

Bernard
Quaritch

December
2016

*The glory and
idealism of
maidenhood.
What will
the future
bring?*



*"The sweetest
story ever told."
Will the sequel
be written
as romance or
as tragedy?*



*Will the days
to come bring
the fulfillment
of life's dear-
est, fondest
hopes?*



*Or will
the barren
years bring
loneliness—
a life of
emptiness?*



*"The eternal
problem."
If I could fore-
tell the future,
would I
marry him?*



*Happiness and
success—
is it within
one's power to
insure their
attainment?*



THE SOURCE OF THE FAMOUS NEWBERY EDITION



1. BIBLE IN MINIATURE (The), or a concise History of the Old & New Testaments. *London: Printed for W. Harris ... 1771.*

64mo., pp. [2], 255, [1], with an engraved title-page, an engraved title-page to the New Testament and fourteen engraved plates; a fine copy in contemporary sheep, slightly rubbed.

£1100

First edition, very rare, of an extremely influential thumb Bible. Using a text based on Wilkin's *Biblia* of 1727/8, with attractive illustrations, it was printed in two more editions by W. Harris, and one by his successor J. Harris, before it was taken over by Elizabeth Newbery. Newbery's *Bible in Miniature* (1780) followed Harris's 'almost word for word ... with the same number of pages, engravings of the same subjects' and 'closely-similar' title-pages, though with the distinctive misprint 'Miniutire'. 'The number of copies printed off must have been immense ... [and] it was still being listed as for sale in 1800'.

ESTC shows four copies only: BL, Bodley (wanting the plates); Indiana, and North Carolina (Greensboro).

Bondy, p.33; Welsh 1005.

VERBUM SEMPITERNUM

2. [TAYLOR, John]. The Bible, in Miniature. Or, a Concise History of the Old & New Testament in Verse. *Coventry: Printed by Luckman & Suffield.* [1790?].

64mo, pp. 256; a fine copy in contemporary sheep, covers ruled in blind.

£950

A rare provincial edition of John Taylor's *Verbum Sempiternum*, a rollicking verse abridgement of the Bible first published in 1614 and much reprinted. Taylor is not acknowledged here, and indeed the address 'to the Reader' is signed 'J. Hervey'. The title capitalizes on the enormous success of the Newbery *Bible in Miniature* (1780), but the text is different.

ESTC shows three copies: BL (2 copies), and UCLA.

Not in Welsh.



THE FIRST EDITION TO INCLUDE BERCHOUX'S POEM 'LA GASTRONOMIE'

3. [BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Jean Anthelme.] *La physiologie du goût, ou Méditations de gastronomie transcendante; ouvrage théorique, historique, et à l'ordre du jour ... Édition précédée d'une notice par M. le baron Richerand; suivie de La gastronomie, poème en quatre chants par Berchoux. Paris: Fournier et Cie for Charpentier, 1840.*

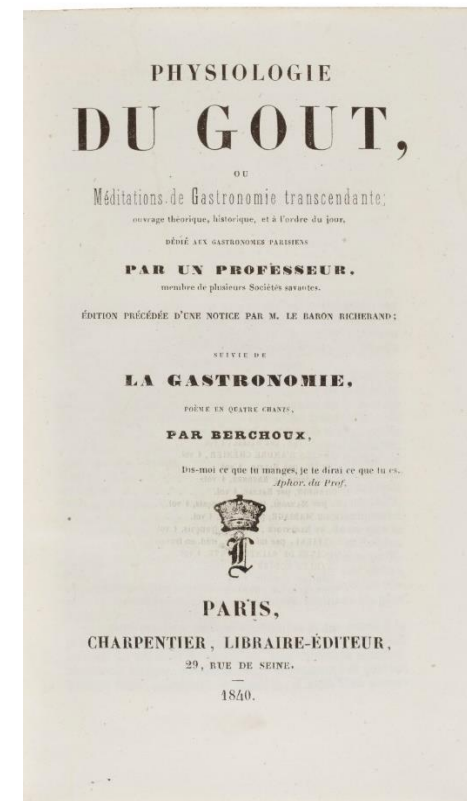
12mo in 6s (174 x 105mm), pp. [4 (half-title, publisher's advertisement, title, verso blank)], 455, [1 (blank)]; a few light spots; contemporary British calf-backed cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, Lovelace supralibros in blind on upper board, grey endpapers, all edges speckled red; extremities a little rubbed, corners lightly bumped, slight surface cracking on joints, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: **William King-Noel, 1st Earl of Lovelace** (1805-1893, armorial inkstamps on half-title and final blank, supralibros, cipher inkstamp on title, Ben Damph Forest Library inkstamp with manuscript shelfmarks on front free endpaper, dating from 1887 or later).

£300

First edition thus, with Berchoux's poem. First published in 1825 (but dated '1826') Brillat-Savarin's *Physiologie du goût* soon established its place in the pantheon of nineteenth-century works on gastronomy, through numerous editions, and it has retained its popularity and place to the present day. This edition was published some fifteen years after the first, and includes Richerand's biography of the author (which was first

published in 1839) and was the first to include Berchoux's 'La gastronomie' (1801; pp. 377-416), followed by notes on pp. 417-457, Bavius' 'Lettre critique, politique, morale et philosophique à l'auteur du poème de la gastronomie' (pp. 438-442), and Berchoux' 'Réponse' (pp. 442-445).

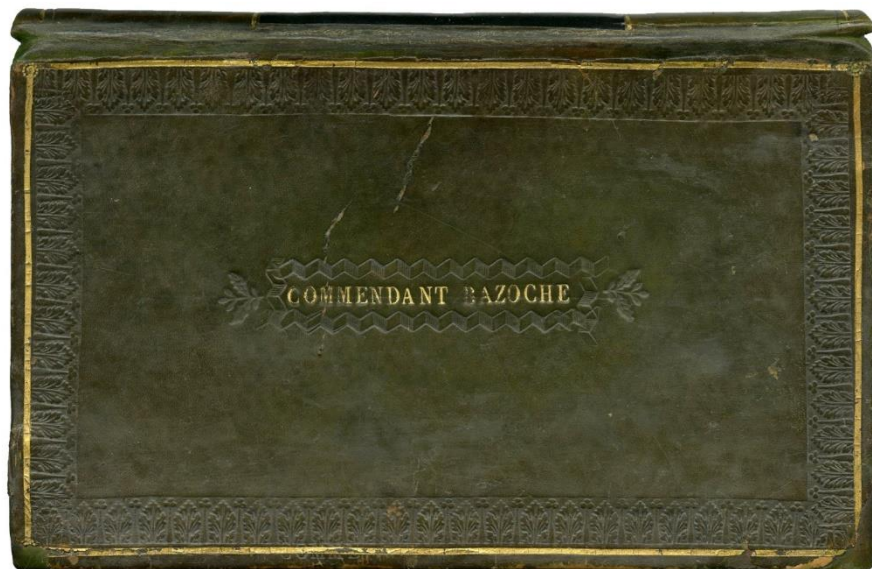
This copy was previously in the library of the scientist William Noel-King FRS, first Earl of Lovelace and husband of the mathematician and pioneer of computing (Augusta) Ada Lovelace, Byron's only legitimate daughter.



4. CASY, Joseph-Grégoire. 'Extrait analytique de la tactique navale'.
Toulon, 1 November 1827.

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [xiv], 90, [4]; dedication in the author's hand, signed 'Casy', text elegantly written in a calligraphic hand, text within single ruled border throughout, numerous neat diagrams of flags and naval manoeuvres; extremely well-preserved in green calf, decorative blind border within gilt rule to covers, 'Commendant Bazoche' lettered vertically in gilt within blind decorative frame on upper cover, good recent reback and repairs to corners, gilt-lettered spine label, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt.

£950



A very attractive illustrated manuscript on naval tactics presented by the author, then a capitaine de frégate, to Commandant Charles Louis Joseph Bazoche (1784-1853), the year before the text's publication in Toulon by A. Aurel. In his dedication, Casy (1787-1862) explains that he was prompted to produce a portable summary of naval tactics for ready reference on deck when serving as premier adjutant to contre-amiral Claude du Campe de Rosamel in South America. The well organised and elegantly written text provides tables of signals, notes on battle lines and columns, general principles, and 31 illustrated summaries of different manoeuvres, ending with a handy table of flags employed in battle.

Casy served under Bazoche between 1823 and 1826, aboard the *Marie-Thérèse*, during the Spanish War off Brazil, Chile and Peru. Bazoche had been seriously injured at the Battle of Trafalgar while serving on the *Bucentaure*. In the same year that this manuscript was written, Casy was appointed chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, and he would rise in time to become Vice-amiral and Ministre de la Marine.

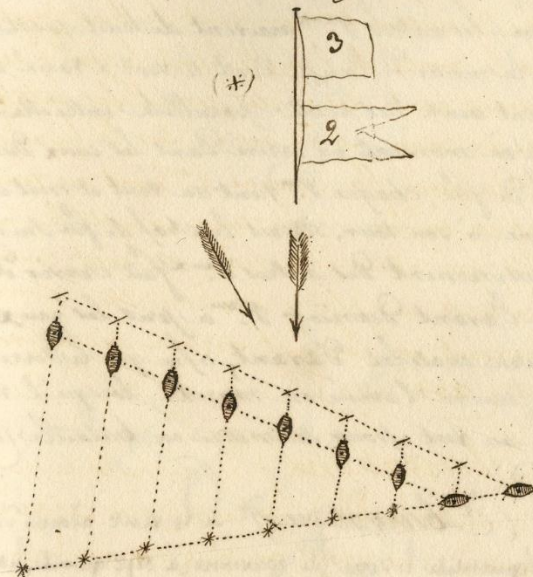
We have traced only one copy of the 1828 printed edition of Casy's *Extrait*, at the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Evolution

Le serre file ^{1^{er}} le plus sous le vent met en panne, les autres ^{2^{es}} arrivent de huit quarts, moins la moitié de l'angle dont le vent a varié et courent ainsi des routes parallèles entre elles, jusqu'au moment où arrivent sur la ligne des eaux du serre file. Chaque ^{3^e} vient au vent et met en panne à son tour, excepté le chef de file qui après être venu au vent continue sa route au plus près, les autres ^{4^{es}} le suivent en faisant servir successivement (art. 140).

(Observation) Si le vent ne refuse que d'une petite quantité, le chef de file laisse porter de sept à huit quarts, et ne revient au plus près, que lorsque la ligne est rectifiée, les autres vaisseaux servent le vent, augmentent de voiles et se rendent successivement dans ses eaux où ils gouvernent comme lui, arrivés à leur poste dans la ligne ils ne font plus que la voile nécessaire pour s'y maintenir (art. 138).

L'armée étant en ligne de bataille rétablir l'ordre le vent ayant refusé de plusieurs quarts.



(*) Ce signal qui quoiqu'affecté à une armée qui navigue sur deux ou trois colonnes, est également applicable à celle qui est en bataille, puisque la tactique dit (art. 134) que chaque colonne manœuvrera séparément et se conformera aux règles prescrites par les articles 138 et 140.

Table

Etant en ordre de marche, sur la ligne
Du plus près tribord, se ranger en bataille
sur l'autre ligne?

35

Etant en bataille sur la ligne Du plus
près tribord, se former sur le serre file à l'autre
bord

37

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer aux trois colonnes à l'autre bord,
virant vent Devant par la contre marche

39

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer aux trois colonnes à l'autre bord vi-
rant lof pour lof par la contre marche

41

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer aux trois colonnes à l'autre bord vi-
rant vent Devant ou lof pour lof tout à la fois

43

Etant sur trois colonnes, vent arrière ou la-
rque, passer à l'ordre de bataille tribord amuré

45

Etant sur trois colonnes, au plus près Du
vent, passer à l'ordre de bataille à l'autre bord,
virant vent Devant par la contre marche la col-
onne Du vent faisant l'avant garde

47

Table

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer à l'ordre de bataille à l'autre bo-
rd, virant lof pour lof par la contre marche
la colonne du vent faisant l'avant garde

49

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du vent
passer à l'ordre de bataille, à l'autre bord, virant
lof pour lof par la contre marche, la colonne
sous le vent faisant l'avant garde

51

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer à l'ordre de bataille, à l'autre bord,
virant lof pour lof tout à la fois, la colonne
de sous le vent faisant l'avant garde

53

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du vent
passer à l'ordre de bataille Du même bord que
les amures, la colonne de sous le vent faisant
l'arrière garde

55

Etant sur trois colonnes au plus près Du
vent, passer à l'ordre de bataille du même bord
que les amures, la colonne de sous le vent
faisant l'avant garde

57

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PERSPECTIVE ON INDIA, ITS HISTORY AND CUSTOMS
– FROM AN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE: A VERY ATTRACTIVE SET

5. FORBES-LINDSAY, Charles Harcourt Ainslie. *India Past and Present*. Illustrated. In Two Volumes. *Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co., 1903*.

