

qui habitabit in celis irretabit eos



exaltabit iustis
 Mithy es Monachos religio
 re exaltabit ad regnum gradum
 in loco meo aspi
 meos
 id dicit inimici



michi voca et semp delatate, et in corde meo semp regabi
 dicitur hic ecclesia mea



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RARE & FINE BOOKS



OCTOBER, 2023

1. MANUSCRIPTS BEFORE 1500
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24. MANUSCRIPTS 1600-1800
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PRIVELEGIUM

1. **ALPES OF HAUTE-PROVENCE.** Parchment notebook dated 1241. 6 pp. in-4 + 3 blank sheets (24 x 18 cm). In Latin. Ornate initials. Annotations in the margins. Privilege granted by Raymond, Count of Provence [Raymond VII of Toulouse (1197-1249, active in the Cathar Wars) to the bishop of Riez [Fouques de Caille] and his successors. Following this donation are two sales acts to the aforementioned lord bishop of Riez by Pierre Bermond and by Augier and Boniface Cordel.

\$ 4,750.-



A NEARLY 4000 YEAR OLD LETTER ABOUT LOCUSTS

2. **[BABYLONIAN LETTER]** Old Babylonian period, 1900-1700 BC. 12.0 x 5.5x3.2 cm. Unusual Letter concerning a field problem. The text is well (90%) preserved, with some damage to the surface and the lower obverse. Provenance: Purchased from Heritage Of Civilization (NYC); ex collection 1970s Cathy William, London.

\$ 8,500.-

The script is Early Old Babylonian and the letter thus comes probably from southern Babylonia. The one geographical name in the text, Izzapara, may be a variant of the well-known Usapara, known from the southern city Larsa. The letter was written by Rabut-Sin to "my Father." The addressee part of the letter is followed by a common, florid salutation: "May (the sun god) Shamash, who calls your name, and the god, ... who ... you, preserve your forever on my behalf" He then reports problems regarding a field which Sin-muballit and Sin-tukultashu have taken over (likely the field has been plagued by locusts, ever since the King of Babylon, The Father of Hammurabi took over the kingdom) . Rabut-Sin implores his master to investigate them.





A broken and fragmentary passage is followed by the statement "they have been negligent about the field and ..." There follows mention of "that field," "about the field," and "we will guard that field." Finally,

"Furthermore, Sanik-pi-Sin spoke to Sin-tukultashu saying " ... that field, ... heap up (earth)." It ends with a phrase to the effect "(I report) this ...



A LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED PORTABLE BIBLE FROM SOUTHERN ITALY

3. BIBLE, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on vellum, Southern Italy/Sicily. 1250/1260, 4to (216 x 155mm). 432 leaves plus index of Hebrew names, [38]. 6 lection leaves were added at a somewhat later date. With 85 beautiful, historiated initials (of which are 5 zoomorphic in nature), extending with decorative flourishes into the margins, c.45 plainer painted initials, smaller initials to chapter openings painted in red or blue, text with fine marginal decoration of tendrils in blue and red, running rubricated book headings painted in red and blue. With many manicules and some contemporary corrections in the margins. Margins (nearly) uncut, since the pricking's can still be seen. A pristine copy. On the finest uterine parchment. 19th-century full brown crushed morocco by Kerr and Richardson, Glasgow, spine lettered in gilt.

\$ 480,000.-

The previous ascription, "Secolo xiv" is incorrect. Decorated by an illuminator at the time of the emperor Frederico II Hohenstaufen in the later part of the 13th century.

The lection lists at the front and back of the volume explicitly mention Dominican use. A bible from southern Italy and on top of that lavishly illustrated (and not to forget complete) is a once in a life time find. A rare survival with of all kind of angles for scholarly research. Research has shown that only a third of portable French Bibles were illustrated. Italian Bibles are per definition rarer, a survey of 1500 portable Bibles revealed that only 16% was (northern) Italian, probably from Bologna.

There is an amazing variety of initials, not one of them is the same and all are unique and painted in bold colours. Prof Milvia Bollati was so kind to point out that the initials in the manuscripts are close to those of the Master of the famous Manfredi Bible, https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.lat.36. (See entries in the Dizionario biografico dei miniatori italiani, ed. M. Bollati, Milan 2004). She also came to a tentative date quoted above. The Bible does not seem the product of a workshop and might have been the work of a scribe for many years.



The Bible is complete (but for one cut out miniature) and in a splendid condition. The manuscript was carefully examined in Team Pigment's studio within Palace Green Library, Durham, by Prof. Andrew Beeby and Prof. Richard Gameson.

The following colours were used. Red – vermilion (employed for art and for text capitals); vermilion + red lead; vermilion + organic Pink – organic, Orange – red lead (pure -i.e. without massicot); red lead + vermilion, Green – terre verte, Blue – lapis lazuli (used for original art and capitals). [Azurite – employed solely for the capitals in the later added lection list], Blue-grey – low grade lapis (lapis ash), Purple – lapis lazuli + unidentified (probably) organic red (+ sometimes, lead white), Brown – ochre; mosaic gold (ginger-brown), Black – carbon (artwork); gallo-tannic (text ink), Grey – dilute carbon, White – white lead; reserved parchment, Gold – leaf gold of a high purity, Bronze – mosaic gold Five pages (1r, 3r, 338v, 390v, and 406r), scattered across the book and seemingly representing the full range of decoration, were comprehensively studied using the non-invasive techniques of fibre-optic reflectance spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, XRF spectroscopy, multi-spectral imaging, and photomicroscopy. The palette was consistent across the folios that were studied in detail and proved to be inline with that of the handful of other xiii Italian books that were studied by Prof Beeby, extending to the fact that green was used very sparingly – only appearing on one of the five pages: 390v. The particles of lazurite, so lavishly used in the manuscript, displayed the irregularity characteristic of mineral (as opposed to synthetic) lapis lazuli; and the lead white had no trace of barium. That the lection lists at the front and back of the volume were added as a separate (though still early) phases of work is suggested by the fact that there alone, the blue capitals were done in azurite (lapis lazuli was employed for blue lettering in the main body of the book). The rarest, and hence most interesting, of the pigments applied to the decorated initials in the main body of the book is the use of mosaic gold, a manufactured tin sulfide. Imaging in the IR region of the electromagnetic spectrum, in which most pigments become transparent and under-



or over-drawing in carbon is rendered visible, revealed no evidence of either. In sum: the pigments and workmanship on the folios that were examined in detail are wholly consistent with production in Italy, s. XIII 2/2; there is no evidence of modern retouching. We would be happy to answer further question about the pigments and the raw data are available.

COLLATION.

1-3, Frater ambrosius tua michi, 4. Genesis – 20v, Exodus; "Helesmoth dictitur exodus, 33r, Levictus, 44r, Liber qui grece Numerus dicitur, 46v, Explicit liber Numeri . Incipit (...) qui deuteronomii, 68v, Iosue, 77r. Incipit sopthim i iudicum, 85v, Incipit liber Ruth, 87v. Incipit Regu primu, 99v, Incipit Regu secundus, 109r, Incipit Regu tertius, 120v, Incipit Regu quartus, 131v, Paralipomen, 141v, Paralipomen secundus, 153v, Esdras I, 156v, Esdras II, 163r, Esdras III, 168r Tobiam, 172v, Judith, 187v, Esther, 191v, Job, 190v, 1 psalm, 193v, 25 psalm, 197v, 38 psalm, 199v psalm 68, 202v, psalm 80, 204r, psalm 97 Cantate diio canticū, 206r, psalm 109, 213v Paraboles Salomonis, filii David, regis, 221r, Ecclesiastes, 223v Cantica (miniature cut out), 224r Sapia, 230r. Ecclesiasticus, 245v Ysaias, 262r, Ieremias, 282r, Baruch, 284r Ezechiel, 301v Daniel, 310r, Osea, 313r, Ioel, 314r, Amos, 316r, Abbadias, 316v, Ionas, 317v, Micheas, 319r, Nahum, 320r, Abaquqh, 321v, Sophoniaes, 322v, Asgeus, 323v Acharias, 326v, Malachias, 327v, Machabeo I, 336v, Machabeo II, 344v Mattheus, 342r, Marcus, 346r Lucas, 376v, Iohes, 386, Roma, 390v, Cor I, 394r, Cor II, 397 Ad Galatus, 399r, Ad Ephesios, 400v, Phylippenses, 401v, Ad Colosensis, 402v, Thesalonicensis I, 403v Thesalonicensis I, 404r, Thesalonicensis II, 404 I, Ad Timo I-II, 405v, Ad Titus, 406r Ad Phile, 407v Ad Hebreos, 410v, Actus, 421r Iacobi, 423v, Petri I, 424v, Petri II, 425r, Iohannes I-III, 428V-432. Apocalipsis. Index of Hebrew names 38 leaves. Plus 6 lection leaves added at a somewhat later date.

The Bible books and their order corresponds to what one would expect to find in a 13th-century portable Bible. I kept the names as much as possible in their erratic spelling. Sometimes the Italian seems to seep through, Dio instead of Dominus for example.

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With many thanks to: Prof. Milvia Bollati, Prof. Andrew Beeby, Prof. Richard Gameson.

12th CENTURY LEAF OF ST. LAWRENCE

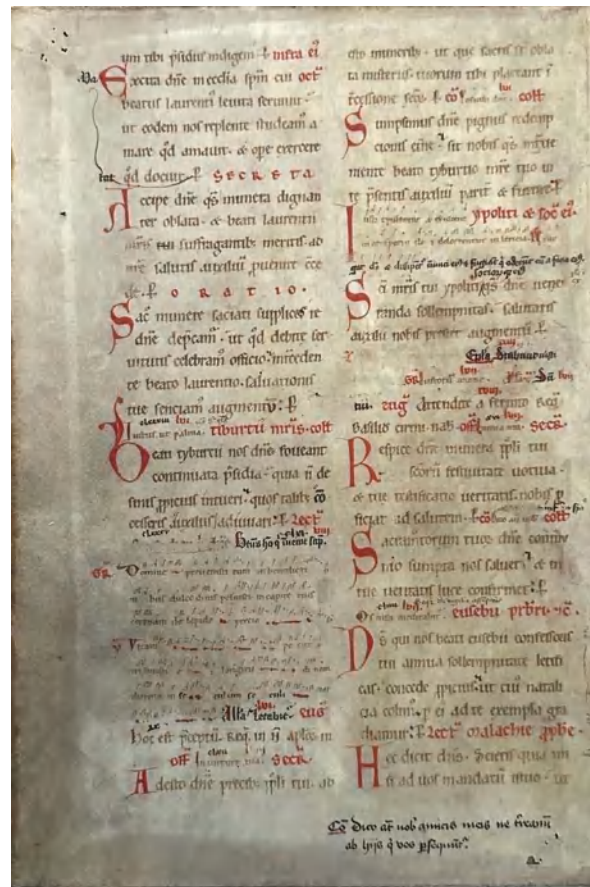
4. [BOOKBINDER'S WASTE] Liturgical manuscript leaf 29 x 20 cm., likely Rome, 2nd half 12th century with corrections from the 13th and 14th century. Verso with evidence of having been used as a front paste-down. Excita, Domine, in Ecclesia tua Spiritum cui Sante beatus



Laurentius Levita fervivit ut eodem nos replente frudeamus amare quod amavit, & opere exercere quod docuit. ("Stir up, O Lord, in Your Church the Spirit by which the blessed deacon Lawrence served so that, filled by the same, we may be eager to love what he loved, and to put into practice what he taught")

\$ 1,750.-

Saint Lawrence was a Christian deacon and martyr who lived in the 3rd century AD in Rome. He is best known for his service to the poor and his courage in the face of persecution. According to legend, when asked to present the treasures of the church to Roman authorities, he gathered the sick and the poor, proclaiming them to be the true treasures of the church. He was subsequently sentenced to death by grilling over a large gridiron, and he is famously said to have quipped, "Turn me over; I'm done on this side," during his execution.



A WILDLY ECCENTRIC AND PERSONAL MANUSCRIPT

5. **BOOK OF HOURS**, use of Amiens and Paris, in Latin and French. 1490. With 24 small Calendar miniatures, four small miniatures, 17 full-page miniatures in full borders.

\$ 350,000.-

Illuminated manuscript on vellum [Amiens and Paris, 1490s]. 200 x 125mm. i + 90 leaves: 16, 2-78, 86, 92, 10-118, 127(of 8, lacking viii), 135(of 6 lacking vi, cancelled blank), the final gathering a later addition, 25 lines, written space 120 x 70mm, rubrics in red, line-endings and one-and two-line initials in liquid gold on grounds of red, blue or maroon, larger initials in liquid gold or blue on maroon or red grounds decorated with liquid gold, a three-sided border on every text page and most blanks with devices, mottoes, symbols, grotesques, secular figures, saints and angels on grounds finished with liquid gold, 24 small Calendar miniatures, four small miniatures, thirteen full-page miniatures in full borders and, in the later addition,





four large miniatures above large initials in blue with red grounds and infills of flower or fruit sprays on gold within full borders (lacking one leaf after f.82 and one-pasted in miniature or print from f.39v, slight wear to some miniatures, charges on a few shields washed out or rubbed, head of death figure washed out in border f.51r-v, wear to calendar borders and a few other borders, off-setting to blank area f.13, traces of pilgrim badges, one perhaps with the ship of Our Lady of Boulogne, on verso of end leaf). Wooden boards covered with red velvet probably 17th or 18th century. Black cloth box with red morocco lettering piece gilt.



INTRODUCTION

A remarkable Book of Hours since every page is fully illuminated and in a burlesque way populated with grotesques or drolleries. Dragons, dwarfs, knights, troubadours, archers, ladies, musicians, shitting apes, courtship scenes, satyrs, ladies, mermaids, dancing shepherds, cats pursuing mice, squirrels, bears, dragons and hybrid beasts and chimeras.

At the fringes we find the ejected forms, that seem to intensify and embody the very desires they delimit. These borders are pure entertainment. The men of the Middle Ages participated in two lives, the spiritual and the carnivalesque and these realms did – for them - not collide. Imagine one of the female owners of the book, opening her Horae, and while praying she they saw a fable creature devouring his meal and at the same time shitting. If you feel that this word is too vulgar and profane, and prefer 'defecate', certainly for a book of hours, then that is a result of a tension between the sacred and the profane, that certainly did not cause unease back then.



No one would feel offended, as if the artist was making an inappropriate joke. One could pray and observe cats chasing mice, bagpipers enticing peasant girls, or monkeys slapping each other's behinds. In the Burgundy court, this marginal mayhem satirized, like a court jester - the structured and hierarchical world in which the supplicant lived. Many of the images carry meanings that are now lost to us. For instance, the seemingly innocent squirrel adorning many pages may have been a euphemism for sexual organs.

This exceptional book is brimming with vitality and an iconographic explosion.

QUESTIONS

There are many different research perspectives to consider when studying this Book of Hours. While its provincial quality may have once been looked down upon, its uniqueness makes it an interesting object of study. This is a lavish production for someone important, and far removed from a common book of hours. The question of who was the patron of this Book of Hours remains unanswered. Throughout the borders is the motto 'JE ME PLAINS', which seems to carry a religious meaning, but there may also be a connection with Burgundy court poetry. MS. Douce 152, a manuscript now in the Walker Library in Oxford, carries the same motto in the borders, and although its style is less opulent, there are similarities. The Hours in the Bibliothèque municipale in Abbeville (MS 16) comes closest in the frequency of the motto and initials, as well as the richness of the borders. However, the few miniatures in this manuscript are primitive, while in our copy they are of high quality. Can we establish the existence of an unknown atelier working in a very distinctive style, or can the stylistic commonalities be explained by the wishes of a specific family? There remain more questions. There are numerous irregularly placed devices, some on blue shields, that might indicate ownership, such as the initials JG BL GY GM BJ GR, as well as the St. Andrew's Cross and fire steels of the Dukes of Burgundy. It is unclear to whom or what these devices refer, but they offer further clues for investigation.

