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'THE KITCHEN IS A CHEMICAL LABORATORY'

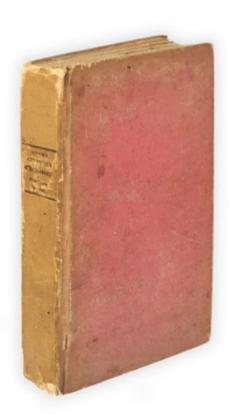
1 ACCUM, Frederick. Culinary Chemistry, exhibiting the scientific Principles of Cookery, with concise Instructions for preparing good and wholesome Pickles, Vinegar, Conserves, Fruit Jellies, Marmalades, and various other alimentary Substances employed in domestic Economy, with Observations on the chemical Constitution and nutritive Qualities of different Kinds of Food, with Copper Plates. London, [C. Green for] R. Ackermann, 1821.

12mo, pp. xxii, [2], '356' [recte 336], xxiii, [1], with hand-coloured lithographic title and frontispiece; marginal paperflaw to B2, occasional spots to edges, but a very good copy; uncut in publisher's pink paper over boards, with printed paper label to spine; lightly worn, spine a little discoloured with a few small chips.

\$875

References

Bitting, p. 2; Oxford, pp. 150–151; Vicaire, *Bibliographie Gastronomique*, col. 4.



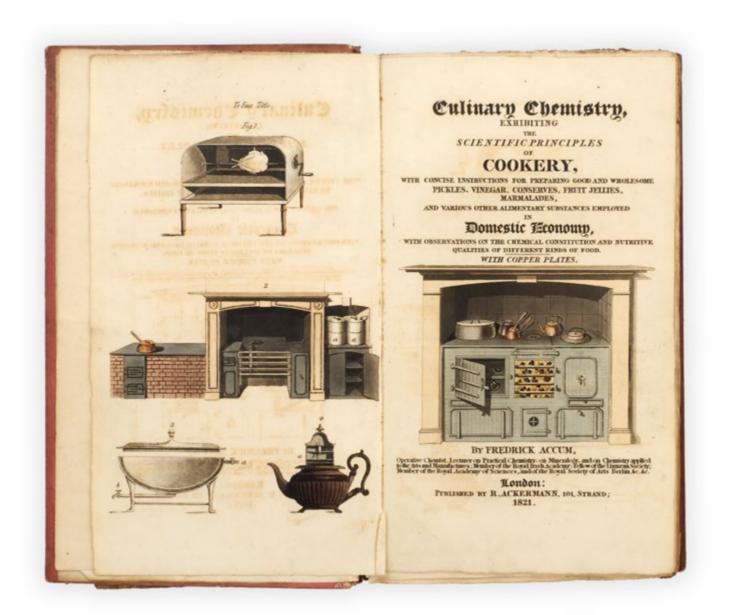
First edition of this early treatise on scientific gastronomy by the apothecary and applied chemist Frederick Accum.

The German-born Frederick Accum (or Friedrich, 1769–1838) wrote widely on chemistry, cookery, and poisons in both English and French, alongside lecturing, teaching, and selling chemicals and apparatus from premises on Old Compton Street in Soho. He was an early advocate of and expert in gas lighting, and was responsible for installing lights in Ackermann's building on the Strand in 1811; it was Ackermann who published the *Culinary Chemistry* in 1821, shortly after the author had fled to Germany accused of removing leaves from books in the Royal Institution library and been dropped by his previous publishers, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne.

Culinary Chemistry was 'intended to exhibit a popular view of the philosophy of cookery, to enable the reader to understand the chemical principles, by means of which alimentary substances are rendered palatable and nutritious' (p. iii). Accum offers advice on cooking accompanied by chemical justifications as well as historical and philosophical comments and references ranging from Pythagoras, Apicius, and Dr Johnson to Hindu, Tartar, and Californian cuisine. Although opening with general principles and providing wide-ranging recipes, Accum focuses particularly on methods of preservation with extensive discussions of pickles, vinegars, conserves, jams, syrups, pastes, jellying, smoking, and curing, as well as passages on tea, coffee, abstinence, and vegetarian cultures.

Despite the notice on the title 'with copper plates', the work is accompanied only by the frontispiece and title vignette illustrating Accum's advice on the design of stoves and utensils.

The volume is completed by twenty-four pages of advertisements for Accum's other works, including several reviews of the *Treatise* on Adulterations of Food and Culinary Poisons.





WITH ORIGINAL ORNAMENTATION THROUGHOUT

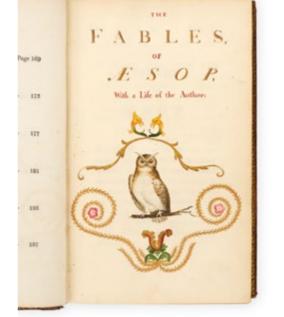
2 AESOP. The Fables ... With a Life of the Author: and embellished with one hundred & twelve Plates ... *London, Printed for John Stockdale ... 1793.*

Two vols, pp. [2], lxv, [1], 189, [1]; [2], xi, [1], 248, with an illustrative engraved title-page to each volume ('The' cropped from head of volume I), and 110 further engraved plates; embellished with an additional manuscript title-page in volume one, titles to each fable illuminated and decorated with flowers and foliage or emblematic tools, decorative initials and endpieces, elaborate decorative border to the first fable in each volume, the other text leaves within double ruled borders in blue, gilt borders to some of the engravings; a very good copy in early diced calf, gilt tooled borders, rebacked, joints rubbed; calligraphic ownership inscription of JA(?)F Fuller 1819.

\$8500

References Brunet I, 103; Lowndes, I, p. 17. Second Stockdale edition, a paginary reprint of the first with the text reset using a short 's' throughout; the translation was that of Samuel Croxall. Stockdale's Aesop was notable for the extensive suite of illustrations, with plates by some thirty engravers including Stothard and Landseer, but an early owner has distinguished this copy with an elaborate scheme of hand-coloured decoration, very finely executed though not always relevant to the fable it accompanies. The titles to each fable are overpainted in red and gilt, and decorated with elaborate headpieces and/or borders. Endpieces include animals (owls pulling a chariot, several dogs, a guinea pig, a goat eating leaves), flowers, fruit, insects, and birds; and the small decorative initials include flowers, feathers, and a witch on a broomstick.

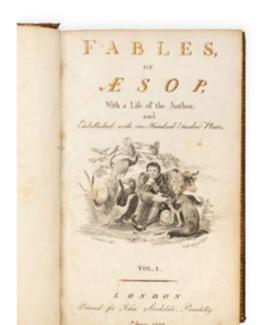




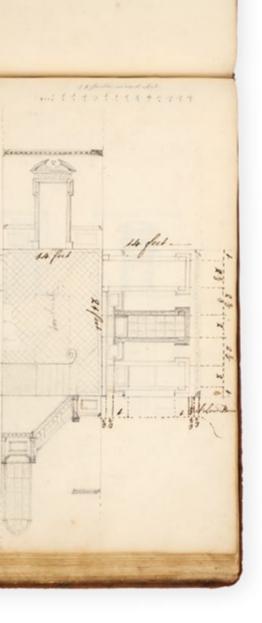














ALBUM of watercolours and pencil drawings including roses and tulips, birds, insects, 12 architectural scale drawings, and two 'Chinese' drawings. *England, mid-eighteenth century*?

Oblong large 8vo, ff. [51], plus blanks; with sketches in pencil, and more elaborate drawings in red, green and yellow, with occasional touches in blue or purple; on Dutch laid paper watermarked LV Gerrevink (cf. Churchill 1935, the mill active 1690 to 1819); in very good condition, in the original reversed calf, panelled in blind, joints and edges worn.

An attractive sketch book, seemingly the work of an unidentified architect or decorative artist. The architectural drawings, in pencil with scale measurements in pen, are of several pavilions in a neoclassical style, some with pyramidal roofs, linked by a curved wall. The largest pavilion has a courtyard, and there are elevations of all four internal facades, which feature a staircase running up two sides.

\$3000

Other contents include eleven watercolour flower-pieces of roses and fringed tulips, several leaves of smaller flower studies, and large watercolours of a parrot, an owl, and a cabbage leaf with insects. One of two drawings executed in imitation of Chinese export art features an ornate marble plinth with a base reminiscent of coral – a pencil sketch featuring the plinth alone suggests it may have had a physical model. Further pencil sketches include a figure study and a landscape with a windmill.







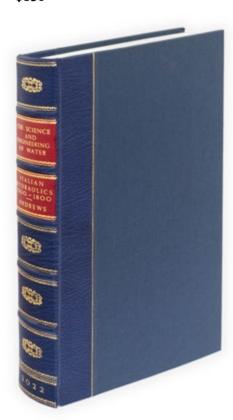


ITALIAN HYDRAULICS – DELUXE COPY

4 ANDREWS, Mark E. The Science and Engineering of Water: An illustrated catalogue of books and manuscripts on Italian hydraulics, 1500–1800. *Toronto, A.E. Publications,* 2022.

Folio (304 x 224 mm), pp. ix, [1], 419, [3]; with nearly 100 illustrations and 2 illustrated fold-out pages; a fine copy in modern gilt-ruled goat-backed boards with cloth sides, spine richly gilt in compartments, raised bands, gilt red morocco lettering pieces, marbled endpapers, in a blue cloth slipcase; printed limitation to front pastedown.

\$850



A finely bound deluxe copy, one of twenty copies, of Mark Andrews's lavishly illustrated catalogue tracing the development of science and engineering through the early modern period.

Some 367 printed books, manuscripts, and maps are presented in chronological order, highlighting the relationship between the evolution of ideas and the authors who documented those ideas. Drawing from Mark Andrews's larger collection of civil engineering, here we see the books, illustrations, and diagrams that formed the daily working tools of Italian scientists, engineers, and builders – from civil engineering's first printed works in the early sixteenth century to the publication of Venturi's landmark text on fundamental hydraulic principles in 1797.

Technical researchers will discover a new approach to their subject through the emphasis placed on the role of illustrations in these early engineering works. Moreover, the visual appeal of those illustrations will lead non-technical readers through the story of the early years of science and engineering. Side-bar essays on related topics about aqueducts, river management, and the role of ancient writers provides context for individual book entries.

With descriptions of famous texts such as Galileo's Discourse on Floating Bodies (1612) or Piranesi's Ruins of the Fountainhead of the Aqua Julia in Rome (1761) as well as lesser-known mathematical and law texts relating to water engineering, The Science and Engineering of Water is an essential reference work for anyone interested in the history of the book, book illustration, or the history of civil engineering.

DELUXE COPY - WITH FOUR ORIGINAL LEAVES

5 ANDREWS, Mark E. The Science and Engineering of Materials: Theatre of Machine Books, 1472–1800. *Toronto, A.E Publications,* 2023.

Folio (c. 310 x 235 mm), pp. ix, [1], 419, [3]; with over 350 illustrations and 2 illustrated fold-out plates; a fine copy in modern gilt-ruled goatbacked boards with burgundy cloth sides, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, brown gilt morocco lettering-pieces, marbled endpapers, in a burgundy cloth slipcase; printed limitation to front pastedown, with four original leaves bound in (see below).

\$1200

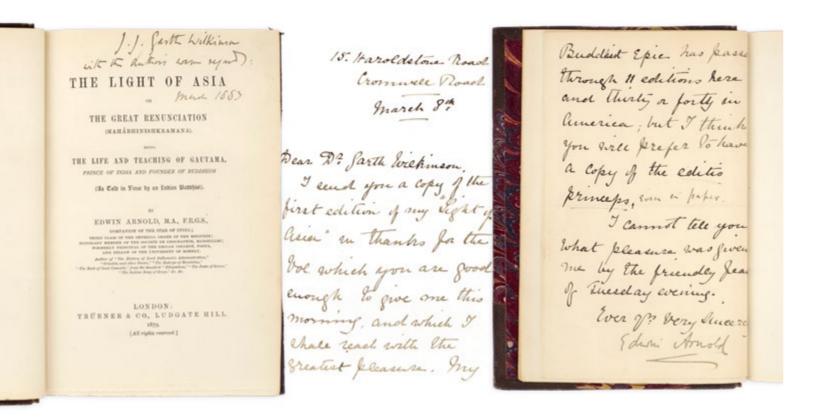


One of twenty-five finely bound numbered deluxe copies, with four original leaves bound in, of this extraordinary survey of four centuries of machine books, tracing the evolution of printing techniques and draughtsmanship alongside the development of the machines themselves.

In this catalogue of eighty-six works from his collection of books on civil engineering, Mark Andrews situates a series of landmark machine books within a broader context of related works and supplemental material. The glossary, lavish illustrations, and contextual nature of the accompanying descriptions render *The Science and Engineering of Materials* an equally invaluable resource for technical and non-technical readers alike, providing a highly accessible introduction to the world of machine books, 'a form of literature that puts these machines on display to promote their use and guide technicians in their creation and application'.

Although the origin of the genre of machine books – which are 'based in science but do not discuss scientific principles nor develop or discuss theory' – is traditionally held to be either Georgius Agricola's 1556 *De re metallica* or Jacques Besson's 1578 *Theatre des instruments mathematiques & mechaniques*, Andrews begins with Valturio's 1472 *De re militari*. In opening with a series of incunable works on the use of machines in siege warfare, Andrews traces the gradual shift in the function of machines from the military to the civil, developing a uniquely comprehensive timeline of the genre which is inextricably entwined with the history of the book.

The extra leaves come from: ZEISING, Heinrich, *Theatri machinarum*, Leipzig, Henning Grossen, 1607–14; ZONCA, Vittorio, and Francesco BERTELLI (*editor*), *Novo theatro di machine*, Padua, Pietro Bertelli, 1607; BRANCA, Giovanni, *Le Machine*, Rome, lacomo Manuci, 1629; GROLLIER DE SERVIÈRE, Gaspard *Recueil d'ouvrages curieux*, Lyons, David Forey, 1719.



PRESENTATION COPY

6 ARNOLD, Edwin. The Light of Asia or the great Renunciation ... being the Life and teaching of Gautama. Prince of India and founder of Buddhism ... *London: Trübner & Co ... 1879.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [3], 238, with a half-title; a very good copy in contemporary half brown morocco, rubbed; presentation inscription to title 'J. J. Garth Wilkinson with the author's warm regards: March 1883', and with a two page autograph letter to Wilkinson of 8 March tipped in; marginal markings in pencil and a *finis* note by Wilkinson, further inscribed by him in 1891 to his daughter and son-in-law Frank and Mary J. Mathews; later bookplate of Louise E. Goodman.

\$1600

First edition, a presentation copy, of one of the first successful attempts to popularize Buddhist thought in the West, freely adapted by Arnold from the *Lalitavistara Sūtra*. It was a spectacular bestseller, selling up to a million copies, and among its early readers was Mahatma Gandhi; in his letter to Wilkinson here Arnold explains 'My Buddhist epic has passed through 11 editions here and thirty or forty in America; but I think you will prefer to have a copy of the *editio princeps*, even in paper'.

The recipient of this copy was the homeopath, spiritualist, vegetarian, editor of William Blake, and Swedenborgian, James John Garth Wilkinson (1812–1899), whose work was admired by Emerson, Froude, and Carlyle. Wilkinson and Arnold served together on the Dialectical Society's committee on Spiritualism. Swedenborg had been called the 'Buddha of the North' by Balzac in the 1830s and Wilkinson seems to have greatly appreciated *The Light of Asia*. Presented with it on 8 March 1883, he had finished it by 10.35pm on Easter Sunday (25 March), as his note states, and later passed it to his daughter.

7 [ASTROLOGY.] Manuscript compendium of astrological treatises. [Valencia, first half of the seventeenth century].

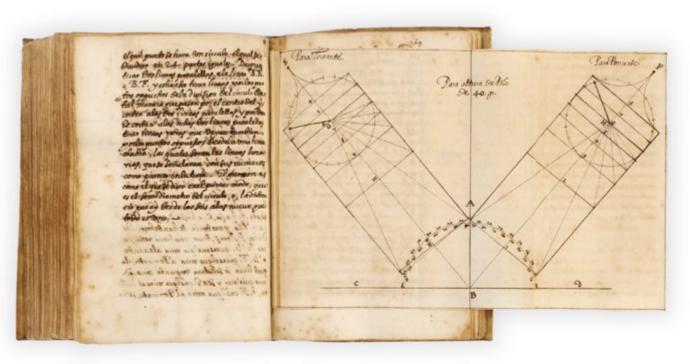
Manuscript on paper, in Spanish, 8vo (c. 155 x 110 mm), ff. [3], 148, 176-304, [7] (ff. 149-175 excised, ff. 268 and 272 comprising foldout diagrams); neatly written in dark brown ink in one main hand, but with two others in evidence; astrological symbols, several tables and diagrams; some marginal worm tracks (many repaired with tape), occasional light foxing, chips to edges of first and last few leaves; overall very good in contemporary vellum, covers tooled in gilt to a panel design, centrepiece with stork, spine gilt in compartments; a few small holes to spine, covers rubbed and slightly marked.

\$11,000

A remarkable manuscript compendium of astrological texts produced in Valencia in eastern Spain in the first half of the seventeenth century, written largely in a very elegant italic hand and illustrated with several tables, horoscopes, and diagrams: an exceptional witness to the state of astrological theory and practice in Habsburg Spain.

The volume opens with an introductory work ('Breve tratado del usso de las ephemerides') covering the polar circles, the zodiac, the planets, the fixed stars, horoscopes and charts, and astrological houses, ending with a short section on propitious times for marriages. A horoscope diagram to f. 19v is dated August 1613.

Three works by notable European astrologers and astronomers follow. Firstly, a tract drawn from the work of the Italian writer Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555–1617), providing instructions and numerous examples on finding the position of the planets and fixed stars, as well as on ascension, opposition, and declination. Secondly, a collection of horoscopes, arranged by planet and direction, derived from the work of the German scholar David Origanus (1558–1628). Two very different examples for Jupiter





tratado del viso de las nonides, para la Agricul nauegación mudació de avres, yenferme dades « de tratar del viso delas especiales, ja la cognición delos Circulos dela esquales son viels los 6 mayores, y los 4 que los Mathematicos los mayores son nochial, que divide todo el emisfento en quales, se dos los signos y planetas quas y las demas imagines se dicen tener se septentional, si estan dela equino tembional volo. y si estan dela equino del muidional volo, es declinación me equindo circulo es el Podiaco del qual atacemos abacco.

in the ascendent will serve to give a flavour: 'direction of the horoscope to the body of Jupiter denotes one born in full health and strength who will be happy and friendly and who will grow up with an abundance of wealth and honour'; 'direction of the horoscope to the opposition or square of Jupiter signifies inequalities in the body, and also brings hatred and enmities, particularly in relation to marriage, education, and religion'. Thirdly comes an anonymous and apparently unpublished Spanish translation of the *lugements astronomiques sur les nativités* by the French physician and astrologer Auger Ferrier (1513–1588), which had first appeared in 1550. This includes instructions on foretelling someone's character, wealth, family, health, death, friends and enemies, in addition to discussion of the significance of planets and star signs, aspects, and houses; it features several terms derived from Arabic, such as hyleg, alcocodem, algebutar, and firdaria. OCLC finds only one other seventeenth-century manuscript Spanish translation of Ferrier's work, at the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

The remainder of the volume comprises an extensive collection of horoscopes arranged under headings such as 'deafness', 'headaches', 'impotence', 'riches', 'children', and 'imprisonment', and then by planets and zodiac signs; two short practical treatises on the use of celestial globes and astrolabes; an essay on sundials ('Tratado de reloxes'), arranged in 29 propositions and illustrated with 23 diagrams, two of which fold out; and a set of very neatly presented tables headed 'Tablas de los domicilios celestes alos 39 grados dela latitud de Valencia'. The interesting notes to the preliminary and final leaves, in a small cursive hand, include the association of the signs of the zodiac with various Spanish towns and cities, and tables of degrees and minutes.

Contents:

Various notes and tables. ff. [i^r-ii^r].

'Breve tratado del usso de las ephemerides, para la agricultura, navegacion, mudaciones de ayres y enfermedades'. ff. 1^r–28^r.

'Tratado como se hazen las directiones de Magino'. ff. 29^r-38^r.

'Tratado de las direcciones en particular de David Origano'. ff. 39^r-59^v.

'Juicios astronomicos sobre las natividades. Por Auger Ferrer medico natural de Tolosa. Traducido de frances en castellano'. ff. 61^r–148^v.

'Observaciones astrologicas enel juhicio de los nacimientos'. ff. 176-229^v.

'Proposiciones del globo celeste'. ff. 230^r–234^r.

'Propositiones del uso del astrolabio'. ff. 236^r-242^r.

'Tratado de reloxes'. ff. 244^r-292^v.

'Tablas de los domicilios celestes alos 39 grados dela latitud de Valencia'. ff. 293^r–304^v.

'Catalogo de los strellos mas ilustres que se allan en cada uno de los signos'. ff. $[305^{r-v}]$.

'Tabla de los tratados que contiene este libro'. ff. [307^r-309^r].

'Conpendio de diviciones'. ff. [309°-311°].

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8 BLACKWELL, Elizabeth. A Curious Herbal, containing five Hundred Cuts, of the most Useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physick. Engraved on folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the Life ... Vol. I [– II]. London: Printed for John Nourse ... 1751 [–1739].

Two vols, large folio (458 x 282 mm), engraved throughout, ff. [321]; [314], with 500 finely hand-coloured plates, 125 explanatory leaves, four commendatory or dedication leaves in volume I (each with a large engraved vignette), a Latin index leaf in each volume, an English index leaf in volume II, and an English manuscript index in volume I (in two versions); small wormhole to lower margin at front of vol I (the first few leaves neatly filled), some scattered pale foxing, else a fine copy, in contemporary speckled calf, rebacked, covers scraped; armorial bookplates of the naturalist William Constable (1721-1791), and of Carleton Rubira Richmond (1887-1975), president of the American Antiquarian Society.

\$26,000

References
Henrey 454 (but with different preliminary contents) – 'there is no uniformity with regard to the number of dedications contained in the various issues, or in the order in which the preliminary leaves are arranged' (Henrey).

A fine, large paper copy of Elizabeth Blackwell's celebrated herbal, first published in parts in 1737–9, here reissued from the same plates in 1751.

Blackwell (née Blachrie 1699–1758) 'made not only the drawings for this herbal but also etched and engraved the copper-plates, and afterwards coloured the 500 prints by hand' (Henrey). Blackwell had followed her husband to London when he set up in the London book trade; but he did so without having received an apprenticeship, for which an action was brought against him, leaving him bankrupt. She undertook the publication of her herbal at the suggestion of Sir Hans Sloane in order to release her husband from debtors' prison, and took a house opposite the Chelsea Physic Garden to further her work.

The Curious Herbal appeared with a commendation of the College of Physicians, and a selection of dedications which vary from copy to copy and can include those to Sloane, Thomas Pellett, Alexander Stuart, and Joseph Miller; here they are to Richard Mead and Isaac Rand. By May 1738 the first volume and 132 plates of the second had been completed. From 1737 to 1747 John Nourse (who published Volume II) steadily obtained the copyright to the whole work, which he then reissued with a new title-page to volume I in 1751.

'The success of A curious herbal must have been partly due to the fact that there was a need for such a work but there can be little doubt that its recommendation by apothecaries, botanists, and physicians as a work of value must have helped to advance sales'. It was a commercial success, and Blackwell secured her husband's release, but by 1742 he had moved without his wife to Sweden, where he was executed for treason in 1747.











Provenance: William Constable, FRS and FSA, of Burton Constable, East Yorkshire, was an avid collector and owner of a cabinet of curiosities, and a friend of Thomas Pennant and Emanuel Mendes da Costa. He also collected plants, assembling a collection of exotics and a hortus siccus of thirteen volumes, and employed G.D. Ehret to draw flowers for him.

TO PRESERVE LOVE BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND WIFE

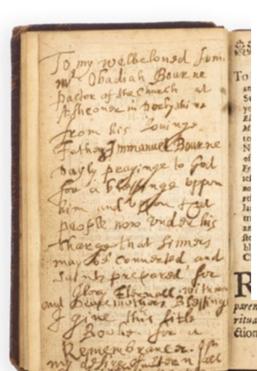
9 BOURNE, Immanuel. A Gold Chain of Directions, with twenty Gold-Linkes of Love, to preserve Love firm between Husband and Wife, during their Lives. Profitable for all, that are already married, or that intend to take the honourable and holy Estate of Marriage upon them hereafter. Advising for a right Choice in Marriage, and how to keep from those sad Consequences have fallen out in too many Families, sometimes upon small dislike between Husband and Wife ... *London, Printed by J. Streater, for George Sawbridge ...* 1669.

12mo, pp. [22], 189, [3], with a terminal blank but wanting the initial blank A1; a very good copy in early nineteenth-century polished calf, worn; authorial presentation inscription to title verso (cropped at foot).

\$3000

References

Wing B3853 (Bodley and CUL only).



First edition, very rare, of a charming work of marriage guidance, inscribed by the author 'To my welbeloved sonn Mr Obadiah Bourne ... daily prayinge to Gode for a blessing uppon him and upon the people under his charge ... with mine and Deare mothers Blessinge I give this little book for a Remembrancer ...'.

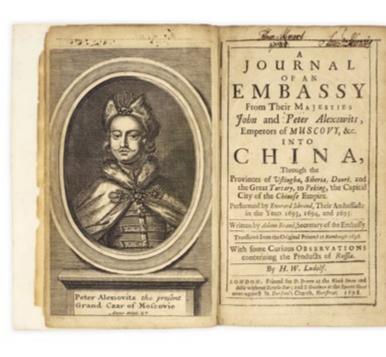
The writer and controversialist Immanuel Bourne (1590–1672) had published his first work, a sermon, in 1617. It was as chaplain to Sir Samuel Tryon that he met his wife, Jemima Beckingham, and that he received the living of Ashover in Derbyshire in 1621, which he later passed on to his son Obadiah (1634?–1710).

Bourne's last work, A Golden Chain of Directions was addressed to the children of his later patron the Earl of Rutland, most pointedly to John Manners, the 1st Duke (1638–1711), who had been granted a legal separation from his first wife, Anne Pierrepont, on the grounds of her adultery, and then obtained private acts bastardising his children and getting permission to remarry in 1667.

Among the twenty links in Bourne's 'chain of love' for a successful marriage are: agreement in religion, proximity in age (or at least not extreme difference), mutual affection, parental consent, 'free Communication of mutual kindness, and conjugal engagements to and with one another', love of soul as well as body, fidelity, respect, increase of estate, mutual care for the children, cohabitation, compromise, and the spiritual wisdom to be able discuss faults with equanimity. Though he is conventional on a wife's subordination to her husband, there is as much here on a husband's responsibilities to his partner: 'a husband must not be like unto a Crab, Orange, or Lemon; fair on the outside to the shew, and soure and bitter within; pleasing, with sugared words abroad, Sweet-heart before Company, and of a froward and perverse Disposition at home'.

parent, that if this or the likespiritual Gold Chain of Directions, for the happy Choice





SENT TO BEIJING BY PETER THE GREAT

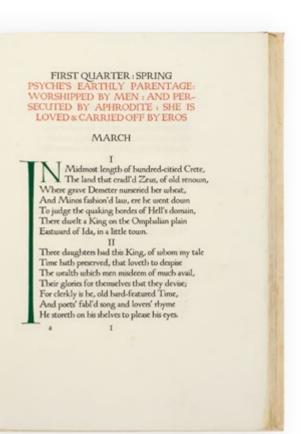
10 BRAND, Adam, and Evert Ysbrants IDES. A journal of an embassy from their majesties John and Peter Alexowits, emperors of Muscovy, etc. into China, through the provinces of Ustiugha, Siberia, Dauri, and the Great Tartary, to Peking ... Performed by Everard Isbrand, their ambassador in the years 1693, 1694, and 1695. Written by Adam Brand, secretary of the embassy. Translated from the original printed at Hamburgh 1698 ... by H.W. Ludolf. *London, for D. Brown and T. Goodwin, 1698.*

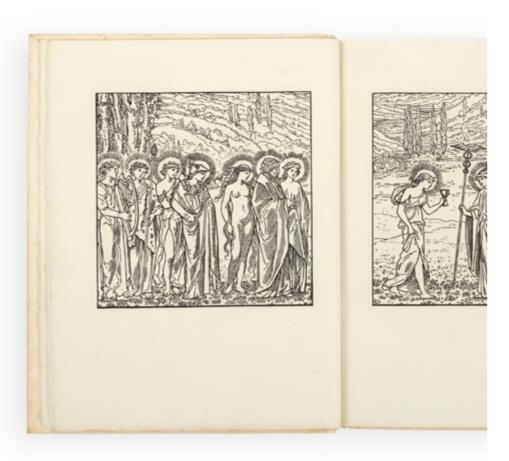
8vo, pp. [4], 80, (81)–(84), 81–134, [2]; with an engraved frontispiece portrait of Peter the Great and 2 further engraved costume plates; 'Some curious observations concerning the products of Russia' with own title; some browning and marginal damp-staining, a few ink marks; overall good in twentieth-century marbled wrappers; some browning and chips to endpapers; ink inscriptions at head of title (crossed through) 'Tho Kent 1721' and 'Sam. Harris'.

\$3600

References Cordier, Sinica 2468; ESTC R212203. First edition in English (one of two variants with slightly different titles), translated from the German of the same year, of this account of a Russian embassy to China under Peter the Great. The Danish born Evert Ides entered the service of the Tsar in 1691 and the following year was despatched to travel overland from Moscow to the court of the Kangxi Emperor at Beijing. The round trip took two years and ten months to complete but 'the embassy was at least courteously received by the emperor, unlike the several earlier ventures over the same route' (Howgego). The publication of Ides' own journal (1704) was preceded by this account by his secretary Adam Brand. 'On the 27th of October, towards evening, we came in sight of the famous Chinese Wall, which is four fathoms high, and of such thickness that eight persons may ride upon it a-breast' (p. 77). The volume ends with an appendix on Russian 'products' by Heinrich Wilhelm Ludolf.

ESTC records **only three copies in the US** (Columbia, Folger, Huntington).





BRIDGES, Robert. Eros and Psyche, a Poem in XII Measures ... with Wood-cuts from Designs by Edward Burne-Jones. [Gregynog], The Gregynog Press, 1935.

Large 4to, pp. [8], 141, [3], printed in green, red, and black, with engraved illustrations after drawings by Burne-Jones; a fine copy in the publisher's cream pigskin, gilt (covers slightly spotted as often).

\$1950

References Franklin, p. 217. One of 300 copies, one of the most beautiful works from this press, with three-colour initials and a new typeface (used only in this volume) by Graily Hewitt.

Burne-Jones's drawings had initially been made to accompany William Morris's Cupid but were never used.

12 CÉSPEDES Y MENESES, Gonzalo de. Varia fortuna del soldado Pindaro. *Lisbon, Geraldo de la Viña, '626' [i.e 1626]*.

Small 4to, ff. [4], 188; large woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials and typographic ornaments; minute pinhole through the lower margin from f. 56 to end (very skilfully repaired), one or two quires very lightly toned, but a very good copy, gently washed; bound in modern vellum over boards, gilt.

\$8750

References
Gallardo II 1793; Palau 54195. See
J. Gonzales-Barera, 'Soldados,
doncellas y expositos: Gonzalo de
Céspedes y Meneses, un fiel lector
cervantino' in *Nueva revista de*filología hispánica 57, no. 2 (2009),
pp. 761–776.

Rare first edition of this semi-autobiographical picaresque novel, printed while the author was in exile in Lisbon following the publication of his politically controversial *Historia apologética* en los sucesos del reyno de Aragon (1622).

'[Céspedes y Meneses's] achievement was to blend courtly and picaresque elements into a genre which reacted against the more sordid situations then popular in fiction' (Ward). Céspedes y Meneses has been described as a 'faithful reader of Cervantes' (Gonzales-Barrera), whose work blends the idealism of the romance with the realism of the novella. Beside the general influence of *Don Quixote*, more specific structural connections have been found between the *Soldado Pindaro* and Cervantes's *Novelas ejemplares* (1613), which indicate not only that Céspedes y Meneses read the collection of stories, but based some episodes and some characters on three of them: *El casamiento engañoso*, *Las dos doncellas* and *La señora Cornelia*.

OCLC locates just four copies worldwide: two in Spain (BNE and Barcelona), one in the British Library, and one at the University of Alberta.





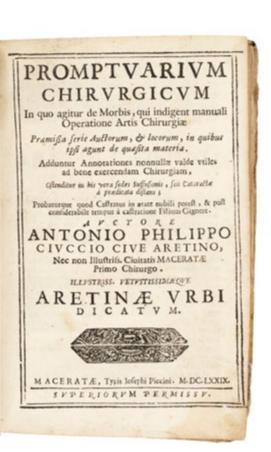
A RARE HANDBOOK OF SURGERY

CIUCCI, Antonio Filippo. Promptuarium Chirurgicum In quo agitur de Morbis, qui indigent manuali Operatione Artis Chirurgiae. *Macerata, Joseph Piccinus, 1679–1680*.

