

EDUCATION



Bernard Quaritch

List 2018/13

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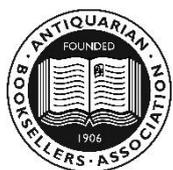
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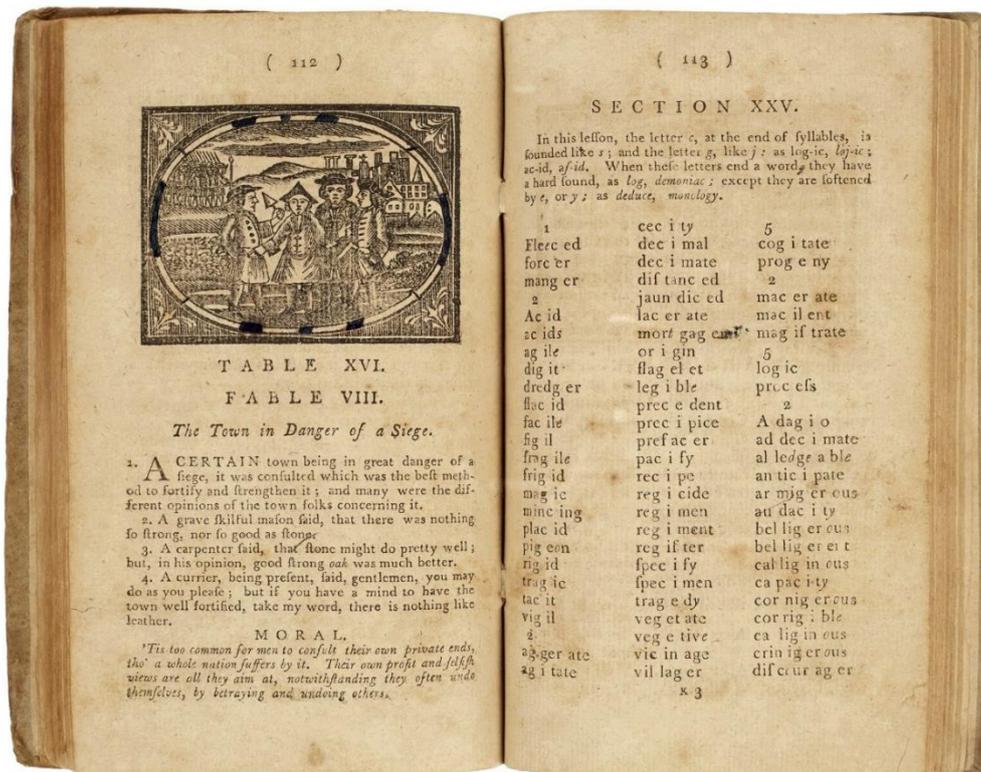
2018/11 Victorian Work and Leisure

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ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN FABLES



1. **ALEXANDER, Caleb.** The young ladies and gentlemen's spelling book: containing a criterion of rightly spelling and pronouncing the English language; interspersed with many easy lessons in reading, entertaining fables, and collections of moral sentences; intended for the use of common schools. Providence (Rhode Island), Carter and Wilkinson; sold also by the author at Menden (Massachusetts), 1797.

12mo in 6s, pp. xii, [1], 14-172; with woodcut frontispiece (pasted inside the front cover) and 8 woodcut vignettes to text; some browning and foxing but a very good copy, in the original paper-covered boards, sheep spine; the paper on the rear board largely rubbed off exposing the board, all edges rubbed; some small instances of very early ink-filling in the borders of the woodcuts and in the hats of the characters in the frontispiece; early ink titling 'Spelling book for children' in brown ink on the front board. **£1950**

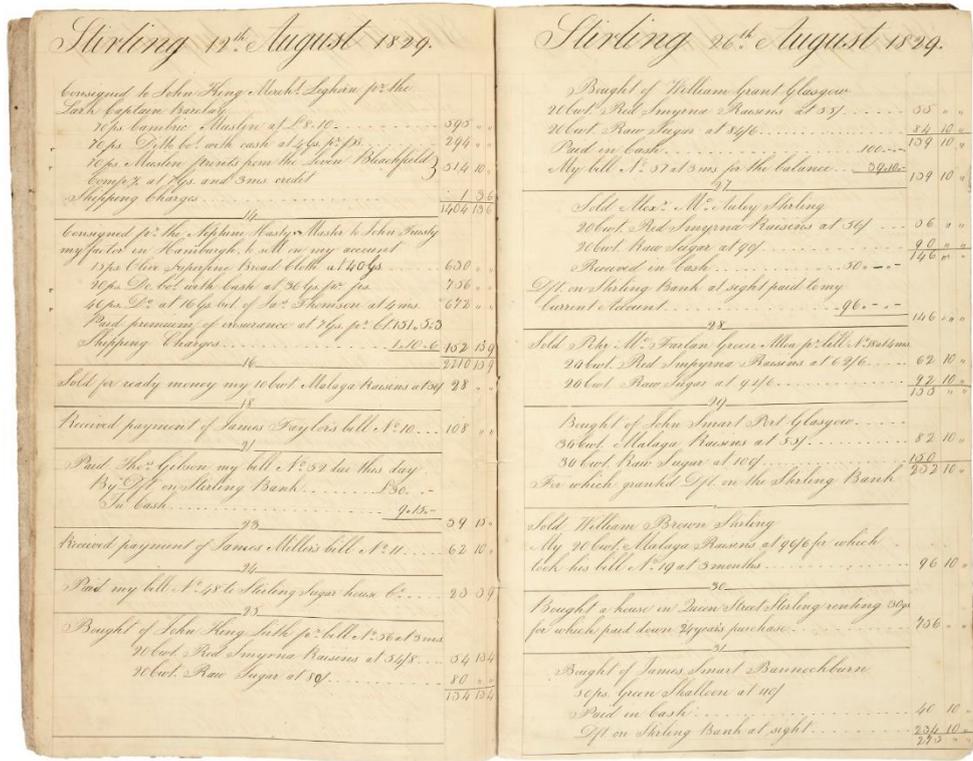
First and only edition of an extremely rare early Americanum, a schoolbook which has been described as one of the 'outstanding' spelling books of its age (Charles Carpenter, *History of American schoolbooks*, 1963, p. 154). The book contains word lists with progressive structured spelling exercises, culminating in the most important section: a sequence of twelve fables in prose, of which eight are headed by a woodcut illustration, each fable followed by its list of remarkable words; among the fables are tales of relative modernity like 'The Huntsman and the young hound', 'Truth and Falsehood', 'Cardinal Farnese and the honest woman', the 'Town in danger of a siege', and old friends like 'The Lion and the mouse'. Their vocabulary is purposefully varied, articulate and complex in order to extend the spectrum of expression and focus the precision of pupils' productions. The preface to the book contains a list of the bibliography on the subject consulted by the author, in the hope of contributing to the 'forming [of] the rising Hopes of the American Republic'. The author, a Yale graduate of 1777, educationalist who helped turn Hamilton Academy (Clinton, NY) into Hamilton College, was apparently the editor of the first Greek New Testament to be published in America (1800), and the author of a Latin grammar, an English grammar and a dictionary.

One of the **only two institutional copy located by ESTC and OCLC**, that at the Library Company of Philadelphia, which lacks seven leaves including the title-page, appears to have all signatures in 6s

except for C and L which are described as in 4s; it seems to omit page-numbering in the sections pp. 29-32 and 125-128 though the text is continuous. Our copy is complete, with all signatures in 6s, continuous pagination and no omission in the page numbering.

Alden, Rhode Island, 1516; Alston, IV 921; ESTC W6609; Evans 31709 and 33257. ESTC and OCLC find two copies only in institutional holdings: at the Peabody Essex Museum and at the Library Company of Philadelphia. Alden adds a copy at Rhode Island Historical Society but there is no evidence of one in the library's online catalogue.

SCOTTISH DRAPER LEARNS HIS ACCOUNTS



2. **ALEXANDER, Thomas.** Three account books dated 1829-32 ('Ledger', 'Journals', 'Waste Book'). *Blairlogie, Scotland, 1829.*

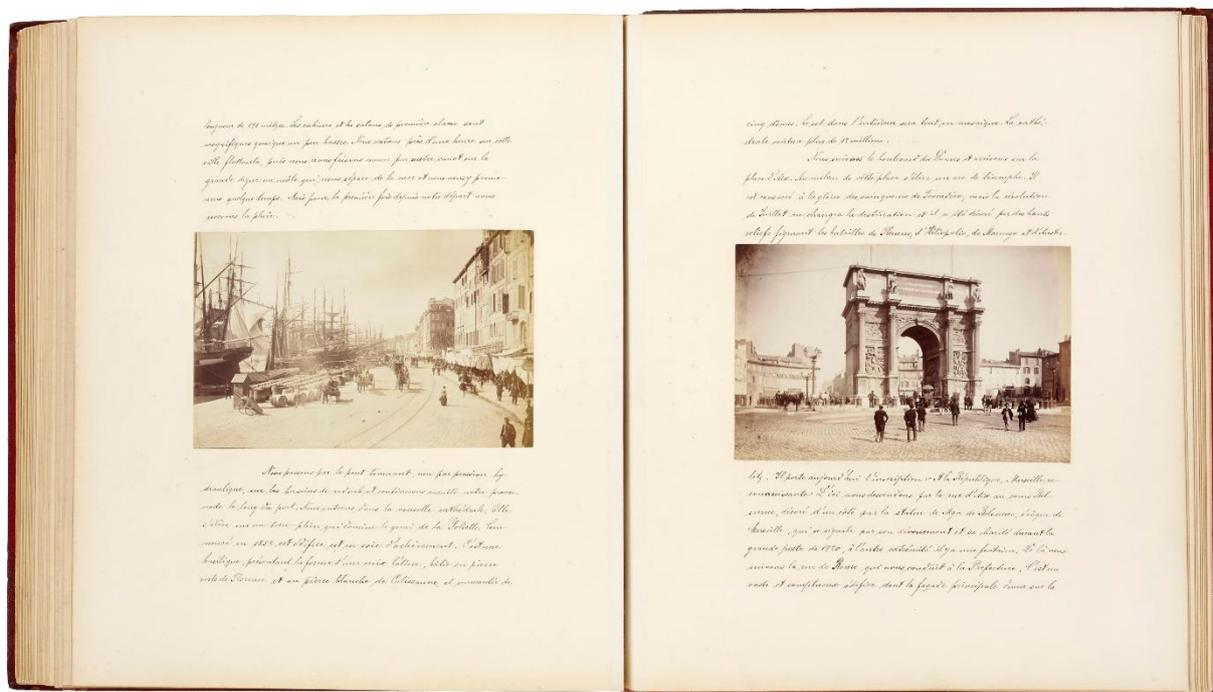
Manuscript on paper, 3 vols, folio (41 x 26 cm), ff. [51], [2 blank]; [25], [1 blank]; [22], [2 blank]; very neatly written in black ink in a copperplate hand; a little wear to fore-edges of some leaves; very well preserved in thick paper wrappers; a few areas of loss to spines, some light staining to covers; inscriptions 'Thomas Alexander Carse 1829' and 'Thomas Alexander Blair Logie'. **£500**

A very attractive set of sample accounts compiled by the young Scottish draper Thomas Alexander of Blairlogie in Stirling, Scotland, in 1829, as part of his mercantile training. Thomas was born in 1812, the eldest son of a Blairlogie portioner (also called Thomas); he would therefore have been 17 years old when he composed these volumes. In the 1851 census he is recorded as a draper.

The content of the volumes is largely copied from James Morrison's highly successful work *The elements of book keeping by single & double entry*, first published in 1810 and issued in further editions for several years thereafter. Morrison was an accountant and Master of the Glasgow Mercantile Academy. The sample accounts in *The elements* were well suited to the young draper Thomas since they contain so many entries relating to trade in cloth: to calico, cambric, cotton wool and yarn, dimity, flannel, gingham, Holland, kersey, linen, muslin, quilting, sarsenet, shalloon, and velvet; as well as to associated products such as madder.

What is interesting is that Thomas adapted Morrison's accounts to his own Scottish locale, heading his entries from 'Stirling', as well as from 'London', and making references to, for example, the Leven Bleachfield Co., Stirling Bank, the Bank of Scotland, Thistle Bank, Pringle & Son (of knitwear fame, founded in 1815), Sir W. Forbes & Co., Dundee Bank, the Stirling Sugar-house Co., and the Falkirk Bank. He also employs local place names, such as Doune, St Ninians, and Alloa.

SCHOOL TRIP TO ITALY AND FRANCE



3. [ANON.] 'Voyage en Italie et au Midi de la France 1891'. [Geneva, c. April 1891].

Manuscript in French, folio album (38 x 33 cm), ff. [43] on card, illustrated with 46 commercially-produced photographic prints (c. 15 x 10 cm); very elegantly written in brown ink, up to 26 lines per page; coloured lithograph showing La Chatelaine boarding school to first page with manuscript title 'Vacances de Paques', decorative title in pen and wash with sketches of the Annunziata in Genoa and of La Chatelaine, floral watercolour dedication to the author's parents; very well preserved in contemporary half red morocco over red cloth, title in gilt to upper cover 'Voyage en Italie et à la Riviera 1891', marbled endpapers; rebacked, somewhat rubbed. **£1600**

A handsome, illustrated travel journal compiled by a Swiss student as a gift for his parents, recording his eleven-day trip in north-western Italy and south-eastern France in March and April 1891 in the company of his teacher and three schoolfellows. The author was a student at La Chatelaine boarding school in Pregny, Geneva, an exclusive establishment run by Georges Thudichum (1861-1941) for international students aged between ten and eighteen. He was accompanied on his travels by Czamanski Kitold of Taganrog, Alfred Heimann of Schweinfurt, and Georges Pardo of Venice, all under the charge of Thudichum himself.

The party's whirlwind tour took in the sites of Turin, Genoa, Sanremo, Bordighera, Nice, Monaco, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Marseille, Arles, and Lyon, with the author recording all that he saw and experienced with youthful enthusiasm, and illustrating his text with photographs purchased along the way. His appreciation for art, architecture, nature, and local history is much in evidence, along with his sense of fun. Pardo emerges as the clown of the group: having his cigarettes confiscated at Turin customs and losing his Baedeker, eating large quantities of indifferent local food, imitating a monkey

in Genoa's natural history museum, and continually lagging behind and complaining of sore feet. There are many interesting passages: witnessing the shocking conditions on ships bound for America and a poor woman and her family rushing aboard ('on ne peut pas assez remercier Dieu, qui nous a donné des parents qui nous font la vie si facile, si douce'); picking camellias and playing in jets of water in a Genoese garden; everyone winning at the lottery apart from the narrator; Thudichum lambasting Monte Carlo casino ('l'or jeté comme si c'était des cailloux de la mer') and being bitten by a crab at Cannes; admiring Arlesiennes ('célèbres par leur beauté'); and visiting Lyon's silk manufacturers. The author emerges exhausted but enriched, hinting to his parents that he would not mind doing it all again.

UNRECORDED ARITHMETIC BOOKLET FOR CHILDREN

4. **[ARITHMETIC.]** Libretto di abbaco per istruzione de' fanciulli. Di nuovo rivisto, e corretto, con aggiunta di alcune regole. Roma, Si vende da Pietro Aureli alla Catena della Sapienza num. 24, 1817.

16mo, pp. 16; title and last page within woodcut geometrical frame and with woodcut central ornament, acting as front and rear wrappers, as issued; front cover soiled, lower margin slightly waterstained, but overall a good copy, with the original stitching preserved. £250

Unrecorded issue of a printed 'abacus', a short textbook of practical arithmetic, intended for the education of children. The booklet starts with an explanation of numbers and their value according to their positions (units, tens, hundreds ...), followed by various multiplication tables, cross-checking calculations, mathematical operations and an explanatory table of Roman numbers.

No copies of the present issue are recorded on OCLC, COPAC or ICCU.

EARLY CLOTH BOOK



5. **BARRETT, Vernon Edward.** En route! Hachette & Companie, after 1905.

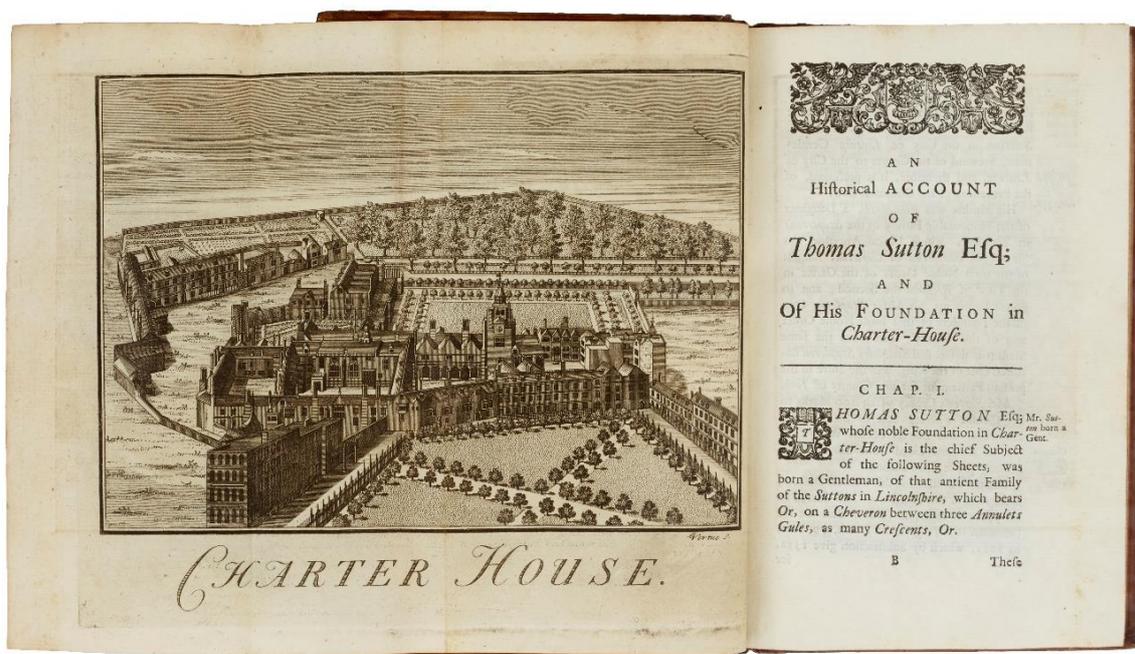
A sewn cloth book, 8vo (30 x 18 cm), pp. [16] including the cloth wrappers, all pages printed on both sides in seven colours; covers a little dusty, a few small marks, else very good, preserved in a cloth box. £200

An early cloth book, printed on calico cotton with a sewn binding, the fruit of many years' research by Dean & Son into how to produce a genuinely indestructible children's book. Following attempts at the creation of untearable paper from the 1850s onwards, Dean & Son commissioned their very first

book on cloth in 1902. The formula of vivid illustrations and minimal text lent itself readily to translation for the European market.

Originally published as 'Just Off' in English, this is the first French edition of this informative ephemeral work on trains for young children, each page featuring a different train-related scene, with interiors and exteriors, and passenger, freight and livestock trains.

CHARTERHOUSE



6. **BEARCROFT, Philip.** An historical account of Thomas Sutton Esq; and of his foundation in Charter-House ... London, printed by E. Owen, and sold by F. Gyles, W. Hinchliffe, J. and P. Knapton, J. Stagg, and S. Birt, 1737.

8vo, pp. xvi, 275, [1], with engraved portrait frontispiece, folding view of Charterhouse, and a folding engraving of Sutton's tomb; occasional light foxing, else a very good, crisp copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, rebacked.

£250

First edition. Thomas Sutton (1532-1611) was an Elizabethan civil servant who made an enormous fortune from leases of land rich in coal in Durham. In 1611 he bought Howard House for £13,000 from the Earl of Suffolk; the building acquired its more familiar name, 'Charterhouse', after the order of monks who inhabited the original institution, a Carthusian monastery. Sutton quickly set about establishing a free school for forty boys and a hospital for poverty-stricken gentlemen. By the time of his death, he had organised a Master and a group of governors for the foundation, to which he bequeathed the majority of his fortune. Charterhouse finally opened its doors in 1614. The school moved to its present site in Godalming in 1872.

there is a Latin Oration in the Hall by one of the Scholars, in Praise of THIS OUR MOST MUNIFICENT BENEFACTOR.

Spoken by me M^r Bernard Port This in 9 year of our Lord 1793—

The annual founder's day ceremonies at Charterhouse included a 'Latin Oration in the Hall by one of the Scholars, in Praise of this our most munificent Benefactor'. Here a former pupil has written, 'Spoken by me Bernard Port in the year of our Lord 1793' (p. 161).

