

ADAM WEINBERGER

&

KONSTANTINOPEL



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OCTOBER, 2022

15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FRENCH ARCHIVE

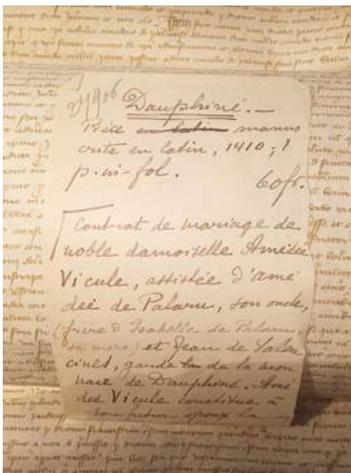
1. [CHARTERS] on vellum (two on paper), 15<sup>th</sup> century, various formats. Mostly in French (a few pieces in Latin) 84 pieces in total.

A fascinating array of medieval documents concerning Normandy, Poitou, Maine, Franche-Comté, Languedoc, Quercy, Saintonge, Brittany, etc. Dealing with a wide variety of subjects. Lease of fiefs, selling of oak trees, marriage contracts, testaments, pledges, homages, money going to the rebuilding of a cathedral, oaths.

\$ 13,500.-



Pièces concernant la Normandie, le Poitou, le Maine, la Franche-Comté, le Languedoc, le Quercy, la Saintonge, la Bretagne, etc. Bail d'un arpent sur le fief de Saint-Germain (1400). Vente de 27 chênes des forêts du duc d'Orléans (1401). Aveu de biens relevant de la seigneurie de Roncheville à Guy, seigneur de La Roche-Guyon et de Roncheville, conseiller et chambellan du Roi, 1402. Vente d'une pièce de terre par Jean Dumes de la paroisse de Saint-Sénier-de-Beuvron dans la vallée d'Auge (1403). Quittance de Jaque Blouet, dit Tristan, écuyer, d'une somme prise sur la boulaie de Demeuille appartenant au duc d'Orléans (1404). Arrangement entre le duc d'Alençon et le moustier de Fontaine-Daniel (1404). Vidimus de lettres royaux de Charles VI (1404). Contrat de mariage entre damoiselle Amédée Vieule, de la famille de Palaru, et Jean de Valencines, garde de la monnaie de Dauphiné, avec en dot la maison forte de Chamagnieu (1410). Quittance des généraux conseillers des aides en Languedoil et Languedoc à Jean Bernier, receveur des aides à Caen, d'une somme comptée au trésorier des guerres (1411). Testament de Bernard de La Garde (1412). Gages du gruyer du duc d'Orléans à Saint-Porcien (1413). Quittance de dot donnée par Guillaume de La Fourest, seigneur de Pain et Ayre (1415).



Attestation des paroissiens du Herlerault pour le fiel de Pristat (1435). Paiement de couvreurs par Gallot Bias, seigneur de Panasac, sénéchal de Toulouse et Albi (1440). Contrat de lods passé par Jean de Rocquefeuil pour la vente des droits seigneuriaux de Coumeiras (1451).

Vidimus de lettres de Charles VII concernant le fief de Bois-le-Comte, dans la vicomté d'Arques (1453). Paiement pour la Reine du revenu du grenier à sel de Marcillargues (1460). Hommage à Jean d'Oinville, seigneur de Saint-Scismont (1461). Cédule du rapport du moulin de



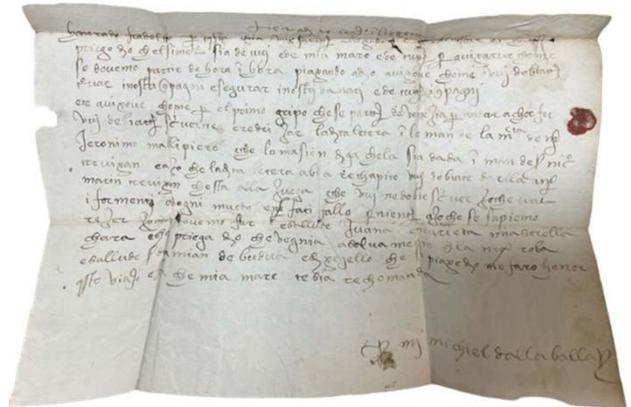
Constanmolin (1468). Serment de fidélité fait par les consuls de Fossat en faveur de Bernard de Serres (1473). Lettres de relief de Jean de Soissons pour le seigneur de Poix (1474). Quittance donnée par Jehan Lassanoure, procureur du chapitre de la cathédrale d'Évreux, de revenus du grenier à sel de Pont-Audemer, pour la réédification de la cathédrale (1477). Transaction de partage, entre les frères Demier et Marie de Saint-Amand (Angoulême 1481). Mandats de paiement en faveur du marcenier du puits de la saunerie de Salins (1487), sur la vicomté d'Orbec (1487). P.S. par Loys de Saint-Gelais (La Rochelle 1490), Guillaume de La Motte, lieutenant de Harfleur (1494). Vidimus (en 1633) du traité mariage de François de Haynin et Isabelle de Rosinbois (1499). Etc.

**A RARE EARLY LETTER FROM CROATIA**

2. [CROATIA/ITALY - VENETIAN REPUBLIC]. Michiel dalla Balla, Lesina, to Andrea dalla Balla, Venice 10 September 1512. 1 pp. 22 x 16 cm. Small marginal loss not affecting text and some very minor holes.

\$ 4,500.-

Letter sent to Venice from "Lesina", now part of Croatia. The contents announce the safety of the writer and his family and give directions for letters to be sent by a ship bound from Venice to Corfu. The writer also requires urgent news of the price of wheat. An early and rare letter from the eastern Adriatic region. Description on request.



**100 DAYS RELEASE FROM PURGATORY**

3. [INDULGENCE] Collective cardinal indulgence for the Cluniac monastery of St. Alban in Basel. On vellum. 36,5 x 60 cm. Remains of seals. Anno 1466. With a historiated initial of St. Alban. Holding his severed head.

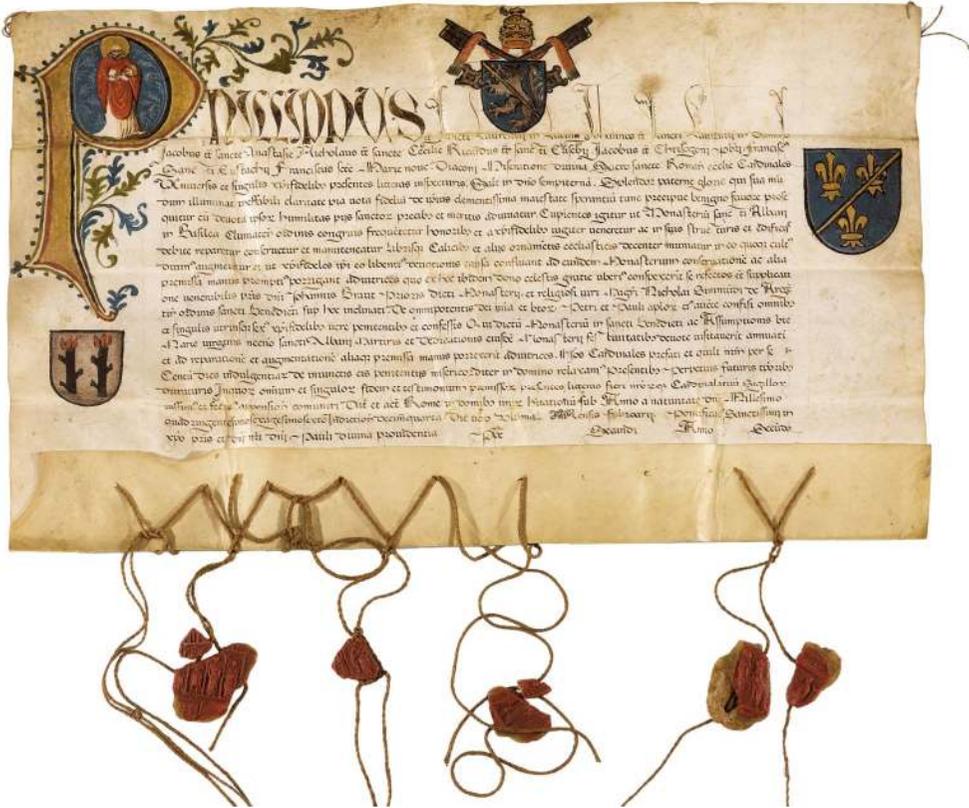
St Alban was the first Christian martyr in Britain during the early 4<sup>th</sup> century. He is the patron saint of converts and torture victims. Miniatures of St Alban in illuminated manuscripts are rare.

\$ 12,500.-



TEXT

Cardinal Priest Philipp Meise. sancti Laurentii in Lucina, Johannes tit. sancti Laurentii in Damascus, James tit. Sancte Anastasia, Nicholas Tit. sancte Cecilie, Richardus tit. sancti Eusebii, James tit. sancti Chrisogoni, and the cardinal deacons Franciscus tit. sancti Eustachii, Franciscus tit. sante marie nove desire: That the monastery of St. Alban in Basel will be restored and cared for and properly equipped with books, chalices and other church treasures, at the request of Johannes Brant, prior of the monastery. All believers who visit the monastery on the feast days mentioned, namely St. Benedict, Assumption of Mary, St. Alban and make a contribution (adiutrices) to the repair and increase (ad repatriationem et augmentationem) will be granted a hundred-day indulgences.

FURTHER INFO

A plenary indulgence was given only by the pope but power was delegated to cardinals and bishops to give partial indulgences. Bishops were allowed to give a maximum of forty days but this number was often exceeded in spite of the many attempts made to keep the practice within reasonable limits. Several councils tried to reduce the number of days given to 40.

Collective indulgences are rare. After the demise of the Avignon popes, illuminated episcopal indulgences were only granted in the 15th century. Apart from the ornamental writing, which can be attributed to a chancery in Rome, the decoration was executed by the recipient, i.e. in Basel.

REFERENCE

[https://www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1466-02-28\\_unbekannt/charter](https://www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1466-02-28_unbekannt/charter)



### 13<sup>th</sup> CENTURY HISTORIATED INITIAL

4. [INITIAL] Saint Luke holding a scroll; historiated initials on vellum from a Gradual, in Latin [Italy (perhaps Abruzzo) second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. 10 line initial. Not excised, full leaf 51 x 36 cm. Quotes Psalm 103: [I]laret faciem in oleo et panis cor hominis confirmat; that he may make the face cheerful with oil: and that bread may strengthen man's heart.

\$ 6,000.-



### 14<sup>th</sup> CENTURY INITIAL

4-a . [INITIAL] Large Initial P on vellum from an Antiphonary. 28 cm tall. Leaf 47 x 37 cm. circle of Niccolò di Giacomo da Bologna . Bologna, c. 1380. Populus Sion, ecce Dominus veniet ad salvandas gentes: et auditam faciet Domi.

\$ 4,000.-



*WOMEN & THE LAW*

5. [LAW] Ecclesiastical court of Tréguier scroll, with rules on the will of the deceased Marie MENOUE, Lady of BOYSROE: A long court roll on vellum. Seven membranes (one partly detached). 34,5 cm x 400 cm. In Latin and French.

\$ 8,500.-

CONTENTS

A will in Latin and French dated in 1499. The will contains bequests to Tréguier cathedral, various chapels and donations to the poor. Names of the executors. A codicil in Latin concerning the bequest of a house from Lady Trequier to her husband and various dispositions, dated November 19, 1499. 2 & 3th and on January 3 & 14, 1500—Postponement of the hearings of the case. On January 28, 1500 –Jean de QUOICTSOEFF requested the execution of her will, except for an article in relation to the first husband of the

deceased (Prigeant BEGUIGNON). The defendants are ordered to pay the costs of the trial. 5 & 6 on February 28 and 13, 1500—After a postponement of the hearing, the defendants' consent to the execution of the will. Before the general executor of the testamentary causes of the court of the Bishop of Tréguier, Christophe KERANDREN, appeared: 1. Raoul de KERANDREN, vicar general and cantor of the Church of Tréguier; 2. Francis of PLOESQUELLEC, husband of the deceased; 3. Olivier BEGUIGNON, son of the deceased; 4. Jean de QUOICTSOAFF, property custodian of Constance and Jeannette BEGUIGNON, daughters of his late wife.

GENERAL INFO

A husband and his son questioned the competence of the Bishop of Tréguier to make the will of his late wife enforceable and wished to appeal, making allegations of fraud, while the custodian of the daughters accepted the competence of the Bishop.

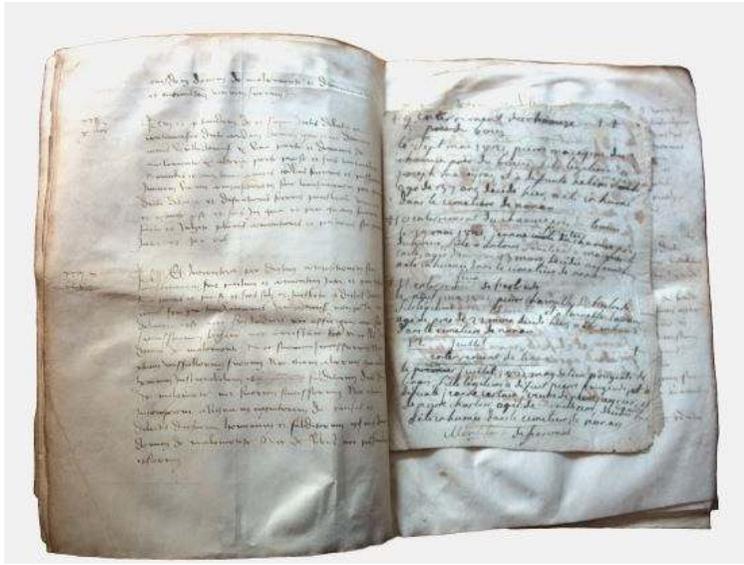
While in many parts of Europe, women's inferior status was emphasized by having no property rights, it's clear that in this case, the noble lady Marie Menou had considerable status. She could apparently decide whether or not to bequeath the house (or a house) to her husband and do as she saw fit with her inheritance. From the fact that the will was challenged in court, one can infer that the husband and son wanted a bigger part or all of the inheritance that Lady Marie donated to the church and the poor.

The over 4-meter-long MS roll is an interesting teaching object, of a lengthy court case as well as a source of information on how the laws were applied, especially in the case of women. Fittingly Tréguier is best known for being the birthplace of St Yves, the patron saint of lawyers. It was also one of the first towns where coutumes were printed.



## FEUDAL DISPUTE

6. [LAW] In the dispute between the Lords of Montagnac (Montanhac) and the Lords of Malomonte (Malmont) over feudal matters, the Lord of Montagnac submits a notarially drawn procedural statement in 56 articles against the arguments of the opposing side. Bertrand de Malmont and the parish of Montaignac-Saint-Hippolyte (Limousin) are mentioned. Manuscript on strong parchment, 20 double leaves, i.e. 40 pages. Folio. First page is largely illegible due to moisture damage. Undated, probably 2nd half of 15<sup>th</sup> century.



\$ 2,500.-

## 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. TWO CISTERCIAN LAW CODEXIS. KINGDOM OF CASTILE

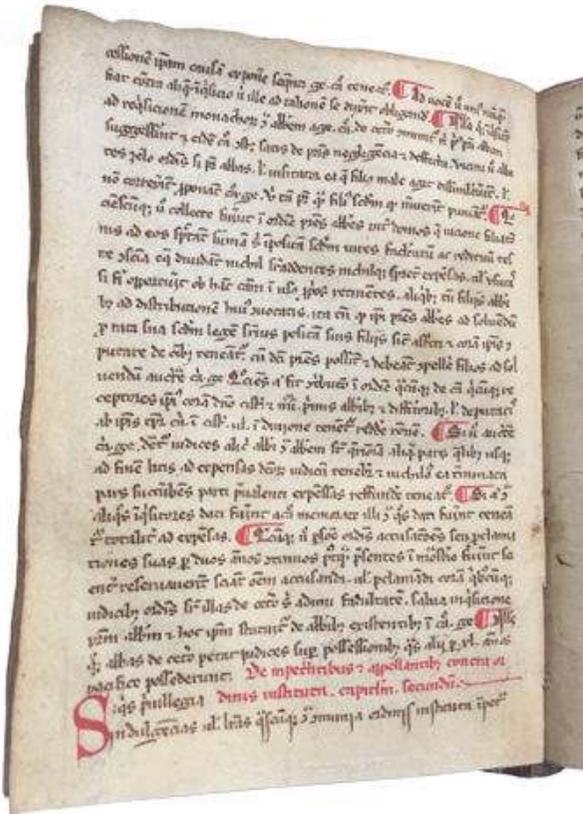
7. [LAW] Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1316/17

**And** Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1350. Later leather binding (18<sup>th</sup> century), 103 vellum leaves. Small 8vo. Condition varies. The text is sometimes faded but overall legible.

\$ 44,500.-

Since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the General Chapter of the Order met once each year at Citeaux under the presidency of the Abbot of Citeaux for the purpose that all abbots of the Order could meet on another. The purpose of the Chapter was to amend the statues, that govern the daily life of the community in multiple aspects, from the provisions on the election of positions, the profession of novices, to the privileges granted by various pontiffs of the order, in addition to the economic regime of the monastery and its annexes.

The decisions made by the General chapter applied to the entire Order, and a copy of the original text, was sent to every monastery. The variety of decisions, which were initially communicated as chapter minutes, had to be systematically sifted through every 20 years or so, summarised and the obsolete ones deleted in order to provide an overview of the regulations in force. In 1202, the Cistercians established the practice that the texts were always reedited as a whole and promulgated by the General Chapter. In this way, current authorised versions of the current religious law were repeatedly created, for example in 1220, 1237, 1257, 1289, 1316/17, 1339, 1350.



#### CONTENT:

f. 2 Tabula, mostly torn out, (an index leave) f. 3r-39r Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] [Book of Old Definitions], including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina, f. 40r-103v Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] [Book of Old Definitions], including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of

Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1350, incomplete (only up to Dist.XIV,II are preserved, parts of Dist. XIV,II and Dist. XIV,III-VI and Dist. XV,I-IV and decretum missing).

First half and second third of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Spain. The first hand is definitely Cistercian, the second text is written in a normal bookhand of his time, but was probably also Cistercian. This codex, unknown until now, can be added to the series that have been preserved today. the Libellus novellarum definitionum were published by Séjalon, Nomasticon Cisterciense, (1892), but the edition is not satisfactory. A new edition would require a census and study of all the extant codices that contain this codification. There are thus far about 18 manuscripts, but this preliminary list is not reliable. A similar copy (but originating in Germany), made 24.000 € hammer at auction in Austria. *A more detailed description is available upon request.*

#### PROVENANCE:

At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the codex was already part of the monastery library Cistercian of Santa María de Monfero (A Coruña), where it entered by donation of one of its most illustrious monks, Fray Agustín Vázquez Varela (Novelúa, Lugo, 1722 - Solsona, 1794). Vázquez Varela was a renowned liturgist and used the present manuscript to elaborate a monograph on the uses and rituals of the order: Apologetic illustration to the Cistercian Breviary, Missal and Ritual of the Congregation of Saint Bernard of the kingdoms of Castile (Madrid, 1783).

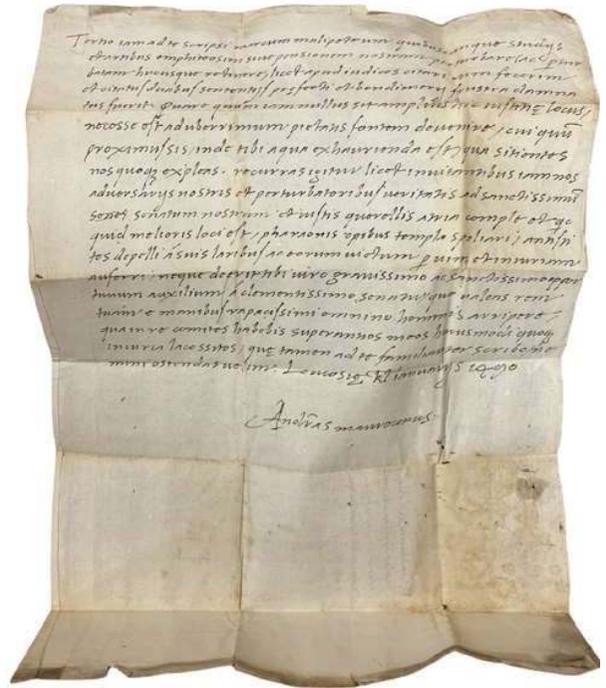


**GREEK SLAVES DURING OTTOMAN TIMES**

8. [LEVKAS] Letter in Latin, 1pp. 34 x 23 cm. Levkas, 1 January 1490. Andrea Mavroceno. [Address] To the Most Reverend Father, in Christ, our lord Nicole Donato, by divine mercy Bishop of Nimes, our Most honourable Lord in Venice.

\$ 6,500.-

An important Renaissance letter from Levkas, pleading for justice for interference with his leasehold, and hoping the Bishop of Nimes in Venice can exert influence where local verdicts have had no effect. He emphasizes that this is a great problem for many when "livelihood is taken away by force and wrong." The letter was written during a great period of turmoil. Levkas was captured by the Ottoman admiral Gedik Ahmed Pasha in 1479, which subjected Greek subjects to excessive taxation as well as enslavement to Constantinople. The letter is rife with the injustices of Ottoman administration.

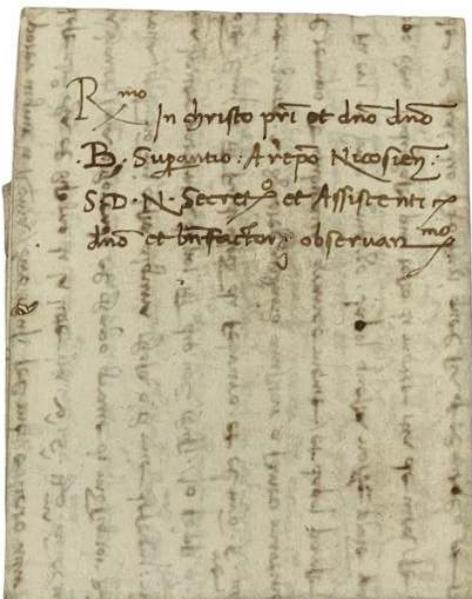


*Translation upon request.*

**A 1491 LETTER ON THE IMPENDING DEATH OF A FANATICAL BOOK-COLLECTOR**

9. [MEDIEVAL LETTER] In Italian. Lengthy Letter from "ND", likely secretary to Cardinal Marco Barbo in Rome to Benedetto Superanzio, bishop of Nicosia (Cyprus) discussing in detail the nearing death of Marco Barbo, a great Italian humanist and book collector 2 pp. Rome, 2 March, 1491. Small losses to left margin not affecting text, some remnants of seals.

\$ 3,500.-





Marco Barbo (1420 – 2 March 1491) of Venice was a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church (1467) and patriarch of Aquileia (1470). He was an erudite patron of the humanists so distrusted by Paul II. Barbo was also one of the greatest book collectors of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; he assembled an outstanding library; many of the humanist manuscripts he assembled form a core early collection of the Vatican library

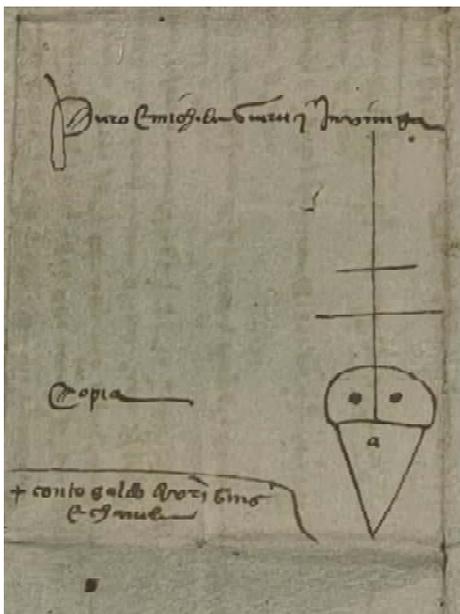
This letter was written by "N.D" , clearly someone very close to Marco Barbo on the very date of his death on March 2, 1491 , while he was the Cardinal of Marco Evangelista al Campidoglio, Rome. In it , he describes in detail how, as Barbo's end is near, the Cardinals of Naples, Balu and Siena have been called, but an executor is not yet clear.

There are men ready to take his place: "The falcon is on the wing . I do not know when it will swoop down... I wish everything to be arranged for the best, although there are dice throws (getti) that happen once in a man's lifetime". The letters goes on to discuss the mechanics of getting a Papal Bull issued for license to exchange the benefices (Full Transcript available)



**THE ORIGIN OF THE PRINTER'S MARK**

10. [MERCHANT LETTER] Italy, 1458. 24 x 19.5 2 pp. Lovers of incunabula are familiar with printers' marks. These small monograms were often included on the last page of the book below the colophon to identify the printers. They were among the very first known business logos. The simple unambitious marks of the first printers were clearly adopted from traders' or merchants' marks which began to be so generally employed during the latter part of the fifteenth century. This 1458 Italian Merchants letter- only a few years after Gutenberg's Bible - is signed with a mark that provides a fine example of the mark that clearly echoes the printer's tradition



\$ 2,000.-



*ILLUMINATED INITIAL THE BIRTH OF THE VIRGIN*

11. **NICOLÒ DI GIACOMO** (Bologna act. 1349-1403 ca. Bologna) Initial G from a gradual depicting the birth of the Virgin ("Gaudeamus omnes in Domino, diem festum celebrantes sub honore Mariae Virginis: de cujus nativitate gauden angeli, et collaudant Filium Dei "Introitus zum Feast of the Birth of Mariae, 8 September) Bologna, ca.1365-70. Tempera on parchment. 165 x 150mm. Some overall wear. Not retouched.

\$ 22,500.-

The illuminated initial presents the birth of the Virgin with extremely lively narrative joy. Her mother Anna has already dared to get out of bed and sits thoughtfully and still visibly dazed from the troubles of the birth on the chest on the edge of the bed, while the maids prepare food and drink and reach her the newly born daughter and future Mother of God.

In the Divine Comedy, Dante Alighieri praised Bolognese manuscript illuminators as being among the greatest artists of that medium. Niccolò die Giacomo (active 1349-1403) is known for his expressive figures and crowded, action-filled narrative scenes. He combines his fine rendering of detail with a strong narrative awareness, as can be clearly seen in this initial.

His earliest signed works of the 1340s and 1350s are copies of canon law, but his output in the field of choir book illumination is immense throughout the second half of the fourteenth century—so much so that no comprehensive study exists of his oeuvre of liturgical books. In the 1380s, toward the end of his career, he was named illuminator of the city of Bologna, and he later became an active member of city government.

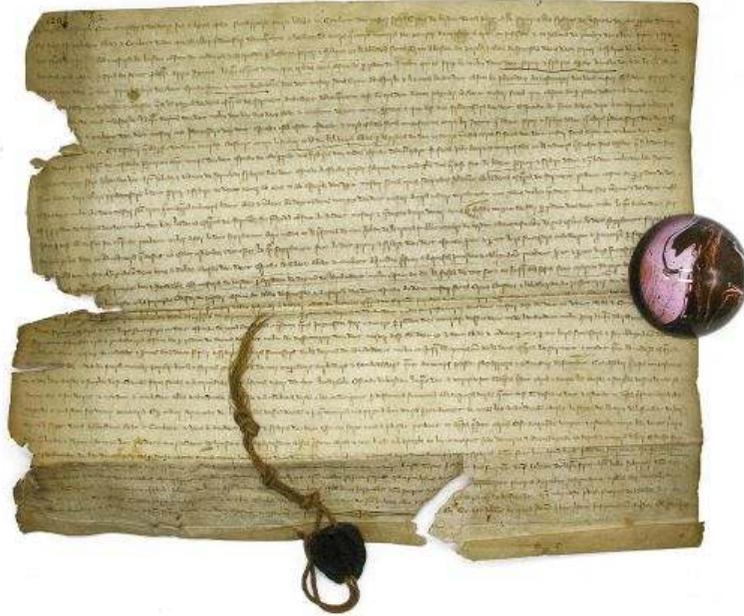
The illumination has similarities with the one depicted in the statute of the blacksmiths. (*Matricola della Società dei Fabbri von 1366 [Rom, Biblioteca del Senato della Repubblica, Statuti mss 26]*). The dark, greyish flesh tones of this pictorial initial, with dark blue is different from the large foliated, lighter





initials that Nicole painted at the end of his career. But it is a kin to the Ascension, painted about 1365, in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, M.75.3. from the choir book made for the Carthusian monastery of Santo Spirito in Farneta (Lucca). See: <https://blogs.getty.edu/iris/reconstructing-a-masterpiece-of-choir-book-illumination-by-niccolo-da-bologna/>

### A MEDIEVAL DOCUMENT IN OCCITAN

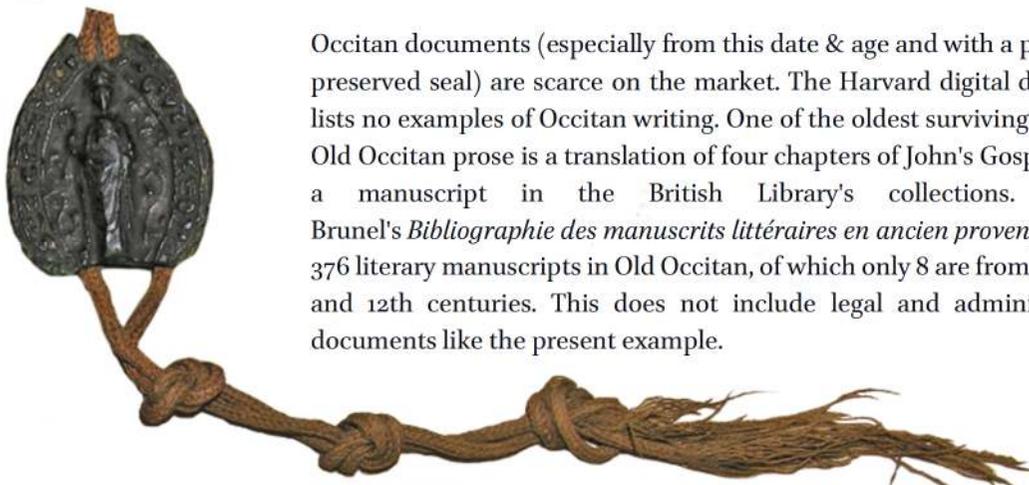


12. [OCCITAN] Charter on vellum in the old Occitan language (420 x 360 mm) with a well-preserved bishop wax seal , dated 2 march 1297 in the year of our Lord.

\$ 3,750.-

Occitan, also known as Langue d'Oc, it's one of several Romance languages that evolved from vernacular Latin. It was known throughout the western medieval world through the lyric poetry of the Troubadours. The gradual arrival of the power of the kings of France to various locations in the Occitan

domains led to the language no longer being used for administration or in any writing. By the time the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts, signed by Francis I in 1539, had imposed the use of French in all official documents throughout the kingdom, the use of Occitan for administrative purposes had already been almost completely abandoned. While the historical importance of this language is indisputable, Occitan, as a language, remains linguistically understudied.



Occitan documents (especially from this date & age and with a perfectly preserved seal) are scarce on the market. The Harvard digital database lists no examples of Occitan writing. One of the oldest surviving texts in Old Occitan prose is a translation of four chapters of John's Gospel from a manuscript in the British Library's collections. Clovis Brunel's *Bibliographie des manuscrits littéraires en ancien provençal* lists 376 literary manuscripts in Old Occitan, of which only 8 are from the 11th and 12th centuries. This does not include legal and administrative documents like the present example.



*COLLECTION OF PAPAL DOCUMENTS. 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY*

13. [PAPAL BULL] on vellum. Dec 1267. 33 x 22,5 cm with the original lead seal attached with red and yellow silk treats.

\$ 9,500.-



This bull was sent by Pope Clement IV (1265-1268) from the papal residence of Viterbo in December 1267, to the abbey of Tornacen. Most likely Tornac (Tornagus in Gallo-Roman times) a village that has a rich historical heritage. Ruined in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, it came under the protection of Charlemagne in the 9<sup>th</sup> and was ruined again in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Allegedly a lead seal hanging from silk thread, was more important than if twine thread had been used. This bull is not mentioned in *Les registres de Clement IV (1265-1268)*. *Recueil des bulles de ce pape*.

14. [PAPAL BULL] Oddone Colonna, Martin V (1368-1431) Martin V was the pope who effectively ended the Western schism 28 février anno 1418. 33,5 x 51 cm, with lead seal.

\$ 7,500.-

15. [PAPAL BULL] Gabriele Condulmer, Eugène IV (1383-1447) Rome à Saint-Pierre, anno 4 novembre 1431 (1ère année de son pontificat). 26 x 49,5 cm, with lead seal.

\$ 7,500.-



16. [PAPAL BULL] Sixtus IV with seal but cut cord. Anno 1477. Papal bull concerning de noble man Luis de Brito Portugal. Seal detached. 55 cm x 39 cm.

\$ 3,500.-

### 11<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MANUSCRIPT, APOCRYPHAL NEW TESTAMENT

17. PASSION OF PETER AND PAUL in Latin; i.e. *Passio sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli* under the name of Marcellus. Manuscript on vellum [Germany, second half 11<sup>th</sup> century]. 33 x 11.5 cm. Fragment of a bifolium on vellum (not examined out of frame and text on verso not studied), removed from a bookbinding with accompanying c. 1920s identifying caption citing the Apocryphal New Testament. by M. R. James (famed medievalist and antiquarian ghost story writer)



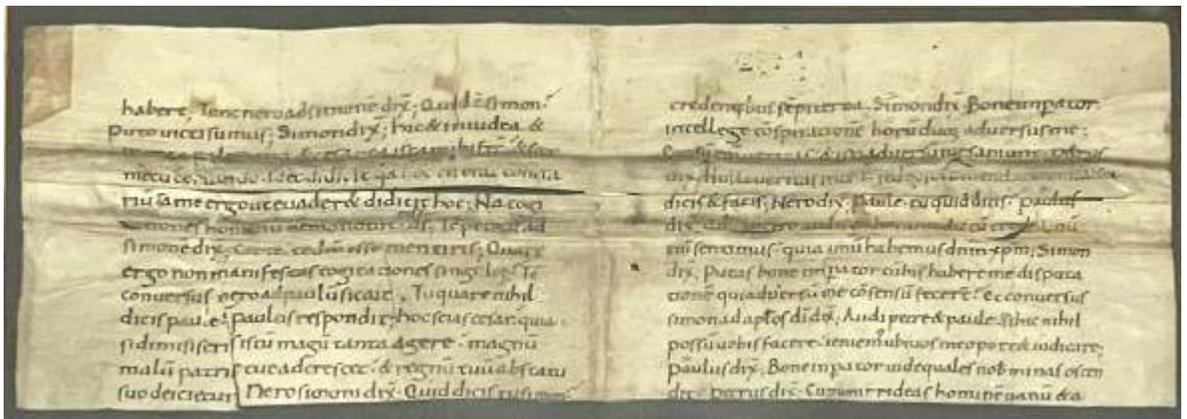
\$ 12,500.-

Surviving medieval manuscripts of the Passion of Peter and Paul are exceedingly rare. The account bears no resemblance to the Biblical account ( Acts VIII.9-13 ), but stems ultimately from later Latin developments of the story ( e.g. The Passion of Peter and Paul attributed to Marcellus ) and, as such, is considered to be a pseud epigraphical 5<sup>th</sup> century Christian text. The manuscript is also a fine example for the study of textual transmission: the earliest exemplar of the narrative is found in Codex Ambrosianus (5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> cent.), though later Latin as well as Greek versions survive, with the latter usually being longer.

The fragment opens: [haber Tune Nero ad Simonem dixit: Quid est, Simon? Puto uicti sumus. Simon dixit: (Then Nero said to Simon: What is it, Simon? I think we are defeated. Simon said:).. si dimiseris istum magum tanta agere, magnum magum patriae tuae ad crescet, et regnum tuum ab statu suo deiciet. Nero Simoni dixit: Quid dicis tu, Simon? Simon dixit: (if you let this magician do such a thing, the great



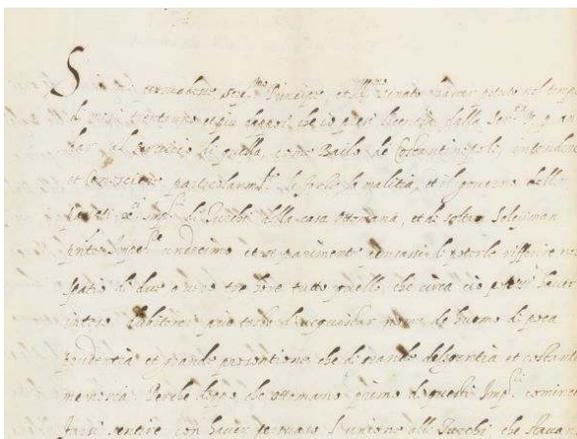
magician of your country will grow up, and will overthrow your kingdom from its state. Nero said to Simon: What do you say, Simon? you are a God, so that these people may be punished?)



The opposing leaf opens : Simon dixit: Bone imperator, intellege conspirationem horum duorum aduersum me. ego enim sum ueritas et isti aduersum me sapiunt. Petrus dixit: Nulla ueritas in to est, sed a solo mendacio omnia ista dicis et facis. (Simon said: Good commander, understand the conspiracy of these two against me. for I am the truth, and these oppose me. Peter said: There is no truth in you, but you say and do all these things by lying alone.)"

"When Peter and Paul were preaching in Rome, Simon Magus appears to Nero and demonstrates some supernatural phenomena and claims himself to be Christ. To prove Simon's claim, Nero orders a servant to decapitate Simon. After his execution, Simon appears in two different places at the same time: in the chamber of the Senate and in the midst of the people. As a result, Nero believes Simon is Christ. However, one of the relatives of Pontius Pilate who was present during Jesus' life, denounces Simon and asks Nero to test Simon again with the help of Peter and Paul. Nero consults the two apostles and they tell him that Simon is wrong—he is deluding Nero and other people with the help of his witchcraft." pref: Gautam, Tara. "Passion of the Apostles Peter and Paul." e-Clavis: Christian Apocrypha]

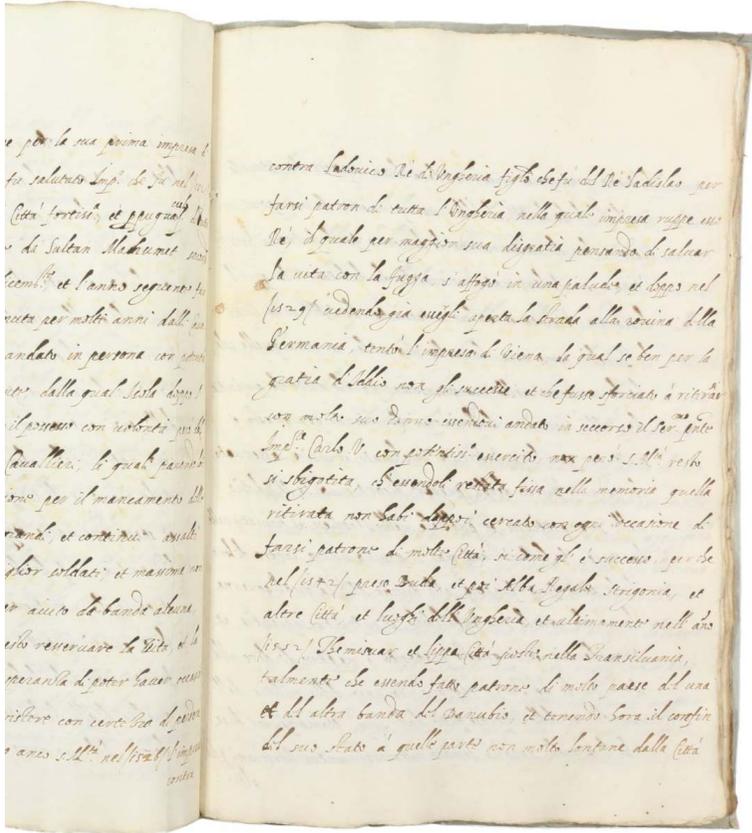
*DIPLOMATIC ACCOUNT OF CONSTANTINOPLE UNDER SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT*



18. **TREVISAN, Domenico.** Venetian bailo in Istanbul. Relazione dell'Impero Ottomano. Northern Italy, around 1560. Folio (222 x 324 mm). Italian manuscript on paper (incipit "S'io mi persuadessi"; explicit "debbo servir per sempre alla patria mia. Dixi"). 134 pp., final blank leaf. Modern unsophisticated paper wrappers.

\$ 15,000.-

A manuscript copy (one of a very few surviving) of a diplomatic mission to Suleyman the magnificent, when the Ottoman Empire was at the zenith of its power. Venice long realized that it was impossible to withstand the Turks should it come to a war. So, it cultivated diplomatic relations throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The savvy diplomat Domenico Trevisan who had steadily risen to the ranks of the Venetian hierarchy arrived at age 50, in Constantinople.



The bailo was considered one of the most important Venetian diplomatic postings by the Most Serene Republic and only the very best were chosen to handle such delicate missions. Once back in Venice they had to write a detailed report on the state of affairs in the Ottoman Empire and the sultan's personality, interests, biography, and his popularity among his subjects.

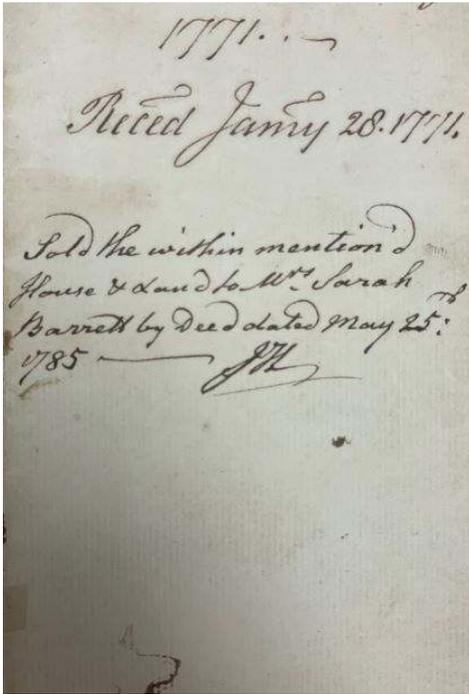
Trevisan stayed three years in Constantinople (1551-1554) and witness the tragic events at the Ottoman Court when Suleyman decided to murder his own son Mustafa. He employed a network of spies providing him with new and vital details on the strength of their galleys providing many new and vital details on the strength of the Ottoman galleys and their armaments. Meanwhile he tried

to keep the peace between Venice and the Sultan. Frequently he was found at court to take care of the interests of the Venetian merchants harassed by the Barbary pirates.

Well preserved. Some browning and ink bleeding to the other side of one leaf, but in all well legible. Other manuscript copies of the same relation are known in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bertoliana in Vicenza. Watermark: circle with star; counter-mark: clover and letters SF (or ST?). Briquet lists very similar examples in his first volume under nos. 3089 and 3092 (the first, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Vicenza, 1559, the other, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Salo, 1565-70). The manuscript was published in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a critical edition does not exist. E. Alberi, *Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato*, ser. III, vol. I (1840), pp. 111-192.



**DEED TO THE HOUSE JOHN HANCOCK OWNED DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**



19. [AMERICANA MANUSCRIPT]. JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793), American Revolutionary politician and first signer of the Declaration of Independence. ADS, signed on paper, various sizes. John Hancock's original 1771 deed to land on Southack Street, now Charles and Phillips Streets from Edward and Mary Green. Executed before Boston Attorney Belcher Noyes, signed by both Greens and framed, 12 x 19.5 inches, with a period engraving of Hancock, map of the location, and transcriptions.

\$ 5,500.-

The frame is separately accompanied by the original outer part of the deed (purchased separately and reunited), SIGNED BY JOHN HANCOCK in initials "J H: with 3 lines in his autograph concerning the sale, in which Hancock sells the property on May

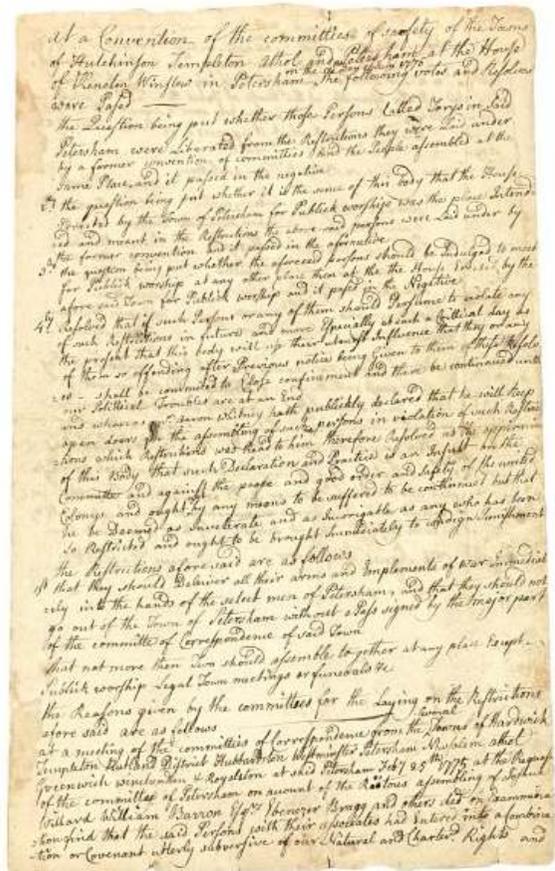
25, 1785 to Sarah Barrett (i.e. Sarah Barrett Cabot) The descendant of three Mayflower passengers, Sarah Barrett (b. 13 March 1763) was the daughter of Mary Clarke and the Honorable Samuel Barrett (1739-1798), a Harvard-educated merchant and lawyer. An intelligent, articulate woman, Sarah for much of her life penned evocative letters, preserved at the Massachusetts Historical Society. The 1785 date is shortly after her marriage to Samuel Cabot.

**AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENT JUST DAYS AFTER THE DECLARATION**

20. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]: Autograph Document Signed, by Ephraim Doolittle regarding a Crack Down on Loyalists in Massachusetts During the American Revolution]. Petersham, Ma. July 12, 1776.. [2]pp. Folio. Minor fold wear and foxing, a few tiny holes along the center fold, affecting just a handful of words. Very good.

\$ 12,000.-

A very interesting Revolutionary Massachusetts document, written at a critical moment in the course of the American Revolution. The first copies of the Dunlap broadside of the Declaration arrived in Boston on July 13, and the first Massachusetts printings were the same day, so it seems unlikely that the news had reached rural



Petersham by July 12. Still, the Revolutionary spirit in central Massachusetts is evident, even obvious, in the present document.

The document records the minutes of a meeting of several Massachusetts Committees of Safety, concluded just eight days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Ephraim Doolittle, who signed and probably wrote up these minutes, was a prominent figure and political agitator in Revolutionary Massachusetts. He had served in the French and Indian War, at both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and as a colonel of Massachusetts minutemen in 1775, participating at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775. The document begins: "At a Convention of the Committee of Safety of the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol and Petersham." The meeting was called to discuss how Tories would be treated in these central Massachusetts towns. They resolved that Tories "should deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the selectmen of Petersham, and that they should not go out of the town of Petersham without a pass" and "that no more than two should assemble together at any place except public worship, legal town meetings, or funerals." If any Tories "should presume to violate any such restrictions...at such a critical day as the present that this body will use their utmost influence that they...shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our politti-cal troubles are at an end." In particular, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, an outspoken Loyalist, was called out for punishment after having "publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons." The minutes go on to trace the reasons for these restrictions, including a 1775 "riotous assembling" of several Tories who had "entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our natural and charter'd rights and tending to strengthen and assist the enemies of our constitution."

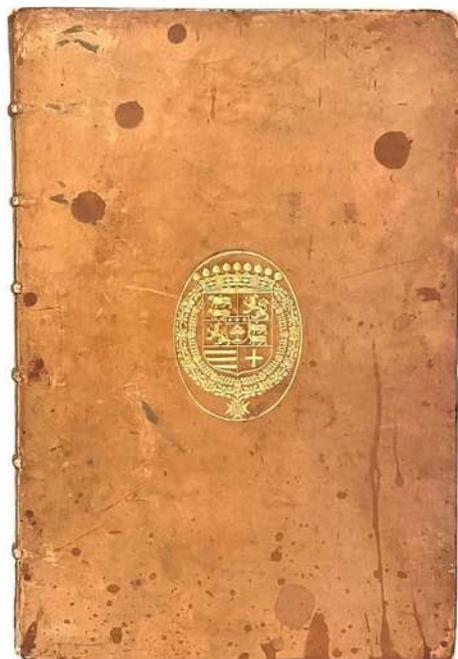
A list of twenty-four restricted persons follows, including John Chandler, a prominent, long-time selectman and local politician who had once served alongside Doolittle, but whose Loyalist leanings made him an enemy at this point. In fact, this document can be seen as the culmination of the struggle between Loyalists and Revolutionaries in central Massachusetts. Doolittle and Chandler had been at odds for a decade regarding issues of taxation and other controversial matters related to the Crown, and the situation had now come to a head.

*AN IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT FOR FRENCH 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY  
DIPLOMACY WITH THE ARMS OF HENRI-AUGUSTE DE LOMENIE  
DE BRIENNE*

21. [BRIENNE ARCHIVE] MS. on paper. In French: "Various memoirs and arrets affecting the parliaments of Paris, Toulouse, Rouen, Bordeaux, Dijon, Metz" (trans from French). FOLIO. 128 lvs. full calf and gilt, hinges with wear and joint starting and tender, gilt coat of arms in the centre of the covers, red edges; binding.

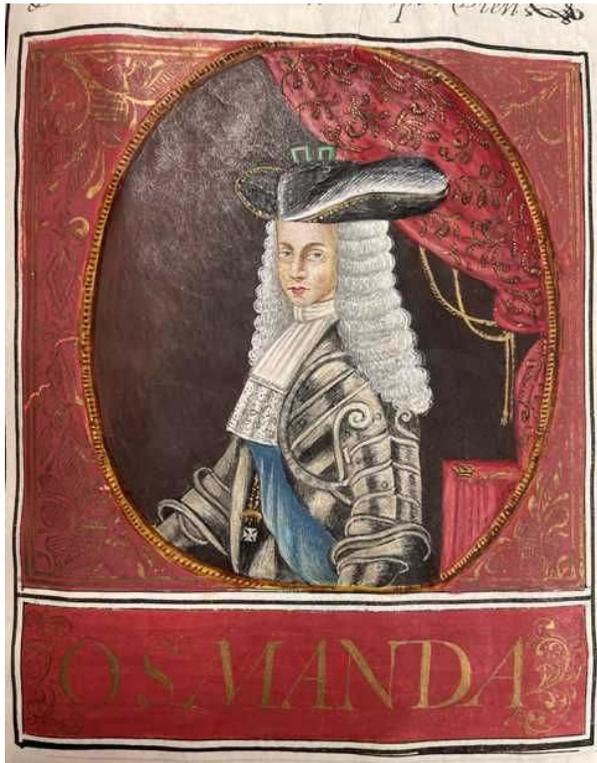
\$ 3,500.-

This is an important manuscript from the famed Brienne manuscript archive, created to provide a foundation for French





diplomacy in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Provenance: Copy with the Arms of Henri-Auguste De Lomenie De Brienne, secretary of state for the navy from 1615 to February 1643, and then secretary of state for foreign affairs from 1643 to 1663 under Mazarin during the minority of Louis XI



*ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM*

22. **CARTA EXECUTORIA** of Don Diego YBANEZ and family issued by Philip V of Spain, in Spanish, , [Santa Coloma, Catalonia 31 December 1730]. 30 x 20 cm 81 leaves. 2 full page miniatures and one portrait, 5 line illuminate initials throughout. Full red velvet binding and brass clasps, some rubbing and wear, text block starting to detach. A fine example of a carta executorial from 18<sup>th</sup>-century Spain

\$ 4,000.-

*SATIRIZING THE FRANCISCAN ORDER*

23. **CHIESA, Sebastiano.** Capitolo fratesco composto dal Padre Tisabesano Sechia Accademico Lepido Regianno. Small quarto. N.d. N.p Italy. Quarto. Probably end of 17<sup>th</sup> century.

\$ 2,500.-

An unpublished burlesque poem satirizing the Franciscan order, that was apparently very popular at the end of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. With lively satirical anecdotes, sometimes trivial, describing the daily life of a community of friars, with violent "attacks" on religious orders. The curious story attached to it, is that the Jesuit friar, lent it to a friend, (on condition of its being returned the following day,) who, by employing numerous copyists, obtained a transcript in one night. From that manuscript, so surreptitiously obtained, this and other copies have been made, and the circulation, though but in MS., caused Chiesa considerable trouble. This is no doubt a myth.

Penn university (Ms. Codex 347 Capitolo de Frati) has a copy, but only one with 8 cantos. The Kenneth Spencer research library has another manuscript, like ours, with the full 16 cantos (Ms. Codex C211). The manuscript we are offering however has a preface, in which we are given further information about the original manuscript. We are for instance told that there was a chapter in entitled "La verità delle



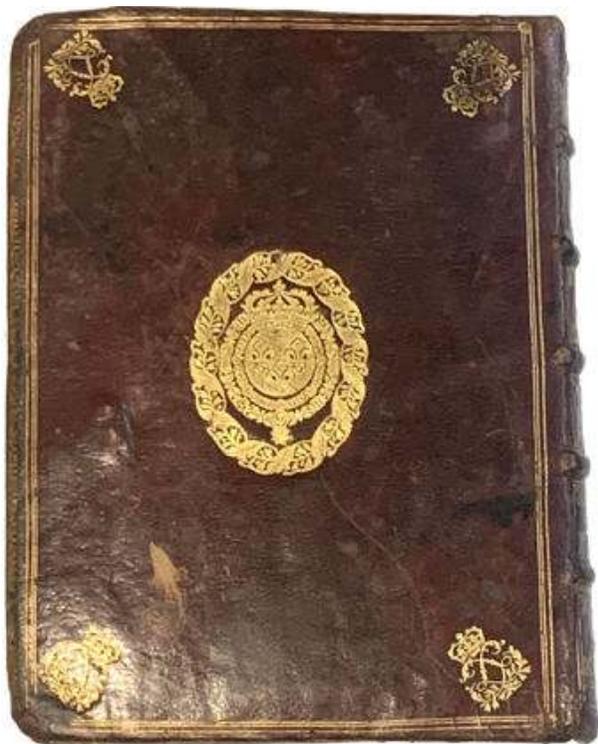
Monache" (The Truth of the Nuns), which was suppressed by the author. Probably because it was too obscene. A delightful manuscript, worth of further study.

*AN EARLY 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY COMMONPLACE BOOK*

24. [COMMONPLACE BOOK] Collection de différentes choses, 1733. 8vo (190 x 130 mm), contemporary vellum, 131-[8] pp. with an index of 8 pp. in the end.

\$ 950.-

Collection of a wide variety of subjects, miscellaneous (literature, history, science): songs, epigrams, epitaphs, fables, jokes, health advice, etc.



*HISTOIRE DES GUERRES DES TURCS, BOUND FOR LOUIS XIV*

25. CROIX, Édouard de La (1640-1704) MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER. "Histoire des guerres des Turcs Contre la Pologne, la Moscovie, -- l'Allemagne, -- et La Republique de Venise Tome I". 4to. 22.5 x 16.7 cm., [13], 470 pages. Repairs to a couple tears on first two leaves, lightly soiled. Late seventeenth century maroon morocco, spine in compartments with five raised bands and tooled and lettered in gilt, all edges gilt, arms of Louis XIV on covers, possibly expertly re-backed with the spine laid down, renewed at the corners and head- and tail-caps, couple pages including with hairline tears repaired, signed by the presumed scribe three times. The Tome I to spine indicates the manuscript was likely unfinished rather than incomplete.

\$ 6,000.-

The present work by Sieur de La Croix was eventually published in a revised from Paris in 1689, but this scribal manuscript precedes the publication. There is are notable difference between the manuscript and the final published text, including revisions that removed the accounts of German and Venetian conflicts and replaced those with events of war between the Turks and Hungary.

The authorial copy of the present manuscript appears to be held at the BnF (Français 6094), which includes a dedicatory epistle to Louis XIV dated 26 March 1682. It is a reasonable presumption that the



present manuscript was written shortly thereafter for the use in the library of Louis XIV, The handwriting of this manuscript appears to match the hand of another manuscript sold at Christie in 2017: 'Le Serail des Empereurs othomans', [c.1670s-80s], The 1680s was a pivotal time in French-Ottoman relations. Louis refused to participate in the Holy League, a coalition of European powers against the Ottomans, adopting a position of neutrality.

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

26. [FORTIFICATION] TRATADO de fortificación regular, irregular y de campaña with nuevos ideas de fortificar las trincheras. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Contemporary vellum. In 8vo (194 x 150 mm). [216] papers (written 212) and 13 + [3] tables.

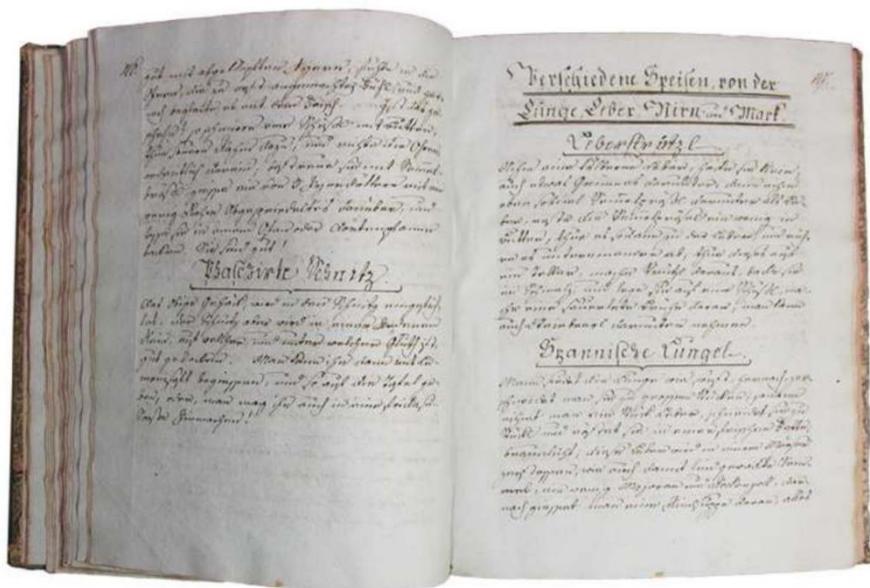
\$ 2,250. -

Spanish manuscript about military architecture, written in beautiful legible script and illustrated by 13 tables with large fortifications (some colored) and 3 unnumbered tables with smaller drawings. The work is divided into four parts : "De la Fortificacion", "De la Fortificacion irregular", "De la fortificaz. efectiva sobre el terreno" and finally "De la Fortificacion de Campaña ". The text quotes Padua, Pesaro, Turin, Verona, Urbino, Venice, Bergamo, Bologna, Florence, Mantua, Milan, Parma, Genoa, Naples and Palermo.

### MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK

27. KOCH BUCH. Cook book in German on paper. Austria, late 18<sup>th</sup> century, 8vo, 168 pp, [4] Contemporary (?) marble binding. Not a copy after an existing work.

\$ 2,450. -





Carefully written cookbook on blue paper. Arranged as follows: meat soups; Barley soups; Green-food; Beef; sausages; chicken dishes, poultry dishes, intestine receipts, egg dishes; pasta dishes, fish and crab, fruits, pastries, pies, confectionery.



*POETRY*

28. **LATIN ANTHOLOGY.** 8vo (16 x 11 cm), 295 pp.. Bound in an antiphonary leaf in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Unpublished as such, but a collection of Latin and Renaissance epigram in a neat, legible hand. All but one in Latin. France, around 1660.

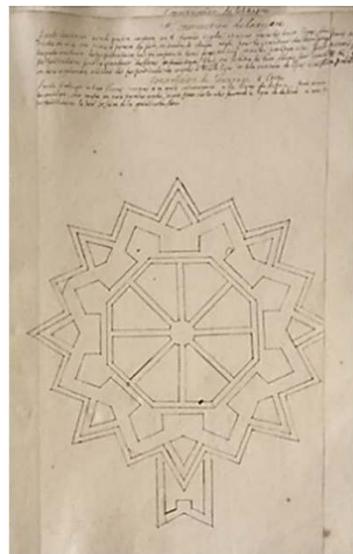
\$ 1,400.-

The last leaf gives the reader the advice that it is better to read cleverly than to be a bad author.

