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BERNARD QUARITCH LTD BOSTON INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR 2023

CALLS !!

I mint.

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PRIESTLY PROMPTS

1 [ALTAR CARDS.] Two hand-coloured and gilded letterpress and engraved altar cards. *Lyon, chez Claude Savary, en rue Merciere, à la toyzon d'or,* 1646.

I: folding triptych (308 x 85 mm closed; 308 x 515 mm opened) composed of 3 printed sheets with 91 lines of letterpress text in red and black, 8 woodcut initials, large engraving of the Crucifixion to central panel, composite engraved border with cherubs and flowers, all with hand-colouring and gilding, hand-drawn foliate line fillers, mounted on 3 hinged paste-boards bound in contemporary sheep, gilt fillet border and central gilt Jesuit device; some foxing, small areas of loss touching a few words, wax stain to right-hand panel, some rubbing, stains and small wormholes to covers. II: single panel (280 x 193 mm), printed sheet headed 'Initium Sancti Evangelii secundum Ioannem' with 21 lines of text, engraving of St John at head, composite engraved border with cherubs and flowers, all with hand-colouring and gilding, handdrawn foliate line fillers, the verso covered in contemporary sheep with hinged flap to allow it to stand upright, gilt fillet borders; small areas of loss touching a few words, some wax stains, some staining and abrasions to verso.

\$4800

Two apparently unrecorded altar cards, one in triptych format and the other stand-alone, hand-coloured and illustrated with scenes of the Crucifixion and St John.

Carrying essential Latin texts for the celebration of the Mass, such altar cards – known as a *canons d'autel* in French and *cartaglorie* in Italian – were intended as memory aids for priests officiating at the altar, and may also, given their essentially visual aspect, have served a secondary function for the purposes of private devotion. Most surviving examples date from the seventeenth century onwards and vary in appearance and format, being presented as triptychs or as individual cards. Both these cards bear several wax marks, evidence of their repeated use in the proximity of candles.

The printed text comprises the Gloria, Credo, Offertory prayers, and the opening of St John's Gospel. The fine engraving of the Crucifixion shows Christ on the cross flanked by the Virgin Mary and St John, with Jerusalem in the background, the scene set within a frame with flowers to the corners. The engraving of St John shows him with quill and ink pot writing into an open book resting upon his lap, his eagle by his side, drawing inspiration from a winged angel in a mandorla in the sky.

The triptych bears the imprint of the Lyon engraver and publisher Claude Savary (d. c. 1655) who set up shop on the rue Mercière in 1626, initially at the sign of Saint Louis and then, from around 1635, at the sign of the Golden Fleece. The *Dictionnaire des* graveurs-éditeurs et marchands d'estampes à Lyon aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles (2002) records devotional images of Christ and the Virgin published by him.







verso of triptych

verso of triptych



Boston International Antiquanan Book Fair

Lomputus Ecclesiasticus 7 Astronos micus Editus a Udagistro Ars naldo de villa noua nos uiter Impressum.

EARLY COMPUTATION

2 **ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA.** Computus ecclesiasticus et astronomicus ... noviter impressum. [Colophon:] Venice, Bernardino Vitali, 17 February 1501.

4to, ff. [11], [1, blank]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials; one small wormhole (touching only a few letters), some light foxing; very good in modern half vellum, grey paper sides, spine lettered in ink; marginal annotations in sixteenth-century hand (trimmed), marginal ink stamp to title (erased).

\$5750

References

EDIT16 12938; Palau 365596; Sander 609; Tomash & Williams A97; USTC 801626. Rare first edition, the Erwin Tomash copy, with numerous early marginalia showing a close analysis by a near-contemporary reader. 'Arnald of Villanova ... was born either in Villa Nova (Spain) or Villeneuve (France). He died in a shipwreck in 1314. He lectured on philosophy and medicine in both Barcelona and Paris but is known chiefly for his large number of works on alchemy. Despite the fact that the title page declares this to be a new edition, no earlier printed versions are known ... The work is strictly a computus and covers only calendar computations (epact, golden number, etc.) and does not directly address arithmetical calculation. In keeping with the time in which it was written, it uses only Roman numerals' (Erwin Tomash Library). 'A good example of the works on the ecclesiastical calendar in use in the Middle Ages' (Smith, p. 74.).

Provenance:

From the library of Erwin Tomash (1921–2012), known for his early pioneering work with computer equipment peripherals, for establishing the Charles Babbage Institute, and for his outstanding library on the history of computing.

Library Hub finds two copies only (Cambridge and Glasgow); OCLC finds only one in the US (Smith College).

THE MAGNATE CONSPIRACY

3 **A[YRES], P[hilip] (translator).** The Hungarian Rebellion: or, an historical Relation of the late wicked Practices of the three Counts, Nadasdi, Serini, and Frangepani; tending to subvert the Government of his present Imperial Majesty in Hungary, and introduce the Mahumetan ... Translated into English ... London, printed by William Gilbert ... and Tho. Sawbridge ... 1672.

12mo, pp. [12], 115, [1], with an initial license leaf; a good copy in contemporary speckled calf, rebacked, front cover bowed, insect damage to front joint at foot.

\$1600

THE hungarian Rebellion: OR,

An Hiftorical Relation of the late wicked Practifes of the three Counts, Nada/di, Serini, and Frangepani; tending to fubvert the Government of his prefent Imperial Majefty in Hungary, and introduce the Multiumetan.

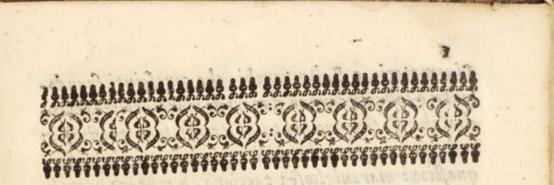
With their Arraignment, Condemnation, and manner of being Executed for the fame.

> Translated into English, By P. A. Gent.

LONDON, Printed for William Gilbert at the Half Moon in Paul s Church-yard, and Tho. Sawbridge at the three Flower de Luces in Little-Brittain, 1672. First edition of an account of the Magnate conspiracy, an attempted coup by a group of Hungarian and Croatian noblemen who hoped to throw off Habsburg rule, which they felt had left them to the mercy of the Ottomans after the Peace of Vasvár in 1664. The 'three counts' named in the title were the Hungarian justice Ferenc Nádasdy (Nadasdi), and the Croatian counts Petar Zrinski (Serini) and Fran Kstro Frankopan (Frangepani), also a poet.

The Austrian authorities had informants within the conspirators' circle, and were content to leave them be during their low-level attempts to recruit support throughout the late 1660s. But when in 1670 the conspirators began to circulate pamphlets inciting violence against the Emperor, and calling for a Protestant uprising and an Ottoman invasion, retribution was swift and brutal – the leaders were arrested and executed in April 1671, and some 2000 other nobles were arrested to discourage any further unrest. In the years that followed, some 60,000 Protestant Hungarians were forced to convert, but a low-level guerrilla rebellion continued, and perhaps laid the ground for the Ottoman invasion and siege of Vienna in 1682.

The poet and translator Philip Ayres (1638–1712) had been a steward on Richard Fanshawe's embassy to Spain and Portugal in 1666 – he learned Spanish and produced several translations. 'Ayres may have travelled to the Netherlands in the early 1670s. In the epistle to *The Hungarian Rebellion*, which he published in 1672, he claimed to be translating from a German text "lately met with in Holland"' (*ODNB*), namely *Aussführliche und warhafftige Beschreibung wie es mit denen Criminal-Processen, und darauff Executionen, wider die drey Graffen … eigentilich hergangeng* (Vienna, 1671). Among Ayres's other works was a translation of *The Count of Gabalis* (1680), the source of the supernatural machinery in Pope's *Rape of the Lock*; he also published an emblem book, a collection of *Lyrick Poems*, and a piracy narrative.



L'Auttore à chi legge.



O ftimo, benignissimi Lettori, che si come gli huomi-ni sono differenti sra loro di statura, e di volto, così anche siano diuersi d'in-clinationi, e d'ingegni: e di quì è, che noi veggia mo alcuni aperti, e liberi, al-tri malitiofi, e coperti, al-

tri dotti, ereali, alcuni ignoranti, e che con l'arti ostentano quella dottrina, di cui hanno la maschera-solamente, e l'imagine; S io conosco alcuni, che promettendo gran cose, vsano artificij si esquisiti, che fanno credere, contro al credere anche de' più giudiciosi, di poterle attendere: E quello ch'è più mirabi-le, prolungando le promesse in infinito, trouano in-finitamente credito (si fattamente affatturano) appresso à coloro, che non ammaliati gli conosceuano. E questi tali, da me, sono riputati simili à quei Ciurma-



SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

BALDI, Bernardino, da Urbino. La Difesa di Procopio contro le calunnie di Flavio Biondo, con 4 alcune considerationi intorno al luogo ove seguì giornata fra Totila, e Narsete. Urbino, Marc'Antonio Mazzantini, 1627.

4to, pp. [6], [2, blank], 78, [2, blank]; woodcut arms of Paolo Emilio Santorio, Bishop of Urbino, to title, large woodcut initials, typographic headpieces; two small marginal paperflaws to D4 (not touching text), very occasional spots, but a very good copy; in nineteenthcentury roan-backed boards with marbled sides and vellum tips, spine lettered directly in gilt; some minor wear to spine, extremities lightly rubbed; contemporary ink ownership inscription 'Francisci Liere' to title, nineteenth-century manuscript shelflabel to front board, bookseller's label 'Apparteneva alla Libreria Bandi, ora di R[inaldo] Buti' (c. 1840) to front free endpaper, small printed booklabel(?) of Lodovico Passarini to front pastedown.

\$575

References USTC 4000506. See Croke, 'Procopius, from Manuscripts to Books: 1400-1850' in Histos, Supplement 9 (2019), pp. 1-73.

Abbot of Guastalla.

Written between 1435-1453 and printed two decades later, Flavio Biondo's (1392-1463) thirty-two-book Historiarum ab inclinatione Romani imperii decades – spanning the history of the Italian peninsula from late antiquity to the fifteenth century erroneously identifies in Book 5 supposed mistakes in the works of the sixth-century historian Procopius: 'The "mistakes" Biondo had in mind were rather strained. First he argues incorrectly that the Narses who led the expedition to fight the Goths in 552 was not the same Narses as the one who was in Ravenna in 539, then that the quarrel between Belisarius and Narses had nothing to do with the loss of Milan' (Croke, pp. 22-3).

Here, Baldi dissects inaccuracies in Biondo's text with regard to the aformentioned Narses as well as Totila, penultimate King of the Ostrogoths, condemning Biondo for his 'sinister manner' and for 'contradicting the veracity of [Procopius] ... obscuring the light of my homeland and the clarity of the truth, the audacity of which I could not suffer patiently' (pp. 3-4, trans.).

Provenance: Marquess Rinaldo Buti (d. 1869), former officer of the Pontifical army and bibliophile, who built a substantial library at his home in Cesena, inherited by his son and dispersed after his death; Lodovico Passarini (1813-1896/7), bibliophile and librarian.

machine con le quali oppugnaua la verità di Procopio, verremo con fondamento maggiore à far alcune confiderationi intorno al luogo, & alle particolarità del sito, che sù fatta la giornata. Habbiamo veduto appresso al nostro Autore,

First and only edition, very rare, of this impassioned critique of Flavio Biondo's interpretation of Procopius, by the poet, polyglot, historian, and mathematician Bernardino Baldi,

OCLC finds no copies in the UK or US.

A GOTHIC MASTERPIECE

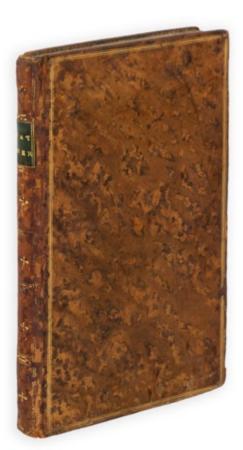
[BECKFORD, William]. Vathek, conte Arabe. Paris, Chez Poinçot ... 1787. 5

8vo, pp. 190, [2, advertisements]; a fine, large copy, some fore-edges untrimmed, in contemporary marbled calf, marbled endpapers, spine decorated with small crosses, gilt (slightly rubbed), green morocco label; gift inscription dated 23 December 1852.

\$4250

References

Chapman & Hodgkin 3(B)(ii); Robert J. Gemmett, 'An annotated Checklist of the Works of William Beckford'. PBSA, LXI (1967), 245; Vathek, ed. Roger Lonsdale (Oxford English Novels, 1970).

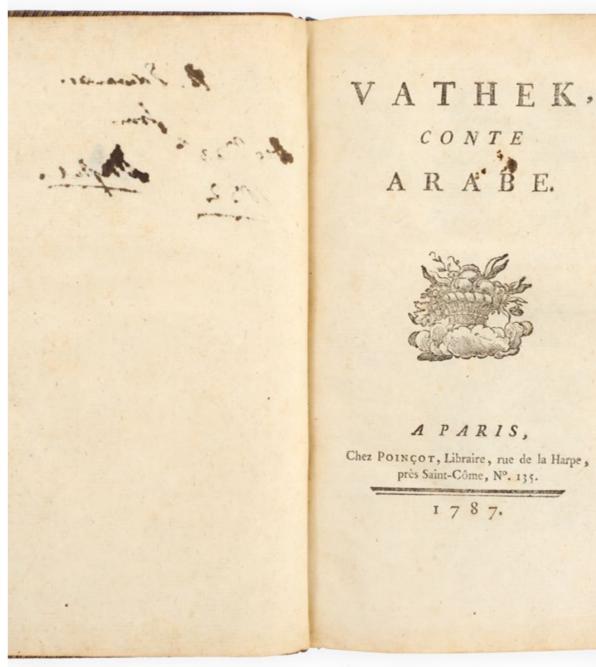


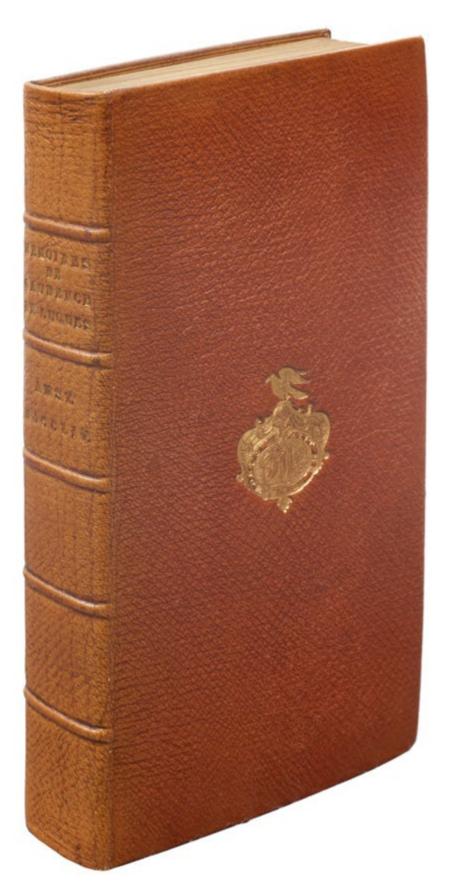
First Paris edition of Beckford's gothic masterpiece in the original French, so considerably revised from the Lausanne edition (also 1787) as to amount to 'almost a new version' (Chapman & Hodgkin, p. 127). Beckford also took the opportunity to expand the notes from one to twenty-four pages.

Beckford wrote Vathek in French in 1782, completing the first draft in 'three days and two nights' in January, following a 'voluptuous' Christmas house party at Fonthill where the trappings of an Egyptian Hall with its 'infinitely varied apartments' provided inspiration for the Halls of Eblis. By May the novel was finished. Beckford encouraged first his tutor John Lettice and then his friend the Rev. Samuel Henley to prepare a version in English, but expressly forbade publication before the French text appeared. Henley nonetheless sent his translation to the press, and when it appeared in 1786 it was obvious that he had compounded his disobedience by implying that Vathek was translated from an Arabic source, with no mention of the author.

Beckford, who was in Lausanne, was furious. He 'retaliated as best he could', hastily publishing the French original 'from a manuscript which he must have had with him, in a slightly earlier state than that translated by Henley' (Roger Lonsdale, citing the textual studies of Professor André Parreaux, who disproved the old theory that the Lausanne edition was retranslated from the English). The Lausanne printing reflects his immediate anger; the Paris edition provides a more considered text.

Despite continuing close attentions to Vathek in French, Beckford produced no English version himself, although he finally consented to make some corrections to the third edition of Henley's translation. All the editions of Vathek in which Beckford was directly involved are textually important, and the two first in French are very uncommon: 'extrêmement rares', wrote Beckford in the revised French edition of 1815.





THE THEODORE WILLIAMS COPY

6 [BERINGTON, Simon, adapted by Jean-Baptiste DUPUY-DEMPORTES]. Memoires de Gaudence de Lugues, prisonnier de l'Inguisition ... Première [- guatrième] partie. Amsterdam and Leipzig, Arkstée & Merkus, 1754.

Four parts in one vol., 12mo, pp. [2], lxiv, 98; [2], 154; [2], 148; [2], 166, [2, errata]; with an engraved frontispiece to each part; title-pages printed in red and black; some scattered foxing, else a very good copy from the library of the Rev. Theodore Williams, in a characteristic binding of full crushed orange morocco with his gilt crest and arms to the covers, spine lettered direct; later bookplate of Lord Northwick.

\$650

References Gove, pp. 295-300; Esdaile, p. 163; McBurney 323.

Second edition of this much expanded and altered translation of Berington's celebrated utopian novel, Memoirs of Sigr Gaudentio di Lucca (1737). The Memoirs enjoyed immense popularity, undergoing at least twelve eighteenth-century editions in English and contemporary translations into French, German and Dutch. With the author thought to be George Berkeley, the great Christian idealist, 'it attained to a rank and dignity comparable to that of the Republic of Plato, the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, and the New Atlantis of Lord Bacon' (Lee M. Ellison, 'Gaudentio Di Lucca: a Forgotten Utopia', PMLA, L [1935], pp. 494-509).

The (anonymous) first French translation of the Memoirs appeared in a two-volume edition of 1746. Dupuy-Demportes' version (first published in Paris in 1753) included a number of new episodes, and was so liberally and successfully adapted to its new context that it became a firm part of the French utopian tradition.

Provenance:

'The earlier utopias lacked concreteness. In fact, they can hardly be said to exist in an objective sense, but only as abstractions. Berington's Mezzorania, on the other hand, is as real as Mexico and Peru; and integrated with his philosophy and social theory is a narrative that runs the whole gamut from idyllic romance to luscious intrigue and bloody adventure' (Ellison).

From the library of Theodore Williams, 'mainly consisting of biblical texts, books printed on vellum and volumes on large or largest paper' (De Ricci), many in similar bindings of brightly coloured morocco, which was sold in 1827.

BIBLE, in Latin. Genesis to Apocalypse, with the prologues attributed to St. Jerome and the 7 Interpretation of Hebrew names. France (Paris), mid-thirteenth century.

538 leaves (151 x 112 mm), plus two medieval flyleaves at beginning and three at end, apparently complete, collation difficult due to binding but gatherings apparently mostly of about 20-24 leaves, written in double columns of 47–50 lines in a small gothic bookhand (Interpretation of Hebrew names in three columns), dark brown ink, ruled in plummet, with 109 historiated initials and 35 illuminated initials of varying size in full colours and burnished gold and with branching extensions, twoline chapter initials alternately in red and blue with contrasting penwork flourishing, chapter numbers (inset into the text) and running-titles in alternating red and blue letters, capitals touched in red, rubrics, some contemporary and later marginal annotations in plummet and ink, list of books of the Bible on verso of front flyleaf in a fifteenth-century hand, sixteenth-century foliation (erroneous); trimmed at head with occasional loss of uppermost extremities of illuminated initials, some occasional cockling and light marginal soiling, small holes in two leaves (ff. 491, 498) with loss of a few words, small slits (sometimes repaired) apparently where marginal tabs removed, but generally in excellent, fresh condition preserving pricking in some outer margins; late sixteenth-century German red silk over pasteboards, painted in gold, large oval armorial stamp on upper cover (now very worn and difficult to read), remains of ties, edges gilt; extremities worn and frayed; preserved in a cloth case.

\$195,000

A handsome example of a thirteenth-century portable Bible manuscript, with an historiated initial marking the beginning of each book: from the libraries of Leander van Ess and Sir Thomas Phillipps.

Text

The text follows the usual order for standardised 'Paris' Bibles and contains the 'new' prologues such as the prologue to the Apocalypse beginning 'Omnes qui pie ...' (attributed to Gilbert de la Porrée). The manuscript has been carefully corrected throughout: the corrector, writing in plummet in the lower margins, has copied out passages for insertion; these have then been written out in ink in a contemporary hand and marked for insertion into the relevant position in the text. Apparently in a different hand, also in plummet but in French, are occasional directions to the illuminator: beneath the full-height initial depicting David and Goliath on f. 91v, for example, is the note, at the foot of the page, '[...] le gaiant de fonde'; further directions occur on ff. 225r and 240v.

Illumination

Two different artists (or ateliers) are evident in the historiated initials. Responsible for the large initials and many of the smaller ones is a distinctive and skilful artist who is not readily identifiable with any of the workshops defined by Robert Branner (Manuscript painting in Paris, 1977). His style is somewhat retardataire, with fine, carefully modelled heads in light brown ink (often with prominently highlighted chins), rather Romanesque facial profiles, a generally sober palette and details such as black shoes adorned with a row of small white dots, a feature found more commonly in the work of an earlier generation of artists (for example Master Alexander, active c. 1215–1230). Some of the smaller initials are apparently the work of a different artist: the rather squat figures have thin arms and the heads are delineated in black ink. The Genesis initial (f. 5r), of nine compartments instead of the more usual seven, has extensive scrolling foliage at head and foot, amidst which a tiny deer reclines and a greyhound pursues a plump leporid creature.

Contents

Prologue (ff. 1r-4v); Genesis (ff. 5r-22v); Exodus (ff. 22v-38v); Leviticus (ff. 38v-49v); Numbers (ff. 50v-65v); Deuteronomy (ff. 56r-70r; Joshua (ff. 70r-80r); Judges (ff. 80r-90r); Ruth (ff. 90r-91v); 1 Kings (ff. 91v-106r); 2 Kings (ff. 106r-116r); 3 Kings (ff. 116r-129r); 4 Kings (ff. 129r-141r); 1 Chronicles (ff. 141r-152v); 2 Chronicles



Provenance: 1. Certain features of the manuscript may support an English connection: the unusual inclusion of the apocryphal Ezra books, for instance, and the arrangement of the Interpretation of Hebrew names in three columns. The style of some of the historiated initials arguably points more to England than to France.

2. Medieval ownership inscription, erased and partly cut away, on second front flyleaf 'Biblia iste est de ... ad usu[m] fr[atr]is berna[rdi?] ... hiemia[?]', perhaps a Franciscan friar: a later medieval inscription reads 'ordinis sac. minorum de observancia gar[...]'.

3. The German biblical scholar and bibliophile Leander van Ess (1772-1847) of Darmstadt, his MS 118.

4. Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), his MS 503, purchased from van Ess in 1823.

5. John Walter Hely-Hutchinson (1882–1955); his sale, Sotheby, 12 March 1956, lot 80, to Maggs.

- descent.

(ff. 152v-166v); 1 Ezra (ff. 167v-171v); Nehemiah (ff. 171v-177v); 2 Ezra (ff. 177v-183r); 3 Ezra (ff. 183r-184v); 4 Ezra (ff. 184v-193v); 5 Ezra (ff. 193v-195r); Tobit (ff. 195r-199r); Judith (ff. 199r-204r); Esther (ff. 204v-209v); Job (ff. 209v-221r); Psalms (ff. 221r-246r); Proverbs (ff. 247r-255r); Ecclesiastes (ff. 255r-258r); Song of Solomon (ff. 258r-259r); Wisdom (ff. 259r-265r); Ecclesiasticus (ff. 265r-281r); Isaiah (ff. 281r-300v); Jeremiah (ff. 300v-322v); Lamentations (ff. 322v-324v); Baruch (ff. 324v-327v); Ezekiel (ff. 327v-348r); Daniel (ff. 348r-357r); Hosea (ff. 357r-360r); Joel (ff. 360r-361v); Amos (ff. 361v-364r); Obadiah (ff. 364r-v); Ionah (ff. 364v-365v); Micah (ff. 365v-367v); Nahum (ff. 367v-368v); Habakkuk (ff. 368v-369v); Zephaniah (ff. 369v-371r); Haggai (ff. 371r-v); Zechariah (ff. 371v-375r); Malachi (ff. 375r-376v); 1 Maccabees (ff. 376v-389v); 2 Maccabees (ff. 389v-398v); Matthew (ff. 398v-412r); Mark (ff. 412r-421r); Luke (ff. 421r-435r); John (ff. 435r-445v); Romans (ff. 446r-451r); 1 Corinthians (ff. 451r-456r); 2 Corinthians (ff. 456r-459v); Galatians (ff. 459v-461r); Ephesians (ff. 461r-463r); Philippians (ff. 463r-464r); Colossians (ff. 464r-465r); 1 Thessalonians (ff. 465r-466r); 2 Thessalonians (ff. 466v-467r); 1 Timothy (ff. 467r-468v); 2 Timothy (ff. 468v-469v); Titus (ff. 469v-470r); Philemon (f. 470r); Hebrews (ff. 470r-474r); Acts (ff. 474r-487v); James (ff. 487v-489r); 1 Peter (ff. 489r-490r); 2 Peter (ff. 490r-491r); 1 John (ff. 491r-492v); 2 John and 3 John (f. 492v); Jude (ff. 492v-493r); Apocalypse (ff. 493r-499v); Interpretation of Hebrew names (ff. 500r-538v).

2. Evidently in a German noble collection by the late sixteenth century, to judge by the binding.

6. Small circular ownership stamp 'CR' (Constantin Radoulesco?).

7. Acquired from Hellmut Schumann of Zurich in 1969; thence by





PROVERBIN

thee in Liene.

ectors

🗙 Gam Guligen

ier and build per dier equil for me mobit efis saverdant m tone angin fre 1106 obnegan a caronishne Fracaste ac. Fapulo Roch ab he (orbot core a Causa Calou mili a repeut n cectathen nos-lec presbolat pro the tot al imme falle Bal ibiog munic. for a modulat ne computer Scho and houses unim eras up fitur greater eto manne reoler - i mali isterran 61.5.3 c ce mber photomic affin abe terla ft mer camo tr fie Thee's i filme Qu acer bon at a not histori, flag y for more order in two internet of the second second in the tare for the mean with medit is at as in each use restriction or antice for the second second second internet for the second second second memo for the second second second memo for the second second

14 Bernard Quaritch Ltd



Presented to the Th. M. Coll By Jur. Ruskin Esg.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED WORK BY AMERICA'S FIRST FEMALE DOCTOR PRESENTED BY IOHN RUSKIN TO THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE

8 BLACKWELL, Elizabeth. The Laws of Life, with special Reference to the physical Education of Girls. New York, George P. Putnam, 1852.

8vo, pp. 180; the occasional small spot, a few corners lightly duststained where once folded, but a very good copy; in the publisher's black cloth, boards blocked in blind, spine lettered in ink, khaki endpapers; corners and endcaps worn, a little cocked; ink inscriptions 'S.H. Blackwell Esg. / Dudley' and 'Presented to the W. M. Coll / By J[...] Ruskin Esq.' to front flyleaf, Working Men's College bookplate with library regulations to front pastedown and corresponding ink stamp to title (see right).

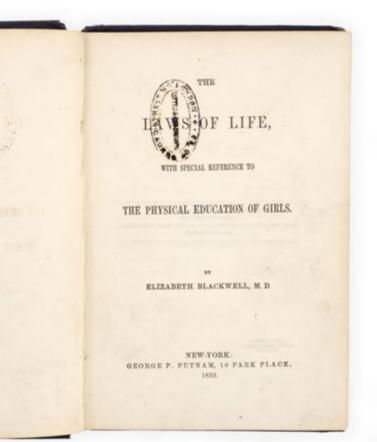
\$8250

First edition of the first published work by Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910), the first woman to obtain a medical degree in the United States and the first woman to practise medicine in the UK, having been entered in the medical register of the British General Medical Council in 1858.

Elizabeth Blackwell was raised in Bristol, the daughter of Samuel Blackwell, 'an active Congregationalist and anti-slavery campaigner committed to giving his daughters as well as his sons full opportunity to develop their talents and abilities' (ODNB). In 1831 she moved with her family to New York, and in 1847 was admitted to Geneva Medical College in upstate New York after a unanimous vote from its 150 male students, receiving her medical degree in 1849 with a thesis on typhoid fever rooted in guestions of social and economic justice.

Her Laws of Life are imbued with similar principles and are drawn from a series of lectures delivered to a female audience in New York in the spring of 1852, the 'first fruits' of her medical study intended as 'outlines of Truth and as indications of the right method of education' (p. 5). Blackwell decries the dearth of designated professorships for instruction in women's health as well as the diagnostic reduction of women's medical issues to 'nervous diseases'.

Addressing what she refers to as the 'organic life' and the 'related life' and providing critiques of existing systems and suggestions for reform, Blackwell argues that moral and physical exercise are essential for the health of women and the development of children, emphasising in particular the connection between



91

RELATED LIFE.

life is carried on. The soul takes possession of all these organs, and with their help, conquers the material world, penetrates the secrets of Nature, the hidden mysteries of earth and sky ; by their help, all the holy relations of the family are formed, and man learns to know and love his fellow-man ; through them we explore the wonderful kingdoms of science and art ; there is no limit to the treasure of love and wisdom, which they open to us, for it is equally by means of these divine gifts that we raise the first humble cabin in the wilderness, or worship with a whole nation in the lofty temples of the Most High. From the noble use, then, of these faculties of our nature, we should be led to regard them with peculiar interest ; but there is one quality which they hold in common, which classes them together, notwithstanding their varied structure and uses, which will add a hundred-fold interest to their study, and make this study an imperative duty ; it is the power of education which these faculties possess, a power of indefinite development under our intelligent action, by means of which we may exercise an almost creative power over the child, and impart to it a degree of goodness, beauty, and intelligence, which should make us tremble at the responsibility placed in our hands. It is my purpose, then, in this lecture, to dwell in some detail on those organs of the related life of the body, which are particularly connected with the health, the physical well-being of the individual. I wish to

Provenance. several ironworks.

books to the College.

444 WORKING HERY'S COLLEGE. Ribrary Begulations. The Library is open every Evening (For from 7 to 10 o'clock, BULE I RULE IL. RULE III. RULE IV. Books must not be replaced on the st

the body and soul and the ways in which such a connection is ruptured by nineteenth-century educational conventions. She condemns the 'wretched system of cramming' and the long hours children spend learning by rote at their desks, blaming not their schoolteachers but the evil of the 'system itself, which substitutes names for things' (p. 129).