A NEW EDUCATION, FIT FOR THE MODERN MAN

7. **BENTHAM, Jeremy.** Chrestomathia: being a collection of papers, explanatory of the design of an institution, proposed to be set on foot, under the name of the Chrestomathic Day School, or Chrestomathic School, for the extension of the new system of instruction to the higher branches of learning, for the use of the middling and higher ranks of life. [Bound with:] Chrestomathia. Part II. Containing appendix, No. V. Being an essay on nomenclature and classification. London, printed for Messrs. Payne and Foss and R. Hunter, 1816-17.

2 parts in 1 vol., pp. i-x (including Title Page and Contents), iii-xxi (including Preface, Advertisement and Second Preface), Chrestomathic Instruction Tables Table I, Chrestomathic Instruction Tables Table II, 1-98, Chrestomathic Instruction Tables Table II [sic], Table III, Table IV, Table V, 99-347, 1-24 (p. 4 misnumbered as p. 2), Corrigenda; with 5 large typographical folding tables; a little light spotting; very good in contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, vellum fore-edges, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine, covers rubbed; ex Devon and Exeter Institution, with sheet of rules to front pastedown and ink stamps to versos of title and last table.

£450

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTRUCTION TABLES. TABLE I.

Showing the several branches of INTELLECTUAL INSTRUCTION, included in the aggregate course, proposed to be carried on in the *Chrestomathic School*: together with the several STAGES, into which the course is proposed to be divided: accompanied with a brief view of the ADVANTAGES derivable from such Instruction, together with an intimation of the REASONS, by which the ORDER OF PRIORITY, herein observed, was suggested: and a List of BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION OMITTED, with an intimation of the Grounds of the omission.

N. B. The bold words, viz. those derived from the Greek or Latin, are *orthographic*. Though mostly alone are they here employed. Under almost every one of these names will be found included objects already familiar to every family, even to children who have but just learnt to read.

<p>ADVANTAGES derivable from Learning or Intellectual Instruction: viz.</p> <p>I. From Learning as such, viz. in whatsoever particular science obtained.</p> <p>1. Security to the person a proportionable share of general respect.</p> <p>2. Security against idleness, considered as a want of civility and self-respect.</p> <p>3. Security against want, viz. the condition of him who, for want of something to project that would afford him pleasure, must not expect to do with <i>nothing</i>: a safety, to which, on an emergency, men of letters are particularly exposed.</p> <p>4. Security for admission into and expedite intercourse with good society: i.e. company to be from which, present and future pleasure, or future profit or security, or both may be obtained.</p> <p>II. From Learning, in this or that particular science, according to the nature of the SUBJECT.</p> <p>1. (1.) Promotion of sources of comfort, leisure, sleep, and security against disease in various shapes. See, in particular, Stages III, and IV.</p> <p>2. (2.) Security for life, as well as for making, without which, peace, and the comfort can have place. See Stage IV.</p> <p>3. (3.) Security against grandeur, power, and disease, (See, in particular, Stage II, III, and IV.)</p> <p>4. (4.) Corruption, and loss, of good order, to whatsoever subject of good management. See Stage V.</p> <p>5. (5.) Substitution of good order, to the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>6. (6.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>7. (7.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>8. (8.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>9. (9.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>10. (10.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>11. (11.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>12. (12.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>13. (13.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>14. (14.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>15. (15.) 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Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>24. (24.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>25. (25.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>26. (26.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>27. (27.) 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Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>32. (32.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>33. (33.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>34. (34.) Security for the mind, in the state of things, in the mind of the individual, to the state of things, in the mind of the nation, to the state of things, in the mind of the world, to the state of things, in the mind of the universe.</p> <p>35. (35.) 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(8.) <i>Appropriate Drawing</i> (30).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STAGE II.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I. MECHANICS of large.</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Mechanics</i> in the limited sense of the word. (21).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Hydraulics</i> (22).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Hydrostatics</i> (23).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Mechanical Pneumatics</i> (24).</p> <p>5. (5.) <i>Aerostics</i> (25).</p> <p>6. (6.) <i>Optics</i> (26).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II. CHEMISTRY of large; including Chemical Pneumatics. (27.)</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Mineral Chemistry</i> (28).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Vegetable Chemistry</i> (29).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Animal Chemistry</i> (30).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Metallurgy</i> (31).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III. Subjects belonging to Chemistry and Mechanics jointly.</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Magnetics</i> (32).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Electricity</i> (33).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Galvanism</i> (34).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Balistics</i> (35).</p> <p>5. (5.) <i>Geography</i> continued. (37).</p> <p>6. (6.) <i>Biographical Chronology</i> continued. (56).</p> <p>7. (7.) <i>Historical Chronology</i> continued. (48).</p> <p>8. (8.) <i>Appropriate Drawing</i> continued. (30).</p> <p>9. (9.) <i>Grammatical Exercises</i>, applied to English, Latin, Greek, French, and German composition.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STAGE III. (43.)</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Music</i> (44).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Geography</i> or <i>Travelling</i> (12).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Law</i> (including <i>Metallurgy</i>) (65).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Architecture</i> (42).</p> <p>5. (5.) <i>History</i> (including <i>Theory of Vegetation and Gardening</i>) (48).</p> <p>6. (6.) <i>Physical Economy</i>, i.e. <i>Mechanics and Chemistry</i>, applied to domestic management and the other common purposes of life. (43).</p> <p>7. (7.) <i>Geography</i> continued.</p> <p>8. (8.) <i>Geography</i> continued.</p> <p>9. (9.) <i>History</i> continued.</p> <p>10. (10.) <i>Biography</i> continued.</p> <p>11. (11.) <i>Appropriate Drawing</i> continued.</p> <p>12. (12.) <i>Grammatical Exercises</i>, applied as above, continued.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STAGE IV.</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Physiology</i> (51).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Anatomy</i> (52).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Pathology</i> (53).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Natology</i> (54).</p> <p>5. (5.) <i>Metallurgy</i> (65).</p> <p>6. (6.) <i>Mineral Medicine</i> (66).</p> <p>7. (7.) <i>Physiognomy</i> (67).</p> <p>8. (8.) <i>Theory of large</i> (21).</p> <p>9. (9.) <i>Surgery</i>, i.e. <i>Mechanical Therapeutics</i> (22).</p> <p>10. (10.) <i>Zoology</i>, i.e. <i>Physiology</i>, applied to the inferior animals. (68).</p> <p>11. (11.) <i>Phlebotomy</i>, or art of destruction, applied to various animals. (69).</p> <p>12. (12.) <i>Geography</i> continued.</p> <p>13. (13.) <i>Geography</i> continued.</p> <p>14. (14.) <i>History</i> continued.</p> <p>15. (15.) <i>Biography</i> continued.</p> <p>16. (16.) <i>Appropriate Drawing</i> continued.</p> <p>17. (17.) <i>Grammatical Exercises</i> continued.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STAGE V.</p> <p>1. (1.) <i>Geometry</i> (62) (with demonstrations).</p> <p>2. (2.) <i>Astronomy</i> (63) (the higher branches).</p> <p>3. (3.) <i>Algebra</i> (64).</p> <p>4. (4.) <i>Trigonometry</i> (65).</p> <p>5. (5.) <i>Arithmetic</i> (66).</p> <p>6. (6.) <i>History</i> continued.</p> <p>7. (7.) <i>Biography</i> continued.</p> <p>8. (8.) <i>Appropriate Drawing</i> continued.</p> <p>9. (9.) <i>Grammatical Exercises</i> continued.</p> <p>10. (10.) <i>Technology</i>, or Art and Manufactures in general. (67).</p> <p>11. (11.) <i>Book-keeping</i> or <i>large</i>, i.e. the art of Legislation or Legislation. (68).</p> <p>12. (12.) <i>Commercial Book-keeping</i> (69).</p> <p>13. (13.) <i>Notarial</i>, applied to recognition of Letters, or such of the above branches as admit and require it.</p>	<p>BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION omitted: viz. on one or more of the ensuing GROUNDS: to wit,</p> <p>I. School-room instruction. (70).</p> <p>II. Admission program with exclusion. (71).</p> <p>III. Time of life too early. (72).</p> <p>IV. Utility not sufficiently general: viz. as being limited to particular ranks or professions. (73).</p> <p>(*) In the instance of such branch, indication is given of the ground or grounds of omission, by the number or numbers in above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I. CREATING EXERCISES. (74.)</p> <p>1. <i>Dancing</i> (75).</p> <p>2. <i>Reading</i> (76).</p> <p>3. <i>History</i> (77).</p> <p>4. <i>Music</i> (78).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II. FINE ARTS.</p> <p>1. <i>Painting</i> (79).</p> <p>2. <i>Engraving</i> (80).</p> <p>3. <i>Architecture</i> (81).</p> <p>4. <i>Book-binding</i> (82).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III. APPLICATIONS OF MECHANICS AND CHEMISTRY.</p> <p>1. <i>Gunpowder</i> (83).</p> <p>2. <i>Explosives</i> (84).</p> <p>3. <i>Navigation</i> (85).</p> <p>4. <i>Art of War</i> (86).</p> <p>5. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (87).</p> <p>6. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (88).</p> <p>7. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (89).</p> <p>8. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (90).</p> <p>9. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (91).</p> <p>10. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (92).</p> <p>11. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (93).</p> <p>12. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (94).</p> <p>13. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (95).</p> <p>14. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (96).</p> <p>15. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (97).</p> <p>16. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (98).</p> <p>17. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (99).</p> <p>18. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (100).</p> <p>19. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (101).</p> <p>20. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (102).</p> <p>21. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (103).</p> <p>22. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (104).</p> <p>23. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (105).</p> <p>24. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (106).</p> <p>25. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (107).</p> <p>26. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (108).</p> <p>27. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (109).</p> <p>28. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (110).</p> <p>29. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (111).</p> <p>30. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (112).</p> <p>31. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (113).</p> <p>32. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (114).</p> <p>33. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (115).</p> <p>34. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (116).</p> <p>35. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (117).</p> <p>36. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (118).</p> <p>37. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (119).</p> <p>38. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (120).</p> <p>39. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (121).</p> <p>40. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (122).</p> <p>41. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (123).</p> <p>42. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (124).</p> <p>43. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (125).</p> <p>44. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (126).</p> <p>45. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (127).</p> <p>46. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (128).</p> <p>47. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (129).</p> <p>48. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (130).</p> <p>49. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (131).</p> <p>50. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (132).</p> <p>51. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (133).</p> <p>52. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (134).</p> <p>53. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (135).</p> <p>54. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (136).</p> <p>55. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (137).</p> <p>56. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (138).</p> <p>57. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (139).</p> <p>58. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (140).</p> <p>59. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (141).</p> <p>60. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (142).</p> <p>61. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (143).</p> <p>62. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (144).</p> <p>63. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (145).</p> <p>64. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (146).</p> <p>65. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (147).</p> <p>66. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (148).</p> <p>67. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (149).</p> <p>68. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (150).</p> <p>69. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (151).</p> <p>70. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (152).</p> <p>71. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (153).</p> <p>72. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (154).</p> <p>73. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (155).</p> <p>74. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (156).</p> <p>75. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (157).</p> <p>76. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (158).</p> <p>77. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (159).</p> <p>78. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (160).</p> <p>79. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (161).</p> <p>80. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (162).</p> <p>81. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (163).</p> <p>82. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (164).</p> <p>83. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (165).</p> <p>84. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (166).</p> <p>85. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (167).</p> <p>86. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (168).</p> <p>87. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (169).</p> <p>88. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (170).</p> <p>89. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (171).</p> <p>90. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (172).</p> <p>91. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (173).</p> <p>92. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (174).</p> <p>93. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (175).</p> <p>94. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (176).</p> <p>95. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (177).</p> <p>96. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (178).</p> <p>97. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (179).</p> <p>98. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (180).</p> <p>99. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (181).</p> <p>100. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (182).</p> <p>101. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (183).</p> <p>102. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (184).</p> <p>103. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (185).</p> <p>104. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (186).</p> <p>105. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (187).</p> <p>106. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (188).</p> <p>107. <i>Art of Navigation</i> (189).</p> <p>1</p>
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ILLUSTRATED VERNACULAR BIBLICAL READINGS



8. [BIBLE. LECTIONARY.] Epistole, lectione, et Evangelii, che si legono in tutto lanno vulgare. Novamente correcte. Et historiate con la tabula ... [Venice, Elisabetta Rusconi, 6 March 1526 (colophon)].

4to, ff. [4], cxxxi, [1, blank], lacking ff. i, iii-iv; printed in roman type in 2 columns, title in capitals within elaborate woodcut border of foliage and grotesques and with vignette of St George slaying the dragon, 132 six-line vignettes (including repeats) in the text, each with woodcut border on both sides; title-page soiled and thumbled, lower outer margin of the initial quires worn, some marginal dampstaining in the last few quires, the odd stain, but an attractively unsophisticated, good copy with several contemporary ink inscriptions and doodles on the title-page and another few ink marks in the text; bound in contemporary limp vellum largely covered in gnostic inscriptions in contemporary ink, repairs to spine, rubbed, corners worn, stained; preserved in a custom-made box.

£4750

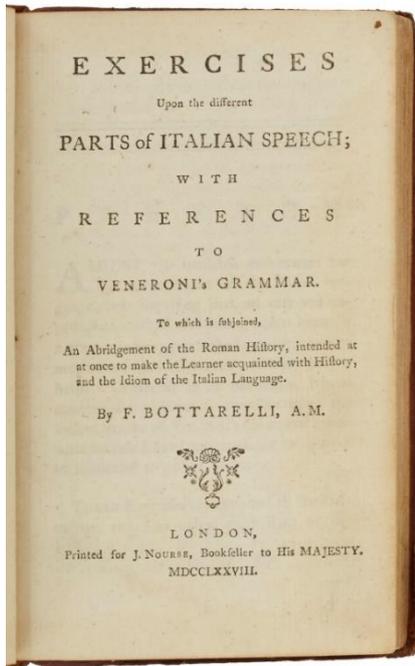
One of only two recorded copies (the other preserved at the Biblioteca Guarnacci in Volterra) of an early edition of this Italian vernacular illustrated Lectionary. The woodcut apparatus resembles, but does not coincide with, that of the 1539 edition reproduced by Essling (I, p. 187). This is one of the very few books printed by Elisabetta Baffo, widow of the printer Giorgio Rusconi, who in 1517 had published an illustrated Italian abridgement of the Bible.

Despite the great popularity of these vulgarized lectionaries, and probably due to their educational function which exposed them to keen and continuous perusal, all early editions are now very rare. Our copy, in a wholly unsophisticated state, carries material evidence of its pedagogical mission: the doodles and pen trials on the title-page bear the juvenile ownership inscription of Giovanbattista Incontri, perhaps the same Incontri who grew up to become a patron of the arts in his city of Volterra (it is interesting that the only other extant copy of this edition should now be at Volterra). The young Incontri also marked the occasional salient passage in the margin, drew a couple of animated manicules, added his contributions to a few of the illustrations, and used the final blank leaf and the binding to record passages of ancient and modern wisdom.

This is the copy which last appeared in Laurence Witten's 'Catalogue fifteen. Six centuries of illustrated and ornamented books', 1981 (then described as unrecorded). CNCE 70174; not in Essling or Sander; not in STC Italian.

ITALIAN TUTOR

9. **BOTTARELLI, Ferdinando.** Exercises upon the different parts of Italian speech; with references to Veneroni's grammar. To which is subjoined an abridgement of the Roman history, intended at at [sic] once to make the learner acquainted with history, and the idiom of the Italian language ... *London, printed for J. Nourse, 1778.*



12mo, pp. viii, 195, [1], with a half-title; slightly dusty but a very good copy in contemporary sheep, neatly rebacked. **£450**

First edition, very scarce, of a popular Italian tutor for English students, designed to teach grammar and idiomatic phrases through the use of exemplars. Increasingly difficult English phrases are laid out with the uninflected Italian stems below:

I have been twelve years in this country, during
essere stato dodici anno paese nel
which time I have had the honour to teach several
quale tempo avere avuto onore insegnare molto
ladies, and gentlemen Italian.
signora signore Italiano.

The second half of the work (pp. 97-195) is an 'Abridgement of the Roman History' in English, with a nearly word-by-word guide to the Italian vocabulary in footnotes.

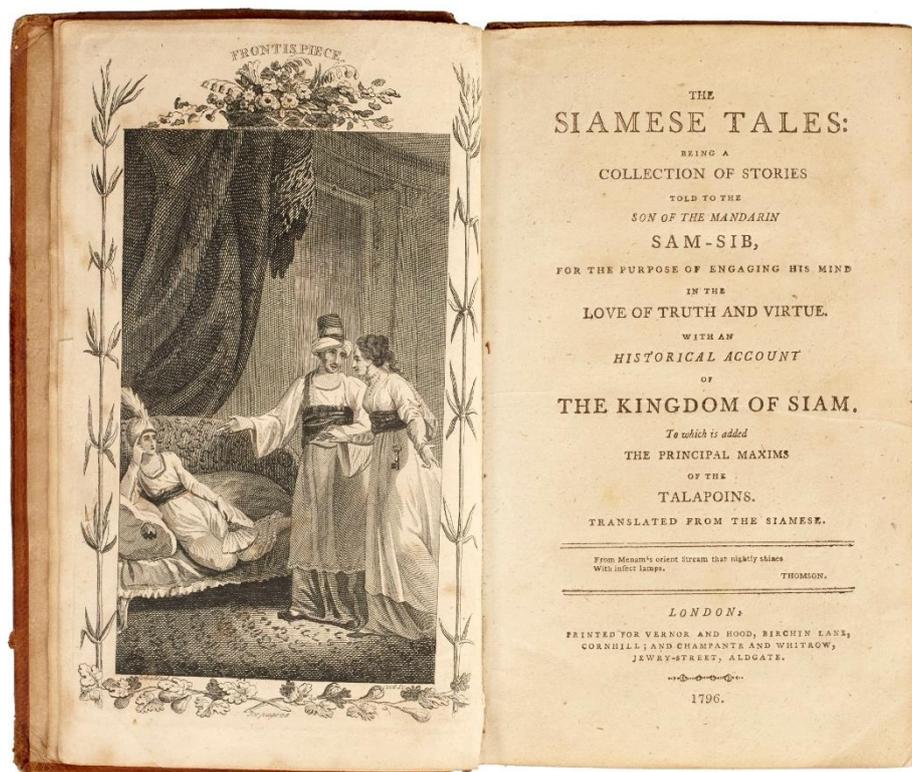
Bottarelli's emphasis on the smooth rendition of idiomatic phrases is unsurprising. His father Giovan Gualberto Bottarelli, born in Siena, was a librettist who, having worked in Berlin and Amsterdam became the house poet for the King's Theatre in London in the late 1750s, writing or adapting (from Goldoni, Metastasio, etc.) more than 40 opera texts. He was known to Casanova, who visited him in 1763 and reported his family 'the very picture of poverty'. He made a living as a bookseller, teaching Italian, and publishing his libretti, many of which were translated into English by his son Ferdinando. Bottarelli Jr. was also the compiler of *The Italian, English and French pocket Dictionary* 1777. His *Exercises* had reached a third edition by 1795 and a ninth by 1829.

Alston XII, *Italian* 85. ESTC lists seven copies: BL, Cambridge, NLI, Bodleian, Senate House; Harvard and Yale.

FABLES FROM THE EAST

10. **[BREWER, George.]** The Siamese tales: being a collection of stories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-Sib, for the purpose of engaging his mind in the love of truth and virtue. With an historical account of the kingdom of Siam. To which is added the principal maxims of the Talapoins. Translated from the Siamese. *London, for Vernor and Hood, and Champante and Whitrow, 1796.*

8vo, pp. [vi], ii, 196, [2], including half-title and final advertisement leaf, with engraved frontispiece by Cook, after Corbould; mild spotting and offsetting to first few leaves, in contemporary tree sheep, rubbed and corners bumped, spine ruled gilt with later paper spine label lettered in black ink, joints cracking but hinges firm, spine-ends worn; with inscription 'S.E.A. Lechmere 1796' and later bookplate of Edmund Lechmere (1917) to front pastedown. A good copy. **£500**



First edition of an anonymously published collection of 'Siamese tales', written as fables to increase their appeal to children, and including 'The golden book with many leaves', 'History of Thes-ma, king of the desolate island', and 'Story of Assoun the Camel driver'. In the Introduction, the author states that the purpose of these supposedly translated tales is to 'promote the love of virtue through the medium of fiction' (p. 1). George Brewer (b. 1766) served as a midshipman in his youth, visiting America, India, China and Scandinavia. In 1791 he was made a lieutenant in the Swedish navy, and not long after he read law in London. Presumably inspired by his travels as a youth, he set these tales in Siam, 'where the manners of the people are curious, and but little known' (p. i). An American edition was printed in Baltimore in 1897 and according to *Oxford DNB* Brewer published some of the tales in the *European Magazine*.

ESTC T112304; Raven 1796:18.