*OF THE ATTACK AND THE DEFENSE OF THE PLACES*

29. [**MILITARY**] 17<sup>th</sup> century military manuscript, large folio (42 x 28.5 cm) 90 leaves with numerous drawings (notably of redoubts and fortifications). Bound in contemporary vellum. Doodles on the fly leaf. Divided in different parts, "Treaty of Fortification", "Treaty of canon ", How to draw up the plan of a place ", "Arithmetic ", "construction of a fort", "Of the Geography ", "Of the attack and the defense of the places", "The exercise of the musket", " the exercise of the pike ", " the orders of the cavalry " Some tears and loose leaves.

\$ 2,300.-



*USE OF CANNONS ON THE BATTLEFIELD*

30. [**MILITARY**] Instructions pour l'exercice des pièces de campagne des trois calibres avec la manière de charger. Contemporary cardboard binding, spine missing. Large 8vo (200 mm x 155 mm), 235 pp. End of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

\$ 1,200.-

Chapters include : Instruction a l'exercice du canon de Bataille, Service des Pieces, Maniere d'atteler les Canonniers, Positions et fonctions des Canonniers, etc.



## 26 SPECIMENS OF MILITARY MAIL



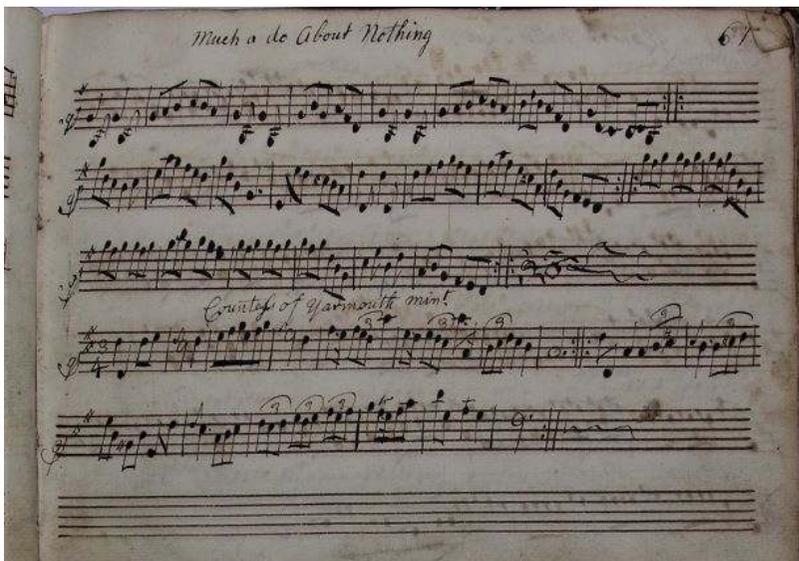
31. [MILITARY MAIL ARCHIVE] A small archive of 26 specimens of Military Mail from 1789 through WWI, all loosely mounted on separate white card stock in plastic. The collection is entitled: "The SAGA OF MILITARY MAIL" The cancellations include the rare "Fleur De Lis" of France, the Napoleonic Conquest of Chambray, sea and overland mail cancellations from India to England during the Conquest of India, as well as cancellations from the Crimean War.

Additionally, there is the first modern stationary minted and cancelled for the use of British forces in India, as well as covers and post cards from WWI Prisoners of War from Russian, Belgium, France, Holland and the United States.

\$ 1,800.-

Overall, a fascinating collection documenting specimens of the historical evolution of the organization and distribution of mail in the theatre of war.

*MUSICAL SCORES OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WITH IMPORTANT COMPOSERS*



pieces and songs). England (Scotland?), n.d. (owner's entry of "Ralph Pattison His Book 1756" on pastedown), page numbering as follows: [2],3-31/ 40-196. Two leaves of index. Oblong 8vo. Covers detached and worn. Spine gone.

\$ 4,500.-



Interesting and rich manuscript, containing parts of well-known compositions by the established composers of the time (Corelli, Händel, Humphrey and Vivaldi) as well as popular English and Scottish songs. The lyrics of the songs have occasionally been added to the songs. The first two loosely inserted leaves contain a list of part of the contents (stopping at p.125) and a leaf with the text to "The Blind Lover".

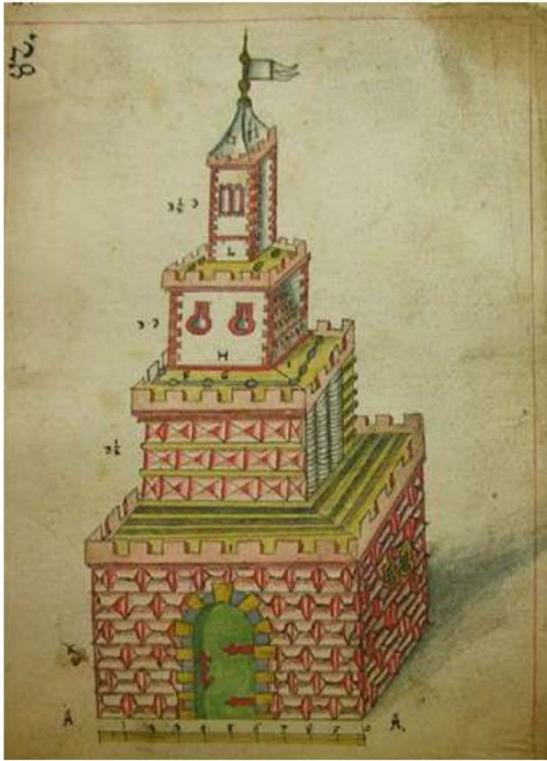


The list of contents shows that the (absent) first leaf should have contained the music of "a Hornpipe & Dumbarton Boat Bery". Some titles: "A Perlude by Dr. Pepusch"; "Bill Williams delight"; "(Gavot) in the 6th of Stanley"; "The Duke of Ancasters Minuet"; "Hartford Assembly"; "the amor barmo aire by Mr Handel in Xexes [Xerxes?]"; "Sloggs Hornpipe"; "Mis Etheringtons minuet"; "Dear Cloe: Sung by W. Lowe at Vauxhall"; "The Distressed Shepherdess"; "Cloes Resolves by Doctor Green"; "Much a do about Nothing"; "Handels Watter peice"; "Concerto by Sigr. Hasse"; "A New Song in Honour of the King of Prussia"; "Allegro in Solo 12th. Sagio Adams Berckinstock"; "Minuet by Mr. Lully"; "Lady Milbank's Minuet"; "Contentment set by Mr Abiel Wichelle"; "Is there a Charm"; "Captain Death"; "Tweed Side"; "Advice to Silvia"; "The New Birks of Endermay"; "Brownhills favorite"; "Ld Exeter Minuet"; "Meeting in the Morning"; "Mis Gunning"; "Air by Mr Josph Smyth"; "Minuet by Mr Humphreys"; "Stellia and Flavia"; "Myra by Mr. Howard"; "A New Song Sung at Rannelagh"; "Concerto ye 5th of Vivaldi"; "Killie Crankie"; "Lord Bartley's Minuet"; "Dance in Romio"; "Bedfords March"; "Desaubrys Minuet"; "The Advice"; "Chesunt a Him"; "Bettsey Thoughtles"; "A trip to Sligo"; "Comus's Court set to musick by Mr Atfield"; "A Song Called the Green Meadow"; "The Bonny Broom" and "A Himn to Ohio".

**SPECTACULARLY FULLY ILLUSTRATE. FIREWORKS MANUSCRIPT**

33. **RÄBEL, Andreas.** "Kunst Buch von allerhandt rahren undt schönen inventionen so wohl in der Feuerwerckerey Kunst als auch in der Büchsenmeisterey zusammen getragen und verfertigt von Andreas Räbeln. Im Jahr Christi Anno 1671". [4]. 297 leaves (last 138 blanks, but contemporary). Contemporary black leather binding with initials and date. Spine damaged. 11 x 16.5 cm. With a modern ex libris. Some repairs to the fold of the engravings.

\$ 32,500.-



An original work of a 17<sup>th</sup> century pyrotechnician, with the formulas he used to make fireworks. This is a manual how to make and use them, in which the author betrays secret recipes for the construction of rockets, flares, bombs. Ingredients are specified: camper, antimony, coal, tin, orpiment, chalk, tree oil, mercury, line oil, brandy, ammonium, arcanuni, chloride, resin, and a host of other untranslatable elements. The fireworks that Rabel describes come in all forms and shape. Descriptions follow for the construction of rocket posts, launchers, and fixtures to be mounted on buildings, small castles, and castles. Shown in finely colored pen drawings, labeled with reference numbers and letters and provided with a scale. Detonators are described, small bombs, smoke-balls, balls of light, fireballs, storm-balls, big guns, fireworks and hundreds of other instructions. He also narrates the memorable wedding of Emperor Leopold von Habsburg with Margarita Theresa of Spain on December 12, 1666.

**AN ITALIAN ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT ON SURGERY**

34. [SURGERY] Trattato delle operationi chirurgiche agionte alcune osseruationi con sue figure. Illustrated and unpublished treatise on surgical operations. First half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century? Large 8vo (21 x 17 cm) Engraved title page within an ornamental shield. 518 pages and 73 chalcographic plates (of which one group numbered from II to LX and others not numbered, and a pair folded), Title page, with on the verso side a poem, list of "Instruments of Surgery. 1- 474 are all written with neat and legible handwriting, pp. 475-518 in a less tidy handwriting. The plates illustrate surgical instruments and ailments.

\$ 9,000.-





Probably an abridgement in Italian by Carlo Michele Lotteri of the 'Cours d'opérations de chirurgie' by Dionis. This conclusion is based on the identical title page of another manuscript in the Wellcome library. No record has been traced of an Italian translation of Dionis' work-first printed in Paris in 1707. This MS. is either an original translation and abridgement by Lotteri or notes of lectures on operative surgery closely following the original text,. The plates are identical with the MS in the Wellcome and different from the work of Dionis.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ujbs6q42>

There is an annotation relating to the birth of the two children of the author or owner of the volume, which noted that his eldest daughter was born in 1760 and the second born in 1763; followed by two papers dated 1766-1767 and annotations relating to crop. The author tells us that he is living in Piacenza in the year 1767 where he is the surgeon.

**A CALLIGRAPHY MANUSCRIPT WITH A BOOK CURSE**

35. **TARDIUONUS, Claudius.** "In libros Aristotelis. De arte Rhetorica". Calligraphed manuscript in pen and ink on paper, (199) leaves. Quarto. (211 x 112 mm) Early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Contemporary calf, with between laurels the name Claudius on the front cover and the name Tardiuonus on the back. Edges gilded. Some ink corrosion and staining.

\$ 3,900.-





Calligraphed titles, initials and vignettes display faces, drolleries, stags, rabbits, monkeys (?), crocodiles and few stars of David. On the second page there is a curious (fictive?) armorial with roses and a turtle.

The scribe introduces himself, by cursing the person who might steal it *Epigramma. si qui contingat nostrum reperire libellum. Ecce ubi mea si nomina scirevelis Tardiuonus ego cognomine nomine Claudii. Ipse vocor propriis dare scripta cupis. Non inventum sed furtum non reddere credas. Ne quodquam furto grandius esse nefas. Laus Deo. Tardiuonus.*

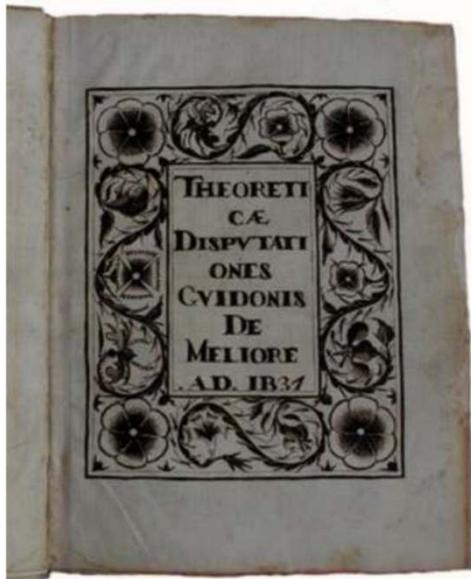
*Epigram, if someone finds the book by accident. There you can find my names, if you want to know them. I am called Tardiuonus, my first name is Claudius. You want to give back what is written. When you don't return it, you will know it is not found, but stolen. No theft is a greater evil. Praise the Lord. Tardiuonus.*

On the last leaf, there is a curious modern pencil inscription "Rufis Maurensis". The calligraphy is delightful, consisting of a combination of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic elements, harking back to earlier times.

A beautiful example of French, renaissance manuscript culture at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, that deserves further study.



### MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT



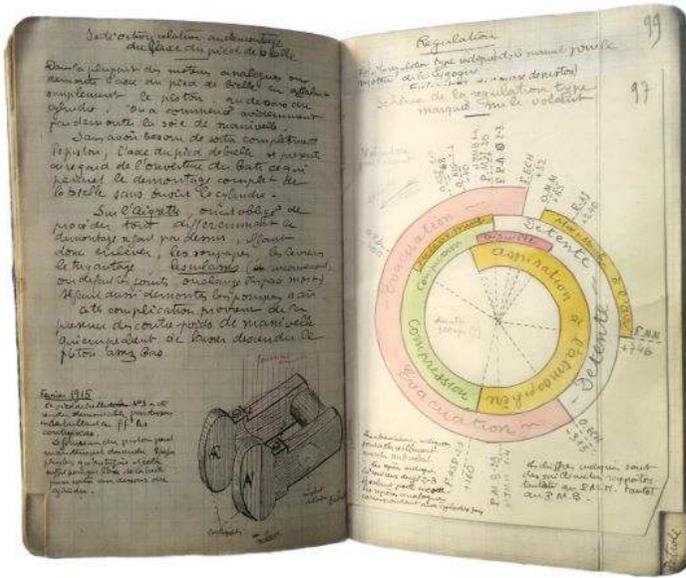
36. **THEORETICAE DISPUTATIONES** Guidonis De Meliore A.D. 1637. Large 8vo. Contemporary vellum, 454 leaves. Frontispiece decorated by hand. Heavily glossed (same copyist hand), in the colophon it says the text was finished being transcribed on March 21, 1637. Paper edges colored in red, decorated with stamps.

\$ 1,750.-

Transcribed (?) medical text by Aristotle (?) written in a dense hand by an Italian Jesuit. "In the *Universa Medicam Discipline, Natura feminis, [...]* De *Prestantia Medicinas, De Medicinae need, De Natura Medicina, De Partibus Medicina [...]*".



AN ENGINEERING NOTE BOOK ABOUT AN EXPERIMENTAL SUBMARINE IN WO I

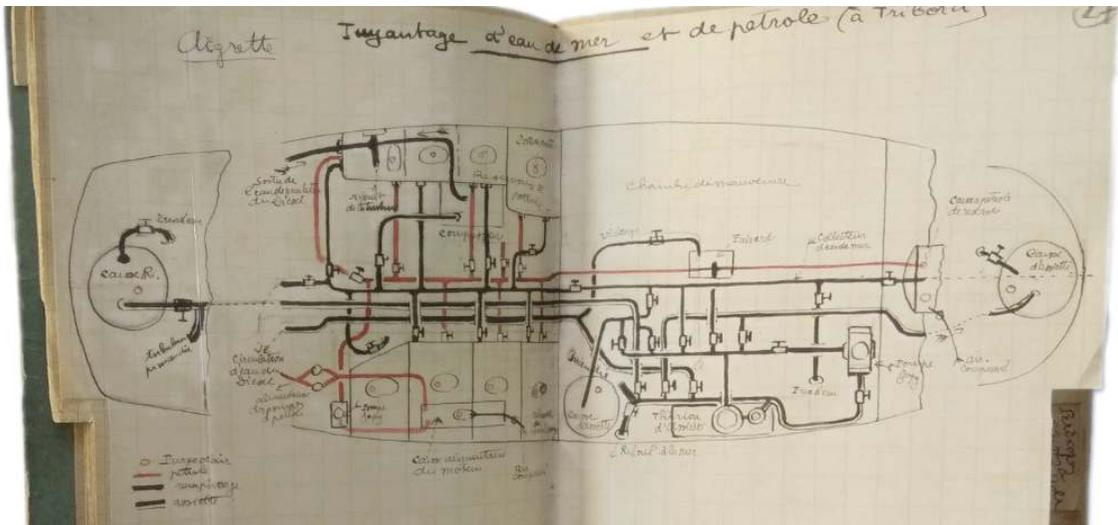


37. [AIGRETTE SUBMARINE] Manuscript 119 leaves, dated 1904. 8vo. (15 x 9 cm) Entirely composed of technical notes, sketches, section drawings, very detailed graphs, calculations. There are also 3 thumbnail black and white photos of the submarine.

\$1,850.-

The Aigrette-class submarines were a class of two submarines built for the French Navy between 1903 and 1905. They were essentially experimental submarines, and although in service during World War I, saw no action.

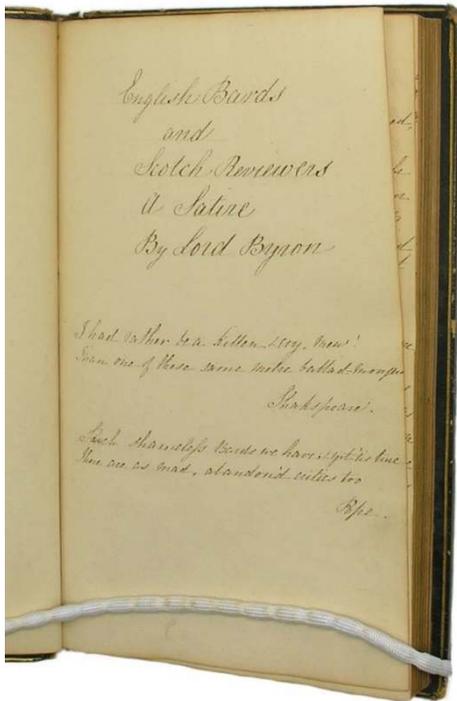
It is said that a spy sold the plans of the submarine *Aigrette*, to Germany and was arrested for it in 1905. Although the Diesel engine was invented by a German, Dr Rudolf Diesel, the Imperial German Navy took a long time to adopt it for U-boats. It was left to the French to install diesel engines in the *Aigrette*. It cured the worst problems of power : weight ratio and safety, and despite many other giant strides in submarine technology it is still in use today, even in nuclear submarines as a 'get-you-home' system.



WITH

Another manuscript submarine engineering note book. This time English. Oblong folio (33 x 21 c). April 1944. 72 pages.

Again, filed with engineering sketches, machines, and colour shaded diagrams with extensive notes along with a photograph of Engineer Wilde.



### EARLY 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ROMANTIC POETRY ANTHOLOGY

38. [ANTHOLOGY, MANUSCRIPT]. Original dark green morocco binding. 8vo. Edges gilded. A remarkable anthology, the works the author copies, are all within the life of the poets. Date 1816-1821. We do not know if the signature Heyton applies to the place in England or the name. (210 x 130 mm). 55 leaves of text, rest blank.

\$ 1,500.-

The author clearly had an interest in Lord Byron for he took the trouble to copy English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. He must have copied from an early edition, because, he writes "The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair. Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there" Line 833. This text was altered in 1816.

He then copies, among others: the boy by Bernard Baston (mentioned by Walter Scott), Fragment Found in a Skeleton-Case, anonymous. Dated 1821, The Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna" Charles Wolfe. The poem first appeared anonymously in the Newry Telegraph of 19 April 1817, and was re-printed in many other periodicals. It said that it was forgotten until after his death when Lord Byron drew the attention to it. But this copy dates from 25<sup>th</sup> of Jan 1820. Allan Cunningham. "Dear is the hallow'd morn to me" Allan Cunningham, was a Scottish poet, a member of the brilliant circle of writers that included Thomas De Quincey, Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, John Keats.

### A MANUSCRIPT ARCHIVE OF A WOMAN ARTIST

39. **BEALE, Sarah Sophia** (5 November 1837 – 1920) was a British portrait painter and an art critic. In 1869 and again in 1872, Sophia Beale travelled to Paris, where she studied at Charles Joshua Chaplin's studio. When she returned to London, Beale used the money she had earned to open an art school on Albany Street near Regent's Park. In later years she travelled widely in Europe and Northern Africa.

Beale supported the suffragette course and was among the 2,000 signatories to a declaration supporting women's suffrage. This archive contains an unpublished call for women artists to organize them self.

\$ 4,950.-

"A suggestion to the Artist Members of the Lyceum" (4 pages) in which Beale suggests forming "The Lyceum Club Art Society" for sculptors and painters.



*"For women artists surely such a society would be of great help ... it might help us in obliging RA to include women in their honours. In fact it would be in that case as successful as Laura Herfords bold step in forcing the admission of women in the RA schools ..."*

Next there is a memoir *Women Workers a retrospect*. The first lines tell us her intent: *"The great success of the National Union of Women Workers Conference last September at Oxford (....) cannot fail to make some of us cast our thoughts backwards to a time when women, like children, were allowed to be seen but heard."* (9 leaves)

The extensive archive consists of her independent travels in France, Italy and Northern Africa in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as some childhood memories. The majority seems to be unpublished.

1. A good Friday Procession. (1913) On a voyage to a village in Italy. 30 pages
2. On a visit to Lisieux in France. With five engravings signed by Beale. 10 pages
3. Medicine men of yore, 14 pp.
4. An essay on the palace of Versailles, 32 pp. dated 1903
5. On the museum Carnavalet in Paris, 16 pp, 1903 7pp. Published?
6. An interesting account of her travels to the lost desert city of Thamugadi, a Roman outpost in Algeria. Chapter I. A dead city. Chapter II. 92 leaves.
7. Describing a trip from Nimes to Aiguemortes, 65 – 88 leaves
8. Childhood memories of travels to Northern Italy, 40 leaves
9. The history of poor Lilly (autobiographical?). 1-11 Miss Beale, 35 Avenue Josephine Paris
10. Salisbury, 50, leaves MS.
11. Alger, describing her trip to Alger in 1904, 18 leaves
- 12 Egyptian moralities culled from the Louvre. 8 leaves

A further miscellaneous of approx. 50 leaves, plus some published articles and a portfolio of music sheets, always signed by her.

### **AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS**

**BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin.** A delightful account of a trip around the world in 1907 by a Scotsman inspired by Jules Verne.

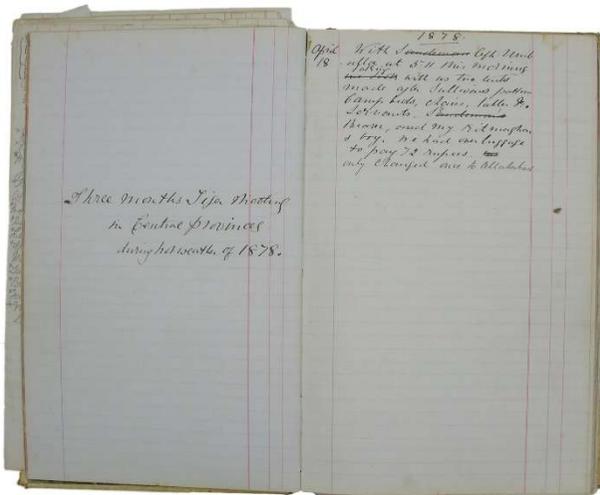
1. Typoscript. Round the world in Record Time May 3rd to June 13th. 1907 Read before the 'Glendaruel and Literary Society, 28th 1907. 46 leaves.



2. His travel diary of 41 leaves.
3. Another typescript with corrections
4. His personal effects on the journey. Cooks international Travelling tickets, a passport with endorsements, (railway) maps, a Russian map, Russian timetables.
5. A scrapbook with newspaper articles and reviews about his trip.

\$ 4,500.-

FULL DESCRIPTION SEE NO. 178



### HUNTING IN INDIA

40. **BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin.** Three months of Tiger Shooting in Central Provinces during hot weather of 1878 and 1879. Folio. Vellum ledger. 60 leaves. (320 x 200 mm). Some pages loose.

\$ 1,500.-

Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920), was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar, and the Boer Wars.

The manuscript narrates shooting expeditions in Uttar Pradesh

### AN EXTRAORDINARY PIECE OF WESTERN AMERICAN AND AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY

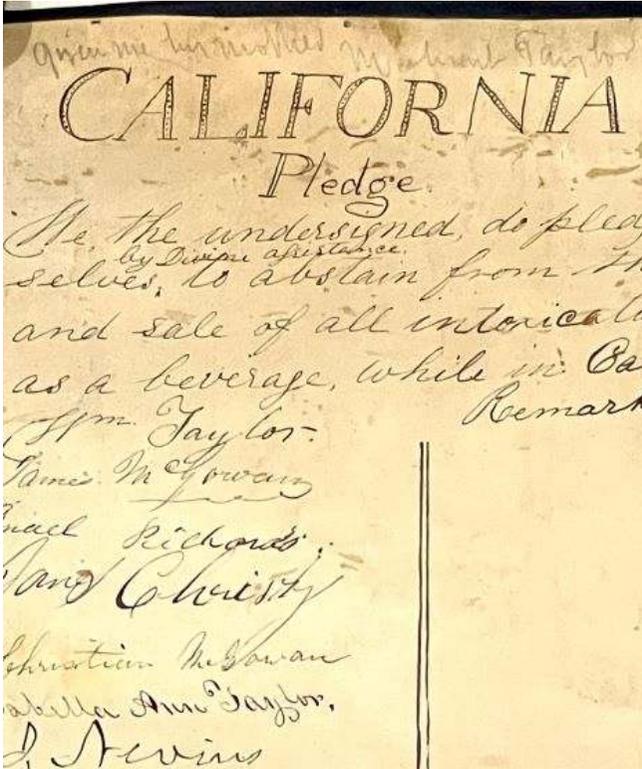
41. [CALIFORNIA] [TEMPERANCE] 200 SIGNATURES OF EARLY CALIFORNIA PIONEERS s.l., likely San Francisco, 1851-1854. Entitled: CALIFORNIA PLEDGE. "We the undersigned do pledge ourselves by divine abstinence, to abstain from the use and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage while in California." Dimensions: a prox 260 cm long by 22 cm wide. On paper, backed by original decorated textile for support and blue silk edges. Two columns for signatures and remarks (unfilled) with approx. 200 signatories (mostly in ink, some in pencil) of early California pioneers.

\$ 32,500.-





The first signature on the manuscript is that of William Taylor (1821-1902), the Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop, who was appointed a Methodist missionary to California (1849). He ministered without salary to Native Americans and Chinese immigrants, and to the sick and the poor. His seaman's Bethel mission complex in San Francisco burned down in 1856, forcing him to preach and write to repay loans. The first of seventeen books, *Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco* (1856), sold over 20,000 copies during its first year.



We may presume, as the first signature, that Taylor organized the pledge as well. The handwriting of his signature appears to match the cursive script of the opening pledge. This California pledge does not appear to be mentioned in his *Seven Years' Street Preaching*, but he does describe temperance sermons he delivered. Among the signatures of early settlers are likely some Gold rush miners that he described in Chapter X: *Life among the miners*. Notably when Taylor later travelled to Australia and New Zealand (1863-1866), he was known as a staunch teetotaler from California, closely connected to the Temperance movement and working hard to combat the rising consumption of intoxicants in the English Colonies.

We could find no similar surviving manuscript pledge rolls, albeit Henry Childs Merwin mentions in *The Life of Bret Harte* that a total abstinence pledge was signed by numerous persons, including some city officials, after addresses at a Methodist chapel in Sacramento in June, 1850.

### NOTEBOOKS OF A VICTORIAN COLORMAKER

42. [CERAMICS] Extensive Ceramics Archives - various Victorian ceramic enamellers and painters notebook, with trial glazes, formulas. With letters enclosed John Willshaw, Enamel & colourmaker, Bow Street Newcastle. Around 1880-1890

\$ 3,500.-

No 2. Note book. Red leather binding 8vo. Wedgwoods fire their Kiln at 5 degrees. How to make a turquoise stain, blue stains, fluxes are substances, usually oxides, used in glasses, glazes and ceramic bodies, letters by Willshaw, stamped Newcastle, enamels, poisons cornflour, paisley flour. 858 receipts. 100 leaves?



Note book 3. Enamel colours. Various colour schemes. Receipts from the Longport Ceramics Factory, glazes. 62 pages. 1880?

Another note book 2. 1895-187 The firing of tableware, including Wedgewood, Etruria plates. 100 pages. To make Gold suture.

Plus another seven notebooks, hundreds of pages, filled to the brim with receipts.

A specialists inside look into the world of ceramic design and the technologies of the Victorian era



### INCREDIBLY RARE

43. [CHILDREN'S BOOK] A delightful Georgian manuscript children's book, 12 mo. 12 leaves. (10 x 9 cm). Later leather binding. Circa 1825, attributed in later provenance note on endpapers to Paul Treby Ourry (1758–1832) a British politician who sat in the House of Commons in 1784. The illustrations by Anne or Blanche Treby, comprising 12 leaves of



manuscript poetry accompanied by 11 ink, pencil and watercolour illustrations relating to daily family life, captions include Boys at dinner, Boys Washing: The Boys going to School: Boys at School: Schoolboys at Play: Hugh & Montagu at home enjoying themselves: Paul & Walter at Play. The end flyleaf explains who the boys are.

\$ 4,500.



*"ROMANCES OF A CIVIL WAR SCHOOL TEACHER"*

44. [CIVIL WAR ARCHIVE]. Suitors' correspondence to Eliza Rachel Guthrie (New York b. 1838 d.1904). Letters dated Aug 20, 1859 - Nov 8, 1865 (plus one final letter March 21, 1867). 2 buckram volumes with 95 original letters (approx. half the letters are loose in glassines) preserved in their original envelopes with cancelled stamps and with a full transcript prepared in 1958 by James Ray Norton.

\$ 6,500. -

James Ray Norton, the compiler of the archive states:

"These letters were primarily given to me because of my interest in the postage stamps that were on them. I have collected American stamps since grammar school days but found that these letters were interesting to me from other standpoints. The postage stamps, of course, were of interest but the letters were found to describe considerable interesting "Americana". The letters pictured the early life of the young people in their courting days and gave considerable information relative to early American travel, ambitions and activities of the young people. The descriptions of the North Eastern and North Central parts of the United States were found to be of interest. There were many references to the progress of the Civil War and to the young men acquaintances of Miss Guthrie who was a country school teacher. The personal and historical anecdotes that were contained in these letters have moved me to have the letters copied into this book form."

The first volume contains a typed transcript of 80 letters; the second volume contains the actual letters preserved in old mounted glassines, with numbers that loosely correspond to the assigned number in the transcript, albeit the number of letters present is greater than the number indicated in the transcript and about 42 are loose, preserved in glassines, with a couple mounted in the transcript volume itself. A short Guthrie genealogy is included in the volume as well.



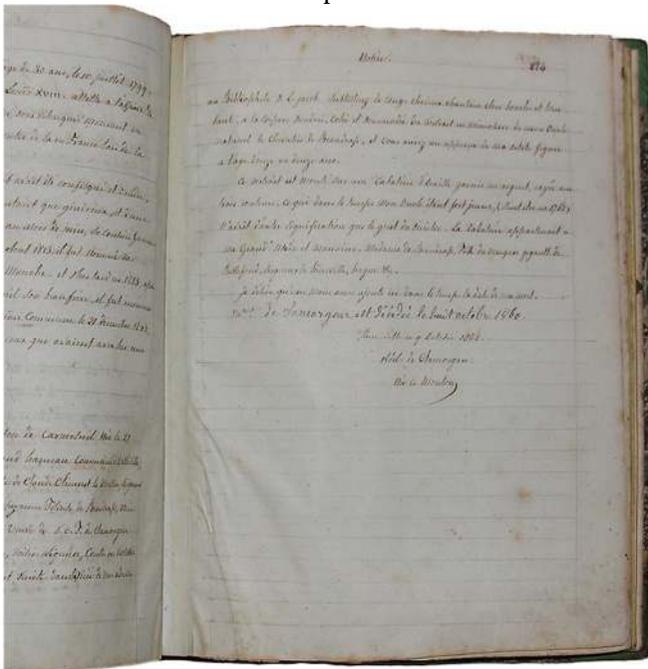


### FIVE NOTEBOOKS FROM AN UNKNOWN FEMALE NORMAN POET

45. **CLAMORGAN de TAILLEFER, Adrienne Françoise Adelaïde.** a literary discovery. The works of an unknown French female poet, from the lower aristocracy. Although she never published her work. Adelaïde wrote throughout her live, collecting and writing fables and legends from Normandy. All of them are unknown. Through her enormous erudition, this unknown person becomes alive again. We learn through the poems and stories about her wishes, dreams, fears and hopes. At the end of the fifth volume, she addresses the reader movingly as she recapitulates her life and expresses her ardent wish “that a friendly hand ad here the time the date of my death”.

\$ 4,500.-

Adrienne Françoise Adelaïde de Clamorgan, born Le Mouton de Carnesnil (1780-1860), was born in the village of Grand Hameau, municipality of Besneville (Manche). Daughter of Claude Clement of Mouton, Lord of Carnesnil, Knight of St. Louis, and of Madeleine Félicité de Beaudrap, she married in 1808 Pierre Claude François de Clamorgan (1769-1833), an amnestied emigrant, who was mayor of Besneville from 1816 until his death. It seems that these poems and legends she collected were never published.



1. Poésies diverses par Madame Adelaïde de Clarmogan, nee Mouto. Besneville, 1837 ; 265p.pages with index. Notes : “Incomplet et à corriger”. Quarto. Cardboard binding. Also narrates conte et legends Normand.

2. Small folio. Recueil de Fables - Le Panier de Cerises, Besneville, 1837 (fables date between 1830 et 1856) 472 pages. Some corrections).

3 & 4. The basket of Cheries. 8vo. Contemporary green Buckram. Collection of fables. Vol I. Le Panier de Cerises. Tome I, Besneville 1846 ; 270 pages with index. Poems dated 1833 1845. Tome II : Besneville, 1846-47 ; 241 pages [7pages index].

5. Fairy tales, various poems, Besneville, 1842 (on the first page), Carnesnil March 15, 1858 in the

second title; 284p., ending with a notice in which the author introduces herself and her husband. Describing him or her? As a bibliophile. The last lines dated October 9, 1858. Express the wish “that a friendly hand add here in time the date of my death”. The hand friend granted this wish by writing: “Mrs. de Clamorgan died on October 8th, 1860.

The last half of the manuscript also contains three songs with note and scores.

*ROMANTICISM*

46. [COMMONPLACE BOOK WITH A TASTE FOR THE GOTHIC] (1830-1838) of approximately 100 leaves in various shades of colour. A superb green romantic binding, elaborately tooled and gilded, with on both sides a harp. Quarto (240 x 200 mm).

\$ 1,750.-



13 leaves with poems, the remainder is empty and 12 superb coloured pictures with a gothic feel, all heightened with gum arabic. An abbey in the moonlight, a girl with a dog, a woman reading, a girl praying, a lighthouse in a storm, another girl praying, a woman playing the harp, a brig in the moonlight, a woman reading, a woman with her child in a storm, a woman with two children watching the stormy sea, an erupting volcano. A few black and white engravings.

*RECEIPTS MANUSCRIPT*

47. COOKBOOK and book of HOME REMEDIES. Manuscript, oblong 8vo. (16 x 11 cm) Contemporary calf. 92 leaves, 20 leaves blank. Written first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1800? South Devon? Written in several hands.

\$ 4,450.-

30 leaves of home remedies, eye water, expectorant for asthma, throat ulcers, tumours, all kinds of pains, ringworms, gout, face acne, wonder pills, plasters, lozenges, receipts with mercury, balsams, anodyne



lotion, lavender waters, Bologna sausages. Veterinary medicines. There is one receipt in another hand in French on how to prepare sardines.



The other 60 leaves comprise of long cookery receipts, for example cherry brandy, velvet cream, receipt for Bengal curry, regent sauce, ginger beer, cure for worms and dogs, mock turtle, Kitchener's own pudding. Ginger cordial, to make a very good beer. At the end interspersed with some hose remedies again, including one to make waterproof cement.

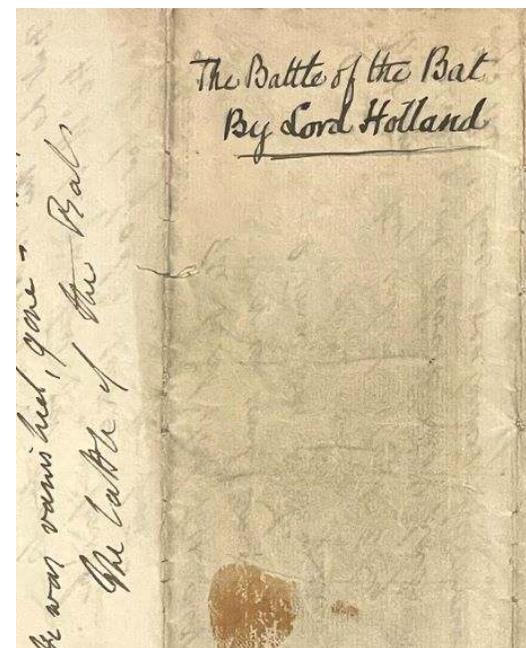
The writer has clearly a mind of her own, she or he goes into discussions with doctors, for example "Doctor do you really think, I ought to drink milk?" and seems critical of a preacher for it says "Sermon preached at the vicarage of south hill Devon by an eccentric fellow Jack Rupell, 21 march 1800." Although not by far the oldest cookbook, the manuscript with its personal remarks strikes us as highly original, it could contain some of the earliest recipes for some dishes know. For example, the Bengali curry recipe was for the first printed in 1831 in India. Of course, we do not know, how widely this receipt was distributed in English cook books, but it seems a possibility.

#### A 1820s UNPUBLISHED NONSENSE POEM - BATTLE OF THE BAT

48. HOLLAND, Henry Richard Vassall, Baron. Autograph Manuscript on Paper, entitled at top "The battle of the bat" [London, circa 1823] 32 x 20 cm. 2 ff. In the hand of Baron Holland, with another hand identifying the manuscript, as well as the remnant of a wax seal.

\$ 1,250.-

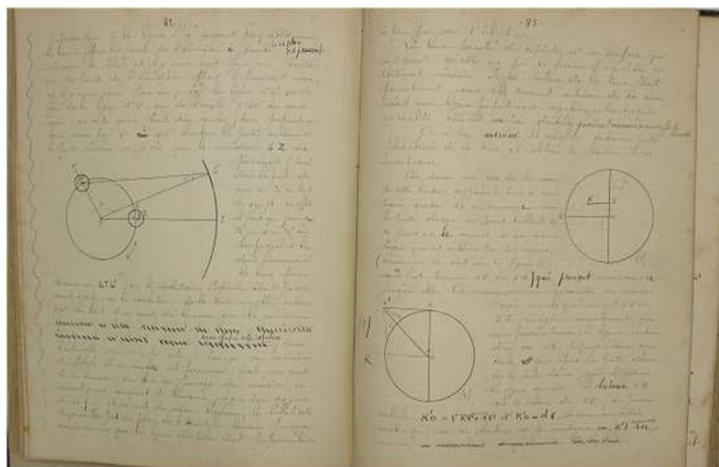
A most curious manuscript poem with hints of Gothic romanticism as well as a whimsical style and content that presages nonsense writers like Lear and Carroll. The 1820s of English poetry is a sort of literary no man's land, caught between the Romanticism and Victorian periods, as if writers were content to sit idle and playful after the great literary





achievements Byron, Shelley, and Keats and Blake's Jerusalem. The poem here also has echoes of metaphor of the defeat of Napoleon: "He was vanished gone-thus indeed | The Battle of the Bat"

Statesman Henry Richard Vassall Fox (1773-1840) and his wife, Elizabeth (?1771-1845), (also known as Lord and Lady Holland) were at the centre of the Whig political and social circle that became known as the Holland House set. Holland published a lengthy entitled *Eve's Revenge*, in which 'e' was the only vowel use. The National Library of Scotland has in an archive of Henry Fox papers, papers relating to a poem entitled 'Lines found in Lord Holland's pocket book'.



*UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT ON ASTRONOMY AND NAVIGATION*

49. **JAUBERT, Leon.** Cours Hydrographie, II partie. Astronomie Navigation. Folio (280 x 215). 436 pp. Half leather, with buckram boards. End of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

\$ 550.-

At that the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was keen popular interest in astronomy, and in many Paris squares, astronomers with terrestrial refractors gave talks on astronomy for a small sum. Léon Joubert (1829-1897) created an observatory for scientific research and popularisation, allowing anyone to learn about the universe and use good instruments. He made 120 instruments: refractors, reflectors, projectors, and photographic instruments.

This unpublished cours consists of several parts and seems to be a working manuscript. Illustrated with spheres. There are parts crossed out and sometimes new text is glued in. Astronomie, 1 -118, Navigation, 119 - 317, 318 - 435, Cyclonomie.

*ARCHIVE OF A SECRET AGENT*

50. **KOEHLER, Hugo William.** Archive of Hugo William Koehler (1886 - 1941), a United States Navy commander, secret agent and socialite.

\$ 9,500.-

Includes magnificent Russian sketches/paintings of WW1 and the early Revolution that should be seen. Most signed and painted by. Martinov and sent to Hugo William Koehler in London. Purchased from descendents of Hugo William Koehler.



THE SUBJECTS DEPICTED INCLUDE:

Worker Demonstration Yalta 1919 28 x 21 cm 1919

Spanish Dancer in Russia 1918

Anatol Martinov Village of Koleski 20 x 16

Red Army on the front 26 x 17

Russian soldiers 1914 18 x 16 cm.,

Russian soldier with bayonet 25 x 16 cm.,

First Revolutionary Manifestation Train Station 1917 20 x 14 cm.,

Old Lithuanian Chapel. 24 x 18 cm.,

Lithuanian Town 1915 22 x 15 cm 1914

Eastern Prussia Ruined Farmhouse 21 x 16 cm

Workers Demonstration 28 x 21 cm

Soup Kitchen 1917 22 x 16 cm

Russian soldiers at ease 24 x 22 cm

German infantryman intruder 1918 26 x 18 cm/

1915 Russian retreat painted during the shilling the of the trenches, 21 x 20 cm



Along with the small painting archive comes an unpublished collection by Margaretta Wood Potter of letters, dispatches, and personal reminiscences of Cmdr. Hugo W. Koehler. There is a sizeable box of manila folders of family papers and personal letters including many original letters from Herbert John Gladstone, the British Liberal politician to Hugo W. Koehler, a folder with cypher decoding explanations, early Koehler naval letters, lengthy family letters describing Koehler's travels and assignments in the 1920s, a mimeographed unpublished manuscript for a "Narrative of a Year's Observations in Russia April 1921, naval attaché letters from the American Legation in Warsaw. etc. Should be seen.

Hugo William Koehler (1886 – 1941) was a United States Navy commander, secret agent and socialite. Following the First World War, he served as an Office of Naval Intelligence and State Department operative in Russia during its civil war, and later as naval attaché to Poland. He was rumoured to be the illegitimate son of the Crown Prince of Austria and to have assisted the Romanovs in fleeing Russia following the revolution of 1917.

### ADA LOVELACE'S PERSIAN CAT

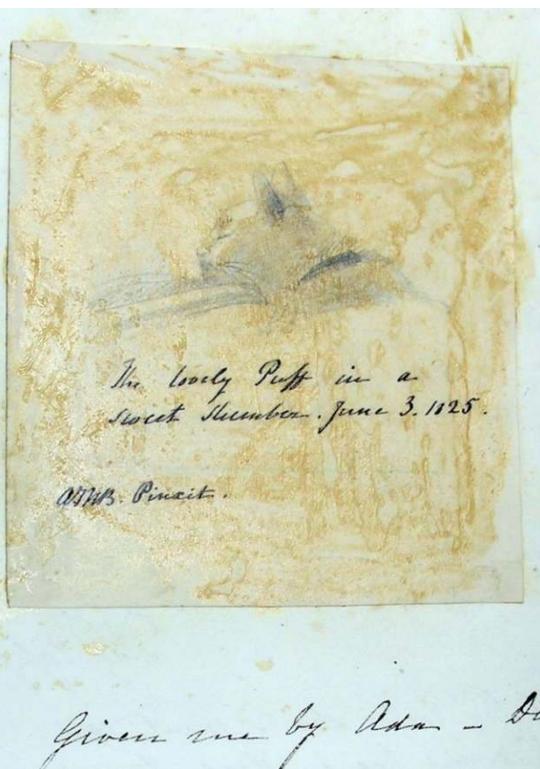
51. [LOVELACE, ADA] COMMONPLACE BOOK by the favourite governess and guardian Angel of the mathematician Ada Lovelace (1815-1852), entitled "Extracts &c., Bifrons, Christmas 1828", a total of 78 leaves, contemporary red straight-grained morocco gilt, 19 x 24cm Belonging to J.H. Stampe, entitled "Extracts &c., Bifrons, Christmas 1828".

\$ 15,000.-

Ada led an isolated childhood on her mother's rented country estates, with governesses and tutors and her pet cat, Mrs. Puff. In 1826, after travelling on the continent, the restless Lady Anna Isabella Noel Byron hired the Brifons estate near Canterbury. While her mother, sought solace for her various illnesses, and was often away in search for a cure, Ada was left at home alone with her governess, Miss J.R. Stampe (or Miss Stamp), servants and beloved cat Puff. She became Ada's confidant during

the years 1825-1828. Miss Stampe left Britons in 1828 to marry, much to the dismay of Ada, who saw Miss Stamp, as her guardian angel. We know little about Miss Stamp, this commonplace book is also a vestige of her various interests.

But above all it is a token of Ada's great love for her Persian cat 'The lovely Puff', gifted to her by her mother to console her for her days spent in solitude. There is a very touching picture of Puff pasted on the first leaf. Drawn by her mother in June 1825.





*The lovely Puff in a Sweet Slumber.* Signed Anna Isabella Noel Pixit. The picture is accompanied by a wonderful poem by the young Ada herself, touching the heart of every cat lover.

*Dear object of my tender care/Which neither dog nor bird may share/Of all the feline tribe most rare, My pussy!*

*Tho' now thy youthful powers decline/Thy yellow eyes less vivid shine/Still sweetly purrs that voice of thine/My Pussy!*

*How often, in thy kitten days, Companions in our childish ways,  
We've fondly shar'd each other's plays, My Pussy!*

*Now that thy frolic sports must end, Thou'lt find me too a steady friend,  
Who will thine aged steps attend— My Pussy!*

As the academician Richard Holmes underpinned, Ada not only understood the logical rigour of machines, but had through her live an acute understanding of animals. You can listen to Holmes lecture on YouTube: *Will you concede me Poetical Science?* The commonplace book is also discussed there.

The commonplace book very appropriately ends with another cat poem in three stanzas by Ada's mother, Lady Isabella Byron. This is the last stanza from it

*For she was wont to climb upon my knee  
And purrings please'd to look up in my face  
With sweetest confidence, how lovingly!  
And with enquiring eye, as she would trace  
A kindred feeling there – She néer will be  
The more – the cold earth is her dwelling place.  
But peace to that meek soul, which I must think  
In God's great chain of love is still a humble link*

The book is filled with other poems. J. Moore... Edward Noel, Felicia Dorothea Hemans, I Noel, Byron, G. Dubourg, Thomas Noel, Walter Scot, Spencer, a copy of a *private letter from Hans Christian Andersen to a friend in England*, Extracts from *the work of Alexander von Humboldt*.

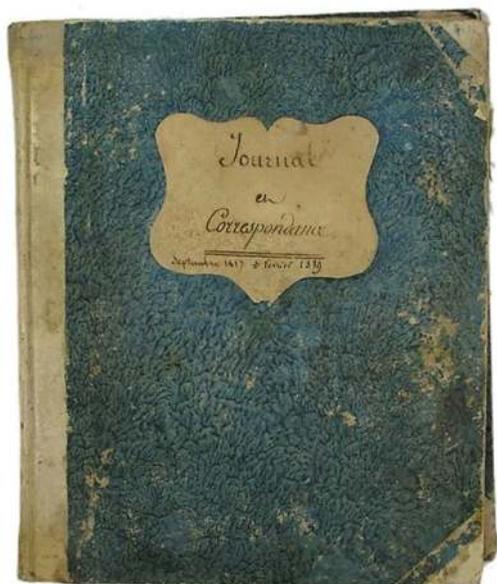
### *A NARRATIVE OF A FAILED TRADE MISSION TO COCHIN CHINE*

52. **MÉNIOLLE, François Valentin** JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE - September 1817 to February 1819. A detailed, unpublished manuscript of a trip to India and Mauritius on board the "Julie-Marthe" between 1817 and 1819. Quarto 220 x 180 mm). 382 pages. Contemporary half vellum.

\$ 5,900.-



Written by François Valentin Méniolle. The Julie-Marthe was to land in Cochinchina to secure French trade agreements. But following their near death as a result of a typhoon, the expedition turned back, arriving first in Mauritius, in February 1818, and staying there until May 1818.



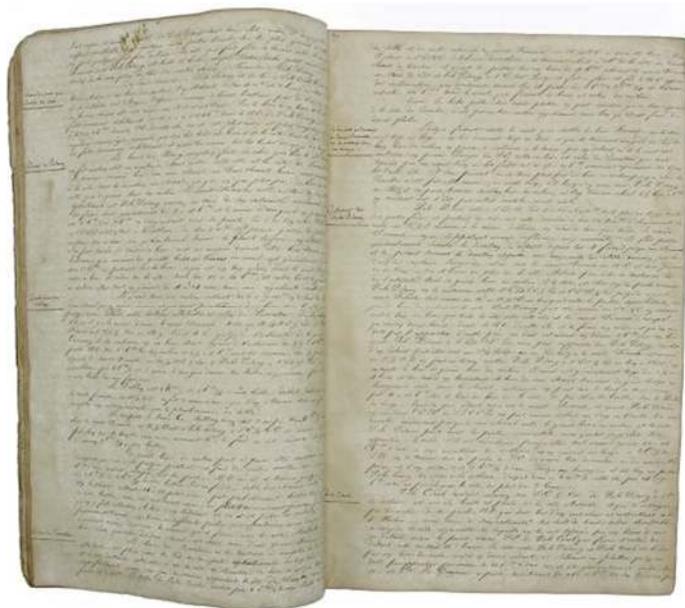
After briefly visiting Ceylon, the company arrived in Pondicherry in June 1818. From there the ship sails to Calcutta, where the company sails up the Hooghly River, to Chandernagor, one of the five settlements of French India.

This is not a ship's journal, that records only mundane events, like rain and wind. The author Valentin Méniolle, was the nephew of the Bishop of Adran. He describes, in great detail, dinners, outings, trade. For instance, his meeting with two French naturalists named Pierre-Médard Diard and Alfred Duvaucé. *We visited two Parisians who are living in Chandernagor in order to study the natural history of the country ... They have already made many shipments to the Paris Museum and continue to do so every day and have each devoted ten thousand francs of their income to these studies.*

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR NAVIGATION THE CHINA SEA

53. [MER de CHINA – INDOCHINE] Unpublished maritime journal for navigating in the China Sea, around 1810, probably written by an Officer of the Compagnie des Indes, in order to facilitate maritime trade. First four leaves missing. Unbound. Large folio 39 x 24 cm. 82 leaves.

\$ 3,750.-



This manuscript, in a fine, legible handwriting, gives in the details of the instructions for navigators who would like to explore the China Sea, carefully indicating a great deal of information about the possible physical difficulties, currents, winds, particularities of each zone, etc...as well as a great deal of geographical information on the lands and coasts approached. He cites as examples many vessels French, Portuguese, English who sailed in these waters and some names of commanders.



DIVIDED INTO 8 CHAPTERS:

1/Navigation du Déroit de Malacca; Instruction pour entrer et sortir du déroit 2/Description de la côte du Pédir; notions pour la parcourir et aller de la pointe du Diamant aux Arroas en suivant la côte de Sumatra 3/Description de la côte malaise sur le déroit 4/Instructions pour aller de l'île du Prince of Wales aux Arroas et de là au mont Parcelar; 5/Instructions pour naviguer Sambilangues à Salangore et pour traverser le Déroit de Callam; 6/Instructions pour aller du mont Parcelar au Cap Machado et de là à Malaca; 7/Instruction pour aller de Malaca au Déroit de Singapour; description des dangers îles et bancs que l'on rencontre sur la route; 8/Description du Déroit de Singapour; instruction pour le traverser et aller dans le nord de la mer de Chine. Instruction pour entrer dans le déroit de Singapour et retourner à l'ouest par celui de Malaca. 9/Mer de Chine. mousson, vents, typhons et courants; 10/Instruction générale sur la navigation de la mer de Chine soit pour aller ou pour revenir de la rivière de Canton à toutes les époques de l'année; 11/Description des îles situées dans la partie Sud Ouest de la mer de Chine et sur la côte orientale Malaise; 12/Navigation de Siam; côtes du Cambodge; Pulo Uby; Pulo Condore et îles adjacentes. 13/Traduction d'Augsbourg relativement au Déroit de Dampier.



*MILITARY NOTEBOOKS*

54. [MILITARY] A set of 12 French manuscript notebooks of military strategy and colleges dated from 1842 and 1847 that used to belong to Monsieur de Beurnonville, student officer under the July Monarchy. All illustrated with little sketches. Sometimes moist stained at the edges.

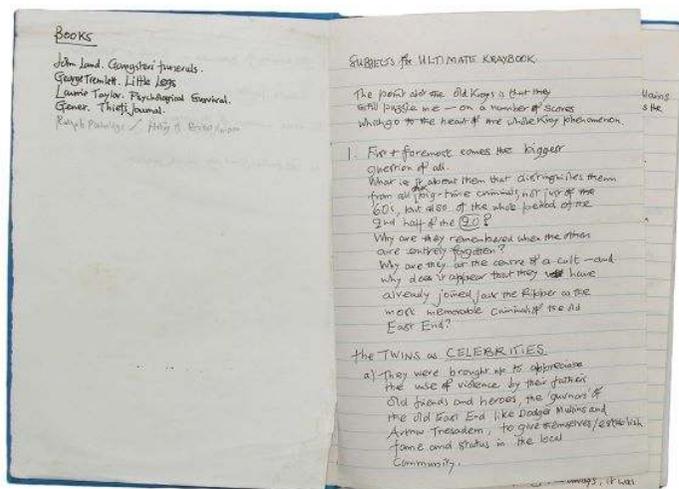
\$ 800 -

1. A notebook started on August 1, 1847 on artillery courses. 2 A notebook on military art started on January 8, 1847 and stopped in June. 3. notebook started on March 8, 1848. Geodesy, many diagrams, mathematics etc. Some traces of moisture. 4. A notebook entitled "Evolution des lignes". Many military schemes and tactics 5. A notebook started in 1862 with many topics and loose leaves. History of the horse, agricultural statistics, climatology, chemistry, animals of the globe etc. 6. A notebook about geography and considerations on the art of war by General Charles de Clausewitz. 7. A notebook on various topics. Chemistry, food, etc. 8. A notebook on military administration courses. Label on the front page showing the address of the papermaker in Paris. 9. notebook on descriptive geometry started on March 18, 1847. Many illustrations and sketches. 10. A notebook on military art started on June 11, 1847. Battles and military tactics. Loose leaves at the beginning of the notebook, traces of moisture. 11. An artillery lesson book. Many sketches. 12.-A notebooks on fortifications dated January 1848. Many sketches.

**WHAT IS THE APPEAL OF A DANGEROUS MONSTER?**

**55. PEARSON, John George.** *The Kray Twin.* A notebook compiled for the author's third (& final) research on this subject - : the immortal legend. 8vo. Blue linen. Thoughts on how to set up the chapters of his book. With addresses and telephone numbers. Around 140 pp. (written around 2010).

\$ 1,250.-



Notorious gangsters Ronald and Reginald Kray, better known as Ronnie and Reggie or simply 'the Krays', ran a criminal empire in East London throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The Krays were ruthless criminals, responsible for violence, coercion and a 2-decade-long reign of terror in the city's underworld. But they were also complex, damaged and at times even charming men. Managing a number of West End clubs, the Krays rubbed shoulders with celebrities like Judy Garland and Frank Sinatra. As such, they developed a unique allure not afforded many other criminals of their viciousness.

John George Pearson (5 October 1930 – 13 November 2021) was an English novelist and an author of biographies, notably of Ian Fleming (the creator of James Bond), and of the Kray twins.

Ever since the Kray twins invited John Pearson to write their official biography more than forty years ago, he has been obsessed with them. After they were jailed in 1969 for thirty years for murder, Pearson's biography, the murderous twins enjoyed a cult like following. Their clothes and memorabilia have sold at auction like religious relics. Ron's childlike prison paintings fetch more money than those of many well-known artists. And people still refer to them like popular celebrities. This is precisely what Pearson asks himself on the first pages of his notebook, that reads like a novel itself.

*What is it about them that distinguishes them from all other big-time criminals, not of the 60's, but also of the whole period of the second half of the 20's.*

*Why are they remembered when the others are entirely forgotten*

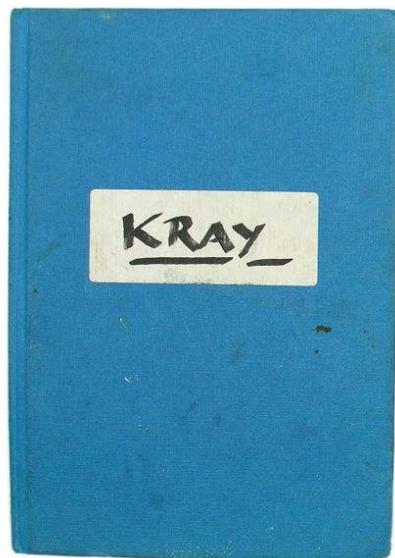
*Why are they centre of a cult – and why does it appear that they have already enjoyed Jack the Ripper as the most memorable criminals of the old East End.*

*In a sense much of the East End ethos had always been in more or less permanent opposition to the "straight" world of the West.*

*They were gladiators ..*

*What is the appeal of the dangerous monster? Frankenstein or Lucifer*

*They were a pair of glory seeking psychopaths ...*



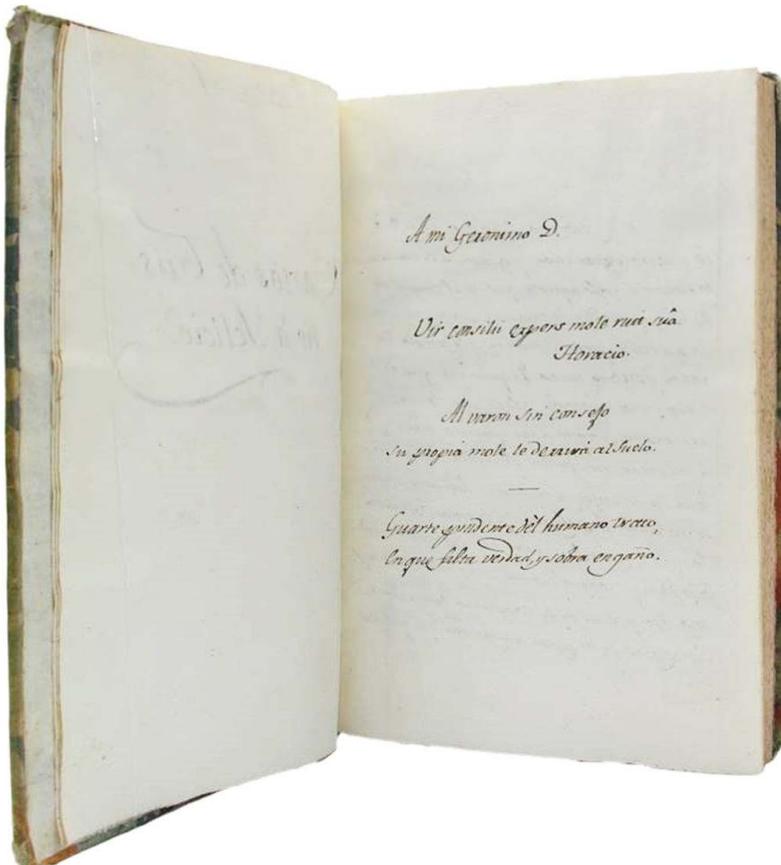


*AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY THE LIBRARIAN OF THE ESCORIAL PALACE LIBRARY*

56. **TORRE AGUILERA, Patricio José de la.** Cartas de Tristio a Felicio Contemporary binding, half leather with marble boards, 21.5 x 16 cm. Approx. 150 leaves. Finished in the night of 26 July 1813.