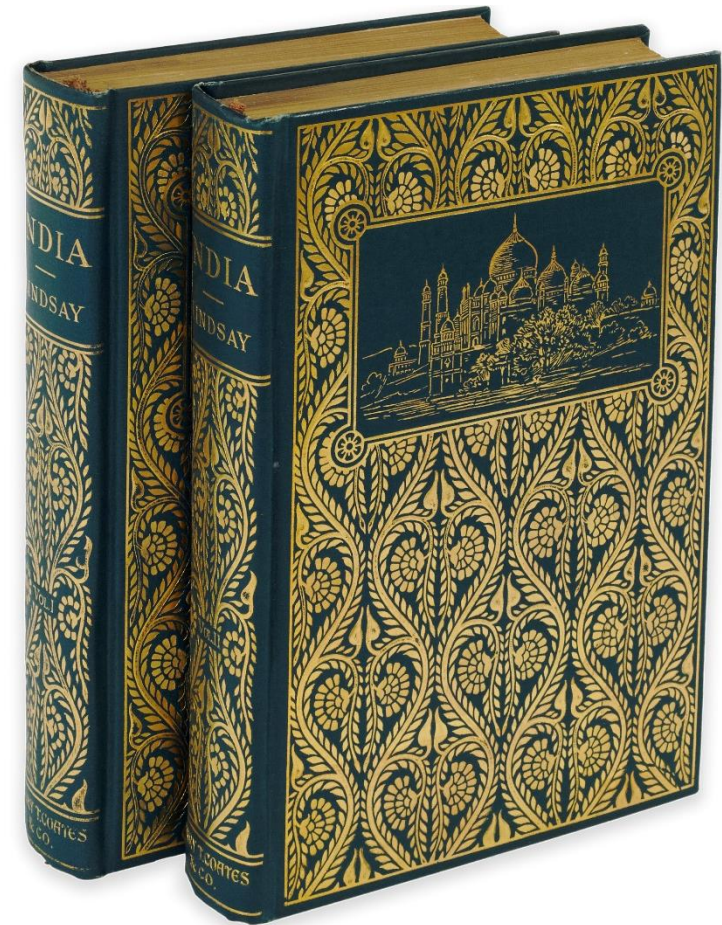
2 volumes, 8vo (200 x 135mm), pp. xii, 320; vi, 338; one folding lithographic map of the Indian Empire printed in colour on fine paper in II, photogravure frontispieces and 48 photogravure plates, all with original tissue guards printed with red captions, and one full-page map in the text; occasional very light offsetting from plates onto tissue guards, one guard and adjacent ll. with very small marks, very short marginal tear on map; original richly gilt green cloth publisher's binding, upper boards blocked in gilt with view of Taj Mahal and floral design, spines lettered in gilt and repeating floral design, top edges gilt, retaining orange woven and looped silk markers, original green cloth dustwrappers lettered in gilt on spines; extremities very lightly rubbed, dustwrappers with light creasing of upper corner of I and very light marking, nonetheless a very good, extremely clean and bright set.

£350

First edition. Little is known about the author, who also went simply by the name 'Charles Harcourt', but he appears to have been born in 1860 and, in his own words, 'maintained a continuous connection with India since my birth, which occurred at Calcutta in the days when the "voyage home" was made "round the Cape."' During my school-days in England, India was the residence of my parents [...]. Chance, or more likely the mysterious attraction India has for the sons of fathers who have served her, drew me

back to that country in early manhood. During a sojourn of several years I travelled from point to point [...], and most of its principal cities were visited' (p. v).

The impressions from his travels and the desire to understand India's history, religion, people, architecture; its 'strange contrasts' (first and foremost the caste system) and 'unceasing turmoil' (p. vii); and science and challenges (e.g. the observatory at Benares and sanitation efforts), resulted in this book.



A contemporary review asserts that *India Past and Present* provides 'an interesting description of the most salient points and monuments in India [...], and gives an account of its legendary and subsequent historical periods, its customs, manners, etc., all copiously illustrated' (*The American Journal of Psychology* 15.3 (July 1904), p. 450). Colonial history, the achievements of the British in situ and from afar (such as the abolition of the widow sacrifice) and the Christian mission permeate the pages, and a glossary and index conclude this rich and interesting work. The publisher's binding is also known to survive in red or blue cloth.

Beyond this, his first single-authored monograph, Lindsay-Forbes published widely on various subjects, from *The Principles and Practice of Whist* (Philadelphia: H.T. Coates & Co., 1902, written with Ernest Bergholt), and his etiquette book for men *Good Form for Men: A Guide to Conduct and Dress on All Occasions* (Philadelphia: John C. Winston, 1904), to his various publications on Montana, Hawaii and Panama, and the archetypally American *The Psychology of a Sale: Practical Application of Psychological Principles to the Processes of Selling Life Insurance* ([Los Angeles, CA.]: [Neale Printing Co.], 1914).

This work is rarely encountered in the UK, and COPAC only locates one set (British Library).

6. GAFFAREL, Jacques and Gregor MICHAELIS, *trans.* Curiositez inovyes, hoc est: curiositates inauditae de figuris persarum talismannicis, horoscopo patriarcharum et characteribus coelestibus ... Latinè cum notis quibusdam ac figuris editae, operâ M. Gregorii Michaelais. *Hamburg, Gothofredum Schultzen, 1676.*

8vo., pp. [60], 290, [6], 498, [48], with fifteen woodcut plates (eleven folding), separate title-page to 'Notae' dated 1676; a good copy in contemporary calf, old rebaked, worn, front joint cracked; bookplate and deaccession stamp of the Whipple library, the largest specialist library of the history and philosophy of science in the U.K., founded on the gift of Robert Stewart Whipple of his rare scientific books to Cambridge University in 1944; ownership inscription of Conrad W. Cook to front pastedown.

£450

First Latin edition of this work of cabalistic philosophy (first published in French in 1629), and the only one to be accompanied by Gregor Michaelis's extensive notes.

Gaffarel's central thesis is that the Jewish astrological tradition developed separately from that of ancient Greece and Rome and that the Hebrew alphabet provides the key to unlocking the secrets of the heavens.



Ubi apparet, circumferentia circuli adscriptos Planetas suo ordine collocari, Saturnum, Jovem, Martem, Solem, Venerem, Mercurium, Lunam, interius autem aliter dispositos. Nam prima linea à Saturno ducit ad Solem, secunda ab hoc ad Lunam, à Luna ducimur ad Martem, à Marte ad Mercurium, à Mercurio porro ad Jovem, à Jove ad Venerem, à Venere denique rursus ad Saturnum, qui dierum septimanæ ordo est. Verum enim verò Tabula antiqua.



occupati non fuissent, annon Christus
libris velut pascularibus iubere



TRITON

N^o. Z.

SIREN

N^o.

absurda, aut insulsa sunt, ut non ex
quam utilitatem capere liceat. De

mus igitur ex illis *rosas*, spinis relictis, colli-
gamus *margaritas*, abjectis testis, verbo; fa-
ciamus hîc, quod *Damascenus* monet: *Si*
autem ab his, qui foris sunt, decerpere quidpiam
utile valuerimus, non aspernabiles efficiamur,
probatî Trapezitæ legitimum & purum au-
rum acervantes, adulterinum autem refu-
tantes: Sumamus sermones optimos, Deos au-
tem ridiculos & fabulas alienas canibus projecia-
mus, lib. 4. de Fid. Orth. c. 18.

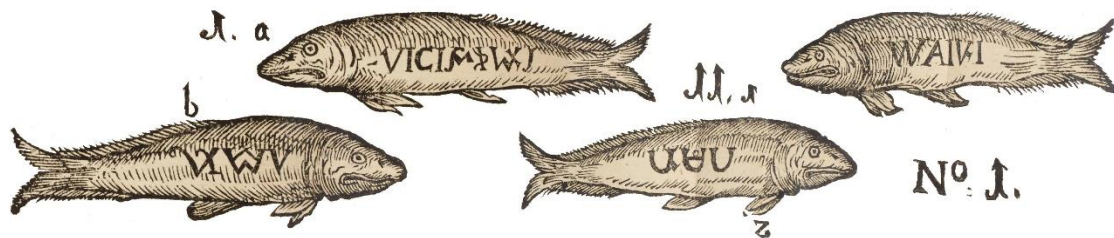
4. Jam rem ipsam consideremus &
ostendamus id, quod in libris Hebræorum
ridiculum & nugatorium habetur, non ul-
que adeo absurdum doctis Christianorum,
& qui rationem scribendi Veterum non
ignorant, videri, quàm iis, qui ex auditu &
relatione tantum aliorum loquuntur. Pro-
feramus aliquot doctrinæ eorum mysteria,
quæ præ aliis insipida videntur, ut ex his de
aliis iudicium fiat. Inter alia id maximè
ridiculum omnibus seculis visum est, quod
de *Convivio* à Deo, electis olim instruendo,
Rabbini narrant: Scribunt enim, postquam
mundus creatus esset, Deum ceti magnitu-
dinem, cui alendo in mari nihil esset suffe-
cturum, intuitum, eundem mactasse, &
carnes sale condiisse, quibus electi, seculo
consummato, vescantur. *Contribulasti, in-*
quit Psalmistes, capita draconum in aquis, &
confregisti capita draconis. Psal. LXXIV. 13.
Quæ ratio fortè etiam fuit fabulæ confixi

Once this fact is mastered, Gaffarel claims, it is possible to read the skies like a book. The work is divided into four parts: the first defends Oriental and Jewish religious traditions from common Christian criticisms; the second discusses the use of talismans by the Persians; and the final two parts are concerned with classical and Hebrew astronomy.

The book's illustrations are especially fascinating, and include pictures of angels, monsters, and obscurities, as well as a cow, and a chicken. Two extraordinary folding plans at the end of the book show how the Hebrew alphabet maps onto the night sky.

Curiositez inovyés was banned shortly after its first appearance in France because of its unorthodox religious philosophy. It was one of the sources of Thomas Browne's *Pseudodoxia Epidemica* (1646), and an English translation appeared in 1650. Jacques Gaffarel (1601-1681) was a priest and a scholar of Eastern languages. In 1654, he published a plan for a study of caves called *Le monde sousterrein*, but the project never materialised.

Caillet 7508; Dorbon, *Bibl. Esoterica* 1811; Wellcome, III, 80.



7. GÉNIE ANGLOIS (LE), ou histoire abrégée des revolutions fréquentes de la Grande-Bretagne; par un esprit desintéressé. *A Dublin* [i.e. the Netherlands]: chez Jaques Pepiat. 1723.

12mo, pp. [10], 216, 215-401, possibly wanting a half-title or an initial blank; a very good copy in contemporary Dutch or French sheep, spine gilt in compartments.

£650

First and only edition of this curious children's history of England in French, up to the death of Queen Anne in 1714.

Despite the claim on the title-page that the author is 'un esprit désintéressé', the 'Avertissement' introduces the reader to the English as 'ce peuple inconstant et leger', comparing them, ironically (given the traditional English nickname for the French), to 'grenouilles imprudents'. On the other hand, the English, implausibly enough 'sont Presque tous beaux, ont les yeux bleus, le teint blanc, les cheveux blonds, & la taille belle', and the air is so healthy we live 'en parfaite santé jusqu'à cent dix ans, & meme jusqu'à 150'. The rest of the text – which is more even handed in tone – is set out as a series of questions and answers, proceeding chronologically by monarch from Egbert (801-838) to Queen Anne. We are introduced to the virtues and the foibles of famous figures from English history: Charles II, for example, is diagnosed as possessing 'trop de passion pour les Dames'.

LE GÉNIE
ANGLOIS,
OU
HISTOIRE
ABRÉGÉE
DES
RÉVOLUTIONS
FRÉQUENTES
DE LA
GRANDE-BRETAGNE;

Par un Esprit desintéressé.



A DUBLIN;
Chez JAQUES PEPIAT,
M. DCC. XXIII.

Though the rest of the work is anonymous, the author of the last chapter is identified as the lexicographer and journalist Abel Boyer. This probably means that the material was cribbed from his *History of the Life and Reign of Queen Anne* (1722), rather than being an original commission. Boyer, however, would have been more than capable of producing a chapter in French: his book *Compleat French Master for Ladies and Gentlemen* (1694) was one of the most popular guides to the French language of its time.

The Dublin imprint is obviously false (though there was a Jeremiah Pepyat working there at this time). The book was presumably printed in the Netherlands.

ESTC records only one copy in North America, at UCLA.



8. GERARD, John and Thomas JOHNSON. The Herball or generall Historie of Plantes ... very much enlarged and amended ... *London: Printed by Adam Islip, Joice Norton, and Richard Whitakers. Anno 1633.*

Folio, pp. [36], 1630, [50], wanting the initial blank, with an engraved title-page and **2766 woodcut illustrations**; very small portion of foot of Xxx6 torn away, not touching text or illustrations, else a very good, crisp copy in early mottled calf, spine elaborately gilt in compartments, title gilt to spine; joints cracked but cords sound; the Cullen House copy.

£5000

First edition of Johnson's Gerard, one of the most celebrated botanical books ever published.