1. Inscribed by the author's first cousin, Samuel Holden Blackwell (1816-1868) of Dudley, Worcestershire, a geologist and owner of

2. Presented by John Ruskin to the Working Men's College in November 1858 (see London Metropolitan Archives LMA/4535/F/03/01/001 'The Earliest Library Catalogue'). Ruskin was an early proponent of the Christian socialist Working Men's College in London, founded in 1854; he gave regular classes there in its first years, and it was through teaching at the College that he met several friends and collaborators, among them George Allen and Edward Burne-Jones. Ruskin presented a large number of

UNRECORDED AND EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED

[BLUE PENITENTS, MARSEILLE.] Heures des Freres Penitens Bleus, fondez sous le titre de 9 Nostre-Dame de Pitié, en l'eglise des RR. Peres Carmes, de la ville de Marseille. Prises et recueillies du breviaire Romain, fait par le decret du S. Concile de Trente, et par l'authorité de nos SS. PP. les Papes ... Marseille, Claude Garcin, 1674.

4to, pp. [18], 496; extra-illustrated with engraved title to 'Sacer Zodiacus in menses duodecim divisus' (Paris, Thomas de Leu, 1610) and 9 engraved plates (2 mounted); text in two columns, woodcut vignette to title showing two penitents kneeling before Christ, woodcut of the Annunciation to p. [18], initials, head- and tail-pieces; repair to lower corner of pp. 231–232, some staining to p. 240 and facing plate, some light foxing and occasional marks; good in contemporary black morocco, double gilt fillet border and frame, cornerpieces, and central stamp of the instruments of the Passion to covers, spine in compartments decorated and lettered in gilt ('loseph Pinatee'), edges gilt, marbled pastedowns; 13 pp. of MS at the beginning and end in the same contemporary hand; 19th-century inscriptions of 'J.B. Emilie Geofroy chirurgien', bookplate of M. Lugol.

\$4500



An unrecorded liturgical manual for members of the Confraternity of the Blue Penitents of Marseille, extraillustrated with devotional engraved plates and with additional manuscript hymns and ceremonial instructions, in a devotional binding bearing the name of its owner.

Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Blue Penitents of Marseille were established in 1506 and encouraged to perform acts of charity. These Heures provided members of the confraternity with the texts necessary for their devotions: the offices of the Virgin and of the Passion, commemorations for Sundays, prayers, the common of saints, and various hymns.

This copy bears the name of its owner upon the spine, 'loseph Pinatee', where one would usually find the title. Joseph was evidently a member of the Confraternity, and the volume has been enhanced for his use with the addition of nine engraved plates and thirteen pages of manuscript (quite possibly in his own hand). The plates, serving to mark divisions within the text, depict the Virgin and Child, Christ being clothed in purple, the Crucifixion, Christ's Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, a memento mori, All Saints, and the Nativity of the Virgin. Four are by Thomas de Leu (taken from his 1610 Sacer Zodiacus, the title-page of which is bound in here as a frontispiece), two are by Landry, and three are unsigned.

Three pages of manuscript at the beginning provide the text of a hymn to be sung 'tous les dimanches et festes à l'honneur du St enfant Jesus', beginning 'In hoc anni circulo'. Ten further manuscript pages at the end detail the manner of receiving novices 'pour estre receus pour Confreres dans la Compagnie des Fraires penitens bleus des Carmes de Marseille' and of receiving a new prior and subprior, and furnish a hymn and prayer to St Anne ('Anna gaude virgineum').

This volume later came into the possession of the surgeon Jean-Baptiste Emilie Geofroy, who inherited it from his uncle, via his aunt and cousin, on 29 October 1829.

No copies traced. OCLC and CCfr record only an edition of 1649, in a single copy at the Médiathèque of Aix-en-Provence.



Sa Reception Ses nouices qui te presantent pour lare Deceus pour Confrerer sans (a Confragnie Bes_ Fraires ponitens bleus Ses Carmes Semasseille Servieur ou jousprieur tel Vicelluj qui Recois genouice Mon amy que Demandes vous Ceans 91 Lenouice Respond Samour De Dien Lapaix Des_ fraises Se superieur Ing dit facillemant wous aurez Lamour De_ Dieu & Lapaix des frairet /j vous obsering Jes for andemany comme dit faint mathien guj mandata mea jeruabit_ Erit jnme Et Ego jn Eo, Estre auec dien Cestauoir jon amour Et ja grace & nous voulons auoir part autoine Duparadis it nous faut gardet Kobsenier Jes Comandemanty Comme it nous promist par emesme i mathieu chapitre Pinquiesme fivis advitam ingredi ferua mandata ji faut donc_ La Jouwenir quil nous Est Comandes_ Da Dieu & De Las mere Esglize Daimer.

A MATINES.

R Efpice, quadumus Domine, Report pane raminaam etami, pro qua Dominus nofter Iefas Chritus non dubitavit manibus radi nocentium, de Crucis fubire tementum. Le Pricer dirs teat nes cius. lan, Qui tecum vivit & regnat in Hab. Novi diluculo, multa eff untrate Spiritus fanchi Deus. Per fides tua. ernia freula freulorum.

LE

VENDREDY SAINT "illom. AV SOIR. double,

lormiam & requiefcam. P/canter 4.

Wm invocarem, exaudivit Jod. Sedebit folitarius, & tame Deus , &ce. fol. 2.06: cehit : quia levavit fuper fe. fationer. Habitabit in taberna- lod. Ponet in pulvere os firan?

and a fine Pleasant 14

Antiome. Caro mea requiefcet tere ad Dominum Deum tuum. Pleanme 15.

In pace in idipfum, In pace in idipfum. Dormiam & requiefcam.

Le Priver, Pater nolter.

120 De Lamentatione Ieremiz Prophetz. Promiere Legon. Heth.

Hab. Pars mea Dominus , di-Et fuir comme an isar precedent. sit anima mea : propterea ex-CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR Pectabo cam. Tech. Bonus eft Dominus fpe-

rantibus in eum, animg queren-

Terb. Bonum eft præftolari cum filentio falutare Dei.

Aniesse. In pace in idiplian , Teeb. Bonum eft viro , cum portaverit jugum ab adolefcentia fua.

nlo tuo, requiefeet in monte fi fortè fit spes. Ind. Dabit percutienti fe ma-

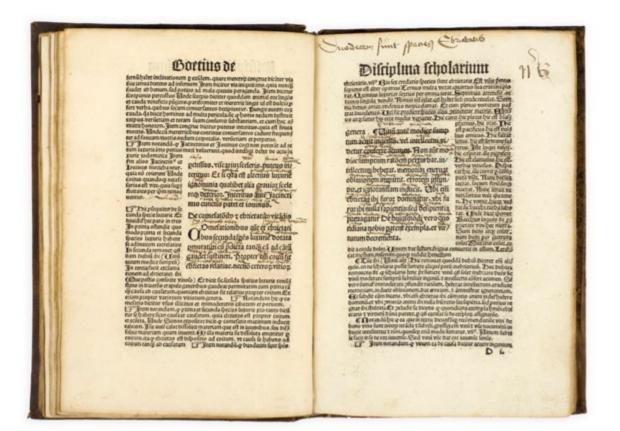
Domine quis habitabit in ta-bernaculo tao: &cc. fol. 2.0 / Ierufalem, Ierufalem, conver

B. Sicut ovis ad occifionem du Onferva me Domine, quo- ctus eit, & dum male tractare-

> ficaret populam fuum. \$. Tradidit in mortem animam







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RAISING A TRUE SCHOLAR, FROM CRADLE TO PODIUM

10 BOETHIUS, [Pseudo-]. De disciplina scholarium cum notabili commento. Colonia [with commentary of pseudo-Thomas Aquinas]. [Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 5 March 1498].

4to, ff. [66]; 45-46 lines of commentary plus headline, gothic type, large woodcut to title showing a master with four pupils; a few inconsequential smudges, but a very good, crisp copy; in nineteenthcentury pasteboards covered with fifteenth-century vellum manuscript waste, stained purple (somewhat faded), reused from another sixteenth-century binding; spine chipped and defective at head, remains of paper labels; twentiethcentury private collector's bookplate ('M B') to front pastedown; assiduously and extensively annotated throughout with interlinear ink notes and occasional marginal notes in a contemporary hand.

\$8250

References ISTC ib00827000; HC 3425*; BSB-Ink B-628; GW 4603; Goff B827.

Extensively annotated copy of a rare incunable edition of the popular medieval treatise On the Care and Training of Scholars, consistently misattributed to Boethius since its first appearance in the thirteenth century until the end of the fifteenth.

Arpad Steiner remarked 'That immensely popular little treatise of the thirteenth century, De Disciplina Scholarium, which, flaunting the name of Boethius, had its vogue until the seventeenth century, has mystified or intrigued its readers until our day. Originally a quizzical account of conditions, teachers, and students at the University of Paris between 1230 and 1240, it came to be regarded as a fount of pedagogical wisdom, and ranking with St Jerome, St Augustine, and St Bernard, it was one of Vincent of Beauvais's chief authorities in his De Eruditione Filiorum Nobilium' ('The authorship of De disciplina scholarium' in Speculum 12, no. 1 (1937), p. 81).

ISTC finds two copies in the UK (Cardiff, Stonyhurst) and six in the US (The Walters Art Museum library, General Theological Seminary, Library of Congress, Stanford, and two at Yale).



The numerous contemporary marginalia reveal a reader engaged with the whole treatise, but especially interested in philosophical quests (for example in the anecdote of the inconstant student pursuing endless paths to learn about cosmology and the nature of the Universe, for both of which the author relies on - and indeed quotes from - Aristotle), in clarifying typologies and classifications (the excursus on the types of ebrietas is a case in point), as well as in the psychological aspects of the care of the scholar, stressing the impact of temperament and mood on learning and teaching.



AGAINST PASCAL

BOYLE, Robert. Hydrostatical Paradoxes, made out by new Experiments, (for the most part 11 physical and easie.) ... Oxford, Printed by William Hall, for Richard Davis ... 1666.

and contents leaves.

8vo, pp. [36], 247, [1], with 24 figures on three folding engraved plates at the end (old repairs to tears, not touching engraved surface, but a few small holes at the folds) with the contents and imprimatur leaves (b1-2) bound before B1; preliminaries a little dusty, else a very good copy in contemporary calf, rear cover detached, new endpapers.

\$3500

References Fulton 72; Wing B3985.

'Like many of Boyle's researches the Hydrostatical Paradoxes

resulted from the perusal of a recently published book. "Monsieur Paschall" had written "a small French book", the treatise on the "Aequilibrium of Liquids", and Boyle had been asked by the Royal Society to read and report upon it. He deals rather shortly with his author and then proceeds to describe at length the experiments which convinced him of the fallacies of his French contemporary' (Fulton).

First edition, rarely found complete with both the imprimatur

'I fear'd, that neither the Paradoxes themselves, that I maintain, nor the Hypotheses about the weight and pressure of the aire, upon which, little less then my whole Pneumatical Book depends, would be thoroughly understood without such a clear Explication of some Hydrostatical Theroem' (from Boyle's Preface).

An intended appendix never made it into print because the advent of the Plague restricted Boyle's access to appropriate glass-ware.

'Hydrostatical Paradoxes is both a penetrating critique of Pascal's work on hydrostatics, full of acute observations upon Pascal's experimental method, and a presentation of a series of important and ingenious experiments upon fluid pressure' (DSB).

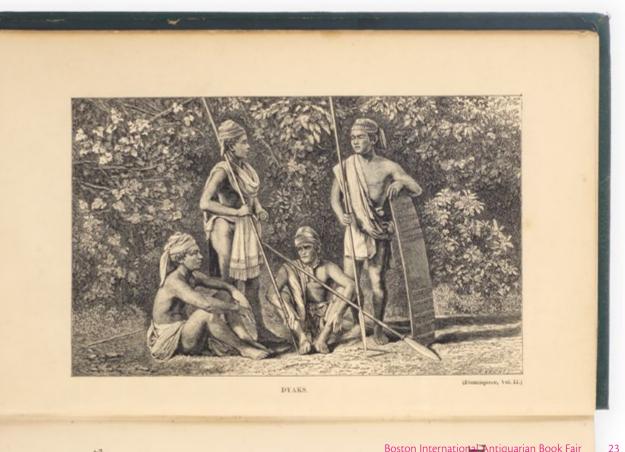
SECOND OF THE 'WHITE RAJAS OF SARAWAK'

12 BROOKE, Charles, Sir. Ten years in Saráwak ... With an introduction by H.H. the Rajah Sir James Brooke ... London, Tinsley Brothers, 1866.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1], 373, [3], with folding map and 3 plates; viii, [2], 344, with 4 plates; 3 plans within the text; closed marginal tear to vol. 1 pp. 333–334, occasional light marks; very good in original green pictorial cloth, gilt vignette of a Dayak warrior to upper covers, spines lettered in gilt, green endpapers; crease and small tear to spine of vol. 1, some wear to spine ends and corners, some splitting to hinges; modern owner's inscription to front free endpaper of vol. 1.

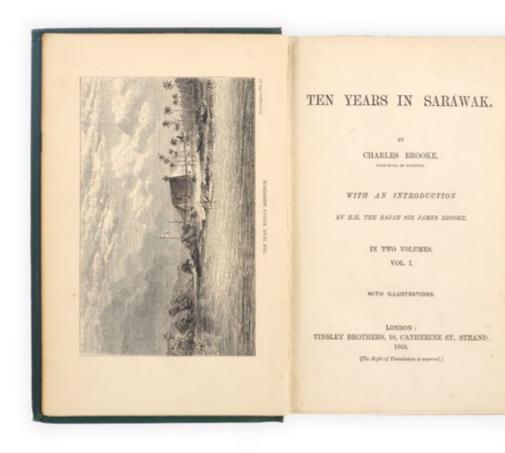
FINSLEY

\$1950



First edition, uncommon in the original pictorial cloth, of this account of Sarawak in Borneo by Sir Charles Brooke (1829-1917), second of the 'white rajas of Sarawak', with an introduction by his famous uncle Sir James, the first raja.

Brooke arrived in Sarawak in 1852 and played a major part in suppressing opposition to his uncle's rule. He mounted several expeditions against the Dayak chief Rentap, eventually driving him from his fortress on Mount Sadok into Dutch Borneo, and subdued a rebellion at Kuching by Chinese goldminers in 1857. 'With his fluent command of their language and customs and his outstanding courage and generalship, Brooke won the admiration and loyalty of the Dayaks. His last military action under the raja in 1860 was to attack the Malay town of Muka as part of a strategy to wrest the economically valuable sagoproducing areas of the north-eastern coast from Brunei control.



In January 1863, after the raja's guarrel with and disinheritance of Brooke's elder brother and the raja's final departure from Sarawak, Brooke was in effective control of the state. In 1866 he published his autobiographical Ten Years in Sarawak. The following year the raja's will named him as his successor, and on 3 August 1868 he was proclaimed raja after his uncle's death ... Brooke's achievement in Sarawak with its isolation, limited natural resources, and adverse geography - stands comparison most favourably with those in contemporary native-ruled states and British colonies. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, (Charles) Vyner de Windt Brooke, the third and last raja. The Brooke dynasty, the 'white rajas of Sarawak', ended in 1946 when Sarawak became a crown colony' (ODNB).

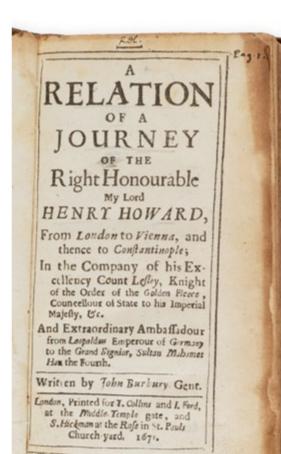
EMBASSY TO MEHMED IV

13 BURBURY, John. A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople; in the Company of his excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece ... London, Printed for T. Collins and I. Ford ... and S. Hickman ... 1671.

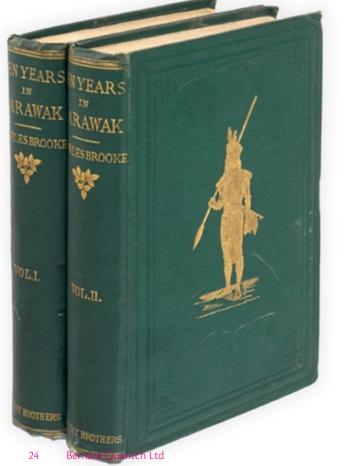
12mo., pp. [8], 225, [25, advertisements], wanting the blanks A1, A6 and M6; edge of title-page browned, else a very good, crisp copy, in contemporary calf, some restoration to spine, modern label, new pastedowns; contemporary ownership inscription and shelfmarks of the antiquary Daniel Fleming; booklabels of G.I. Arvanitidis and Henry Blackmer II.

\$7350

References Atabey 165; Blackmer 236 (this copy); Wing B 5611.



Burbury is a lively narrator, with an eye for social commentary and incidental detail. There is much on the Ottoman possessions in Europe, from Buda (in ruins, the great library 'being almost consum'd by Moths, Dust and Rats') down the Danube to Novi Sad and Belgrade, and then overland to Sofia, Adrianople (where they met with the Grand Vizier and exchanged feasts and gifts) and Constantinople. In general Burbury is rather dismissive of his Turkish hosts, and while 'The Janizaries lookt like stout fellows' and had excellent muskets, the horses are loose-necked, the houses mean, their discipline lax and punishments harsh, and their music 'the worst in the World ... like Tom a Bedlam, only a little sweetened with a Portugal like Mimikry'. 'But I cannot omit the cleanliness of the Turks, who as they had occasion to urine ... afterwards wash'd their Hands, as they do still before and after their eating'.



First and only edition of this account of a special embassy to the court of Sultan Mehmed IV, undertaken in 1664-5 by Walter Leslie, the Scottish-born Ambassador Extraordinary of the Holy Roman Empire. In his party was Henry Howard, later sixth Duke of Norfolk, along with the author John Burbury, who was Howard's secretary, and Henry's brother Edward.

Howard had been schooled on the Continent during the Commonwealth, becoming de facto head of a royalist, Catholic family at the age of 14. He returned to England after the Restoration, inheriting his grandfather's great library and collection of art, including the Arundel marbles, which John Evelyn persuaded him to give to Oxford University. 'Evelyn thought Howard had great abilities and a smooth tongue, but little judgement ... Like his grandfather, he travelled widely, visiting Vienna and Constantinople in 1665, and going at some point to India' (ODNB). He played only a minor role in the present embassy, though he was later dispatched to Morocco in a similar capacity.

FOUNDATIONAL WORK OF SET THEORY

14 CANTOR, Georg. Contributions to the Founding of the Theory of Transfinite Numbers. *Chicago* and London, The Open Court Publishing Company, 1915.

8vo, pp. [x], 212; a very good, fresh copy in the original publisher's blue cloth, gilt titling on upper side and spine; corners very slightly bumped, very minor rubbing to spine ends; ownership inscription of George Philips, Princeton, to front pastedown.

\$12,750

References McCoy C7.

THE

BORY

BANS-

DITE

INTOR

THE THEORY OF TRANSFINITE NUMBERS First edition in English, American issue, of Cantor's foundational work of set theory. This was the first appearance of any work by **Cantor in English**, comprising the two parts of his seminal paper Beiträge zur begründung der transfiniten mengenlehre (1895–1897), together with a long introduction by the logician Philip Jourdain. Cantor had coined the term 'transfinite numbers' himself as an essential definition in set theory, concerned with the implications of the use of the term 'infinite' - a concept which most philosophers, theologians and mathematicians had traditionally opposed.

'Cantor made philosophy an equal and intentional partner to mathematics [...]. Philosophers had been wary of the paradoxical nature of the infinite since the Pre-Socratics first began to explore its many contradictory forms. Aristotle's solution was generally followed, which simply rejected the use of completed infinities. Christian theologians were also opposed to the actual infinite; for the most part they regarded the idea as a direct challenge to the unique and absolutely infinite nature of God. Finally, mathematicians generally followed the philosophers in avoiding any application of the actual infinite, and their reluctance stemmed from the apparent inconsistencies such concepts always seemed to introduce. [...]

'Cantor was well aware that his new theory of infinite sets and transfinite numbers faced opposition, much of it traditional and of long standing goal of the Grundlagen was to demonstrate that there was no reason to accept the old objections to completed, actual infinities and that it was possible to answer mathematicians like Gauss, philosophers like Aristotle, and theologians like Thomas Aquinas in terms they would find impossible to reject. In the process Cantor was led to consider not only the epistemological questions which his new transfinite numbers raised but to formulate as well an accompanying metaphysics' (Dauben, Georg Cantor. His mathematics and philosophy of the infinite. 1979, passim).

Exremely rare on the market: only two copies appear to have been sold at auction since the 1960s.

THE FOUNDING OF THE THEORY [488] We see how pregnant and far-reaching these simple formulæ extended to powers are by the following example. If we denote the power of the linear continuum X (that is, the totality X of real numbers x such that $x \ge$ and ≤ 1) by o, we easily see that it may be represented by, amongst others, the formula : (12) (11) 0-2^{Ke} where § 6 gives the meaning of μ_0 . In fact, by (4), we get

2^N is the power of all representations (12) $x = \frac{f(1)}{2} + \frac{f(2)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f(p)}{2^{p}} + \dots$

of the numbers x in the binary system. If we pay attention to the fact that every number x is only represented once, with the exception of the numbers $x = \frac{2p+1}{2p} < 1$, which are represented twice over, we have, if we denote the "enumerable" totality of the latter by $\{x_i\}_i$ - 2R = ((s,), X).

(where f(y)=0 or 1)

If we take away from X any "enumerable" aggregate {t,} and denote the remainder by X1, we have : $X = (\{t_{p}\}, X_{1}) = (\{t_{2r-1}\}, \{t_{2r}\}, X_{1}),$ $(\{s_r\}, X) = (\{s_r\}, \{t_r\}, X_1),$ $\{t_{2r-1}\} \cap \{s_r\}, \ \{t_{2r}\} \cap \{t_r\}, \ X_1 \cap X_1;$ X∾({s,}, X),

[489] of the actually infinite or transfinite cardinal numbers

OF TRANSFINITE NUMBERS 163 162 THE FOUNDING OF THE THEORY mental series (a,) the number Lim a, if we set up and (11) $a_{\mu} > a'_{\mu}, \quad \mu \ge \mu_{\mu}.$ another series $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_r, \ldots$, where [223] D. The limiting numbers Lim a, and Lim a', $\beta_1 = a_1, \ \beta_2 = a_2 - a_1, \ \dots, \ \beta_{r+1} = a_{r+1} - a_r, \ \dots$ If, then, $G_p,\,G_p,\,\ldots,\,G_m,\ldots$ are well-ordered aggregates such that belonging respectively to two fundamental series {a,} and {a',} are equal when, and only when, (a.) | (a'.). $\vec{G}_r = \beta_r$ Proof. - For the sake of shortness we put then also $G = (G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r, \dots)$ Lim $a_s = \beta$, Lim $a'_s = \gamma$. We will first suppose that $\{a_r\} \parallel \{a'_r\}$: then we assert that $\beta = \gamma$. For is a well-ordered aggregate and if β were not equal to γ , one of these two numbers would have to be the smaller. Suppose that $\beta < \gamma$. Lim $a_i = \overline{G}$. It only remains to prove that From a certain x onwards we would have $a'_x > \beta$ (§ 14), and consequently, by (11), from a certain $\overline{G}=\mu_{0}$ μ onwards we would have $a_{\mu} > \beta$. But this is Since the numbers $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_r, \ldots$ belong to impossible because $\beta = \text{Lim } a_{s}$. Thus for all μ 's the first or second number-class, we have we have $a_{\mu} < \beta$. $\overline{G}_r \leq \varkappa_{\Phi^*}$ If, inversely, we suppose that $\beta = \gamma$, then, because and thus $\overline{G} \leq \mathbf{M}_0 \cdot \mathbf{M}_0 = \mathbf{M}_0$ onwards, $a'_{\lambda} > a_{\nu}$, and, because $a'_{\nu} < \beta$, we must conclude that, from a certain μ onwards, $a_{\mu} > a'_{\nu}$, But, in any case, G is a transfinite aggregate, and That is to say, $\{a_r\} \parallel \{a'_r\}$. so the case $\widetilde{G} < {}_{M_{I\!\!R}}$ is excluded. E. If a is any number of the second number-We will call two fundamental series $\{a_s\}$ and $\{a'_s\}$ class and so any finite ordinal number, we have of numbers of the first or second number-class (§ 10) $r_0 + a = a$, and consequently also $a - s_0 = a$. "coherent," in signs : Proof .--- We will first of all convince ourselves of (9) {a,}] [{a',}. the correctness of the theorem when a = w. We if for every r there are finite numbers λ_{0} and μ_{0} such that $w = (f_1, f_1, \ldots, f_n, \ldots),$ (10) $a'_{\lambda} > a_{\nu}, \quad \lambda \ge \lambda_{0},$ $r_0 = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{r_0}),$

* [In English there is an ambiguity.] † [See Section V of the Introduction.]

Quaritch I td

OF TRANSFINITE NUMBERS 97 and thus (§ 1) $z^{N_0} = \overline{X} = e$. From (11) follows by squaring (by § 6, (6)) v, $v = 2^{N_0}$, $2^{N_0} = 2^{N_0 + N_0} = 2^{N_0} = v$, and hence, by continued multiplication by e, where r is any finite cardinal number. If we raise both sides of (11) to the power * Re $e^{\mathbf{N}_{0}} = (2^{\mathbf{N}^{2}})^{\mathbf{N}_{0}} = 2^{\mathbf{N}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{N}_{0}}$ But since, by $\xi \in (S)$, $\mathbf{R}_0 \cdot \mathbf{R}_0 = \mathbf{R}_0$, we have (14) $v^{N_0} = v$. The formula: (13) and (14) mean that both the ν -dimensional and the μ_0 -dimensional continuum have the power of the one-dimensional continuum. Thus the whole contents of my paper in Crelle's Journal, vol. lxxxiv, 1878, † are derived purely algebraically with these few strokes of the pen from the fundamental formulæ of the calculation with cardinal numbers \$5 The Finite Cardinal Numbers We will next show how the principles which we have laid down, and on which later on the theory

Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair



FIRST PERIODICAL IN ANY NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

[CHEROKEE]. TSA-LA-GI SU-LE-HI-SA-NU-HI. CHEROKEE PHOENIX. Vol. 1. No. 15[-16]. New 15 Echota, 'Printed weekly by Isaac H. Harris for the Cherokee Nation'. Wednesday June 4 [-June 11], 1828.

Two issues, large folio, each pp. [4]; woodcut device at head; edges untrimmed; some foxing, worn at edges and along the folds, with a few small holes and tears; ownership inscriptions at the head of Dr James Mease (1771–1846), of Philadelphia, scientist and inventor of tomato ketchup.

\$7650



Of the utmost rarity - two issues from the first year of publication of the first periodical in any native American language.

'On October 15, 1825, the General Council of the Cherokee Nation commissioned Elias Boudinott (née George Guist, a Cherokee) to procure two sets of type, English and Cherokee, for a printing press. With the publication of the first issue of the Cherokee Phoenix (Tsalagi Tsu-le-hi-sa-nu-hi) on February 21, 1828, at New Echota, Georgia, the Cherokee Nation became the first Native American tribe with a newspaper. The weekly newspaper used the 86-character Cherokee syllabary developed by the Cherokee Sequoyah in 1821' (Chronicling America online). Its editor, Boudinott, known by his Cherokee name of Gallegina Uwati and also known as Buck Watie, was of mixed European and Cherokee heritage and had been educated in a mission school in Connecticut, but had recently returned to Cherokee homelands in what is now Georgia. At New Echota he became friends with the missionary Samuel Worcester around a shared vision for a Cherokee print culture - they had types made in Boston and with the Cherokee Phoenix, printed in both English and Cherokee (though the content was different), they presented tribal laws, official notices, news articles, prayers, and historical descriptions, alongside articles exchanged with European periodicals (who would then print Phoenix articles).

This was a time of increasing tension between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, exacerbated by the discovery of gold on Cherokee land in Georgia. Boudinott himself would later become convinced that the only route for survival would be to settle West of the Mississippi but his decision to sign a treaty securing land in Oklahama would lead to his assassination in 1839. The forcible migrations of the Cherokee from 1838 were known as the Trail of Tears and would result in the deaths of 4000.

those who, pointing to the will of heav calmness talk, or words of comfort por hile the heart, bleeding, does but ble the moreark the vain efforts to impart relief. d paint each dread concomitant of gri CHEROKEE HYMNS. JOZY@J. Hymn for the Lords Day, S. M. 1. 0005.0 1.0 TYYCENS: PEOGA OTP A.4 TS I-R. 2. AATS by 69W.I R.9 hAAAT OG.I 0-94"LAT. 3. 0°.8.040T 54000114. 0.0.9 0.9.4.1.1 A.A TS I-R. 4. TEGHEL. ASLI-GA. B.14.4 LOG.I TSAWO-A. 5. TARY 9R4

ine minute of the other, an choose to become subjects thereof, shall not be construed si as to compel either nation to kee such chief or chiefs in the authoritis of their respective councils, but the two nations, shall exercise their own authorities in the selection and appointments of their own chiefs.

The 6th and 7th articles are hereby repealed and made roid and the following agreement subgituted; viz: In case a citizen of either nation, committing murder in their own nation, and escaping to the mation of the other party for refuge and the chiefs of the nation from whence the murderer or murderers so abscended, should, in their council, issue a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of such marderer or murderers, the chiefs of the contracting nations agree to use every measure in their power to have the offender or offenders apprehended and delivered over to the chiefs of the nation from Gay Tar toldar. At hate cara Ti-

No. 15 prints, among other things, some of the laws of the Cherokee Nation, a Cherokee-Creek border treaty of 1822, two long letters in English - the first challenging a speech in Congress depicting the Cherokee as 'abject and destitute', a list of candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, and two hymns and a section of the Gospel of St Matthew in Cherokee. The editors also appeal for more Cherokee correspondents, hoping to increase the 'Cherokee matter' of the paper. In No. 16, there is some correspondence between the General Council and the Georgia Commissioners from 1823, 'Complant's Speech to Washington in 1790' (Complanter was a noted Seneca), some matter on the emigration of the Chikasaws and on the likelihood of such proposals being forced on the Cherokee. At the end is advertised a 'Cherokee Alphabet, neatly printed and for sale at this Office'.

On February 11, 1829, Boudinott changed the title to the Cherokee phoenix, and Indians' advocate. He resigned his editorial position in 1832 and the final issue was published in May 1834; in 1835 the presses were seized by the Georgia Guard.

Issues of the Cherokee Phoenix (Feb 1828-9) were being sold as 'of the utmost rarity' even in the 1920s, which is when we can last trace any issues from Volume I at auction. In terms of institutional holdings, we can trace none in the UK; in the US there is a complete run at the American Antiquarian Society, and near-complete runs at Georgetown and Huntington, in addition to scattered single issues elsewhere.

