

Bernard Quaritch Ltd

New Acquisitions - December MMXV



MIDDLE HILL PROOF, PHILLIPPS'S COPY

1. [AUSTRALIANA.] [Drop head title:] South Australia 1861. Fellenberg Commercial School. In ..... Colony. [Middle Hill Press, 1861]. [bound with:]

[Drop head title:] South Australia 1861. Fellenberg Commercial School. In the City of Adelaide. [Middle Hill Press, 1861].

Two pamphlets, 8vo, pp. 2, [2 blank], with several manuscript corrections on p. 2; and 3, [1]; first pamphlet loose, very good copies in the contemporary stiff paper wrappers; from the library of the bibliophile Thomas Phillipps.

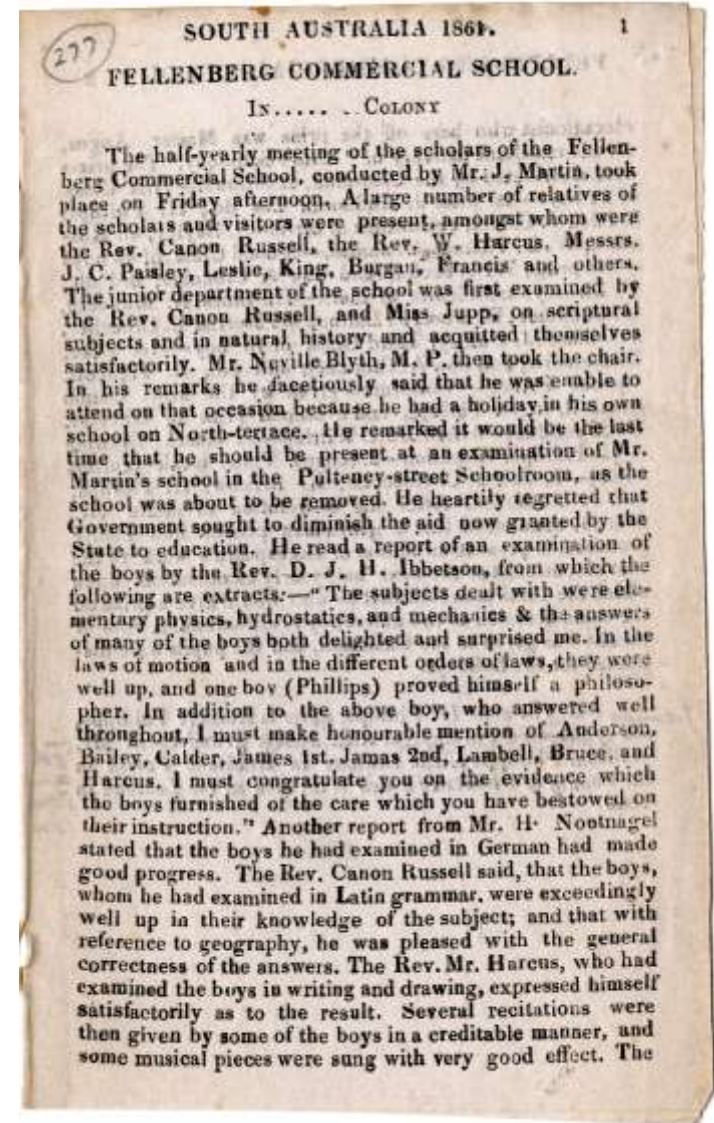
£400

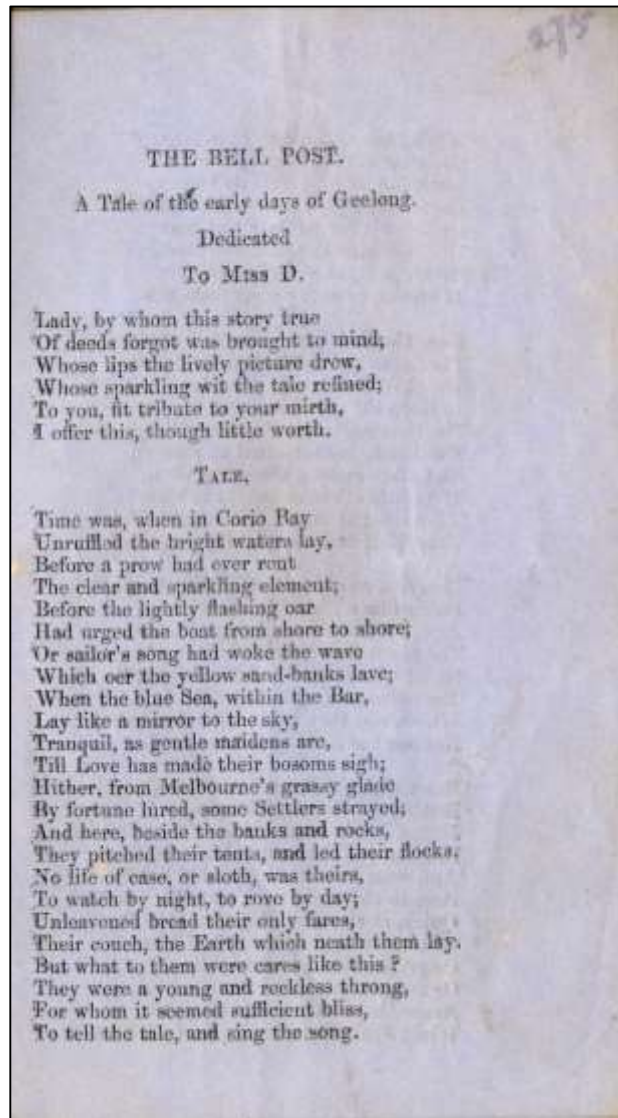
First edition, bound with the corrected proof, of this record of the academic achievements of the pupils at the Fellenberg Commercial School in Adelaide, printed at Thomas Phillipps's Middle Hill Press.

Prominently mentioned is one Herbert Phillipps who 'proved himself a philosopher', and carried off prizes for scripture and drawing, as well as a 'Vocal Music Certificate'. This is the same Sir Herbert Phillipps who would later pursue a successful career as a businessman and philanthropist. In later life he would claim kinship with Thomas Phillipps and came to possess a portrait of him. A footnote describes him as the son of James Phillipps of Adelaide (information which is added in manuscript in the proof) and the grandson of William Phillipps of Gloucester. His exact relation to Thomas Phillipps is difficult to ascertain, though the fact that this pamphlet was printed at his Middle Hill Press suggests a connection.

OCLC records only one copy in the UK, at the BL; two in America, at Yale (where there is also a copy of the proof) and the Grolier; two in Australia, at Flinders and the NLA.

*James* NB The some H. Phillips, name is Herbert Phillipps, son of deceased Phillipps, of Adelaide & grandson of Mr. William Phillipps of the Leasowe in Buckland Parish in the County of Gloucester which Wm. died at the Leasowe in 1860.





2. [AUSTRALIANA]. [DUNN, Edward]. [*Drop head title:*] The Bell Post. A Tale of the early Days of Geelong. Dedicated to Miss D. [*Middle Hill Press, 1865*].

8vo, pp. 4; printed on blue-tinted paper; creased where once folded but a very good copy in contemporary stiff paper wrappers; from the library of the bibliophile Thomas Phillipps.

£350

First edition of this scarce Australian poem, published by Thomas Phillipps's Middle Hill Press – Phillipps's own copy.

The poem relates how a group of settlers from Melbourne pitch their tents near Corio Bay and become involved in a feud with the local aborigines. A wise elder settler proposes the erection of a signal bell to alert the men to raids. In the dramatic climax, a band of natives catch the settlers off guard whilst bathing and are only dispersed by the ferocious pealing of the bell which they mistake for the 'Spirit of Evil'. The elder settler is angry that his fellows – 'recreant knaves' – were caught off guard and pushes the bell into the sea, where its mournful tones may be heard to this day.

*The Bell Post* survives in a manuscript collection of poems by Edward Dunn at the National Library of Australia, apparently presented by him in 1862 to 'J. P. Bt.' and with a hand written title-page possibly by Thomas Phillipps. We have been unable to uncover any further information about Dunn, but the manuscript contains other poems by him on antipodean themes: 'Ode to Australia', 'Evening in the Bush', 'Elmada, the New Zealand Girl', etc.

ROMAN REMAINS

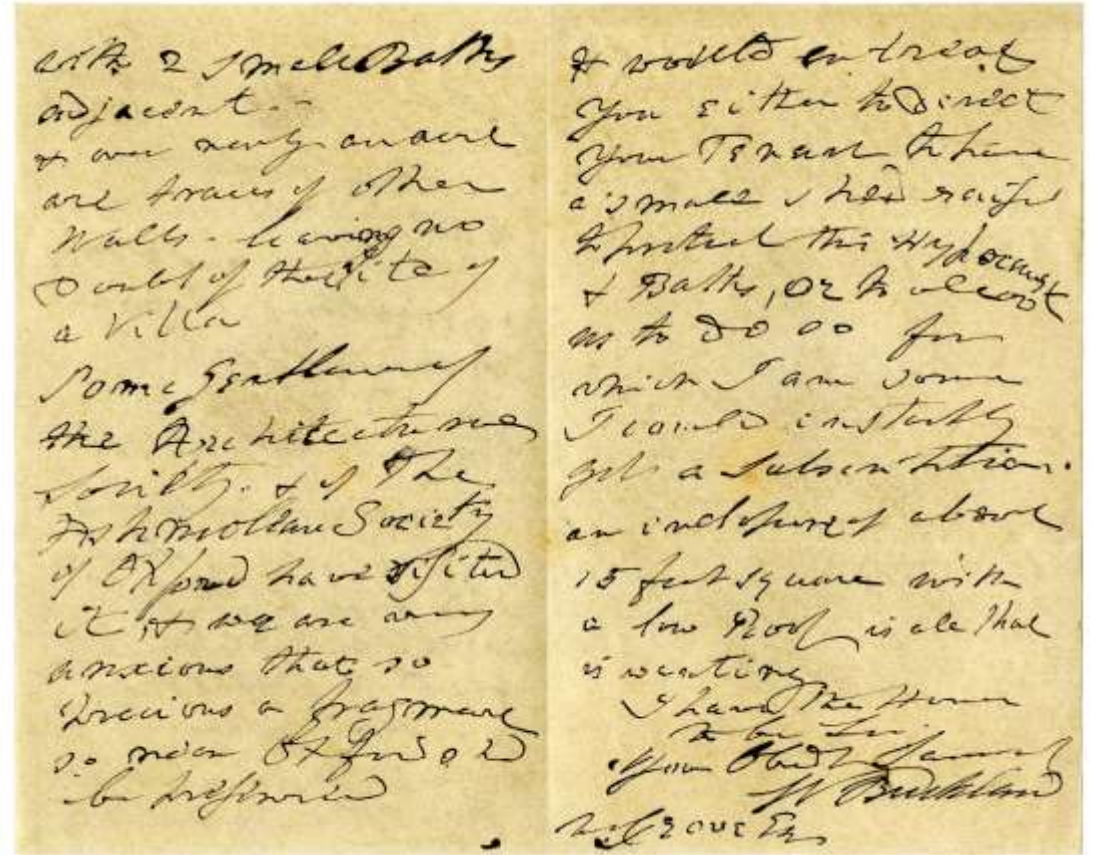
3. **BUCKLAND, William.** Autograph letter signed ('W. Buckland') to Mr Grove. *Oxford, Christ Church, 1845.*