John Gerard's *Herball*, published in 1597, set out all the information available to the author on 'the names ... natures ... proportions and properties' of 'herbs and flowers'. The resulting book was the most comprehensive and beautifully illustrated work of natural history yet printed in English and the unchallenged botanical authority for a generation.



3 *Coralium album*, White Corall.4 *Coralium album alterum*,
The other white or yellow Corall;5 *Coralium album*,
Whitish ballard Corall.6 *The Description*.

Although Corall be a matter of substance, even as hard as stone, yet I thinke it not amisse to place and insert it here next unto the moles, and the pates for that the kindes thereof do shew themselves as well in the manner of their growing, as in their place and forme, like unto the Moles. This later age wherein we live, hath found more kindes hereof than ever were knowne or mentioed among the old writers. Some of these Corals grow in the likeness of a shrub, or stony matter, others in a straight forme, with crags and joints, such as we see by experience: the which for that they are so well knowne, and in such request for Physicke, I will not stand to describe, only this remember, that there is some Corall of a pale yellow colour, as there be some red, and some white.

The blacke Corall groweth upon the rocks neere to the sea about Massilia, in manner of the former, here in differing from it, in that this is of a shining blacke colour, and very smooth, growing up rather like a tree, than like a shrub.

The white Corall is like to the former, growing upon the rocks neere the sea, and in the West parts of England, about Saint Michaels mount, but the branches hereof are smaller and more brittle, finer lier dispersed into a number of branches, of a white colour.

7 *Corallodes rubens*,
Reddish ballard Corall.8 *Spongia infundibuliformis*,
Funnel fashioned Sponge.9 *Spongia marina alba*,
White Sponge.10 *Spongia ramosa*,
Branched Sponge.

The fourth and last groweth also upon the Westerne rocks of the sea, and in the place aforesaid, and varieth his colour, sometimes waxing white, sometimes yellow, and sometimes red.

This growes up with many branches some two or three handfulls high; the inner part is a hard woody substance, which is covered over with a white and hard stony matter, so that it much resembleth white Corall, but that it is neither so thicke, hard, nor smooth, but is rough

R. 11111

and

When Gerard's publishers got wind of plans by John Parkinson to produce a herbal that would supersede it, they commissioned the celebrated botanist and apothecary Thomas Johnson to update the book, giving him only a year to do so. Despite this tight schedule, Johnson succeeded magnificently, producing a book that 'reached a far higher level than Gerard's own edition' (Arber, *Herbals*). Johnson rewrote and updated the text: 182 of the plants described in this edition had never been previously recorded. 2766 new woodcuts were also added, mostly from botanical books by Plantin, but some made from drawings by Johnson himself, including one of a bunch of bananas which he had hung up in his shop as a decoration.

John Payne's magnificent title-page includes a portrait of Gerard clutching the berries and flowers of the potato plant (the 1597 *Herball* contains the first description of the potato published in English). A bunch of bananas features among the plants in the vase to his left.

Arber, *Herbals*, pp. 129-135; Henrey, *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800*, vol. I, pp. 36-54; STC 11751.



A CAMBRIDGE COMMONPLACE BOOK

9. [LACON, Edmund]. A GENTLEMAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. A new common-place book, in which the plan recommended and practised by John Locke, Esq. is enlarged and improved ... Second edition. *Cambridge, printed for J. Nicholson ... 1777.*

4to, pp. [2], 4, [4], followed by 148 pages of manuscript notes, and blank leaves, neatly written in brown ink in different handwriting styles; a good, fresh copy with some minor staining; contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards; upper board lacking marbled paper entirely and with calf lifting, part of marbled paper missing from lower cover; edges somewhat worn.

£350

Second edition, containing the extensive manuscript notes of Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, 2nd Baronet (1780-1839), future M.P. for Great Yarmouth and High Sheriff of Norfolk, written while he was at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, during the period 1799 to 1803. The notes are appended to the *New common-place book*, which claims to be an improvement on John Locke's index for commonplace books, published in 1676; an 'illustration' of the method and a printed alphabetical index follow the title page, the index marked in places by Lacon with page numbers.

The manuscript begins with Lacon's notes of lectures on philosophy given at Emmanuel College; presumably he purchased this book as a student there, aged nineteen. The inscription on the front endpaper notes: 'Locke as explained by the lectures at Emmanuel Coll: Camb: A:D: 1799'. A second inscription elaborates: 'The heads of lectures given by Mr. Todd in y^e lecture room at E:C:C – April 15th: 1799.' The lecturer was Thomas Todd, a Yorkshireman who matriculated at Emmanuel in 1784 and was made a fellow of the college in 1790. These notes refer to his lectures on Locke and on a variety of subjects, including logic, ontology and Aristotle. The second part of the manuscript consists of letters regarding legal bills, deeds and chancery suits directed to a number of names, both aristocratic and common, presumably written by Lacon when he was at Lincoln's Inn (registered 1799). As he must have gone down from Cambridge directly into his professional life in London, it is no surprise that this book went with him. The latest of the letters is dated 1803. Lacon's concern for his notebook is shown in his dire warning to would-be book thieves on the front pastedown: 'Quisquis hunc sustulerit ... ultimus suorum moriatur'.

ESTC T174250, recording only two copies, at Cambridge and Oxford. ESTC records no copies of the first edition.

9 & 10, two items from the archives of the Lacon family of Ormesby House, Norfolk.

A NEW
COMMON-PLACE BOOK,

IN WHICH THE
PLAN RECOMMENDED and PRACTISED

By J O H N L O C K E, Esq.

IS ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

By a GENTLEMAN of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

SECOND EDITION.

Endo & compono quæ Mox depromere possum.

HOR.

C A M B R I D G E,

Printed for J. NICHOLSON, and sold by T. & J. MERRILL, J. WOODYER, J. PARIS, R. MATTHEWS, T. FLETCHER & F. HODSON, Bookfellers in Cambridge; J. & F. RIVINGTON, and S. CROWDER, in London, and J. FLETCHER, in Oxford.

M.DCC.LXXVII.

Physical cause is y^t which actually produces y^t effect, as a Murderer is a physical cause ~
The Moral cause excites y^t Physical to action
as y^t adviser of a Murderer

Primary cause is free agent, thus Man is
 y^t primary cause of his own actions ~

Secondary, Mechanical agent as Gravity,
cause of y^t rise of Mercury in barometer ~

Principal cause is y^t which impels y^t instrumental
to act as workman, y^t which is impelled
instrumental as Hammer

Final cause is y^t end of a thing being made,
& is subordinate or ultimate. Subordinate is
not required for itself, as Physic for y^t ultimate
end of Health. Ultimate for itself, as Delicacy ~

Lect: 12.th
of Words *For Dor*

A Word is a significant sound of which no part
is itself significant.

A Sentence has each part significant ~

Brutes cannot use language.. living to reason,
1st Brutes form no associations but what are
accompanied by pleasure or Pain ~ 2^d Brutes
cannot in any great measure abstract: cannot
obtain y^t use of general names, which constitute
 y^t chief part of Language ~

Words are arbitrary expressions of our ideas ~
Many words lose or change their signification
as Knave, Dame, Villain

Negative ideas sometimes expressed by positive
terms. Death. More generally however expressed
by negative terms, as righteousness, unrighteousness

Of y^t imperfections of Words

Words are divided into 4 classes. 1st Names
of simple ideas. 2^d Names of mixt modes
under which may be comprehended Relations
3^d Names of substances, & 4th Particles

Names of simple ideas are very clear, be-
cause, in general, they only express our percep-
tions, and are: perfectly understood, or not
at all

Names of mixt are obscure & imperfect, because

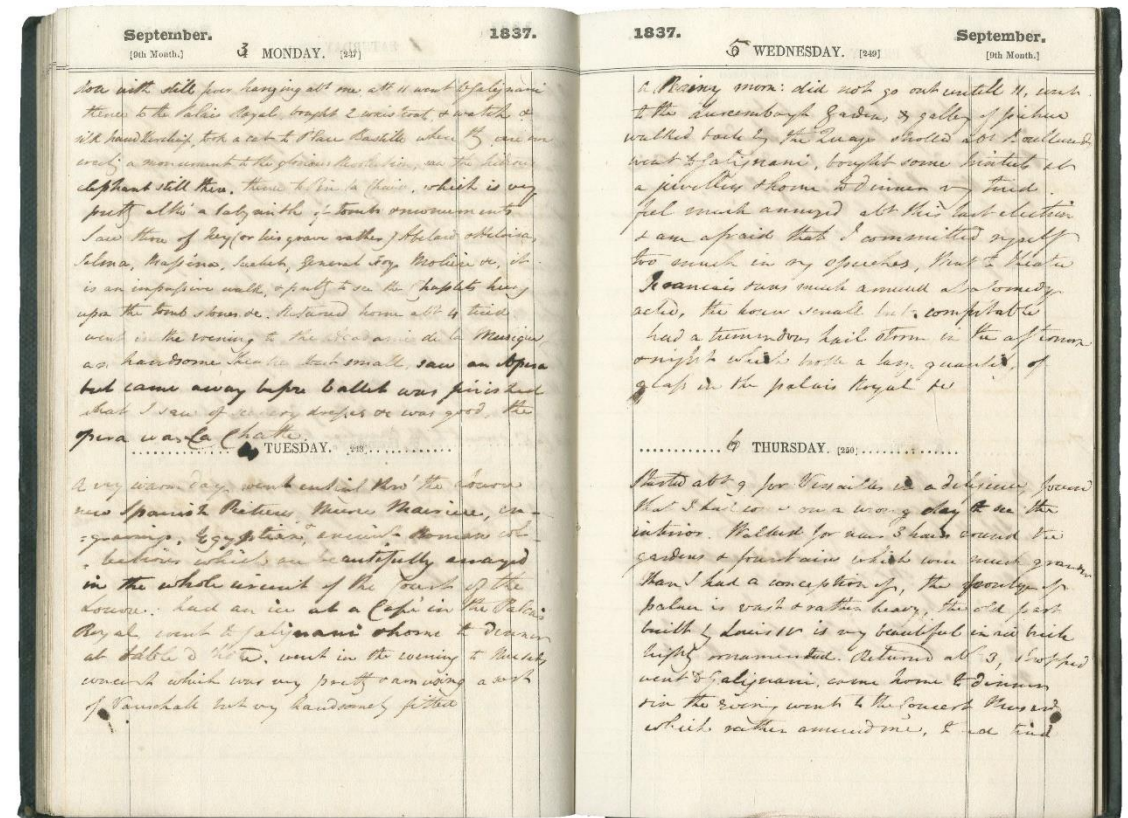
10. [LACON, John Edward?]. Letts's diary, or bills due book, and an almanack, for 1837, being the seventh of the reign of his present majesty William IV ... London, Letts & Son, 1836.

8vo, pp. 32, followed by 182 pages of manuscript diary entries; a very good copy with some slight smudging in original cloth boards, gilt lettering to upper cover and foot of spine; yellow endpapers. £175

Diary for the year 1837, which the user has updated for 1838, crossing out and correcting each date throughout. The diary probably belonged to one of the sons of Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, 2nd Baronet (1780-1839); it makes reference to Sir Edmund and Lady Lacon, and to two other of his children, Anna and Edmund, the future 3rd Baronet. The two other Lacon sons were John Edward Lacon (1809-1848) and Captain James Henry Lacon (1810-1867). Based on his consumptive illness and hopeless infatuation with 'Miss Winthrop', the author of the diary is more likely to be John, who died unmarried in 1848, than James.

The diary begins and ends with the author's obsessive devotion to Winthrop, but in the spring and summer he distracts himself with the family's brewing and banking businesses, and canvassing for elections to parliament and the Yarmouth hospital. He goes on a sightseeing trip to Paris and Versailles via Southampton, Havre and Rouen, and is in London to celebrate Queen Victoria's coronation; he finds business matters agitating and regularly becomes ill, even

consumptive. He is a pious churchgoer and reader of Samuel Clarke's sermons, a self-confessed terrible shot and, for the first half of the year at least, he reads enthusiastically. The diary describes a number of books published in 1837 and 1838, including plenty of travel, some science and very little fiction. The author's tastes are somewhat reactionary: Harriet Martineau's *Society in America* (1837) is not alone in earning his disfavour for 'being full of democratic, low ideas & in many instances erring against morality and religion'.



THE FINELY-PRINTED FIRST EDITION OF A 'MAJOR COLLECTION OF LETTERS BY LAWRENCE'

11. LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward. Letters to E.T. Leeds, with a Commentary by E.T. Leeds. Edited and with an Introduction by J.M. Wilson with a Memoir of E.T. Leeds by D.B. Harden & Illustrated with Line Drawings by Richard Kennedy. *Andoversford: The Whittington Press, 1988.*

4to (282 x 200mm), pp. xxii, [2 (editorial note, verso blank)], 140, [4 (colophon and 3 blank pp.)]; mounted photographic frontispiece, 10 illustrations after Richard Kennedy printed in ochre, 9 full-page, illustrations in the text, 6 half-tone plates bearing illustrations recto-and-verso, some after Lawrence, title printed in brown and black; original cloth-backed boards by The Fine Bindery, spine lettered in gilt, upper board with design after Kennedy, original slipcase; a few very light scuffs on slipcase, otherwise **a fine copy**, without the loosely-inserted errata slip by J.M. Wilson, 1990, found in some copies and mentioned in the prospectus, but not noted by either Butcher or O'Brien.