FINESSE YOUR FRENCH

11. **CALBRIS, B.** The rational guide to the French tongue. Containing tables, calculated to teach the order of the French syntax. Together with a treatise for attaining the idiomatical French elegance ... Part II. A French plaidoyer between five young ladies contending for a prize; in the course of which the French syntax is elucidated ... *London, sold by Messrs. Debrett et al., 1797.*

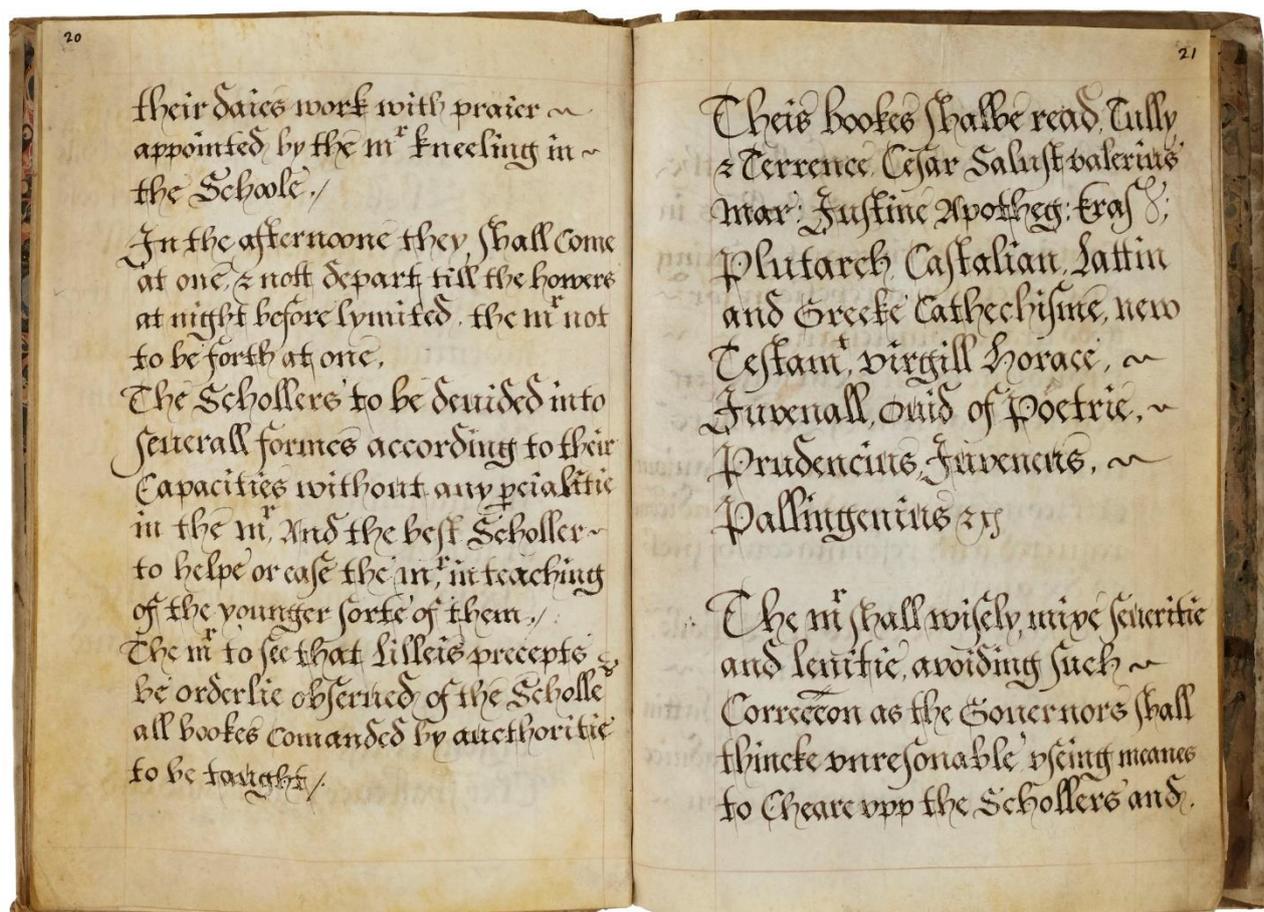
12mo, pp. [4], iv, 195, [1], 166, [2], bound without a title-page to the second part (clearly never present) but with a terminal errata leaf not mentioned in ESTC (apparently printed with a stamp on the terminal blank, as it is heavily impressed); library stamps to title-page verso; and library bookplate (withdrawn stamp) to front endpapers, but a very good copy in contemporary speckled sheep, spine rubbed. £650

First and only edition, rare, of an advanced guide to idiomatic French for those who already have a strong grasp of the language. For his examples of idiomatic elegance, Calbris draws on Racine and Corneille; there are ten short fables at the end of the first part. In the second portion, the 'Plaidoyer', five young ladies have a rather unlikely conversation about grammar, with examples. There are lists

of adverbs (from 'unwillingly' to 'topsy turvy'), conjunctions and prepositions, and an unusual section with English texts in both literal and idiomatic French translations. At the end is a section of speeches by each of the girls, in which Calbris uses diacritical marks to try to illustrate rules for pronunciation. Calbris had been 'engaged for several years in teaching and perfecting those who have been trusted to my care in this Language', but is otherwise unknown.

Alston XII, 607. ESTC shows two copies only: BL and St Andrew's, neither with the terminal errata leaf. Alston adds Sion College (so now Lambeth).

'A FREE GRAMAR SCHOOLE IN CAMERWELL'



12. [CAMBERWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.] 'This book contains the rules and orders relating to the Grammar School at Camberwell Surry founded by the Revd. Edwd. Wilson vicar of Camberwell 1618'. *Camberwell, 1618-1839.*

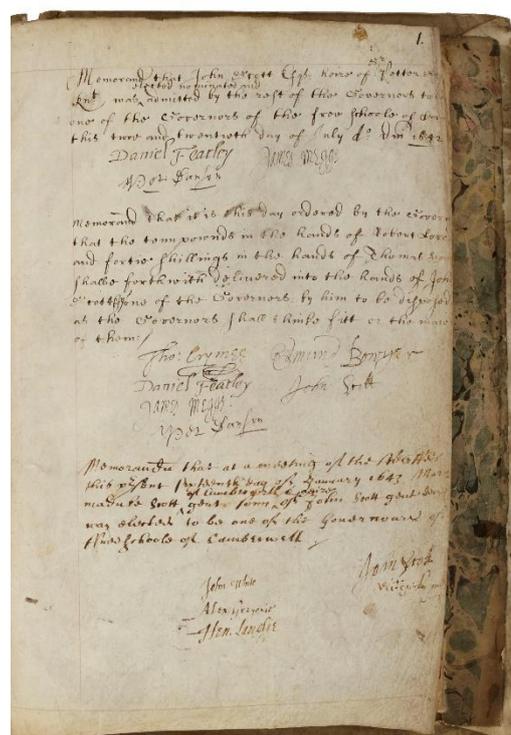
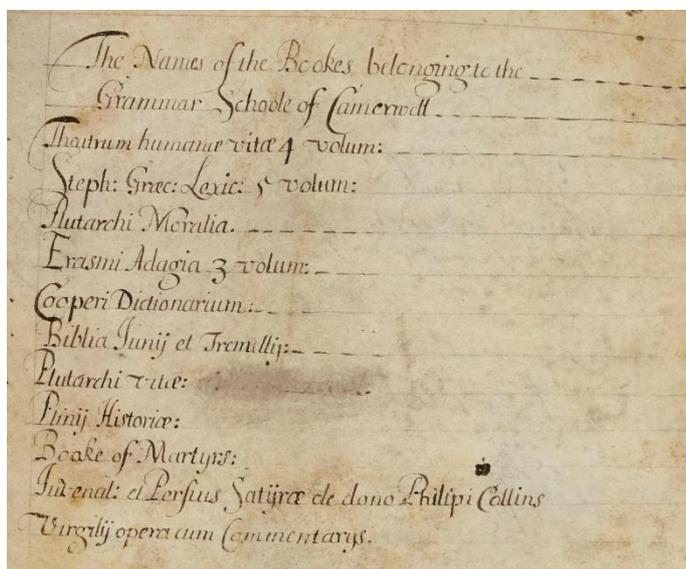
Manuscript on vellum and paper, in English, folio (34 x 22.5 cm), pp. [2], 38 (on vellum), 222 (*recte* 220, with one jump in pagination, text continuous), [2 blank]; neatly written in ink in various hands; a few passages on vellum somewhat faint, occasional short closed marginal tears, a few ink stains; very well preserved in 18th-century vellum, title inked to upper cover, marbled endpapers. **£12,000**

An extraordinary manuscript compendium documenting the history of an English grammar school through 220 years of its history, from its foundation, to the turmoil of the Civil War, to 18th-century prosperity, to 19th-century decline and attempts at reform. The school was founded in 1615, during the reign of James I, in the village of Camberwell (then in Surrey, now in the London Borough of Southwark) by Edward Wilson (1550-1618), an alumnus of Trinity College

Cambridge who had served as vicar of Camberwell since 1577. It has survived through various changes and moves to become the modern-day Wilson's School, located since 1975 in Wallington.

The first part of the volume comprises Wilson's 1618 statutes for the school, grandly written on parchment in a large formal hand. According to Wilson's wishes, the schoolmaster was 'to be a M[aste]r of Arts, sound in religion bodie & minde gentle sober honest virtuous discrete & approved for a good facultie in teaching ... of wise sociable and loving disposicon not hastie & furious nor of evil example', who, in return for 'tenne pounds yerelie', was to teach 'good litterature and manners', and was on no account to keep 'any howse of victualling [or] gameing'. As for the students, twelve poor scholars of the parish were to be taught for free, while fee-paying pupils were also welcome. Parents were expected to provide their children with 'a little bible, psalme booke ... paper pens ynck sachell candells in winter wholesome apparell', and to ensure that they were clean and healthy. The long school days – ten hours, with very little holiday – were occupied with a curriculum including Lilly's Precepts, Cicero, Terence, Caesar, Sallust, Plutarch, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, and the Greek and Latin catechism and New Testament, as well as with daily prayer, and learning to write good Secretary and Roman hands. While play was only permitted on Thursdays – to comprise 'shooting in long bowes, chesse, runing, wrastling and leapeing' – the schoolmaster was directed to use means to otherwise 'cheare upp the schollers'. An aversion to childish graffiti is expressed in the provision 'all whitlers & engravers of names to be extremlie punished'. The duties of the school governors are also detailed, including visitations, oversight of lands and revenues, maintenance of trees, conducting examinations and awarding prizes.

The statutes are followed by a list of 'the bookes belonging to the Grammar Schoole of Camerwell' at this time. The modest library included the *Theatrum humanae vitae*, Estienne's five-volume Greek dictionary, Erasmus's *Adagia*, Thomas Cooper's Dictionary, the Tremellius-Junius Bible, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, and classical authors (including a Juvenal and Persius given by one of the governors, Philip Collins).



The remainder of the volume comprises an impressive run of minutes from 1635 to 1839, providing a wealth of historical detail on the election of successive schoolmasters and governors, on the school's finances (including lands, leases, rents, and tuition fees), on the upkeep and repair of the school's buildings, gardens and orchards (including reference to the storm of 1703), and on the admission of scholars, and occasional expulsions for truancy. There is a charming description of the thriving school's premises in 1756, complete with brew house and cider press, and mention of the 'Play Ground'

in 1780. But by the early 1820s matters had declined considerably: 'the school is of little or no avail – the rich will not send their boys to a free school and to the children of the poor Latin and Greek are of no utility' (1821). Following reforms to the curriculum, fees and school hours, the number of students happily rose, and the minutes record prizes awarded between 1828 and 1832 in classics, geography, mathematics, writing, and French. With confidence renewed, consideration was even given, in 1831, to affiliating the school with King's College London.

The governors whose signatures appear beneath the minutes include numerous eminent figures from Church and State, several of whom served as rectors of Lambeth, St Olave's, or Newington, and many of whom had associations with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. These include: Daniel Featley (1582-1645), religious controversialist and royal chaplain, whose life was threatened by parliamentary soldiers shortly after his name appears here; John White (1575-1648), known as the 'Patriarch of Dorchester' who played a key role in the successful settlement of puritan Massachusetts; William Cooper (fl. 1640-81), parliamentary clergyman who served as chaplain to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia; Richard Meggot (d. 1692), chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II; Thomas Tomkins (1637/8-75), licenser of Milton's *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes*; George Hooper (1640-1727), bishop of Bath and Wells and chaplain to Charles II; Edmund Gibson (1669-1748), bishop of Lincoln and London, known as 'Walpole's pope'; Hugh Boulter (1672-1742), archbishop of Armagh; Samuel Horsley (1733-1806), bishop of St Asaph and cataloguer of Newton's mathematical papers; Christopher Wordsworth (1774-1846), youngest brother of William and Master of Trinity College Cambridge; and George D'Oyly (1778-1846), one of the founders of King's College London.

13. [CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. BENN, Anthony and Charles.] NICHOLS W., MAYLAND, *photographers*. Photographic portraits of graduates from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, together with a later album of newspaper cuttings. *Late 1850s–early 1860s*.

Album in 4to, ff. [80], containing 42 albumen prints (including 34 portraits, several vignettted or cut to oval, 9 mounted and blind stamped 'W. Nichols', 2 mounted and blind stamped Mayland, 1 signed Mayland in the negative, 1 carte de visite with photographer's credit J. Crook, 8 other subjects of which 4 after art or engravings), ranging from approximately 4½ x 3 inches (10.4 x 7.6 cm) to 7¼ x 5¼ inches (18.4 x 13.4 cm), mounted portraits loosely inserted into cut corners of the album pages, other prints mounted directly on the album page; very occasional spots, generally clean interior; bound in half sheep over brown cloth boards, renewed marbled endpapers; a very little rubbing and loss to extremities, good condition overall.

[with:]

Folio, pp. [6], 100 (majority blank), containing approximately 135 newspaper cuttings, both loosely inserted and mounted, dated manuscript in margins, articles occasionally annotated; 3 leaves removed, a little foxing; bound in red half roan over red cloth boards, gilt lettered; tear with loss at foot of spine, holding firm. **£500**

A selection of fine portraits apparently compiled by Anthony Benn (BA 1859), a student of Emmanuel College, likely as a memento at the end of his degree. The majority are signed by sitters, sometimes including a short greeting. Anthony himself appears in several photographs. The newspaper cuttings were probably compiled by his son Charles Anthony Benn (BA 1890) whilst a student of Trinity Hall. An exam results transcript in the album reveals he was a student of geology, achieving a second class degree and going on to enter Inner Temple in 1892.

A large proportion of the articles record Benn's sporting achievements in middle- and long-distance running. Beyond the athletics field his achievements included winning second prize for nectarines in the Chippenham Flower Show, and the headline 'Smash on the Midland. An Express in Collison at Kentish Town' is marked with the date 1902 and "I was in it! C.A.B." In his will Charles Benn bequeathed property and land to Trinity Hall, the funds from the sale of which run the 'Benn Bursary'. The album includes two letters relating to these endowments, one thanking his wife for the cup that Benn bequeathed to the college and another, from the Master of Trinity Hall, remarking on the

generosity of his gift in his will and pondering whether a coat of arms should be arranged in the North Court in his honour.



Both Mayland and W. Nichols were photographers known to be working in Cambridge in the late 1850s and 1860s. William Mayland (1821-1907) is registered as living in Market Street in 1858 and St Andrews Street from 1864, before moving to London in 1869 to form the studio Williams & Mayland with Thomas Richard Williams. William Nichols had a studio on Corn Exchange Street from October 1854 to March 1855 before moving to an address in St Mary's Passage, becoming Nicholls and Sons in 1864.

JOHN HARVARD'S SCHOOL

14. **CARTER, Benjamin.** The excellency of friendship. A sermon preach'd at the parish-church of St. Saviour in Southwark, on Monday, Nov. 17th 1718. at the first general meeting of the gentlemen educated at the free-school of the said parish ... Published at the request of the stewards. *London, printed for John Wyat, 1718.*

4to, pp. [4], 24; title-page soiled, last line of final page shaved (sense recoverable).

£150

First edition, very rare, of a sermon on the occasion of the inaugural annual meeting of the alumni of St Saviour's Southwark. It is the first and only example we can trace of a sermon for this 'Nursery of Learning'. 'For what in this World is more desireable than Society? And what would be the charms of Society without Amity and Friendship ...' Founded in 1559, and chartered by Elizabeth I in 1562, St Saviour's counted John Harvard among its famous early alumni, and Phillip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn among its early benefactors. St Saviour's merged with St Olave's, a local institution of similar heritage, in 1896.

3 copies only in ESTC: BL, Reading, and Huntington.

'VERY MODISH AMONG THE NOBILITY'

15. **CASOTTI, [Laurentio]**. A new method of teaching the Italian tongue to ladies and gentlemen. Wherein all the difficulties are explain'd, in such a manner, that every one, by it, may attain the Italian tongue to perfection, with a marvellous facility, and in a very short time ... *London, printed by E. Everingham at the author's expences, and sold by James Round ... and by Joseph Archez ... and by the bookseller in St James's Street, 1709.*

8vo, pp. [2], iv, [2], 102; slightly browned, marginal wormtrack at the end, touching a few words; several lines scratched out on p. 69, perhaps where the content ('Expressions of Kindness') was deemed inappropriate; else a very good copy in contemporary panelled calf, rubbed, joints cracked; ownership inscription of Edw. Chamberlayne. **£1500**

First and only edition, very rare, the only publication by Casotti, 'Italian Minister, and Professor', dedicated to Henry Petty, Baron Shelburne (1675-1751) but printed at the author's expense.

A pronunciation guide and simplified grammar is followed by Familiar Words and Phrases (pp. 63-72), fifteen Dialogues (pp. 72-97) and twelve 'pleasant and facetious stories' (pp. 98-102). The Dialogues includes one between an Italian gentleman and an English coachman ('Will you take Eighteen Pence? / Indeed I cannot. 'Tis not enough.');

one on how to enquire about news ('There's talk of a Siege. They speak that the Duke of Marlborough has beaten the French Army'); one between two English girls learning Italian ('Is not the Italian tongue very fine? ... / 'Tis very Modish among the Nobility / All the Ladies, in this time learn Italian'); and one between two English travellers, discussing Rome and Venice. A gentleman in one dialogue is studying with Casotti – 'a good Master, a very able Man in his Profession'; and Casotti appears himself in another, discussing the merits of England and her Queen with a pupil.

Henry Petty, son of Sir William Petty, and later first Earl of Shelburne, was apparently a former pupil of Casotti, of whom we can find only scattered record. In 1711 he was advertising in *The Spectator* for a five-o'clock Sunday service in Italian conducted by him in the Oxenden Chapel near Haymarket. If the *New Method* proved successful (it clearly did not), Casotti promised here 'another Piece of my Labours' (unspecified) and 'after that a Great Dictionary in two Parts'. Neither were published.

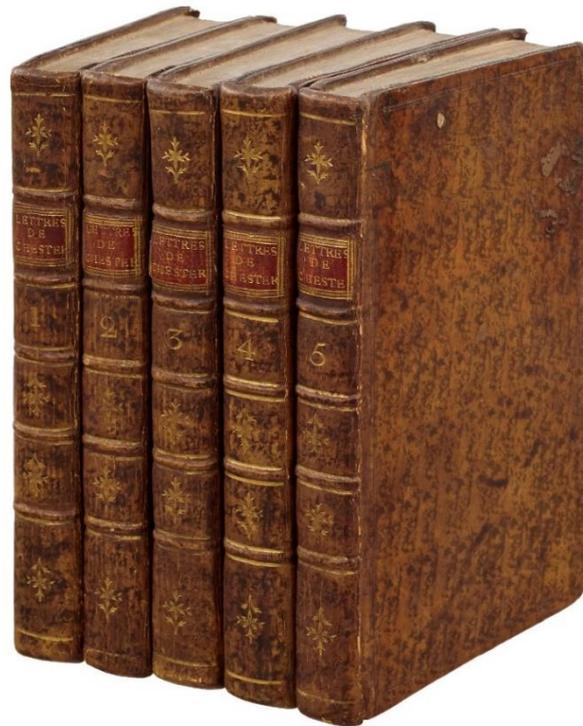
Alston XII, Italian 36. **ESTC list two copies only: BL and Christ Church Oxford.**

AN UNRECOGNISED ENGLISH PRINTING

16. **CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of**. Lettres ecrites par le tres-honorable ... Comte de Chesterfield, a son fils, Philippe Stanhope ... avec plusieurs autres pieces sur divers sujets. Publiées par Madame Eugenie Stanhope, d'après l'original en sa possession. En cinq volumes ... *Paris, chez Panckoucke [but probably printed in London], 1775.*

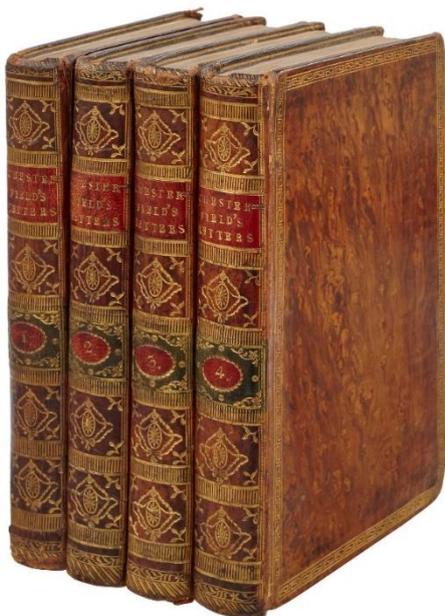
5 vols, 12mo; pp. 20-21 in volume V soiled (dropped in the mud?), else a fine copy, in attractive contemporary comb-patterned calf, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco label; contemporary ownership inscriptions of Gowan Gillmor (within a window in the pastedowns at the front and rear of each volume). **£950**

First edition in French of Chesterfield's famous *Letters to his Son* (1774). Although not recognized as such by Gulick (and not listed in ESTC), this is almost certainly an English production; press figures appear throughout all five volumes, the typography and disposition is generally English in feel, and there are scattered grammatical and typographical errors perhaps unlikely from a native French printer, e.g. 'Fin du cinquieme et dernier volume'.