4to, two parts in one, each with own title, continuous pagination, pp. [16], 198, [4]; 6 woodcut plates; elaborate woodcut frontispiece showing the Trojan Horse; lightly foxed, but generally a good clean copy bound in contemporary vellum, author's name in manuscript on spine; edges and corners worn.

\$3500

References Bibliotheca Walleriana, I, p. 97.



First edition, very rare, of this handbook of practical surgery, by the author of the first treatise of forensic medicine written in Italian.

Antonio Filippo Ciucci (first half of the seventeenth century–c. 1710) studied medicine in Florence, before moving to Rome, where he spent five years working in the lazaretto of the Casaletto. His experiences there lead him to the conviction that the plague was a contagious disease, a theory that was still very controversial at the time, and one which he discusses in both the present work and in Filo d'Arianna (1682). In 1670 Ciucci became first surgeon in Macerata and professor of anatomy at the local university, while concurrently practicing as a forensic surgeon.

This work on practical medicine, the first published by Ciucci, constitutes a guide to the nature and treatment of a wealth of common and uncommon afflictions. Divided into two parts, the first provides an alphabetical list of ailments and references to medical works in which the physician in need may find information on said condition, and covers everything from constipation, paralysis and erections, to cleft penises, hearing loss and earache. The second part, which is illustrated by anatomical and technical woodcuts, contains further explorations on some of the diseases listed in part one, taken from Ciucci's own experiences. Included are diagrams on the treatment of dislocated shoulders; a blueprint of the 'tenacula tricuspidis', the tricuspid forceps invented by Ciucci himself, and designed to extract calculi formed in the urethra without damaging the surrounding tissue; and a proof that cataracts are caused by the clouding of the lens, and not an opacity lying between the lens and the iris, as previously assumed.

Library Hub records only one copy, at the British Library; OCLC records only three in North America (Fisher Library, Cushing/ Whitney Medical Library, University of Chicago).



'TIME & COUNSELL MAY REFORME MANY THINGS: INDUSTRIE & IMITATION MUST REFORME THE REST' JACOBEAN ECONOMICS – PRELUDE TO A DISASTER

14 COPE, Walter, Sir. 'Enchiridion. Certaine breife Remonstrances offered unto his Ma[jes]tie ... Touching divers Inconveniences growne into the publique Weale by meanes of The Netherlanders and our owne Company of Merchant Venturers'. [London?], 1613.

Scribal manuscript on paper, folio, pp. [18]; pillars and grapes watermark, written in dark brown ink mostly in a neat secretary hand, the titles and headings in an italic hand (by the same scribe); conjugate blank to title-page cut away, slightly toned at edges, else in very good condition; evidence of earlier stitching.

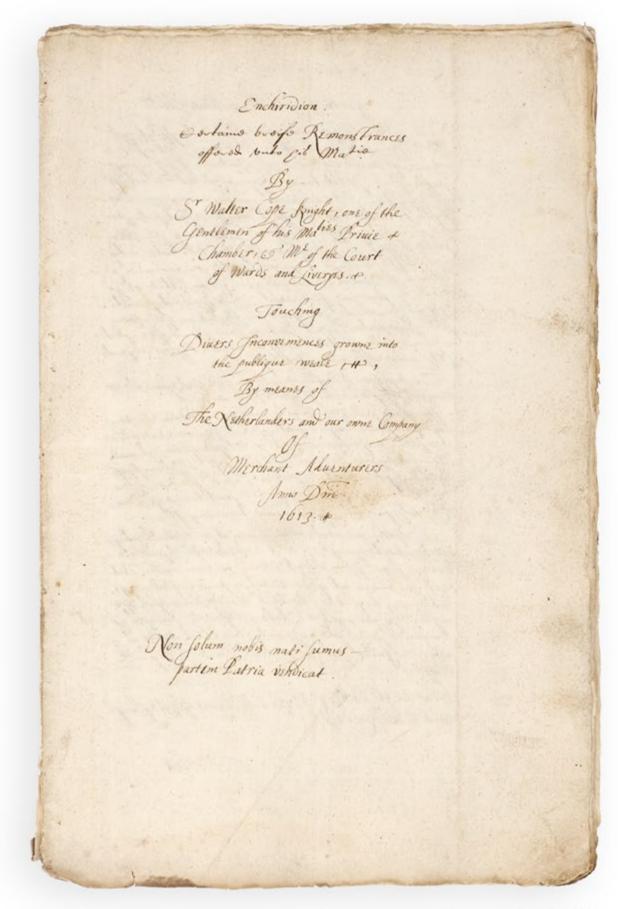
\$14,500

References See T.W. Fulton, The Sovereignty of the Sea (1911). A fine, unpublished manuscript treatise on the balance of trade, dedicated to James I, by the administrator, politician, and collector Sir Walter Cope (c. 1553-1614).

Not born into wealth, Cope was a junior cousin of Mildred Cecil, Lady Burghley, and allied himself to the Cecils as they rose in power, becoming gentleman usher and then secretary to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and a trusted friend to his son Robert, the Earl of Salisbury. Burghley secured him a post in the Court of Wards in 1574 and eased his passage to Parliament in 1589; a steady accrual of positions and status followed. Knighted by James I in 1603, he was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber in 1607, joint keeper of Hyde Park in 1610, Registrar of Commerce in 1611, and Master of the Court of Wards in 1612, and regularly entertained the King and Queen at his house 'Cope Castle' (later Holland House) in Kensington. A committed imperialist with an interest in trade, he served on the Councils of the Virginia Company (1606), the Newfoundland Company (1610), the Northwest Passage Company (1612) and the Somers Islands Company. In 1612-3 he was on several commissions for the augmentation of revenue, cloth exports, and alum works, and it was in this context, as well as James I's dire need for new sources of revenue, that Cope drafted the present Enchiridion.

'Every man, with the new yeare, studies to present your Majestie with a new years gifte, some with Skarves, some with gloves, some with Garters, I with a poore glasse [i.e. mirror] of the present time, hoping your Majestie is not of the disposition of our late Queene, who, for many years refused to looke into any, least it might report unto her the wrinkles & stepps of Age.'

Cope's mirror reveals the 'wrinkles & decaies of State, encroached upon the lib[er]tie of your Sub[jec]ts by forreyne Pollicies', lamenting in particular England's export of raw materials 'by License or stealth ... untanned, unwrought, contrary to Lawe', to the detriment of our 'poore Artisans'; and its neglect of fishery and shipping, all of which have allowed the Dutch to reap the lion's share of profits from manufacturing and global trade. The Netherlanders, 'having

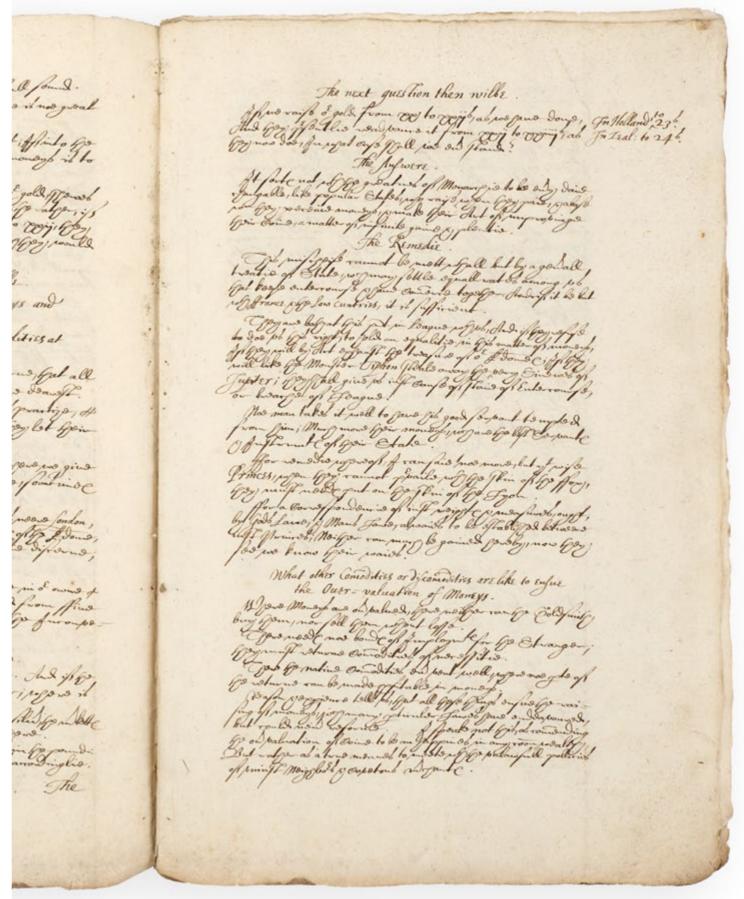


Whither it be better to raise o therewith our como Or to continue our moneys an the prefent rates? It is a Navadone, but of sold it

in their hande the very Staple of Moneys and Merchandize of Europe, being strongest by Sea, ritchest by land, & soe neere our Neighbours, may more offend us then any Nation of the world', and they do so with the complicity of the Merchant Adventurers, whose monopoly on the export of undressed cloth is deleterious to British manufacturing. Similar sentiments apply to the neglected fishing and shipping industries. The Dutch overtake us in the East Indies and Turkey, they employ 4–500 ships to transport British coal 'whiles our Shippes lie by the walles for want of worke', and 3–4000 busses (herring boats) and other fishing vessels 'to take & carry away the fish out of your seas, whereby they relieve Millions of their people, whilst your Coast-townes & greatest Cities, wanting trade, runne to ruyne'.

It was precisely these sorts of fears and arguments that would lead, in 1614, to James I's dissolution of the Merchant Adventurers, and their replacement with a New Company under the merchant William Cockayne. The 'Cockayne Project', which granted the new company a monopoly on dyed and dressed cloth with the aim of promoting those industries locally, was an unmitigated disaster – not only was current manufacturing insufficient to process the raw cloth, but the Dutch refused to buy over-priced and inferior finished cloth, and a trade war ensued that depressed the cloth trade (Britain's main export) for decades.

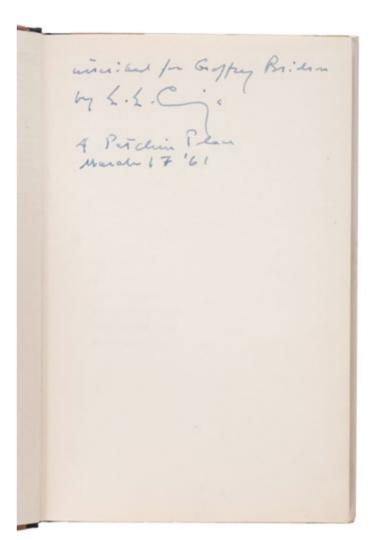
Had James listened to Cope instead of Cockayne's get-rich-quick solution, the situation may have been rather different. Cope recognised that 'sodaine changes are very dangerous' and that any changes in trade policy would have to be committed by stealth and incrementally, so as not to shock the market and warn the Dutch of an imminent threat: 'if we presse the dressing of 70 or 80 thousand Clothes upon the Adventurers suddainly; & if they be sullen and refuse to buy them; Or having bought then, they cannot soadinly die & dresse them; Or if having drest them, their Custom[er]s beyond Seas being denied the Manufacture, Shall refuse to take them from their hands: the least of theis may breede such a dampe in trade, as neither the Clothier, that makes the Cloth, nor the Merchant that carries it, nor the gentleman that owes the wooll, may be well able to endure'. Cope also recognised that Dutch boats that took away the cloth also brought vital commodities, especially to the North, and the Netherlands themselves are viewed not as antagonists but exemplars: 'behold & imitate the politique & industrious Courses of this wise, provident, & overworking Nation, who, in their times of warr, have raised themselves to that greatnes & virtue as noe people have done since the Romans time'.

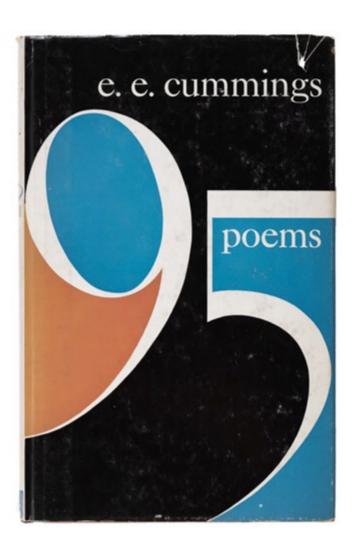


Cope's own solution, offered in a series of 'Remedies' devoted to each commodity, was a careful devaluation of the currency, control on the export of bullion, reduced taxation on coloured cloths to promote manufacture, and the promotion of the fishing and shipping industries.

Figures mentioned in passing here include Sir John Popham, whose project to reduce unemployment by encouraging emigration to Virginia was supported by Cope, and the vintner John Keymer, another follower of Cecil and friend of Ralegh, whose own 'Observations touching trade and commerce with the Hollander' circulated in manuscript at the time and were later attributed to Ralegh (who had a copy). Though his grasp of personal finances sometimes fell short (he apparently died with £27,000 of debts), Cope was fastidiously incorruptible and admired by John Stow and Robert Cotton. John Tradescant stocked his garden with exotic trees, and he possessed 'the best-known Wunderkammer in England in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries'; and he was a significant early donor to the Bodleian, giving forty of his 215 medieval manuscripts to the Library in 1602 (see Watson, A. 'The manuscript collection of Sir Walter Cope', in *Bodleian Library Record*, 12 (1987), pp. 262–97).

Given his close contact to James I at the time of its composition, Cope's *Enchiridion*, or a version of it, was clearly presented to the King; but evidently it circulated in other manuscript copies like the present, produced by a professional scribe. We have traced three other examples: Trinity College Cambridge MS 698/1, and State Papers 14/71/89 (dated 1612 in another hand) and 90 (a rough draft with corrections, apparently submitted to Ralegh for his consideration).





15 CUMMINGS, E. E. 95 Poems. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co, 1958.

8vo, pp. [12], [100]; a fine copy in a good dustjacket, slightly rubbed, tear to head of front cover; bookplate of D.G. Bridson.

\$800

First trade edition, 'inscribed for Geoffrey Bridson by E. E. Cummings / 4 Patchin Place / March 17'61'. This was Cummings's last collection of new poetry before his death in 1962. There was also a limited printing of 300 copies.



16 [DEFOE, Daniel.] The Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner ... London: Printed for John Stockdale ... 1790.

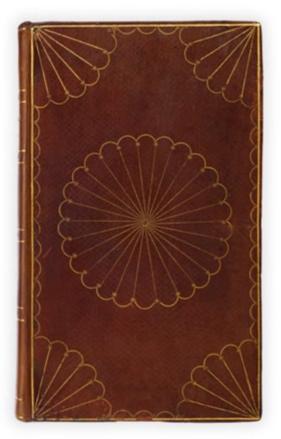
Two vols, 8vo, pp. [20], 389, [1]; v, [1], 456, [16, advertisements, with a terminal blank]; with engraved frontispieces and title-pages and 12 engraved plates by Medland after Stothard, tissue guards; the 'Life of Daniel Defoe' has a separate title-age and frontispiece (register and pagination continuous); extraillustrated with 13 contemporary original drawings in pencil, pen and colour wash, each within a **black border**; some offset from the black borders else a very good copy in early nineteenth-century diced russia, the covers gilt with a large scalloped central wheel and cornerpieces, neatly rebacked and recornered; armorial stencil to front endpapers of William John Church.

\$12500

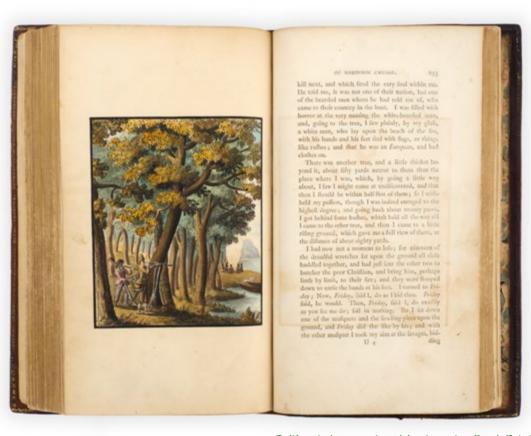
References See David Blewett, The illustration of Robinson Crusoe, 1996. First Stockdale edition, a unique copy, augmented with an evocative suite of original illustrations.

Stockdale's *Crusoe* 'was an important contribution to the life of Defoe's book. The handsome set restored the *Crusoe* text, which, by 1790, had been much abused. George Chalmer's *Life of Defoe* [first 1785] was the first significant biography of Defoe,' while Thomas Stothard's 'extensive and beautiful illustrations made Stockdale's the first edition so finely decorated' (Lovett 89).

Stothard had first illustrated Crusoe with a set of seven images in The Novelist's Magazine (1781), described by Austin Dobson as the beginning of English book illustration 'by imaginative composition'. For the Stockdale edition, he produced a new set, engraved by Thomas Medland - 'a more comprehensive series ... the first pictorial treatment of Robinson Crusoe as a progress' (Blewett) - and they paved the way for numerous illustrated editions to follow. They show an industrious, domestic Crusoe, sociable with Friday and the Spanish soldier they rescue, and the plates are dominated by the human protagonists. In contrast the anonymous illustrator here shows a Crusoe more overwhelmed by his surroundings, which are rendered in lush tropical colour, and threatened by those he encounters; he unloads stores from the shipwreck, constructs shelters, is surprised by a goat in a cave, navigates his canoe to the Spanish wreck. In the first four images he is in jaunty checked shirt, which gives over thereafter to his trademark furs and hat. Friday appears in two images, first in red stripes, as he and Crusoe fire on the cannibals; and then playing with the bear up a tree, a popular scene clearly derived from the Stothard's illustrations of 1781, but which was omitted in 1790. Stothard's images for the Further Adventures are rather static conversation-pieces with multiple figures. Our talented illustrator includes instead several dramatic scenes of boats, and of conflicts with 'savages', as a well as a Chinese potentate under an umbrella.







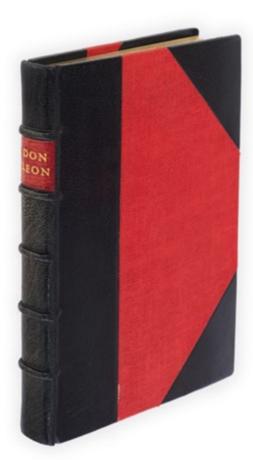
'CAN MAN WITH MAN HOLD INTERCOURSE OF LOVE?'

17 DON LEON, a Poem by Lord Byron ... forming Part of the private Journal of his Lordship, supposed have been entirely destroyed by Tho. Moore ... To which is annexed Leon to Arabella an Epistle from Lord Byron to Lady Arabella. *London, The Fortune Press,* [1934].

Small 4to, pp. 127, [1]; title-page printed in red and black; a fine copy, top edge gilt, others uncut, in three-quarter black morocco and red cloth by Sangorski & Sutcliffe for D.G. Bridson, with his bookplate.

\$650

References Freeman, Bibliotheca Fictiva (2nd edition), 752; See Chew p. 177–8.



No. 3 of 1000 copies printed (many subsequently destroyed) of a famous Byron forgery. Don Leon, not by Byron, though written by someone familiar with his life and exploits, was an important early plea for the toleration of homosexuality. It was probably first written in the late 1820s, but the earliest extant edition was one of 1866 (by William Dugdale, when it was attributed to Byron with the intent of blackmail) – it may have been published abroad before 1853 when it is mentioned in Notes & Queries; the notes in 1866 evidently came from other hands and contain references up to 1859. A traditional attribution to George Colman is unlikely; recent scholarship has proposed William Bankes or John Cam Hobhouse, the latter most plausible given the work shows a more than passing acquaintance with British parliamentary affairs, and Hobhouse was well aware of Byron's bisexuality.

After Dugdale's extremely rare first edition, *Don Leon* was reprinted along with 'Leon to Arabella' by Charles Carrington (Alençon, 1890?, with a false 1866 imprint on the title-page), and from thence by the Fortune Press. That edition immediately fell foul of the obscenity laws: all copies were ordered to be destroyed, and though some evidently escape the censor, it was scarce enough to have its own facsimile reprint in 1975.

DON LEON

A POEM

by

LORD BYRON

AUTHOR OF CHILDE HAROLD, DON JUAN, &C., &C.

AND FORMING PART OF THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF HIS LORDSHIP, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY THOS. MOORE.

"Pardon, dear Tom, these thoughts on days gone by Me men revile, and thou must justify. Yet in my bosom apprehensions rise, (For brother poets have their jealousies), Lest under false pretences thou shouldst turn A faithless friend, and these confessions burn."

TO WHICH IS ADDED

LEON TO ANNABELLA

AN EPISTLE FROM

LORD BYRON
TO LADY BYRON

Published for subscribers by

THE FORTUNE PRESS LONDON

'THE BIBLE OF EUROPEAN SINOPHILIA'

18 DU HALDE, Jean-Baptiste. A Description of the Empire of China and Chinese-Tartary, together with the Kingdoms of Korea, and Tibet, containing the Geography and History (natural as well as civil) of those Countries, enrich'd with general and particular maps, and adorned with a great number of cuts, from the French of P.J.B. Du Halde, Jesuit: with notes geographical, historical, and critical; and other improvements, particularly in the maps, by the translator ... London, T. Gardner for Edward Cave, 1738 [- 1741].

Two vols, folio, I: pp. [4], viii, xii, [2], 678, ix-xi, [1], with 36 engraved maps, plans, and plates (several folding, first map coloured in outline); II: pp. [4], 388, [10, index], with 4 engraved plates, 24 folding maps, and 2 woodcuts in the text; loss to blank outer margin of vol. I frontispiece (with old repair), closed tear along fold of first folding map in vol. I and some creasing to second map, small worm tracks to a few maps in vol. II, some browning and foxing; overall a good set in contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebacked with original lettering-pieces relaid (chipped), new numbering-pieces; some wear to corners and edges, and abrasions to covers; modern ownership signature to upper pastedowns, modern marginal ink notes to vol. II pp. 1-4 and p. 87.

\$19,500

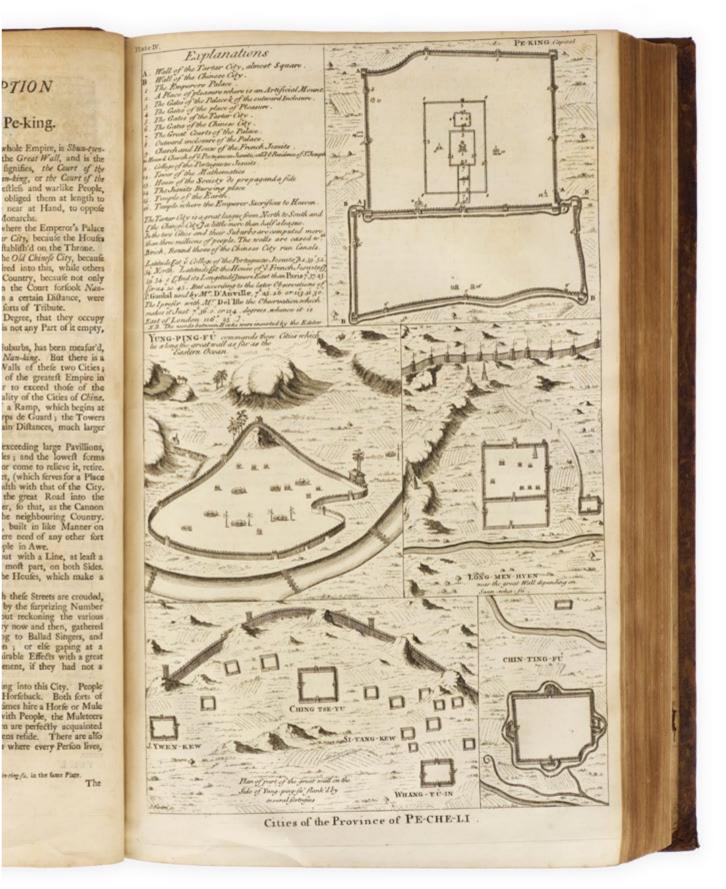
References Cordier, Sinica 50; Hill 498 (on the third Watt edition); Löwendahl 409 (cf. 394 for the French edition); Lust 15; Sommervogel IV, 37.

The first complete English translation of Jean-Baptiste Du Halde's Description géographique ... de l'Empire de la Chine (1735), the 'Bible of European sinophilia' (Löwenstein).

A successor to Charles Le Gobien - both as editor of the Jesuit Lettres édifiantes et curieuses and as professor at the Jesuit College - Du Halde spent most of his working life in Paris publicising the efforts of Jesuit missionaries abroad, particularly in East Asia. The results were pivotal in shaping European understanding of non-European and non-biblical cultures and furthering the development of European sinology.

Based on the reports of major Jesuit missionaries, and shaped by the earlier Historia of Martini and Mémoires of Le Comte, Du Halde's Description 'was more elaborate and authentic than any other account of the empire that had appeared previously ... it was an encyclopaedia of information, a rich guarry for writers who happened to be interested in Chinese affairs in the mid-18th century' (Löwenstein); or, in the words of Hill, the 'first definitive European work on the Chinese Empire'.

An abridged English octavo edition, with an 'injudiciously condensed' (Löwenstein) translation by Richard Brookes, was first published by John Watts in 1736. The present copy is therefore the second English edition but the first complete translation, published in two folio volumes in 1738 and 1741. According to Löwenstein, the translation is the work of Green, an Irishman, and William Guthrie. Volume I – which covers the first two volumes of the French edition and the first sixty-four pages of volume III - features sections on Chinese geography, history, politics, social hierarchy, ceremonies, agriculture, zoology, botany, economics, art, language, higher education, religion, and a long section on the edicts and declarations of the imperial collection; volume II – which covers the rest of the third and the fourth volumes of the French edition - contains a history of Christianity in China, sections on Chinese moral philosophy, sciences, literature and medicine, and descriptions of Tartary and Siberia, including narratives of the travels of Fathers Verbiest and Gerbillon through the former, and of Vitus Bering through the latter.



Bernard Quaritch Ltd California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024

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PTION

Pe-king.



Of the Silk Man

with. What happens to Glass, when it seems thew the Conformity of their Natulain. A Diamond cuts Glass is o silo the conformity with the conformity make therewith, as with a Needle, list sits a very fine Brain Wire, and so render is eight server perceptible. This Business is a

Ken-lin, and that after these have been clean Hages; that there were three thousand Ki and Ware; that the Cases could serve no a Batch is often footed. It is natural, after

The very Stration of King-te-ching, an Deliculty. This City was at first no labellid every Day, and there is not an Hot their Walks are not laid flarways, not san The Walls in China are more beautiful, as I may fay, the Wall: Every one of the rether to and the middle one, binds all this the fance manner. These Walls grow than a Brick's Length or Benath. The Seponite Side, for that the Bolk of the Walls grow whole, and makes of it one Mais, which with Pottheards, over which they throw whole, and makes of it one Mais, which lock up the middle one, which only be them. At a diffusee these Walls appeared Score, figured, and polith'd with the Chisthem at top with good Tiles, they will Tan'er-work, which is always fastained force to Edifices and Gardens.

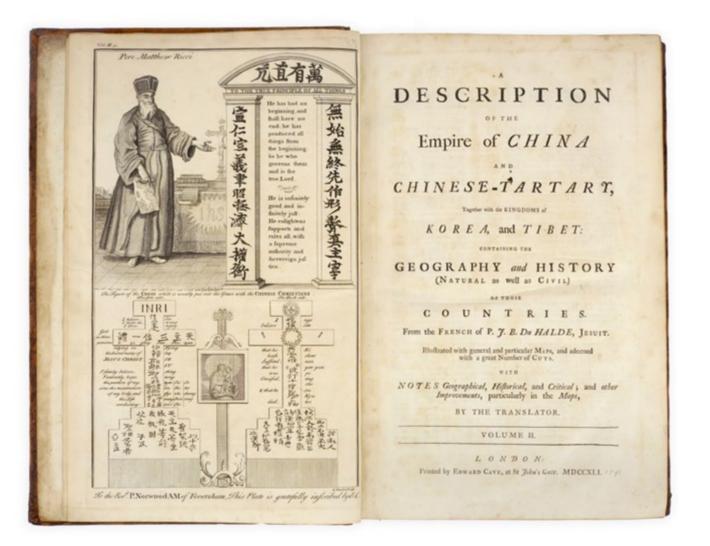
tures to Editices and Carotens.
We fee already in part what becomes of
self they commonly throw on the Banks
they gain upon the River; and the Rubbi
Paffengers, the Ground foon becomes fitin port Ploods the River drags along with
in Bed in as it were pavid with them, and a

Of the Si

REEGE made Realy the rich Proross was valu'd at its Weight in famer; and thefe, according to A
coolest that they had the Knowledge of
sally from Cisina. The most Ancient
Wives of the Emperor Whang-ri, her Na
fo; But it is difficult to meet with any a
Refore the Time of this Queen, which beit
render'd them industrious, and they bee
they were choig'd to this Princefa for the u

Since her Time, feveral Emperities, rein hatching and breeding of Silk-worn ing it; and an Orchard of the Palace of Empech, attended by the Queens and this Orchard, and gather'd with her of Hardmaids bended down within her R by her Order, and under her Eye, were to Shang-sii.

There is reason to believe that the Tr a politic View to engage, by sich great all the People in general, to breed Silk-v be, in some fort, Agriculture, and to at the beginning of the Spring, the C it some Radges, and sowing Grain the Vot. I.



'Historically, this work must be regarded as a monument. Its strength lies in the vast amount and variety of interesting details, which must have given its readers an impression of the magnificence of the Chinese empire, and the wide range of achievements of the Chinese people in literature, science, philosophy and art' (Löwenstein).

Alongside the illustrations, many of them the work of the English engraver Henry Fletcher, the work is particularly well-known for its maps. Despite growing cartographic interest in China during the seventeenth century, the mapping of the country reached a new level of sophistication and accuracy with the imperially sanctioned Jesuit cartographic project between 1708 and 1718: the data which the Jesuits provided ended up being not only substantial improvements on their seventeenth-century predecessors but remained the basis for all maps of China, both in China and abroad, down to the early twentieth century.

MUSIC FOR SISI

19 ELISABETH, *Empress of Austria.* A collection of six manuscript scores from the library of Elisabeth ('Sisi'), Empress of Austria, four of which dedicated to her. 1850–60s.

Together \$4950

Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie of Bavaria (1837-1898), or 'Sisi', married Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria at the age of 16, on 24 April 1854. Her first child, a daughter, was born 11 months later but died as an infant (see below), and a male heir had to wait until the birth of Crown Prince Rudolf in 1858 - he later killed himself and his lover in a murder-suicide pact at Mayerling in 1889 (subject of Kenneth MacMillan's ballet of 1978). Famed for her exceptionally long hair, and the extreme thinness of her waist - a product of fasting cures, and tight-lacing – Sisi had romantic poetic instincts and a tendency towards melancholy. Isolation at court and recurring health troubles increasingly took her for cures at Corfu and Bad Kissingen (see below). In 1898, while travelling incognito in Switzerland, she was assassinated by an Italian anarchist. A museum devoted to her tragic life is in the Hofburg in Vienna, and she has garnered much recent attention on screen from the series The Empress and the film Corsage.







HEINEFETTER, Wilhelm. Mein Glück. Lied für Tenor mit Pianoforte-Begleitung ... Op. 3. [1850s]. Oblong folio, pp. 6; contemporary mauve cloth, blocked in blind and gilt (gilding faded, edges sunned); cypher and index tag of Empress Elizabeth. (XIV 24).

HEINEFETTER, Wilhelm. Zwei Tänze. 1. Polka, 2. Polka-Mazurka für Clavier. [1860s?]. Oblong folio, pp. [2, dedication and blank], [1, title], [10], [1, blank], music within a passepartout border (by Jos. Scholz, Mainz) printed in purple; in contemporary dark blue cloth, blocked in black and blind; cypher and index tag of Empress Elizabeth (XIV 31). Dedication to title-page 'zur Erinnerung an Kissingen'.

KEMPTER, Karl. Grosse Militair-Messe für 1 Flöte, 5 Clarinetten, 2 Oboen, 4 Hörner, 3 Flügelhörner, 4 Trompetten, 2 Fagott, 1 Euphonium, 3 Posaunen, 1 Ophiglaid [ophicleide], 1 Bombarden und Pauken ... Opus 50. [1855?] Large 4to, ff., [1, title], [1, blank], [21, music]; in worn contemporary white silk over boards, onlaid gilt paper borders (chipped), spine defective, edges frayed; cypher and index tab of Empress Elizabeth to front endpaper (XIV 9); laid in loose is an unrelated letter to Kempter from Johann Mayer, Priester des ritterlichen Kreuzherrn-Ordens mit dem rothen Sterne (a Bohemian order), dated 11 March 1851, discussing music.