£400

First edition, limited to 750 copies, this no. 36 of 650 bound in quarter buckram. A 'major collection of letters by Lawrence [... which] are especially revealing of the Carchemish period' (O'Brien), comprising fifty-three letters from Lawrence to Leeds (the Assistant to the Keeper of

the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford), dating from 1909 to 1935, and relating principally to archaeological matters (some thirty-six were written from Carchemish): 'This new information is interesting enough in itself – but it is also extremely important in other ways. First, because it sheds new light on the early relationship between Lawrence and D.G. Hogarth, and, second, because it makes nonsense of the reasons suggested by some biographers for Lawrence's appointment to the British Museum's Carchemish excavations. The evidence is therefore immensely important' (J.M. Wilson, quoted in the prospectus for the work). Interspersed between the letters are passages from a previously unpublished memoir of Lawrence, which Leeds wrote in 1938.

Loosely-inserted in this volume is a printed notice on red card to request Whittington Press catalogues.

Butcher *The Whittington Press* 94 ('one of the most important books that the Press had published to date'); O'Brien A263.



Gregori, foreman at Carchemish.

T. E. Lawrence:
Letters to E. T. Leeds

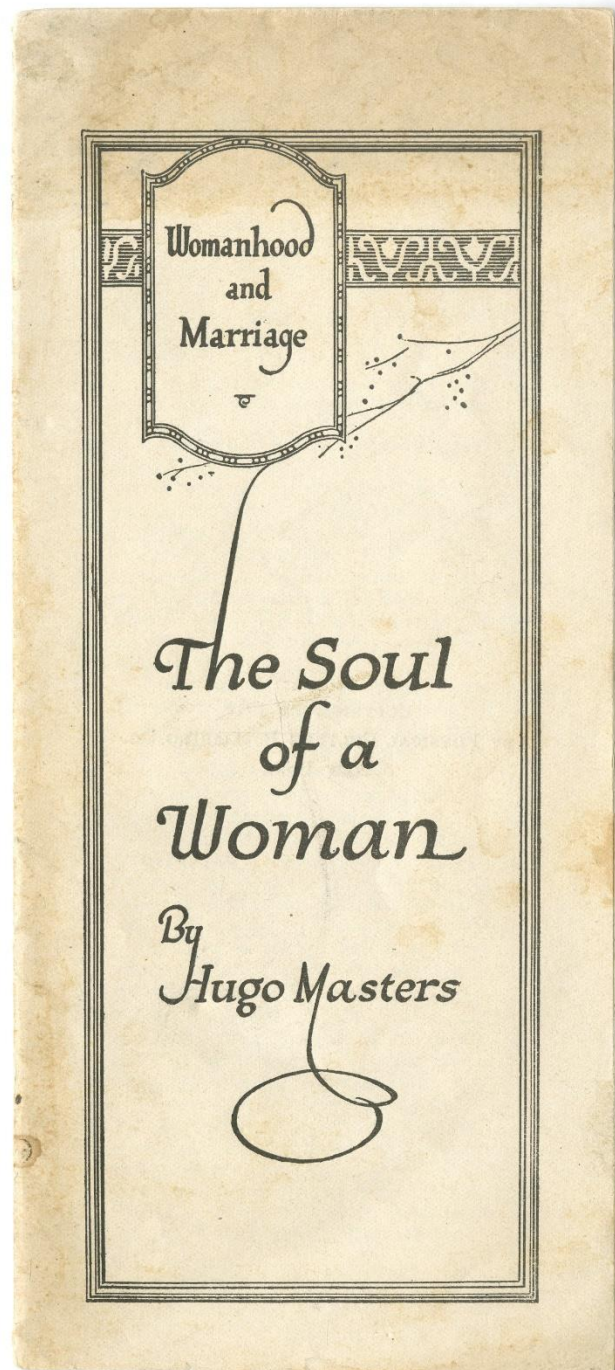
with a commentary by E. T. LEEDS

edited and with an Introduction
by J. M. WILSON

with a memoir of E. T. Leeds
by D. B. HARDEN

& illustrated with line drawings
by RICHARD KENNEDY

THE WHITTINGTON PRESS



12. MASTERS, Hugo. *The Soul of a Woman (Womanhood and Marriage)*. New York, Physical Culture Publishing Co., 1919.

Oblong 8vo, pp. 15, [1]; with engraved illustrations of womanly life; stapled as issued, in the original wrappers, front wrapper decoratively printed; light mostly marginal soiling to wrappers.

£200

Only edition, of which no copy is recorded on OCLC, of a pamphlet outlining the ways in which women might attain fulfilment and happiness following the regimen propounded by Bernarr Macfadden. Macfadden has been credited with beginning the culture of health and fitness in the United States. One of the most influential proponents of the Physical Culture Movement, he was also a very successful publisher. The pamphlet seeks to infuse women with a sense of worth based on specific accomplishments which today would be regarded as sexist and demeaning. In chapters seemingly innocuously entitled 'You have a right to happiness', 'Woman's success', 'Your happiness: protect it; ensure it', 'Building perfect womanhood', the author seeks to instil the pursuit of physical beauty and acceptance of the home as women's primary context for action. One of the earliest documents of the objectification and obsession with body stereotypes that has marked the publishing and advertising world for about a century.

No holdings in OCLC.

LEARNED LADIES

13. N. C. Les femmes sçavantes ou bibliotheque des dames qui traite des sciences qui conviennent aux dames, de la conduite de leurs etudes, des livres qu'elles peuvent lire, et l'histoire de celles qui ont excellé dans les sciences. Par monsieur N. C. *Amsterdam, Michel Charles le Cene, 1718.*

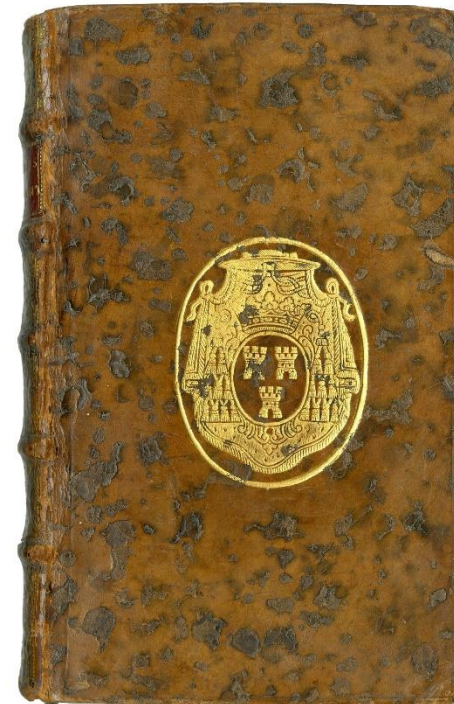
12mo, pp. [x], 348 (catalogue of books printed by Etienne Roger from p. 334); engraved frontispiece, title in red and black; small loss to blank lower outer corner of title, a few small spots and marks, else a very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges and endpapers, gilt arms of Charles-François de Châteauneuf de Rochebonne to covers; lower joint cracked but holding firm, small loss at head and lower raised band of spine, some wear to corners, but an attractive copy.

£1500

Rare first edition of this anonymous work on female education, including a chapter on 'femmes sçavantes' from antiquity to the author's own time, advice on selecting, arranging and conserving a library of books, and recommended reading in theology, philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, history, and the beaux arts.

This copy has an appealing provenance, coming from the library of Charles-François de Châteauneuf de Rochebonne (1671-1740), bibliophile bishop of Noyon and archbishop of Lyon. Rochebonne took an interest in female education, encouraging the opening of parish schools for girls. The 'Bibliotheca Rocheboniana' was sold in 1740, this item appearing in the catalogue as no. 1412.

Very rare on the market. COPAC records three copies (British Library, Cambridge, National Library of Scotland); OCLC finds three copies in the US (Cincinnati, Columbia, Wisconsin).



FORSTER'S TRANSLATION OF OSBECK'S VOYAGE TO ASIA,
WHICH PROVIDED LINNAEUS WITH SOME 600 NEW
SPECIES FOR HIS *SPECIES PLANTARUM*



14. OSBECK, Pehr. A Voyage to China and the East Indies ... Together with a Voyage to Suratte, by Olof Toreen ... And an Account of the Chinese Husbandry, by Captain Charles Gustavus Eckeberg. Translated from the German, by John Reinhold Forster ... To which are Added, A Faunula and Flora Sinensis. *London: Benjamin White, 1771.*

2 volumes, 8vo (202 x 121mm), pp. I: xx, 396; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], 367, [1 (blank)], [31 (index)], [1 (errata)]; 13 engraved plates; some light browning and spotting, occasional offsetting or marking, short marginal tears in a few leaves; 20th-century tan calf, spine divided into compartments by raised bands, gilt calf lettering-pieces in one, retained free endpapers from earlier binding; overall a very good set; *provenance*: Robert [?] Cubitt (early scored-through signatures on titles) – Bernard Hanotiau (etched bookplate on upper pastedown of vol. I).

£1750

First and only English edition. A student of Linnaeus, the Swedish cleric Osbeck (1723-1805) was appointed chaplain on the Swedish ship *Prins Carl*, the first three-decker employed by the Swedes in the East India trade, on its voyage to China in 1750-1752. Osbeck explains in his preface that, '[s]o tedious a voyage required some amusement [...] during all intermissions from our ordinary business. Every one chose something adapted to his taste; for my part I found nothing that could entertain more innocently both myself during the voyage, and my friends after my return, than natural history' (I, pp. xii-xiv).

In addition to these observations, Osbeck also recorded other aspects of the countries which he visited, and his *Voyage* documents the ship's journey via Spain, the Canary Islands, Africa and Java to China, and the return passage via Ascension Island and the Sargasso Sea. The natural history specimens collected by Osbeck included some 600 new species of plants, which were incorporated into Linnaeus' *Species plantarum* (Stockholm: 1753), and include the *Osbeckia chinensis*, illustrated in the present work as plate 2. Osbeck's account was first published in Swedish as *Dagbok öfver en Ostindisk Resa åren 1750. 1751. 1752 ...* (Stockholm: 1757) and was then translated into German by Johan Gottlieb Georgi under the direction of Daniel Schreber (himself a student of Linnaeus) and revised and enlarged by the author; this German edition was then used for the English translation by the celebrated botanist and traveller Forster.

BM(NH) III, p. 1480; Brunet IV, col. 248; Cordier, *Sinica* col. 2098; Cox p. 298; ESTC T172400; Goldsmiths' 10715; Lowndes p. 1735; Lust 350; NMM I, 517; Nissen, ZBI 3025.



15. PATINKIN, Don. Money, interest, and prices; an integration of monetary and value theory. *Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson* [1956].

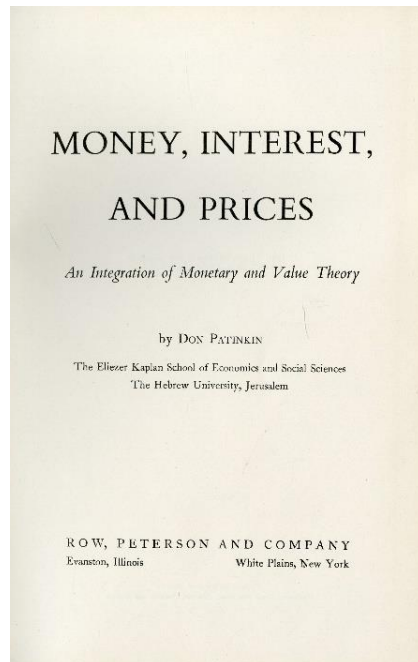
8vo, pp. xx, 510; with six diagrams printed on two adhesive strips pasted on to the front free end-paper, as issued; a clean, crisp copy in the original publisher's cloth, front board and spine direct-lettered in black; old ink ownership inscription to the front paste-down.

£950

First edition, rare on the market, of the book which was for many years one of the most widely used works on monetary economics. 'Money, Interest and Prices is perhaps as great in its vision as Keynes' General Theory. ... Don Patinkin states his theory of the labour market and corresponding notion of the full employment equilibrium in just three pages of *Money, Interest and Prices*. These pages deserve great attention: they state the labour market model that became the standard foundation for the aggregate supply curve in the aggregate demand/aggregate supply (AD/AS) model. Although Patinkin himself did not formulate the AD/AS representation, it is implicit in his *Money, Interest and Prices*' (H. Dixon, *Surfing economics*, ch. 3).

The contributions to monetary and macroeconomics topics made by Don Patinkin in this book have been acknowledged since its publication, through to the appearance of the more common second edition, to our days.