Chesterfield's great repository of homiletic courtesy and worldly wisdom, in a series of private letters of advice to his natural son over a period of thirty years, was never originally intended for publication, and aroused wildly varying opinions on its publication a year after his death. Johnson was very cutting, Walpole thought them surprisingly heartfelt. A proportion of the original letters had been in French, which made the swift publication of this translation all the easier. A *Choix de Lettres*, translated by Peyron, was published in the following year, but the present translator has not been identified; his source text, according to Gulick, was the second or third edition.

Gulick 39.



17. **CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of.** Letters written ... to his son, Philip Stanhope, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dresden. Together with several other pieces on various subjects. Published by Mrs Eugenia Stanhope from the originals in her possession. In four folumes. The eighth edition ... London, printed for Dodsley, 1777.

4 vols, 12mo, with the half-titles and the portrait frontispiece in volume I; a fine copy, handsomely bound in contemporary tree calf, covers gilt with a Greek-key border, spines elaborately gilt, red and green morocco labels. **£250**

Eighth edition, a very pretty set. Gulick 17.

18. **CHETHAM, Humphry.** The last will of Humphry Chetham, of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; dated December 16, 1651; whereby he founded and endowed an hospital and library in Manchester. Also the charter of King Charles II. dated November 10, 1665. For making the trustees under Mr. Chetham's will a body-corporate. *Manchester, printed by J. Harrop, [1759?].*

4to, pp. [2], 56, printed on thick paper, the title-page with ornamental letter press border, internally a very good crisp and clean copy; bound in the original marbled paper covered boards, back strip worn away, lower board almost detached. **£250**

First edition and the earliest printing of Humphrey Chetham's will. Chetham (1580-1653) was a cloth merchant and banker. Not having children of his own, Chetham maintained 22 poor boys during his lifetime by providing money for their maintenance and education. By his will this number was to be increased to 40 boys and funds provided to build a house where the boys should live. The most substantial funds were left for the endowment of a chained library for the benefit of the people of Manchester, now known as the Chetham's Library, the oldest public library in the English-speaking world, and for further chained libraries of 'godly English Books' (p. 41) in the parish churches of Manchester, Boulton, Turton, Walmsley and Gorton. He also left money for a hospital. The date of printing is not established; ESTC opts for '1759?', older catalogues opted for '1750?'

ESTC locates seven copies in the UK, and two in the US: Folger and Huntington.

19. **COX, Thomas.** The necessity of a right understanding, in order to true wisdom. A sermon preach'd at the parish-church of Bishop-Stortford, Tuesday, Aug. 26. 1712. At the annual meeting of the gentlemen educated at that school ... Publish'd at the request of the stewards and gentlemen. *London, printed by J. Leake, for R. Knaplock, 1712.*

4to, pp. 22, wanting a terminal advertisement leaf, small dampstain to foot; disbound.

£100

First edition of a very rare sermon for the alumni of the grammar school at Bishop's Stortford, dedicated to its headmaster Thomas Tooke. Cox was 'a late Scholar' of the school.

Two copies only in ESTC: BL and Reading.

FEMALE EDUCATIONIST IN BRITISH CEYLON

20. **[CROFT, Gladys.]** 'Address presented to Miss G. Croft, M.B.E., Principal of Vincent Girls' High School, Batticaloa (1922-1948) by the public of Batticaloa, Ceylon on the eve of her departure to England.' [*Batticaloa, c. 1948*].

Typescript on oblong palm leaves (5.5 x 25.5 cm), ff. [10], typed in blue ink to rectos only; attached by silver chain running through single hole to each leaf to lower and upper covers of elaborately decorated silver (unmarked), inner linings of dark blue velvet, central panel to upper cover engraved with inscription, 'To Miss Gladys Croft M.B.E. in affectionate remembrance from the residents of Batticaloa Ceylon'; silver slightly tarnished; in excellent condition, housed in a dark blue velvet box with clasp, lined with grey silk ('Hemachandra Bros jewellers Kollupitiya'). **£2250**

An unusual and charming item, executed in the style of traditional palm leaf manuscripts, presented by the people of Batticaloa, in modern day Sri Lanka, to the educationist Gladys Croft on the eve of her departure for England. Croft served as Principal of Vincent Girls' High School (founded by

Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries in 1820) between 1922 and 1948, when British colonial rule in Ceylon ended. She was awarded an M.B.E. in 1949 for her educational work and contribution to social services.



This item, presented to Croft at a garden party, is full of praise for her achievements: 'It is due to your energy, enterprise and foresight that today the women of Batticaloa whether in academic education or in feminine accomplishments need not fear comparison with their sisters anywhere in Ceylon'. While the school's curriculum when she arrived is described as 'narrow' and standards 'low', Croft is credited with introducing games and sports, the Girl Guide Movement, and Domestic Science, in spite of opposition from 'the forces of conservatism'. The number of pupils during her tenure grew from 84 to 365.

AN ILLUSTRATED COURSE OF PHYSICS

21. [DANDELIN, *Germinal Pierre.*] 'Physique'. *Namur, Belgium, 4 October 1843 – 3 August 1844.*

Manuscript on paper, in French, small 4to (210 x 165 mm), pp. [496] (including a few blanks), illustrated with over 650 neat diagrams and illustrations; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, a few additions in pencil, occasional crossing through and corrections; very well preserved in contemporary half green decorated cloth over black, green and white marbled boards; a little rubbing to covers and edges; 'G P Dandelin' in pencil and bookplate of Etienne Anciaux de Faveaux to front free endpaper. **£1250**

An attractive illustrated manuscript comprising a thorough course on physics by the Belgian mathematician and military engineer Germinal Pierre Dandelin (1794-1847), produced during his professorship of physics at the Athénée in Namur, Belgium, in the academic year 1843-1844. The main text, containing numerous mathematical formulae, is enhanced with thorough marginal addenda and with over 650 neat geometrical diagrams and illustrations, including drawings of scientific apparatus and machinery.

23. **DAY, Thomas.** The history of Sandford and Merton; a work intended for the use of children ... London, printed for B. Crosby ... Darton and Harvey ... and T. Ostell, 1803.

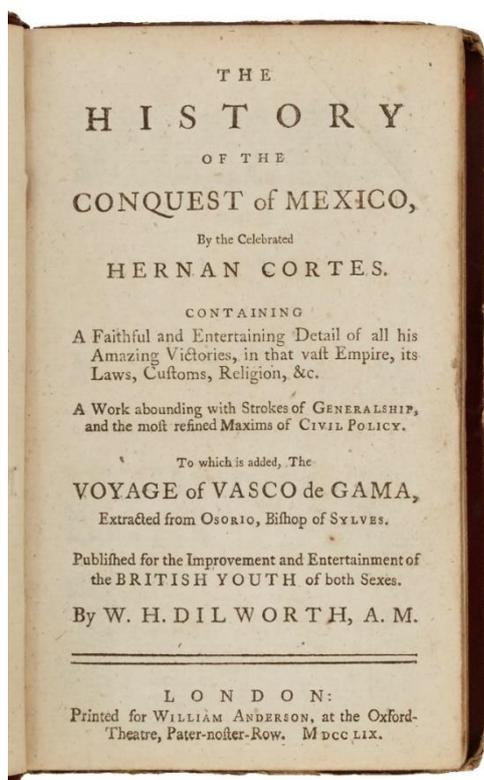
12mo, pp. iv, 260, with a folding engraved frontispiece (tear without loss); a good copy in contemporary marbled calf, front board detached (with the frontispiece and title page), boards and spine rubbed, spine chipped, back joint cracked. £150

First edition thus of Thomas Day's wildly popular story for children, here in 'a more reduced form' as 'the price of the original work may be incommodious to ... young readers'. This was not the same text as the 'Abridged' version first published by Wallis and Newbery (and by Darton in 1800). This edition excludes most of the original work's numerous educational digressions but largely leaves the plot untouched. The 'Advertisement' notes that readers who would prefer the original three-volume edition can also acquire it from the present publishers, who had bought up the remaining stock.

Darton G237 (1).

MEXICO, FOR 'BRITISH YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES'

24. **DILWORTH, W. H.** The history of the conquest of Mexico, by the celebrated Hernan Cortes. Containing a faithful and entertaining detail of all his amazing victories, in that vast empire, its laws, customs, religion, &c. A work abounding with strokes of generalship, and the most refined maxims of civil policy. To which is added, the voyage of Vasco de Gama, extracted from Osorio, Bishop of Sylves. Published for the improvement and entertainment of the British youth of both sexes ... London, printed for William Anderson, 1759.

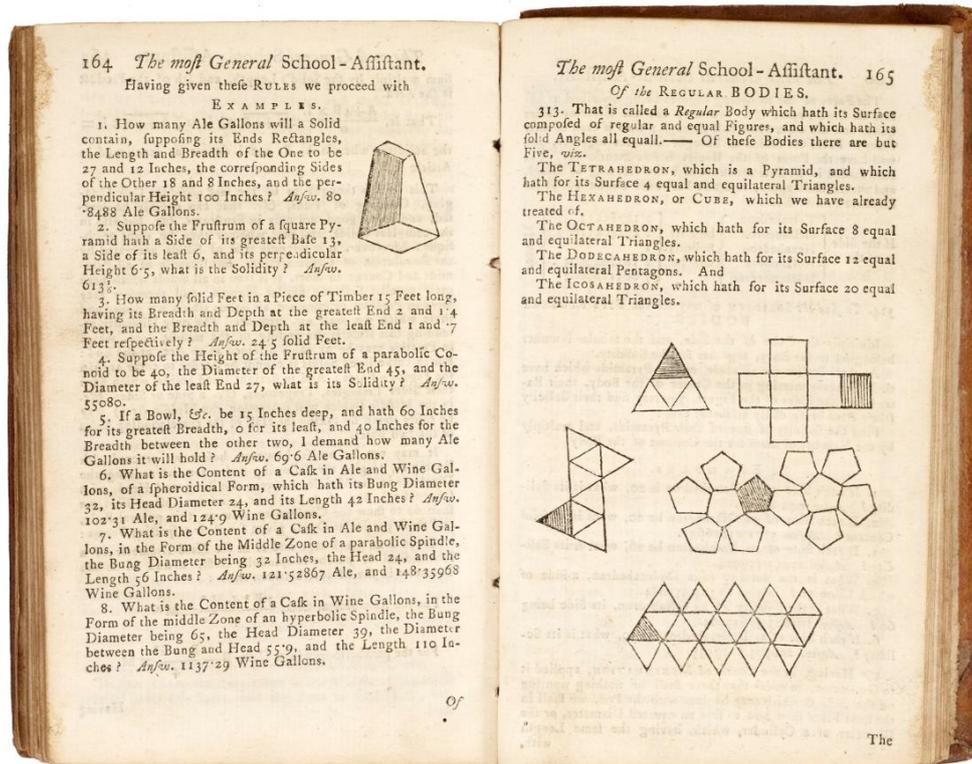


2 vols in 1, 12mo, pp. [4], 127, [1]; 130, no title-page to second volume (as issued), with a half-title to volume I; a very good copy in the original pink-red boards, rubbed, free endpapers torn away. £1500

First edition, very scarce, of a history of the conquistadores for young readers, loosely derived from Antonio Solís de Ribadeneyra's *Historia de la Conquista de México*.

Contrary to the suggestion of the British Library catalogue, it is not a reprint of the text that had appeared in Smollet's *A Compendium of authentic and entertaining Voyages* (1756), though the description of the voyage of Vasco de Gama (II, 101-130) is the same. Little is known of Dilworth, despite his authorship of numerous digests of history for younger readers in the 1750s, including one of Pizarro's conquest of Peru, as well as biographies of Pope and Swift and a *Complete Letter-Writer* that saw numerous editions in America.

ESTC shows five copies, of which only Kent State and John Carter Brown have volume II. There are also complete copies at Yale and Newberry. Sabin 20184.



25. **DYER, Gilbert.** *The most general school-assistant.* Containing a complete system of arithmetic: the common and useful problems in practical geometry: the methods used in taking the dimensions of artificers work: mensuration of all kinds of superficies and solids, of artificers work, of timber, and of land: together with guaging [sic], bills of parcels, &c. &c. *Exeter, printed by R. Trewman, for Robinson and Roberts in London, and sold by Score and Grigg in Exeter, Fursman in Ashburton, Wallis in Plymouth, Craven in Dartmouth and Murch in Barnstaple, 1770.*

12mo, pp. x, [2], 191, [1 blank]; woodcut head- and tail-pieces, tables and geometric diagrams in the text; a very good copy on thick paper in contemporary sheep, fairly rubbed, top of spine chipped with loss; nineteenth-century juvenile manuscript ownership signatures to front pastedown and ownership poem to rear. **£500**

First and only edition of this rare and attractive provincial schoolbook of arithmetic and geometry, which aims to teach rudimentary business and finance to a new generation of skilled merchants. The content covers simple and compound interest, the terms of business partnerships, barter and exchange in a number of European countries, and rates for work done by various kinds of tradesmen, including glaziers and plumbers. Gilbert Dyer was 'master of the school for children of freemen of the Corporation of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen at Tuckers' Hall in Exeter' (*ODNB*), to whom this work is dedicated, and later a notable bookseller and antiquary, reputedly with the best and largest circulating library outside London, managed and acquired on his death by a Maria Fitze. Exeter's woollen trade was the chief source of the city's wealth and its freemen were some of its wealthiest citizens; the fictitious London and Amsterdam merchants who populate these pages with their template-like promissory notes, bills of parcel and bills of exchange would have appealed to the prosperous fathers of Dyer's charges: William Woollendraper and Henry Hosier; Rachel Rich; Peter Paywell; Charles Careful; Roger Retail; Timothy Trusty; Abel Able (the list goes on).

ESTC notes 6 copies: at the BL, Cambridge, Exeter ('title-page mutilated') and two at Oxford, and only one in North America, at Michigan.

26. [ETON COLLEGE.] PRESCOT, Henry Kelsall, *Assistant Master and Librarian*.
Photographs of Eton College, a presentation album wedding gift. 1933-36.

17 gelatin silver print photographs, ranging from 5 x 6 inches (12.6 x 15.1 cm) to 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches (20.1 x 15 cm), each mounted within a neatly ruled border on rectos of thick, hand-made paper and captioned beneath in pencil; untrimmed, occasional tarnishing to edges of prints; bound in the original pink cloth with Eton College arms embossed in gilt on upper board; cloth a little faded and marked, rubbed at corners with some losses at head and foot of spine, but overall good; dedication inscription from Prescott to 'A.A.M. ... February 8th 1936' on front free endpaper, ALS from him to 'Anthony' dated 9 February 1936 loosely inserted. **£700**

A finely presented photograph album compiled by Henry Kelsall Prescott, assistant master and later librarian at Eton 1930-67, as a wedding gift. The format of the album suggests that for Prescott, or a possible other compiler, photography was a serious pursuit and they took as much care over the presentation of the photographs as those exhibiting at photographic societies at that time. The Etonian subjects indicate a recipient who was a colleague or perhaps a student of Prescott. Several images depict a dance or ball at Eton in July 1933, which might have held some significance to 'Anthony', the recipient, or perhaps to his new wife. We have so far been unable to identify Anthony.

The Willowbrook address, the masters' residence at Eton, is featured in the letterhead of the illustrated manuscript note, which bemoans wedding presents that arrive before or at weddings as 'more bother than they are worth' (and so explains the discrepancy between the date on the endpaper and the letter), and suggests that Anthony might instead appreciate it on his return from honeymoon.



The information available to us on Prescott, though limited, does give a sense of his personality: 'Henry Kelsall Prescott [sic] ("KP") was born on October 5, 1898, the son of a solicitor with a practice in Bombay and was appointed to the staff at Eton College in September 1930. A lifelong abstainer and nonsmoker, [KP] was an enthusiast of powerful vintage motor cars including an open 50-hp Mercedes (known to the boys as "Goering" from its supposed provenance). For most of his life ... [KP] tended to be alarmed by women, and might cross the road to avoid confronting a colleague's wife, especially if she were pushing a pram. It was not until his ninth decade that his manner became more relaxed'. In 1958 he retired but within a few months he was recalled for a further 10 years after the sudden death of the college librarian. 'Security was then uncomplicated: at the end of each half, acting on the provost's instructions, [KP] would trundle the Gutenberg Bible down to the bank in a wheelbarrow, and then back again for the following half (Andrew Kelsall Pearson).

Pearson's attitude to wives taken into consideration, the final comment in the manuscript note carries a note of melancholy: 'I do hope that you won't forget me if you come down here to see your friends. Meantime I wish you both all possible happiness, and look forward to seeing you at your greater leisure sometime in the fairly near future. Thine, Prescott.'

PARRY, ROSS, AND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

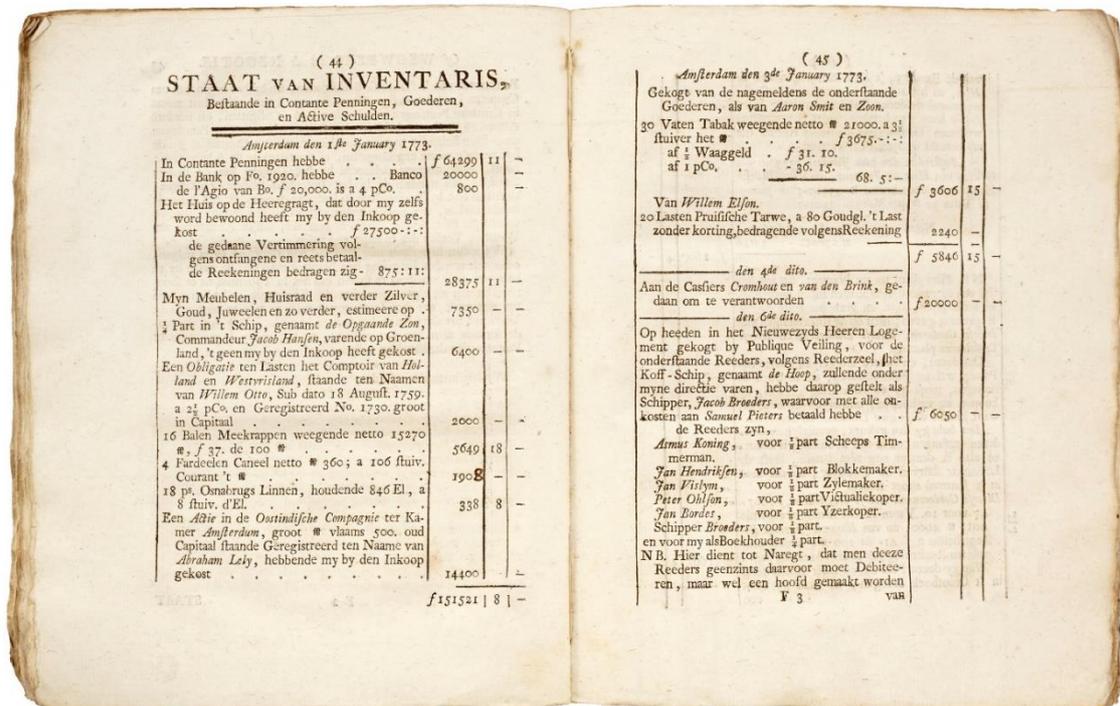
27. [EXPLORATION.] An account of the most remarkable voyages from the discovery of America by Columbus to the present time. London, William Darton and Son, 1831.

8vo, pp. x, 284, with an additional engraved title page (foxed), frontispiece; possibly wanting the half title; a very good copy in the original dark red morocco, embossed with a design by J. Davis, gilt edges; rubbed, front joint cracked; ownership inscription dated 1834. £250

First and only edition of a compendium of exploration and discovery for children, taking in Columbus, Drake, Parry, Cook, Franklin etc. True to its promise to record adventures up 'to the present time', the most recent voyage mentioned here is Captain Ross's attempt to discover the North-West passage. With 'what degree of success ... is not yet known' – Ross did not return to England until 1833. An Account was also issued as the first volume of Darton's *Juvenile Cyclopaedia* (Darton H832).

