

BERNARD QUARITCH

June
2018



New Acquisitions

1. BRITISH EMPIRE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA 1932. Archive of material relating to the Conference. *June – August 1932 (with a few later items).*

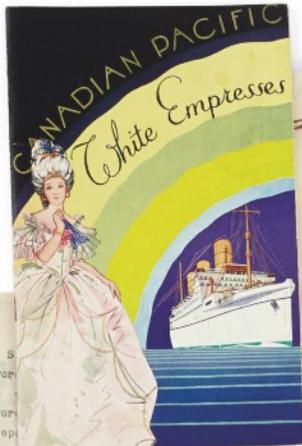
25 items of printed ephemera, 2 typescript items, 66 black and white prints (from 8.4 x 5.8 cm to 25 x 19.5 cm), 13 photographic postcards, 1 large folding map of Canada, some blank sheets of Conference headed paper; all in very good condition.

£650

An interesting and attractive collection of material relating to the British Empire Economic Conference held in Ottawa, Canada, in the summer of 1932, compiled by Miss K. I. Hancock, who attended the conference as personal assistant to Stanley Baldwin (1867-1947), Lord President of the Council. The month-long conference, comprising around 250 delegates from Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Newfoundland, India, and Southern Rhodesia, was held to discuss the Great Depression. The conference was significant in abandoning free trade and establishing a policy of 'imperial preference', based on the principle of 'home producers first, empire producers second, and foreign producers last', and is also notable for its adoption of several Keynesian ideas.

The archive includes several notable items relating to the UK delegation: a typescript letter from a member of the Conservative Research Department to Geoffrey Lloyd, Baldwin's private secretary, proposing a cypher for use in Ottawa, 'which is absolutely safe for a moderate number of messages, and quite safe, in any event, against anybody but a cypher expert', enclosing copies of an explanation of the cypher; 2 confidential memoranda regarding all manner of practical arrangements for the UK delegation, including 'disposal of secret waste' ('destruction by fire'); a printed *General Directory* of the Conference listing the delegates and advisers, with a few annotations by Miss Hancock; and Miss Hancock's conference identity card.

Other ephemera relating to the conference include menus; brochures for the outward and return voyages between Southampton and Quebec of the Empress of Britain, on which the UK delegates sailed, listing all the first class passengers; items relating to the National Gallery Exhibition of Canadian Art and to the opening of the National Research Laboratories, held to coincide with the conference; and a 1932 *Visitors' Handbook* to Ottawa inscribed 'The Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin with the compliments of Mildred Low August 4, 1932'. Several of the photographs show Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940), and other delegates aboard the Empress of Britain, and the postcards show buildings in Ottawa associated with the conference.



K.I.H.

(THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

CONFIDENTIAL

Doc. (A) (82) 5.

Copy No. 69

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, 1932.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION.

CONFIDENTIAL

O. (B) (A) (82) 1.

Copy No. 5

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, JULY 1932.

The key word is long. To the key word is the key word. The key word is the key word. The key word is the key word.

Thus key word : WAKE UP ENGLAND is numbered : 15 1 7 4 15 11 3 9 6 2 2 0 3

To encypher a message:
Write down the key word :
Number of the columns :
Write out the message horizontally (one letter in each square)
"You must arrive in London by 2 p.m. on Tuesday next".
H.B. numbers should be spelt, not sent as figures.

A	L	E	X	A	N	D	E	R
1	6	4	9	2	7	3	5	8
Y	O	U	M	U	S	T	A	R
R	I	V	E	I	N	L	O	N
D	O	N	E	Y	T	W	O	P
M	O	T	U	S	E	D	A	
Y	A	L	X	E	R			

Write out the message vertically in groups of five beginning at Column 1 and then 2 etc. Thus :

YRMY UIYU TLWSU VIKKA CQDI COBBA
AHSST X 41

Then add the number of letters in the message that the recipient may know the shape and rectangle to be constructed for deciphering

To decipher the message:
Write down the key word :
Number of the columns :
Mark off the rectangle required to contain the given number of letters (41).
Write the groups received vertically in the order indicated.



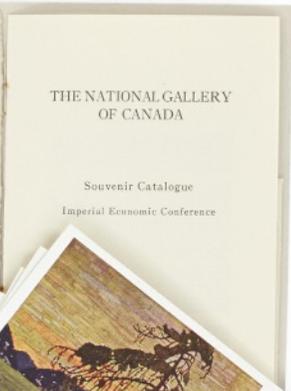
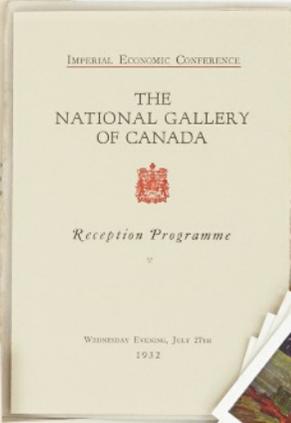
Office accommodation at Ottawa will be provided at the Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, including office furniture, and local telephone service, and messengers may be available on request. The Canadian government.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION.

Programme is circulated for the information of the United Kingdom Delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, July 1932. Attention is drawn to the action to be taken.

(Signed) R. B. HOWORTH,
Secretary to the Delegation.

S.F. 1.



Conservative Research Department
25 Old Queen Street,
Whitehall 6054.
28th. June, 1932.

My dear Geoffrey,
Here are two copies of a simple cypher which is absolutely safe for a moderate number of messages, and quite safe, in any event, against anybody but a cypher expert.
I propose to take a copy for my own use to Ottawa.
Yours ever,
Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.,
Privy Council Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.



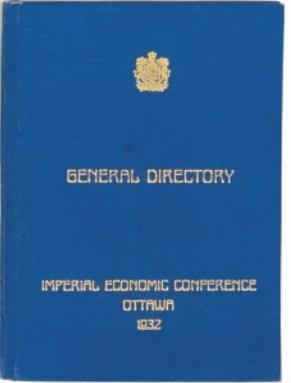
13 July
Left London 9.30. Arr. Ottawa 1.30. Good day, lovely camp at Charbourg.

14
Rough to Ottawa. Better to camp at Charbourg.

15. Still rough.

Diary

SAIL CANAD TO EUROPE
CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD



SCOTS DUELLING IN PARIS: 'MEURTRE ...
SI NOIRE ET SI LÄCHE' ...'

2. [CARNEGIE OF SOUTHESK.] Factum, pour messire Charles Conte de Carneguy, fils du sieur Comte Soudasque pere d'Ecosse, ayant repris la poursuite extraordinaire, encommencée à la requeste de défunt messier Guillaume Comte de Carneguy son frere ... Contre Guillaume Talmuch, deffendeur, accusé. [Paris, 1682.]

4to, pp. 3, '3' (i.e. 4), with a drop-head title; dusty, creased where folded, worn and slightly torn at inner margin.

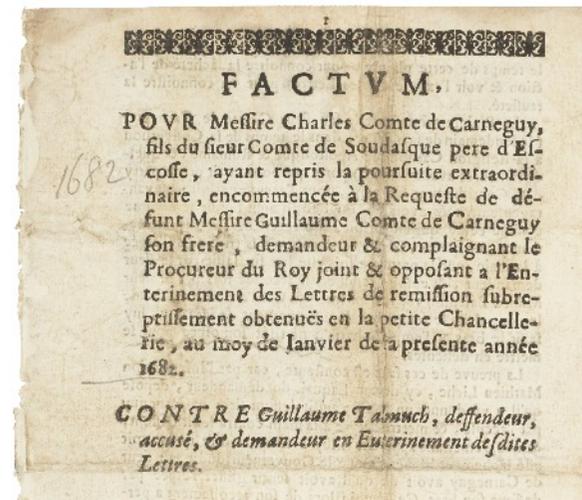
£750

Unrecorded. In 1681, two young noblemen, William Carnegie of Southesk (1662-1681), and William Tollemache (1661-1694), son of the Duchess of Lauderdale, met on the streets of Paris and an argument ensued, possibly on the subject of a profligate actress (though here the injured party is said to be a gentleman friend of Carnegie). Whether or not both parties drew their swords is not clear, but during the kerfuffle, Carnegie was restrained and Tollemache administered a fatal wound, the sword 'entrant au dessous de lombelique & sortant vis-à-vis l'espine du-dos'; Carnegie died the following day, having given an account of the affair and rapidly converted to Catholicism. Tollemache apparently fled the country, pled his case to Louis XIV and Charles II but was refused only to be pardoned in the 'petite Chancellerie' in January 1682.

The present *Factum*, entirely unrecorded, is a legal brief presented by the prosecuting lawyer, Monsieur Le Feron, 'lieutenant criminel, rapporteur', protesting against the pardon, reasserting the validity of the original accusation, and reciting again the testimony of the witnesses – Carnegie's lackey 'Mathieu Liche' (presumably Matthew Leech), Milord Balendin, François Laire, and his unfortunate governor William Harig (who had held Carnegie's arm and so stopped him defending himself).