'[The book's] first accomplishment was to settle definitively many issues, such as the valid and invalid dichotomies between real and nominal magnitudes, Say's identity, the nature of the Keynesian system, and the requirements for the neutrality of money, which had been disputed for decades. It also opened the road to the future by developing macroeconomic models from a well specified microeconomic foundation. In so doing, it established the base on which subsequent equilibrium macroeconomics built. Beyond that, in Chapter XII, Patinkin pioneered the development of disequilibrium analysis by presenting a fully articulated model that makes the key distinction between notional and effective demands, and using it to explain price and quantity adjustments in conditions of unemployment' (abstract of S. Fischer's review in NBER Working Paper No. 3595, January 1991).



ONE OF THE NINETEEN MOST IMPORTANT CALCULUS TEXTS SINCE EULER AND CAUCHY

16. PEANO, Giuseppe [Angelo GENOCCHI]. *Calcolo differenziale e principii di calcolo integrale* pubblicato con aggiunte dal D.r Giuseppe Peano. *Rome, Turin and Florence, Fratelli Bocca, 1884.*

8vo, pp. xxxii, 336, [2, corrections], [2, blank]; text a little toned, with occasional spotting, otherwise clean; ink ownership inscription of 'U. Broggi' to blank first leaf; marbled endpapers; very good in contemporary gilt panelled half morocco over marbled boards, a little rubbed.

£900

First edition of Peano's first book. The publication was credited to Angelo Genocchi (1817-1889), whose assistant Peano became after graduating at the Università degli Studi di Torino in 1880. Giuseppe Peano (1858-1932) is now more famous as one of the founders of modern mathematical logic and set theory, and for the Peano axioms, named after him, which provide the standard axiomatisation of the natural numbers.

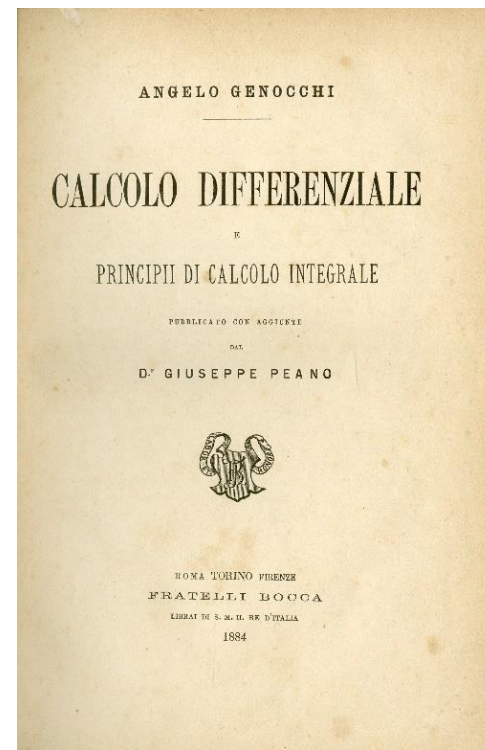
After graduating with honours, Peano was immediately assigned as the assistant of Enrico D'Ovidio (1843-1933), who held the Chair of algebra and analytic geometry. The following academic year (1881-1882) he was transferred to serve as Genocchi's assistant in infinitesimal calculus, later working as his substitute before the latter's death in 1889.

He then assumed full responsibility for the calculus course, while in 1886 he also took on a professorship at the Military Academy, next door to the university.

‘Thus Peano’s life and career advanced without disturbance ... One incident almost disturbed the advance of Peano’s career. A publisher had been trying to get Genocchi to write up his calculus course for publication. When he substituted for Genocchi, Peano was approached about this. Peano obtained permission from Genocchi to make up a text from his course, and this was published in 1884. Genocchi’s name was on the title page, and the title was Differential Calculus and Fundamentals of Integral Calculus, “published with additions by Dr. Giuseppe Peano.” The text was probably better than Genocchi’s lessons, and, of course, the additions were the best part of all. Naturally this irritated the quick-tempered Genocchi, and he had published in mathematical journals of Italy, France, and Belgium a declaration that he had had nothing to do with the book. Peano managed to weather the embarrassment caused by this, and the book made him an immediate reputation.

Why? Pringsheim, in the *Encyklopädie der Mathematischen Wissenschaften*, lists this as one the nineteen most important calculus texts since the time of Euler and Cauchy (Peano’s calculus text of 1893 is also one of the nineteen) and cites the following results contained in it: theorems and remarks on limits of indeterminate expressions,

pointing out errors in the better texts then in use; a generalization of the mean-value theorem for derivatives; a theorem on uniform continuity of functions of several variables; theorems on the existence and differentiability of implicit functions; an example of a function whose partial derivatives do not commute; conditions for expressing a function of several variables with a Taylor’s formula; a counterexample to the current theory of minima; and rules for the integrating rational functions when roots of the denominator are not known’ (Hubert Kennedy, *Twelve articles on Giuseppe Peano*, San Francisco, Peremptory Publications, 2002, pp. 17-18).



ONLY ONE OTHER COPY WORLDWIDE

17. PRUDENTIUS Clemens, Aurelius. Liber kathemerinon, id est, opus reru[m] diurnarum, in usum piaie juventutis editus. [Nuremberg, Leonhardus a Quercu], 1530.

16mo, ff. [40]; with three woodcut initials; occasional light marginal dampstaining, small paper flaw in margin of D2 (far from text); a very good copy in recent limp vellum; discreet modern ownership inscription to the front paste-down.

£4250

Extremely scarce first edition. The Hispanic fourth-century poet Prudentius was an important agent in the process of mediation between Classical-pagan and Medieval-Christian culture. His *Kathemerinon*, a sequence of twelve lyric poems on the hours of the day and church festivals, contains among others the hymn *Da, puer, plectrum* (including ‘Corde natus ex parentis’, known in English as ‘Of the Father’s Love Begotten’) and the hymn for Epiphany *O sola magnarum urbium* (‘Earth Has Many a Noble City’), both still sung or prayed today.

‘Some [of the hymns] continue the liturgical tradition of Saint Ambrose, and are written in the Ambrosian iambic dimeter; others are an attempt to enlist the metres of Horace in the service of Christian lyrical poetry.

... Prudentius displays more art than Ambrose. Hymn xii, on the feast of the Epiphany, contains the two celebrated stanzas, “Saluete flores martyrum”, characterized by profound feeling united to the purest art; hymn x on burial is likewise very remarkable. ... The hymns admitted to the Roman Breviary had to be curtailed’ (*Catholic Encyclopedia*, s.v.).

Until recently the first edition had been held to be an undated one, believed to have been printed in 1522. That undated edition’s actual printing date having been established as 1535, ours is now acknowledged as the first.

We have traced a single other extant copy (National Library of Austria), with OCLC recording the one in the Herzogin Anna Amalia Library of Weimar as presumed to have been destroyed during the fire of 2004.



LEONHARDVS A' QVERCV

Norimbergæ Bibliopola Christiano le-
ctori salutem et pacem in Christo.



ROGATVS à quodam fideli pe-
dagogo, librum hymnorum Aurelij
Prudentij uiri consularis ac Poëte
clarissimi, Cathemerimon inscriptū,
in eius scholæ usū typis expressum,
edidi, nihil diffidens, quin pius hic noster labor, optime
lector, tibi placuerit. Nec enim uni solum, sed potius
omnibus puerorū præceptoribus magno usui fore exi-
stimauī. Cum propter paruitatem et tenuitatem quorum-
dam parenū, quibus ut omnibus suis pueris totū Pru-
dentium emanat, id, quod pleriq; præceptores conquerū-
tur, pecunia in promptu non est: tum propter comodi-
orem libelli usum. Nam haud scio, meo quidē iudicio,
si librum illum ex Prudentio ademeris, num quippiā
iuuentuti utile siue necessariū in eo remaneat. Præstat
enim pauca, et ea quidem pia cum uoluptate addiscere,
quā multa, neq; per omnia quoq; synœra, cum tædio
deuorare. Boni itaq; operam illam nostram, quam uela-
eunq; tandem fuerit, quicumq; pietati studes, consulis,
atq; olim meliora expecta. Vale.

AVRELII

PRUDENTII, VIRI CONSULA-
RIS IN LIBRVM καθ'αριθμῶν
PRAEFATIO.

Ode tricolos tristrophos. Primus enim uersus est
Gliconius, constans Spōdeo, Coriambo, et Pyrrhichio.
Secundus Asclepiadeus, constans Spondeo, et duobus
Choriambis, et Pyrrhichio. Tertius Choriambus, con-
stans Spondeo, et tribus Choriambis, et Pyrrhichio,
hoc modo:

-- -uu- uu
-- -uu- -uu- uu
-- -uu- -uu- -uu- uu



Er quinquennia iam decem
Ni fallor, sumus, septimus insuper
Annū cardo rotat, dum fruimur sole
uolubili.

Instat terminus, et diem

Vicinum senio iam deus applicat.

Quid nos utile tanti spacio temporis egimus?

Aetas prima crepantibus

Fleuit sub ferulis, mox docuit toga

A 2

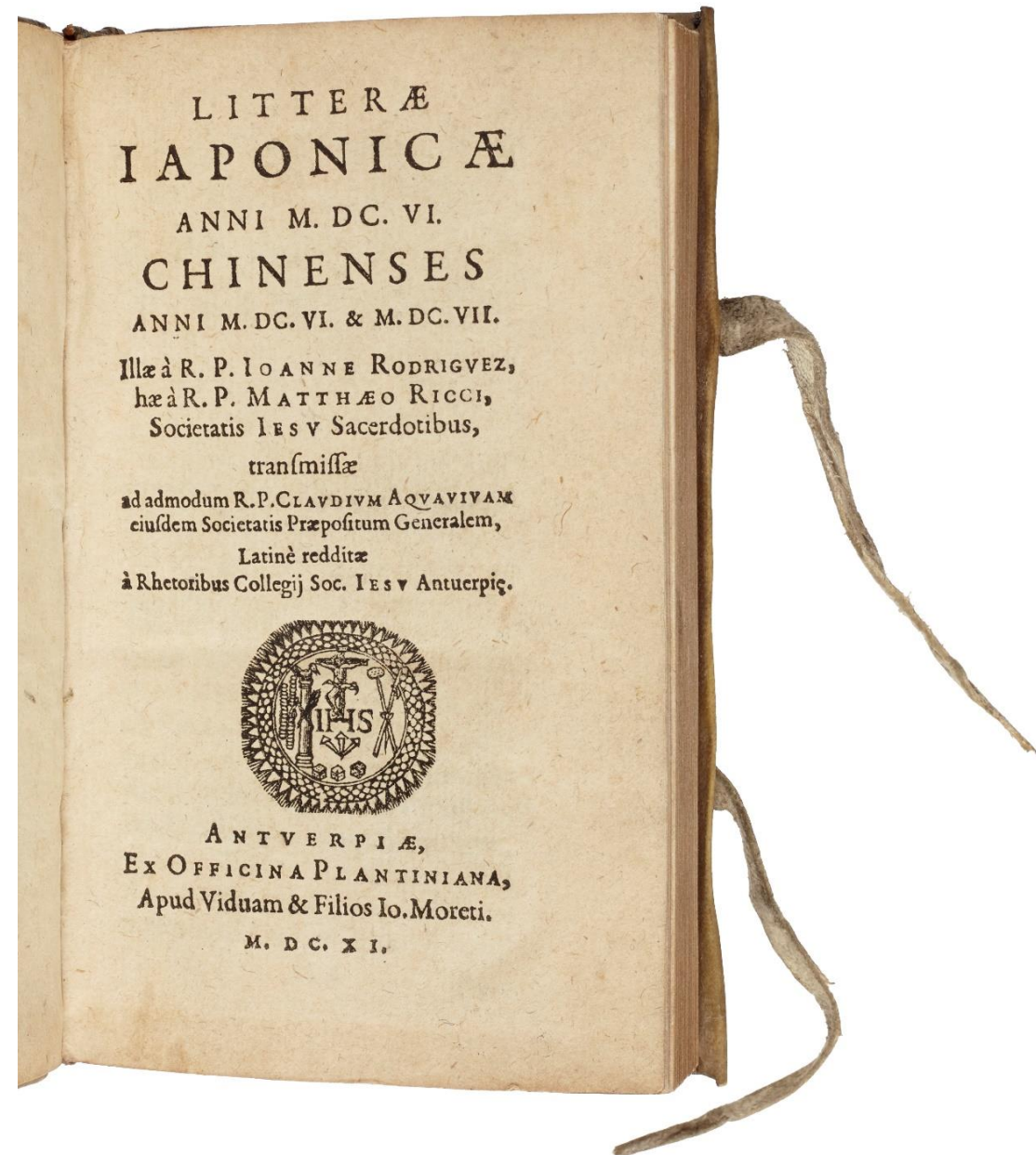
Infectū

THE RARE FIRST LATIN EDITION OF ACCOUNTS OF ASIA BY RODRIGUES AND
RICCI, FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE PLANTIN-MORETUS FAMILY

18. RODRIGUES, João and Matteo RICCI. *Litterae Japonicae anni M. DC. VI. Chinenses anni M. DC. VI. & M. DC. VII. Illae à R. P. Ioanne Rodriguez, hae à R. P. Matthæo Ricci ... transmissae ad admodum R. P. Claudium Aquavivam ... Latine redditae à Rhetoribus Collegii Soc. Iesu Antuerpie. Antwerp: Officina Plantiniana, the widow and sons of Jan Moretus I [i.e. Martina, née Plantin and Balthasar I and Jan II], 1611.*

12mo (144 x 81mm), pp. 201, [1 (privilege)], [2 (Plantin device, verso blank)]; woodcut device on title, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; light browning, a few spots, small paper-flaw on A2 affecting one letter; contemporary Netherlandish vellum over boards [?for the publisher], yapp fore-edges, alum-tawed pigskin fore-edge ties, spine lettered in manuscript by an early hand and further titled by a [?]19th-century hand; covers a little bowed and discoloured, ties slightly discoloured, one missing a small section nonetheless a very good copy in a contemporary binding, retaining the final leaf with the Plantin device; *provenance*: **Plantin-Moretus family** (retained as a duplicate, following the sale of the family collections and property to the city of Antwerp in 1876 by Jonker Edward Moretus, and then sold Sotheby's London, 10 June 2009, lot 22) – Bernard Hanotiau (engraved bookplate on upper pastedown).