Darton H6.

FOR BUDDING BOOK-KEEPERS



28. FÖRTSCH, Markus Fredrik. De leidzman, of de regte wegwyzer tot de negotie, strekkende tot een spiegel voor onkundigen in 't commercie-wezen, die daarin opgeleid worden. Als meede tot een klaar begrip voor de leermeesters om langs dien weg dezelve trapsgewyze daar toe op te brengen ... Amsterdam, the widow of P. J. Entrop, 1773.

4to, pp. [4], 108, complete with the initial blank leaf; statement of authenticity signed by the author to the title-page verso; light soiling to the title, a few small marks, but a very good copy, uncut in contemporary marbled paper wrappers, lightly worn. £1500

First edition of this very rare instruction manual for school-boys destined for careers as book-keepers and in trade, and teachers of book-keeping. Beginning with basic rules about money exchange, insurance, averages, transport, the stock market and banks, it moves on to address commerce on a

broader basis through a question and answer structure, also providing an introduction to book-keeping through the analysis and discussion of the complete financial affairs of a real merchant, including assets and liabilities and the balance sheet. In the preface the author praises other works on book-keeping, mentioning that he has trained more than 140 book-keepers himself. The work was republished in an enlarged form in 1779.

OCLC finds only a single copy, at The Hague. Not in EHB, Herwood or ICA, which all list Förtsch's *Instructie* of 1765.

29. [GOURAUD, Stéphane, *known as:*] GURO, Stepan Andreevich, chevalier de. Rech' o deistvii prosveshcheniia na sostoianie narodov ... [A speech on the effect of education on the state of the people]. *St Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1826.*

4to, pp. [iv], 28; a very good, clean copy in contemporary plain blue paper wrappers.

£200

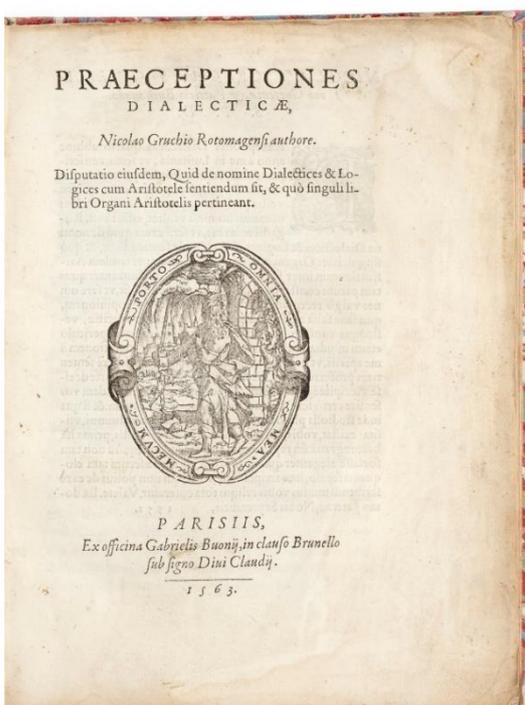
First edition (**not in OCLC**). This early speech on the importance of higher education was delivered by the rector of the recently founded University of St Petersburg in his native French (and in a somewhat florid style, to judge from the Russian translation by Nikita Butyrsky, a fellow academic and translator of Schiller). Stéphane Gouraud had arrived in Russia with Napoleon as a young sergeant in 1812, and stayed on as a teacher of French. His publications include a number of language books for children.

ON LOGIC AND DIALECTIC

30. GROUCHY, Nicolas de. Praeceptiones dialecticae, Nicolao Gruchio Rotomagensi auctore. Disputatio eiusdem, quid de nomine dialectices & logices cum Aristotele sentiendum sit, & quò singuli libri Organi Aristotelis pertineant. *Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1563.*

4to, ff. 10, 28, title with woodcut printer's device; light water-stains to a few leaves; a good copy in recent marbled boards with morocco lettering-piece.

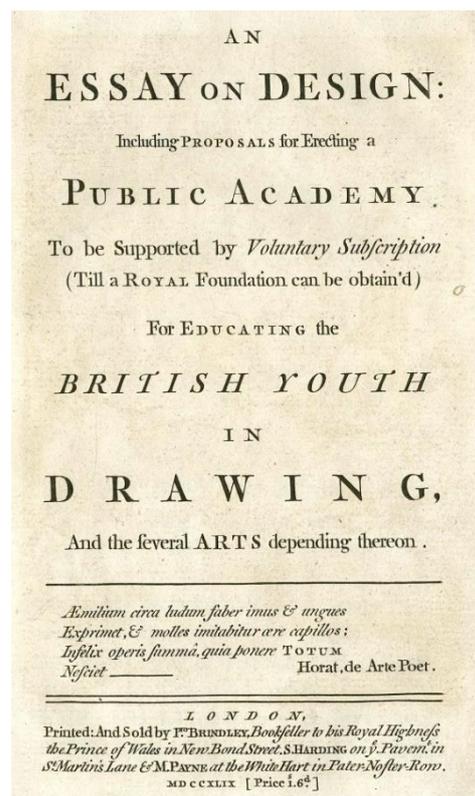
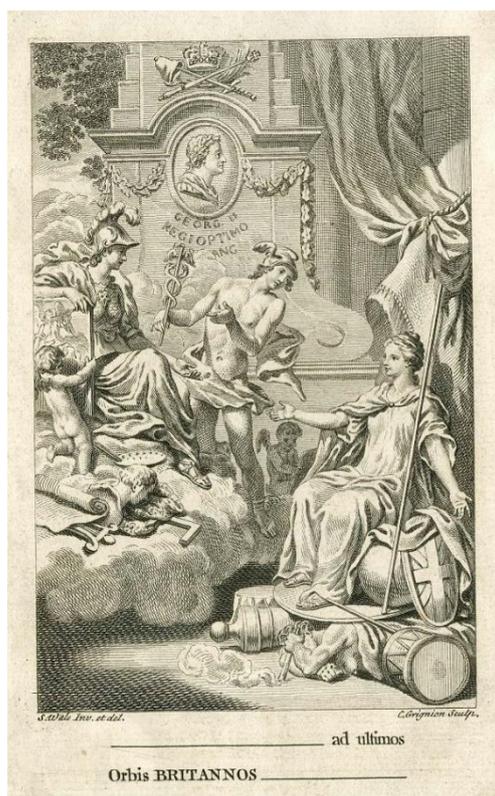
£600



Grouchy's abstract of his lectures on logic and Aristotelian dialectic. Grouchy spent twelve years in Bordeaux (1535-47) as professor of rhetoric at the Collège de Guyenne (the top class was called 'Classe de Rhétorique'), and his book became part of the Collège's published syllabus for the two-year course for *philosophiae doctores*. He also published Aristotle's works in Joachim Perion's Latin version and took a serious interest in jurisprudence. He was an important friend of George Buchanan, whom (in 1547) he accompanied to Portugal as part of the scheme that John III had in mind for the reform of the College of Arts in Coimbra.

This edition seems to be unrecorded. Six other editions, all printed at Paris, are known, none in more than one or two copies, according to the online sources consulted: 1552 (Staatsbibliothek Berlin); 1554 (Württembergische Landesbibliothek Stuttgart and Yale); 1555 (Vatican, lacking title); 1557 (Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris); 1558 (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden and the Stadtbibliothek Trier); 1576 (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the University of Salamanca).

PROPOSALS FOR AN ACADEMY OF ART



31. **[GWYNN, John.]** An essay on design: including proposals for erecting a public academy to be supported by voluntary subscription (till a royal foundation can be obtain'd) for educating the British youth in drawing, and the several arts depending thereon ... London, John Brindley, S. Harding and M. Payne, 1749.

8vo, pp. [2], vi, 92, and an engraved frontispiece and engraved title, with three engraved vignettes, one of which shows the elevation of the proposed academy; a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, rebaked, spine with red label. **£850**

First edition of the first public appeal for a national academy of arts. John Gwynn's *Essay* called attention to the inadequacy of art training in England. 'Whatever thoughts about an academy were in the air at the time were set in motion by the *Essay*' (Harris). It was Gwynn's first salvo in a campaign that eventually led to the foundation of the Royal Academy (1768), of which he was a founding member. The essay's head-piece vignette is an attractive neo-classical building engraved after a design by Gwynn (an architect by profession), depicting his vision of the Academy. Oddly enough it is not unlike the Chambers built Somerset House which became the home of the Royal Academy in 1779.

Harris, 274; RIBA, *British Architectural Library*, 1415.

32. **HAMILTON, Elizabeth.** Lettres sur le principes élémentaires d'éducation ... traduites de l'anglais sur le deuxième édition, par L. C. Cheron. Paris, chez Demonville, An XII. – 1804.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xx, 3-364, [361]-364 (Table); [4], 364; a very good copy, uncut and partly unopened, in the original drab blue wrappers, pastedown advertisements in volume I; spines worn, rear wrapper of volume I detached.

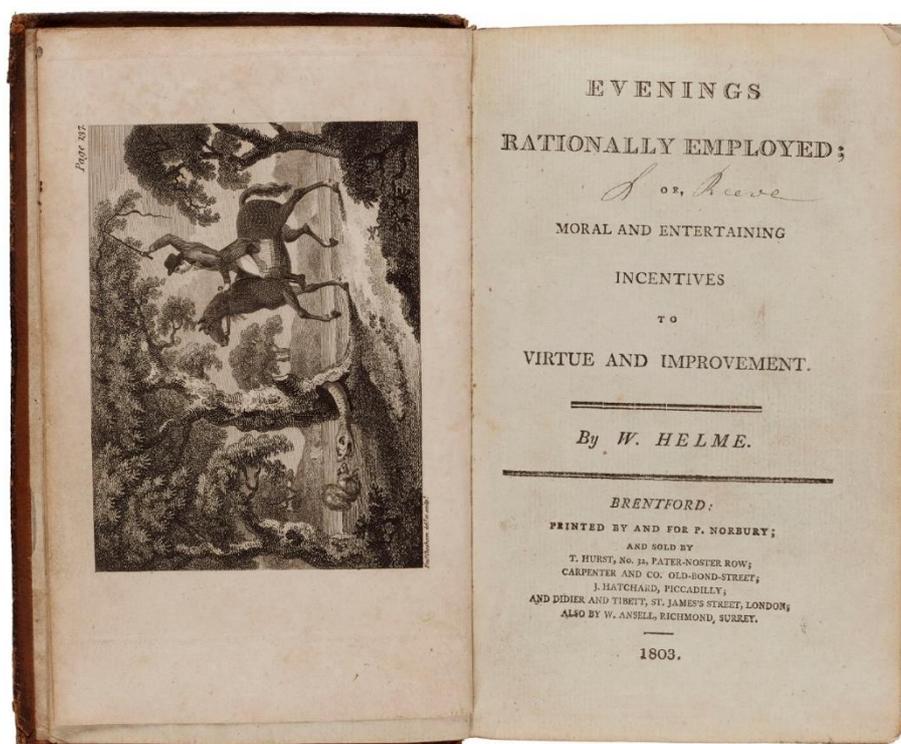
£300

First edition in French of Hamilton's *Letters on Education* (1801), translated by the politician and playwright Louis-Claude Chéron de la Bruyère. Born in Belfast but raised by her aunt and uncle near Stirling, Hamilton is probably best known as a writer of several satirical novels targeting the excesses of modern radical philosophy, but she was also 'one of the earliest British pioneers of the theories of Pestalozzi' (Stewart & McCann, *The Educational Innovators, 1750-1880* (1967) p. 14).

'Education was one of Hamilton's major interests, and she explored the subject in a range of fictional and non-fictional writing, often in very ambitious ways'. *Letters* 'offers detailed theoretical explorations of how children learn, and owes at least as much to the philosophical theories of John Locke as it does to the era's standard conduct-book advice on girls' education' (*Oxford DNB*).

Chéron's preface contrasts the work with *Practical Education* by Maria Edgeworth, which he also translated; despite knowing the Edgeworths personally, and admiring Maria, he laments the lack of the religious moral framework he finds in Hamilton.

ABOLITIONIST JUVENILE



33. **HELME, W[illiam]**. Evenings rationally employed; or moral and entertaining incentives to virtue and improvement ... Brentford, printed by and for P. Norbury; and sold by T. Hurst ... Carpenter and Co. ... J. Hatchard ... Didier and Tibett ... also by W. Ansell, Richmond, Surrey, 1803.

12mo, pp. viii, 263, [1, advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece; a very good copy in the original sheep; spine rubbed; ownership inscription of 'Lucy Reeve' to verso of frontispiece and to title-page. **£600**

First and only edition of an instructive novel, printed by Norbury of Brentford, best known for his publication of some of Eliza Parsons's 'novels of horror' and of the children's books of William Helme's wife Elizabeth – the Helmes also lived in Brentford where William was a schoolmaster.

After the loss of the greater part of his fortune and his consequent banishment from society, kindly Mr Melville resolves to take five badly-parented boys under his wing in order to teach them good

conduct. Aided by the virtuous deformed boy Lionel Baxter, Melville's boys set about helping the poor, as well as learning some basic science and Classical history along the way.

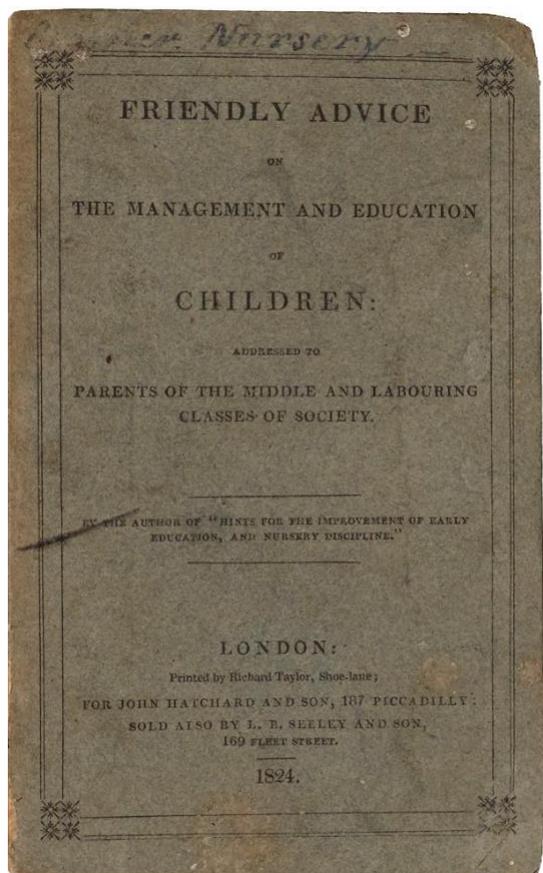
Melville's teachings have a markedly abolitionist bent. The final pages of the novel are devoted to a description of the slave trade and a heartfelt condemnation of the practice of slavery: 'These are the beings whom, with the most barbarous oppression, we deprive of liberty, bow down with unrequited labour, and reward with cruel stripes – Poor heathen negro, thy day of peace *will* come! – Blush civilised European, blush!'

William Helme was the husband of Elizabeth Helme (d. 1810), a much more successful writer who also published with the Minerva Press. Elizabeth shared her husband's abolitionist sentiments – one of her novels includes a sympathetic description of a Jamaican slave revolt. The couple spent their life together in precarious financial circumstances: both wrote to the Royal Literary Fund asking for money – William explaining that his right arm had become paralysed, forcing him to write with his left hand.

OCLC records only three copies in America, at Virginia, Florida and UCLA; three copies in the UK, at Bodley, BL, and Cambridge; and one at Trinity College Dublin.

'PRESERVE CHILDREN FROM EVIL, NOT FROM CHILDISHNESS'

34. [HOARE, Louisa Gurney.] Friendly advice on the management and education of children: addressed to parents of the middle and labouring classes of society ... London, printed by Richard Taylor ... for John Hatchard and Son ... sold also by L. B. Seeley and Son, 1824.



Small 8vo, pp. [8], 98, [2], with an initial blank, a half-title and terminal advertisement leaf; a very good copy, uncut, in the original blue printed boards, rear cover with Hatchard advertisements, a few scrapes, early inscription (worn) 'C[---]r Nursery'.
£950

First edition, very rare, of a forward-thinking work by the educationist Louisa Gurney Hoare, intended as a supplement to regular schooling, and advising parents on such things as discipline, tidiness and domestic economy. At the end is a 'List of books adapted for the use of families', including works by Mrs Trimmer and Isaac Watts.

Louisa Gurney was one of eleven children (her siblings included the prison reformer Elizabeth Fry), but after the death of her mother her education had been led by her elder sister Kitty, based on a memorandum left by their mother. 'Kitty ... superintended a growing-up that was rich in play, adult converse, and a variety of experiences sometimes frowned upon by the Quaker elders of Norwich. The children had the freedom of the Earlham library, which included Rousseau, Voltaire, and Paine. They were permitted to explore other religious traditions, and had both Unitarian and Roman Catholic friends' (*Oxford DNB*).

Louisa's own upbringing shaped her writings on education; her very successful *Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline* (1819), was 'shaped by family tradition'. Her

second book, *Friendly advice*, treated parenthood as a significant responsibility. 'Her insistence that discipline should "preserve children from evil, not from childishness" anticipates the Victorian celebration of childhood. In the call for parents to respect their children, to deal justly with them, not to "infringe upon [their] rights", and to help children learn through doing, the books express a view not unlike the child-centred educational theory of the second half of the twentieth century.' Here, for example, parents are warned 'Never punish a child from anger', 'Rule as far as possible by love, and endeavour to gain your ends by encouragement and rewards'; do not indulge tantrums, but do not expect a child to be always good-tempered; set good examples in thrift, neatness and decency; and be consistent. 'Parents ... must learn to act together, and each one to strengthen the authority of the other', rather than play good-cop bad-cop.

COPAC and OCLC list two copies only, at the British Library and Bodley (wanting initial blank and ads). A second edition (pp. 103) was published in the same year, and there were several further editions.

GREEK RHETORIC

35. **ISOCRATES.** *Orationes et epistolae gravitatis et suavitatis plenae de Greco in Latinum pridem conversae, nunc recognitae, per Hieronymu[m] VVolfium Oetingensem ... Paris, Michel de Vascosan, 1553.*

8vo, pp. [xl], 509, [43]; printed in italic, some Greek text, elegant engraved initials; some light creasing to corners, small hole in title-page touching one word in imprint, a few marginal marks to pp. 125-135, closed tear to lower margin of Y2, small abrasions to pp. 406-7 touching a few words, otherwise a very good copy; 17th-century red morocco, gilt dentelle borders to covers, gilt board edges and turn-ins, marbled edges, rebaked with old spine label laid down, recorned; covers slightly rubbed and marked; bookplate of the library at Chatsworth. **£450**

A handsome Latin edition of twenty-one works by the Athenian orator Isocrates (436-338 BC) whose work was highly influential on later education, oratory and writing. Isocrates studied under Socrates and the sophists, before establishing a famous school of rhetoric which attracted pupils from all parts of the Greek world, offering a more practical training than that offered by Plato's more theoretical teaching. A pupil of Melanchthon, Hieronymus Wolf (1516-80) served as secretary and librarian to the wealthy merchant and collector Johann Jakob Fugger before securing his scholarly reputation with editions and translations of Isocrates and Demosthenes. Michel de Vascosan (d. 1577), the son-in-law of Badius, established his Parisian press in 1530 and was celebrated 'for the unadorned elegance of his editions' (*Oxford Companion to the Book*).

BM STC French p. 237.

'THE INSTRUMENT OF EDUCATING ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND POOR CHILDREN'

36. **LANCASTER, Joseph.** Autograph letter signed ('Joseph Lancaster') to Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington. 22 *Elliotts Row, Southwark, 4 December 1814.*

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; browned and slightly crumpled at edges, not affecting text though touching signature at end, else in good condition. **£250 + VAT in EU**

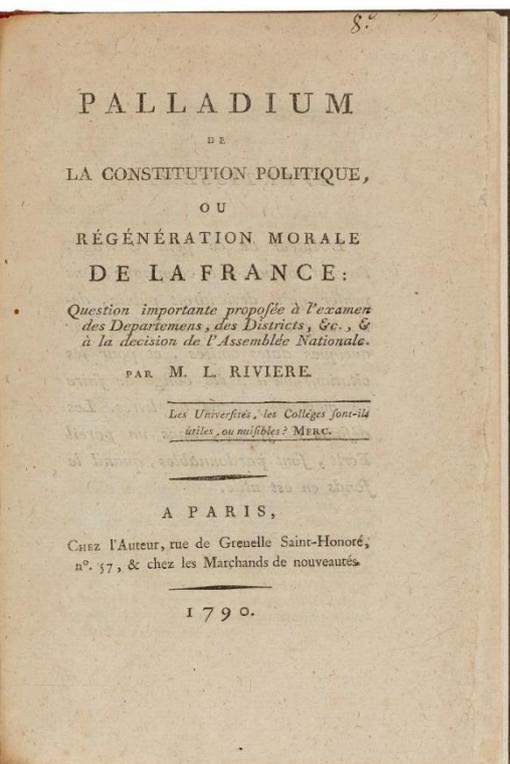
A desperate and personal appeal for funds from the educationist Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian system of mutual education, to the abolitionist MP Hugh Fortescue, second Earl Fortescue.