The petition seems to have had an effect; Tollemache was fined, and left for Italy, where he joined the Royal Navy. His temper led him into another duel in 1685, and he was found guilty of manslaughter, but allowed benefit of the clergy and only branded in the hand; he seems to have died in the West Indies.

Though the affair is known, we cannot trace this or any other printed items relating to the case in OCLC, COPAC or the Catalogue collectif de France.



MASSACHUSETTS MISCELLANY

3. **[COMMONPLACE BOOK.]** Commonplace book of Eliphalet Pond junior of Dedham, Massachusetts. *Dedham, late 18th – early 19th century.*

Manuscript on paper, in English, small 8vo (14.8 x 10 cm), pp. [122 + some blanks]; neatly written in brown ink in an elegant hand, some micro-writing and music; a few leaves loose at beginning, very occasional light marks, very light browning; very good in contemporary vellum wallet binding, remains of brass clasp and catch, pockets at front and back; flap to upper cover splitting at joints; 'Eliphalet Pond Junr. Dedham' inscribed to front pastedown.

£975

An attractive and entertaining commonplace book of verse, prose, and ballads, compiled by a resident of Dedham in Massachusetts by the name of Eliphalet Pond junior. The content covers politics ('Read two ways – I love with all my heart the Tory party here'), love ('Of seducing the affections of females', 'Now let me crown the joys of life and choose a virtuous tender wife'), friendship ('Too oft in chusing friends we err'), nature ('An hymn for the spring'), death ('Threnodia in memory of a deceased wife', 'On the burial of a dear son who died of small pox 25th of November 1788'), religion ('The dying Christian to his soul'), humour ('A sermon upon the word malt'), and musical pieces ('The resolution – tho' youth and beauty grace the fair with every winning charm'). While much of the content is drawn from published sources (e.g. pieces by Mather Byles, James Hervey, Alexander Pope,

Anne Finch, Samuel Johnson, and Oliver Goldsmith, and an item from *Poor Richard's Almanack*), we have been unable to trace several items.

Pond's compilation is delightfully varied, including square designs for valentines; a song on 'Bonaparte the bully'; the Lord's Prayer in micro-writing; a satirical piece entitled 'The 13 alls' ('The Congress hath no power at all, France makes peace with all ... England pretends to be all in all, The Southern states are doing nothing at all, In professions Massachusetts outgoes all, In realities New York plagues all, And of money Pennsylvania gets all ... The d-l will take all'); and elegantly presented musical pieces.

It seems likely that the compiler was Eliphalet Pond junior (1745-1813), son of Colonel Eliphalet Pond (1704-1795). There are two dated notes: 'Matt my faithful servant departed this life June 11th 1789', and 'Octr 2 1805 my beloved daughter ... deceased'.



Roshin Castle.



 The notes in that season of the year shew all things brought forth in that order with the morning ray, & every thing that the



 his trumpet say, O Sonny, O Sonny, O Sonny, The hills & dales of a Valley ring, Roshin Castle, the



 Sonny & echo back in love again.

2
 I broke and mine the breathing Spring
 With rapture calls, awake and sing,
 Awake and join the vocal throng,
 And hail the morning with a song
 O Sonny raise the cheerful lay
 O bid her have on come away
 With sweet smiles herself adorn
 And add new graces to the form.



3
 But backing came in every Spring
 Each pasture made its voice be heard
 And in beauty gave the varied throng
 And gave impulse to the melting song
 That I may raise the notes above
 That loudly do it from Sonny's eye,
 And soon my rising hoorn sublime
 Which fills my heart with sweet alarm.

4
 Then back my love thy letters lay
 With rapture calls O come away
 Come while the music's breath shall come
 Beyond that modest brow of thine
 Then haste my love, and with thee bring
 That beauty blooming like the Spring
 Whose graces which dimly shone,
 And charm this ravish'd heart to mine.



'FROM THE COURT OF THE GREAT MOGUL'

4. CORYATE, Thomas. Thomas Coriate traveller for the English wits: greeting. From the court of the great mogul, resident at the towne of Asmere, in easterne India. *Printed by W. Iaggard, and Henry Featherston. 1616' [London, c. 1730].*

Small 4to, pp. [viii (the first leaf blank)], 56; with 6 woodcuts (1 repeated 3 times), woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; first quire trimmed close at top touching headline and engraving; a very good wide-margined copy in 18th-century calf, rebounded with red morocco lettering-piece; slight wear to boards and corners; armorial bookplate of Ham Court to front pastedown.

£950

Scarce 18th-century type facsimile of this work by the eccentric traveller and writer Thomas Coryate (c.1577-1617), first published in 1616, recounting his travels in Constantinople, Aleppo, Jerusalem and the Holy Land, Persia, and India. Known as the 'Odcombian legstretcher' after his Somerset birthplace, Coryate covered thousands of miles on his journey, at a cost of only 'three pounds sterling', arriving in mid-July 1615 at Ajmer. 'Excepting Father Thomas Stephens, Coryate was the first Englishman to visit India with no thought of trade. At Ajmer he was warmly welcomed by the East India Company's servants and lived at their expense and that of Sir Thomas Roe, England's first ambassador to the Mughal court' (ODNB).

The *Traveller* comprises a series of letters from Coryate to: Sir Edward Phelips (Coryate's patron); 'L.W.' (the politician Laurence Whitaker), including an account of Coryate's encounter with the traveller Sir Robert Shirley near Lahore and a description of Jahingir, the fourth Mughal Emperor, his court and menagerie (including fighting elephants); members of the drinking society called the 'Fraternitie of Sireniacal gentlemen', which met at the famous Mermaid Tavern, presenting his regards to, among others, Sir Robert Cotton, John Donne, Ben Jonson, Samuel Purchas, Inigo Jones, and William Stansby (who printed Coryate's *Crudities*); and his mother. The work ends with verses 'To his louing Friend, Thomas Coryate' by 'R.R.'

ESTC T228561 (recording 8 holding institutions).



meant to present to the *Persian* King. Both he and his Lady vsed me with singular respect, especially his Lady, who bestowed forty shillings vpon me in *Persian* mony; and they

A DRAGON OVER TUSCANY, SPITTING FLAMES
AND HISSING

5. DELL'ARPE, Malachia, pseud?. Lettera ... scritta al Sig. Adamo Cenospido in ragguaglio del Celeste Portento vedutosi in Toscana la notte de' 31. di Marzo del present Anno 1676. [Colophon:] In Firenze, per Luca Luti ... 1676.

4to, pp. [4], with a drop-head title, and woodcut illustration of a comet and a woodcut initial; a couple of small holes, touching one or two letters, else a very good copy, lower and outer edges uncut, neat repairs to inner margin.

£1500

First(?) edition, extremely rare, of an account of the passage of a meteor over Tuscany on the evening of 31 March 1676, in a letter written from Florence on 9 April.

At 1 hour and 45 minutes after sunset, the sky was lit up by 'una grandissima luce, si che pareva quasi di giorno, a cagion d'un gran fuoco, che trascorse per aria'. According to Dell'Arpe, witnesses thought it might be anything from a flaming bomb to 'un Drago volante, che vomitasse fiamme, e sibilaste'. Malachia dell'Arpe however concludes it be a comet, of Martian origin, and forecasts all the consequent disasters in health and peace that it will bring with it – 'crudelissime guerre, intestine sedizioni, con sacheggiamenti, e prigionie, sollevazioni di plebe, sdegni de' Grandi ...'.

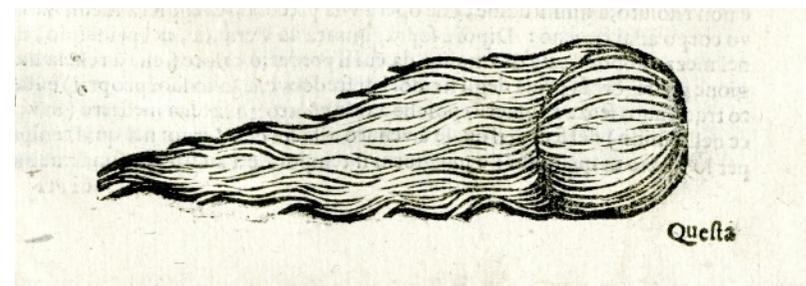
Malachia dell'Arpe was not the only witness of the meteor, and the astronomer Geminiano Montanari, of Bologna, took

the opportunity to collate various accounts in order to try and establish the height and trajectory of the celestial object, publishing his results in *La fiamma volante* (Bologna, 1676). Dell'Arpe's account, 'stampata in Firenze', is referred to and quoted by Montanari. Montanari reported on the meteor to Halley, who later mentioned it in 'An Account of Several Extraordinary Meteors or Lights in the Sky' (1714), noting particularly the hissing noise it made.