£6500



First Latin edition of two important Jesuit letters to the General of the Society of Jesus, Claudio Acquaviva (1543-1615), who was generally considered the most effective administrator of the Society since St Ignatius Loyola, and was the creator of the 'Ratio Studiorum'. The translations were undertaken at the Jesuit College in Antwerp under the direction of Herman Hugo (1588-1629), and the various translators of different passages are credited in shoulder- or side-notes besides the text. The work contains an introduction by Jacob de Cater (1593-1657), and the two letters are prefaced by laudatory poems, respectively on the undertakings of the Jesuit missionaries in Japan – 'R[everen]dis patribus Societatis Iesu in Iaponia pro fide laborantibus plausus' by de Cater (p. 8) – and on the Jesuit missionaries in China by Jean Gaspard Gevaerts (1593-1666): 'R[everen]dis patribus Societatis Iesu in China agentibus gratulatio' (p. 129).

Although the first letter is often thought to be by the Portuguese Jesuit João Rodrigues Girão (1558-1629), the Provincial of Japan and author of a number of letters from Japan in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, D.F. Lach and E.J. van Kley state that it was 'apparently' written by the Portuguese Jesuit João Rodrigues, 'The Interpreter' (?1561-1633), the Procurator of the Jesuit mission in Japan (*Asia in the Making of Europe* (Chicago and London: 1965-1993), III, p. 370); certainly, the evidence of the title-page seems to support this, since the Provincial's name usually appeared in its full form (rather than as here). João Rodrigues was born in Sernancelhe in northern Portugal (ironically also the origin of the Marquis de Pombal's family) and sailed from Lisbon for Nagasaki in

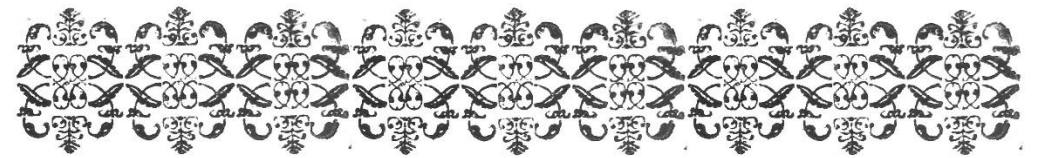
about 1575, arriving in Japan in 1577 as a teenager, where he remained (apart from a brief visit to Macao in 1596) until 1610. During this time Rodrigues was based at Nagasaki, where he 'rose rapidly in power and influence because of his obviously superior command of Japan's language and customs. As a Portuguese, and one of the very few Portuguese then working in the Jesuit mission of Japan, Rodrigues occupied a unique position as "interpreter". Increasingly he was called upon to act as a personal intermediary between the Nagasaki Jesuits and the political authorities of Japan' (*op. cit.* III, p. 170). Rodrigues was also responsible for the pioneering *Arte da lingua de Iapam*, which was published in Nagasaki in 1608, and was 'one of the finest products of the Jesuits in Japan' (Howgego I, p. 900) and *Arte breve da lingua Iapoa* (Macao: 1620). Rodrigues' letter for the year 1606 was first published in Italian in Rome by Bartolomeo Zannetti in 1610, and gives an overview of events in 1606, discussing the death of Alessandro Valignano, the superior of the mission to the East, at Macao in 1606, the progress of colleges and residencies, and political matters. Following the rise to power of Ieyasu, who appointed Rodrigues his personal commercial agent at Nagasaki in 1601, the Jesuits felt that their fortunes were improving, and the number of converts appears to have increased enormously, from 300,000 in 1600 to 750,000 in 1606 (*cf.* Lach and van Kley, III, p. 172); however, 1606 saw greater restrictions on proselytising, with the warning that only Japanese of the non-noble classes could be converted, and a gradual increase of anti-Christian feeling, which culminated in the 'Great Persecution', shortly after Rodrigues' departure from Japan for China in 1610.

The second letter printed here was from the celebrated Jesuit sinologist Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), and was first published in Italian in Rome in 1610 by Zannetti. Ricci studied in Rome, before travelling to Goa in 1578, where, apart from a period at Cochin, he remained until he travelled to China via Macao in 1582. Ricci, together with Michele de Ruggieri and other missionaries, gradually penetrated further into mainland China and established residences at Chaoch'ing in 1583 and Shaochow in 1589. From 1589, at the latter residence, Ricci adopted the dress of an educated Chinese and, due to his proficiency with Mandarin, dispensed with the services of interpreters. Despite various setbacks, Ricci's knowledge of the sciences, astronomy, and geography became appreciated by the authorities, and in 1600 he was invited to enter Peking by Emperor Wan-li. Ricci arrived in the city in 1601, and a residence was established there in 1606, where he was based until his death in 1610. During this period he translated a number of works into Chinese (including the first six books of Euclid), which both enhanced his reputation in cultivated Chinese circles and served to propagate Christian theology; however, his reputation stems principally from his letters and his journal, which was posthumously published under the title *De christiana expeditione apud Sinas* (Augsburg: 1615), edited by the Jesuit Nicolas Trigault, who brought the manuscript back from China to Europe. This work 'became the most influential description of China to appear during the first half of the seventeenth century [... and] provided European readers with more, better organized, and more accurate information about China

than was ever before available' (Lach and van Kley, III, pp. 512-513). Ricci's 'Litterae Chinenses' published here follow the traditional format, and recount the mission's activities in sections relating events at the residences of Shaochow (established in 1589), Nanch'ang (1595), Nanking (1599), and Peking.

This edition of these two important accounts is rare on the market, and only one other copy can be traced in ABPC since 1975, from the noted collection of Jean R. Perrette. This copy is particularly remarkable for its provenance: it was previously in the collection of the Plantin-Moretus family, and was most probably bound for them.

Cordier, *Japonica*, col. 257; Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 806; Le Pagès 'Supplément' p. 26; Simoni, *Low Countries 1601-1621*, R-89; Sommervogel I, col. 447.



FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF SEGUR'S CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

19. SEGUR, Philippe-Paul, *comte de*. History of the Expedition to Russia, Undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon, in the Year 1812. London: Thomas Davison for Treuttel and Wurtz, Treuttel jun. and Richter, 1825.

2 volumes, 8vo (210 x 133mm), pp. I: [iii]-viii, 368; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], 406; lithographic portrait frontispieces by M. Gauci, printed by C. Hullmandel, one engraved folding map by M. Thomson, and 3 lithographic plates after Gauci printed by Hullmandel; some browning, marking and offsetting, bound without half-titles; contemporary half calf over marbled boards (endleaves watermarked '1828'), rebacked, spine gilt in compartments, red and black morocco lettering-pieces in 2, all edges speckled red; lightly rubbed, corners bumped causing minor losses, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Charlotte Cotton, 1829 (ownership inscriptions on titles).

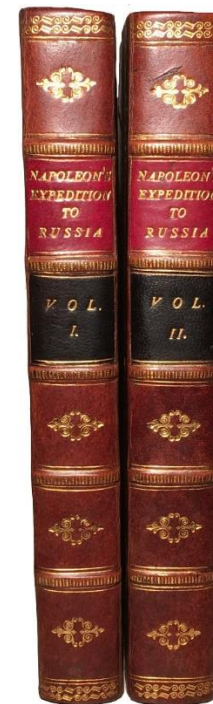
£650

First English edition. Originally published under the title *Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande armée pendant l'année 1812* (Paris and Brussels: 1824), Ségur's work sold out ten editions in its first three years of publication and was translated into the principal European languages. This remarkable chronicle offers a heroic and profoundly tragic narrative of one of the bloodiest campaigns in Napoleonic history, and

one which set in motion the chain of events that culminated in the fall of France's First Empire. As Napoleon's aide-de-camp during the Russian campaign, Ségur was with the *Grand Armée* during its advance and its retreat; he was an eye-witness to all of its actions and all of its sufferings – and of its devastation by the enemy and the elements. The first volume relates events leading up to the burning of Moscow, a precursor to the horrors of the French retreat related in volume two.



NAPOLEON



The son of the diplomat and historian Louis-Philippe, comte de Ségur, Philippe-Paul de Ségur enlisted into the cavalry in 1800 and soon after joined the personal staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. On June 23, 1812, with virtually all of Europe under his control, Napoleon and his *Grand Armée*, the largest force yet assembled for war, crossed the River Niemen into Russia in an attempt to defeat the Russian army and force Tsar Alexander I into a treaty confirming the Emperor Napoleon's dominance over the whole of continental Europe. Had Napoleon succeeded in his enterprise, he would have had but one unconquered enemy – Britain. However, repeated retreats by the Russians and their slash-and-burn tactics left Napoleon's army exhausted and under-resourced and the early onset of winter decimated his troops. Of the roughly 600,000 troops who followed Napoleon into Russia, fewer than 100,000 returned to France.

At the time of this work's publication the disastrous termination of the expedition to Moscow, and the political changes which followed that event, were still fresh in the recollection of the public. Not only was Ségur's first-hand account of what remains one of the greatest military disasters of all time a masterpiece of military history, but it also served as a primary source for Tolstoy's *War and Peace* (1869).

Lowndes p. 2236; cf. Kircheisen 3494 (2nd English ed.).

'NO COLONY IS AN EL DORADO FOR THOSE WHO LACK THE
ENTERPRISE OR THE MORAL QUALITIES WHICH ENSURE
SUCCESS'

20. S.W. SILVER & CO, *publishers*. S.W. Silver & Co's Handbook for Australia & New Zealand (Including also the Fiji Islands), With New Map of the Colonies. *London: Spottiswoode and Co for S.W. Silver and Co. ('Office of the Colonies and India'), 1880.*

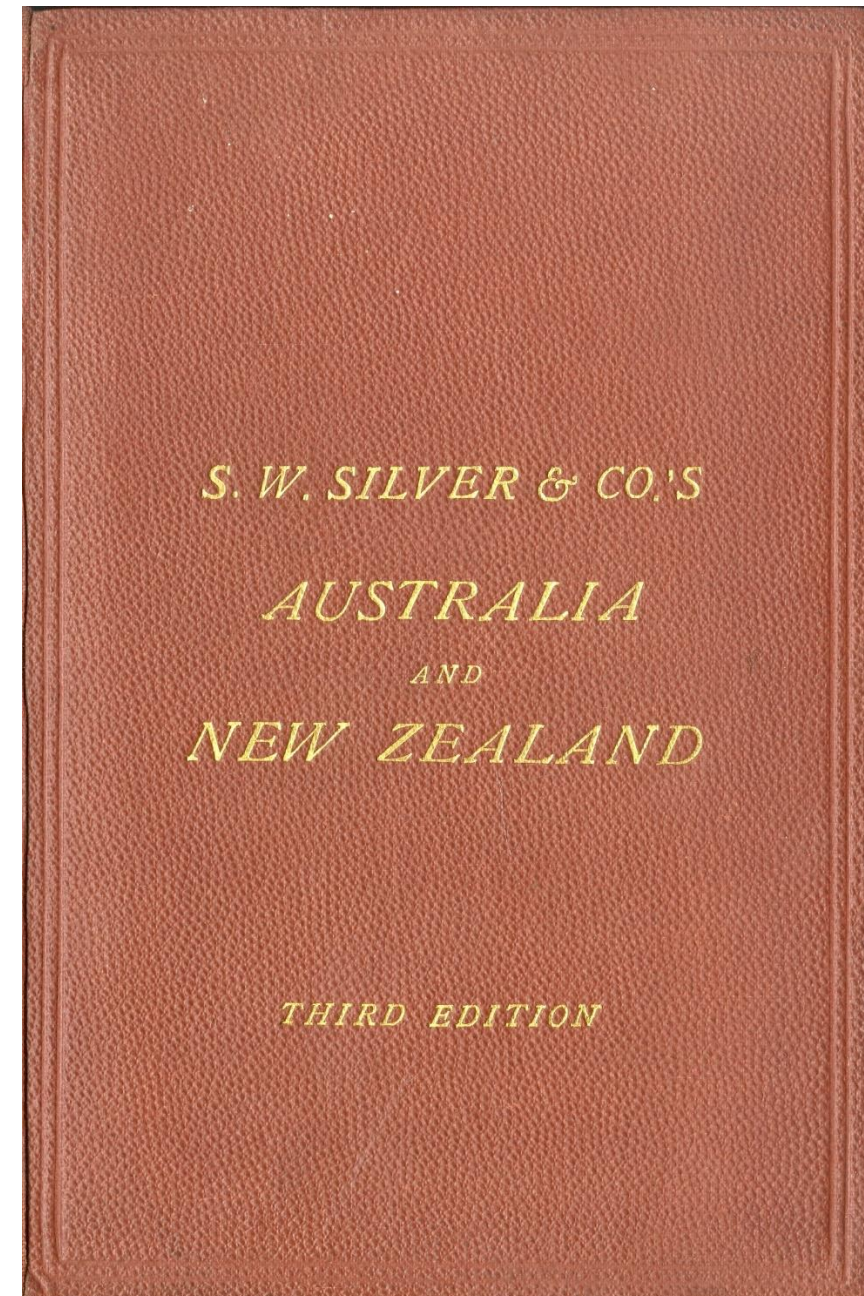
8vo (175 x 118mm), pp. 2 (press reviews), x, 449, [1 (blank)], [2 (index for advertisements)], 36 (advertisements), [1 (blank)], ['38'- '37' (advertisements printed on endpapers)]; one colour-printed folding lithographic map by Spottiswoode & Co after W. Hughes with additions and corrections for this ed. by W.J. Turner; very light marking on first few ll., map with small marginal tear; original maroon structured cloth gilt, boards with borders of double blind rules, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers printed with advertisements; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly creased, light spotting on edges of bookblock, nonetheless **a very good copy in the original cloth**; *provenance*: E.D. Eagles, Aylesbury (early pencilled ownership inscription on front free endpaper).