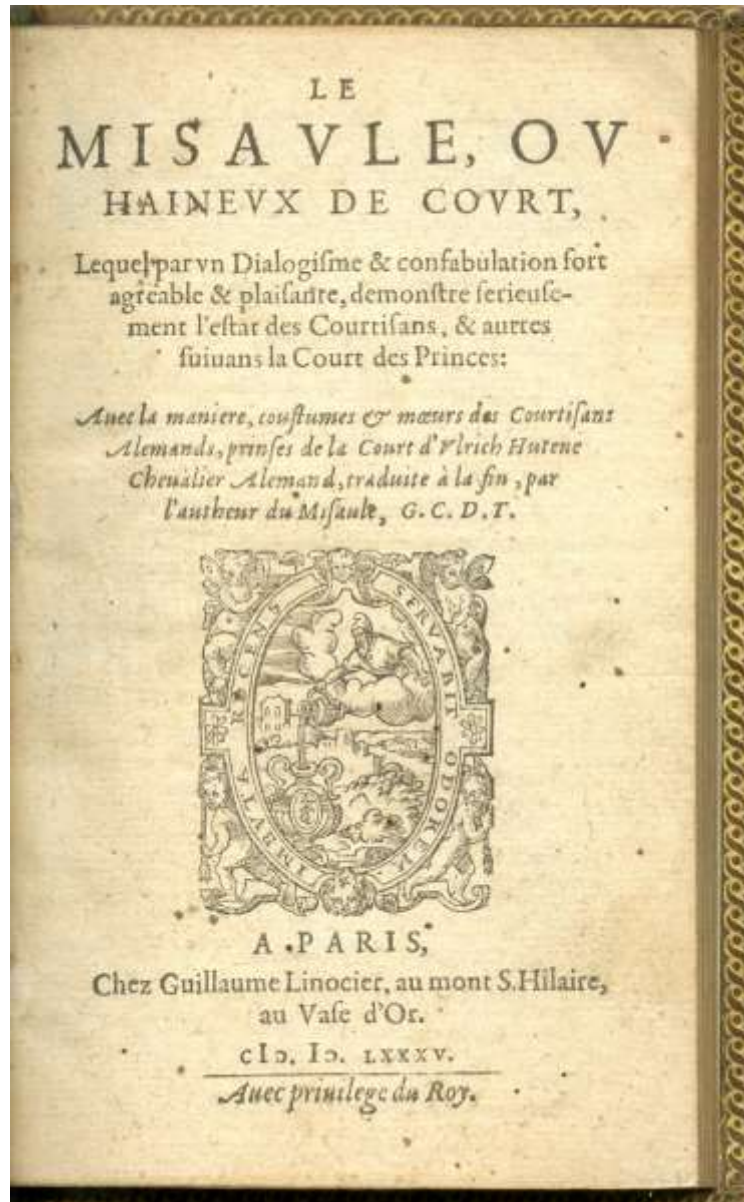
8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; light creases where folded, very good.

£100 + VAT in EU

Buckland writes regarding Roman remains recently found on Mr Grove's property at Wheatley, Oxfordshire: 'some foundations of walls having been laid bare by the plough in the middle of a fallow field a little digging disclosed a very perfect hypocaust & fire place about 8 feet square with 2 small baths adjacent - & over nearly an acre are traces of other walls - leaving no doubt of the site of a villa'. Following a visit by the Architectural and Ashmolean Societies of Oxford, Buckland offers to raise a subscription to build an enclosure to protect the site. Buckland would later write up his findings in the *Archaeological Journal*.

Buckland (1784-1856) made several important contributions to archaeology but is best known as 'one of the leading figures in the golden age of geology. It could be argued that more than anyone else he was responsible for making geology, and in particular the concept of 'deep time', acceptable to the Anglican establishment centred on Oxford, and so for paving the way for the Darwinian revolution' (ODNB).





4. [CHAPPUYS, Gabriel]. *Le misaule, ou haineux de court, lequel par un dialogisme & confabulation fort agreable & plaisante, demonstre serieusement l'estat des courtisans, & autres suiuan la court des princes: avec la maniere, coustumes & moeurs des courtisans Alemands, princes de la court d'Ulrich Hutene cheualier Aleman d, traduite à la fin, par l'autheur du Misaule, G. C. D. T. Paris, Guillaume Linocier, 1585.*

8vo, ff. [iv], 107, [1, blank]; engraved device to title-page, headpieces and initials; fore-edges trimmed close touching the marginal notes, some very occasional small stains; 19th-century calf, gilt fillet border to covers, flat spine with gilt and blind decoration and lettering, gilt board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; a little sunned, small wormholes at foot of spine, lower cover slightly scraped, corners and edges a little worn.

£1200

First edition of Chappuys' satire on court life, composed in dialogue form with passages in verse, based on the *De curialium miseriis* of Aeneas Silvius (Pope Pius II), and including a translation of Ulrich von Hutten's *Aula*. At the conclusion of the *Misaule* the courtier remarks that although his interlocutor, the private man, has 'properly described the miseries of courtiers', he would still 'prefer all the pain and misery you have described at the court to living alone like you, without any favour or friends other than books'. To this the private man replies, 'I advise you ... to adopt a different way of life, leaving behind this sea of strife and torment. Because if we want peace, if we love repose, if we want to live in liberty ... we must flee the haunts of kings and the tumults of the court, where ... only avarice, luxury, cruelty, greed, desire and ambition prevail.'

Chappuys (1546-1613/14) was well placed to write about court life: he served as secretary to cardinal de Guise on his visit to Rome, was appointed historiographe de France in 1585, and from 1596 served Henri IV as his Spanish interpreter. His many translations included those of *Amadis de Gaula*, Castiglione's *Cortegiano*, and of various Italian writers, whose works he collected in *Les facétieuses journées* (1584). As historiographe de France he published a history of Navarre (1596) and a chronicle of the reigns of Charles IX, Henri III and Henri IV.

Another edition of the *Misaule* appeared in the same year as this one, published by Marc Orry, which is noted by Brunet.

Barbier, *Ouvrages anonymes*, 314-315. Rare: no copies appear on COPAC; Worldcat records only three copies in North America (Harvard, Folger, and Yale).

5. [DIBDIN, Thomas Frognall]. *Bibliophobia*. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of literature and the book trade. In a letter addressed to the author of the *Bibliomania*. By Mercurius Rusticus. With notes by Cato Parvus. London, Henry Bohn, 1832.

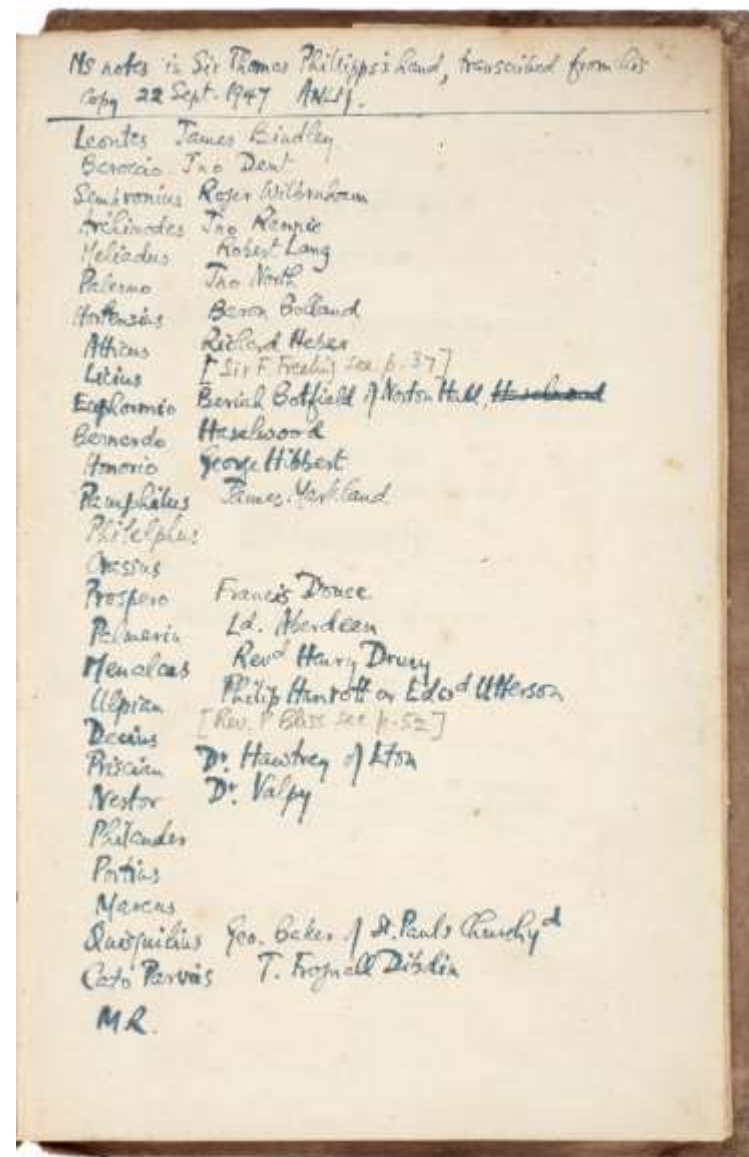
8vo, pp. 102, [2, blank]; with erratum slip tipped-in at p. 17 but without the slip at p. 90; occasional light spotting but a nice copy in the original grey boards with printed paper label to upper cover with 'Price 4s. 6d. Boards'; parts of spine missing, extremities worn, covers stained; ex-libris of A.N.L. Munby, bookplate of Anthony Hobson, with Munby's ink annotations throughout, and his pencil notes on a piece of paper loosely inserted.

£450

First edition, regular issue, owned and annotated by A.N.L. Munby, and by Anthony Hobson. 'Mercurius Rusticus and Cato Parvus were pseudonyms used by Dibdin in the *Bibliomania*. Owing to the agitation regarding Reform, and perhaps also because of cholera epidemics, the rare book market appeared to Dibdin to be very low indeed. His diatribe was touched off by the absurdly inadequate prices that the original manuscripts of the Waverley Novels fetched at Evans' sale, 19 August 1831. Dibdin's natural optimism made him prophesy that the depression in books would not last long ... One hundred copies of this book printed on large paper were [also] issued' (Jackson, *An annotated list of the publications of the Reverend Thomas Frognall Dibdin*, 1965).