There is a possibility that the original owner of the book was a woman, on a number of pages featuring emblematic initials, large female figures are painted, which may represent donors or owners. A careful examination of the text may shed light on this question. In the later addition, we see a possible male donor kneeling at the feet of St Anthony, the patron saint of the dukes of Burgundy. Does the preference for archers in the border, by the illuminator, have any connection with Anthony of Burgundy as an archer? In 1463 Anthony of Burgundy was king of the St Sebastian Guild in Bruges. Could the manuscript have been produced in a centre of the Burgundy court? In the Christies (and previously Sotheby's) description, it is written that "*since Amiens had been part of the Burgundian lands until their definitive return to the French crown in 1477, this past is deliberately evoked by the Burgundian badges and the figures in the clothes*". This nostalgia is just an assumption and there might be other explanations for the celebration of Burgundian court life, perhaps the owner, a native from Amiens, served at the court.

Bibliographically, the MS it is interesting too. The fly leaves have partly illegible inscriptions and traces of pilgrim badges. There are white spaces left blank so that one could paint or paste in more miniatures. Then there is the question of the addition. The fact that books of hours were expanded by additions is common, especially when the owner changed. However, in the case of this Book of Hours, it is remarkable that the owner consciously decided to merge the supplemented part completely with the original manuscript to make it uniform, although style and taste had changed in the meantime. He



or she valued the book so much that his artists designed the new part in exactly the same style and even chose direct adoptions.

MINIATURES

The borders on every page of this Book of Hours and the miniatures are a vivid evocation of the full range of secular and spiritual life in the Netherlands of the Dukes of Burgundy. The miniatures were entrusted to illuminators probably based in Paris, although the first two miniatures with their clear outlines and surface pattern may indicate someone trained in Rouen, ff.7v and 13v. The following seven miniatures are by an illuminator close to the Master of the *Chronique Scandaleuse*, named from BnF ms Clairambault 486, and perhaps influenced by the Master of Martainville 183, named from a Book of Hours in the Bibliothèque municipale in Rouen; both were active in Paris. A weaker practitioner of a similar style provided the next four full-page miniatures and the small miniatures.

The subjects of the full-page miniatures are: the Annunciation f.7, the Visitation f.13v, the Nativity f.19v, the Annunciation to the Shepherds f.22v, the Adoration of the Magi f.25v, the Presentation in the Temple f.28v, the Flight into Egypt f.31v, the Coronation of the Virgin f.35v, Job on the dung heap f.49v, the Mass of St Gregory f.70v, Lamentation f.72v, Martyrdom of St Andrew f.76v, Martyrdom of St Barbara f.78v. The subjects of the large miniatures in the added section are: St Christopher with kneeling man f.86, St James with kneeling man f.87v, St Anthony Abbot f. 88v, St Margaret 89v. The subjects of the small miniatures are: St Nicholas f.74, Sebastian f.75, Our Lady of Boulogne: the Virgin and Child in a boat f.79, souls in the fires of purgatory f.81.

The subjects of the Calendar border scenes are the signs of the zodiac in landscapes below the text and the occupations of the months to the side: man drinking by fire f.1, man warming hands by fire f.1v, man pruning f.2, man carrying flower f.2v, man with hawk f.3, man carrying sheep (to shear) f.3v, man with scythe in hayfield f.4, man harvesting with sickle f.4v, man sowing f.5, man treading grapes f.5v, man slaughtering pig f.6, man putting bread in oven f.6v.

PROVENANCE

As said before the manuscript is riddled with ownership devices, initials, coats- of - arms and mottoes. There are numerous irregularly placed devices, some on blue shields, that might indicate ownership: the initials JG BL GY GM BJ GR; Many borders too include armorial or pseudo- armorial devices.

The earliest ownership inscription is on front pastedown, where *Jeanne de Con... nee et native de Vallen... dauphine* gives the book to her granddaughter, Marie le Pogneur; presumably the same Marie le Pouigneur who recorded her ownership in 1583, f.38v. Marie was married to Robert Mallet (see: *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France*, p. 809), who was the Seigneur of Saint Ouen, a manorial title in Jersey. Thus, we have an early English provenance here. It is unclear how other inscriptions relate to the Le Poigneur family. Lady Gostimesnil asked to be remembered, ff.38v-39 ff. Probably this family, who inhabited the castle of Goustimesill, (where the Madame the Scudery also lived) made the later edition, since the sunburst that appears on these pages, is the family crest. <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k10594k/f836.image>. On 90v the births of Angélique in 1616 and Marie in 1617 are recorded, granddaughters of Marie le Poigneur and Robert Malet, seigneur de St-Ouen by their daughter Yolande Malet.



The miniatures in the added section relate to the style of Jean Pichore, based in Paris from the 1490s to the 1520s but also working for Rouen patrons; an origin in Rouen would accord with the later provenance evidence. The large headed figures, landscapes with feathery tress and St Margaret's antique interior may owe as much to Pichore's printed book illustrations as to his miniatures. The costume of the kneeling men as well as the style indicate a date into the 16th century, perhaps the second decade. (For these artists, see F. Avril and N. Reynaud, *Les manuscrits à peintures en France 1440-1520*, 1993; C. Zöhl, *Jean Pichore, Buchmaler, Graphiker und Verleger in Paris um 1500*, 2004). It was to Jean Pichore that the Town Council of Amiens turned in 1518 when they wanted to present the King's mother with an illuminated manuscript. Amiens's return to French rule strengthened its connections with the great book producing centres of Paris and Rouen (see S. Nash, *Between France and Flanders, Manuscript Painting in Amiens in the Fifteenth Century*, 1999, this manuscript cited on p.205).

This Hours emulates royal standards in its Parisian miniatures, commissioned in an exceptional combination with the splendidly varied and beguiling borders of a select group of Amiens manuscripts. An analysis of codicological, palaeographical, and liturgical features, decoration, and provenance would no doubt be rewarding.

Further provenance: Louise Catherine Françoise Chardon de Filières (1716-1801), daughter of Olivier Chardon de Filières and wife of Jacques Marie François Eudes de Catteville, seigneur de Mirville (1709-1759): on recto of endleaf 'de Catteville' and her name. Sotheby's, 29 November 1990, lot 153.



ORIGINAL BOOK OF THE DEAD FRAGEMNT

6. EGYPTIAN BOOK OF THE DEAD, fragment of a decorated scroll, in Hieratic, on papyrus. 27 x 17 cm. Mounted to board and framed, method of mounting unexamined. Provenance: From the from the Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, purchased circa 1950s.

\$ 5,500.-

The "Book of the Dead" is the contemporary term for an age-old Egyptian mortuary manuscript that portrays the afterlife's vision. It comprises a series of hymns, spells, and guidelines to aid the departed in navigating the challenges of the underworld. These texts were inscribed on extended papyrus scrolls and positioned within the tomb alongside the departed.



AN IMPORTANT FRAGMENT OF CAROLINGIAN PROTO-NUN

7. HIERONYMUS (St. Jerome). *Epistola ad Eustochium.* Repurposed Carolingian fragment (22 x 31 cm) from the 9th century, first half? Without doubt, Northern France. 26 lines to a page. Some damage with loss of text.

\$ 16,500.-

Eustochium (368 – 420) and her mother, Paula, were instrumental in establishing monastic communities for women in Bethlehem. After journeying to the Holy Land, Paula and Eustochium founded several monastic houses, including a double monastery: one section for men and another for women. After Paula's death, Eustochium assumed leadership of the female community in Bethlehem. Under her guidance, the community continued to flourish as a center of Christian piety and learning. Not only did she live in a community with other women, but she also played a pivotal role in leading and nurturing that community.



According to Jerome's own testimony, the letters he wrote for her instruction and spiritual advancement are numerous. Julia Eustochium was the third daughter born to Paula and Toxotius. After the death of her husband, Paula adopted an ascetic life, and Eustochium, while still young and a virgin, joined her. Jerome speaks of her having been trained in Marcella's cell and refers to her as a "paragon of virgins." Despite attempts by her paternal (and pagan) uncle and aunt to lure her into the life of a rich aristocrat, at the age of 14 or 15, she chose to remain a virgin and dedicated herself to a religious life.

Jerome supported her choice and wrote her a treatise on preserving virginity. Like her mother, Eustochium was trained in Latin and Greek and learned Hebrew to study the Bible and collaborate with Jerome on his translations. She accompanied her mother Paula to the Holy Land in 385, following Jerome, and settled in Bethlehem after visiting various holy sites, living there for the rest of her life.

This text fragment shows parts of *Epistola 108*, one of Jerome's lengthiest letters, written in 404 AD to console Eustochium after her mother Paula's passing. Scholars have described this letter in various ways: a lengthy epitaphium with hagiographic features, a eulogistic tribute, a biographical eulogy of Paula, a *laudatio funebris*, a travelogue, a memoir, a metaphorical account of Paula's pilgrimage through life, ascetic propaganda, and a foundational text for a Bethlehem-centered cult of Paula the ascetic martyr-saint.



This text profoundly influenced European Medieval culture. As a seminal piece read extensively in medieval nunneries across Europe, these letters provide instructions for an appropriate ascetic life for young women, a lifestyle pioneered by Eustochium, "the first virgin of noble blood in Rome."

The Schoenberg Database does not provide us with an early manuscript of the *Epistola ad Eustochium*. The Fragmentarium Database lacks Carolingian examples as does manuscripta.at. There has never been a comprehensive scholarly study of the manuscript transmission of the Epistles (refer to the discussion in Cain, Appendix III, pp. 223-228).

A PALEOGRAPHIC MYSTERY

8. [INDULGENCE]. An Avignon Collective Indulgence of the 1330-1340s. On Vellum. 49 x 67.5 cm Large initials, with S Stephanus with the symbols of his martyrdom (stones), Mary holding the Christ child, a martyr's palm and St. Catherine with the wheel on which she was tortured.

\$ 5,500.-



The text contains the following six lines

1 Universis sancte matris ecclesie. 2 filiis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint. Nos (from now on in pencil) miseracione divina Guillelmus Antibarensis archiepiscopus, Franciscus ___ episcopus, Petrus Montimaranis. 3 (In ink) episcopus Philippus Salonensis episcopus, (from now on in pencil)) Bartholomeus lensis episcopus, Galganus Aleriensis episcopus, Andreas Coronensis episcopus. 4 episcopus, Johannes / S(plendor) (The S in colour again). 5 cipue be / in / 6. Z

Avignon collective charters of indulgence were not granted by the Pope himself, as is sometimes suggested, but by a commission of archbishops and bishops. The Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 laid down decrees that limited the benefits of episcopal indulgence to 40 days, and this led to the practice of multiple bishops granting indulgences collectively, with a single document, thus permitting a multiple of the maximum-





allowed individual grant. Therefore, if a document names an archbishop and nine other bishops, the document is 'worth' a collective total of 400 days' indulgence (source Peter Kidd).

There is considerable controversy about the authenticity of this document. However, the Austrian Academy of Sciences argues (after careful scientific analysis) that parts of it are genuine. They came to the conclusion that:

1. The parchment is genuine and of south European origin.
2. The seals, although there are only very modest remains, are genuine.
3. The initial is genuine (although the green is overpainted) as well as the first line. (U)n(iversis), S(ancte), M(atris) und E(cc[esi]e). All pigments original (except the Dark Green), although all still in use.
- 4.. The vellum document is never written on.

There is then the reasonable question as to why there would be seals present when seals were only normally affixed once the document was finished. This leads to the speculation if someone in the 19th century attached them and purposely damaged them, to make them appear genuine. However, the seal cords are genuine, and were never damaged.

Peter Kidd suggests in his blog that there is no evidence of a forger was at work but "an amateur calligrapher and illuminator, or enthusiast of the Middle Ages"; also the Austria academy of Science thinks that the lines written in pencil are a 19th century addition. However, since the correct list of bishops in Avignon is mentioned (Guillelmus Antibarensis archiepiscopus Franciscus [...] Petrus Montismarani episcopus ... Philippus Salonensis episcopus Bartholomeus ... Salgonus Aleriensis episcopus Andreas Coronensis episcopus) this at least supposes that our enthusiast had a copy in front of him, from which he copied the correct bishops in the fourteenth century, instead of being a mere imaginative creation.

There are other questions that arise as to why the supposed embellisher (after all the effort of the beautifully initials) just wrote out half sentences.

The retouches in a darker green are also puzzling – why would someone who paints them, later retouch them with another color? On the website Monasterium there is an example of blank document with the seal attached, although not on a blank indulgence. The assumption that a 19th century calligrapher got hold of piece of blank vellum, attached the seals and then started to decorate and write seems farfetched. Although unlikely, he may have found an already existing blank document (with seals) and then copied a now lost indulgence. But then why was retouching needed? What remains then is the curious set up of text.

It is our opinion that the document is genuine, or at least largely so. Regardless, it is a piece of considerable interest for medieval collective indulgences, 19th century antiquarianism, and for research purposes in paleographical forensic analysis.

Illuminierte Urkunden 1330-1340-ca_unbekannt,

www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1330-1340-ca_unbekannt/charter?q=



100 DAYS RELEASE FROM PURGATORY

9. [INDULGENCE] Collective cardinal indulgence for the Cluniac monastery of St. Alban in Basel. On vellum. 36,5 x 60 cm. Remains of seals. Anno 1466. With a historiated initial of St. Alban. Holding his severed head.

St Alban was the first Christian martyr in Britain during the early 4th century. He is the patron saint of converts and torture victims. Miniatures of St Alban in illuminated manuscripts are rare.

\$ 12,500.-

TEXT

Cardinal Priest Philipp Meise. sancti Laurentii in Lucina, Johannes tit. sancti Laurentii in Damascus, James tit. Sancte Anastasia, Nicholas Tit. sancte Cecilie, Richardus tit. sancti Eusebii, James tit. sancti Chrisogoni, and the cardinal deacons Franciscus tit. sancti Eustachii, Franciscus tit. sante marie nove desire: That the monastery of St. Alban in Basel will be restored and cared for and properly equipped with books, chalices and other church treasures, at the request of Johannes Brant, prior of the monastery. All believers who visit the monastery on the feast days mentioned, namely St. Benedict, Assumption of Mary, St. Alban and make a contribution (adiutrices) to the repair and increase (ad repatriationem et augmentationem) will be granted a hundred-day indulgences.

FURTHER INFO

A plenary indulgence was given only by the pope but power was delegated to cardinals and bishops to give partial indulgences. Bishops were allowed to give a maximum of forty days but this number was often exceeded in spite of the many attempts made to keep the practice within reasonable limits. Several councils tried to reduce the number of days given to 40.

Collective indulgences are rare. After the demise of the Avignon popes, illuminated episcopal indulgences were only granted in the 15th





century. Apart from the ornamental writing, which can be attributed to a chancery in Rome, the decoration was executed by the recipient, i.e. in Basel.

REFERENCE

https://www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1466-02-28_unbekannt/charter



13th CENTURY ITALIAN CHOIRBOOK CUTTING

10. [INITIAL] Cutting from a Choir Book, Historiated initial E. Italy, late 13th century 14 x 13 cm, . Depicting the Massacre of the Innocents, with King Herod presiding from above. Provenance Professor of Mathematics Bruce Chandler, who purchased it sometime in 1950s/early 1960s.

\$ 1,750.-

13th CENTURY HISTORIATED INITIAL

11. [INITIAL] Saint Luke holding a scroll; historiated initials on vellum from a Gradual, in Latin [Italy (perhaps Abruzzo) second half of the 13th century. 10 line initial. Not excised, full leaf 51 x 36 cm. Quotes Psalm 103: []laret faciem in oleo et panis cor hominis confirmat ; that he may make the face cheerful with oil: and that bread may strengthen man's heart.