Chu, wal, loo, kee, Approved, his PATH > KILLER, mark. Going Snake, Chickasawteehee, MAJ'R. RIDGE, Speaker. CREEK COMMISSIONERS. Sam'l. Hawkins, In.de.le.af.kee. Sah,now,wee, Nin.ne,ho.mot,tec, ELLIAH HICKS, Clerk N. Coun. A. M'Coy, Clk. N. Com.

> IDOC. MALI GWY OBTPS. (Secor Db Ahdel.) TK.I, 12 OLST, 1825.

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TR.I. 14 C-LOT. 1825.

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FROM CHILE TO BOSTON IN A SKIRT (PERILS, PIRATES, PARAMOURS...)

16 [CHIARI, Pietro (attributed)]. L'Americana ramminga cioè Memorie di donna Jnnez di Ouebrada scritte da lei stessa, ed ora pubblicate da M.G. Di S. sua confidente amica. Venice, Angelo Pasinelli, 1763.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 139, [5, publisher's catalogue]; vi, [2], 118, [2]; engraved frontispiece by G. Zuliani to vol. I, engraved printer's device to both titles; some very light waterstaining to a few quires, the odd inconsequential spot but a very good copy, uncut; in contemporary paste-paper boards covered with decorative colour floral block-printed paper; edges worn, some portions of paper cover to spine worn off; lower band of sides and spine in vol. I with a gauche black band containing a cartouche with the printed place name 'Parma' and the manuscript ownership inscription 'Di Luigi'; inscription repeated on the front board of vol. II; further contemporary library shelfmark in the same ink to front paste-down and the remark 'Letto e' bello' ('I have read it: it's beautiful'); preserved in a custommade cloth box.

\$4800

References

Sabin 67064. See Catucci, 'L'americana raminga', Sincronie, no. 16, (2004) and Buccini, Americas in Italian Literature and Culture. 1700-1825 (2010).

First edition, rare, of 'the first Italian novel with a pan-American outlook' (M. Catucci, our translation).

L'Americana ramminga unfolds the adventures and the encounters - in turn piratesque and amorous, always surprising - of a daring and eccentric young American lady, Doña Innez, who, having been abducted from her native Chile, and having been tossed from event to event through several American locations, is finally reunited with her husband in Boston, New England. The purported author of the tale is presented as a close female friend of the protagonist.

This work has been persistently, and plausibly, seen the rest of his output, attributed to Pietro Chiari since Melzi's recension. 'Pietro Chiari, the incurable scribbler, could not resist the charm of the New World, as seen in his three novels with an American theme ... The protagonists are American heroines who, following Prévost and Defoe's models, relate their adventurous and involved vicissitudes in the first person. Among Chiari's American cultural sources ... are Lafitau's works, and Burke's Account of the European Settlements in America... These readings, and probably others as well, gave this prolific writer the idea to develop a comparison between the two worlds, and to stress the inadequacies of contemporary life while assessing the qualities of primitive life' (S. Buccini, p. 63). However recent scholarship has begun to doubt the attribution and to re-appraise the work. An eloquent indicator of Chiari not being the author is to be found in the publisher Pasinelli's catalogue appended to several of his publications, in which L'Americana Ramminga is listed not as Chiari's but as one of a group of 'Works by other authors'.

OCLC shows 4 US holdings Newberry, Harvard, Princeton, and Bryn Mawr.



All' Infegna della Scienzi enza de' Superiori , e Privilezia.



L' AMERICANA RAMMINGA CIOE

MEMORIE DIDONNA INNEZ DI QUEBRADA DA M. G. DIS.





Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair

CLEMENTIS

A L E X A N D R I N I, VIRI LONGE DOCTISSIMI QVI PANTENI QVIDEM MARTYRIS FYIT DISCIPYLYS, præceptor vero Origenis, omnia, quæ quidem extant opera.

WITH HUNDREDS OF CONTEMPORARY MARGINALIA

17 CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA (Titus Flavius CLEMENS). Omnia opera. *Paris, Sebastien Nivelle,* 1572.

Folio, pp. [viii], 252, [54]; large woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, printed in two columns, running titles, printed shoulder notes; some light foxing and marginal fraving to title, some light marginal waterstaining to pp. 35–100; else a clean and fresh copy in contemporary limp vellum, some soiling, upper hinge split, ties perished; endguards of waste from two different fourteenth-century vellum manuscripts (one on canon law and the other from Giles of Rome, Commentarius in Libros Sententiarum, Book 1); hundreds of contemporary marginal annotations in Latin with some Greek to the text and at the foot of the last page, consistent with the cancelled ownership inscription on title; ownership inscription 'P. Papillon' to title: very likely abbé Philibert Papillon (1666–1738), author of the study Bibliothèque des auteurs de Bourgogne; printed ex-libris of the abbey of Sainte-Marie La Pierrequi-Vire, diocese of Sens, founded in 1850, to the front free endpaper.

\$6000

References

Brunet II, 93; Pettegree, Walsby, & Wilkinson 62582; USTC 170075.

A thoroughly annotated copy of this early edition of the complete works of Clement of Alexandria, in the Latin translation of Gentian Hervet. Clement lived and wrote in the second and third centuries, one of the most important interpreters of Christianity within an established Greek philosophical culture.

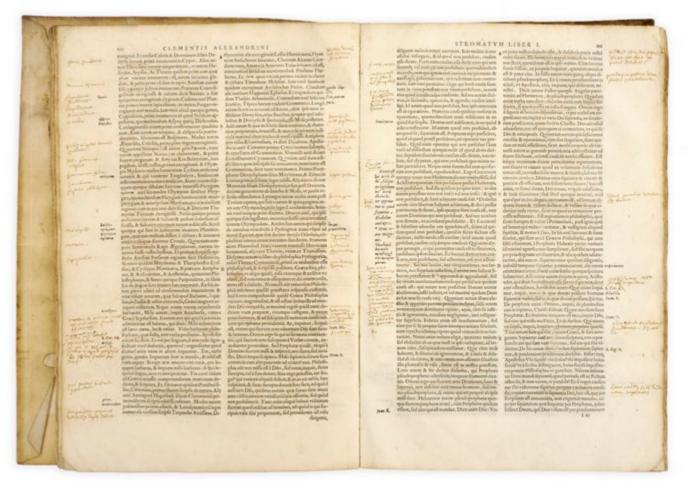
- Sapillon The

In the Protrepticus he invites Greeks to convert to Christianity, finely weaving theology with mythology and elements of mystery cults with which he was evidently familiar. The Pedagogus is a work of moral philosophy, illuminating Christian ethics and showing its essential harmonisation with elements of Greek ethics. The perceived moral corruption of the pagan world had been the main factor in Clement's own conversion, yet he draws greatly on Stoic philosophy and Greek pagan literature, quoting Homer more than sixty times. It is in this work that Clement champions equality of sexes, arguing that salvation is gifted to all humans with no distinction, asserting that Christ may not be described either as female or male, and championing women's participation in church leadership; his list of inspirational models includes both Biblical and Classical Greek figures. The more eclectic Stromata returns to the theme of Greek philosophy and its relationship with faith, considers asceticism and martyrdom, discusses the more literary books of the Bible.

rœdus, chordam funt voluptati dediti: lupos autem, eos qui funt rapa inomi cantu du- ces: lapides auté & ligna, funt infipientes. Præterea aunomu in Pytha- C tem lapidibus quoque eft infenfilior homo qui eft tinctus ignorantia. Teftis nobis accedat vox prophetica, ium certaminis a fponte canit: veritati concinés, quæ mileretur eorum qui funt contriti in ignorantia & amentia. Potens eft enim Deus ex Matth. 3. imitator mufianibus fabulis, his lapidibus fuscitare filios Abrahe, qui miferat" mulfica : lætus auté tam infcitiá & cordis duritié eorú qui lapiduerunt adeft virifimile, vi- uerfus veritatem, excitauit femen pietatis in Deum, is oculis fubii- virtutem fentiens ex lapidibus illis, nempe Gentibus e Odryfij mon- quæ crediderunt lapidibus. Rurfus ergo quofdam vifteria, diuinis rulentos impostoresque ac fimulatores, iusticia infius funt cele- diantes, appellauit genimina viperarú. Sed horú quo- Luca. 3. que serpétum si quis pœnitentia ductus fuerit, Verbu agrefero tot bens ac fua fponte lequés, homo Dei efficitur. Alios Matth. 7.



Our annotator is meticulous in studying, summarising, and commenting upon the whole of Clement's corpus, with special attention given to ethical and moral questions of right and wrong, of what amounts to a good life, of moderation and rectitude. His reading adds, as if in a mirror, a humanistic, Renaissance perspective to Clement's original plan: Clement grafted Christian values and worldview on to an essentially Greek culture; our reader-annotator grafts the values of Classical civilization on to an essentially Christian understanding of the world and of the role played in it by mankind. The references he makes are then transferred into the final index and the note at the foot of the last folio.







PACIFIC PRINT

18 [COOK, James and Jean-François de Galaup, comte de la PÉROUSE.] Tableau des decouvertes du Capne. Cook, & de la Pérouse. Paris, chez l'auteur; Bordeaux, chez la Cne. S. Sauveur, l'an 7 de la République Française [1798–1799].

Engraving on paper (watermarked 'Arches'; sheet: 49.5 x 63 cm, plate: 45.5 x 53 cm), title at head, large engraving to centre ('J.G. St Sauveur fecit', 'Phelipeau sculp.'), 6 lines of text below ('Ecrit par Malbeste'); with contemporary hand colouring; short closed tear to blank upper margin (not touching text, with tape repair to blank verso), some browning to verso; a very good copy.

\$1950

(+ VAT in the UK)

References

Beddie, Bibliography of James Cook 557; Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography 1780–1900 I, 271 and 281.

A splendid hand-coloured engraving depicting indigenous peoples of the Pacific and beyond, drawn from the voyages of James Cook (1728-1779) and La Pérouse (1741-1788), and published by the Canadian-born writer, artist and diplomat, Jacques Grasset de Saint-Saveur (1757-1810).

The Tableau depicts twenty-four groups of men and women in three rows of eight, representing, to a western audience, the costumes, weapons, habitations, boats, and occupations of various indigenous peoples, framed within the local landscape. The places represented include Nootka Island, New Zealand, Easter Island, Norton Bay, the Hawaiian Islands, Tanna, Macao, Manila Bay in the Philippines, Palau, Raiatea, the Marguesas Islands, Tonga, New Caledonia, and Tahiti. The whole is set within a decorative border incorporating parrots, acrobatic monkeys with maps, pineapples, and fabulous sea beasts looming either side of a canoe.

This engraving was originally issued as one of five plates illustrating Grasset de Saint-Sauveur's five-part Tableaux des principaux peuples de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, de l'Amerique, et les découvertes des Capitaines Cook, La Pérouse etc., published in Paris and Bordeaux in year VI of the French Republic (1797-8). It was subsequently reissued the following year (year VII) to accompany the booklet Histoire abrégée des découvertes des Capitaines Cook, Wilson, La Pérouse, etc.







A PROTEST AGAINST THE RIGGED ART MARKET

19 [COPLEY, William]. S. M. S. Portfolio [Shit Must Stop]. New York, The Letter Edged in Black Press, 1968.

4to, Five folder portfolios, c. 14 x 7 x 2 inches; heavy paper portfolios, containing original designs and multiples by contemporary artists in various media; some soiling and wear to envelopes, otherwise artworks are in untouched condition.

\$1950



William Copley, an unlikely combination of wealthy congressman's son and bohemian artist, envisaged S. M. S. as a corrective to the cliquey nature of the New York art world of the late sixties: a cabal of dealers, critics, and galleries whose stranglehold over the dissemination and commerce of art Copley aimed to challenge.

entirely.

Over the publication's lifetime, spanning a year and six issues (volume 3 is absent from this set), S. M. S. attracted numerous artists at various stages in their careers, among them John Cage, Christo, Marcel Duchamp, Richard Hamilton, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenberg and Man Ray. The contributions were astonishingly varied, including ready-made objects, etchings, magnetic tapes, embossed booklets, diagrams, constructions, xeroxes, mail art, assembleges, vinyl and mylar sheets, as well as other, less categorisable objects.

Ironically, given its genesis, the significance of the S. M. S. portfolios was recently recognised in the form of a retrospective of all works initiated by the project, at the Elliott Brown Gallery in Washington State.

Sole, limited edition, one of 2500 copies.

S. M. S. consisted of a series of artists' portfolios, initiated and funded by Copley throughout 1968. Governing its conception was the idea that artists should be free to create a work without limitations (dimensions of the portfolio aside), and then to publish multiples of the work in whatever manner the artist desired however intricate, complicated, or unlikely. The portfolios were then mailed out to subscribers, bypassing the gallery system



'CONSTITUTION, OR DEATH'

20 [DE LOS SANTOS GARCÍA PÉREZ, Ramón]. Teoría de una constitución politica para España. *Valencia, Venancio Oliveres, 1822.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 10, 276; a fine copy in contemporary Neoclassical red morocco, sides richly gilt with small tools to rectangular panels, inlays of green morocco to the corners and as central geometric cartouches bearing the gilt inscriptions 'Consitucion o muerte' and 'En loor de D. Rafael del Riego', the gilt panelling on the lower side incorporating figures of dancers and draperies, the upper with abstract motifs, flat spine decorated in gilt in compartment with gilt green morocco letteringpiece, dentelles gilt, pink endpapers, green silk bookmark; engraved bookplate of Sir Moses Montefiore to the front pastedown; blue ink dedication inscription to the front free endpaper 'From Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore to F. H. Jessel Esq., 2 Jan. 1901'.

\$2500

Exceptionally rare (OCLC locates only two copies, both in Spain) early project for a Constitution, a copy made uniquely meaningful by both by the binding and the provenance.

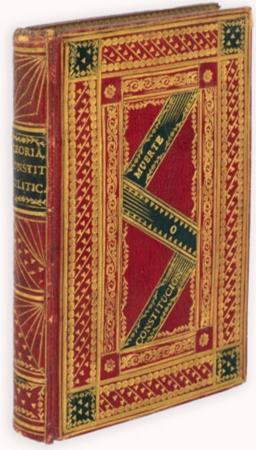
The binding, with its cartouched motto 'Constitution or death', stands as a defiantly ouverte celebration of the 'patriot martyr' Rafael del Riego y Flórez, who, having led the uprising against the absolutist forces of Ferdinand VII, inaugurated the Liberal Triennium, and was then hanged in November 1823 after European monarchies agreed to stamp out insurgences of republicanism in Spain. It is safe to assume that this binding would have been commissioned fairly soon after del Riego's execution (the book was published in 1822): in itself a statement of challenge to the international forces of restoration.

The history of this text is unclear. While the prologue claims that it had been prepared between 1799 and 1805, doubts regarding this dating were cast even at the time of the book's publication, with the editors of *El Censor* believing the book to be, in fact, a disguised republican text (*El Censor*, 91, April 27, 1822). The text is part of a small group of 'shadow constitutions': documents which, firmly rooted in constitutionalism, between 1809 and 1823 projected political set-ups, plans and visions of remarkable ideological richness and diversity, proposing models that, to varying degrees, sought to balance the centralized and decentralized, progressive and conservative, radical and moderate.

Within this small canon, this *Theory of a Political Constitution* stands out as a moderate, workable model. It proposes a series of transitional measures aimed at facilitating the move towards a constitutional system, such as the creation of a board of directors in charge of the executive and 'a senate of 30 to 50 people to help the executive branch with its advice', complemented with what can be described as an elected 'parliamentary' body, a board 'composed of national deputies elected in each province, [which] will have the power to oversee the interests of the nation relative to its freedom'.

OCLC locates 2 copies only, both in Spain: BNE, and University of Navarra.





Ferom Sie Joseph Sebegellonkepione F. H. Jessel que O. M. Jessel que

TEORIA DE UNA CONSTITUCION PARA O popule meus, sub ipsis tuis ruinis eg tiam miser servus füil te liberum fü-tre intendo. Respice legem , qua con-rendo omnes tiranos , tuam libertatem ESPANA. POR UN ESPAÑO aternum constituet. Etsi reipublica, nguam imperet; ansore digna, rati que consentanea semper erit.... Jun uto al pueblo de Roma. VALENCIA: FOR VENANCIO OLIVEI



SCARCE GUIDE TO CHINA AND JAPAN

21 DENNYS, Nicholas Belfield, editor. The treaty ports of China and Japan. A complete guide to the open ports of those countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao. Forming a guide book & vade mecum for travellers, merchants, and residents in general. With 29 maps and plans. By Wm Fred. Mayers ... N.B. Dennys ... and Chas King ... Compiled and edited by N.B. Dennys. *London, Trübner and Co.; Hong Kong, A. Shortrede and Co.,* 1867.

8vo, pp. viii, [2], 498, [2], 499–668, [2], xlviii, [2], 26, [2]; with 29 partly coloured maps and plans (mostly folding); Chinese characters in text; vertical tear (without loss) to pp. xixii, a little toning; very good in recent green cloth, original spine lettered and decorated in gilt laid down, marbled wrappers bound in; a little wear to extremities.

\$7350

First edition, complete with all 29 maps and plans, of this remarkable guide to the open ports of China and Japan in the late 1860s, aimed at 'travellers, merchants, and residents', compiled by Nicholas Dennys (1839–1900), a noted scholar of Chinese folklore, with the sinologist William Frederick Mayers (1838–1878).

Opening with a 'sketch of China proper shewing the places open to foreign intercourse 1866', the volume includes maps and plans of Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Macao, Shantou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Taiwan, Ningbo, Shanghai, the Yangtze River ports, Tianjin, and Beijing, as well as of Nagasaki, Yokohama, Edo, and Hakodate. The text is extremely thorough, the section on Hong Kong, for example, describing, *inter alia*, its geography, history (in particular from 1839), public buildings, roads, 'amusements', newspapers, population, hotels, market prices, sanitary conditions, botany and geology, police force, and missions. A plate showing 'Japanese coinage' appears within the section on Nagasaki. The volume ends with an appendix detailing 'means of transport between England, France, and America, and China and Japan', illustrated with a map showing 'the ocean steam routes of the world', and with a 'catalogue of books, &c., on China and Japan'.



Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair

A CLASSIC OF STATISTICAL SCIENCE

22 DEPARCIEUX, Antoine. Essai sur les probabilités de la durée de la vie humaine; d'où l'on déduit la manière de déterminer les rentes viagères, tant simples qu'en tontines: précédé d'une courte explication sur les rentes à terme, ou annuités; et accompagné d'un grand nombre de tables. *Paris, chez les frères Guerin, 1746.*

4to, pp. vi, [2], 132, xxii (ix–xvi double-page), [1, privilège du Roi], [1, blank]; a very few marks; a fine copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt morocco lettering-piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; neatly rebacked preserving spine, corners repaired; from the library of Francois-Alexandre-Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld (1747–1827), with gilt arms (Olivier 710, fer 2) on covers and Bibliothèque de Liancourt bookplate on front pastedown; booklabel of Erwin Tomash.

\$7000

References

Goldsmiths' 9586; Institute of Actuaries, p. 41; Kress 4801; Tomash & Williams D41. Not in Einaudi or 'Utrecht'. A large, crisp and illustrious copy of the first edition of a classic of statistical science: it is the first to define expectation of life - which Deparcieux calls 'la vie moyenne' - and the first to contain life tables for men and women.

'The first French work in the actuarial field ... After publication of this *Essai*, expectation of life came into general use as a descriptive statistic. Deparcieux scaled his mortality data to a radix of 1000 at age 3, calculated the survivors at every five years and interpolated the intermediate values ... [His table] was espoused by the French life insurance companies and used almost until the end of the nineteenth century for premium calculations where payments were made on survival' (*History of Actuarial Science*, ed. Steven Haberman and Trevor Sibbett, 1995, p. 243).

The distinguished scientist and mathematician Deparcieux (1703–1768) was represented by Voltaire as one of the speakers in *l'Homme aux quarante écus*.

Provenance:

From the library of the social reformer Francois-Alexandre-Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld (1747–1827), who established a model farm at Liancourt and a school of arts and crafts for the sons of soldiers (the École des Enfants de la Patrie), and who became one of the first promoters of vaccination in France. 'On the 12th of July [1789], two days before the fall of the Bastille, he warned Louis XVI of the state of affairs in Paris, and met his exclamation that there was a revolt with the answer, "Non, sire, c'est une révolution" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

LES

D'où l'on déo viages Précédé d'

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43





WELL-DRESSED ENGLISH 'PEASANTS'

23 [ENGELBRECHT, Martin.] Eine Englische Bäurin. Une paisane Angloise. Ein Englischer Baur. Un paisan Anglois. Augsburg, Martin Engelbrecht, [c. 1740?].

Engraving on paper (sheet: 217 x 322 mm; plate: 187 x 294 mm) depicting a man and woman in a garden with captions below in German and French, partly handcoloured, some metallic 'glitter' applied to some areas, parts of their costumes cut out and backed with white and metallic fabric; number '19' to top right, 'C. Priv. S.C. Maj.' to bottom left, 'Mart. Engelbrecht excud. A[ugustae]. V[indelicorum].' to bottom right; slightly browned and marked, a few small repairs to blank verso, some holes to fabrics.

\$4500

(+ VAT in the UK)

Martin Engelbrecht joined the Augsburg publishing house founded by his brother Christian (1672-1735) and in 1719 acquired an imperial privilege, which was renewed in 1729 and 1739. After his brother's death, he ran the publishing house alone and expanded it significantly. His privilege is reflected here at bottom left with the abbreviation for 'Cum Privilegio Sacrae Caesareae Majestatis'.

We have been unable to trace another copy. This print does not obviously appear to come from any of the works ascribed to Engelbrecht in Hiler's Bibliography of Costume for example.

light.

A wonderful engraving by the Augsburg engraver Martin Engelbrecht (1684–1756) depicting a finely-dressed Englishwoman and Englishman - each somewhat incongruously captioned 'an English peasant' - placed within a formal garden setting.

The splendour of the couple's attire is here enhanced not only with some hand-colouring but by cutting out parts of their clothing and backing the *découpé* areas with white, silver, and gold cloth. The effect is particularly striking for the man, whose jacket and stockings are of white silk and whose waistcoat and hat glitter in splendid gold. Further metallic 'glitter' has been applied to the rococo frame enclosing the scene and to the trees in the garden, so that the whole offers a sparkling spectacle when held up to the

A BIBLIOPHILE BUYING BACK HIS OWN BOOKS

24 ERASMUS, Desiderius and Gerard LISTRIUS (commentator). Moriæ encomium ... epistolæ aliquot in fine additæ. Leiden, Joannes Maire, 1648.

12mo, pp. 528; a splendid copy, uncut, in early nineteenth-century dark blue straight-grained morocco by René Simier (spine signed in gilt 'Simier r.[elieur] du Roi'), borders roll-tooled in blind within a gilt fillet, spine gilt-ruled in compartments between narrow raised bands, lettered directly in gilt and tooled in blind, board-edges gilt à coins and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers with vellum flyleaves; from the library of Henri Huchet comte de la Bédoyère (see right), with his armorial gilt red morocco bookplate to upper pastedown; early twentiethcentury ink ownership inscription 'John Burns' and later private collector's bookplate to front flyleaf.

\$875

References

See: Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux de la Bibliothèque de M. le Comte de La B.[édoyère], dont la vente se fera le mardi 4 avril 1837 et les vingt-deux jours suivants, à.Maison Silvestre (Paris, Silvestre, 1837), where this Erasmus was sold as lot 1097; and Catalogue des livres rares et précieux, imprimés et manuscrits, dessins et vignettes composant la bibliothèque de feu M. le comte H. de La Bédoyère (Paris, Poitier, 1862), where it sold as lot 1660.

Second Maire edition of Erasmus' Praise of Folly, in a handsome binding by Simier, from the celebrated library of the count De la Bédoyère, and appearing in the catalogues of both dispersals of his library.

Renowned for his handsome copies of highly regarded editions, Henri Huchet comte de la Bédoyère (1782-1861) reportedly bought several examples of a work before selecting the finest for his library. Though rich in Padeloup and Derome bindings, many books in his collection were rebound by leading contemporary binders, including some sixteen examples of the work of the royal binder René Simier (1772-1843), formerly binder to the Empress Marie-Louise.

When his library was dispersed by Silvestre in 1837, de la Bédovère bought back his most prized items, of which this Erasmus was one, and spent the following quarter-century rebuilding and expanding the collection: 'After 1830, in a moment of discouragement, de La Bédoyère decided to sell his library. The sale took place in 1837 and was a great success. De La Bédoyère, however, was not as entirely over his love of books as he initially thought. When it came time to let his collection go, his courage failed him, and many of his most beautiful books found their way back to his library, bought back at great cost' (Potier, p. vii, our translation).



6 GER. LISTRII EPIST.

aliquot horas studiis meis, quz Gracis & Hebraicis literis, pracipue vero rei medica, folitar fam impendere, fcholiis in loca additis, Erafmi mei Moriam illu Vperioribus diebus cum ftravi. Magis placebit, fi magin fuerit intellecta : & felicius exibit in manus hominum, tui quoque nominis anfpicio, Quare xeniolum hoc tibi dicatum, pro tuo candore libenter accipies, & Jeris aliquid * agitare, vel amicorum, auso hit ne destijismos, ita & fauvijie mos religueram, recordations frai. Inter hor tu mi More vel in primi occurrebas: micum , & Liftrium quondam. cuius equidem abfintis abfens memoria tuum anesartin , nunc novum a- non aliter frui felebano , quam prafentis tuum auseartin , nune novum a prefent confutudine confecturam, que micitiz tuz candidatam, fi no: * difeream fi quid unquem in vite con-

vale.

rejicis, nemini tuorum fide benevolentiaque ceffarum. Bene COMMENT. LISTRIE.

ERA Different Daramer vocantet inelegandia,74-tranque deft, velor a Mois aliena, Activer ER al alquid in animo volvere, Different Differenti selt, ficus, Emeriori, Horatus, Different pictuali selt, ficus, Emeriori, Horatus, Different pictuali selt, A.4.

ERASMUS Roterodamus THOMÆ MORO

SVO S.D.

me ex Italia in Angliam eciperem , ne totum her sempus, quo equo fuis in-fidendum, * huimos es illiteratis fabulis tereretur, malui mecum aliquoties vel de communibue fludie no-





LUCDUNI BATAVORUM. Ex Officina IOANNIS MAIRE. CID ID C XLVIII.

ston International Antiquarian Book Fai

I. — MATHEMATICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE THEORY OF VALUE AND PRICES.

BY DR. IRVING FISHER.

'STARTLINGLY ORIGINAL'

25 FISHER, Irving. Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices. Read April 27, 1892. [*in*:] Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Volume IX. *New Haven, by the Academy*, 1892.

8vo, pp. [iv], 542; with 15 lithographic plates at the end (Fisher: pp. 1–124); lower outer corner of one leaf repaired far from text (p. 57, very probably to remove a black marker's line, which has left a light trace on the facing page), the faint evidence of a removed stain in the lower margin of p. 53, still a very good copy, in modern green half morocco, marbled sides, spine filleted in gilt with gilt contrasting lettering-pieces.

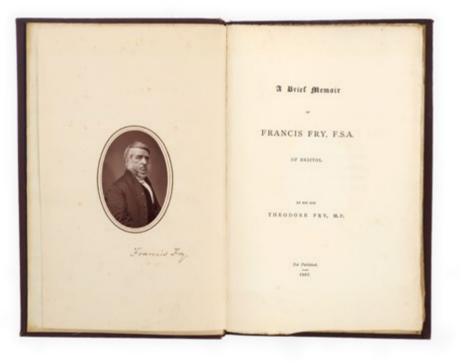
\$7000

References Blaug, Great Economists before Keynes, pp. 77–81; Fisher E-8. First appearance of Fisher's 'startlingly original PhD thesis' (Blaug) which contained, among other things, the design of a machine to illustrate general equilibrium in a multi-market economy. This work expounds his monetary theories and established his international reputation.

'Fisher's aim in his *Mathematical Investigations* was to present a general mathematical model of the determination of value and prices. He claimed to have specified the equations of general economic equilibrium for the case of independent goods (chapter 4, sec. 10), although the only mathematical economist whose work he had consulted was Jevons. With commendable honesty he recognizes the priority of Walras's *Eléments d'économie politique pure* (1874) as far as the equations of the general equilibrium are concerned and likewise the priority of Edgeworth's *Mathematical Psychics* (1881) as regards the concept of utility surfaces. It appears that, although only a student, Fisher had independently developed a theory of general economic equilibrium that was identical to part of Walras's and included the concept of the indifference surface, one of the fundamental bases of modern economic theory' (IESS).

Fisher's paper, here on pp. 1–124, was subsequently offprinted, for presentation.

Memeir or FRANCIS FRY E.S.A.



A HOUSE COPY

26 FRY, Theodore. A brief Memoir of Francis Fry, F.S.A. of Bristol. By his Son ... Not published. *[colophon: London, Printed by Barclay and Fry],* 1887.

8vo, pp. [3]–74, [2], with portrait vignettes (albumen prints with tissue guards) of Fry, his mother, his father, and his residence, Tower House at Cotham (2), two silhouettes of ancestors, and a facsimile plate of the Tyndale New Testament; erratum slip at page 44; a very good copy in the original brown grained cloth, lettered in gilt on the front cover. This appears to be a house copy, with a large pencilled inscription on the front free endpaper 'To be returned to Frank Post / J.S. Fry & Sons Ltd. / Bristol'.

\$1100

First edition. Francis Fry (1803–1886) of Bristol, the preeminent student and collector of English Bibles in his time, was also an active partner in the Quaker family firm of chocolate and porcelain manufacturers and type founders. Among his publications were a facsimile of the first complete edition of Tyndale's New Testament, then in Bristol Baptist College (acquired by the British Library in 1994), until recently believed to be unique (1862); *A Description of the Great Bible, 1539* illustrated with original leaves to supplement the plates (1865); and *The Bible by Coverdale, MDXXXV* (1867). In 1890 some 1200 volumes of his collection of the Scriptures in English, together with editions in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, and Anglo-Saxon, were acquired by the British and Foreign Bible Society for £6000 and forms one of the cornerstones of their library.

This *Memoir* by his son is a principal source for the family history of the Frys of Bristol, for Francis's local activities (as a director of the waterworks, the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, and special constable in the Bristol riots of 1831), and for his travels to libraries at home and abroad for the study of printing history.



'MADE THE HELIOCENTRIC SYSTEM A COMMONPLACE

27 GALILEI, Galileo. Dialogo ... sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano. Florence, G.B. Landini, 1632.

4to, pp. [viii], 458, [32], with engraved frontispiece by Stefano della Bella; woodcut Landini device on title, 31 woodcut text diagrams and illustrations, woodcut initials and typographic ornaments; 28 mm strip at blank foot of title and lower blank corner of G1 renewed at an early date, frontispiece neatly remargined, but a very clean, wide-margined copy, much less browned than is usual with this book; in eighteenthcentury Spanish vellum, preserving the original deerskin ties, spine lettered in ink; endpapers renewed; preserved in a modern red morocco box.