We can trace no copies of any edition in ICCU, OCLC or COPAC. There is however an edition printed in Pisa at the University of Bologna; and one with the imprint 'In Firenze, et in Milano', with a different (and rather odd) woodcut, is recorded by Cantamessa (no location given). **This printing, apparently unrecorded, is probably the first.**

The name of the author (with its whiff of prophecy), and of his correspondent, are almost certainly pseudonymous, even though Montanari and others seems to treat them as real.

Cf. Cantamessa 2120 bis., 'sconosciuta a ogni fonte consultata e di schietto contenuto astrologico'.



6. DIRAC, Paul Adrien Maurice. Quantised singularities in the electromagnetic field. *In: Proceedings of the Royal Society of London series A containing papers of a mathematical and physical character vol. CXXXIII (pp. 60-72). London, Harrison and Sons for the Royal Society, October 1931.*

8vo, pp. v, [1 blank], 695, [3], xiv; with 13 leaves of plates; a very good copy in blue cloth, gilt lettering to spine; book-plate of the library of the General Electric Company to front pastedown.

£800

First edition of this remarkable paper by one of the 20th century's most important physicists. Famous for the Dirac equation and for predicting the existence of antimatter, Dirac shared the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physics with Erwin Schrödinger 'for the discovery of new productive forms of atomic theory', and held the Lucasian Chair of Mathematics at Cambridge University between 1932 and 1969.

"The quantum theory of the electron" marked a turning-point in modern physics and the Dirac equation was received enthusiastically ... However, some of the consequences appeared strange, especially that the theory seemed to predict the existence of electrons with positive charge and negative energy. The difficulty was solved by Dirac in 1930-31 by a brilliant and imaginative interpretation of the negative energies formally occurring in the theory. He suggested the existence

of positively charged "antielectrons" that would annihilate in collision with ordinary electrons, and at first believed that antielectrons were identical with protons. **In a remarkable paper of 1931, "Quantised singularities in the electromagnetic field", he realized that the idea did not work and instead predicted that the antielectron was a new kind of particle, with the same mass as the electron but opposite charge.** The daring speculation was unexpectedly confirmed in 1932 when positive electrons (positrons) were discovered in the cosmic radiation. In his 1931 paper Dirac also suggested the existence of antiprotons – negatively charged protons – and isolated magnetic poles. Whereas the antiproton was eventually discovered (in 1955), the magnetic monopole has escaped discovery in spite of many attempts and some discovery claims' (Helge Kragh in *ODNB*).

Quantised Singularities in the Electromagnetic Field.

By P. A. M. DIRAC, F.R.S., St. John's College, Cambridge.

(Received May 29, 1931.)

§ 1. *Introduction.*

The steady progress of physics requires for its theoretical formulation a mathematics that gets continually more advanced. This is only natural and to be expected. What, however, was not expected by the scientific workers of the last century was the particular form that the line of advancement of the mathematics would take, namely, it was expected that the mathematics would get more and more complicated, but would rest on a permanent basis of axioms and definitions, while actually the modern physical developments have required a mathematics that continually shifts its foundations and gets

REAL-LIFE CHARACTERS FROM
SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE

7. [ELIOTIANA.] **The Guardian.** *London: Printed for J. and R. Tonson, and S. Draper. 1751.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. 362, [8]; 369, [13], [1 blank]; engraved frontispiece and title to both vols, woodcut head and tail-pieces; a very good copy in contemporary calf, gilt, a bit worn; lower half of front joint to vol. I cracked; lettering-piece wanting from spine of vol. II; bookplate of Lady Newdigate to each vol., signed by Sally Shilton in vol. II: 'Given to me by *Lady Newdigate* – Sarah Shilton'.

£450

Late collected edition of this literary anthology begun by Steele, with contributions by himself, Addison, Berkeley and Pope, first published in 1713.

This copy was a gift from Lady Newdigate (1737-1800) to Sally Shilton, an impoverished buckle-maker's daughter adopted by the Newdigates, who were beguiled by her voice when out walking on their estate. Taking her in, they determined to train her as an opera singer, for which purpose she took lessons with Dominico Motta, Lady Newdigate's singing teacher. Shilton's operatic career never took off, and she eventually married a clergyman. Many years later Shilton's history inspired the young George Eliot, born Mary Ann Evans on a farm in the Arbury estate in Warwickshire, coal-mining land belonging to the Newdigate family, where her father worked as an estate manager of legendary physical

strength and efficiency. The gossip of Eliot's childhood distinctly fed her first work of fiction, *Scenes of Clerical Life* (1858), written from London under the name George Eliot, which was received with some excitement in the locality in which she was born; so recognisable were its portraits to the inhabitants that they demanded to know the author's identity from the publisher Blackwood, leading to false attributions, and to Evans eventually revealing herself as the author.

Shilton's life is retold in 'Mr Gilfil's Love Story' where she is transformed into an Italian orphan, Caterina Sarti, picked up by Lord and Lady Cheverel while on their travels. We meet her ensconced in Cheverel Manor, where she is madly in love with the elegant but odious Captain Wybrow and madly pursued by Mr Gilfil the chaplain. Eliot's portraits of Shilton and the Newdigates paint a sad picture of the whole affair: Sarti is forced to sing Gluck arias for Sir Christopher's pleasure while living a perfectly lonely life, without any expectation of her adoptive parents' wealth or status, but at least this makes for excellent singing: 'her love, her jealousy, her pride, her rebellion against destiny, made one stream of passion which welled forth in the deep rich tones of her voice'.



N^o 17.



F. Hayman inv. & del.

C. Grignion Sculp.

THE
GUARDIAN.

VOLUME the FIRST.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. and R. TONSON, and S. DRAPER.

MDCCLI.

FIGHTING THE FRENCH OVER TRADE IN HATS

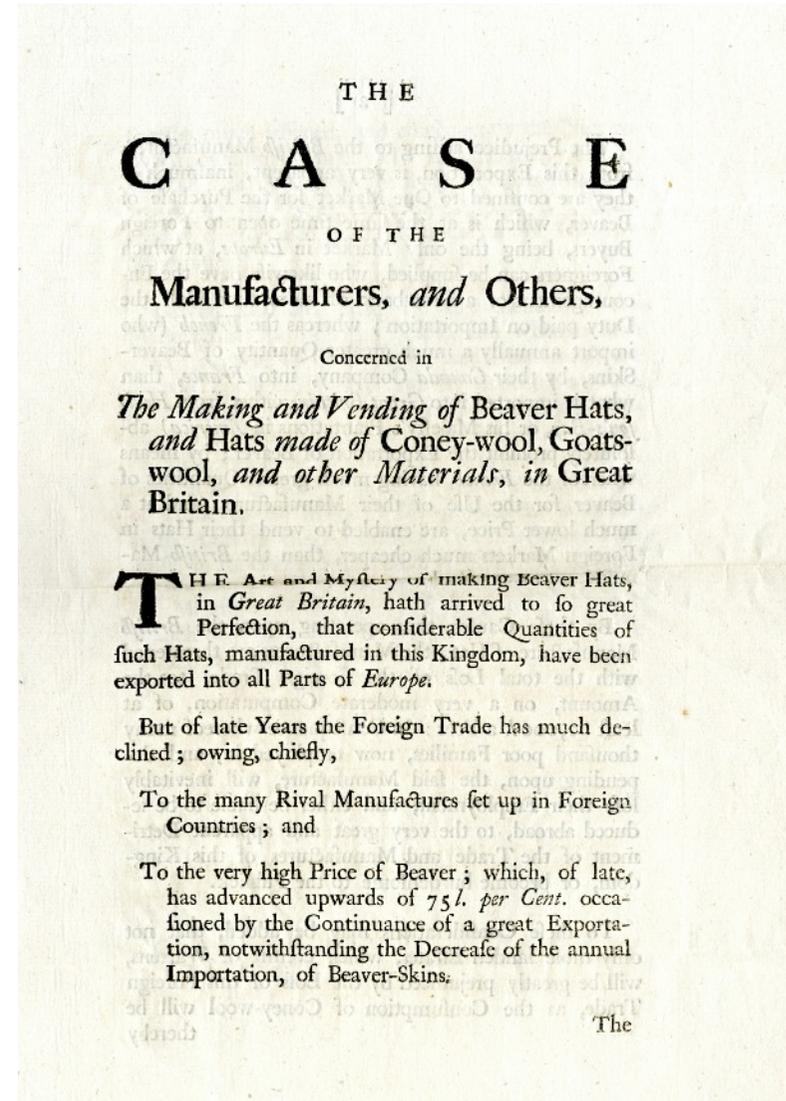
8. [HATS.] The case of the manufacturers, and others, concerned in the making and vending of beaver hats, and hats made of coney-wool, goats-wool, and other materials, in Great Britain. [London, 1764?].

Folio, pp. 3, [1, docket title]; first line reads 'The Art and Mystery of making Beaver Hats'; creases from folding; very good.