'Tim' Munby (1913-1974) worked as a cataloguer at Bernard Quaritch and Sotheby's before becoming librarian at King's College, Cambridge. His *Phillipps Studies*, devoted to Sir Thomas Phillipps, was the first comprehensive account of nineteenth-century bibliophiles and bookdealers, and he broke new ground in demonstrating the importance of booksellers' and auction catalogues as historical sources. Munby's notes in this copy, identifying the individuals behind the pseudonyms employed by Dibdin, were transcribed by him from Sir Thomas Phillipps's copy of *Bibliophobia* in September 1947, according to a note on the front free endpaper. Munby was particularly generous in giving his books to others, and this copy passed to Anthony Hobson (1921-2014), director of Sotheby's and historian of bookbinding and book collecting.

Jackson 82; Windle & Pippin A60.



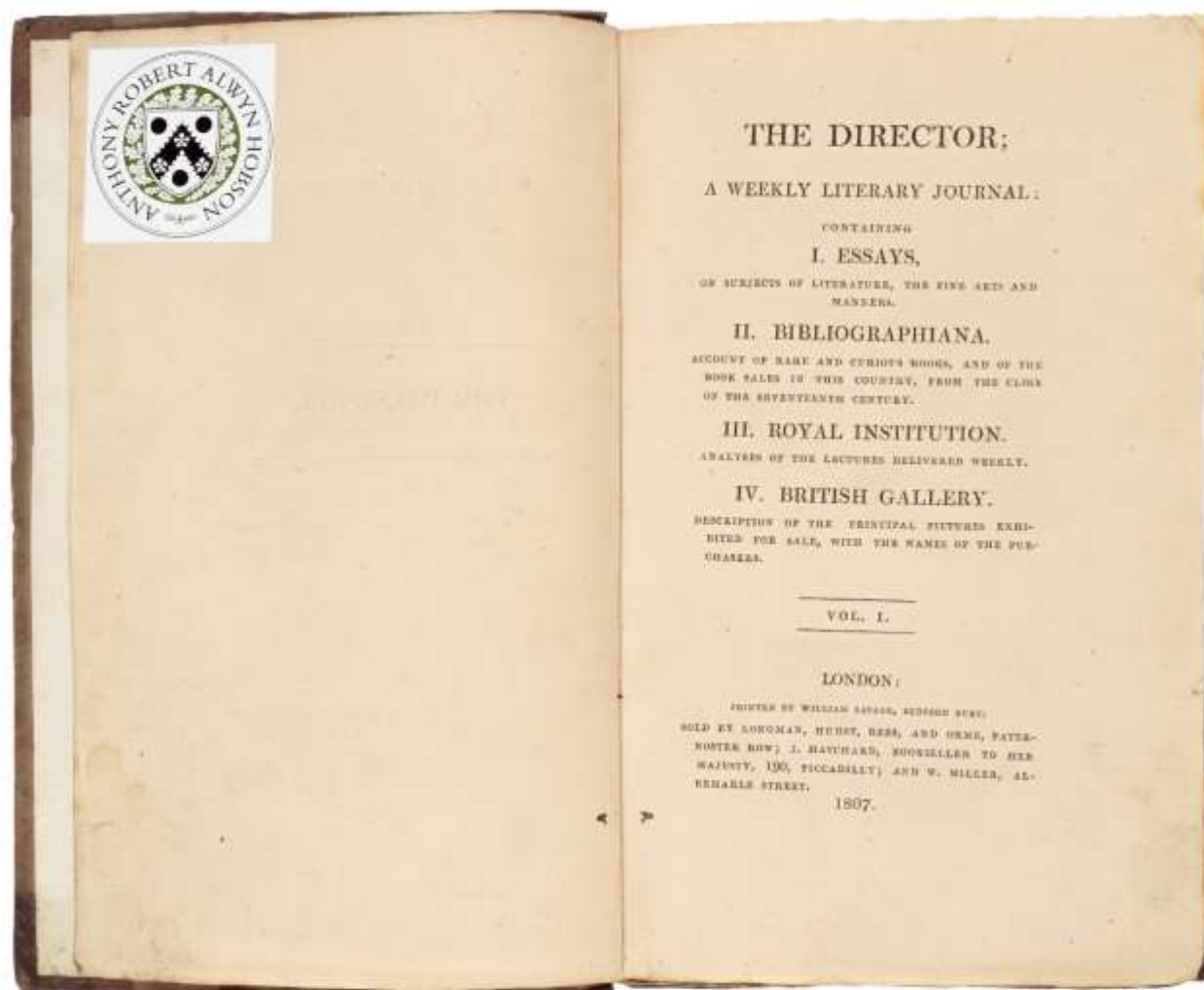
6. [DIBDIN, Thomas Frognall]. *The Director*; a weekly literary journal containing I. Essays, on subjects of literature, the fine arts and manners. II. Bibliographiana. Account of rare and curious books, and of the book sales in this country, from the close of the seventeenth century. III. Royal Institution. Analyses of the lectures delivered weekly. IV. British Gallery. Descriptions of the principal pictures exhibited for sale, with the names of the purchasers. London, William Savage for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, J. Hatchard, and W. Miller, 1807.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [ii (half title)], 379, [1 (errata)], 4 (list of subscribers), wants leaf [B1] (the title to no. I); [iv], 385, [9 (including index)], pp. 185-192 and 337-346 being omitted in the pagination; a few light spots and stains, small holes to vol. II pp. 225-228, 367-380, otherwise a good uncut copy bound in contemporary half cloth and grey paper boards; spines sometime strengthened, a little worn and stained; bookplate of Anthony Hobson. £500

Published in 24 weekly parts at 1 shilling per part, *The Director* was a collaboration between Dibdin and the philanthropist Sir Thomas Bernard. The first number states that the journal was intended to promote and improve the fine arts, noting that 'the powers of the graphic muse have never been fairly appreciated in this country'. According to his own *Reminiscences*, Dibdin wrote two-thirds of the contents of the magazine himself. The list of subscribers, here bound at the end of vol. I, includes the banker Sir Francis Baring, the book collector Charles Burney, the chemist and inventor Sir Humphry Davy, the sculptor John Flaxman, Edward Jenner of smallpox vaccination fame, and the painter Benjamin West. This copy has the cancel leaf Dd3 in vol. II with the tail margin instruction 'The binder is requested to substitute this leaf for pages 205 and 206'.

From the library of Anthony Hobson (1921-2014), director of Sotheby's and historian of bookbinding and book collecting.

Jackson 9; Windle & Pippin A6.



7. [ENGLAND – SOUTH COAST.] 'Views of the coast between the mouth of the Thames and Weymouth – 1814' [and] 'Views in the Isle of Wight'. [1814.]

Oblong 4to (265 x 330 mm), 64 leaves of thick blue paper on which are mounted 62 pencil drawings (each approximately 135 x 225 mm), all except one mount bearing a manuscript caption in ink, pencil numbering in upper outer corners of some drawings (evidently pre-dating the compilation of the album); some cockling and dampstaining (generally affecting mounts only but just entering foot of a few drawings), a few isolated spots and some light soiling; contemporary sheep-backed boards with remains of ties, spine modestly gilt; rubbed and soiled, upper joint slightly cracked.

£3000

A substantial album of drawings documenting the south coast of England at the end of the Napoleonic era, and including over thirty drawings of the Isle of Wight.

The majority of the coastal images have been drawn from the sea. Beginning with an image of the launching of the HMS Nelson on 4 July 1814 near the mouth of the River Thames, the album then proceeds along the south coast to Weymouth. Coastal towns, boats, and cliff formations are depicted, along with a number of castles and buildings of historic interest. Among the latter are Calshot Castle, an artillery fort constructed by Henry VIII; Luttrell's Tower (captioned 'Eagle Hurst') near Southampton, which has an underground tunnel from the cellar to the beach, allegedly used for smuggling during this period; Hurst Castle, another fort constructed by Henry VIII, which was subsequently used to imprison Charles I; Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight; and the ruins of the thirteenth-century Netley Abbey. Some drawings record historic buildings which have since been destroyed, such as East Cowes Castle on the Isle of Wight. Built in the eighteenth century, East Cowes boasted intricate gothic-style turrets and towers which can be distinguished in the drawing.



Drawings of the coastline show some of the interesting geological features of the south coast. The rock formation known as the Needles on the Isle of Wight is shown in various images as well as Lulworth Cove and the nearby limestone arch Durdle Door. One of the drawings of the Isle of Wight shows Shanklin Chine, a wooded coastal ravine which containing waterfalls, trees and other vegetation. This was another location supposedly used by smugglers in the nineteenth century.

Many towns, villages and hamlets have been drawn as they appear from the artist's position out at sea. During this period coastal towns close to London were only just beginning to become popular as tourist destinations. Margate appears very small, and Broadstairs is shown at a time when its population was only around 300. The larger Ramsgate has houses and buildings stretching across the waterfront. Further away from London, towns such as Eastbourne appear considerably smaller. In contrast, Portsmouth harbour is depicted as a busy port with a number of large boats in the foreground. A few of the smaller towns on the Isle of Wight (Cowes and Yarmouth for instance) are included. Finally, at Weymouth, some of the Georgian terraces on the esplanade are visible.

Given the varied contents of the album, the anonymous artist seems likely to have been an interested amateur (a yachtsman perhaps, or at least a guest aboard a yacht) rather than a naval surveyor concerned about the threat of invasion.

A full list of contents is available on request.



8. **GANILH, Charles.** Des systèmes d'économie politique, de la valeur comparative de leurs doctrines, et de celle qui paraît la plus favorable aux progrès de la richesse. Seconde édition, avec de nombreuses additions relatives aux controverses récentes de MM. Malthus, Buchanan, Ricardo, sur les points les plus importants de l'économie politique. Paris, Treuttel et Würtz, 1821.