\$200,000

References

Carli & Favaro, p. 28; Cinti 89; Dibner, Heralds 8: Grolier/Horblit 18c: Norman 858; PMM 128.

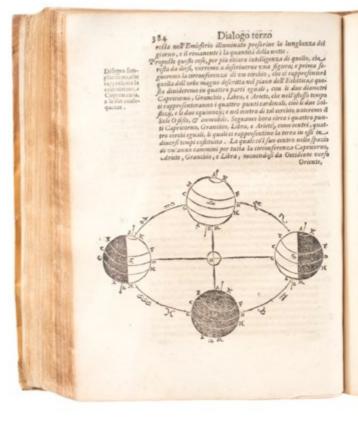
First edition of one of the most famous works in the history of scientific thought, Galileo's defence of Copernican heliocentrism, which led to his trial and imprisonment for heresy.

The Dialogo takes the form 'of a discussion between a spokesman for Copernicus, one for Ptolemy and Aristotle, and an educated layman for whose support the other two strive. Galileo thus remains technically uncommitted except in a preface which ostensibly supports the anti-Copernican edict of 1616. The book will prove, he says, that the edict did not reflect any ignorance in Italy of the strength of pro-Copernican arguments. The contrary is the case; Galileo will add Copernican arguments of his own invention, and thus he will show that not ignorance of or antagonism to science, but concern for spiritual welfare alone, guided the Church in its decision' (DSB).

'The Dialogo was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends - intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative and an agnostic - it is a masterly polemic for the new science. It displays all the great discoveries in the heavens, which the ancients had ignored; it inveighs against the sterility, wilfulness, and ignorance of those who defend their systems, it revels in the simplicity of Copernican thought and above all, it teaches that the movement of the earth makes sense in philosophy, that is, in physics. Astronomy and the silence of motion, rightly understood says Galileo, are hand in glove. There is no need to fear that the earth's rotation will cause it to fly to pieces. So Galileo picked up one thread that led straight to Newton. The Dialogo, far more than any other work, made the heliocentric system a commonplace' (Printing and the Mind of Man).

The famous frontispiece shows Aristotle in conversation with Ptolemy and Copernicus, beneath a dedication to Galileo's patron, Ferdinando II de' Medici (1610-1670).





Del Galileo .

3 2 1 in e però ridanteni a monoria quello che, è por i difensi pa all, è per voltre propre offernacioni bante comprejo actade i in tale fiella: e poi affegnatele quello flatosche vi parrà com matelo.

stante da val, e che bà SIMP. Posto ebe fieno vere le apparenze narrate da val, e che bà difialli mai dal Sole , altre a zerto determinato in ada fi ebe ella rid mai non ervini n norà por il riestra de les fernerà il certhio CH

dolo con li caratteri BG.

\$1 MP. Marte, perché viene all'opposizion del Sole, è necessarie

Del Galileo: 385 Det Galileo, 383 Oriente, ein-fionedo Fondise de figuri. Gisà manifetto, ebe mentre la terra fía in Cap. il Sola appareirà in Gran, e neosi-des la terra per l'areo Cap. e de il Sola appareirà innoscorfi p la reo Grana. E dis C in formas formera el Zodiace, feendo Fondine dei figuri nello fpaziedi cui anno, com quedo primo is all All dell ve

GALILEO'S GREATEST WORK THE FIRST MODERN TEXTBOOK OF PHYSICS ANNOTATED BY NEWTON'S FRIEND PIERRE VARIGNON

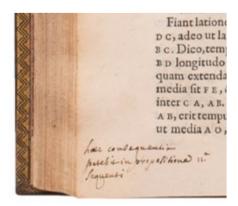
28 GALILEI, Galileo. Discorsi e dimostrazioni matematiche, intorno a due nuove scienze attenenti alla mecanica & i movimenti locali ... con una appendice del centro di gravità d'alcuni solidi. Leiden, Flzevier, 1638.

Small 4to, pp. [viii], '306' (recte 314), 6: woodcut device on title, numerous attractive woodcut illustrations and diagrams to text; marginal paperflaw to N4 and Z3, one or two marginal rust-spots, but a fine copy; elegantly bound in antique-style olive morocco, panelled in gilt; ownership inscription of Pierre Varignon (see right) to title, with his annotations, underlinings, and geometrical drawings on 11 pages; this copy from the Bibliotheca Mechanica. with booklabel to front pastedown.

\$250,000

References

Carli and Favaro 162; Cinti 102; Dibner Heralds, 141; Grolier/Horblit 36; Norman 859; PMM 130; Riccardi I, 516.12/1: Roberts & Trent, Bibliotheca Mechanica, pp. 129–30 (this copy); Sparrow, Milestones of Science 75; Wellcome 2648: Willems 2648.



First edition of the first modern textbook of physics and the foundation of the science of mechanics; a very important copy, owned and annotated by Pierre Varignon, intimate friend of Newton, Leibniz, and the Bernoullis.

Under permanent house arrest by decree of the Inquisition following the condemnation of his pro-Copernican Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo, in 1633 Galileo continued his unfinished work on mechanics. Once it was finished, the issue of ecclesiastical licence to print proved insurmountable in Italy, and Galileo resorted to the Elzeviers in Leiden. The Discorsi provide the mathematical foundation for the philosophical exposition of the Dialogo, thus being 'considered by most scientists as Galileo's greatest work' (Printing and the Mind of Man). 'The two sciences with which the book principally deals are the engineering science of strength of materials and the mathematical science of kinematics ... Galileo's Two New Sciences underlies modern physics not only because it contains the elements of the mathematical treatment of motion, but also because most of the problems that came rather quickly to be seen as problems amenable to physical experiment and mathematical analysis were gathered together in this book with suggestive discussions of their possible solution' (DSB V, p. 245).

Our copy is perhaps the most important to have come to the market in the last quarter-century. It belonged to Pierre Varignon (1654-1722), member of the Académie des Sciences and one of the preeminent scientists of his time, very close to Newton, Leibniz, and the Bernoullis. Varignon demonstrated the principle of the parallelogram of forces simultaneously with and independently of Newton. He was the first French scientist of note to advocate the new differential calculus.

'Varignon's interest in the volume was probably related to his work on De la Résistance des Solides ... in which he attempted to incorporate the hypotheses of both Galileo and Mariotte in a single formula. Todhunter and Pearson note, however, that in order to apply this formula it will usually be "necessary to assume some definite relation between the extension and resistance of the fibres" (Roberts & Trent, Bibliotheca Mechanica, p. 130).

Quanto poi alla mifura del tempo : fi teneua una gran Secchia piena d'acqua attaccata in alto; la quale per vn fottil cannellino faldatoolinel fondo, versaua vn sottil filo d'acqua, che s'andaua ricenen. do con vn piccol bicchiero per tutto 'l tempo, che la palla scendeua nel Canale, e nelle sue parti : le particelle poi dell'acqua, in tal guisa raccolte, s' andanano di volta in volta con efattiffima bilancia pesando: dandoci le differenze, e proporzioni de i pefiloro le differenze, eproporzioni dei tempi: e questo con talgiustezza, che, come ho detto, tali operazioni molte, e molte volte replicate, già mai non differiuano d'un notabilmomento.

Simp. Gran fodisfazione harei riceunta nel tronarmi prefente à tali esperienze : mà sendo certo della vostra diligenza nel farle, e fedeltànel referirle, mi quieto, e le ammetto per ficuri fimi, e vere. Salu. Potremo dunque ripigliar la nostra lettura, e seguitare auanti.

COROLLARIVM II.

Colligitur fecundo, quod fi à principio lationis fumantur duo fpatia quælibet, quibuflibet temporibus perada, tempora ipforum erunt inter fe, ut alterum corum ad spatium medium proportionale inter ipfa. Sumptis enim à principio lationis

ALILEO.

anent in triangulo duo C D F, hands CRE

US CF D, reliquo D C L. Pona- fortzonabe LX

uales : pofitus autem eft c D F,

æqualis: & recti funt DGC,

BE æquianguli, & ut D c ad

c aqualis c Ejergo c G aquaorum BAC, CGF, anguli CA,

It C D ad D A, ita F C ad C G,&

D A ad C G, feu B E. Ratio itaqualium CD, CE, eft eadem

, CF : ergo ex corollario pri-

fextz, tempora descensuum

endiculari ad horizontalem

imile eft triangulo D G c, crit,

quia triangulum c F c, fimile

ad c a,ita c b ad b A : ergo cx

d DA. Media eft igitur o G in-

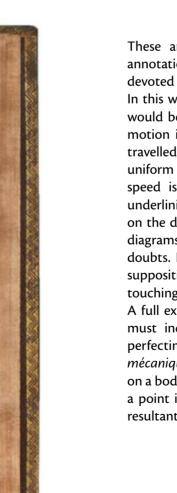
ita quadratum D A ad quadraum A C D , fimile fit triangulo c ad C F , & permutando ut

quadratum D A ad quadratum

CG,

at probandum.

143



primam numerorum feriem.

Id autem, quod demonstratum est in lationibus peractis in perpendiculis, intelligatur etiam itidem contingere in mer lupavino planis utcunque inclinatis: in iifdem enim allumptum eft accelerationis gradus eadem ratione augeri;nempe fecundum temporisincrementum, feu dicas, fecundum fimplicem, ac THEOR. III. PROPOS. III. Si fuper plano inclinato, atque in perpendiculo, quorum eadem fit altitudo, feratur ex quiete idem mobile; tempora lationum erunt inter fe, ut plani ipfins, & perpendiculi longitudines. Sit planum inclinatum A c , & per. has propelike pendiculum A B , quorum cadem fit and grate sup altitudo fuprahorizontem c B, nempe milikur ipfamet linea BA. Dico, tempus de- mechania fcenfus ejufdem mobilis fuper plano Andriar Line A c, ad tempus cafas in perpendiculo longitudo plani A c , ad iplius perpendiculi A B longitudinem. Intelligantur C M B enim quotlibet linex D G, E I, F L, ho-rizonti C B parallela: conftat ex affumpto, gradus velocita- * grais hec allunight tis

These are valid comments. However, more specifically, the annotations point to Varignon's keen interest in the sections devoted to defining uniform acceleration, and their corollaries. In this work Galileo acknowledges that at one time he thought it would be more useful to use the term 'uniform acceleration' for motion in which speed increased in proportion to the distance travelled, rather than to the time fit. Now he chooses to define uniform acceleration as the motion in which the change of speed is proportional to elapsed time. Varignon's economic underlinings and annotations home in on points of crucial interest, on the development of consequential theories from premises, on diagrams; they underscore points upon which Varignon raises doubts. His objections consist especially of displeasure with 'merae suppositiones', or 'gratis suppositiones', mere assumptions touching not so much the core of Galileo's theory as its corollaries. A full exploration of the geometric corollaries of Galileo's theory must indeed have been a crucial point of departure for the perfecting of Varignon's own theorem, in Projet d'une nouvelle *mécanique*, 1687, stating that if many concurrent forces are acting on a body, then the algebraic sum of torques of all the forces about a point in the plane of the forces is equal to the torque of their resultant about the same point.

'HABENT SUA FATA LIBELLI'

29 GELLERT, Christian Fürchtegott. Briefe, nebst einer praktischen Abhandlung von dem guten Geschmacke in Briefen. *Leipzig, Johann Wendler,* 1763.

8vo, pp. [16], 240; large copperengraved vignette to title, woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; very light foxing in places, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label, edges stained red, marbled endpapers, green ribbon placemarker; a little rubbed, slight sunning to upper board, very small wormholes at foot of spine; gilt armorial supralibros of Empress Maria Feodorovna to boards (see right) over an unidentified blind-blocked monogram, bookplate of Pavlovsk Palace to front pastedown, [4] ff. of notes loosely inserted.

\$1600

References

See Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, 'Books for Tractors? Interwar dispersal and sales of Russian Imperial Palace Books' in *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 43, pp. 345–385.



An early edition of the letters of Enlightenment writer Gellert, from the library of Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, sold abroad during the dispersal of Imperial collections under the First Five-Year Plan.

A poet and novelist from Saxony, Christian Fürchtegott Gellert (1715–1769) was 'a prominent representative of the German Enlightenment whose works were, for a time, second in popularity only to the Bible' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*). His *Breife*, first published in 1751 and frequently reprinted, served as models for Enlightenment letter-writers and are accompanied by an essay on tasteful style.

Provenance:

1. From the library of Maria Feodorovna of Russia (1759–1828), second wife of Paul I, with the bookplate of Pavlovsk Palace. Maria Feodorovna married the future Paul I in 1776 and the couple received Pavlovsk Palace from Paul's mother, Catherine the Great, the following year; like her mother-in-law, Maria Feodorovna was born and educated in Enlightenment German courts, and by the time of her death had formed a library of over twenty thousand volumes at Pavlovsk.

2. A loosely inserted note, signed Friedrich C. Steinert and dated Vienna, 23 January 1937, gives a five-page account of the volume's later provenance. The volume remained in Imperial and state collections until their dispersal by the state-owned art-agent Antikvariat, under the supervision of the bibliophile Sergey Alexandrovich Mukhin (1896–1933), and was sold to the Viennese bookseller Gilhofer & Ranschburg in 1931. Antikvariat was dismantled in 1934 and its directors purged, although (as the note tells us) Mukhin had starved to death the previous year after his ration card was cancelled as a suspected bourgeois. Steinert wrote the note in 1937 when presenting the book to his godson Wolfgang Loschke, in the hope that it would 'convey a sense of the interesting historical and cultural perspectives that arise from dealing with antique books' (*trans.*), concluding 'habent sua fata libelli'.







THE JESUIT PATRON SAINT OF STUDENTS

30 [GONZAGA, Aloysius de, St.] 'Orazione a S. Luigi Gonzaga'. [Italy, mid-eighteenth century.]

Copper plate (c. 101 x 137 mm), engraved on one side with a 16-line prayer in Italian and a half-length image of Gonzaga with a crucifix, discarded crown, and lily, lettered 'S. Aloysius Gonzaga' below; a few minor scratches, but overall well preserved.

(+ VAT in the UK)

\$750

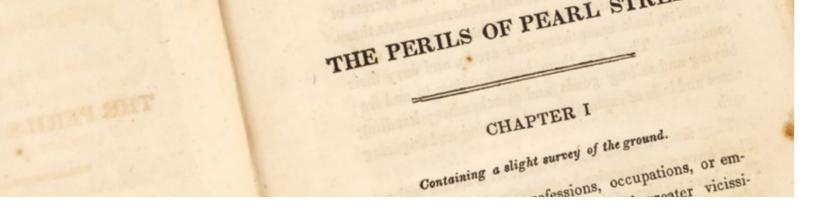
Engraved copper plate for a devotional card, with a portrait of and prayer to Aloysius de Gonzaga, patron saint of students.

The scion of a cadet branch of the ruling Gonzaga family of Mantua, Aloysius de Gonzaga (1568–1591) renounced his right to inheritance in 1585 to move to Rome and join the Society of Jesus. He died six years later, still a student at the Roman College, because of a disease contracted while caring for the sick. He was beatified in 1605 and canonized in 1726, and in 1729 declared the patron saint of young students; in more recent years, he has been named patron of AIDS patients and their caregivers.

The bicolumnar arrangement of the engraving suggests that prints were intended to be folded in half and pasted together, producing an *Andachtsbild* or devotional card with a portrait on one side and a prayer on the other. No printed copies have been located nor a direct source, although the composition is related to several eighteenth-century paintings attributed to the Veronese artist Giambettino Cignaroli (1706–1770) and his circle.

The text of the Orazione a S. Luigi Gonzaga appears in a later collection of prayers to St Aloysius de Gonzaga, Atti divoti che si praticano nella Chiesa del venerabile seminario nelle sei domeniche e nella novena ad onore di San Luigi Gonzaga nella Compagnia di Gesù (Ravenna, 1842), pp. 5–6.

image reversed



THE INGENIOUS ART OF SPECULATION: A MAN MAY SELL WHAT HE HAS NOT, AND GROW RICH.

31 [GREENE, Asa]. The perils of Pearl Street, including a taste of the dangers of Wall Street, by a late merchant. *New York, Betts & Anstice and Peter Hill,* 1834.

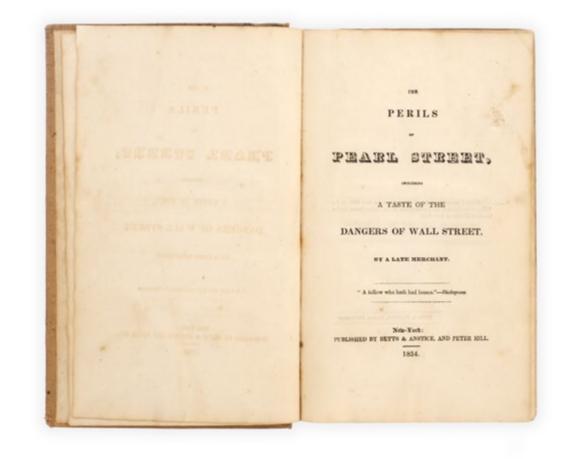
Small 8vo bound in sixes, pp. 232; occasional light spotting and staining, a small abrasion to the title-page, but a very good copy, slightly skewed in contemporary pebble-grained cloth, spine with slight loss at the head, remnants of a gilt spine label, lower cover a little stained, with an ink ownership inscription dated 1842 to the front free endpaper and another in pencil.

\$3500

References Sabin 28584. Not in Taylor or Westbrook. First edition of a very early Wall Street novella, the fictional tale of Billy Hazard, an innocent carpenter's son from rural New York state determined to make it as a merchant in the city. Billy's attempts to establish himself in the mercantile trade in New York City are ultimately unsuccessful as his unhappy combination of gullibility and ignorance conspire to ruin him with a succession of three major failures. Billy's financial misadventures are perfectly illustrated in a passage recounting his foray into the Stock Market at the urging of his partner, his third and final failure:

"I have no money," said I; "my losses of late have been most severe, and I am just on the verge of bankruptcy." "So much the better," said he; "you will now have a chance of retrieving your fortune. As for money, that is altogether unnecessary. I have none; and yet I have made a bold push in the stocks, and am about making another ... "but I do not see how we're to proceed without money." "Oh, the easiest thing in the world," replied he. "We are not to buy stocks; but to sell them."' His partner goes on to explain that 'it is one of the ingenious arts of modern speculation, that a man may sell what he has not, and grow rich upon the proceeds' (p. 224). The two undertake to sell stock on time, agreeing a deal to sell United States Bank stock at a certain price after 60 days. Assured by his partner that the stock will fall greatly in the intervening period, at which point they will be able to buy the promised stock at a low price in order to sell it for the higher figure agreed two months before, poor Hazard enthusiastically agrees. The stock remains at a high price, and Hazard is completely ruined.

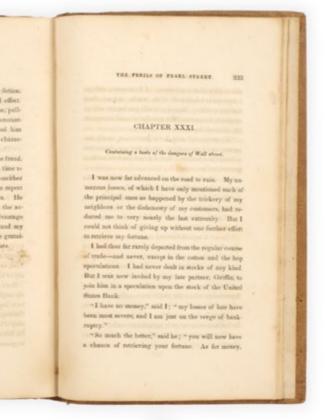
More than just a humorous novel of the financial mishaps of a gullible young man, *The Perils of Pearl Street* provides a compelling and in-depth portrayal of the New York City financial world of the 1830s.



THE PERILS OF PEAKL STREET.

whole story of the robbery to be a downright fiction, had throacened an arrest. This had the desired effect. The poor robbed merchant, in terror of the law, pelled out his prefect-beek, and paid the other's bill, arrounting to about five hundred dollars; but implored him not to mention the subject as it would ruin his character forever.

This, the other, not suspecting the extent of the fraud, promined to δ_{12} , and as the Ohis merchant had line to escape. He did not indeed stay long after this—meiher going to the police office, nor thinking it ands to respect the stary of the robbery to his other creditors. He havened to Ohis as soon as possible; where the account of the robbery being credited, he took advantage of it to unken a speedy and positishle dilute: and my also of fibers handred adaptive times the gravitous fifty, went down to the tomb of all the capalets.



NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S PERIODICAL POETRY

32 [GREENWOOD, Lucy B.?]. Scrapbook of poetry excerpted from periodicals. [New England, first half of the nineteenth century.]

8vo, [84] pp. of newspaper cuttings, poetry, and ephemera, pasted into An Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of the State of Maine, passed March 21, 1821 (Portland (ME), Thomas Todd & Co., 1821); some dust soiling and foxing, very occasional worming, a few foreedges chipped; in contemporary sheep-backed boards; boards rubbed and extremities worn; pencil ownership inscription, 'William Lowell' to front free endpaper and 'Lucy B. Greenwood' to front pastedown and rear flyleaf.

\$1600

References

See Garvey, Writing with Scissors: American Scrapbooks from the Civil War to the Harlem Renaissance (2013), and Easley, New Media and the Rise of the Popular Woman Writer, 1832-1860 (2021).

The compiler of the scrapbook has carefully excised and preserved the poetic material from various periodicals and other printed sources, with a notable emphasis on material originally printed in American publications, such as the New England Weekly Review, Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, and the Albany Advertiser. Choice extracts gather wisdom from the ephemera of daily life, with poetic reflections on, inter alia, love, friendship, parting, youth, and death, as well as short prose discussions of modesty, early rising, and connubial felicity. In addition to widely published periodical poets, such as Alaric A. Watts (1797-1864), the compilation includes a broad range of verses by unknown women, among them 'Miss Bogart, of New York', 'Pretty Peggy's Account of a New-Year's Eve Ball', 'The Dying Wife' by Mrs La Ponte, an 'Ode to Friendship' by 'Ursula', 'Female Friendship' by Miss Mitford, 'The Sister's Grave, by a young lady', 'The Bride's Farewell' by Miss Beever, 'The Spells of Home' and 'The Parting of Summeer' by Mrs Hemans, 'Random Thoughts' by Mrs Moodie, 'The Playthings' by Miss Gould, and 'Love Not' by Mrs Norton.

'The new periodicals founded in the 1830s and 1840s not only constructed the "popular woman writer" as the creator of viral content accessible to a mass-market audience; they also imagined the "popular woman reader" as a consumer of literary commodities ... The selection and arrangement of scraps came to be associated with "feminine" domestic culture, serving as both a leisure activity and a creative outlet. Miscellaneous columns were likewise designed to appeal to female readers and often served as a major source of content for scrapbooking. The cheap weekly periodical, the miscellaneous column and the scrapbook thus co-evolved as interdependent genre' (Easley, pp. 201, 205).

The familiar and domestic subjects of many of the poems stand in stark contrast to the book into which they are pasted, a copy of an act relating to Maine's state militia.

A charming scrapbook of poetry apparently compiled by a female reader, with excerpts from American nineteenthcentury periodicals, providing a record of women's writing and reading and an 'index to the popular heart' (Garvey, 37).

BANNED HISTORY OF ITALY'S 'FEMALE POPE'

33 GUALDI, Cesare [i.e. Gregorio LETI]. Vita di Donna Olimpia Maldachini [sic] che governò la Chiesa, durante il Ponteficato d'Innocentio X. doppo l'anno 1644 sino all'anno 1655 ... nuovamente ristampata, con un'aggiunta considerabile. 'Ragusa' [i.e. Geneva], Giulio Giuli, 1676.

12mo, pp. [23], [1, blank], 502; woodcut and typographic headand tailpieces throughout, woodcut initials; marginal paperflaw to A1 (not affecting text), light marginal dampstaining to a handful of leaves; a very good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, later ink lettering to spine (over faded contemporary titling), edges speckled red; eighteenth-century ink ownership inscription of 'W. Waterhouse' to p. 1, nineteenth-century bookplate and stamp of the Earl of Ellenborough.

\$975

References

BM STC Italian, p. 418; this edition not in Melzi: Tabarini, 'Donna Olimpia Pamphilij'; Von Ranke (1840). Scarce expanded edition of Gregorio Leti's salacious life of Olimpia Maidalchini Pamphilii, the infamous sister-in-law of Innocent X dubbed 'Pope Olimpia I' for her extraordinary influence on the Papacy.

Following a first marriage to the wealthy Paolo Nini, supposedly orchestrated to avoid monachisation, Olimpia Maidalchini (1592-1657) was married in 1612 to Pamphilio Pamphilij, brother of the future Innocent X. Leti suggests that she developed a growing intimacy with her brother-in-law and aided him in securing a seat as cardinal before bribing the conclave to elect him Pope. During his reign she was involved closely in political and economic affairs, allowing visitors an audience with the Pope only after they had consulted her. Banned by the Index Librorum Prohibitorum in 1667, the Vita di Donna Olimpia is the basis of the enduring myths that Olimpia was the Pope's mistress and that, having taken immense sums of money from his chambers in the weeks before his death, she concealed his death for several days while continuing to remove valuables to her own palace (p. 437).

First issued in Geneva in 1666, the Vita di Donna Olimpia enjoyed immense popularity and was swiftly translated into French, German, and English; the present copy is a reissue of the 1667 second edition (BM STC Italian, p. 418), containing a letter from Giuli to the reader in which he alleges that the present text was given to him in manuscript by the author's brother directly, and is 'much more substantial, though without offense or omission from the original' (trans.).



Mariti, e peníate ohe fe. questa Dama, hauesse mostrato finistri pensieri contro Innocentio, il Papato di questo non l'haurebbe fatto Prencipesta fi grande. In questa opera che vi dedico trouarete l'epilogo di quafi la maggior parte delle vostre virtu ed imperfettioni Donnesche, le virtù per seruir di guida a' vostri andamenti, e l'imperfettioni per distinguere le buone dalle

> Another addition, absent from the 1666 edition, is a dedication to female readers: 'I could dedicate the life of such a renowned woman to no better audience than her own sex ... not all women are like Donna Olimpia, as not all men are like Pope Innocent, but it is far easier to find Olimpias than Innocents' (trans.).

> Provenance: Edward Law, first Earl of Ellenborough (1790-1871), politician and governor-general of India, with Southam Delabere bookplate and with stamp to front free endpaper 'Earl of Ellenborough's Heirlooms. Book no. ['1430', entered in manuscript]'.

dalle cattiue. Non saprei a chi meglio dedicare la vita d'vna Signora di fi gran Fama, che al medefimo leffo, che n'hà riceuuto l'honore. Sò che tutte le Donne non sono Donna Olimpia, perche tutti gli Huomini non lono Innocentio, ma credo che farebbe più facile di ritrouar Donne Olimpie che Innocentij. Vi farà permeflo, o Signore, d'amar gli Eclesiastici, e par-

OCLC finds two copies outside of Continental Europe, at the British Library and the University of Michigan.

IN ORIGINAL BOARDS

Essays written in Favor of the new Constitution, as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787 ... New York: Printed and sold by John and Andrew M'Lean ... 1788.

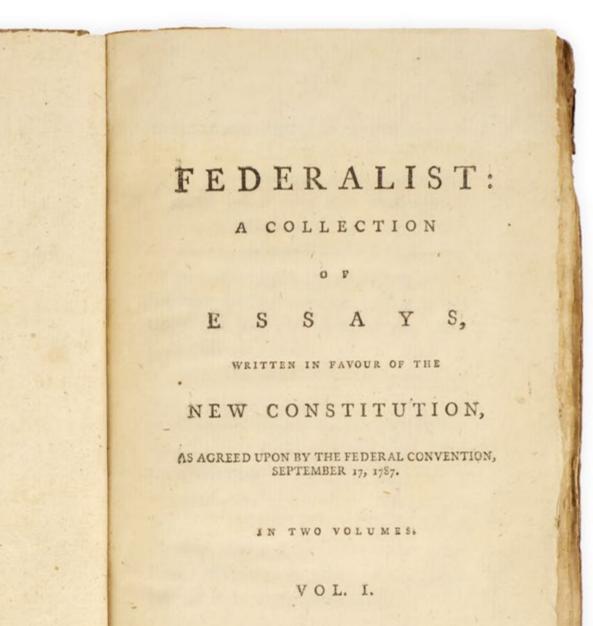
Two vols, 12mo, pp. l: vi, 227, [1, blank], II: vi, 384; title-page of vol. I very neatly restored at head with old paper (possibly the original conjugate blank, which has been replaced) above the line 'Federalist', with loss of the word 'The', a few gatherings in vol. I slightly browned, paper flaw to vol. I G5 with loss to outer margin (just shaving text); vol. Il quire X bound in duplicate in error (no loss), printing flaw to vol. II p. 290 where the paper was folded in the press (no loss), two marginal tears (no loss) to the last leaf; apart from the restoration to the title-page, an excellent copy, uncut, in the original boards, vol. II on slightly largely paper as usual, vol. I unopened after p. 117, vol. II entirely unopened, spine of vol. II stamped '2' in ink; spine of vol. I wanting, some light dampstains to boards; partially obscured pencil inscription to upper pastedown vol. I 'W. Brown / Dr R / long let' (see right).

\$285,000

References PMM 234. First edition in book form of the single most important work of American political philosophy, a normal paper copy, very rare in the original boards, uncut and largely unopened. Volume II is in a mixed state, with the error 'Letter LXXX' rather than 'LXX' uncorrected on p. 240, but the spine lettered '2' not 'II'.

A 'commentary on the Constitution by men included among its principal architects' (Printing and the Mind of Man), The Federalist 'will merit the notice of posterity; because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will be always interesting to mankind so long as they shall be connected in Civil Society' (George Washington).

Provenance: Inscribed in pencil 'W. Brown / Dr R/ long let'. Could this plausibly by Dr William Brown and Dr Benjamin Rush? Brown (1748-1792), educated in Edinburgh, returned to set up practice in Alexandria, Virginia, where he was known to Washington (whose diary records a number of visits by Brown and his wife in the early 1770s); he joined the second Virginia Regiment as a surgeon in 1775 and was appointed Surgeon General for the Middle District by Congress in May 1777, spending that winter with Washington at Valley Forge. In February 1778 he was promoted to Physician General, replacing Dr Benjamin Rush (1745-1813). After the war (Congress had accepted his resignation in 1780), Brown rented George Washington's house in Alexandria from 1783 to '86 (the same later occupied by Bushrod Washington), and helped found the Alexandria Academy in 1785, of which Washington was a trustee. Rush, who had like Brown studied medicine in Edinburgh, and returned to set up practice at the same period, was representative of Pennsylvania and signatory of the Declaration of Independence, but had resigned from Army service in 1778 after the discovery of a letter critical of Washington. In 1787 he returned to politics as a member of the Pennsylvania ratifying convention for the new Constitution, leading the movement for its adoption.



NEW-YORK:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND A. M'LEAN, No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE, M, DCC, LXXXVIII.

34 [HAMILTON, Alexander, James MADISON, and John JAY]. The Federalist: A Collection of

384 ARTICLES, &c.

as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times
difficult to draw with precision the line between
those rights which must be furrendered, and those
which may be referved; and on the prefent occasion
this difficulty was increased by a difference among
the feveral states as to their fituation, extent, habits,
and particular interests.