£250

Third, revised edition. 'The fact is, and it cannot be too plainly stated, that no colony is an El Dorado for those who lack the enterprise or the moral qualities which ensure success all over the world' (p. v). Introduced thus, this handbook for emigrants to Australia provides concise information in a portable form for those considering emigration. Since the New World, and knowledge about it, had increased since its first publication in 1874, the sections on natural history and botany had already been entirely re-written for the second edition later in the same year: 'We [...] felt that the study of the fauna and flora of Australasia is as welcome to men of science and lovers of nature in the mother country as to practical men and pioneers of commerce' (p. vii). Further, the map first published with the second edition was updated 'to show the advances which have been made in the work of exploration and settlement of the Interior' (p. iii), including recent discoveries by the explorer of Western Australia Alexander Forrest, and the famous explorer and botanist Charles George Alexander Winnecke.

The contents are wide-ranging (including the Fiji Islands) and detailed, and the reader is aided in navigating the pages by an extensive index. The *Pall Mall Gazette* finds: 'We do not know when we have seen such a mass of various information as this book furnishes in its way'; while the *Court Journal*, intriguingly, declares the book 'alike useful to the merchant, tourist, invalid, and emigrant' (p. 2, press reviews).

Ferguson 15700; NZNB 5175.



WISE FORGERY

21. TENNYSON, Alfred, *Lord*. *The Lover's Tale ... with a Monograph by the Author of 'Tennysonianana.'* 'London ... 1870'. [but Richard Clay c. 1890].

8vo., pp. viii, 47, [1]; a very good copy, stitched as issued, uncut; in a green morocco case, spine discoloured; bookplates of John Whipple Frothingham and Walter Thomas Wallace (tipped onto title-page).
£300

An interesting forgery by T. J. Wise, purporting to be the first pirated edition of Tennyson's *The Lover's Tale*. In his *Bibliography of Tennyson*, Wise attributes his forgery to the printer Richard Herne Shepherd, who produced pirated printings of the poem in 1870 and 1875 (the genuine 1870 piracy had no title-page). Carter and Pollard showed that the chemical composition of the paper dates the present edition to after 1883 and that certain characters of the type (which happened to be Wise's favourite) were not cut for Shepherd's firm until after 1880. They conclude the pamphlet is an 'ingeniously confected forgery', cleverly attributed to Shepherd who was 'a somewhat discredited peg on which such a thing could be safely as well as plausibly hung'.

The Lover's Tale was first printed in 1832 for inclusion in Tennyson's *Poems* of 1833. However, it was withdrawn at the last minute and a few copies were distributed to Tennyson's friends with a new title page dated 1833 (see our catalogue of 'English Books, New Acquisitions, Easter 2011', item 69, for a copy). The 'genuine' 1870 piracy was printed in 50 copies, of which very few escaped destruction (no complete copy survives). The extreme rarity of both the original and the piracy, and their inaccessibility to collectors, provided Wise with a good motive to fake a first pirated edition. A revised version of the poem was finally published in 1879.

Wise III.3; Carter and Pollard 307-314; Todd 392c; W. D. Paden, 'Tennyson's *The Lover's Tale*, R. H. Shepherd and T. J. Wise', *Studies in Bibliography*, XVIII, 1965.



22. [TENNYSON, Alfred, *Lord*]. *The Lover's Tale* [R. H. Shepherd's first unauthorised edition, no title-page, drop-head title on recto of initial leaf, 1870].
[Bound with:]

-----*. Poems* [Shepherd's first unauthorised edition, no title-page, drop head title on recto of initial leaf, 1870].

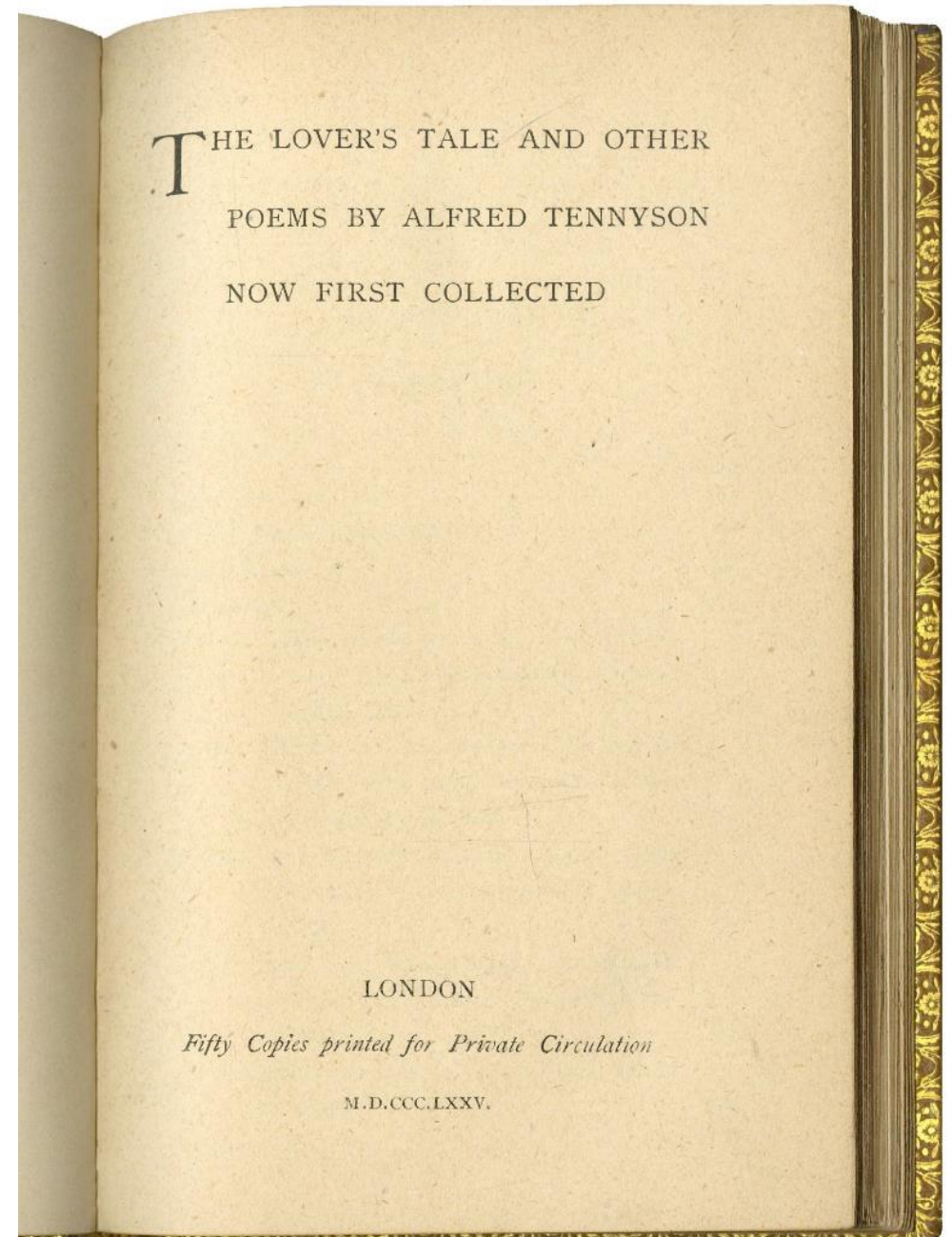
[Preceded by:]

Title-page and contents leaf printed to accompany Shepherd's second unauthorized edition [first issue, no errata on verso of the title-page]: *The Lover's Tale and other Poems ... now first Collected. London. Fifty Copies printed for Private Circulation. 1875.*

Small 8vo., pp. iv; 47, [1]; 30, [2], a very good copy in tan morocco, gilt, by the Club Bindery dated 1898; bookplate of Edwin B. Holden (1861-1906), president of the Grolier Club and founding member of the Club Bindery.

£850

A unique copy of Richard Herne Shepherd's suppressed first unauthorised printings of *The Lover's Tale* and of his uncollected *Poems*.



The Lover's Tale 1870

Tennyson wrote *The Lover's Tale* in 1828, aged nineteen, and gave it to Edward Moxon to print with thirty other early pieces in *Poems* 1833. At the last moment, after it had already been set in type, he decided that it needed substantial revision (or that the subject was too sensitive personally) and withdrew it. Before the type was dismantled, a few copies were run off at Tennyson's expense for his college friends. No more was heard of the poem until a copy turned up at Sotheby's in June 1870 and was purchased for the ring by the publisher and bookseller Basil Montagu Pickering. Pickering apparently arranged for it to be transcribed by Richard Herne Shepherd, presumably to preserve the text in case he lost the book at the knockout. It was from this transcription that Shepherd produced his unauthorized edition, printed in 54 or 55 copies by Strangeways and Walden of Castle Street, Leicester Square.

When the reprint came to Pickering's attention he demanded that Shepherd surrender all copies in his possession, or that he could recover from booksellers, or that were still at the printers, and this he did, retaining only a copy of the rough proof. From the list of copies in the court case of 1875 (see below) we know that **at most eleven copies could have escaped Pickering's destruction. Of these W. D. Paden (p. 118) could locate only one**, John Carter's copy, and that copy was not accompanied by the *Poems*.

In 1875 Shepherd tried again, printing *Lover's Tale* from the rough proof he had retained and adding a different selection of *Poems*. This time the reprint came to Tennyson's attention. He demanded an explanation from Pickering, and his solicitors sued in the Court of Chancery, obtaining an injunction against Shepherd restraining him from printing or distributing any more copies, not only of *The Lover's Tale* but now also of the 1875 *Poems*.

The 1870 and 1875 printings of *The Lover's Tale* can readily be distinguished by two misprints in 1875, on page 4 ('Mine utterance' for 'utterance') and page 14 ('The drowned seamen' for 'seaman'). These misprints are recorded in the errata on the verso of the second issue of the 1875 title-page.

At some date after 1880 T. J. Wise confused matters further by producing a forgery of Shepherd's 1870 edition 'ingeniously confected' to appear earlier (Carter and Pollard, p. 314). Wise sold at least 23 'remainders' of this forgery to his former employee the bookseller Herbert Gorfin in 1910-12. The first legitimately published edition of *The Lover's Tale* appeared in 1879.

SONNET.

THERE are three things which fill my heart with sighs,
 And steep my soul in laughter (when I view
 Fair maiden forms moving like melodies),
 Dimples, rose-lips, and eyes of any hue.
 There are three things beneath the blessed skies
 For which I live, black eyes, and brown and blue :
 I hold them all most dear ; but oh ! black eyes,
 I live and die, and only die for you.
 Of late such eyes look'd at me—while I mused,
 At sunset, underneath a shadowy plane,
 In old Bayona nigh the southern sea—
 From an half-open lattice look'd at *me*.
 I saw no more—only those eyes—confused
 And dazzled to the heart with glorious pain.