\$ 6,000.-





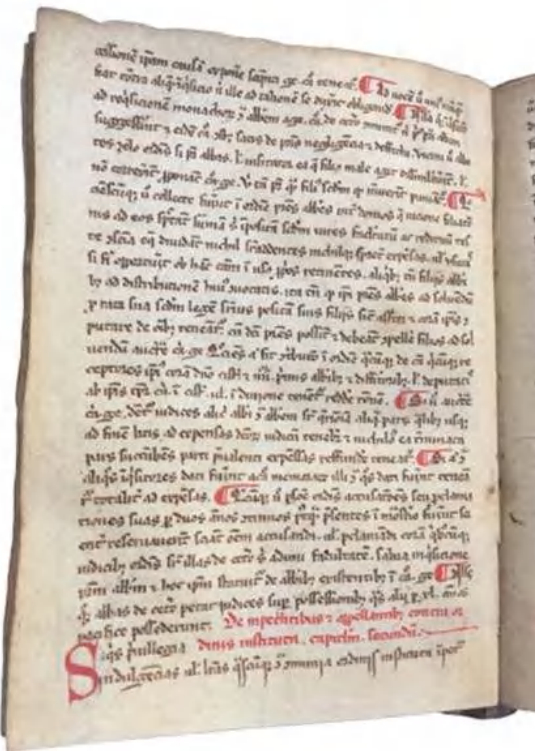
FEUDAL DISPUTE



12. [LAW] In the dispute between the Lords of Montagnac (Montanhac) and the Lords of Malomonte (Malmont) over feudal matters, the Lord of Montagnac submits a notarially drawn procedural statement in 56 articles against the arguments of the opposing side. Bertrand de Malmont and the parish of Montaignac-Saint-Hippolyte (Limousin) are mentioned. Manuscript on strong parchment, 20 double leaves, i.e. 40 pages. Folio. First page is largely illegible due to moisture damage. Undated, probably 2nd half of 15th century.

\$ 2,500.-

14TH CENTURY. TWO CISTERCIAN LAW CODEXIS. KINGDOM OF CASTILE.



13. [LAW] Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1316/17 And Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1350. Later leather binding (18th century), 103 vellum leaves. Small 8vo. Condition varies. The text is sometimes faded but overall legible.

\$ 31,000.-

Since the 13th century, the General Chapter of the Order met once each year at Cîteaux under the presidency of the Abbot of Cîteaux for the purpose that all abbots of the Order could meet on another. The purpose of the Chapter was to amend the statutes, that govern the daily life of the

community in multiple aspects, from the provisions on the election of positions, the profession of novices, to the privileges granted by various pontiffs of the order, in addition to the economic regime of the monastery and its annexes.

The decisions made by the General chapter applied to the entire Order, and a copy of the original text, was sent to every monastery. The variety of decisions, which were initially communicated as chapter



minutes, had to be systematically sifted through every 20 years or so, summarised and the obsolete ones deleted in order to provide an overview of the regulations in force. In 1202, the Cistercians established the practice that the texts were always reedited as a whole and promulgated by the General Chapter. In this way, current authorised versions of the current religious law were repeatedly created, for example in 1220, 1237, 1257, 1289, 1316/17, 1339, 1350.

CONTENT:

f. 2 Tabula, mostly torn out, (an index leave) f. 3r-39r Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] [Book of Old Definitions], including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina, f. 40r-103v Libellus statutorum Cisterciensis ordinis [Libellus antiquarum definitionum] [Book of Old Definitions], including the Carta caritatis posterior [Charter of Charity] and excerpts of the Clementina 1350, incomplete (only up to Dist.XIV,II are preserved, parts of Dist. XIV,II and Dist. XIV,III-VI and Dist. XV,I-IV and decretum missing).

First half and second third of the 14th century, Spain. The first hand is definitely Cistercian, the second text is written in a normal bookhand of his time, but was probably also Cistercian. This codex, unknown until now, can be added to the series that have been preserved today. the Libellus novellarum definitionum were published by Séjalon, Nomasticon Cisterciense, (1892), but the edition is not satisfactory. A new edition would require a census and study of all the extant codices that contain this codification. There are thus far about 18 manuscripts, but this preliminary list is not reliable. A similar copy (but originating in Germany), made 24.000 € hammer at auction in Austria. *A more detailed description is available upon request.*

GREEK SLAVES DURING OTTOMAN TIMES

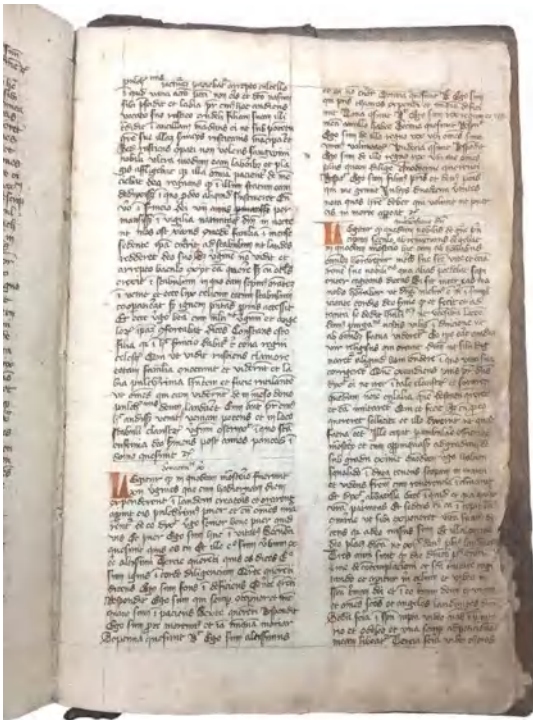
14. [LEVKAS] Letter in Latin, 1pp. 34 x 23 cm. Levkas, 1 January 1490. Andrea Mavroceno. [Address] To the Most Reverend Father, in Christ, our lord Nicole Donato, by divine mercy Bishop of Nimes, our Most honourable Lord in Venice.

\$ 4,500.-

An important Renaissance letter from Levkas, pleading for justice for interference with his leasehold, and hoping the Bishop of Nimes in Venice can exert influence where local verdicts have had no effect. He emphasizes that this is a great problem for many when "livelihood is taken away by force and wrong." The letter was written during a great period of turmoil. Levkas was captured by the Ottoman admiral Gedik Ahmed Pasha in 1479, which subjected Greek

subjects to excessive taxation as well as enslavement to Constantinople. The letter is rife with the injustices of Ottoman administration. *Translation upon request.*





SAMMELBAND OF MEDIEVAL CAUTIONARY TALES

MANUSCRIPT and INCUNABULA. "Incipit passio sancte katharine. Legitur in quadam hystoria enim beata katherina esset puella viii annorum ...". Origin of the text, probably Northern Germany/the low countries. 2. **CAESARIUS DE HEISTERBACH.** Dialogus miraculorum. Köln, Johann Koelhoff, 1481. Folio 28,5;20 cm. 268 leaves. GW 5881; Goff C-31. 5 copies in the US. 3. **ALBERTUS MAGNUS.** De abundantia exemplorum ad omnem materiam in sermonibus. (Ulm, Johann Zainer, 1478-1481, GW 581) 68 leaves, 6 copies in the US. Editio Princeps. In a strictly contemporary binding, half calf with boards and the remnants of clasps. No auction records know of the last copy, but ours. SEE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION NO. 63

GOTHIC LETTER BOX

15. [MESSENGER BOX] wooden core covered with chiselled leather decorated with diamond patterns, scrolls, and sun rays. Lid with a secret compartment, wrought iron hinges, rings on the sides, lock with hasp, plate with cut edges; interior lined with red leather. Last quarter of the 15th century. Height 7 cm, Length 14.5– Wide 11 cm. In perfect state. Some damage to one corner.

\$ 12,500.-





The traditional name "messenger chests" is given to these wooden boxes, covered with leather and reinforced with iron bands. They became widespread at the end of the Middle Ages. All of these chests, even the smallest ones, are equipped with metal attachments on the sides for carrying straps. The secret compartment could have been used to conceal miniature letters (see one example of such a letter in our catalogue). We have confirmation that these types of lockboxes were used to transport precious books as well as other valuables because depictions of them being used for this purpose have survived, most notably a Rest on the Flight into Egypt made in Antwerp around 1530 which shows a partially open coffer by Mary's side. At the back is a small book with metal clasps. In front of it are a rosary, a pair of scissors and a brush.



See an Antwerp School painting circa 1530. An extensive landscape with the Rest on the Flight into Egypt.

<https://www.christies.com/lot/antwerp-school-circa-1530-an-extensive-landscape-5857924/?intObjectID=5857924&lid=1>

Or consult <http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/54025>. See a 3-D model of a box the Bodleian library purchased.

Our box doesn't feature a woodcut, but it exhibits superior craftsmanship



FLY ON THE WALL

16. 2 MINIATURES from a Book of Hours, in Latin, ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM. Workshop of the Charpentier Master. Tours, final third 15th century Each approx 13 x 8cm, framed as a pair. Finely executed in line historiated initials of the Nativity of Jesus and The Annunciation to the Shepherds. With delightful border designs, including a peacock, two dragons and a fly.

\$ 3,750.-



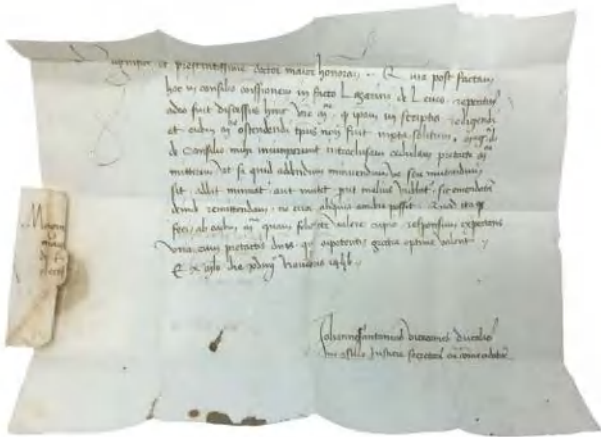


MINIATURE LETTER

17. [MINIATURE LETTER] from Milan 1446 or 1456? In Latin. Content unknown, with Biscione seal, consisting of a serpent in the act of eating or giving birth to a human.

\$ 2,500.-

Letters are ephemeral per definition, we have never seen miniature letters. These miniature letters, could be easily concealed in a secret compartment of a coffret (see our Medieval box) for instance



14th ILLUMINATED INITIAL. THE BIRTH OF THE VIRGIN

18. NICOLÒ DI GIACOMO (Bologna act. 1349-1403 ca. Bologna) Initial G from a gradual depicting the birth of the Virgin ("Gaudeamus omnes in Domino, diem festum celebrantes sub honore Mariae Virginis: de cujus nativitate gauden angeli, et collaudant Filium Dei "Introitus zum Feast of the Birth of Mariae, 8 September) Bologna, ca.1365-70. Tempera on parchment. 165 x 150mm. Some overall wear. Not retouched.

\$ 17,500.-



The illuminated initial presents the birth of the Virgin with lively narrative joy. Her mother Anna has already dared to get out of bed and sits thoughtfully and still visibly dazed from the troubles of the birth on the chest on the edge of the bed, while the maids prepare food and drink and reach her the newly born daughter and future Mother of God.



In the Divine Comedy, Dante Alighieri praised Bolognese manuscript illuminators as being among the greatest artists of that medium. Niccolò di Giacomo (active 1349-1403) is known for his expressive figures and crowded, action-filled narrative scenes. He combines his fine rendering of detail with a strong narrative awareness, as can be clearly seen in this initial.

His earliest signed works of the 1340s and 1350s are copies of canon law, but his output in the field of choir book illumination is immense throughout the second half of the fourteenth century—so much so that no comprehensive study exists of his oeuvre of liturgical books. In the 1380s, toward the end of his career, he was named illuminator of the city of Bologna, and he later became an active member of city government.

The illumination has similarities with the one depicted in the statute of the blacksmiths. (Matricola della Società dei Fabbri von 1366 [Rom, Biblioteca del Senato della Repubblica, Statuti mss 26]). The dark, greyish flesh tones of this pictorial initial, with dark blue is different from the large foliated, lighter initials that Nicole painted at the end of his career. But it is akin to the Ascension, painted about 1365, in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, M.75.3. from the choir book made for the Carthusian monastery of Santo Spirito in Farneta (Lucca). See: <https://blogs.getty.edu/iris/reconstructing-a-masterpiece-of-choir-book-illumination-by-niccolo-da-bologna/>

19. [PAPAL BULL] Sixtus IV with seal but cut cord. Anno 1477. Papal bull concerning de noble man Luis de Brito Portugal. Seal detached. 55 cm x 39 cm.

\$ 2,500.-



IMPORTANT 13th CENTURY PSALTER LEAF OF CHRIST AND THE DEVIL

20. [PSALTER LEAF] Manuscript on vellum, [Germany, mid-13th century]. 30 x 20 cm. with Psalm 52 (now 53) with Psalm 53/4 to verso, (18 lines) 'Dixit insipiens in corde suo non est Deus' ('The fool has said in his heart "There is no God"). Historiated initial of D with the Devil addressing Christ, with some abrasion to nose. Very Rare and early example of great interest for both the historiated initial as well as the square notes and its contemporary relation to Franco of Cologne's *Ars cantus mensurabilis*, a precursor to modern musical notation.

\$ 4,500.-



VELLUM SCROLL, VINEYARDS, GARDENS, PROPERTY

21. [DEED] Notarized deed. 1568 Poitou. Arbitral sentence in favour of Mr. Jacquier Odart, curator of the Jouberts [Poitou]

\$ 1,250.-

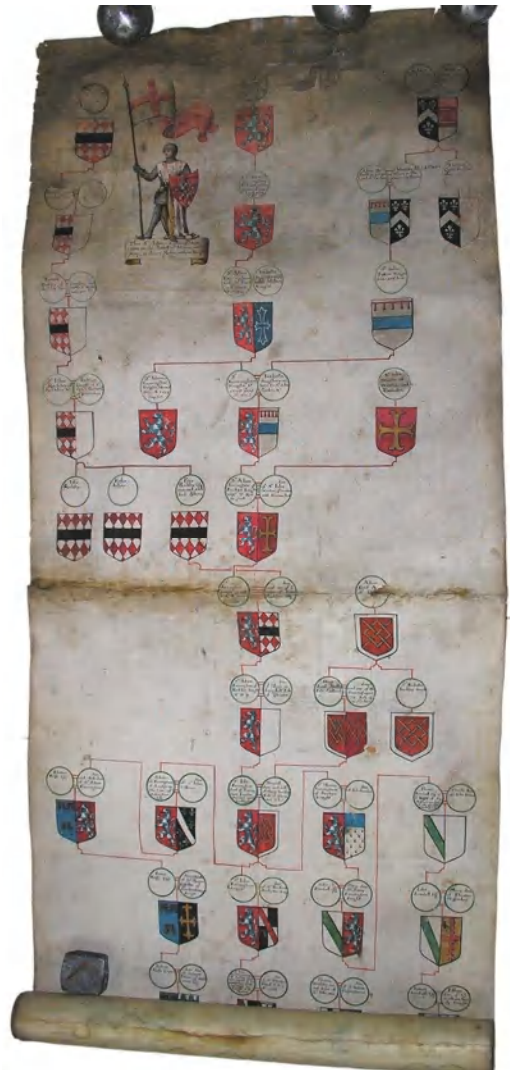
Six stitched membranes. Dimensions of each sheet: approximately 58 x 58 cm. First and last sheets missing? Total length: 3.13 m. Right of kinship to inherited properties, like houses, gardens, farms, woods, meadows, land and vineyards

BACK IN TIME TO: WILLIAM RUFUS, THE THIRD SON OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

22. [GENEALOGICAL ROLL] 16th Genealogical, illuminated roll on vellum. 290 cm by 44 cm. The Everingham family tree, from the founder of the dynasty to Henry Everingham, 1548. Other names include: Hugh, Lord Audley, Earl of Gloucester; Sir Nicholas Audley, Knight; etc. Drawn & coloured by hand. Four sections joined together and rolled. With 80 coats of arms.

\$ 22,500.-

Pedigree Rolls are a fascinating insight into the lives of our ancestors, revealing unknown events and relationships. Our scroll begins with the figure of Sir Adam Everingham, resplendent in his armor and holding the English flag. According to the scroll, he fought in the Battle of Maine alongside King William Rufus and other knights in 1099. While William Rufus was the third son of William the Conqueror, and the Normans did regain control of Maine in France, we could not find any record of a battle of Maine in historical literature. Perhaps this scroll sheds new light on a forgotten chapter of history.





We find other names, associated with Everingham, Matilda de Berkin. Basilia Caus who married Robert I de Caux, of Shelford, *"This Basilea was ward to H. I, who gave her to Robte Cause, and the keeping of ye fforest of ye County of Nottyngham. Ffor ye keeping whereof the King pardoned him the service of 12 knights' fees, and granted him to take in the forest Hares, ffoxes, Catts, Grayes, otters, and Squirrels, and ye forfeiture of ye sd beasts' and ye Advantage of ye Epedition of Doggs and ye forgaiture of them, and yt all ye Lands, Woods, and Deere should be out of ye reward."*

Further research would no doubt be rewarding.