" In all our deliberations on this fubject we kept " fleadily in our view, that which appears to us the " greateit intereft of every true American, the con-... folidation of our union, in which is involved our " prosperity, felicity, fafety, perhaps our national " existance. This important confideration, ferioufly " and deeply imprefied on our minds, led each flate . in the convention to be lefs rigid on points of inferior " magnitude, than might have been otherwife expec-"ted; and thus the conftitution, which we now pre-" fent, is the refult of a fpirit of amity, and of that " mutual deference and conceffion which the peculi-" arity of our political fituation rendered indifpenfible. " That it will meet the fell and entire approbation " of every flate is not perhaps to be expected; "but each will doubtlefs confider, that had her in-** terefts been alone confulted, the confequences might * have been particularly difagreeable or injurous to "others ; that it is liable to as few excep ions as could ** reafonably have been expected, we hope and believe; " that it may promote the falling welfare of that " country fo dear to as all, and fecure her freedom and * happinels, is our molt ardent with. With great refpect, " We have the honor to be, SIR, " Your Excellency's molt "Obedient and humble fervants."

"George Washington, PRESIDENT.

By unanimous order of the Convention,

His Excellency The PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.



THE MONARCH OF HIGHWAYMEN

35 [HAWKE, William]. An authentic and genuine Narrative of the Life and surprizing Exploits, of William Hawke, the famous Highwayman, who was executed at Tyburn, July 1, 1774, for robbing Mr. Charles Hart, on the Highway, of 1s. 8d. Containing I. An Account of his Birth, Education, and first Entrance on the thieving Trade. II. Of his numerous Robberies, both as a Footpad, and on the Highway. III. Instances of his Generosity ... V. His Transportation to America ... VIII. The Manner of his Apprehension ... IX. His Behaviour under Sentence of Death ... with two Copper-plates London: Printed for the Author; and sold by R. Richards, at his Lottery-Office ... 1774.

8vo, pp. [3], 6–30, with plates of 'William Hawke in the Press Yard Newgate' and 'Hawke robs Cap^t Cunningham & M^r Hart the Cap^t beats the Highway Man's Horse' (short tears at inner margin); titlepage trimmed, slight browning but a good copy in modern wrappers.

\$1200

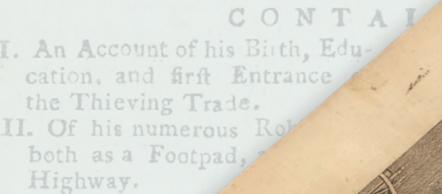
AN AUTHENTIC AND GENUINE
NARRATIVE
OF THE
LIFE
AND
SURPRIZING EXPLOITS,
01
WILLIAM HAWKE,
THE FAMOUS HIGHWAYMAN.
Who was executed at Tyburn, July 1, 1774,
For robbing Mr. CHARLES HART, on the
Highway, of 11. 8d.
CONTAINING I. As Access of his link, Eds. 1 VI, We Maps est of Table-
carina, and first Entrance an Arida Gridewell, the Thieving Tract. VII, file Eatin with Cornin
IL Of his sumerous Reliberies, both as a Pergud, and as the Highway.
Highway, HI. Johnson of his Generatory and Compution in Persons in 12. His Relations: under Sen-
Diffrets, IV. His Excurding to France, and at the Piper of Entourism.
with his Churcher of their X. Reformer on the Cauly of
V. His Tradpartation to Ame- rice, and Reizen from theses. In Highway,
EXHIBITING
Such uncommon Initances of Boldnefs and Audacity, at are fearcely to be found in the Annals of New-
gate, or the Hiflory of Tyburn.
With Two COPPER-PLATES ; One being a flyiking Likenets of the Criminal, the
other the Manner of his robbing Capt, Cunningham
and Mr. Hart.
L O N D O N1 Printed for the AUTHOR ; and Sold by R. RECHARDS, at
his Lottery-Office, No. 44, should opposite Hauton-
Garden, Holbern. 1774. [Paros Osa Smillino.]
N. B. At the fame Place is Sold the Life and Trial of
William Cox.

First edition of a shilling life of the 'monarch' of highwaymen, William Hawke. He and his henchman were 'the most daring and desperate gang ... that ever infested the English roads', but 'though Hawke had many vices, yet he was not destitute of every virtue', and was known for his generosity and compassion towards the poor and afflicted.

The first time he was captured, in about 1770, he was sentenced to transportation to America with one of his companions, but after a twelve-month they escaped and came back to England and to their thieving ways. Taken once more by a party of Sir John Fielding's men Hawke bribed his way out of Tothil-fields Bridewell and returned to the road. By this time his fame and person were so well known that his exploits were even more perilous. In 1774, his lodgings betrayed by a coachman, he was captured for the last time, sentenced at the Old Bailey, and hanged at Tyburn.

The pamphlet ends with reflections on the causes of the numerous robberies on the highway, including the certainty of finding a market for the booty; a footnote refers to Henry Fielding's Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies.

ESTC lists copies at the British Library, New York Public Library, UCLA, Minnesota, and Yale.



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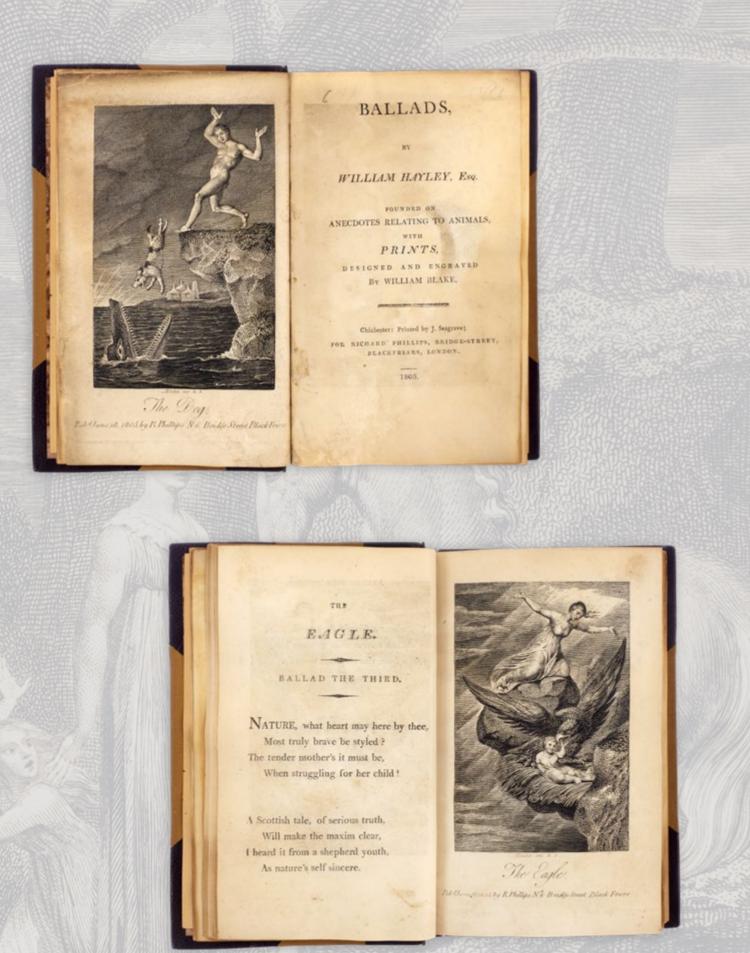
R. RICHARDS, at . oft opposite Hatton-

Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair 69

SHILLING.

William Hawkeeinthe Right.

LLIAM COX.



BLUNDEN'S BLAKE

36 HAYLEY, William, and William BLAKE (illustrator). Ballads ... founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals, with Prints designed and engraved by William Blake. Chichester, J. Seagrave, for London, Richard Phillips, 1805.

Small 8vo (155 x 95 mm), pp. [6], 212, [1], with 5 plates designed and engraved by William Blake; title slightly soiled, title verso and Preface browned, occasional mild offsetting, pl. I chipped in outer margin, small tear to the upper inner margin of the title-page; modern half morocco with cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt; pencil ownership inscriptions of Thomas Park (to head of title) and Edmund Blunden (to half-title) with a leaf of notes by Blunden loosely inserted, occasional ink and pencil marginal notes (some slightly trimmed).

\$4500

References Bentley, BB, 465.

state.



First edition of William Hayley's sixteen Ballads illustrated by William Blake, with a fine provenance, plates I-III in the first

A patron and friend of Blake, Hayley had conceived his Ballads about various animals 'expressly for Blake to illustrate and to profit by' (ODNB). In 1802 a first, partial version of the book had already appeared in periodical form, featuring only four ballads and three plates. For this 1805 edition, Hayley added twelve more ballads while Blake engraved new plates of his designs for three of the 1802 ballads (plates I-III), and both designed and engraved new illustrations for two of the new additions (plates IV-V).

The present copy belonged to the antiquary and bibliographer Thomas Park (1759-1834) and later to the Great War poet Edmund Blunden (1896–1974), with their ownership inscriptions and annotations. On a loose sheet of paper, Blunden pencilled the following comment: 'The title-page has the signature of Thomas Park, who edited the British poets; and at p. 10 he has a note suggesting he didn't think much of Blake. "O yes! See frontispiece. What a rescue!". At p. 210 another note hints his opinion of Hayley. "Nature! The governor of the poet, and what has been the twofold natural consequence? Ask his 2 wives"'.

Boston International Antiguarian Book Fair

CHINESE HISTORY AND THE LIFE OF CONFUCIUS

37 HELMAN, Isidore-Stanislas-Henri. Faits mémorables des empereurs de la Chine, tirés des annales Chinoises, dédiés à Madame, orné de 24 estampes in 40 gravées par Helman, d'après les dessins originaux de la Chine, tirés du cabinet de Mr Bertin ... Paris, chez l'auteur ... et chez M. Ponce, [1788]. [bound with:]

[-]. Abrégé historique des principaux traits de la vie de Confucius célèbre philosophe Chinois orné de 24 estampes in 40. Gravées par Helman, d'après des dessins originaux de la Chine envoyés à Paris par le P. Amiot missionaire à Pekin et tirés du cabinet de Mr Bertin ... Paris, chez l'auteur ... et chez M. Ponce, [c. 1786].

Two works in one vol., large folio, I: engraved title, engraved dedication leaf, 24 engraved plates each with one accompanying leaf of engraved descriptive text, here on 25 uncut sheets (385 x 555 mm) with 2 engravings per sheet to rectos only; II: engraved title, 24 engraved plates with 28 pages of engraved descriptive text, here on 25 uncut sheets (385 x 555 mm) with 2 or 3 engravings per sheet; both works on thick paper with watermark 'Fin de Dupuy Auvergne 1784'; a little light foxing and spotting, the first work with a few abrasions to dedication plate and small chip to edge of sheet with plate 7, the second work with marginal loss to sheet with plate 17 (repaired); overall very good in modern brown paste paper covered boards, calf spine decorated in gilt with vines and with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, vellum corners; a little wear to edges.

\$7750

References

Löwendahl, China illustrata nova 654, 647; Lust 1133, 729; Reed & Demattè, China on paper 20, 21.

Two handsome engraved works by the French engraver and printseller Helman (1743-1806/9), here on uncut sheets, the first depicting scenes from Chinese history, the second episodes in the life of Confucius (Kong Fuzi).

'Helman was not only a talented engraver but also an astute businessman. One of his profitable commercial ventures was the Conquêtes de l'empereur de la Chine (1783) ... a suite of folio reductions of drawings made by French missionaries, including Jean-Denis Attiret (1702-68), for Qianlong, emperor of China from 1736 to 1796. These were engraved under the direction of Charles-Nicolas Cochin (ii), but as the emperor had stipulated that all the proofs should be returned to China only a very few copies remained in France, in the hands of the royal family. Taking advantage of their rarity, and of the general interest in Chinese subjects, Helman produced his suite and was so encouraged by its success that he undertook two more Chinese suites, the Abrégé historique des principaux traits de la vie de Confucius ... and the Faits mémorables des empereurs de la Chine' (Grove Art Online).

The titles to both works detail the different formats available to customers and their respective prices, the Faits mémorables ranging from 12 livres in unbound sheets to 48 livres on papier d'Hollande with hand-coloured plates. A variant title to the Faits states that it was issued in four parts appearing bimonthly from 15 April 1788. According to Reed & Demattè, the prints and captions for the Faits were 'derived from a Qing-dynasty edition of a Mingdynasty publication, the Dijian tushuo (Illustrated discussion of the emperor's mirror, 1573)'.



ABREGE HISTORIQUE DES PRINCIPAUX TRAITS DE LA VIE DE CONFUCIUS Celebre Philosophe Churci Orné de s4 Eftampes in 4º Gunis per Helman ? nin des Danies Corgonaux de la Chan mangel à Bris par le De Conset and mi Rich mar A. Paria 9

FHI FST. IMPR



A REMARKABLE HERALDIC ACHIEVEMENT ENCOMPASSING EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA

38 [HERALDRY.] 'Grand recueil d'armes des familles illustres. Collection de 278 planches.' [France (Reims?), c. 1626.]

Manuscript on thick paper, in Latin and French, 4to (c. 280 x 220 cm), ff. [2, later stamped halftitle and title], 1-26, [1, with faint pencil sketch], 27, [1, blank], 28-79, [1, with outlined escutcheon], 80-111, 113-118, 112, 118-185 (164 in outline only), [1, with outlined escutcheon], 186-278 (?eighteenthcentury ink foliation); recto of each leaf with painted coat of arms, Latin attribution above (in one hand), and French heraldic description below (in another), versos mostly blank (text occasionally running over); occasional light ink stains and marks, a few leaves cut close at margins (just touching text or arms); overall very good in eighteenthcentury British polished calf, borders triple-filleted in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-piece, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; splits to joints, losses to endcaps, wear to corners and edges, a few marks and abrasions to boards; armorial bookplate 'The Arms of Dundas of Arniston', later Arniston Library book label, and modern collector's ex libris to front endpapers.

\$10,750

A remarkable early seventeenth-century heraldic manuscript comprising 278 handsomely executed coloured coats of arms, complete with descriptions in Latin and French, covering the royalty, nobility, clergy, republics, and provinces of Europe, with a section at the end encompassing Asia and Africa.

The opening portion is devoted to France, not beginning with the royal arms, as one might expect, but rather with those of the archbishop of Reims, suggesting this as a possible place of origin for our manuscript. Various dukes follow, including the duke of Normandy, as well as the arms of the Dauphin. Spanish arms come next (f. 27 ff.), opening with a splendid rendering of those of Philip IV of Spain (r. 1621-1665), here referred to as 'Hispaniae Regnorum Rex et Indiarum Imperator'. While clearly accomplished, the artist has nevertheless struggled to depict a rhinoceros on the arms of the 'Rex Canariae'.

The British section begins on f. 76 with the royal arms as adopted by James I, and contains evidence that the compiler was less familiar with British heraldry and nobility. The arms of Scotland are here rendered by a lion argent on a field gules (rather than gules on or); the Prince of Wales is given a mangled approximation of his ostrich-feather badge, complete with the motto 'Ich Die'; the Duke of Lennox is described as of the house of 'Stuant' rather than Stuart; and the Duke of Devonshire is given as 'Caverdick' rather than Cavendish. Interestingly our manuscript includes the arms of Robert Carr, first Earl of Somerset (c. 1587-1645), a favourite of lames I.

The Italian portion (f. 98 ff.) opens with a handsome rendering of the arms of Urban VIII (r. 1623–1644) dated 1626, followed by those of the Venetian Republic. Various princes, dukes, and provinces follow, before the arms of the kings of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Cyprus, and the historic arms of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The





later parts (f. 169 ff.) encompass the Low Countries, the Holy Roman Empire (with a glorious depiction of the arms of Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor from 1619 to 1637), Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, the Balkans, and Scandinavia.

At the very end comes a most interesting section of Asian and African arms, including those of the Cham of Tartary, the emperor of Russia, 'Mussulmanorum Imper[ato] r', the king of Persia ('Maximus et tremendissimus dominus omnium terrarum et marium orientis'), the emperor of China, the kings of Ethiopia, Congo and Morocco, and the 'Indiarum imperator'.

Provenance:

With the bookplate of Robert Dundas (1685–1753), Scottish lawyer and Member of Parliament; 'Dundas installed an upper-floor library room at Arniston House, designed by William Adam' (Book Owners Online).



Boston International Antiguarian Book Fair

ON JESUIT MORALITY (OR LACK THEREOF)

39 [JESUITS.] [CAMBOUT, Sébastien Joseph du, and John EVELYN (attributed translator)].

The moral Practice of the Jesuites. Demonstrated by many remarkable Histories of their Actions in all parts of the World. Collected, Either from, Books of the greatest Authority, or most certain and unquestionable Records and Memorials. By the Doctors of the Sorbonne. Faithfully rendred into English. London, Printed for Simon Miller, at the Star at the West-end of St. Paul's, 1670.

12mo, pp. [34], 405, [2, printer's advertisements], [1, blank], lacking the blank leaf A1; occasional light toning, small tear to the foreedge of D4 not affecting text; in contemporary English calf sewn on three thongs laced in, doublefilleted in blind, spine ruled in blind, speckled edges; small chip to head of spine, corners bumped, lower board scuffed; ownership inscription of William Grant to title-page ('Gul. Grant') and to final blank ('Ex Libris Gulielmus Gra[n]t JDC [...] 1694').

\$900

References ESTC R15181; USTC 3087878. Barbier III, col. 355; Sommervogel XI 728b; Wing D2415.

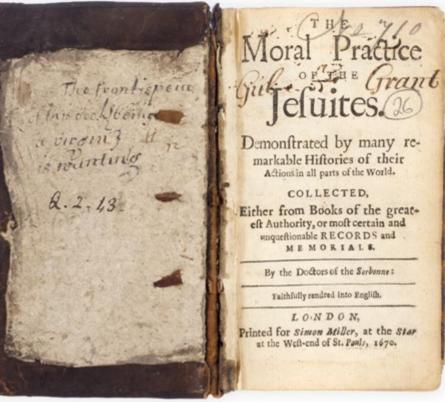
First edition in English of La morale pratique des Jesuites (1669), a polemical Jansenist critique of Jesuit practices intended to 'inspire the World, and the Jesuites themselves, with horror at their detestable Morality' (p. [4]).

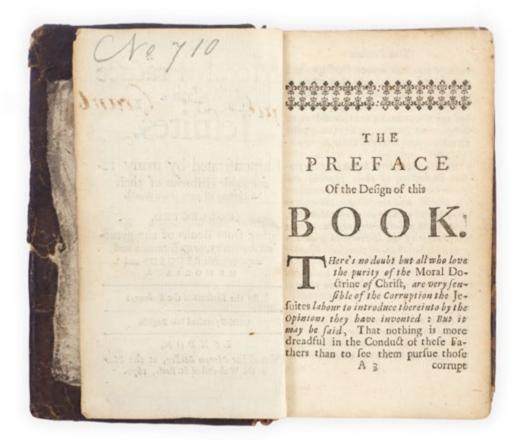
With a distinct emphasis on the avarice and pride of the Jesuits, La morale pratique des Jesuites was published in eight volumes, the first two of which were compiled by Sébastien Joseph du Cambout and the remainder by Antoine Arnauld. The present work is a translation of the first volume, frequently attributed to John Evelyn. In it, the Jesuits are accused of immoral doctrine as well as practice through a series of extracts, among them a prophecy by Hildegard von Bingen foretelling the rise of 'men without a Chief, who shall feed and grow fat upon the sins of the people' (p.5); it is followed by a line-by-line analysis connecting each element of the prophecy to an element of Jesuit corruption. They are characterised, inter alia, as 'familiar with ladies, and with other women, and teaching them to cheat their husbands'; 'living deliciously'; 'shameless in their behaviour'; 'studious to invent new ways to do mischief'; 'depriving the poor, the miserable, and the sick of their Almes'; and 'cajoleing the populace, and courting their favour' through embellished accounts of their travels in Japan, Poland, Germany, and Rome.

A near-contemporary inscription to the front pastedown reads 'reads 'The Frontispiece of this book being a virgin is wanting'; this is likely a misunderstanding, as such a frontispiece is mentioned on p. 4, though in reference to the 1640 Image du premier siècle de la Societé des Jesuites.

Provenance:

Likely the William Grant (1609-1678) who received his BA from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1627 and MA from Exeter College, Oxford, in 1633; he was later vicar of Islesworth (Middlesex), where his parishioners 'brought twenty-one articles against him in Parliament in 1641', for such charges as opposing the practice of psalm-singing; he was said 'to have "called the singing Psalmes, Hopkins Jigges, and affirmed that he had rather heare a pair of Organs ten to one, then the singing of them'.





Abrège De la vie Du Servileur De Dien le S. François Xavier Camerini . S.J. le S. Jouebin Clizondo de la mêm C: professeur de Chéologie au collége de Ferrare d'après les relations et les documents fournis par la famille, les conovices, les condisciples et les compagnons dans les Missions de l'Ande, dans les prisons de Lisbonne et au Cong-Hing. Première traduction Française sur la seconde édition faite à Venise en 1821. G. M. R. Dela nome Cre Shong-Hai ex Outographia Cou-sé-wai 1898

LIFE OF A JESUIT MARTYR LITHOGRAPHED AT A SHANGHAI ORPHANAGE

40 [JESUITS.] ELIZONDO, Gioacchino. Abrégé de la vie du serviteur de dieu le P. François Xavier Camerini S.J. par le P. Joachim Elizondo ... d'après les relations et les documents fournis par la famille, les conovices, les condisciples et les compagnons dans les missions de l'Inde, dans les prisons de Lisbonne et au Tong-King. Première traduction Française sur la seconde édition faite à Venise en 1821 par G.M.R. de la même Cie. Shanghai, 'ex autographia Tou-se-wai', 1898.

8vo, pp. [2], v, [1, blank], v, [2, blank], 'vi', 142; lithographed from manuscript original, the name of the translator added in manuscript to title, Jesuit device to title; occasional small abrasions where text corrected. light creasing to lower corners; very good in original red cloth; light wear to extremities, small marks to covers.

\$4500

Première partie § I Patrie et parents Suscerviteur De Deon

Le serviteur De Dien François Xavier Comme ni Pont nous entreprenons d'asquisser brieve : ment la vie, naquit à Castel-Bolognese uns ment la vie, naquita la Sel-Bolognose ans bique et célébre ville reta ligation de Bologne dans les états Pontificana, située entre les villes de Franza et Inola. Il yoit le jour dans une famille ansience et communée dans le pays le premier jour de Jan

vier 1733

Ses parents hoursess I'avair un fils se nom : maient Dominique Camerini at Paule Vai Ré. Ou Saint Buy time il reent le nom De Francis Outoine : mais agross quelques années il le chan gen on colini de François Lavier à l'occasion, Dont nous parlarons plus loin .

\$ 11 Sa premise Question

Les parents bons et piene Christians sans negliger De lui Donner l'education qui convanait à se neis sance, surtout its s'appliquerent à former en lui le chritien .

Ole lui inspirirent la crainte De Dien, l'instrui sizent Des virilis de la foi et des marcimes de la vraie piete at n'omirent sien To ce qui paut former un copies.

Born at Castel Bolognese, Camerini joined the Jesuits at Lisbon before travelling to Goa in western India as a missionary. Expelled with other Jesuits in 1760, he was shipped back to Lisbon where he spent the next six years in prison. Upon his release he went to Tonkin (Vietnam) where he was twice condemned to death and rescued by Christian converts from being burnt alive in his hut. Spending his days hidden in a marsh, he would emerge at night to bring comfort to persecuted Christian neophytes. The cause of his death in April 1782 is uncertain, some attributing it to illness, others claiming that he was cut to pieces by pagans.

The Spanish Jesuit Elizondo, who taught at Ferrara, first published his Italian life of Camerini at Assisi in 1794. A second edition followed at Venice in 1821, from which this French translation by the Jesuit 'G.M.R.' was made. The Jesuit orphanage at Shanghai known as T'ou-Sè-Wè or Tushanwan was established in 1864 and became famous for its printing press and arts and crafts workshop.

(Milan, 1925), p. 411.

Very rare French translation of an Italian biography of the lesuit martyr Francesco Saverio Camerini (1733-1782), lithographed from a manuscript written at the famous Tushanwan orphanage in Shanghai. We have been unable to trace any institutional

No copies traced on OCLC, KVK, or CCfr; not in Sommervogel. This edition is however recorded in Paolo Camerini, Piazzola

MEDIEVAL HEBREW DICTIONARY

(with part of Kimhi's commentary on גווא השרשים), (with part of Kimhi's commentary on the Prophets). Middle East, probably late-15th or early 16th century.

Manuscript in Hebrew on lightly polished paper, large quarto (285 x 210 mm), ff. 324, wanting first leaf of Sefer ha-Shorashim with entries אבד–אבב (apparently already missing by the nineteenth century when three blank leaves were added to the beginning of the first quire), written in single columns of 30 lines in a single heavy, rounded semicursive hand (except for five leaves, comprising the entries בלע–בוא, written in another hand), downsloping of extra-linear words, incipits in enlarged square script (above and preceding empty spaces), unusually adorned Divine Name, catchwords throughout in several hands (some apparently in Judeo-Arabic); marginal annotations by the primary scribe and several other hands in Hebrew and apparently Judeo-Arabic; upper outer corner of one leaf (f. 275) torn away and replaced with blank paper resulting in loss of a few letters/words of uppermost five lines, a few small holes or closed tears occasionally slightly affecting text, a few marginal tears (some with old repairs) and stains, light (mostly marginal) dampstaining, lower outer corner of rear free endpaper cut away; stab-stitched with cord in old (?contemporary) Middle Eastern sheep(?) over pulp board, spine and boards lined with burlap, vestigial ties to fore-edge, remnants of old endbands; very worn and rubbed with losses to lower cover, upper joint partly split; preserved in a cloth box.

\$35,000

A late medieval manuscript of David Kimhi's celebrated Hebrew biblical lexicon Sefer ha-Shorashim (Book of Roots) - later one of the first Hebrew books to be printed – written by the scribe Yosef ben Avraham for his brother and annotated in several hands.

The Provencal rabbi and biblical commentator David Kimhi (known also by the acronym RaDaK, ?1160-?1235) was the foremost grammarian of the Hebrew language in the medieval period. His Sefer ha-Shorashim presents an etymological dictionary of the three-letter root words, or shorashim, present in the Torah, drawing upon Hebrew, Aramaic, and Provençal etymologies. 'He excerpted from his predecessors copiously and circumspectly, and arranged his material with such comprehensiveness, clearness, and lucidity of exposition that, while he popularized the opinions of his illustrious forerunners, he at the same time made their works superfluous and helped to sink them into an oblivion from which they were not rescued until the nineteenth century' (lewish Encyclopedia). Kimhi's exegesis on the Prophets, with its strong undercurrent of anti-Catholic sentiment, garnered support among early reformers, including, inter alia, Zwingli, Calvin, and Luther, who praised him as 'the god of the Rabbis'. Kimhi also exerted a profound influence on Renaissance Christian Hebraists such as Johannes Reuchlin (Rudimenta Linguae Hebraicae and Lexicon Hebraicum, 1506) and Santes Pagnino (Institutiones, 1520, and Thesaurus, 1529)'.

Our manuscript is annotated by the scribe Yosef ben Avraham who cites extracts from the Torah and the Talmud and states that he produced the manuscript as a gift for his brother Ya'akov. Additional annotations are supplied by Reuben ben Avraham, probably a relative of the scribe, and in several other early hands.

Binding

Distinctly Middle Eastern binding as evidenced by stab-stitching with cord. The endbands are sewn directly into each gathering, and there is evidence of sewing holes at the foot. It is very unusual for the cords to be woven directly into the boards as here.

Several leaves of the manuscript bear a large glove or gantelet and cinquefoil watermark. This is a common mark found most often in Italian (particularly Genoese) and southern French papers from about the middle of the fifteenth century until the third quarter of the sixteenth century; see Briquet, Les filigranes no. 10714 ff.

לבנות עיר אמירט להם אי הם שמות האנשים אשר זה הבען בוניםי אספרני במהירות וזריזות והבל המן יהוביל אותם שא אזל חנער מותמלא אגרווט וזיכרונות והיתה בבירה במדי המדינה יואשוהי מסובנין וכותניו נוקושריה זה בזה ובדברי רצל במסובר דתומי פי במחרוזות של שומים הקשוריסבנה נדבנין טוריה וכן במשנה קורין בראשו האילן ובראש הנדבר ואבן גלל אבט שיש מרמרי בלעו ונפקרא יהתיבון וההרכאה ישיבון והתות והנחי רחי חין הוו מי תמוד החקים הון משט צלא תניקום זי מדת עבר נהרא אשר במס עשר הנהר מדת כל מנדתי כלות מן המם שלוקח האלך מעברהנהר תששה במהרה ההוינאה יומה עזרון ומה שצריכיה יתנקו כמו ונסחתסי וזקיף ית מחיא עלוהי ועץ לתליה עליו ימגר יפיל כמו וכסאו הורץ מגרתי גמיר תרג כלוא סופר דת להי השמים כולה וואבער יעטוהי ושבשת יועייו ושאר השחות ושאר צרך ומלח די לא צתב ומלח לצורך הקרבעת יתנו כל הצורך יתנובד מזרזרא יעשה בזריזות הן למות הן לשרושי אם למיתה אב שיהרא ושרושי אם נסכין ולאסוריון או לענשו ממון ולאסרו בבית הסהרי להוציא ממקגר אסיר מבית כלא יושבי אשך כי אשב בחשר יוי אור לי יי

תהלה לל הנואאי נשלה מפר עוראי האחד שאין לו המורהי ברוך נותן ליעף כחולאין אונים עצמה ירבה

אברן את יוי אשריעני עזרני ובימין ינדקו תמכני" ברוך יוי לעולה אמן ואמנויי אה הסע כתבתי בשביל אחי היעקב אע הכותביוקף כימן טוביהא עליוי וניגול במחריו כל אדה וחוה וטרי לו קונטי

זברו חנוים בגת כדוקר בגת י ויוצאים אל השפה: נגרשתי מנגד עיניך ונגרשה ונשקעה ניאוי קבוץ דורכים גתות בשבת ענינם ידוע למנצח על הגוצת נרשו בו כי ששאו ואשר הם בני ארבע אותיות שם במקום מקור כאיצו אמ גלטאוו ברבווך יהי גלמוד שומה ויחיריוכן שכולה וגלמודה יוזה השם עודלפרוות אשל הן מחוץ לעיר ומנו ל וגנזביו ועטותיויכה אוצרותוי בל שנים שלשה אערותיי בה אוצרותיי היש שנים שלשה הערים מגרשי הערים מגרשי הערים מאל צערות חובליך ירעשו מגרושות וטי גרארש אמיריגרא נש גלעדיורומה לו ועא וענקים לגרגרתיך ובבר זכרנוהוגשרט גרר יוגרה למעלהיי ף איזיר די יייי גרש כימל בעש נקורות: מגרשה ומשמעה כברוהפשתה גבונול דל כי הפשתה בקנה שלה לפי בוכתה שהיתה ל ביות הוא הכקיד על האוצר והארמית לכל גובריא די בעיבר יגרל כיהדבר ידוע טהנשל יגרל הכל אלא צא לומ טאעפי דריהיווך בכל עת דרי במוליהן כי אתה שכבוצנעוריה שמה עטו זרי נוטעהעץ לשם עז הגשםיגדל אותו והרי הגשם בשליחות בתוליה הם השדים. עיני דאבה מי שוע וכל כבש אנה יות בתוליה הם השדים. ית ברך וברצונו אעפר נגולם כמנהגו נוהג כמו שאמרו רולו מלאתי יוה פעל הכבד בהנחת אב עין הפעל ומדיבות נפעי משפטו ש הענין הרי שנול סאה של חטין וזכעה דין הוא שלא תינמה אלא עולם כמו מדאיבותיוהשה ולפניו תרוץ דאבה יהמקור מן הקליולא יוסיפולדאבה עודי נוהגושוטיס שקלקלו עתידין ליתןאת הדין אבל יש מפרשין בן שפאי בפלק לאהבהאתיש אלהיד ופשה במא וזאבון נפש ולראיב את נפשך עננם

> Scribal colophon The colophon indicates that the scribe copied the Sefer ha-Shorashim for his brother, as part of an ongoing exchange of manuscript material: 'This is the end; I wrote this for my brother Ya'akov. I am the scribe, Yosef ben אמ"ר ?i.e. my father and teacher Rav] Avraham. Good tidings upon him and he gave me in exchange a book of Adam and Eve and I gave [it to] him [...]'. Above is written 'Baruch noten l'yaef koach' ('Blessed is God, who gives strength to the weary and increases the power of the weak', i.e. in writing this manuscript) and '[...] Baruch l'olam amen v'amen' (this appears both at the end of the Sefer ha-Shorashim and the Prophets).