\$ 2,750.-

Torre Aguilera, Patricio José de la . Consuegra (Toledo), 16.III.1760 - San Lorenzo de El Escorial (Madrid), 4.VII.1819. was an Arabist and the second librarian at El Escorial, in his later years he served as a translator for the Ministry of State in Cadiz until 1813. This is an unknown work by his hand. Letters written in 1813 to his nephew Geronimo de la Torre, a student at the Military School established in the Ysla de León [Cádiz] The MS seems to be unpublished.





ON THE OVERTHROW OF THE ISLAM AND THE FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

57. ANNIUS, Johannes, Viterbiensis. De futuris Christianorum triumphis in Saracenos, seu glossa super Apocalypsin. Nuremberg : [Peter Wagner, about 1485]. 8 vo. 48 leaves. Modern paper binding.

\$ 4,500.-

Giovanni Nanni or Annius (1432-1502) was a Dominican who excelled as a scholar, well versed in Oriental languages, and as a confidential member of the papal court under Sixtus IV and Alexander VI. Chapters I-XV foretell the history of the Church until the Crusades, chapters XVI and XVII the failure of the Crusaders and the scourging of the Byzantine empire by seven Ottoman sultans. The last chapters deal with the overthrow of the Islam, the death of Mehmed II and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. No copy in the trade.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN VICE & VIRTUE. CONFLICTU VITIORUM ET VIRTUTUM, MORAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1474

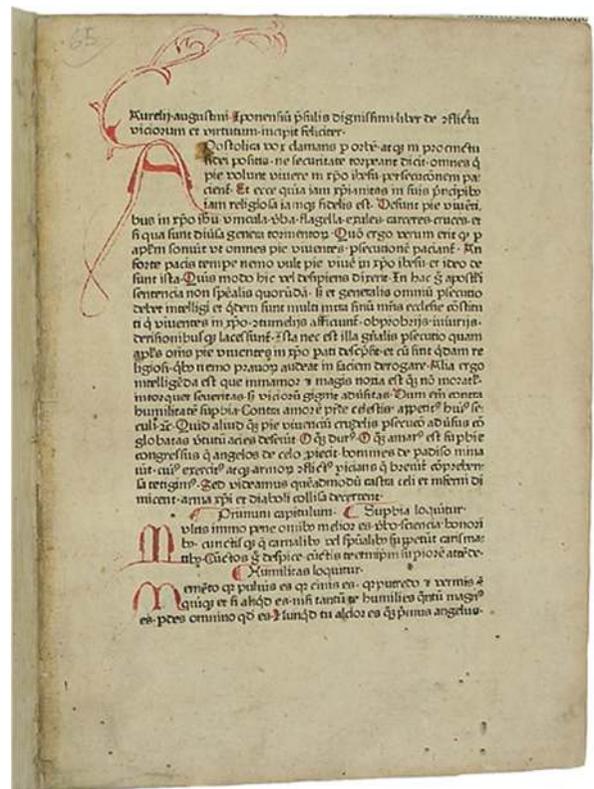
58. AUTPERT, Ambrose. De conflictu vitiorum et virtutum, [Strassburg : Georg Husner, about 1474], falsely ascribed to St Augustine. Real author Ambrose Autpert. Small folio (27 x 19.5 cm). Beautifully rubricated throughout. 8 leaves complete (not part of another work). Some needle like wormholes. Bound in a 17<sup>th</sup> century Missal leaf. No date, but ascribed to Husner. Printed in a rather archaic style.

<https://data.cerl.org/istc/ia01253000>.

\$ 8,000.-

Autpert, if forgotten today, was not without a name in his own century. Charlemagne made use of his talents; Pope Stephen IV protected him; and the monastery where he spent many years, and of which he died abbot was famous among the great monasteries of Italy. In 2009, Pope Benedict XVI gave a homily about him in Saint Peter's square.

His Book on the Conflict between Virtues and Vices is a first-rate piece of (Christian) psychology. Man is divided in his soul. He suffers perpetual inner conflict. This book written in a dialogue form reflects that inner conflict. Vice speaks and then virtues answers. From this perspective it is content wise an interesting book.





For example. Pride says: Certainly, you are better than many others. Actually, you are better than all. And humility answers: Are you more splendid on the earth than Lucifer was in heaven? Then the text goes on defending the virtue of humility.

Empty glory says: Do the good that you have the ability for. Show everyone the good that you do, so that you may be called good by all, so that you may be proclaimed to be holy. Pretense, fashion yourself outwardly into what you do not eagerly strive for inwardly. Envy says: Why aren't you equal or superior to them? Hatred suggests: Far be it for you to love that man, who is your opponent in all things, who degrades you, who insults you. Slander: Who can cover with silence, all the depraved things this or that person does? Anger says: The things which are done against you are so bad that they absolutely cannot be endured calmly; rather, to tolerate these things patiently is a sin. Harshness says: Should you offer gentle words to those stupid men who are as senseless brute animals? Restless wandering says: If you believe that God is everywhere, why do you stay in one single place? Despair cries: You strive to rise, but you fall again, weighed down by the weight of sins. So, what can be done for you then?



*ILLUSTRATED INCUNABULUM ON NAVIGATION,  
COSMOLOGY AND MEDICINE*

59. AVIENUS, Rufius Festus. [Opera: carmina]. Arati phaenomena. Aratus, Phaenomena (Add): Dionysius Periegetes, De situ orbis. Avienus, Ora maritima. Quintus Serenus Sammonicus, Carmen medicinale. Venice, Antonius de Strata, de Cremona, 25. X. 1488. Small 4to (196 mm x 142 mm). 119 leaves (of 122, without initial blank and two final blanks). With 38 woodcut illustrations in the text showing constellations. Modern full calf with gilt title "Aratus". All edges red.

\$ 34,000.-

*The salt sea of the Indians, the surface of the Persian swell; And the Arabian gulf beneath the South Wind, already warm.*

*An old habit once called the Arabian gulf the Ocean*

*Avienus in ora Maritima*

This incunabulum is a compilation of texts (by different authors) from antiquity on navigation, cosmology and medicine.



The first work is Aratus' *Phaenomena* (preceded by an introduction by Avienus) is a didactic poem -- a practical manual in verse that teaches the reader to identify constellations and predict weather. The poem also explains the relationship between celestial phenomena and such human affairs as agriculture and navigation. After the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the *Phaenomena* was the most widely read poem in the ancient world. Its fame was immediate. It was translated into Latin by Ovid and Cicero and quoted by St. Paul in the New Testament, and it was one of the few Greek poems translated into Arabic. The text is accompanied by 38 zodiacal woodcuts, almost all of which were designed and executed for this volume.

The second work is Dionysius Periegetes, *De situ orbis* (translated by Avienus). His "Description of the inhabited world" became a guided tour through the world of antique geography. In his description he includes the boundaries of the known world. "As I begin to sing of the earth and the wide sea, of rivers and cities and the uncountable races of men, I shall remember the deep-flowing Ocean." In his song he mentions Ogiris/Ogyris, that has been identified by some scholars with Jarun, i.e. Jazireh-ye Hormuz, in the Straits of Hormuz and by other as as Mazeira Island.

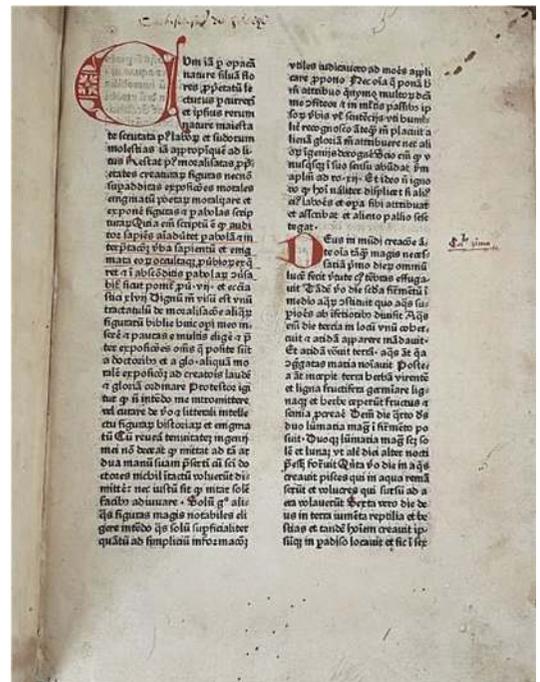
The "Ora maritima", is a short poetic account of early sea routes, describing the coasts of Western Europe (up to Albion) and exploring the Eastern World as far as the coast of Arabia.

The *Liber Medicinalis* of Quintus Serenus (perhaps Quintus Serenus Sammonicus) is a relatively neglected verse pharmacological text in which numerous recipes are presented roughly in the 'head-to-toe' order. Serenus was the first to use the following famous magic incantation "Inscribis chartae, quod dicitur Abracadabra."

A fittingly provenance, from the library of the surgeon, meteorologist, and antiquarian Charles Leeson Prince (1821-99) of Crowborough, Sussex, with his large bookplate (dated 1882) to front pastedown. Later in the collection of the meteorologist George James Symons (1838-1900); bequeathed to the Royal Meteorological Society with the Symons bequest bookplate (dated 1900) on lower pastedown. First edition. Bibliographical references, <https://data.cerl.org/istc/ia01432000>, FHC 2224\* = H 2223;

A PROTO-ENCYCLOPEDIA

60. BERCHORIUS, PETRUS. Liber Bibliae moralis. [Cologne] : (Bartholomaeus de Unkel, 17 March 1477) [Complete 425 leaves; lacking only final blank] leaves. Gothic type. Rubricated. Folio, 280x200 mm, 19<sup>th</sup> century calf, tooled in blind, spine rubbed with losses. Bookplate of Wilmot Vaughan, 1st Earl of Lisburne, 1730-1800. Internally, some occasional light worming, some light occasional damp-staining or spitting (maybe forty lvs. more heavily affected, but not obtrusively so). Generally, an attractively nicely rubricated copy in red throughout. ISTC notes 72 copies in US Institutions, one

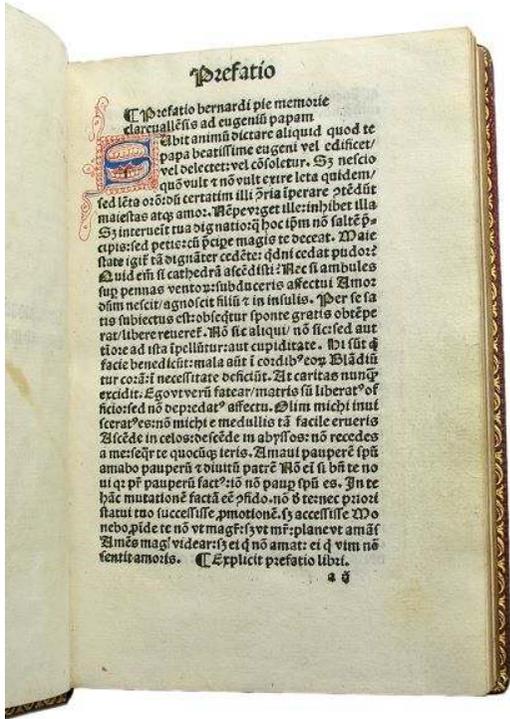




copy in over 50 years of records in RBH. Hain-Copinger 2797\*; GW 3865; BMC I, 241; ISTC ib00390000; Sarton (History of Science) III, 459.

\$ 9,500.-

Fourth edition of the first volume of a 14<sup>th</sup>-century moralizing encyclopedia of the Bible and the natural world. The complete work in 3 volumes was first published in 1489. The work was originally transmitted in the manuscript tradition under the title *Reductorium morale utriusque testamenti*. Berchorius's encyclopedia style borrowed heavily from Bartholomew Anglicus [i.e. B. de Glanville] on the Properties of Things, the forerunner of the encyclopedia and a widely cited book in the Middle Ages.



### REFORM OF THE PAPACY

61. **BERNARDUS CLARAVALLENSIS** De consideratione. Add: Sermo de cute, carne et ossibus animae [Paris : Pierre Levet, between 1494 and 1499]. Dated between 1494 and 1499 by Hillard, about 1495-96 by Goff. 56 leaves. Small 8vo. Red morocco binding. ISTC lists 9 copies (two imperfect), one in Allgau. ISTC ib00369000. Exceedingly rare, 7 copies complete worldwide. Red morocco binding (140 x 100 mm). A crisp copy with pretty pen work initials.

\$ 9,500.-

In *On Consideration to Pope Eugenius*, Bernard of Clairvaux's aim is the reform of the papacy. Writing between 1148-53, Bernard is considered with the fate of pope Eugenius's reign. "I look," he says to the new pope, "at the height and I fear a fall, I see the mouth of the abyss that lies beneath you." The papacy is filled with temptation: and although you have obtained a higher place, it is not a safer pace.

The successor of the Apostles should not occupy himself in judging worldly affairs and disputes between the powerful he says. By contrast, it is your task is to defend the oppressed and the poor: "*We cannot abandon the downtrodden; we cannot refuse judgment to those who suffer injustice*"

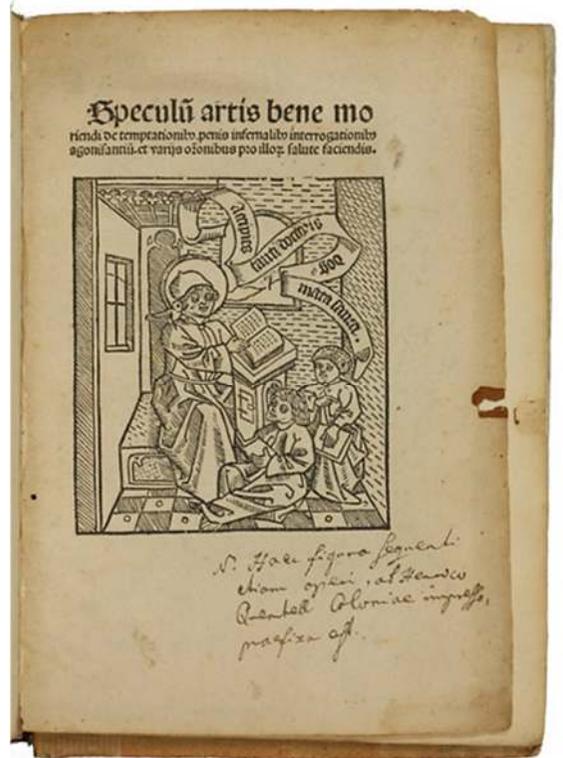
### ART OF DYING

62. **CAPRANICA, Dominicus**. *Speculum artis bene moriendi de temptationibus penis infernalibus interrogationibus agonisantium. et varijs orationibus pro illoque salute faciendis*. [Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, ca. 1493]. Small 4to. (32) pp. With woodcut illustration to title-page. 18<sup>th</sup> century half calf over cardboard. Endpapers marbled.

\$ 14,750.-



The first of the two undated editions of the "Mirror of the Art of Dying" by the Italian theologian, canonist, statesman, and Cardinal Domenico Capranica (1400-58), published by Quentell in the 1490s. Pellechet cites one edition dated around 1496, and another dated around 1498. Although slightly differing in text, both editions bear an Accipies woodcut, showing a teacher inspired by the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove on his shoulder lecturing two disciples, which was used by Quentell between 1490 and 1500. A 17th or 18th century Latin note in ink below the woodcut mentions its recurring appearance in Quentell publications: "N. Haec figura sequenti etiam operi, ab Henrico Quentell Coloniae impresso, praefixa est". – A popular genre of devotional literature of the Middle Ages, Ars moriendi works were widely distributed both in manuscript and printed form.



**INFERNO**

**CANTO PRIMO DELLA PRIMA CANTICA  
DEL DIVINO POETA FIORENTINO DANTE ALIGHIERI**

**E**L MEZO  
del camin di  
nostra uita  
Mi ritrouai  
per una selua  
obscura  
Che la diritta  
uia era smar  
rita

Et quāto adire quale era e cosa dura  
esta selua seluaggia & aspra & forte  
che nel pensier rinnoua la paura  
Tanto era amara che poco e piu morte  
ma per tractar del ben chio ui trouai  
diro delaltre cose chio uho scorte  
In non fo ben ridire comio uentrai  
tantera picn di sonno infu quel pūcto  
che lauerace uia abbandonai  
Ma poi chio fui appie dun colle giūto  
la oue terminaua quella ualle  
che mhauea dipaur el cor cōpūcto  
Guardai in alto & uidi lesue spalle  
coperte gia deraggi del pianeta  
che mena dritto altrui per ogni calle

Abbiamo narrato no  
lo del libro & che cose  
& anticha quanto no  
doctrina. Quāto sia efficace a  
di ogni liberale ingegno. Ne  
sciplina sia stata la excellētia  
si sono stato piu briue che fo  
ge che la numerosa & quasi in  
cessario tractare mi sforza no  
do: a inculcare & inuiluppare  
molte cose & maxime quell  
ne restera obscura la expositi  
la. Ma perche stimo non esse  
ne di si pocho giudicio: che l  
fundita & uarieta della doct  
ingegno del nostro toscanio:  
questo principio del primo  
esser pari alla stupenda doct  
ogni industria iuestigheremo  
mezo del camino: & che cosa  
ferentia essere stata tra glinte  
Imperho che alcuni dicono  
no: mossi: credo dalla fenter  
sua differētia essere tra felici  
lenodi che sono lameta del  
sce che ne bene ne male sent  
che el poeta pongha el mezo  
no: ad notare che questo po  
apparue dormendo: per laq  
scripte in queste tre comedi  
ni euangelista el quale dorm

**DANTE WITH EXTENSIVE ANNOTATIONS**

63. DANTE ALIGHIERI (c. 1265-1321). La Comedia, with the commentary of Christophoro Landino. Venice: Octavianus Scotus, 23 March 1484. Imprint from colophon (K5 verso): Fine del comento di Christoforo Landino Fiorentino sopra la Comedia di Danthe poeta excellentissimo . Et impresso in Vinegia per Octauiano Scoto da Monza. Adi .xxiii. di Marzo. M.cccc.xxxiiii. Introduction and commentary by Cristophoro Landino. With the addition of Marsilius Ficinus' "Ad Dantem gratulatio," in Latin and Italian.

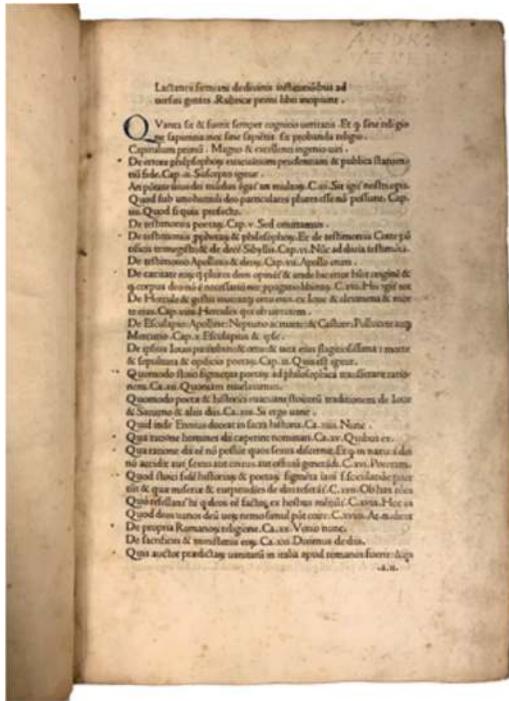
\$ 12.000.-

Signatures: a<sup>10</sup> b-z<sup>8</sup> (lacking z3-6) & <sup>8</sup> A-H<sup>8</sup> I-K<sup>6</sup>. Folio mostly in 8s (325 x 224mm). Roman type, 64-lines of commentary enclosing the text of the poem, woodcut initials, the "Registro" leaf



with large printer's device printed in red, white and black and with initials "OSM" Internally, a1 with losses and old reimagining, a8 and b1 re-margined, k 5 remargined, k6 with old reimagining, and minor losses, some thumbing and scattered stains. Ref: Comerford, Kathleen M. What Did Early Modern Priests Read? The Library of the Seminary of Fiesole, 1646-1721 Libraries & Culture Vol. 34, No. 3 (Summer, 1999), pp. 203-221 (19 pages). Signature B with extensive marginal notations in an early hand. Modern period style leather with clasps. BMC V, 279; Goff D-30; GW 7967; Hain 5947; Proctor 4581; cf. PMM 8:

Attractive copy of this early edition of Dante Second edition (first edition 1481) of the extensive commentary to the "Commedia" influencing more than one century the appreciation and understanding of Dante; written by the humanist, poet, rhetoric teacher and chancellor of the Republic of Florence, Cristoforo Landino (1425-1498). This was probably the last book printed by Octavianus Scotus, who took up publishing after 1484. We can supply the missing text leaves in professional facsimile, at cost.



### FIRST PRINTED ERRATA LEAF

64. **LACTANTIUS, (Lucius Coelius Firmianus)** Opera. Venice, Andreas de Paltasichis, 12 March 1478 [i.e. 1479] Folio, 29 x 19 cm.. 213 of 214 lvs. lacking only first blank. 38 lines, roman letter, last blank leaf present, some minor worming at end., some spotting and ironing to first leaves, some marginal stains toward end, b 1 with initial cut and lower margins and repaired at a later date with some small manuscript replacement. 18<sup>th</sup> century goatskin and gilt, some scuffing and corner bumping, marbled pastedowns (first replaced blank detached) , Rubricated in blue throughout. Provenance: William Horlick, Sr. (1846 – 1936), food manufacturer, sold at Wall's auction in 1942 according to pencil note. Ref: Hain 9813; BMC V, 251.

\$ 9,500.-

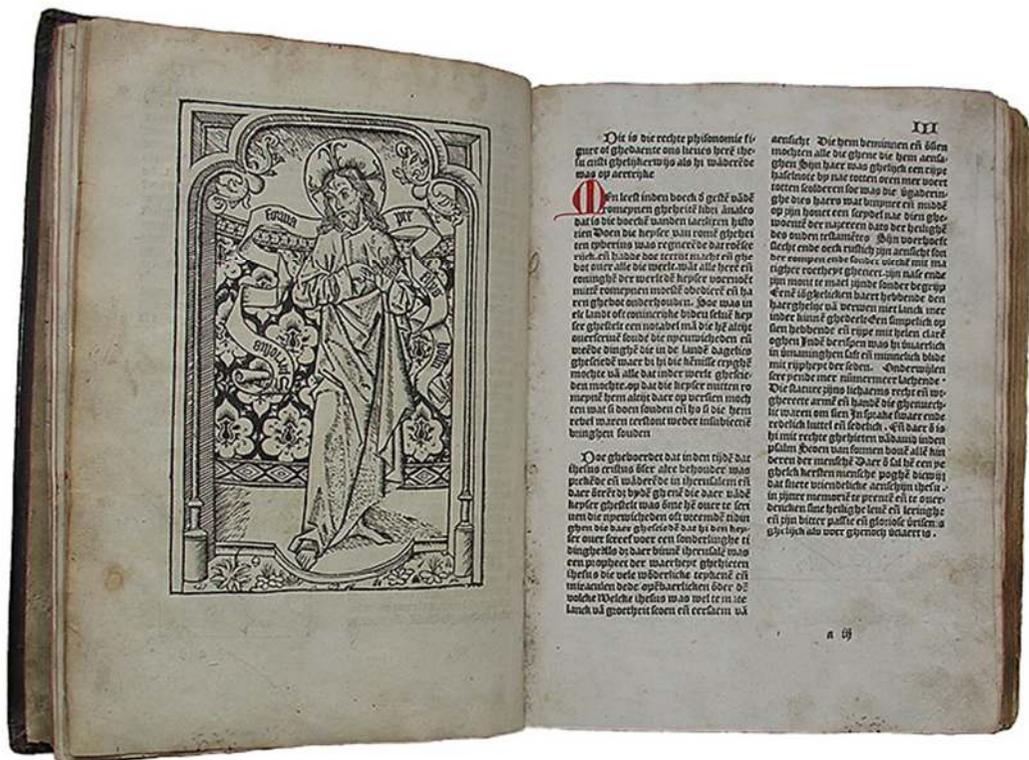
A handsome copy of Lactantius, the Christian apologist of the early 4<sup>th</sup> century, who composed his *De divinis institutionibus* in an effort to appeal to literate pagans by presenting the truths of the Christian religion in Ciceronian prose. As a bibliographic aside, this is one of the earliest printed books with an erratum. The idea of adding a list of errors appears to have taken root in Venice in 1478. Some sources indicate the first known printed errata appeared in the *Enarrationes Satyrarum Juvenalis*. Venice : Gabriele di Pietro, [between 15 Mar. and 6 May] 1478. However, the errata in this printing 12 March 1478 are 3 days earlier.



*A MONUMENT OF DUTCH TYPOGRAPHY*

65. [LUDOLPH OF SAXONY] VITA CHRISTI: BOECK VANDEN LEVEN JHESU CHRISTI. Alternative title: Dat boeck vanden leuen ons liefs heren ihesu cristi anderweruen gheprint ... Zwolle : Peter van Os, 15 Mar. 1499. Folio: [10]-cccxlvii [= 344 (on 345)] leaves, text in two columns, 42 lines to a page. 18th century calf, rubbed. CCCVI torn out (but replaced by an expertly facsimile), last blank missing, large tears on the title restored, with small loss of letters. Leaves I-CCXXX with vague oil stains, upper part of leaf CCLI torn with loss of foliation on recto and running title on verso. With a stamp of a 19<sup>th</sup>-c. Belgian coin in the lower margin. The colophon reads erroneously M CCC CXIX, really printed in 1499. Printed in double columns. Illustrated throughout with the same series of woodcut engravings used in the 1495 ed. (Goff L356). Colophon reads: "Toe zwoll gheprint by mij Peter os va[n] Breda Gheeynt Intiaer ons heeren. MCCCCxi With no less than 220 woodcuts (25 full-page, 65 half-page, 130 smaller).

\$ 29,500.-



HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL EDITIONS.

1. This Middle Dutch 'Life of Jesus was, for the first time, printed on the press by Gerard Leeu in Antwerp in 1487. (il00353000, 29 copies, of which three are in the US.. It opens with a title page, on which a woodcut with a depiction of Jesus Christ with the text 'Ego sum via veritas et vita' (Sal- vator Mundi ) the title of the work is stated: Tboeck vanden Leven ons Mr Jhesu Christ. 2. The second edition was



printed in Delft with a similar, but somewhat more crude woodcuts (il00354000, 17 copies, again three in the US).

3. In the third printing the text, (il00355000, 30 copies, 3 in the US, two missing?), which came from an Antwerp press in 1488, the book had undergone a true metamorphosis. It was expanded with moralizations, spiritual lessons, readings, meditations and—at the end of each chapter—a prayer. In order to be able to serve the widest possible audience, the printers decided to add two additional introductory texts. The first text is meditative and orders the reader to contemplate the life of Christ. The second is the so called Lentulus letter that gives a detailed description of the physical appearance and general bearing of Christ, as well as the impression he made upon those who came into his presence.

4. This brings us to the first printing by Peter van Os in 1495. (il00356000, 30 copies, 6 in the US). The woodcuts are the same but Van Os made a number of adjustments to the layout of the book, reducing the size of a copy somewhat, the book became more compact and user friendly. Van Os numbered the leaves and added headers. We noticed that van Oss chooses a different wording with openings woodcut of Christ. *Speciosus forma prae filys hominum*. Your form is beautiful before all people; this no doubt had to do with added lentulus text.

5. Our copy is il00357000, Goff L357; HC 10059. 18 copies worldwide, of which at least seven are seriously incomplete. One copy in the US: LOC.



### TEXT: AUTHOR & AUDIENCE

There are no manuscript versions known that predate the first incunabulum edition. It is unusual that the text is in the form of a 'dialogue' between 'Scriptura and Mensche'(man), it was apparently seen as favorable for understanding the text, instead of the straight narrative. Naturally, the text heavily relies on the Vita Christi by the fourteenth century Carthusian, Ludolph of Saxony (1295–1387), the most

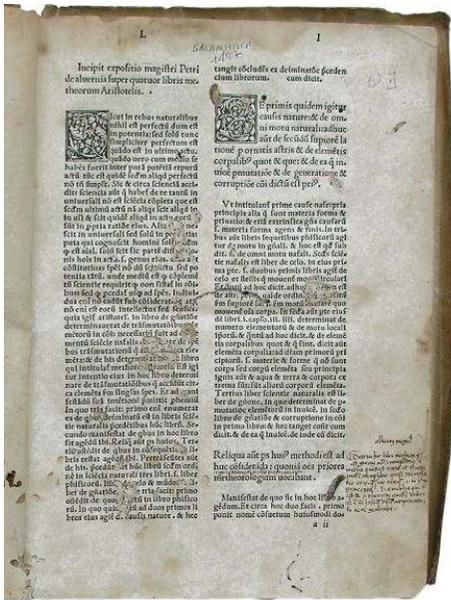
comprehensive series of meditations on the life of Christ of the late Middle Ages. Ludolph assembled a wealth of commentary from the fathers of the church and the great medieval spiritual writers and weaves them into a seamless exposition on the Gospel.

This narrative should however not be read as a biography of Jesus as we understand the term. The intent was not so much to describe events but to invite contemplation and set an example of virtue. Ludolph's work offers a course in the training of our senses and imagination to enable everything to remind us of Christ, so that in time our meditation on him embraces all things. This explains the wealth of detail found in Ludolph's Vita Christi. Not only the appearance, words, and actions of Christ speak of his divinity; the whole world does! Its seasons, plants and animals, places, people.

The importance of the Dutch text is, that it added dialogue to Ludolph's Vita Christi. It is also not a one-on-one translation and in content very different. The scholar Anna Dlabáčová points out that in a majority of the case, these texts were read by nuns or beguines.

**LITERATURE:**

Dlabacova A. (2008), Drukken en publieksgroepen. Productie en receptie van gedrukte Middelnederlandse meditatieve Levens van Jezus (ca. 1479-1540), Ons Geestelijk Erf 79(4): 321-368. W.M. Conway, Woodcutters of the Netherlands, p. 236-257.



**PROFUSELY ANNOTATED INCUNABULUM FROM SALAMANCA.**

66. **PETRUS DE ALVERNIA.** Expositio super IV libb. Meteororum Aristotelis, Salamanca : [Printer of Nebrissensis, 'Gramática'], 20 Nov. 1497. Contemporary limp vellum. Folio. 300 x 210 mm. 130 leaves. Half title, heavily wormed, some small worm tunnels in the text. A small worm tunnel in the outer margin of the text throughout, affecting a few syllables. There is a bit more worm damage to the second work bound in. Last page damaged with holes and loss of text. But generally, a clean, uncut, wide-margined copy. H2 & H3 can be supplied in professional facsimile. Both works are annotated throughout in a contemporary hand. Ex-libris of the bibliographer Antonio Moreno Martin of Almeria.

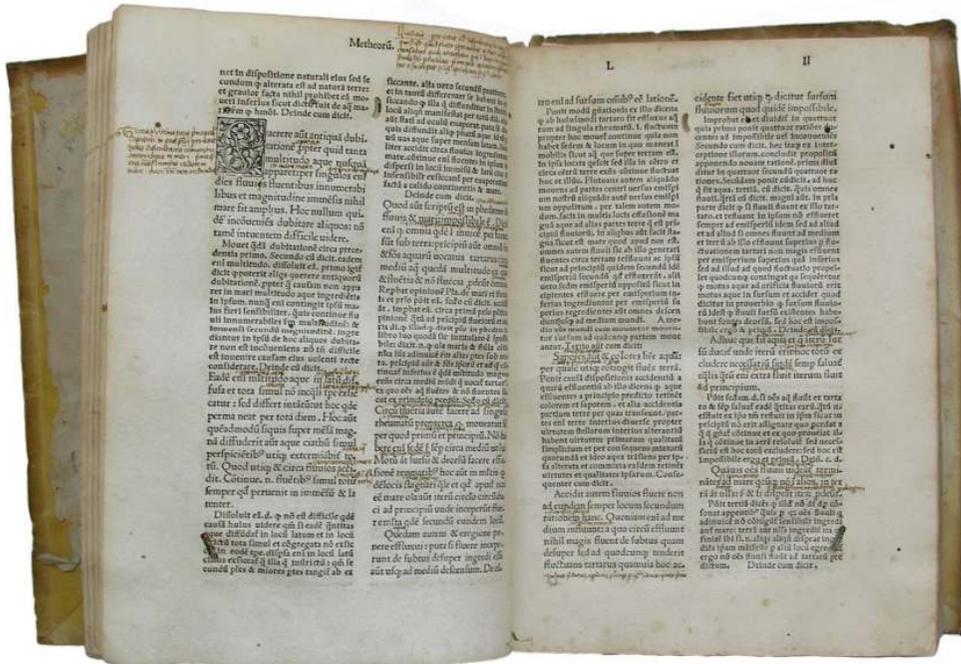
According to ISTC, Brussels, Royal Library of Belgium, Leuven, Univ. (copy destroyed), Portugal Porto, BPM, Spain León AHDioc Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional (3). Madrid BU Salamanca, Biblioteca General Histórica de la Universidad. Sevilla, Biblioteca Universitaria, Sevilla, Biblioteca Colombina.

Nine copies worldwide, no copies in the US.

\$ 35,000.-



That the study of the weather is still confusingly known as meteorology comes directly from Aristotle. It covered the action of the sun causing vapours to rise up from the earth and the sea, so he entitled it Meteorology from the word meteoros meaning "raised up high". Meteorologica is "the discussion of high things". In Aristotle's world view, these high things included everything below the sphere of the moon and above the earth, a space with air and fire and various moist or dry vapours. This means that Aristotle's book is not about meteors (although they appear in the work) but about all natural phenomena, including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.



The Meteorologica had a profound influence on the Islamic world and was translated in Arabic with the title Kitāb al-Ātār al-ʿulwiyya, or the book of the upper celestial effects. Gerard of Cremona translated the first three books of the Meteorologica from the Arabic. See: Paul Lettincq, *Aristotle's Meteorology and its Reception in the Arab World*.

The university professor Peter of Auvergne (who worked in Paris between 1272 and 1295) was nearly forgotten for several hundred years but is now seen as an influential philosopher who wrote authoritative commentaries on Aristotle. He nearly dissects this text word by word and carefully comments on each passage. He also elucidates Book IV, which has played an essential role in the development of alchemy because of its quasi-corporcularian doctrines and its treatments of art and nature.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Meteorologica was printed in the handsome Aldine edition of the complete works of Aristotle (in Greek) published in 1495-1498. This commentary by Peter of Auvergne is the first and perhaps only edition. We do not know of a reprinted version or any translation in French or English. The book was printed in Salamanca and commissioned by the Spanish scholar Antonio de (also known as Antonius Nebrissensis), a famous orator, grammarian, and historiographer. Friend and councillor to Fernando Colon. Cosmography was an important subject at court, given the discovery of the New World. The scholar who annotated it probably belonged to the school of Salamanca, a name for an intellectual movement or a certain group of theologians in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain.

BOUND WITH

**GAETANI THIENENSIS** Super libros de anima Aristotelis, Venice 1505. 115 leaves.

Both books are profusely annotated in the margin in a legible script by a (yet) unknown contemporary scholar. There is also a full-page manuscript diagram of the winds and the positions of the sun.

*A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TRIAL AGAINST SAVONAROLA*

67. **POGGIUS, Johannes Franciscus** (also Poggio Bracciolini), Epistola contra Savonarolam. Libellus contra fratrem Hieronymum et processus. Theodericus Ulsenius Frisius. [Nürnberg: Ambrosius Huber, nach 11.IV.1498. 80, (190 x 150 mm). 28 leaves, modern vellum binding. With the six lines of verse below the woodcut.

\$ 8,500.-

An in the literature seldom mentioned work on the trial of Savonarola. This is a Latin translation of the official proceedings of Savonarola's first trial. Printed with the text are carmina by the city physician of Nuremberg, Theodorus Ulsenius and a libel by Giovanni Francesco Poggio Bracciolini (1447–1522), a canon of Florence cathedral, and the son of the famous humanist. Bracciolini described Savonarola as 'another Antichrist' and his visions or prophecies, as promptings by the Devil. No doubt this is why there is a woodcut on title, showing Savonarola at his writing desk, with three devils behind him, one whispering in his ear. Bracciolini is also the translator of the text of the trial.

As far as we know, this is the only work with the woodcut. while the text seems to differ from other editions, under different names. A post incunabula edition was sold at auction for € 3,936 in 2008. This edition was sold for \$5000 at Doyle in 2011. The Rare Book Hub entry of \$700 is wrong (we wish). These are the only auctions record found. 11 copies in the US, but not in Princeton, Harvard, Huntington, Notre Dame. Goff P879; H 13386\* = 14479. ip00879000.

*THE VIRGIN SLIPPER*

**PRINT BLOCK** in fruit wood for a hitherto unknown engraving of an indulgence. 1601 Height: 18 cm x 26.7 cm. Thickness: 2.5 cm Recent handwritten annotations on the reverse (Restorations in particular on the lower edge, small wormholes) Recent handwritten annotations on the reverse.

FULL DESCRIPTION SEE NO. 199

\$ 5,750.-



BY THE SAMUEL JOHNSON OF THE EAST- AN IMPORTANT ARABIC DICTIONARY

69. ABU'L TAHIR MUHAMMAD BIN YAQUB AL-FIRUZABADI (D. AH 975/1567 AD): > AL-QAMUS AL-MUHIT. Signed Muhammad b.Muh. b Baha-i d-din al Ansari. 2 > volumes, approx 750 ff. Royal 8vo. 26 x 18 cm., Bound mid-20<sup>th</sup> century crushed morocco and marbled boards



by Marian Lane, American illuminator of books as well as an accomplished bookbinder and designer who studied her craft at Sangorski & Sutcliffe. In a heavy Naskh character in red and black; approx. 12 missing leaves supplied in a 19<sup>th</sup> century hand.

\$ 8,500.-

Provenance: 18<sup>th</sup> century inscription of the Jesuit priest Sim'ān Khudāyr (Simone Verdi) and scholar in Oriental studies at the Maronite College in Rome. with his signature and full page description of the work in Latin; ex-

libris of Albert M. Todd(1850 -1931), "The Peppermint King of Kalamazoo," political activist, and book collector; later sold by John E. Scopes to Mr. L.S. Van Campen.

Important early edition of Al-Qamus by Firuzabadi, the famed Persian lexicographer. The dictionary was completed in 1410. It contains about 60,000 dictionary entries. The dictionary served as the basis of later European dictionaries of Arabic. This particular example is of special interest, having been owned and studied by a known Oriental scholar at the Maronite College in Rome, a highly important gateway in facilitating Western academic access to oriental languages

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORK ON THE USE OF PLANTS

70. ACOSTA, Cristobal. Tractado de las Drogas, y Medicinas de las Indias Orientales. Burgos, Spain: Martin de Victoria, 1578. First edition. 8vo. 7.375 x 5.5 in. [11]. 448, [38] pp. with 48 woodcuts, portrait of Acosta in shield on title page, 45 woodcuts of medicinal plants and herbs, and 2 of Asian elephants. Early limp vellum with string ties, p. 175 with clean tear without loss, some light toning, occasional minor worming, some inner upper marginal worming touching some letters on last signatures, or light damp staining.

\$ 7,000.-



Uncommon first edition of an important treatise on the drugs and medicines of the East Indies by the pioneering Acostas. The author reported that opium was used throughout the East Indies both as medicine and food consumed *'in the way that a worker looks upon his bread'*. As a work of pharmaceutical botany, it describes the properties of non-European flora and plants including cinnamon, garlic, nutmeg, coconut, sandalwood, and pineapple, which were all relatively unknown to Europe. It is based in part on the work of the naturalist García da Orta, who Acosta met in Goa, and who was the first European to describe the indigenous drug plants of India in his *Coloquios dos simples*. The fine two woodcuts of Asian elephants represent their first illustrations in a scientific publication.

### *DISCOVERIES OF COLUMBUS*

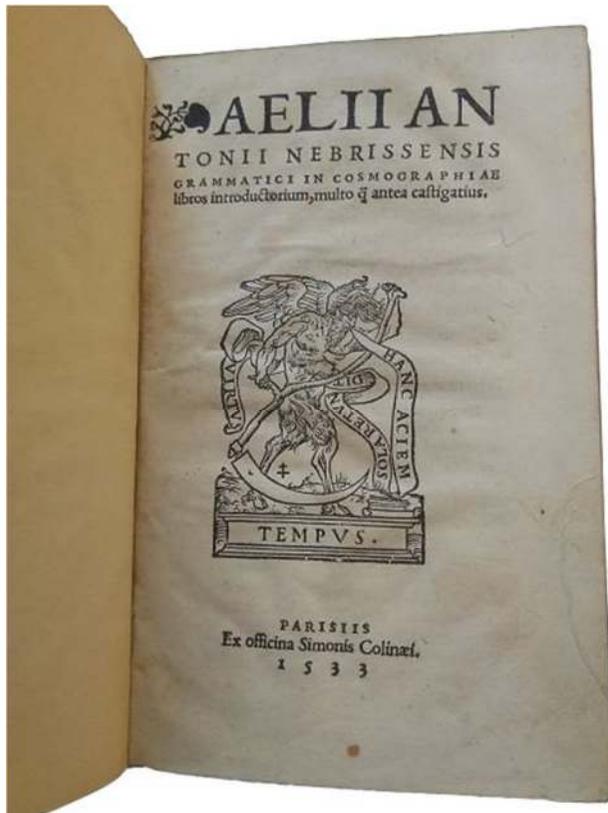
71 [AMERICANA] NEBRIJA, Antonio de. AELII ANTONII NEBRISSENSIS GRAMMATICI IN COSMOGRAPHIAE LIBROS INTRODUCTORIUM, multo quam antea castigatus.. Published by Imp. "ex officina Simonis Colinaei" (Simon Colines). París, 1533. 8vo. 15 leaves. Later vellum, in a protective slipcase.

A work of legendary rarity (Sabin 52206) that describes the New World.

\$ 15,000.-



Antonio Nebrija, (1444 – 1522) best known for attempting to standardize the Castilian dialect of Spanish as a written language, had many geographical interests. As the advisor to Columbus's son Ferdinand Colón, Antonio Nebrija attempted in this work to update the geography of Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny, and other classical sources "to the reality of our times" and to include information from the discoveries of contemporary European explorers.



*"This book contains one of the earliest descriptions of the New World."* (See: Library of Congress <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/exploring-the-early-americas/columbus-and-the-taino.html>)

According to Nebrija the geometrical and mathematical model set by Ptolemy with its emphasis on accuracy could form the basis for a new geography. However, this only went as far as methodology, not as a source of accurate geographical information. So, at the same time Nebrija challenged Ptolemy's conclusions. For instance, how could it be that Ptolemy described the Indian Ocean as landlocked? Since the Portuguese sailed to India along Cape the Good Hope.

Also, the discovery of the New World troubled him, it discredited the geographical model upon which the notion of the oecumene (or known world) was built. In challenging Ptolemy, Nebrija became one of the first scholars to assume the attitude of intellectual anti-authoritarianism.

Nebrija does excuse Ptolemy. For he writes that the fact that Ptolemy fixed the end of the West at the Canary Islands, is not surprising, because at his time no exploration had been done beyond the Fortunate Isles. Further in the text, Nebrija expresses the hope that:

*"Thanks to the courage of the men of our time, it will soon happen that they will give us a map of that land, both of the islands and also of the continent, a great part of which maritime coast sailors have imparted to us, in particular about the coast which is located opposite to recently discovered islands—that is Hispana, Isabela and other adjoining islands."*

#### ABOUT THE SEVERAL IMPRINTS

Sometimes this book is confused with a Salamanca edition (not by Nebrija) of Pomponio Mela's *Cosmographia* (ISTC im00455000; many references go so far as to title Nebrija's little work as *Introductorium in cosmographiam Pomponii Melae*).

This text is also said to be in an incunabula edition, for instance by the Library of Congress. Antonio Nebrija. *Introductorium in Cosmographiae libros* [Introduction to cosmography]. Salamanca: Printer of Nebrija, ca. 1498. That is not the case.

This text, was published for the first time in 1503, nine copies exist (see <http://corpusnebrissense.com/caracola/cosmographia/cosmographia1503.html>) Bibliotheca Colombina, Sevilla, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional de Brasil, Río de Janeiro: Biblioteca Universitaria, Salamanca: British Library, Londres, Cambridge University Library, Cambridge: The Hispanic Society of America, NYC, Library of Congress, Washington. New York Public Library, Nueva York: KB 1498 (Lebrija).

Our edition, *Antonio de Nebrija. Ex officina Simonis Colinaei, 1533* is the second and the last one. 25 copies exist, and there are only two in America, Yale and the New York Public library (Palau 189268).

**References:** Antonio Sánchez : COSMOGRAFÍA Y HUMANISMO EN LA ESPAÑA DEL SIGLO XVI: LA GEOGRAPHIA DE PTOLOMEO Y LA IMAGEN DE AMÉRICA.

### AVICENNA

72. **ARTICELLA** Nuperrime Impressa. Lyons, Jean Moylin de Cambray, at the expense of Jacobus Giunta, of Florence, 1534. Black Letter, double column, title printed in red and black. Contemporary blind stamped pigskin, with original claps and locks. 8vo, (180 x 120 mm). 370 leaves. Binding somewhat stained but totally in original condition, a perfect copy. With a full-page woodcut of the anatomical man. A few scattered annotations.

\$ 9,500.-

Articella was the name given to the early printed editions of a variety of Galenic and Hippocratic texts which formed the basis of lectures at the medical school of Salerno in the twelfth century and, eventually, most of the medical faculties of Europe. This volume also contains the first appearance in print of the Hippocratic oath.

A book with the most important medical tracts of the time, including Phylaretus on the pulse; Theophilus, on urines; Hippocrates; Joannes Damascenus; Celsus, Flowers of Medicine; The Parables of





Arnoldus de Villanova; Galen; Avicenna; Almansor. The tractatus nonus almansorem included in this book is a classic of Islamic medicine

رجوزة في الطب. URJŪZAH FĪ AL-ṬIBB (AVICENNA)

This book contains the less well known Medical Poem ("Al-Urjuzah Fi Al-Tibb") of Ibn Sina (Avicenna, 980-1037). Its 1326 verses, can be considered as a poetic summary of his encyclopaedic textbook: The Canon of Medicine; hence its popularity in the East then the West as a tool in the process of transmitting medical knowledge from master to student.

His medical poem holds poetic and pedagogical reputation and has proven vital in transmission of important medical concepts through Europe spanning over the ages. The 1326 verses which offer a summary of his encyclopaedic textbook are meticulously compartmentalized into various themes dealing with medicine such as diagnosing diseases by identifying symptoms.

*Insist upon their quiet and rest, for their limbs are weak;*

*Try to lift their spirit through welcome words and pleasant company;*

*Give them sweet-scented perfumes and flowers;*

*Obtain happiness and music for them;*

*Spare them somber thoughts and fatigue*

Since first translated by Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187) in the middle of the 12<sup>e</sup> century, the Latinized poem was frequently published in Medieval Europe either independently or – as here - combined with the Latinized Canon of Medicine or with the Articella; the famous collection of Greco-Roman and Latinized Arabian medical treatises in use in the universities of Salerno.



*SPLENDID RENAISSANCE BINDING.*

73. **BIBLIA SACRA.** Testamenti veteris...sive canonici priscae judaeorum ecclesia à Deo. Hanau, heredum André Wechell, 1596. 8vo. Uncommon Hanau bible edition by Andreas Wechel. The star here is the splendid blind stamped renaissance binding, with arabesque patterns, the edges of the book block are elaborately gauffered. Darlow/Moule 6187. -

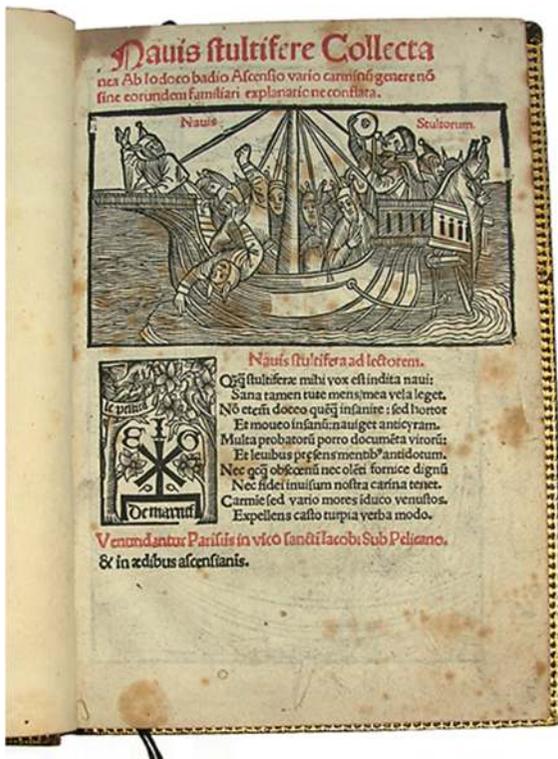
\$ 2,000.-

## SCHIP OF FOOLS

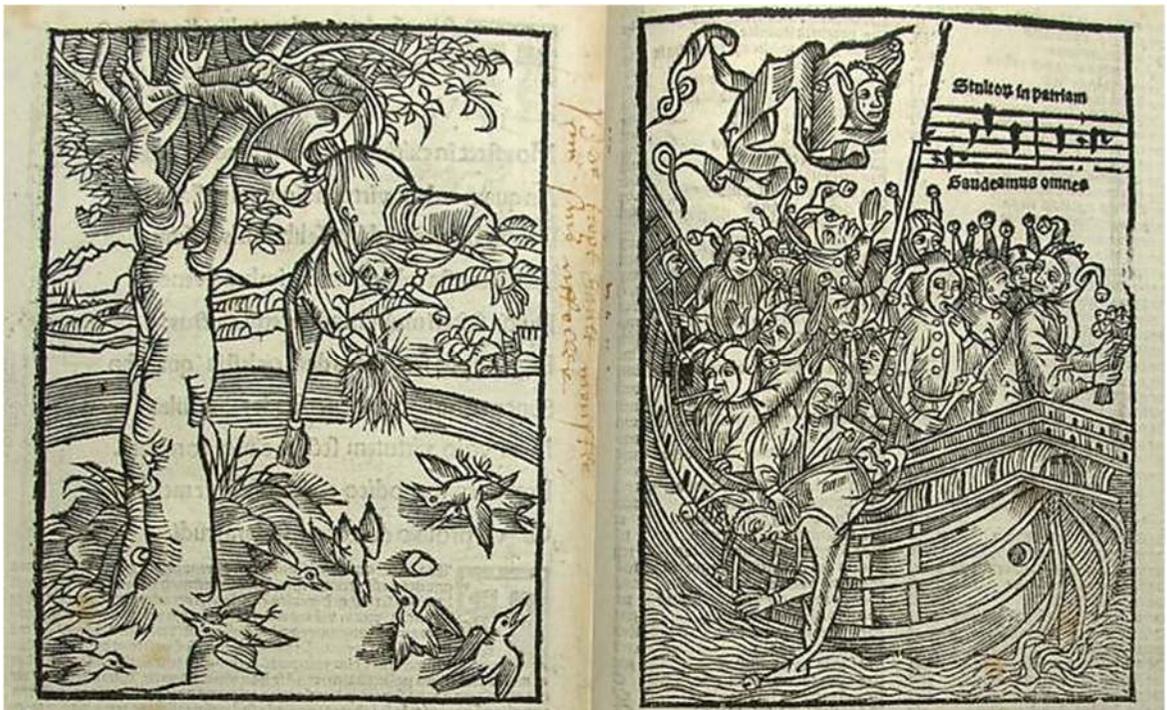
74. BRANT, SEBASTIAN. 1457-1521. *Navis stultifere collectanea*. Paris: [de Marnef and J. Badius], 1 July 1513. 4to (185 x 130 mm). 108 leaves, gothic letter, title printed in red and black with woodcut of the ship of fools and de Marnef's device, a full-page woodcut of the ship of fools on verso, 113 large woodcuts (one full-page) in the text; 19th century morocco, gild edges. 8vo (200 x 140 mm). Rare edition. World catalogue lists five copies only.

\$ 14,500.-

Later edition with the woodcuts from the first edition of 1494. At least 70 of the illustrations are now attributed to Albrecht Dürer.



"The woodcut illustrations created for *Das Narrenschiff* are of immense density and tenseness. Since there was no iconographical tradition for this newly conceived text, the subjects and scenes of the illustrations had to be created entirely new. The images presented are of such convincing force that their equal had never before been seen" (Daniel De Simone, *A Heavenly Craft*, 2004).





Often Brant books is called a satire but Brant was a firm believer and a moralist.

The ship inhabited by jesters: represent us all, afflicted with all possible sins and flaws. The fool here is therefore the personification of the foolish, frivolous, irresponsible man who forsakes the straight path, virtue, and ventures into the twisting paths of vice. People were held up to a mirror and recognized themselves and what they saw was not beautiful, it was not noble, and in light of the approaching end actually quite disturbing, but at the same time it was fun. All those sins, all that foolishness. You read the book, and recognize the world, yourself and your fellow man, priest, king, emperor, monk and admiral: they all sin. Perhaps this is the reason that the book was so immensely popular.

For us book collectors Brants makes an important admonition. After the title, the openings woodcut is that of a bibliomaniac:

*For I rely upon my books, of which I have a great supply, but of their contents know no word, and hold them in such respect, That I will keep them from flies*

A distinguished provenance: Ex-libres of William Tudor Wilkinson (December 18, 1879 – April 22, 1969), an American art collector and dealer. Ex-libris. Bookplate of publisher and book-collector Ambroise Firmin-Didot (1790-1876).



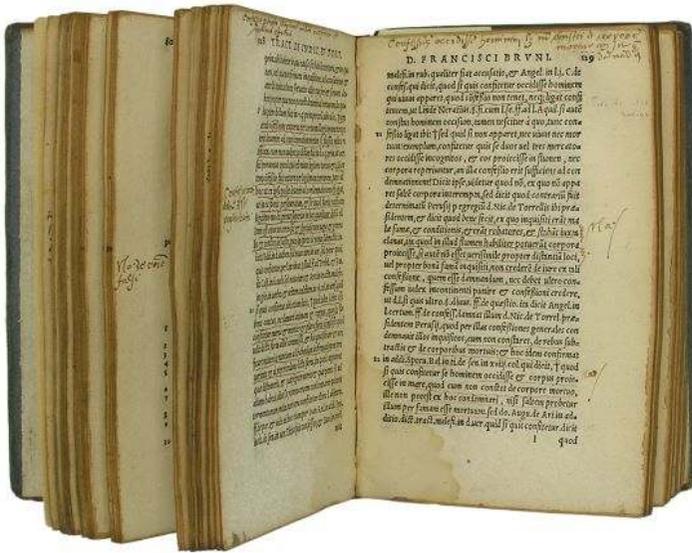
#### CHEMICAL WARFARE, FIREWORKS AND MULTISTAGE ROCKETS

75. **BRECHTEL, Franz Joachim.** *Büchsenmeisterey. Das ist: Kurtze doch eigentliche erklerun deren ding, so einem Büchsenmeister fürnemlich zu wissen von nöten.* Nuremberg: Katharina Gerlachin, 1591.. Contemporary vellum (165 x 105 mm), Two works in one volume, 8° (157 x 100mm). Woodcut illustrations throughout, Brechtel with two folding engraved plates. In almost copies lacking. 88 leaves. [Bound with a separate work]; **SCHMIDLAP, Johannes.** *Künstliche und rechtschaffene Feuerwerck zum schimpff, vormals im truck nie aussgangen.* Nuremberg: Katharina Gerlachin, 1591. 76 leaves. Both works are profusely illustrated. Nearly perfect copy. Repair to lower margin of the first title page, not affecting text.

\$ 8,750.-

A practical manual which special emphasizes dimensions and measurements of barrel, shots, etc. The author also describes how to wage war by poisoning the air. He describes cylinders or bombs filled with mineral poisons with poisonous plants and animals. Such materials as sublimate of mercury and arsenic, henbane, aconite, belladonna and hemlock were used, Johann Schmidlap of Schorndorf was a 16<sup>th</sup>-century Bavarian fireworks maker and rocket pioneer. With many diagrams of (multi-staged) rockets.

Katharina Gerlachin (also Gerlach, b. c. 1520, d. 1592) was a German printer in Nuremberg. She acted as director of the printing house, founded c. 1542 by her husband Johann vom Berg and Ulrich Neuber, from 1564 until her death



### ANNOTATED COPY ON TORTURE

76. BRUNI, Francesco et al. *Tractatus de indiciis & tortura* (Treatise on evidence and torture). Lugduni. 1546. 8vo. Later cardboard binding (?). 243 pp. [13]. Title page and last index leaf in facsimile on old paper. Annotated throughout.

\$ 1,200.-

A collection of medieval and early modern treatises on criminal law regulations concerning the use of torture. The 'Tractatus' was based on his professional

experience as judge in Siena. The first parts deals with 'indicia' (circumstantial evidence), how they are defined and proved and which ones can justify torture or sentencing—fundamental questions addressed in the formulation of the much later theory of 'reasonable doubt.

The second deals with torture, providing regulations on when, if and how it should be used, and its effects, as well as launching an attack against 'perverse' judges who invented new kinds of torture 'for pleasure'. The second and third treatises by the renowned jurists Guido da Suzzara (1225-92) and Baldo degli Ubaldi (1327- 1400) address similar questions with a practical stance, according to the structure of medieval legal manuals presenting answers to specific questions.

All works cautioned the use of torture, but did allow it.

### RARE RENAISSANCE COMMENTARIES ON CICERO, WITH VOLVELLES

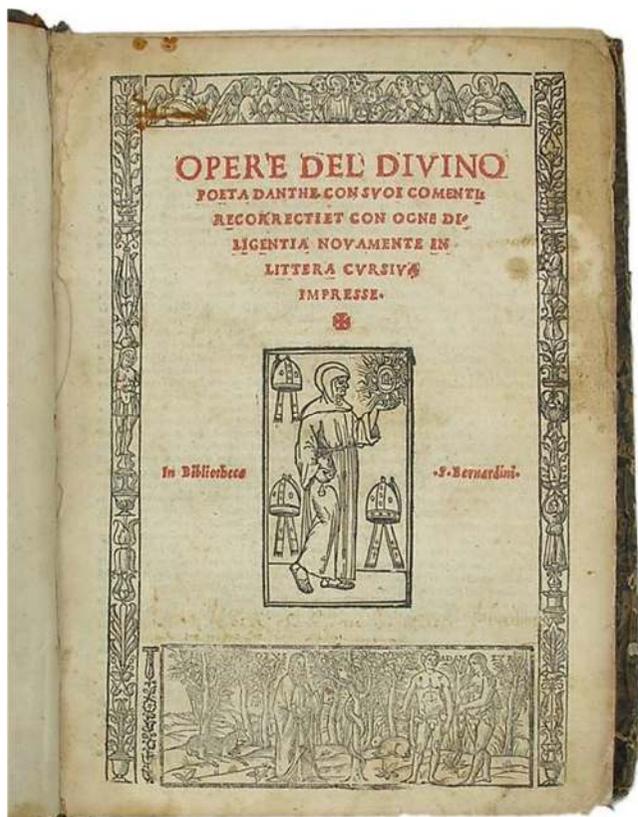
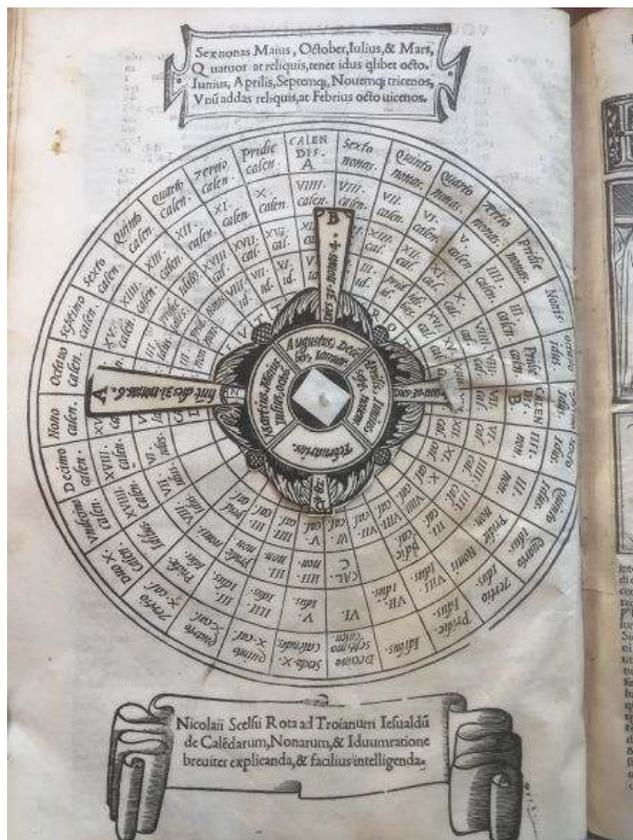
77. [CICERO, Marcus Tullius] M. Tullii Ciceronis Familiars epistolae. Expositores vero sunt. Hubertinus Cres. Martinus Phile. Ioan. Bapti. Egnatius. Ioan. Ba. Ascensius. Obseruatores autem. G. Merula Alex. A. Politianus. Venetiis : 1535, Venetiis : per Ioannem de Tridino alias Tacuinum, 1535 die XX Augusti.: [14], CCLXXIX, [1] c. : illustrated. Folio (30 cm), 16<sup>th</sup> century vellum. Some water staining, one margin with a hole. Repair to the last leaf, with some loss of text. With an engraved armorial bookplate *Ignatius Zanardi*, an Italian theologian. The top volvelle looked a bit suspect to us but might be genuine. Where to get a facsimile if the book is that rare? There are no digital copies.