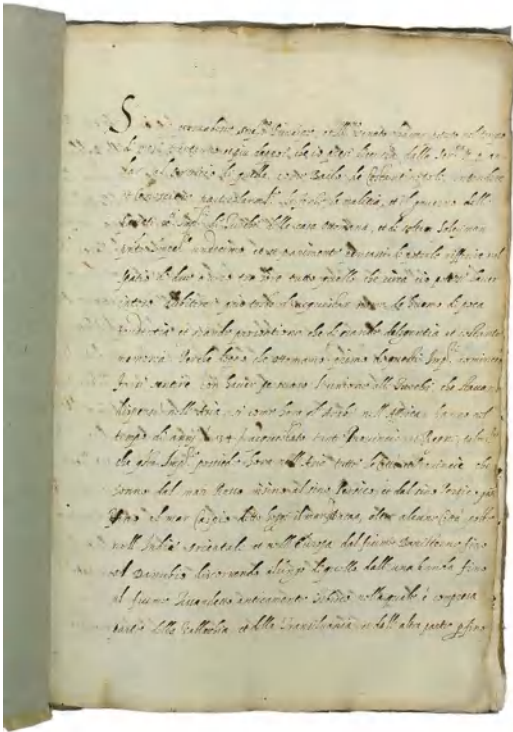
CATALAN LAWSUIT CONCERNING LIVESTOCK

23. [LAW] A manuscript document dated 1588 concerning an ongoing lawsuit involving the village of Herreros in Soria, Spain. The document consists of 98 leaves, including one blank. It is written in a clear hand on laid paper, with one leaf featuring a watermark reading 'CATALYUNA.' There is some spotting and damp staining, and occasional marginal fraying that results in minor text loss. The document is partially stitched and loosely bound in the remains of a vellum wrapper, which includes an antiphonarium leaf (15th century?). The folio measures 31 x 21 cm.

\$ 1,500.-



The Mesta was a powerful association protecting livestock owners and their animals in the Crown of Castile. Cereal cultivation inevitably competed with sheep rearing, and the movement of flocks from Old Castile to Andalucía created conflicts between shepherds and farmers cultivating crops along migration routes, as well as sheep owners in areas of winter pasture.



*DIPLOMATIC ACCOUNT OF CONSTANTINOPLE
UNDER SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT*

24. TREVISAN, Domenico. Venetian bailo in Istanbul. *Relazione dell'Impero Ottomano*. Northern Italy, around 1560. Folio (222 x 324 mm). Italian manuscript on paper (incipit "S'io mi persuadessi"; explicit "debbo servir per sempre alla patria mia. Dixi"). 134 pp., final blank leaf. Modern unsophisticated paper wrappers.

\$ 15,000.-

[Manuscript] A diplomatic mission to Suleyman the Magnificent during the height of the Ottoman Empire's power. Recognizing the challenge of confronting the Turks militarily, Venice prioritized diplomatic relations with the empire throughout the 16th century. Domenico Trevisan, a skilled diplomat who climbed the ranks of the Venetian hierarchy, arrived in Constantinople at the age of 50 to further these diplomatic efforts."

The bailo was considered one of the most important Venetian diplomatic postings by the Most Serene Republic and only the very best were chosen to handle such delicate missions. Once back in Venice they had to write a detailed report on the state of affairs in the Ottoman Empire and the sultan's personality, interests, biography, and his popularity among his subjects.

Trevisan stayed three years in Constantinople (1551-1554) and witnessed the tragic events at the Ottoman Court when Suleyman decided to murder his own son Mustafa. He employed a network of spies providing him with new and vital details on the strength of their galleys providing many new and vital details on the strength of the Ottoman galleys and their armaments. Meanwhile he tried to keep the peace between Venice and the Sultan. Frequently he was found at court to take care of the interests of the Venetian merchants harassed by the Barbary pirates.

Well preserved. Some browning and ink bleeding to the other side of one leaf, but in all well legible. Other manuscript copies of the same relation are known in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bertoliana in Vicenza. Watermark: circle with star; counter-mark: clover and letters SF (or ST?).

A LOST 17TH CENTURY TURKISH BIBLE TRANSLATION

25. [BIBLIA TURCICA - NT - Actus, Epistulae, Apocalypsis]. Turkish translation of the New Testament. Secretarial manuscript with Ali Ufki Bey's autograph annotations. Constantinople, 1665. 4to (160 x 214 mm). (80), (4 blank), (32), (4 blank), (19), (1 blank), (13), (1 blank), (81), (1 blank) leaves. Contemporary full calf with cover borders ruled in gilt.

\$ 85,000.-



The realization of the project to translate the Bible into Turkish is material fit for a novel. An international master plan was conjured up to convert the Turks to Christianity, overthrow the Habsburgs, and bring about universal peace before the second coming of Christ. The idea was devised by a world-renowned scholar, financed by a Dutch arms dealer, and executed by a Christian who was kidnapped at age 18 and became the Sultan's confidant.

John Amos Comenius, the famous Czech educational reformer and religious leader, believed that the end of the world was near and one of its signs would be that Muslims converted to Christianity. For that to happen, the word of God needed to be translated into Turkish. The Turks, once converted, would then crush the Habsburgs, which was but a step on the way to fulfilling the prophecies about the second coming of Christ.

In the spring of 1658, Comenius commissioned Levinus Warner (1618–1665), a German-born Orientalist and the Dutch envoy in Constantinople, to take care of a Turkish Bible translation intended to be printed in Leiden the next year. The immensely wealthy Dutch arms dealer Laurens De Geer was the



man behind the scenes who financed the project. Warner, being unsure of his language skills, outsourced the project to a Jew named Yahya bin Ishak, an individual who is only known by his name. His Bible translation was proofread by Jacob Golius, a professor in Arabic at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands, and subsequently rejected.

Comenius still fired by Messianic expectation, ordered then another Bible translation. This time, they found the right person for the job. A Pole from the Ukraine. Bobovi (Bowowski) but better known by his Turk Ali Bey, was born in 1610 and at a young age kidnapped by Tartars and sold on to the Turks. Being a bright boy, they educated him in the palace school of the sultan in Istanbul. The Sultan nicknamed him Ufki, which means wide horizons or quick-witted. Skilled as a musician, he became the official music teacher of the court. As a musician and a polyglot, he versified the first 14 Psalms in Turkish, enabling them to be sung to their proper Genevan melodies. Listen to Ali Ufki Psalms on YouTube.

As Ali Bey secretly contemplated reconverting to Christianity, he completed his task in December 1664. While Comenius and his group were excited, controversy broke out over the quality of Ali Bey's translation. Despite his superior style compared to Haki's word-for-word translation, his inconsistent spelling and sentence structure remained too close to the Turkish language, according to Şahin, an Armenian copyist of Oriental manuscripts at Leiden University. The accusation was that Ali Bey delved too much into Islamic culture to find equivalents for biblical names. With Warner's death in 1665 and Geer's in 1666, the money stream dried up, and the dream finally ended with the grand-master's death in 1670. It took until the early 19th century for a Turkish Bible to be printed.

OUR COPY

Still a few translations survive. Ali Bey produced a few fair copies that were sent to Golius to the Leiden University Library. In 1888, the Leiden Library discovered the missing New Testament (Cod. Or. 3100), or at least a part of it, in the hand of one of Ali's secretaries, with interlinear and marginal corrections by Ali Bey himself. One part, however, remained lost. That is, until now.

The present volume comprises of the missing parts of this New Testament copy, Acts, Romans, Philippians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, Hebrews, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1-3 John, Jude, and Revelation. Also written under Ali Bey's direction and copied from his personal draft, with his marginalia and corrections.

PROVENANCE

The manuscript carries the signature of Johann Friedrich Winckler (1679-1738), professor of theology in Hamburg. Subsequently, it was owned by Nicolaus Wilhelm Schroeder (1721-1798), professor of Oriental languages in Groningen. See Schroeder's auction catalog *Pars altera bibliothecae Schroederianae* from 1834, p. 6 No. 24. It emerged in the sixties in a bookshop in Utrecht and was bought by the previous owner, a Dutch theologian who sold it to us.

SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Bobowski's Bible has not yet seen its full critical edition. Researchers emphasize the exceptional value of the work because Ali Ufki attempted to write the text to make it speak to Muslim Turks. That same intention is also visible in his translations of the Psalms mentioned above.



It is unknown what language it was that Ali Ufki translated the Bible from. A study of Ali Bey's spellings of proper names, e.g. Petro, Se'mun, Filipo, Pilato, could reveal much about his connections with Christian tradition. Several of these are Italian spellings and suggest a Catholic connection. That Ali Bey refers to John the Baptist as Yuhanna Ma'madant, a Christian construction of John's name in Arabic, suggests that he was in contact with the Oriental churches also, perhaps the Syrian Orthodox Church. (Privratsky, 2014: 19-20).

SIR GEORGE MACARTNEY'S ACCOUNT BOOKS

26. [EAST INDIA] [MANUSCRIPT]. George Macartney, 1st Earl Macartney (1737-1806) Three Folio handwritten manuscripts, approx 13 x 8 inches.. each spanning roughly forty-four leaves. with some blanks and index leaves, on J. Whatman and Taylor & Co. watermarked paper, bound in contemporary marbled paper wrappers; each book with a handwritten label adorning its front cover. the first containing Lord Macartney's personal accounts, the final two leaves signed by Macartney twice, certifying the veracity of the financial statements and total expenditures since his arrival; His accounts were held by prominent English banking firms that dealt with East India including Thomas Coutts Esq. The other two volumes illuminate the detailed household expenditures during his distinguished tenure as Governor of Madras from 1781-1785. They provide insights into individual compensations, occasionally paired with the recipient's signature in English or Tamil. confirming payment. William Greene, Macartney's adept bookkeeper, kept these meticulous records, evidenced by his recurrent signatures within. All volumes are well preserved, bearing the pencil inventory numbers of Sir Thomas Phillipps: 23992 (2) and 23999, previously sold as lot 190 of the famed Phillipps manuscript auction. In 1854, the heirs of Macartney sold materials related to the Macartney, many of which (likely including these account books) were purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps.



\$ 14,500.-

Remarkably the account books begin In 1781 when Sir George Macartney set foot in India, a key territory in Britain's burgeoning global empire. His arrival was significant, representing the intentions of the British Empire to not only exert control but also integrate its socio-cultural ethos within the Indian fabric. He was more than just a colonial functionary; he epitomized the elegance and traditions of British nobility. The residence, whose accounts are meticulously detailed in these ledgers, not only served as his dwelling but also became a headquarters for his administrative endeavours. Within this setting, he strengthened and transformed the British administration in the region.



His time in India marked a period when the British Empire was deepening its political and economic roots. Beyond his administrative duties, Macartney was crucial in bridging communications and forging diplomatic relations between the British leadership and Indian principalities. This intricate web of alliances he cultivated would bolster the Empire's strategic advantages for the ensuing decades.

The management and operations of Macartney's household were particularly noteworthy. In an era where British households in India were still navigating the blend of British and Indian customs, Macartney's home emerged as a benchmark. His household was an epitome of British elegance and organization, albeit adapted to the Indian context. This meticulous organization is evident in the extensive account books, which documented every transaction and the wide array of staff he employed. The account books show how the house was staffed with roles ranging from pantry boys, tea boys, and pastry cooks to more specialized positions like silk stocking washers and translators. Moreover, his residence dealt with a diverse array of local suppliers, including fruit sellers and butchers, which showcased a seamless integration of British household expectations with the Indian context.

Moreover, the way he ran his household set a precedent. From employing local staff in roles familiar to the British, such as butlers and musicians, to introducing positions that catered to local customs and needs like silk stocking washers and translators, Macartney's household was a microcosm of the larger British-Indian interaction.

This fusion of British imperial customs with local traditions in household management would set a template that many British officials and households would emulate in the decades that followed.



THE FUTURE IN THE PALM OF YOUR HAND

27. GOLERII, Rodulpho. Chiroscoptiae compendium. Germany(?): Ambrosius ab aurea, 1646. 4to, (270 x 180mm). Curious illustrated manuscript on chiromancy attributed Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628) humanist and professor of philosophy, logic, metaphysics, and ethics at the University of Marburg.

\$ 3,250.-

Manuscript, gorgeous title-page with a delightful border of naturalistic motifs with illuminated, gilded details, dated authorship inscription to title-page 'Ambrosius ab Aurea feci anno Domini MDCIVL', 33 numbered pages, 4 of which contain penciled silhouettes of hands, pp. 9-27 penned in cursive Latin, text divided into XVII chapters, a list of symbols for



palm-reading to final page (some wear). Bound in contemporary carta rustica with year lettered to boards in manuscript (minor chips and staining)

Alchemical and astrological research went hand in hand in early modern times. Books published on either subject usually had a chapter on palmistry, leading to further creative collaborations. Each of the phalanges had zodiacal significance and each finger was said to have housed three astrological signs.



POETRY

28. LATIN ANTHOLOGY. 8vo (16 x 11 cm), 295 pp.. Bound in antiphonary leaf in the 17th century. Unpublished as such, but a collection of Latin and Renaissance epigram in a neat, legible hand. All but one in Latin. France, around 1660.

\$1,400.-

The last leaf gives the reader the advice that it is better to read cleverly than to be a bad author.

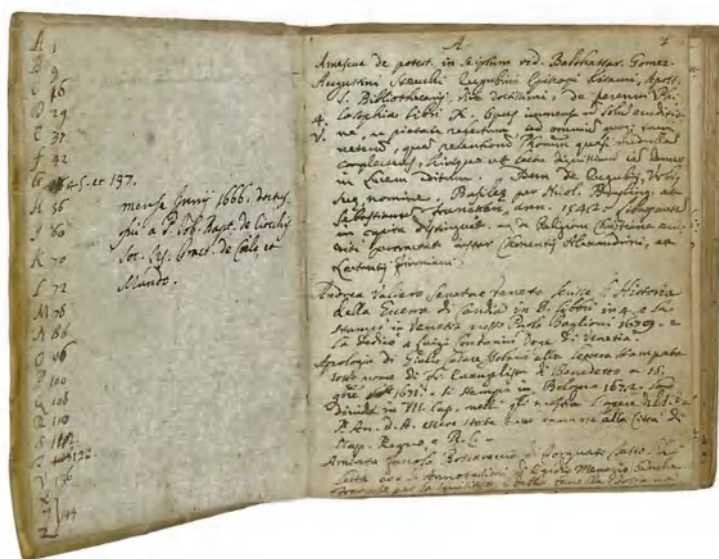


RARE GLIMPSE OF A 17TH CENTURY BOOK COLLECTOR/LIBRARIAN

29. [LIBRARY CATALOGUE] [COMMON PLACE BOOK].

Contemporary vellum (14 x 10 cm). 175 pp. Inscribed on the flyleaf *Ci leggo la data del giugno 1666, poi sembra "doctus fui (???) a P(resbiter?) Iohanne Baptista de Ciocchis Soc. Ies. (che presumo stia per Societatis Iesus, quindi che questo fosse un gesuita) e non so se quel" de coelo et mundo" sia una formula dei gesuiti o meno...*

\$3,500.-



At first glance this seems to be an early library catalogue. With entries from A to Z. For example under A. Augustini Steuchi ... De perenni philosophia libri X, 1542. Historia della guerra di Candia di Andrea



Valiero senator, 1679. Abraham Goelnitz. Compendium Geographicum, 1649. Apologia di Giulio Cesare Isolani alla Lettera stampata sotto nome di Fra Evangelista de Benedetto a 15 di Nouembre 1671. Astrognosia, synoptice et methodice in usum gymnasiorum et academiarum adornata. 1668. Historia o vero narrazione giornale d'ell'ultime rivoluzioni della citta e regno di Napoli, 1666. Andreae Dinneri ... Tractatus Bini, I. De Jvsto Rervm Pretio Definiendo, 1661

At the same time, it gives excerpts and sometimes describes the contents of different chapters. It is very much a working manuscript with underlines and crossed out sentences.

Library catalogues of the 17th century are extremely rare and might contain book now lost.