Provenance:

3. Offset of an ink stamp (or ownership inscription) of 'Behar el-Maher', with aleph-lamed ligature (typical of Judeo-Arabic or Ladino), on final blank.

4. Nineteenth-century inscription in French on front free endpaper: 'harach ce livre'.

5. Private UK collection since the 1960s.

הרבו מאר זה נכעל עי נהרבתי והכבר והחריבו מלכי אעזר החינה מנכח וענין הענין ממימותכי מרוב החמימות יכעם הארס ופירוש חוצותם יואי עש בשיר שהבריה הבבר והחריבו מנכי אטור ההינה הנכח ישטן השטן הטימטונלי מרוב התוממות יכובם הארם ופירוט חוצותם יואת מחריב ארצנו שהרפיך ומוריבין בתוך ערים מה ושלא עוכר פועלי אמל אה הררבה והראר חוב הוא מאטו ארם את יכושלם חרבה יובני החרבות בקמץ הריש הוא משקר אתריוצה מא הגרול הזה. יכושלם חרבה יובני החרבות בקמץ הריש הוא משקר אתריוצה מה הגרול הזה. הייש העברים החרבות והנשמותה התומטן הדיינה העריפה הם אבטים מרוו ביות.

יכתבידו לין ייכתביהוטע את הדבוים הלר בפנר תורת כליים יה יהוטע ית בתגמיא האלן ואינעט גון בפנר אריתא ריים יות לקולות מיל בסרת בכתם במוטות יותני ומה שאל מתפות חובר ות אומרין ביע לשמונה נפוקים לן וימר משה ערסוף התורה אני לי נסגיו על הכתכות נקראו מתכות ולבתף העבת וכתכות הפתרי כתבם יוש אה כי לא החושי ועריה לא היו אינו או היו הרא אני לי נסגיו על הכתכות נקראו מרכות ולבתף העביר ובש שיי טתבס יויש אולי כי על פרישת ערי ארא לשו ערסוף התוולז אניי אי שי נבתף בלשתים ענעלב ער ופיאה יבפחור אל כתא הביתי בשש שווית. כל שסתובים בתורה יולני פשט הכתובים יראת בי על הביי הנוש במין לופו בליק פלשתים שיהיו הקשתים עיניים ותלשים בכתפ כלומו כל שמתובים בתודה יולט פשט המוצבים יראת ני על הביי הנויקם לוטו במירף פנשתים שחיו שנשתים שמיו שיושים שיט מתף מרוב עם ישראל את שמתב יוהיה פרושו כא שתי כלא יותן שמרת ארי שרעם יאויהיה מהענטן האשון וערושו שיהו ישרם שיט מתף מרוב הדרות במור הנורה כל התובן למוח ובחוב המני לו וארי ארי מתוב בלשתים יות אית תברון בת זה למלחי יה כלשתאיי הבריות בסטר התורה כל הפתוב להיים יומתוב בסטר ילי יפור בכת שאתב בעשמעם יותו וחוברין כתו באשוי בשם עקורות וכותית לבם אבתב נדי בשבא אתה התו לבן נתעלי יולבן אחר אבתבנה שה לבם אבתב נדי בשבא אתה התו לבן נתעלי יולבן אחר אבתבנה שה חטף יהשם על הסתיבה עצמה מכל בנתב מיד לל מדינה ומרין. ככתבה יבתוספת מים יהמרכתב מכתב להים יהשם על המינה עלמה הסער השלוח כי כתב אשר נכתב באס המלר: ובתוספו איז ויבא אליו מפתב מאליהו הנביא יוהנפובל בטס הללך אתוועומו שתמשו גור הלשון בענין פבוב יואני אבורי בשן בתחוב ע פיבבוני בארץ יכצי יוכע ל הכבד ומכתב ים שמל כתבי ואפשר שהואיתי מנין את בעמין רשע מכתיר את הצריק בופבב אותו למיוםן אבל בשלישין וכתבת קעקע כי שיק עצבשרו ויכתוב באותו הזרות שומר אחר כתלי בו יכוא מקיר כתב בכתם אוצר בשם נקורותי ראסו כתהנו לל

כתם וטו יחפרה הואו כא שאשירתי ונולתו או הוא שאור כתם לטוי אליו לחשיבותו כמי והב מופו יולבונם אמריני מבטורי ישטא המובי הטוביותט כולה הואהוהב הטוב וליונה מתב הם הפנטיד שיוו אותו לאוניר ולפו ירמה שמוא זהב לא פבנים ומהענין הזה מסתרח כלומיקר היה עליו המומור ככתם. הכתנת ברם נשטוני את מתורי יושיטו כדק אתיופף אתום הקבוץ יהלבשת אותם כותנות יישאום בכותנותם התי בשנא זרינו בהמיץ העוף יובספר אחר מדויק מעאתי התיו בקמץ הטף או ויעשאת הכתנת ששי כתנות עור ומה את כתנת הפיים וכא לו כתנת פסים ופעם יקראו הכתנה והפסים טאחר שרומה ני^{שוח} עען אחר כאשר מתום ועלה כתנת מפוים כי כן תלבשטר בנורד העולך הבתולות טועילים יאבל הפתנת מפתים בבגרי כהונר יינ המוצול כי כל אחד ואחר בגר במנ עצמו

Es.

יצה בכתר על לאוצפי הכתרת האחר ישתו כתרות ששה נקראו כן

לי עריו על לאש העמורים ככתר ולטי שהכתר הוא עבול סביב ניולי ושיר ואחור הוא עטן אחר וענטו לפי מקומי הגרה לי מעט די עי שאחור וית ולמורתו איים ייהלו יכתרון ערועו יהיכון יבתון תיו ולילה ולא רומיה לי ילא אכתר לי ואאול כתב מזה כתרו את אי נומר המהעינו להם עד שיצאו וררפו אחריהם כי שאמ ועתונוהו פלן ועיר וותו שאג הרריפוהו ואינו בענון רר טהו אנא הסעשו כרצונה עמומי שילדפו אחריהם ויאמרו עסים הם באשר בראשונה יותו מעות ודריטהובטסס תרריכו בעאיןבמטותה אחריהם ולא נחומו עד אסי אם תכתש את האוין אל ענו עליהםי שמת האין עשל אם תכתש את האוי לעולם טנן הבתישה ירועי כתש ושם הכלי שכותשין כו מכתש את וממתט אשר בלהי נואא שהשן שוכבת בד עשויה כמכתש יוכן לי ית ננא רגלונא פילילו ייושבי פמכתשי תי ריתבין בנתלא הקוירון ^{ובמרא} אניא שער הרגים זו עבו שטכונה בתיקה של דגים עי ששם שנוריקי ועים הרבה ויללה מן המושנה זה לוד שהוא שע לירושלד יושבר גרול שהנגעורנזו עבורי שיושבר בראש הקרים הילולו יושבי המושוש זו ענוים שהיא עמוקה מכל ארץ ישול

ואשר הם בני ארבע אותות

והפעל הכבד גר ט את האמה הזאת ושלא נזכר פועלו כי גורטו ממצרים ודבאת המזמור בהיותו על גת פלשתים גישירחים בשט נקורות והוא הפירות. שמע צון ופולתין בכח הירח נאי מגרש אותה לחוץ והשה עוד בתוספת מים מגרש למען מגרשה לה וזה השם עודלפרוות אשר הן מתוץ לעיר ומני רי בי בוושה כן לפי שהן חנא לעיר כאילו נקרישו מן העיר שכרנוס ל בטרע גרסיי בשרש ענגשמה כעורים קיר מתפרות. עינים נגשמה הראשון מוקל אהשע לגוש ענין משושיי נה כאיי בשם השטוהשלג בשש נקורות נשט שוטף ונטי מטרוה עוזויויולד לכל גשל הוא המטר האו בנונ ארן ועשם יבדליוכן אמי התרג ומטלא ולבי וחוצרף לומו -יי ביי וישמה כה גוף מן האומיתיונשמיה יצטבעיוה כווים העצבון והראגהי די ודאג לנו אראג מחטאדי והרעב אשר אתה