\$ 3,500.-



A beautiful printed edition with the commentary of renaissance scholars on the letters of Cicero. Bade, Josse <1462-1535>Egnazio, Giovanni Battista <1478-1553> Filetico, Martino Merula, Giorgio Poliziano, Angelo <1454-1494>Ubertino : da Crescentino

The first edition was printed in 1526. No copies of this edition in the US,



### EARLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF DANTE

78. DANTE ALIGHIERI. Opere del diuino poeta Danthe con suoi comenti : recorrecti et con ogni diligentia nouamente in littera cursiua impresse. In Bibliotheca S. B. Impresa in Venetia : Per Miser Bernardino stagnino da Trino de monferra., Del .M. CCCC. XX. (1520) A. di XXVIII. Marzo. Title printed in red within ornamental borders in black. Printers' device on last leaf. Text surrounded by commentary. Woodcut illustrations and initials throughout printed marginalia. 8vo (210 x 150 mm. 18<sup>th</sup> century full calf binding. [12] leaves (of introduction) and 441 pages of text.

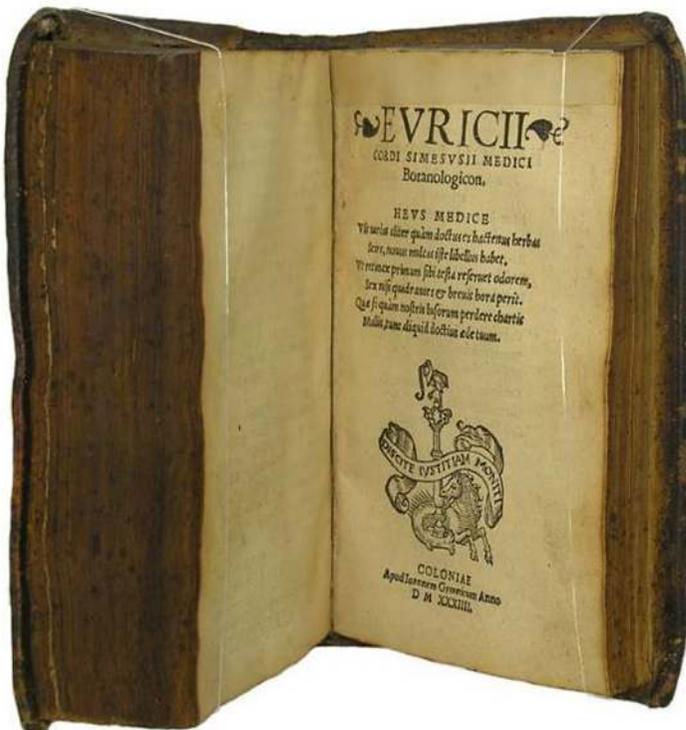
\$ 4,750.-

A famous and rare edition of Dante's Divine Comedy, divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. Leaves 187–190, replaced in a later handwriting (18th century) Some staining to lower corner, most notably 75-108, 180-210, generally clean. See pictures.



This edition features one full-page woodcut illustration and ninety-eight woodcut prints introducing each canto (the pages that are missing and replaced, don't contain an illustration). The full-page woodcut illustration is a simultaneous representation of events from the first canto: Dante in the woods; Dante beset by the three beasts, specifically, the leopard, symbol of worldly pleasure, the lion, symbol of pride, and the she-wolf, symbol of avarice; and Dante and Virgil.

The volume's printer, Bernardino Stagnino (meaning "tinsmith") da Trino, released three editions of the Divine Comedy in 1512, 1520, and 1536. Stagnino's significant contribution was to print the text edited by Pietro Bembo together with Landino's commentary, the same commentary that enriches the renowned 1481 copy of the Divine Comedy illustrated by Filippo Brunelleschi. The printer Stagnino belonged to the distinguished Giolito de Ferrari da Trino family, who were influential professionals in Renaissance publishing and printing because of their extensive involvement in the industry. Indeed, they were in contact with the powerful Manutius family in Venice, which is where this item was published.



ONE OF THE RAREST BOTANY BOOKS OF  
16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY,

80. (EURICIUS CORDUS) Euricij Cordi Simesusi medici Botanologicon. Coloniae : Apud Ioannem Gymnicum, anno D M XXXIII. [i.e. MDXXXIII], 1534. 183, [12]. Contemporary vellum. 8vo. Corners bumped, binding stained. BOUND WITH BRASAVOLA, ANTONIO MUSA. Examen omnium Simplicium medicamentorum, quorum in officinis usus est. Addita sunt insuper Aristotelis Problemata, quae ad stirpium genus, [12], 542, [8]. 1537.

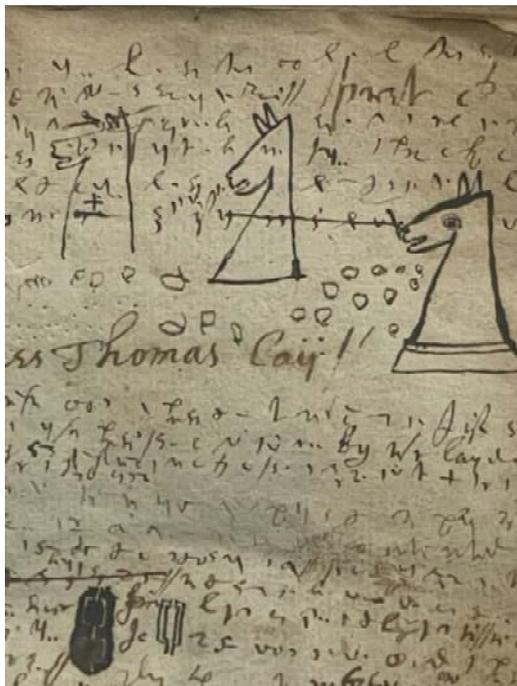
\$ 7,500. -



The Botanologicon is generally considered to be the first attempt at a scientific systematization of plants. First edition of one of the most important and rare botanical books of the 16th century; Cordus devoted himself to botany, laid out a botanical garden, and was the first German university professor to organize excursions for studying plants. Antonio Musa Brassavola was a famous Italian physician, now for his treatment of syphilis.

A fine copy. [Last copy in rare book hub. 1939!](#)

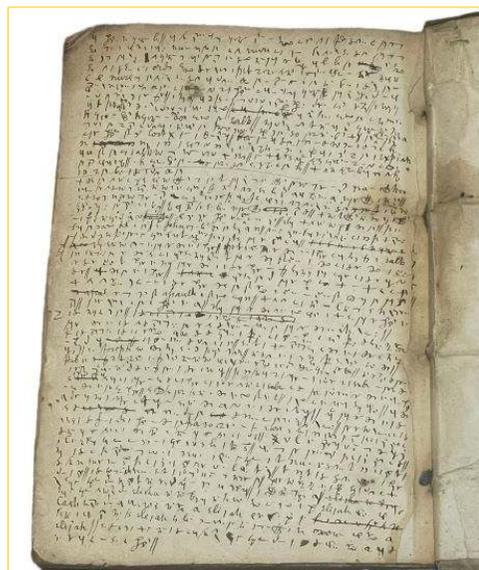
*TWO FULL 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PAGES OF ENGLISH SHORTHAND AND CHESS KNIGHTS*



81. **GOODWIN, Thomas**, 1586 or 1587-1642. Moses and Aaron. Civil and ecclesiastical rites, used by the ancient Hebrewes; observed, and at large opened, for the clearing of many obscure texts thorowout the whole Scripture. Which texts are now added in the end of the booke. Herein likewise is shewed what customes th Hebrewes borrowed from heathen people: and that many heathenish customes, originally have beene unwarrantable imitations of the Hebrewes. The sixth edition. By Thomas Godwyn. B.D. London : printed by E. G[riffin]. and are to be sold by John Williams, at the signe of the Crane in Saint Pauls Church-yard, 1641. Small 4to., 19.5 x 13.5 [8], 264 [i.e. 270], [10] p. Limp vellum with some losses, separation from binding showing interesting blue strong chords. The last leaves contain 8 page manuscript chart tabulating texts in the Scripture. Provenance: Johannes Thomas Cay and Rocken(?) Haghton to first blank in an early hand.

\$ 2,500.-

The most remarkable aspect of the book are the two full pages of shorthand in a contemporary hand. While these are not deciphered, they appear to follow Shelton's system. Shelton created his system of "short writing" in 1626, which he then revised and began calling "tachygraphy" in 1635. Shelton's tachygraphy was one of the most popular forms of shorthand in early modern English, used by Samuel Pepys, and in the eighteenth century, by Thomas Jefferson. Additionally, a hand drawn interlocking ribbon appears on one page with shorthand. Three utterly charming drawings of CHESS KNIGHTS also adorn the first blank. A volume worthy of further investigation and decipherment.





*A GREAT RARITY OF MUSICAL NOTATION*

82. **GUIDETTI, Giovanni** Directorium Chori ad usum S. Basilicae Vaticanae, & aliarum Cathedralium. Rome, 1581. (16), 573 pp. 8vo., title page shaved at bottom. Binding contemporary red goatskin and gilt, loss to foot of spine.

\$ 4,250. -

"FIRST EDITION of great rarity. This is one of the most important books for the history of church music, specifically with respect to chant notation. Giovanni Guidetti was chaplain to Gregory XIII. Of special interest is also that this is one of the few books printed by Robert Granjon at Rome. He was the son of the famous Paris printer of the same name, a printer in his own right, who established himself finally at Lyon. In Italy he designed among others the famous oriental types for the Cardinal de Medici." The title page displays the pontifical arms — the winged dragon of Gregory XIII — figure as a title vignette: an honor Granjon shared with printers D. Basa and F. Zanetti.

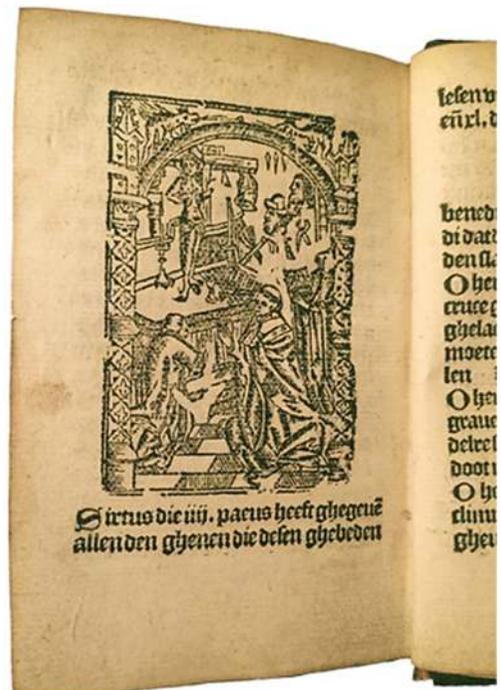


*DEVOTIO MODERNA, ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN*

83. **HOMBERCH, Hendrik Eckert van.** Hier beghint een seer devoet boecxken ghenoept Sinte Franciscus soutere. Antwerpen bi mi Henric Eckert van Homborch [c.1510]. 8mo. (140 mm x 120 mm) Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century binding. 108 leaves, a-m8, n4. 3 repeated woodcuts of St. Francis showing his stigmata (incl. one woodcut within decorated borders) and a full-p. woodcut of the Mass of St. Gregory.

\$ 3,500.-

This book is a reworked translation, supposedly from a text that was written by Fransiscus of Assisi himself. It is a treatise in two parts, translated from Latin within the Devotio moderna movement: the first part focuses on the Creator, and the second part on the Saviour. The work seems to have been particularly popular between 1500 and 1540, as it was printed several times during this period. A



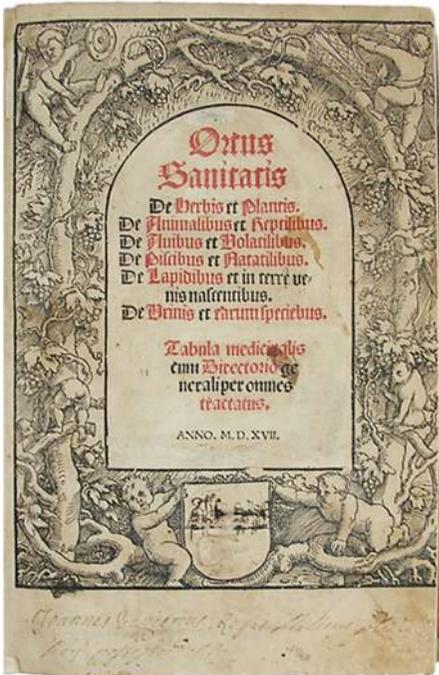


third part, focusing on Man, was never printed, and is only known from manuscript source. - See Desplenter in 'Spiegel der Letteren', (2007).  
 In Leiden and Amsterdam, the approximate date given is between 1510 and 1540. This copy is also undated. The date of our copy is dated based on the date given by the Museum Plantin Moretus. To our knowledge the only other copy known. <https://anet.be/record/opacmpm/c:lvld:6898657/N>

**THE FIRST NATURAL HISTORY ENCYCLOPAEDIA**

84. [H]ORTUS SANITATIS. De Herbis et Plantis, de Animalibus et Reptilibus, de Avibus et Volatilibus, de Piscibus et Natatilibus, de Lapidibus et in terre venis nascentibus, de Urinis et earum speciebus. [Strassburg: Reinhard Beck] 1517. .Small folio (300 x 200 m). 19<sup>th</sup> century paste-paper of boards with leather spine. Missing four leaves, three from the Herbis, OII, VIII, EV, one from the Animalibus O6. Some leaves mis-bound. Margins a bit short, but no loss of text. Otherwise a good clean copy. We could supply the missing leaves in professional made facsimile at cost.

\$ 15,000.-



Title within woodcut border printed in red and black, and over 1600 woodcut illustrations in text of plants, animals, minerals. An encyclopaedia of medieval beliefs and the first natural history encyclopaedia. Since God had created the natural world to be of use to humanity, animals and plants were there to provide cures for diseases. So therefore, the book is entitled Hortus Sanitatis, 'The garden of health'. The Ortus Sanitatis describes species in the natural world, from plants, to animals and minerals, along with their medicinal applications (the operationes). It was also a world filled with wonder and belief in extraordinary creatures. Mythical creatures are included, and the pages are filled



with creatures such as the phoenix, dragon, mermaid and other monsters. The work includes tracts on medicinal plants, animals, birds, fish; mining and gemstones; and a work on the analysis of urine. This last tract is illustrated by a woodcut showing medical men examining phials of urine in a shop.

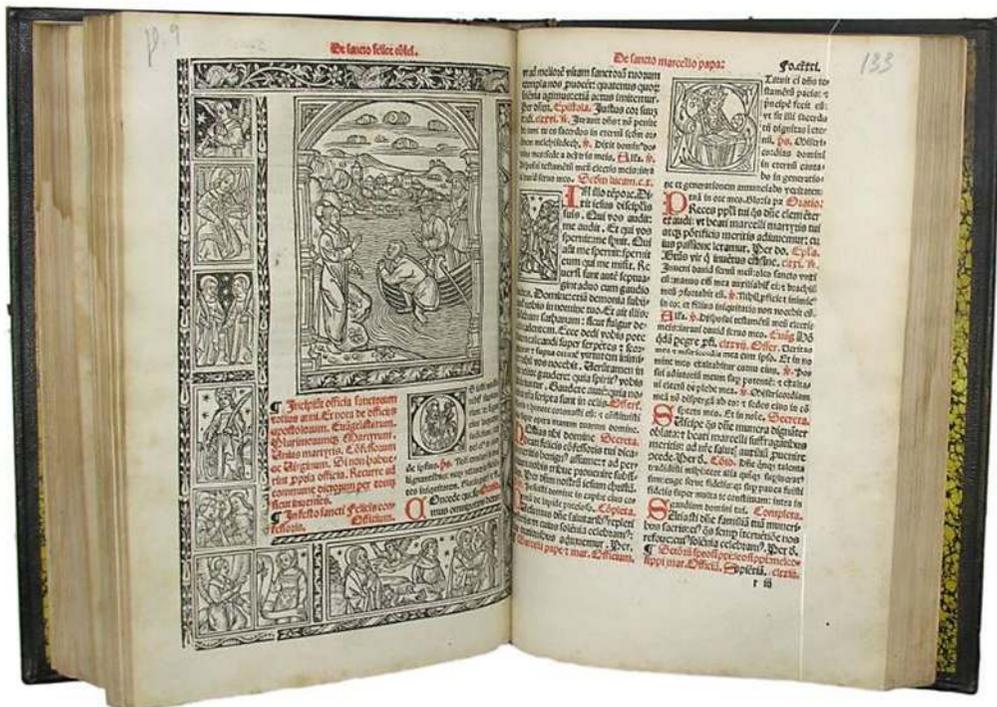
The book divided into several sections: De herbis et plantis – dealing with plants and their medicinal properties, De animalibus et reptilibus – animals and reptiles. De avibus – addresses birds and flying animals, De piscibus et natatilibus – aquatic animals, De lapidibus – discusses stones. De urinis et earum generibus – involves urine and its type. We also offer the incunabula edition of 1497.



### THIRD COPY KNOW OF AN ILLUSTRATED FRENCH MISSAL

85. HUGUETAN, Jean. Missale ad usum Lugdunensium ecclesia ad longum peroptime ordinatum ac castigatum Lyon, Claude Davost venundantur Jean Huguetan, [1510]. Quarto (23 mm x 155 mm). 19<sup>th</sup> century buckram binding. With 2 columns. [10]-1-207 (misnumbered 205).

\$ 5,500.-

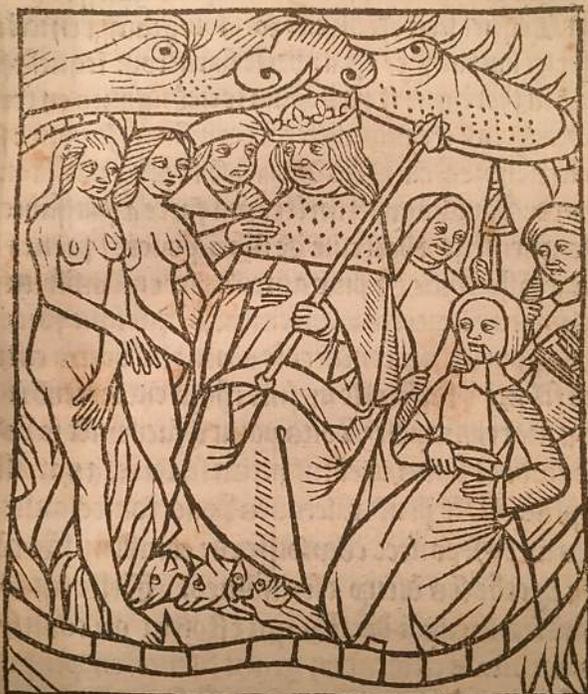


USTC lists two copies, France Bibliothèque municipale Lyon and Toulouse, France Médiathèque José Cabanis. Andrew Pettegree, Malcolm Walsby and Alexander Wilkinson FB: *French Vernacular Books, Books published in the French language before 1601 Reference: 68n15* Vague water staining on a few pages, only pronounced on some, for leaves are a little shorter in margin.



Adorned with 13 full page woodcuts with elaborate borders. Historiated initials throughout. These are the same vignettes as the missal for the use of Rome, printed in 1508 by Claude Davost for Etienne Gueynard who lent his woodcuts designed by Guillaume Leroy. Canon part with musical score.

¶ Sensuit le huytiesme liure des  
Iliades Dhomere.



¶ Insi que Aurora cōmençoit a circuit r l  
toute la terre/ Auppiter estoit en son sie

### FIRST FRENCH PROSE TRANSLATION OF THE ILIAD

86. [ILLIAD] Les Iliades de Homere Poete Grec, et grant Hystorio graphe. Avecques les Premisses et commencemens de Guyon de coulōne Souverain Hystoriographe. Additions et sequences de Dares Phrigius, et de Dictys de Crete Translatees en partie, de Latin en langaige vulgaire par maistre Jehan Samxon, etc.. Paris, Jehan Petit. [1523]-26 septembre 1530. With eleven woodcuts Contemporary binding, rebacked. Quarto (235 x 170 mm), 4, 44 (Preamble the life of Homer), 244 leaves. (Iliad.) e8, q2, q5 missing. Preamble misbound. Colophon dated 1523 at the end of Book VII (f. p6 verso) and completed in print September 26, 1530 (f. Q6). Contemporary ownership inscription on the title page, *Marguerite Coulard*. Fly & Title page stained. Printed on fine paper, outlined in red.

\$ 24,500,-

The first Homeric work printed in France was the 1510 Latin edition of Niccolò della Valle. After the founding of the Collège des lecteurs royaux by François I in 1530, this first French edition was published by Jean Petite and translated by Samxon, a lawyer from Touraine. The fact that he used the Latin translation is clearly visible. For instance, it says not Zeus and Hera, but Jupiter and Juno.

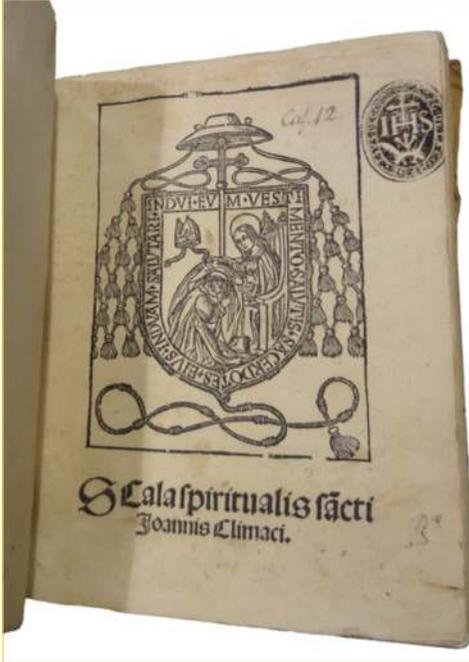
Both the words employed and the woodcuts in Gothic style which accompany them belong to the chivalric age. Samson inaccuracies serve as an example of how knowledge of the past was rediscovered by humanists and interpreted according to the preconceptions of the day

Exceedingly rare. No auction records, 12 copies worldwide. 4 copies in the BNF, 4 in other libraries in France, and then, British Library, Kongelige bibliotek, Université de Liège, Biblioteca capitolina y Colombina. The copy in Dresden seems to be lost. No copy in the US. Bechtel, p. 368, says that no copies



have come up in the trade. We would be able to supply the three missing leaves in a professional facsimile. An iconic work

*FIRST TEXT PRINTED IN AMERICA*



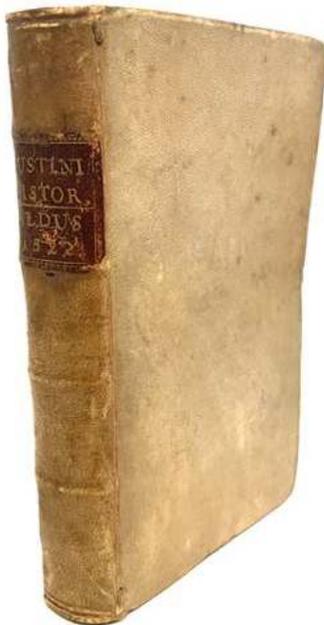
87. **JOHANNES CLIMACUS.** *Scala spiritualis*, Impressu[m] in regali ciuitate Toletana], 1505. [4], 150 leaves. 4to. Contemporary vellum, seminary stamp on title page, beautiful wide margined copy.

\$ 4,500.-

The author of this “Ladder of Paradise” was a Greek Ascetic who became abbot of Mount Sinai about 600. This is the first Latin edition published in Spain, preceded by a Spanish translation of 1504. The fine woodcut on the title represents St. Ildefonso receiving the casula at the hands of the Virgin, surmounted by a cross and crowned with a cardinal's hat.

Of highest interest is the fact that this text was chosen to be the **FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA**: Mexico, Juan Pablos, 1532, of which no copy or even fragment has survived. (See Garcia Icazbalceta, *Bibliogr. Mex.*, p. 28). A FINE COPY of an extremely rare book, we located 10 copies worldwide through OCLC.

*ROMAN HISTORY*



88. **JUSTINUS, marcus junianus.** *Trogi Pompei externae historiae in compendium ab Justino redactae*. Venice: House of Aldus and Andrea of Asola, January 1522. 204 leaves. Small 8vo., 15 x 9 cm., 18<sup>th</sup>-century vellum boards with morocco lettering piece, spine a bit darkened, last leaf reinforced obscuring final printer's device. Ex-libris of the well known San Francisco lawyer Otto Sutra

\$ 2,250.-

Roman Pompeius Trogus' Universal History, unusual amongst Latin authors in putting more emphasis on external history than on Roman history. Its full form did not survive but 3rd century writer Marcus Justinus presented this redacted form which was much read in the Middle Ages



*A RARE DEVOTIONAL TEXT, CONNECTED TO DUTCH MYSTICISM*

89. **LANDSBERG, John of.** Eenen spiegel der volcomenheyt: Hoe dat een mensche doer sijns selfs utyen/ verloochenen/ ende sterven/ hen tot God keeren/ ende sijnre herten reynicheyt/ ende vereeninge (...) Gemaect doer die Carthuyseren te Coelen. Antw., Simon Cock, n.d. (±1525), (1),XCIX leaves. Title printed in red and black w. woodcut borders, later roan, small 8vo (130 x 195 mm). Faint water stain throughout, margins cut short. Binding worn. World catalogue lists 6 copies, only in the Netherlands. A book of the utmost rarity.

\$ 2,000.-

John of Landsberg (1489-1539), who was born in Bavaria, studied theology at Cologne, and then entered the St.Barbara Charterhouse in 1509. The Carthusian men in the charterhouse in Cologne contributed to a new kind of medieval mysticism that found a new home in the Low Countries, one in which the Carthusians at Cologne and the community of Augustinian canonesses at St. Agnes at Arnhem formed two important foci. The writings of Landsberg on the sacred heart that exhorts every believer to take the heart as an object of special love, veneration and imitation, laid down and explained so clearly the principles upon which that devotion is grounded, that it paved the way for Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque and her mission. To him we also owe the first Latin edition (Cologne, 1536) of the "Revelations of Saint Gertrude".

This book is a Dutch translation of Lanspergius' *Speculum christianae perfectionis*, the text is divided into 33 chapters. It wants to teach the reader what virtues the Christian must need. The author claims to have written this tract because most Christians are too preoccupied with self-love and self-will. According to Lanspergius, man can form his existence in three ways: there is the homo bestialis, which only lives for the five senses, the homo rationalis, who can judge good and evil, and the homo deiformis, the soul that tends to the highest good. Men's capability of love takes centre stage not our free will.



*ANTI-SEMITISM*

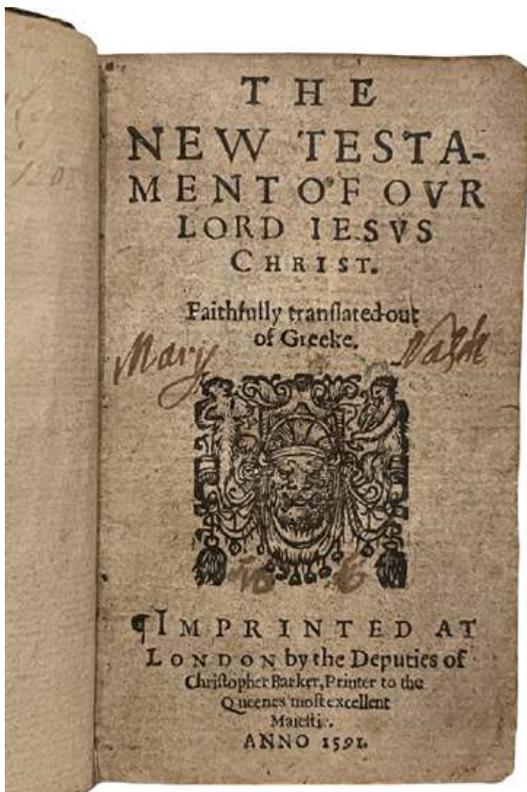
90. **(LUTHER, Martin)** Von den Jüden und iren Lügen, Zum andernmal Gedruckt vnd mehr dazu gethan. Wittemberg Lufft 1543. 128 pages. 8vo. 18.5 cm. Bound in a 15<sup>th</sup> century leaf. 17<sup>th</sup> century inscription on the inside board. This is Panzer 3425. This work is printed in the same year as the first edition but enlarged, as the title indicates. Title page lower margin cut. Else good.

\$ 7,500.-

Martin Luther grew during his life increasingly hostile towards the Jews following their refusal to accept his religious reformations.

In the present work, the most virulent of Luther's anti-Semitic attacks, he subjects the Jews to a torrent of vile abuse. His practical suggestions range from forced labour to outright banishment: "First, their synagogues should be set on fire and whatever does not burn up should be covered over with dirt so that no one may ever be able to see a cinder or stone of it. Secondly, their homes should likewise be broken down and destroyed. And this ought to be done for the honour of God and of Christianity in order that God may see that we are Christians and that we have not wittingly tolerated or approved of such public lying, cursing and blaspheming." Due to Luther's vituperative anti-Jewish polemics, the Lutheran church retained all the superstitious abhorrence of the Jews inherited from the medieval Catholic church. On Luther's conception of the Jews in this work, see J. Trachtenberg, *The Devil and the Jews- The Medieval Conception of the Jew and its Relation to Modern Anti-Semitism* (1983) p.183.

*EXTREMELY RARE MINIATURE ELIZABETHAN BIBLE*



91. [MINIATURE BIBLE] New Testament (The) of our Lord Jesus Christ, Faithfully translated out of Greeke. Imprinted at London : by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the Queens most excellent Maiestie, Anno 1591. 32<sup>o</sup> in 8's., 76mm. by 49mm. Early calf, tooled in blind. Silver corner bosses and centre clasp with initials RT to back of clasp. Provenance: Woman's ownership with contemporary signature of Mary Nash to title page. 18<sup>th</sup> century ex-libris, likely Thurston of Hoxne Abbey, Suffolk with crest of a stork and motto: *Esse quam videri*. Internally, some toning, but generally a remarkable specimen, some passages with simple underscoring in a contemporary hand.

\$ 37,000.-

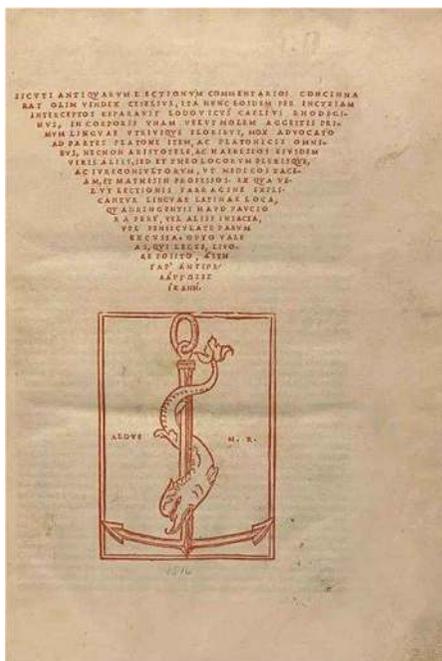
This is the very first printing of the New Testament in miniature format in England. A remarkable feat with the type and spacing each only 1 mm to accommodate the text in such a small format. The book was reprinted the following year and again in 1593. ESTC records only 3 copies; British Library, University of Iowa and State Library of South Australia. The only copy in commerce appears to have been sold at Sotheby's in 1986 for 9900 GBP.

The question of why this miniature bible was printed provides some fascinating avenues for scholarly research. Miniature bibles could have been conceived for private devotion or perhaps for travel or women, as the provenance on this copy suggests. However, this particular printing may also have been



spurred on by the legal disputes between John Legate, printer to Cambridge University, and Christopher Barker, who had held an exclusive patent to print the Bible. Legate encroached on the patent in 1591 by printing the whole Geneva Bible in a compact octavo (STC 2155) as well as an undated 32 mo. edition (STC 2889) "Barker protested vigorously to the Privy Council. The letter of June 1591 from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Cambridge University to Lord Burghley pleading Legate's case provides an entirely unique, precise reference to an Elizabethan printer's intended market: 'The suit ... is so prejudicial to the poor man ... it could not but tend to his utter undoing...' Barker may have trying to undercut those arguments, by printing a poor man's bible that could evade the restrictions of the Stationers' Company, whereby the minimum allowable price for a book was set according to the size of the type (an octavo edition ran 3 shillings)

(See : Taylor, Greg and Lavagnino, John. Thomas Middleton and Early Modern Textual Culture, 2007. p. 204)



### ALDINA

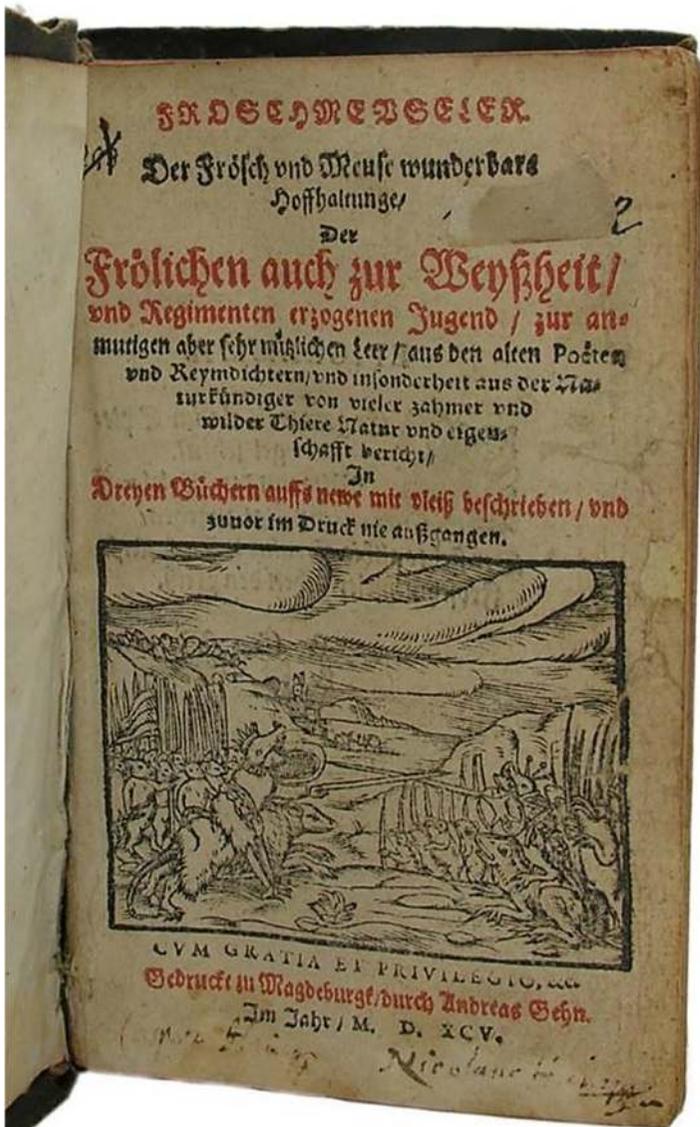
92. **RICHERIUS, Ludovicus Coelius.** Sicuti antiquarum lectionum commentaries concinnarat olim vindex Ceselius, ita nunc eosdem per incuriam interceptos reparavit Lodovicus Caelius Rhodiginus . Venice: House of Aldus and Andrea of Asola, February 1516. Title printed in red. [80], 862, [6] pages, including last leaf, blank except for Aldine device on verso. FOLIO, 3.5 x 20.5 cm, 18<sup>th</sup> century mottled calf, richly gilt spine, some light worming to spine and foot of spine bruised, marbled endpapers, old excised bookplate with later bookplate partially superimposed, all edges handsome mottled, p.6-7 with marginal annotations in an

early hand, 1 leaf browned. Generally a very handsome copy. Ref: Renouard, page 79(11); Adams R450.

\$ 4,250.-

First edition of this famed encyclopaedic of writing of the classical authors, held in the highest esteem by Renaissance humanists. The anthology touches upon law, medicine, and even ancient music. It is

depicted to Jean Grolier, the famed book collector and patron of Aldus, who just died the previous year.



*CHILDREN LITERATURE: THE WARS BETWEEN THE FROGS AND THE MOUSES*

93. ROLLENHAGEN, Georg. Froschmevseler : der Frösch vnd Meuse wunderbare Hoffhaltunge ; der frölichen, auch zur Weyßheit und Regimenten erzogenen Jugend zur anmutigen aber sehr nützlichen Leer ... in dreyen Büchern auffs newe mit Vleiß beschriebe. Magdeburgk : Andreas Gehn, 1595. 8vo, 400 unpaginated leaves. With woodcut title vignette and 16 woodcut texts. Contemporary green limp vellum. (160 x 110 mm).

\$ 2,500.-

The frog offers the Prince of Mice to show him his kingdom in the pond and takes the non-swimmer on his back. When a water snake approaches them, the frog dives and the mouse drowns. The horrified companions of the mouse run to the mouse king, who then starts a terrible war against the frogs.

Rollenhagen allows numerous problems and questions of his time to flow into his work, for example Erasmus von Rotterdam's lament for peace (querela pacis) or Luther's attitude towards the peasant war. He dedicates the work to Heinrich Rantzau, who at times pursued the idea of a European general peace,



Because of its moral content, the Froschmeuseler quickly became the “children’s book” of the Protestant bourgeoisie. Numerous editions appear well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but all of them mutilate and shorten the text.



*GREEK PRINTING, HISTORY OF THE PELOPPONESIAN WAR*

94. **THUCYDIDES** Thoukudides meta scholion palaion.../ Thucydides cum Scholiis et Antiquis. Basel, Officina Hervagian, 1540. Folio, 30 x 20 cm., [24], 225, [3], 178 [i.e. 128], [2] pp. alpha-beta6, a-z6, A-D6, E8, F8 of 01; -F10 Blankonly] . Text in Greek, title-page in Greek and Latin. Printer's device on the verso of the final leaf. Early vellum backed papered boards.; some occasional marginalia, some edge-toning. 1740 ownership initials to t.p, and 1876 inscription of Johannes Koehler. Adams T664, VD16 T1114.

\$ 3,500.-

An interesting edition of Thucydides prepared by Joachim Camerarius (1500-1574), with an amended version of the scholia at the end. Of typographical note are the inappropriate woodcut initials of "female ravishment, sulking satyrs and copulating rabbits" that demonstrate a disconnect between scholar and presswork even at the famed Officina Hervagiana. It is not inconceivable , that the incongruous initials were inserted by a mischievous pressman in the manner of the Huck-Finn open fly frontispiece or so-called called modern 'Easter eggs' that programmers insert in code for amusement.

*A MILESTONE WORK IN HUMAN ANATOMY*

95. **VESALIUS, ANDREAS.** 1514-1564. De humani corporis fabrica. Venice: Franciscus Francisci and Johannes Criegher, 1568. 2 parts in one volume. Small folio, 295 x 210 mm. Large woodcut device on title, replete with woodcut anatomical illustrations, leaf 2d5 present with figures intact on one sheet and not cut-out and superimposed. Full limp vellum over boards, spine handsomely title in a contemporary calligraphic hand, Internally, first blank worn, some inner marginal detachment from textblock at p/ 10/11 but holding strong, some occasional upper marginal dampstaining, occasional marginal worming, some occasional toning possibly recased in the original binding. Generally, a handsome and very presentable copy in the original binding.

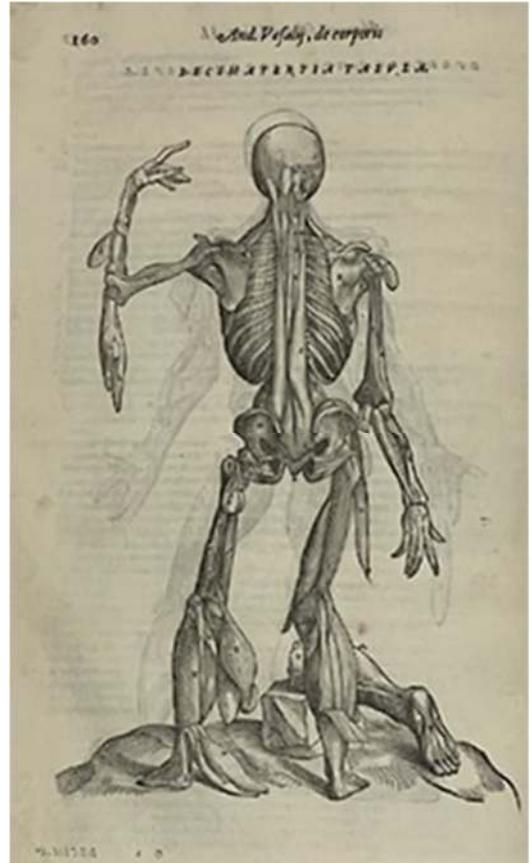
\$12,000.-



Provenance: approx. 5 separate early inscriptions to first blank indicating that this copy was used by various doctors at a near contemporary Italian medical and surgical institute. Adams V-6o6; Cushing VI.A-4; Harvard Italian 529; Osler 569.

This is the fourth edition of the text and the third illustrated edition, published four years after the death of Vesalius. Cushing makes note that "The new woodcuts for the illustrations, however, were so well executed that the engraver might almost have passed for the same person who in Venice at the behest of Vesalius had cut the original blocks for the larger work. It must have been not only an expensive undertaking but a venturesome one." Indeed, in an unusual example of generosity the printer gives equal credit on the title page to the Pomeranian engraver Johannes Criegher, without whose artist the work would not have come to such a successful fruition

An esteemed edition, increasingly scarce in commerce, of a milestone work in human anatomy and the history of science



### *EXTREMELY RARE WORK OF ELIZABETHAN MAPMAKING*

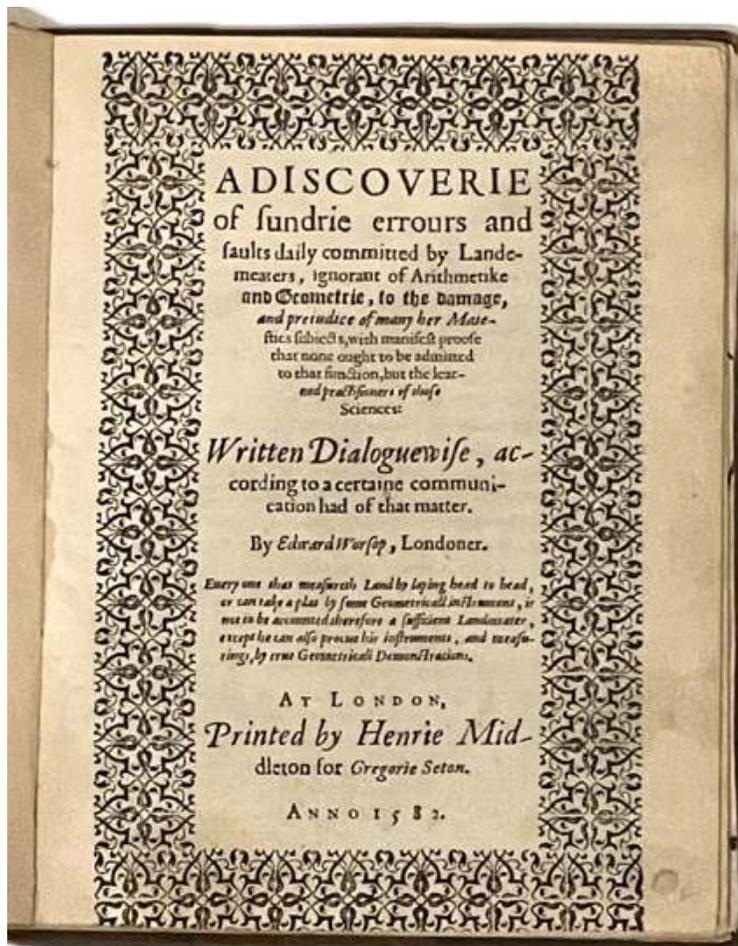
96. **WORSOP, Edward, author.** :A discoverie of sundrie errors and faults daily committed by lande-meaters, ignorant of arithmetike and geometrie, to the damage, and preiudice of many her Maiesties subiects [electronic resource] : with manifest prooffe that none ought to be admitted to that function, but the learned practisioners of those sciences: written dialoguewise, according to a certaine communication had of that matter. By Edward Worsop, Londoner. Euery one that measureth land by laying head to head, or can take a plat by some geometricall instrument, is not to be accounted therefore a sufficient landmeater, except he can also prooue his instruments, and measurings, by true geometricall demonstrations. At London : Printed by Henrie Middleton for Gregorie Seton, Anno 1582. :[72 of 76] p. : ill.(woodcuts) A-I<sup>4</sup> Small 4to, modern 3/4 calf., with wear, front board detached. Last two leaves (K1-2) lacking, however these can be, at no charge, be supplied in excellent facsimile; bottom inch of leaf I4 lacking; several other lower margins cropped, with occasional loss of a line or half-line. A few leaves damp-stained. EXTREMELY RARE. ESTC cites 4 copies, and none in RBH

\$ 12,500.-

First Edition of one of the earliest and rarest Tudor surveying books and a work of major importance for the improvement of Elizabethan mapmaking. Burghley, Lord Treasurer from 1572 to his death in 1597,



had a great influence on the development of cartography for navigation and encouraged mapmaking for political and military purposes. It is not surprising that Worsop dedicates the work to him, likely to impress upon him the improvements in the art of surveying and the importance of correcting errors of practitioners not well versed in geometry and the mathematical sciences. The Crown was relatively ignorant about its lands and improved accuracy was essential in tenant disputes and tax collection, necessary to bolster the crown's finances and the poor state of the treasury that Elizabeth inherited. The work is illustrated with simple woodcuts and plain language to increase its utility to the common man. An unusually interesting advertisement directs readers to establishments that can supply surveying instruments and tools. While the book is incomplete, it was a utilitarian work and, as such, survives in very few known copies.

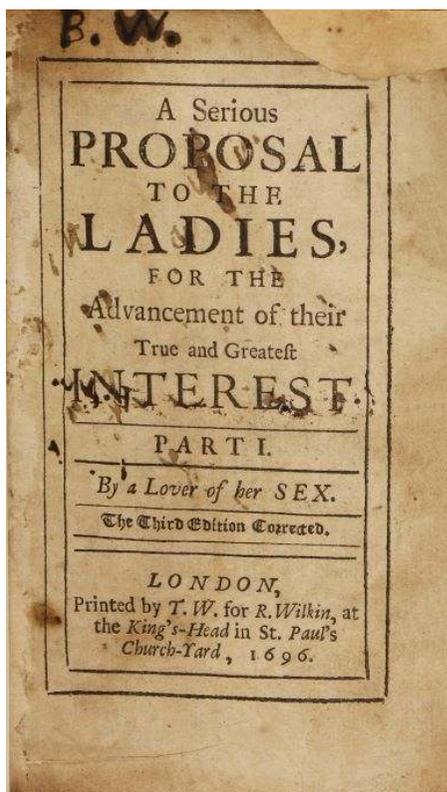
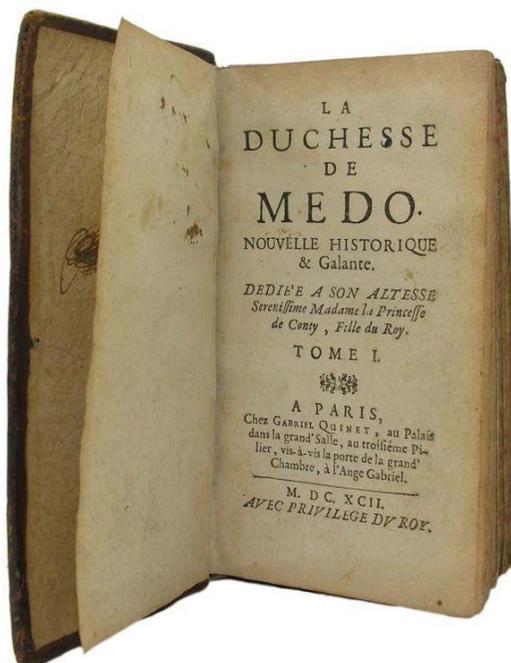


17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY HARLEQUIN ROMANCE

97. ANONYMOUS. *La duchesse de Medo. Nouvelle historique & galante.. Duchesse de Medo.* Gabriel Quinet. Paris 1692. 8vo, (160 x 100 mm). [4] 348 pp, 384 p. Contemporary full calf bindings, somewhat worn, corners bumped. Dedicated to Marie Anne de Bourbon, Princess of Conty. With a contemporary ownership inscription on the flyleaf, Levet, 1699.

\$ 1,500.-

The nouvelle Galante, was a new prolific genre that always involved passion and seduction among the highly born, with stereotyped character, plots and styles. These 'novels' were as popular as romantic paperbacks nowadays. 'There is no climate in the world where love does not make itself felt,' says the anonymous author to the reader and then recommends it to all ladies fine and delicate. The book must have aroused the reader's passions, with two editions in France (Paris & Lyon) and one edition in Dutch. No English translation is known. (Gay II, 48) (not in Barber). We located 12 copies of both editions.



*MEN WILL RESENT IT TO HAVE THEIR ENCLOSURE BROKEN DOWN, AND WOMEN INVITED TO TASTE OF THAT TREE OF KNOWLEDGE THEY HAVE SO LONG UNJUSTLY MONOPOLISED*

98. ASTELL, Mary. *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interest, By a lover of her sex.* in 2 parts, bound in one volume. Part 1- T.W for R. Wilkin, 1696, 3rd. edn. Corrected. 120 pp; Part 2- For R. Wilkin, 1697, 1st. edn. pp: 298, (ii) Adverts. The first collected edition (the word "grope" on p. 47 in part 2 has been crossed out in ink & "stumbled" written in the margin) The same as the Cambridge University Library's copy. Later leather backed marbled boards; *small loss & repair to the first title page.*

\$ 7,500.-

Mary Astell, (1666–1731) a writer who was a philosopher of considerable stature, writer and advocate for equal educational opportunities for women, was arguably England's first feminist in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. She addressed women readers to encourage them



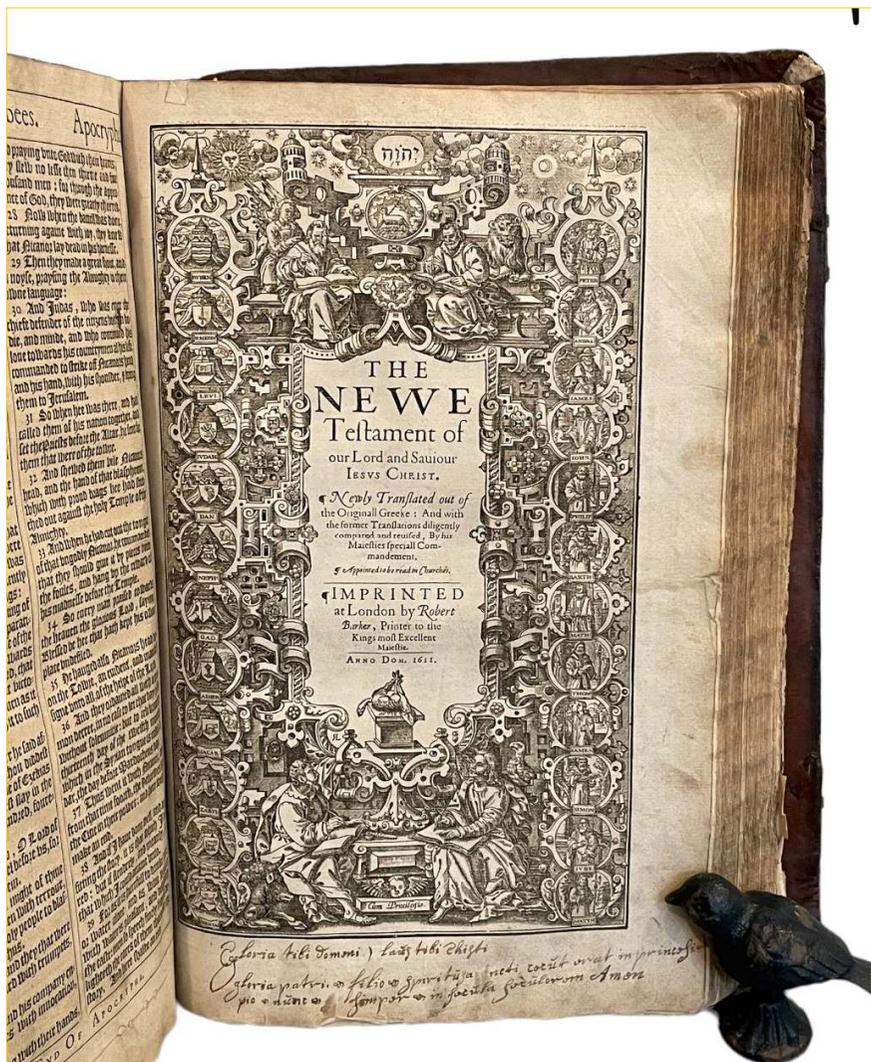


some losses, map with chipping to edges and minor losses, last leaf heavily chipped.

Collation: A6, B2 2A-C6 (genealogical tables); D2 (MAP present; often lacking); C6, D4 (preliminaries); A-Ccccc6 (O.T. and Apocrypha); 3A-2Aa6 (N.T). 752 leaves; Ruth 3:15, in the first issue, as "He"; all other issue points of the First "He version" including :L Genesis 10:16 — Emorite for Amorite; Exodus 14:10 — three lines repeated (here ruled out by hand); Exodus 38:11 — hoops for hookes; Leviticus 13:56 — plaine for plague; Leaf Gggg2, verso — Joel for Micah (with the called-for headline misprint "Joel" ruled through several times and the correct MICAH supplied in amateur manuscript); Leaf Iiii6, recto — Anocrypha for Apocrypha; Leaf Xxxx3, verso — Ecclesiasticus for Baruch; Matthew 26:36 — "Jesus" as called for in this issue..

\$ 175,000.-

The greatest work of English prose ever written. The King James Bible is not only a work of faith but one of the most celebrated literary works in the English language. Its majestic cadences would inspire generations of artists, poets, musicians and political leaders, while many of its specific phrases worked their way into the fabric of the language itself.





### A “NEW” BIBLE

When King James I ascended to the throne of England, he found a country suspicious of his rule. The Puritans were eager to continue the work of the Reformation, and the death of Elizabeth seemed their opportune moment, for them England's Reformation did not go far enough, because it still retained too many Catholic elements. Therefore a delegation of Puritans presented James a petition that outlined their grievances and the reforms they desired. In the end they got none of them with one exception, a NEW BIBLE

The so-called Bishops' Bible, preferred by the clergy, was clunky, inelegant. The Geneva Bible was the choice of the Puritans and the people: It was bolder, more accessible. However, the problem with the Geneva Bible was it had marginal notes and from the point of view of the royalists, and especially King James I, these marginal comments often did not pay sufficient respect to the idea of the divine right of kings.

So, James was all too happy, when the Puritans proposed a new Bible and commissioned a Bible without seditious notes. Forty-seven scholars and theologians worked through the Bible line by line for seven years and turned out the most scrupulous process of Bible translation that has ever been. A Bible for the people, in the preface we read:

*Translation it is that openeth the window, to let in the light; that breaketh the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that putteth aside the curtain, that we may look into the most holy place; that removeth the cover of the well, that we may come by the water, even as Jacob rolled away the stone from the mouth of the well, by which means the flocks of Laban were watered. Indeed, without translation into the vulgar tongue, the unlearned are but like children at Jacob's well (which was deep) without a bucket or something to draw with.*

However, the Bible was not translated from scratch. Samuel Ward, one of the revisers, reported that “caution was given that an entirely new version was not to be furnished, but an old version, long received by the Church, to be purged from all blemishes and faults.”

The KJB is not a literal translation, the preface records that the translators instead celebrated verbal variety, untethered by “uniformity of phrasing,” or “identity of words. And these linguistic liberties make it such an enduring work.

Today the King James is woven into our lives and its language laces hundreds of everyday phrases. Consider: “How the mighty are fallen” (Samuel 1:19), and “Can a leopard change its spot?” (Jeremiah 13:23), and “The writing is on the wall” (Daniel 5: 5/6), and “The blind leading the blind” (Matthew 15:14). How we speak, how we think, many of those things have their origins in the King James Bible.

### PRINTING HISTORY

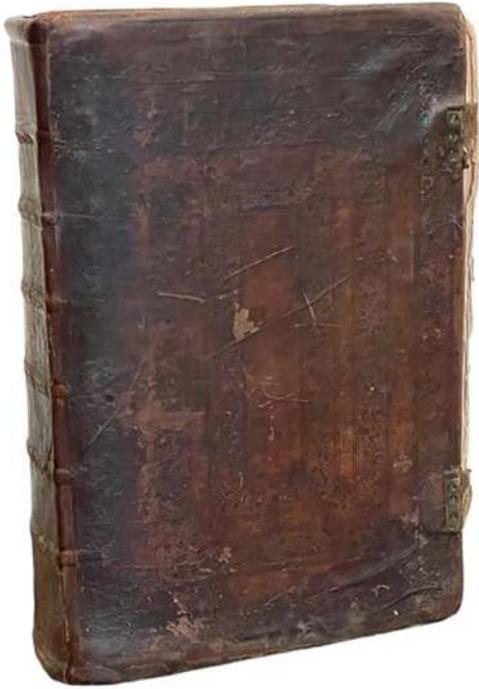
This is the FIRST EDITION. Two editions were printed in 1611/1612 later distinguished as the “He” and “She” Bibles because of the variant readings “he” and “she” in the final clause of Ruth 3:15 (“and he went into the city”). The comparison readings line by line between the “He” and “She” Bibles is different on every page. Therefore the “She” Bible is a second edition and not a first edition second printing



The commonly accepted and written number of existing 1611 “He” Bibles has stood at fifty. This has proven wrong; the current number is 196. However, that is still less than the 235 first folios of Shakespeare. An original copy of William Shakespeare’s first collected book of plays has been sold for more than £2m, in that light the King James Bible seems (hugely) undervalued.

#### OUR COPY

It is in its original binding. The Christies copy that sold for 167,000 GB in 2017 still was bound in modern calf. *In the Monarch’s Majestic Translation: The King James Bible* by Donald L. Brake all copies of the HE Bible are listed and described, many of them are rebound.



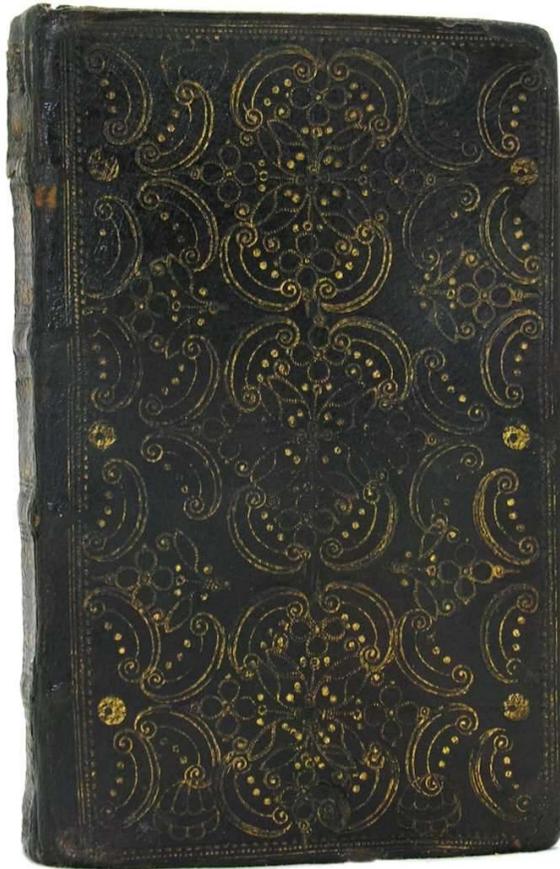
This Bible has many signs of 17<sup>th</sup> century ownership remarks. Inner front board with 17th century inscriptions referencing the Earl of Queenberry (some musical notation) and Earl of Kingsberry; possibly the copy of James Douglas, 2nd Duke of Queensberry (1662 – 1711) Scottish nobleman; an 1813 auction catalogue of his books notes the sale of a 1611 Black Letter Bible. The back board has numerous annotations around 1675 with others only vaguely legible. In the margins of the calendar there are some musical scores and further annotations, “to the honourable James Gifford (?)”. There are more notes and they are unresearched but they already underscore that the King James Bible was not just a Pulpit Bible owned by Churches, but more widely distributed to private, stately homes as well.