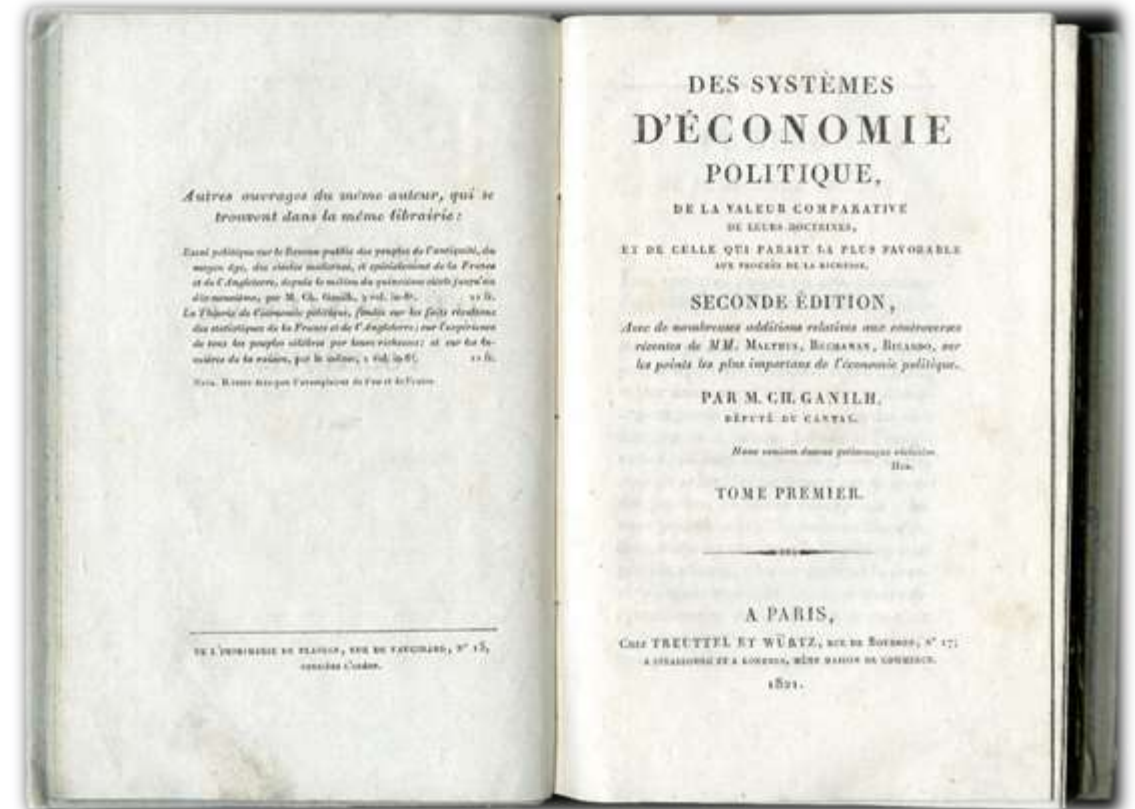
Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxxii, 399, [1, blank], 8 (publisher's advertisement); [iv], 420; occasional light spots and foxing; a very good copy in contemporary light blue paper boards, spine in compartments with initials 'W. Z.' to foot, inked paper labels to head, edges sprinkled blue; some stains and scrapes, some loss to labels, but a nice copy.

£300

Second expanded edition (first 1809) of an early evaluation of economic thought by the French economist and politician Ganilh (1758-1836), described by Schumpeter as notable 'because it did not fall in, uncritically, with the prevailing current of Smith-Say free trade'. The *Systèmes* was translated into English by Daniel Boileau in 1812.

As a politician, Ganilh hoped for a scientific political economy that would be of practical use to statesmen; his *Systèmes* is an evaluative text that reviews and orders current theories for this audience. Ganilh's French sources include Castillon, Condillac, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Say, and Quesnay, and his Scottish ones include Steuart, Hume, Smith, Ferguson, and Lauderdale. In the course of his work, Ganilh discusses machines, slave labour, productive and unproductive labour, and commerce as a means of shaping and stimulating demand (in his view the economy is driven by demand rather than supply). Ganilh was opposed to Napoleon's continental system and its restrictions, highlighting the benefits to be reaped from safe, free, and easy commerce. He was largely a supporter of Smith but finds things to criticise in the latter's work and accepts the possibility of an active role for government in the economy. After noting the discord between the views of Smith, Buchanan, Malthus, Ricardo and Say, Ganilh concludes that 'la science de l'économie politique a fait d'immenses progrès; mais le génie qui doit la fixer n'a pas encore paru'.

Einaudi 2365; Goldsmiths' 23107; Kress C.707; Mattioli 1389. See Willie Henderson, 'Charles Ganilh's An Inquiry into the Various Systems of Political Economy ...', *Journal of the History of Economic Thought* 30:4 (Dec. 2008), p. 511-534.



WITH AN EXTRA LITHOGRAPH

9. **GERARD, E[benezer].** *Letters in Rhyme, to and from E. Gerard, Portrait Painter, Liverpool; with a Number of humorous Embellishments drawn on Stone by the Author. Liverpool: Printed by Rushton and Melling; sold by E. Smith and Co.... at the Gazette Office, Manchester; Burks and Kinnebrook, Norwich ... Hillyard and Morgan, Bristol; and all Booksellers. 1825.*

8vo, pp. [4], vi, 179, [1], with five lithograph plates (one foxed); else a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf, neatly rebacked.

£600

First and only edition of this collection of amusing epistolary verse, illustrated with four satirical lithograph plates, including one of rebuses. Added to this copy is an additional plate, otherwise unrecorded – ‘Specimen of a bank note – not likely to be imitated’ threatening potential forgers with deportation to Botany Bay or execution.

In the introduction Gerard explains that his promising career as a professional artist was ruined by a fever that left him weak in the arms. In order to provide for his family he turned to poetry and watercolours (the latter only possible if he held the brush with both hands). A cynical reader might suggest that the fever did not leave his rhyming faculties untouched either.

The volume is not without wit, however; the plain-speaking Gerard is at his best on quotidian subjects. He hymns the merits of warm beer, ponders the fact that he hasn't seen many old women about lately, and is not afraid to admit it when he can't find a decent rhyme word. Gerard is the sort of man to ‘call morning – morning’ and not to bother with nonsense about ‘Thetis’ lap’. On one occasion he refers unpretentiously to Spring, song thrushes, ‘and all them sort of things’.

The plates include an illustration of the ‘Triumph of Warm Beere’, in which the personification of warm beer chases the personification of a dram-drinker (much disparaged in the accompanying poem) from an ale house; and a final leaf with ‘END’ in a landscape alphabet.





10. **HAEFTEN, Benedictus van.** *Regia via crucis.* Antwerp, Ex officina Plantiniana Balthasaris Moreti, 1635.

8vo, pp. xl, 404, [26], [2, blank]; wanting the half-title; engraved title-page after Rubens, 38 full-page emblematic engravings, engraved initials and tail-pieces, printer's device to penultimate leaf; small wormtrack to lower outer blank corners of leaves F2-G4 and M1-8, and to upper outer blank corners of H6-I2, a few small spots, but a very good copy in contemporary vellum, yap edges, red edges, title and date inked to spine, paper label at foot; binding coming away slightly from text block, wants ties; inscriptions to front free endpapers with bookplate of Ramsgate Abbey.

£1100

First edition of an important counter-reformation devotional emblem book, with a title-page designed by Peter Paul Rubens. Haefthen (1588-1648) was provost of the Benedictine abbey of Affligem, Belgium, and played an important role in reform of the Benedictine order. The *Regia via crucis* was his most important work, running to over 40 editions, including translations into Dutch, French, Spanish and other languages. The work was intended 'to provide the (Catholic) reader with a good understanding of the significance of the Stations of the Cross, to inspire imitation of Christ's example, and thereby to become acquainted with the way to the Kingdom of God. The rather abstract spiritual journey that the human soul had to make towards this goal is made more concrete by the ... selection of such principal figures as the Virgins Anima – the personification of the human soul – and Staurophila – a Greek name that literally means the one who adores the cross. Their experiences in the imitation of Christ and the resulting lessons of life were nothing else but allegorical examples that were to lead every reader to the just and good. The engraved illustrations are very important in this regard as they support the meaning of the text in a simple and clear emblematic manner.' (*The illustration of books published by the Moretuses* p. 118-9).

Haefthen commissioned Rubens to design the title-page, which was engraved by Cornelis Galle at the artist's request. When shown the initial design, Haefthen protested that St Teresa of Avila, shown on the right, was insufficiently dressed, and she was duly clothed more fully. The 38 engravings within the text were executed by the atelier of the Galle family. In the same year as the publication of the *Regia via crucis*, Haefthen commissioned Rubens to paint a large altarpiece of Christ carrying the cross for the main altar of the church of the Abbey of Affligem.

Judson & Van de Velde, *Book illustrations and title-pages vol. I* (Corpus Rubenianum XXI), no. 71; Landwehr, *Emblem and fable books printed in the Low Countries*, 271; Praz, p. 361; STCV 6843143.

11. **HERBERT, Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke.** *A Method of Breaking Horses and teaching Soldiers to ride, designed for the Use of the Army ... the second Edition, revised and corrected, with Additions. London: Printed by J. Hughs ... 1762.*

8vo, pp. [8], 128, with three folding engraved plates of bits, bridles, and horseshoes; title-page dusty and soiled; pale dampstain at front but with a good copy, uncut in nineteenth-century paper wrappers; with a contemporary dedicatory inscription 'Cornet Charles Comberg [?] – 2<sup>d</sup> Dragoon Guards 1773 York from Lieut. Col. Russell Manners'.

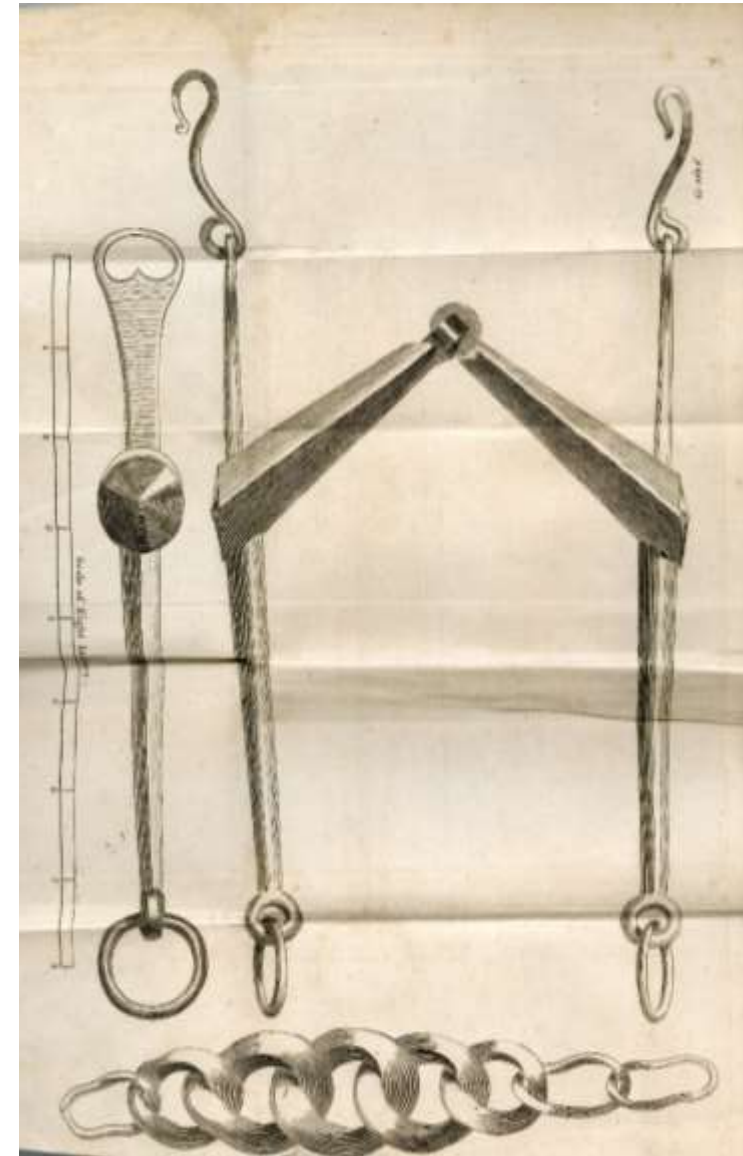
£400

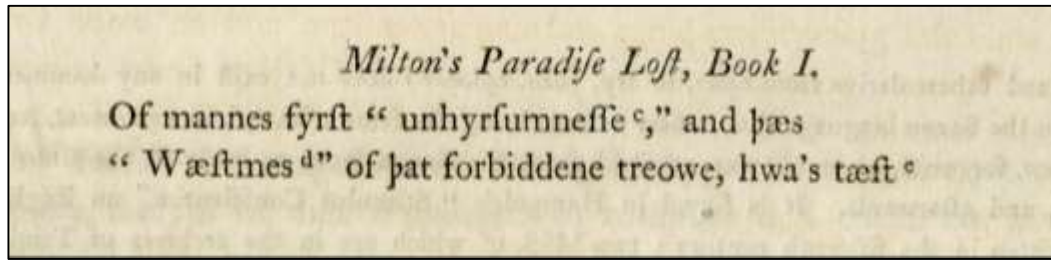
Second edition of this influential guide for cavalrymen by the 'horse mad' tenth Earl of Pembroke; later editions appeared under the new title 'Military Equitation'.