£400

A scarce tract noting the decline in the British trade of beaver hats due to competition from foreign manufacturers, the high price of beaver, and French manufacturers' ability to sell their hats cheaper in foreign markets. The author fears that the collapse of Britain's hat trade abroad will cost £80,000 per annum and threaten many poor families with unemployment. The text ends with a plea either to increase imports of beaver from Hudson Bay and America or to discourage its export in unmanufactured form, lest 'this valuable branch of trade' should fall 'into the hands of the French, our greatest and most dangerous rivals'.

Perhaps ESTC N15515 (no first line given); cf. Goldsmiths' 9968; Higgs 3129.



HUGUENOT PRAYERS

9. MEDITATION ET PRIERE DU JEUSNE, seigneur ouvre me levres, & ma bouche annoncera ta loüange. Ps. 51.v.17. *Se vend à Charenton, par Pierre Auvray, demeurant à Paris ... [1670s?].*

8vo, pp. 30, wanting a terminal leaf? (possibly blank or a colophon, as the prayer text ends on p. 30); woodcut device to title-page (an imitation of the Estienne olive-tree device), woodcut head-piece on p. 3 (printed upside-down); inner margin of first and last leaves neatly restored, with a fine, crisp copy.

£850

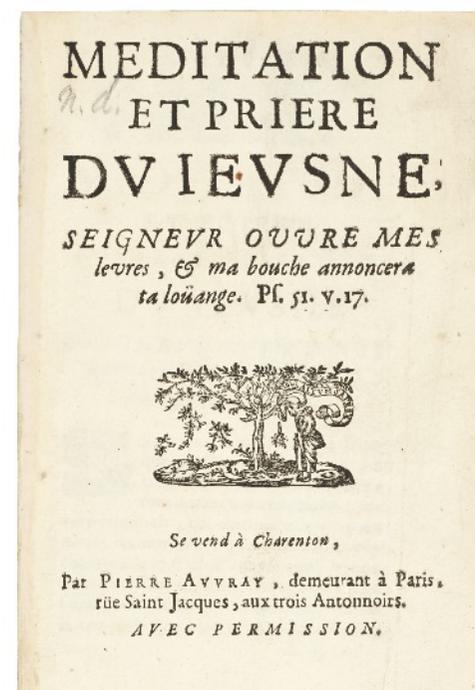
First edition, extremely rare, of a prayer in preparation for a fast, published for sale in Charenton, the first Protestant centre in the Paris region.

The Edict of Nantes (1598) had granted limited rights to the Huguenots, but the construction of temples was not permitted within five leagues of major cities. The temple at Charenton, built 1607, was a huge construction, designed to hold 4000 and cater for the entire Paris region; it burned down in 1621 and was rebuilt in 1623, lasting until its final destruction after the revocation of the Edict in 1685. The prayer includes an apposite plea: 'conserve nous ... la liberté de nous assembler en ton nom, regarde en tes misericordes tant de pauvres

troupeaux espars, redonne leur consolation de la predication, & la conserve dans les lieux où l'on s'efforce de l'oster; fais particulièrement cette faveur à cette Eglise ...'.

The Auvray family had been Protestant printer-booksellers since the sixteenth century, and had seemingly maintained premises in Charenton and Paris since the construction of the temple. Pierre Auvray I (fl. 1614-40) was succeeded by his sons, both called Jacques, and grandson Pierre (fl. 1661-98); the Paris addresses changed frequently, but the present ('rue Saint Jacques, aux trois Antonnoirs') is associated with the latter Pierre.

Not in OCLC, Catalogue collectif de France, or COPAC.



TWO PRINTS BY MITELLI

10. MITELLI, Giuseppe Maria, engraver, after Paolo CALIARI. The martyrdom of St Sebastian, after Veronese. [N.p.], [n.p.], [17th or ?18th century].

Engraving and etching, plate 350 x 500 mm, sheet 530 x 730 mm; some minor defects to margins, else a good, wide-margined copy; hand-colouring.

£380 + VAT in EU

Signed to plate, below: N. 94. Below on the left: Paulus Callearis Veronensis inven.; lower right: Joseph Ma Mitellus del. et sculp.

Bertarelli 1940 41; Bartsch XIX.282 .32; Buscaroli I.145; British Museum W,9.84; Museo Correr P.D. 0576.

Two famous works by Giuseppe Maria Mitelli (1634-1718) after paintings by Paolo Caliari (1528-1588). One print is signed 1666, but these might well be 18th century reprints as indicated by the addition of numeration.



11. MITELLI, Giuseppe Maria, engraver, after Paolo CALIARI. St Sebastian exhorting the martyrs Mark and Marcellian not to be swayed by the prayers of their families, after Veronese. [17th or ?18th Century].

Engraving and etching, plate 350 x 530 mm; sheet 530 x 730 mm; some minor defects to margins, else a good, wide-margined copy; hand-colouring.

£380 + VAT in the EU

Signed to plate, below: 95 – N. 111; lower left: Paulus Callearis Veronensis inven.; lower right: Joseph Ma Mitellus del. et sculp. 1666.

Bertarelli 1940 40; Bartsch XIX.282 .31; British Museum W,9.85; Museo Correr P.D. 2358; Paolo Veronese e i suoi incisori. Venezia, Museo Correr, luglio-agosto 1977, p. 56 n. 50; not in Buscaroli.



12. NEWCASTLE, Margaret Cavendish, *Duchess of*.
The life of the thrice noble, high, and puissant prince William Cavendish, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Newcastle ...
London, A[nn]e Maxwell, 1675.

Small 4to, pp. [44], 259, [1 blank], with blank A1; woodcut initial; small areas of paper adhered to outer corners of title, small hole at head of B3, some light foxing, a few marks; a very good copy in 18th-century calf, spine in compartments with gilt lettering-piece, marbled edges; neat restoration at head of spine, slight wear at extremities; contemporary inscription 'Jo: Leeke' to blank A1r.

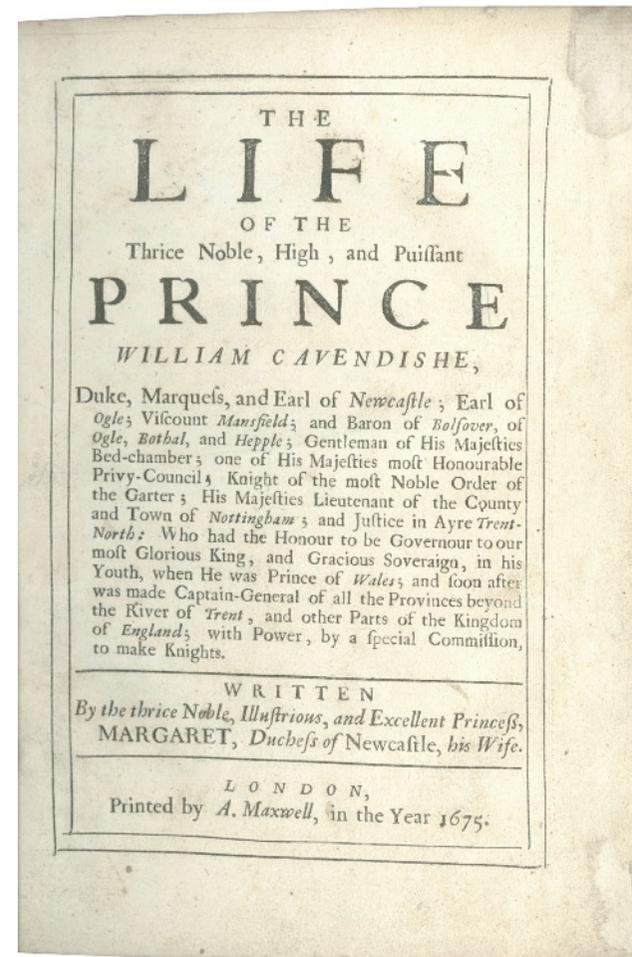
£450

Second edition (first 1667) of this celebrated biography of William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle (1593-1676), writer, patron of the arts, expert horseman, and royalist army officer, by his second wife Margaret (1623-1673), poet, playwright and philosopher.

'The *Life* was a canny apologia for her husband's military career and a description of life in exile in Antwerp ... [It] was read carefully by some contemporaries ... was used as a source by the historian John Rushworth and was employed as a model by Lucy Hutchinson for her life of her own husband. Elizabeth Pepys recommended it to Samuel Pepys ... It was reprinted once shortly after the death of the duke, and it is

likely that the publisher expected to make a profit from sales' (ODNB).

ESTC R14415 (recording 6 copies in the UK and 6 in the US).