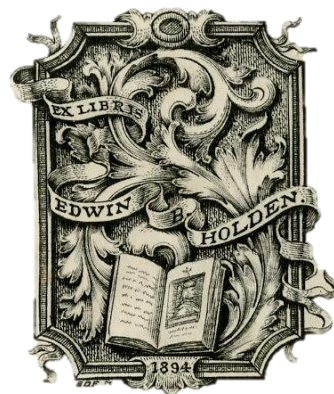
SONNET.

ME my own Fate to lasting sorrow doometh :
 Thy woes are birds of passage, transitory :
 Thy spirit, circled with a living glory,
 In summer still a summer joy resumeth.
 Alone my hopeless melancholy gloometh,
 Like a lone cypress, thro' the twilight hoary,
 From an old garden where no flower bloometh,
 One cypress on an inland promontory.
 But yet my lonely spirit follows thine,
 As round the rolling earth night follows day :
 But yet thy lights on my horizon shine
 Into my night, when thou art far away.
 I am so dark, alas ! and thou so bright,
 When we two meet there's never perfect light.

Poems 1870

The uncollected *Poems* – poems that had appeared in periodicals but not in Tennyson's works – is even more complicated. In 1870 (as here) there were eighteen poems; in 1875 there were sixteen, omitting five that were no longer uncollected as they had appeared in the Miniature Edition of 1870 or the Imperial Library Edition of 1872, and adding three others including one that only came to light in 1875. Because this copy is of the 1870 printing and the prelims come from 1875 the list of Contents does not agree with the actual text.

Pickering in 1870 and the Court of Chancery in 1875 had not required Shepherd to destroy the 1870 printing of *Poems*, and when Harry Buxton Forman took over Shepherd's remaining stock of pamphlets in 1892 he found a cache which he converted into a notorious forgery by the simple device of overprinting the first recto, incorporating the original setting of the word *Poems* but adding additional text above and below to read: *The new Timon and the Poets ... with other omitted POEMS. Privately Printed, 1876.*

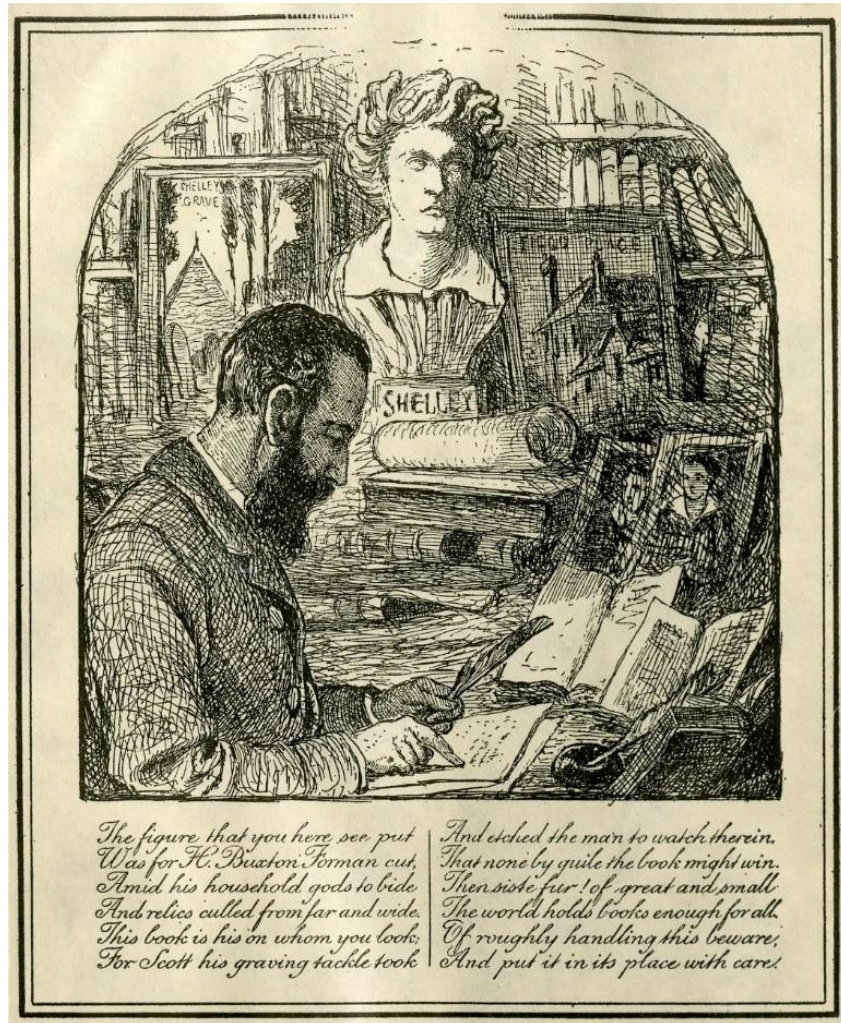


While *The new Timon* is not particularly scarce, Barker and Collins could locate only four copies of *Poems* 1870 before the first recto was overprinted: Pierpont Morgan (two copies), Huntington, and the Dobell–Hofmann & Freeman–Quaritch–Paden copy which contains a note of purchase 'n/rhs Novem' 1874' ('there is no reason to suspect' this inscription). **This now becomes the fifth known copy.**

'*The new Timon*, in its Protean forms, has been more discussed than any other forgery, the Reading *Sonnets* only excepted It is clear that Forman knew more and understood more clearly the true course of events than Wise, who was as confused as those whom he sought to mislead' (Barker and Collins, pp. 106, 255).

W. D. Paden, 'Tennyson's *The Lover's Tale*, R. H. Shepherd and T. J. Wise', *Studies in Bibliography*, Volume XVIII, 1965, pp. 111-145; Carter and Pollard, pp. 307-14; Barker and Collins, pp. 106-7, 252-7 (correcting misinterpretations in Paden of the typographic evidence and of the paper evidence 'vitiating by a false sample').

TURNING A PIRACY INTO A FORGERY
A BUXTON FORMAN CHIMERA



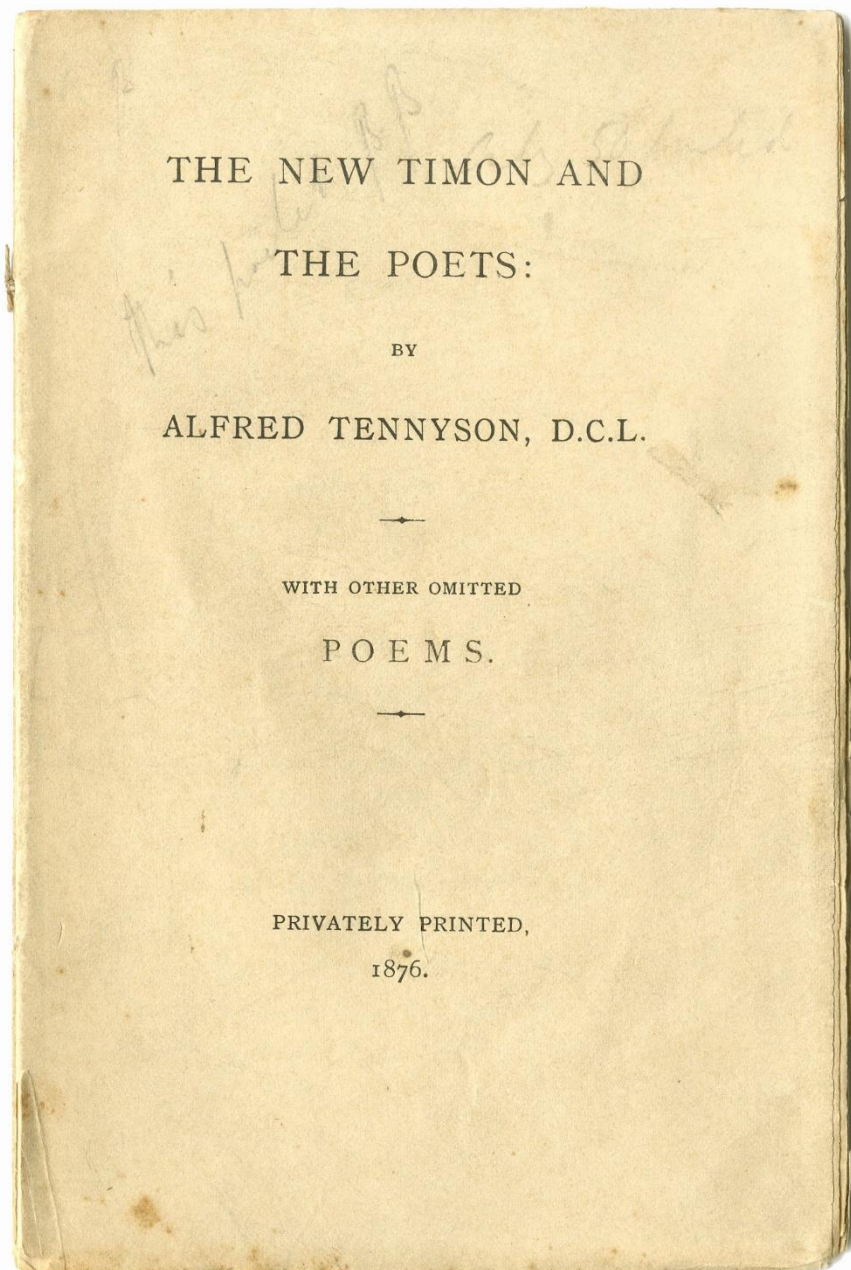
23. TENNYSON, Alfred, *Lord*. The new Timon and the Poets ... with other omitted Poems. Privately Printed. '1876' [but 1892-1898?].

Small 8vo., pp. 30, [2], a good copy stitched as issued, uncut, in a quarter brown morocco and cloth slipcase; a couple of small nicks, a little dusty, faint pencil note to title-page; bookplates of Harry Buxton Forman and John Whipple Frothingham.

£650

First edition, a partial-forgery by Harry Buxton Forman. In 1870 Richard Herne Shepherd had produced two unauthorised Tennyson pamphlets, *The Lover's Tale* and eighteen uncollected *Poems* reproduced from periodicals. *The Lover's Tale* was suppressed, but when Buxton Forman took over Shepherd's remaining stock in 1892 he found a cache of *Poems*. By the simple device of overprinting the first recto (blank except for the word *Poems*) with additional text, he produced a new title-page (as above) and created *The new Timon*.

In his bibliography of Tennyson, Wise claims that, along with Shepherd's edition of *The Lover's Tale* [since forged by Wise], this pamphlet possesses 'more interest and importance to collectors and students of the writings of Alfred Tennyson than can usually be claimed for any pirated book. It was in [these] pages that many of Tennyson's suppressed verses were first gathered together'. Barker and Collins comment that, as well as creating a rarity, this forgery served to further 'a campaign of confusion designed to transfer attention and blame from the forgers to Richard Herne Shepherd'.



The new Timon and the Poets is Tennyson's bitter reply to Edward Bulwer-Lytton's satirical poem *The New Timon*, describing him 'School-miss Alfred' who would 'Chaunt, "I'm weary" in infectious strain' and 'patch with frippery every tinsel line', his poetry 'a jingling medley of purloined conceits / Out-babying Wordsworth and out glittering Keats'. Tennyson returns the charges, characterising Bulwer-Lytton as the 'padded man – that wears the stays – / Who kill'd the girls and thrill's the boys / With dandy pathos [as a novelist]', but 'once you tried the Muses too; / You fail'd, Sir.' 'You talk of tinsel! why we see / The old mark of rouge upon your cheeks'. The other minor, occasional, and patriotic poems collected here were not exactly suppressed but had not yet been acknowledged by Tennyson in his collected works.

The present copy is Buxton Forman's second, recorded by Barker and Collins as B (4). It appears he was cautious about the dispersal of this forgery – all known copies except Wise's own 'emerged after his death, the majority from the nine or more bought from the Forman estate by Quaritch, probably in 1920' (Barker and Collins).

Barker and Collins identify fifteen copies, but there has apparently been none at auction since the Maurice Buxton sale in 1972.

Wise, *Tennyson*, II, 20-21; Barker and Collins, *A Sequel to an Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets*, 1983, pp. 252-7; W. D. Paden, 'Tennyson's *The Lover's Tale*, R. H. Shepherd and T. J. Wise', *Studies in Bibliography*, Vol XVIII, 1965, pp.111-145.

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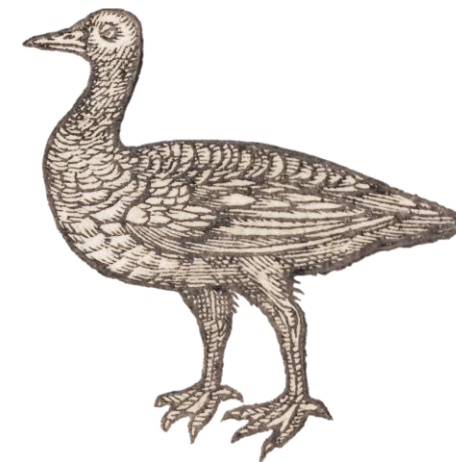
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*Images: Front cover, details from The Soul of a Woman, item 12;
back cover, details from Gerard's Herball, item 8.*