Wilhelm Heinefetter (1835?–1934), was a Kapellmeister from a family of singers; a number of his compositions were published by Schott from 1860. As Konzertmeister of the orchestra of Mainz, he also led the spa orchestra at Bad Kissingen during the summer months from 1855 until the late 1860s. Elisabeth went on cures there regularly from 1862, and the second work here seems to have been dedicated to her as a memento of a visit.

Karl Kempter (1819–71), was organist of Augsburg cathedral from 1839 for 25 years, and then the cathedral conductor from 1865. Probably the best known among this group of composers, his work is still performed, particularly the Great Pastoral Mass in G Minor (op. 24, 1851).







KRETSCHMER, Benedikt.

Wiegenlied mit Begleitung des Piano-Forte. Worte mit Musik verfasst und Ire Kaiserlichen Hohheit der erst gebohrenen Erzherzogin von Oestreich Sophie Friderike in tiefster Ehrfurcht und Demuth gewidmet ... [1855]. 4to, ff. 4, with a part-printed calligraphic title-page, four pages of music and final blank; stitched with green thread; with an autograph letter from the composer to the Empress dedicating the work, dated 18 March 1855. 'O! That I might obtain through Her high influence, that the fair imperial child were lulled just once into sweet sleep by this song ...' (our translation).

MAYRHOFER, Steffen. Christnacht Träume. Salon Piece componirt für Piano-Forte. [after 1867]. Oblong folio, ff. [1 title and dedication], [2, music, within a passepartout border printed in blue (the same design as on Reuss-Gaudelius below); stitched into a dark purple portfolio, blocked in blind and gilt; index label of Empress Elizabeth (XIV 148). Dedication on title-page to Empress Elizabeth as Queen of Hungary.

REUSS-GAUDELIUS, Agathe

[Anna?]. Weiss und Blau. Zur Feier des 24 April 1854. Two copies, oblong folio, each three pages of music on a bifolium, within a passepartout border printed in gold; cypher and index tab of Empress Elizabeth to first page (XIV 94).

Archduchess Sophie had been born on 5 March 1855 but would die as an infant in 1857. Benedikt Kretschmer's letter proclaims him a music-teacher in Mährisch-Schönberg in Moravia (now Šumperk, Czech Republic), but he is otherwise unknown.

Steffen Mayrhofer describes himself on the title-page as 'Capellmeister u. Violin Concertist', as well as a recipient of the 'Orden für Kunst u. Wissenschaft'. He was largely active in Vienna.

Reuss-Gaudelius (1818–61) was a well-known actress and soprano. The present work, 'gedichtet und componirt' by her, was written in honour of Elisabeth's marriage to Franz Joseph, and has been supplied in two copies, presumably one each for the pianist and singer. Sisi was herself a poet manqué but we have been unable to determine if she sang. We cannot trace another composition by Reuss-Gaudelius.



ANNOTATED COPY OF A MOMENTOUS TRANSLATION

20 EUCLID, and Niccolo TARTAGLIA (ed.). Euclide Megarense philosopho, solo introduttore delle scientie mathematice. Diligentemente rassettato, et alla integrità ridotto, per il degno professore di tal scientie Nicolo Tartalea Brisciano. Secondo le due tradottioni. Con vna ampla espositione dello istesso tradottore di nuouo aggiunta. *Venice, Curtio Troiano*, 1565 [colophon dated 1566].

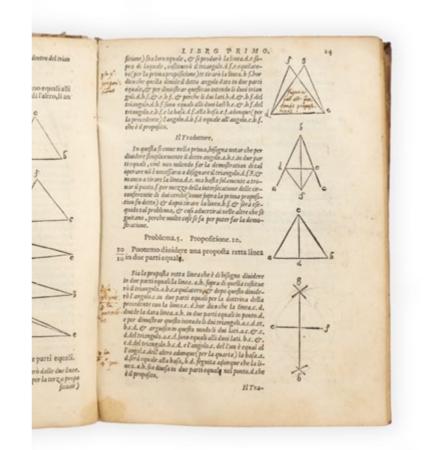
4to, ff. 315, (i.e. 311, leaves 121-124 unnumbered), 1; printer's device on title and colophon, woodcut initials, many woodcut diagrams to text; ta few leaves lightly browned, but a very good, unsophisticated copy in contemporary limp vellum; sides soiled, spine cockled, ties perished; contemporary inscription 'Mutius Blanchinus' (see below) dated 1579 to rear endpaper at the foot of seventeen lines of rhetorical notes in the same hand; contemporary manuscript diagram of the four cardinal directions to front pastedown; several seventeenthcentury marginalia to text (see below).

\$4500

References Adams E 993; EDIT16 18356; Riccardi, col. 498; Thomas-Stanford 39; USTC 828476. Second edition of Tartaglia's translation of Euclid's corpus, 'the first translation in any modern language' (Th.-St. 34), first published in 1543. This second edition was the first to include the addition, in the last leaf, of the translation of *Opusculum de levi & ponderosa*. For two hundred years the reception of Euclid's thought had depended on two Latin translations, obtained from an Arabic source, which – fatally – contained errors in Book V, expounding Eudoxus' theory of proportion. For his edition Tartaglia relied on a carefully curated Latin version by Zambetti, from an uncorrupted Greek text; he also published here the first modern commentary on the theory, which was to become an essential tool for Galileo.

Tartaglia's Euclid 'was an event of great importance to the progress of mechanics, and indeed of all applied sciences. For the first time the principal treasure of rigorous mathematical reasoning was opened to men who knew neither Greek nor Latin. The implications of that event for all science of mechanics were great because literacy in Italy was very high, especially among engineers and artisans' (Stillman Drake & I.E. Drabkin, *Mechanics in sixteenth-century Italy*). Tartaglia (Niccolo Fontana of Brescia) earned his fame in the history of mathematics principally through his solution of third-degree equations, which gave rise to a lengthy polemical exchange with Cardano.

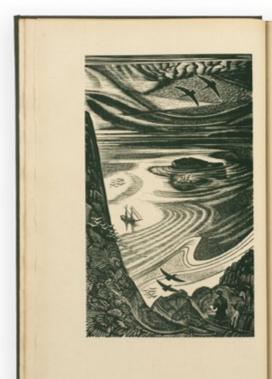
The long final inscription recording rules for word stress and other short grammatical rules was penned in 1579 by Mutius Blanchinus, or Muzio Bianchini, who would become a member of the Accademia di San Luca, and appears to have been active also in the Congregazione Pontificia De' Virtuosi, becoming its President in 1615 (see Archivio di Stato di Roma, TNC, uff. 15, 1631, part III, vol. 129, f. 595^r, and Statuto Della Insigne Artistica Congregazione Pontificia de' Virtuosi al Pantheon, 1890, p. 54). The early-seventeenth-century manuscript annotations appear to be the work of a keen and competent mathematician, writing mostly in Italian, and engaging with the content of Euclid's books I through to V, more intensively with book I and book IV; he comments on theorems and propositions involving the manipulation of straight lines, angles and triangles, and their relationships with circles.











MATTHEW FLINDERS' NARRATIVE OF HIS VOYAGE IN THE SCHOONER FRANCIS: 1798 PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED BY NOTES ON FLINDERS, BASS, THE WRECK OF

THE SIDNEY COVE, &C., BY GEOFFREY RAWSON with engravings by JOHN BUCKLAND WRIGHT



printed in Great Britain at THE GOLDEN COCKEREL PRESS



FLINDERS' NARRATIVE

THE SHIP SYDNEY COVE, FROM BENGAL TO
Port Jackson, having been wrecked on one of Furnraus's
hands, the colorial schooner Francis, and a small stop in
which was Me A. Arrastrong—mater of H.M.S. Sapply, went
from Fort Jackson to fetch away part of the people and cargo.
The schooner returned safe, but the sloop has not yet been
beard of. In the beginning of February, 1798, the schooner
went a second time, to bring away the rest of the people, and
every thing valuable that remained.
On this occasion, the writer of this narrative obtained the permission of He Excellency ecoweme Hamset to accompany Me

On this occasion, the writer of this narrative obtained the per-nisions of His Excellency spowrner Hauser to accompany Mr Hamilton—commander of the weeked ship, for the purpose of making such observations, serviceable to geography and savi-gation, as circumstances might permit [Note 1]; and the master of the schooner was ordered so assist in forwarding those views; as also, to endervoor to find a small island somewhere to the south-wearward of Point Hicks, where werse convicts had been left by a boat, which they and others had ran away with from Poer Jackson.

Thursday, a February, 1798: At noon, passed between the heads with a moderate breeze at N-N-E. At susset, the north-cent Hat Hill bower WhylyN² is no seven leagues. On the following Friday, a [Feb]: noon, the land bore S-S-W to N-N-W drough the hance, five or six leagues distant, being irregular and high. The wind was in light are from the southward, and the

high. The wind was in highe airs from the southward, and the latitude observed 15° 42° S. Sanding in shore, we made some small lumps of land, which, at seven in the evening, bose 54-30° three quarters of a mile; and groved to be row rocky inlates about a cable's length saunder, but connected or nearly so, by a reeft a smaller, low island was also on at the back in this discretion, about core mile distant. In this situation we had eight-sand-half fathorm, and standing in sewards Baterann Bay, the water shouled to seven and six fathoms, when we tacked and stood out; a steep head, which was taken for Point Upright, then bearing N-E, with a small rocky island or rocks lying offit. The first islands appeared to us to lie about evon miles off the south head of the buy; but the weather was too hay to distinguish anything clearly.

specy name or rocker lying on it. The first master appeared to it to be about row miles off the south head of the bay; but the weather was too hary to distinguish mything clearly. Sanarday, J February, 1942 Are cight AM. he low island bore N-W two or three miles. We were then standing so the south-ward, with a light bereze at N-N-E, and when abrease of the outermost projecting point, and three-quarters of a mile dis-instant, sounded in reventy-one fathorum. From this point, the land lies 5-W-1-5; and cowards Batteman Bay about N-N-W. At few miles from the point, we saw the appearance of an opening, whose heads shut on at W-b-S; the entrance being from the distance of the high land within, which seemed to leave a large vacant space foreming like a bunis, we jadged there might be a good harbour in here. It is about seven miles south of Batteman Bay, and therefore should be in 15° 40°. At noon, the esse point bore N-by-W six or seven miles, but the weather being hay, we got no observation for the latinade. Souring 5-S-E with a frush nooth-casterly as breene, we soon ident one mile and a quarter long, north and south; but nearly "The bestings as all by compan, miles it is otherwise exposured.

FLINDERS' ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK OF THE

PORPOISE AND CATO

THE PORPOISE, WITH THE HONORABLE EAST "HE PORPOISE. WITH THE HONORABLE BAST India Company's extra ship Bridgewater and the ship Care in company, on 17 August, 1801, at two in the afternoon, fell in with a sandbank in about 23° 7° of sooth lazinude, and 153° 26° ceat longitude, and 157 miles N 3° 18 from Sandy Cape, on the coast of New Sooth Wales. This bank being 2° to the castracted of the situation where the Eliza whaller found the reefs lying off the coast to terminate, it was thought to be such a detached bank as some others seen by Lieutenant Ball and Me Brampoon, which lye much further over towards the north end of New Calcodonia, and no expectation of meeting with any more was entertained, especially as the Investigator had before stored for Torest Strait from reefs several degrees further to the west without interruption. The signal being made to keep under any working sail during the night, and a warrant officer being placed at the lookout on board the Porpoise, the ships streeted N-N-W on their course, with a fresh breeze from the E-S-E, the Bridgessater being on the starboard quaters and the Gato on the larboard quatter of the leading ship. At eight o'clock the Porpoise sounded with 15 fathorens, but found no bottom; at half-past nine, breakers were soon shead, and the Porpoise's belief was put down, in order to tack from them, but the footsail being hashed up, to keep the other ships in sight, she was then under three double evel topsails, and only came up head to wind. In paving off agains she streak upon the cord reef which occasioned the breakers. A gain was attempted to be fried to warm the other ships, but owing to the confision and the spray that was flying over it could not be accomplished, and before lights were brought up the Bridgessater and Cato had hauled to the wind in different tacks across each other. The two ships must have touched and goose upon the reef together had not the commander of the lature ship stopped seeting his main-ual and hore away to let the Bridgessater go to windsward, by which means the cleared the beakers and socol on to the south-ward; but the Cato missing stays for want of her maintail when ward; but the Cate mining stays for want of her maintail when she afterwards tried to tack, struck upon the reef about two

the afterwards tried to tack, struck upon the reef about two tables length from the Popolar.

The Popolar bended in upon the reef and laid upon her beoadaide, so that the surfi flew over but did not fill her; the foremar worn twey soon, but the other masts most eill they were out away. The Cots, unfortunately, took the opposite inclination, and the sea beneaking fusionally in upon her decks tore them up and everything within the ship almost immediately, leaving the crew no place where they could prevent themselves from being washed off by the seas but the inner force-chains, where they clang all night with their eyes bent to the south-westward after the Bridgewardr and waiting austionly for daybreak, when they considerately hoped that the boars of that ship would come to their relief.

to their relief.

An hour after the Popolor had struck, a small gig and a sixoued coner were got out to leeward, but the latter was stove
and full of water. I observed that the beraking water did not
examed any datance to leeward, but whether it was deep there

21 FLINDERS, Matthew. Narrative of his Voyage in the Schooner Francis: 1798. Preceded and followed by Notes ... by Geoffrey Rawson with engravings by John Buckland Wright. [London,] The Golden Cockerel Press, 1946.

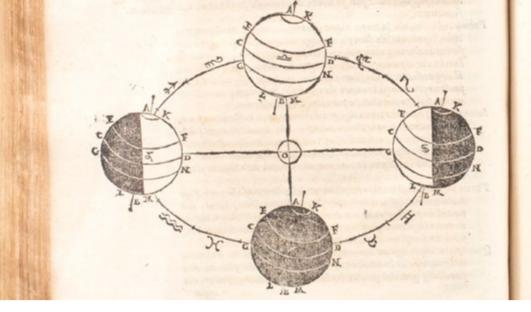
Folio, pp. 100, [2], with an engraved frontispiece, title-page vignette, 6 illustrations and a tailpiece by Buckland Wright, all printed in dark green, as are the initials; printed on grey paper; a fine copy in the publisher's green cloth, gilt.

No. 327 of 750 copies, of which the first 100 were specially bound in full green morocco.

This was the first publication of the manuscript of Flinders's account of his 1798 voyage in the Francis that led to his exploration of Bass Strait, and to the discovery of the Illawarra coal seams by

\$850

References



unio al Una quarta, cioè gr. 00. e mezo nazione bisogna intendere esfer iramutabile. & riore A. intenderemo effere il Boreale, e l'altro B Immaginandoci bora la terra riuolgersi in se stell fe AB. in bore ventiquattro , pur da Occidente o verranno da tutti i punti notati nella fua fuperi eerchitra di loro paralleli. Segneremo in questo della terra il massimo CD. e li due da esso lontani mezo EF- sopra, e GH- sotto, e gli altri due estres. Iontani per simile internallo da i Poli AB. e sico notati questi cinque, così ne possiamo intendere als rabili paralleli a questi descritti da gl'innumerabi la terrestre superficie. Intendiamo bora la terra ci nuo del suo centro trasferirsi ne gli altri luogbi gii paffarus con tal legge, che il proprio Affe AB. no. non muti inclinazione fopra il piano dell' Eclittic vary anco già mai direzzione, si che mantenendo parallelo a se stesso , riguardi continuamente vers me parti dell'uniuerso, o vogliamo dire del Firma ue fe noi l'intende/fimo prolungato, verrebbe co'l fi termine a disegnare un cerchio parallelo, & equal magno Lib. Cap. Ar. e Gran. come base superiore tendro descritto da se medesimo nel moto annuo)

'MADE THE HELIOCENTRIC SYSTEM A COMMONPLACE'

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.

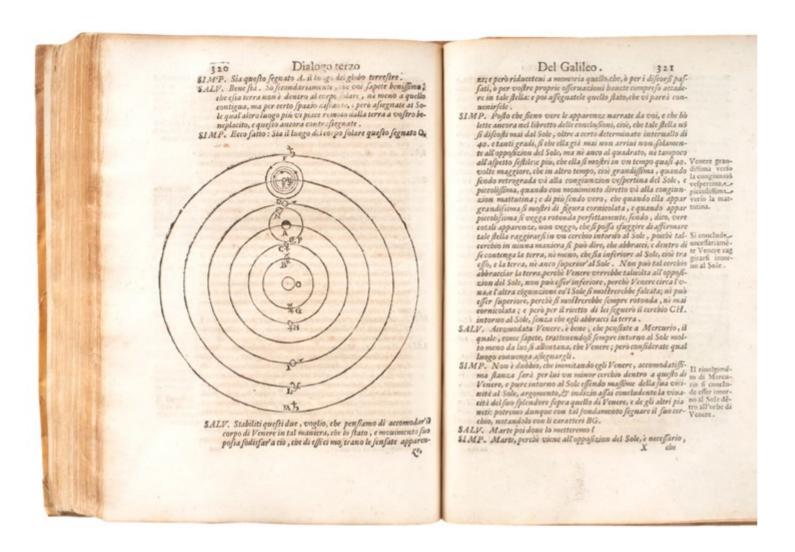
\$200,000

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

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 science 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*).

GALILEO'S GREATEST WORK ANNOTATED BY NEWTON'S FRIEND PIERRE VARIGNON

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, Elzevier, 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 below) 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.

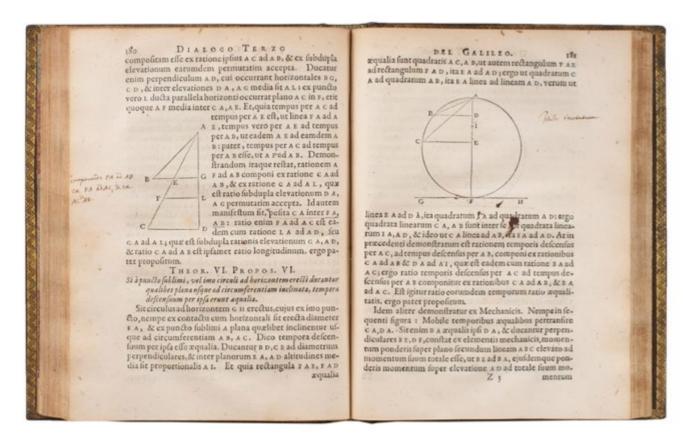
'Varignon's interest in the volume was probably related to his work on *De la Résistance des Solides* ... in which he attempted to incorporate the hypotheses of both Galileo and Mariotte in a single formula. Todhunter and Pearson note, however, that in order to apply this formula it will usually be "necessary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

lationis s duobus spatiis, s T, s viquorum medium sit proportionale s x stempus cafus per s T, ad tempus cafus per s v, erit, ut s T ad s x; fen dicamus, tempus per s v ad tempus per s T elle, ut v s ad s x. Cum enim demonstratum fit, spatia peracta effe in duplicata ratione temporum, feu (quod idem eft) effe ut temporum quadrata; ratio autem spatii v s ad spatium s T fit dupla rationis v s ad s x , feu fit eadem , quam habent quadrata v s, s x; pater, rationem temporum lationum per s v, s T, effe ut fpatiorum, feu linearum v s, s x. SCHOLIYM. autem, quod demonstratum est in lationibus peractis rpendiculis, intelligatur eriam itidem contingere in onis gradus eadem ratione augerijnempe fecundum THEOR. III. PROPOS. III. er plano inclinato, atque in perpendiento, quorum eadem sit alcitudo, feratur ex quiete idem mébile; tempora lationam erunt interse, ut plani ipsim, & perpendiculi longitudines. Sit planum inclinatum A C , & per. has profite pendiculum A B , quorum cadem fit and just days altitudo fupra horizontem c s, nempe with D ipfamet linea n A. Dico, tempus defeenfus ejufdem mobilis fuper plano has -A c, ad tempus cafus in perpendiculo

A n,eam habere rationem, quam habee

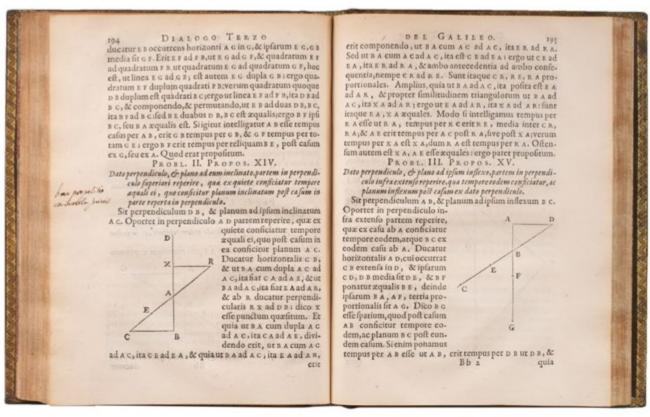
longitudo plani A c, ad iptius perpen-B enim quotliber linex D G , E I, F 1, hoi c n parallelæ: conflat ex affumpto, gradus velocita. * grad he

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.



DIALOGO TERZO DEL GALILEO. productis. Quod tempora lationum super eis sint aqualia, in puncto c conflitutis, remanent in triangulo duo c D F. FD, duobus x CE, L C D xquales : positus autem est C D F. sam demonstratum eit. De plano p z ad diametrum non pertingente, quod tempus descensus in iph x c z zqualis : ergo reliquus c r D, reliquo D c L. Ponaco fit brevius; demon gouale plano e LA stratur ducto plano D, & expunctis DB, quod & longiu erit, & minus declive quam DF; ergo tem-DA. EBad horipus per D F brevius zontalem x L. quam per p s , hoc eft ex c vero ad p per A B. De plano ve r ducatur perdiametrum fecante, ut c o; quod tempus descensus in co sit gulus c D G, angulo E C B est æqualis: & recti funt D G C, longius, itidem conftat: est enim & longius, & minus decli-C B E. erung eri oguli c n a , c n n aquianguli , & ur n c ad e Gita e E ad E E:elt autem D e æqualis e Ejergo e a æquave, quam c 8: ergo pater propositum.

THEOR. IX. PROPOS. IX. liserita s. Comque triangulorum DAC, CGE, anguli CA, Si à paullo in linea horizonti parallela duo plana useunque incli-nentur. E à linea secentur, que cumi plis angules seciat per-mutatim equales angulis ab itslem planis. E horizontali angulis F G fint acquales : erit ut C D ad D A, ita F C ad C G,&C permutando, ut D c ad c F, ita D A ad c c, feu B E. Ratio itaque elevationum planorum æqualium c p , e n , est eadem contentis, lationes in partibue à diétalinea sellis, temporibus cum ratione longitudinum D C , C # : ergo ex corollario primo præcedentis Propolitionis fextæ, tempora descensuum in ipsis erunt æqualia. quoderat probandum. conslibut absolventur. Expuncto e horizontalis linex x, duo plana utcumque Aliter idem; ducta x s perpendiculari ad horizontalem A s. Quia triangulum c s z, fimile est triangulo p c c, erit, inflectantur c D, C E, & in quolibet puncto linex c D conli-tuatur angulus c D F, angulo x C E equalis : secet autem linea D F planum C S in F, adeout anguli C D F, C F D, anguli X C E, L C D permutatim fumptis fint æquales. Dico, tempo ut s Fad F c,ita c cad cp. Et quia triangulum c F c, fimile efteriangulo D c A, erir, ut F c ad c d,ita c D ad D A : ergo ex ra descensum per c D, c F este zqualia. Quod autem (pol aquali, ut s Fad c c, ita c c ad o A. Media eff igitur o c into angulo CDF, xquali angulo x CE) angulus CFD, fixqualis angulo DCL, manifestum est. Dempto enim angulo ter s F, D A , & ut D A ad s F, ita quadratum D A adquadratum c G. Rurfus cum triangulum A c D. Jimilo lit triangulo CG F crie, ut D A ad D C, ita G C ad CF, & permutando ut D A ad C G,ita D C ad CF, & ut quadratum D A ad quadratum A 4 3 CC, communi D C F, extribus angulis trianguli C D F, zqualibu duobus restis, quibus x quantur anguli omnes ad lineam t. x



WITH A FOLIO ATLAS

GUIGNES, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de. Voyages à Peking, Manille et l'Île de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801 ... *Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale,* 1808.

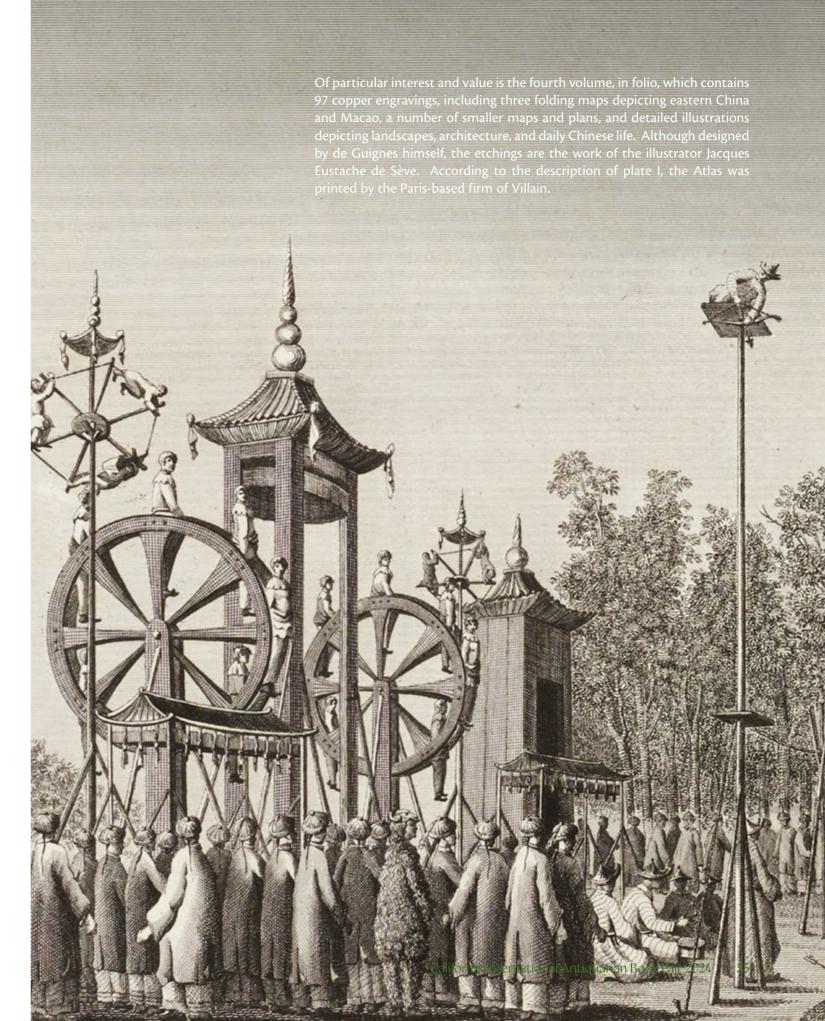
Three vols of text, 8vo, and 1 atlas vol., folio, pp. [4], lxiii, [1], 439, [1]; [4], 476; [4], 488; [4], with 28 full-page engraved illustrations, 64 half-page illustrations on 32 leaves, and 6 maps and plans (4 folding); some foxing throughout, small loss to blank foredge margin vol. I p. 383, a few pages unopened, vol. III quire X misbound, small closed tears to folding maps; a good copy, with illustrations in excellent condition and mostly retaining tissue guards; 8vo vols in later black boards, giltlettered red morocco lettering-pieces, folio vol. in recent black cloth: some wear to spine ends, corners, and edges of 8vo vols.

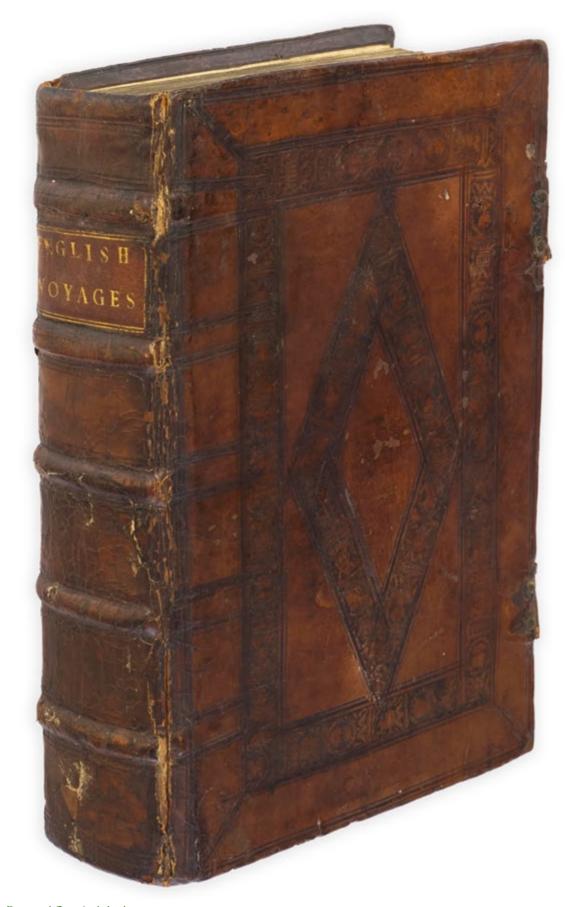
\$8500

References Brunet II, p. 568; Cordier, Sinica 2351-2; Hill 733; Löwendahl 738; Lust 336. First edition, the complete four-volume set, containing a survey of Chinese history and customs, a narrative of the author's journey to Beijing as part of the Dutch East India embassy in 1794–5, and a magnificent folio atlas featuring 97 beautiful illustrations and intricate maps.

Son of the famous Orientalist and Sinologist Joseph de Guignes, Chrétien learnt Chinese from his father and first visited China as Resident of France and consul at Canton in 1784; he would go on to stay in China until 1801. This work predominantly deals with his role as interpreter to Isaac Titsingh, a senior official in the VOC who was appointed Dutch ambassador to the court of the Emperor of China for the celebrations of the Qianlong Emperor's sixtieth jubilee in 1794. Travelling in a party of twenty-seven persons accompanied by more than three hundred porters (Titsingh himself rode not on a horse but in a sedan chair) the party braved cold and hunger to belatedly reach Beijing in January 1795. Although the party was not successful, their willingness to perform the traditional *koutou* earned them the favour of the Chinese hosts, unlike the unwilling British under George Macartney a few years previously.

De Guignes' narrative is one of three major accounts of the expedition, alongside the diaries of Titsingh and of the VOC chief at Canton Andreas Everadus van Braam Houckgeest. In the first volume, de Guignes relates his journey to Beijing in 1794; in the second, he describes his return journey, commencing in February 1795; and in the third, he narrates his journey to the Philippines and his return to Europe. A learned scholar who was a correspondent for both the Académie des Sciences and the Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles-Lettres while in China and who was later commissioned to write a Chinese-Latin-French dictionary by Napoleon himself, de Guignes not only includes in his account useful information on Chinese politics and western diplomacy but also includes detailed notes on Chinese history and customs: the first volume contains a chronological table of Chinese kings beginning with the mythical Fohi (2953 BC) as well as a history of ancient China, while de Guignes' 'Observations' on China and the Philippines span both the second and third volumes.





CONTEMPORARY CALF, WITH THE WORLD MAP

25 HAKLUYT, Richard. The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over Land, to the most remote and farthest distant Quarters of the Earth at any Time within the Compasse of these 1500 Yeeres. *Imprinted at London by George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, Deputies to Christopher Barker ... 1589.*

Folio, pp. [16], 242, [2, blank], 243-505, [1], 506-643, [12], 644-825, [12], with the folding world map (333 x 485 mm, 'Typus Orbis Terrarum', after Ortelius (Shirley 167), often lacking, here washed and remounted), the medial blank X4 and the terminal final blank 4F4. and the six unpaginated 'Drake leaves' (not always present); Bowes leaves in the first state (headed 'The Ambassage of Sir Hierome Bowes to the Emperour of Moscovie 1583'. paginated 491-505); short tear to foot of R1 neatly repaired, small rusthole in Ll2-3, else a fine, crisp copy recased in its original, strictly contemporary London binding of roll-tooled calf over wooden boards (heads in wreaths and a capstan, not in Oldham), clasps repaired using the original metalwork, spine dry and with some restoration, some wormholes to rear cover, new endpapers; crimson morocco pull-off box.