Our copy is complete! The surviving copies listed in the Monarchs translation are for the greater part (severely) incomplete. It is quite extraordinary to find a complete King James Bible. The only caveat is that our title page is a woodcut border variant, supplied from the intermediate issue of 1611/3 version after the title page block engraved by Boel was destroyed. The words New and Testament are cut out replaced with the words "Holy Bible" Scholars and bibliophiles have noted many variations in the FIRST EDITION 1611 in the “He” Bible, this is normal and also the case here, but only up to a limited degree. Our copy has a few mixed and variant leaves, A5/6 have signatures B etc. Some leaves D6, E1/E2 are shorter, supplied from another copy.

The margins have not been cut at a later point in time. While KJV on offer here is certainly not the largest that has appeared on the market (42 x 28 cm), it is with 40 x 27 cm (size of the book block!) much wider than copies that have come up for auction, with two notable exceptions.



*THE LADIES CHARITY (ENGLISH BOOKBINDING)*



101. **BLAKE, (William).** The Ladies Charity School-house Roll of Highgate: or A Subscription of many Noble, well-disposed Ladies for the easie carrying of it on. First edition, a little worn and dulled, repairs to corners, 8vo, (150 mm x 95 mm) [1670]. Drop-head title, 4 engraved plates, lacking final blank leaf, some water-staining and soiling, short tear to P<sub>1</sub>, original black morocco, covers tooled with an all-over gilt pattern of pointille drawer-handles and stylised flower tools, decorative gilt panelled spine, probably by "The Charity School Binder".

\$ 8,750.-

Appeals for donations, followed by "Silver drops, or, serious things" p. 79-292. With the 4 plates, entitled "Father Time", "Charity", "Front elevation of the School" and "Butterflies". Copies frequently lack one or more plates since they were used as receipts and "hung up in the School-house" Wing suggests a conjectural date of 1670. However, a later work 'For the promoting and advancing the great designed hospital and work-

house' London, [1692?] (ESTC R506776) refers on p.3 to this work as "written some twelve years since". Later annotations on the fly leaf. *Elisabeth Mussred her Book, given her by the Reverend doctor Curling.* 1740.

A curious book with a beautiful, possibly important English binding, that deserves proper attention. The author set out a scheme for establishing a Charity School at Highgate for the education and maintenance of poor, or fatherless children, all born at or near Highgate, Hornsey, or Hampstead; The philanthropic projector of this school purchased a house at Highgate (depicted in the book), in the Parish of St. Pancras, which had been the residence of the Marquis of Dorchester, and during the first year the school was open, about forty poor and fatherless boys were admitted. He was however rather ambitious (for selfish reasons?), and included in his scheme the building of a hospital; for Kentish Town, Highgate, and Hampstead were at that time, and for many years after, much visited by Londoners in the summer season.

The first part contains copies of letters written by him on behalf of the boys, addressed to twenty-six noble and other ladies, it gives no names and has often a lamenting tone, which seems rather curious, if you want to get something done. Blake even threatens the ladies who he writes with the outrage of public opinion, if the public would see sordid, poor, ragged, half-starved pupils. Then they would say: *Were there not good Ladies enough in and about London, to maintain a little School? a Duce on their Pride, Charity, Close hand and Covetousness.* Blake points out that it would even make the Christian religion

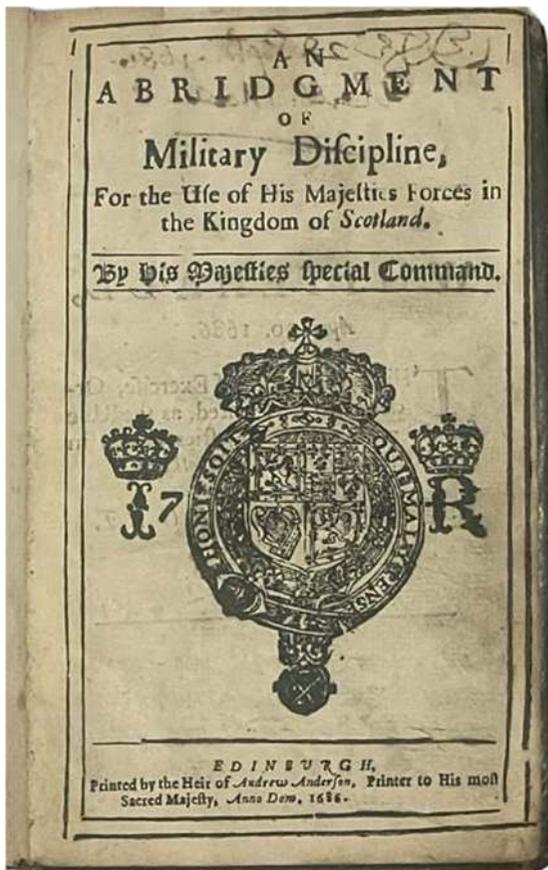


look bad. He then exhorts these ladies to set “the wheel a going by giving something this Easter, one Whitsuntide or two.” The second part consists of Silver Drops which emphasises, through quotes of the scripture, that charity is a good thing.

The binding is in the style of the Queen's binders. There are however no tools in common with the example illustrated by Mirjam Foot in *The Book Collector*, Spring 1983, nor with the example in Maggs cat. 1075 item 75. Probably the binding is by a Charity School Binder. Designed to stimulate donors' generosity. The Folger Shakespeare Library, 1992 exhibited their copy. See: *Fine and Historic Bookbindings* (catalogue entry 6:2) Last auction record 3250 GBP, Forum, London.



### THE WEALTHIEST WOMAN BOOK TRADER



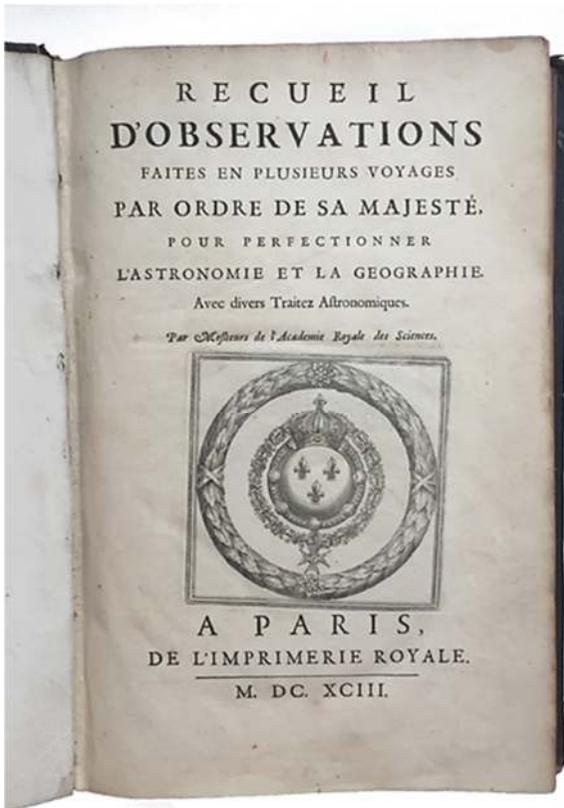
102. [CAMPBELL, Agnes.] An Abridgment of Military Discipline, for the use of His Majesties forces in the kingdom of Scotland. By His Majesties special command. Edinburgh : Printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson, printer to His most sacred Majesty, Anno Dom. 1686. 8vo., 15 x 8.5 cm., ESTC 006169217, Wing (2nd ed.) A101. BOUND WITH ... Rules and articles of war, for the better government of His Majesties army in the Kingdom of Scotland. Edinburgh : printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson ..., anno Dom. 1686. 36, [2] p. Final leaf contains permission to print this item, and is signed: By His Majesties command, Melfort. ESTC 006156210 Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), R2242B

2 volumes in 1. Contemporary calf with rubbing and minor loss to foot of spine. Bookplate of Thomas Francis Fremantle, 2nd Baron Cottesloe (1830-1918, armorial bookplate). Contemporary ownership inscription of Sep. 28. 1686 is on the verso of the first title. VERY RARE. ESTS cites only two copies.

\$ 1,750.-



Important edition of the "first official drill manual of the English standing army" (Childs), originally printed in 1676, but the first edition printed by the famed Agnes Campbell. The title page imprint notes "Printed b Heir of Andrew Anderson". Indeed, the work was printed by Agnes Campbell, Lady Roseburn (1637 — 24 July 1716), famed Scottish businesswoman. Campell inherited the printing business in substantial debt. Her success was remarkable and she rose to be the wealthiest book trader of early modern Scotland and the wealthiest female merchant not to have inherited her wealth. Another 1681 imprinted notes her license unusually as "Printress to his most sacred Majesty"



### ASTRONOMY

103. **CASSINI, Jean-Dominique.** Recueil d'observations faites en plusieurs voyages par ordre de sa majesté pour perfectionner l'astronomie et la géographie, avec divers traitez astronomiques – with two maps. Paris, L'imprimerie royale, 1693. Contemporary full calf binding. Large folio (380 x 255 mm). With two maps. A collection of 9 works.

\$ 2,750.-

Jean Dominique Cassini (1625-1712) discovered Saturn's moons Iapetus, RheaTethys, and Dione. In 1675, Cassini discovered that Saturn's rings are separated into two parts by a gap. The gap is now called the Cassini Division in his honor.

The astronomical tracts by Cassini, largely based on observations made by Jean Richer at Cayenne, are augmented by Richer's Observations astronomiques et physiques faites en l'isles de

Cayenne, dated 1679; and Jean Picart's Voyage d'Uraniborg ou Observations astronomiques faites en Dannemarck, issued with Philippe de la Hire's Observations sur les costes de France, dated 1680. Cassini had moved to Paris at the invitation of Louis XIV in 1669, becoming the first director of the Paris observatory which is shown in some vignettes, together with the observatory at Huen. This collection concludes with his celebrated tables of the satellites of Jupiter, more exact than the tables of 1668, and frequently relied upon by navigators.





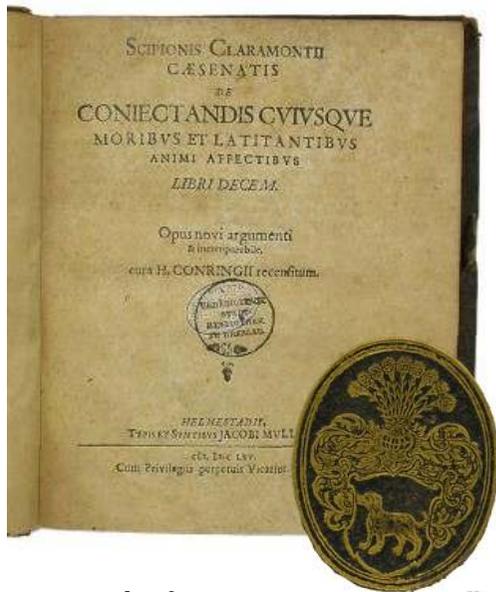
- 1] De l'origine & du progrès de l'Astronomie, & de son usage dans la Geographie & dans la Navigation, par M. Cassini. 43 p. --
- [2] Observations Astronomiques & Physiques faites en l'Isle de Cayenne, par M. Richer. 1679. 71 p. – Half of the first page cut out.
- At cost we can replace in facsimile.
- [3] Voyage d'Uranibourg, par M. Picart. 1680. 92 p. – With map
- [4] Astronomiques faites en divers endroits du Royaume, par M. Cassini. 20 p.
- [5] Les Elémens d'Astronomie verifiez par M. Cassini, par le rapport de ses Tables aux observations de M. Richer faites en l'Isle de Cayenne. 1684. 74 p. --
- [6] Découverte de la lumiere celeste qui paroist dans le zodiaque, par M. Cassini. 1685. 68 p. – [title page never bound in]
- [7] Regles d l'Astronomie Indienne pour calculer les mouvemens du Soleil & de la Lune, par M. Cassini. 1689. 64 p.
- [8-9] Les Hypotheses & les Tables des Satellites de Jupiter, par M. Cassini. 52, 106 p.

**THE LAST BLACK-LETTER EDITION**

104. **CHAUCER, Geoffrey.** The Works of our Ancient, Learned & Excellent English Poet Jeffrey Chaucer Printed in the Year 1687. Folio. 32 x 19 cm.m Edited by Thomas Speight, third Speight edition, woodcut frontispiece incorporating portraits of Chaucer after John Speed, large woodcut on verso of di of Chaucer's arms London, 1687. Bound in later period style calf, lightly scuffed, Internally, occasional toning or foxing, but generally, a handsome copy. 19<sup>th</sup> century ex-libris of George Wilson Mercer Henderson. ESTC R3920; Pforzheimer, 179; Wing C3736. "This is the last black-letter edition and is, except for the recently discovered conclusions of the Cook's and Squire's Tales, verso [4S2], a reprint of the 1602 edition... without any additions" (Pforzheimer Catalogue)

\$ 4,000.-





### SEMINAL WORK ON SEMIOTICS

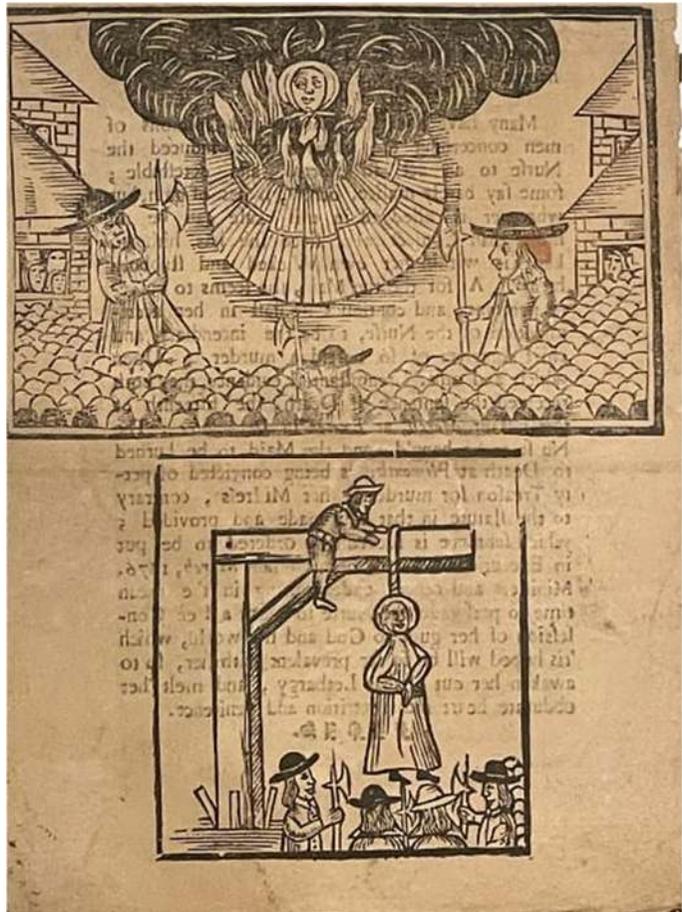
105 **CHIARAMONTI, Scipione.** Scipionis Claramontii Caesenatis de coniectandis cuiusque moribus et latitantibus animi affectibus, Helmestadii : Mullerus [1665], 375 p. Large 8vo (21 x 17 mm). Half calf, armorial binding with a dog in the central panel. Some damage to the lower spine. Cancelled stamp on the title, from the Stadtbibliothek in Breslau.

\$ 1,250.-

Rare. Not in the trade. This is the second edition, the first was published in Venice. Apparently, the author had a strong interest in physiognomy. He also discussed gesture as part of a general study of signs or semiotics as he called it. According to Christies this is a seminal work on semiotics, the first to be written on the subject.

### ILLUSTRATED 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WOMENS' CRIME

106. [CRIME] Horrid nevvs of a barbarous murder committed at Plimouth. On the bodies of an antient woman and her daughter, by the malicious contrivance of a nurse they entertain'd in the house, and an apprentice-maid who agreed to poyson their two mistresses: and accordingly effected it, by boyling mercury in their broth, upon a Sunday as they were at church: insomuch that having eaten but a little of the broth, they dyed within a very few hours. With an account of the obstinate and stedfast denials of Elizabeth Cary the nurse, notwithstanding the impeachment of Ann Evans the apprentice-maid, who hath confessed that they were both guilty of the murder, and accordingly they are sentenced, one to be hang'd, the other to be burned to death at Plimouth aforesaid, upon the 30<sup>th</sup>. of this instant March, 1676. Licensed, H. Oldenburg. [London]: Printed





for John Millet, [1676?]. small 4to.m, [2], 5, [1] p.; disbound as issued, though presumably once in a sammelband. Internally, the title page with heavy ink stain and some minor loss from iron gall intruding on text.

EXTREMELY RARE with only 3 copies record by ESTC; Cambridge University Christ's College; Oxford University Balliol College; Yale University, Sterling Memorial Ref: Wing: H2865

\$ 5,000.-

An unusual illustrated tract of an alleged women's' crime, popularized in several contemporary tracts; all rare. The crude woodcuts are quite remarkable and depict the burning and the hanging of the convicted women. The mid-17<sup>th</sup> century saw the printing of voyeuristic accounts of murder, rife with lurid details of the plotting. " When Philippa Cary poisoned the family of her master William Weeks in 1676, the fare was oatmeal and beer laced with orpiment or yellow arsenic. It was served by a young maidservant, Anne Evans, as the first course of a Sunday lunch of boiled beef and neck of veal with cabbage and carrots". [Ref: Martin, Randall,. Women, Murder, and Equity in Early Modern England, 2007 p.105]



## HERESY

107. DOUCIN, Louis. Histoire du nestorianisme, Paris 1698. Contemporary limp vellum. Quarto (240 x 180 mm). [3] 558 [3]. Title page worn, some damage to the last index leaf.

\$ 850.-

Doucin was a French Jesuit and expert in heresiology. He wrote a detailed history of the Nestorians. Often the history of Nestorianism is one of sound bights. Nestorius never

thought that Jesus was a mere mortal. But he did not want Mary to be called "Mother of God" but instead preferred to title "Mother of Christ". In essence, he maintained that Jesus was really two separate persons. This stance originated from the Greco-Roman assumption that God and death are irreconcilable. Nestorius' insistence on using the term "Christotokos" rather than "Theotokos" had far-reaching consequences, even after the heresy and all those adhere to it were purged from the ranks of the Church in the West. Nestorians found a new home in Persia and Arabia, where in a couple of centuries a new religion would sweep the region. In some aspect it might have influenced Islam. After all the suggestion that God would have a mother (Theotokos) is offensive to Muslims.

This detailed account of the Nestorian heresy is relatively rare.



### FIRST TREATISE ON INDIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

108. ESCALONA AGUERO (Gaspar de). *Arcae limensis. Gazophilatium regium peruvium*. Folio, Madrid, n.d but 1647. [12], 199 pp. 302 pp. 29. (last blank missing). Engraved title incorporating 22 small portraits representing the Indian tribes of the Viceroyalty of Peru (supplied from another copy?). Slight damage to the title page. Evenly browned. 18<sup>th</sup> century vellum. Back cover damaged.

\$ 6,950.-

The author was born in Riobamba (Ecuador) and served in a variety of official posts before being appointed judge to the Audiencia of Chile in 1630. The *Gazophilatium* describes the administration of Peru from official documents and the author's first-hand knowledge. According to Sabin, who mentions only the imprint of 1675, it is a compendium of what was necessary to be known to the officers of the Crown, going to South America.



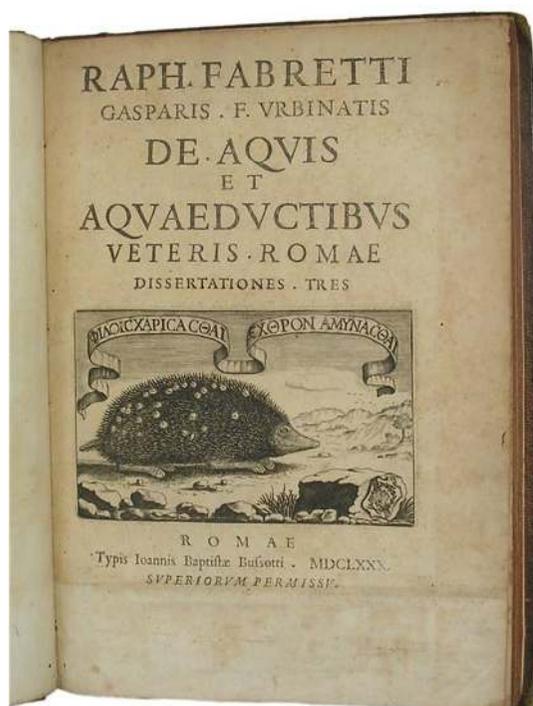
The rarity of the first edition has even led some bibliographers to assume that the second edition of 1675 was its first appearance. No copies in the trade. 4 complete copies in the US. OCLC lists other copies but fails to mention defects (like the Harvard copy, preliminary leaves missing) or lists 1647 while in fact it is the 1675 edition.

### ROMAN AQUADUCTS

109. FABRETTI, Raphael. *De Aquis et Aquaeductibus Veteris Romae ...* 1680 First edition. 4to (245 x180 mm.). contemporary binding later re backed with panelled spine, Rome, 1680 Engraved emblematic title vignette, 3 folding engraved maps, engraved illustrations, some full page.

\$ 1,750.-

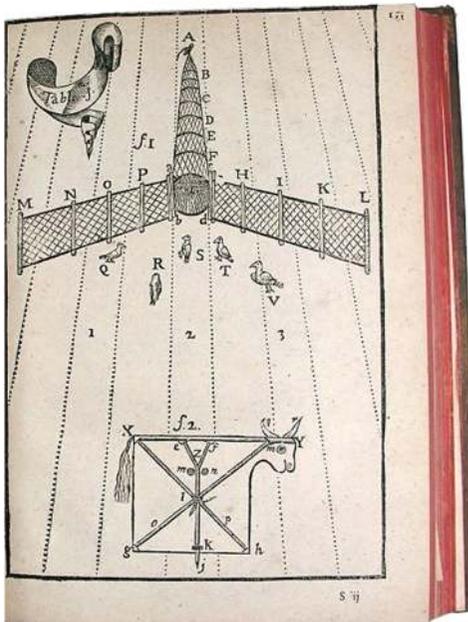
Aqueduct hunting has been a favourite pastime for visitors to Rome since antiquity, although serious study of how the Eternal City obtained its water did not begin until the seventeenth century. It was Raffaele Fabretti (1619-1700), the well-known Italian antiquarian and epigrapher, who began the first systematic research of the Roman aqueduct system.





Fabretti's treatise, *De aquis et aquaeductibus veteris Romae dissertationes tres*, is cited as a matter of course by all later scholars working in the area of Roman topography. Its findings--while updated and supplemented by more recent archaeological efforts--have never been fully superseded. Yet despite its enormous importance and impact on scholarly efforts.

The delightful title vignette is a hedgehog. The Ancients believed they stole apples and grapes by rolling on them. Some say it is a porcupine but after a little Twitter storm the final verdict was a hedgehog. The prickly little animal was the emblem of the Fabretti family, whose motto, "philois charisasthai echthron amynasthai", means roughly be nice to your friends, guard yourself against your enemies!



### PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED MANUAL ON HUNTING

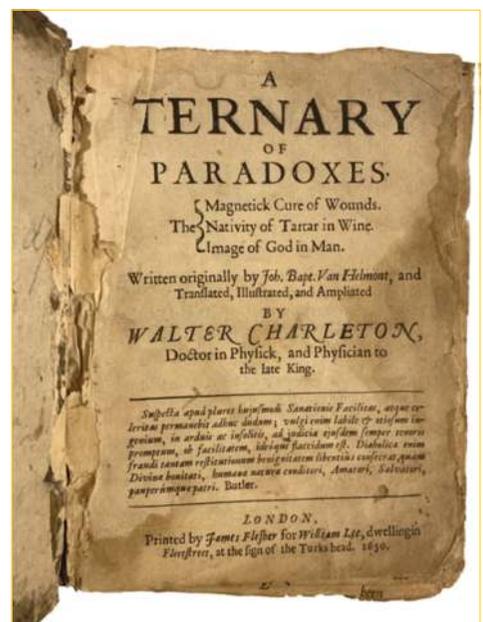
110. [FORTIN, François] *Les ruses innocentes dans lesquelles se voit comment on prend les Oyseaux passagers, & les non passagers: & de plusieurs sort.* Ch. de Sercy, 1688, 3rd edition, 6 parts in 1 vol. (partly with continuous pagination), (16),445,(1); 10,(2)p., 66 (fold.) woodcut plates, contemporary sprinkled calf. Quarto (280 x 210 mm).

\$ 950.-

A celebrated and important book which was a source of information for many subsequent writers on the art of taking game, fish and vermin with traps, nets and similar implements. The fold out plates show all kinds of nets and traps. Please note that the later editions are smallish 8vo.

### COPY OF AN ENGLISH ROYAL PHYSICIAN

111. HELMONT, Jean Baptiste van [CHARLETON, Walter-trans.] *A ternary of paradoxes. The magnetick cure of wounds. Nativity of tartar in wine. Image of God in man.* Written originally by Joh. Bapt. Van Helmont, and translated, illustrated, and amplified by Walter Charleton, Doctor in physick, and physician to the late King. London: James Flesher for William Lee, 1650. [Bound with] *Deliramenta catarrhi: or, The incongruities, impossibilities, and absurdities couched under the vulgar opinion of defluxions.* The author, that great philosopher, by fire, Joh. Bapt. Van Helmont, &c.



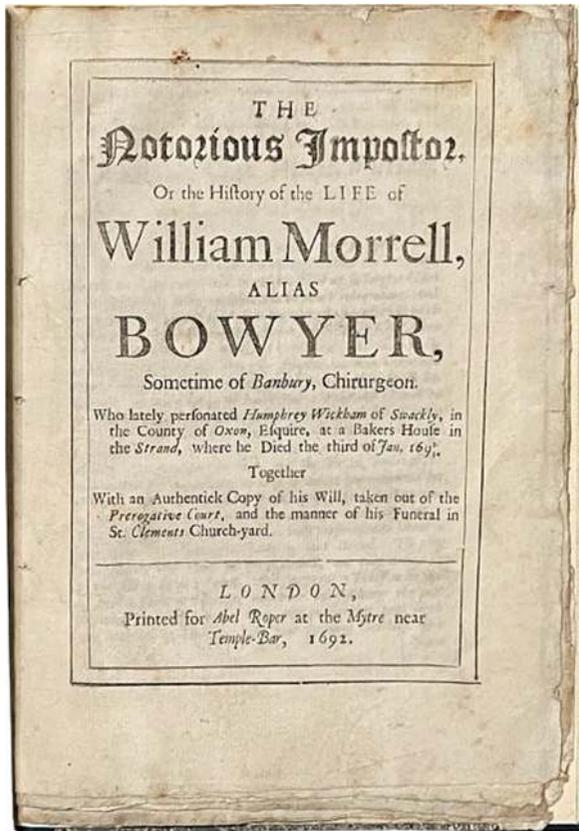


The translator and paraphrast Dr. Charleton, physician to the late King, London: E.G. for William Lee, 1650. ESTC R30770; R202434.

\$ 1,500.-

4to. 7 x 5 1/2 inches. Contemporary calf. 50 of 52; lacking additional engraved t.p. and portrait (issued in some copies), 147, [1] pp.; [2-title, 10], 75, [1] pp. Internally, t.p. chipped, some preliminary leaves starting to separate from text block, some general moderate damp staining throughout.

**Provenance:** Copy of Sir George Wakeman (died 1688), English doctor and royal physician to Catherine of Braganza, Consort of Charles II of England. "In 1678, on the outbreak of the fabricated Popish Plot, he was falsely accused of treason by Titus Oates, who had gained the backing of Thomas Osborne, 1st Earl of Danby, the effective head of the English government. Oates accused Wakeman of conspiring to kill the King with the help of the Jesuits, and to put his brother James, Duke of York on the throne in his place. At his trial in 1679 Wakeman was acquitted, the first sign that the public was beginning to lose faith in the reality of the Plot." His 1667 inscription to verso of rear blank and signature as well as some other annotations sparsely throughout.



**UNCUT COPY OF A RARE ENGLISH WORK ON IDENTITY THEFT**

112. [IDENTITY THEFT] SETTLE, Elkanah . The notorious impostor, Or the history of the life of William Morrell, alias Bowyer, sometime of Banbury, Chirurgion ... Together with an authentick copy of his will, taken out of the Prerogative Coure, and the manner of his funeral in St. Clements Church-yard : London, Printed for Abel Roper, 1692. 4to. 36 pgs. First Edition and an UN CUT copy, various sheet sizes but approx. 22 x 16 cm., gracefully bound in modern marbled 1/4 blue morocco; internally some toning and occasional blemishes, but a fine copy and a nice example of an uncut tract. Ref: Wing S2703. RARE. ESTEC records only 7 copies; only 1 copy in RBH records in 1978.

\$ 2,400.-

Settle was himself a character, and mostly forgotten as a minor poet, still draws bibliographic interest for his famed 'Settle bindings' which have been called a successful money-making racket. Howard Nixon (1909-1983), in his *Five Centuries of English Bookbinding*, describes him, with some disdain: "Elkanah Settle, who was born in 1640 and had been hailed as a rising playwright in the 1670's, had dwindled by the end of the century into a hack versifier holding the unremunerative post of 'City Poet.'" In the



Notorious Imposter, takes on the modern issue of identity theft (which must have appealed to a man of questionable business practices himself) and relates the story that of William Morrell, Alias Bowyer, Sometime of Banbury, Chirurgeon. Who Personated Humphrey Wickham of Swackly, in the County of Oxon, Esquire.

"A few days before Christmas-day 1691, Morrell went to one Cullen's, a baker in the Strand, to seek for a lodging. His stock of money was not above two shillings; but he claimed to be a person of worth and honour, the before-mentioned Captain Humphrey Wickham of Swalcliffe, whose name, it seems, was known to Mrs. Cullen. The family supplied his wants, and paid him all the respect due to the character whom he personated. Falling sick at Cullen's, Morrell, on the 28th December, made a will, in which, in the name of Humphrey Wickham Esq., he bequeathed large property at Swalcliffe, Sulgrave, Apeltree, Cropredy, and other places, together with money in the hands of Ambrose Holbech Esq. (of Mollington and Farnborough), and other sums, to divers persons, some of whom were his pretended relations, friends, and sen-ants; but the family of the Cullens were especially remembered.

His design on this occasion was cut short by his death, which occurred on the 3rd January 1691-2, after he had received the Sacrament, and pretended the settlement of his conscience, and his peace with heaven.

A coffin of ten-pounds' value was provided by Cullen, the embalmers were paid, and a sumptuous funeral was prepared. Cullen sent a letter addressed to Mr. William Wickham of Garsington in Oxfordshire (who had been named in the will as one of the executors), to whom Captain Wickham's mansion at Swalcliffe was bequeathed. In answer to the letter, there came up to London a gentleman from Oxford, to say that the Christian name of Mr. Wickham of Garsington was mistaken, which gave some alarm of an imposture. Cullen also dispatched a messenger to Swalcliffe; for, in the mean time, Major Richardson and Mr. Compton had inspected the corpse, and pronounced that it was not the body of Humphrey Wickham, but that of the man who had been formerly convicted of having six wives, and been more than once a prisoner in Newgate.

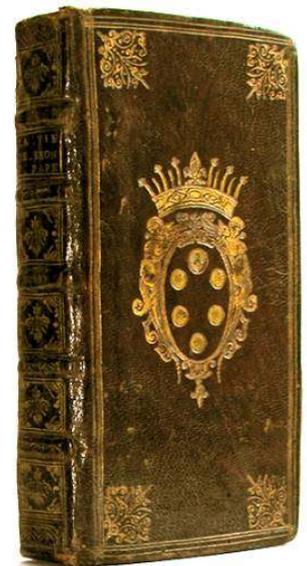
The messenger returned from Swalcliffe to London on the 12th January, having been received very civilly at Swalcliffe by the real Captain Wickham. Upon this full proof of the imposture, the corpse was taken, with no accompaniment but a watchman and a lantern, and in a coffin of four-shillings' price, to a nook in St. Clement's church-yard. The nurse and her assistants afterwards testified, that they once or twice observed Morrell laugh to himself on his deathbed, as if from the pleasure he took in cheating the world he was leaving." [Ref: Beesley, Alfred. The History of Banbury:: Including Copious Historical and Antiquarian ...1841]

### *DE MEDICI COAT OF ARMS*

113. JOVE, P. La vie de Léon dixième Pape, écrite en Latin par P. Jove ... et traduite en François par M. M[ichel D[e] P[ure]. Small 8v (150 x 85 mm), Paris 1675.

\$ 1,200.-

Armorial binding in red morocco with the coat of arms of the Medici family, with five balls and a crown. The book has a connection with the Medici family, since it is a biography of Leo X who was born Giovanni de' Medici.





### NUMEROLOGY

114. **KIRCHER, Athanasius** *Arithmologia sive, De abditis numerorum mysterijs qua origo, antiquitas & fabrica numerorum exponitur; abditæ eorundem proprietates demonstrantur; fontes superstitionum in amuletorum fabrica aperiuntur; denique post Cabalistarum, Arabum, Gnosticorum.* Romae : Varesii, 1665. Quarto (220 x 165 mm). Contemporary vellum, somewhat stained, a crisp copy. [8], 301 [4]. With engraved frontispiece. This work is usually describe as containing three letterpress tables (present), however there should be one more tavola (supplied here in modern photocopy).

\$ 2,450.-

Arithmologia was concerned with exploring numbers as the underlying principle and structure of the universe, and as the key to mystic understanding previously revealed to patriarchs and philosophers in ancient times. The field of arithmology may be understood as the intersection of traditional religious numerology and contemporary mathematics, drawing on ideas from Pythagoras, Gnosticism, and the Kabbala. The work discussed the significance of numbers in astrology, divination, magic formulas, amulets, seals and symbolic matrices. Kircher's purpose, as he declared in the final chapter, was to articulate a Christian philosophy of number, revealing the hidden harmonies within the material world and its connections with the spiritual.



### FIRST COLLECTED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE GREATEST WORK ON THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

115. **KNOLLES, Richard.** *Turkish history, to the growth of the Ottoman empire :* Richard Knolles, MDCLXXXVII. 16987 Basset, London, Large folios Contemporary panelled calf. Corners rubbed, bindings scuffed, Vol I & III, hinges tender. Some tear and wear.

\$ 5,500.-

The greatest English work of the Renaissance period dealing with the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish wars with Europe and the Middle East.

**VOL I**, [7], 1-93 (separate title), *Memoirs of Sir Paul Rycaut*, [2], 97- 262 (separate title), [The history of the Turkish Empire], 277- 338, (separate title), *The present state of the Ottoman Empire*, [3], 104, [16] 1. Mahomet IV, 2. Morat, 3. Turkish Pageant, 4. Ibrahim

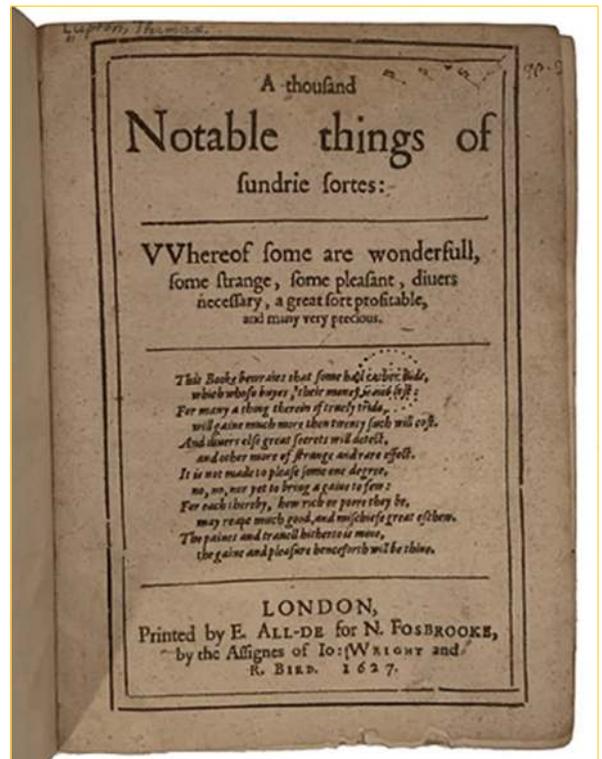


Vol II, 990, [6] & VOL III, [6] 604, [4] The history of the Turks. Beginning with the year 1679. Being a full relation of the last troubles in Hungary. Clavell, 1700. 5.. Sir Rycaut, 6. Orchanes, 7. Amurath, 8. Bajazet, 9. Mahomet, 10. Amoreth, 11. Mahomet, 12. Bajazet II, 13. Selymus, 14. Suleyman, 15. Selim, 16. Amurath, 17. Sultan Mahomet, 18. Ahmet, 19. Mustapha, 20. Osman. 21. Rycaut, 22. Mahomet IV, 23. Apt Basa, 24. Solyman, 25. Achmat, 26. Mustapha 27. Comté Tekeli.

This is the first collected edition of Knolles' and Rycaut works, with the third volume containing Rycaut's continuation up to 1699. Note: no other complete copies in the trade. There are various editions (mostly 8vo), this is an unusually large grand folio copy, with clean plates and no foxing. Complete.

*A FAMOUS ENGLISH COLLECTION OF MEDICAL, HERBAL AND ALCHEMICAL RECEIPTS*

116. LUPTON, Thomas A Thousand Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes, whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable and many very precious. London, Printed by E. ALL-DE for N.FOSBROOKE, 1627. Small 4to., 3 preliminary leaves, 174 (i.e. 214), [19] pages, 18 cm. Black letter, a few woodcut initials, two small perforated library stamps, some inner damp staining to last leaves, 1 leaf of table with small partial lossy to margin just touching text, last table leaf half cut and rebacked without loss, some very minor lower edge gnawing. Binding:





19<sup>th</sup> century vellum, marbled endpapers, white library marking to spine, bookplate, library pocket to inner rear board. STC 16960.

\$ 2,500.-

RARE. The first Ten Books appeared in 1579, the work being a collection of medical, herbal and alchemical receipts, etc. It was expanded and all editions are scarce as a utilitarian work that was read to pieces. Despite some condition flaws, one of the better copies on the market in many years with RBH noting only one copy in the auction records.



*FIRST AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHED ABOUT WITCHCRAFT - A 1684 AMERICAN INCUNABLE*

117. **MATHER, Increase.** Wherein, An Account is given of many Remarkable and very Memorable Events, which have happened in this last Age; Especially In New-England. By Increase Mather... Printed at Boston in New-England, and are to be sold by George Calvert... 1684. Small 8vo., 372 pgs + 8 pgs table; lacking blanks and bookseller's ad (in very few copies and not in Brinley or mentioned by Sabin); title page a late 19<sup>th</sup> century substitution. 20<sup>th</sup> century full morrocco by Aitken (slightly rubbed) TERRY COPY with ex-libris of Dr. Roderick Terry, Sr. (1849-1933)

\$ 30,000.-

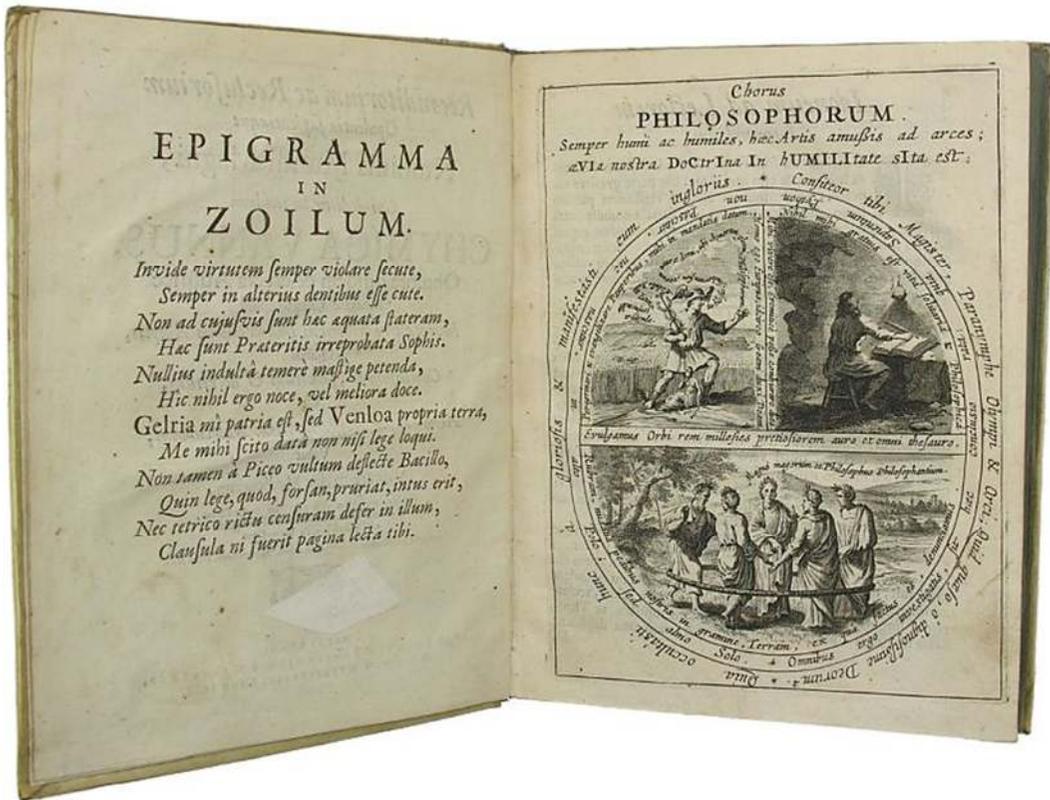
An American Incunable of great rarity in commerce and one of the first scientific works published in this county. The book is also the FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK ABOUT WITCHCRAFT.

"The text consists of a collection of natural and supernatural events, including narratives of shipwrecks, Indian captivities, tempests, lightning storms, and floods, as well as apparitions and witches. Of particular interest are several accounts of medical interest including the use of a silver plate in a brain injury and a discussion of the magnet and magnetic qualities." (Rosenbach) Evans, 373; Church, 691.i Sabin 46680. Howes M 402; Rosenbach Catalogue: Monuments of wit and learning, 1946, No. 422)

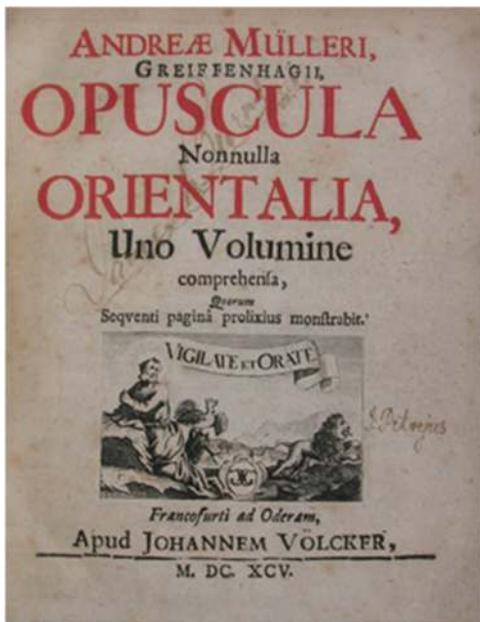
*ALCHEMY*

118. (**MONTE-SNYDER, Johannes**) Reconditorium ac reclusorium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis magni, cui deditur in titulum chymica vannus. Amstelodami : Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, et Elizeum Weyerstraet, Anno 1666. A pristine copy. 92 [i.e. 292], 76, [2] p. (the last blank) : ill. (engravings) ; 8vo (200 x 160 mm).

\$ 5,000.--



The first part is a compilation of writings on Alchemy. The second part, 'Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico' is usually attributed to Monte Snyder and is a translation of his 'Von der universal Medicin'. It is said that the work was favoured by Newton. Illustrated with beautiful emblemata of of the planets (the other plates are diagrammatic). A copy of the book was in Isaac Newton's library, extensively annotated by him. Last copy made 6000 € at auction and this is the superior copy.



**MASTERWORK OF ORIENTAL SCHOLARSHIP, CHINA & SYRIA**

119. MUELLER, Andreas. Opuscula nonnulla orientalia, Frankfurt ad Oderam, 1695. Contemporary blind stamped vellum. Large 8vo, 9 parts in 1 vol., first text entirely in Arabic characters, other texts in Latin, Arabic and Syrian, general title with engraved vignette. [4] 56, 72, 63, 19, 47, 71, [24], 35, 36, 46 p.

\$ 4,950.-

These are the collected works on China and the Orient by German sinologist Andreas Mueller (1630-1694). Nine books in all. Including his version, translated into both Arabic and Latin, of Banakati's Historia sinensis (which included an important account of Chinese printing). It also contains two



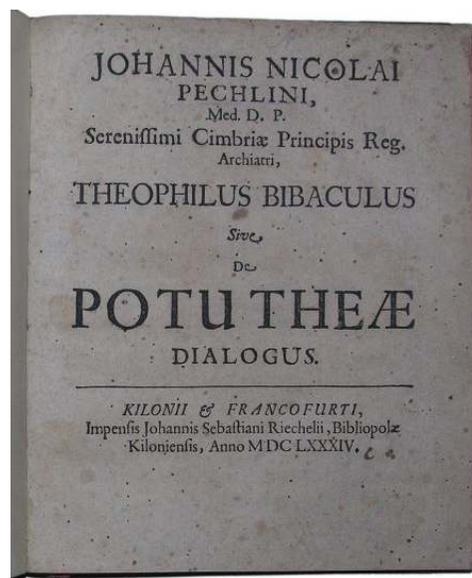
works relates to Syria, related to the history of the Nestorian church, who were missionaries in China. An early example of thorough oriental scholarship. Last and only copy at auction made 5625 GBP at Bonhams.

### A TREATISE ON TEA

120. PECHLIN, Johann Nicolaus (1644-1706). *Theophilus Bibaculus sive de potu theae dialogus*. Frankfurt: Johann Sebastian Riechel, 1684. Large 8vo. (180 x 150 mm) Front cover detached. 19<sup>th</sup> century binding. [4] 103 pp.

\$ 2,750.-

First edition of Pechlin's treatise on the medicinal properties of tea. NLM/Krivatsy 8746; Vicaire 668; Wellcome IV, 325. Not in the trade. Last copy at auction sold for 2150 \$ Christies 2016



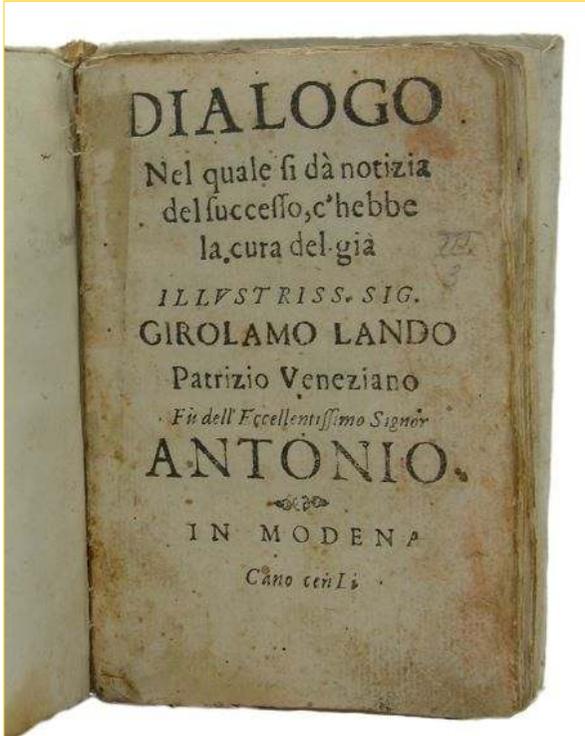
### THUMBS UP FOR A MAJOR INFLUENCE ON THE BROTHERS GRIMM



121. PRAETORIUS, Johannes.(a.k.a. Hans Schultze). *Philologemata Abstrusa De Pollice: In Quibus Singularia Animadversa Von Siebes-Daume Et Manu: Item De Patibulo, Virgula Mercuriali, Alruna, Esu Casei Magico &c, Gerrae Profanorum Refutatae, Cum Revelata Origine Vera Et Admiranda Superstitionum; Et Virga Critica Castigata Habentur Aliquot Loca Ambigua Prlmaria Celeberrimorum Grammaticorum*. Leipzig: Johann Ocelii for Eliae Fiebig, 1677. 4to. 16 x 15.5 cm.,. A-2D4. 216pp. 19<sup>th</sup> century 1/2 mottled calf over marbled boards, some browning (as usual). Raised thumb and hand on t.p. First Edition.

\$ 1,500.-

Johannes Praetorius [1630-1680] was a best-selling writer on folklore and witchcraft and was a major influence on the Brothers Grimm, who cited him a principal source. "[He] had an open eye and a sharp ear for all wonder stories, witch tales, and accounts of ghosts and sorcery current among the people. He indefatigably collected all information on remarkable subjects and happenings, and was fond of popular gossip, even of the uncouth type...[Philologemata] Deals with the superstitious belief that a finger cut off from the hand of a hanged thief serves as a good luck charm, and with vagabonds, diving rods, etc." Pages 174-175 are on the West Indies. . Caillet 8951. 4. Graesse, Magica, 31 & 106.



#### *DEATH IN VENICE, A (BIBLIOGRAPHICAL) MYSTERY*

122. [TIBERIO ZUCCATI] Dialogo nel quale si dà notizia del successo, ch' ebbe la cura del già Ill. sig. Girolamo Lando, Patrizio Veneziano fu dell' Ill. Sig. Antonio. Modena, s. a. in 12. Modena (false imprint?). 36 leaves. Probably by Tiberio Zuccati. Printed around 1657?

\$ 2,500.-

This little book seems to involve a medical dispute about the untimely death of Girolamo Lando, the Venetian Ambassador in England. He died in Venice in 1657. It was suspected that one of his doctors had accidentally caused his death by poisoning with an incorrect course of treatment.

This led to a stream of publications, in defence of one of the attending physicians, Dr Cecilio Fuoli Florio Bernard. *Diatriba apologetica del Signor Scipion Obez nobile Inglese. Nella quale si contengono gl'Auvertimenti sopra la lettera del Sig. Tiberio Zuccati, e le censure sopra il dialogo, & vn'altra lettera di Cecilio Fuo. In Londra, [i.e. Venice] : Appresso il Mirtez., 1667.* And yet another *L'ignoranza convinta, l'inganno, e la menzogna scoperta al sole della verita' Cosmopoli [i.e. Venice?] Filotimo Buonpensieri, 1669.* Girolamo Lando (1590-1656) was the Venetian Ambassador in England to the Doge and Senate. <https://www.geni.com/people/Gerolamo-Lando/6000000092640339888>

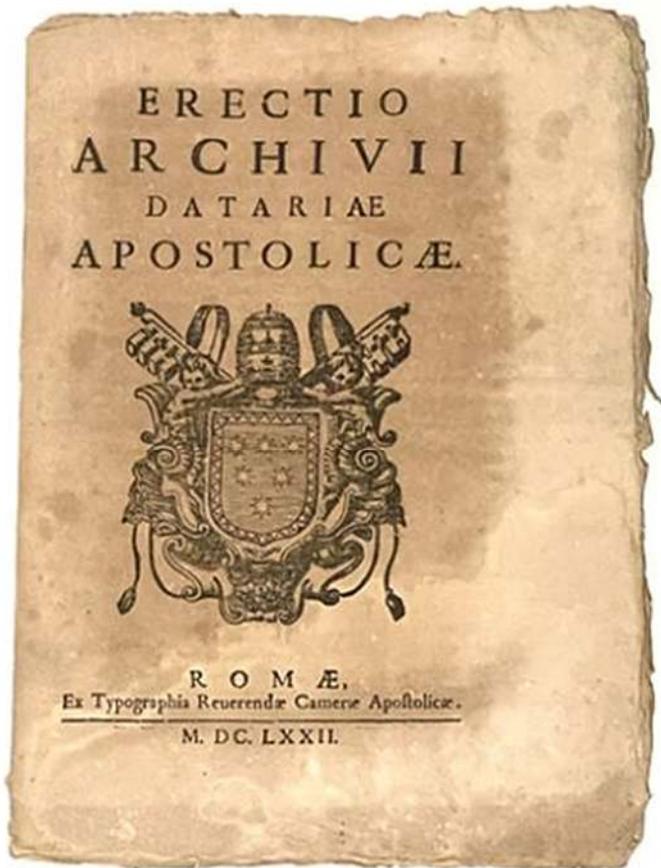
This book is without doubt a ghost, not in KVK, OCLC or Italian Union catalogue. The title is mentioned in the *Bibliografia veneziana*, no 8081. A nice bibliographical mystery and a book that sheds new light on a forgotten but in its day important medical controversy.



*THE SECRET ARCHIVES OF THE VATICAN*

123. [VATICAN] Erectio Archivii Datariae Apostolicae, Rome: Camera, 1672. Small folio, 4 lvs., disbound and uncut as issued. 27 x 20 cm., Toned and browned, a couple small stains. OCLC cites 1 copy.

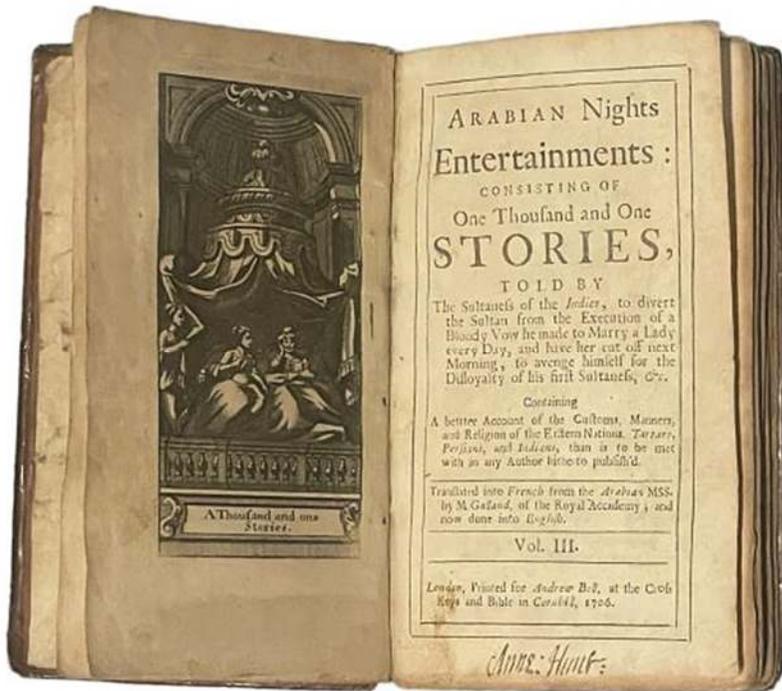
\$ 1,500.-



A very rare tract of Clement X establishing the Archives of the Daterie, known colloquially as the Vatican Secret archives. The “secret” comes from a misunderstanding of the Latin word “secretum,” or private and the archives were intended to house the Holy See’s official paperwork along with correspondence and other information related to the Pope. The conception of the Secret Archives dates to 1612, when Paul V appointed Baldassarre Ansidei, former custodian of the Vatican Apostolic Library, custodian of the new archives. As the papers were collected, the archive expanded and was moved. In 1630, the archives were granted formal autonomy from the Vatican library, and Pope Alexander VII in 1660 had them housed on the floor above the Paoline Rooms. This tract appears to formally establish their proper and perpetual administration.



**EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.  
ONLY 2 KNOWN COPIES**



124. **ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS:** consisting of one thousand and one stories, told by the Sultanness of the Indies, ... Translated into French from the Arabian MSS. by M. Galland, ... and now done into English. In two volumes. London : printed for Andrew Bell, 1706. 12mo., 16 x 9 cm. 2 v in 1; Vol III and IV ONLY (but likely independently issued). With an engraved frontispiece. ESTC Citation No. N42776. Contemporary panelled calf with rubbing; Early signatures of Richard Walls and a woman owner to the title page of Anne Hunt.

\$ 8,500.-

This first English translation appeared in 1706 and was made from Galland's version; being anonymous, it is known as the Grub Street edition. According to ESTC, it survives in only two known copies kept in the Bodleian Library and in the Princeton University Library. Notably, the notes on the Bodleian copy indicate it is a later printing ( Vol. III. The third edition. according to the online catalog). This anonymous English translation, made between 1706-17, held the field until Edward Lane's important, though expurgated, edition of 1840, with Sir Richard Burton's famous unexpurgated translation appearing 1885-88 in 16 volumes (See Letellier, R.I. *The English Novel, 1700-1740: An Annotated Bibliography* . p .451)

Despite this being only Vol III and IV, the book was almost certainly independently issued in parts as soon as it came off the presses, given the 11 year span of printing various later volumes as well as re-issued earlier volumes . Notably, this volume contains the first printings of many individual stories including Sinbad the Sailor etc.

Overall, a work of immense importance and influence in the modern British and American storytelling tradition and a black tulip of 18<sup>th</sup> century popular literature.

18<sup>TH</sup> FEMALE WRITER

125. **BEAUHARNAIS, Fanny De.** *Les noeuds enchantés, ou la bisarrerie des Destinées.* Rome : De l'Imprimerie papale ; Paris, 1789. Small 8vo. Two parts in one 144, 115 p. Contemporary binding with past paper covers.

\$ 950.-

A libertine love story (The enchanted knots), with a delightful false imprint. Very rare. World catalogue does not list copies in the US.

Countess Fanny de Beauharnais (1737–1813) was among the first to distinguish herself as both a socialite and a prolific author. She did not see her writing practice as a pastime, but as a significant part of her social identity, which influenced her vision of women's role in high society and, for her habitués (attendees), the stakes associated with attendance at her salon.

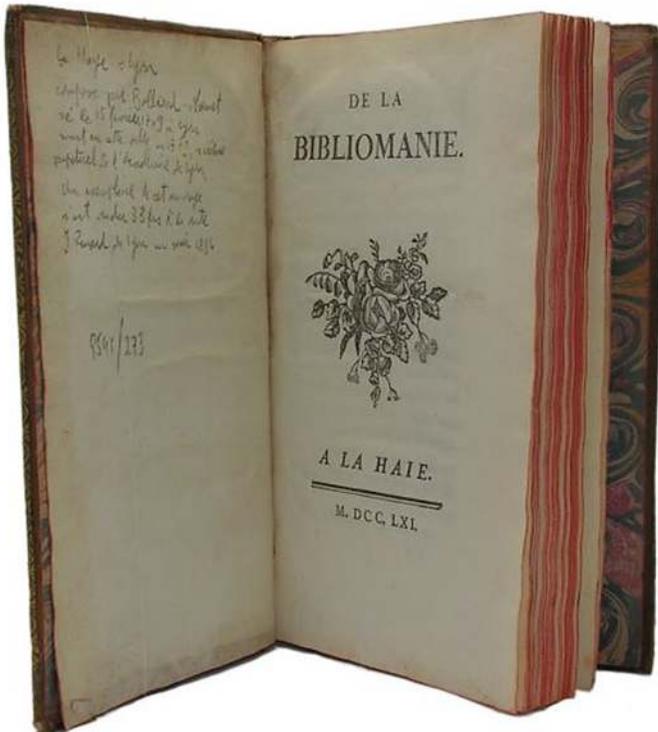


## COMPULSIVE BOOK BUYING

126. **BOLLIOD DE MERMET, Louis** (1709-1793)]. *De la bibliomanie.* The Hague: 1761 (but printed in Lyon?), 8vo (195 x 125 mm), 111 p. Contemporary calf, gilded spine, a bit scuffed. First edition.

\$ 1,850.-

Although the term 'Bibliomania' was in use in England at least as early as 1734, Bollioud de Mermet's work is a remarkably early formal discussion of compulsive book buying. The author was a member of the Société Royale de Sciences et Belles-lettres of Nancy, then perpetual secretary of the Académie of Lyon. The author produced previously an essay on the corruption of taste in French music (*De la corruption du goust dans la musique française*), the treatise *De la Bibliomanie* was printed anonymously.