Lancaster set up his first school in around 1798 at the age of 20. In 1801 he founded a 'free school' in Borough Road, Southwark, adopting a money-saving 'monitorial method', whereby the elder boys taught the younger ones, with a system of rewards and humiliating penalties. The school grew in size and reputation and in 1805 Lancaster was given an audience by George III. Fame, however, went to Lancaster's head, and he was often haunted by the spectre of financial ruin, first imprisoned for debt in 1806. In 1812 the failure of a boarding-school project at Tooting left him in debt once more and he was forced to accept the position of salaried superintendent in the newly founded 'Institution for Promoting the British System for the Education of the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society of Every Religious Persuasion'.

'These arrangements soon came to an end, for in 1814 an unsavoury scandal made Lancaster's removal inevitable. According to Francis Place, who had joined the committee in 1812 ... a youth named William Brown, who was still apprenticed to Lancaster, informed Corston that Lancaster "used to flog his apprentices for his own amusement" (BL, Add. MS 27823). On the evidence of an inquiry into Lancaster's conduct towards his apprentices ... he was called before the committee but forestalled further action by resigning as superintendent' (*Oxford DNB*). It is to these circumstances that Lancaster alludes here, his distress well communicated by his tortured syntax: 'I am utterly unwilling to intrude on thy attention or thy bounty – but necessity as calamitous as painful impels a man who has been the instrument of educating one hundred and twenty thousand poor children and devoting his whole time and money to their welfare ... I intreat thy Kind aid and assistance to join those who mitigate our woes which would require a volume to unfold and which may one day be unfolded to the world to their surprize and astonishment the double dealing deceit and oppression which has existed even in quarters that would deceive an angel of light, or puzzle a Solomon to unriddle.'

REVOLUTIONARY REFORM

37. **LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIÈRE, Pierre Paul.** *Palladium de la constitution politique, ou Régénération morale de la France: question importante proposée à l'examen des departemens, des districts, &c., & à la decision de l'Assemblée Nationale. Paris, chez l'auteur & chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790.*



8vo, pp. 32; some foxing in inner margins to pp. 13-14 and a small wormhole running through the inner margin throughout, not affecting the text; a good clean copy in modern boards with a red leather spine with gilt lettering and gilt Phrygian caps; cropped inscription beginning '8' at head of title-page.

£850

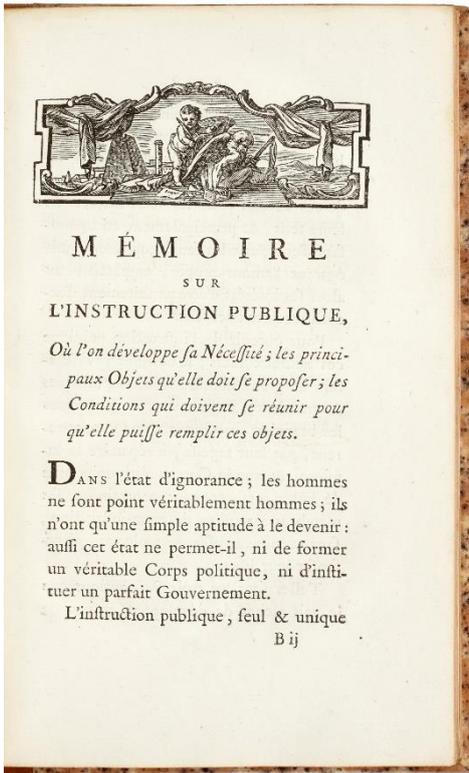
First edition, rare. Written late in Le Mercier's life, this work calls for fundamental political and administrative reform of France's educational institutions to better serve and strengthen the Revolution and the regeneration of France. The author's conclusion pulls no punches: the universities are incompatible with a free constitution and are hotbeds of ignorance, pride and charlatanism; the long dominance of Latin and Greek should be abandoned and the education of France's youth no longer entrusted exclusively to tonsured Masters of Arts and monks; and the colleges – described as morally and physically harmful to the young and an obstacle to all good education – should be suppressed.

INED 2794bis; Martin & Walter 19320; May, *Le Mercier de la Rivière* 164; **not in Goldsmiths', Kress or Einaudi.** COPAC records a copy at the **British Library**, while OCLC notes only 2 further copies (Bibliothèque Nationale and Stanford).

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

38. [LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIÈRE, Pierre Paul.] De l'instruction publique; ou considérations morales et politiques sur la nécessité, la nature et la source de cette instruction. Ouvrage demandé pour le Roi de Suède ... *Stockholm and Paris, Didot the elder, 1775.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 130; tear to p. 21, text not affected, occasional pencil markings, bound without final blank l2, otherwise a clean copy in recent quarter calf, nineteenth century purple wrappers bound in, spine decorated in gilt with morocco lettering piece. £1100



First edition, very rare. Before Gustavus III succeeded to the Swedish throne in 1771, at the age of 25, he had been educated by Carl Fredrik Scheffer, the great admirer and translator of the Physiocrats, so it is perhaps unsurprising that the new King, 'indisputably one of the greatest sovereigns of the 18th century' (*Ency. Brit.*), exhibited a keen enthusiasm for the new ideas to come out of France. The feeling was mutual: the *économistes* regarded Gustavus as one of their protectors.

Such is the background to the present work, which Le Mercier wrote for Gustavus at the request of Scheffer (who read it, in his own words, 'avec un plaisir qu'il m'est impossible de vous exprimer'). 'Pour obtenir de l'instruction publique ces heureux effets [i.e. 'dispelling the shadows of ignorance', etc.], il ne suffit pas d'établir un grand nombre d'écoles publiques et gratuites, il faut encore que toutes les branches de gouvernement concourent, et que le corps politique prenne à profiter de cette instruction, sans cependant user de violence, ni offenser leur liberté ...' (quoted in INED).

Einaudi 3302; Higgs 6197; INED 2791; **not found in Goldsmiths' or Kress; OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, Chicago, Columbia) and one at the Royal Library in the Netherlands.**

39. [LOCKE, John.] Some thoughts concerning education ... The fourth edition, enlarged. *London, printed by A. and J. Churchill, 1699.*

8vo, pp. [8], 380, [2]; a good copy in contemporary panelled sheep, joints cracking slightly. £500

Fourth edition, first published in 1693 and extensively revised by Locke for the third edition in 1695. Although the letters were compiled as early as 1685, Locke was uncertain whether to publish. He was eventually persuaded by William Molyneux, and it turned out to be one of his most popular and influential works. Attig lists over thirty different editions.

Wing L 2764; Yolton 168; Attig 525.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN BEDFORD

40. **MACAULEY, Auley.** A sermon on the peculiar advantages of Sunday Schools: preached in the parish church of St. Paul, Bedford, on Sunday, August 12, 1792, for the benefit of the Sunday Schools established in that town ... *London, printed for C. Dilly ... and sold by the booksellers of Bedford, Northampton, and Leicester, for the benefit of the institution, [1792].*

8vo, pp. [4], 43, [1]; small marginal hole in title-page, light dampstain to inner upper corner at front, else a good copy, disbound. **£250**

First edition of a rare sermon to promote Sunday Schools by the uncle of Thomas Babington Macaulay and brother of the abolitionist Zachary Macaulay. Macaulay praises the philanthropic campaigns of Hanway and Howard, and charity schools like Christ's Hospital, but it is of course Robert Raikes, father of the Sunday School movement, who takes the laurels. The Sunday School Society had been founded in 1786, and Macaulay claims here 'it is supposed that not less than three hundred thousand pupils are now under its care'. Bedford's schools were founded in 1787 and 300 children attended this sermon. Macaulay's later life was occupied with a biography of Melancthon, advertised here as 'preparing for the press' but never in fact finished.

ESTC lists four copies only: BL, Cambridge, Lambeth, and Harris Manchester College, Oxford.

WORMS AND SPECTRES

41. **[MAVOR, William Fordyce.]** Youth's miscellany; or, a father's gift to his children: consisting of original essays, moral and literary; tales, fables, reflections, etc. intended to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to humanize the mind. *London, E. Newbery, 1798.*

12mo, pp. xi, [1], 286, [2], with an engraved frontispiece (slightly damp stained) and a final leaf of advertisements; a good copy, in contemporary tree sheep, rebacked. **£150**

First edition, a collection of 56 stories and short essays for children, on topics as diverse as 'Liberty', 'Worms', 'Electricity', and 'Spectres and Apparitions'; the fictional items include several original fables, plus moral tales of lawyers, Arabs and the theatre. The Scottish-born Mavor (1758-1837) became assistant master at a private school in Oxfordshire at the age of just fifteen, beginning his writing career at nineteen; he opened his own school, Woodstock Academy, in 1782 and was later mayor and master of Woodstock Grammar School. As an educationist he was liberal, believing in the affective power of stories. His famous *English spelling book*, first published in 1801, reached 500 editions and sold over 2 million copies.

ESTC T147522; Roscoe J240.

'BEASTS ARE PERFECTED BY NATURE, BUT MAN BY ART.'

42. **MEGGOTT, Richard.** A sermon preached to those who had been scholars of St. Paul's School, in St. Michael's Cornhil, London, at their anniversary-meeting on St. Paul's Day, 1675/6 ... *London, printed for John Baker, 1676.*

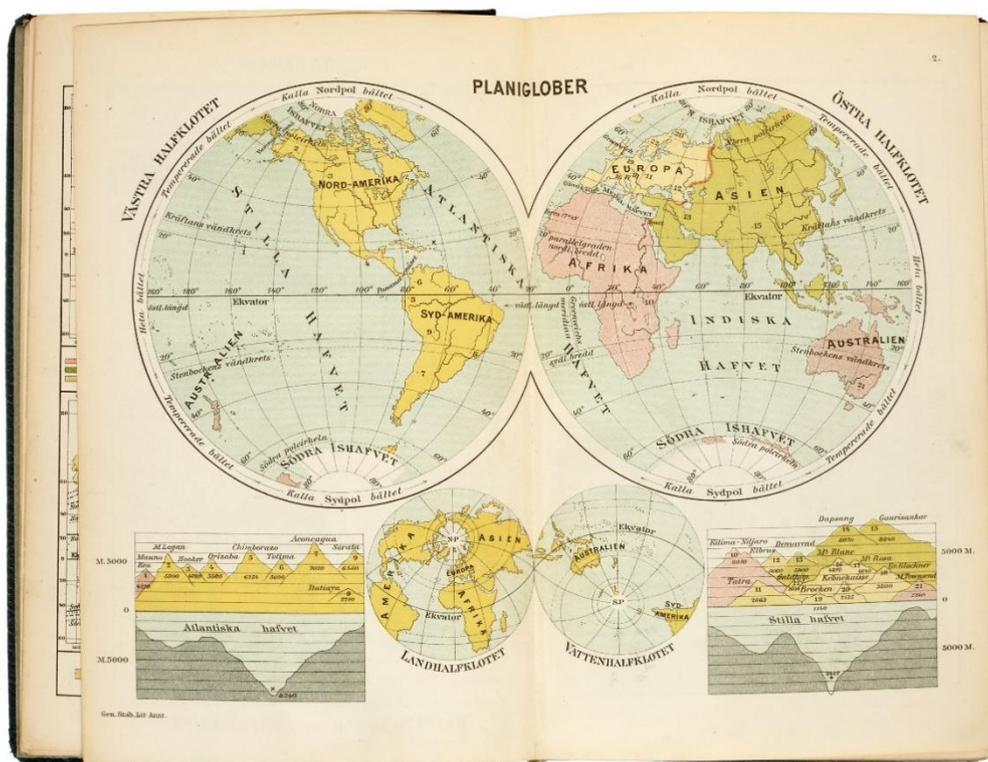
4to, pp. 40; a very good copy, disbound.

£225

First edition, a sermon on the theme of education, preached before Old Paulines by an alumnus who had studied there alongside Pepys. Chaplain to Charles II, Meggott was later appointed dean of Winchester. Pepys heard him preach in 1664. 'Beasts are perfected by Nature, but Man by Art. The witty *Des-Cartes* maketh this an argument to prove all Souls in themselves to be equal, that every one stomacketh so much that another should call him Fool; a sign, saith he, that whereinsoever they fall short of others attainments, it is not so much from want of inward endowments as of discreet and suitable cultivation.' Knowledge is necessary for both the profit and the peace of the nation: 'If a People make themselves considerable, it must be one of these two ways, either by *Trade* or *War* ... If we speak of Trade, what can be done in that without *Cosmography* to know other Countries, *Languages* to converse with Forreigners, *Navigation* to pass the Seas, *Arithmetick* to state Accounts?' Learning, though, must be used well, neither as 'the Wind in the Hollow of a Bladder' nor 'as a tinkling Symbol in the Hand of a Child'.

Wing M 1624.

43. **MENTZER, Thure Alexander von.** Kartbok för den mognare ungdomen och hemmet. Omarbetad och utvidgad med jämförande tabeller, bikartor m.m. af A.H. Byström. *Stockholm, Generalstabens Litografski Anstalt for Aktiebolaget Hiertas Bokförlag, [1897-1898].*



8vo, pp. [4]; 28 double-page colour-printed lithographic maps and charts, with maps, diagrams, keys, etc. printed on the versos, and one double-page folding map of Sweden and Norway, numbered 1-30 (the folding map as 15-16); occasional light marks, folding map with short, skilfully-repaired tears; original green textured cloth, boards with blind-ruled borders, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, green endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Karin Charlotta Cronhielm, 12 May 1898 (gift inscription from her mother Charlotta on front free endpaper). **£100**

First edition. The soldier, writer and cartographer Mentzer (1807-1892) was the author of a number of atlases and books on geographical matters, intended for a broad range of readers, including schoolchildren, soldiers and historians. The posthumous *Kartbok för den mognare ungdomen och hemmet* (the first in the series 'Mentzer-Byströms Kartbok'), was edited by the soldier and

cartographer Axel Herman Byström (1858-1933) and intended for a domestic audience and older schoolchildren. It contains a wealth of astronomical, economic, geographical and other data and information, in addition to the finely-printed maps of countries and continents. The editor's introduction is dated December 1897 and the gift inscription in this copy is dated 12 May 1898, so the atlas was presumably issued between these two dates.

This atlas is rare in institutional collections, and OCLC only locates copies at the British Library and the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, to which can be added copies in Sweden at Stockholms universitetsbibliotek and Sveriges depåbibliotek.

BM Maps, IX, col. 854 (dated 1897).

FEMALE EDUCATION

44. **[MORE, Hannah.]** Essays on various subjects, principally designed for young ladies. The fifth edition. *London, for T. Cadell, 1791.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 214, [2], with half-title and final advertisement leaf; a few light spots to the first quire; a very good, clean copy in contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, vellum corners, gilt decoration and red morocco lettering-piece to spine; small chips to head and foot of spine; engraved book label of William Leatham to front pastedown. **£100**

The fifth edition of Hannah More's popular collection of philosophical essays, derived from her experience teaching at her sister's school and first published in 1777. It paved the way for her *Strictures on Female Education*, and went through five London editions and several American printings by 1800. The eight essays, dedicated to that scion of an earlier generation of bluestockings, Elizabeth Montagu, 'dealt with many of the favourite topics of moralists – such as dissipation, conversation, sentimental connections, education, and religion – and also addressed a subject close to More's bluestocking heart: "Miscellaneous thoughts on wit". In the introduction she counselled her sex to succeed as women rather than to aspire as men, and throughout the essays she upheld sexual difference, both in terms of natural abilities and of social roles ... Convinced of the reciprocal relationship between female education and conduct, she called for greater attention to be paid to the intellectual, sentimental, and religious education of girls, and described female conduct as "one of the principal hinges on which the great machine of human society turns" (p. 19)' (*Oxford DNB*).

Provenance: this copy carries the book label of William Leatham (1785-1842), banker and author of *Letters on the currency* (1840), Quaker, and delegate at the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention (he is pictured behind Thomas Clarkson in Benjamin Haydon's oil painting of the convention).

ESTC T86o8o.

WITH ARMS PRINTED IN GOLD

45. **[MULLIS, William.]** A brief account of the Blue Coat Hospital, and Public Library, in the College, Manchester, founded by Humphrey Chetham, Esq. in the Year 1651. *Manchester, printed by Leech, 1826.*

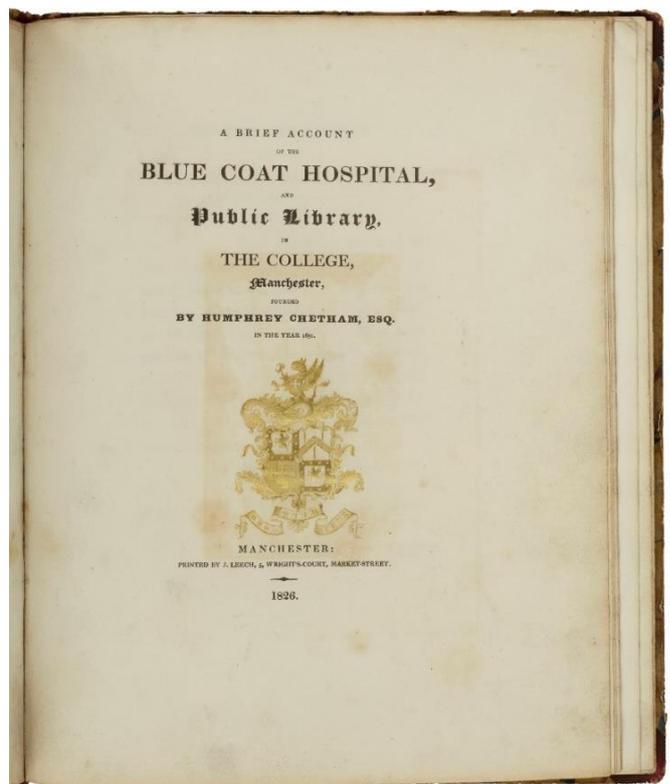
Small 4to in twos, pp. 21, [1, blank], engraved frontispiece of the College by Leech & Cheetham, with tissue guard; Humphrey Chetham's arms printed in gold on the title-page and the royal arms, also in gold, at the end; apart from some foxing a very good copy in the original marbled boards, red leather spine, somewhat worn. **£600**

Sole edition, privately printed and very rare. William Mullis was the deputy librarian of Chetham's Library, the oldest free public reference library in the English-speaking world. It was founded in 1653,

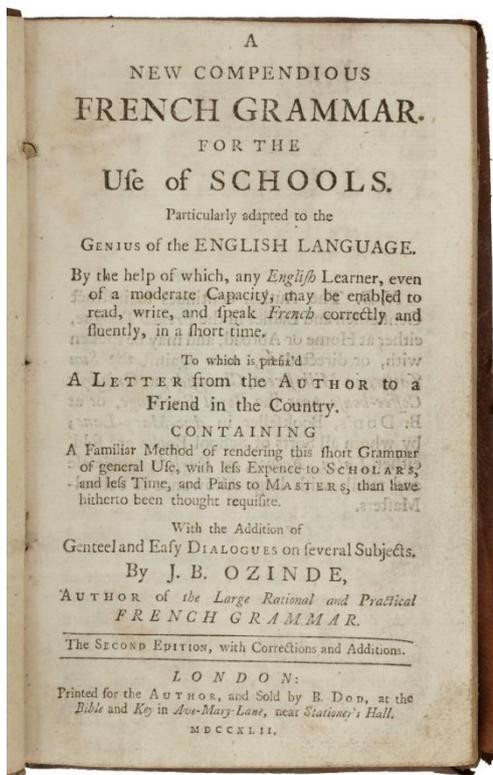
along with the Blue Coat School (two years earlier), by bequests from the merchant and banker Humphrey Chetham. Both charities occupied the 'venerable edifice' built in 1461 to accommodate the priests of Manchester's Collegiate Church.

Mullis dedicates the book to the Governors of the Hospital and Library as thanks for their 'recent act of kindness' acknowledging his endeavours for twenty-five years. He reprints an account of our 'generous benefactor' from Fuller's *Worthies*, provides an historical sketch of both the Library and the College, and appeals to 'any gentlemen resident in the county' who are possessed of manuscripts of general or local interest 'to consider this library as a suitable depository for them'. In 1826 the Library consisted of about 20,000 volumes; there are now over 100,000.

OCLC and COPAC record copies at the British Library, National Trust (Tatton Park), and Newberry Library only.