The book provided 'sensible and much-needed advice' (*Oxford DNB*) for soldiers, offering instruction for the absolute neophyte, as well as detailed notes on riding technique and the medical care of horses. Pembroke 'emphasized the need for officers to superintend the management of horses, advocated riding with a natural seat, and opposed the docking of horses' tails' (*Oxford DNB*). There are also discussions about the uses of liquorice balls, and the best palliative for the problem of 'broken wind'.

Pembroke was a well-regarded horseman and soldier; he enjoyed a meteoric ascent through the ranks, and was Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons by the age of thirty. He is also notable for having bestowed on an illegitimate son the remarkable moniker 'Augustus Retnuh Reebkomp', an ill-disguised anagram of his name, 'Pembroke' and that of the child's mother, 'Hunter'.

Lieutenant Colonel Russell Manners (1736-1800) served in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and was transferred to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dragoon Guards after the Peace of Paris.





## PARADISE LOST IN ANGLO-SAXON

12. **INGRAM, James.** An inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo Saxon-Literature: to which is added the Geography of Europe by King Alfred, including his Account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the ninth Century ... *Oxford, at the University Press for the Author. Sold by J. Cooke and J. Parker ... Payne and Mackinlay ... and J. White ... London. 1807.*

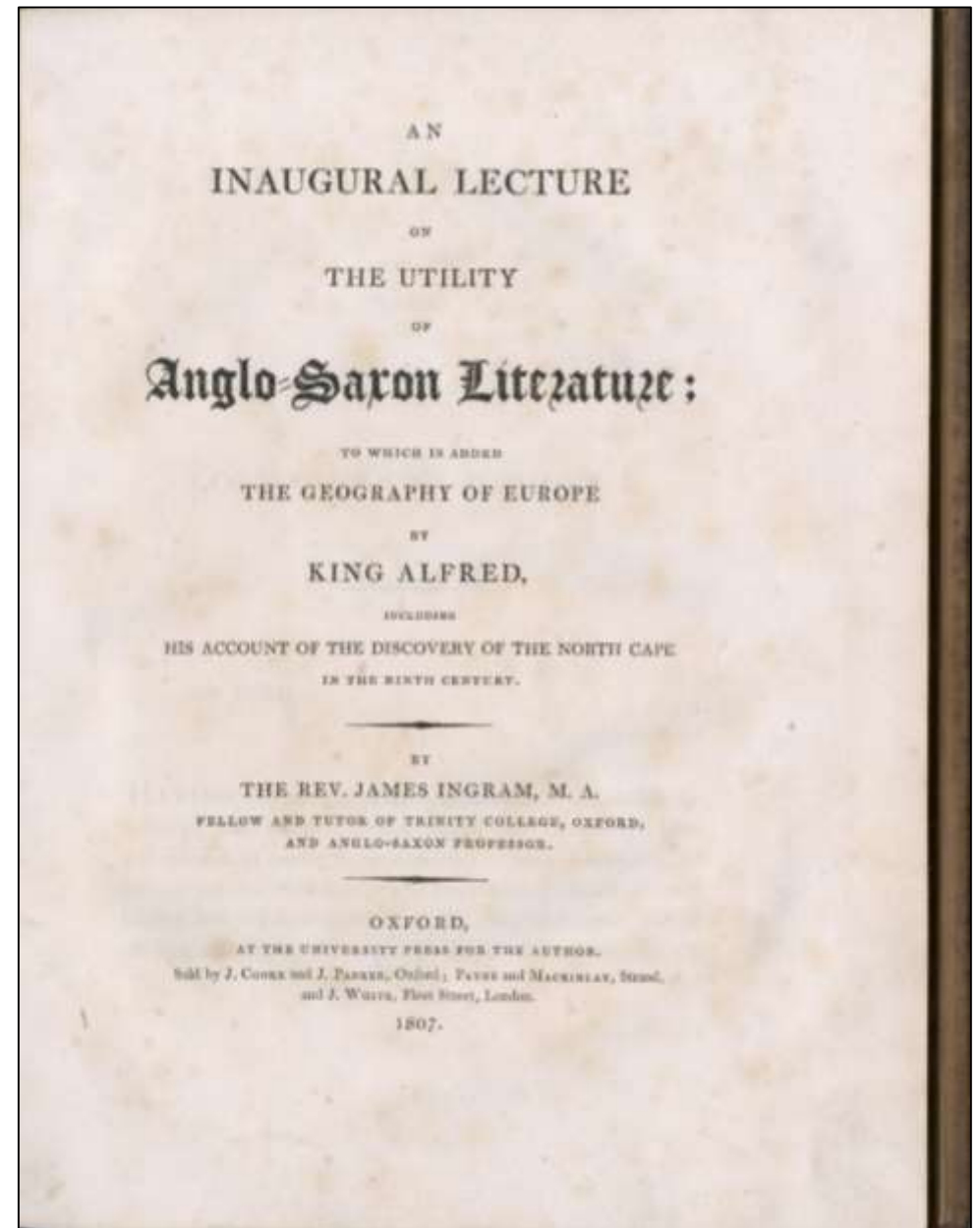
4to, pp. viii, 112, [2], with the woodcut map showing 'Two Voyages in the Baltic' often found as a frontispiece, here bound last; a very good copy in later calf, armorial bookplate of the lawyer and antiquary Charles Purton Cooper.

£200

First edition of this lecture on the importance of Old English literature by James Ingram, perhaps the foremost Anglo-Saxon scholar of his generation.

The appendices include Ingram's translation of the first fifteen lines of *Paradise Lost* into Anglo-Saxon, and a table of the 'Saxon, Gothic, Runic, and Islandic alphabets'. Printed last is the Anglo-Saxon translation of Orosius's *Geography of Europe* attributed to King Alfred, followed by Ingram's translation of it into modern English. There is an accompanying map showing two voyages made in the Baltic in the Ninth Century.

James Ingram was Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Trinity College and is best known for his *Memorials of Oxford* (1832-7).



A CALLIGRAPHIC DIPLOMA FOR A ROSENBOURG  
GARDENER,  
SIGNED BY THE DANISH ROYAL GARDENER,  
JOHAN CORNELIUS KRIEGER

13. **KRIEGER, Johan Cornelius.**  
Manuscript diploma in German for gardener Ludwig  
Günther Tatter at Rosenborg Castle, with Krieger's  
autograph signature and seal. *Copenhagen, 28 February*  
*1736.*

Manuscript on vellum, 331 x 582 mm, with additional  
illustrated strip securing the ribbons (58 x 582 mm),  
folded once horizontally and twice vertically; written  
in four calligraphic scripts in black ink, with two large  
historiated initials and elaborate pen-and-ink  
decoration incorporating mythical, architectural and  
landscape elements around all borders, Danish royal  
arms set into a trophy of arms and martial instruments;  
woven maroon silk ribbons with white dahlia and  
green leaf motifs, red wax seal within bone ring; small  
natural hole in vellum, very small splits at  
intersections of folds, not affecting text, ribbons  
unfinished at end and fraying slightly, small wax stain  
on one ribbon, but generally a very attractive and well-  
preserved document.

£2750+VAT in EU



This diploma of 1736, enabling the craftsman Ludwig Günther Tatter to continue his training as a journeyman, was written and decorated on behalf of Johan Cornelius Krieger, the architect of Frederiksborg Castle north of Copenhagen, and (according to this document) both royal gardener and landscape architect ('Lustgärtner') of the pleasure gardens at Frederiksborg, which he had designed between 1720 and 1725. Krieger, whose own training had taken place under the guardianship of Frederik IV, and included travels through Holland and England, was best known for his meticulous designs of baroque gardens, incorporating the mirrored features of French and Italian gardens. He was also gardener of Fredensborg, Amalienborg and, most pertinently, Rosenborg Castle, to which this document refers: the gardens at Rosenborg were the first Danish royal park to be opened to the public (in the early eighteenth century). Ludwig Günther Tatter, who had worked at Rosenborg under Krieger for six months before receiving this elaborate reference, appears to have hailed from Thuringia, and enjoyed an international career as head gardener in different Germanic courts in the later 1730s. This document introduced Tatter, his skills and diligent work ethic to his future employers, perhaps particularly in Switzerland (Basel) or Austria (Vienna) where, unlike in Copenhagen, a gardeners' guild had been instituted.

The document was executed in a competent scribal hand with no fewer than eight different scripts (four of them calligraphic) and elaborately decorated with pen-and-ink drawings matching the theme of the subject: the two large initials show Leda and the Swan, and Demeter, the harvest goddess; the cartouches at the top depict the four seasons, which are also described in rhymes in their frames; pastoral landscapes form a frieze on a separate strip that reinforces the lower margin (where the document, while unfolded, would have been held), and the beautiful ribbon and seal survive intact – an unusual feature for a document of this type and period.

Elaborately decorated horticultural diplomas such as this are uncommon, especially in such fine condition and with ribbons and seal intact.



'UN VÉRITABLE CODE DE L'HUMANITÉ'

14. **LANJUINAIS, Joseph de.** *Le monarque accompli, ou prodiges de bonté, de savoir et de sagesse, qui font l'éloge de sa majesté impériale Joseph II et qui rendent cet auguste monarque si précieux à l'humanité.* Lausanne, Jean Pierre Heubach, 1774.