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זה סופ כתבתי בשביל אחי יעקוב אני הכותב יוסף בן אמ"ר אברה[ם]
             סימו תוב עליו ונתו לי במחירו ספ אדם וחוח ונתתי לו
```

1. Ya'akov ben Avraham, brother of the scribe (see colophon).

2. Near-contemporary annotations by Reuben ben Avraham, likely in the same town, conceivably another brother of the scribe.

HOW TO WRITE A NOVEL

42 [KNOX, Charles Henry, Captain]. Hardness: or the Uncle. In three Volumes ... London: Saunders and Otley ... 1841.

[with:]

[KNOX, Charles Henry, Captain]. Softness a Novel. By the Author of "Hardness". In three Volumes ... London: Saunders and Otley ... 1842.

Together six vols, 12mo, pp. [4], 312; [4], 336; [4], 312; and [4], 306; [4], 314; [4], 322; both with half-titles, the first in each inscribed 'From the Author'; very good copies in uniform contemporary half calf and marbled boards; armorial bookplate of Viscount Ashbrook and a later bookplate in each volume.

\$1500

Im the author HARDNESS: THE UNCLE.

First editions, scarce. The author, son of William Knox, Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora (later of Derry) and chaplain to the Irish House of Commons, joined the army in 1826, was made a captain in 1836, and retired on half-pay in 1838. After leaving the regular army he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Glamorgan Militia and embarked on a literary career, writing history, novels, and *The Spirit of the Polka*. In *Hardness* the vivid scenes of barrack and mess-room life, drawing on the author's military career, are full of rough humour that we know we should deplore, but it is impossible not to laugh.

Hardness attracted long and favourable reviews in the Monthly Review, the Spectator, and the Metropolitan, and good but less enthusiastic reviews in the Athenæum and Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, a remarkable reception for a first novel. This is a novel in which 'London Life, Irish Life, Continental Life, and Provincial Life are all in turn laid under contribution' (Athenæum).

Henry de Burgh, the son of the gallant General Sir Ulick de Burgh, might have followed in his father's footsteps but there were no wars. Instead, comparatively wealthy, he engages in the life of a fashionable man of leisure – cards, horses, the opera, fine tailoring – until he runs through his fortune. His 'hard', aristocratic, and unpleasant uncle the Earl of Inismore refuses to help and he is forced to leave London. Living frugally in the country, he finds a worthy wife, which further annoys his uncle who had more lucrative plans for matchmaking. They are happy but very hard up. Henry is summoned to watch his uncle sign the will that is going to disinherit him. Flushed with rage at a clergyman who refuses to act as a witness, his uncle has a sudden heart attack and dies before signing, his pen already wet with ink.

At one point Henry contemplates earning a living by authorship, and a friend gives him a 6-page memorandum on 'The Composition of a fashionable Novel': 'Love scenes 120 pages. Pastoral ditto 15 pages. One dinner, with bill of fare, and a side dish upset 1 page', and so forth. There should be about 200 phrases in French and 100 in Italian. Of the 1000 pages only 120 are 'male' pages, the remaining 880 are 'female' pages, 'which is the reason of the great success of lady writers now ...



it is women and children [who] read, so the book must be full of love and dress.' They must have loved this at Saunders and Otley, if indeed they didn't help.

In *Softness* Sir Thomas Champion, a young English gentleman of a quiet disposition, is cajoled by friends into 'seeing life'. Despite hating the sea he buys a yacht and is shipwrecked. He is nervous on the box but is forced into driving four-in-hand and kills a poor girl in Kensington. Thus passes his early life until he develops a will of his own. With a will comes a wife, and in the end he fulfils his natural potential as a valuable member of society. There is an unusually large cast of other characters.

The recipient, presumably, of these presentation copies was Henry Jeffery Flower, 4th Viscount Ashbrook in the Irish peerage, a friend of George IV. Knox's grandfather, Viscount Northland, had also been an Irish peer.

Library Hub and OCLC record 8 copies of *Hardness* but only four of *Softness* (BL, Bodley, Cambridge, NLS).

OMNIVM CIBORVM genera, omnium gentium moribus, & vsu probata

and all from

ON FOOD AND WINE

43 LA BRUYÈRE-CHAMPIER, Jean. De re cibaria libri XXII omnium ciborum genera, omnium gentium moribus, & usu probata complectentes ... *Lyon, Sebastien de Honoratis, 1560.*

[bound with:]

PRAEFECTUS, Jacobus. De diversorum vini generum natura liber. Cum indice copiosissimo. *Venice, Jordani Zilleti, 1559.*

Two works bound together, 8vo, pp. [24], 1129, [5, blanks], with a woodcut device to the title-page, and woodcut initials; and ff. [8], 56; titlepage of *De re cibaria* slightly foxed, else fine, crisp copies, lower edge of Praefectus untrimmed, in eighteenthcentury stiff vellum, edges speckled red and green, spine lettered gilt; bookplate of the Quaker brewer and botanist Robert Barclay of Bury Hill (1751–1830).

\$4500

References

I: *De re cibaria*: Cagle 106; Durling 766; Wellcome 1125; Vicaire 124. II: *De diversorum vini*: Simon, Biblioteca B II 551; Simon Biblioteca Gastronomica 1221; Vicaire 707. First edition of a celebrated Renaissance encyclopaedia of food and drink, the first work on the subject (as distinct from cookery or medical books) by a French author; along with the first edition of a rare and unusual work on wine.

La Bruyère-Champier (Bruyerinus Campegius, 1497-1565) was a physician to François I and Henri II in the train of his uncle, the medical humanist Symphorien Champier. De re cibaria was his magnum opus, thirty years in the making: an encyclopaedia of all foodstuffs then known, with much detail on Renaissance eating habits both at court and in the provinces, combining historical anecdote, practical advice, and occasional humour. Among other things he notes that lead pipes are potentially toxic, that English ladies so love strawberries they grow them in their gardens, and both peasants and the wealthy delight in waffles (though for the poor they were made with flour, salt, and water, and for the rich with eggs and sugar). Books are devoted to bread, fish, vegetables, meat, fruit, spices, milk, wine - within those, each ingredient is given its own chapter, from polenta, fennel, and salmon, to thrushes and testicles. Exotic animals included in Book 13 include snake, wolf, bear, and lion and locusts.

About Jacobus Praefectus, possibly physician to Pope Paul III, little is known. This may have been the 'Symposium de vinis' which circulated in manuscript celebrating a banquet in honour of Paul IV, and it takes the form of a classical symposium on the subject of wine, between Calistus, Cleobolus, Rota, and Menippus. The 'index copiosissimus' contains a list of over ninety wines then drunk in Italy. Of this work only the Simon copy appears in auction records.



30 IO. BRYYER. DE RE CIB.

inde canibus actiter exagitatum machauerane. Ca teràm,cerebro vrfi inelle veneficii, Hifpanta ente maffe,Pinaius teftatum reliquie, sideòque occiform capita in fpectaculis cremaffe. Etenim replorator quadoque potum in vrfinam rabiem egife. Quanobre illuberalem planè efcam effe & infalubra to ambigimus vrfinam, nam & iniquum faccum ora, & atribilistatium, flomachioque adueríaur iviram concoquitur, & præfertim genitorum. Nam Castorum tolerabilios foret. Veruntamen animy virou virus pefulios adeò fertur, vt contacta eò anigut nulla fera.

> De Leonina. CAPVT XLIL

VOSDAM. Orientis populos & Afis cz leonum carne vefci hifloria radrum, vervim hác ab hominis temperatura om nino alienam arbitrorsquippe luisa zamalis tantum eft virus, vt fuo halitu odorem obsife dum relinquat, & co profeifio interiora cius granfund oleot. Przeterek "flatus accerimos emitjere, &trinam grauiter olentem inuenjo.

> De Elephaneina. CAPVT XLIIL

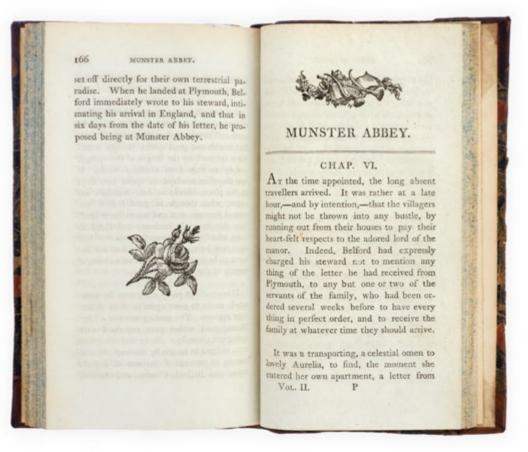
LEPHANTOS in victu quotus dam Nomadum frequentes fuife, hftoria compertum eft. aliisitem in motibus, quos Afchas dicunt, rorum veta-

LIBER XIII. 73 De Paniberina. CAPVT XLIIIL AGRIOPHAGI Pantherarum carnibus at. Loue leonum victitaffe dicuntur. Serventes. CAPVT XLV. OLVBRAM tuto edi Celfus Corneas (pondet, Italis (vt audio)noftra ætae cibi vulgati. Anguillas nemorofas, vo ant colubros. Antonius Muía cûm inciininfanabilia vulnera, viperas edendas dabar, nirique celeritate perfanabat . Caudei ferpentibus ríci affurti, alaj afpidibus victitantrobidà Græcis ophiophagi dichi:itemque Troglodite nullarum opii peeus incolentes. Qui Athon montem inco bant, viperinis carnibus alebantur. Itaque nec capitinet veftibus corum noxia corporis animalia inna-febanter. Ferunt nouarum infularum quoidam incolaspifeibus, specie ac figura scrpentes referentes, pu iii. Serpentum innumera genera, omnibulque exiale virus Angues in Sicilia innocuos ferunt: in Grzia verò peftiferos De Cicado. CAPVT XLVL ICADIS ad Orientem quidam popuivefci produntur:quin etiam Parthi opi ous abundantes. Eas effe guftus fuauifs antequam cortex rumpantur, Arifto es teftatur. Prouincia Narbonenfis iis scatet : quo-

Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair

87





A SINGLE MAN POSSESSED OF A GOOD FORTUNE

44 LEIGH, Sir Samuel Egerton. Munster Abbey, a Romance; interspersed with Reflections on Virtue and Morality ... in three Volumes ... Edinburgh: Printed by John Moir ... for W. Creech, Cross, and S. Cheyne ... [and] for Hookham & Carpentar ... Vernor & Hood ... London. 1797.

Three vols, 12mo in sixes; a very good copy apart from a little spotting and a tear to the blank margin of K3 in volume I; contemporary half calf and marbled boards, morocco labels; armorial bookplate of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall of Makerstoun.

\$1600

References Garside, Raven, and Schöwerling 1797: 53. First edition. Despite its 'gothic' title this is a novel of contemporary high life in England and on the Grand Tour, avoiding 'extravagant descriptions of supernatural scenes and events'. Munster Abbey in Devon is the seat of the hero, Mr. Belford, a bachelor 'happily possessed of a fortune, ample as his wishes'. This was Leigh's only novel – he died at 26 – assembled by his widow from her husband's 'scattered papers' and, the 'Advertisement' implies, possibly finished by her.

Leigh was a distant relation of Jane Austen, and though there are only Austins and no Austens among the 1183 subscribers (the list extends to 34 pages), we can find there Egerton Brydges, brother of Austen's friend Anne (later Lefroy), the Dowager Duchess of Chandos, and several other members of the Leigh family. There are many Scottish subscribers.

Despite the 'liberal and unexampled countenance bestowed on this undertaking' it did not meet with universal approval. 'The fable ... is uninteresting, the language incorrect and inelegant; and by endeavouring to put sentiment into the mouths of his characters on the most trifling occasions, the author often renders his work ridiculous' (*Critical Review*).





THE ONLY COMPLETE COPY

45 LUIS DE GRANADA. Of Prayer and Meditation. Contayning foure-teene Meditations, for the Seaven Dayes of the Weeke: both for Mornings and Evenings. Treating of the principall Matters and holy Misteries of our Fayth ... At London. Printed for Thomas Gosson and Richard Smith 1596.

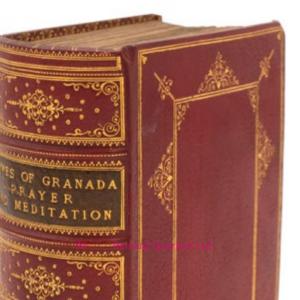
[bound with, as probably issued:]

[-]. An excellent Treatise of Consideration and Prayer. Written by the same Author ... and annexed to his Booke of Meditations. At London, Printed by I. Roberts for Richard Smith ... 1596.

Two parts in one volume, 12mo, pp. [18], 531, [1], woodcut publisher's device on A4 verso; and pp. 191, [1, blank], [20, Table]; 'An excellent Treatise' has separate pagination but continuous register (commencing Aa1); first title-page dusty, tear through A5 neatly repaired, headlines shaved throughout, sidenotes occasionally affected also, but never with loss of sense; bound a little tight, withal a very good copy in red morocco by Riviere, boards panelled gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt green morocco letteringpiece.

\$8250

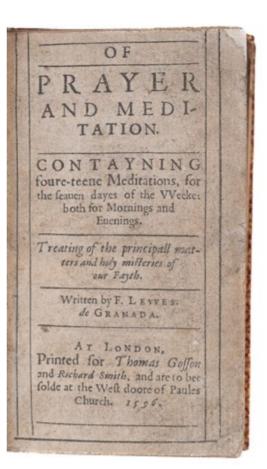
References STC 16909.5 (the first part only); cf. Allison & Rodgers II, 443-5 for the Catholic editions.



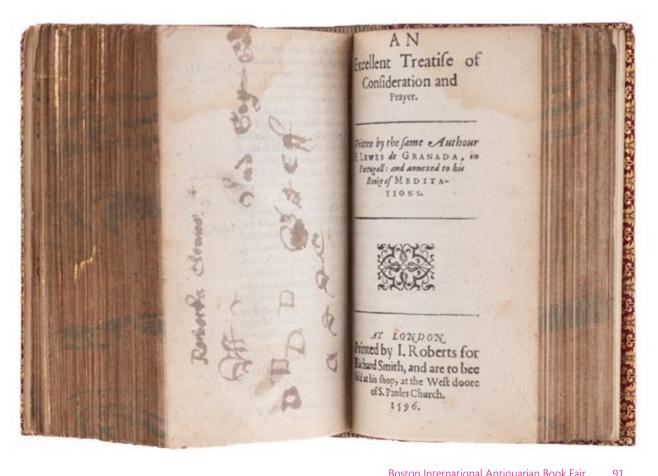
Second 'Protestant' edition - the only known complete copy: both of those listed in ESTC (Downside and Harvard) are incomplete, with the Downside copy lacking the 'excellent Treatise of Consideration and Prayer'. The anonymous translation may be the work of the playwright Thomas Lodge (see below).

The first work of the Dominican theologian Luis de Granada (1504–1588), Libro de la oración v meditación was first published in Salamanca in 1554, based on a shorter work composed by him in 1539. Its success both in Spain and in the wider Catholic world led him to a life of writing on spiritual themes, particularly asceticism; but his works also had a surprising circulation in Protestant England.

The first English translation was by the recusant Richard Hopkins, first published at Paris in 1582. Hopkins (before 1546-in or before 1596), had gone into exile at Louvain in the 1560s, and spent nine years in Spain from 1570 to 1579. 'Following the advice of Thomas Harding ... he published at Paris in 1582 a translation of part one of the Libro de la oración y meditación by the Spanish Dominican Luis de Granada. This was dedicated to the benchers of the inns of court ... The florid devotional style is thought to have influenced the language of Crashaw and Vaughan' (ODNB). The Paris edition was followed by one at Rouen in 1586, and then was first presented to a Protestant audience in a London edition of 1592 (Folger only in ESTC). The content was re-ordered, and it was 'purged of all specifically Catholic references' (Allison), such as praying to saints and extreme unction. The extensive front matter (the dedication to the benchers, several exhortations, and a dedicatory epistle) was also cut, leaving just the author's prologue, and a new dedication was added. In the edition of 1592 it was to the crypto-Catholic Ferdinando Stanley, Lord Strange, the patron of Shakespeare, Marlowe and Spenser. After Strange's sudden death in 1594 (the circumstances were suspicious enough that many suspected poison, the motive being the curtailment of further Catholic plotting on his behalf), the present edition was dedicated to the civil lawyer and MP Julius Caesar, newly appointed Master of the Court of Requests. The second part in both editions is dedicated to the surgeon John Banister, with a verse.



dedicated to lawyers.



In 'Catholic Translation and Protestant Translation: the Reception of Luis de Granada's Devotional Prose in Early Modern England' (Translation and Literature 26 (2017)), Miriam Castillo Arroyo has posited the poet and playwright Thomas Lodge as the hand behind this work of adaptation/translation; raised in Stanley's household as a child (the dedication describes the work as 'long since by me made promise of at Channon-rowe', *i.e.* the Stanley seat Derby House), he had spent time in the Jesuit College in Brazil, is the probable author of The Flowers of Lodowicke of Granado (1601), and his Catholic sympathies are well documented. The dedication of the second part, to John Banister, speaks of the latter as a 'fatherlie' figure, which is plausible (Banister was twenty-six years Lodge's senior), especially given Lodge's imminent turn to a second career as physician; and as a member of Lincoln's Inn from 1578 until at least the mid 1590s, Lodge and Julius Caesar could easily have crossed paths - a number of his other works are

This printing of 'An excellent Treatise' is not in ESTC.



ILLVSTRISSIMO, E Reuerendiffimo Signor, e Padron fempre Colendifimo.



Cennidi V.S.Illustriffima, che mi scoprono i giufti defiderij, che tiene di hauere follecita notitia del Cafo ftrauagante, & ammirabile fucceffo-

mi quattro giorni fono qui in Pefaro, fi come incontrano il mio genio, ch'è tutto disposto ad vbbidirla in cole dimaggior rilieuo, così n'eccitano il mio, benche debole, ingegno, à fatigare con maggior vigore, come gia fi affatiga, per perfettionare vn Difcorfo latino, oue s'inuefligaranno le Caufe, la Materia, il Sito, le Qualità, & ogn'altro Effentiale , &c. Per ben diffinguere questo nuovo Prodigio della Natura, ch'è lo fcopo folo, que fi dirigono tutti i prefidij Medici, che m'ingegno perferutare al poffibile, à sollieuo della medesima .

Veramente confesto, che la refolutione della mia volontà era folo di far noto al Mondo yn Cafo fi fingolares con



A WONDER WORM

46 MARINIS, Dominico de. Dissertatio philosophico-medica de re monstrosa à Capuccino Pisauri per urinam excreta. Plura de sanguinis grumis, polypis, serpentibus, ac praecipuè de vermibus in corpore humano procreatis non iniucunda complectens ... Rome, typis Iacobi Mascardi ... sumptibus Ben Carrarae, 1678.

12mo, pp. [20], 143, [1, errata]; fullpage woodcut of worm to *5v, woodcut initials and tailpieces; closed tear to title neatly repaired to verso without loss, some light damp staining (most noticeable at end) and very light browning; a very good copy in later vellum, edges sprinkled red.

\$2350

References Krivatsy 7453; Wellcome IV, p. 55. First edition of this scarce dissertation on worms focussing on the extraordinary case of a Capuchin preacher from Pesaro who in 1677 passed a 'monster' worm in his urine, which upon subsequent examination was declared to be a serpent. The Dissertatio begins with a prefatory letter in Italian by Alessandro Cocci discussing the case of the Capuchin friar Stefano da Cammerino who for 13 months had suffered from kidney pains and bloody and lumpy urine. Following treatment by Cocci and Cesare Cesareo, Cammerino passed, with excruciating pain, a long thin worm through his urinary meatus, initially trying to pull it out, only to break it in two, and then passing the remainder, to his subsequent great relief.

The worm caused much local interest and Cocci describes how it was initially put on display to satisfy the curious, before being examined under a microscope. The conclusion of this examination was that the 'prodigio della natura' passed by Cammerino was in fact a serpent. As well as considering Cammerino's case, de Marinis examines polyps and worms more generally, discussing their generation, anatomy and size, and the parts of the human body affected by them and from which they are expelled.

NLM).

Only two copies in the US listed on OCLC (Minnesota and

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA IN BRITISH MATHEMATICS

47 [MATHEMATICS.] [BOOLE, George et al]. The Cambridge Mathematical Journal [vols. 1–4]. [continued as:] The Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal [vols. 1–9, i.e. 5–13 of the preceding]. Cambridge, Macmillan, Barclay, Whittaker, et al, 1841–1854.

Thirteen vols. 8vo: with various folding plates; a very good set in the original publisher's cloth, the first four in purple cloth with printed paper spine labels, the following nine in dark blue cloth, titled gilt on spines; spines of first four volumes sunned, light marks from the removal of a shelf label from spines, two volumes with joints repaired; blindstamp of the Cardinal Hayes Library, Manhattan College, New York, on title and p. 27 of each volume.

\$5750

References

See: Crilly, Tony, 'The Cambridge Mathematical Journal and its descendants: the linchpin of a research community in the early and mid-Victorian Age', Historia Mathematica, (2004), vol. 31 (issue 4), pp. 455–497.

The complete series of one of the first and most ambitious mathematical journals in Britain, before its change of title and format to The Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics.

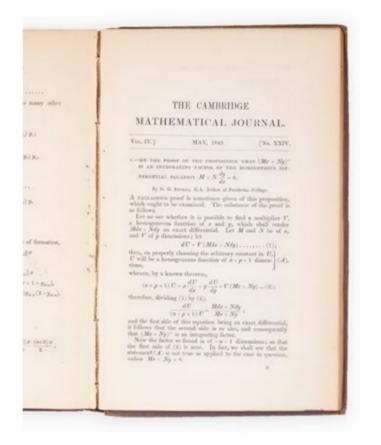
From volume II on, this periodical became the principal forum for the ideas and discoveries of George Boole, Arthur Cayley, J.J. Sylvester, William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), and many others. It contains the first publications of Boole (over 25 papers), Cayley (over 65 papers), and Lord Kelvin (over 25 papers). The journal includes dozens more papers that are of major importance in their respective fields, from contributors the like of W.R. Hamilton, G.G. Stokes, J.C. Maxwell, Augustus de Morgan, and George Salmon.

'Boole's first published work, Researches in the theory of analytical transformations, appeared in the Cambridge Mathematical Journal of November 1839 [printed in vol. II of the journal, with the general title dated 1841]. Eighteen months later, Thomson's first publication, On Fourier's expansions of function in trigonometrical series (signed simply 'P.Q.R.'), appeared in the same journal, and in 1845 Thomson became editor of the journal under its new title of Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal' (online article on George Boole by University of Glasgow, Special collections).

'In papers in the Cambridge Mathematical Journal in 1841 and 1843, Boole dealt with linear transformations ... This was the starting point of the theory of invariants ... Other papers dealt with differential equations, and the majority of those published after 1850 studied the theory of probability, closely connected with Boole's work on mathematical logic' (DSB).

'Boole approached logic in a new way reducing it to simple algebra, incorporating logic into mathematics. He pointed out the analogy between algebraic symbols and those that represent logical forms. It began the algebra of logic called Boolean logic which now finds application in computer construction, switching circuits, etc' (J.J. O'Connor and E.F. Robertson, George Boole, online).

'Cayley is remembered above all else for his contributions to invariant theory ... The theory may be taken to begin with a paper by Boole, published in 1841 [in vol. II of the above] ... In



Theory of Probabilities $X_{r+r}X_{r+r}$ since the first (r) equations do not equation in this quantity is of the order (n - r). L. L. m. La From which we may denote $a_i d_{i_1} U_{\cdots} a_i d_{i_n} U_i \hat{\beta}_i d_{i_1} U_{\cdots} \hat{\beta}_i d_{i_n} U_{\cdots} x_i d_{i_n} U_{i_n} x_i d_{i_n} U_{i_n} d_{i_n} U = 0$ = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0L. L.

1843 Cayley was moved by Boole's paper to calculate the invariants of *n*th-order forms. Later he published a revised version of two papers he had written. The first, with the title "On the theory of Linear Transformations" [1845, in vol. IV of the above] dealt only with invariants; the second, "On Linear Transformations" [1846, in vol. V above] introduced the idea of covariance ... Cayley may be regarded as the first mathematician to have stated the problem of algebraic invariance in general terms' (ibid.).

The Kelvin papers include his first publications. These dealt with the equivalence of the distribution of electrostatic force and heat, 'leading him in 1847 to conclude that electrical and magnetic fields are distributed in a manner analogous to the transfer of energy through an elastic solid. Maxwell later developed this idea into a comprehensive explanation of the electromagnetic field' (Hutchinson's Dictionary of Scientific Biography). Other papers deal with Kelvin's further discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and thermodynamics.

market.

All volumes are first editions, except for vol. I, which is a second edition, although it is worth noting that all major articles appeared from vol. II onwards. Complete sets are of great rarity on the

MORRISON ON CHINA

48 MORRISON, Robert. A view of China, for philological purposes; containing a sketch of Chinese chronology, geography, government, religion & customs. Designed for the use of persons who study the Chinese language ... *Macao, printed at the honorable East India Company's press by P.P. Thoms, published and sold by Black, Parbury, and Allen, booksellers to the honorable East India Company, London, 1817.*

4to, pp. vi, 141, [1, blank]; Chinese characters in text, woodcut diagrams to pp. 117–118; some closed marginal tears (without loss) to title and a few other leaves, occasional foxing and spotting; good in later nineteenthcentury stiff vellum, remains of original gilt-lettered leather spine laid down, red edges, marbled endpapers; boards slightly bowed and marked, chips to endpapers; tickets of two California booksellers to pastedowns, modern ink inscription to front free endpaper.

\$2850

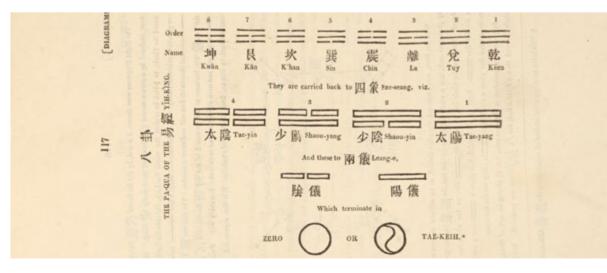
References

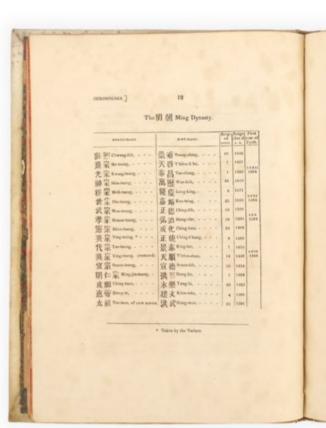
Cordier, Sinica 65; Löwendahl, China illustrata nova 793; Lust 126.

First edition of this most interesting work on China by the eminent sinologist Robert Morrison (1782–1834), originally intended to serve as an appendix to his great *Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (Macau, 1815–23).

Morrison joined the London Missionary Society in 1804 with a view to missionary work in China, eventually arriving in Canton (Guangzhou) in 1807 where he was appointed translator to the East India Company. He worked tirelessly, in the face of considerable obstacles, on his Chinese grammar (1815) and dictionary, and on translations of the scriptures, becoming the 'chief person who opened to his countrymen the road to the knowledge of the language of China' (ODNB).

Here Morrison begins with a chronology detailing 'remarkable occurrences' between 1789 AD and 3254 BC, arranged by dynasty, before turning his attention to Chinese geography, government, divisions of time, festivals, and religion, discussing, for example, the situation and population of China's provinces, the names and functions of various officials, popular holy days, priests, marriages, and funerals. *A View* was printed by Peter Perring Thoms (1791–1855) who had been sent to Macau by the East India Company in 1814 to assist in printing Morrison's *Dictionary*.





116 The husbators has gravely the same characters written on it. The Father's ad thes in Erglish -- The Touth-stress of Mr. Chaon & he-chang : the dishare Maximum in his day, finished his state of prolation during the Dynasty The Mother's flow, 4-The Tembature of Mrs. Chaon, where makes more When should in moone the need Furthering must be student fully. It is first neuer in lighted up, and the children 道上開發 daring the link seven skyp, note to figure spectra energy matrices before θ_i matrix threadeness every matrices before θ_i and θ_i by the abilities, with meredian and bloods. The arbitrary address that diet is surved in a sedan-shair, placed at the level of the grove, abletion adjust After interment, and they for y bring back the tablet, and place before it whole counted $\begin{array}{c} p_{12} \equiv \underbrace{\mathfrak{A}}_{1} = \underbrace{\mathfrak{A}}_{2} & \underset{\mathfrak{A}}{\mathfrak{A}}_{2} & \underset{\mathfrak{A}}{\mathfrak{A}} & \underset{\mathfrak{A}} & \underset{\mathfrak{A}} & \underset{$ reasing present children and mak The first server depth of meanwring, see, by some calculated to server weeks. And to the sich, the period of interment is interclases defined many prove. ${\bf F} = {\bf F}$ tend a treasury, response around ground of paper chaosing them a and so pa-o the worklife state for the use of the descend. \tilde{I}_{j} Kaus, Follow, and $\frac{2\pi i}{M_{c}}$ For, Worker, "These are the Tombustmented Gaussian Province is their teas out incorption. We derive they explored on the scattering of the section of the scattering of the s When matther eligibus not primited likes are in fair, second, or these solution in $h=\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^{2}}$ for the matrix and is less the property.





Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair

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THE NESTORIAN STELE

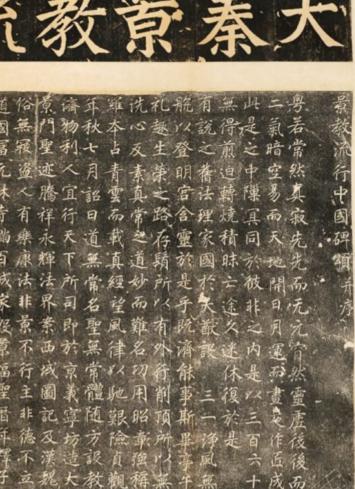
49 [NESTORIANISM.] A monumental rubbing of the main face of the Nestorian stele. *Xi'an*, c. 1900.

Large rubbing, *c*. 2350 x 940 mm, produced as usual in sections on rice paper, and here laid onto thicker mulberry paper to recreate the massive format of the original monument, with a silk border.

\$5750

(+ VAT in the UK)

Provenance:



A fine exhibition piece: an early rubbing of the famous Nestorian monument or stele at Xi'an. The most famous and well-documented of all the Nestorian sites, the stele, erected in 781, describes Christian communities in several cities in Northern China. The main face has text in Chinese, the edges, not included here, in Syriac. Apparently buried in 845, it was only re-discovered in the seventeenth century, the Jesuits quickly communicating the discovery back to Europe.

From the collection of the Pacific School of Religion (f. 1866), in Berkeley, CA, the gift of the distinguished theologian and scholar Y.Y. Tsu, of St John's University, Shanghai, who held a visiting lectureship at PSR in 1931. It was on display there in the 1930s.

A TASTER FROM O'BRIEN'S LUSORIUM

50 [O'BRIEN, Charles]. Something Snug. On Saturday February 22 [altered in manuscript to: 21st, 1795] at the Sun Tavern, Foster Lane, Cheapside, by Desire of a Number of Subscribers to a new Edition of O'Brien's Lusorium ... Mr O'Brien, (who is to appear at one of the Summer Theatres) proposes exhibiting in Character the most approved Songs, Lectures, Capricios, &c. in the above Work, with others not yet in print ... Commencing with a new Capricio on Something Snug, in the Character of Many in One ... [London, 1795.]

4to broadside, printed on one side: old creases but in excellent condition, lower and right edge untrimmed.

Unrecorded. A fine advertising broadside for a one-man performance by Charles O'Brien, based on some of the texts from his Lusorium (1782, second edition 1783).

\$850 (+ VAT in the UK) ESTC mistakenly attributes the Lusorium (1782, second edition 1783) to the Irish playwright, actor and man-about-town William O'Brien (1738-1815). Charles O'Brien is however named as author in The End of the Lusorium (1798), an engraved labyrinth of whimsy and digression and 'probably the most bizarre Sternean text of the eighteenth century' (Bosch and Verhoeff).

Little is known of the author, who wrote and performed under the pseudonym Larry Lusus, and who also published a Calico Printers' Assistant (1789-92), though he appears to have taken a number of small theatrical roles in the 1790s. The brief autobiographical sections in his End of the Lusorium suggest he was apprenticed to a calico printer in West Ham before turning Methodist (O'Brien's Lusorium includes several monologues satirical of Methodism). A 'Scarce Advertisement' listed in The Memoirs of J. Decastro, Comedian (1824), mentions a performance of 5 October 1795 of 'several Lusoriettes, novel, snug, odd, and philosophical, written and painted for that night, by Mr. O'Brien', almost certainly something similar to the present performance.

SOMETHING SNUG.

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21. 1795. At the SUN TAVERN, FOSTER-LANE, CHEAPSIDE, By Defire of a Number of SUBSCRIBERS to a New Edition of O'BRIEN'S LUSORIUM. called in the CRITICAL REVIEW.

A FEAST for the VOTARIES of COMUS.

(Who is to appear at one of the Summer Theatres)

Propofes exhibiting in Character the most approved Songs, LECTURES, CAPRICIOS, &c. in the above Work, with others not yet in print; as likewife, in future, the most applauded CHARACTERS he has exhibited at MASOUARADES :

Commencing with a new CAPRICIO on

SOMETHING SNUG,

In the Character of

MANY IN ONE.

And concluding with a LYRIC CHAUNT, descriptive of the Lyric and Feftive Talents of the principal Bon Vivants of the Day.

Tickets 1s. each, admitting Gentlemen only, to be had of Mr. O'BRIEN, No. 10, HACKNEY ROAD; the SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY, BEECH STREET; and at the Place of Exhibition.

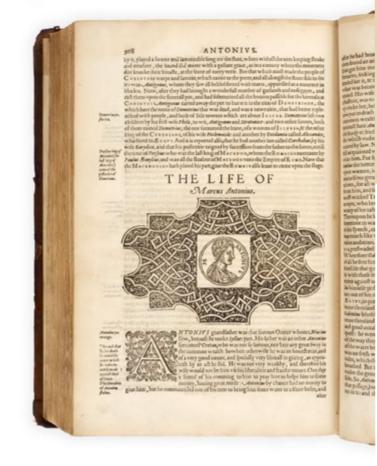
To begin at SEVEN o'Clock in the Evening, after which no Perfon can be admitted ; and to end about half paft Nine .- A Bill of Fare will be given on Admiffion.

** As feveral Friends of Mr. O'BRIEN, who patronize the above Attempt, intend fpending a SNUG HOUR, or Two, after the Exhibition, the Company of any Gentleman prefent will be deemed an Honour.



Mr. O' B R I E N.









SHAKESPEARE'S ROME

51 **PLUTARCH.** The Lives of the noble Grecians and Romanes, compared together by that grave learned Philosopher and Historiographer, Plutarke of Chæronea: translated out of Greeke into French by James Amiot ... and out of French into English, by Thomas North. Imprinted at London by Richard Field for Bonham Norton, 1595.

Folio, pp. [14], 865, 862-889, 900-1173, [29], wanting the initial blank; woodcut device to title-page, each life headed by a woodcut medallion portrait within a decorative border; title-page dusty, blank margins of 5C4 and 5H4 restored, some mild dampstains at the front and to a few leaves of the table at the end, a few other spots and stains, but a very good copy in eighteenthcentury reversed calf, sometime rebacked, the joints now cracked, modern endpapers; bookplate of the politician Ernest Pollock (1861–1936), Master of the Rolls, with his arms as Baron Hanworth.

\$5750

References STC 10067. Second edition of North's celebrated translation of Plutarch, first published in 1579, which has long been recognized as a major source for Shakespeare, providing not only the historical framework for Titus Andronicus, Julius Caesar, Anthony and Cleopatra, and Coriolanus, but 'long passages of ... magnificent prose' that Shakespeare put 'into blank verse with little change' (F.E. Halliday). In fact the spirit of Plutarch suffuses the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Europe, through the monumental translations of Jacques Amyot into French and Thomas North into English. To Amyot's text North added the Lives of Hannibal and Scipio Africanus, translated from the French of Charles de la Sluce, and Simon Goulart's comparison of Hannibal and Scipio. Further expansions were published in in 1603 and 1657.

Four editions of North's Plutarch were published within Shakespeare's lifetime, though the edition of 1612 (and probably that of 1603) was too late to have been his source. 'It is of considerable interest to Shakespearean scholars that the identity of the particular edition used by him should be established ... The case presented by F.A. Leo for the second edition, 1595, is ... convincing. In fact, one might consider his case as proved ... However, it is entirely probable that Shakespeare used more than one edition' (Pforzheimer 801).

Of this edition there are two variants, printed for Bonham Norton, as here, or for Thomas Wight, who had had a share in the first edition in 1579.

'A COLLECTION OF UNIQUE VALUE'

52 RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi ... Venice, [Lucantonio] Giunta, 1588 [-1583; -1565].

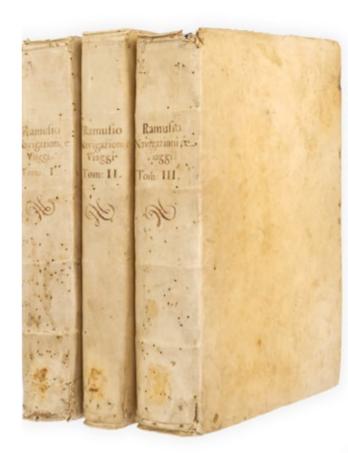
Three vols, folio, I: ff. [4], 34 (index), 394, [1, blank], with 3 double-page engraved maps and 11 woodcuts to text: II: ff. '18' [recte 16], [10, index], 256, 90, with one woodcut; III: ff. [6], 34 (index), 456, with 46 woodcuts including 7 double-page maps and plans; woodcut Giunta devices, woodcut initials; occasional light damp staining, a little light foxing and browning, some inner margins strengthened, some marginal worming with old repairs; I: tears to ff. 120 and 313 and worming to ff. 140-150, with old repairs, affecting some text; II: marginal worming with old repairs to ff. 54-60 touching side notes; III: last leaf of index slightly loose; overall good in seventeenthvellum over boards, title and vol. numbers elegantly inked to spines, sprinkled edges; some wormholes to spines and edges, some wear to extremities and marks to covers, endpapers renewed; old oval ink stamp in triplicate at foot of titles and colophon leaves, modern owner's inscription to front free endpapers of vols II and III.

\$23,000

References Sabin 67733, 67738, 67741. An early set, comprising the fourth edition of volume I, the third edition of volume II, and the second edition of volume III, of Ramusio's famous compendium of travel narratives by the most illustrious figures of medieval and early Renaissance exploration.

Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557), one-time secretary to a member of the noble Venetian Mocenigo family and after 1515 secretary to the Venetian senate, began collecting materials relating to great voyages in around 1520, although a first volume was not published until 1550. A specialist in geography and cosmography, learned in Greek as well as Latin and possibly a number of other Oriental languages, he was particularly assiduous in gathering and editing his texts: some he published for the first time and are otherwise unknown, others he reprinted from existing editions if no other source was available, while others still he published from manuscripts which differ from previously printed versions. 'In terms of wealth of material no previous compilation of travels could match Ramusio's achievement ... Ramusio's volumes were used as models for the collections of Hakluyt and De Bry. To practically all the cosmographers, cartographers, and historians of the discoveries who wrote in the sixteenth century, the collection of Ramusio was either the logical starting-point for their work or one of the most reliable reference books' (Lach I, p. 208).

The first volume is 'devoted for the most part to Africa and southern Asia. Among its more important relations were included Leo's Africa; the accounts of Cadamosto, da Gama, Cabral, and Vespucci ...; Varthema's travels; Alvares's work on Abyssinia; the description of India and adjacent lands by Thomé Lopes, Duarte Barbosa, and Andrea Corsali; the journeys of Conti and Santo Stephano; and Pigafetta's journal of the Magellan voyage. The second volume ... is concerned with Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Seas. Included in it are the travels of Marco Polo (in a curious composite recension of various texts, resembling most closely the recently discovered codex in Toledo Cathedral); Hayton of Armenia; the Venetian missions to Persia; Paolo Giovo's book on the Turks; ... the journeys of Rubruck and Odoric, Heberstein's travels in Russia, and the apocryphal voyages of the Zeni to Greenland. The third volume ... is purely of American interest, including among its contents Peter Martyr's first three Decades; the entire 1535 edition of Oviedo y Valdes; Cortes's Second, Third and Fourth Letters; Cabeza de Vaca's relation of his wanderings; Coronado's journey;



the voyages of Ulloa and Alarcon along the Pacific coast; Xeres's account of the conquest of Peru; Orellana's voyage down the Amazon; as well as the exploits of Verrazano and Jacques Cartier. Ramusio ... was pre-eminent as an editor; he handled his material with great skill and produced a collection of unique value' (Penrose, p. 306). Each volume went through several editions (volume I in 1550, 1554, 1563, 1588, 1606 and 1613; volume II in 1559,



1574, 1583 and 1606; and volume III in 1556, 1565 and 1606). but only once, in 1606, were all three volumes printed in the same year. It is usual, therefore, for sets to comprise mixed editions. In this set, volume I is the fourth edition (a reprint of the 1563 third edition), volume II is the third edition, including the first appearance of the narrative of Sebastian Cabot, and volume III is the second edition, being a reprint of the first of 1556, but with the illustrations reengraved following the loss of the originals in a fire. The contents of each volume and changes in the various editions are described by Sabin and, in greater detail, by G.B. Parks, 'The contents and sources of Ramusio's Navigationi' in Bulletin of the New York Public Library 59 (1955), pp. 279–313.

Boston International Antiguarian Book Fair 105



PRESENTATION COPIES

53 [REYNOLDS, Joshua, Sir]. A Discourse, delivered at the Opening of the Royal Academy, January 2, 1769 [also: October 16, 1780], by the President. London: Printed in the Year 1769.

[with:]