UNRECORDED



46. **OZINDE, J[ean]-B[aptiste].** A new compendious French grammar. For the use of schools. Particularly adapted to the genius of the English language. By the help of which any English learner, even of a moderate capacity, may be enable to read, write, and speak French correctly and fluently, in a short time ... with the addition of genteel and easy dialogues on several subjects ... The second edition, with corrections and additions. *London, printed for the author, and sold by B. Dod, 1742.*

8vo in 4s, pp. [8], 104, [103]-[104], 105-125, [1]; a good copy but with some light staining throughout, contemporary sheep, patches of leather peeling on front cover; early shelf-marks 'Old Cat [blank]' and 'New Cat 2317'. **£650**

Second edition, differing from the first edition of 1741 in the added leaf of 'Phrases expressing different Times of the Day', pp. [103]-[104], which has a headnote referring to the Phrases and Dialogues that follow on from p. 105 after the inserted leaf and a footnote (shaved) saying that this headnote should, of course, have been placed at the end. The terminal advertisements are also different, here for B. Dod, in 1741 for John Hawkins who printed the first edition.

Jean-Baptiste Ozinde was a prolific author of books on the French language, some of them published in France and translated, but this one is clearly an original work addressed to an English audience. If the rudiments in this short grammar, including pronunciation, are studied 'with the Help of a good

Master' it will not only result in proficiency in reading French but also 'a facility of speaking that Language, which will agreeably surprise you'. Ozinde himself also offered lessons in the French tongue.

Not in ESTC, which locates the first edition at BL only; not in Alston.

MUSIC FOR BEGINNERS

47. [PANERAI, Vincenzo.] Principi di musica. Nei quali oltre le antiche, e solite regole vi sono aggiunte altre figure di note, schiarimento di chiari, scale dei tuoni, lettura alla francese, scale semplice delle prime regole del cimballo, violino, viola, violoncello, contrabasso, oboe, e flauto. Florence, Giovanni Chiari, [c. 1780].

8vo, pp. [v], 10, [1, blank] (including wrappers), engraved throughout; title engraved by Giuseppe Poggiali after Giuseppe Servolini, depicting a river god (the Arno) and the Grand Duke of Tuscany with, in the background, the city of Florence and, above, Saint Cecilia playing the organ on a cloud and accompanied by putti; some light staining on title, a few small spots or smudges elsewhere, but a good copy in the original wrappers; stained and slightly soiled, stitching partly renewed; ownership inscriptions of 'Gaudenzio' and of 'Antonio Poggiali' (the latter dated 1812) on upper wrapper. £375



First edition of this elegantly printed music treatise for beginners. Vincenzo Panerai studied at the music school in Florence founded by the distinguished composer and teacher of counterpoint Bartolomeo Felici. He became one of the most prolific of Tuscan composers for the piano during the 1780s.

RISM, *Ecrits* p. 634. OCLC records five copies (Brigham Young, Newberry, Princeton, Utrecht and Yale).

LEARNING FRENCH BY FABLES

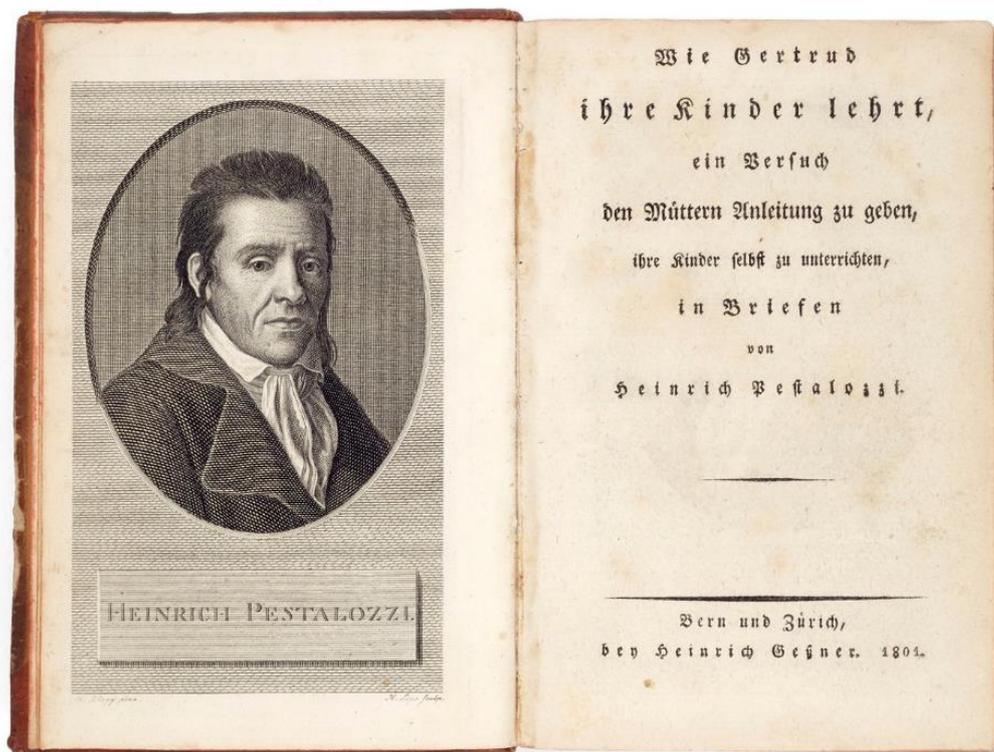
48. **PERRIN, M. [Jean Baptiste].** Fables amusantes, avec une table générale & particulière des mots & de leur signification en Anglois, selon l'ordre des fables, pour en rendre la traduction plus facile à l'écolier ... Septième édition. A Londres, chez B. Law & Fils ... T. Cadell ... P. Elmsly, 1793.

12mo, pp. xvi, 220, [4, advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece of two young scholars being ushered to school, possibly children of the Prince of Wales, to whom the book is dedicated; contemporary sheep with blind fillets, spine slightly defective at head and foot but withal a very good copy; signature on pastedown and title-page of the politician Thomas Orde Powlett, sometime chief secretary for Ireland, afterwards governor of the Isle of Wight. £75

Seventh edition of a popular educational work first published in 1771. Jean Baptiste Perrin (fl. 1767-98) worked as a private French tutor in Dublin. He was a prolific author of works for learning French (the advertisements at the end list 18 of them, several commended by the *Monthly Review*). The 140 short fables here, ancient and modern, are mainly animal fables but occasionally involve humans such as a fisherman, huntsman, shepherd, or merchant. Instead of a vocabulary they are followed by a 'General Index' of common words and a hundred-page 'Particular Index of the Words, and their Signification in English' line by line, fable by fable.

Alston XII, 473. ESTC locates five copies: BL, Bodley (2); Columbia, and St. Louis Public Library.

RADICAL EDUCATOR



49. **PESTALOZZI, Johann Heinrich.** Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt, ein Versuch den Müttern Anleitung zu Geben, ihre Kinder selbst zu unterrichten, in Briefen von Heinrich Pestalozzi. Bern and Zurich, Heinrich Gessner, 1801.

8vo, pp. [ii], 390; with engraved frontispiece of the author; light foxing in places, otherwise a clean crisp copy throughout; in contemporary polished half sheep, spine blocked in blind, boards a little rubbed and dust-soiled,

light wear to extremities; a very good copy; inscription in ink to front free endpaper signed 'Holterbach' and dated 1806.

£1500

First edition, containing an exhaustive exposition of Pestalozzi's principles of education and the book on which Pestalozzi's fame rests. 'How Gertrude teaches her children' proclaimed something entirely new in the field of popular education: the principle of self-activity in acquiring and using knowledge in its first stages. The most important and forward-looking of his ideas, which he stressed continually in practice as well as precept, was that the true method of education is to develop the child, not to train him or her as one trains a dog. The pupil must be regarded as more important than the subject and the 'whole man' must be developed. This copy is particularly appealing as it contains the rare engraved portrait of Pestalozzi.

Israel 24; PMM 258.

TEACHING FRENCH TO THE MOLDOVANS: UNRECORDED

50. **POPPESCOU, Basile.** *Premières connaissances à l'usage de la jeunesse Moldave qui apprend le Français. Jassy, à l'Institut de l'Abeille, 1836.*

8vo, pp. [8], 253, [1 blank], with added engraved title and frontispiece and with 4 engraved plates; woodcut vignettes to letterpress titles, French and Moldovan Cyrillic on facing pages throughout; a little worming to gutter at beginning, occasional very light foxing, blue ink stain to fore-edges of a few leaves; very good in contemporary marbled paper over boards; somewhat worn; ink stamps to p. [5] and last blank, juvenile ink note to p. 71.

£1200



An apparently unrecorded bilingual French language learner aimed at young students in the Principality of Moldavia, published in its capital Iasi (Jassy). This is the earliest work published by the Institut de l'Abeille that we have been able to trace, and the only publication authored by Poppescou. The contents move from God, the universe and the elements, to man, animals, birds, fish, reptiles, insects and vegetables, to metals, geography and ancient history, to grammar and arts and crafts. The

work ends with an explanation of children's duties to God, their parents and their masters, and with rules for polite conduct. The charming plates depict the solar system, characters from the ancient world, animals, and Roman gods.

We have been unable to trace any institutional copies on COPAC, OCLC or KVK.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN

51. **RENGGER, Albrecht.** Bericht über die Armen-Erziehungs-Anstalt in Hofwyl, im Namen der zu Beaufsichtigung derselben niedergesetzten Commission ... *Tubingen, Cotta, 1815.*

8vo, pp. [6], 144, and 12 printed folding tables; partly unopened, some light marginal foxing throughout; bound in the original printed and decorated blue wrappers. **£200**

First edition of an account of the agricultural school for poor children founded by Philipp Emanuel von Fellenberg on the estate of Hofwyl in Switzerland in 1799. This is a detailed account of the workings of the school, and its ethos, which was designed to be self-supporting and taught children the value of manual agricultural work combined with academic instruction. The book was published by the commission overseeing the school in an attempt to secure its survival after its founder's death. The tables at the end give a valuable insight into the more practical running of the establishment and show that it was financially viable.

ALPHABET BOOK

52. **ROJANKOVSKY, Feodor.** ABC du Père Castor. *Paris, Flammarion, 1936.*

Large 4to, pp. [28], in full colour, with double-page insert at centre of letters and words, designed to be used for word games, endpapers printed with additional words and pictures, instructions 'pour les mamans curieuses' at end; a very few marks, a very good copy in the original decorative stiff paper wrappers, preserved in glassine. **£50**

First edition. A colourful alphabet book, each letter beautifully illustrated by a different animal by the Russian émigré illustrator Feodor Rojankovsky, aka Rojan. Alongside the mundane, the animal selection includes contributions from Rojan's favourite haunt, the zoo, including marmots, African ground squirrels, and wapiti. The instruction leaf posits the work as either an introduction or aid to learning to read, justifying its use of obscure animals for certain letters as being unlikely to deter children, who will thus be made familiar with the shape and sound of letters, their name and the order of the alphabet. This is followed by suggested games with the letters and words in the central insert, and for older children.

BENJAMIN WEST ADVERTISES DRAWING LESSONS BY A SANDBY

53. **[SANDBY, Thomas Paul, the younger.]** Trade card advertising the services of 'T. Sandby Junr., St. Georges Row Oxford Street, terms of teaching drawing. One scholar, eight lessons, two Guineas ...' [*London*], published by *T. Sandby Junr, Georges Row, May 1791.*

Trade card print (24 x 16.5 cm) etched by F. Bartolozzi after Benjamin West showing the Corinthian maiden sketching the silhouette of her departing lover on canvas, in an oval, on a pedestal with Sandby's details; in very good condition, laid onto a larger sheet, with neat manuscript note in a 19th-century hand 'this must be the son

of Thomas Sandby R.A., the elder brother of Paul. T. Sandby Sen. was born 1721, died 1798'. On verso of print circular ownership stamp of 'William B. Scott'. £250

A rare advertising card for drawing lessons by Thomas Paul Sandby, son of Paul Sandby. The design is one of the very few ephemeral pieces drawn by the painter Benjamin West.



Thomas Paul Sandby (1753-1832) was the only son of the draughtsman and watercolourist Paul Sandby. He was also an artist and eventually succeeded his father as drawing master at Woolwich in 1796. In 1782 he married Harriot, his uncle Thomas Sandby's second surviving daughter. Thomas Sandby's only surviving son was an officer in the army. Both his father Paul and his uncle Thomas were founding members of the Royal Academy; it stands to reason that Benjamin West, another founding member, would undertake the work here as a favour to the elder Sandbys.

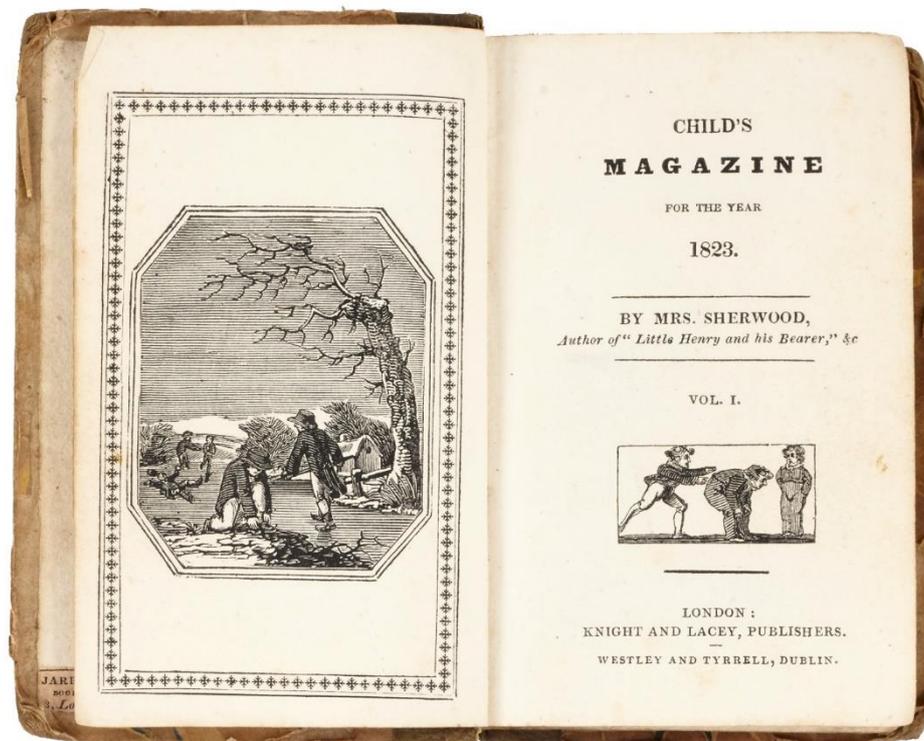
SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE REBRANDED

54. **SHERWOOD, Mrs [Mary Martha], editor.** *Child's Magazine for the year 1823 [-1824] ...* Vol. I. [-II]. London, Knight and Lacey, Publishers. Westley and Tyrrell, Dublin. [1823-4].

2 vols in 1, 16mo, pp. xii, 160; xiv, 192, with a woodcut frontispiece to each volume, woodcut title-page vignette, and numerous woodcut illustrations and maps within the text; slightly dusty, but a good copy in contemporary quarter green roan and marbled boards, rubbed, head of spine chipped, book-block and spine split; pink bookseller's ticket of Jarrold & Son (Norwich). £750

First edition thus, very rare, a collected edition of the monthly parts (equally rare) of *The Sunday School Magazine*, new series (1-23, March 1823 to December 1824), with new title-pages. The preface to vol. I announces that because of the work's success, it has been deemed suitable for 'children of a higher rank than those for which it was first exclusively intended', and thus will be renamed *The Child's Magazine* to extend its market reach beyond the attendees of Sunday schools. The Sunday School movement had begun in the late eighteenth-century and had proved enormously successful, providing

the only form of systematic education for large numbers of poorer families – by this date some 400,000 children were enrolled. Publishing materials to assist both pupils and teachers bloomed. The contents of the present magazine include poems, hymns, short essays on animals, planets, world history etc., and moral tales, most relevant to some aspect of scripture.



Having spent several years in India, writing numerous stories and raising a large family, Mary Martha Sherwood returned to England in 1816, where she set up a boarding school in Wick, Worcestershire. She wrote constantly (four to five hours a day, well into her seventies) – publishing gothic novels, Bunyanesque fables, moral-educative juvenile stories – and knew Hannah More, Elizabeth Fry and Walter Scott. As well as her voluminous output of fiction, she contributed for many years to *The Youth's Magazine* (from 1822 until 1848). The *Sunday School Magazine* was begun around 1821 as a very ephemeral, and poorly printed, publication. Sherwood apparently took over as editor for this 'New Series' in 1823-4, which was printed by Hansard (see E. W. Rice, *The Sunday-school movement, 1780-1917, and the American Sunday-school union, 1817-1917*).

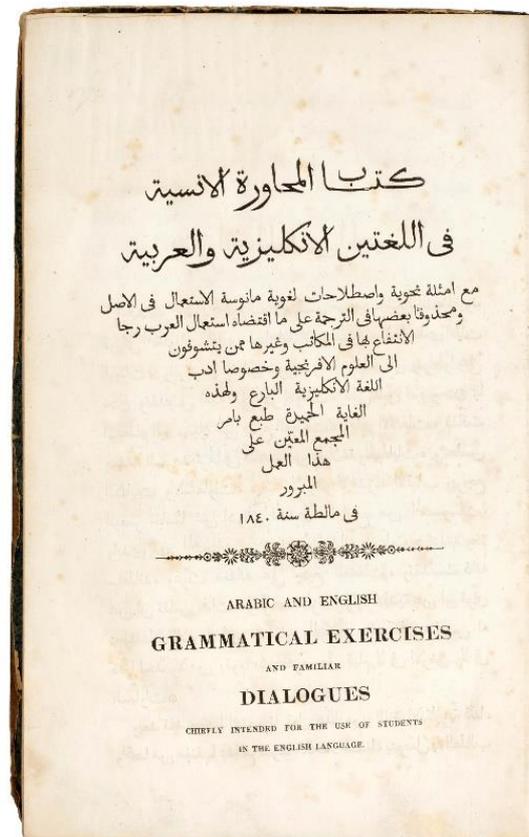
Not in COPAC; OCLC lists it but with no locations. The original *Sunday School Magazine* is similarly untraced in the databases.

ARABIC-ENGLISH DIALOGUES PRINTED ON MALTA

55. [SHIDYĀQ, Ahmad Fāris, *attributed author.*] Kitāb al-muḥāwarah al-unsīyah fī al-lughatayn al-Inklīzīyah wa-al-ʿArabīyah ... Arabic and English grammatical exercises and familiar dialogues chiefly intended for the use of students in the English language. [Malta, 1840.]

8vo, pp. 188, printed right-to-left, with the text in two columns; pale dampstain towards the end, else a good copy in early quarter cloth and marbled boards, worn, portion of MS paper spine label in Arabic. £450

First edition, an English grammar and vocabulary designed for Arabic students, attributed to the Lebanese-born Shidyāq, who lived between Cairo and Malta in the 1820s-40s, and is best known for his well-regarded Arabic translation of the Bible (1857), and for his less well-regarded opinion that Shakespeare was Arabic. On Malta he was director of the printing press used by American missionaries.



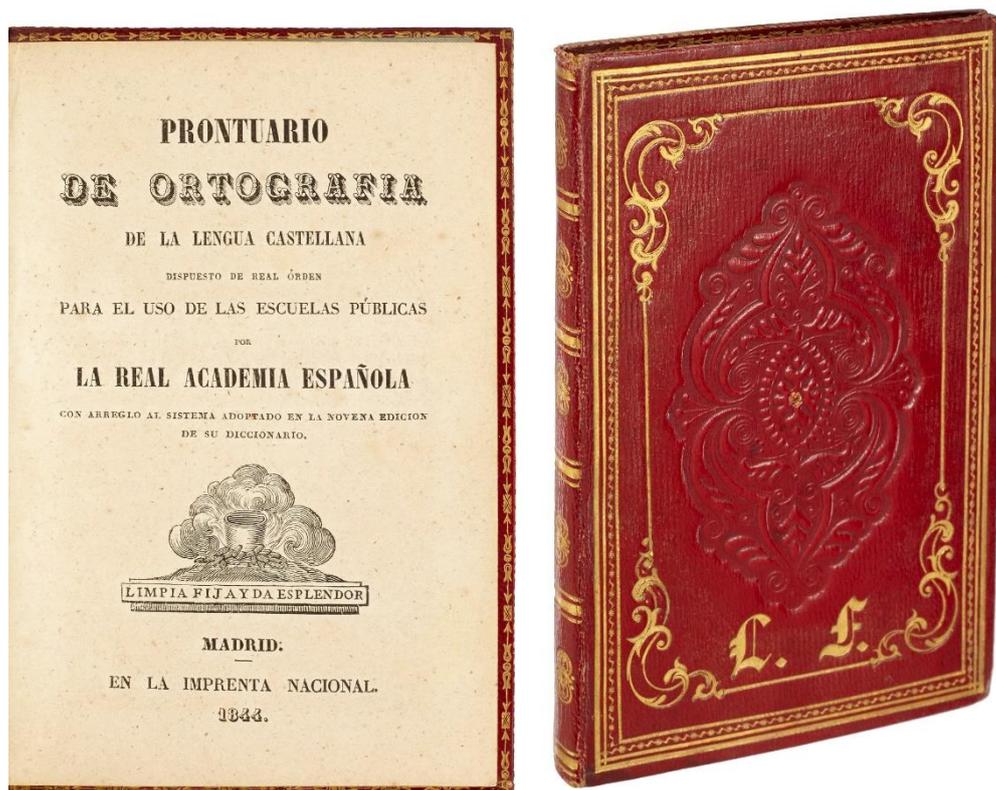
The dialogues (pp. 76-142) cover 'buying and selling', 'the English Language' ('It is becoming quite an universal language'), 'On a journey', 'writing and books' etc., followed by a list of modes of address and vocabulary of the individual words found in the dialogues.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL SPANISH ORTHOGRAPHY

56. [SPANISH ROYAL ACADEMY.] *Prontuario de ortografía de la lengua Castellana dispuesto de real orden para el uso de las escuelas públicas por la Real Academia Española con arreglo al sistema adoptado en la novena edición de su diccionario. Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1844.*

Small 8vo, pp. [4], iv, 59, [1], with an engraved plate showing different forms of the letters of the alphabet; some light browning and occasional spotting, but still a very good copy, in contemporary red morocco gilt, sides with large central lozenge stamped in blind, gilt borders, upper board with gilt initials 'L.F', gilt spine, gilt edges, watered silk endpapers. £650

Rare first edition of the first official orthography for Spanish. Earlier attempts at standardising Spanish orthography had met with failure. Even the Real Academia Española (founded 1713) for years could only advise on spelling. It was not until the publication of the present work, now with full royal sanction, that Spanish was finally taught systematically across the kingdom.