PINEAPPLE PIONEER

13. SPEECHLY, William. A treatise on the culture of the pine apple and the management of the hot-house. Together with a description of every species of insect that infest hot-houses, with effectual methods of destroying them ... *York, A. Ward for the author, 1779.*

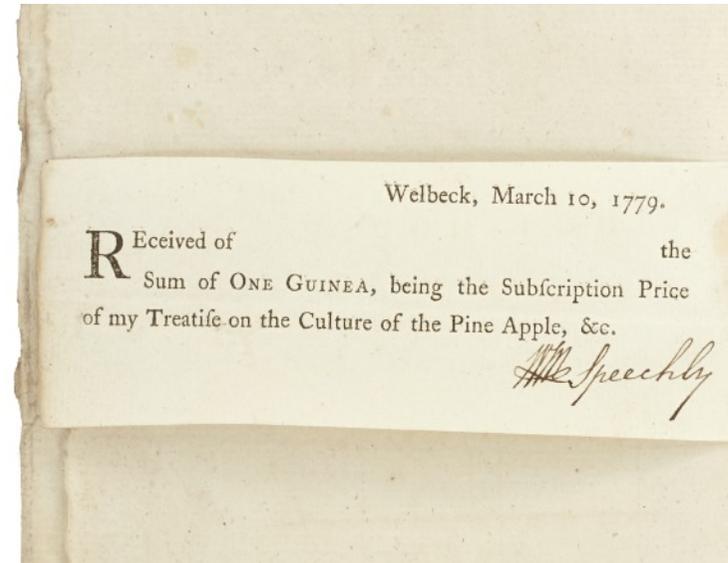
8vo, pp. v, [1 blank], [6 list of subscribers], [vii]-xvii, [1 blank], 100, [2 folding explanation of plate], [101]-186, [2 explanation of plate], with 2 engraved plates (1 folding), and with printed subscriber's receipt tipped in facing title signed 'Wm Speechly'; a few light spots or marks, occasional dusty corners or edges, a little foxing to first plate; a very good uncut copy in contemporary marbled boards; damp stain to upper board, small areas of loss to spine; contemporary inscription to front flyleaf 'Now Cat No. 651. Old Cat. No. 1942'.

£1100

First edition, this copy with a printed slip facing the title reading 'Welbeck, March 10, 1779. Received of [blank] the sum of one guinea, being the subscription price of my treatise on the culture of the pine apple, &c.', signed in brown ink by Speechly. Having worked as a gardener in Dorset and Yorkshire, Speechly became gardener to William Henry Cavendish Cavendish-Bentinck, third duke of Portland, at Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire in 1767.

'Speechly was mainly known for his skill in growing pineapples and grapes. He revolutionized the cultivation of the pineapple, and was particularly concerned that it should not be kept at too hot a temperature in the winter ... In 1779 he issued a *Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple*; this was followed in 1790 by a *Treatise on the Culture of the Vine*' (ODNB). In addition to members of the nobility, physicians, lawyers and clergymen, the subscribers' list includes numerous gardeners and nurserymen, as well as Horace Walpole.

ESTC T63785; Henrey 1373.



New Cat. n^o. 651.
old Cat. n^o. 1942

Welbeck, March 10, 1779.

Received of _____ the
Sum of ONE GUINEA, being the Subscription Price
of my Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple, &c.

W. Speechly

A
T R E A T I S E
ON THE
C U L T U R E
OF THE
P I N E A P P L E
AND THE
M A N A G E M E N T
OF THE
H O T - H O U S E .

TOGETHER
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY SPECIES OF
I N S E C T
THAT INFEST HOT-HOUSES, WITH EFFECTUAL ME-
THODS OF DESTROYING THEM.

By WILLIAM SPEECHLY,
GARDENER to the DUKE of PORTLAND.

Y O R K :

Printed by A. WARD, for, and Sold by the AUTHOR,
at Burlington-House, London; and at Welbeck,
in Nottinghamshire.

MDCCLXXIX.

'SPELL-BOUND' BY ALGERIA

14. TAYLOR, H. E. Irving. 'A trip in Algeria'. [*Algeria*], December 1901 – April 1902.

Album, oblong 8vo (18.2 x 24.5 cm), pp. [2], 48; printed title 'The interchangeable photo-scrap album no trimming or mounting required' (London, M.W. & Co.), 48 black and white glossy prints (10.5 x 15.5 cm) captioned and dated, the first 39 surrounded with ink notes in a neat hand; light foxing to endpapers; bound in dark green cloth, 'Photographs' in gilt to upper cover, 'Algerian photographs' inked to top edge, 'Algeria 1902' to spine; extremities a little worn, spine slightly discoloured; very good; note to verso of title signed 'H. E. Irving Taylor'.

£1850

A delightful visual and written record of a trip to Algeria at the opening of the 20th century undertaken by H.E. Irving Taylor and his travelling companion, Mr Shepherd, comprising Taylor's attractive, clear photographs alongside his engaging, well-written and enthusiastic accompanying narrative. Taylor appears to have been a musician – the Bodleian Library holds a number of songs and anthems composed by him, published between 1903 and 1934 – and he clearly took a great interest in Arabic music (see below).

Taylor and Shepherd's trip, undertaken in January 1902, took them to Algiers, Constantine, El Kantara ('there is nothing

like it in the world'), Biskra, Sidi Okba, Kherrata, and the Djurdjura mountain range, the pair travelling by train, trap, bicycle, camel, and on foot. Taylor's crisp photographs capture the natural landscape (from mountains to desert), houses and village streets, markets, gardens, ruins, the local population, his travelling companion and their Arab guides. Evidently a keen photographer, Taylor several times notes that his images fail to do justice to the magnificence of the Algerian landscape and light, which left him 'spell-bound'.

Taylor's affection for the Algerian people pervades his notes, as he comments on their appearance in youth, middle and old age, their clothing, hygiene, religion ('It is a very pretty and impressive sight to witness their prayers to Allah at 3pm'), and food. 'They are delightful, these grave stately Arabs', he writes, 'with all the cares of the world on their faces, at 35, but with a wonderful power of lighting up suddenly'. His 18-year-old guide is described as 'excellent fun; very intelligent, and often much too curious about our things and affairs'. Local music (which he compares with western music) and musical instruments are of particular interest: 'many a jolly hour we spent with them, hearing their monotonous chants, & singing them our native songs, drinking their coffee ... we used to sing each other our national songs with great laughter'. He copies out two pieces of Arabic music, one 'which rang in our heads for weeks afterwards'.

There are delightful incidents along the way: trying to get Kabyle boys to try his bicycle, watching a belly dance ('very ungainly, but undeniably clever'), witnessing a mirage, and eating 'pieces of tender roast-lamb' from the fingers of an enthusiastic host. Taylor's prose is appealing too: 'One hears it [the river at Constantine] roaring below & echoing up the sides, but to see it, one has to crane over the most overhanging rocks to find it gleaming white in the blackness of shadow, here & there'; and of his first sight of the desert, 'all solid things seemed loose & detached'.

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with very quick, short slides, turning slowly about. The "dance" is performed with the waist and hips, being a very various, clever, acrobatic, movement. A billowy wave seems to travel slowly round the body, at the waist, culminating at every marked point in the music, in a tremendous and sudden hitch up of the waist-front. The rest of the body, with the exception of the shuffling feet, is perfectly still. It is very ungainly, but undeniably clever. The while, the dancers stick the silver coins they receive on their foreheads, and they stay there too. A whoozy piccolo takes the air, to a drum accompaniment.

Here is a picture of
On the third day I
to the S.E. I rode my
able to make a good



Camels in the Sahara.

Jan. 1902.

This was a cavalcade of baggage camels which we met when nearing the end of their long, 200 kilometers journey across the desert from Tuggourt. This spot is about 8 miles S. of Biskra, & looking towards it. The right hand camel is on the main road, & one can see the nature of these roads from this. Sand & scrub (mostly *Thymelia* *horrida*, & allied plants, on which the camels browse) is all that one sees beneath the burning January sunshine.

This is our friend
he could ride, &
browsing camels

31
Constantine is 290 miles, by railway, E. of Algiers. The journey, though taking from 8-30 a.m. till 10-40 p.m., is anything but tedious, with the exception of the last part. It is one of the most delightful journeys conceivable. Travelling for the first 30 miles over the lowlands, on sea-level, one then begins to climb, first through the grand Palestro gorge, & then up & up to Bordj-Bouanani where a half of 30 minutes is made for an excellent, hot *Dejeuner* all ready for one. The climbing is continued, whilst splendid panoramic views are got of the snow-capped Djurdjura Mountains. These are seen for perhaps 50 miles or so, splendidly rugged & precipitous. The train passes out west



Constantine, on its Rock.

Jan. 1902.