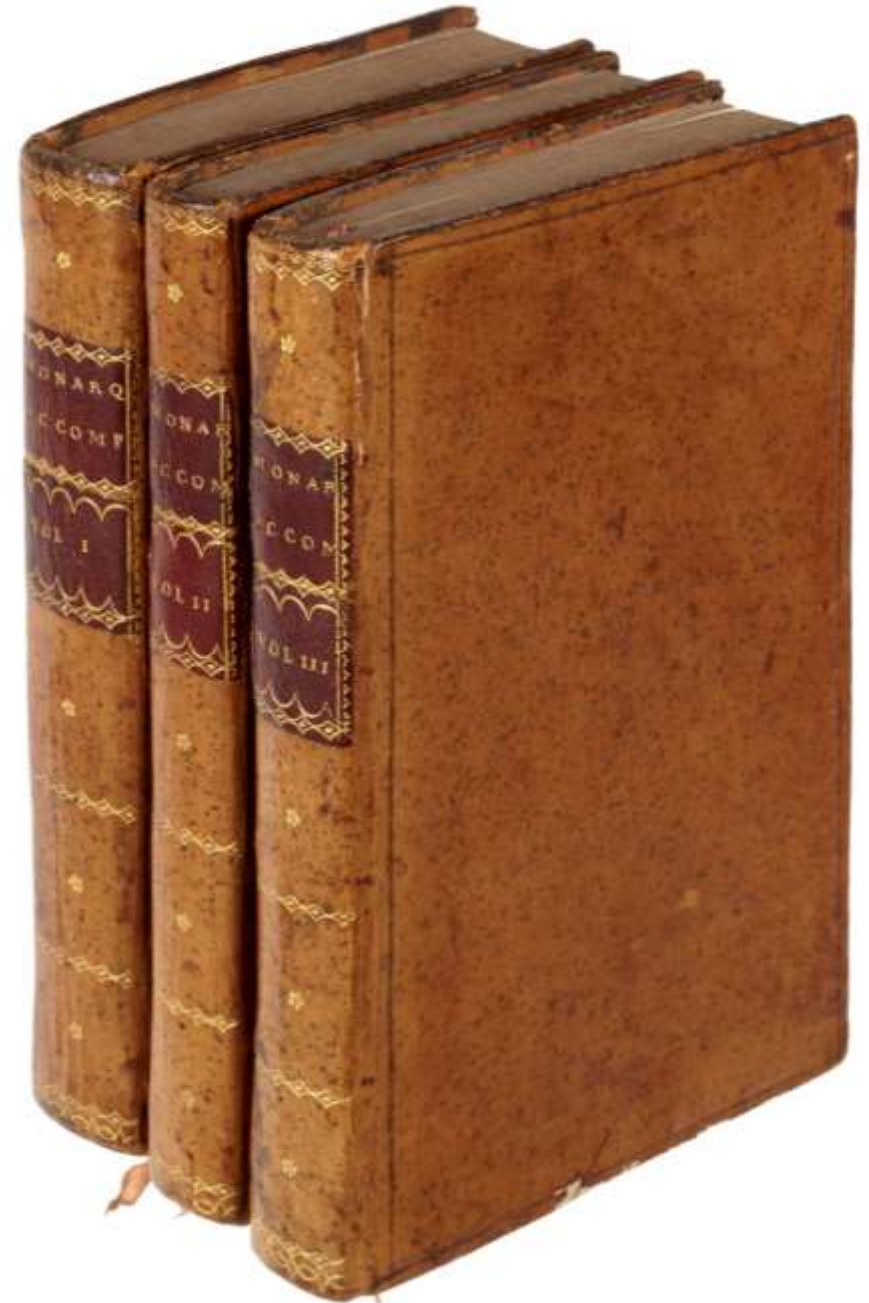
Three vols, 8vo, pp. [iv], 490; [ii], 308; [iv], 160, 145-192, 161-330, [2] (complete); a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary calf, flat spines in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco labels, gilt board edges, marbled endpapers; a little worm tracking to foot of boards of vols II and III; ink stamp of Chateau de Chazelet to foot of title-pages; a very nice set.

£1250

First edition of Lanjuinais's principal work, condemned by the Paris Parlement for its bold political and social opinions. The author held a chair of philosophy at the Congregation of Saint Maur but his friendship with the encyclopédistes, notably D'Alembert and Diderot, lead him to abandon France, leave the Catholic church, and become head of the Collège de Moudon in Switzerland. Under the guise of a eulogy of the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II, *Le monarque accompli* presents Lanjuinais's views on contemporary society, a society in which he claims man is 'un esclave qui travaille sans cesse à user ses chaînes'. He speaks out against inequality, advocates fairer distribution of wealth, rages against the luxury that divides nations into two enemy classes, laments the property owner's power over the poorly-paid labourer, and criticises legislation as benefitting only the few. Several of Lanjuinais's views echo those of Linguet; he defends Montesquieu but has no time for Rousseau's 'sophismes séduisants'.

In May 1776 Lanjuinais's work was declared to be seditious and prejudicial against monarchy, and was condemned to be burnt. This did wonders for its popularity with another edition appearing in 1780. Lanjuinais would later refer to his work as 'un véritable code de l'humanité'.

INED 2587; Peignot, I, p. 230; Lichtenberger, *Le socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, p. 393-4. COPAC records only three copies (British Library, National Library of Scotland, Cambridge University Library).



IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN

15. **LONG, Roger.** *The Music Speech, spoken at the Public Commencement in Cambridge, July the 6<sup>th</sup>, 1714 ... London, printed and sold by J. Morphew ... and C. Crownfield ... 1714. [Bound with two other works].*

8vo, pp. 34, with a half-title; some pages browned, else a good copy, bound with two neo-Latin poems of 1709 (see below) in contemporary boards, paper spine partly defective; list of contents in a contemporary hand to inside front cover (three items since removed).

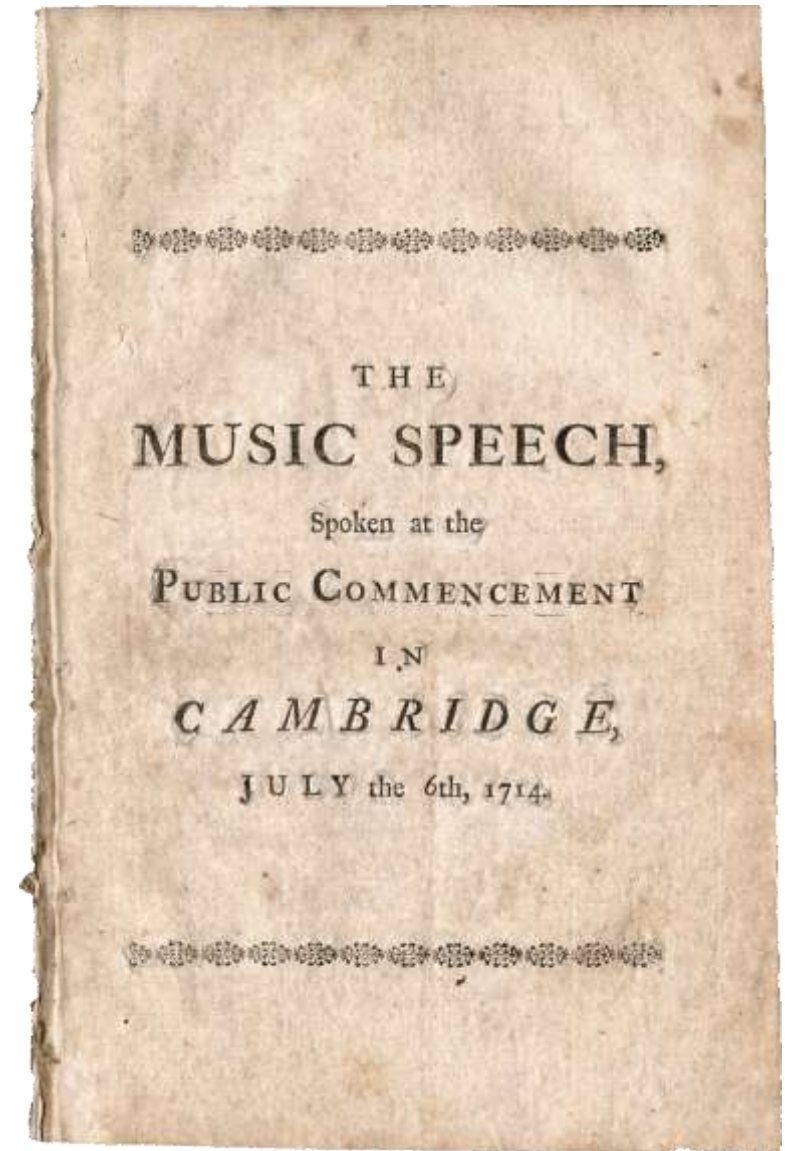
£200

First edition of the astronomer Roger Long's humorous speech delivered at the Cambridge commencement ceremony and written, according to tradition, in Latin prose and English verse.

Long protests the removal of the female part of the audience from the main area of the church to the chancel where they could 'neither see nor be seen'. After sympathising with the women for the lengthy cosmetic pains they've taken for a ceremony at which they will not be visible, he describes in a satirical mode the usefulness of various members of the university. The lawyer can help ladies rush into unsuitable marriages without waiting for the banns; the 'Physick Doctor' can provide love potions, banish carbuncles, and boost fertility. He then recommends (perhaps unconvincingly) the fellows of the university as desirable marriage prospects: though they are 'not o'erstocked with Land or Money', they are 'well vers'd' in dancing, song, opera, snuff-taking and other fashionable occupations'. When delivering the speech, Long took advantage of his broad Norfolk accent to cheekily mangle the vice chancellor's title, 'Domine Procancellarie', into its feminine form, 'Domina Procancellaria', a joke which 'occasioned a general smile in that grave Auditory' (Nichols, in his edition of the speech in 1819).

Foxon L 247.

Long's *Speech* is bound here with an early pirated edition of Edward Holdsworth's *Muscipula*, a scurrilous mock-heroic poem about a mouse and a lazy cheese-eating Welshman named Taffy, an important precursor of Pope's *Rape of the Lock* which was published three years later; and a fourth (pirated) edition of Thomas Hill's *Nundinae Sturbridgeenses*, a satirical description of the smells and sins of Stourbridge fair near Cambridge.