Although the print-run may have been high, the survival rate is not (as one might expect for a school book). **REBIUN locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional and Malaga only; no further copies in OCLC.**

Palau 1419 (listing a further 15 editions before the end of the nineteenth century).

CHRISTOPHER SMART AND SAMUEL JOHNSON

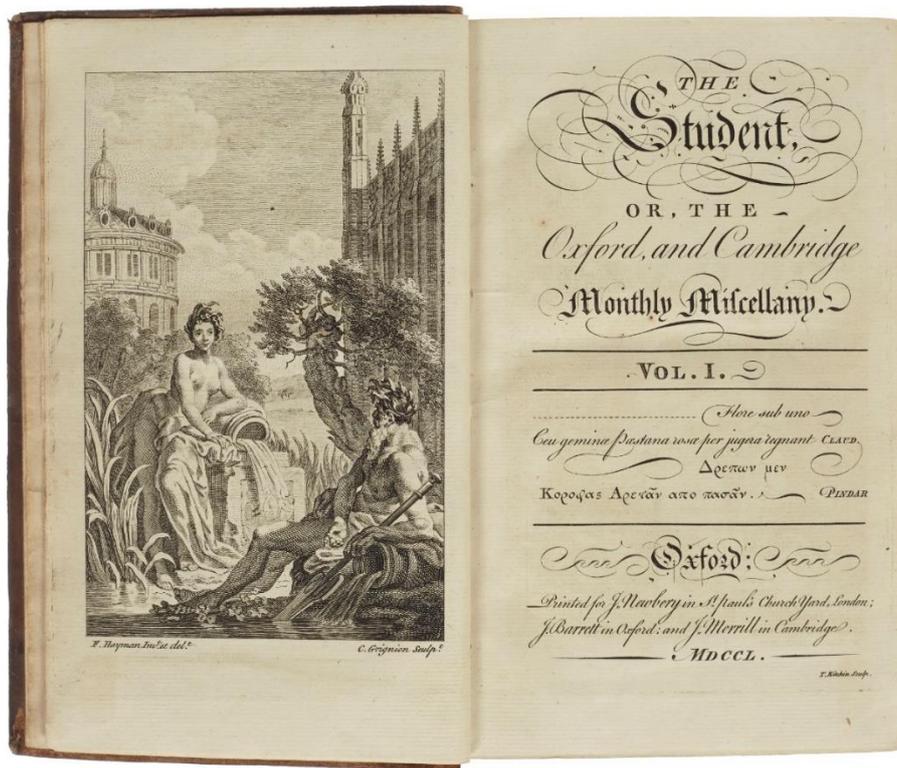
57. **STUDENT (THE)**, or, the Oxford, and Cambridge Miscellany. *Oxford and Cambridge, printed for J. Newbery, J. Barrett, and J. Merrill, 1750[-51].*

2 vols, 8vo, with an engraved frontispiece in each volume by Grignion after Hayman (an allegorical scene with Oxford's Radcliffe Square in the background), engraved and printed title-pages; a very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco labels; very sound but considerable erosion to leather, particularly on upper cover of vol. II, also chip to foot of spine; early ownership signature, 'Anne Burland 1752', in each volume.

£1500

First edition, comprising the original nineteen parts, numbered I-IX (plus supplement, Numb. I in first state) in volume I, and named for the nine muses and Apollo in volume II. Christopher Smart, whilst in Newbery's employ, probably took over the editorship with the sixth issue, when 'and Cambridge' was added to the early title of *The Student, or The Oxford Monthly Miscellany*.

Gray identifies 22 contributions from Smart, 11 of which are signed; 13 of these were later collected in his *Poems on Several Occasions*, 1752. Johnson contributed *The Life of Dr. Francis Cheynel*, which appears in volume II, parts VII-IX. Other known contributors are Thomas Warton and Bonnell Thornton.



Gray IX; Mahony and Rizzo 300; Courtney & Nichol Smith, p. 38; Chapman & Hazen, p. 135-6; Fleeman 50.1st/1a; Rothschild 1868; Roscoe A577(1).

GREATS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

58. **TAYLOR, Isaac, of Ongar.** Beginnings of biography. Being the lives of one hundred persons eminent in British story. Illustrated with forty-eight engravings ... London, J. Harris and Son, 1824.

2 vols, 12mo, pp. [iii]-viii, [2], 246, [2, advertisements]; [4], 224, with a frontispiece in each volume and twenty-two additional plates engraved by the author, each with two numbered vignette scenes, dated 20 April 1824; a very good copy in the original quarter red roan and yellow printed boards, edges worn, covers somewhat soiled; contemporary booksellers' ticket of Bowdery and Kerby Jr, Oxford Street. **£250**

Arthur at his round Table.

page 22.



First edition, written and illustrated by Taylor, comprising biographies of the 'greats' of English history from Caractacus and Hengist up to George III. Taylor's attractive vignettes pick out scenes such as 'Arthur at his round Table', 'The Discovery of North America' (by Cabot), 'The humble Situation of Shakespeare', 'Penn's treaty with the Indians', and 'Nelson at the Nile'; and there are portraits of Bede, Chaucer, Marvell, and Milton.

Taylor (1759-1829) had achieved notable success as an engraver in the 1780s and 90s, working for Boydell and others, but suffered a 'grievous reverse of fortune' at the end of the century and was reduced to engraving dog collars. In 1811 the family moved to Ongar, where Taylor was an Independent minister. He turned later in life to a series of educational books including his popular *Scenes*

in Europe, ... Africa, ... Asia etc., and his literary projects eventually became a family enterprise that encompassed his three sons and two daughters, Ann and Jane.

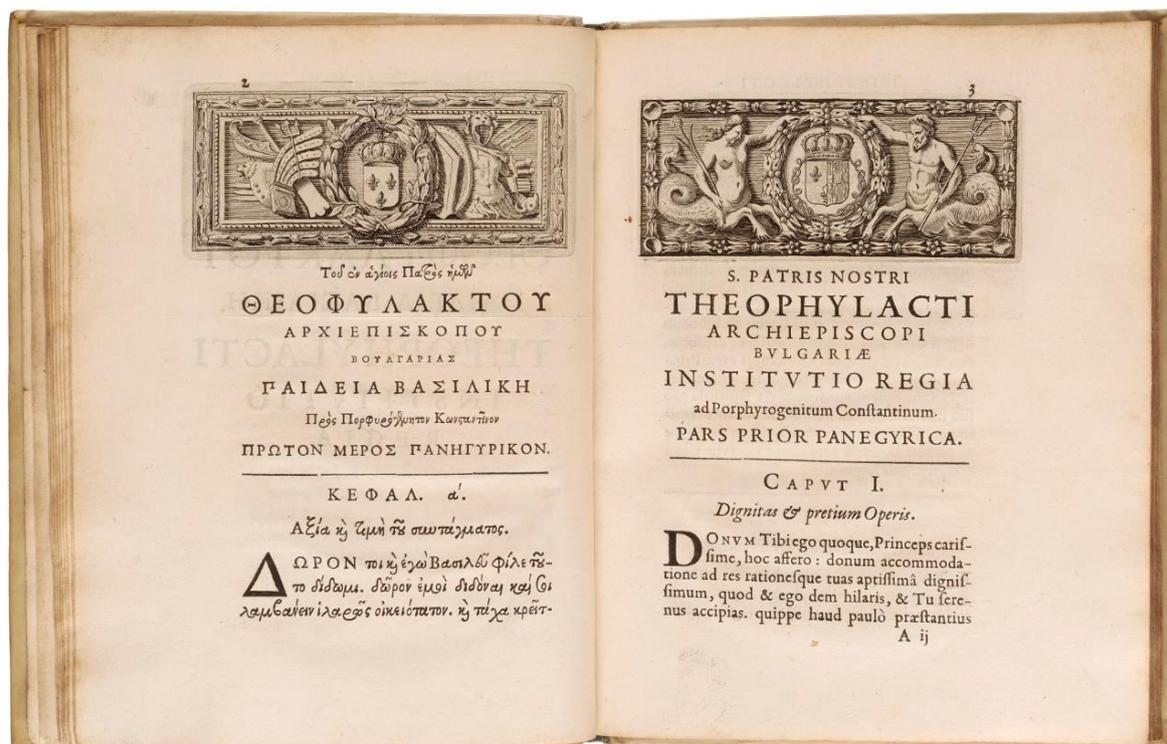
Moon, *Harris*, 854 (1).

EDITIO PRINCEPS OF A MEDIEVAL SPECULUM PRINCIPIS

59. **THEOPHYLACTUS, *Archbishop of Bulgaria***. Paideia basilike. Institutio regia. Ad Porphyrogenitum Constantinum (Greek and Latin edition) interpr[ete] Petrus Possinus. *Paris, typographia regia, 1651*.

4to, pp. [xvi], 99, [1]; printed in Greek and Roman types, with 5 engraved head-pieces depicting French coats of arms, engraved printer's device on title; a very good, crisp, wide-margined copy in contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine decorated in gilt, gilt morocco lettering-piece; head of spine with small restoration, boards slightly bowed; old German library stamps and release stamp to verso of title. £2750

First edition of a medieval mirror of princes written around 1085 by the Archbishop of Bulgaria for his pupil, the future byzantine co-emperor Constantine Doukas, son of Emperor Michael VII. The medieval source is here published for the first time, in the original Greek, accompanied by the translation into Latin by the editor Pierre Poussines (1609–1686), a French Jesuit and scholar responsible for bringing to the attention of the Western public other Byzantine texts such as Anna Comnena's writings. Poussines dedicates this bilingual edition to the young Louis XIV, then thirteen, implying an ambitious ideal succession: 'so that from Constantine we might have Louis'.



A first, 'panegyrica' part, concerned with the celebration of Constantine's life and deeds, is followed by the more substantial 'paraenetica' part, a veritable educational handbook for the prince in thirty chapters ranging from the legitimate use of authority to the description of princely virtues, the hallmarks of a tyrant, the happy consequence of a just reign, the distinction between friends and flatterers, a comparison between the state and a ship, the marshalling of both physical strength and military forces.

'THE CELEBRATED MASTER OF ELOCUTION' (BOSWELL)

60. **WALKER, John.** Hints for improvement in the art of reading ... London, printed for the author, and sold by T. Cadell ... G. Robinson ... and T. Becket, 1783.

8vo, pp. viii, 86, [2], with half-title and a final leaf of advertisements; a very good copy, stitched as issued, uncut, in the original blue-grey wrappers (spine partly defective and a small piece nibbled from the front wrapper).

£650

First edition. The future lexicographer John Walker (1732-1807) left grammar school and then absconded from an apprenticeship to join a succession of provincial theatre companies. Garrick hired him in 1754 and for the next four years he performed a number of mainly minor parts at Drury Lane. In 1758 Walker and his wife were engaged to join the new Crow Street Theatre in Dublin. After further engagements there and at Covent Garden and Bristol he quit the stage in 1768 and turned to teaching elocution, first at a school in Kensington Gravel Pits (now Notting Hill Gate), then as a tutor and peripatetic lecturer.

By the *Art of Reading* Walker means reading out loud – important for parliamentary orators, barristers, and clergymen. His ideas of how different contexts affect the ‘pure, distinct, and articulate pronunciation’ of individual words are very prescriptive, and he also deals with rules for pausing, inflexion, and the nature of emphasis. There are examples of how poetical abbreviations (e’er, ne’er, th’) are to be pronounced and ‘when we are to alter’ the normal accent of a word when reading verse, and when not.

Dr Johnson, to whom he dedicated two of his works, was a friend, and in 1783, the year of this publication, they had a conversation on the art of reading. Later Walker was to publish a *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (1791) that was to retain its authority throughout the nineteenth century.

ESTC locates fourteen copies, but only four in the US: Chicago, Illinois, University of Washington, and Yale. *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill and Powell, iv, 206-207; Highfill, Burnim, and Langhans, *A Biographical Dictionary of Actors*, xv, 213-215.

INTRODUCING MATHEMATICS

61. **WARNER, John.** Warner’s mathematical exercises for the use of schools being a new, plain, and methodical institution of universal mathematics pure and mixt. Beginning at the very foundation, and proceeding gradually in the natural order those disciplines ought to be learnt ... To be publish’d monthly. The first for January, MDCCX [all published] ... London, printed for J. W. and sold by J. Rowley, mathematical instrument-maker et al., 1710.

8vo, pp. [6], 32; a fine copy, disbound.

£1000

Rare – the first, and only, ‘Exercise’ in a projected mathematical course in monthly instalments, ambitiously dedicated to Queen Anne. Intended as a general introduction, it covers the etymology, history, nature and object of mathematics. The nitty-gritty would have come later, but evidently it wasn’t the success anticipated, and no further parts followed.

This must have been particularly galling given the success of John Ward’s *Young Mathematician’s Guide* (1707 and much re-printed) – Ward had been Warner’s assistant in the 1690s. Though described here as a ‘teacher of mathematics’ Warner is best known as a mathematical instrument maker, particularly of barometers and thermometers, as advertised in the very rare broadside *Aeroscopium, or, an Account of Weather Glasses exactly made. And sold by John Warner, Mathematical Instrument-*

Maker (1685?). Of a similar vintage and rarity was his part-printed *Diary or weather-journal*, inspired by a Royal Society paper by Robert Plot and considered the earliest commercially printed stationary for the graphical presentation of meteorological observations.

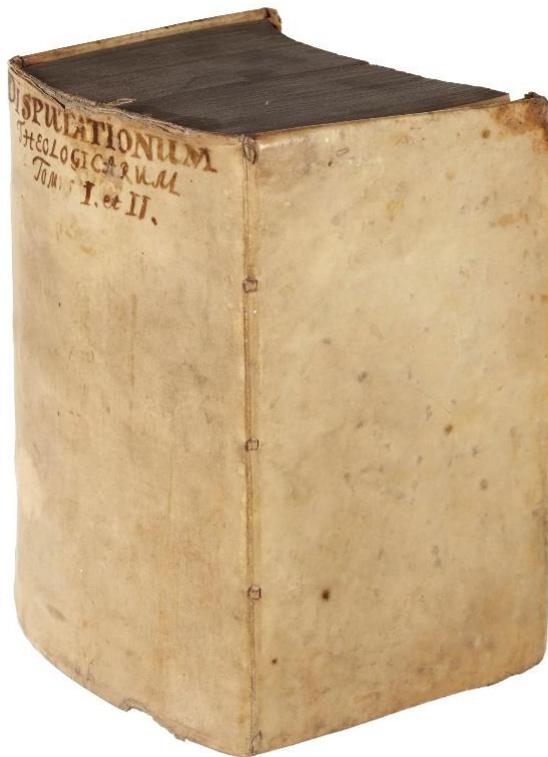
Although the work has curiously escaped mention in ESTC, OCLC records copies at Cambridge, Newcastle, Durham; Princeton, American University, and Minnesota; there is also a copy at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

WITTENBERG DISPUTATIONS

62. [WITTENBERG, University of.] Tomus primus disputationum theologiarum, in academia Wittebergensi ab anno 1600 usq[ue] ad 1606 publice habitarum ... Cum triplice indice. *Wittenberg, Kaspar Heyden, 1625. [Bound with:]* Tomus secundus disputationum theologiarum, in academia Wittebergensi ab anno 1606 usq[ue] ad 1611 publice habitarum ... Cum quadruplici indice. *Wittenberg, Christian Thamm, 1623.*

2 vols in 1, 8vo, pp. [xvi], 914, [72]; [xvi], 1019, [45]; engraved head- and tail-pieces and initials; some browning, small loss to fore-edge of title-page to vol. I where name of former owner partly removed, paper repair to fore-edge of leaf (:); a very good copy in 18th-century stiff vellum, overlapping edges, title inked to spine, blue edges; small chips to head and tail of spine, bottom corners scraped, small stains to covers; some marginal ink annotations and underlining in vol. I, note recording purchase of the volume in 1769 on front pastedown.

£1000



A collection of twenty-eight disputations held at the University of Wittenberg by Lutheran theologians and their students between 1600 and 1611. The disputations cover much ground, including the Eucharist, Church councils, canonical scripture, predestination, original sin, Christ's ascension, the antichrist, heretics, the Trinity, baptism, the Church Militant, and blasphemy. Among those named as 'praeses' are several staunch Wittenberg Lutherans such as Leonhard Hutter, Salomon Gesner, Aegidius Hunnius, David Runge, Georg Mylius, Friedrich Balduin, and Wolfgang Franz, while the respondents include Matthias Hoë, Hermann Samson, Balthasar Meisner, Aegidius Strauch (three times a respondent), Nicolaus Hunnius, and Johann Behm. Both volumes are equipped with substantial indexes.

This sammelband comprises the first volume of Kaspar Heyden's 1625 edition and the second from Christian Thamm's earlier edition of 1623. Both these editions included a third volume, collecting disputations held between 1611 and 1615, which is not present here.

VD17 1:053400H and VD17 39:159714Q. **No copies of the first volume are noted on COPAC**; one copy of the *Tomus secundus* is recorded at the National Library of Scotland.

ENLIGHTENMENT EDUCATION: KANT A SUBSCRIBER

63. **WOLKE, Christian Heinrich.** Das Buch für Anfänger im Lesen und Denken ... *St. Petersburg, Breitkopf, 1785.*

8vo, pp. xxvi, 294, with a woodcut vignette on the title-page, and woodcut head- and tail-pieces throughout; a very good copy, on thick paper, in contemporary marbled calf, somewhat rubbed, gilt spine a little dry, red morocco label; old booklabel of the Gettysburg (PA) Theological Seminary library. **£1600**

First edition, a rare work on children's education to which Immanuel Kant was a subscriber. Editions in French (*Livre pour apprendre à lire et à penser, 1785*) and Russian (*Kniga dlia chteniia i razmyshleniia, 1786*) followed.



Das Buch für Anfänger im Lesen und Denken is a sort of universal primer, from first steps in reading, through to mathematics, geography, religion, and history in short extracts, with specific direction towards a Russian audience. There is a table of numbers in old slavonic (pp. 82-3) and a lengthy History of Russia up to 1785 (pp. 215-252). The sections on geography include a curious word-map of Russia, and a description of the US, newly independent after seven years of war, 'during which, among others, *Washington* has become known as a wise hero, as a patriot sacrificing all for the common good, as a noble friend to man ...'.

In 1784 Wolke (1741-1825), cofounder with Johann Basedow of the famous but controversial Philanthropinum in Dessau, where he had taught for ten years, was invited to come to Russia. His twenty-year career there began at the Cadet Corps before he established his own school. One of the outstanding educationists of the Enlightenment, he had assisted Basedow in the preparation of his *Elementarwerk*, (4 vols, Dessau 1774), and published widely in his own right.

Kant had written to Wolke in 1776, full of praise for the methods of the Philanthropinum and commending to his care the son of his close friend, the English merchant Robert Motherby. Kant is duly named among the subscribers in Königsberg here, as is Motherby 'along with five friends'. Other subscribers include the future Alexander I (100 copies), schools in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Archangel, and the royal librarian in Stockholm.

Despite the long list of subscribers, both in Russia and abroad, the work is now rare. We have traced only a single copy outside Germany, at Illinois.

Svodnyi katalog 3132.