This gives some idea of the perilously precipitous nature of the rock-formation, & the situation of the houses of the Old Town. Many have been the fatalities here. Only a week before this was taken an Arab fell from a window sheer down to the river, 100 feet below. The extraordinary depth & narrowness of the ravine is quite unique. The characteristic of the formation is best explained by saying that one does not consider the height of the Town above the river, but the depth of the river below the Town. The latter is about on the same level as the surrounding country. It is the river which flows

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to the "Haut-Plateau" through a magnificent formation of perpendicular, jagged rocks - the "Portes-de-Fer". After this one keeps on a level of about 3200 to 3600 ft, the country being bleak & undulating, occasional fine views of the Djurdjura being had. When the last of these have been seen one is glad to get to Setif, & take the 30 minutes allowed for Dinner (6-30). After this, the bleak country, the darkness, & the cold of a clear January night at a height of 3600 feet, (despite a latitude of 36°) the presence of fine foot-warmers) make one long for the end. A drop of 1400 feet lands one in Constantine (2100 feet above the sea). The brilliant, clear air & sunshine, with the masses of clouds (heaps) up on the snowy Djurdjura are the unforgettable features of our journey.



Constantine: The Arab Town, S.W. corner.

Jan. 1902.

in a Volcanic-formed fissure it is practically sub-terranean. In these photos the river is not visible, for it is far below the level of the lowest part of the pictures. One hears it roaring below & echoing up the sides, but to see it, one has to crane over the most overhanging rocks to find it gleaming white in the blackness of shadow, here & there; that is, if one has the nerve. The Arab Town clings close to the edge, especially at this S.W. angle.

‘A PANORAMA OF DAZZLING LIFE AND COLOUR’

15. THOMPSON, George E. Life in Tripoli with a peep at ancient Carthage ... Thirty illustrations. *Liverpool, Edward Howell; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co, 1894.*

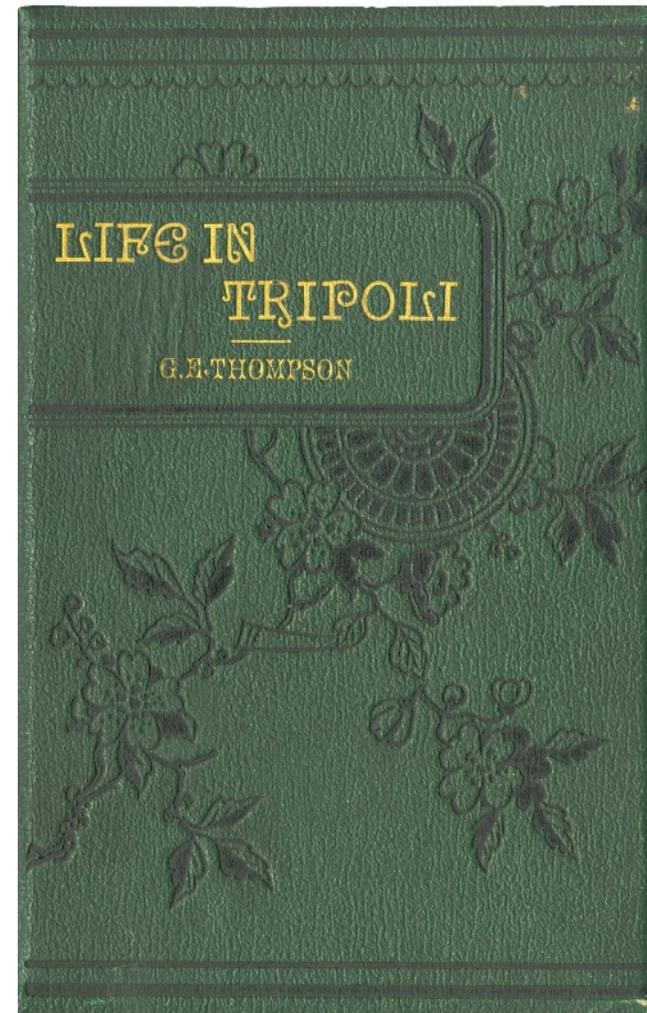
8vo, pp. viii, 116, [4, publisher’s advertisements]; with 30 photographic plates; a very few light marks; a very good copy in publisher’s green cloth, spine and upper cover decorated in black and lettered in gilt, dark blue endpapers, gilt edges; slight wear to spine ends and corners.

£600

Scarce first edition of this entertaining travelogue recording Thompson’s visit to Tripoli in Libya in 1893, via Marseilles, Carthage, and Malta, including chapters on the desert, the town and market, and Arab women. Thompson’s attractive photographs show views of the city, sea, desert and forest, and local Africans, Arabs, Jews and Turks.

‘Anyone who has trodden the ordinary beaten tracks of the tourist ... will meet with a phase of life that is new to him among the palm trees and Arabs of Tripoli ... Instead of the picture-galleries and the medieval architecture of Europe, he will have sunlit pictures of Arabs, camels, palms and desert passing like a panorama of dazzling life and colour before him’ (Preface).

Only 3 copies on COPAC (British Library, Oxford, National Library of Scotland).



THREE PRINTS BY VIERO

16. VIERO, Teodoro, engraver, after Giambattista PIAZZETTA. Portrait of an Ethiopian boy. *Venice, [n.p.], 18th Century.*

Engraving, second state; plate 410 x 290 mm, sheet 535 x 435 mm; watermark, three half-moons; a few minor restorations to margins, else a very good, wide-margined copy.

£1200 + VAT in EU

Signed to plate, below: *Bella è natura e di leggiadra forma, del nero Etiope ancor la faccia informa*; lower left: *Gio. Batta Piazzetta inv.*; lower right: *Teodoro Viero Sculp: Vene: ia.*

Chiari Moretto Wiel, Maria Agnese, *L'eredità di Piazzetta*, n. 164; Museo Correr FSR cart. 1/0022.

Three very rare engravings by Teodoro Viero (1740-1819) after Giovanni Battista Piazzetta (1682-1754) from the series known as “teste di carattere” (character heads), the most famous of Viero’s works. According to Moretto Wiel they could be the rare second state (of three) showing neither the numbering nor any indication of the publisher.

Offered separately.



17. VIERO, Teodoro, engraver, after Giambattista PIAZZETTA. Portrait of a young woman (the artist's wife).
Venice, [n.p.], 18th Century.

Engraving, second state; plate 400 x 280 mm, sheet 535 x 435 mm; watermark, crown above the letters 'F V'; a few defects skilfully repaired (some restoration), else a good, wide-margined copy.

£600 + VAT in EU

Signed to plate, below: *Sospesa e incerta di lontano obbietto
Studia le forme, e il cor l'agita in petto*; lower left: Gio. Batta Piazzetta inv; lower right: Teodoro Viero Sculp: Vene: ia.

This is almost certainly a portrait of the artist's wife, Rosa Muzioli, who Piazzetta married in 1724, and often depicted.

Chiari Moretto Wiel, Maria Agnese. *L'eredità di Piazzetta*, n. 163; Museo Correr L.V. 0192.



18. **VIERO, Teodoro, engraver, after Giambattista PIAZZETTA.** Portrait of an old man. *Venice, [n.p.], 18th Century.*

Engraving; plate 410 x 290 mm, sheet 535 x 435 mm; watermark, three half-moons; some defects skilfully repaired, else a good, wide-margined copy.

Signed to plate, below: *Vecchiezza e povertade all'opre inetta non indarno dal ciel soccorso aspetta*; lower left: *Gio. Batta Piazzetta inv.*; lower right: *Teodoro Viero Sculp: Vene: ia.*

£600 + VAT in EU

Chiari Moretto Wiel, Maria Agnese. *L'eredità di Piazzetta*, n. 167.



WITH STRIKING PLATES BY WILLIAM FAITHORNE

19. WESLEY, Samuel, *senior*. The Life of our blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. An heroic Poem: dedicated to his most sacred Majesty. In ten Books ... Each Book illustrated by necessary Notes, explaining all the more difficult Matters in the whole History: also a prefatory Discourse concerning heroic Poetry. With sixty Copper-plates. *London: Printed for Charles Harper ... and Benj. Motte ... 1693.*

Folio, pp. [32], 232, '[233]'-'[238]', 233-349, [3], with an additional engraved title-page, a frontispiece 'Salvator Mundi' and 58 other full-page engraved plates (the third state, with revised numbering and added cross-references to the text), fine, dark impressions; a very good copy on thick paper in contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, joints cracking but firm, endbands worn.