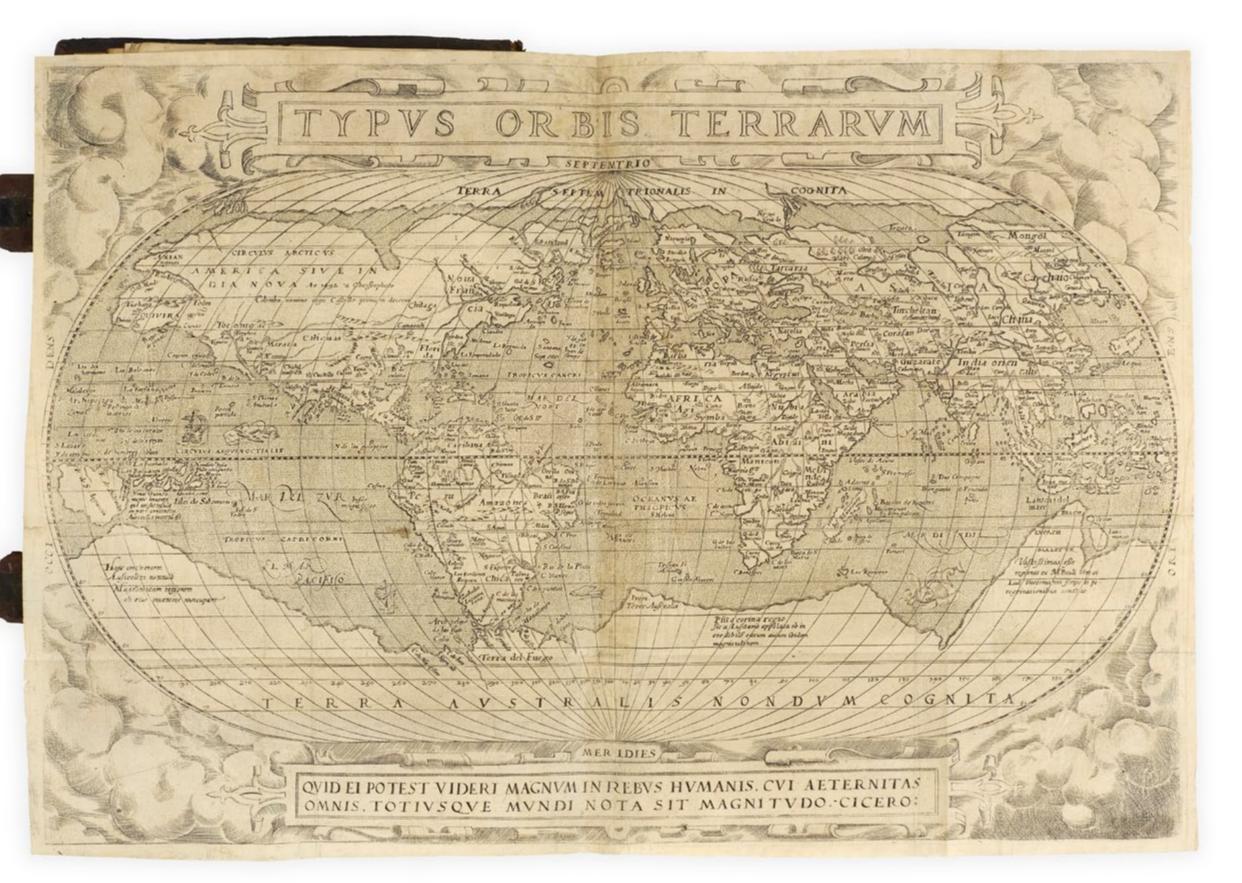
\$450,000

References Alden 589/31; Church 139–139A; Quinn, pp. 474–89; STC 12625. First edition, a fine copy, with the world map, in a strictly contemporary London binding, of the first collection of English voyages.

'Richard Hakluyt's collection of voyages is one of the more famous works of Elizabethan history and literature, but it is generally known and read in the three-volume edition, The principal navigations, of 1598–1600 ... To get the freshest flavour from Hakluyt it is necessary to go to The principall navigations (distinguished conveniently by the doubled I of the second word in the title) of 1589. The narratives are nearer to the events they describe, some of them being tumbled in while the book was in the press, and Hakluyt set them out ... in a way which makes many of them more vivid and effective than after they had been sifted, scrubbed or pruned for the second edition The main bulk of the English voyages made in the early and middle parts of the Elizabethan period is already there, sometimes in versions of which this first edition is the only extant record. The first edition shows how Hakluyt went to work and it represents his original purposes in setting out a great, comprehensive collection on English achievements overseas' (Burns).

The world map combines several of Ortelius's maps, with the central oval taken from his third world map of 1587, and the cloud border from earlier plates. It was later re-used in the 1598 English translation of Linschoten's *Voyages*.

The present copy, with its few and minor faults, is in our opinion one of the best likely to appear on the market. The text, which is fresh and clean, includes the six 'Drake leaves' following p. 643, giving the earliest printed narrative of Drake's celebrated circumnavigation (1577–80), and has the 'Bowes leaves' in their first state (pp. 491–501). These bibliographical points are best explained by Quinn: 'after the book was complete and printed off two events took place which were to alter the form of surviving copies. In the first place permission was received to print an account of Drake's circumnavigation. Hakluyt had indeed begun to prepare such an account but withdrew it so as not to prejudice a collection of Drake's voyages which was in preparation. Permission now came to insert it, not improbably from Drake himself. Accordingly Hakluyt, or one of his assistants, pared down



the available materials ... had them printed on the same paper and in the same type as the rest of the book, and sent them out with most of the copies sold. It would appear that some few copies were issued without the Drake leaves, and that then a certain number were issued with the Drake leaves and without any other changes [as in the present copy]. At that point a further alteration took place: the leaves containing Sir Jerome Bowes's report of his Russian embassy in 1583-4 were cancelled', possibly at the instigation of the Russia Company. 'In any event, a more discreet and shorter version of Bowes's narrative was prepared: "printed this second time, according to the true copie I received of a gentleman that went on the same voyage, for the correction of the errours in the former impression", as Hakluyt says'. Quinn also notes that only about 'one copy in three of the surviving examples contains the map'.

The current Hakluyt census (which does not record this copy), notes only six copies in contemporary calf in this, the most ideal state, with the world map, the Drake leaves, and the first state of the Bowes leaves: Yale (Taylor 188); YCBA (the Mellon copy); Newberry (Drake leaves supplied); Detroit Public Library; Philadelphia Library Company (Drake leaves probably supplied); and the Streeter copy (sale of 20 October 1970). The Streeter copy is the only comparable copy to have sold at auction this century (\$380,000 in 2007).

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS IN ORIGINAL BOARDS

26 [HAMILTON, Alexander, James MADISON, *and* **John JAY].** The Federalist: A Collection of 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. II 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 damp-stains to boards; partially obscured pencil inscription to upper pastedown vol. I 'W. Brown / Dr R / long let' (see below).

\$285,000

References PMM 234. First edition in book form of *The Federalist Papers*, 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.

FEDERALIST:



THIBET THE ROUTE TO DARJEELING Scale Miles Howroh # CALCUTTA Bernard Quaritch Ltd

WITH A CHAPTER ON THE CULTIVATION OF TEA

27 HATHORN, James George. A hand-book of Darjeeling; with brief notes on the culture and manufacture of tea, and rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands etc. issued by notification of the government of Bengal, 30th August 1862. With maps printed on cloth and colored ... *Calcutta, R.C. Lepage & Co., 1863.*

16mo, pp. [6], 175, [1], [16, advertisements]; with 3 large folding engraved partly coloured maps on cloth ('The route to Darjeeling', 'The station of Darjeeling 1862', and 'The Hope Town Spur'); creasing to a few corners, a little foxing to maps; very good in original light brown pebbled cloth, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Handbook of Darjeeling'; a little splitting to joints, neat repairs to spine ends, a little discolouring; some pencil notes to rear endpapers.

\$3600

Scarce first edition of this guide to Darjeeling by Hathorn (1826–1868), a Captain in the Bengal and then Royal Artillery. The wide-ranging contents cover, inter alia: the journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling; a geographical and political description of British Sikkim; a description of Darjeeling including its hotels, schools and shops, its climate and weather, its convalescent depot and mission, and its natural history; the settlement of Hope Town; the culture and manufacture of tea (pp. 118–135) and the experimental cultivation of the quinine plant; the hill tribes of Sikkim; and a charming month-by-month 'Gardener's calendar for Darjeeling'.

While the table of contents calls for four maps (including one of British Sikkim), most of the few extant copies contain, like ours, only three.

OCLC shows only one copy in the UK (British Library), and 4 in the US (Brown, Harvard, NYPL, and University of Pennsylvania).

WITH BRIEF NOTES

HAND-BOOK OF DARJEELING;

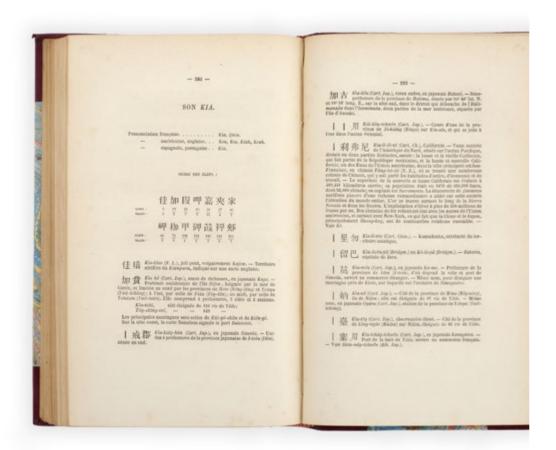
CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF TEA, AND RULES FOR THE SALE OF UNASSESSED WASTE LANDS ETC. ISSUED BY NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, 30th AUGUST 1862.

With Maps printed on Cloth and Colored,

CAPTAIN J. G. HATHORN,
BOTAL ARTHLEBY.

Calcutta: PUBLISHED BY R. C. LEPAGE & CO., 1 TANK SQUARE.





CHINESE GEOGRAPHY

HEDDE, Isidore. Hoa-fa-ti-li-tchi, géographie Chinoise et Française ... Paris, Paul Dupont, 1876.

Tall 8vo, pp. [4], lxxxvii, [1, blank], 365, [1, blank]; pp. 145–152 in duplicate; text in Chinese characters and French; pp. 357-360 repaired to fore-edges (not touching text), some foxing throughout; overall good in recent half red morocco, marbled sides, spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; small ink stamp to corner of title.

\$975

Rare first edition of this remarkable work devoted to the geography of China by the industrialist and historian Isidore Hedde (1801-1880), who served as a delegate for the French Ministery of Agriculture and Commerce in China between 1843 and 1846 to study Chinese silk manufacturing.

Hedde identifies 384 individual 'Chinese sounds', running alphabetically from 'Eul' to 'Ywey', and arranges his geographical dictionary under each of these sounds in turn, each entry comprising a name in Chinese with phonetic transcription, a definition in French, and geographical coordinates where relevant. The prefatory matter also includes a list of Chinese terms relating to geology and mineralogy with explanations.

Only 1 copy traced in North America (University of Toronto) and 1 in the UK (British Library).

'HENRY FROLL'

29 [HENRY VII.] Exemplification of common recovery by Sir George Forster, Francis Dyngley, Thomas Manory and Ralph Vyne, demandants, against John Gaynesford of Crowhurst, Surrey, of the manor of Poyle in Tongham, and 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture and 60 acres of wood, and appurtenances in Tongham, Seale and Ash. Westminster, 28 November 1502.

Manuscript on vellum, c. 235 x 450 mm, twenty lines written in a good chancery hand in brown ink, with the large seal of the Court of Common Pleas in dark green wax attached to the document on a vellum tag; creased where folded, a few further creases in left-hand margin, some localised brownish staining, the seal chipped at edges slightly affecting legend on both sides, but generally in very good condition.

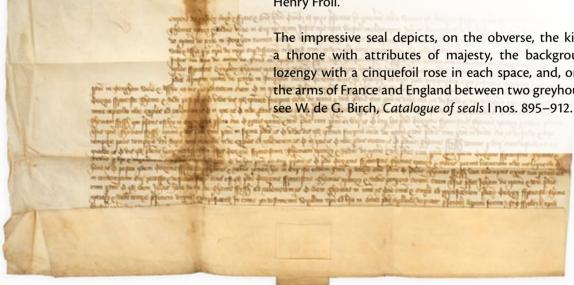
\$1250

The manor of Poyle may have been part of the manor of Tongham in the Middle Ages, with the same descent. Poyle and Tongham are both in Seale, not far east of Farnham, and Ash is north of Poyle. In 1502 Poyle was sold to Ralph Vyne by fine and recovery (VCH, Surrey, vol. II p. 618, citing De Banco Roll Mich. 18 Henry VII 962, m. 415). The 1502 sale to Vyne does not appear in F. B. Lewis, ed., Pedes Finium ... County of Surrey, 1894.

'A "common recovery" was a judgment in a collusive suit brought against the tenant of the freehold and was obtained in consequence of a prearranged default made by the person who was the last to be vouched to warranty. From the reign of Edward IV at latest this was recognized as an effectual means of putting an end to such limitations on the disposal of property as were imposed by entails, etc., and was often combined with a fine to provide a secure mode of conveyance' (Guide to the contents of the Public Record Office, vol. I, 1963, p. 138).

Details of property given in a common recovery are formalised. The fictitious person alleged to have unjustly dispossessed the demandants, usually Hugh Hunt in recoveries, is here named as Henry Froll.

The impressive seal depicts, on the obverse, the king seated on a throne with attributes of majesty, the background diapered lozengy with a cinquefoil rose in each space, and, on the reverse, the arms of France and England between two greyhounds collared;



alifornia International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024 Bernard Quaritch Ltd

'THE CHIEF SOURCE OF WESTERN KNOWLEDGE'

30 KAEMPFER, Engelbert, and John Gaspar SCHEUCHZER (translator). The History of Japan, giving an Account of the ancient and present State and Government of that Empire; of its Temples, Palaces, Castles and other Buildings; of its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds and Fishes; of the Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, ecclesiastical and secular; of the original Descent, Religions, Customs, and Manufactures of the Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch and Chinese, together with a Description of the Kingdom of Siam ... London, for the translator, 1727.

Two vols, folio, I: pp. [12], lii, 391, [5], with additional engraved title-page in Latin, and 20 copper-engraved plates (numbered I–XX, bound at end, of which 15 double-page or folding, including several maps), II: pp. [4], 393–612, 75, [5], [6, index], with 25 plates (numbered XXI-XLV, bound at end, of which 23 doublepage or folding, including maps); titles printed in red and black; some creasing and browning to pl. VIII, occasional light marks; a very good, clean, uncut set in contemporary marbled half calf, marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments with red and black morocco letteringpieces; some splitting to joints and wear to edges; a few contemporary manuscript additions in English to the index.

\$9750

References Cordier, *Japonica* 413–4; Landwehr, VOC 530. First edition, first issue, of the German naturalist Engelbert Kaempfer's monumental *History of Japan*, translated by the Swiss naturalist Johann Caspar Scheuchzer and illustrated with splendid plates.

Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716), a trained physician from Lippe with an incorrigible *Wanderlust*, sailed from Batavia (Jakarta) via Siam (Thailand) as a physician with the Dutch East India Company and reached Japan in late 1690. Although much of his two-year sojourn was spent on the island of Deshima, to which the Dutch merchants were confined by the strict orders of the Tokugawa regime, he was twice able to accompany the annual Dutch embassy from Nagasaki to the Shogun's court at Edo (Tokyo).

After Kaempfer's death in 1716 Sir Hans Sloane purchased his botanical collections and library, including the unpublished manuscript of the *History of Japan*, which was translated into English by Johann Caspar Scheuchzer (1684–1738), then Sloane's librarian, and published under the aegis of the Royal Society with Sloane's imprimatur (27 April 1727) as President (see Henrey II, pp. 180–1). The English edition of Kaempfer's *History* is therefore its first appearance in print in any language. This is the original issue, the book being re-issued the following year with a new title-page dated 1728 and a Second Appendix concerning the unsuccessful attempt of the English to re-open direct trade with Japan in 1673. Unsurprisingly, Sloane is named as one of the book's subscribers, alongside a range of notable naturalists and physicians, such as Richard Hale and John Woodward, and the radical deist philosopher (and committed book-collector) Anthony Collins.

The History of Japan was 'for more than a century the chief source of Western knowledge of the country. It contains the first biography of Kaempfer, an account of his journey, a history and description of Japan and its fauna, a description of Nagasaki and Deshima; a report on two embassies to Edo with a description of the cities which were visited on the way; and six appendixes, on tea, Japanese paper, acupuncture, moxa, ambergris, and Japan's seclusion policy' (DSB).

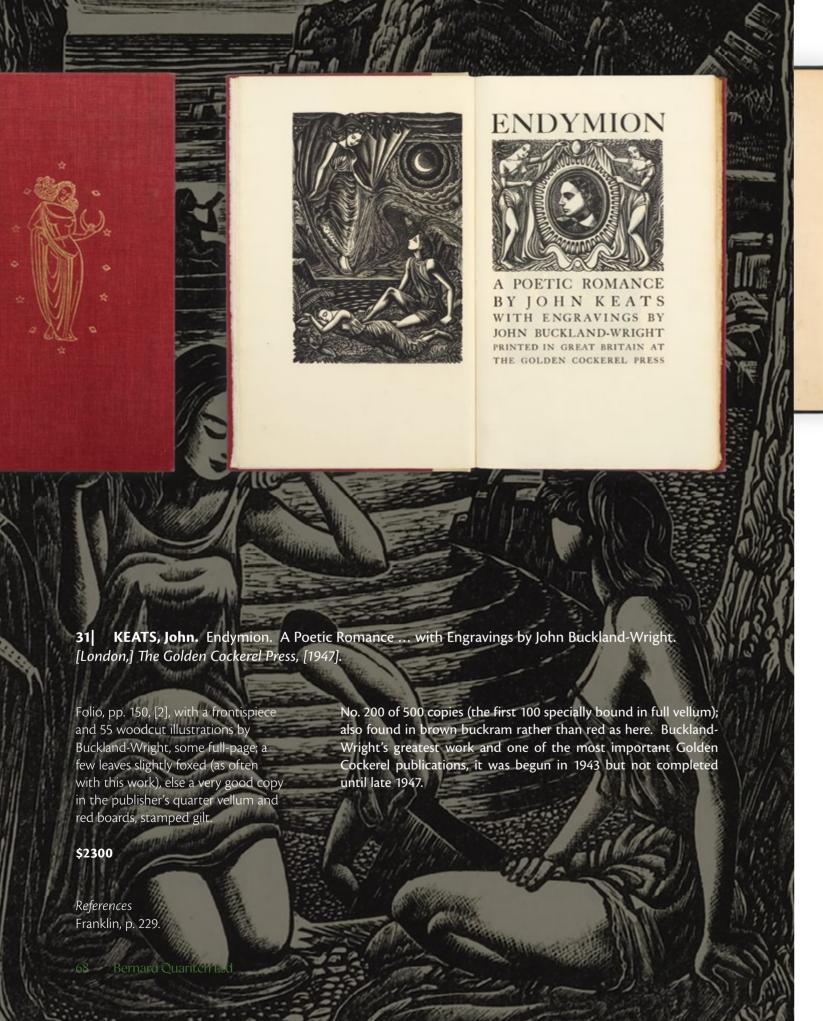


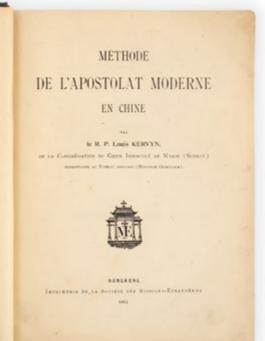


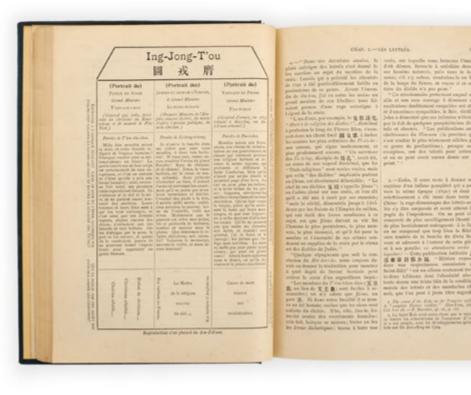


The majority of the forty-five plates – which offer a rich array of maps and plans, flora and fauna, views of settlements and structures, images of boats, instruments, and processions, reproductions of Japanese script, and an anatomical diagram for acupuncture – were designed by Scheuchzer from Kaempfer's unfinished originals or from prints in Sloane's collection.









CHINESE MISSIONARIES' MANUAL

32 KERVYN, Louis. Méthode de l'apostolat moderne en Chine ... Hong Kong, imprimerie de la Société des Missions-Etrangères, 1911.

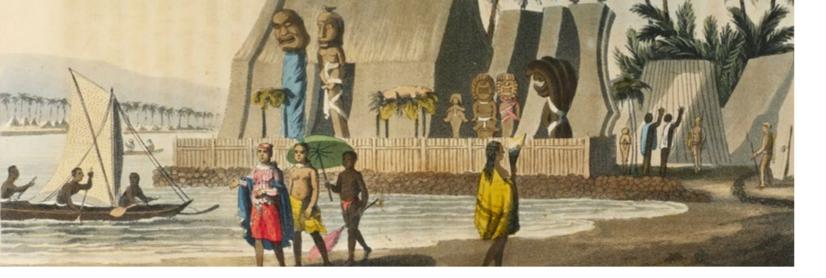
4to, pp. [16], xxi, [3], 894; occasional Chinese characters in text; a little light foxing, some light creasing to corners; overall good in recent green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, original dark green printed wrappers bound in at end (stained).

\$850

Scarce first edition of this exhaustive work on Catholic missionary activity in China by Louis Kervyn of the Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, who himself served as a missionary in Mongolia.

Kervyn pulls no punches in his personal assessment of China at the opening of the second decade of the twentieth century. In the first part of the *Méthode* he identifies and discusses at length the three great challenges facing Catholic evangelisation in China: the hatred of the intellectual classes for missionaries; the corruption and incompetence of the mandarins; and the moral decadence of the population, owing to misplaced religiosity, the debasing treatment of women, and the lack of domestic and public education. In the second part Kervyn details the threefold duties of Catholic missionaries as converters, preachers, and administrators, encompassing the propagation of religious books, work in schools, hospitals and refuges, and the recruitment and training of 'virgin propagandists'.

Only 1 copy traced in the UK (British Library). OCLC shows 4 copies in the US.



'A PRIZED EDITION'

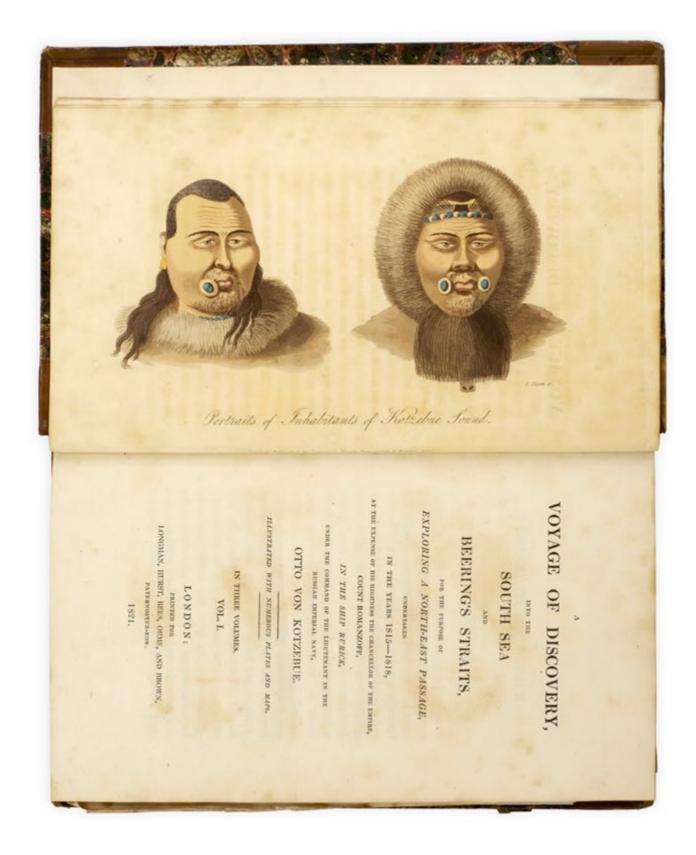
KOTZEBUE, Otto von. A voyage of discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of exploring a north-east passage, undertaken in the years 1815–1818 ... in the ship Rurick ... London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821.

Three vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [2], 358, with 4 coloured plates and 2 folding charts; [4], 433, [1], with 3 coloured plates and 3 charts (2 folding); [4], 442, with 2 plates (1 coloured) and 2 charts; some foxing and spotting, some browning to plates and charts, 2 small holes to second chart in vol. I and creasing to fore-edge, some closed marginal tears (without loss) to other charts; overall a good copy in slightly later half calf over marbled boards, spines in compartments with black morocco lettering-pieces; some rubbing to spines and covers, and wear to corners and edges, some staining to joints of vol. III; each vol. with inserted leaf with inscription 'Mary Gibbon, The Cottage, Sandymount, 25 Dec. 1848'.

\$3950

References Abbey, *Travel* 596; Hill 944; Sabin, 38291. First edition in English, translated from the German edition of the same year, of Kotzebue's classic voyage; 'a prized edition' (Hill). Kotzebue's expedition of 1815–18 followed up Krusenstern's pioneering venture of 1803–6, on which Kotzebue had also sailed. Its principal objectives were to search for the northeast passage above the Bering Strait and to carry out explorations of the Pacific and the American northwest coast. Kotzebue was accompanied by Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz as ship's doctor and Adelbert von Chamisso as naturalist, both of whom contributed to the account of the voyage, while the offical artist was Louis Choris, some of whose work illustrates the book.

The Rurick entered the Pacific by Cape Horn, briefly visited the Chilean coast, and sailed, via Easter Island and through the Tuamotu Archipelago, to the Marshalls, discovering the Radak and Ralik chains, before heading north for Kamchatka and Alaska, where Kotzebue Sound commemorates the name of the ship's commander. After conducting surveys close inshore, Kotzebue went south to California and Hawaii, revisited the Marshalls, and then resumed his explorations in the north, but was forced back to Unalaska by ice. He returned to Russia via Oahu, the Marshalls, Guam, Manila, and the Cape of Good Hope.



Sernard Quaritch Ltd California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024 71



TO TELL A HAWK

34 LATHAM, Simon. Latham's Falconry: or, the Faulcons Lure, and Cure: in two Books. The first, concerning the ordering and training up of all Hawkes in generall ... the second, teaching approved Medicine for the cure of all Diseases in them. Gathered by long practice and experience, and published for the delight of noble mindes, and instruction of young Faulconers in things pertaining to this Princely Art ... *London: Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Harison.* 1633.

[bound with:]

—. Latham's new and second Booke of Faulconry ... London: Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Harison, 1633.

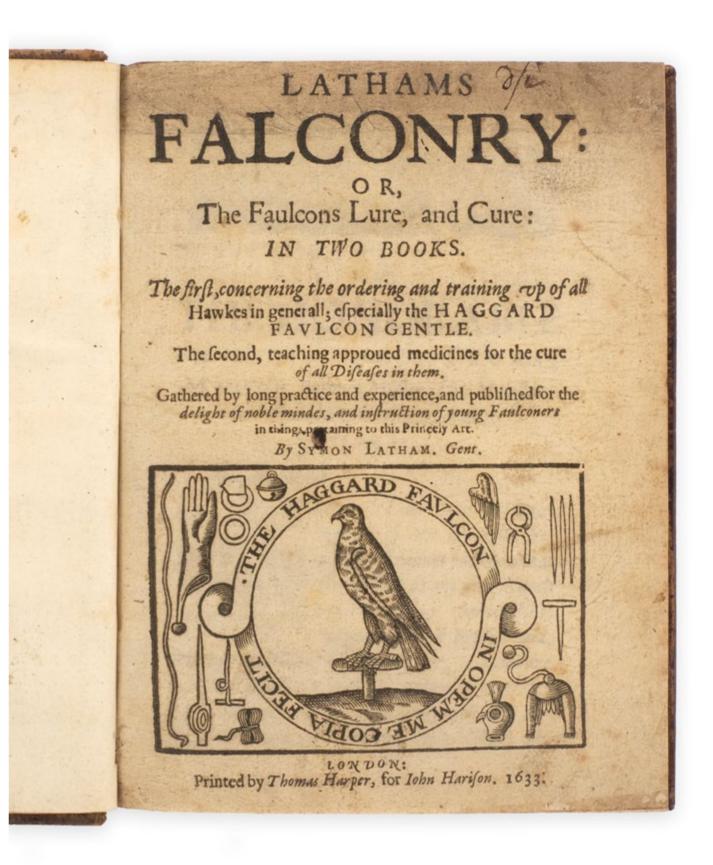
Two vols. bound in one, small 4to. pp. [24], 147, [1]; and [22], 148, [4] (wanting the preliminary blank); woodcut of a falcon surrounded by the equipment of the sport on the title-page of the first book, numerous small woodcuts of hawks and equipment in the text of the second; title-page of first book dusty, a few signature marks shaved, a few spots and stains, marginal worm-track to the second book, withal a very good, crisp copy in early nineteenthcentury polished calf; armorial bookplate of the bibliophile Charles Barclay.

\$11,000

References STC 15267.7 and 15268.7.

First collected edition (third edition of volume I, originally published in 1614 and reissued in 1615, second edition of volume II, originally published in 1618).

The author acquired his skills in the 'princely art' of falconry during the reign of Elizabeth I from Henry Sadler of Everley, 'my first and loving Master' and the Queen's Grand Falconer. In the first book he provides a brief glossary of terms and deals with the training, care, and ailments of the Haggard Faulcon and Gerfaulcon. The second book deals with the Goshawk and other varieties. The standard treatise of its period, Latham's *Falconry* 'ranks among the principal books on hawking in the English language' (Schwerdt, I, 302).



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The Voyage and Adventures

and Climate, and partly in that they are n accultom'd to support the Branches with a V Prop. They are likewise wanting in not the Vines well, for as the Soil is great abundance, that the Sun is not able a great abundance, that the Sun is not able a penetrate to the Grapes, and this Conjectus is the better grounded, in that I my felf has frequently foun and earen Grapes here, the have been incomparably better when exposto the Sun, than those that lay hid under th

They have their Vintage about the end of February: To this Article I must add, fince the occasion prefents for it, that the Company ! all the Wine at the rate of twenty Crowns the Legre, which contains about a thousand Megles, only furnishing the Cask; fo that there is none fold out but what comes from them, as is the Practice at Green. The First Offence against this Law is punish'd with a Fine of a hundred Crowns, the Second with Whipping, and the Tlard with Banishment: This makes the Wine very dear. It is worth twenty Sout the Mingle, which is near the Paris Pine, and English Quart. You have likewise in this Company, Water and Land-Melone Date. Manue, Water and Land-Melons, Pull-idall fores of Roots, fo that the Inhabitant would have nothing to complain of, were the not incommoded with those bad Winds before

They have in this Country a prodicion number of Deer, many Oxen, Sheep, Roe-Backs and Apes. There are also Elephans, Rhinoceros', Elks, Lions, Tigres, Leopards, Wild-Boars, Antilopes, Porcupines, Horfes, Affes, Dogs and Wild-Can. But the most kerce



e and Adventures

e to the full as black and d Legs in lieu of Neckla-ich being green and cor-





of FRANCIS an excellent Ragout w e most Remarkable e of the Solira The Fea

The Femals are won , fome brown; I ca

TRAVELS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

35 LEGUAT, François. A new voyage to the East-Indies by Francis Leguat and his companions. Containing their adventures in two desart islands, and an account of the most remarkable things in Maurice Island, Batavia, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St Helena, and other places in their way to and from the desart isles. Adorn'd with maps and figures. London, for R. Bonwicke, W. Freeman, Tim Goodwin, J. Walthoe, M. Wotton, S. Manship, J. Nicholson, B. Tooke, R. Parker, and R. Smith, 1708.

8vo, pp. [8], xv, [1, blank], 248, [24]; illustrated with engraved frontispiece and 32 engraved maps and plates (several folding), title in red and black within double-ruled border; some browning to text, short marginal tears to A2 and A3, short closed tear to edge of map of Rodrigues Island (projecting from text block) and to plate facing p. 104; overall good in contemporary panelled calf, giltlettered red morocco label to spine, gilt brocade pastedowns; upper joint split at head and foot, some wear to extremities; small label to rear endpaper with baronial coronet.

\$2600

ESTC T14657

First English edition of this remarkable - albeit quite possibly imaginary - account of the adventures of the French explorer François Leguat (c. 1637–1735) in the Indian Ocean at the end of the seventeenth century.