AN EXQUISITELY DECORATED KETUBAH FROM VENICE, 1741

30. KETUBAH (Marriage contract) . Ink and gouache on vellum. Venice, dated as 6th of Adar (i.e. February 21, 1741) 53 x 31 cm, the document features two columns. The right column is written in traditional Italian square script, with the content spanning thirty-seven lengthy lines. Additionally, there are signatures from witnesses. The design includes vibrant floral, avian, and fruit illustrations, accompanied by the zodiac signs surrounding the main textual content. Each corner showcases roundels illustrating the treasures of the Second Temple. There's noticeable cockling and minor wear on the lower right corner. The item hasn't been inspected outside its frame.

\$ 15,000.-



This Italian marital contract is a prime example of the intricate decorative styles prevalent in ketubot from the Veneto region during the early 18th century. It serves as a striking reflection of the artistic expressions and cultural influences within the Jewish community of Venice during that time.



MUSICAL SCORES OF THE 18TH CENTURY WITH IMPORTANT COMPOSERS

31. [MUSIC] [MANUSCRIPT] Anonymous (mid-18th cent.). (Anthology of 105 instrumental pieces and songs). England (Scotland?), n.d. (owner's entry of "Ralph Pattison His Book 1756" on pastedown), page numbering as follows: [2],3-31/ 40-196. Two leaves of index. Oblong 8vo. Covers detached and worn. Spine gone.

\$ 4,500.-



This manuscript is an intriguing and valuable collection, featuring sections of renowned works by established composers from the time including Corelli, Händel, Humphrey, and Vivaldi, alongside beloved English and Scottish folk songs. Some of the songs also include their accompanying lyrics. The first two unbound leaves of the manuscript consist of an incomplete table of contents (ending at page 125) and the lyrics for "The Blind Lover."

The list of contents shows that the (absent) first leaf should have contained the music of "a Hornpipe & Dumbarton Boat Bery". Some titles: "A Perlude by Dr. Pepusch"; "Bill Williams delight"; "(Gavot) in the 6th of Stanley"; "The Duke of Ancasters Minuet"; "Hartford Assembly"; "the amor barmo aire by Mr Handel in Xexes [Xerxes?]"; "Sloggs Hornpipe"; "Mis Etheringtons minuet"; "Dear Cloe: Sung by W. Lowe at Vauxhall"; "The Distressed Shepherdess"; "Cloe's Resolves by Doctor Green"; "Much a do about Nothing"; "Handels Watter peice"; "Concerto by Sigr. Hasse"; "A New Song in Honour of the King of Prussia"; "Allegro in Solo 12th. Sagio Adams Berckinstock"; "Minuet by Mr. Lully"; "Lady Milbank's Minuet"; "Contentment set by Mr Abiel Wichelle"; "Is there a Charm"; "Captain Death"; "Tweed Side"; "Advice to Silvia"; "The New Birks of Endermay"; "Brownhills favorite"; "Ld Exeter Minuet"; "Meeting in the Morning"; "Mis Gunning"; "Air by Mr Josph Smyth"; "Minuet by Mr Humphreys"; "Stellia and Flavia"; "Myra by Mr. Howard"; "A New Song Sung at Rannelagh"; "Concerto ye 5th of Vivaldi"; "Killie Crankie"; "Lord Bartley's Minuet"; "Dance in Romio"; "Bedfords March"; "Desaubrys Minuet"; "The Advice"; "Chesunt a Him"; "Bettsey Thoughtles"; "A trip to Sligo"; "Comus's Court set to musick by Mr Atfield"; "A Song Called the Green Meadow"; "The Bonny Broom" and "A Himn to Ohio".



ISTANBUL COURT AND FOLK LIFE: A UNIQUE TURKISH MINIATURE ALBUM FROM THE 17TH CENTURY

32. [OTTOMAN COSTUMES] 72 Turkish miniatures. Probably Constantinople, ca. 1660. 4to (150 x 208 mm). 70 ff. (numbered 3-71 and 74) of hand-drawn costumes. India ink and gouache heightened in silver and gilt on laid, watermarked paper, polished in the oriental style. Bound in full modern fawn calf signed by J. E. Baudrillart, covers ruled in blind, spine sparsely gilt with title. Top edge gilt. Marbled endpapers.

\$ 60,000.-



Unlike the costumes book that were solely produced by European artists this album is highly original and rare. These 72 miniatures are delightfully naïve and convey a more intimate understanding of the Ottoman society.

Peter Mundy (1597-1667) wrote in his Book of Travels, *'For the several habits used att Constantinople, where most officers and Nations are distinguished by their habits, I have a little booke ... painted by the Turks themselves in Anno 1618, although no great art therein, yet enough to satisfie concerning that Matter.'*

Turkish artists were employed to draw the miniatures that depict the social strata of Ottoman life. The way of painting shows affinity with the more diffuse, contemporary Turkish artistic conventions, then the European costume books. It recalls the shape and colour scheme of Ottoman miniature painting.



The subjects depicted are the Sultan himself, Janissaries, the Ottoman court officials, down to the porter, the davul player, the women, and the minorities living in Istanbul.

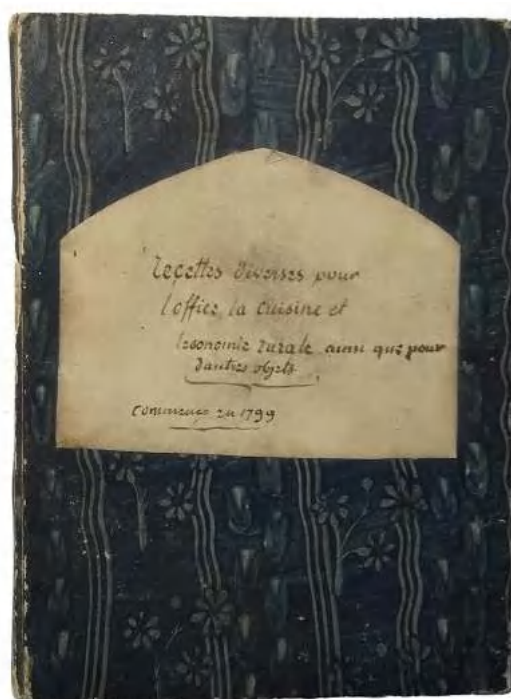
There are only a few survivors of such ephemeral books, the best known example and closest to our album, is the so-called Rålamb Dräktboken (Raland Book of Costumes) acquired in 1657/58 by Claes Rålamb, the Swedish ambassador to the Sublime Porte. We do not know who the original owner of our album was. Perhaps a Frenchman, the miniature representing Sultan Mehmet IV on his throne, has in the lower part an inscription in French, Mehemet Grand Seigneur / 1660. The others carry captions in Ottoman, unlike the Rålamb album.

TWO LATE 18TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT RECIPE AND AILMENTS BOOKS IN FRENCH

33. [RECIPE BOOK] *Recettes diverses pour l'office, la cuisine et l'economie rurale ainsi que pour d'autres objets, commence en 1799.* Lovely paste paper bindings, with paper labels. 8vo. Vol I Receipts, approximately 200 pages (around 100 used), Vol II, Ailments book, approximately 300 pages (around used). Interwoven with some notes. Large 8vo, 20 x 17 cm.

\$ 2,250.-

Two remarkable books filled to brim with receipts, starting right away with a receipt for soup for 50 people! (On two loose leaves), continuing in another hand with waffles, biscuits du palais royal, souffles, vinaigrettes, consommés, various liqueurs, gateau, fondues, everything you could dream of. The second book deals with receipts for illnesses for humans as well as animals (but only 5 leaves), covering fevers, gall, opium, epilepsy, gout, rabies, and injuries. The book's focus on remedies for animal ailments is particularly notable and may provide insights into the historical treatment of livestock and pets.



AN ITALIAN ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT ON SURGERY

34. [SURGERY] *Trattato delle operationi chirurgiche agionte alcune osseruationi con sue figure.* Illustrated and unpublished treatise on surgical operations. First half of the 18th century? Large 8vo (21 x 17 cm) Engraved title page within an ornamental shield. 518 pages and 73 chalcographic plates (of which one group numbered from II to LX and others not numbered, and a pair folded), Title page, with on the verso side a poem, list of "Instruments of



Surgery. 1- 474 are all written with neat and legible handwriting, pp. 475-518 in a less tidy handwriting. The plates illustrate surgical instruments and ailments.

\$ 7,500.-



Probably an abridgement in Italian by Carlo Michele Lotteri of the 'Cours d'opérations de chirurgie' by Dionis. This conclusion is based on the identical title page of another manuscript in the Wellcome library. No record has been traced of an Italian translation of Dionis' work-first printed in Paris in 1707. This MS. is either an original translation and abridgement by Lotteri or notes of lectures on operative surgery closely following the original text. The plates are identical with the MS in the Wellcome and different from the work of Dionis.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ujbs6942>

There is an annotation relating to the birth of the two children of the author or owner of the volume, which notes that his eldest daughter was born in 1760 and the second born in 1763; followed by two papers dated 1766-1767 and annotations relating to crop. The author tells us that he is living in Piacenza in the year 1767 where he is the surgeon.



A CALLIGRAPHY MANUSCRIPT WITH A BOOK CURSE

35. TARDIUONUS, Claudius. "In libros Aristotelis. De arte Rhetorica". Calligraphed manuscript in pen and ink on paper, (199) leaves. Quarto. (211 x 112 mm) Early 17th century. Contemporary calf, with between laurels the name Claudius on the front cover and the name Tardiuonus on the back. Edges gilded. Some ink corrosion and staining.

\$ 3,900.-

Calligraphed titles, initials and vignettes display faces, drolleries, stags, rabbits, monkeys (?), crocodiles and few stars of David. On the second page there is a curious (fictive?) armorial with roses and a turtle. The scribe introduces himself, by cursing the person who might steal it *Epigramma. si qui contingat nostrum reperire libellum. Ecce ubi mea si nomina scirevelis Tardiuonus ego cognomine nomine Claudii. Ipse vocor propriis dare scripta cupis. Non inventum sed furtum non reddere credas. Ne quodquam furto grandius esse nefas. Laus Deo. Tardiuonus.* Epigram, if someone finds the book by accident. There you can find my names, if you want to know them. I am called Tardiuonus, my first name is Claudius. You want to give back what is written. When you don't return it, you will know it is not found, but stolen. No theft is a greater evil. Praise the Lord. Tardiuonus.



On the last leaf, there is a curious modern pencil inscription "Rufis Maurensis". The calligraphy is delightful, consisting of a combination of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic elements, harking back to earlier times.

A beautiful example of French, renaissance manuscript culture at the beginning of the 17th century, that deserves further study.



MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT

36. THEORETICAE DISPUTATIONES Guidonis De Meliore A.D. 1637. Large 8vo. Contemporary vellum, 454 leaves. Frontispiece decorated by hand. Heavily glossed (same copyist hand), in the colophon it says the text was finished being transcribed on March 21, 1637. Paper edges colored in red, decorated with stamps.

\$ 1,750.-

Transcribed (?) medical text by Aristotle (?) written in an dense hand by an Italian Jesuit. "In the Universa Medicam Discipline, Natura feminis, [...] De Prestantia Medicinas, De Medicinae need, De Natura Medicina, De Partibus Medicina [...]"



PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PROPHECIES

37. [VATICINIA] Prophecies about the Popes. Format: Small folio, vellum. 230 leaves with 205 contain ink drawings (28 lost), 15 leaves function as prologues. N.d. but the last pope mentioned Gregorius XV (1621 to his death in July 1623), serves as terminus ante quem.

\$ 45,000.-

The Latin term "vaticinium" denotes a prophecy. This manuscript contains a series of prophecies derived from the lives and deeds of several popes. Though historically misattributed to Joachim of Fiore, the founder of the Calabrian order, this prophetic literature illustrates how the actions of these popes steered the Church's destiny. The popularity of such mystical prophecies surged in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



The entire manuscript uses period paper with a variety of watermarks, suggesting its origins between 1595-1630, likely from northern Italy. The manuscript is manually foliated, starting at fol. 48, with some irregularities in numbering. The consistent handwriting and illuminations throughout the piece suggest a single scribe and artist.

The evocative full page drawings are of an emblematic nature, teeming with (fabled) creatures (lions, dragons, phoenixes, wolves, snakes), each image accompanies a prophetic text. A half moon with fire underneath, a dragon and a castle, a hand with a symbol, tombstones with snakes, a dead (or dreaming) pope and an eagle, a group of people attacked by a snake, a grail like castle door. Each rich in symbolic interpretation. The drawings are relatively simple. Roughly one third are well-preserved, but the remainder show varying degrees of ink corrosion. The manuscript's leaves have been meticulously leaf-casted for preservation.

The introduction references texts from Fiori, Lichtenberger, and Malachy, though other names are obscured and unreadable. We've been unable to trace prior publications and although the form might be known, we might have a totally unknown corpus of texts. The manuscript begins: "These sixteen figures that follow, and begin with Pius V, hail from Transalpine Gaul, authored by an uncertain hand, but universally deemed the prophecies of the Cretan Sibyl." The following page features an allegorical drawing of intertwined circles captioned, "Rota S[an]t[i]ago: evangelista quae habet in Apocalipsi."

The book is ideally suited for in-depth academic study. Who was it intended for? In what context was it composed? Does it introduce previously unpublished works? In my tenure as a bookseller, I've yet to encounter a manuscript as intriguing as this. If it I wanted to write a thriller it would start like this, *In the heart of northern Italy, a forgotten manuscript emerges from the shadows—its age-old pages*



whispering prophecies penned in the era of Renaissance mysticism. "VATICINIA," it reads, offering foreboding visions of the popes and the fates that await them. From enigmatic drawings teeming with fabled creatures—lions, phoenixes, serpents—to the evocative symbols of moons ablaze and castle doors that seem eerily grail-like, every page beckons with a cryptic allure. Historically misattributed to the legendary Joachim of Fiore, this haunting relic reveals how the actions of medieval popes might have steered the destiny of the Church. But as the prophecies unfurl, it becomes chillingly clear that this isn't just a relic of the past. It holds secrets some would kill to protect, and others would die to unveil.





ARITHMETIC NOTEBOOK FOR PHÉLIX MARTIN



38. [ARITHMETIC] Manuscript largely calligraphed and decorated with colored inks. [Saint-Germain (?)] this January 7, 1812; in-folio (380 x 240 mm) of 112 pages, bound, frayed on the sides with small losses on the first leaves.

\$1,750.-

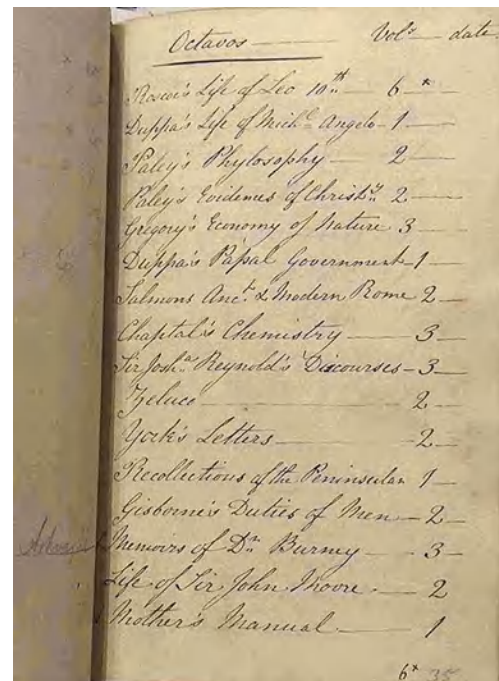
Numeration, On the toise (a French unit of measure), On the pound, On the acre, On the franc, On the meter, On the kilogram, On the hectoliter, On the myriameter.

Bound in a vellum document, coram nobis (also writ of error), a legal order allowing a court to correct its original judgment upon discovery of a fundamental error that did not appear in the records of the original judgment's proceedings and that would have prevented the judgment from being pronounced. Signed by Petrus Pierre du Cambout (14 November 1636 – 5 February 1706) a well know French prelate.