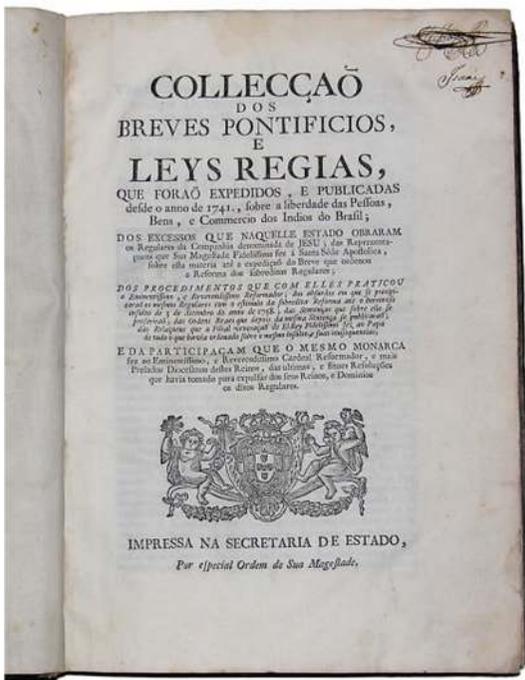


## JESUITS IN BRAZIL

127. [BRAZIL] Collecção dos Breves pontificios e Leys regias que foram expedidas, e publicadas desde o anno 1741, sobre a liberdade das pessoas, bens e commercio dos Indios do Brasil; dos excessos que naquelle estado obraram os regulares da Companhia de Jesu... Impress ana Secretaria de Estado. Contemporary calf. Last 10 leaves are stained.

\$ 1,500.-

Rare collection of 21 documents (with separate pagination) on the Jesuit expulsion in Brazil, which coincided with the expulsion in Portugal (September 1758). 6,12,34, 8,8,8,6,12,8,27,10,32,48,6,6.

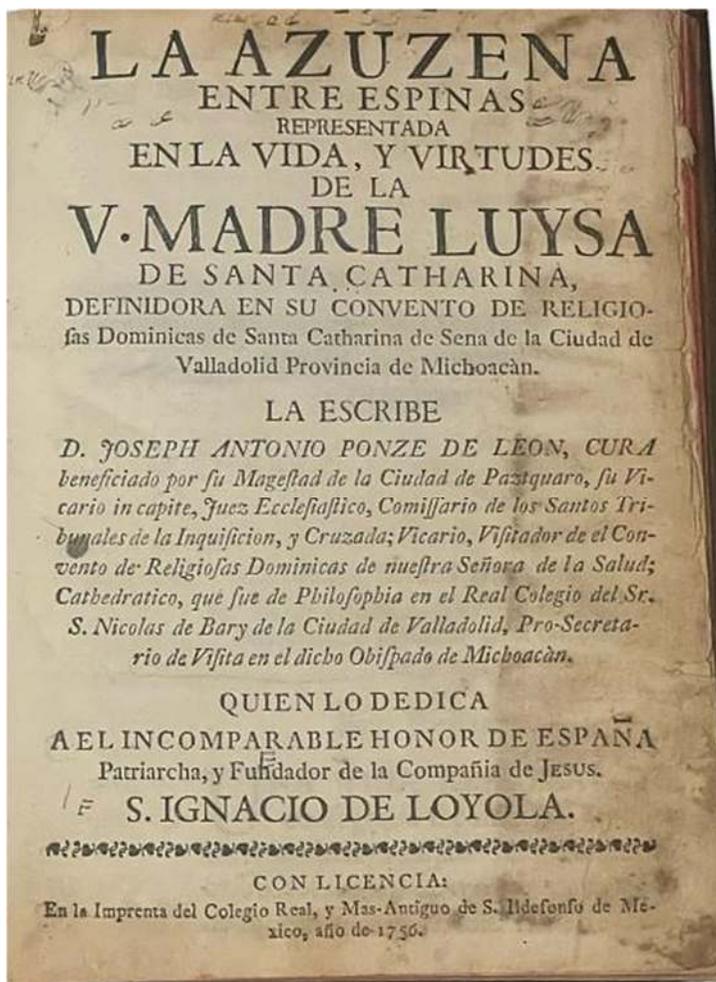


## EARLY CALLIGRAPHY MANUAL

128. [CALLIGRAPHY] 1. Nuovo libro di scrittura ovvero l'arte d'imparare a bene scrivere senza maestro. Ricavato da Capi d'opera de piu celebri Professori di Scrittura Italiana e Francese dal Sig.re Peiraud. Si vende in Torino : Nella bottega delli Fratelli Reycends, e Guibert, mercanti librari sul cantone di Contrada Nuova a l'insegna del Beato Amedeo, [1766? ]. Large folio, new paste paper covers, 20 plates, one-fold out. Few stains. Splendid calligraphy book, not in the trade, complete, according to the Getty collation. Bonacini 1386. Marzoli 32. Hofer Collection 132.



\$ 2,500.-



*LIFE OF A PROMINENT MEXICAN NUN,  
VERY RARE*

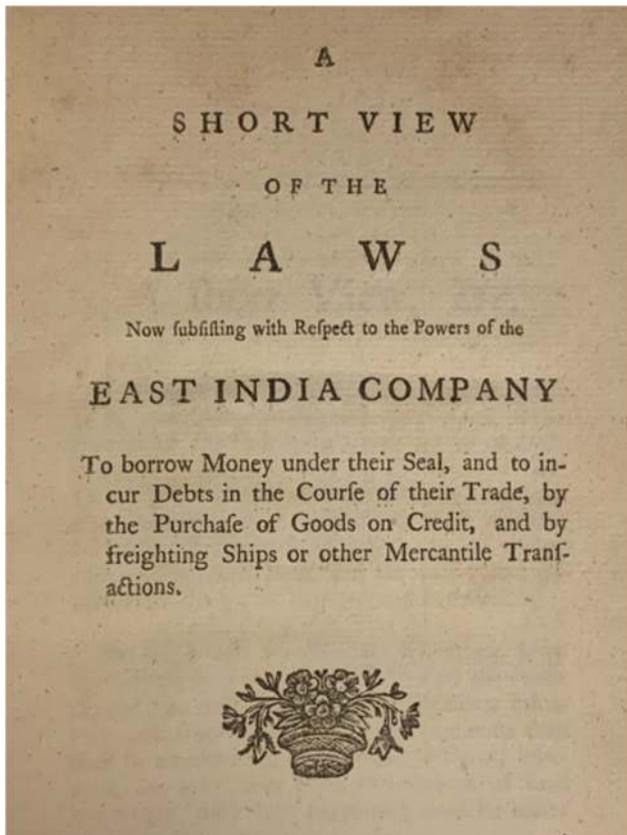
129 . [DOMINICAN Sisters of St. Catherine of Siena] Jose Antonio Eugenio Ponce de Leon. LA AZUZENA ENTRE ESPINAS REPRESENTADA EN LA VIDA, Y VIRTUDES DE LA V. MADRE LUYSA DE SANTA CATHARINA. Mexico: Colegio Real y Mas Antiguo de S. Ildefonso, 1756. 4to. [16], 103, [1] pp. With early ink ex-libros inscription to second leaf, bound in early full calf. Sabin notes a first edition from 1750, but that may be a bibliographic misprint as the 1756 appears to be the first edition.

Light wear to Mexican calf binding, contents with some foxing, Aprobacion leaf with corner-chip removing several words of text, first few pages with frayed edges, margins tight with a few instances of shaved letters at foot. VERY RARE and the only copy in RBH auction records.

\$ 5,500.-

An interesting account of the life of a Mexican nun in Valladolid, Michoacán, Mexico written by a Mexican author and one that underscores the 18<sup>th</sup> century Mexican reform efforts that forced female convents to adopt a more austere, disciplined, and community-centred lifestyle.

The life of Luisa de Santa Catarina has been used to provide context for the life of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, the towering figure of vice-regal culture in New Spain, remembered as a poet, a woman, and a nun. Throughout most of her youth it did not occur to Luisa de Santa Catarina, born in Michoacán in 1682, to become a nun. After the death of her parents, she administered her inherited properties and refused several marriage offers. Her decision to become a nun was the direct result of the influence of her confessor, Fr. Juan L. Aguado. She underwent a "horrifying novitiate" and many times thought of leaving the convent, but she never did, eventually becoming reconciled to her state." [Ref: Merrim, Stephanie Feminist Perspectives on Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz - 1999. p. 15]



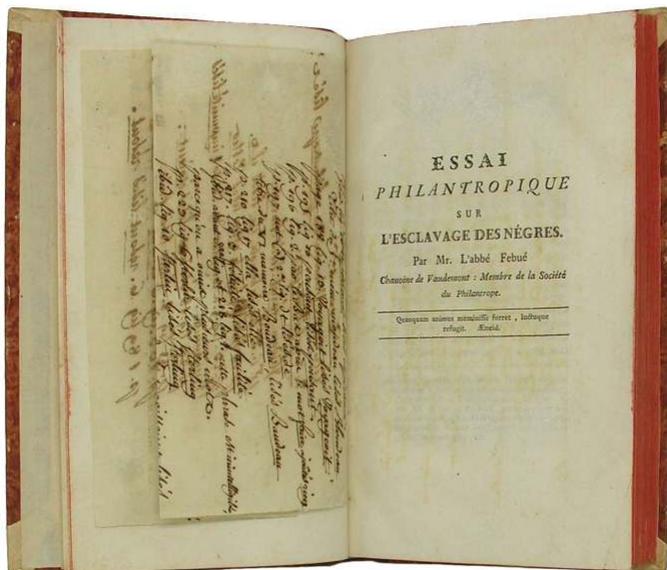
*TAX THE EAST INDIA COMPANY INSTEAD OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES!*

130. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] [SAMMELBAND] A short view of the Laws now subsisting with respect to the powers of the East India Company to borrow money under their seal and to incur debts in the course of their trade by the purchase of Goods on Credit and by freighting Ships or other Mercantile transactions. London, 1767. 8 vo., [half-title][title][23 pgs] BOUND WITH...Wilkes, John. A correct copy of the protest against the bill for rescinding the East India dividend, voted by a general court, on the sixth of May, 1767 ; ...Paris [i.e. London] : Chez J.W. imprimeur, 1767. 8vo., 12, [4] pgs : A pre-publication issue. J.W. in the imprint = John Wilkes. The advertisement leaf after p.12 states 'A correct copy of the protest' was to have been inserted in the June number of 'The political register' but will be inserted in the next number

with other pieces "all communicated by John Wilkes." With two final advertisement leaves. BOUND WITH...[East India Company.] A Caution to the directors of the East-India Company : with regard to their making the midsummer dividend of five per cent without due attention to a late act of Parliament, and a by-law of their own. :London : Kearsly, 1767. 8vo., 43 pgs. (Note title page misbound before preceding tract) Ref: Goldsmiths'-Kress 10333. BOUND WITH Young, Arthur. A Letter to Lord Clive on the Great Benefits.... in Promoting the Interests of Agriculture by Forming an Experimental Farm. W.Nicoll, 1767. 8vo., ([4], 56 pages, including half title and folding engraved plate) BOUND WITH ... An Address to the Publick on the subject of East India Dividend London, 1767. [half-title, 7-21; incomplete and wanting pg. 1-6]

\$ 3,500.-

The whole bound in marbled boards and half calf, front hinge very tender. The immediate financial repercussion of the lengthy and costly Seven Years War was a national of £140,000,000. George Grenville was the political driving force to tax the American colonies to fill the English coffers through the Stamp Act. When that attempt failed due to the colonial resistance, his successor William Pitt looked towards India the "greatest of all objects" believed taxing its profits was preferable to taxing the American colonies. The Company only saved its existence by an agreement made in 1767 that it should annually pay £400,000 into the National Exchequer. This sammelband provides insight into the legislative and financial machinations required to shore up England's balance sheet at the time of the Townsend Acts and its immense repercussions.



### FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT TRACT ON SLAVERY

131. **FEBUÉ, abbé (chanoine de Vaudémont).** Essai philanthropique sur l'esclavage des nègres. Par Mr. L'abbé Febué Chanoine de Vaudemont. Berne, 1778, 8vo (20 x 13 cm). Contemporary half calf. A beautiful copy. 358 pp. With a contemporary errata note tipped in. With on going pagination, Mémoire sur l'abolition de la torture. Voyage de Moncacht-Apé pour servir de suite ou de pendant aux voyages de Gulliver. Mémoire sur l'état actuel de l'agriculture en Angleterre.

\$ 1,850.-

In the literature very little reference is made to this book of the French Enlightenment, that laments the hypocrisy of the Frenchman's repugnance to the "enslavement" of despotism while at the same time supporting the enslavement of 'negroes'. Rare, 8 copies through OCLC. Not to be confused with the common work 'Les Réflexions sur l'esclavage des Nègres.'

### FRENCH DANCE MANUAL BY A CATALAN DANCE TEACHER



132. **FERRIOL Y BOXERAUS, D. Bartolome.** Reglas utiles para los aficionados a danzar. (Useful rules for dancing) Capoa. 1775. 8vo. [16] 302 pp. (Many errors in pagination). Beautiful 19<sup>th</sup> century full calf binding. 7 fold out plates with dance notation and examples of the steps. Woodcuts of dancers throughout.

\$ 3,950.-

Ferriol y Boxeraus was probably of Catalan descent on his mother's side and French descent on his father's side. He studied with regard to his choreographic training with four maestros for over seven years. Boxeraus firmly believed men could and should dance up to old age. His entire treatise is on French aristocratic dancing. Yet his book must be also taken into account as a source on general trends in Spanish dance that influenced the fandango in the mid-eighteenth century. Ferriol describes step that certainly would have been considered dreadful taste by French dancing masters. His treatment of



the subject is thorough and he even includes a description of the conventions of etiquette when inviting a partner to dance. Rare. No auction records found. No copy in the trade.



*LIFE OF CONFUCIUS*

133. **HELMAN, Isidore Stanislas Henri.** *Abrégé Historique des principaux traits de la vie de Confucius.* Paris: chez l'Auteur and M. Ponce, [1788]. Quarto (265 x 185 mm). Engraved title, 24 engraved plates by Helman, with accompanying engraved text. Nice wide margined copy. Contemporary binding, mottled calf, but worn. Front cover starting to detach. Ex-libris Admiral Sir Edward Vernon (1723 – 1794), Royal

Navy officer who became Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. With the motto Spring does not always flourish (motto of Lord Vernon, rendered “vernon” always flourishes).

\$ 950.-

FIRST EDITION. Comprises engravings illustrating the life of Confucius, from a set of drawings sent from China to Paris by Jean-Joseph-Pierre Amiot (1718-1793), Minister of Peking, and kept in the Cabinet du Roi. The accompanying text is an abridged version of the philosopher's life.

*18<sup>TH</sup> C. FEMALE DESIGNER.*

134. **HELMIN (Margaretha).** *Kunst-und Fleiss-übende Nadel-Ergötzungen; oder, neuerfundenes Neh-und Stick-Buch.* Worin dem, solche schöne wissenschaftliebendem, Frauenzimmer, allerhand, zu vielen Sachen anständige, Muster und Risse, nach der neuesten Façon, zu deren nützlichen bedienung, [with Part II. Fortgesetztter... & Part III. Continuantio...], 3 parts in one, 1st edition, Nuremberg: Johann Christoph Weigel, circa 1725, 156 copper engraved plates, of which 59 are folding, three engraved titles within floral wreath frame, the first with armorial bookplate on verso, each part with two letterpress leaves, occasional minor toning, spotting, and edge-creasing, small tears and repairs, a few plates trimmed and re-guarded, page block 19.5 x 31cm, modern brown half calf, gilt decorated spine with raised bands, oblong folio.



Apart from the small tears (because fold out) the book is very clean and in a beautiful state of preservation.

\$ 37,500.-

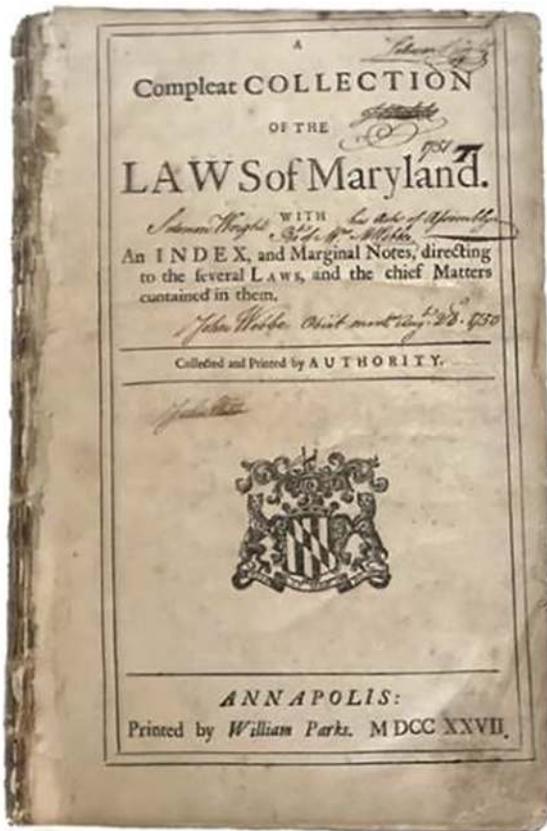


Margaretha Helmin (1659-1742), also known as Margaretha Helm, was a German embroiderer, teacher and skilled copper plate engraver working in Nuremberg, who created plates of her many embroidery designs. This substantial work contains a plethora of beautiful designs, to be worked in varying techniques, for household linen and clothing, e.g. fans, shoes and slippers, gloves, stomachers, borders, night caps, jackets, neckerchiefs, muffs, neck linen, gown hems, hats, bags, aprons, tassels, saddle cloths, and book covers. This volume was purchased by Martin Orskey at Sotheby's in 1968 and reauctoned at Dominic Winter 2019 and bought by us (25,000 \$). No other copies can be found in the auction records. The V&A has the work in its collections. In Germany there are no complete copies, the Lipperheidische Kostümbibliothek, only has part one. The MET has possibly a complete copy.

The following information is derived from *'Deserving Attention: Margaretha Helm's Designs for Embroidery in the Eighteenth Century'*. Moira Thunder, *Journal of Design History*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (2010), pp. 409-427. Pattern books, such as those of Margaretha Helm, for eighteenth-century embroidered dress that show the cut of the garment, the embroidery techniques and include letter pouches to saddle cloths are surprisingly rare. Helm's pattern books do show how fashionable dress and embroidery techniques spread in eighteenth-century Europe. In the past, designs for textiles, and especially those by women, have not been treated as equally important to those by men for media such as metalwork or sculpture.

Margaretha Helm was a female designer, here work is catalogued as the artist responsible for a group of printed designs for embroidery in the Word an Image Department (WID). These patterns are valuable to dress and design historians. The prefaces provide technical information for some of the designs. The patterns show the cut of fashionable and regional dress embroidered in diverse techniques. They show multi-purpose designs for different textile crafts. They can be used to compare reused designs, and generic fashionable patterns adapted to dress and household objects. They can be compared to surviving examples of textiles and dress such as the bodice and skirt of a suit, men's nightcaps, a woman's jacket, night-gown and a child's jacket.

What is important about Helm's pattern books is the compilation of reused earlier Italian designs with generic ones adapted to fashionable dress that put the 'newly invented' into the title of *The Delights*, *Further Delights* and *Continuation of the Delights*, making them marketable to the fashion conscious. Since the pattern books can be dated, they assist in the identification of styles of embroidery in dress and textiles for the domestic interior, giving an indication of fashion's longevity. In addition, it is the discourse about women continued in the forewords that provides insight into morals, religious preoccupations and the arguments for women to express themselves familiar to the patrician class in eighteenth-century Saxony.



*OWNED BY A SIGNER OF THE FREEMAN OF MARYLAND- FIRST COLLECTION OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND*

135. [MARYLAND] A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland. With an Index, and Marginal Notes ... Collected and Printed by Authority. Annapolis: William Parks, 1727. First edition of the first book printed at Annapolis, and the first complete collection of the Laws of Maryland. 4to 29. x 19 cm; [4], 300, [6] pp. Without the "Advertisement to the Reader" sometimes found on the original pastedown or inserted, Internally, disbound and text block broken in parts, last leaf with burn mark, old repair to right margin, some leaves with small marginal chips or marginal tears, some general toning, some faint embossed stamps to title page. Provenance: John Webbe (d. 1750) and then sold to Solomon Wright.

\$ 11,000.-



Judge Solomon Wright, was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1771– 76 and member of the Assembly (1771–74). He was a signer of the “ Association of the Freemen of Maryland ,” dated the 26th of July 1775 , one year previous to the Declaration of Independence, which resolved that the American colonies "be put into a state of defence" and approved armed resistance to British troops.

This was the only compendium of the colony's laws until the 1765 revision by Jonas Green. Parks dedicated it to Lord Baltimore, who wished to create a haven for English Catholics in the new colony. Evans 2897; Wroth Printing in Maryland 38. VERY RARE in commerce, only 2 copies in RBH recorded.

William Parks 1699 – April 1, 1750) was an 18th-century printer and journalist in England and Colonial America. He was the first printer in Maryland authorized as the official printer for the colonial government. He published the first newspaper in the Southern American colonies, the Maryland Gazette. An Act to encourage takers up of Runaway slaves can be found om p. 280 (the only law starred by hand in the index with a handwritten note "Slaves Who are such.") An Act to prevent "the tumultuous Meetings and other Irregularities of Negroes and Slaves" is found on p. 245, which required if a slave strikes a white person to "have an ear cropt."



### EXTREMELY RARE TREATISE ON MAGIC SQUARES

136. MEDIANO, PHELIPE. Cuadrados magicos, que sobre los que figuraban los egypcios, y pythagoricos, para la superticiosa [sic] adoración de sus falsos dioses :En Madrid : en la imprenta de Joachin Sanchez, 1744. FOLIO. 32 x 24 cm., [11], 36 single page woodblock plates of squares, and 37-42 folding woodblock plates. Contemporary vellum, marbled pastedowns, text block detached form binding and laid in, some minor staining (plate 42 with small central damp stain) but overall very good.

\$ 8,500.-

**PROVENANCE:** Provenance: Armorial ex-libris of Manuel González Salmón (Cádiz, 1778 – Madrid, 18 January 1832), the Spanish politician and diplomat who served twice as Prime Minister of Spain; also, "Le bibliophobe Bechtel". Not in Graesse. Not in Caillet. Not in Smith, Rara Arithmetica. Palau 159902 ("Hace muchos anos vimos esta obra")

"Magic squares were known to the Arabs and, perhaps, to the Hindus. Credit is given to the Byzantine writer, Moschopulus, who lived in Constantinople in the early part of the fifteenth century, for the introduction into Europe of these curious and ingenious products of mathematical thought. Medieval astrologers believed them to possess mystical properties and when engraved on silver plate to be a charm against plague. The first complete magic square which has been discovered in the Occident is



that of the German painter, Albrecht Diirer, found on his celebrated wood-engraving, "Melancholia." [Ref: Cajori, F. History of Elementary Mathematics, p. 218]

This particular Spanish treatise is likely the single most elaborate early treatise dedicated to their construction. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the mysticism attached to magic squares had given way to their appreciation as recreational mathematics. By the nineteenth century, they were taken seriously and applied to problems dealing with probability and analysis. The folding plates here are of extraordinary complexity and difficulty, but the author has thankfully provided "resolutions" for each. The first "aprobacion", written by a professor of Salamanca, expresses great admiration for this astounding work. A second aprobacion quotes the "incomparable" Athanasius Kircher that number are the science of sciences, the true logic, and the path of knowledge. Very rare, no copies in the trade, there has never been a copy at auction, according to OCLC, no copies outside Spain. None through KVK. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, NYPL independently checked.

### *A RARE SUBVERSIVE DICTIONARY IN THOMAS PAINE'S CIRCLE*

137. **PIGOTT, Charles.** A Political Dictionary: Explaining the True Meaning of Words. New York, No. 54 Wall Street. 1796. 12mo. 198 pp. Contemporary calf, some general rubbing, front hinge separating, p. 90 with small hole caused by paper caught during printing. By provenance and with signature to t.p. of Nathaniel White.

\$ 950.-

Nathaniel enlisted at Albany, NY, and joined a state militia outfit commanded by Marivanus Willett's Company in and around the city of Albany, NY, in 1781. White fought heroically in the Revolution, and once led an attack on an Indian encampment near Canada. First and only American edition of this subversive work from England. Very scarce in commerce, no auction records. A most amusing and unusual dictionary whose entries are filled with biting wit from extolling the humanity of the guillotine to justice defined simply as obsolete. Evans 31011.

Charles Pigott was radical pamphleteer in the early years of the 1790s during short-lived 'culture' of radicalism in the London of the 1790 and was associated with the circle Thomas Paine. The 1795 London edition was published by Isaac Eaton, who also issued the *Rights of Man*. "When the publisher Charles Pigott was arrested, thrown into a cell and denied a candle, fire, bed, or chair, his vain protests were answered with the charge 'that we were TOM PAINE 'S men and rebels' [In the Dictionary] a "Painite" was defined as 'every individual who will not sign his test in Mr. Reeves' [loyalist] Association, will not condescend to kiss the ministerial rod, held out to punish him, or agree to arm for the sake of a constitution senilely adulzed, and pompously extolled'. [Claeys, G. Thomas Paine: Soc & Pol Thought. p. 120]



*A GREAT CLASSIC OF ENTOMOLOGY*

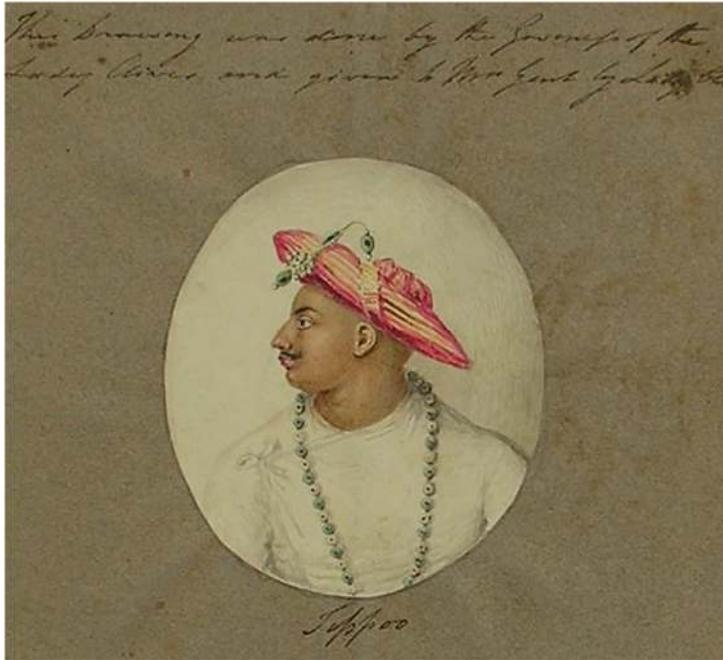


138. **SCHAEFFER, Jacob Christian** (1718-1790). *Icones insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum. Natürlich ausgemahlte Abbildungen Regensburgischer Insecten.* Regensburg: typis Breitfeldianis, [1766-1769]-1779. 3 volumes, 4to, 27p x 225. . Latin and German text. Half-titles, volume I with mezzotint portraits of Schaeffer by Haid. 280 delicately hand colored engraved plates after Loibel and H. Fischer by J.N. Maag, H. Bock, G.P. Trautner, J.G. Fridrich and others. 19<sup>th</sup> century cloth and German marbled paper over boards, some rubbing to corners and heads of spine. Internally, mezzotint portrait foxed and spotted, some general toning and light to moderate foxing on occasion; some margins expertly repaired at an early date affecting pl. 139-140, 145-152, 201-204 and 263-264. Ref: BM(NH) IV, p.1823; Nissen 3629

\$ 4,800.-

Schaeffer's delicately illustrated and important work on insects, recording the varieties found in the local region of Regensburg. The plates are a bit of a bibliographical curiosity as they are unusually printed on both the verso ad recto of each sheet, thus reducing in have the actual number of leaves.





**THE TIGER OF MYSORE WITH AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT**

139. **BEATSON, Alexander.** A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun and of the Siege of Seringapatam. London: G. & W. Nicol, 1800. First edition. Xxiii, [1], 265, [1], clxxii pages Contemporary binding, (270 x 220 mm). Half calf with paste paper boards. Title page browned. Aquatint frontispiece portrait and one folding plate, 3 folding battle plans, 1 hand-coloured folding map, and 2 folding letterpress charts. Plus, an original oval drawing of Tippoo Sultan by the Governess of Lady Clives.

\$ 2,250.-

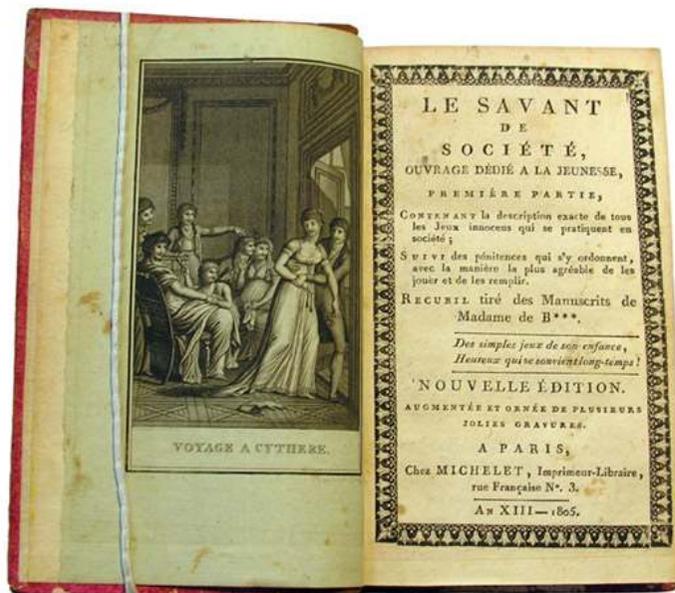
Tipu Sultan, the ruler of the southern Indian kingdom of Mysore, was a renowned war leader. Embracing western military methods like artillery and rockets alongside traditional Indian weapons including war elephants, he ensured his forces could overwhelm his Indian rivals and match the British armies sent against him.



The British, and in particular the East India Company, which ruled huge tracts of the subcontinent, recognised that his powerful army was one of the greatest threats to their expansion in India. Indeed, it fought three wars against Tipu and his father, Hyder Ali, between 1767 and 1792.



The threat from Mysore was finally removed on 4 May 1799, when the British - supported by the army of their Indian ally, the Nizam of Hyderabad - stormed and captured Tipu's capital, Seringapatam, after a month-long siege. Tipu was killed in the fighting, and with his death the Fourth Mysore War (1799) ended. Lady Clive's journals are one of the first written accounts of India by a British woman.



### ETIQUETTE BOOK WITH PARLOUR GAMES

140. B\*\*\*, MADAME DE. *Le savant de société : ouvrage dédié a la jeunesse : contenant la description exacte de tous les jeux innocens qui se pratiquent en société, avec la manière la plus agréable de les jouer : suivi des pénitences qui s'y ordonnent et d'une nouvelle méthode d'écrire les lettres secretes et mystérieuses : recueil tiré des manuscrits de Madame de B\*\*\*. Nouvelle edition* Paris : Chez Michelet, IX, 1801-An XIII, 1805. Two parts with its own title page, 232 p and 122 p. With frontispiece printed on blue paper,

an engraving, and two folding engravings with games. Contemporary half. 12 mo. An immaculate copy, where it not for a tear (with loss of some syllables) to one page.

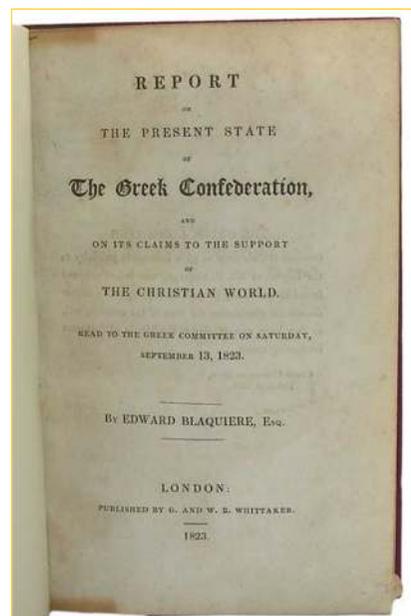
\$ 1,250.-

Madame la Maréchale de Beauvau was a French memoirist in Napoleonic times, who held salons. It is basically an etiquette book and deals with things, as improper comments for a company of ladies or improper comments to a young lady. It also has a large section on parlor games. The tone is light-hearted and flirtatious. There are four copies of this enlarged edition in OCLC. A nearly unobtainable book

### A ROMANTIC IN LOVE WITH THE GREEKS

141. BLAQUIERE, Edward. *Report on the Present State of the Greek Confederation and on its claims to the support of the Christian World.* Read to the Greek Committee on Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1823. London: G. and W.B. Whittaker, 1823, 8vo, 32pp., modern red quarter morocco. Very rare. This a separate published publication, not an extract from the Pamphleteer, v. 22, [552]-570. It also contains additional information, a letter from lord Erskine to Prince Mavrocordato.

\$ 2,500.-





Edward Blaquiere (1779-1832), was a British officer and pioneer Philhellene, a founding member of the Philhellenic Committee of London. On August 1, 1798, he took part in the victorious British naval battle of Aboukir in Egypt. During this period, he served under the command of Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758 – 1805), as an officer on the liner “Vanguard”, which was the flagship of the British Mediterranean Fleet. From 1810 to 1811, he served as a captain in the British Mediterranean Fleet. This position offered him the opportunity to get in touch with many residents of the wider area and to better observe the treatment of the enslaved population of the Ottoman Empire. He was an admirer of the philosopher and jurist Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) whose ideals forged his Philhellenism. In 1823 he founded the Philhellenic Committee of London. Among its members were Blaquiere, Lord Byron, Jeremy Bentham, Lieutenant Colonel Leicester Stanhope, 5th Earl of Harrington, and John Bowring. From August to November 1823 he toured Great Britain and came in contact with many important people, in order to raise public awareness about the struggle of the Greeks and to find new funds to support the Greek Revolution. This speech was given in September of that year.

Blaquiere was a real Philhellene, who loved Greece to the end. He constantly wrote and sent articles and many letters to important people abroad. In all cases, he called on his British compatriots to fight for the Greek cause, either by coming to Greece or by strengthening the liberation struggle financially. This action made him especially beloved among the Greeks, who saw that they had an extremely important and stable ally on the international scene. The death of Lord Byron on April 7, 1824, as well as Stanhope's clash with Kountouriotis and Mavrokordatos, forced Blaquiere to leave Greece in May 1824 with Stanhope. In fact, they both returned with the same ship that carried the body of Lord Byron.

*JUVENILIA*



142. **BRÈS (Jean-Pierre)** Les talents : ou, Les couronnes de la Jeunesse. The talents of the youth. Paris, Lefuel, (1827). 8 in-12 booklets of 40 pages, in a publisher's, decorative cardboard box (220 x 162 mm). Cover lined with embossed gold paper; one side restored.

\$ 3,500.-

COMPLETE COLLECTION of eight volumes each adorned with a beautiful frontispiece depicting the subject treated and finely





enhanced in colour. Embroidery, song, dance, drawing, home economics, writing, gymnastic exercises and reading.

Rare set. No auction record but ours. Gumuchian n<sup>o</sup> 921, list 4 booklets. OCLC lists Royal Library Netherlands, V&A, University of California and Lilly Library but only with four books (out of 8).

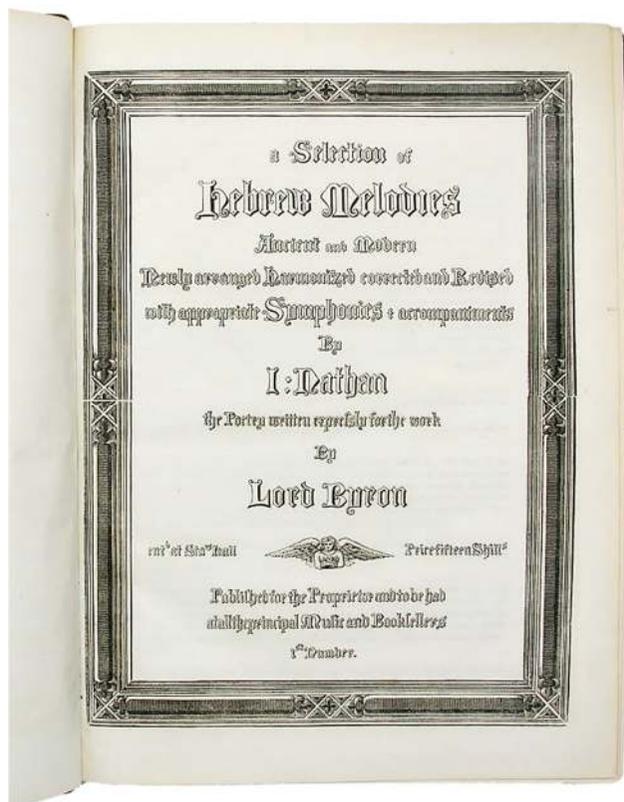


### BYRONIANA

143. **BYRON, George, Nathan.** This Rose to calm my Brother's cares. [Song]. The words taken from the celebrated poem of the Bride of Abydos. The music composed & arranged for the piano forte by I. Nathan And most respectfully dedicated to Lord Byron. London: Published & sold by Mr. Nathan, No. 7, Poland Street, Oxford Street, Between 1811 and 1816). 5 leaves.

\$ 1,500.-

OCLC list 3 copies worldwide.



### SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY

144. [BYRON, LORD] NATHAN, I. A Selection of Hebrew Melodies: Ancient and Modern newly arranged, harmonized, corrected and revised with appropriate Symphonies & accompaniments by I. Nathan, the Poetry written expressly for the work by Lord Byron. [London]: J. Fentum, for the Proprietor [c. 1830-c. 1840.], 4 parts in one volume, folio, 10, [2], 66; [2], 67-124, [4], 125-186, [4], 187-249, the music sections engraved, 19<sup>th</sup> century red half morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine gilt, g.e., slightly rubbed, edges gilded. A beautiful wide margined copy, nearly immaculate.

\$ 4,500.-

Seemingly common but exceedingly rare. These are all four parts, including a few poems of Byron first published in this edition. According to Ashton only



two copies of all four parts are recorded. OCLC is confusing because of the number of digitized versions that are counted as printed editions. Not in the trade. Although the title might seem Biblical, these poems were not intended to have a religious message, nor were they written from a consistent perspective. In Thomas Ashton's analysis, "First Byron gave Nathan the secular love lyrics he had written in [...] 1814. Then, warming to the composer, he provided some vaguely Jewish poems. Finally, after [his] marriage [...] he sent Nathan poems dealing directly with Old Testament subjects. See Thomas I. Ashton, *Byron's Hebrew Melodies* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972)

This edition includes famous poems such as "It is the hour", and above all

*She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;  
Thus mellowed to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.*

#### NAPOLEON'S MAGNIFICENT ARABIAN STALLION



145. **CHANLAIRE, Léon de.** *Histoire d'un cheval de Napoléon, écrite sous sa dictée par un cultivateur français, qui l'a recueilli dans sa vieillesse ... par Léon de Chanlaire.* Paris : Chez les principaux libraire, 1826. 8vo. 63 pp. with lithographic plate. In original wraps, with minor losses and toning; internally some light foxing throughout, frontis. detached from textblock but present. Very rare in commerce with no copies at auction..

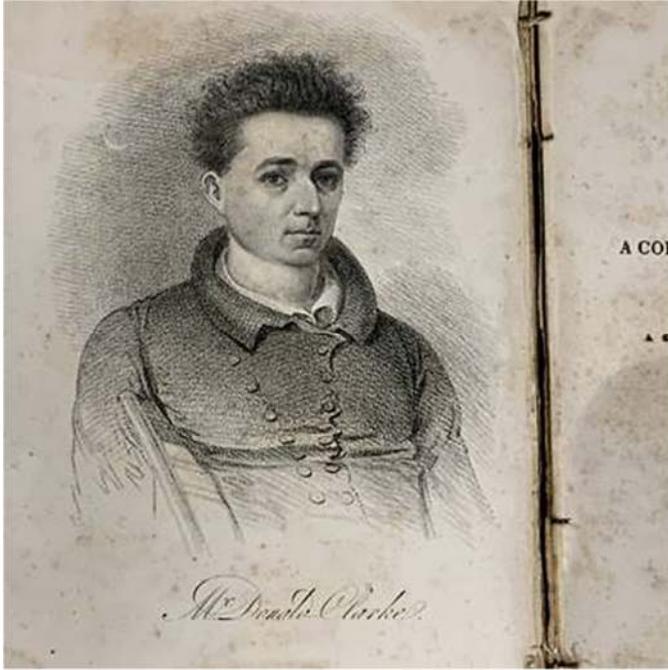
\$ 2,750.-

A highly unusual work of the history of Vizir, Napoleon Bonaparte's grey Arabian stallion that accompanied the deposed emperor to Elba. The famed horse was the gift of the Ottoman Sultan, Selim III, to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802. The stallion's twilight years were spent in the care of Leon de Chanlaire, an officer of the imperial stables, and the author of the present work, while Napoleon was banished to the British crown colony of Saint Helena in the southern Atlantic. Chanlaire had Le Vizir stuffed shortly after the horse died at the ripe old age of 33 in 1826 and his taxidermic remains are preserved on display at the Musée de l'Armée in Paris.

The remarkable frontispiece of *Vizir* is signed Godefroy Engelmann (1788 – 1839), the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Franco-German pioneer lithographer and chromolithographer, largely credited with bringing



lithography to France. The plate appears to be one of his earliest attempts at chromolithography, for which he eventually received a patent.



*A BOOK FROM GOTHAM CITY*

146. [CLARKE, McDONALD] *The Elixir of Moonshine; being, A Collection of Prose and Poetry, by the Mad Poet. A Great Proportion of which has never before been published. Gotham: Printed at the Sentimental Epicure's Ordinary, A.M. 5822* [i.e., New York: 1822]. First edition. Original printed boards. 15.5 x 10 cm, 150pp. ; with rare lithographed portrait , 150 pp. Foxing, the spine split and the boards somewhat worn, in original, unsophisticated condition.

\$ 5,750.-

The book is immediately striking for its subtle unconventionality: the use of Gotham for New York and the printing at the The Sentimental Epicure's Ordinary (the bookstore owned by David Longworth). Additionally the dedication appears unusually on the rear board to Major Mordecai Molasses, Esq. i.e. Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785- 1851, New York) the most important Jewish leader in New York in the early 19<sup>th</sup>

"McDonald Clarke, the so-called Mad Poet of Broadway, was a street drifter and poet who influenced Whitman early in the latter's career. A familiar figure in lower Manhattan from his arrival in 1819 until his death, Clarke suffered intermittent attacks of insanity and spent time in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, now Roosevelt Island. When lucid, he spent much of his time wandering up and down Broadway and scribbling verse... The young Whitman was captivated both by Clarke's writings and his eccentric career. Whitman imitated Clarke's unconventional dress, as well as his techniques of varying the lengths of lines and mixing slang with high poetic diction." [Ref: J.R. LeMaster and Donald D. Kummings, eds., *Walt Whitman: An Encyclopedia*, 1998].

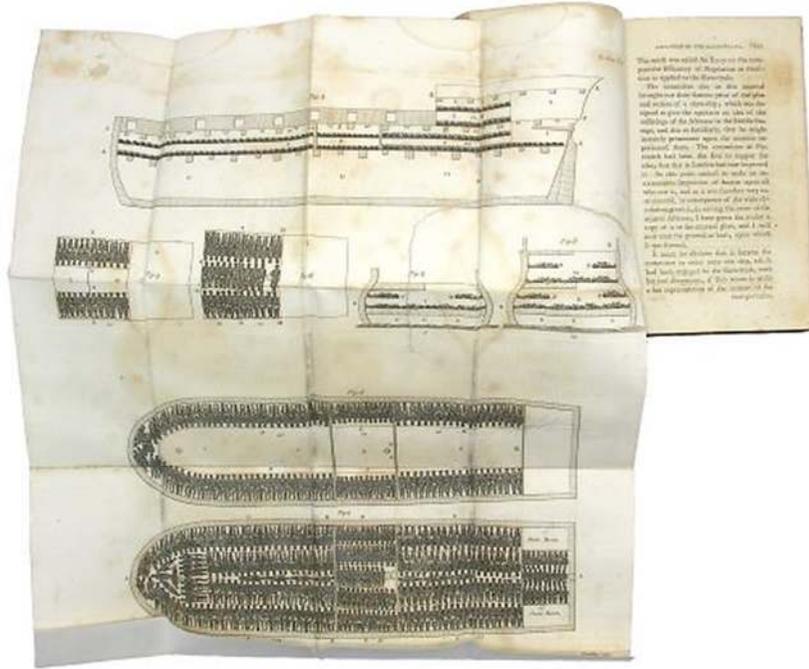
McDonald Clarke, was the author of several fugitive works of poetry, but *The Elixir of Moonshine* having the most evocative title His lines are not mad musing, but often talented and haunting poetry with social commentary. The work ends in a disconnected fashion with an harangue on brothels.

The book is rare, particularly in boards and with the portrait. We trace one rebound copy sold in 2003 that lacked the portrait. Not in the trade.

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY**

147. **CLARKSON, Thomas** (1760-1846). *The History of the Rise and Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament*. London: R. Taylor and Co. for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1808. 2 volumes, Large 8° (225 x 140 mm). Three plates, two folding. Strictly contemporary bindings.

\$ 6,500.-



FIRST EDITION OF CLARKSON'S INVALUABLE HISTORY: the best source on the history of the movement that led to the abolition of slavery in the British dominions in 1807. As a student at Oxford, Clarkson had made this his primary focus, carefully researching books on the abuses of the slave trade. "Before he entered on the crusade slaveholding was considered, except by a chosen few, as a necessary part of social economy; it was due largely to Clarkson's exertions that long before his death it had come to be regarded as a crime" (*DNB*). His famous cross section and plan of a slave ship, invariably missing in most copies, depicted on one of the plates remains one of the most powerful social action prints ever conceived. Sabin 13486. The Christies copy made \$ 25,000.

**ALBUQUERQUE IN THE ARABIAN GULF**

148. **DANVERS, Frederick Charles**. *The Portuguese in India. Being a history of the rise and decline of their eastern empire*. London, W. H. Allen & Co., 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. LIII, (1), 572 pp. XV, (1), 579, (1) pp. With 2 frontispieces and numerous folding maps and views; a large folding map inserted into a pocket at the back of vol. 2. Publisher's original armorial gilt blue cloth. First edition.



\$ 1,950.-

Modern, encompassing history of Portuguese India, including an extensive account of the campaigns and operations of Afonso de Albuquerque in the Arabian Gulf, which he entered as the first European. "In 1506 Albuquerque was despatched from Lisbon on an expedition, intended to consolidate Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean. His instructions were to monopolize trade with East India for Portugal, and to exclude both Venetians and Saracens from Indian waters [...] Attacks were made on the Arab ports at Malindi, Hoja, Lamu and Brava, before continuing to Socotra [...] Sailing from Socotra with six ships, Albuquerque coasted the Arabian peninsula, sacked Muscat and Sohar, and then launched an attack on Hormuz during the months of September and October 1507. In spite of the overwhelming forces assembled against him by the island's twelve-year-old ruler, Albuquerque mounted a successful siege, with the result that the ruler become a vassal of the Portuguese crown".

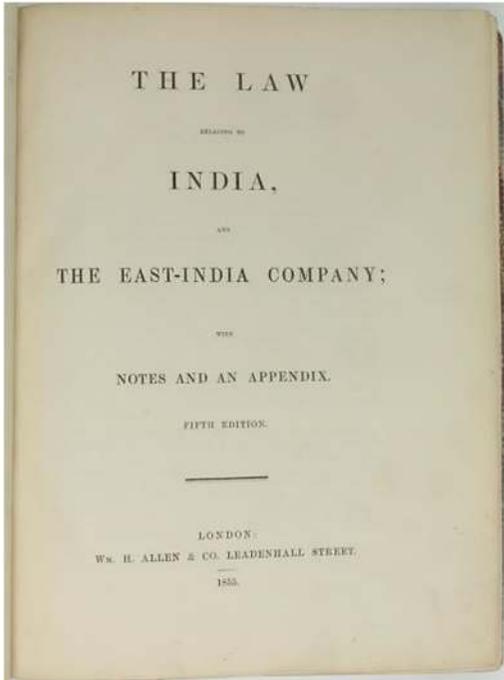
*BALL ROOM INSTRUCTION MANUEL WITH 8 PLATES AND MUSIC SCORES*

149. [DESRAT, G.] Méthode de danse de salon : par G. Desrat ... Texte, dessins. Musique de Mm. Maxime Alkan, Emile Desgranges, J. Mikel, Wallerstein, Musard, Strauss et Ph. Stutz. Méthode de danse à l'usage des familles et des pensionnats. [10] leaves, 8 plates, 1-40 pages of music. Binding nearly detached, on corner of the frontboard tender. Oblong folio.(26 x 34 cm).Paris, Heugel, No date (1864?)

\$ 1,350.-

Ballroom dancing method. for families and boarding schools. With 8 delightful plates with the several postures that one should take during the dance. OCLC lists 6 copies. Not in the trade.





### *THE SHEIKHS OF THE GULF*

150. [EAST INDIA-COMPANY] The Law, Relating to India, and the East-India Company; With Notes and an Appendix. London, Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Small folio (240 x 296 mm). (4), 563, (1) pp. Modern half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red label to spine.

\$ 4,500.-

The most comprehensive and relevant edition of "a work which may almost be regarded as the standard one on the subject to which it is devoted" (Preface), i.e., the legal code in force within the provinces ruled by the British East India Company – a rule which would last until 1858, when, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British Crown would assume direct control.

Numerous statutes concern the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf or regulate relationships with the local Arab Sheikhdoms, such as 12 & 13 Victoriae, Cap. LXXXIV: "An Act for carrying into effect Engagements between her Majesty and certain Arabian Chiefs in the Persian Gulf", citing the chiefs "Sultan Bin Suggest, Shaik of Ras-el-Khyma and Shargah in the Persian Gulf, the chief of the Joasmee Arabs", "Muktoom Bin Buttaye, Shaik of Debaye", "Abdool Azeez Bin Rashid, Shaik of Eginan", "Shaik Abdullah Bin Rashid, Shaik of Amulgavine", and "Saeed Bin Tahnoon, Shaik of the Beni Yas, chief of Aboothabee", as well as "Shaik Mahomed Bin Khuleefa Bin Subman, chief of Bahrein", and the engagements they concluded with the British crown (pp. 414ff.). Other acts relate to engagements with "Syed Syf bin Hamood, the Chief of Sohar, in Arabia" (p. 437), with Seid Saeed bin Sultan, the Imaum of Muscat (pp. 220, 383), etc.

### *A WOMAN ARTIST*

151. **GARTSIDE M.** An Essay on a new theory of Colours, and on composition in general; illustrated by coloured blots [in water colour] shewing the application of the theory ... 62 pp. Illustrated with 9 full-page original watercolours, "coloured blots" and two tables of prismatic and compound colours, all coloured by a contemporary hand. 4to., 280 x 250 mm, bound in a contemporary, simple cardboard binding. London: Printed by J. Barfield...for T. Gardiner..., W. Miller..., and I. and A. Arch..., 1808.

\$ 25,000.-





One copy in the U.S. (Yale), one in the Getty and four locations abroad. Originally published in 1805 as: *An essay on light and shade, on colours, and on composition in general*. No more published.

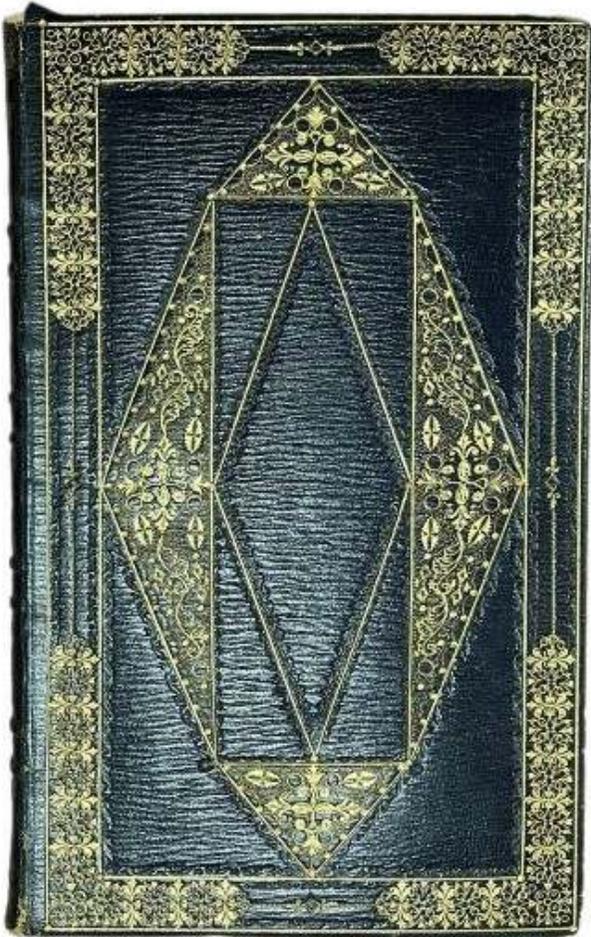
Art historian Linda Nochlin showed in her article “Why Have There Been No Great Women Artists?” that greatness and being recognized as such, as a lot to do with social access (education, current ideas and trends, patronage, distribution, etc.) as it does with unique traits and abilities. Mary Gartsides works where of great originality and learning, and in many ways ahead of their time. Her book on color focused primarily on the phenomenology and experience of color, color harmony, modulation and colour relationships, ideas that prefigured some of the concepts and approaches to color theory that were later taken up and popularized by the other sex. Gartside’s book was one of the earliest texts to divide colors into warm and cool and to focus on the sensory effects of colors and their various combinations. Gartside produced probably what we can see as one of the earliest examples of abstract art, predating Kandinsky by nearly 100 years! The abstract quality of Gartside’s colour blots was recognized more recently when her blots were included in an exhibition on early abstract art at the Kunsthalle in Frankfurt. The exhibition focused on Turner but didn’t draw direct comparisons between Turner and Gartside. However, looking at a juxtaposition of Gartside’s yellow blot and Turner’s painting . the similarities in the treatment of colour and shade as well as the use of abstraction and circular shapes are striking.



Gartside’s approach was practical, based as it was in the experience and use of color and is recognized today as bridging the gap between the more scientific approach of Newton and the phenomenological approach of Goethe. She appears to have been the only female writer of partly theoretical treatises on



color, albeit in the respectable guise of a painting manual. This book is an important testament to such methods of knowledge production. Gartside published three books, *An Essay on Light and Shade* from 1805, *Ornamental Groups, Descriptive of Flowers, Birds, Shells, Fruit, Insects* from 1808 and the second revised edition of the first book with a new title *An Essay on a New Theory of Colours*. The proposed publication date for the second part, on landscapes, was April 1810. No part of this new three-volume set can be traced. There is no further mention of the project in the press, suggesting it was abandoned, most likely because Gartside died soon after the March 1809 ad was placed. See: Loske, Alexandra (2010) *Mary Gartside: A female colour theorist in Georgian England*. *Journal of Art History and Museum Studies*, 14.



*GOSPELS FROM THE LIBRARY AT TSARSKOYE SELO*

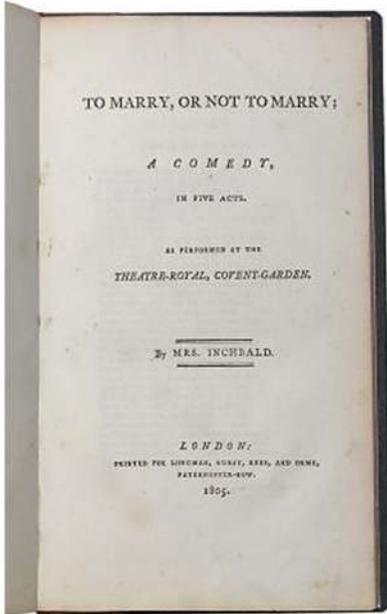
152. [GOSPELS of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, Slavic and Russian Text] *Gospoda nashogo Īisusa Khrīsta sviātōe evangelīe : ot Mattheīa, Marka, Luki i Ioanna : na slaviānskom i russkom nariēchīn*. St. Peterburg, 1819 [Tipographīi Nik. Grecha, Sanktpeteriēurg, 1819]. 8vo. vii, [3], 363 [i.e. 402] pages ; 24 x 15 cm OCLC 33895956. "The preface is signed by Michael, Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, Seraphim, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna [later Metropolitan of St. Petersburg], and Philaret, Archbishop of Tver and Kashin"--Darlow & Moule Title page in Russian characters Church Slavonic and Russian in parallel columns Page 402 wrongly numbered 363. Binding: Full dark blue straight grained, elaborately stamped in gilt. Inside panels with doubleure of lemon moire silk. Provenance: From the Library of Tsarskoye Selo, primary summer residence of the Russian czars. stamped ex-libris "Bibliothèque de Tsarskoe Selo"

\$ 15,000-

"First Russian edition of the Gospels printed with the Slavonic. Russian and Slavonic texts are in parallel columns on the page with paragraph indention of verses.



### A REMARKABLE WOMAN



153. **INCHBALD, Elizabeth.** To marry, or not to marry : a comedy, in five acts. As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. / By Mrs. Inchbald. London : Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme 1805, [2], 85 leaves. 8vo. Modern utilitarian binding.

\$ 450.-

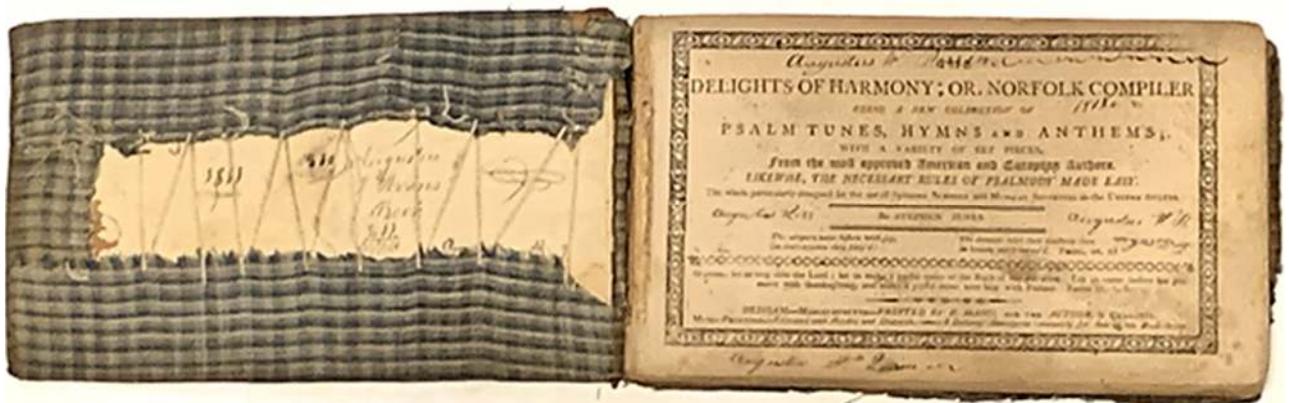
British novelist, playwright, and actress Elizabeth Inchbald (1753–1821) was among the first women to find renown as a playwright. Drawing on her experiences on the stage, Inchbald also became the first prominent British female theatre critic. In total, she wrote or adapted about 20 plays, and was able to earn her living exclusively through her writing. Although not a feminist, she did have a passionate concern for the legal status of women in a world where promises were made to be broken. This theme is woven into her last book to be published, 'To Marry or not to Marry'.

Her last work is uncommon, no auction records found.

### A VERY RARE 1805 AMERICAN SONGSTER IN A DELIGHTFUL VERNACULAR BINDING

154. **JENKS, Stephen.** THE DELIGHTS OF HARMONY: or, NORFOLK COMPILER Being a New Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems; with a variety of set pieces, from the Most Approved American and European Authors. Likewise, the Necessary Rules of Psalmody Made Easy. The whole particularly designed for the use of Singing Schools and Musical Societies in the United States. Dedham, Mass. Printed by H. Mann for the Author, 1805. Oblong 8vo, vernacular binding; contemporary calf-backed boards recovered in near contemporary patterned cloth given board detachment at an early date. 112 pp. (last leaf with minor loss to upper margin touching letters)

\$ 2,000.-





Interestingly, Shaw & Shoemaker call for only 95 pages. Here p. [96] is an Index & pp. 97--112 contain "Additional Music, to the Delights of Harmony, &c." I can find no other copy with the full Additional music; a copy sold by Goodspeed in RBH in 1972 has a partial appendix up to p. 104. which may augment the known oeuvre of Jenks who composed several of the tunes. Provenance: c. 1811 ownership signatures of Augustus W. Perrin. RARE.