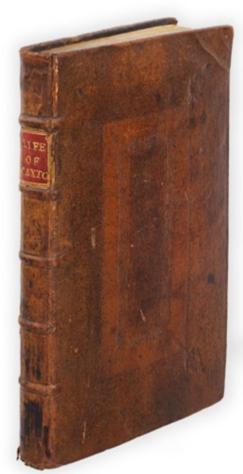
According to his narrative, Leguat was sent by the Dutch government with a party of Huguenots to Réunion in 1690, but finding it in French hands he continued on to the deserted island of Rodrigues, landing there in May 1691. Leguat and his companions remained there for two years before sailing in an open boat to Mauritius where they were cruelly treated by the governor. In 1696 they were transferred to Batavia, and Leguat eventually returned to Europe two years later, publishing an account of his experiences (Voyage et avantures) in 1708. 'The voyage has always been regarded with some suspicion, some suggesting that it was composed by François Maximilien Misson from other French sources. To add to the confusion, other scholars regard Misson himself as totally ficticious' (Howgego).

The remarkable plates illustrate various fishes, birds, trees, plants, and animals, including the Rodrigues solitaire (a close relation of the dodo which was extinct by the late eighteenth century, see also item 68), a sea serpent, a pineapple, 'an extraordinary ape of the island of Java', 'divers kinds of Rhinoceros', 'a Hottentot man in his summer dress', and 'a Hottentot woman without her petticoat'. Also included are maps of Rodrigues and Réunion.

36 LEWIS, John. The Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, of the Weald of Kent; the first Printer in England ... *London: Printed in the Year 1737.*

8vo, pp. xxii, 156, [2, errata], with an engraved frontispiece 'portrait' of Caxton by Bagford, and two plates of Caxton's watermarks at the end; woodcut headpieces and initials; a fine, crisp copy, in contemporary panelled, speckled calf, speckled edges, red morocco label; armorial bookplate of the MP, mathematician, astronomer, and bibliophile Sir George Shuckburgh-Eveleyn (1754–1804), with shelfmarks H4 and 32C; early manuscript additions to the bibliography on pp. 151–2.

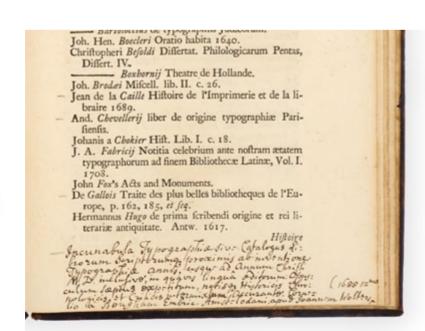
\$6950

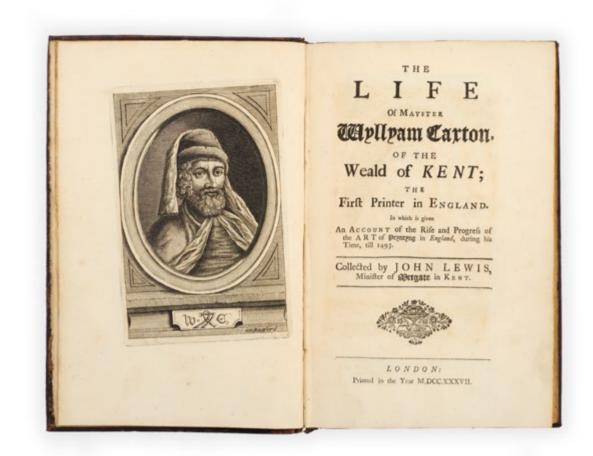


An excellent copy of the first biography of an English printer, one of 150 copies printed, for distribution largely to Lewis's friends and fellow antiquaries.

Schoolmaster turned curate and antiquary, John Lewis (1675–1747) had published in 1731 an edition of Wyclif's New Testament, which included a lengthy history of the Bible in English, in which he was assisted by his friends Joseph Ames, Thomas Baker, and Peter Thompson. Thompson and Ames also provided help with the present biography of Caxton, notable for its accuracy and fine detail. The fictitious portrait of Caxton was engraved by John Bagford for his never realized history of printing, of which the *Proposals* appear in the bibliography of 'Writers on the Art of Printing' here. Added in manuscript are *Incunabula typographiae* (1688), Maittaire's history of printing in Paris 1717, and Atkyns's *Original and Growth of Printing* (1664), the first publication on the subject in English.

Provenance: Sir George Shuckburgh formed a valuable collection of early printing that included at least one Caxton and the first Gutenberg Bible to fly across the Atlantic.







18. dougfellos Vell: 16/68. (mohy. Sept 16 1868. Dear Lady Emily, of was indeed very dorry to gass another, day at lyeneva without being alole to go to Sicheron to see you unea more, But the weather of How may romember, wers not and disconvaging, and. people and trings detained me in bown and I misted

37 LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth. Autograph letter, signed 'Henry W. Longfellow', to 'Lady Emily'. *Ouchy, 16 September 1868.*

8vo bifolium (180 x 113 mm), pp. [4]; lightly soiled and stained, 'MS[?] Longfellow Sept. 16/68' added in ink at head of first page in a different hand, but in very good condition.

\$600

References
Not in Hilen, ed., The letters of
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, which
nevertheless records that Longfellow
dined with Sir Robert Peel's brother
Frederick Peel (1823–1906) at
Cambridge, Mass., on 16 June 1848
(vol. III p. 176 n. 1).

Addressed to 'Lady Emily', Longfellow here expresses his regret at not being able to see her at Sécheron while he was staying at Geneva, and apologises also for not being able to return to Geneva 'to accept your hospitable invitation. We go tomorrow to Yverdon, and thence through Neuchâtel, and Dijon to Paris'. Nevertheless, Longfellow feels 'confident, that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you once more before leaving Europe; and so I will not take leave of you'. He ends by asking Lady Emily to present his compliments to the 'Baroness de Rothschild' (i.e. Charlotte, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, 1825–1899).

'Longfellow [1807–1882] was enormously popular, especially during his later years; at the end of his life, his birthday was even being celebrated in schools. He was as beloved in England as in America; people from everywhere came to see him, and his last trip to Europe in 1868–1869 was virtually a triumphant processional. Queen Victoria received him in a private audience, and both Oxford and Cambridge gave him honorary degrees. He was the first front-ranking New England poet of his time to die, and his death in Cambridge, closely followed by that of Ralph Waldo Emerson for many marked the end of an era' (American National Biography).

'Lady Emily' is doubtless Lady Emily Peel (1836–1924), seventh daughter of the eighth marquess of Tweeddale. Lady Emily Hay, as she then was, married the politician Sir Robert Peel, third baronet, on 13 January 1856, but she left her husband and went to live in Geneva (she later moved to Florence). Four letters from Lady Emily Peel to Longfellow, 1868–1873, are preserved in the Houghton Library at Harvard (bMS Am 1340.2).

79

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RIVAL TO CRUSOF

38 [LONGUEVILLE, Peter, pseud?]. The Hermit: or, the unparalled [sic] Sufferings and surprising Adventures of Mr Philip Quarll, an Englishman. Who was lately discovered ... upon an uninhabited Island in the South-Sea; where he has lived above fifty Years, without any human Assistance, still continues to reside, and will not come away ... With a curious Map of the Island, and other Cuts. Westminster: Printed by J. Cluer, and A. Campbell, for T. Warner ... and B. Creake ... 1727.

8vo, pp. xi, [5], 264, including an engraved frontispiece showing Quarll and his monkey companion Beaufidell (A1), a map of the Island (with a facing letterpress explanation, A7–8), and an engraved plate of a ship in a storm; a very good copy in early nineteenth-century diced calf, tooled in blind, spine a little dry; armorial bookplate of Charles Barclay.

\$6500

First edition, first issue, 'an enormously popular work, rivalling Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, of which it is possibly the best imitation' (Howgego). It had French, German and Dutch translations within a year, and many subsequent editions and chapbook printings. One of these was read by the young Coleridge and left a deep impact on his poetic imagination.

The publisher Cluer was wise to his market, and his Preface presents The Hermit, as 'truth', against the 'vulgar stories' of Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders, and Colonel lack, which are popular among the 'lower Rank of Readers', and the 'Satirical Vein' of Gulliver's Travels, 'an equal Entertainment to the superior Class of Mankind'. If Crusoe is the model for Parts I and III, with their descriptions of Quarll's discovery by the Bristol merchant Edward Dorrington, of his life on the island, of Dorrington's return journey, and of Quarll's shipwreck and first days as a castaway; then Part II harks after the picaresque of Moll Flanders and Colonel Jack. Its protagonist, newly enlisted as a cabin boy, finds himself married to a 'Drurylane nymph', turns singing master, then dispatches his wife to the country. An aside follows her amorous intrigues, while Quarll behaves in a similar vein in London: he ends up married thrice and is consequently condemned in the Old Bailey. Pardoned by Charles II, he becomes a merchant seaman before his shipwreck brings the narrative full circle. 'For its geographical descriptions The Hermit borrows substantially from William Dampier, and it has been shown by William Bonner in his Captain William Dampier that the island on which Quarll is shipwrecked is identical in its topography to one of the Tres Marias group off the coast of California, located and described by Dampier in his Voyages' (Howgego).

The Preface here is signed by 'P. L.', but there is a single surviving copy of another issue entitled *The English Hermit* (n.p. 1727, BL only), with a dedication signed by one 'Peter Longueville', and a preface in which he notes that the 'Bookseller who purchased my Copy having in his Preface, made one Mr. Dorington, a Pretended Bristol Merchant ... to be the Author of the present history, in Order to Advance the Sale of his Books, this is to Certify that I never knew no such Person'. This makes it clear that the present issue has precedence. Of Longueville himself, nothing certain is known, and it may be another pseudonym.

SUNG BY A CHOIR OF PENITENT PROSTITUTES

39 [MAGDALEN CHAPEL.] The Hymns Anthems and Tunes with the Ode used at the Magdalen Chapel set for the Organ Harpsichord, Voice German-Flute or Guitar. Book I. *London, Printed for Longman and Broderip ...* [1780?].

[bound after:]

[MAGDALEN CHAPEL.] The Hymns, Anthems & Tunes, with the Ode used at the Magdalen Chapel sett for the Organ, Harpsichord, Voice, German-Flute, or Guitar. Book 1. London, Printed & sold by Preston & Son ... [1797?].

Two works, large 8vo, pp. [2], 42; and pp. [2], 40, [2], each with a frontispiece of a Magdalen in her Uniform; engraved throughout; the first work printed on paper watermarked 1797; fine copies, in early nineteenth-century (endpapers dated 1812) half red morocco and marbled boards, unidentified monogram booklabel.

\$2600

References
See Nicholas Temperley, 'The
Hymn Books of the Foundling and
Magdalen Hosptial Chapels', in
Studies in English Church Music 1550–
1900 – his edition B2/c, and cf. B1/g.

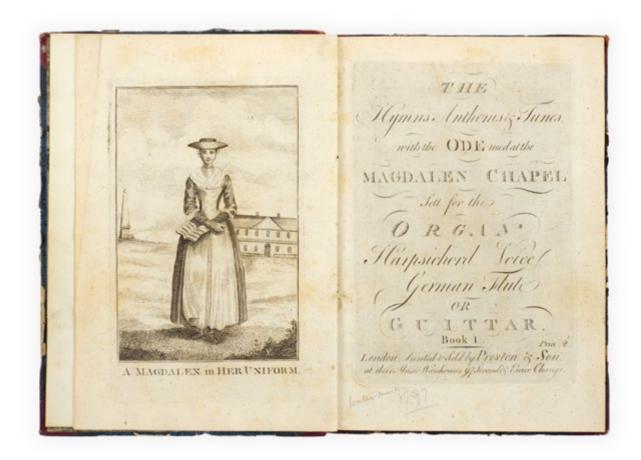
Two rare later editions of the Magdalen Chapel hymnbook.

The Magdalen Hospital was founded in 1758 in Whitechapel for the rehabilitation of 'penitent prostitutes', its denizens being able-bodied (the venereal went to the Lock Hospital), and of an average age of fourteen. 'The singing of psalms, hymns, and responses by the Magdalens became a great attraction of London society'(Temperley), especially in the 1770s after a move to larger premises in Southwark, where its octagonal chapel became a fashionable place of worship, the choir of penitents concealed by a grill or a canvas screen to protect their modesty. Though the Hospital never issued its own hymnbook, a variety of commercial publications capitalised on this popularity. The first of these was Thomas Call's The Tunes & Hymns as they are used at the Magdalen Chapel (1760), which printed 22 tunes (11 of which were new), which was quickly pirated in an edition by Philips. From around 1765 to 1775 Henry Thorowgood published a series of four books of Tunes (later re-issued by Longman), adding a distinctive frontispiece of a Magdalen.

The Longman and Broderip edition, with 25 hymns, 2 anthems, and the Ode, is a reissue of that of Henry Thorowgood (c. 1766), whose name is visible faintly under theirs on the title-page). The Preston & Son edition is an earlier issue than that listed by Nicholas Temperley, which is on paper watermarked 1806. The contents are identical to the Longman edition but entirely re-engraved, as is the frontispiece – rather more finely. Although Preston did not issue separate editions of Books I–IV, he did publish a 'Fifth Set' in c. 1790 as well as a full combined edition in 1810.

I: not in ESTC, which only lists a *Companion to the Magdalen-Chapel* printed by Longman and Broderip. Library Hub records copies at NLS, BL, and Bodley; OCLC adds Oberlin College and UC Berkeley.

II: not in ESTC. Library Hub records only a later printing at the BL (watermark 1806); OCLC adds Harvard, and British Columbia, with a suggested date of [179–?].





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THE AMOROUS POEM

HERO & LEANDER

Begun by Christopher Marlowe and finished by George Chapman Printed by Felix Kingston for Paul Linley

Together with
TWO LYRICS
by Chr. Marlowe

Newly Imprinted
With Engravings by Lettice Sandford
FOR THE GOLDEN HOURS PRESS
10 Scaple Inn, London
1933



MARLOWE'S TWO LYRICS

The passionate Sheepheard to his love.

Come line with mee, and be my lone, And we will all the pleasures prone, That Vallies, groues, hills and fieldes, Woods, or steepie mountaine yeeldes.

And wee will sit upon the Rocks, Seeing the Sheepheards feede theyr flocks By shallow Riuers, to whose falls Melodious byrds sings Madeigalls.

And I will make thee beds of Roses, And a thousand fragrant poesies, A cap of flowers, and a kirtle, Imbroydred all with leases of Mirtle.

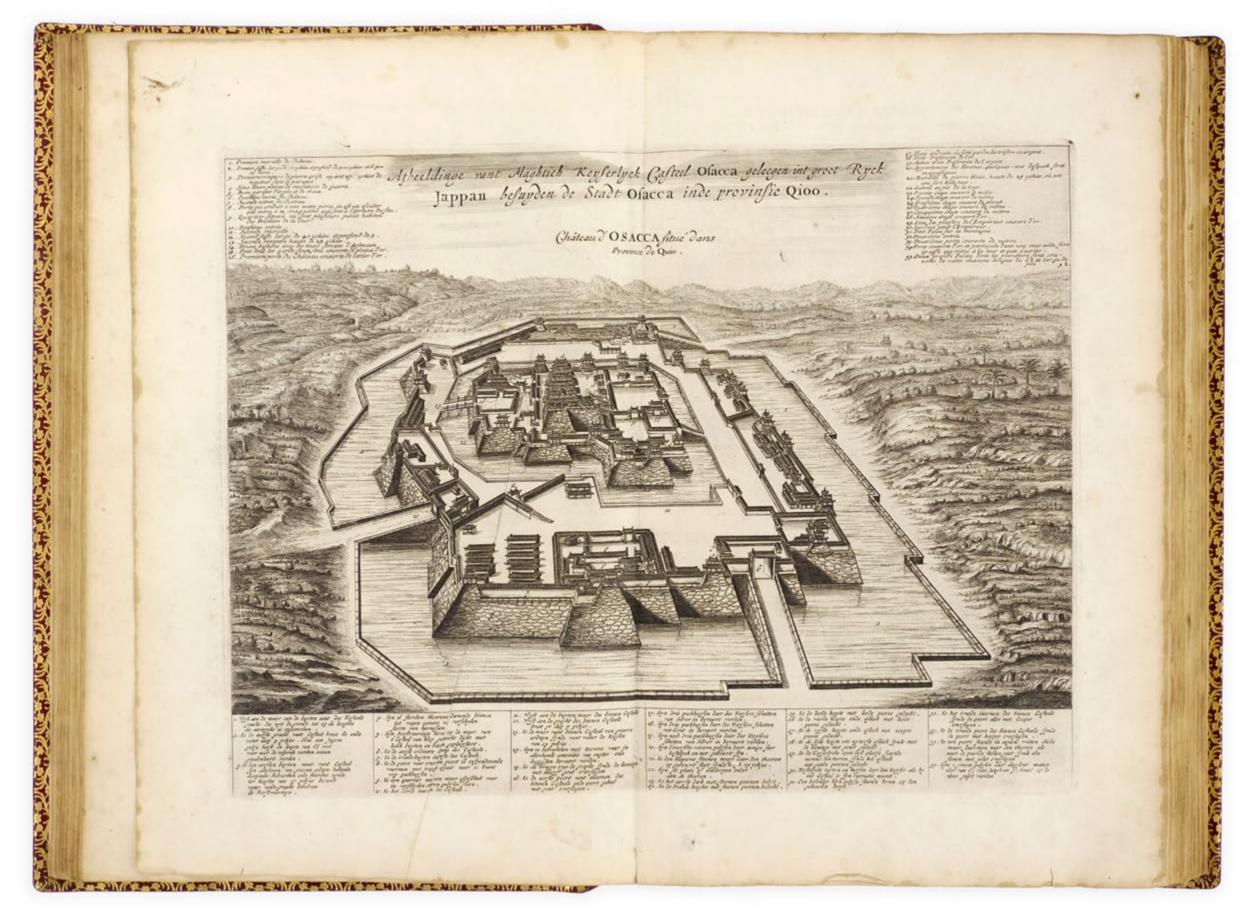
A gowne made of the finest wooll, Which from our pretty Lambes we pull, Fuyre lined slippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and luie buds, With Corall clasps and Amber studs, And if these pleasures may thee moue, Come liue with mee, and be my loue.

The Sheepheards Swaines shall daunce & sing For thy delight each May-morning. If these delights thy minde may mone, Then line with mee, and be my loue.

THELL





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MEMORABLE EMBASSIES TO JAPAN

[MONTANUS, Arnoldus.] Ambassades mémorables de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales des Provinces Unies, vers les empereurs du Japon. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables arrivées pendant le voyage des Ambassadeurs ... Le tout enrichi de figures dessinées sur les lieux, et tiré des mémoires des ambassadeurs de la Compagnie. Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1680.

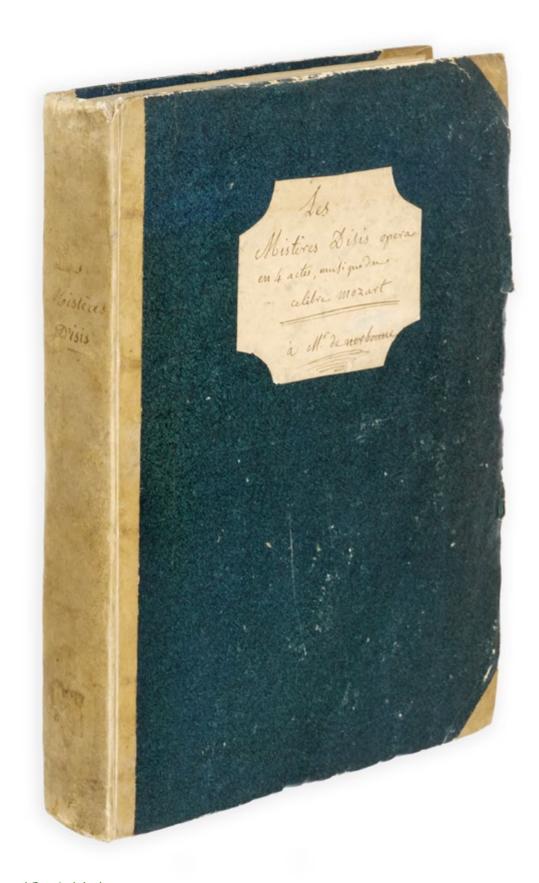
Two parts in one vol., folio, pp. [6], 227, [9], 146, [6]; with additional engraved title, folding map, 25 double-page and folding plates, and numerous engravings within the text; title in red and black, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces; small worm track to inner margins pp. 59-82, closed marginal tears to pp. 207/8 and 219/20 (repaired), repairs to tears along folds of plate facing part II p. 130, some browning, a few light marks; a good copy in recent red morocco, spine and covers gilt to style, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers.

\$5950

References Cordier, *Japonica* 385; Landwehr VOC 525. First edition in French of an important and influential study of Japan by the Dutch theologian and historian Arnoldus Montanus, based on eyewitness accounts from two Dutch East India Company (VOC) missions to Japan in 1649 and 1661.

Although Montanus never left Europe, his publications contributed greatly to the growing European understanding of non-European cultures, then being advanced by the twin forces of trade and the missions. This, his major study of Japan, was first published as Gedenkwaerdige Gesantschappen der Oost-Indische Maetschappy in't Vereenigde Nederland, aen de Kaisaren van Japan in 1669, and was based on journals, reports, and information which Montanus procured from employees of the VOC. The work was quickly translated into English (as Atlas Japannensis) and German (both 1670) and, as here, into French, and remained the standard reference work on Japan until the publication of Engelbert Kaempfer's posthumous History of Japan in 1727. Unsurprisingly Kaempfer himself, a German by birth who joined the embassies of the Dutch, had a copy of Montanus's important work in his library. Like the Dutch original, this French translation was published by Jacob van Meurs, a noted Dutch publisher and engraver who specialised in heavily illustrated large folio works, particularly within the fields of geography and travel. As a result, this edition retains the impressive plates and illustrations of the Dutch original.





THE MAGIC FLUTE

MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus. Les Mistères d'Isis, opéra en quatre Actes. Representé à Paris au théâtre des Arts. Paroles de E. Morel. Arrangé et mis en scène par Lachnith. Musique de W. A. Mozart. Dédié a son A. S. Monseigneur Maximilien Joseph électeur palatin de Bavière ... *Paris, chez Sieber père ...* [1801?]

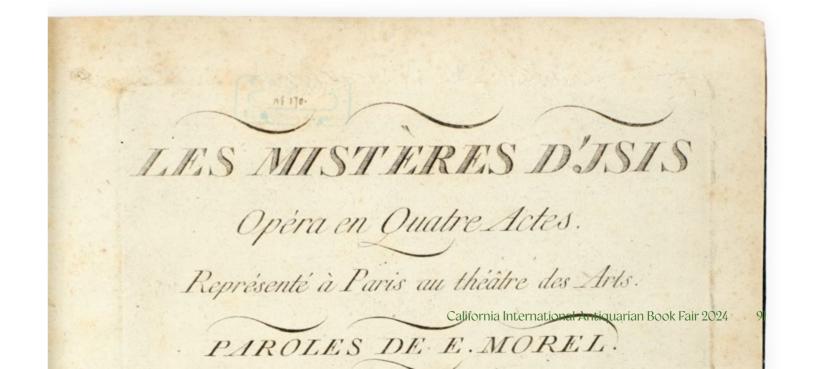
Folio, pp. [4], 365, [1], engraved throughout, Plate no. 1666, signed by the publisher on the titlepage as usual; a very good copy in contemporary half vellum and marbled boards, manuscript cover label presenting this copy 'à Mr. de Nerbonne'; unidentified small blue stamps to title-page, armorial bookplate of George Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood, with a letter presenting it to him and his wife on the occasion of their marriage in 1949.

\$5500

References RISM A/IM 4773 (listing six copies, Toronto only in North America). Library Hub shows copies at BL and Glasgow. First edition, scarce, printing much of the score Die Zauberflöte (1791) for the first time, albeit in the distorted form of a pasticcio by Ludwig Lachnith, adapted to the tastes of contemporary Paris with a new text by Étienne Morel de Chédeville. The full unadulterated score was not published until 1814.

In Les Mistères d'Isis the two acts of the original were expanded to four, the spoken dialogue of the Singspiel was replaced with recitative, and most of the names were changed; the music itself was reordered, partly rewritten and often transposed, and Lachnith added arias borrowed from La Clemenza di Tito, Le Nozze di Figaro, and Don Giovanni.

Premièred in Vienna in September 1791, *Die Zauberflöte* was an immediate success, great succour to Mozart in his final illness. It had reached a hundred performances by the following November. A piano a vocal score was published by Artaria sometime after November 1791 and a version for string quartet in May 1792. In its adapted form it was equally successful in Paris (*Les Mistères* saw 134 performances in 26 years after its premiere in 1801), which paved the way for more Mozart on the Paris stage.







'INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERY IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'

MÜLLER, Gerhard Friedrich. Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the discoveries of the north west coast of America. To which is prefixed, a summary of the voyages made by the Rusians [sic] on the frozen sea, in search of a north east passage ... Translated from the High Dutch of S. Muller, of the Royal Academy of Petersburgh. With the addition of three new maps ... By Thomas Jefferys, geographer to his majesty. The second edition. *London, T. Jefferys, 1764*.

4to, pp. viii, 120; with 2 folding maps by Jefferys (with some outline colouring) and 2 further small engraved maps; occasional light marginal damp-staining and foxing, closed tears (without loss) to folding maps (neatly repaired to versos); a very good copy in mid-twentiethcentury half dark blue morocco over light blue cloth, spine in compartments lettered and filleted in gilt, edges gilt, pale blue marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed, small abrasion to upper cover; ink inscription (1983) to front free endpaper.

\$8500

References ESTC T90483; Hill 1200; Sabin 51285.

Second edition (first 1761) of this key work devoted to discoveries in northeastern Asia and northwestern America, including the Bering Strait, published by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to George III, 'remembered in particular for some of the most important eighteenth-century maps of the Americas' (ODNB).

'This important book is indispensable for the history of discovery and explorations in the northern Pacific. It is a sometimes incomplete translation of *Nachrichten von Seereisen*, und zur See gemachten Entdeckungen, which forms the third volume of Müller's Sammlung Russischer Geschichte, published at St Petersburg, 1758, and it represents the most extensive account in English of Bering's polar expedition and of the discovery of Bering Strait and the western limits of North America' (Hill). This second edition makes some corrections to the first and adds an index.

The two folding maps by Jefferys comprise 'a map of the discoveries made by the Russians on the north west coast of America', and 'a map of Canada and the north part of Louisiana', while the two smaller maps depict 'the N.E. parts of Asia, and N.W. parts of America ... taken from a Japanese map', and 'the discoveries of Admiral De Fonte, and other navigators ... in quest of a passage to the South Sea'.

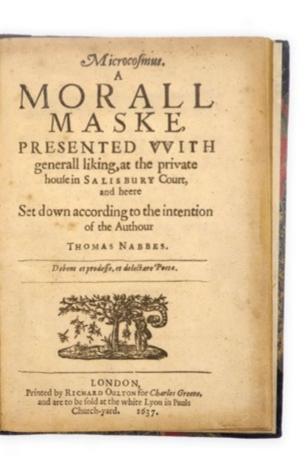
POSSIBLY THE FIRST MASQUE WITH MOVEABLE SCENERY

NABBES, Thomas. Microcosmus. A Morall Maske, presented with generall liking, at the private House in Salisbury Court, and heere set down according to the Intention of the Authour ... London, Printed by Richard Oulton for Charles Greene ... 1637.

Small 4to, pp. [54], wanting the initial blank; edges slightly browned but a very good copy, in nineteenth-century half blue morocco, endpapers renewed.

\$6500

References STC 18342; Greg 514; Pforzheimer 756. See John H. Astington, 'The "Messalina" Stage and Salisbury Court Plays', *Theatre Journal*, 43:2 (1991), 141–156



First edition of an allegorical morality play (the Elements, the Senses, Love, Fear, Hope, Melancholy, et al.) which 'may be the first English masque presented in a theatre with moveable scenery' (Pforzheimer Catalogue).

Completed during the seventeenth-month plague-closure of the theatres from May 1636 to October 1637, *Microcosmus* is 'the offspring of a morality play and a Jonsonian court masque ... it has much in common with Middleton and Rowley's *World Tossed at Tennis*, and even more with Ford and Dekker's *Sun's Darling'*, another 'moral masque' (Bentley).

In *Microcosmus*, 'Nabbes chronicles the temptations of an Everyman figure, Physander, who is led astray by Sensuality and the personified five senses before being rescued by Temperance. In the climactic trial scene Physander acquits himself against Sensuality and Malus Genius, who are banished to hell' (*Oxford DNB*). Unlike a regular masque, there is a readily identifiable plot, and while some characters remain abstractions, the senses take the form of a chambermaid (sight), usher (hearing), huntsman (smell), cook (taste), and 'Ladies Gentleman-usher' who 'kill[s] Spiders for her Monkey' (touch).

In the form it is printed here, the masque requires extensive stage machinery: as the play progresses five scenes are 'discovered', set within a 'Front', presumably a proscenium arch of some sort, probably with a pair of shutters ('Love and Nature returne to the Scene, and it closeth'). Recent scholarship has sided with Bentley in agreeing, against expectation, that such a complicated staging may indeed have been possible even on a small private stage such as Salisbury Court; on the other hand, the instructions may represent the unrealised or partly unrealised 'intention of the Author' as mentioned on the title-page.

THE MODERNIST REVOLUTION

45 PAPINI, Roberto. Le Arti d'Oggi: Architettura e Arti Decorative in Europa. *Milan and Rome,* Bestetti and Tumminelli, 1930.

4to, pp. 22, [2], [10], with 435 pp. of plates with a total of 808 photographic illustrations, of which 8 printed in colour; an exceptionally well-preserved copy, bound in the original pictorial cloth illustrated by G. Rosso.

\$400



First edition of a thorough and extensively illustrated survey of architectural and artistic styles and artworks from across Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century, compiled by the Italian art historian Roberto Papini (1883–1957), director of the Pinacoteca di Brera in Milan and later of the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea in Rome.

Papini begins by introducing the idea of a utopian town, 'Universa', where the futuristic ideal for a new society can be achieved and craftsmanship and architecture can flourish, through the combination of technology with art and the fusion of modernism and tradition.

The introduction is followed by an extensive photographic record illustrating various fields of art, from architecture and landscape design, to interiors and furniture, decorative metalwork (including lamps, tea sets, vases and jewels), ceramics (including crockery and statues), glassware, laces, fabrics (including dolls and rugs), printed paper and leatherwork – this last section being dedicated almost exclusively to artistic bindings.

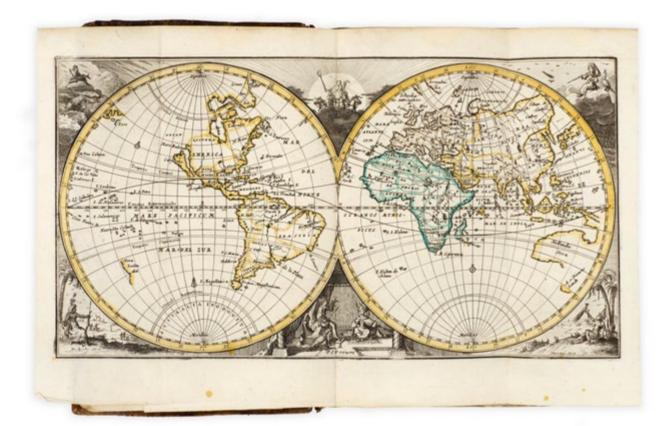
Each illustration is captioned with the name of the architect or artist, his nationality, a description of the artwork and a brief critical remark by Papini. Amongst the various artists and architects whose works are illustrated and examined in *Le Arti d'Oggi* are Le Corbusier, Gio Ponti, Edgar Brandt, Josef Hoffmann, Emilie-Jacques Ruhlmann, Brenno del Giudice, Kay Fisker, Fortunato Depero and René Lalique, as well as major firms such as Baccarat, Cartier, Royal Copenhagen, Venini and the Wiener Werkstätte.