MURDER IN THE LIBRARY

39. [BIBLIOGRAPHY] Library Catalog of Books at Wigwell Grange . . Derbyshire. England. c 1835-1840s. Approx 120 lvs, and 40 lvs filled the rest. blank. Lists of books are arranged primarily by size. Attractive full red morocco and gilt, rubbing to binding, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, inner gilt dentelles. The folios include a 1613 King James Bible (presumably the 'She" Bible), Sir William Hamilton's Work, Michael Angelo's Sculpture, the Kit-Cat Club etc. Among the Imperial Octavos we find the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, Pope's Homer, the Medals of Napoleon. Other smaller books include Johnson's Dictionary, Dante, Boccacio, and a 1490 incunable of the Manipulus Curatorum, as well three pages are devoted to medical books owned by Dr. Goodwin. Some later pencil notations in 1847 indicate that books were borrowed or given to women including Ms. Carnegie and a Ms. Ashbury.

\$1,200.-





The manuscript is a record of the library of a country English estate sold by Sotheby's in 1893. The estate gained notoriety for a shocking murder in the 19th century, which was widely covered in the newspapers of the time. George Victor Townley murdered Elizabeth Goodwin, his former fiancée, on August 21, 1863, in a fit of passion and jealousy. The murder was committed in the grounds of the Grange, where George fatally stabbed Elizabeth three times during their final meeting. Following his confession, George was sentenced to life in prison, but he committed suicide shortly after his conviction by throwing himself over a prison balustrade. The Wigwell murder was widely regarded as one of the most shocking domestic tragedies of the time.

HUNTING IN INDIA

40. BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin. Three months of Tiger Shooting in Central Provinces during hot weather of 1878 and 1879. Folio. Vellum ledger. 60 leaves. (320 x 200 mm). Some pages loose.

\$ 1,500.-

Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920), was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar, and the Boer Wars.

The manuscript narrates shooting expeditions in Uttar Pradesh

NOTEBOOKS OF A VICTORIAN COLORMAKER

41. [CERAMICS] Extensive Ceramics Archives - various Victorian ceramic enamellers and painters notebook, with trial glazes, formulas. With letters enclosed John Willshaw, Enamel & colourmaker, Bow Street Newcastle. Around 1880-1890

\$ 3,500.-





No 2. Note book. Red leather binding 8vo. Wedgwoods fire their Kiln at 5 degrees. How to make a turquoise stain, blue stains, fluxes are substances, usually oxides, used in glasses, glazes and ceramic bodies, letters by Willshaw, stamped Newcastle, enamels, poisons cornflour, paisley flour. 858 receipts. 100 leaves?

Note book 3. Enamel colours. Various colour schemes. Receipts from the Longport Ceramics Factory, glazes. 62 pages. 1880?

Another note book 2. 1895-187 The firing of tableware, including Wedgewood, Etruria plates. 100 pages. To make Gold sutre.

Plus another seven notebooks, hundreds of pages, filled to the brim with receipts.

A specialists inside look into the world of ceramic design and the technologies of the Victorian era

AN ARCHIVE OF EARLY 19TH FRENCH SONGS

42. [CHANSONS] Ten booklets of songs, romances, ariettas, etc., early 19th century (one dated 1823). Approximate 130 leaves, all in different hands, with loose songs on one or two leaves. Certainly, worth of further study.

\$ 750.-



FIVE NOTEBOOKS FROM AN UNKNOWN FEMALE NORMAN POET

43. CLAMORGAN de TAILLEFER, Adrienne Françoise Adelaïde. a literary discovery. The works of an unknown French female poet, from the lower aristocracy. Although she never published her work. Adelaide wrote throughout her live, collecting and writing fables and legends from Normandy. All of them are unknown. Through her enormous erudition, this unknown person becomes alive again. We learn through the poems and stories about her wishes, dreams, fears and hopes. At the end of the fifth volume, she addresses the reader movingly as she recapitulates her life and expresses her ardent wish “that a friendly hand ad here the time the date of my death”.

\$ 4,500.-

Adrienne Françoise Adelaïde de Clamorgan, born Le Mouton de Carmesnil (1780-1860), was born in the village of Grand Hameau, municipality of Besneville (Manche). Daughter of Claude Clement of Mouton, Lord of Carmesnil, Knight of St. Louis, and of Madeleine Félicité de Beaudrap, she married in 1808 Pierre Claude François de Clamorgan (1769-1833), an amnestied emigrant, who was mayor of Besneville from 1816 until his death. It seems that these poems and legends she collected were never published.



1. Poésies diverses par Madame Adelaide de Clarmogan, nee Mouto. Besneville, 1837 ; 265p. pages with index. Notes : "Incomplet et à corriger". Quarto. Cardboard binding. Also narrates conte et legends Normand.
2. Small folio. Recueil de Fables - Le Panier de Cerises, Besneville, 1837 (fables date between 1830 et 1856) 472 pages. Some corrections).
- 3 & 4. The basket of Cheries. 8vo. Contemporary green Buckram. Collection of fables. Vol I. Le Panier de Cerises. Tome I, Besneville 1846 ; 270 pages with index. Poems dated 1833 1845. Tome II : Besneville, 1846-47 ; 241 pages [7pages index].
5. Fairy tales, various poems, Besneville, 1842 (on the first page), Carmesnil March 15, 1858 in the second title; 284p., ending with a notice in which the author introduces herself and her husband. Describing him or her? As a bibliophile. The last lines, dated October 9, 1858, expresses the wish "that a friendly hand add here in time the date of my death". The hand friend granted this wish by writing: "Mrs. de Clamorgan died on October 8th, 1860.

The last half of the manuscript also contains three songs with note and scores.

A 19TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF A PAEDOPHILE

44. COBB. He was a little boy. Contemporary stationeries binding, 200 p, densely written. One page torn out (!). 8vo. 1883, London.

\$ 5,500.-

Over a period of a year, a 25-year-old man confides his struggle with his erotic feelings towards the boys of the renowned Westminster Choir. It starts like this:

"Writing is like talking to a friend to whom one can tell most (though not all) that is in one's heart. Such a friend I have never had, and shall never have probably, for I think that kind of friendship must be formed in boyhood and I was never given the chance."

It soon becomes clear that the narrator is infatuated with one of the boys of the choir, throughout the manuscript referred to as 'The Boy', with a capital B. "A little scamp of a choir boy, who xxx had a voice as sweet as an angel." We suspect that the Boy referred to is Henry Roper, chorister of Westminster Abbey May 1879-Nov 1884, who died of consumption, and has a marble plaque on the wall of the Little Cloister at Westminster Abbey.

A cursory reading does not reveal any sexual misconduct, although it is hinted at ("Writing is like talking to a friend to whom one can tell most (though not all) that is in one's heart."). The Boy looks "with solemn mischief in his eyes" at him, "the urchin is a little beast, but look how bright his eyes are", and the writer muses how glorious it would be to be alone with 'the Boy' for one day.

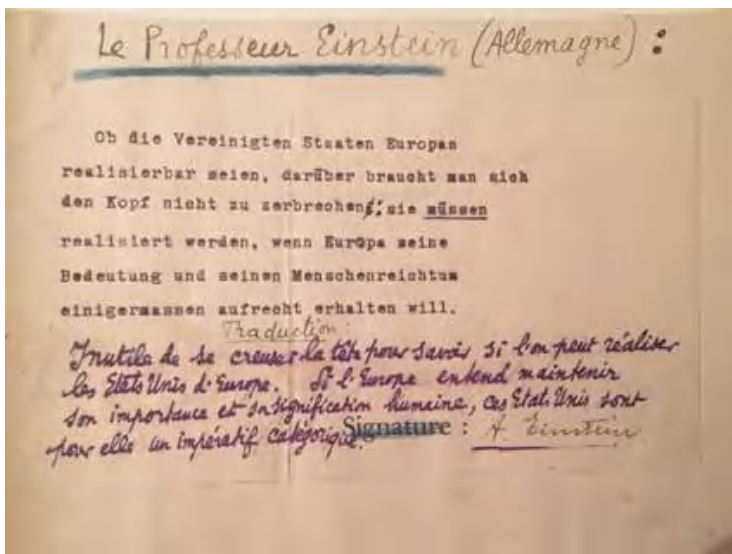
It is also a diary that reveals his inner struggle, the writer frequently condemns himself. "I do like being with them. It is all well to call myself a fool and an idiot. I do 30 times a day for caring for this kind; the foolishness was in my being denied it when I was a boy", "I love toys, I don't love women, I think



sometimes I must be mad", and "This journal of mine is nothing then the story of my various attempts to break out of prison."

Although it is the year 1883 and thus before the Freudian era, the author often uses the word 'unconscious' to describe his mental state of affairs. The diary is also a day-to-day account of his life in London over the course of over a year. Although 'The Boy' is prominent on nearly every page, the author narrates outings, horse-back riding, theatre visits, political events, and meeting with friends.

His days seem to centre around visiting the Westminster Abbey, where 'The Boy' sings. Prominent also is his friend Kenneth, 13 years old who accompanies him. At the end of the manuscript, there is a list of all the Westminster choir boys. Further research would almost certainly reveal more about the identity of the writer and his connection the Westminster boys choir.



"IS THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE FEASIBLE?" AN INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY

45. EINSTEIN (Albert). *Ob die vereinigten Staaten Europas realisierbar seien, darüber braucht man sich den Kopf nicht zu zerbrechen: sie müssen realisiert werden, wenn Europa seine Bedeutung und seinen Menschenreichtum einigermaßen aufrecht erhalten will.* (see: Volume 14: The Berlin Years: Writings & Correspondence, April 1923-May 1925 Page 504).

\$ 12.000.-

Paste on a A4 paper with a French translation. In typescript 6 lines with Einstein signature. The inquiry on Les États-Unis d'Europe sont-ils réalisables? came from Maurice d'Hartoy of Paris, initiator of a number of surveys under the title Les Grandes enquêtes françaises et internationales and was sent to the leading intellectuals of the day. 12 sheets of paper, with the question, 'Les États-Unis d'Europe sont-ils réalisables', with the answers, mostly in manuscript. Among others, Emmanuel Bourcier (handwritten response), Jacques Bainville * (signed handwritten response cut out in its entirety and pasted on paper, Henri Barbusse (Typography corrected by hand and signed; 2pp), Maurice d'Hartoy (signed handwritten response accompanied by a signed handwritten note of Hanotaux), Albert Lebrun (handwritten signed response cut out and pasted on paper). Einstein was acquainted with most of them. It is very rare to find Einstein material with utterances on international matters.

Literature. Einstein on Peace. San Francisco : Arcole Publishing, 2017: 102-106 pp

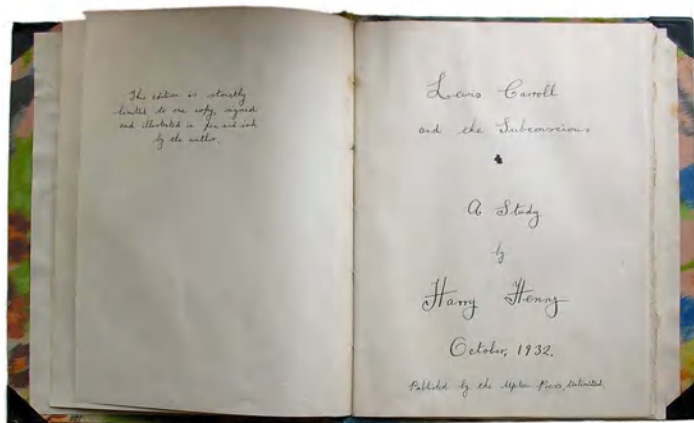
*A 1820s UNPUBLISHED NONSENSE POEM - BATTLE OF THE BAT*

46. HOLLAND, Henry Richard Vassall, Baron. Autograph Manuscript on Paper, entitled at top "The battle of the bat" [London, circa 1823] 32 x 20 cm. 2 ff. In the hand of Baron Holland, with another hand identifying the manuscript, as well as the remnant of a wax seal.

\$ 1,250.-

A most curious manuscript poem with hints of Gothic romanticism as well as a whimsical style and content that presages nonsense writers like Lear and Carroll. The 1820s of English poetry is a sort of literary no man's land, caught between the Romanticism and Victorian periods, as if writers were content to sit idle and playful after the great literary achievements Byron, Shelley, and Keats and Blake's Jerusalem. The poem here also has echoes of metaphor of the defeat of Napoleon: "He was vanished gone-thus indeed | The Battle of the Bat"

Statesman Henry Richard Vassall Fox (1773-1840) and his wife, Elizabeth (?1771-1845), (also known as Lord and Lady Holland) were at the centre of the Whig political and social circle that became known as the Holland House set. Holland published a lengthy entitled *Eve's Revenge*, in which 'e' was the only vowel use. The National Library of Scotland has in an archive of Henry Fox papers, papers relating to a poem entitled 'Lines found in Lord Holland's pocket book'.

A TEENAGE MANUSCRIPT ON LEWIS CARROLL

47. [LEWIS CARROLL] HENRY, Harry. 'Lewis Carroll and the Subconscious', dated October 1932 Manuscript. 11 leaves. (21 x 18 cm). Contemporary, multi-coloured silk binding, small 4to, contemporary. "Published by the Upton Press, Unlimited", and with m/s text opposite title page "This edition is strictly limited to one copy, signed and illustrated in pen & ink by the author", 8-page manuscript study + 3 full page fantastical illustrations.

\$ 1,450.-

"Any student of the life and works of Lewis Carroll...cannot have failed to have been struck by a...presentiment - that hidden in his words is something of the esoteric, or, at least, of the subconscious. This may be purely unintentional on the author's part. He himself always emphatically disclaimed ever having written any serious or solemn meaning into his verse. Yet everybody knows that, when was discussing himself, he was quite untrustworthy, his love of fun overcoming his passion for truth ...it is quite possible that



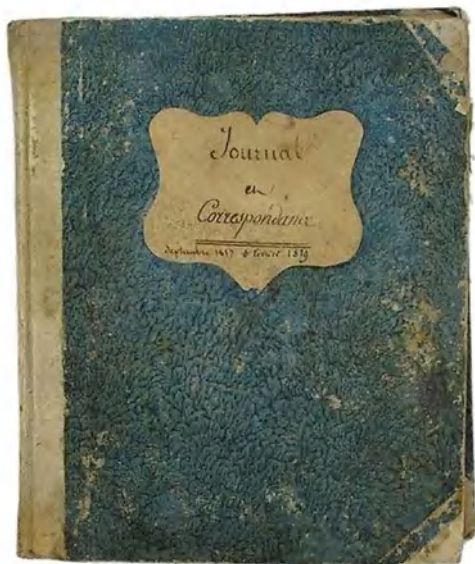
while he did not intentionally put any great truths into his work, yet his subconscious may have had a vast effect in the shaping of his thoughts...Living as he did a solitary and somewhat morose existence, it is obvious he must have become in some degree introspective and self-analytical."

This remarkable analysis is written by a 16-year-old boy in 1932, who had a great career ahead. His name was Harry Henry (1916-2008), the father of the market research industry in Britain. He launched Marplan Ltd, which became one of Britain's leading market research agencies, and developed the methodology 'motivation research'.

A former director of the Thomson Organisation, he changed the face of newspaper publishing in Britain. He was an innovator in all aspects of marketing and the media.

In 1965 he was responsible for the introduction to Britain of Yellow Pages directories, his single main achievement. During WW2 Henry was the principal statistician of 21 Army Group in the invasion of Europe 1944-45 where he was the "father" of military statistical analysis.

This interesting unpublished manuscript was written age 16 or 17 (1932).



A NARRATIVE OF A FAILED TRADE MISSION TO COCHIN CHINE

48. MÉNIOLLE, François Valentin JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE - September 1817 to February 1819. A detailed, unpublished manuscript of a trip to India and Mauritius on board the "Julie-Marthe" between 1817 and 1819. Quarto 220 x 180 mm). 382 pages. Contemporary half vellum.

\$ 5,900.-

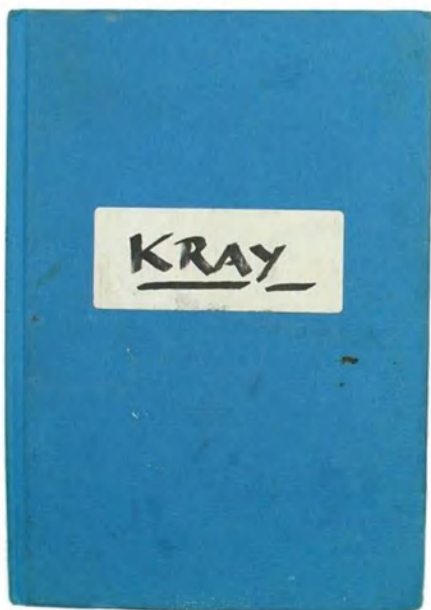
Written by François Valentin Méniolle. The Julie-Marthe was to land in Cochinchina to secure French trade agreements. But following their near death as a result of a typhoon, the expedition turned back, arriving first in Mauritius, in February 1818, and staying there until May 1818.