Stephen Jenks (March 17, 1772 – June 3, 1856) was a Yankee tunesmith, teacher, and tune book compiler and this is a very charming book of American tunes that continues in earnest the early development of American music- away from the long standing cultural reliance upon imported English and European tunes. Jenks was associated with Amos Doolittle and printers such as Herman Mann; the engraved musical plates are almost certainly by Doolittle (1754-1832) the American engraver and silversmith, known as "The Revere of Connecticut." Amos' engravings "included portraits and maps, made in his New Haven, Connecticut studio. He became famous for his four engravings depicting the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which were based on his first-hand reconnaissance of the battlefield."

On the verso of the index, Jenks thanks the subscribers, and given that their "liberality so far exceeds his expectations" he states his determination to meet his obligation and sell the book for 88c a copy, although the conditions were one cent a page" - a monetary loss but an admirable work ethic!

### *RARITY OF BYRONIANA*

155. **MACKAY, George Eric.** Lord Byron at the Armenian Convent by Georg Eric Mackay : This work contains the Confessions of the Blind Friar, never before published, and Lord Byron's Will and Codicil, signed and sealed in Venice, in 1818, together with the legend of Our Saviour's Message to the Armenians, now first published in English. Venice Office to the "Poliglotta" 1876. Small 8vo., 17 x 12.5 cm. [5] 102 pp [2; ads]

\$ 1,450.-

An ephemeral production, with chipping to edges, and text block separating in parts. The work is a most interesting account of an important episode he Byron's life. On December 2, 1816, he arrived at the Monastery of Mekhitarists in Venice to study the Armenian language Lord Byron at the Armenian Convent During the involvement in his first Venetian love. Byron felt the need for something else: a new intellectual "amusement" to supplement the pleasures of the body with those of the mind. During his stay in Venice in 1816, he soon found a new pursuit that, at least during the day, would keep his mind occupied: the study of the Armenian language.

### *THE BORDER WARFARE WITH THE CREEKS AND CHEROKEES*

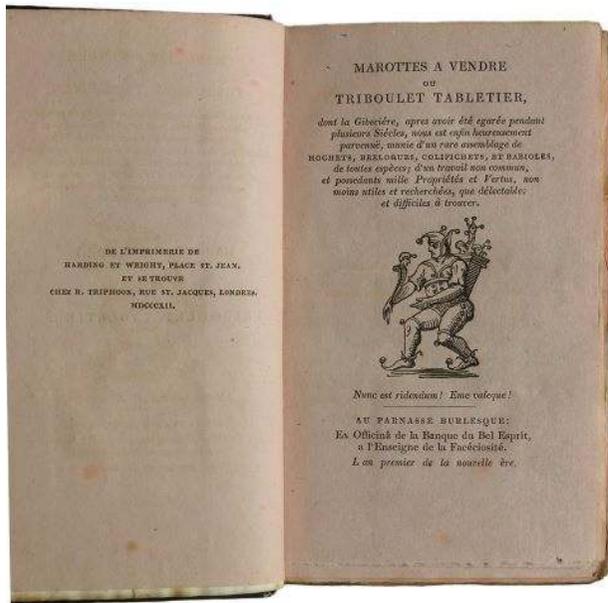
156. **M'CALL, HUGH.** The History of Georgia, containing brief sketches of the most remarkable events up to the present day . . . Savannah, 1811-16. 2 vols. 8vo. First Edition; Later marbled boards and morocco, later blanks and paste-downs with modern ownership inscription to front paste-down, some light foxing but generally very good. Map missing.

\$ 1,500.-





1781 -- And sheriffs to the year 1802 -- List of holidays kept at the Exchequer ... -- Of the current coins. RARE: FirstSearch cites 1 copy and not found in ESTC. Encased in a magnificent miniature English finely worked silver filigree binding.

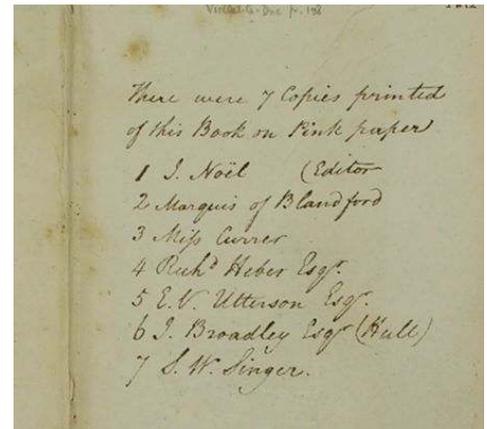


**BIBLIOPHILE IMPRINT PRINTED IN LONDON**

159. . **MARBOTTES A VENDRE** or Triboulet tabletier... Au Parnasse burlesque, Ex Officinâ de la Banque du Bel Esprit, a L'Enseigne de Facetiositie.. Printed in London. (London, Harding and Wright, Robert Triphook, 1812) 8vo. (17 cm x 10.5 cm) depicting a court jester on the title-page. 292 pp. One out of seven copies on pink paper. Contemporary cardboard with leather spine label, somewhat damaged along the spine.

\$ 1,250.-

The triboulet was the court jester. This seems to be a collection of burlesque and scabrous jokes. Brunet, III-1466 / Gay, III-68. Association copy belonging to Samuel Weller Singer (1783-1858), an English author and scholar on the work of William Shakespeare. It bears his monogram, dated 1812, and a manuscript note presumably in his hand states that only seven copies were printed on pink paper. For: 1. I. Noel, editor (probably Isabella Byron), 2. Frances Mary Richardson Currer (3 March 1785 – 28 April 1861) was a British heiress and book collector. 3. The George Spencer-Churchill, marquis of Blandford 1766-1840). 4. Richard Heber (1774–1833) was an obsessive book collector. 5. E.V Utterson a prolific and bibliophile 6, J. Bradley, Hull. Through google we found the auction catalogue of his library, “the very valuable library of John Broadley”, so another bibliophile. 7. Samuel Weller Singer



**HAND COLOURED ALBUM BY A WELL KNOWN RUSSIAN ARTIST**

160. **ORLOWSKI, (Alexandr)**. Godby, James. Russian Cries, in Correct Portraiture from Drawings taken on the spot by G. Orlovski now in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, first edition, engraved hand-coloured title and 8 hand-coloured plates. Dated 1809, but watermarked 1824. Folio (36 x 27 cm). Modern binding 1. A bread seller, 2. Kaviar fresh (?),



3. A Peasant in a Too Loop, 4. Miasnick, or Butchers meat, 5. Water Carrier, 6. Good turnery wares, 7. Cranbery liquor good, 8. Tea hot!

\$ 5,950.-



Charles Kinnaid, the 8th Lord Kinnaid (1780-1826) was a representative of a noble Scottish family, art collector and patron of the arts.

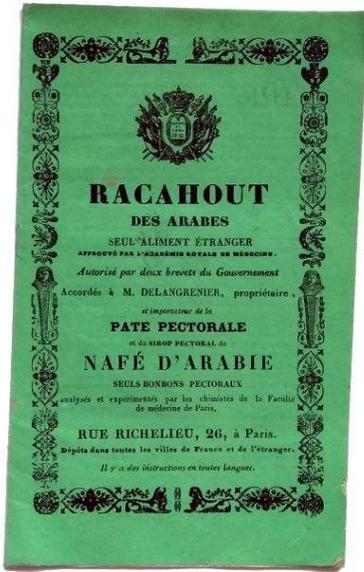
In 1802, Orłowski moved to St. Petersburg, where he became a member of the Academy of Arts in 1809. An artist with a stormy, romantic temperament, Orłowski produced a large number of battle and genre scenes, representations of horsemen and soldiers, and landscapes (with nocturnal lighting and depictions of shipwrecks). These works are marked by affected images and by a free, painterly technique. The democratic quality of Orłowski's work and the artist's extraordinary powers of observation are clearly reflected in drawings, watercolours, and guaches depicting scenes from the daily life of the common people, various social and ethnic types in Russia, and life in St. Petersburg and the Russian village.

One of the first artists to employ the technique of lithography, Orłowski executed a number of individual sheets in this medium, along with album-series that gained wide renown among his contemporaries

### *FOLK MEDICINE*

161. **RACAHOUT DES ARABES**, seul aliment étranger approuvé par l'Académie royale de Médecine, autorisé par deux brevets du Gouvernement, accordés à M. De Langrenier, propriétaire et importateur de la Pate Pectorale. de nafé d'Arabie, seuls bonbons pectoraux, ... Paris, Rue Richelieu, 26, à Paris. [ca. 1835]. 8vo. 8 leaves.

\$ 550.-



There are several variants of this pamphlet, but it is exceedingly rare. We found 4 copies worldwide (three in France, one in Germany). Immaculate condition, in original green wrappers. Racahout was a drink much in vogue during the 19th century, apparently given to the infirm. What it consisted of, is somewhat of a mystery. One could not sell whatever one wanted in the early 19th century. There was a goods inspection service, and there was a whole debate if one was allowed to sell racahout.

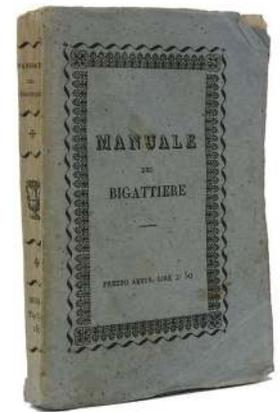
Most likely it was an acorn coffee (Racahout was just a name to make it look exotic and therefore cool). However Langrenier, a mysterious figure, who we do not know anything about other than that he printed two pamphlets, claimed that only his racahout was the real thing. We do not know where his racahout consisted of. We only know that he says in his pamphlet to pay a thousand francs if all the chocolate makers and other counterfeiters tell him what the real receipt is, as it is under patent of the chamber of commerce.

### SILKWORMS

162. **RIPAMONTI, Luigi.** Manuale del bigattiere o istruzione pratica pel coltivatore. Milano : Gaspere Truffi, 1828. Small 8vo. (150 mm x 100 mm) Original covers, 204 pp.

\$ 450.-

On the cultivation of silk worms. OCLC lists 7 copies, one in the US



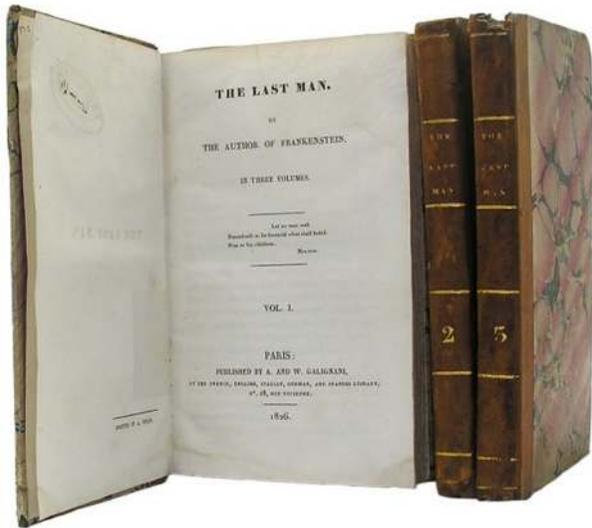
### EARLY POP UP BOOK

163. [ROBINSON CRUSOE] Dean's New Scenic Books No. 1, Robinson Crusoe, 1865-67, 26 x 17 cm. 8 hand-coloured lithographed plates each comprising 3 layer stand up scenes operated by silk ribbons. A one cord broken, some discoloration to the paper, else good. Copy without restorations.

\$ 3,500.-

Dean's New Scenic series were the first movable "pop-up" style books by Dean & Son. There were four titles in the series, Aladdin, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood. OCLC lists only 9 copies worldwide.





### THE END OF THE WORLD

164. **SHELLEY, Mary.** *The Last Man*, the author of *Frankenstein*. 3 vol., Paris, A. and W. Galignani, 1826. 8vo (170 x 105 mm). Contemporary half calf with marble boards. Nice copies. Front board of volume one tender, oval 19th century stamp on the flyleaf of every volume: P.E. athelineau. No advertisement leaf at the end of volume one.

\$ 7,500.-

Rare at auction. The first edition printed in Paris. Henry Colburn also published two editions in London in the same year. *The Last Man* is a post-apocalyptic

science fiction novel by Mary Shelley, which was first published in 1826. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century England is a republic governed by a ruling elite. When a plague ravages the world, they don't see "no immediate necessity for an earnest caution" but relentlessly attacked by an unstoppable plague, the human population collapses within a few years, until only one man survives. The year is 2100 and the world begins to return to a state of conspicuous natural beauty, a global garden of Eden.

*The Last Man* is a novel of isolation: an isolation that reflected Shelley's painful circumstances. The novel's characters closely resemble the famous members of the Shelley-Byron circle, including Shelley's husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, his friend Lord Byron, and Mary's stepsister (Byron's sometime lover), Claire Clairmont.

By the time Shelley came to write the novel, all of them – along with all but one of her children – were dead. Once part of the most significant social circle of second-generation Romantic poet-intellectuals, Shelley now found herself almost alone in the world.

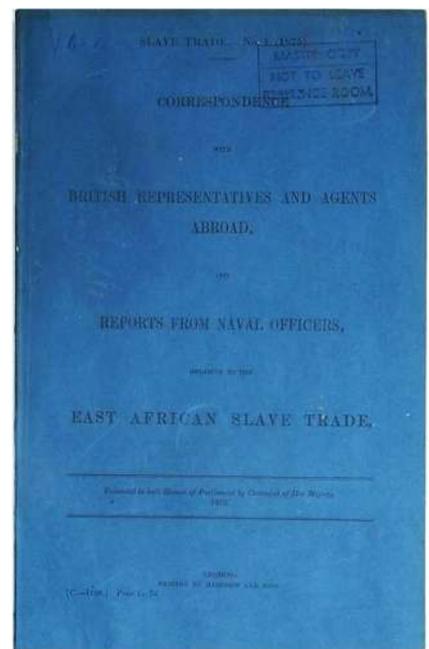
The last Paris copy made 5000 GBP with an advertisement leaf but in a sorry state. Not in the trade.

### SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN OMAN AND ZANZIBAR

165. **SLAVE TRADE.** No. 1 (1875). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers, relative to the East African Slave Trade. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 1875. [C.-1168]. London, Harrison and Sons, 1875. Folio. VI, 139, (1) pp. Publisher's printed blue wrappers.

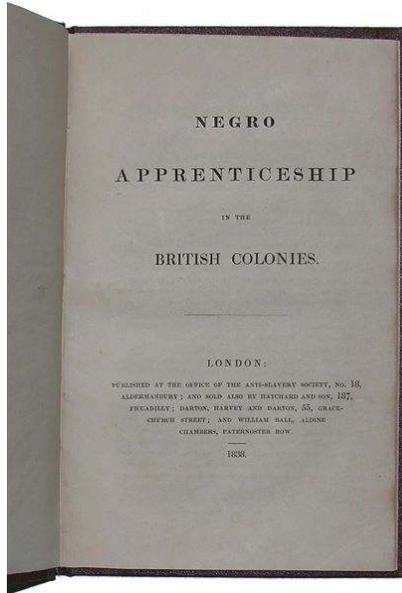
\$ 3,200.-

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade, including a report on the results of the treaties entered into with the Sultans of Oman and Zanzibar and





of British ships cruising off Ras al Hadd and the southern coast of Arabia. Also, a report to the effect that of the nearly 12,000 slaves marched north from East Africa since December 1873, "few, if any, have reached Arabia, and none have been shipped for the Persian Gulf [...] There is still undoubtedly a constant supply of slaves from the Portuguese Settlements in the Mozambique to the coast of Madagascar, and it is even supposed to be the intention of some of the Arab slave-dealers to attempt to run dhows from the north end of Madagascar direct to the Persian Gulf in large seaworthy vessels" (p. 120). The relevant sections are "Zanzibar" (pp.1-89); "Muscat" (p. 90); "Reports from Naval Officers [relative to the East African Slave Trade]" (pp. 96-139).



### ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

166. [SLAVERY] Negro apprenticeship in the British colonies. London, Office of the Anti-Slavery Society [etc], 1838. 20 x 12,8 cm. 32 pp. Modern cloth with leather title label. In very good condition. Without the separately published appendix, printed a year later. Rare, last auction record 1961.

\$ 750.-

The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 abolished slavery in the British Empire, excluding "the Territories in the Possession of the East India Company, or to the Island of Ceylon, or to the Island of Saint Helena". However, slaves above the age of six were actually redesignated as 'apprentices', being, in effect, another form of servitude.

The present treatise advocates against the apprenticeship system, which the Anti-Slavery Society regarded as a "needless postponement of the acknowledged rights of the negroes". The system was abolished in the same year.

### NAPOLEONIC TRADE CATALOGUES

167. [THREE TRADE CATALOGUES] Pinsonniere, suc d'Osmont editeur. Rue Vivienne 14. Oblong, contemporary cardboard,

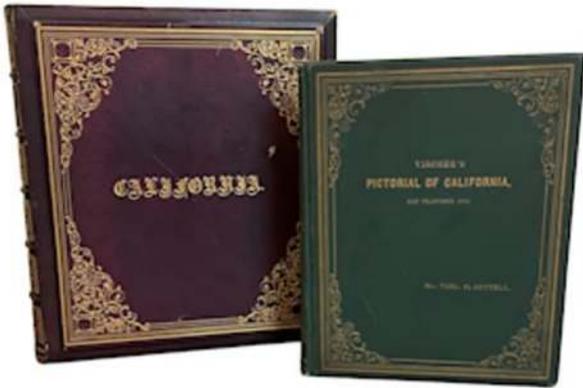
\$ 1,450.-

Rare group of trade catalogues for beds, windows and canopy designs, with richly coloured draperies. These notebooks issued from about 1810 to 1840 by three publishers of whom little is known other than their surnames: d'Hallavant, Osmont (a Parisian upholsterer) and





Pinsonnière. Only a handful of major institutions in the world own assorted volumes from this series. Around 125 hand-coloured plates.



*THE EXCESSIVELY RARE TWO VOLUME SET*

168. **VISCHER, Edward.** Vischer's Pictorial of California Landscape, Trees and Forest Scenes. Grand Features of California Scenery, Life, Traffic and Customs. San Francisco, April, 1870. [San Francisco]: Joseph Winterburn & Company, [1870]. Folio 34.5 x 31 cm., 4 parts with 154 albumen photographs mounted on stiff board and bound on linen hinges, most after Vischer's original pencil and washing drawings. Full crushed purple dyed

morocco and gilt, some spotting to rear boards and slight scuffing 2 volumes: EXCESSIVELY RARE as a set with the miniature photos. This work was rarely issued with the same number of photographs; Howes mentions it was issued with 100 or 120 plates. The number of plates and the quality of the binding on this copy indicate it was a deluxe presentation copy and the second text volume (presuming it accompanied it originally as a set) has important provenance.



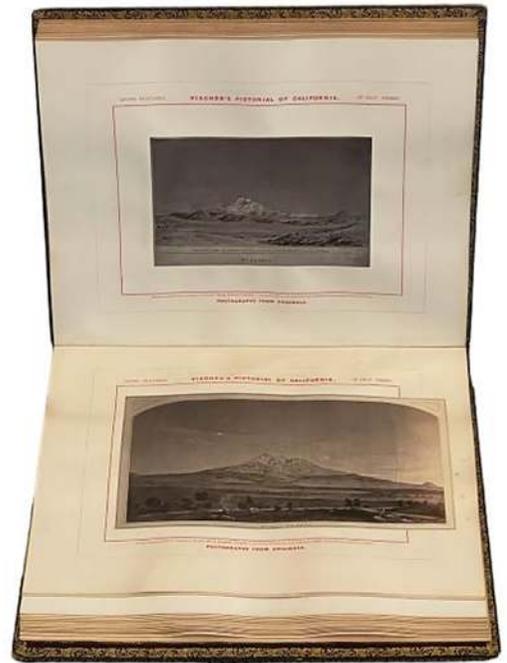
\$ 45,000.-

**WITH:** Vischer's Pictorial of California Landscape, Trees and Forest Scenes. Grand Features of California Scenery, Life, Traffic and Customs. Photographs from the Original Drawings...San Francisco, April, 1870. [San Francisco]: Joseph Winterburn & Company, [1870]. Small Folio: 30 x 34 cm., [[4] 8 [4] [9]-132 pp., includes the inserted leaf between pp. 8 and [9] listing "Sixty Views of Californian Landscape," as well as the "Localization of Subjects leaf" and "Sixty Numbers of Landscape". WITH THE VERY RARE 60 miniature photographs mounted on 6 sheets, enclosed in a pocket at the end, primarily issued as a substitute for the plates in the folio volume. Bound in Green cloth and gilt, slightly faded. Provenance: Mrs. Theo. H. Hittell; in gilt to cover. Theodore Henry Hittell was a historian, state senator, and writer. He is known for his histories of California as well as his association with John "Grizzly" Adams.

Vischer, a pioneer merchant and artist, whose announced aim was to be graphic rather than artistic, drew charming but naive sketches which constitute an important historical record of early California. His extensive drawings, made between 1858 and 1867, were photographed and



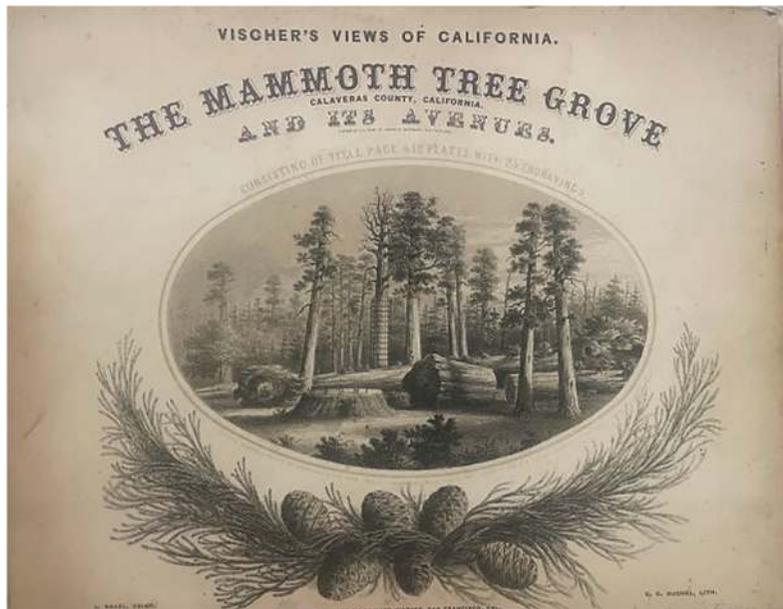
reproduced in volumes such as Volume I of Pictorial, or miniaturized to accompany the second, descriptive volume. The work is important to both the early environmental and conservation movements. In the Preface Vischer laments that the work was undertaken as a record as "the indomitable spirit of enterprise of its present inhabitants, and the advent of new-comers, will soon have obliterated the landmarks of California of olden times:



*BIRTH OF THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT - A PRESENTATION COPY OF VISCHER'S ACCLAIMED WORK ON THE MAMMOTH TREE GROVE*

169. **VISCHER, Edward.** VISCHER'S VIEWS OF CALIFORNIA. THE MAMMOTH TREE GROVE, CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. AND ITS AVENUES San Francisco: Drawn and published by Edward Vischer [lithographed by Kuchel, printed by Nagel], 1862. San Francisco: Small folio. 35 x 27.5 cm. (Collation: (without 4pp of text prelims. sometimes called for. The pages are in this copy reduced in size and mounted inside the rear cover, with introductory remarks edited out. ) Lithographed title on card (repeated and mounted on front pastedown as issued), twelve lithographed plates on card containing twenty-five mounted lithographed illustrations. Original ribbed violet cloth portfolio with a small metal binder's label reading "Buswell & Co. SF." (a pioneer San Francisco bookbinder.). The Buswell binding appears much rarer than examples with brown cloth and gilt. Binding straps lost, some scuffing and staining. Internally, some light foxing and edge spoiling, plate III with. u.l. corner loss not affecting plate, small u.l. ink stain to VIII and X, First edition. second issue with the lithographed title stating only 9 Plates with 22 Engravings", but the text itself contains the full complement of twelve plates. INSCRIBED ON TITLE PAGE. LR. pencil presentation inscription to l.r. of t.p. "Presented to Mrs. Taylor. Ed. Vischer" with later ink stating this was presented to Mrs. Alexander S. Taylor. We could not trace another presentation copy in the records of this influential work of environmentalism. References: Cowan I, pp. 242-242; Cowan II, p. 662; Streeter 2877

\$ 15,000.-



The Mammoth Tree Grove was the first grove of ancient Sequoias to be "discovered" in the Sierra Nevadas by Euroamericans in 1852. On Monday, 27 June, 1853, a giant sequoia – one of the natural world's most awe-inspiring sights - was brought to the ground by a band of gold-rush speculators in Calaveras county, California. The public outcry around its felling, and public displays (bark of a second felled Sequoia was exhibited at London's Crystal Palace ) gave birth to the conservation movement. German-born painter and photographer, Edward Vischer, "took up the long neglected pencil." In 1859 and 1861 he visited the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees, and produced the earliest and most important surviving visual record of the famed sequoias.

Alexander Smith Taylor (1817–1876), was best known for his Indianology of California written in a column for *The California Farmer and Journal of Useful Arts* (1860–1861), was an avid collector, prodigious author and obscure, sometimes errant, historian with an obscure background, and considered the "first bibliographer of California".

### *THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CLASSIC EDITION OF YAQUT'S FAMOUS GEOGRAPHY*

170. YAQUT AL-RUMI AL-HAMAWI / WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand (ed.). *Jacut's geographisches Wörterbuch aus den Handschriften zu Berlin, St. Petersburg und Paris [...]*. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1866-1873. 4to. 6 vols. 12, 942, (2) pp. (4), 968, (2) pp. (2), 936 pp. (2), 1048 pp. (2), 66, 512 pp. VII, one blank, 262, one blank leaf, VIII, 265-781, one blank page, (2) pp. With 6 letterpress plates in vol. I. Near-contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped volume numbers to spine. 2 volumes bound with the original printed wrappers.

\$ 14,000.-

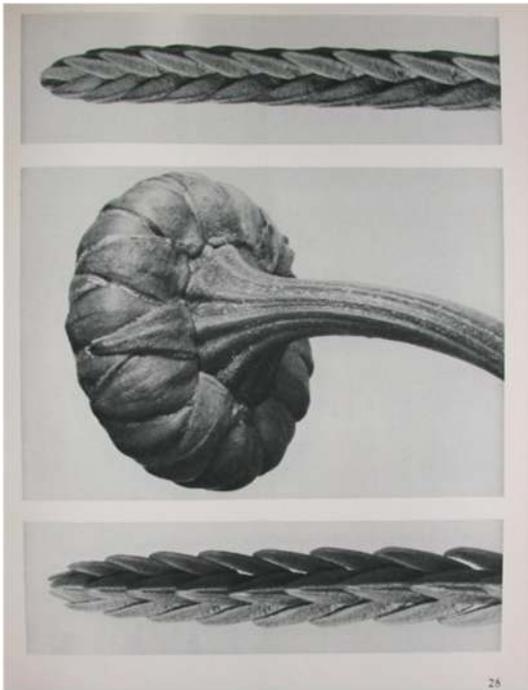




First edition. The 19<sup>th</sup> century classic edition of Yaqut's famous geography, prepared by the German orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (1808-99). The four volumes of Arabic text are completed by annotations and indexes in volumes V and VI, including "some 12,000 persons, many with additional bibliographical references" (cf. Fück). Composed between 1224 and 1228 and considered a literary geography, Yaqut's work is essentially an alphabetical index of place names from the literary corpus of the Arabs. The geographical descriptions are enriched with historical, ethnographic, and associated narrative material, historical sketches and accounts of Muslim conquests, names of governors, monuments, and local celebrities.

The four volumes of text are removed from the library of the Munich Franciscan monastery, with their stamp of ownership to versos of title-page or flyleaf. Later in the collection of the German historian Else Reitemeyer (b. 1873) with her handwritten ownership to flyleaves (vols. I-IV). German title-page and foreword of first volume (12 pp.) bound between pp. 480 and 481. Extremities occasionally very slightly rubbed. Last 20 pages of volume V pierced near right margin (not touching text). In all a very well-preserved copy of this monumental series.





*ABSTRACT SHAPES AND STRUCTURES IN NATURE*

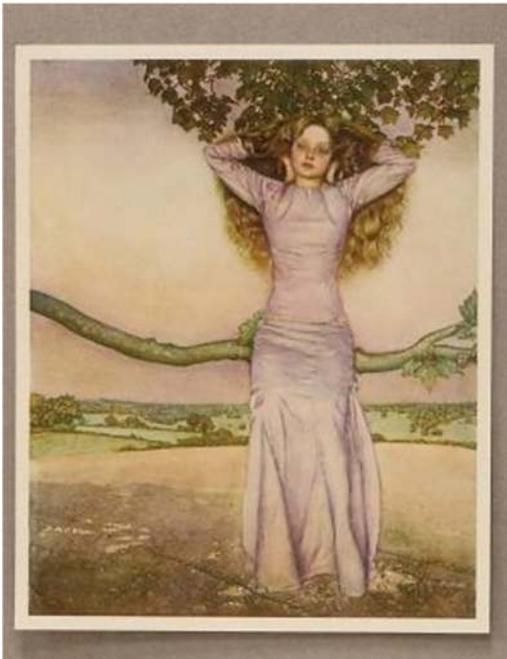
171. **BLOSSFELDT, Charles.** *La plante.* Paris: Libraire des Arts Decoratifs, n.d. but 1929. Folio. 120 black and white photographs. Original green cloth, Some damage to the dustjacket. First French edition.

\$ 750.-

Blossfeldt's masterpiece, highlighting the relationship between nature and art, is 'one of the most striking books in photographic history, as well as one of the most popular' (*The Photobook*). 101 Books, pp.48-9; *Fotografia Publica*, p.59; *The Open Book*, pp.66-7; *The Photobook*, vol. I, p.96 ('striking and beguiling'). The abstract shapes and structures in nature that he revealed impressed his contemporaries. Blossfeldt's photobook masterpiece was not meant as a conceptual work of art but pedagogical in nature, as much founded on Arts and Crafts philosophy as Bauhaus principles. This is one of the few modern photobooks to be

bought by art dealers with the intention of breaking it up and selling the individual plates to be framed and hung on a wall.

*PRINTED ON VELLUM*



172. **GUILLAUME, de Lorris.** *The Romaunt of the Rose.* Rendered out of the French into English by Geoffrey Chaucer. London: Published for the Florence Press by Chatto and Windus, 1908. Quarto. Illustrated in a Pre-Raphaelite style by Keith Henderson and Norman Wilkinson, with 20 tipped-in colour plates by the artists bound at the rear. Original limp vellum, gilt, green silk ties. A near immaculate copy.

\$ 12,500.-

Founded in 1908 by the London publishers Chatto & Windus and operated by Philip Lee Warner, the Florence Press had as its expressed intention the production of "beautiful books in the choicest types," Type face designed by Herbert Percy Horne (1864 - 1916) an architect, typographer and designer, art historian and antiquarian, hailed as the successor of William Morris.

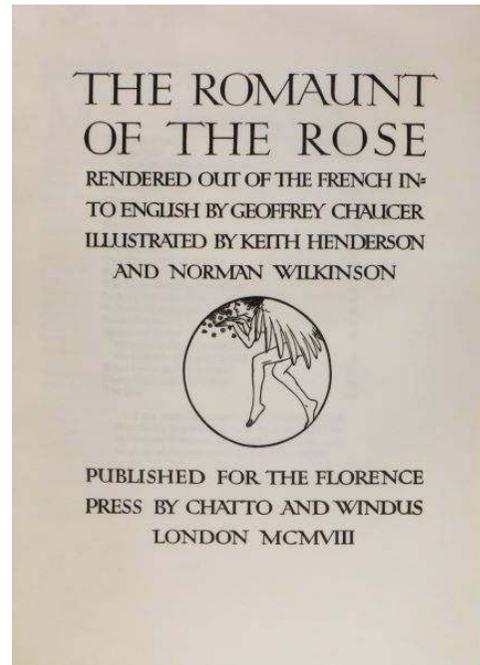
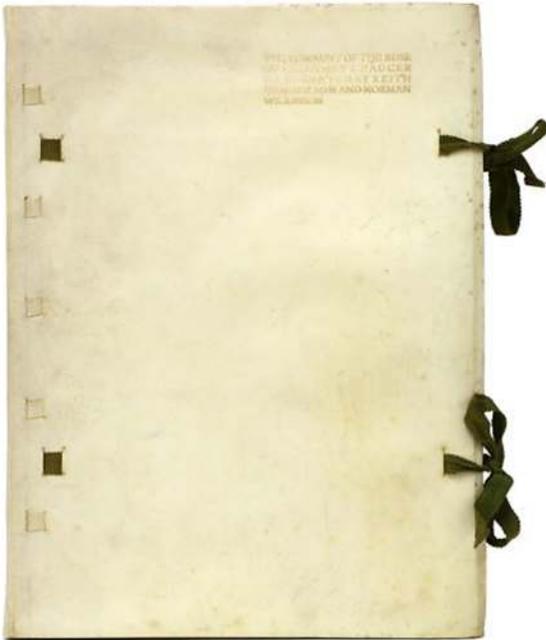


The 'Romaunt' was printed in 1908, and is an excellent specimen of early twentieth-century presswork. It includes twenty colour plates, with ten by the Scottish painter, illustrator and war artist, Keith Henderson (1883–1982), and ten by the artist, illustrator and theatre designer, Norman Wilkinson of Four Oaks (1882-1934). The two artists shared a studio in Paris with the artist Maxwell Armfield in the early 1900s. **This copy is no. 5 of a limited edition of 12 printed on vellum**, out of a total edition of 512. Magnificently illustrated.

Of this Edition of THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE have been printed on hand-made Aldwych paper 500 copies, of which 475 are for sale; on Vellum 12 copies, of which 10 are for sale.

Vellum Copy No. 5

The Friends of the National Libraries acquired a copy for 5000 GBP in 2015. Reference: Fletcher, Ian. *Rediscovering Herbert Horne: Poet, Architect, Typographer, Art Historian*. ELT Press, 1990



### *KLECKSOGRAPHY*

173. **HENLAND, Cecil**. *The Ghosts of our friends*. 48 signatures. Green buckram. London. 1909? Entries from 1909 until 1932. Signed by Ambroise-Paul-Toussaint-Jules Valéry, (11 sept 1909) a French poet closely associated with the Symbolist movement who is often considered one of the greatest poets of the twentieth century. Louise Valery (same date), and other artists and friends.

\$ 1,850.-

*The Ghosts of My Friends* is the most unusual form of autograph book. As its instructions indicate, one is supposed to have one's friends sign a page and then fold the page in half to create a unique ink blot



that looked like a ghost, or skeleton. There are two editions, New York and London. The latter is more rare.

The German poet Justinus Kerner invented this technique when he started accidentally dropping blots of ink onto paper due to failing eyesight. Instead of throwing them away, he found that intriguing shapes appeared if he unfolded the papers. He elaborated these shapes into intricate cartoons and used them to illustrate his poems. Kerner began a collection of klecksographs and poetry in 1857 titled *Klecksographien*.

His collection was not published until 1890 because of his death in 1862. In 1896, a similar game was described in the United States in a book titled *Gobolinks, or Shadow-Pictures for*

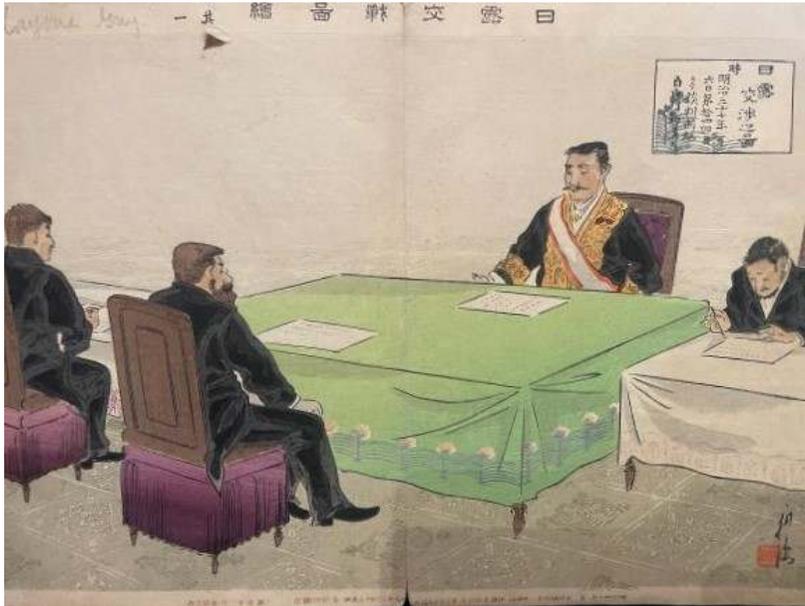
*Young and Old*. The book explained how to make inkblot monsters ("gobolinks") and use them as prompts for writing imaginative verse. As a child in Switzerland, Hermann Rorschach enjoyed klecksography so much that his friends nicknamed him "Klecks", meaning "inkblot". In studying Freud's work on dream symbolism, Rorschach was reminded of his youthful inkblot hobby. He then created his Rorschach test to see if people's reactions to inkblots could be used as a tool to uncover unconscious desires.

### *RARE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ALBUM*

174. **OKURA KOTO.** *The Russo Japanese War.* Tokyo, 1904-5. Oblong 4to, 24.5 x 18 cm., original patterned boards; occasionally creased. With 11 double-page colour illustrations in wood by Okura Koto. This series of prints is in an assembled album. The label on the board indicates that this was volume 1, but we have been unable to find any other published volumes. The work appears to have been re-issued in reduced form on crepe paper by Sonokichi Hasegawa for foreign audiences in translation, but this album was high quality and intended for Japanese audiences. It opens with a picture of the negotiations.



\$ 1,250.-

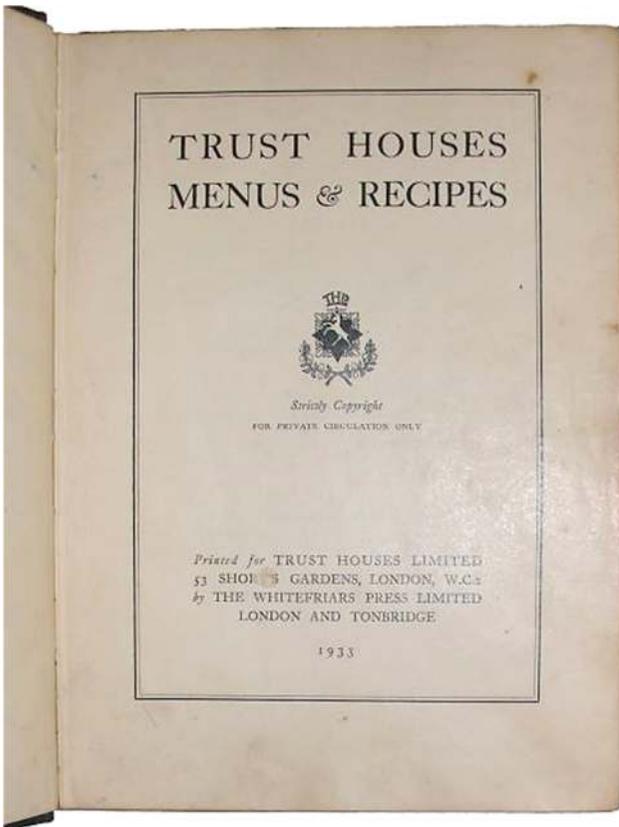


*TRUST HOUSES COOKBOOK*

175. [RECIPE BOOK] Trust houses menus & recipes. Printed for Trust House Limited, Whitefriars Press, London and Tonbridge. 1933. For private circulation only. Small quarto. Buckram binding. 164 pp Hinges a bit weak.

\$ 450.-

Apparently very rare. Not found in world catalogue, or in the trade. No reference found online. On the inside cover is a label saying, this book is the property of the national trust and on no account may it be removed from the house. This is copy, no 197. Suggestions for lunch and dinner for every season and accompanying recipes.



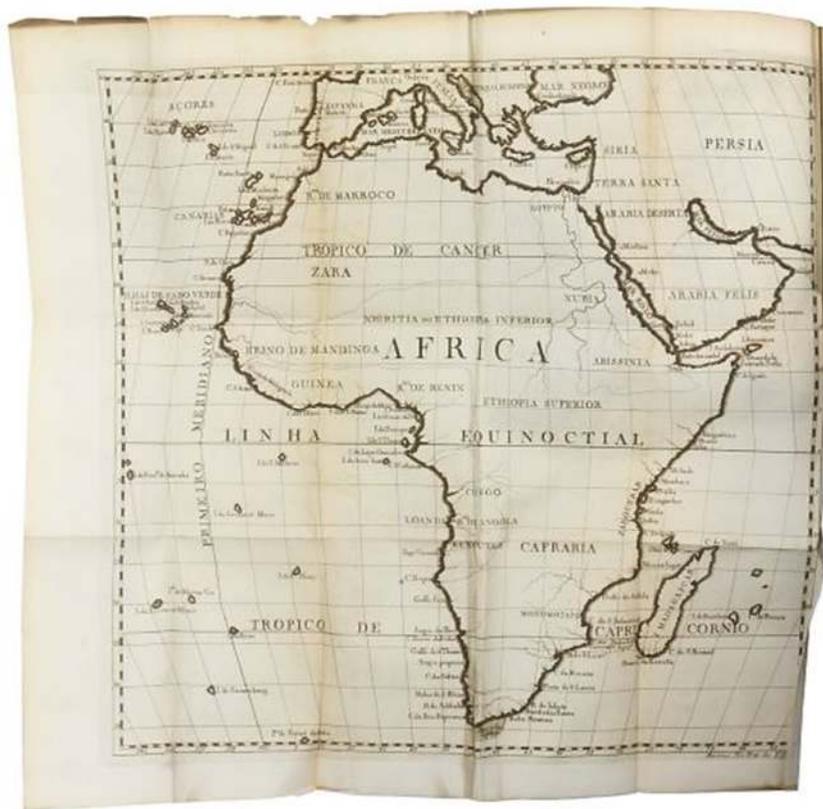


*THE PORTUGUESE IN ARABIA,  
INDIA AND SOUTH EAST AFRICA*

176. **BARROS, João de / COUTO, Diego de.** *Da Asia.* Nova edição. Lisbon, na Regia Officina Typografica, 1777-1788. Large 1 2mo. 24 vols. With engraved portraits of Barros, Couto, Henry the Navigator, and Afonso de Albuquerque and 3 (instead of 5) folding maps. Uniformly bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines with giltstamped titles and volume numbers. Edges lightly sprinkled red.

\$ 16,000.-

A fundamental travel work: the best and most complete edition of what is considered the most comprehensive publication on Portuguese exploration and colonial history by João de Barros (decades I-IV) and Diego de Couto; the first edition to include decades X and XI. Books 2 and 3 of the "Decada Segunda" offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his





conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago.

This is "the best edition of this famous work on Portuguese colonial history.. It consists of 12 "Decadas" (decades), comprising the history of the years 1420-1600. Only Decadas I, II, III and a part of IV are by J. de Barros, the rest is by D. de Couto, who begins his part also with Decada IV, so that there are two Decadas IV" (Laures). De Barros (1496-1570), head agent for the Portuguese overseas trade authority "Casa da Índia", managed to persuade King João III to commission from him a history of the Portuguese in India (including Asia and southeast Africa). The result earned him renown as one of the first great Portuguese historians, and the title of a "Portuguese Livy". The 'Decades' contain "the early history of the Portuguese in India and Asia and reveal careful study of Eastern historians and geographers, as well as of the records of his own country. They are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement. They are also lively accounts" (Enc. Britannica). Cordier, BJ, 34 and BS, 2309. Innocencio III, 322. Laures 642. Streit IV, 667 (with extensive list of contents) & VI, 630.



*CONSTANTINOPLE, LEBANON,  
PALESTINE*

177. **BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin.** A trip to Eastern Mediterranean and Palestine from february 28 to april 13<sup>th</sup> 1906. Unpublished account by a Scotsman to Constantinople, Lebanon, Palestine. Typoscript, 74 leaves, apparently all read as a lecture before GLENDARUEL BURNS CLUB AND LITERARY SOCIETY. Small folio. Together with a large paper visa and a large Ottoman Passport in Arabic characters. Typograph MS

\$ 950.-

Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920) was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar and the Boer Wars. After his retirement, he incessantly hunted and travelled the world.

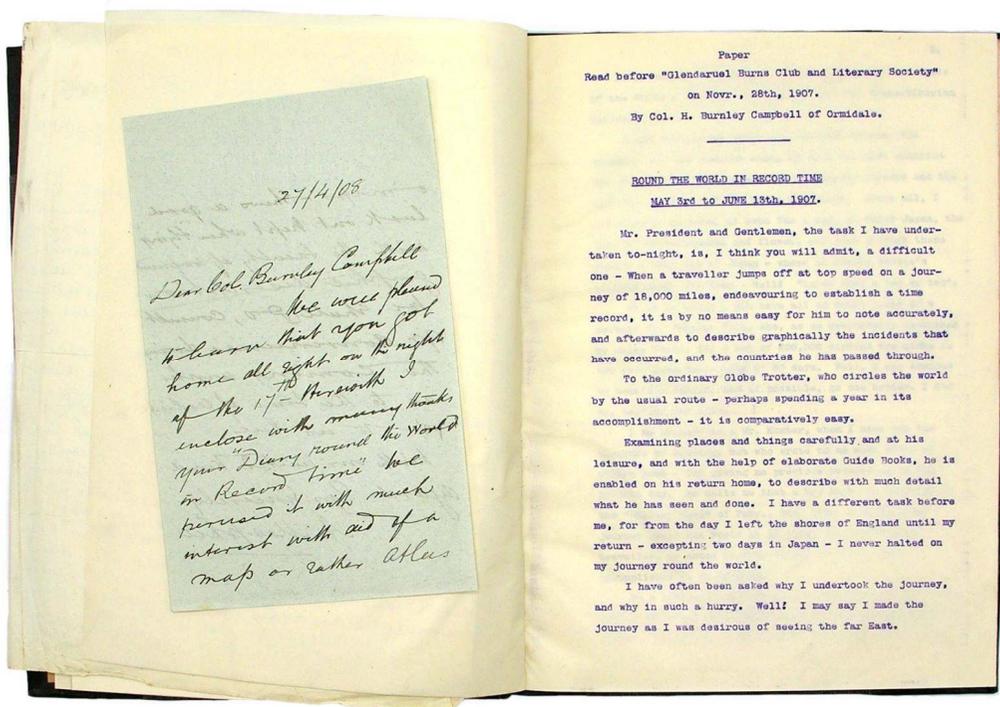


## AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS

178. **BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin.** A delightful account of a trip around the world in 1907 by a Scotsman inspired by Jules Verne.

1. Typscript. Round the world in Record Time May 3rd to June 13th. 1907 Read before the 'Glendaruel and Literary Society, 28th 1907. 46 leaves.
2. His travel diary of 41 leaves.
3. Another typescript with corrections
4. His personal effects on the journey. Cooks international Travelling tickets, a passport with endorsements, (railway) maps, a Russian map, Russian timetables.
5. A scrapbook with newspaper articles and reviews about his trip.

\$ 4,500.-



Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920) was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar and the Boer Wars. After his retirement, he incessantly hunted and travelled the world. In 1907 he became a real-life Phileas Fogg circumnavigating the globe in 40 days, 19 hours and 30 minutes. In the newspapers of his day, he was hailed for his record-breaking travel. "Had I succeeded" he writes "in catching the St Petersburg express, I should have reduced the time by several hours."

He sailed from Liverpool to Quebec, travelled with the transcontinental mail train to Vancouver, hopped on the *Empress of China*, and arrived in Yokohama. Enamoured with the land of the Chrysanthemums, he permitted himself one day in Japan, got stuck when the steamer to Vladivostok



was grounded during a fog, took the trans-Siberian railway, travelled like Michel Strogoff to Irkutsk, crossed the Volga in an armoured train and then reached Moscow. Allowing himself no wait, he rushed through Poland, nearly missing the train in Berlin.

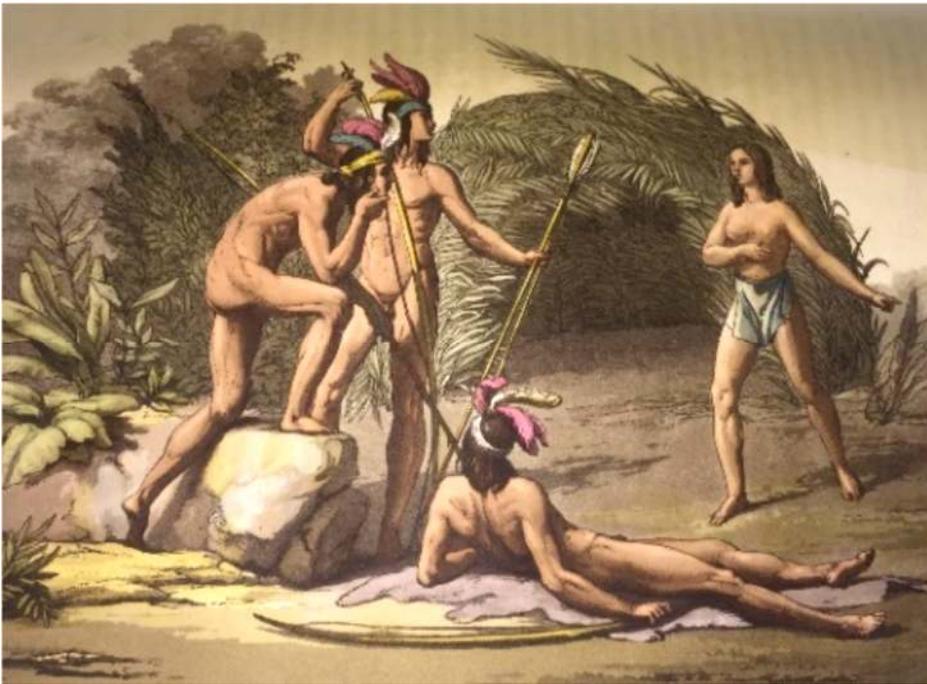
During all that time he never forgot to be a gentleman, managed to shave every day, and while being a Scott, he did it for 150 pounds.

Burney Campbell replied with indignation when accused that a postcard travelled at a faster speed. "I am not a postcard, Sir, and don't want to be a postcard. It's not playing the game fairly."

*A MAGNIFICENT COLOUR PLATE ALBUM DEPICTING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA AT THE BEGINING OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY*

179. **FERRARIO, Giulio.** *Le Costume ancien et moderne ou histoire du gouvernement, de la milige, de la religion, des arts, sciences et usages de tous les peuples anciens et modernes*, Milan 1823. two folio volumes.

\$ 5,750.-

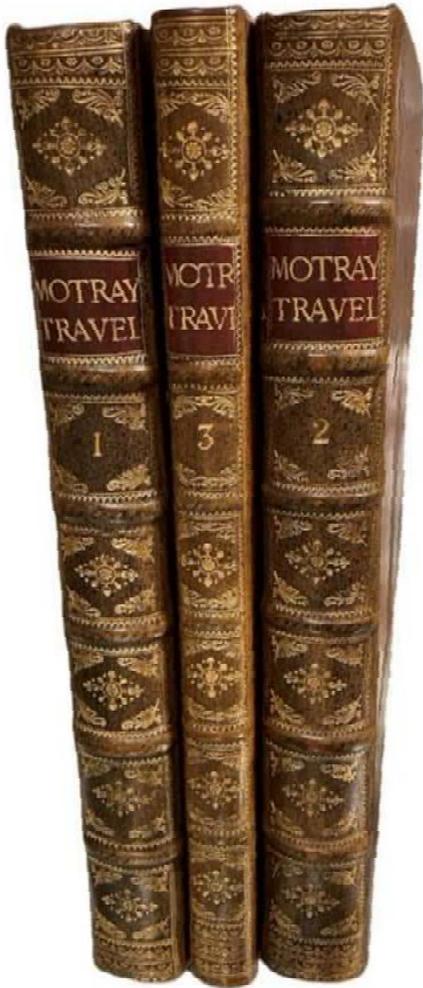


North America. 87 finely hand-colored engraved plates, patterned cloth with red half leather spine with raised bands. Edges slightly trimmed, still with ample margins. With a large fold out map "L'America Settentrionale e Meridionale, hemispheric projection of the Americas including Pacific islands, with inset maps of St Domingo, or Hispaniola, and Martinique, upper and lower right. The plates depict Hudson Bay, Niagara, Boston, Cambridge, Pennsylvania. Washington, Mont Vernon, Virginia, Florida, Carolina. Pictures of Native Americans, making of Tobacco, landscapes. Two portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.



The South America volume has 80 finely hand-colored engraved plates, Two plates loose and one quire loose. The plates depict natural history, natives, tools, landscapes. This volume deals with Nuova Granata, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Terre magellaniche, Brasil, Gujana, Antille, Buenos Ayres. Monte-Video.

Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although it was reprinted a number of times, the first edition was printed in a press run of 300 copies as large folio's, all of them bear a number and are differently dedicated to a count, prince or official, who were probably subscribers. This copy is no 60. The plates are printed on woven paper of exceptional quality and bear a small publisher's drystamp. The coloring is truly superb throughout, the best money could buy.



*THE EXPANDED AND DESIRABLE SECOND EDITION OF LA MOTTRAYE'S TRAVELS*

180. LA MOTTRAYE, AUBRY DE. Travels through Europe, Asia and into part of Africa... Especially on Italy, England, Turkey, Greece, rim and Noghiaian Tartaries, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Denmark, and Holstein. The Hague, for the Author and Sold by Adrien Moetjens, 1732. Folio, 3 volumes, 34 x 20 cm. 79 engraved plates (51+19+9), most folding, woodcut headpieces and initials, contemporary panelled calf, later spines in sympathetic style., Internally, some toning, minor stains, but generally a handsome and presentable set.

\$ 4,500.-

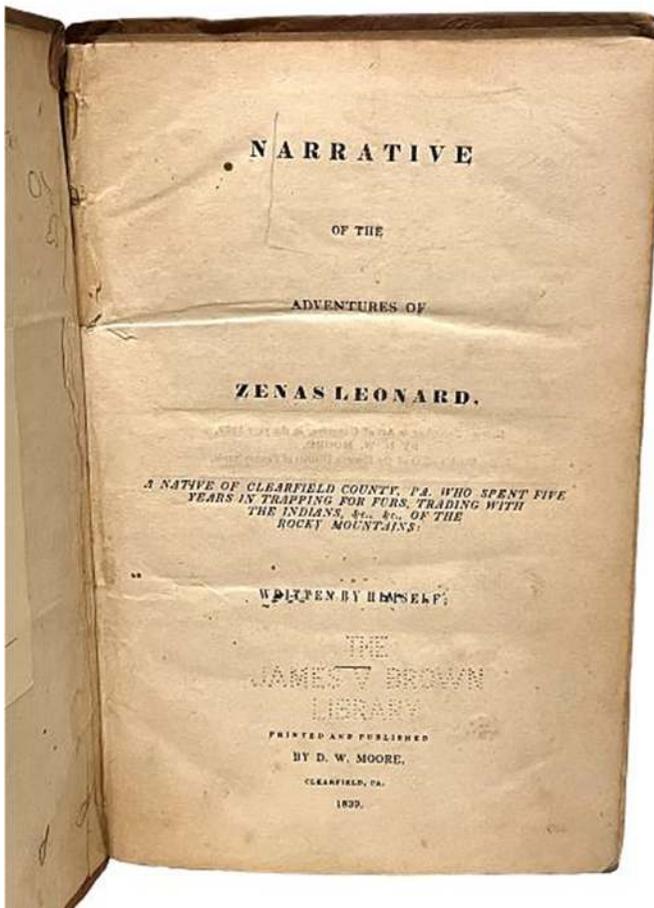
This is the expanded and desirable second edition (first edition appeared in two volumes in 1723) of La Mottraye's description of his travels over a 26-year period which took him through Northern Europe to Tartary and the Levant. The third volume, entitled *The Voyages and Travels of A. De La Mottraye... Prussia Russia and Poland...* is in fact a separate work distinct from the first two volumes. The plates are of particular interest and include many signed by Hogarth which form part of his early work, and are illustrative of the grace of his compositions over his later humorous caricature. The depict include antiquities, objets d'art, and scenes of the eastern life.

*THE WALKER EXPEDITION TO CALIFORNIA*

181. **LEONARD, Zenas.** 109-1857. Narrative of the Adventures of Zenas Leonard, a Native of Clairfield County, Pa. Who Spent Five Years in Trapping for Furs, Trading with the Indians, &c., &c., of the Rocky Mountains. Clearfield, PA: D.W. Moore, 1839. 8vo (231 x 152 mm). IV, 87 pp. Original embossed rose cloth, front board detached and rear board detaching, but preserving most of the original cloth spine, held together by later tape., requiring some restoration, library label to lower spine; internally t.p with small tear without loss to inner margin, small number to lower preface, 19<sup>th</sup> century ink inscription about Leonard's death to iv, partial detachment of preface leaf. Old library ex-libris, with perforated stamp to t.p. and last leaf; purchased from Warren Howell in the late 1970s. Howes L264; Wagner 75; Zamorano 80 50.

\$ 90,000.-

A work of legendary rarity and fragility - of which Howes states that only about 200 copies were printed.



It is frequently described as the first edition of the principal source of information on the walker expedition to California. In 1833, Bonneville sent Walker in command of a party of men, including Old Bill Williams and Zenas Leonard, from the Green River to explore the Great Salt Lake and to find an overland route to California The approach to the Sierra via the Humboldt River route later became known as the California Trail, the primary route for the emigrants to the goldfields during the California



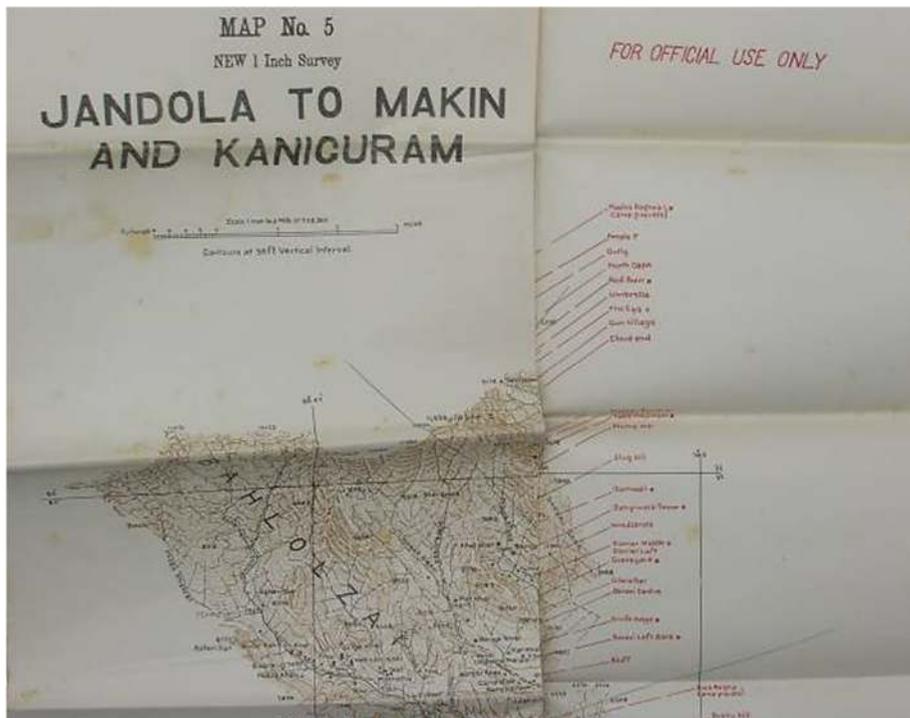
gold rush. Leonard's journal was published in book form by D.W. Moore of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in 1839, after being serialized in the Clearfield Republican. It includes many details of the different tribes with which his parties interacted.

The cultural importance of the written account supplied by Leonard of the expedition lies in the view that he gave other Americans, The historian William H. Goetzmann the work portrayed "California as a land of abundance that was potentially the province of the American settler." "In his account, Zenas Leonard, Walker's faithful scribe, put into words the sentiments of many Americans, who were just beginning to learn about the lands the explorers and mountain men found west of the Continental Divide, {see: Durham, Michael S. Desert Between the Mountains, 2014}.