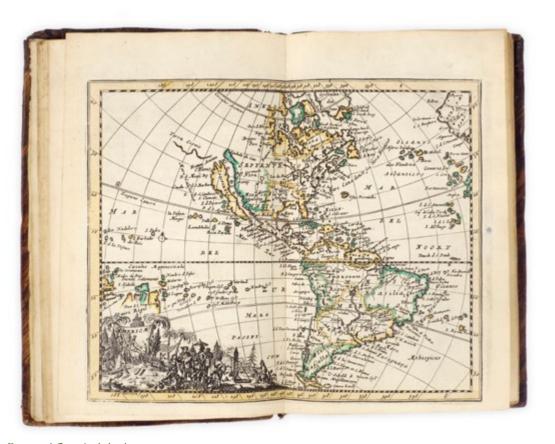


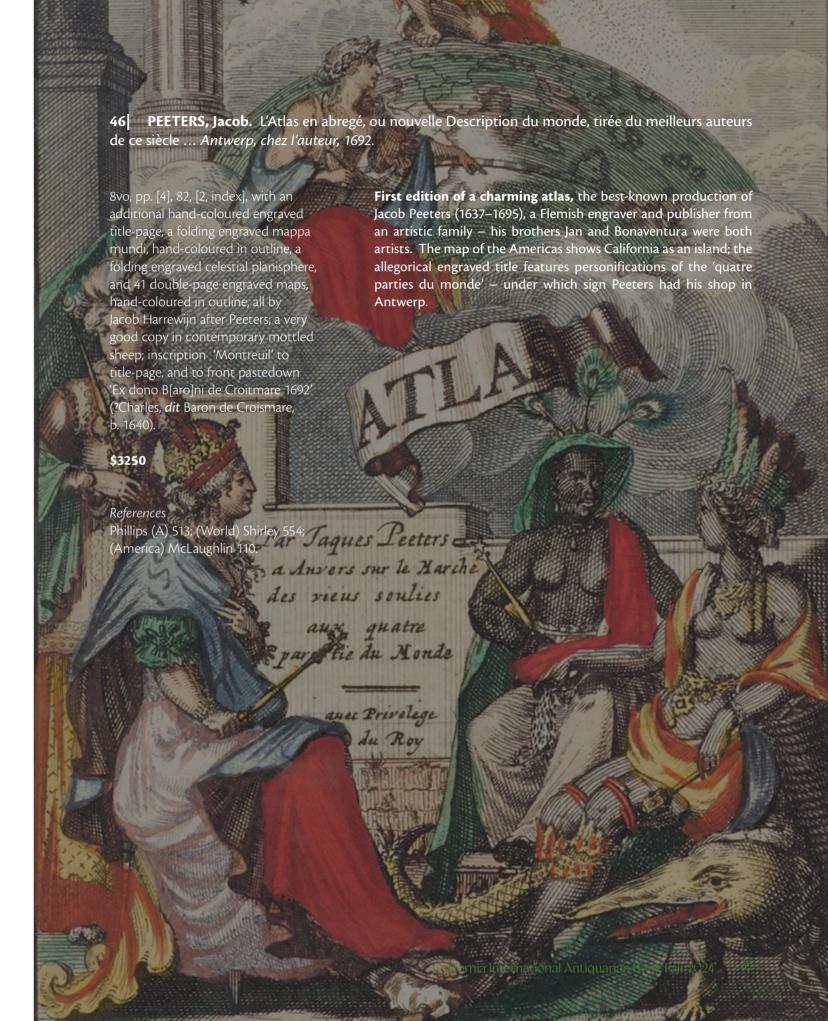












THE FIRST MODERN TREATMENT OF SPECIALISATION AND DIVISION OF LABOUR

PETTY, William, Sir. Another essay in political arithmetick, concerning the growth of the City of London: with the measures, periods, causes, and consequences thereof. 1682. *London, printed by H.H. for Mark Pardoe, 1683.*

8vo, pp. 47, [1]; titlepage lightly dusted, preliminary leaf with short marginal tear stemming from paper flaw, small paper flaw to C1 just touching the text, unobtrusive worm track to lower margin of last leaves, but a crisp copy, uncut, stitched as issued.

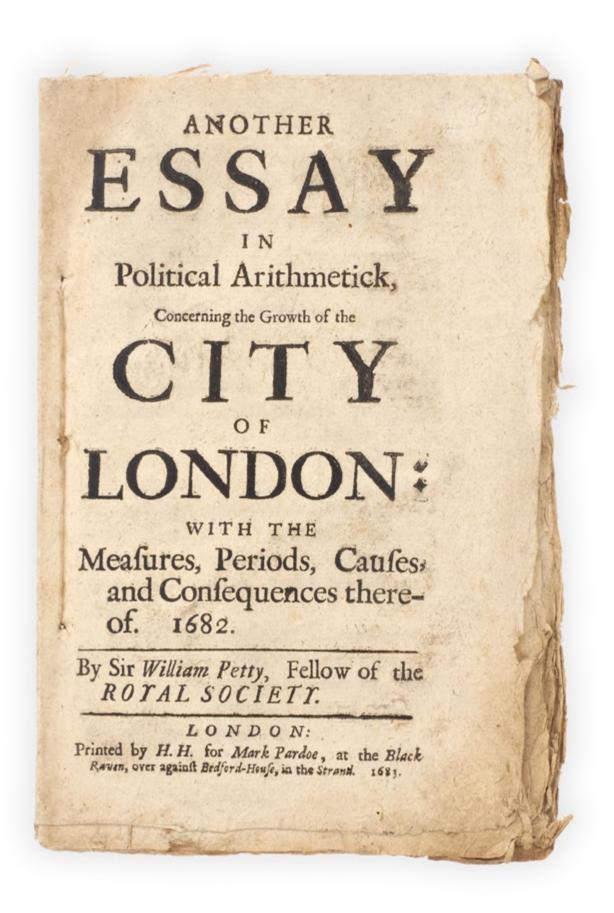
\$15,750

References ESTC R21001; Goldsmiths' 2515; Hill, p. 310; Keynes 19; Kress 1590; not in Einaudi, Mattioli, or Sraffa. First edition, exceptionally scarce – indeed unique in its uncut and unbound state – of Petty's first work of political arithmetic, a landmark work of statistics, demography, and economics.

Likely written in Ireland and sent to the printer upon Petty's return to London in June 1682, the *Essay* analyses demographic data charting the life of London from 1665 to 1682. Petty's first contention (of a set of twelve) is 'That London doubles in Forty Years, and all England in Three hundred and sixty Years'; his last is 'That an Exact Account of the People is Necessary in this Matter'. His informing of the study both with 'measures, periods' and 'causes and consequences thereof' speaks of an intent that embraces statistics and politics – a groundbreaking methodology that would shape the two disciplines themselves, as well as what later Carlyle described as the 'dismal science' of economics.

It is in economics that Petty's Essay stands as a landmark point of departure. His exposition of the nature and implications of the division of labour is the first modern, data-informed treatment of this idea. Petty's intuition of the centrality of the effects of specialisation would later be developed by such diverse economists as Mandeville, Ferguson, Hume and Adam Smith, Turgot, Ricardo, Babbage, Mill, Marx, Marshall, Sraffa, and Hayek. Whether in extolling the emancipating effects of efficiency achieved though specialisation, or in decrying the servitude to capital fostered by such efficiency; whether by recognising the natural presence of a variety of skills in society, or by evaluating the alienating effects of the assembly line, all have engaged with the crucible of the relationship between people, labour, and technology. Artificial Intelligence takes this question forwards into a micro-division of binary switches and broadens it to tasks that are seen as creative rather than mechanical: the particulars may yet to be fully charted, but the underlying societal choices remain informed by the debate over efficiency, alienation, and the nature of work.

'The title page [Another essay...] implies that an Essay in Political Arithmetic had already been published, though in fact the present Essay was the first that was printed' (Keynes). An explanation was added in the 1686 reprint entitled An Essay Concerning the Multiplication of Mankind: apparently an 'extract of a Letter' had been incorrectly assumed to have been the earlier essay.



PIRIE'S PEOR7HEIMER

48 [PFORZHEIMER, Carl H.] The Carl H. Pforzheimer Library: English Literature, 1475–1700. *New York, Privately Printed [at the Morrill Press]*, 1940.

Three vols. tall 4to, with 3 frontispieces, each with tissue guard, and 80 leaves of plates, of which several printed on both sides; half-titles, titles printed in red and black, limitation to each volume numbered '17'; an excellent set in the original beige cloth, 'CHP' monogram blocked in gilt to boards, gilt red morocco lettering-pieces to spines, top-edges gilt, others uncut, preserved in the matching slipcase, numbered '17' in gilt; a few very slight marks to boards, otherwise a pristine copy; pencil correction to vol. I, p. 278, Robert Pirie Reference Library booklabels to front pastedowns, bookplate of John de Zulueta to vol. I

\$4500

References
Breslauer & Folter, Bibliography: Its
History and Development (1984) 162.
See Barker, The Pirie Library (2019);.
The Carl H. Pforzheimer Library (Quaritch, 1977).

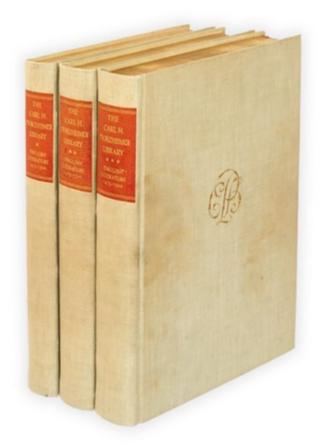


First edition, limited, numbered 17 of 150 copies and signed by Pforzheimer on the frontispiece portrait, from the library of the pre-eminent collector of English literature Robert S. Pirie.

From his beginnings as a runner on Wall Street, the pioneer banker and founder of the American Stock Exchange Carl H. Pforzheimer (1879–1957) became one of the foremost private book collectors of the twentieth century by his mid-forties, competing at auctions with Folger, Huntington, and Rosenbach to acquire rarities including a perfect copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the 1535 Coverdale Bible, and an early Shakespeare quarto with the only perfect copy known of the *Tragedy of Richard III*.

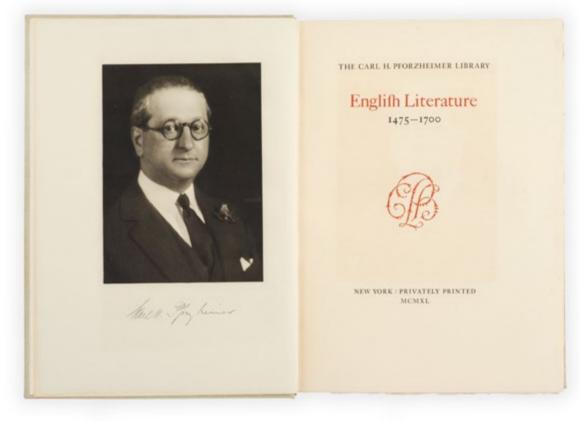
The collection was 'principally one of classical English books from the beginning of printing to 1700; that is, of major literature between Henry VII and William and Mary. It contains most of the great monuments of Renaissance poetry and prose, from Caxton, Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare to Bacon, Donne, Milton, the English Bible, Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration drama, and the earliest translations of major foreign authors. The heart of it is set out fully in the famous three-volume catalogue, The Carl H. Pforzheimer Library, English Literature, 1475-1700 (New York, 1940), begun by Emma Va. Unger, directly supervised by the collector, and upon her retirement completed by W.A. Jackson. The Catalogue remains the standard bibliographical reference work for its period - owing very largely to the excellence of the library it describes. It enumerates over eleven hundred English books (including a very few duplicates), some 675 of which are STC, i.e., printed before 1641, and 450 Wing, i.e., printed between 1641 and 1701; there are also above 250 manuscripts or coherent groups of manuscripts of the same period' (Quaritch).

'The descriptions of the 1,105 printed books and 169 autographs and manuscripts are the *chef d'oeuvre* of William A. Jackson and the *non plus ultra* of "critical" bibliography as postulated by Sir Walter Greg ... The catalogue is a model of its kind' (Breslauer & Folter).



On Pforzheimer's death in 1957, the library passed to the Carl H. and Lily Pforzheimer Foundation. When sold *en bloc* by Quaritch in 1986 – with the exception of the Romantics collection, now at the New York Public Library – it was reported as 'the largest transaction of rare books ever made'; it is now held at the Harry Ransom Center in Texas.

Provenance: From the collection of Robert S. Pirie (1934–2015), which began with a copy of Donne's Pseudo-Martyr (1610) purchased from Quaritch for £65 and grew to be 'one of the finest private libraries of English literature, not just of our time but of all time' (James Stourton).



Bernard Quaritch Ltd

California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024



49 [PLAYING CARDS.] Mexican playing cards, Spanish National Pattern. *Mexico, Francisco Figerroa*?, c. 1825.

40 woodcut playing cards, each *c*. 86 x 55 mm, with stencil colouring, employing the Spanish suit symbols (cups, swords, coins, and clubs – copas, espadas, oros, and bastos) with pintas, versos with a dotted blue diamond pattern, makers mark to ace of coins, imprint date to 2 of coins, and knight of cups with 'AIVA'; a little soiled and spotted, some light marks, tiny marginal tears to 6 of coins, minor abrasions to 5, 6, and 7 of clubs, but withal an excellently preserved set; from the collection of Dudley Ollis.

\$4950

References See Denning, The Playing Cards of Spain, pp. 142–144.

Scarce complete deck of early Mexican-made playing cards, using the Spanish National pattern.

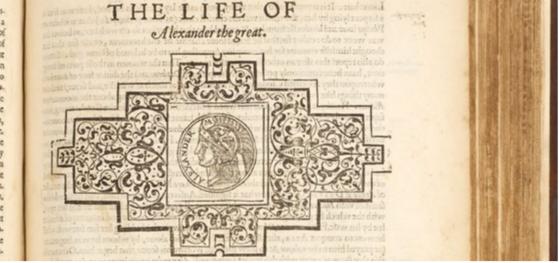
Though the history of playing cards in Mexico dates back to the sixteenth century and the arrival of Cortes, cards produced in Mexico before the middle of the nineteenth century, such as this deck, are remarkably scarce. Mexico had long had its own card monopoly in the form of the Real Fabrica de Mexico, but by the end of the eighteenth century the quality of cards produced had fallen drastically due to difficulties with the supply of paper, and in 1777 the Spanish Viceroy in Mexico ordered that playing cards sold in Mexico must be imported from Spain. It was only in 1811 that Mexico only gained the freedom to produce its own packs, and cards produced in the years following are rare. We can find no record of the publisher of this deck.

This deck comes from the collection of Dudley Ollis, member of the International Playing Card Society, whose collection of cards constituted perhaps the most important English collection of playing cards in private hands in the last century.



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ne fields of Pharfalia for a ould have the Empire of , as there are at games of or elfeto loofe the honour nd townes (and as a man y fea gaue him choife to cimus, of Marine, of Luumultes within the citie oc out to fight, for all the acculations against him. s to haue a litle patience d with himselfe fromthe nermore, he did not oncly vp tokens of triumphein nat time to lead themour ine victorie afterwardes. faued against their wile ne had offended: yet some ng to keepe the most part aften and perfwade Posshich though it had bene to errour, vpon a false ac-



SHAKESPEARE'S ROME

50 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 eighteenth-century 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.

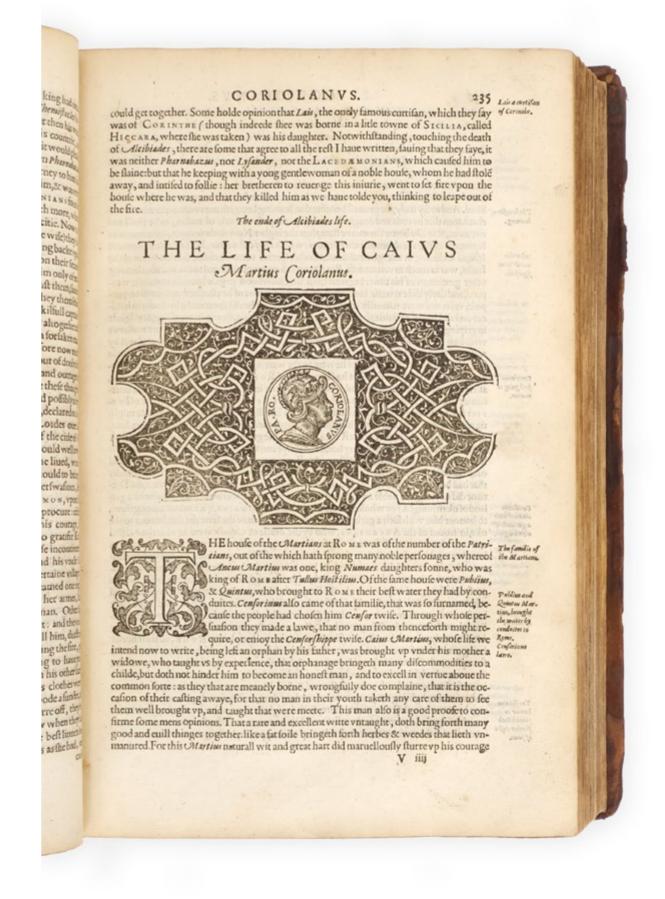
\$5950

References STC 10067.

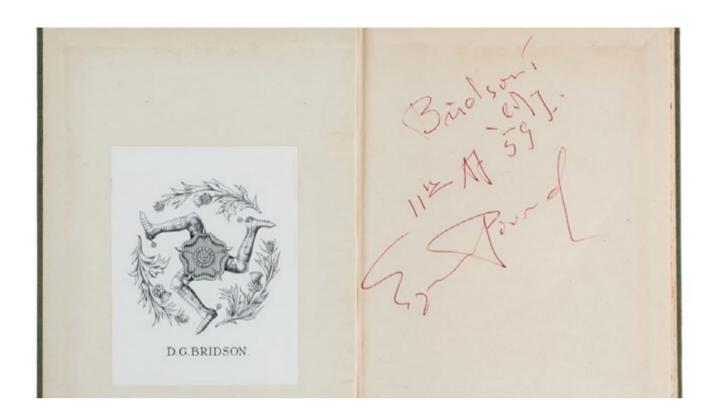
Second edition of North's celebrated translation of Plutarch, first published in 1579, which has long been recognized as a major source for Shakespeare, providing not only the historical framework for *Titus Andronicus*, *Julius Caesar*, *Anthony and Cleopatra*, and *Coriolanus*, but 'long passages of ... 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.



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INSCRIBED

POUND, Ezra. Quia Pauper amavi. London, The Egoist Ltd, [1919].

8vo, pp. 51, [1], with a half-title; autograph correction to p. 34 correcting 'wherefore' to 'wherefrom', as in most copies; some scattered foxing, worst at the front, else a very good copy in a fine example of the original quarter green cloth and plain boards, printed paper spine label; bookplate of the BBC broadcaster D.G. Bridson.

\$2300

References Gallup A17a. First edition, one of 500 ordinary copies (there were also 100 signed copies on handmade paper', inscribed 'Bridson's copy / 11 Ap '59 / Ezra Pound'. This work contained the first English publication of Cantos I-III, not printed in that order.

Pound and D.G. Bridson first crossed paths in the 1930s when Pound included a poem by Bridson in his Active Anthology (1933) - they corresponded at that time but they did not meet until 1951 when Bridson, now a force to reckoned with in BBC radio, came to Washington DC to record Pound from his detention in St Elizabeth's Hospital. 'To me, Pound ... was the greatest living poet', Bridson later wrote in Prospero and Ariel. Bridson produced Women of Trachis for radio in 1954, visited Pound again in 1956 to make some recordings, including 'Four Steps', Pound's famous justification for his support of Mussolini; and then shot a television profile on Pound in Rapallo in 1959, on which occasion Pound inscribed a number of books to Bridson including the present one. They continued to meet and talk until 1963 as Pound lapsed slowly into silence.



RAMEAU, Jean-Philippe. Nouvelles suites de pieces de clavecin ... avec remarques sur les différens genres de musique. Gravées par Mlle Louise Roussel ... Paris, chez l'auteur, Boivin and Leclerc, [1726-7].

Oblong folio, ff. [2], pp. 2-29, engraved throughout, on Auvergne paper from the Sauvade mill with chaplet watermark; a very good copy in recent quarter mottled calf and marbled boards.

\$6500

References RISM R 188. First edition of Rameau's third collection of keyboard music, published at his own expense. The work opens with traditional dance forms, before introducing more modern pieces with genre titles - 'La poule', with its repeated 'co co co co' opening, for example, or 'Les sauvages', 'the popularity of which was to be unrivalled in the 18th century', inspired by the dancing of two Louisiana Indians at the Théâtre Italien in 1725' (Grove online).

'The traditional dance movements ... and particularly the monumental allemande and courante, are indeed among the finest and most highly developed in the French repertory'. But this is also the most harmonically bold of his collections: 'Examples include the strange progressions of the A major Sarabande, the quirky chromaticisms in La triomphante ... and above all the frankly experimental *L'enharmonique'* (ibid.)



A MISSIONARY IN VIETNAM

53 RHODES, Alexandre de. Relazione de' felici successi della Santa Fede predicata da padri della Compagnia di Giesu nel regno di Tunchino. Alla Santità di N.S. PP. Innocenzio decimo ... Rome, Giuseppe Luna, 1650.

4to, pp. [16], 326, [2]; with 1 folding engraved map, woodcut Propaganda Fide device to title, woodcut initials; some browning and foxing, small losses to a few blank corners; a very good, uncut copy in contemporary Italian decorative paper wrappers; spine mostly perished, a few small losses to covers; small circular ink stamps (washed) of the Propaganda Fide ('BMPF') to title and p. 23; preserved in cloth clamshell box with gilt lettering-piece to spine.

\$5250

References Cordier, Indosinica 1619; Löwendahl 100; Sommervogel VI, 1718. First edition of Alexander of Rhodes' account of Tongking (Vietnam) in the early seventeenth century and the remarkable persistence of Christian evangelisation there, with an early map of the region.

A Jesuit originally from Avignon and the first French missionary of the Roman Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Alexander of Rhodes left France for Macao in 1618 and spent the years between 1624 and 1630 in the two separate states of what today makes up Vietnam, Cochin-China and Tongking. 'For the next ten years he ministered to the Chinese Christians of Macao in the capacity of "Father of the Christians", an office then common in the Portuguese missions. He returned to Cochin-China in 1640 as superior of its Jesuit mission and was exiled in 1645' (Lach). Following this setback, Rhodes took the opportunity to return to Rome accompanied by a Chinese convert - in an attempt to cajole the Propaganda Fide to send bishops to the Far East and rejuvenate the nascent, floundering Christian communities there. In later years, his efforts towards supporting the missions helped forge a stronger link between the Propaganda Fide and the French church, which eventually led to the establishment of the French Société des missions étrangères. Rhodes later returned to the East, to Persia rather than Vietnam, where he died in 1660. His Vietnamese-Portuguese-Latin dictionary, first published in 1651, proved a major step forward in European understanding of the Vietnamese language by reducing Vietnamese to the Latin alphabet.

Divided into two parts, the first gives a valuable ethnohistory of the area and its peoples, while the second details the local efforts of the Jesuit missionaries between 1627 and 1646, from the time of Rhodes' arrival in Tongking.



PRESENTED TO HENRI DUTROCHET

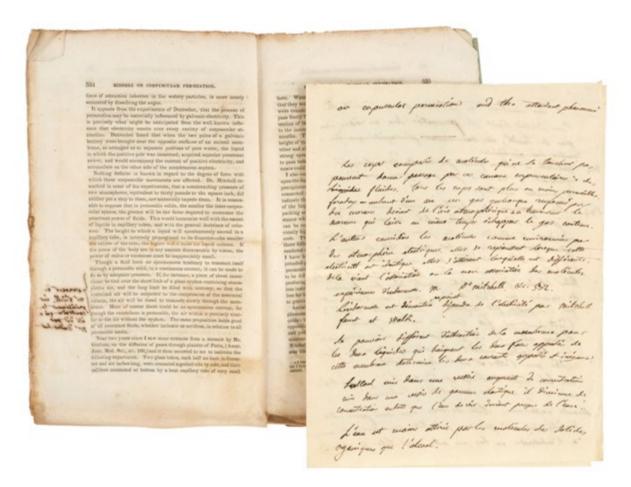
RIDDELL, John Leonard. On corpuscular permeation and the attendant phenomena, with application to physiology. Read before the Cincinnati Medical Society, April 2, 1835. [Offprint from:] Western Medical Gazette, a Monthly Journal devoted to Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, vol. II, no. 12, April 1835.

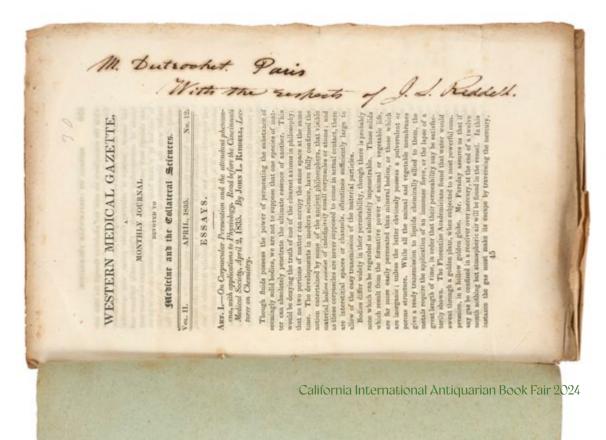
8vo, pp. 529–539, [1, blank]; drophead title; slightly toned, some staining to lower uncut edges; good, stab-stitched in contemporary drab paper wrappers; inscription to foreedge of first page 'M. Dutrochet Paris with the respects of J.L. Riddell', marginal annotation to p. 533, 4 pp. of MS notes in French loosely inserted, address panel of envelope sent from Cincinnati to Dutrochet in Paris pasted to last blank page.

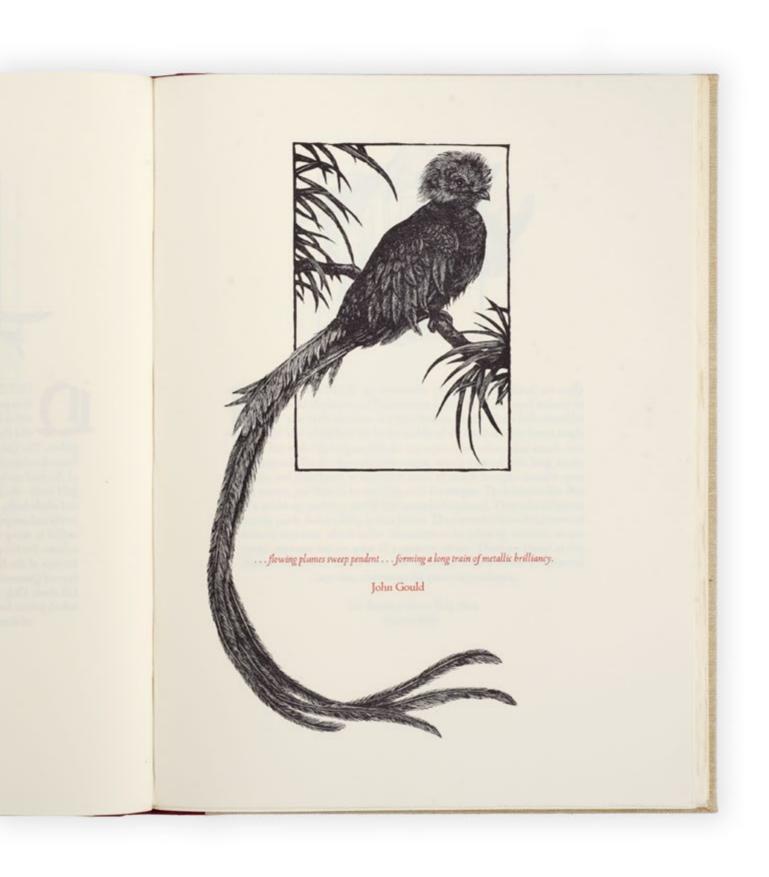
\$450

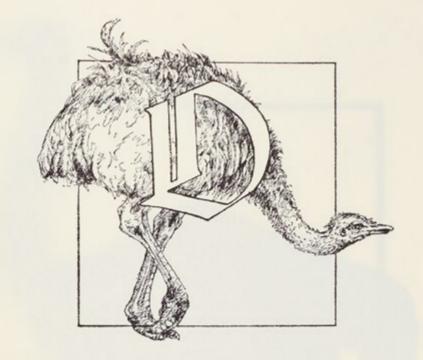
A presentation copy of this interesting paper on osmosis, given by the author, the American microscopist and botanist John Leonard Riddell (1807–1865), to the eminent French physiologist Henri Dutrochet (1776–1847), with manuscript notes inserted.

Dutrochet is best known for discovering and naming the phenomenon of osmosis, and Riddell here discusses his work. An interesting manuscript note to p. 533 suggests that Riddell was not always altogether accurate in his interpretation of his French colleague's theories: 'erreur de Mr Ridell [sic], c'est précisément le contraire qui a été dit par Mr Dutrochet.' The inserted manuscript notes provide a French translation of part of the text found on p. 532 and a French summary of some of Riddell's reported experiments.









STRICH The Country [the coast by the River Plate] hereabouts is well watered, but without Inhabitants. Here is notwithstanding abundance of black Cattle, of which for several Scores of Leagues we observed many Herds; with Deer also, and Estridges.

We saw a great many of these Estridges, and found abundance of their Eggs

FORMATION AND SET UP: ROBINSON, Alan James (*artist***), and Laurie BLOCK.** An Odd Bestiary, or, a Compendium of instructive and entertaining Descriptions of Animals, culled from five Centuries of Travelers' Accounts, Natural Histories, Zoologies, &c. by Authors famous and obscure, arranged as an Abecedary. [Easthampton (MA),] Cheloniidae Press, 1982.

Folio, ff. [78], [2, blank]; printed in red and black throughout, with 52 large woodcut illustrations, embossed Cheloniidae device to title, limitation, and final blank; an excellent copy in red morocco-backed boards by Gray Parrot, beige sides, spine lettered in gilt, edges trimmed retaining deckleedges.

\$650

First edition, numbered 69 of 200 copies from a limited edition of 300 and signed by the artist.

This attractive work presents an alphabetical selection of twenty-six animals – extant, extinct, and mythic – pairing sensitive and at times striking woodcuts by Robinson with ancient and modern texts selected by the poet Laurie Block, from Heliodorus and Pliny to Darwin and Melville via Mandeville and Marco Polo.

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VINICULTURE À LA FRANÇAISE

56 [ROSSI, Giuseppe de]. Memoria diretta a variare sistema sulla fattura dei vini. *Pisa, Ranieri Prosperi 'Stamp. dell' I. e R. Università',* 1831.

[bound with:]

- —. Modo di fare i vini all'uso di Francia col metodo di M. Salmon ... Pisa, Ranieri Prosperi, 1829.
 - [and with:]
- Modo di coltivare la vigna all'uso di Francia ... Pisa, Ranieri Prosperi, 1830.

8vo, pp. 96; 96, with folding engraved plate at end; 116, with folding engraved plate at end; sporadic light spotting, final leaf of *Memoria diretta* loose, plates lightly foxed; nonetheless very good in contemporary green calf-backed boards with marbled sides and vellum tips, spine ruled in gilt, title gilt directly to spine; spine sunned and chipped.

\$1850

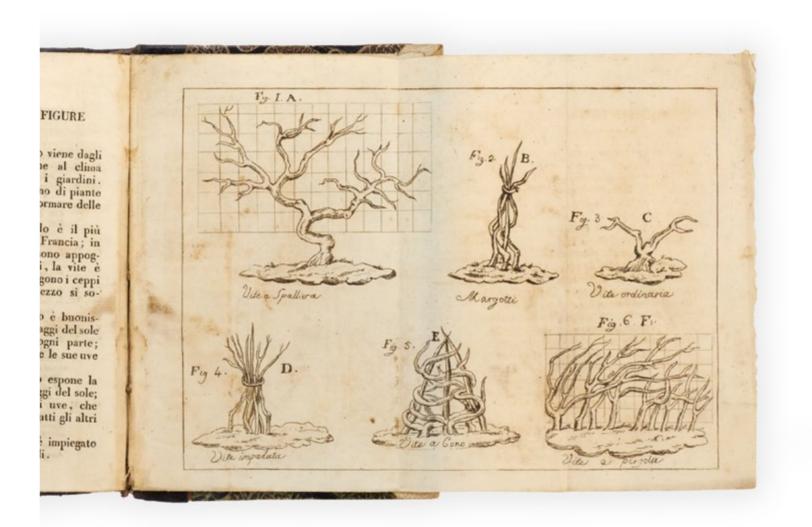
References

I: Melzi II, p. 478; Sormanni, p. 111 (erroneously calling for four engraved plates). II: Niccoli, p. 521; Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria*, p. 134; Sormanni, p. 111; Westbury, p. 193. III: Sormanni, p. 111.