After briefly visiting Ceylon, the company arrived in Pondicherry in June 1818. From there the ship sails to Calcutta, where the company sails up the Hooghly River, to Chandernagor, one of the five settlements of French India.

This is not a ship's journal, that records only mundane events, like rain and wind. The author Valentin Méniolle, was the nephew of the Bishop of Adran. He describes, in great detail, dinners, outings, trade. For instance, his meeting with two French naturalists named Pierre-Médard Diard and Alfred Duvaucé.



We visited two Parisians who are living in Chandernagor in order to study the natural history of the country ... They have already made many shipments to the Paris Museum and continue to do so every day and have each devoted ten thousand francs of their income to these studies.



WHAT IS THE APPEAL OF A DANGEROUS MONSTER?

49. PEARSON, John George. The Kray Twin. A notebook compiled for the author's third (& final) research on this subject - : the immortal legend. 8vo. Blue linen. Thoughts on how to set up the chapters of his book. With addresses and telephone numbers. Around 140 pp. (written around 2010).

\$ 950.-

Notorious gangsters Ronald and Reginald Kray, better known as Ronnie and Reggie or simply 'the Krays', ran a criminal empire in East London throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The Krays were ruthless criminals, responsible for violence, coercion and a 2-decade-long reign of terror in the city's underworld. But they were also complex, damaged and at

times even charming men. Managing a number of West End clubs, the Krays rubbed shoulders with celebrities like Judy Garland and Frank Sinatra. As such, they developed a unique allure not afforded many other criminals of their viciousness.

John George Pearson (5 October 1930 – 13 November 2021) was an English novelist and an author of biographies, notably of Ian Fleming (the creator of James Bond), and of the Kray twins.

Since the Kray twins invited John Pearson to write their official biography more than forty years ago, he has been obsessed with them. After they were jailed in 1969 for thirty years for murder, Pearson's biography, the murderous twins enjoyed a cult like following. Their clothes and memorabilia have been sold at auction like religious relics. Ron's childlike prison paintings fetch more money than those of many well-known artists. And people still refer to them like popular celebrities.

This is precisely what Pearson asks himself on the first pages of his notebook, that reads like a novel itself.

What is it about them that distinguishes them from all other big-time criminals, not of the 60's, but also of the whole period of the second half of the 20's.

Why are they remembered when the others are entirely forgotten

Why are they centre of a cult – and why does it appear that they have already enjoyed Jack the Ripper as the most memorable criminals of the old East End.



In a sense much of the East End ethos had always been in more or less permanent opposition to the "straight" world of the West.

They were gladiators ..

What is the appeal of the dangerous monster? Frankenstein or Lucifer ...

They were a pair of glory seeking psychopaths ...

FASCINATING AND STUNNING WWII POW MANUSCRIPT

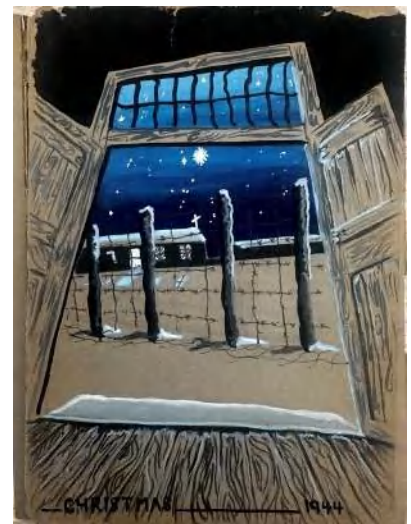
50. [POW MANUSCRIPT] A STALAG LUFT III POW DIARY. 24 x 17.5 cm 8 vo. Approximately 150 pages. This is among the most richly illustrated WWII Prisoner of War diaries encountered, brimming with vivid and captivating entries that poetically convey the horrors of war. The diary was maintained by 2Lt. John Edward Friend from Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. 2Lt. Friend served as a Bombardier with the 706th Bomb Squadron, 446th Bomb Group during WWII. The journal also includes POWs mail, and is filled with intricate accounts, primarily from the latter half of 1944. and numerous literary allusions including a 3 page poem about Army Fliers in the style of Lewis Carroll. Covers lost, text block shaken, but a remarkable manuscript on a YMCA wartime prisoner's log.



"Today in the sky, men are out killing each other as a matter of principle and at the same time feeling very sane and clear-headed about it. Thousands of feet below, love, beauty, and human life are toy-like in perspective. Men are insects, dehumanized by distance, and it is no more than a game of skill to drop bombs on such miserably small creatures."

\$ 9,000.-

Stalag Luft III, situated in Sagan (now Żagań, Poland), was a prominent German prisoner of war (POW) camp during World War II designed especially for captured Allied airmen. Opened in 1942, it incorporated several preventative measures against escape attempts, including its location on sandy soil that made tunneling difficult and the use of seismograph microphones to detect digging. Despite the stringent security measures, the prisoners were quite resourceful. They organized a plethora of activities, ranging from theatre performances to academic lectures, and many kept wartime journals.

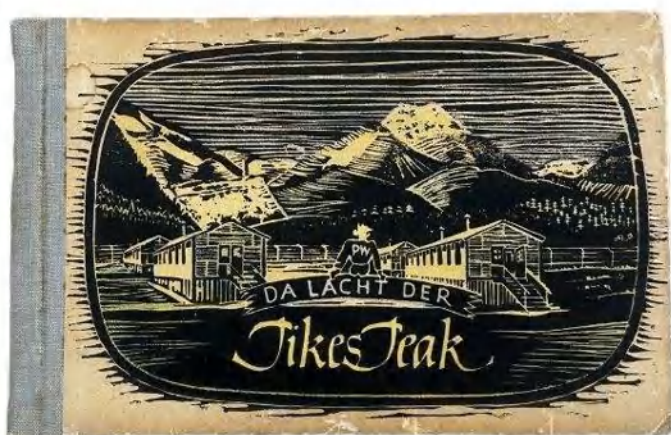




These journals, often supplied by organizations like the International Red Cross and the YMCA, allowed POWs to document their experiences, thoughts, and feelings, serving as invaluable historical records of their resilience and spirit.



One of the most renowned events at Stalag Luft III was the mass escape attempt by primarily Royal Air Force prisoners, later known as "The Great Escape." In 1944, 76 men managed to break free from the camp through a carefully constructed tunnel. However, the escape was short-lived. The vast majority of the escapees were recaptured, and tragically, 50 of them were executed on Hitler's orders as a warning to other POWs considering similar escape attempts. This audacious escape and its brutal aftermath were immortalized in the film "The Great Escape," highlighting the courage, camaraderie, and ingenuity of the Allied prisoners.



VERY RARE COLORADO GERMAN POW BOOK

51. [POW MANUSCRIPT] Da Lacht Der Pikes Peak : Ein lustiges Buechlein . German Prisoner of War (Issuing body) PDIE PW-WOCHE, Camp Carson, Colorado, 1944 Oblong 8vo 22 x 14 cm., some light soiling to boards .An extremely rare publication associated with the POW newspaper Die Pw Woche (Camp Carson, Colo.) 1943-1945. OCLC cites 1 copy. Very unusual book of cartoons.

\$ 1,250.-



Documents the lives of German prisoners of war interned at Camp Carson, Colorado During World War II, Colorado was home to several prisoner of war (POW) camps. The most notable was Camp Carson, located near Colorado Springs, which held German and Italian POWs. Other smaller camps or sub-camps were spread throughout the state, often in rural areas where the prisoners could be put to work in agriculture or other labor-intensive industries. The POWs were generally treated according to the Geneva Conventions and were put to work, often in roles that supported the U.S. war effort indirectly, such as farming or logging.

The history of these camps is an interesting but less well-known aspect of World War II. The POWs held in the United States generally experienced better conditions than those held in other countries, although the experience varied depending on the location and the attitudes of those responsible for the camp operations.

AN EGO DOCUMENT FROM MOTHER RUSSIA

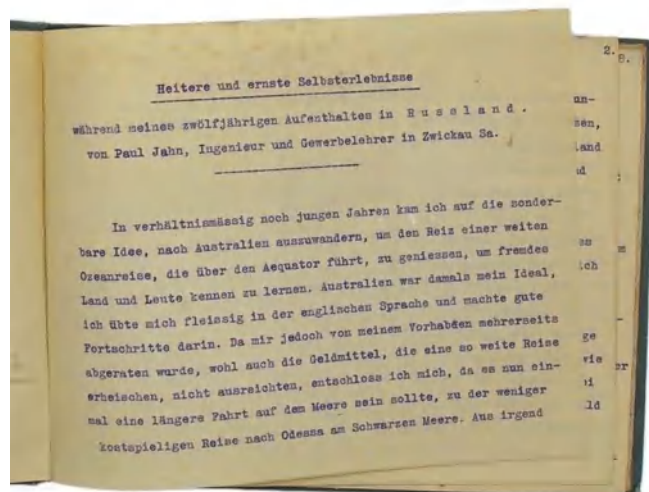
52. [RUSSIA] [DIARY] JAHN, Paul. Selbsterlebtes aus Rusland. Contemporary blue buckram with Jugendstil endpapers. Oblong quarto, 46 pp. With a handwritten postcard dated 1888.

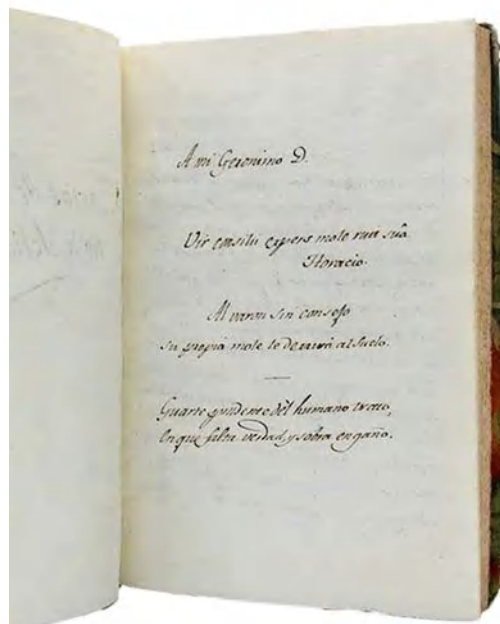
\$ 750.-

"First-hand experiences from Russia" is an amusing diary written by the German engineer Paul Jahn. A unique ego document The unpublished typo-script written down in 1916 is an account of his working life as an engineer in St Petersburg from 1877 to 1889 in the "Sankt Petersburgi-Metallitscheski-Sawod.

Jahn starts to narrates, how he travels in on board of a steamer to St. Petersburg, that nearly is shipwrecked on the way. From the start the account is lively, for example" *"In the Easter night, the simple Russian does not think about sleep. Alternating between feasting, drinking tea and vodka, loud singing, playing a monotonous harmonica, or plucking the few strings of the balalaika, the night is experienced in a rush. During this music-making, he cannot get enough of dancing and drinking and on Easter morning dozens, dozens of drunk Russians are lying in the street"*

The author narrates his stay, gives an account how is attacked by wolves during a hike, he nearly drowns in the Nownewa, falls in love with Countess Sergei Dmitrijewitsch Scheremetew and finally his return home to his home at Zwickau.





AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY THE LIBRARIAN OF THE ESCORIAL PALACE LIBRARY

53. TORRE AGUILERA, Patricio José de la. Cartas de Tristio a Felicio Contemporary binding, half leather with marble boards, 21.5 x 16 cm. Approx. 150 leaves. Finished in the night of 26 July 1813.

\$ 2,750.-

Torre Aguilera, Patricio José de la . Consuegra (Toledo), 16.III.1760 - San Lorenzo de El Escorial (Madrid), 4.VII.1819. was an Arabist and the second librarian at El Escorial, in his later years he served as a translator for the Ministry of State in Cadiz until 1813. This is an unknown work by his hand. Letters written in 1813 to his nephew Geronimo de la Torre, a student at the Military School established in the Ysla de León [Cádiz] The MS seems to be unpublished.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED PRE WWI FRENCH SONG MANUSCRIPT

54. [WWI] "Classe 1910 Cahier de Chansons appartenant à Lagarde François au gème R. de Dragons. À Épernay, Marne, le 20 mai 1913." 22 x 17 cm. 89, [2] pp.; but according to some old purple numbering evidently missing some pages like i.e. 59-62, 67-8. Old mottled boards, cloth spine peeling, Internally, title page detached and worn . Approx. 22 illustrations.

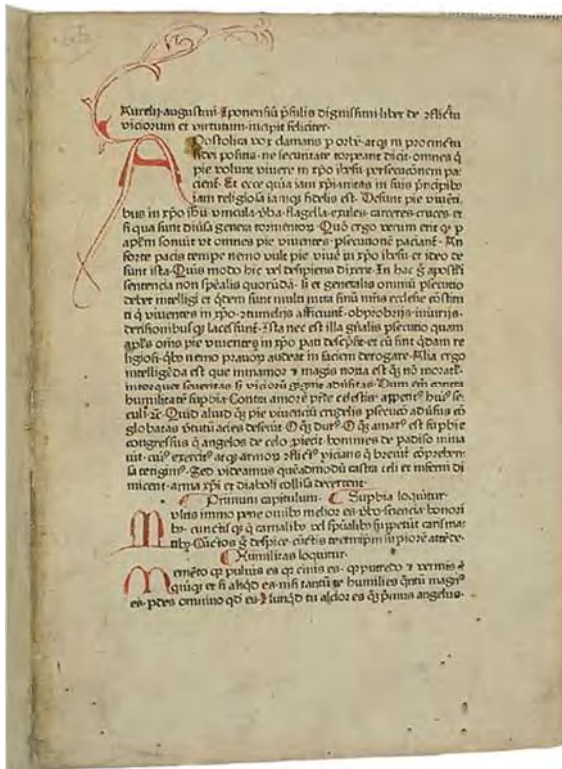
\$ 2,250.-

In 1913, a French dragoon guard stationed in Épernay, the heart of the Champagne region, hand-wrote a manuscript of songs. Unbeknownst to him, the vineyards that surrounded him would soon transform into trenches in World War I. A local businessman later reflected on this shift, stating, 'In this land where we sip happiness, we lost many families to war.' This manuscript serves not just as a songbook but as a poignant snapshot of a world on the brink of change, capturing the last moments of peace before joy turned to sorrow.





THE CONFLICT BETWEEN VICE & VIRTUE. CONFLICTU VITIORUM ET VIRTUTUM, MORAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1474



55. AUTPERT, Ambrose. *De conflictu vitiiorum et virtutum*, [Strassburg : Georg Husner, about 1474], falsely ascribed to St Augustine. Real author Ambrose Autpert. Small folio (27 x 19.5 cm). Beautifully rubricated throughout. 8 leaves complete (not part of another work). Some needle like wormholes. Bound in a 17th century Missal leaf. No date, but ascribed to Husner. Printed in a rather archaic style.

<https://data.cerl.org/istc/ia01253000>.

\$ 8,000.-

Autpert, if forgotten today, was not without a name in his own century. Charlemagne made use of his talents; Pope Stephen IV protected him; and the monastery where he spent many years, and of which he died abbot was famous among the great monasteries of Italy. In 2009, Pope Benedict XVI gave a homily about him in Saint Peter's square.

His Book on the Conflict between Virtues and Vices is a first-rate piece of (Christian) psychology. Man is divided in his soul. He suffers perpetual inner conflict. This book written in a dialogue form reflects that inner conflict. Vice speaks and then virtues answers. From this perspective it is content wise an interesting book.

For example. Pride says: Certainly, you are better than many others. Actually, you are better than all. And humility answers: Are you more splendid on the earth than Lucifer was in heaven? Then the text goes on defending the virtue of humility.