## PROVERBS

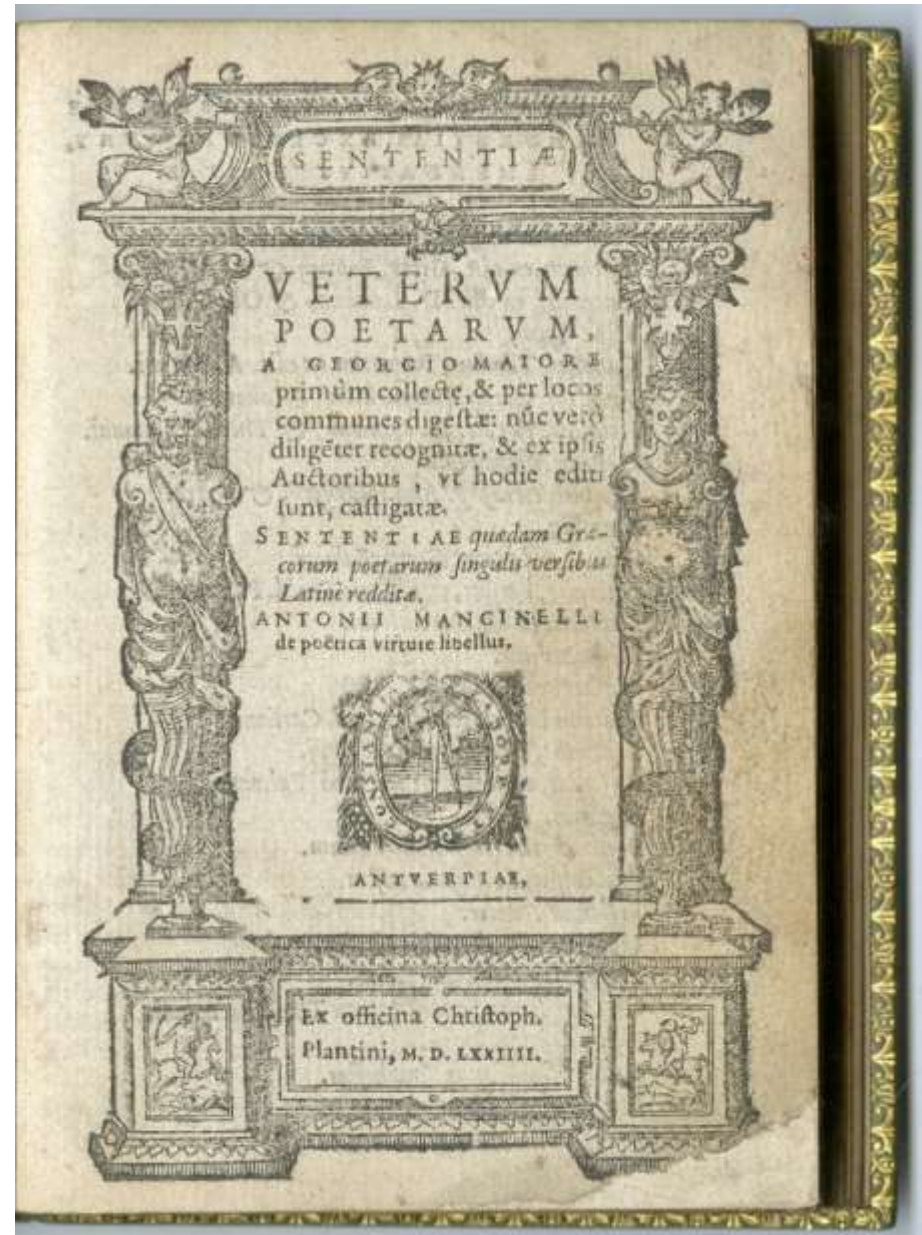
16. **MAJOR, Georg.** *Sententiae veterum poetarum a Georgio Maiore primum collecte ... Antonii Mancinelli de poetica virtute libellus. Antwerp, Christophe Plantin, 1574.*

16mo, pp. 244, [10, index and colophon)]; woodcut border and device to title; wants final blank leaf, paper repair to lower corner of title leaf just touching border, paper repairs to colophon leaf not touching text, a few creases and light marks; otherwise a good copy in nineteenth-century light green crushed morocco by Roger De Coverly, five raised bands, gilt tooling and lettering to spine, gilt decoration to boards and turn-ins, edges gilt; bookplate of Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates (1842-1903).

£300

A reprint of the 1566 Plantin edition of the *Sententiae* as revised and corrected by Victor Giselinus. The *Sententiae* is a collection of proverbs by classical authors arranged by subject, first compiled by the Lutheran theologian Georg Major in 1534. A list following the title-page gives the names of thirty-two authors from whose works the proverbs were harvested, and the index guides the reader to their wisdom on subjects as diverse as love, war, god, drunkenness, death, and old age. This edition also includes Mancinellus's work on poetic virtue.

Voet 1621. COPAC records one copy at the British Library.



## GIGANTIC EXTINCT BIRDS

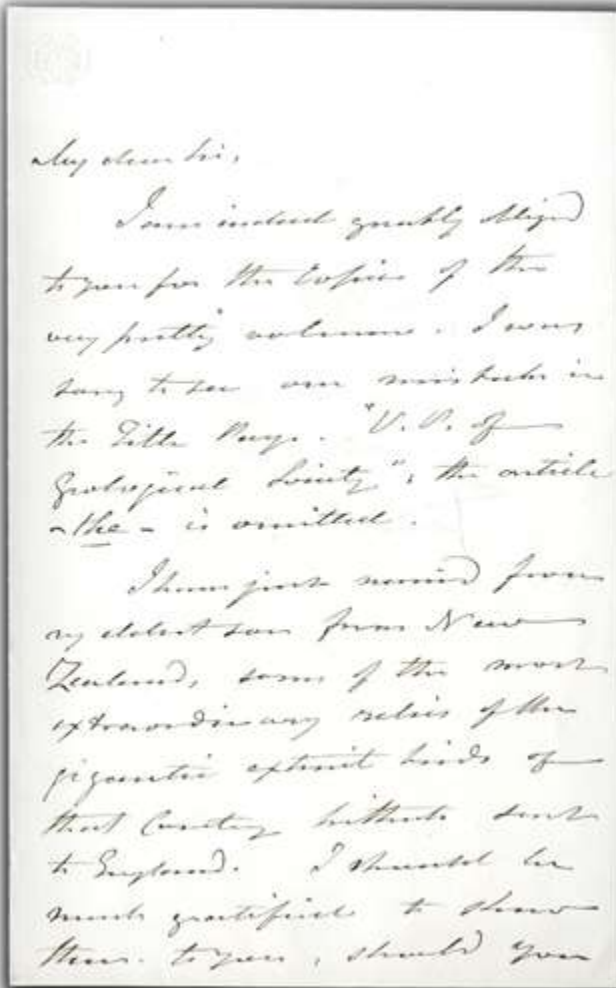
17. **MANTELL, Gideon Algernon.** Autograph letter signed ('G.A. Mantell') to 'My dear Sir'. *Pimlico, 13 November 1849.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank; light creases where folded, very good.

£100 +VAT in EU

After thanking the recipient for 'the very pretty volumes', Mantell writes: 'I have just received from my eldest son from New Zealand, some of the most extraordinary relics of the gigantic extinct birds of that country hitherto sent to England. I should be much gratified to show them to you, should you be passing my house'.

By the end of his exceptional career, Mantell (1790-1852) 'had won the royal medal of the Royal Society (1849) and numerous domestic and foreign honours. He contributed importantly to stratigraphy, palaeontology, evolutionary biology, ornithology, microscopy, archaeology, and local history' (ODNB). His last books on geology, *A Pictorial Atlas of Fossil Remains* (1850) and *Petrifactions and their Teachings* (1851), included contributions on rare or recently extinct New Zealand birds by his son Walter.



My dear Sir,  
I was indeed greatly obliged  
to you for the copies of the  
very pretty volumes. I was  
sorry to see some mistakes in  
the title page. "V. P. of  
Geological Society", the article  
the - is omitted.  
I have just received from  
my eldest son from New  
Zealand, some of the most  
extraordinary relics of the  
gigantic extinct birds of  
that country hitherto sent  
to England. I should be  
much gratified to show  
them to you, should you

NAPIER REPLIES TO SIR FREDERIC PONSONBY'S CRITICISMS OF  
HIS ACCOUNT OF PONSONBY'S ACTIONS AT TALAVERA – 'A  
GALLANT BUSINESS'

18. **NAPIER, Sir William Francis Patrick.** Autograph letter signed ('W. Napier') to Sir Frederic Cavendish Ponsonby ('My dear Ponsonby'), *Bromham, 27 February 1830.*

2pp. on a bifolium with integral address panel, 4to, remains of wax seal on verso, docketed on verso in pencil by an early hand; folded for posting, small mark, tears and small hole caused by seal, those around seal and tear at edge with old repairs, nonetheless in very good condition.

£500 + VAT in EU

**An interesting and important letter** from the soldier and author Napier to a distinguished veteran of the Peninsular Wars, regarding Napier's monumental *History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France from the Year 1807 to the Year 1814* (London: 1828-1840, 6 volumes). Napier had served with distinction in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814 (with some breaks), and he 'was made CB on 4 June 1815, and received a gold medal with two clasps for the battles of Salamanca, the Nivelles, and Nive, and a silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Oñoro, and Orthez' (ODNB). In his retirement, Napier determined to write an account of the Peninsula campaign, as he felt that the published histories were unsatisfactory, and he drew upon the personal recollections of key figures on both sides of the conflict, including Wellington (who refused Napier the use of his private papers, but gave him Joseph Bonaparte's correspondence with Napoleon), Soult, Jomini, and Ney's widow.

On its publication, Napier's *History* 'provoked wide-ranging reaction. Soult considered it "perfect", Sir Robert Peel "eloquent and faithful", the

Spanish general Alava felt it too pro-French, and a British officer in India demanded satisfaction on his return for a "most unfounded calumny" about his conduct at Barossa. General Lord Beresford expressed fury at the account of Albuera, and, fourteen years after publication of the relevant volume, Colonel John Gurwood would challenge Napier's assertion that a howitzer captured at Sabugal fell to the 43rd, not 52nd, regiment. Napier thus faced a carillon of malcontents and critics, and he believed that his adverse comments about the Spaniards prevented him from commanding British troops in the Carlist wars. The work was, however, translated into French, Spanish, Italian, and German, with plans to produce a Persian version also discussed' (*op. cit.*)

Sir Frederic Ponsonby (1783-1837), the recipient of this letter, was educated at Harrow School and commissioned into the army as a cornet in the 10th Light Dragoons in 1800. By 1809 Ponsonby was a major in the 23rd Light Dragoons and travelled with them to Spain, where he 'distinguished himself at Talavera' (*op. cit.*). Napier's letter responds to Ponsonby's 'correction of the error' in his *History* with the words, 'I think I cannot do better than publish your letter in the 3rd vol. which will be out about June', and addressed criticisms of Napier's account of the early engagements of the Battle of Talavera printed in the second volume of his *History* (London: 1832), at pp. 396-406. The author explains that, 'I never meant to disparage the Hussars I thought they were right and your charge rather young, but sitting over a winter fire I could not be so damned impertinent as to find fault with such a gallant business'. Napier – whose account characterises Ponsonby as 'a hardy soldier' (*op. cit.*, p. 399) – then writes, '[a]s to your conduct I dare say it was just as meritorious as I have described it [...] The account of the mischief you did after passing the infantry I took from the Duke of Belluno's or rather Semelé's (the chief of his staff) journal. **You astonished them uncommonly, by their own account**'.