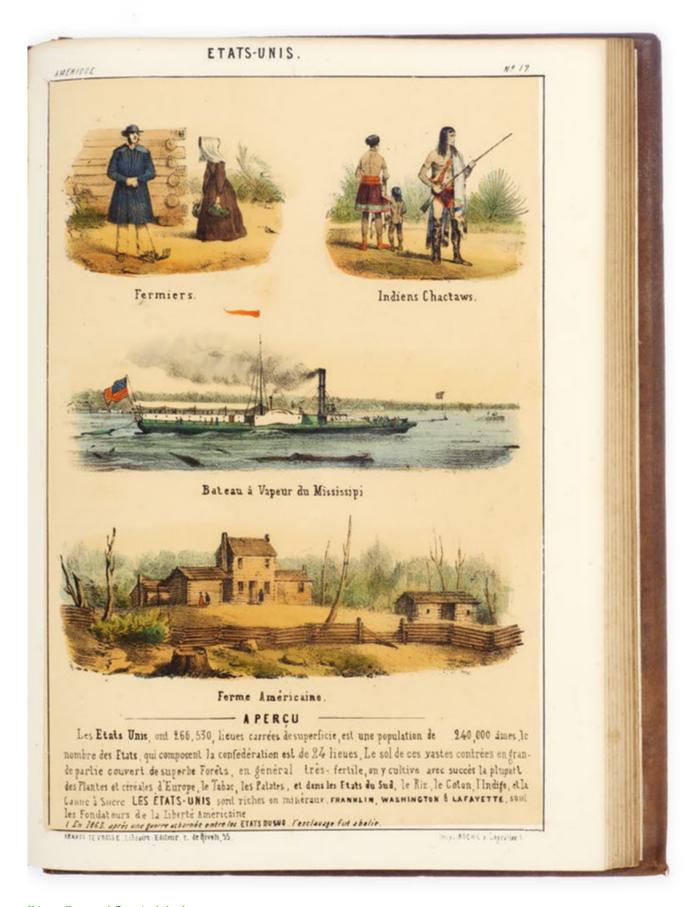
A charming sammelband of first editions of Pisan works on viniculture and winemaking, promoting methods used in Burgundy as opposed to their Tuscan counterparts, which are frequently 'poorly executed, poorly planned, and verging on the ridiculous' (trans.).

De Rossi authored several works on Tuscan viniculture and consistently advocates for the introduction of French methods, here accusing local winemakers of spoiling the character of their wine by crushing the pomace too frequently and leaving it for as many as forty days. In the Memoria diretta, he highlights problematic practices and workarounds which compromise the integrity of the wine then prevalent in Tuscany, providing a list of ratios, grape varieties, market value, and notes found in fine wines from Alicante, Málaga, Tokaji, and others. In Modo di fare i vini all'uso di Francia and Modo di coltivare la vigna all'uso di Francia, he expands upon specific winemaking methods, highlighting Tuscan grape varieties most compatible with Burgundian techniques; both works are illustrated with a folding plate depicting, respectively, a vat for fermentation and instruments for gauging alcohol content, and six methods of training grapevines according to climate and soil type.

I: OCLC records two copies only (BnF, California State University Fresno. II: OCLC finds two copies outside Italy (California State University Fresno, Princeton). III: OCLC finds four copies outside Italy (California State University Fresno, Harvard, Princeton, UC Davis).



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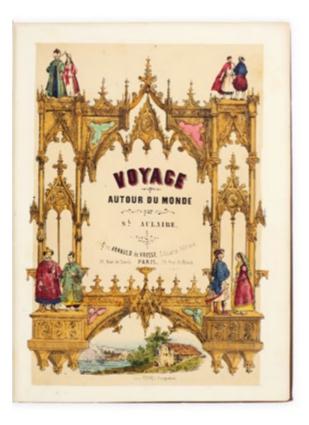


AROUND THE WORLD IN TWENTY-FOUR HAND-COLOURED PLATES

SAINT AULAIRE, Achille. Voyage autour du monde par St. Aulaire. [Clichy, Maurice Loignon for] Paris, Arnauld de Vresse, [c. 1864].

4to, pp. 54, [2, table of contents], with hand-coloured lithographic title and 24 hand-coloured lithographic plates by Roche; some woodcut vignettes within text; closed marginal tear to pp. 41-42 and to blank leaf facing Japan plate (without loss), some foxing particularly at end, blue ink stain to blank leaf facing title (no offsetting); overall very good in brown morocco-backed boards, pebble-grained brown cloth sides with blind-blocked panels, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, white watered silk endleaves; some wear to endcaps and corners, light staining to fore-edges of covers.

\$2600



A hand-coloured copy of this scarce and charming juvenile guide to twenty-four countries across the globe. The plates are adapted from those first published in Paris by Aubert circa 1845 under the title Récréations instructives: voyage pittoresque à travers le monde (Gumuchian 5037).

They are here brought up to date with information referencing events between 1862 and 1864, and are interleaved with fifty-six pages of accompanying letterpress text, not present in Aubert's edition.

Each plate comprises several scenes depicting local costumes, customs, and scenery, with a textual summary at the foot. The countries and regions covered are France, England, Russia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Persia, Barbary, Australia, the Canary Islands, India, Indonesia, West Africa, Argentina, Switzerland, Turkey, Brazil, the United States, China, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Egypt, and New Zealand. Among the charming details are a French château and thatched cottage juxtaposed, English boxers squaring off, the Tower of London, ancient Persian sculptures, Aboriginal Australian body art, Hindu dancers, the Turkish Sultan, a Mississippi steamer, a Mexican temple, an Egyptian minaret, and a New Zealand canoe.

A footnote to the US plate mentions the abolition of slavery in 1863, while the Italian plate refers to hostilities between France and Italy in 1864. The accompanying text summarises each country's population, geography, climate, industry and commerce, language and culture, government, religion, and national character, beginning, of course, with France: 'this beautiful land can rival the greatest nations of antiquity and modern times.'

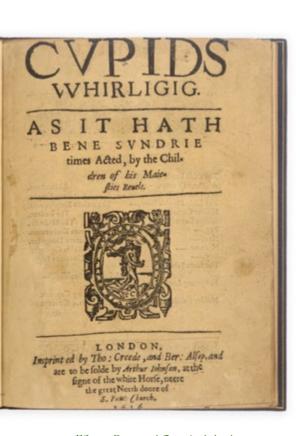
No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records two copies only in the US (UCLA, Yale).

58 SHARPHAM, Edward. Cupids whirligig. As it hath bene Sundrie times acted, by the Children of his Majesties Revels. London, Imprinted by Tho: Creede, and Ber: Alsop, and are to be solde by Arthur Johnson ... 1616.

Small 4to, pp. [80]; title-page is slightly shaved, just touching the first word at the top, and slightly trimming the date at the bottom; a few leaves in the text shaved at the bottom, with the loss of an occasional catchword or signature mark; withal a very good copy in full dark blue crushed morocco, gilt, by Riviere; booklabel of Kenneth Rapoport.

\$7800

References STC 22382.

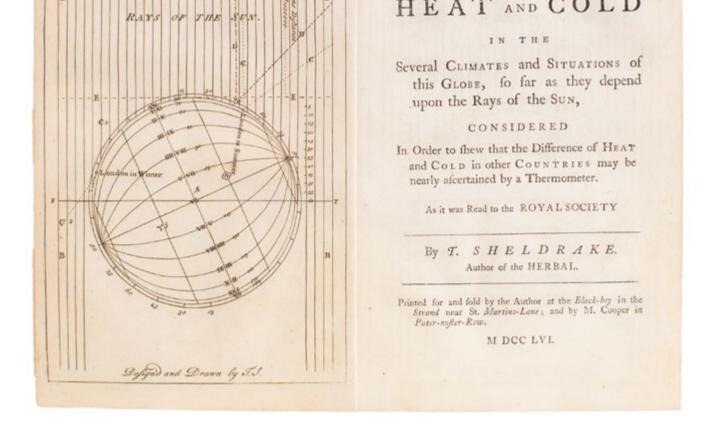


Third edition of an early Jacobean comedy based upon a tale in Boccaccio's *Decameron*, with a contemporary London setting. A satire, parodying Lyly and influenced by Marston, it is almost entirely in colloquial prose, with a few passages in verse, and was first performed, and printed, in 1607 – shortly afterwards Sharpham died of the plague.

The characters include Old Lord Nonsuch and Young Lord Nonsuch, Alderman Venter, Sir Timothy Troublesome and wife (and her kinswoman Peg), Master and Mistress Correction, Master Exhibition, a Welsh courtier named Nucome, and four scholars. Amusingly, the early eighteenth-century literary antiquary Thomas Coxeter once ascribed this play to Shakespeare, upon the authority of 'an old bookseller'. Furnivall, in his Allusions to Shakespeare (1886), does refer to this play as illustrating passages in Romeo and Juliet. But Sharpham's authorship is secure.

Sharpham (1576–1608), also wrote another play called *The Fleire* (1607), which was acted at Blackfriars in 1605–6, and on several other occasions, by the children of the revels (as was the present play). Schooled in Devon, he was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1594 but never kept chambers. He 'must have associated with inns of court literary circles, but documentary evidence of his activities is lacking. Ben Jonson called Sharpham a "rogue" (Ben Jonson, 1.133), but he may still be the "E. S." who wrote a commendatory poem for Jonson's *Volpone* (1607)' (*Oxford DNB*). He was also probably the author of a 'coney-catching' tract printed in 1597 entitled *The Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste*.

This is a rare play in any form: this copy, last handled by us in 1997, is the only copy of any edition to have appeared at auction in the last sixty years. Of the first edition nine copies are known (one imperfect), of the second edition (1611) seven; and of the present printing there are eight copies in six locations: British Library (imperfect), Guildhall, Bodleian (3 copies, one imperfect), Folger, Boston Public Library, and Illinois; plus fragments at Huntington and the V&A.



CLIMATE CONSIDERED BY A BOTANIST

SHELDRAKE, Timothy. The Causes of Heat and Cold in the several Climates and Situations of this Globe, so far as they depend upon the rays of the sun, considered in order to shew that the difference of heat and cold in other countries may be nearly ascertained by a thermometer. As it was read to the Royal Society by T. Sheldrake, author of the Herbal. *London, printed for and sold by the author ... and by M. Cooper, 1756.*

8vo, pp. [6], 42, [2, advertisements], with copper-engraved plate as frontispiece; a very good, clean copy, disbound.

\$1650

References ESTC T81689. First edition, rare on the market, of this work on climate by the botanist Timothy Sheldrake (c. 1691–c. 1759) evidencing his interest in tropical plants. 'As we have no certain rule for determining the heat that exotic plants may require in summer, nor unless by dear-bought experience what degree of cold they could with safety bear in winter, I was led to consider whether it might not be possible to discover some method for determining how much less the cold of the winter in more southern climates might be, than in ours, and in what proportion their heat also might probably exceed that of our summers, by adjusting a thermometer so as to ascertain the difference; that if it were possible we might, by the assistance of good green-houses, thermometers and stoves, have the pleasure of seeing exotics here in almost the same beauty and perfection as in their native countries' (p. 3).

The attractive frontispiece by Sheldrake, explained on pp. 39–42, shows 'rays of the sun' striking the earth's surface, with the relative positions of London in summer and winter marked thereon.



in Some Red in others Surple fild with a pleasant Sweet, acid or Vi. nous Juice, with one Seed 8, of a Yellowifh Clay Colour like the Inside of

COMPLETE WITH ALL PLATES

60 SHELDRAKE, Timothy. Botanicum Medicinale; an Herbal of medicinal Plants on the College of Physicians List ... most beautifully engraved on 118 large folio Copper-Plates, from the exquisite Drawings of the late ingenious T. Sheldrake ... Nothing in any Language exceeds this thirty Years laborious Work, of which it may truly be said that Nature only equals it ... To which now is added his Tables for finding the Heat and Cold in all Climates, that exotic Plants may be raised in Summer, and preserved in Winter. London: Printed for J. Millan ... [1768].

Large folio (c. 47.2 cm x 29 cm), pp. [2, letterpress titlepage and index], ff. 117, [1]: 118 hand-coloured engraved plates after Sheldrake, most by C.H. Hemmerich, some numbered in manuscript, plate 73* (Nutmeg) unnumbered and bound at the end, plate 22 bound before 21; with a large folding plate at the front 'The Gardener's best Companion in a Green-House', partly-hand coloured, a couple of small stains; plate 1 slightly dusty, plate 89 slightly foxed with a stain at the edge; otherwise a fine, crisp copy on thick large paper in contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebacked, hinges repaired; contemporary shelfmark to front endpaper 'Vh', early manuscript annotations to the foot of plates 25, 36, 47, 53, 54, 61, 66, 72, 76 and 97.

\$48,750

References Henrey 1313 (with 1314); Nissen BBI 1839. ESTC has two records. nominally assigned to the issues of 1759 and 1768, but largely inaccurate.

An approximate census of the copies listed is available on request.

A large paper copy, the coloured issue, complete with all 118 plates and the folding table, of Sheldrake's magnificent engraved herbal - excessively rare thus. It was originally published in parts (of three plates each) from 1755 (a wrapper survives in the John Johnson collection in the Bodleian), and then issued together with a general title-page in 1759; the present issue is datable to 1768 from the works advertised at the foot of the title-page. Plates can be found before or after numbering; here 48 are unnumbered, the numerals supplied in manuscript. The annotations are minor but interesting – the most extensive notes that Black Hellebore is used in Anderson's Pills and is 'a rough but excellent medicine'.

Sheldrake had trained in Norwich in the family saddlery business, but then took over an adjacent distillery, for which he studied botany and chemistry. When this career was cut short by the Gin Act of 1736, which restricted the sale of spirits, he wrote to Hans Sloane seeking advice, and sometime after that he moved with his family to London. There he seems to have devoted much time to his herbal, which was originally intended to comprise 400 plates. His chart, The Gardener's best Companion in a Green-House (1756), also sold separately, was dedicated to Sloane but is largely inaccurate, basing global temperatures on latitude alone.

The plates, engraved by Cornelius Heinrich Hemmerich of Nuremberg after Sheldrake's drawings, feature each plant within an oval, surrounded by engraved text which includes its name in nine languages, a description, and indications of its medical uses. 'These plates have considerable merit for the calligraphic quality of the text and the artistic presentation of the plant' (Henrey).

'Copies of Sheldrake's Herbal are often found without a title-page and with fewer plates than 118. It may be assumed that these copies originally belonged to owners who purchased the work in its original parts. The author died before the project was complete, and possibly before a title-page was issued' (ibid.) It was available on two sizes of paper, royal or small, and either coloured or plain. The present copy is of the most deluxe issue, coloured on royal paper, which retailed at £6. The title-page and index in 1759 called



petitions or Flower of one Leaf, which is divided into five foretimes fix Parts looking like so many Leaves these have on every Division a Olib at the Back see

with short Prickles; the Summits are yellow; the Chives the Same; but the Style in

which in Stripes intermix with each other, it contains much Moisture, in which are

(ucumbers are used as Good more than . Moticine, they are cooling and dia-

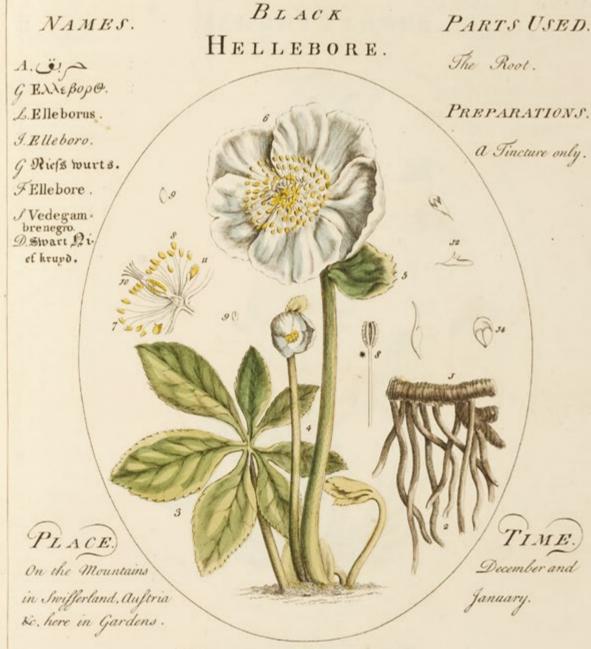
greenish Seeds, that when ripe are grayish, with white Almends in them

itful Hower, and Socket in which it flands, are a pale greenish fream-fo the Fruit when catable is a fine green next the Statk, yellow at the Head

C.H.Heriverick scale

for 120 plates, but Plates *24 and *61 were never produced and in 1768 they were dropped from the index. Apart from the title-page there is no difference between the issues of 1759 and 1768; our copy for example includes 48 plates in their first state before numbering.

The large majority of recorded copies do not have the full complement of plates, the most common tallies being 108, 111, and 117, and the table is frequently lacking. one copy at auction since 1950 has had all 118 plates (Christie's 2001, \$35,250). Of the 21 copies collectively listed by ESTC, we can identify with certainty only four with 118 plates (British Library, 1759, small paper; Trinity Cambridge, 1759, small paper; Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh, 1768; and Harvard, 1768, small paper). To these can be added one at the New York Botanical Garden (1768, small paper) and Thomas Phillipps's copy at Wales Trinity St David (1759).



Descripcion.

The Root s, is of a Dark blackifh Colour, from which descend fibres 2, of the same colour. The Leaves 3, inclosed in a white Skin rifes fingly from the Root, foon breaking out and are of a Yellowish Green, firm, smooth, Serrated from the End nearly halfway towards the Stalk, on which they Grow underneath its whiter. The Flower Stalks 4, are lighter Colourd, and full of long Narrow Brown Spots, rifing from the Root, two leaves s, of a very light Green, inclose the Flower 6, which rifing above them opens fomething like a large fingle Rose, having five White firm Leaves, with greenish bottoms, Joining to the Stalk, from which they never fall. In the Centre are many Chives 7, with Summits 8, covered with pale Yellow Farina 9. The Seed Vefsel so, is almost white having ten partitions, with a Style to each of them. under it grows in a fircle of Fiftular leaves. S. Divided at the End into Three parts one below and two fmaller ones above. 12, the Seeds are like Eggs. 14, part of the Seed Vepel. 8 . Magnified.

VIR TUES.)
California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024

More in use among the Antients who gave a preparation, of it in maniac cafes and formetimes in the Gout . The Tinclara melampodic is much aser

CHRISTIANDAD のながり MESO DEL JAPON. 4世元的 4年至の Y DILATADA PERSECVCION QVE PADECIO. wagn の形成の MEMORIAS SACRAS. 65 30 65 30 OE SO MERA 48 20 48 20 48 20 WE 20 LOS MARTYRES DE LAS ILVSTRES Religiones de Santo Domingo, San Francisco, Compañia de Jesvs ; y crecido numero de Seglares: Y con especialidad, de los Religiosos delOrden deN.P.S. Augustin. WE 50 46200 いき気の CESO WE SO SV AVTOR, EL P.M.Fr. JOSEPH SICARDO, DE DICHA ORDEN, Doctor en Theologia, por la Real Vniversidad de Mexico, Examinador Synodal, y Visitador del Obispado de Mi-COE SIN 188 28 choacan, Maestro de las Provincias de Castilla, y Mexico, 48.99 のほどか Theologo, y Examinador del Tribunal de la Nunciatura 465 公司 WERD de España, y Predicador de su Mag. 福田 田田 WE SO 4达到17 DEDICALAS AL EXCMO SENOR D. RODRIGO MANVEL のながる のながる のながる のながる Fernandez Manrique de Lara, Conde de Frigiliana, y de 金色品の を記さる 一般に おか Aguilar, del Confejo de Estado, y Governador del in. WE SON Sacro Supremo, y Real de Aragon, &c. MESO de 1698. Año いきまの のな 200 のな 200 のな 200 CON PRIVILEGIO: En Madrid: Por Francisco Sanz, Impressor del Reyno, y Portero 200 68 80 20 de Camara de su Magestad.

MISSIONARY MARTYRS IN JAPAN

SICARDO, José. Christiandad del Japon, y dilatada persecucion que padecio. Memorias sacras, de los martyres de las ilustres religiones de Santo Domingo, San Francisco, Compañia de Jesus, y crecido numero de seglares, y con especialidad, de los religiosos del orden de N.P.S. Augustin ... *Madrid, Francisco Sanz, 1698.*

Folio, pp. [16], 448, [14]; title within border of type ornaments, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, text in two columns; water staining to lower third of leaves throughout with resultant slight cockling, otherwise very good; in modern black morocco ('Brugalla 1948' to front turn-in), double gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments lettered and tooled in gilt, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; boards slightly bowed.

\$19,500

References Cordier, Japonica 407; Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-Americana 1991; Palau 312228; Sabin 80832; Streit-Dindinger V, 1616. Rare first edition of this important and comprehensive account of Christian missions to Japan by the Spanish Augustinian José Sicardo (1643–1715). Divided into three books, the *Christiandad del Japon* opens with a description of Japan before detailing various embassies exchanged between Japan and the Philippines, the arrival of Augustinian missionaries on Japanese soil, their activities, and the persecution they and other Christians faced. Books two and three provide chronological biographies and lists of the extraordinary number of Christian missionary martyrs who died in Japan between 1617 and the 1640s. Sicardo joined the Order of Saint Augustine at Salamanca in 1659, and in 1667 went to Mexico, where he gained a doctorate at the university and served as prior of the convent at Oaxaca and visitor to the bishopric of Michoacán. In 1702 he was appointed Archbishop of Sassari in Sardinia.

OCLC records 3 copies in the US (Newberry Library, University of Texas, Yale) **and Library Hub notes 3 in the UK** (BL, Bodleian, Trinity College Dublin).



FARIY AMERICANUM WITH ROYAL PROVENANCE

62 SIMONETTA, Bonifacio. De Christiane Fidei et Romanorum Pontificum Persecutionibus. (Colophon:) Basel, Nicolaus Kesler, 1509.

Folio, ff. [6], 156, [2]; small wormholes throughout (not affecting legibility), waterstaining to lower corner of final few leaves, but else a very good copy, crisp and clean; bound in early eighteenth-century Danish calf, probably by Johann Boppenhausen, boards speckled and tooled in gilt and blind to a panelled design, gilt fleurons to corners, spine elaborately gilt in compartments with crowned double monogram of Christian VI at head, two gilt brown morocco lettering-pieces, lower four compartments gilt with Danish royal arms, marbled edges and endpapers; royal stamp to front pastedown, pencil note 'Dupl bibl R' to front free endpaper; nineteenth-century and later bibliographical notes to verso of front endpaper; nineteenth-century and later bibliographical notes to verso of front endpaper.

\$5950

References Adams (Cambridge) S1184; European Americana 509/10; Proctor 14078.

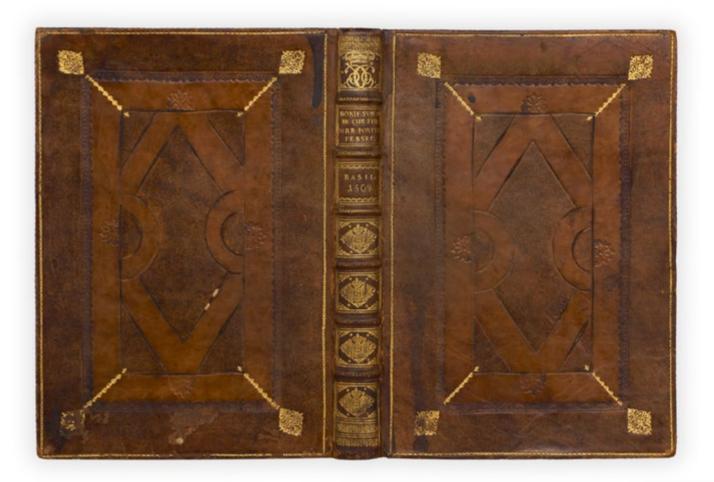


A beautiful copy of the second edition of Simonetta's principal work, from the library of Christian VI (1699-1746), King of Denmark and Norway, and containing an early yet intriguing reference to the New World.

De Christiane Fidei, first printed in Milan in 1492 and here edited by the 32-year-old Hieronymus Emser (later to become Luther's great antagonist), gives a history of Christian persecutions, and of the popes under whom these occurred, down to Innocent VII, 'very scholarly for the time and sometimes presents judicious criticisms' (Hoefer, Nouv. Biogr. Gén, our trans.). It is dedicated to King Charles VIII of France, and was published by Vérard in a French translation by Octavien de Saint-Gelais in the first years of the sixteenth century. Simonetta, the scion of a noble family, was born in Apulia, c. 1430, and was still alive in 1492 when he was abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Stephen's at Corno, in the diocese of Lodi. The long poem in his honour by Giovanni Vicenzo Biffi, a Neo-Latin poet celebrated in his time, which occupies the last one and a half pages of the volume, escaped the notice of R. Negri (DBI, 10).

The real interest of the book is Simonetta's correspondence, a collection of 179 letters interspersed seemingly haphazardly throughout the text. The letters are addressed to a wide circle of Simonetta's contemporaries, some to members of his family and close acquaintances, others to some of the greatest names of the Renaissance including Lorenzo de Medici, Ludovico Sforza, and Pico della Mirandola. They range over a host of topics: classical history, mythology, geography, medicine, physics, and astronomy. On f. 155 we learn of a meteorite which fell in northern Italy in 1491. On f. 101 is a reference to the West Indies (Simonetta's correspondent has evidently been reading Columbus' letter): "Insulas in mari Hispano cultu: & divitiis inclytas: recentissime compertas ab urbe epistola missa legisse ... scribis".

This last reference is somewhat intriguing. Alden cites it from this edition, in European Americana, vol. I, 509/10, but overlooks the fact that it also occurs in the first edition, printed Milan, [not before 11] January 1492. According to Cappelli, Cronologia, 11-22, the Milanese year was reckoned in the modern style from the midfifteenth century onwards, though still from Christmas late in the century, according to BMC VI xxiv n. 1.



It is possible that Zarotus, the printer of the first edition, simply forgot to turn over the year when leaving 1492 in the colophon, but even so there should be no trace of a 'Columbus letter' before March 1493 at the earliest. A puzzle, to which we do not know the explanation.



LIBER ADRIANI SECVIDI PONTIFICIS MIRACVLA CAP. XIL

California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024

BENGALESE COSTUME

63 SOLVYNS, François Baltazard. The Costume of Hindostan, elucidated by sixty coloured engravings; with descriptions in English and French, taken in the years 1798 and 1799. By Balt. Solvyns, of Calcutta. *London, W. Bulmer and Co. for Edward Orme,* 1804 [–1805].

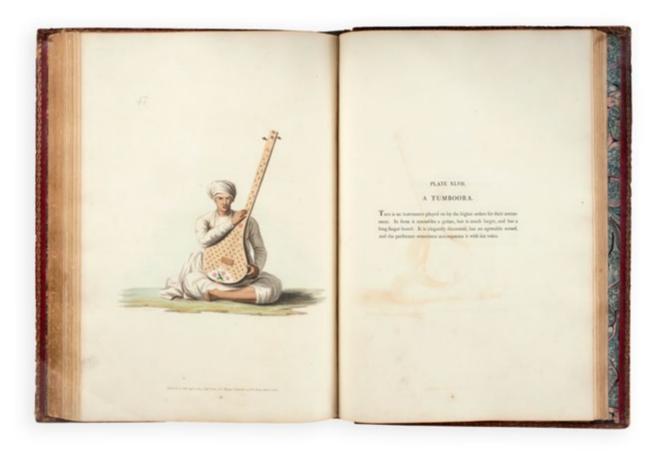
Folio, pp. [132], with 60 handcoloured engraved plates (4 softground etchings, the remainder stipple and line, dated January 1804 to January 1805); text in English and French, paper watermarked 'J. Ruse 1800', '1801 J. Whatman', and 'E. & P. 1802'; occasional light spotting, a few marks, some offsetting from plates, small chip at foot of plate 32 text leaf, marginal marks to plate 43 and facing page, upper corners a little bumped; overall very good in contemporary red straightgrained morocco, gilt Greek key and foliate border to covers, spine in compartments lettered and richly decorated in gilt, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; small loss at foot of spine, some wear to joints and edges, corners bumped and worn, some abrasions to covers, hinges reinforced.

\$5950

References For the 1807 edition, see Abbey *Travel*, 429. First edition in book form (originally issued in parts) of this superb record of the people of Bengal by the Flemish painter and ethnographer Solvyns (1760–1824), issued by the engraver and publisher Edward Orme (1775–1848).

Originally a marine painter, Solvyns left Europe to seek his fortune in India, residing in Calcutta from 1791 to 1804. He is best known for his commercially unsuccessful A collection of two hundred and fifty coloured etchings descriptive of the manners, customs and dresses of the Hindoos, published in Calcutta in 1799 in twelve parts. Edward Orme – 'after Rudolph Ackermann, the most important publisher of illustrated books during the short golden age of the coloured aquatint' (ODNB) – had his brother William make watercolour copies from Solvyns originals, upon which the engravings for The costume of Hindostan are based. 'These copies are much better drawn than Solvyn's originals', and the plates here 'are correspondingly an improvement on Solvyn's etchings' (Abbey).

The plates depict various musicians and soldiers, as well as, for example, a Brahmin, astrologer, weaver, porter, fisherman, hogkeeper, bird-catcher, hookah purveyor, barber, dancer, and a 'woman of distinction'. The preface hopes that the work will contribute to 'abolishing the extremes of prepossession as well as of prejudice, that have prevailed for ages relative to these people'. A second edition was published in 1807.





Bernard Quaritch Ltd

California International Antiquarian Book Fair 2024













64 [SONGS.] An exceptional collection of 190 eighteenth-century engraved songsheets (plus one song in manuscript), fifteen apparently unrecorded (and many others in unrecorded printings), featuring works by Handel, Arne, Ariosti, Bononcini, Pescetti, Gluck, Carey, De Fesch, Boyce, Festing, Howard, Galliard, Oswald, the Comte de Saint Germain, John and James Worgan, etc., and many anonymous or as yet unidentified. [London, mostly without imprint, but the named publishers include Joseph Hill, James Oswald, Richard Bride, J. Simpson, Elizabeth Hare and Welcker Gerrard, undated but c. 1720s–70s].

Folio album, with 190 complete engraved song sheets (and seven imperfect), mostly single page but 21 are longer pieces (2-4 pp.); mounted on blue paper stubs, numbered in manuscript up to 224 (some evidently lost or removed); various sizes, from quarto to folio, condition generally very good, with a few old tears repaired, some creases and soiling, edges thumbed; in contemporary mottled calf, spine and edges worn, morocco spine label ('Musick'); Chippendale-style engraved bookplate (largely defaced) of James Morris, 1747, engraved by Bickham.

\$11,000

A full list of contents is available on request.

An extraordinarily rich collection of rare engraved song-sheets, mostly with settings for figured bass and German flute, but some scored for guitar or for several voices. Song-sheets such as these were issued for popular consumption, sometimes without reference to the composer or lyricist. Most were associated either with the theatre – marketed under the names of the performers who made them popular – or with the various pleasure gardens of mid-eighteenth-century London – Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Marylebone, Finch's Grotto. The songs in the present album were evidently collected piecemeal, in broadly chronological order, by a contemporary afficionado over the course of many years – most show evidence of having been folded for the pocket before they were tipped into this album.

Although a small number of the song here have been extracted from larger works, the vast majority were issued separately, for sale at the theatres and pleasure gardens, or from popular music shops, and are consequently extremely rare; where it is possible to determine with certainty the edition in question (some songs went through multiple printings), most are found in no more than a couple of copies at the British Library and Bodleian. Fifteen are apparently unique (i.e. we cannot trace any other printing) and at least fifteen more in demonstrably different printings from any we can trace. Among the unrecorded works are three songs ('The Bee', 'Ode in Laudem Gulielmi', and 'Charming Delia') set by Potts Crookenden, an organist at Great Yarmouth from 1746; some of his songs, but not these, were included in Calliope, or, *English Harmony* (1737–46), but he is otherwise little known; two Scots songs sung by the Scottish actor and singer James Lauder; one song by the organist Edmund Larken, who shortly after moved to (and died in) Charleston, South Carolina; and three songs 'Sung by Mr [John] Beard in Proteus, or Harlequin in China': these would appear to be the only surviving record of a lost pantomime of that name by Henry Woodward first performed in 1755. Beard was the great favourite of Handel, who composed major tenor roles for him in his oratorios, but he delighted in the 'English songs' written for him by Arne, Boyce, De Fesch and others, and 'Dozens of the songs









"as sung by" Beard were printed and published at the theatres and the popular music shops' (Highfill, Burnim, Langhans) – his name is on the head of at least 11 other compositions here, including the favourite 'The Cock and Bull', and a song on the taking of Porto Bello in 1739.

Among the other song-sheets found here are five by Handel: The Jene Scay quoi) [c. 1740]; Strephon's Complaint of Love [c. 1730]; The Bagpipe Song in Porus [1735]; A Song 'Spring renewing all things Gay' [1745?]; and A hunting Song for two Voices [1740?]. There are no fewer than three different printings, each with different words, of the popular minuet from the 'outstanding overture' to The Amorous Goddess (1744) by Samuel Howard. From Thomas Arne there is a plethora, with songs from Comus, The Miller of Mansfield, Rosamond, and Abel, and other single works written for the pleasure gardens from 1745 onwards; 'According to Burney, Arne's dialogue Colin and Phaebe was "constantly encored every night for more than three months" (Grove online). But the setting here of 'Where the bee sucks' from The Tempest, as sung by Kitty Clive, is not that of Arne but of De Fesch: before the run of 1745-6 Clive had had a fallout with Arne (Burney says he had spanked her for being out of tune), and refused to sing his songs as Ariel, commissioning De Fesch to write replacements. There are two songs by the Comte de Saint Germain, who launched into British society in 1743: 'He sings, plays on the violin wonderfully, composes, is mad and not very sensible' (Horace Walpole); the only extant part of a lost organ concerto by James Worgan; several songs by, and several more printed by, the 'Scottish Orpheus' James Oswald; and 'Che farò', from the pasticcio of Gluck's Orfeo as performed by the castrato Giusto Tenducci in 1770.