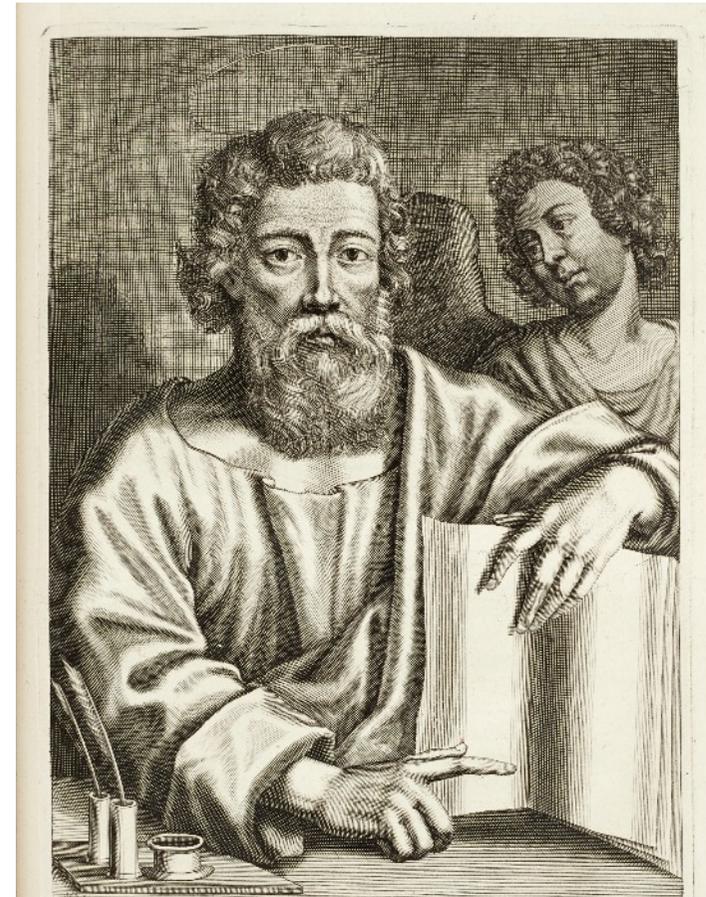
£650

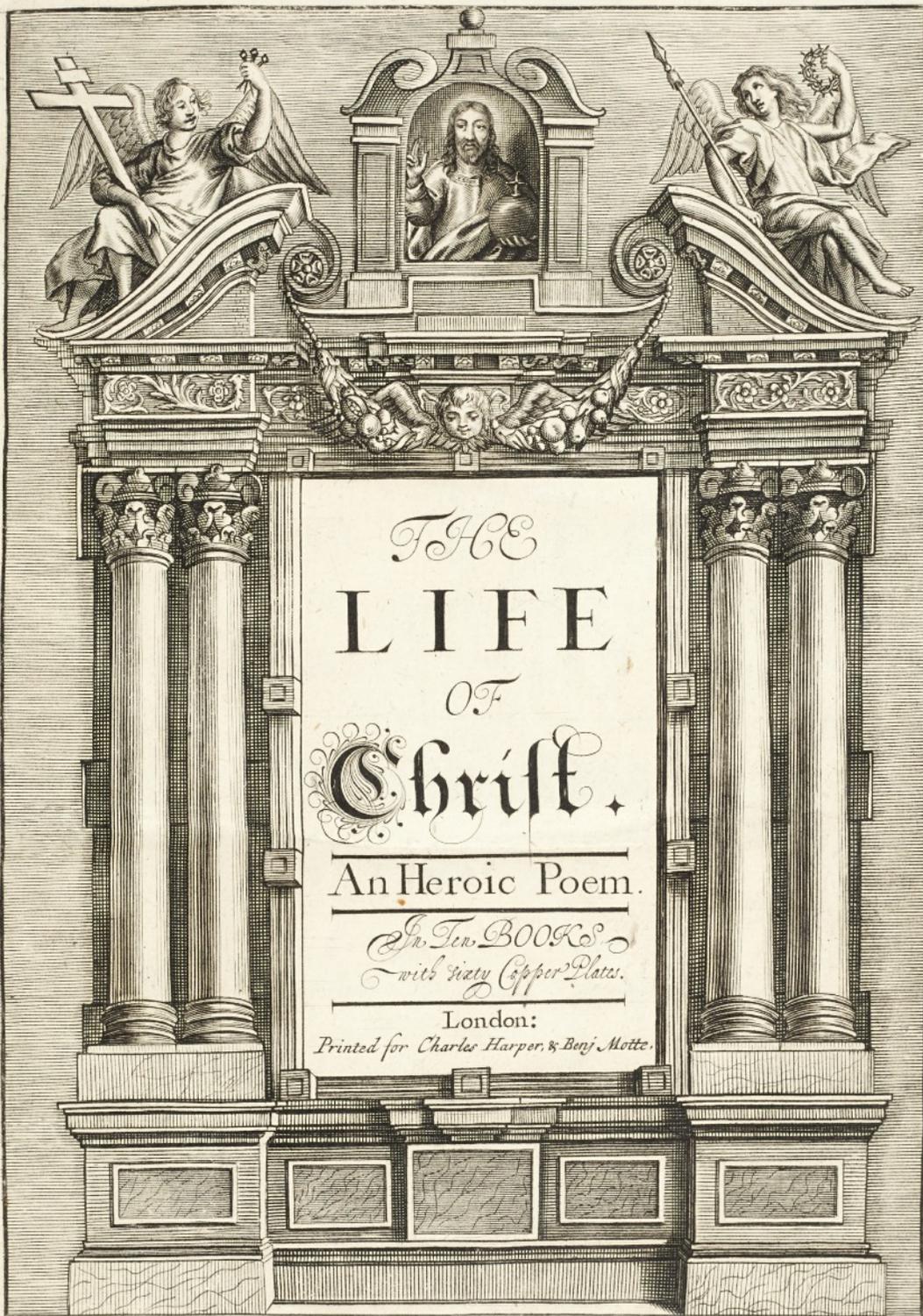
First edition of Wesley's copiously illustrated life of Christ in verse, dedicated to Queen Mary. The work was reissued in 1694 with a cancel title-page. One of the second editions of 1697 names the engraver as 'the celebrated' William Faithorne.

Though inevitably best known as the father of his more famous sons, John and Charles Wesley, Samuel (c.1662-1735) was also a clergyman, the rector of Epworth, and a poet in his own right. He was educated at Newington Green, where Defoe was a fellow pupil, and Exeter College, Oxford, where his first collection of verse with the unfortunate title *Maggots* (i.e.

whimsies, 1685), was published by his brother-in-law John Dunton. His *Life of Christ*, though warmly praised by Nahum Tate in a commendatory poem, earned him a small place in Pope's *Dunciad*. His other verse included paraphrases of the Old and New Testament and the familiar hymn 'Behold the Saviour of mankind'.

Wing W 1371; Louis Fagan, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of William Faithorne*, Quaritch, 1888, pp. 82-3.





THE
LIFE
OF
Christ.

An Heroic Poem.

In Ten BOOKS
with sixty Copper Plates.

London:
Printed for Charles Harper, & Benj. Motte.

20. WILBERFORCE, William. Partly autograph letter signed ('W. Wilberforce') to Adam Hodgson ('My dear Sir'). *Rothley Temple near Leicester, 2 May 1827.*

4to bifolium, pp. 2 + integral address leaf (addressed to 'Adam Hodgson Esq. Liverpool'), Wilberforce's red wax seal bearing an eagle displayed to address leaf, 13 lines neatly written by Wilberforce's amanuensis, followed by 8 lines in Wilberforce's own hand; small loss to address leaf, light creases from folding, remains of pink paper mount; very good.

[offered with:]

HODGSON, Adam. Autograph letter signed ('A. Hodgson') to Sarah Lawrence ('Dear Mrs Lawrence'). *Everton, 30 May 1838.*

4to bifolium, pp. 4, neatly written; small areas of loss to blank inner margins, traces of pink paper mount to last page; very good.

Together: £975 + VAT in EU

Wilberforce writes to the Liverpool merchant and abolitionist Adam Hodgson (1788-1862) expressing his wish to be able to help Hodgson but his concern that his troubled eyesight will prevent him: 'the complaint in my eyes which almost entirely prevents my reading, keeps me ignorant of all periodical literature, especially of all ephemeral publications'. He ends, writing in his own hand, 'I take ye pen into my own hand to

assure you once more that We shall be happy to see you (en famille) at Highwood Hill'. 'Wilberforce suffered two bouts of serious illness in 1824, and early in 1825 he bowed to the inevitable and resigned his parliamentary seat. He purchased Highwood Hill, a house with a small estate at Mill Hill in Middlesex, in a rural situation but accessible to London, and moved there in 1826' (*ODNB*).

In his letter of 1838, Hodgson presents Wilberforce's letter as a gift to Mrs Sarah Lawrence, writing: 'Perhaps too you will do me the favor to regard it, as the Pipe of Peace, presented by a decided Abolitionist to kind & liberal friends – on this question arrayed in some degree, & for a little period on opposite sides ... **I am sure you will have been deeply gratified by the life of this excellent man – a life of such deep, & varied, & absorbing interest. It affords an exemplification (unequalled I do believe in the annals of departed excellence) of a Christian walking unhurt in the furnace of worldly absorptions & seductions**'.



AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY, HONOURING HIS
'FRIEND & FELLOW TRAVELLER'

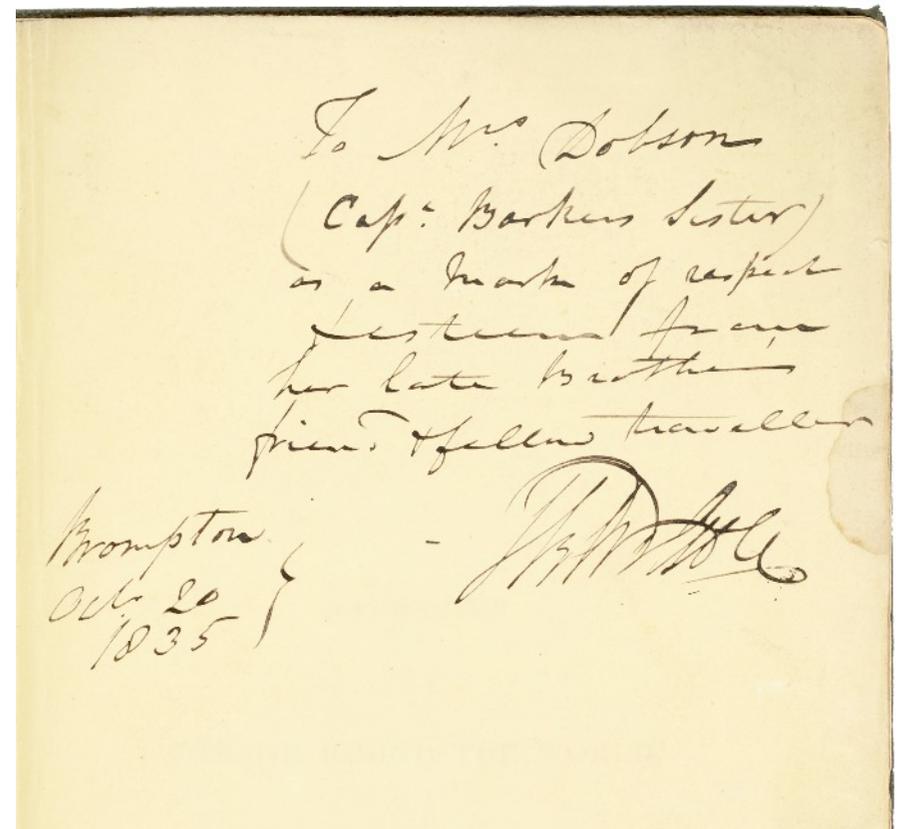
21. WILSON, Thomas Braidwood. Narrative of a voyage round the world; comprehending an account of the wreck of the ship "Governor Ready," in Torres Straits; a description of the British settlements on the coasts of New Holland, more particularly Raffles Bay, Melville Island, Swan River, and King George's Sound; also the manners and customs of the aboriginal tribes; with an appendix, containing remarks on transportation, the treatment of convicts during the voyage, and advice to persons intending to emigrate to the Australian colonies. *London, printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, 1835.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 349, [3] + 8 (advertisement for *British and Foreign Medical Review*); with 3 lithographed plates (with tissue guards) and 1 folding map; a little foxing to plates, very occasional small marks, small closed tears along folds of map; a very good copy in original green pebble-grained cloth, spine title in gilt within gilt frame, yellow endpapers; neat repairs to spine ends and hinges; author's presentation inscription in ink to front free endpaper, 'To Mrs Dobson (Capn. Barkers sister) as a mark of respect & esteem from her late brother's friend & fellow traveller T. B. Wilson, Brompton Oct. 20 1835'; 'Sophy Dobson Collet' in pencil to verso of half title; pencil annotation to p. 71 referring to 'Capt. Barker'.

£2750

First edition, a very nice association copy, presented by Wilson (1792-1843) to the sister of his fellow

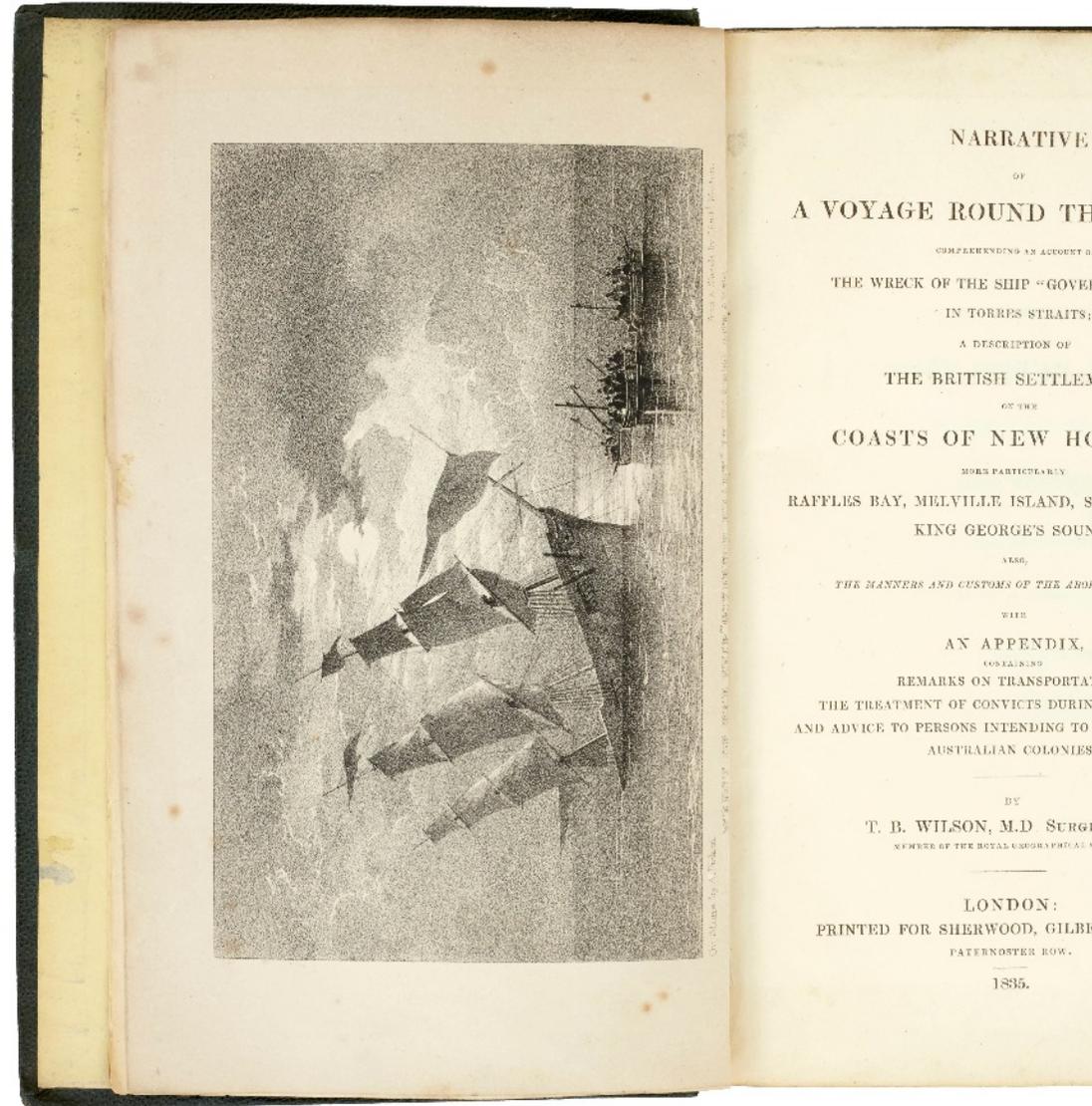
Australian explorer Collet Barker (1784-1831), expressing his 'respect & esteem' for his 'friend & fellow traveller'. Barker had died unmarried four years earlier, speared to death at New Encounter Bay, leaving his sister as his closest relative.



Having joined the navy as a surgeon in 1815, Wilson served with great success on several convict transports for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. 'In 1829 he was in the *Governor Ready* on her return voyage when he was ... shipwrecked in Torres Strait and with some of the crew rowed 1000 miles (1609 km) to Timor. He left Timor in the *Amity* which then sailed to the Swan River, where he saw Perth as a straggling tented town ... With Captain Collet Barker he explored inland from King George Sound; Wilson's Inlet is named after him. On another voyage he arrived in Hobart Town in the *John* in 1831, bringing with him many European plants and the first hive of bees to survive in Australia ... In London in 1835 he published *Narrative of a Voyage Round the World*, giving an account of his adventures and commenting on the manners and customs of the Aboriginal tribes with whom he had been on good terms and whose high death rate from European diseases caused him deep concern' (ADB).

Wilson's narrative contains numerous references to Collet Barker (some picked out here in pencil by his sister). Barker arrived in Australia in 1828 and successfully administered both the settlement of Fort Wellington on Raffles Bay and the penal settlement at King George Sound, before exploring Gulf St Vincent and Mount Lofty. He is chiefly remembered 'for his patient humanity towards Aborigines' (ODNB), at whose hands he ironically met his end in 1831. The appendices here include short vocabularies of the native dialects of Raffles Bay and King George Sound.

Ferguson 2073; Hill (2004) 1893; Wantrup 152.



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Rudyard Kipling



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