Napier then turns to the larger historiographical problem of reconstructing events accurately, even ones which occurred in the recent past and are well documented – '[i]n a large work it is impossible to be quite accurate' – and provides the example of a detailed narrative provided by Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin of an event which the Duke of Wellington had no recollection of. Returning to his account of Ponsonby's actions, Napier justifies his statements by referring to Robert Southey's *History of the Peninsular War*, which had been published by John Murray in three volumes between 1823 and 1832: 'Southey mentioned your name in the same way that I had heard of you, and as Murray the Bookseller told me you and Southey had had communication about the History and that I knew you to be up to the trick [...] I concluded it was all right and down you went'. A postscript then asks Ponsonby whether 'you could find time to give me a sketch of any particular affair with which you had to do at any period of the war I should be greatly obliged to you for it. The Salamanca charge for example under du Marchand or that under Brock, both of which you saw – or that at the Guarena three days before'.

Following distinguished service throughout the Peninsula War and then service in France in 1814 (during which he brought Wellington the news of Napoleon's abdication), Ponsonby returned to England, where he 'was made a brevet colonel and aide-de-camp to the king in recognition of his services' (ODNB). He returned to France in 1815 and commanded the 12th Light Dragoons at Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded, robbed by soldiers, and left for dead on the battlefield overnight; however, his sister Lady Caroline Lamb (whose affair with Byron had been followed by a liaison with Wellington in 1815) recovered his body from the field and nursed him back to health and, confounding all expectations, Ponsonby survived.

Bombay Feb 27. 1830

My dear General

I am very much obliged to you for your correction of the account of the battle of Salamanca. I think I should be better than possible you could do the good which will be not about you. To tell you the truth I was meant to disagree to the paper although they were right and you charge better than any but sitting near a water fire could not be so drawn independent as to find fault with such a general history.

As you would have any it was just as mentioned in the account of the battle of Salamanca. The account of the battle of Salamanca is very different from the account of the battle of Salamanca. I think I should be better than possible you could do the good which will be not about you. To tell you the truth I was meant to disagree to the paper although they were right and you charge better than any but sitting near a water fire could not be so drawn independent as to find fault with such a general history.

I am very much obliged to you for your correction of the account of the battle of Salamanca. I think I should be better than possible you could do the good which will be not about you. To tell you the truth I was meant to disagree to the paper although they were right and you charge better than any but sitting near a water fire could not be so drawn independent as to find fault with such a general history.

19. [RED CROSS.] DEN, Makoto. Souvenir album of the visit to Japan October 1934 of delegates of the XVth International Red Cross Conference presented by M. Den, Director Board of Tourist Industry Japanese Government Railways. [*Tokyo, ?Kokusai Kankōkyoku, 1934*].

60 gelatin silver prints, majority approximately 10 x 14 cm., mounted on thick card album leaves, all but first photograph with typescript caption pasted below; bound Japanese-style in bright silk-covered boards, cream cord ties, oblong 4to (23 x 31 cm.); partially deleted ownership inscription on front free endpaper, in very good condition.

£400

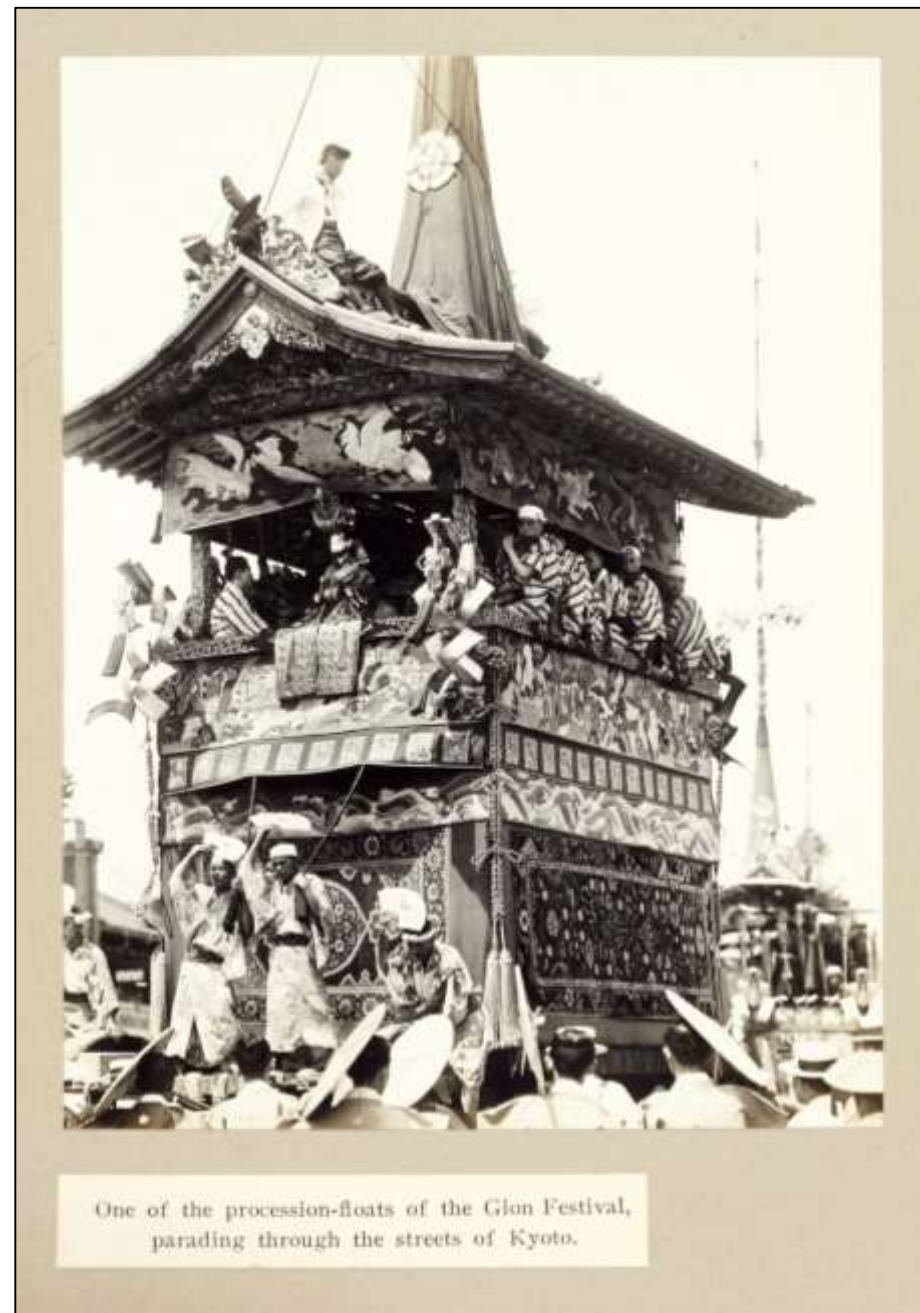
A diverse and thorough visual record of Japan, compiled for Red Cross delegates during their 1934 visit to the country.

As well as views of famous landmarks, the photographs depict a broad view of Japanese cultural and industrial life: feeding silk worms, shipbuilding and the repair of locomotives are presented alongside sumo wrestling, theatrics and tea ceremonies. The variety of images explores the country in more realistic detail than contemporary commercial albums.

The Japanese Red Cross was, relative to its American counterpart for example, extremely influential: in 1916 there were 1.8 million members. The attendance of over 250 foreign delegates at the organisation's 15th International Conference in Tokyo in 1934 further shows how significant the Japanese branch was. At the conference a convention known as 'The Tokyo Draft', which gave outlines on the treatment of civilians amid war, was accepted (though not officially approved). The subject of Japan's military involvement in China in 1931 was, however, not addressed, and following the conference, the Japanese military acting within the government took measures to undermine the humanitarian work of the Red Cross, instead using it as a means to care for military personnel.

A full list of captions is available on request.

OCLC lists only 2 holdings (Toronto Public Library and University of British Columbia Library). Not in COPAC.



One of the procession-floats of the Gion Festival, parading through the streets of Kyoto.

'THE LAST OF THE PHYSIOCRATS'

20. **SCHMALZ, Theodor Anton Heinrich.** Économie politique, ouvrage traduit de l'Allemand ... par Henri Jouffroy ... revu et annoté sur la traduction, par M. Fritot ... Tome premier [- deuxième]. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1826.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xix, [1], 341, [1, errata], 8 (advertisements); [4], 315, [1, errata]; foxing and toning to some quires, a couple of small wormholes through both vols touching some letters, but overall a good copy in contemporary light blue paper boards, spine in compartments with initials 'W. Z.' to foot, inked paper labels to head, edges sprinkled blue; a few marks and scrapes, some loss to labels; a nice set.

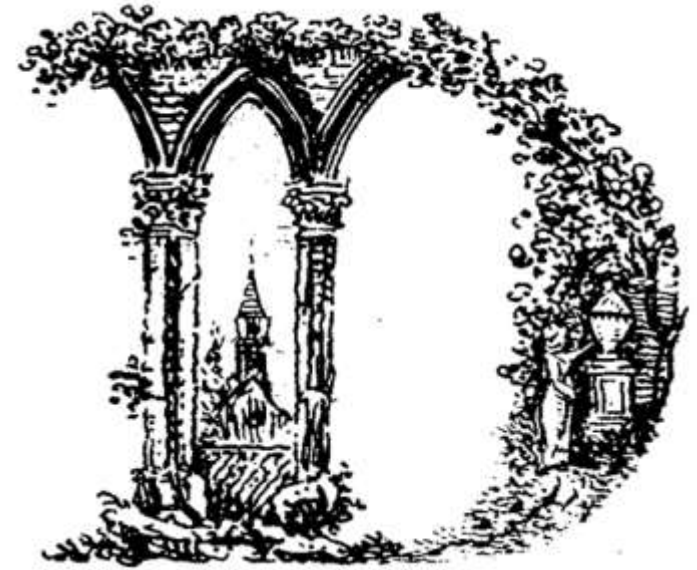
£600

First edition in French of this work on the principles of economics, originally published in 1818 as *Staatswirtschaftslehre in Briefen an einen teutschen Erbprinzen*. Schmalz (1760–1831) has been called 'the last of the physiocrats'. 'Though he criticised Adam Smith severely, he was opposed to protective duties. He compared Colbertism to the Ptolemaic, physiocracy to the Copernican system, Smith being the Tycho Brahe holding an intermediate position between the two. The doctrines of Quesnay, he was convinced, would ere long everywhere triumph' (Palgrave).

The final part of the work is a general discussion on the nature of government – what Burke has called 'the finest problem in legislation, that is, to determine "what the State ought to take upon itself to direct by the public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual exertion"' (McCulloch).

Einaudi 5161; Goldsmiths' 24808; Kress C.1775; McCulloch, p. 24; Palgrave III, 363.





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