[SOUTH AMERICA.] Album of sketches made in Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. 1840s?

Oblong album (145 x 220 mm), with 25 sketches, mostly in pencil, a few in watercolour, some with captions in French, across 49 leaves of cream, grey, and brown paper (many blank); a few marks but overall very good in dark brown morocco, covers embossed in blind with gilt borders and cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers; some splitting to lower joint, some wear to extremities and rubbing to covers.

\$3600

An attractive album of sketches by an anonymous Francophone artist made during a trip to South America.

The album opens with sketches of three important buildings in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago: Holy Trinity Cathedral, completed in 1823 ('Eglise Protestante Trinidad'); the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, finished in 1832 ('Eglise Catholique'); and St James Barracks, built in 1824, here shown in two views, the first with soldiers being drilled on the parade ground. Another captioned sketch depicts the Iglesia Nuestra Señora de Altagracia in Caracas, Venezuela.

The remainder of the album includes several coastal views of ports and sailing ships; a few portraits; a watercolour of two parrots; another showing a ?squirrel, monkey, and bird feasting on fruits; and an ornate vase laden with flowers including tulips.







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WITH THE MACARTNEY MISSION

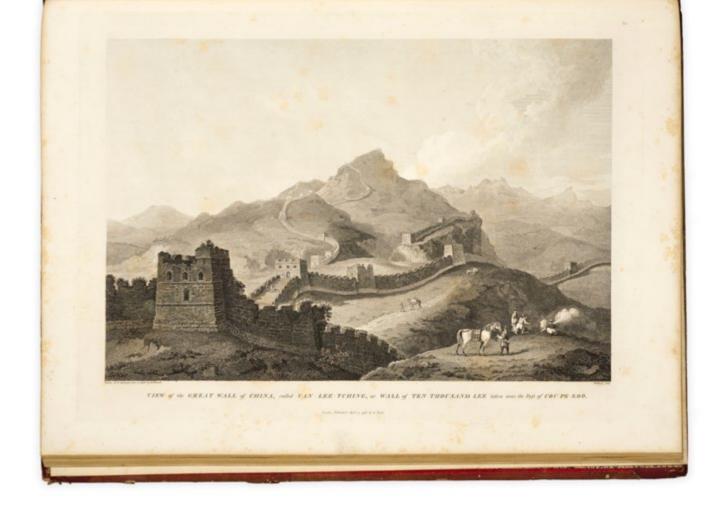
STAUNTON, George. An authentic account of an embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory observations made, and information obtained, in travelling through that ancient empire, and a small part of Chinese Tartary ... The second edition, corrected ... London, W. Bulmer and Co. for G. Nicol, 1798 (1797).

Two vols, 4to, and one vol. of plates, large folio; I: pp. [2], xxxiv, 518, with engraved frontispiece and 6 halfpage illustrations; II: pp. xx, 626, with engraved frontispiece, one plate, and 20 half-page illustrations; III: 44 engraved maps, charts, plans and illustrations (dated 1796); occasional light marks and light spotting to text, folio vol. with some foxing and light marginal damp-staining at end; overall very good; text vols in contemporary half calf, marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments with lettering- and numberingpieces, some wear to extremities and rubbing to boards; folio vol. in contemporary half red morocco, paste paper sides, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-pieces, wear to edges and corners, staining especially at head of upper cover; bookplates, ownership inscriptions of Richard and William Almack (see below).

Second revised edition of the text, with the original large folio atlas, of an account of the infamous 1792-1794 Macartney embassy to China, by Macartney's secretary and provisional plenipotentiary George Staunton. Intended to improve the East India Company's trading position, Macartney's diplomatic mission to China marks both the end of the so-called 'Great Encounter' between China and the West and the beginning of China's 'slow decline' as perceived in the West. Of all the great embassies which ultimately failed to achieve lasting influence in China, none was planned and executed with as much care, not to mention expense, as Macartney's, consisting as it did of a range of personnel - including two interpreters, six musicians, a machinist, infantrymen, a botanist, and an artist - and a range of high-technology presents, chemical, electrical, and mathematical instruments, and pieces of Wedgewood pottery, all brought along under the pretext of celebrating the Qianlong's Emperor's eightieth birthday. Ultimately, however, the meeting proved a conflict between commercial British and traditional Chinese valuesystems: while the British sought desperately to extend their trade monopoly in the Far East, Chinese officials were restrained by their long-standing guest ritual of treating all nations equally and thus refused to lift their trade restrictions.

\$8500

References cf. Cordier, Sinica 2382–3; Hill 1628; Löwendahl 697; Lust, 545, 547.



'Staunton's account is noteworthy for his detailed descriptions of the journey, his examination of Chinese customs (he gives an account of the binding of women's feet) and the detailed appendix on Chinese trade with Europe, and more specifically Britain, the bureaucratic structure of the empire and its military, its population and revenues' (*Bibliotheca Wittockiana*). Of special interest are the plates prepared for Staunton's account by William Alexander, the artist in residence on the trip. 'According to Patrick Conner, Alexander's views remained unrivalled until the era of photography. They were used, often without acknowledgement, to illustrate books on China and it would be surprising if they did not play a considerable role in the renewed interest in chinoiserie which affected England in the two decades following Alexander's return from China' (Löwendahl).

Provenance: presented in July 1837 by the antiquary Richard Almack (1799–1875) to his brother William (1811–1843). William was a tea merchant who travelled to China in 1837, dying on the return journey home. His property in Hong Kong was designated 'Almack Place' by the colonial government. The arms of Lord Macartney have been added to the pastedown of vol. I.

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HOLOCENE EXTINCTION

STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, and A. G. MELVILLE. The Dodo and its Kindred; or, the History, Affinities and Osteology of the Dodo, Solitaire and other extinct Birds of the Islands Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Bourbon ... *London: Reeve, Benham, and Reeve ... 1848.*

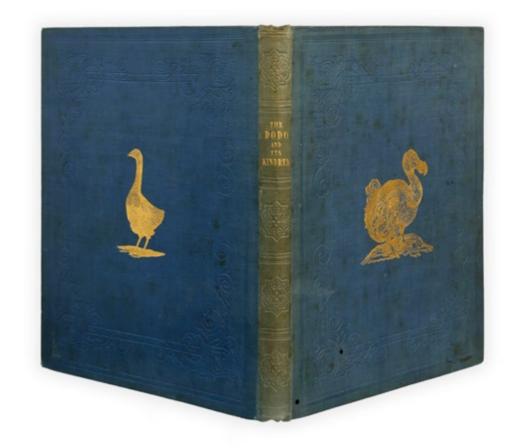
Large 4to, pp. [10], 141, [1], [12, advertisements], with a halftitle, a hand-coloured lithograph frontispiece by Catherine Strickland and Vincent Brooks after Roelant Savery, an engraved vignette on the title-page, seventeen plates, including one further hand-coloured lithograph, two 'papyrograph' views, and 11 lithographs of skeletons (on thick paper, somewhat foxed, as is plate II), and numerous illustrations within the text; errata slip tipped in at the end; extra-illustrated with different version of Plate II (signed 'CS 1852'), and a printed offprint: 'Notice of an Original Painting' of a Dodo, by W.G. Broderip, pp. [55]-56, dated in manuscript 13 April 1853; from the library of the Strickland family at Apperly Court, with the armorial bookplate of Henry Eustatius Strickland (1777–1865), and the red booklabel of Hugh Edwin Strickland dated 1853, with one marginal pencil note on p. 8; a very good copy in the original blue cloth, front cover blocked in gilt with a dodo, rear cover block in gilt with a solitaire.

\$9750

References Fine Bird Books, p. 145; Nissen IVB 900. A fine family copy of the first scientific monograph on the dodo, and a related flightless bird, the Rodrigues solitaire. 'These singular birds ... furnish the first clearly attested instances of extinction of organic species through human agency ... and many species of animals and of plants are now undergoing this inevitable process of destruction before the ever-advancing tide of human population' (p. 5).

In Part I Strickland summarised the historical, pictorial, and scant material evidence of the dodo; for Part II he enlisted Arthur Gordon Melville to analyse the skeletons. Recognising that the success of the work would depend on the quality of the illustrations, he enlisted the help of his wife Catherine Dorcas Maule (née Jardine) (they had encountered Savery's pictures of the bird while on their honeymoon in 1845) and employed in several plates his own refinement of the anastatic printing process, which he called 'papyrography'. Plates II, III, III* IV and IV* were printed anastatically; Catherine Strickland drew the frontispiece and plate IV, and executed the lithography on plates III and III*. In the present copy there is added a second, seemingly unrecorded, version of Plate II, signed 'CS' (presumably also her).

After Oxford, Hugh Edwin Strickland (1811–1853) devoted his energies to natural history and geology, publishing a stream of scientific articles in the 1830s and 40s; this was his most substantial work. In 1853 he became 'a martyr both to science and to progress' (Oxford DNB), when he was struck by a train while inspecting the strata in a railway cutting.





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68 STRUCTURE OF THE BEE (The). Shown in Model. London, The Gresham Publishing Co. [Printed in Bavaria]. [1900?]

Oblong 8vo model, comprising 1 'Explanation' page, and one model page, printed in colour, with moveable flaps showing the external and internal anatomy of the bee; both mounted to the inner side of the original colour-printed grey stiff paper covers, a few small stains, slightly worn at edges.

A delightful educational model of a queen bee and drone in parallel, with double-sided flaps showing the organs devoted to respiration, digestion, and reproduction, and the nervous system.

\$300



WITH HOLBEIN WOODCUTS, HIGHLIGHTING IN SILVER, AND NUMEROUS ANNOTATIONS

69 TERTULLIAN. Opera Q. Septimii Florentis Tertulliani inter Latinos ecclesiae scriptores primi ... per Beatum Rhenanum ... e tenebris eruta ... adiectis singulorum librorum argume[n]tis et alicubi coniecturis ... *Basel, Johann Froben, July 1521*.

Folio, pp. [28], 615, [69]; handsome woodcut borders to title, a2^r, and p. 1, woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device to Ee8^v and final page; occasional light marks, a few ink stains, small wormholes to lower margins of last few quires; overall very good in seventeenthcentury sprinkled calf, rebacked, gilt black morocco lettering-piece to spine; some wear to corners, small abrasions to covers; capitals highlighted in red and silver ink; marginal annotations, largely in one near contemporary hand, with a few others in a later hand, to c. 418 pp.; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of John Holmes to front pastedown.

\$5950

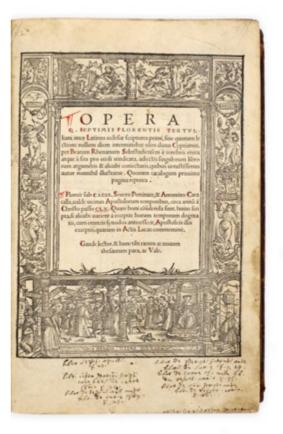
References
Adams T 405; Dibdin, Greek and
Latin Classics (4th ed.) I, pp. 207–8;
USTC 679658; VD16 T 559.

First edition of the collected works of Tertullian, an attractive copy rubricated in red and (more unusually) silver, annotated in a near contemporary hand.

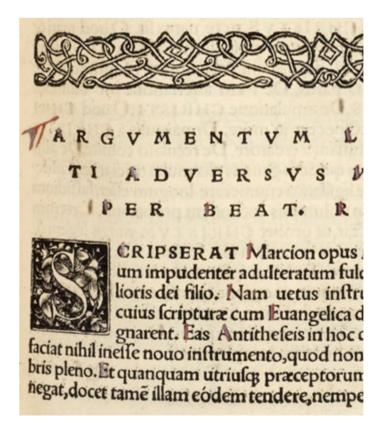
From Carthage in Roman Africa, Tertullian (c. 160–c. 225) was a prolific Christian apologist and polemicist, known as the Father of Latin theology. His 'style is brilliant, masterful, and difficult. In argument he employs every rhetorical and sophistical device ...; he devastates opponents with ridicule and cleverly undermines their reasoning. Yet ... he grapples thoughtfully with the moral and religious problems of his time' (Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church). This, the editio princeps of his works was edited for Froben by the celebrated German humanist Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547). 'The typographical execution of the volume is worthy of the press from which it issued. It is a book of uncommon occurrence; and ... should have a place in all libraries of any critical pretension' (Dibdin).

The volume begins with three remarkable woodcut borders. That to the title-page, with scenes depicting courtly life, Apollo and Daphne, and Cupid and Venus, is by Ambrosius Holbein; the border opening the dedication, with scenes from the story of Tantalus and Pelops, is by Jacob Faber after Hans Holbein; while that to p. 1 is a dramatic rendition of the Tablet of Cebes.

The annotations to this copy, by an anonymous reader, give the impression of notes made during rapid but careful reading. Our annotator engages in particular with portions of Tertullian's *De carne Christi, De resurrectione carnis, Adversus Judaeos, Adversus Marcionem, Adversus Praxean, De poenitentia,* and *De exhortatione castitatis,* his marginalia discussing topics such as the body of Christ, the Eucharist, heresy, the Sabbath, love, death, sin, and marriage. He has made considerable additions to the index and final page (blank except for Froben's device) supplying detailed references to passage of particular interest.









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LIFE OF ONE OF THE TWENTY-SIX MARTYRS OF JAPAN

TORRUBIA, Joseph. El Hijo de Beasain San Martin de la Ascension, y Loynaz. Dissertacio Historico-Critica Apologetica, por su Patria, y Naturaleza. *Madrid, En la Oficina de Juan de San Martin,* 1742.

4to, pp. [100], 290; engraved frontispiece of three crucified martyrs by Juan Bernabé Palomino with dedication on bottom of page; light staining to several pages, but a good, crisp copy; bound in contemporary limp velum; lacking ties, binding coming loose with visible sewing, some light staining to vellum covers.

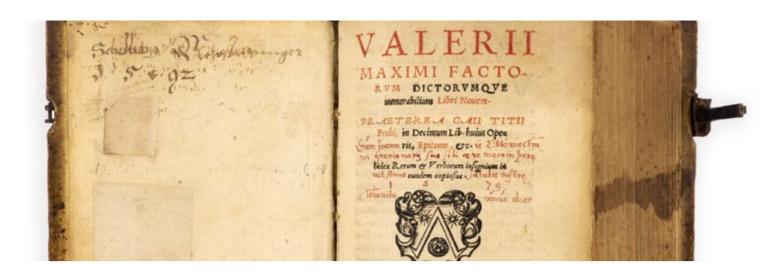
\$4500

References Francisco Aguilar Piñal, Bibliografía de autores españoles del siglo XVIII, 1995, p. 151 1071. **First edition**, rare, of an early work by the Spanish Franciscan missionary and naturalist José Torrubia (1698–1761), best known for being one of the first religious thinkers to theorise that fossils were remains of ancient animals, made extinct by the Biblical Great Flood. *El Hijo de Beasain* predates Torrubia's palaeontological studies, written during an interlude between missionary missions in the Philippines, Mexico, Guatemala, Yucatan, and Honduras.

The work is dedicated to the Basque province of Guipúzcoa, with its arms included in the dedication. Written as a dialogue, the work is a biography of the Spanish saint St Martin of the Ascension as well as a defence for his place of birth, a heavily disputed attribution to this day. Much like Torrubia himself, St Martín de Loinaz y Amunabarro (c. 1566-1597) was a Franciscan missionary of Basque origin who served missions in Mexico, the Philippines, and Japan. This last mission proved to be fatal, as in February 1597 he was tortured and crucified with 25 others near Nagasaki, the culmination of the persecution of thousands of Christians by the Japanese government, who feared the growing influence of Christianity in Japanese society. The obscurity of St Martin's early life has led to divided opinion on his origins, with Torrubia arguing for his birthplace as Beasáin, where he is still worshipped as San Martín de Loinaz, in opposition to Vergara to whom he is known as San Martín de Aguirre.

OCLC records only 3 copies in the US, at University of Texas Libraries, California State University Northridge, and University of San Francisco.

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71 VALERIUS MAXIMUS, Gaius. Factorum dictorumque memorabilium libri novem. Praeterea Caii Titii Probi, in decimum lib. huius operis, epitome. *Mainz, Ivo Schoeffer, 1544*.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 574, [2]; title printed in red and black, woodcut device, a further, larger woodcut device on verso of the final leaf; small early marginal repair to last leaf, but a very good copy, in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, panels including both historiated and floral bands, panelled spine with three raised bands, ink titling to spine (faded), brass clasps and catches; panelling rather flattened, some light soiling, corners a little worn; contemporary ownership inscription in red ink on title 'Sum Joannis Ottonis Franci Gravionario suo sibi aere me comparavit anno salutis n[ost]rae 1579'; inscription on front pastedown, in a German hand, '?Schellwig', dated 1592; occasional contemporary underlining to text.

\$1950

References VD16 V 147; USTC 700279.

An attractive copy, with an interesting provenance, of a scarce Mainz edition of Valerius Maximus accompanied by Probus' *Epitome*.

The centrality of Valerius Maximus' collection of memorable deeds and sayings to European culture through the Middle Ages and Early Modern era was captured by B.G. Niebuhr in terms which today may surprise: he described it as 'the most important book next to the Bible'. Indeed, Valerius Maximus' exempla were commented upon, used as school textbooks, condensed, illustrated, abridged, translated, and transposed in countless ways, in manuscript and print, and in visual arts, for many centuries.

Our copy bears the ownership inscription and purchase note of Johann Otto Francus Gravionarius. The name is listed in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek catalogues as the provenance of several incunables, active in 1570 and 1577; our book's explicit purchase note extends evidence of his activity to 1579. The BSB tentatively locates him in Bamberg, Upper Franconia. This name, however, does not appear on the MEI database, or on ISTC.

Scarce outside Europe: 2 copies in the UK (BL, Bodleian) and 1 in the US (Cornell).





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WITM 4 ITR

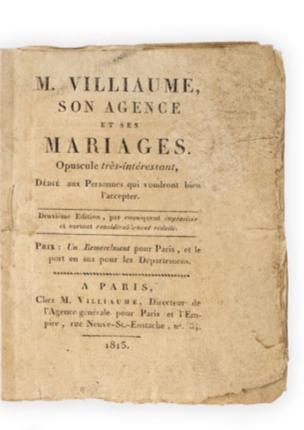
72 [VILLIAUME, Claude]. M. Villiaume, son agence et ses mariages. Opuscule très intéressant, dédié aux Personnes qui voudront bien l'accepter. Paris, chez M. Villiaume ... rue Neuve-St.-Eustache, no. 34, 1813.

12mo, pp. 15; a little soiled and dusty, light waterstain in the gutter; but else a very well-preserved copy, stabstitched as issued.

\$600

References

See A. Mansker, "Marriages by the Petites Affiches": Advertising Love, Marital Choice, and Commercial Matchmaking in Napoléon's Paris", French Historical Studies, 41 (2018), 131.



Extremely rare, seemingly unrecorded, second edition of this self-published promotional booklet from **what is believed to have been the first French marriage agency**, established by the soldier turned marriage broker Claude Villiaume.

During a spell in the asylum at Charenton, a result of his involvement in a plot to assassinate Napoleon, Claude Villiaume (born 1780) had the idea of marrying the inmates off to one another and profiting from the matchmaking. Although this did not meet with much success in the asylum, he persevered with the plan on his release, establishing himself in Paris and placing advertisements in the Petites Affiches. These were so successful he was able to set up shop on the rue Neuve-Saint-Eustache, trading as the Agence Générale et Centrale pour Paris et l'Empire, acting not only as a marriage agency but an employment agency and more.

The present work opens with a brief defence of matchmaking as a profession, lamenting the difficulties of finding romance in a large city such as Paris (London, we are told, does not have quite the same level of singles because the English are less fastidious around meeting potential paramours) and assuring the reader that the problems faced in conventional approaches to seeking a suitable spouse need not be feared when one uses Villiaume's marriage agency. Villiaume then takes the opportunity to respond, in question-and-answer format, to some of the criticisms levelled at him, and expands a little on his matchmaking methods with a lengthy description of a hypothetical match with 'Angelique'. Villiaume also includes on p. 12 a list of the other business his agency conducts: real estate sales, mortgage enrolments, administration and rent of properties in Paris, accounting, and bankruptcies.

Villiaume's agency was not uncontroversial, but his success eventually became international: in 1829, the Belfast Commercial Chronicle noted, 'In every country of the world he assures he has emissaries of the most insinuating address, attractive person, and polished manners; and in the course of his extended practice, he has been the means, in the hands of Providence, of uniting Americans with Europeans; English, Dutch, Swedes, Russians, Italians, Poles, and Germans, with persons of every nation and of every clime!'

No copies recorded on OCLC.

WASHABLE WALLPAPER

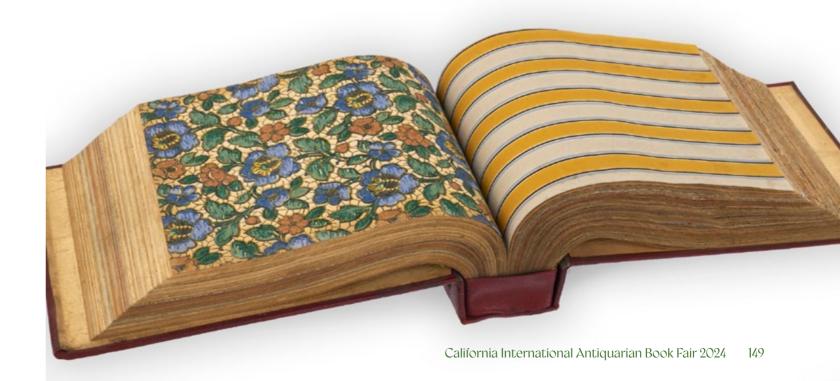
73 [WALLPAPER.] A substantial album of printed wallpaper samples. France, 1923–24.

Thick oblong folio (c. 23.6 \times 35.4 \times 9.5 cm), with samples of well over 400 different papers (numbered by stamp on the versos up to 422, a small number torn away, some unnumbered), some papers present in several colourways or with matching borders as overlays (the borders all unnumbered), prices added in pencil on the versos; secured at the left edge with metal pins within a wood block, bound in red textured cloth over boards, front cover lettered gilt 'M. D. Lille-Paris-Lyon. 1923-24', cloth ties; some slight wear and soiling to covers, else very good, some samples slightly browned but most in excellent state.

\$6250

A delightful sample album of French wallpapers printed by a variety of stencil, block and lithographic methods, on papers plain, coloured, textured, and silked. There is a dizzying array of colours and styles from the subtle to the downright garish; relics of Art Nouveau mix alongside Deco styles, and even a few more modernist designs reminiscent of those produced by Rasch for the Bauhaus. Pink and blue florals give over to brown and green vine patterns, and bold stripes in blues, yellow and black, maroon, pinks and browns; striking pochoir swathes of orange, pink and electric blue sit alongside lithographic papers that imitate tapestries or exploit that technique's capacity to render tonal gradients; papers 135-9 are friezelike designs with landscapes and figures, 279-290 are a selection of papers with metallic or iridescent elements, and 352-394 imitate tiles (several are even glazed). Notable also are a number of papers labelled 'lavable sanitaire' and evidently designed for use in kitchens and bathrooms.

Though the majority papers are inevitably anoymous (the 'M. D.' of the cover is likely a retailer not a manufacturer), a large group of related pochoir papers are signed in the margin 'AMT', i.e. Ancienne Maison Turquetil, a nineteenth-century concern based since the turn of the century at lvry-sur-Seine on the outskirts of Paris.









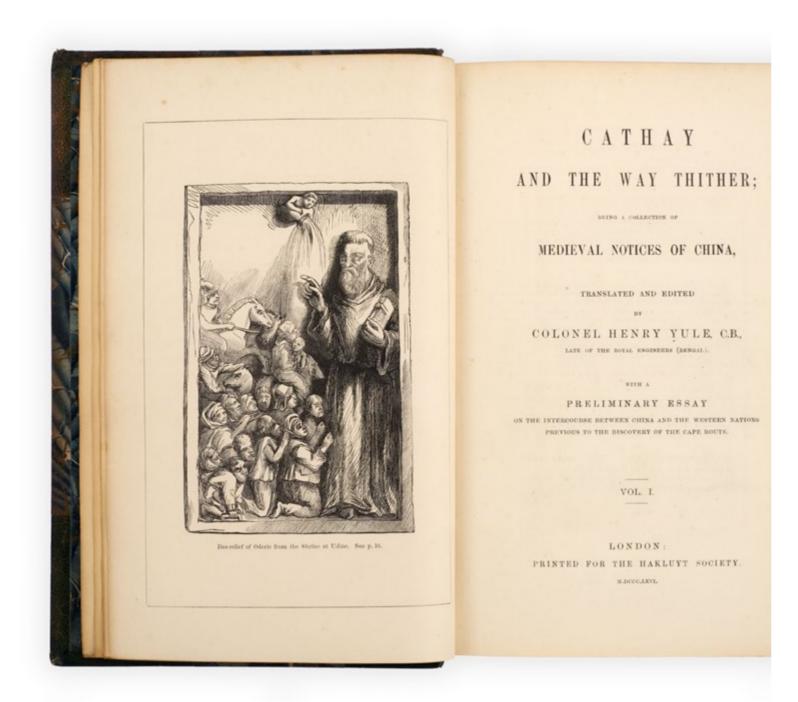








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ACCOUNTS OF THE FAST

YULE, Henry, editor. Cathay and the way thither; being a collection of medieval notices of China, translated and edited by Colonel Henry Yule ... With a preliminary essay on the intercourse between China and the western nations previous to the discovery of the Cape route. *London, for the Hakluyt Society,* 1866.

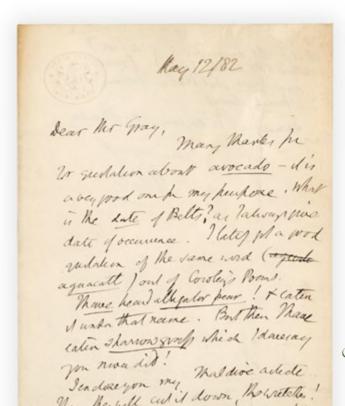
Two vols, pp. [4], viii, [5], xii-ccliii, [3], 250, with frontispiece and 2 maps (1 folding); [6], [253]-596, xcviii, with 1 folding map; a few woodcut illustrations in the text; vol. I pp. ccv-ccxii heavily browned, light toning; very good in slightly later half green morocco, marbled sides, spines lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, marbled endpapers; spines sunned, a little wear to extremities: armorial bookplate of Albert Gray, 3 autograph letters to Gray from Yule loosely inserted (1882–1883), occasional marginal ink and pencil notes.

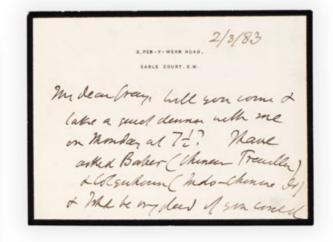
\$950

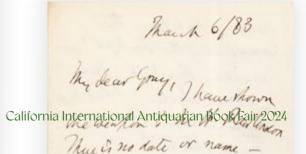
First edition of this remarkable compendium of medieval and later texts on China edited by the geographer and linguist Sir Henry Yule (1820–1889) for the Hakluyt Society, a work which 'established his reputation as a scholar of medieval European literature on the East' (ODNB).

Following a thorough introductory essay, Yule provides translations of accounts from the thirteenth century to the dawn of the seventeenth by Odoric of Pordenone, Rashid al-Din, Francesco Pegolotti, Giovanni de' Marignolli, Ibn Battuta, and Bento de Gois. Vol. I includes a large folding map showing 'Asia in the first half of the fourteenth century'.

This copy includes three autograph letters from Yule to Sir Albert Gray (1850–1928), Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and President of the Hakluyt Society (1908–1926), thanking him for a quotation regarding avocados, inviting him to dinner with 'Baker (Chinese traveller) & Colquhoun (Indo-Chinese)', and reporting back on a weapon shown to a Mr Rawlinson.







a M. I. um. Trunio

ZARLINO, Gioseffo. Le Istitutioni harmoniche ... nelle quali; oltra le materie appartenenti alla musica; si trovano dichiarati molti luoghi di Poeti, d'Historici, & di Filosofi... *Venice,* [Pietro da Fino], 1558.

Folio, pp. [12], 347, [1]; woodcut publisher's device to title-page; woodcut initials, woodcut diagrams in parts I and II, woodcut music in parts III and IV; damp-stains to foot of first third of text and to head towards the end, short wormtracks to blank upper margin of first three leaves, upper outer corner of the last leaf restored; withal a good copy in eighteenth-century quarter vellum and paper boards, block-printed in red, black and ochre in a floral pattern; ownership inscription 'De i libri del Cave Anto Benedetti' dated 1636 to the foot of the title-page; presentation inscription to head of title from the bibliophile, musician and soldier General Émile Mellinet (1798–1894) to the composer and musicologist Jean-Georges Kastner (1810-1867).

\$19,500

References
Printing and the Mind of Man 81;
Eitner X 331-332; Gregory & Bartlett
296; Graesse VIII-508; Grove 20-646.

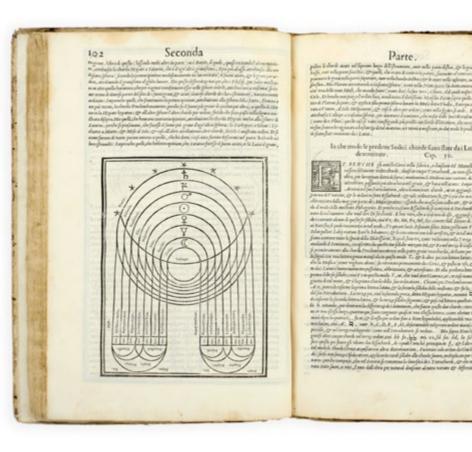
First edition, rare, of 'arguably the most important and influential book in the history of music theory ... [It] opened the way for the new tonality which has governed music from the seventeenth century to the present day' (*PMM*).

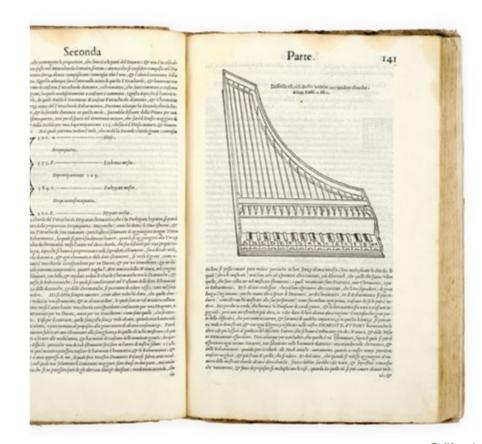
'Le istitutioni harmoniche (1558) is one of the most important works of music theory. Zarlino [1517-1590] aimed in it to unite speculative theory with the practice of composition on the grounds that "music considered in its ultimate perfection contains these two parts so closely joined that one cannot be separated from the other" (i, 2). The composer must not be content to master his craft; he should know the reason for what he does, and this can be discovered through an alliance of the rational and sensory faculties. The first two parts (they are designated "books" in the 1573 edition) present the traditional curriculum of musica theorica from a fresh viewpoint. In part I Zarlino reviewed the philosophical, cosmological, and mathematical basis of music. Part II sets forth the Greek tonal system and supplants it with a modern theory of consonances and tuning ... Zarlino acknowledged that the numerical criteria that he established in parts I and II for the tuning of the consonances did not apply to instrumental music, which employed artificial tunings made necessary by the imperfection of instruments. But in the natural medium of the voice it was possible, he maintained, to realize all the inherent perfection of harmony' (Grove online).

Zarlino's rules of counterpoint had wide influence across Europe, but his theoretical foundations were quickly challenged, first by Giovanni Battista Benedetti, and then by Vincenzo Galileo, whose Dialogo (1581) 'pointed out numerous instances in which Zarlino had misunderstood his ancient sources. Zarlino replied at great length in his Sopplimenti musicali (1588), in which he displayed much greater penetration into the ancient authors, particularly Aristoxenus and Ptolemy ... than in Le istitutioni harmoniche; but he failed to refute Galilei's valid criticisms' (ibid.).

Provenance: General Mellinet inscribed this copy 'à l'ami Georges Kastner ... pendant la campagne d'Italie – 1859'. The Second Italian War of Independence was fought in that year between the Second Empire, with the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Austrian Empire, and helped pave the way towards Italian unification. Kastner published several works on military music (at least one mentioning Mellinet) and both were friends with Adolphe Sax.









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