### *AFGHAN/PAKISTANI WARS AGAINST THE BRITISH*

182. [PAKISTAN]- Operations in Waziristan 1919-1920, plates and maps, many folding, 3 large folding maps in pocket at end, occasional spotting, contemporary half-calf, a little rubbed, 8vo, (250 x 165 mm) Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1921.

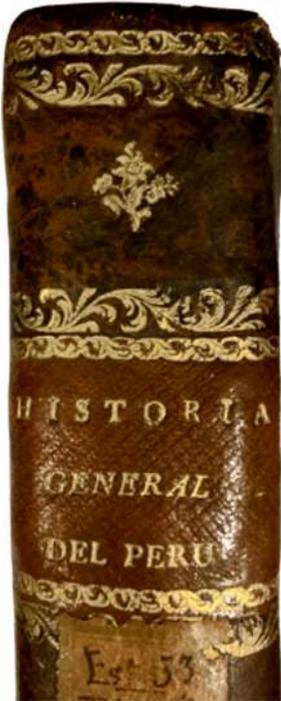
\$ 950.-



Waziristan, the province along the border with Afghanistan was the scene of several large-scale British military operations against the tribes from the late 1800s until Pakistani independence in 1947. The Waziristan Revolt of 1919–1920 was sparked by the Afghan invasion of British India in 1919. Though the British made peace with the Afghans, the Waziri and Mahsud tribesmen gave the imperial (almost entirely Indian) forces a very difficult fight. Some of the tribesmen were veterans of the British-organised local militias that were irregular elements of the British Indian Army, and used some modern Lee-



Enfield rifles against the British Indian forces sent into Waziristan. One aspect of this conflict was the effective use of air power against the Waziris and Mahsuds. Rare, not in the trade.



*FEMALE PRINTER FROM CORDOBA*

183. **VEGA, Garcilaso de la.** *Historia General del Peru, trata el Descubrimiento del; y como lo ganaron los Espanoles.* Cordoba: widow of Andres Barrera "y a su costa," 1617. Folio. 26.5 x 18 cm. [8], 300, [6] Internally, lower half of title page excised, relaid on paper and the imprint identified in a 19th century hand. The missing portion of the title was a vignette of the Virgin in glory standing on a snake, and perhaps was cut off because of religious sensibilities. Additionally, small old repair to second leaf and some foxing, some toning and light foxing throughout, some light worming to terminal leaves. 18<sup>th</sup> century Spanish calf and marbled paper over boards, edges dyes red. Ref: European Americana 617/55; Palau 354789; Sabin 98755.

\$ 4,800.-

First edition, second issue, of the second part of this important history of the conquest of the Incas written by Garcia's de la Vega (1539 – 1616) considered the earliest known mestizo (mixed-race) person in the history of America, the son of a conquistador and an Inca princess. The Primera Parte, about Inca life, was published in Lisbon by Craesbeeck in 1609; this part focuses on the Spanish conquest of Peru. " Arnold J. Toynebee wrote that 'his Commentaries has been an indispensable document for western students of human affairs.' A prominent Spanish critic, Don Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, calls the massive work "the most genuinely American book that has ever been written, and perhaps the only one in which a reflection of the soul of a conquered race has survived " [Ref: Kochis, P. God, Glory and Gold: Journey to the Conquest of the Incas, p. 307. The printing was carried out in the Cordovan printing house of Andrés Barrera's widow, but we have not been able to find our more. Last copy at auction in 2007, \$ 8125.



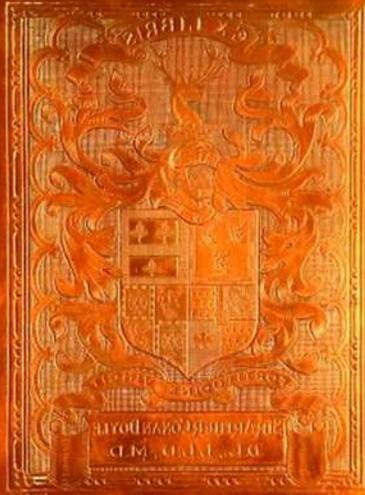
### SHERLOCKIANA

184-A. "ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S BOOKPLATE". A finely engraved armorial design measuring 105mm by 77mm, the copper printing plate with general signs of age.

\$ 8,000.-

An engraved copper printing plate for producing the ex libris of Arthur Conan Doyle, likely instigated by Doyle's third son, Adrian Malcolm Conan Doyle, as an "entrepreneurial scheme", enabling him to profit from the sale of books having ostensibly come from his late father's personal library.

It shows the arms of Doyle quartering Foley, Pack and Percy. The signature "Des DFA Eng KLC" for initials of designer and engraver This armorial exists in brown and in black. An intriguing piece of Sherlockiana that created a mystery fit for Holmes himself. For more information, please see *The Adventure of the Arthur Conan Doyle Bookplate*, by Stanley Wertheim, *Manuscripts*, 34:4, Fall 1982, and *Sherlockian Bookplates*, by W. E. Butler, 1992.

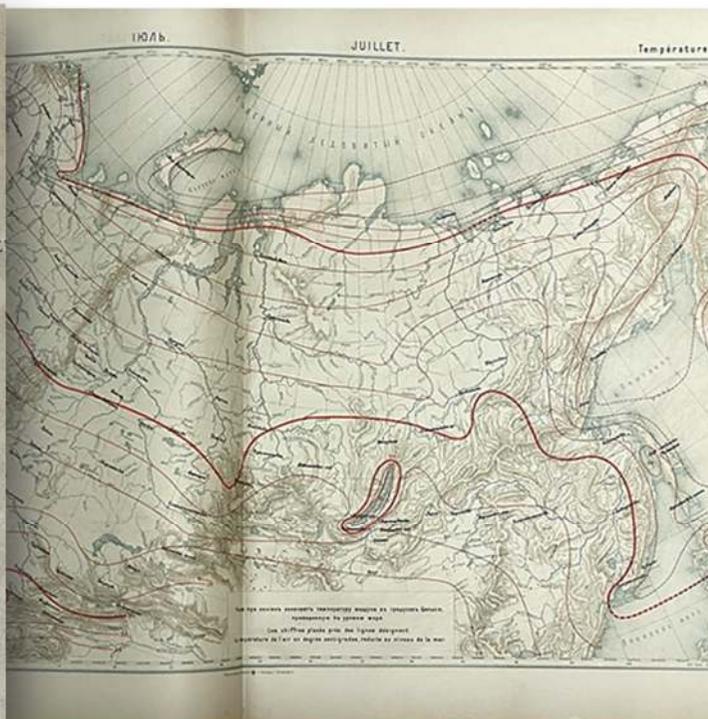
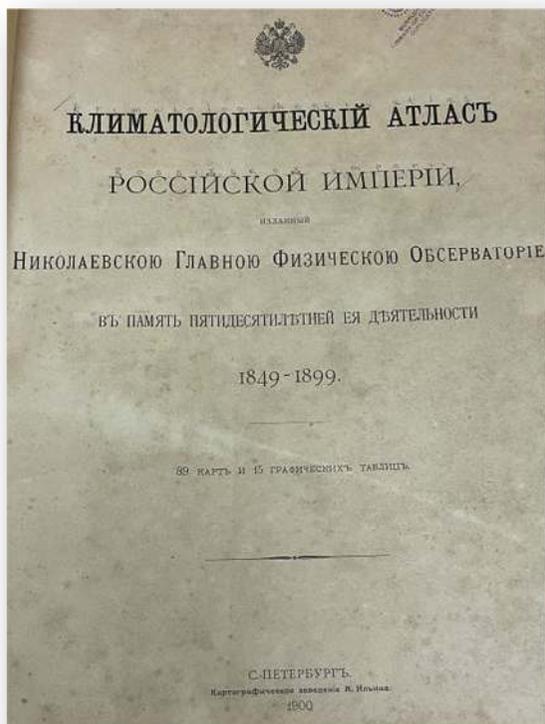


### RARE CLIMATOLOGY ATLAS

184. *ATLAS CLIMATOLOGIQUE DE L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE* [In Russian]: St. Pétersbourg, Imprimeriez de l'Acad. impériale des sciences, 1900. Large Folio. 49 x 37 cm. [4]. 89 maps, mostly coloured lithographic plus 15 scientific charts. Three quarter morocco and cloth, heavily scuffed and worn, some lettering to spine, ex-libris with "return to CIA mp division" and LOC library duplicate de-accession stamp. Very Rare. Not to be confused with a small, text only edition. OCLC lists only few copies

\$ 5,500.-

THIS magnificent atlas has been prepared by Director Rykatchewand in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation, by the Emperor Nicholas I. of the Central Physical Observatory. The atlas comprises eighty-nine large meteorological maps, together with fifteen graphical tables, which give the best presentation hitherto published of the main features of the climates of the great Eurasian Empire of Russia.



**EXTREMELY EARLY ALBUM OF X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS**

185. **BARTHELEMY, Toussaint & OUDIN, Paul** Oblong 8vo, burgundy leatherette, rubbed with loss to spine. 1896-7. The album contains silver gelatin prints (15), each approximately 5x7 inches or slightly smaller. The extraordinary x-ray photographs feature multiple views of the bones of hands (a few with broken joints and done taken under a cracked glass filter) and other skeletal regions of the human body.

\$ 7,500.-

The most unusual perhaps is a purse and the sole of a shoe (which foreshadows x-ray airport security) as well as a rat, which is certainly among the earliest examples of animal radiography. (See: <https://timeline.com/early-xrays-hidden-world-6bbc3a3fb267>)



Provenance: Swann Galleries New York, 19 February 2002, Fine Photographs, lot 33. Becquerel himself learned of the discovery of radiology on January 20, 1896, when two physicians and French pioneers in the new medium Paul Oudin and Toussaint Barthélemy, submitted an X-ray image of a hand to the Académie des Sciences. The submission date of their paper Jan 20, almost coincides with Roentgen's announcement of his discovery of x-rays that very month.

*ITALIAN ARCHITECTURAL DOME PAINTINGS IN PRINT*

186. **CESIO, Carlo.** La cuppola [sic] del cavalier Gio. Lanfranco, dipinta in Roma, nella chiesa di S. Andrea della Valle / disegnata et intagliata da Carlo Cesio ... di novo data in luce con direttione, e cura da Gio. Giacomo Rossi, dalle sue stampe, in Roma, alla Pace.: 1680. con Privil. del S. Pontefice concesso, Anno 1691. With Papal privilege added (1691), second or third state. Printed on large sheets! Not trimmed to the plate. 620 mm by 500 mm Exceedingly Rare. The metropolitan only seems to have one single sheet.

\$ 12,500.-



Andrea Mantegna, Raphael, Michelangelo, Pietro da Cortona, and Giovanni Battista Tiepolo are world famous for their achievements in monumental painting. Few could extensively travel in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century and artists wanted to be inspired by these great works of art. So, this need gave way to a series of engravings, that are artworks in their own right. Often, they even had a more enduring influence on people's perceptions of these decorations than the originals. The most difficult problem that



printmakers faced was the reproduction of decorative paintings that had been created on spherical surfaces, especially domes. There were different approaches to this problem,

1. A 'fake', i.e., the square vault fresco transformed into a circle by copper engraver.
2. Renditions of the dome in layered strips, example: gathering of various Olympian gods and mythological figures among clouds, after the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sala dei Giganti, engraved by Pierre Bartoli.
3. But the most ingenious way to depict dome painting without distorting the proportions was thought of by Carlo Cesio (1622-1682), a baroque painter and engraver. He divided the circular dome into vertical, trapezoidal sections. Joined together like a globe, but viewed from the inside, these reproductions provide vivid impressions of works such as Lanfranco's colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.

When Cesio was young, he became the pupil Pietro da Cortona, one of the key figures in the emergence of Roman Baroque architecture. Cesio soon took over commissions and the importance of the clients grew. The Pope commissioned him to paint the fresco of the Judgment of Solomon in the gallery of Alexander VII in the Quirinal palace in Rome. But Cesio was also a gifted engraver. In 1657 he opened up a print studio in Rome and published a print series *Galleria nel Palazzo Farnese*. Cesio's most ambitious project in terms of difficulty, scale and size were the extremely large suite of 8 engravings, the first great dome painting of the Baroque, the colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.



1. Ascension of Mary 2. Petrus with the Key of Heaven. 3. The Holy Andreas 4. Abraham and Isaac
5. The Holy Joseph 6. Young Saint? 7. Adam & Eve 8. Noah.

### *LOTTERY 'PUFFS'*

187. **CRUIKSHANK, George.** Lottery Puffs. From 1813-15, George Cruikshank advertised the British state lottery with characters from theatrical works. (14 cm x 8 cm).

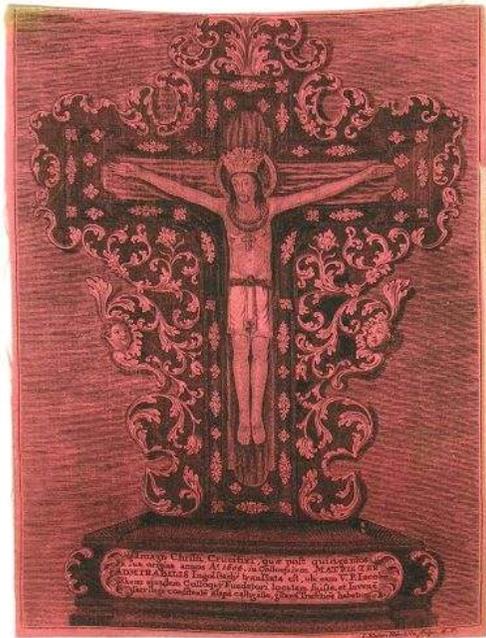
\$ 1,200.-



A set of twelve comical and stereotypical figures; comprising of advertisements, 1. New Year's Lottery begins this month (Jan), all sterling money, no stock prizes, 1. Dr Lenetive, 2. Mrs Brulgruddery, 3. Sir Francis Wronghead, 4. Moll Flaggon, 5. Dr Pangloss, 6. Miss Vixen Vinegar, 7. Huncamana, 8. Queen Dollalolla, 9. Mr Noodle, 10. Caleb Quotem 11 & 12 Mr Noodle (double).



*DEVOTIONAL PRINTING ON SILK*



188. **CRUCIFIXION.** Inglostadt. N.d. around 1700. 21 cm x 15 cm. On red, silk. In near perfect state of preservation. With text referring to the cult of the Mater ter admirabilis, literally "Mother thrice admirable", a Marian title in Latin given to a miraculous copy of the Salus Populi Romani icon, enshrined at the Münster Zur Schönen, Unsere Lieben Frau in Ingolstadt.

\$ 850.-

While most Renaissance and Baroque engravings, etchings, and woodcuts were printed on paper, some extraordinary impressions were produced on silk. In addition to replicating the materiality of the original object, silk had a further benefit over paper—it flowed.

*SCRAP BOOK FOR A LADY WITH EROTIC PRINTS*

189. [EROTICA] Beautifully bound leather scrap book from Edith L. Bright. 21 cm x 18 cm. N.d., around 1860. Tooled, edges gilt, approx. 60 leaves. With laid-in engravings, partly heightened in gum-Arabic and coloured. At the end a coloured suite of Rowlandson highly explicit erotica prints for a private clientele. 10 prints. Likely Victorian facsimiles.

\$ 750.-





*EROTICA: A MODERN DANCE OF DEATH MADE IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC*

190. **FIEDLER, Frans.** Narre Tod, Mein Spielgesell', ca. 1923. Kunstbildner Frans Fiedler, Text: Thea Giradelli; Verlag. Der Schönheit, Dresden – A. 24. 10 plates, Folio, 34 cm x 27 cm. Original cloth portfolio.

A weird and wonderful album of life's dance with sex, love and death by the eccentric photographer Franz Fiedler (1885-1956), which shows a nude woman with a skeleton in various erotic poses. The preceding text, tells about death who is a fool and her playmate. A wonderful and in every sense of the world unique album, made against the backdrop of unstable Weimar republic, in which hedonism, sex and fear were indeed intimated companions.

\$ 9,500.-



Fiedler won at the 1911 world exhibition in Turin the first prize and had another exhibition in Prague in 1913. He belonged to the circle of Jaroslav Hašek and Egon Erwin Kisch and in 1916 married Erna Hauswald in Dresden where he occupied a studio at Sedanstraße 7. From 1919, he began to work with a 9x12 folding camera and in 1924 became one of the first professional photographers to use a Leica. After expanding his studio in 1925, he took part in the exhibition "Film und Foto" in Stuttgart. The outstanding publication on the city of Dresden, conceived in the spirit of Die Neue Sachlichkeit, is one of the first illustrated works created according to the new principles of photography. It marks a turning point in his work. Fiedler's studio was destroyed on 13 February 1945. All that was left was a box with photographs for exhibition which was deposited with his family in Moravia. After 1945 he did not have his own studio and earned a living in the GDR as author of books on photography. Anneliese Kretschmer, Dortmund, is one of his pupils.

The publication history of this work is as confusing, as interesting. An extensive search yielded only two copies in Germany, no other institutional copies seem to exist worldwide. We searched, OCLC, COPAC and KVK. The collation in the two institutional copies is two leaves and 10 tables. In none of the copies at auction, there is mention of two introductory leaves, there is always only one. However our leaf seems to differ from other copies, that have a more elaborate title page. Our copy seems to be printed in 1923 (See: Archiv für Geschichte des Buchwesens, Volume 11, p. 469). We assume that this is the sole surviving copy of the book with photogravures, instead of silver gelatine prints.



16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FLEMISH ENGRAVINGS, PHANTASY LANDSCAPES, BIBLICAL SCENES AND THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR



191. **FLEMISH ENGRAVINGS**, some of them of the greatest rarity. Oblong vellum binding, new endpapers. (220 x 165 mm). 17<sup>th</sup> (?) century ownership inscription on the verso side of one of the engravings.

\$ 6,000.-

1. **Complete suite of four.** The Story of the Prodigal Son (Holl. 189-192). Starts with the departure of the Prodigal Son; he rides off on a horse in search of fortune. Corner "H Bol inventor", centre "Adriaen Collaert sculpsit" and at right "H.V.Luyck. 1580. Two sheets laid down onto an old album sheet, outside the plate mark.

2. **Suite months of the year.** Engraved by Adriaen Collaert and published by Hans van Luyck. The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. (11 of 12). The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. The drawings show a variety of details from everyday life and bear witness to Bol's dual talent: he was both a landscape painter and a chronicler of everyday life. March is missing.

3. **Eight small landscapes**, van Doetecum brothers published by Volcxken Diericx, around 1580. These are unusual and extremely rare. 1. bridge, with a city on the other shore. 2. Double bridge 3. Jona and the whale, with ship and cru that throws hum overboard. 4. A fantasy like double bridge, signed aux quatre Venes (but vents). 4 Christ as the good shepherd in a landscape with two mills. 5. An inn in a rural setting. 6. Castle with fantasy gardens (Aux quarte vents). 7. Landscape with bridge, viaduct or aqueduct 8. Landscape with a river with along it banks a village.





The Van Doetecum brothers developed a special technique of etching, so closely resembling the quality of engraving that their prints have been frequently described as engravings. Contemporaries most valued their technique through which the Van Doetecums were able, with a minimum of effort, to imitate engraving and to produce a smooth gradation of tone.

The inscription 'Aux quatre vents' on three of landscape prints refers to the house of the painter and print publisher Hieronymus Cock and his wife volcxken Diercx. The latter started to use this inscription on the new prints she published after the death of her husband in 1570. This means that the landscape prints came on the market after that date. In the inventory of the estate of volcxken Diercx (1601) the printing plates she produced after the death of Cock are listed separately. Among them are mentioned 'Zestien koperen plaeten wesende Lantschapkens' (Sixteen copper plates being small landscapes).

These fantasy prints can only be found in a handful of large public print collections in Europe and America. The prints are all executed in a combination of etching and engraving which is typical for the brothers Joannes and Lucas van Doetecum. There are incomplete sets in New York (Metropolitan Museum), Wolfenbüttel (Herzog August Bibliothek) and Brussels (Royal Library of Belgium). The suit of the Prodigal Son made 1500 GBP in 2011.



*PHOTO ALBUM OF THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER  
1925-1939*

192. [INDIA] An album (370 x 270 mm) with black and white photographs of the British Army. (Artillery) in India c 1937, compiled by Farr G J Faulkner, including many evocative large aerial photographs (16.5 x 22cm) of the Himalayas (the 60-squadron flying along the Nanga Parbat) and the Khyber Pass. Along the small snaps a picture of Robert Baden Powell. 20.5 x 28.5 (3), 16.5 x 22cm (27), approx. 14.5 x 10.5cm (9), approx. 6 x 9 (147).

\$ 950.-

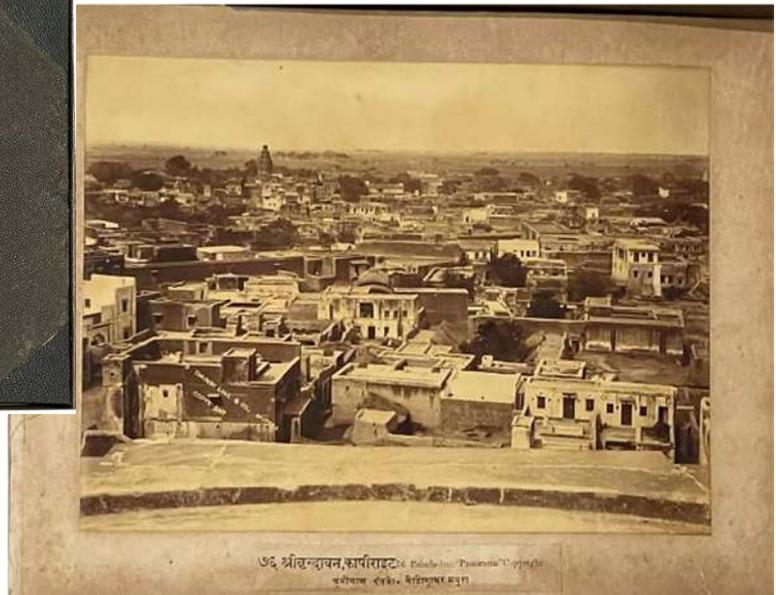
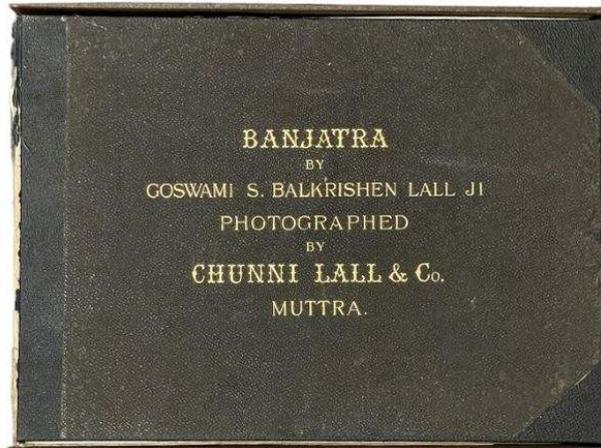
*PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY INDIAN ARTISTS*

193. [INDIA photographs - Hindu pilgrimage site] Banjatra by Goswami S. Balkrishen Lall Ji, photographed by Chunni Lall & Co., Muttra, circa 1880. Oblong Folio. 14 x 10.5 inches. 84 albumen prints with captions printed on slips beneath the photographs, some discoloration/browning, contents loose, some margins chipped at edges, original half morocco, rear board and spine lacking, contents loose, preserved in a modern box with morocco label. VERY RARE: No copies in OCLC and the only copy in RBH records. Some single photographs



by Chunni Lall & Co. are noted in various Institutional collections and possibly a more extensive collection in India at the archives in Radha Gopinath Temple, Vrajanabha.

\$ 5,750.-



A remarkable and impressive published photographic work by an Indian photography firm. Many 19<sup>th</sup> century photos depict India as seen through the eyes of Western photographers; striking images of Mughal palaces, ethnographic portraits, portraits of maharajas, tradesmen, by well-established firms like Bourne & Shepherd. These are the views of outsiders looking in. These photos however were taken by Indian artists for an Indian company capturing a city of great religious significance. Mathura's fortunes revived when it became a centre for the Vaishnava cult by the 15<sup>th</sup> century and by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was celebrated as an important pilgrimage site in Hindu mythology as the birthplace of Krishna, the popular incarnation of Vishnu.

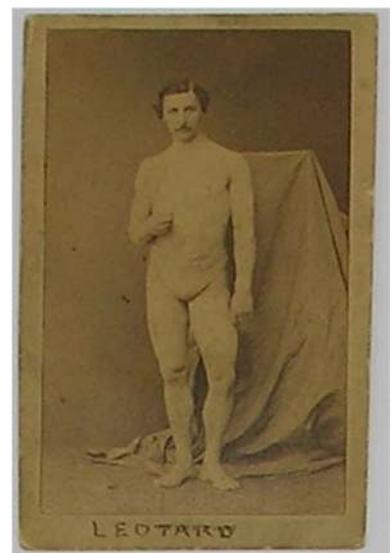
Limited information appears readily available about the firm of Chunni Lall & Co, except that it was a respected firm in Muttra.

### *DARING YOUNG MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE*

194. [LÉOTARD, Jules.] Two, rare CDV photographs (9 x 6 cm) of this famous acrobat, dated 1860. From the collection Rudy Omankowsky, a France-based highwire walker. With a paper stamp Lacy Theatrical bookseller 89, Strand, London.

\$ 550.-

Jules Léotard (1838 – 1870) born in Toulouse, France, was a French acrobatic performer and aerialist who invented the flying trapeze act. He





also popularised the one-piece gym wear that now bears his name and inspired the 1867 song "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze" sung by George Leybourne. At 18, after experimenting with trapeze bars, ropes and rings suspended over a swimming pool he joined the Cirque Napoleon. He also performed with the Cirque Franconi in Paris as their main aerialist. He first performed in London at the Alhambra in May 1861. At the Ashburnham Hall in Cremorne, Léotard performed on five trapezes turning somersaults between each one. He appeared again in London in 1866 and 1868 mainly in music halls and pleasure gardens where he was immensely popular.



*UNUSUAL AMERICAN CARICATURE  
MANUSCRIPT 38 ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS*

195. **MANUSCRIPT ALBUM** entitled "Twenty Lessons" By W.H. Kellogg To Fredric M. Heath. s.l. [likely New York from Heath provenance], Summer of 1885. 8 finely executed and inventive watercolors + title page. Each watercolor is approx 8 x 6.5 inches and most are initialed by the respective artists; the album itself measures approx. 12.5 x 9.5 inches; some pages detached/ing.

\$ 2,750.-

Clearly compiled as a study book of drawing and caricature in which Heath carefully copies and tries to master Kellogg's technique and drawing. Several subjects portray American Indian and African Americans etc. in a typical stereotypical, fashion for the period.

*REMARKABLE NYC UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC TRANSPORT ARCHIVE*

196. [NYC URBAN TRANSIT] **EXTREMELY RARE PROPOSAL MAPS BY AN ENGINEERING MASTERMIND.** A remarkable archive of the development of NYC urban transit, especially underground electric transport, documenting the quest to build railways underground in New York prior to the opening of the NY Subway in 1904, as well as their expansion though the 1911 Interborough plan. The archive includes proposals, financial plans, as well as a manuscript by Samuel Buel arguing the transit system should be free or non-profit. Bound in a library binding,



some ex-library stamps,, some pages brittle with small losses, some maps with tears down folds without loss, some dust soiling.

\$ 12,000.-



Perhaps the highlight of the collection is a 15 page Jan 1891 proposal entitled "Underground Rapid Transit", evidently the grand presentation plan of the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company to the City of NY. The proposal is accompanied by eight important colored lithographic maps signed in plate by Charles M. Jacobs, the British mastermind behind New York's first subaqueous gas tunnels in 1894. While the first subway map is considered to be the "Route of the Subway" published in the The Wanamaker Vest Pocket Subway Guide. [New York 1904/1907], these far more beautiful proposal



maps predate the Wanamaker map by thirteen years. Additionally, the maps include proposed subaqueous connections into Manhattan, made possible by advances in tunnel shielding- one of the most remarkable feats of engineering of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The maps appear extremely rare and are likely the only copies in private hands.



"In 1891 the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company presented a grand plan for New York City. They proposed to construct a set of tunnels and tracks that would crisscross Manhattan, connecting the Battery to 155th Street, as well as Jersey City and Brooklyn at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000. While elevated lines were already in existence, this new transit system would alleviate traffic, reduce noise, protect service from the elements, and propel New York into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Included in the proposal were plans for an East River Tunnel, drawn up by Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs. From Battery

Park to Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, it would whisk travelers and freight between the boroughs in record time." [Ref <https://www.archives.nyc/blog/2018/4/27/surveying-the-maps>]

#### INCLUDED IN THE ARCHIVE:

1. The Greathead system of Underground Electric Rapid Transit Railroad.
2. Davenport. Letter on the subject of the population of the City or New York. 1884.
3. Gov Hoffman and the elevated railroad.
4. Plan for building the arcade without interruption to travel.
5. N.Y. Preliminary report of the Committee on Railroads, relative to the Broadway Surface Railway Co. 1886.
6. Voice of the press on the New York Arcade Railway. 1885.
7. Report on the designs and plans of the New York Arcade Railway by expert engineers. 1886.
8. What the Interborough plan does for New York.
9. Report of a Committee of the Board and Apportionment and of the Public Service Commission for the First District. 1911.
10. Majority report of the Transit Committee to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 1911.
11. People v. New York City Central Underground Railway Co. and The New York Underground Railway Co.
12. New York Arcade Railway Co. A financial plan for the construction of the first section of its road. 1887.
13. Underground rapid transit. Proposal (1891)
14. 8 lithographic maps by Charles M. Jacobs,
15. [Manuscript] Buel. Transit problem in the City of New York. 1890.
- 16 Study of cross—sections for the stations of a Rapid Transit tunnel.
17. Viaduct railway. 1871.



## CYRSTAL PALACE

197. [PEEP SHOW]- LANE (C.) Lane's Telescopic View of the Interior of the Great Industrial Exhibition. Ten lithographic panels with original hand-colouring, including vignette title with lens, and rear scene panel, folding concertina-style with linen, presented in original slip-case, each panel 160 x 175 mm. (6 1/4 x 6 7/8 in), extending to c. 600 mm. in length, printed by C. Moody, 1851.

These peep show came in various issues. This is the largest one with the 10 plates, its original box and near flawless.

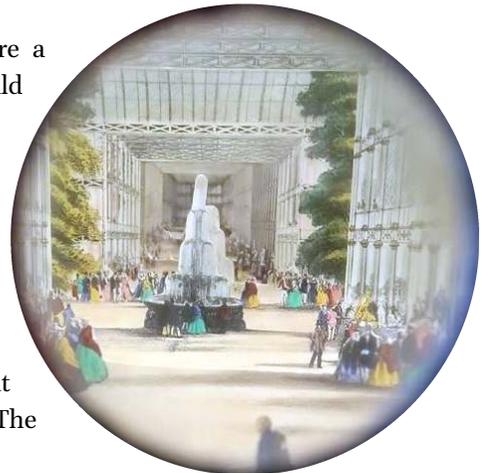
\$ 2,950.-



The Great Exhibition in 1851 was the first international exhibition of manufactured products. Organised by Henry Cole and Prince Albert, it was held in the purpose-built Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in London. The Exhibition spurred great international interest, and was one of the two most popular subjects of the paper peepshow in nineteenth century, the other one being the Thames Tunnel. Like the Thames Tunnel, the Great Exhibition became the topic of a large variety of souvenirs, including many optical toys.

In this paper peepshow, the exhibits on the cut-out panels are a selection of the highlights on display at the Crystal Palace, and would not have lined up in this way in reality. It appears then that the publisher Charles Augustus Lane is less concerned with representing the Great Exhibition accurately than with giving the users a sweeping impression of the spectacle.

Lane was a manufacturer of fancy goods, and produced a number of paper peepshows on different topics in the 1850s. Ambitious among British peepshows of its time, this work has eight cut-out panels and gum arabic on the front-face to heighten the colours. The





glitter applied to the fountains also indicates the publisher's intention of marketing the paper peepshow as a more luxurious item.

*REMARKABLE PERIOD PEEPSHOW OF THE SIEGE OF CHINA BY THE ENGLISHMEN*

198. [PEEPSHOW OPIUM WARS] Die Eroberung von China durch die Engländer. Le siège de China [sic.] par les Anglais. The siege of China by the Englishmen. [Germany: circa 1842]. A concertina fold-out peepshow; approx. 15 x 23 x 62 cm when fully extended in six sections: hand-coloured lithographic paper illustrated title and 'peephole' mounted onto card. Some restoration of the covers on sides and edges with green paper, and replacement of the original tissue paper connecting the panels, but generally very good and presentable.

\$5,500.-



A beautiful and very rare peepshow documents European Imperialist ambitions during the first Opium War of 1838-1842. A central figure on horseback is likely Captain Anthony Blaxland Stransham who led the Royal Marines during the First Battle of Canton. The image of a parade of 'English' troops flanked by cheering largely-Chinese crowds, underscores the sense of triumph prevalent in the European and British mindset that set the stage for the unequal Treaty of Nanjing (August 29, 1842), for which China paid the British an indemnity and ceded the territory of Hong Kong.



### THE VIRGIN SLIPPER

199. **PRINT BLOCK** in fruit wood for a hitherto unknown engraving of an indulgence. 1601  
 Height: 18 cm x 26.7 cm. Thickness: 2.5 cm Recent handwritten annotations on the reverse  
 (Restorations in particular on the lower edge, small wormholes) Recent handwritten  
 annotations on the reverse.

\$ 5,750.-

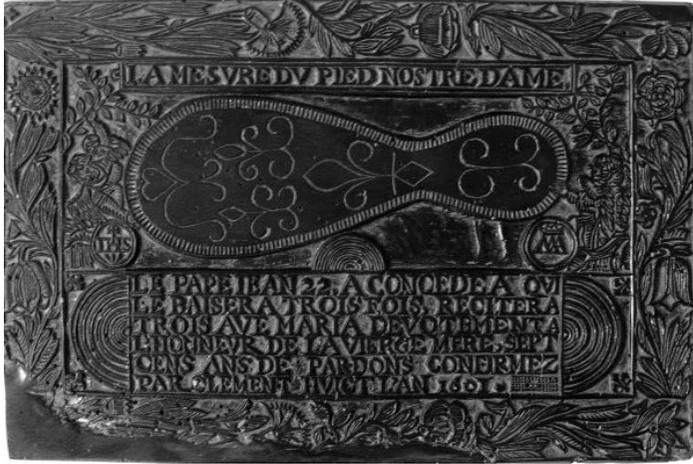


The Virgins foot (sole/slipper) was an object of adoration since the 13<sup>th</sup> century (or earlier?). The story goes that the Virgin Mary descended one day from heaven, and left her shoe on her reascent, which has been accurately copied from the original in the monastery of Loretto; it was afterwards printed.

This led to the printing of an indulgence that depicted the sole of the Virgin's foot. It was supposed to have been issued by John XXII in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and confirmed by Clement VIII in 1602. Its authenticity was doubted in 1678 by the church as it appeared on a list of false indulgences issued by the Church (Bury, p. 126.) However, this is far from sure.

Bury writes that in 1610, the Venetian engravers and print dealers Francesco Valegio (. 1598–1624) and Catarino Doino (1596–1641) were sent to prison and subsequently fined ten ducats for having printed an unlicensed print. Of the image in question, no impression has been traced.

This brings us to the question of when our woodblock printing was made. It does not only depict an image (the sole) but also text. After kissing the engraving and saying three hail Mary's in honour of the Virgin Mother, one will get 700 hundred years of pardons as confirmed by pope Clement.



PAPE IEAN 22, A CONCEDE A QVI LE BAISSERA TROIS FOIS TECITERA TROIS AVE MARIA DEVOTEMENT A L'HONNEVR DE LA VIERGE MERE SEPT CENS ANS DE PARDONS CONFIRMEZ PAR CLEMENT HVICT L'AN 1601.

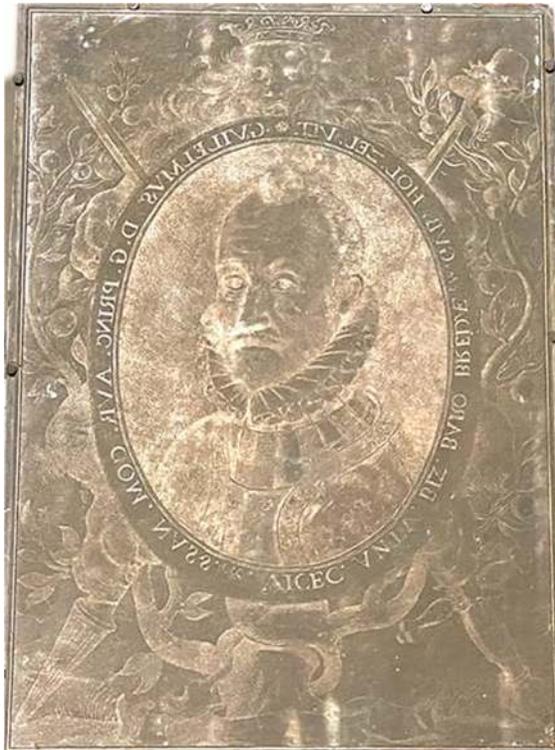
The curious spelling of IEAN 22 (instead of Roman numerals) led us at first to believe that it might be a later woodblock printing, but research shows that this "spelling" was quite common in the books of those days. Since John XII was an Avignon Pope (1316-

1334), it is not unreasonable to assume that the first printing of this indulgence would emerge in France. Afterwards, it found its way to Italy and Spain.

See THE MEASURE OF THE VIRGIN'S FOOT, Michael Bury in Images of Medieval Sanctity. Chapter. Pages: 121-134.



*ORIGINAL COPPER PRINTING PLATE.*



200. [QUEBORN VAN DEN, Crispijn] An original copper, old master engraved printing plate depicted William the Silent (24 April 1533 – 10 July 1584) by Crispijn van den Queborn, 1624 - 1652. 142 x 100mm. The original plate is affixed to lead and a likely later wood block.

\$ 2,500.-



A rare survival as copper plates were often destroyed for their valuable metal. Crispijn van den Queborn was a painter and engraver, active in Utrecht, and the drawing teacher of William II of Nassau.



*AFTER A FRESCO BY POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO*

201. **SANTI BARTOLI, Pietro.** A Serie of eight prints by Pietro Santi Bartoli after a fresco by Polidoro da Caravaggio and Maturino da Firenze in the Palazzo Gaddi. Lettered under the image "Polydorus Carauagiensis Inuentor' and 'Petr Sanct Bartoli Sculp. Around 1700. 490 mm x 165 mm. Good strong imprints.

\$ 1,500.-

1. Aegiptorum siue Peregrinatio 2. Men and Women Carrying Casks and Bundles, in the center two naked men tie up a large package while a third lifts a hammer, at right men load the package on a horse; 3. The arrival of the Etruscans in Latium. 4. Etruscans with pack-horses transporting goods 5. Ships with soldiers unloading goods. 6. Ships with goods 7. A naval battle 8. Another naval battle, this time with the title "Navalis pugna ad Tiberis ostia."



These images were produced to appeal to the taste for classical. Tourists and other collectors who bought prints often made their own selections and had them individually bound.

During his lifetime, Pietro Santi Bartoli (1635-1700) was the most celebrated illustrator and copyist of ancient art and artefacts. You can see how good the artist is in telling a good story, he captures the gestures and the movements in a wonderful way.

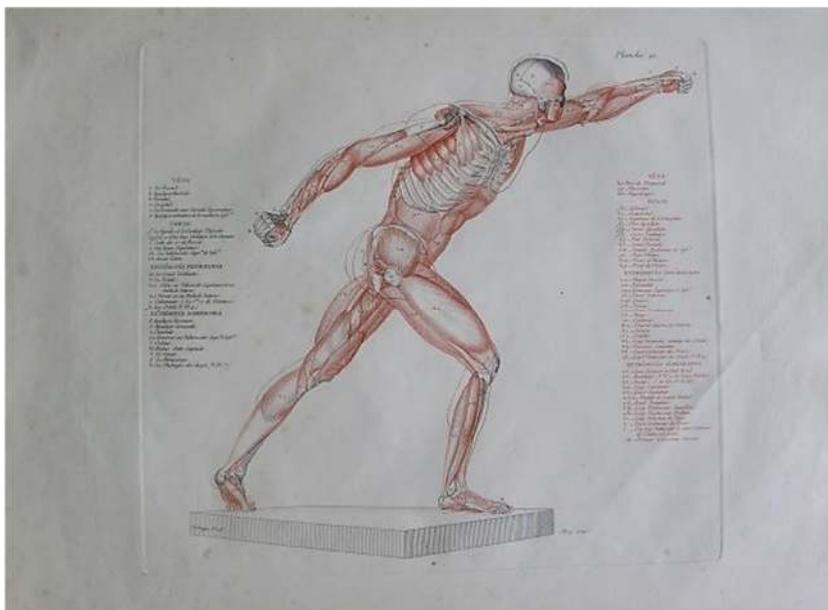
*GLADIATOR*

202. **SALVAGE, Jean-Galbert (1772 - 1813).**, Anatomie Du Gladiateur Combattant, Applicable Aux Beaux Arts, Ou Traité des os, des muscles, du mécanisme des mouvements, des proportions et des caractères du corps humain. Ouvrage Orné De 22 Planches N.d. but 1812. Title, introduction plate, 1-22 numbered plates. Large oblong folio (55 x 42 cm). Plates frayed along the edges, some spotting. lates loose. Text volume is not present.

\$ 1,725.-



One of the most remarkable illustrated books ever to appear in France. Salvage arranged his cadavers in the same pose as the Borghese Gladiator sculpture and meticulously worked out the skeletal and muscular anatomy.



A magnificent display of hard-won knowledge of human anatomy and a tribute to medical science" (Jean-Galbert Salvage and His Anatomie du gladiateur combattant: Art and Patronage in See Post-Revolutionary France, Raymond Lifchez in: Metropolitan Museum Journal 44, 2009, p. 163). Salvage (1772-1813) was an army surgeon, anatomist, and skilled draftsman. He created three monumental écorchés, i.e. casts of human bodies represented without skin. He used the bodies of soldiers "in their prime" who were killed in duels, rather than patients who died as a result of illness.

Most anatomic works intended for artists have concentrated on bones and muscles - represented either by juxtaposition (bones being shown next to an écorché body) or by transparent layering (the relative positions of bones and muscles being distinguished by colour). Salvage uses the latter method, showing the skeleton in black ink and the muscles and outlines of the body in red.

An important book represented in major collections worldwide. Metropolitan, British Library.

### SPANISH CIVIL WAR

203. [SCHRAUBTHALER] Bronze. 56 mm. Obv. with portrait of Louis Antoine - Duc d'Angoulême, Rev with: Gloire de la Guerre d'Espagne 1823.

This medal opens with 2 roundels pasted to inside covers as well as series of 22 roundels, engraved in miniscule writing on both sides, giving a summary of the Spanish Civil War.

\$ 1,500.-





Louis Antoine was unable to prevent Napoleon's return to Paris as chief of the royalist army, and he was again forced to flee to Britain during the "Hundred Days". He loyally served Louis XVIII after the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. In 1823, he commanded a French army sent into Spain to restore the King's absolute powers, known as the Hundred Thousand Sons of Saint Louis. He was victorious in the Battle of Trocadero, after which the reactionary power of King Ferdinand VII of Spain was firmly restored. The events are celebrated by this medal. It was manufactured by Levêque, engraver, at the Palais-Royal, with the publisher of the text only given only as Chez l'Auteur Rue St Denis No. 243.

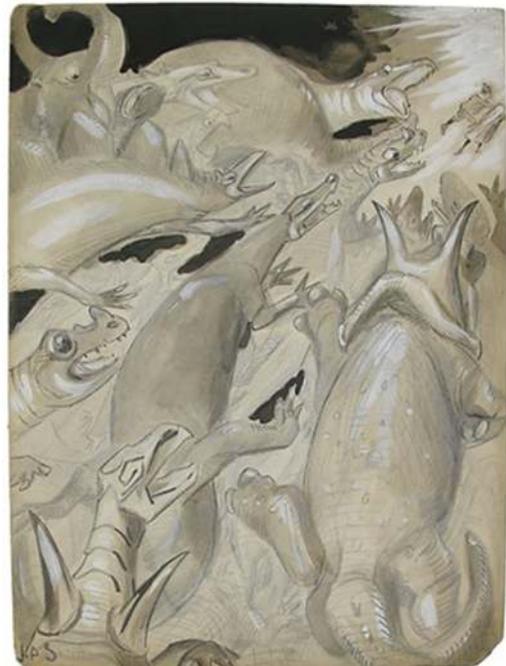


*ORIGINAL ARTWORK: DRAWINGS IN THE STYLE OF ALICE IN WONDERLAND 1900*

204. **SHEPHERD, William James Affleck, CUMINGS, William.** A Collection of 52 original ink drawings from Cuming's 'Wonders in Monsterland'. The first children's book to popularize dinosaurs and prehistoric life. Original drawings for the book. Most with pencil and wash shading, all but one signed or initialed, captions and directions on verso in artists hand, a few stained or spotted, most chipped at edges, some with small loss to corners.

\$ 7,500.-

William James Affleck Shepherd (1866-1946) was an English illustrator and cartoonist, primarily known for his anthropomorphic animal drawings. He rarely used his first forename and consequently most of his works are simply signed J.A.S.



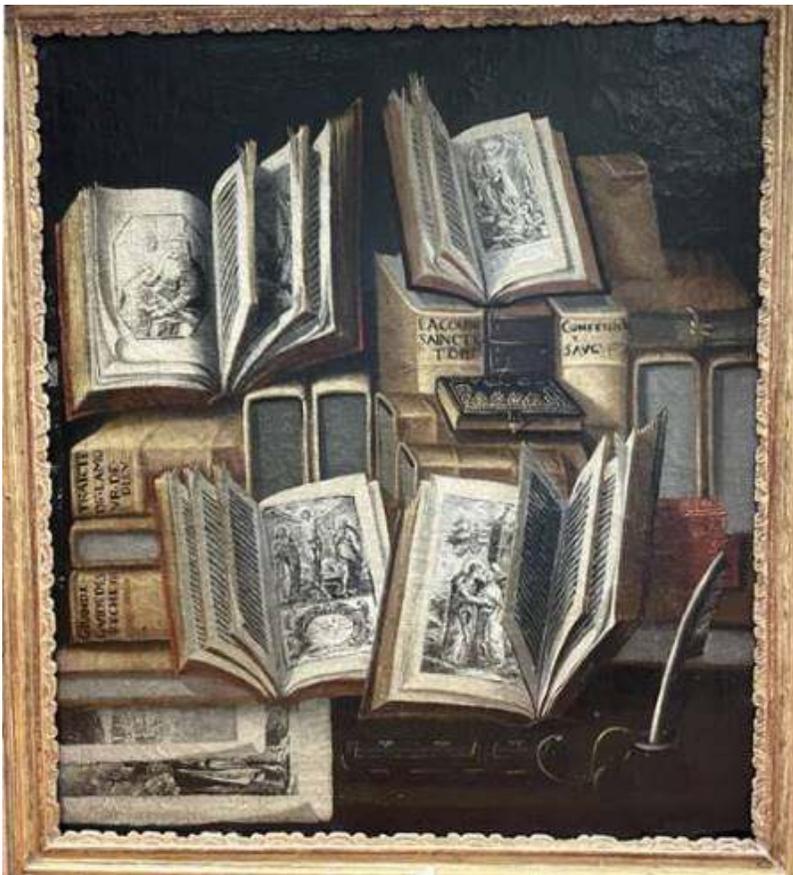


With a copy of *Wonders in Monster land*, first edition, plates and illustrations, original pictorial cloth 1901. Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking Glass* (1871) are among the most enduring works in the English language. In the decades following their publication, writers on both sides of the Atlantic produced no fewer than two hundred imitations, revisions, and parodies of Carroll's fantasies for children. Around the turn of the twentieth century, when mounted and articulated dinosaur skeletons first started to populate museum galleries, popular writings paid attention to dinosaurs for dinosaurs' sake include John W. Dawson's *The Story of the Earth and Man* (1873), Henry N. Hutchinson's *Extinct Monsters* (1892) and Frederic A. Lucas's *Animals of the Past* (1901). This however is the first children's book to popularize the theme. The story involves two siblings, Walter and Jenny, who wander into the prehistoric past, moving backward through time from the age of mammals to the age of the dinosaurs.

### *CONTEMPLATION FOR THE BIBLIOPHILE*

205. *STILL LIFE OF BOOKS*, France, c. late 1660<sup>s</sup> 59 x 51 cm. Oil on canvas. not relined. A beautiful trompe l'oeil of books and a writing quill. Besides stylistically, the date can be surmised by some of the presumed titles painted including *La grande guide des pecheurs* (possibly Paris : F. Leonard., 1662.) and the *Traicté de l'amour de Dieu* (possible Rouen, 1656.)

\$ 25,000.-





Books find their way into many still life paintings of the period, especially Vanitas paintings, when they often can have moralizing and coded meanings. Paintings where books are the central focus are decidedly rarer. Although the bibliophile might be drawn to such a work as being painted in veneration of the printed text, it is fair more likely that such paintings were intended for religious contemplation. This is supported here by the mysticism of the titles and pages open to devotional engravings.



*IT'S ALL IN THE CARDS*

206. [TAROT] "Livre du Destin" or "Book of Fate" with titles in French and English, published by Chartier-Marteau & Boudin and printed by B.P. Grimaud, Paris, 1885. A Tarot play in its original slip case. The cards measure 11 cm tall and 7.2 cm wide.

\$ 750.-

1. KH, Un homme de Loi. / A Man of Law; 2. KD, Un homme de Cour. / A Chamberlain; 3. KS, Un Homme Veuf. / A Widower; 4. KC, Un Homme brun. / A Man with brown Hair; 5. QH: Une Femme blonde / A fair Lady; 6. QD, L'Espérance. / Hope; 7. QS, Une Femme veuve. / A Widow; 8. QC, Une Femme brune. / A dark lady; 9. JH, Un Jeune Homme blond. / A fair haired young Man; 10. JD, Un Militaire / A Soldier; 11. JS, Un Homme de Campagne / A Man from the Country; 12. JC, Un Jeune Homme brun. / A dark haired young Man; 13. AH, Le maison. / The House; 14. AD, Une Lettre d'Affaires. / A business letter; 15. AS, L'Amour. / Love; 16. AC, L'Argent. / The Money.

Pipcards and Jokers

17. 10H, Mariage. / A Marriage; 18. 10D, Pieuqe ou Trahison/ Trap or Treachery; 19. 10S, Prudence ou la Nuit. / Prudence or Night; 20. 10C, Un Marchand. / A Merchant; 21. 9H, Réussite. / Success; 22. 9D, Voyage. / A Journey; 23. 9S. Maladie. / Illness; 24. 9C, Present ou Surprise. / A Gift or Surprise; 25. 8H, Une Jeune Fille blonde. / A fair haired Girl; 8D, Une Nouvelle / A Novelty; 27. 8S, Mélancolie. / Trouble; 28. 8C, Une fille brune. / A dark Maiden; 29. 7H, Grossesse. / With Child; 30. 7D, Caquets. / Gossips; 31. 7S, Inconstance. / Faithlessness; 32. 7C, Billet doux. / Love Letter

*HUMAN PROPORTIONS ESTABLISHED THROUGH MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES*

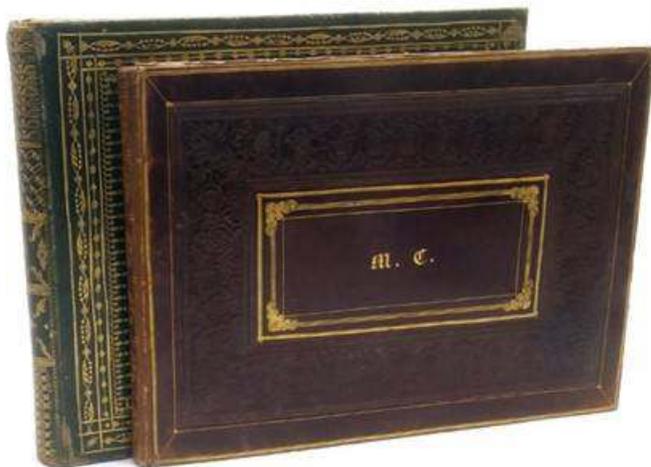
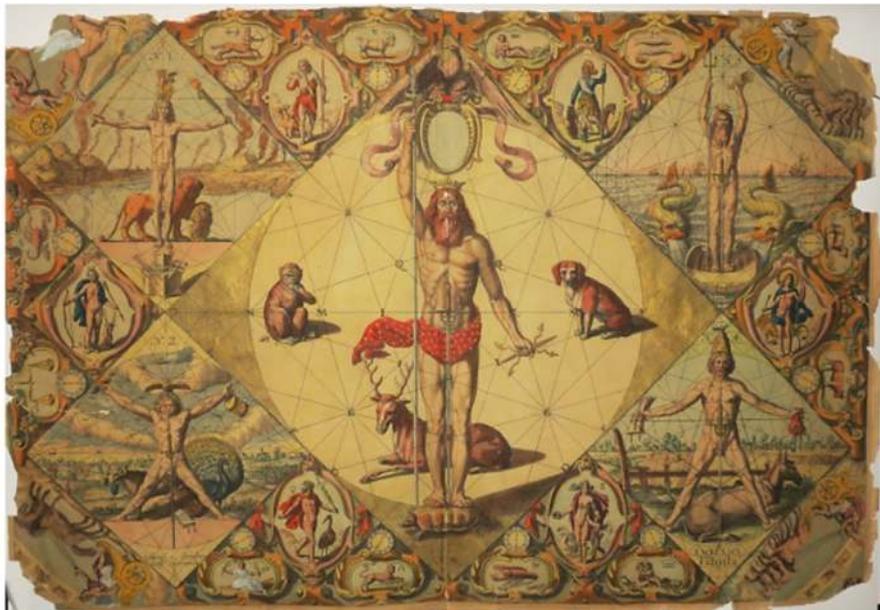
207. THIBAUT D'ANVERS, Gérard. Emblema tabula. 1628 From the Academie de l'Espée. 70 x 45 cm. Wear to the edges, tears, slight loss of the images on the corners. A STRIKING engraving in contemporary colours. Wellcome: 37407. (Not coloured as in our example)

\$ 700.-



Gérard (or Girard) Thibault d'Anvers (ca. 1574–1627)[1] was a Dutch fencing master and author of the 1630 rapier manual *Academie de l'Espée*. His manual is one of the most detailed and elaborate extant sources on rapier combat, painstakingly utilizing geometry and logic to defend his unorthodox style of swordsmanship.

A very rare engraving, not present in the Rijksmuseum. Engraved by Egbert van Paenderen.



#### *A PORTRAIT OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE*

208. **VON MOHL COLLECTION:** **Mary Clarke Mohl** (1793-1883), by direct descent, Mary Clarke's personal tooled leather-bound sketch and scrap-book. The album (300 x 245 mm). embossed 'M. C.' in gold leaf lettering, containing 26 extremely competent pencil studies and a few watercolours (two landscape, and four flowers). The most important drawing is a portrait of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE at Embly park (220 x 160

m). attributed to Joanna Hilary Bonham Carter (1821-1865). In the same collection there is also a portrait of an unknown sitter [Monrau?] signed Hilary Carter. (Hilary Carter is known for two other portraits of Florence and a statue.) A drawing by Mary Bayley (1801-1878), born in England to Daniel Bayley of Manchester and Maria Barbara Fock of St. Petersburg, Russia. Other portraits by I. Roulin, r. Cazey and others.



The additional box contains four children's portraits in pencil, two men embracing (in ink), with the caption "Wohl mir Treue Freund" (18<sup>th</sup> century? Koningsberg), one albumin (van Mohl family?), and 8 pencil studies. One by Louise von Dörnberg,

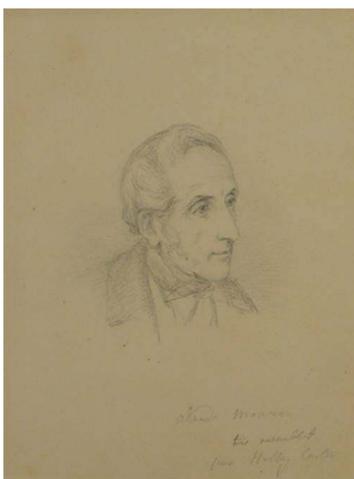
\$ 4,500.-



Mary Clarke Mohl (nicknamed Clarkey), lived an extraordinary life at the crossroads of French and British culture and society. Nearly all of it was spent in Paris, where she saw three revolutions and was on friendly terms with so many of the great names of the day. But she never lost her attachment to Britain and in the Rue du Bac she offered a home-from-home to William Thackeray and Elizabeth Gaskell, the Brownings and the Trollopes, as well as to many aristocrats, diplomats, politicians, intellectuals and writers like Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell.

She was also one of Florence Nightingale's closest friends, and provided vital encouragement to launch her career in nursing. Also she convinced her friend Hilary Bonham Carter, Florence's cousin, that she had a duty not to please her family, but to work at her painting and become a proper professional painter.

Mary Clarke Mohl saw herself as standing in a long line of great French women, starting with Madame de Rambouillet in the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century, who had wielded their intellect and charm in the service of culture, politics and reason. Mohl deplored that most women were educated to please men, and she pleaded for alternatives to marriage. Mohl believed in developing women's intellectual potential and supported Bedford College and other schemes for female education. She lamented how single women lacking career opportunities, were ground down by household duties. In a letter written in 1862 she laments how in England, "The men talk together; the lady of the house may be addressed once in a way as duty, but the men had all rather talk together and she is pretty mute... They have no notion that a lady's conversation is better than a man's."

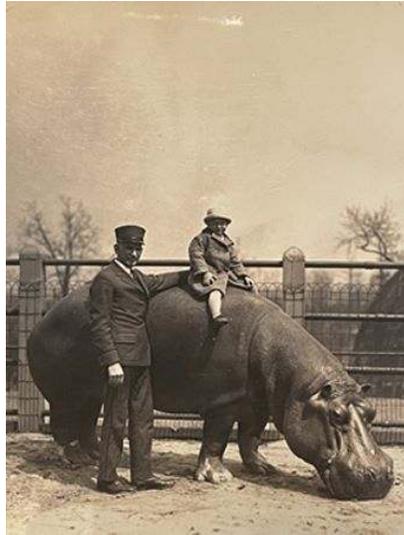




Clarkey was one of a generation that laid the ground for the changes that followed in women's lives. From their letters, we know that she was a rock-like figure for Florence Nightingale, persuading her to stick with her vocation despite the horrified opposition of Florence's family.

PROVENANCE: the vendor is directly descended from an historically important aristocratic Prussian family: Johann Jacob Moser (1701-1785) considered to have laid the legal foundations of the modern German state, whose daughter, Christine-Beate, married Karl Gottlob von Mohl; their descendants were statesmen, jurists, diplomats, botanists and intellectuals. The vendor is the great grand-daughter of Ottmar von Mohl, nephew of Mary.

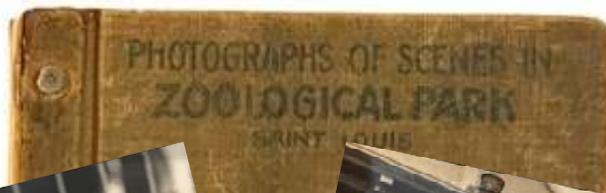
*A VISUAL RECORD OF AN EARLY AMERICAN ZOO*



209. [ZOOS] Album entitled "Photographs of Scenes in Zoological Park Saint Louis". Property of Barnes Crosby Co. of Missouri". 113 photos, mostly 18 x 13 cm. a few loose and laid in, couple detached from text-block. c. 1915. In original burlap binding.

\$ 4,500.-

The compiler/owner of this unpublished collection was the Barnes Crosby Co. evidently a Mormon family business operated by descendants of Caroline Crosby and Jonathan Crosby, two early Mormon converts. The album is quite unusual as a surviving visual record of an early American zoo and animal treatment. The zoo itself traces its origins to the purchase of a building from the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, though it was greatly enlarged after its formal establishment in 1910. The album contains some extraordinary photos with monkeys dressed for performance, an orangutan with a rifle (hopefully unloaded) , children casually rising elephants on pedestrian pathways, as well as two photos of a small child incredulously riding the bare back of an notoriously ornery hippopotamus (hopefully the parents signed that liability waiver).





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**D**pulus sy

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saluandas gentes

et audita faciet domi