[REYNOLDS, Joshua, Sir]. A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Distribution of Prizes, December 11, 1769 [also: December 11, 1780; December 10, 1784; December 11, 1786; December 10, 1788], by the President. London: Sold by Thomas Davies ... 1769 [and Thomas Cadell 1780-88].

Seven works, 4to, bound together: Opening 1769 pp. [4], 15, [1]; Prizes 1769 pp. [4], 23, [1], with a halftitle; Opening 1780 pp. [4], 6, with a half-title (issued with): Prizes 1780 pp. [7]-32; Prizes 1784 pp. [4], 32, with a half-title; Prizes 1786 pp. [4], 30, with a half-title; and Prizes 1788 pp. [4], 26, with a half-title; authorial presentation inscriptions to five works, three cropped by the binder; good copies in nineteenth-century three-guarter red morocco, neatly rebacked preserving the gilt spine; bookplate of Henry White.

\$1200

References Hilles, Literary Career of Sir Joshua Reynolds: 3, 4, 14, 20, 21 and 24.

First editions of seven discourses addressed by Reynolds to the newly founded Royal Academy, of which he was the first President.

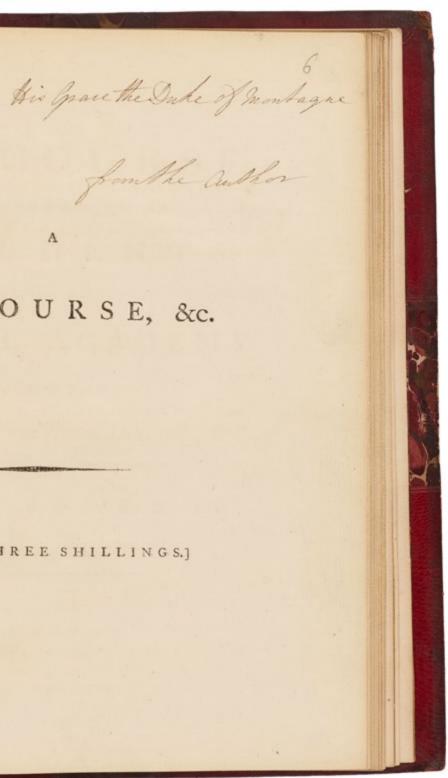
'The Royal Academy opened on 2 January 1769. To mark the occasion Reynolds read out an address, published the following month as A Discourse, Delivered at the Opening of the Royal Academy. Reynolds wrote fifteen discourses between 1769 and 1790, each one (with the exception of the inaugural Discourse and the ninth) delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the academy's students ... Each discourse was published shortly after its delivery, Reynolds presenting a copy to each member of the academy, and each member of the Club' (ODNB). Reynolds made careful and copious notes before the delivery of each speech, and sought the assistance of friends such as Samuel Johnson (whose corrections to a MS draft of the 11th discourse are preserved at the Royal Academy of Arts); Johnson also provided the dedication to the collected edition of Seven Discourses (1778). Subjects covered by Reynolds include life models, the 'great style', sculpture, and even his great rival Gainsborough.

This set comprises presentation copies to George Brudenell Montagu, Duke of Montagu (1712-1790). A courtier with little interest in politics, he was successively governor and captain of Windsor Castle, governor to the Prince of Wales, and Master of the Horse. Although Reynolds does not ever appear to have painted Montagu himself, his portrait of Montagu's daughters Harriet and Elizabeth, then aged 13 and 20 respectively, was exhibited in 1763.

DISCOURSE, &c.

A

[PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.]



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EXPERIENCING RUSSIA - A LADY'S PERSONAL DIARY

[RUSSIA.] Voyage en Russie. [Mostly Russia,] 27 July to 24 September 1891. 54

Manuscript on paper, 4to, pp. 116 (likely lacking two final leaves), 30 lines to a page in a clear and regular cursive in brown ink, in French; very well preserved in the original clothbacked burgundy boards, brass cornerpieces; a few surface abrasions, textblock partially detached from case.

\$3500

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Tiflis in Georgia, then the seat of the Caucasus Viceroyalty for Russia, features next in the lady's travels, with much admiration for the city's beauty and its favourable geographic situation. She reports that its population is around 120,000 and remarks on their many races and cultures, describing the sites as a 'place of contrast' and the 'encounter between Europe and Asia'. Within a week she is in Sevastopol, where she visits the cemetery of the fallen of the Crimean War, describing the relative ease of access that is granted to French nationals to such a contested site. She then embarks upon a return journey via Krakow and Vienna - where the diary is cut short by (likely) two missing pages.

The abrupt end notwithstanding, this diary stands as a rare witness to the twilight days of Tsarist Russia, seen through the alert, competent and sensitive eyes of a woman.

A fascinating and substantial personal diary offering an insight into the experiences of a woman travelling from France to Russia and the Caucasus at the end of the nineteenth century.

Having left Paris from the Gare du Nord at the end of July 1891, with a party heading for the French Exposition in Moscow that year, the lady visits Berlin and Warsaw briefly, before reaching St Petersburg and Moscow for a longer stay. Characteristically joining small-detail observations with broad-brush remarks, she finds occasion to compare the 'vieille Russie' picturesque ambience of Moscow with the feel of Cordoba and Granada in Spain, in contrast with the contemporary, commercial life she perceives within the solemn settings of St Petersburg. She remarks on the seemingly extraordinary architecture of the Kremlin, noting with savviness that, as a structure, it is in fact a rather common form of fortification. In describing churches and rituals in detail she admits to having developed, since the beginning of the journey, an interest in the history and features of Orthodox Christianity. Our lady then embarks on the more adventurous leg of her experience: navigating the Volga she traverses Central and Southern Russia to reach the Caspian Sea, the splendid Southern outpost of Astrakhan (with a lively description of the fish and caviar market), and Baku, where she tours the famous oil factory which Ludvig and Robert Nobel had set up in 1876. Notes on her surroundings and shrewd understanding of the importance of oil extraction are complemented with accounts of memorable meals.

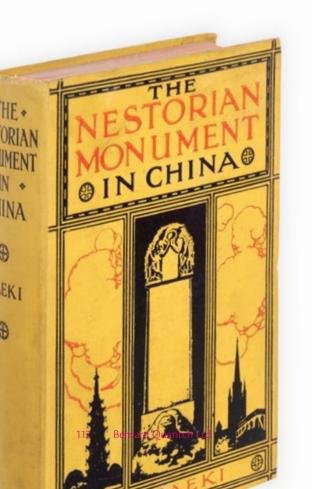
THE XI'AN STELE

55 SAEKI, Yoshiro. The Nestorian monument in China ... with an introductory note by Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil and a preface by the Rev. Professor A.H. Sayce. *London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,* 1916.

8vo, pp. x, [2], 342, [2,

advertisements]; with 8 plates and an errata slip (facing p. iii); occasional foxing, slight creasing to corners of a few pages; very good in original yellow pictorial cloth, spine lettered in black, upper cover lettered in red and black with vignette of the Stele, lower cover with vignette of the cross at the top of the Stele, top edge red; a little wear to extremities, light marks, some foxing to edges; 'Library of the Church House' bookplate to front pastedown.

\$850



First edition, uncommon on the market, of this thorough study of the Xi'an Stele by the Japanese scholar Yoshiro Saeki (1871– 1965), published by the SPCK.

The Xi'an Stele, also known as the Nestorian Stele, was erected in 781 during the Tang dynasty and documents 150 years of early Christianity in China. Thought to have been buried in 845 during a period of persecution, it was rediscovered in the 1620s. Made of limestone and standing at over 9 feet in height, its Chinese and Syriac text describes Christian communities in several cities in Northern China. It was first transcribed and translated (into Latin) by Athanasius Kircher in his *China Illustrata* of 1667.

A professor at Waseda University in Tokyo, Saeki here provides a detailed analysis of the Stele, and a transcription and translation of its text with accompanying notes.

'Professor Saeki's elaborate and interesting book ... is one of the most important works ever written upon the history of the introduction of Christianity into the Far East, and of the stillabiding influence of that early Christianity in the religious thought of China and Japan' (preface by Archibald Sayce).



Priest Jih-chin Priest Nisshin Priest Yao-yüch Priest Yo-etsu Priest Kuang-ch'ing Priest Kokei Priest Ho-chi Priest Wakichi Priest Hui-ming Priest Keimei Priest Hui-ming Priest Keimei Priest Pao-ta Priest Ho-tatsu Priest Fu-lin Priest Fu-tsu-lin Priest Fu-shou Priest Fukuju Priest Ch'ung-ching Priest Sukei	ulation and transcription Chinese titles and name	1 of 5.)	the		(The)	apanese reading for th Chinese names-)
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and titles are missing) Priest Hui-t'ung Priest Kei-tsu	Priest Hui-t'ung	ng		•	1	riest Kei-tsu

THE TRIDENTINE COUNCIL UNMASKED

56 [SARPI, Paolo, *pseud.***] 'Pietro Soave POLANO'.** Historia del Concilio Tridentino di Pietro Soave Polano. Seconda editione, riveduta e corretta dall'Autore. *Geneva, Pierre Aubert,* 1629.

4to, pp. 2, [2, blank], '842' [recte. 844], [12]; woodcut dolphin and anchor device to title with the motto 'Festina tarde', woodcut initials: title somewhat foxed with old ink inscription washed, small dampstains to 2Z2 and 5M1; contemporary sheep, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges mottled green and red; lightly rubbed at extremities, a little worming at foot of spine; ownership inscriptions 'D. Jo. Andreas Guizzi Ecclasiae S.i Jo.i Baptistae Terrae Guardamilij Praepositus, et Vicarius Foraneus Episcopalis, ac S.i Officij Placentiae, Anno 1706, die 2 Junii' and 'G.H. Powell Roma. 1896' to front free endpaper (see right), old shelfmark and catalogue entries pasted to front pastedown.

\$575

References

BM STC Italian, pp. 654–5, USTC 5027770. Melzi III 73. This edition not in Brunet V (see col. 141 for the first edition). See Lievsay, *Venetian Phoenix: Paolo Sarpi and some of his English friends* (1606–1700) (1973), pp. 50–53.

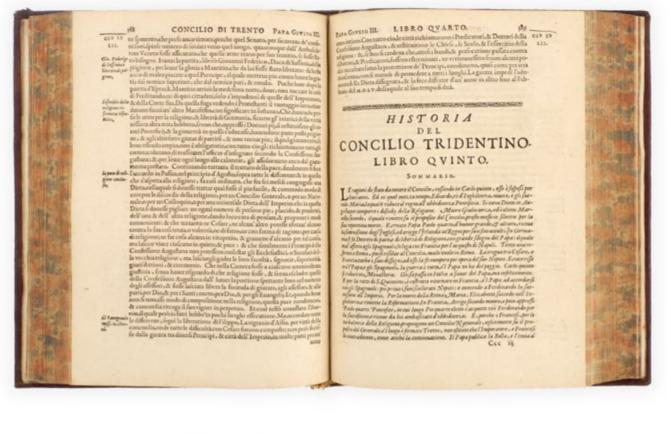
Second edition, the first to omit the extraneous additions of the 1619 edition introduced by Marco Antonio de Dominis, of the influential and groundbreaking history of the Council of Trent by Paolo Sarpi (1552–1623), described by Milton as 'the great unmasker'.

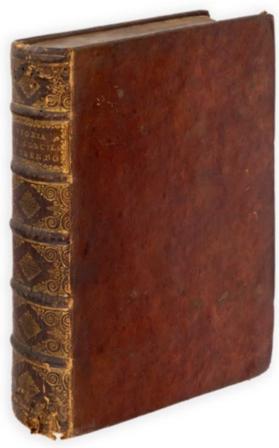
Sarpi's 'radical views on the relationship between Church and state were formed in the bitter contest between the Venetian Republic and the Papacy, when he acted as an official advocate for the former's interests; he was excommunicated (and barely escaped assassination) and his writings were condemned, but he remained an important and productive figure in Venice until his death in 1623' (Parkin, 'Italian Printing in London' in *Foreign-language Printing in London* (2022), pp. 151–2). His *Historia* was first printed in 1619 in London, where an English circle had formed around him, briefly hoping to 'convert' Venice to Protestantism during the Venetian Interdict controversy.

Marco Antonio de Dominis, Italian exile and former Archbishop of Spalatro (Split), had been asked to edit Sarpi's Italian manuscript, and made several revisions to the text, the most prominent being the addition of a vehemently anti-papal subtitle claiming that the work would reveal the Curia's obstruction of the truth and of papal reform, and an equally outspoken dedication to King James I, whom he praises as a true defender of the faith.

In the following years there appeared translations in English and Latin, both facilitated by the publisher of the *editio princeps* John Bill (or 'Giovanni Billio'), as well as versions French and German, but it was not until 1629 that there appeared a second Italian edition. Published in Geneva, the work appears to have been facilitated by Sarpi's friendship with the Geneva-based Jean (Giovanni) Diodati, a Calvinist theologian and erstwhile translator of the Bible into Italian who was also the author of the French translation of Sarpi's *Historia*, published in Geneva in 1621.

Although the statement on the title-page suggesting that the 1629 edition was 'revised and edited' by the author is not strictly speaking true, the second edition does omit de Dominis's unsanctioned subtitle at the private request of Sarpi, and is therefore described by Ranke as 'the first correct edition of the text'.





Provenance:

1. Giovanni Andrea Guizzi, vicar of the church of San Giovanni Battista in Guardamiglio, near Piacenza.

2. The English bibliographer and bibliophile George Herbert Powell (1856–1924), author of *Excursions in Libraria* (1895) and a collection of bibliographical notes.



TO MASTER THE WORST OF FEARS

57 SENECA, Lucius Annaeus (attributed). Liber ad Gallione[m] de remediis fortuitorum. [*Leipzig, Jacobus Thanner, 1517*].

8vo, ff. [10]; with historiated whiteon-black woodcut border to title; some staining to the outer margin of the first three leaves leading to some paper loss in f. [2] limited to the margin and repaired, a few inconsequential spots; a very good copy in modern cloth-backed boards; copiously annotated with interlinear notes and marginalia, including two extensive notes on title and on verso of last leaf, all in the same contemporary hand.

\$5750

References Schweiger II, 921; VD16 S-5800. An extensively annotated copy of a very rare early sixteenthcentury edition of this successful tract of moral philosophy. Whilst its entire manuscript tradition was unanimous in attributing this work to Seneca, and eminent scholars with a profoundly intimate knowledge of Senecan philosophy and style, such as Petrarch and Erasmus, endorsed this attribution, the authorship became disputed in the late Renaissance. Today it is generally considered a genuine Senecan work, or a collection of his maxims. Stoicism as a disregard for life's passing goods and as a remedy against fears, particularly the fear of death, is the message condensed in these pithy, memorable sentences and succinct explanations.

The contemporary annotator's attention for the name and birthplace of the author indicates that he believed this manual to be by Seneca. Taking advantage of the copy's large line spacing and generous margins, designed to allow annotation and wider study, our reader has covered every page with dense interlinear and marginal notes. Amongst the fears to which the annotator devotes most space are that of death whilst travelling, death in youth, lack of burial; perhaps more unusually, fear of exile is explored more keenly than the fear of poverty or loss of riches; fear of blindness and fear of losing one's wife elicit more comments than the fear of losing one's children, or friends. The marginalia amplify the reflection through quotations from or reference to other authors, including ancient medical writings, Juvenal, Horace, Virgil, and the wider Senecan corpus.

The manuscript complement as a whole offers an insight into the broader set of references marshalled in early sixteenth-century understanding of Stoical, classical moral philosophy, as opposed to explicitly Christian maxims, here generally absent.

USTC finds only three copies of this edition, all in Germany, to which VD16 and OCLC add one further each, both also in Germany. We can find no copies recorded in the UK or US.



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THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN ECONOMIC THOUGHT VISCOUNT SYDNEY'S COPY

58 SMITH, Adam. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations ... In two volumes. Vol. I [- II]. *London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1776.*

Two vols, 4to (c. 282 x 220 mm), pp. l: [xii], 510, II: [iv], 587, [1 (publisher's advertisements)]; with the half-title to vol. II (not required in vol. I), without the final blank in vol. I. contemporary ink correction in vol. I to the mis-signed 'Z3' (i.e. 2Z3); lower corner of 3S and 3T creased, some light offsetting with occasional spotting, the initial and final leaves in each vol. and the upper margin of a couple of leaves in vol. I lightly foxed, but a very good set; bound with generous margins in contemporary British speckled calf, skilfully rebacked to style with contrasting red and green gilt morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces; contemporary armorial bookplate of Viscount Sydney to pastedown of each volume, later armorial bookplates of Sir Alfred Moritz Mond, first Baron Melchett (1868–1930) to front free endpapers, with the loosely inserted armorial bookplates of Henry and Gwen Melchett (originally been pasted over the Sydney bookplates); a highly desirable copy, housed in a modern brown cloth clamshell box with gilt red morocco lettering-piece.

\$320,000

References

Carpenter XXVII; Einaudi 5328; Glasgow Edition 1; Goldsmiths' 11392; Kress 7621; PMM 221; Rothschild 1897; Tribe 9; Vanderblue, p. 3. First edition, a copy of remarkable provenance, of 'the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*) and the most important account of the tenets and the rise of capitalism.

The Wealth of Nations was 'the first major expression' of the modern theory 'that the individual had the right to be unimpeded in the exercise of economic activity' (Printing and the Mind of Man). 'Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith's achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work ... The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought' (ibid.). 'The first edition of the Wealth of Nations was published a few months before the revolt of Britain's North American colonies reached its climax in the Declaration of Independence. During the last stages of composition Smith was "very zealous in American affairs" ... He may even have delayed publication in order to complete those parts of his general treatment of colonies that contained his analysis of the underlying causes of the deteriorating American situation and his remedies for dealing with its most likely consequences' (Winch, p. 3).

This copy, one of likely only 500 or 750 printed, belonged to Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney (1732-1800), the British politician after whom the cities of Sydney in Australia and in Nova Scotia are named. He held several important cabinet posts in the eighteenth century, serving as Home Secretary between 1783 and '89 in Pitt's administration. He devised the plan to settle convicts at Botany Bay. His choice of title when created a viscount in 1789, referring pointedly to Townshend's ancestor Algernon Sidney (d. 1683), in contemporary political parlance would have been a resonant synonym with opposition to tyranny and absolutism - it was in this spirit that Sydney gave the new colony a constitution and judicial system suitable for a colony of free citizens. 'Townshend was an anomaly in the British Cabinet ... He had long been interested in the way in which the empire might be a medium for British liberties, traditionally understood' (A. Atkinson, 1997). His philosophy was accurately captured in Governor Phillip's statement that 'There will be no slavery in a new country and hence no slaves'.

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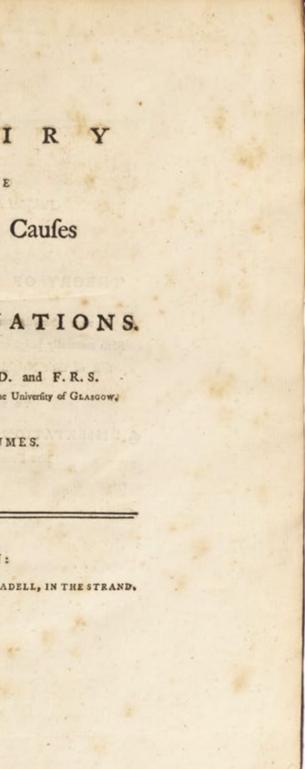
By ADAM SMITH, LL. D. and F. R. S. Formerly Profession of Moral Philosophy in the University of GLASGOW.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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PRINTED FOR W. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND. MDCCLXXVI.



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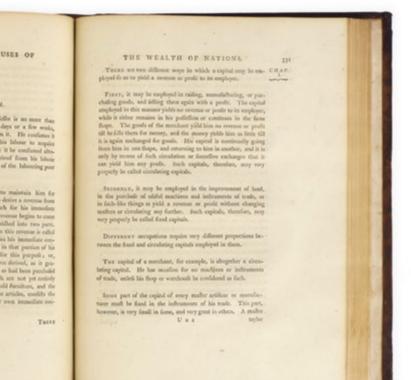
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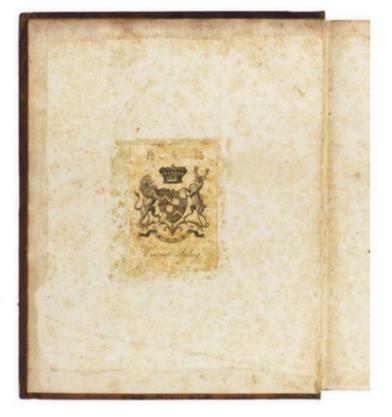
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In the Wealth of Nations Sydney would have found the fullest justification for his stance in economic terms: in particular, reading Book III he must have reflected upon the economic irrationality of slavery, with evidence mustered to show that slave masters' short-sighted desire for power makes them incapable of 'foresee[ing] how much this regulation must obstruct improvement, and thereby hurt in the long-run the real interest of [them and] the landlord' (III.ii.16).



DRAPIER'S LETTERS

59 [SWIFT, Jonathan]. The Hibernian Patriot: being a Collection of the Drapier's Letters to the People of Ireland, concerning Mr. Wood's Brass Half-Pence. Together with Considerations on the Attempts made to pass that Coin. And Reasons for the People of Ireland's refusing it. To which are added, Poems and Songs relating to the same Subject ... Printed at Dublin. London: Reprinted and sold by A. Moor ... 1730.

8vo., pp. [8], 264; marginal wormhole to first two leaves, pre-printing flaw to L7 (no loss of text), contemporary panelled calf, rubbed, joints restored.

\$1100

References

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First London collected edition of the Drapier's Letters, preceded by the Dublin edition of 1725 (entitled Fraud Detected).

When the Englishman William Wood acquired the notorious patent for supplying Ireland with a copper coinage, Swift voiced his protest in five pseudonymous Letters, signed 'M. B., Drapier', which appeared between March 1724 and January 1725, and helped to defeat the odious project. Swift found himself suddenly lionized in Dublin as the 'Hibernian Patriot', and while still unidentified, 'in great Repute, the Darling of the populace ...' (Bishop Nicholson to Archbishop Wake, 12 October 1725). The original separate pamphlets are all very scarce. The collected editions add some related papers, Swift's 'Prometheus', and songs celebrating the Drapier by Thomas Sheridan, Charles Shadwell, and others.

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WITH ANNOTATIONS ON ARTILLERY AND ALGEBRA

60 TARTAGLIA, Niccolò Fontana. Quesiti, et inventioni diverse. Venice, Venturino Ruffinelli 'ad instantia et requisitione, & a proprie spese de Nicolo Tartalea Brisciano Autire', July 1546.

4to, ff. 132, [2, contents], without folding plate as usual; woodcut vignette of Tartaglia to title-page with the motto 'Le inventioni sono difficili ma lo aggiungervi è facile', historiated woodcut initials, over sixty in-text woodcut diagrams and illustrations; occasional light foxing, small marginal tear to title-page subtly repaired, a single marginal annotation on f. 124 excised; a very good copy in later rebacked vellum over pasteboard; small chip at foot of spine; contemporary annotations in Italian in light brown ink to 44 pp., errata corrected in manuscript.

\$9000

References Adams T-183; BM STC Italian, p. 658; Cockle, Foreign 660; DSB XIII, pp. 258–262; Marini, pp. 11–12; Norman II 2054; Riccardi II I:11; Wellcome I 6225.

First edition, annotated throughout by a contemporary reader, of Tartaglia's highly influential work on ballistics and algebra, containing his polemical rule for solving cubic equations.

Brescian mathematician Niccolò Tartaglia (or Tartalea, 1499/1500-1557) taught mathematics at Verona in 1521 and in Venice in 1534, publishing the first Italian translations of Euclid and Archimedes and originating the science of ballistics in his 1537 Nova scientia. Divided into nine books, the present work is dedicated to Henry VIII, whose interest in the study of warfare had been indicated to Tartaglia by Richard Wentworth, the king's envoy in Venice. Wentworth is one of the many interlocutors in Tartaglia's 171 dialogic quesiti, in which the author discusses the merits of cannonballs made from lead, iron, and stone, saltpetre and the creation of gunpowder, methods of fortification, arithmetic, geometry, and algebra.

'The most important mathematical subject with which Tartaglia's name is linked is the solution of third-degree equations. The rule for solving them had been obtained by Scipione Ferro in the first or second decade of the sixteenth century but was not published at the time. It was rediscovered by Tartaglia in 1535, on the occasion of a mathematical contest with Antonio Maria Fiore [...] On 25 March 1539, Tartaglia told Girolamo Cardano about it at the latter's house in Milan. Although Cardano had persistently requested the rule and swore not to divulge it, he included it in his Ars magna (1545)' (DSB). Tartaglia retaliates by publishing their correspondence within his quesiti, including Cardano's solemn vows not to publish on cubic equations until Tartaglia did.

Our copy, containing the often-lacking table of contents, has been annotated in a single hand: this early reader takes particular interest in the manufacture of explosives and fortification, numbering the steps for making gunpowder and noting the names of key ingredients. Most copiously annotated, however, is the ninth and final book, in which the annotator, inter alia visualises and checks Tartaglia's equations through diagrams and calculations, provides an alternative method to the author's 'ingenioso modo' of finding the side lengths of a scalene triangle.

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A CRITIQUE OF ENGLAND'S OUTDATED ECONOMIC MODEL

[TORCIA, Michele]. Sbozzo del commercio di Amsterdam. Neustad d'Italia [i.e. Naples], 1782. 61 [bound with:]

[-]. Appendice contenente una breve difesa della nostra Nazione contro le incolpe attribuitele da alcuni scrittori esteri. Neustad d'Italia [i.e. Naples], 1783.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [4], 65 (recte 165), with 3 folding plates; pp. 4, 212; extensive footnotes throughout, separated from the primary text by a woodcut border; variable browning and spotting, woodcut ornaments to title-pages; a good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine, green ribbon place-marker; old tissue repair to spine, corners lightly bumped; several passages marked with an 'X' in manuscript.

\$2250

References

Goldsmiths' 12291; Melzi III, p. 32, and I, p. 78. See Trampus, 'Variazioni sul tema del diritto alla felicità: Amsterdam e le città olandesi tra "Gouden Eeuw" e tardo illuminismo', in Rao (ed.), Felicità pubblica e felicità privata nel settecento (2012), pp. 421-432.

First and only edition of a politico-economic analysis of England,

an evaluation drawn against the model of the Netherlands, by Michele Torcia (1736-1808), secretary to the Neapolitan envoy to the Hague in 1762 and to the Italian ambassador in London in 1768.

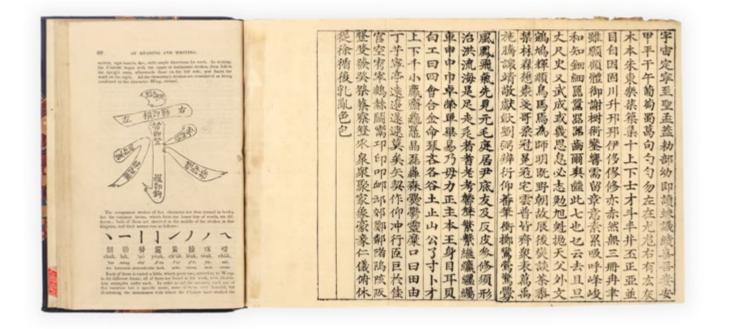
The Sbozzo del commercio di Amsterdam, illustrated with three folding plates describing revenue generated by the Dutch East India Company from 1602 to 1677, assesses the political, cultural, geographic, and economic landscape of the Low Countries. Torcia contrasts the obsolete power structure of the English monarchy with the relative democracy of the Dutch Stadtholders. As Torcia, like several contemporaries, pitched the 'small, trade-driven republic' model at a competitive advantage with the monarchic one, he was able to infuse his enquiry with content that went well beyond stereotypical and glorifying myths that had involved Venice for at least three centuries and that now involved Revolutionary America, by enjoying and exploiting the rare advantages only afforded to a direct witness. 'In the Hague he frequented the salons of the most significant exponents of the Dutch Enlightenment. Torcia would recall in his works that cultural climate, which he describes with a touch of nostalgia as simultaneously "cautious" (i.e. empiricist), and animated by radical political tensions and a desire for socio-political emancipation with pronounced antitheological, democratic, or republican undertones' (Dizionario biografico degli Italiani (trans.)).

Whilst living in London he associated with the Italian intellectual circle of Giuseppe Baretti, Vincenzo Martinelli, and Filippo Mazzei, and had ties to the Scottish Enlightenment through his friendship with David Hume, both of whom he refers to on multiple occasions in his Appendice, an impassioned vindication of Italian literature and culture. Notably, he reproduces two letters to Robertson in print, both in English and Italian, discussing Robertson's History of America and the Calabrian voyager Gemelli-Careri.

Scarce outside Italy: we have found a single copy in the UK, at Senate House Library.

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LEARNING CHINESE

62 WILLIAMS, Samuel Wells. Easy lessons in Chinese or progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language, especially adapted to the Canton dialect ... *Macao, printed at the office of the Chinese Repository,* 1842.

8vo, pp. [4], ix, [1, blank], 287, [1]; with frontispiece and 1 folding plate, Chinese characters throughout the text; some chips and closed tears to edges, especially at beginning, small loss to pp. 97–98, horizontal tears across pp. 169–170 and 211–212, tears to inner margins of pp. 203–206, some worming at head of first few leaves, toned; in early twentiethcentury half black cloth, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities and rubbing to covers; 'Foyles' in gilt at foot of spine and their ticket to front pastedown; 'E.H. Parker to C.S. Holworthy' inscribed in ink to blank recto of frontispiece.

\$4250

References Cordier, Sinica 1685; Lust 1067.

126 Bernard Quaritch Ltd

First edition, uncommon on the market, of this guide to learning Chinese by the American missionary and sinologist Samuel Wells Williams (1812–1884).

Williams arrived in China in 1833 to take charge of the printing press of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Canton (Guangzhou), his career in China lasting until 1876 when he resigned as US chargé d'affaires in Beijing. In 1853 he served as an official interpreter with the Perry Expedition to Japan. Intended 'to be put into the hands of persons commencing the study of the Chinese language, not only in China itself but abroad' (p. i), *Easy lessons* opens with several chapters on grammar before providing exercises in conversation and translation, and selections for reading. Williams also gives advice on writing, providing an illustration of 'the usual mode of holding the pencil' at p. 59. 'Conversation with a servant' includes phrases such as 'Spread out those books to air, and afterwards brush them clean of all dirt and insects'. The readings encompass sample letters, proclamations, and petitions, as well as extracts from various literary works.

Provenance:

With the signature of the English sinologist Edward Harper Parker (1849–1926), professor of Chinese at Manchester.

Library Hub records 3 copies in the UK (BL, Bodleian, SOAS).



THE HEIR OF FRANCES WOLFRESTON'S BOOKS

63 WOLFERSTAN, Stanford. An Enquiry into the Causes of Diseases in General, and the Disturbances of the Humors in Man's Body ... Together with some Observations, shewing wherein the Venom of Vipers, particularly that of the English Adder, does consist ... *London, Printed for Thomas Basset* ... 1692.

8vo, pp. [14], 86, [4, bookseller's catalogue], with the initial blank A1; short wormtrack to inner margin touching the odd letter, withal a fine, crisp copy, in contemporary mottled sheep, corners bumped, speckled edges; contemporary ownership inscription to front endpaper and rear cover of William Griffith.

\$3650

References Wing W3251. **First and only edition, very rare, of a short medical work on blood, air, and poison** by Stanford Wolferstan (b. 1652), youngest son of the noted book collector Frances Wolfreston (1607–1677).

Stanford was the beneficiary of his mother's large library – or rather of the physick and 'godly' books unconditionally and of the rest as long as his siblings had access to them (see *ODNB*). Evidently having met with 'Dissatisfaction ... withal in Books' on his chosen subject, Wolferstan resolved 'to speak my own Thoughts' – in which he attributes all diseases to an 'aerial salt' rather than to blood or humours, and describes experiments with adders that lead him to conclude their poison is airborne.

ESTC, which erroneously gives the author as Wolserstan, records four copies only: BL, Bodley, Wellcome; and US National Library of Medicine.

A N ENQUIRY Caufes of Difeafes IN GENERAL, Difturbances of the Humors IN MAN's BODY: Wherein the Nature of the Blood, of the Air, and of a Peftilential Confficucion are briefly confidered. ogether with fome Observations, flewing whereit the Venom of Vipers, particularly that of the English A D D E B, does contift. By Stanford Wolferstan, M. A. Our asho Sir more ingos the jured me appopias Haluste & come of Hippocrates lib. de Flatibus-LONDON, Printed for Thomas Baffet, at the Ge in Fleet-freet, 1692.

JAPAN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

64 WYLD, James. Map of the islands of Japan, Kurile &c. and part of the Chinese dominions and a sketch of the river Amoor and the Baikal Lake including the trading posts of Russia and China and their relative situations with Peking. *London, James Wyld,* 1859–1860.

1 map on 4 folding sheets (2 sheets 67 x 102 cm in 24 sections, 2 sheets 67 x 89 cm in 21 sections), handcoloured in outline, linen backed, upper and lower covers of each sheet in red cloth with printed label ('N.W.', 'N.E.', 'S.W.', 'S.E.'), N.W. sheet dated 5 March 1859, N.E. and S.W. sheets dated 5 March 1860; some light browning, a few marks to covers; overall very good in original red cloth-covered slipcase , printed label to front cover ('Wyld's map of the islands of Japan') and side ('Japan'); some wear to extremities and marks. Rare four-sheet map of Japan, the Russian Far East, Mongolia and Southern Siberia, Korea, and China's central coast, by James Wyld the younger (1812–1887), published just a few years after the end of Japan's long isolationist period.

The four sheets variously show: to the North West, part of Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and Lake Baikal; to the South West, the Yellow Sea, Shanghai, Korea etc.; to the North East, part of the Russian coast including Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, with insets of Cape Elizabeth and Hakodate; and to the South East, Japan with an inset of Tokyo Bay. In addition to a wealth of geographical detail, Wyld shows the tracks of various sea voyages and ocean currents.

The timing of Wyld's map publications shows him to have been 'something of an opportunist' but 'his maps were always of high quality, a fact acknowledged when he was accorded the title of geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert' (*ODNB*). He is perhaps best known for his extraordinary 60-foot tall 'great globe', exhibited in Leicester Square during the Great Exhibition.

No copies traced in the US. Only 1 copy recorded in the UK (Cambridge University Library). No copies traced at auction on Rare Book Hub.







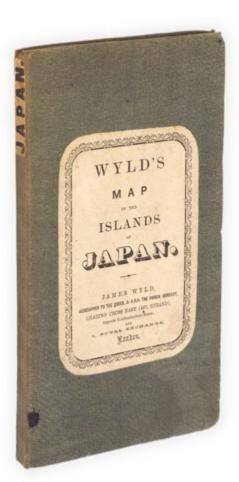
\$4500

MAPPING NEWLY OPENED JAPAN

65 WYLD, James. The islands of Japan by James Wyld, geographer to the Queen & H.R.H. the Prince Consort. *London, James Wyld, 1 January* 1859.

Folding map (87 x 69 cm) in 24 sections, hand coloured in outline, linen backed; slightly toned, overall very good; folding into original 8vo green cloth-covered boards with printed paper label to upper cover and paper label to spine; small ink stain to upper cover and a little wear to extremities.

\$2500



Rare folding map of Japan by James Wyld the younger (1812–1887) published just a few years after the end of its long isolationist era, showing treaty ports opening soon following the signing of the 1858 Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States.

The 1858 treaty opened several new ports to foreign trade, all indicated here by Wyld with evident excitement e.g. 'Nangasaki to be opened 1st July 1859 average summer heat 98° Fahr.', and 'Hakodadi to be opened 1st July 1859 temp. in May & June 51° to 66°'. Wyld's map also shows the tracks of various expeditions to the region (e.g. 'Capt. Broughton 1797', 'Track of the Russians in 1805'), uses arrows to identify currents, and indicates existing free ports in red. An unrolled scroll beside the title contains a 'list of recent publications' advertising various maps and charts all priced for 'sheet', 'case', and 'rollers'.

The timing of Wyld's map publications shows him to have been 'something of an opportunist' but 'his maps were always of high quality, a fact acknowledged when he was accorded the title of geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert' (*ODNB*). He is perhaps best known for his extraordinary 60-foot tall 'great globe', exhibited in Leicester Square during the Great Exhibition.

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC records only 2 copies, at the BnF and Leiden University. No copies at auction recorded on Rare Book Hub.





e voluntatis. au mus te. A doranus G ratias agimus tim gloriam tuam. coleftis, Deus Paenite lefu Chritt is. Quitollis pee is peccata mund. ui fedes ad dextem tu solus sanctus. imus, Ielu Chrifte. atris. Amende

trem omnipotenerræ, V isibilium E tin vnum Do-Filium Dei vnigeia fæcula. D eum rum, de Deo vero. tialem Patri : per r nos homines, & e coclis. E t incaria Virgine : E ucifixus etiam pro pultus eft. E t reas. E t ascendit in erum venturus eft uos. C uius regni Dominum,&virocedit. Qui cum nglorificatur. Qui fanctam, Catho C onfiteor vnum rum. Et expecto um venturi fæculi. ann

TEM 1 - ALTAR CARDS



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Hoc eft enim Corpus meum

Imili modo postquam cœnatum est, accipiens & hunc præclarum Calicem in fanctas ac venerabi-Eles manus suas : item tibi gratias agens, bene Hdibibite ex co omnes:

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ze quotieseumque feceritis, in mei memoriam facietis

ננומר המתינו נהם עד שיצאו ורדפו אחריהם כמשאמ ונתקנוהו מן העיל׳וזהו שאמ הדדיכוהו ואינו בענין רד מהו אנא הם עשו כלצונם ונמוכדי שילדפו אחליהם ויאמרו נסים הם כאשל בלאשונה׳וזהו מנאלל הרריכוהובנוסס הרריכו בעמיובמנוחה אחריהם ולא נחפוונד אשר אס תכתש את האוי לנפרי שבו עליהם׳ " שבו עליהםי כתש הכתש את האוי (צפר ענו עליהםי עען הבתישה ידועי כתש את האוי צפרי שכותשין כו מכתשיאת הממתש אשר בלחויגומא שהשן שוכבת בה עשויה כמכתש וכן תי ית ככא דבלונוא היצילוייושבי המכתשי ת׳ דיתבין בנחלא רקדרון ובמדיש אגזא שער הדגים זו נכו שנתונה בחיקה של רגים פי ששם נצורים ונים הרבה ויללה מן המשנה זה לור שהוא שני לירושלה יושבר גדול מהגבעותיזו צפורי שיושבת בלאש ההרים הינינו יושבי המכתשיוו טבריה שהיא עמוקה מכל אוץ ישול. ואשר הם בני ארבע אותיות

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house of Representatives, and that by one who professes to have a correct and sufferinga few chiefs and head knowledge of the whole subject. But upon reading his speech "carefully," we see upon the very face of it nothing but evidence of a "total ignorance of the true state of facts."

rising to the "highest point of moral business to iterfere." and intellectual improvement." "I are far from the "highest point of moral and intellectual improvement," and there are few nations who can and we do not wish to make any such impression on any nation or individual. But we certainly have a claim on Mr.

dition instearof riveting our chains, men to tramie down the rest into the dust." Mr.Mitchell need not trouble himself yout this, because if the Indians saw ause to tie up every day one of the "lass" and "give him a Mr. M. says, in respect to particu- hundred lashs, it is only a matter in lar tribes, some gentlemen may be which the lilians alone are concernunder the impression that they are ed," and Mr M. "for one" has "no

A bad exase is better than none, am aware (says he) that some gentle- and I suppose that his condescending men here very honestly entertain such friendship tourrivet our "chains and an opinion with respect to the Chero- improve ourconditions," is only to obkees." As to the "moral and intel- tain our land; but he never can make lectual improvement" of the Cherokee us believe that we are so "abject and Indians, it is but just to say that they destitute" a to be unworthy to remain and occupy our present homes. Yes, as long as the Cherokees remain inst and perceable in their intercourse claim these high sounding epithets; with their "unfortunate" "neighbors" and retain a true sense of the value of their situation, so long will they continue to occupy the lands of their fore-12. KYC-LT THE THE KETPLA AGE- M's candour, and to have said the fathers; but as soon as they become y ECLATAS, Gay asy Dienaral Tribe." This statement, as to the perienced the debilitating effects of for his future guide

remained silent, to t my last piece to have support due my posit ness with which he h canvass the questions his former storm, s creditable for entering ties of his political hyp tious temper, to tra the charter line to stone which he has tected to be removin rials which he has a performance of that adapted to the produand fruitless argume duce conviction of th his cause. As he has certainly unfounded the late President in opportunity to presen alledged to be violat to appear again. P respond particularly prominent flounces, ions, to which I cann do contend that princ bandoned when the When they become principles imbibed?