Empty glory says: Do the good that you have the ability for. Show everyone the good that you do, so that you may be called good by all, so that you may be proclaimed to be holy. Pretense, fashion yourself outwardly into what you do not eagerly strive for inwardly. Envy says: Why aren't you equal or superior to them? Hatred suggests: Far be it for you to love that man, who is your opponent in all things, who degrades you, who insults you. Slander: Who can cover with silence, all the depraved things this or that person does? Anger says: The things which are done against you are so bad that they absolutely cannot be endured calmly; rather, to tolerate these things patiently is a sin. Harshness says: Should you offer gentle words to those stupid men who are as senseless brute animals? Restless wandering says: If you believe that God is everywhere, why do you stay in one single place? Despair cries: You strive to rise, but you fall again, weighed down by the weight of sins. So, what can be done for you then?

*EDITIO PRINCEPS OF LYRA'S BIBLE COMMENTARY BY JENSON*

56. BIBLIA LATINA (cum postillis Nicolai de Lyra et expositionibus Guillelmi Britonis in omnes prologos S. Hieronymi et additionibus Pauli Burgensis replicisque Matthiae Doering). Ed: Paulus a Mercatello. With additions by Franciscus Moneliensis. Add: Nicolaus de Lyra, Contra perfidiam Judaeorum. Venice : [Johannes Herbolt, de Seligenstadt], for Johannes de Colonia, Nicolaus Jenson et Socii, 31 July 1481. Folio 30 x 21. 18th century vellum. Provenance: "From the library of P. Antonio Giacomini. Sparse rubrication, spaces often left blank. Upper margins closely cut to various degrees.

2 volumes (out of 4), folio, (303 x 210mm). Bibliographical reference. Goff B547; HC 3061* The first volume consists of 282 folios, the second 136 and ends with the folio O12, text in two columns. Text contains the Bible text, from Genesis up to the fourth Book of Kings.

\$ 11,500.-

In the late medieval period, biblical interpretation was of paramount importance. Among the seminal works of this era was the Postillae by Nicholas of Lyra (c. 1270–1349). This comprehensive commentary offered a rigorous blend of literal and moral exegesis, quickly becoming an authoritative guide for scholars and theologians. While an edition in Rome (1471-72) presented the Postillae on its own, it was the 1481 edition that innovatively paired Nicholas's insights directly with the text of the Vulgate, marking a significant milestone in biblical scholarship and publication.

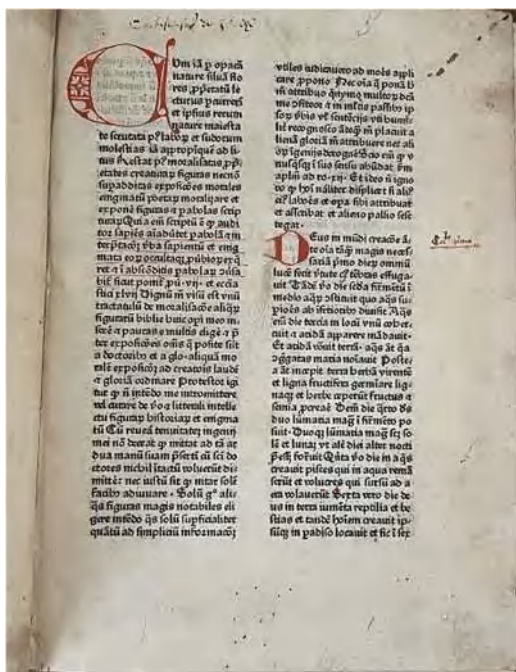




While a young Luther reveled in mystical interpretations and consequently failed to appreciate Lyra's emphasis on the literal sense, in his mature years as a reformer, he preferred Lyra over almost all other exegetes. This was due to Lyra's attempts to understand the meaning intended by the authors of the various volumes of Scripture. In his exposition of 2 Samuel 23, Luther praised Lyra for his knowledge of Hebrew and his competent refutation of Rabbinical interpretations. He also warned against allegorical falsifications of Genesis, writing, "*For this reason, I like Lyra and rank him among the best, because he consistently adheres to and is concerned with the historical account.*" Luther's opinion of Lyra can be summarized in one sentence: "A fine soul: a good Hebraist and a true Christian."

Jenson's technical expertise was remarkable. Besides his type — generally presumed to have been cut by himself — his extant editions show an impressive production rhythm. For instance, Lowry computed that in 1477 Jenson was directing ten or a dozen or more presses at the same time — an impressive volume of work for a 15th-century printing office.

Even his rotunda and gothic types (as in this Bible) were remarkably well crafted and soon became the model for Italian punchcutters. It has been suggested that Jenson was responsible — perhaps together with Peter Schöffer — for the final development of moveable type, transforming a more primitive technique (accountable to Gutenberg) into the process of type manufacture as we know it: cutting punches, striking matrices and casting type. Jenson's success is amplified by Adobe Jenson, released in 1996.



A PROTO-ENCYCLOPEDIA

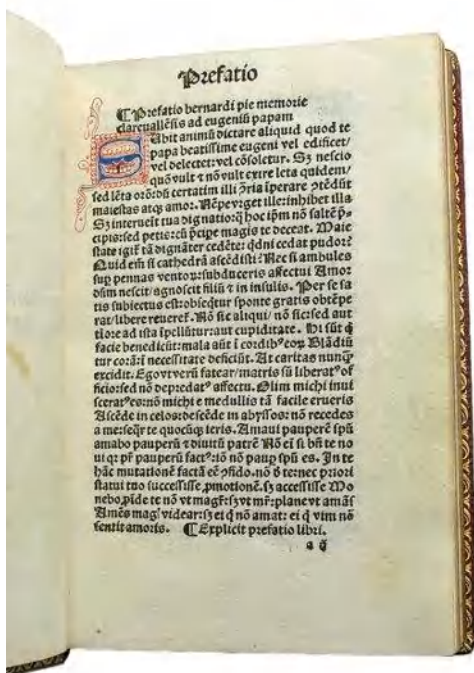
57. BERCHORIUS, PETRUS. Liber Bibliae moralis. [Cologne] : (Bartholomaeus de Unkel, 17 March 1477) [Complete 425 leaves; lacking only final blank] leaves. Gothic type. Rubricated. Folio, 280x20 mm, 19th century calf, tooled in blind, spine rubbed with losses. Bookplate of Wilmot Vaughan, 1st Earl of Lisburne, 1730-1800. Internally, some occasional light worming, some light occasional damp-staining or spitting (maybe forty lvs. more heavily affected, but not obtrusively so). Generally, an attractively nicely rubricated copy in red throughout. ISTC notes 7 copies in US Institutions, one copy in over 50 years of records in RBH. Hain-Copinger 2797*; GW 3865; BMC I, 241; ISTC ib00339000; Sarton (History of Science) III, 459.

\$ 9,500.-

Fourth edition of the first volume of a 14th-century moralizing encyclopaedia of the Bible and the natural world. The complete work in 3 volumes was first published in 1489. The work was originally transmitted in the manuscript tradition under the title Reductorium morale utriusque testamenti. Berchorius's



encyclopedic style borrowed heavily from Bartholomew Anglicus [i.e. B. de Glanville] on the Properties of Things, the forerunner of the encyclopedia and a widely cited book in the Middle Ages.



REFORM OF THE PAPACY

58. BERNARDUS CLARAVALLENSIS De consideratione. Add: Sermo de cute, carne et ossibus animae [Paris : Pierre Levet, between 1494 and 1499]. Dated between 1494 and 1499 by Hillard, about 1495-96 by Goff. 56 leaves. Small 8vo. (140 x 100 mm). Red morocco binding. ISTC lists 9 copies (two imperfect), one in Allgau. ISTC ib00369000. Exceedingly rare, 7 copies complete worldwide. A crisp copy with pretty pen work initials.

\$ 9,500.-

In *On Consideration to Pope Eugenius*, Bernard of Clairvaux's aim is the reform of the papacy. Writing between 1148-53, Bernard is considered with the fate of pope Eugenius's reign. "I look," he says to the new pope, "at the height and I fear a fall, I see the mouth of the abyss that lies beneath you." The papacy is filled with temptation: and although you have obtained a higher place, it is not a safer pace.

The successor of the Apostles should not occupy himself in judging worldly affairs and disputes between the powerful he says. By contrast, it is your task is to defend the oppressed and the poor: "*We cannot abandon the downtrodden; we cannot refuse judgment to those who suffer injustice*"



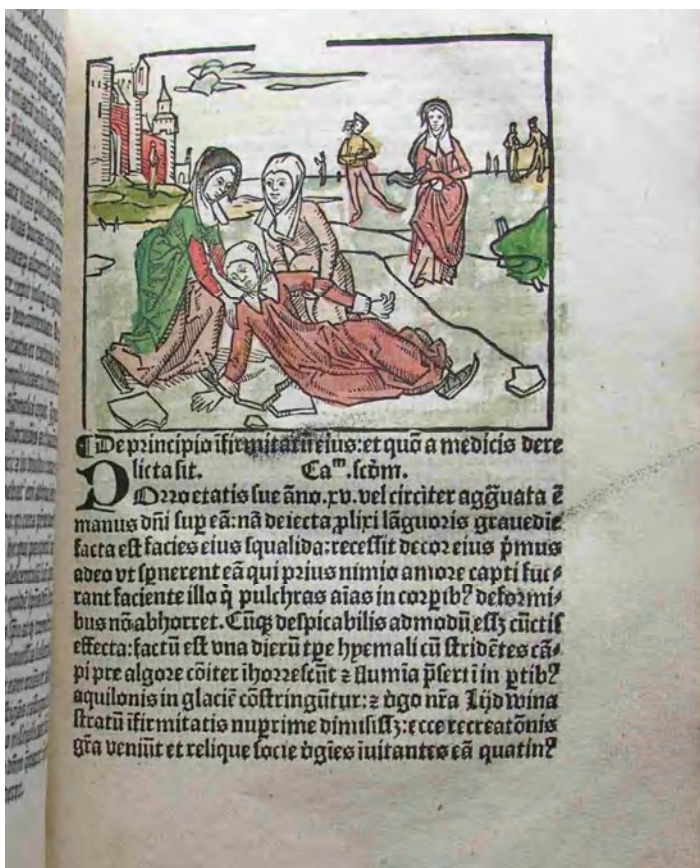
THE SUFFERINGS OF LIDEWIJ. AN ILLUSTRATED DUTCH HAGIOGRAPHY

59. BRUGMANNUS, Johannes (or Johannem Brugman). Vita S. Liedewye. (or Liedwinae) Schiedam : [Printer of the 'Vita Lydwinae' (Otgier Nachtegael?)], 1498. Small quarto. 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemporary binding, spine re-laid. 124 leaves. First 12 leaves and H6 in expert facsimile on incunable paper. 18 contemporary hand-coloured woodcuts. 2 facsimile woodcuts. Goff B1220; HC 4002; ib01220000

\$ 17,500.-



The narrative of this incunabulum is fascinating (where else can we find a priest who recommends suicide to his parishioner), its woodcuts are unique (not the typical fanfare of saints), and the book itself is incredibly rare, printed in one edition only.



THE STORY

Liedewy, the Virgin of Schiedam (1380-1433), has been admired and venerated over the centuries as a national saint of the Netherlands (and the patron saint of ice-skaters). The events surrounding Liedewy and her life aroused great interest, especially among the circles of the Modern Devotion. Within a few decades after her death, four biographies had already been written, three in Latin and one in Middle Dutch. In 1456, Johannes Brugman wrote the *Vita alme virginis Lijdwine* and turned the story into a hagiography, adding elements that fit the biography of a saint. For example, he is the only author, who mentions Liedewy's stigmatization.

Liedewy came into this world in 1380, christened with a name that foretold her fate: "Lijd-wijt" or "suffering widely," an omen of the boundless suffering she would endure. On the feast day of Candlemas, while skating with her friends, she broke a rib (as depicted in the incunable). This fall defined the rest of her life.

Her recovery did not progress, and after years of ongoing struggle, she could no longer get up from her sick bed. In the last 33 years of her life – a time span which points to the life of Jesus – she was unable to touch the ground. She ate and drank very little: a slice of apple or a small piece of bread, with a little beer or sweet milk. Gradually, she only drank water. During the second half of her illness, from 1414 until her death in 1433, she ate absolutely nothing, only receiving Holy Communion brought to her by the parish priest. Liedewy's sickness went hand in hand with bodily deterioration, yet she asked God to allow her to suffer even more, in order to ease the suffering of others.

THE WOODCUTS

The description of the woodcuts gives us a taste of the unique text. 1. A woodcarver sells an image of Mary. However, when the statue is loaded onto a ship, the crew cannot get it to move. Eventually, they realize that the presence of the statue is preventing the ship from leaving, and the woodcarver sells it to the church in Schiedam. Liedewy venerates it, and although she has many suitors, she only desires to become a nun. If she was forced to marry, she would disfigure herself so much that no man would desire her anymore. 2. When Liedewy is almost fifteen years old, she goes ice skating and falls on the ice, breaking a rib. Shortly afterwards, a large lump developed that could not be healed. 3. The physician, Master Govaart Sonderdanc, wants to see if he can help her. He removes her intestines from her body.



After examining her insides, he announces that the worms are growing from the rotten marrow of her spine. We also see the urine sample he has just poured out of the cup. 4. As her family is poor, Duke William gives her money. 5. When there is a fire in her home, Liedewy extinguishes it. 6 An angel brings a cypress branch from paradise. 7. Liedewy gives to the poor from her 'Jesus' purse, and no matter what, there are always coins in her purse left. 8. A man wants to hang himself, and the chaplain cannot dissuade him from doing so. Liedewy advises that the man should hang himself as penance because Satan would never allow the man to complete the penance. When the man asks again for permission to take his own life, the priest grants it to him. Once home, he climbs onto a chair, ties a rope around his neck, and at that moment, the devil pulls the man out of the noose, shouting: "*This is not the right moment to hang yourself!*" 9. A priest gives her as a test an unconsecrated host. Liedewy immediately notices that she cannot swallow the host and spits it out. At first, the priest scolds her, but when Liedewy replies that she could not do otherwise, he is ashamed. 10. Liedewy receives the stigmata 11. When pastor Andries hears that above her bed a crucified Christ child appeared, which later transformed into a host with five wounds, he wants to investigate. According to him, it is all the work of the devil. 12. Her guardian angel shows Liedewy souls in purgatory, who come up out of the flames, wailing and lamenting. 13. Angelic visions. She visits places that are important in the life of Christ. During one of these journeys, she injures her right foot, and upon her return, she experiences pain in it for several days. Brugman sees this as proof that the out-of-body experience truly took place. In the woodcut, Liedewy lies in bed with her feet outside the covers. A large splinter protrudes from the sole of her right foot. 14. Not long before Christmas, a widow visited Liedewy and told her that God had revealed to her that Liedewy's virgin breasts would be filled with milk in the upcoming Christmas night, 15. Soldiers abuse her but of course there is payback, and they all die - each in their separate gruesome way. 16. Liedewy is consoled by an angel who tells her that her ordeal is soon over. 17. Christ administers the last rites. 18. Deathbed scene. 19. Mary is in her coffin. Although Liedewy predicts she will die in great pain, and no miracles will occur, her body is miraculously beautiful to behold. 20. Her funeral is attended by thousands.

ART HISTORY

The woodcuts are simple representations of daily life in the Middle Ages and have been identified as been made by the Dutch artist Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen (before 1470 – 1533), a Northern Netherlandish designer of woodcuts and painter. He was one of the first important artists working in Amsterdam. Art historians trace the influence of Rogier van der Weyden's (ca. 1400-1464) in his work. The *Descent from the Cross*, a painting dating from around 1435-40, resembles the group of three women on the woodcut where we see Liedewij falling on the ice. Later artists in their turn, were influenced by Oostsanen like the engraver Hieronymus Wierix (1553-1619). See: M.J. Schretlen, *Dutch and Flemish woodcuts of the fifteenth century* Londen 1925. (Reprinted New York 1969)

PUBLISHING HISTORY

Liedewij was a real person and shortly after her death, several manuscripts circulated, there are three manuscripts known. There is a 1487 Dutch work by Jan Gerlach *Leven van Liedwij, die maghet van Schiedam* 1500, but the text does not have woodcuts (only a woodcut on the title-page). Besides it is a different text.

Ours is the first and only incunabula edition by Brugman. The woodcuts were especially made for this book. 19 copies exist, although ISTC lists the copy in Utrecht as complete, that is not the case (3



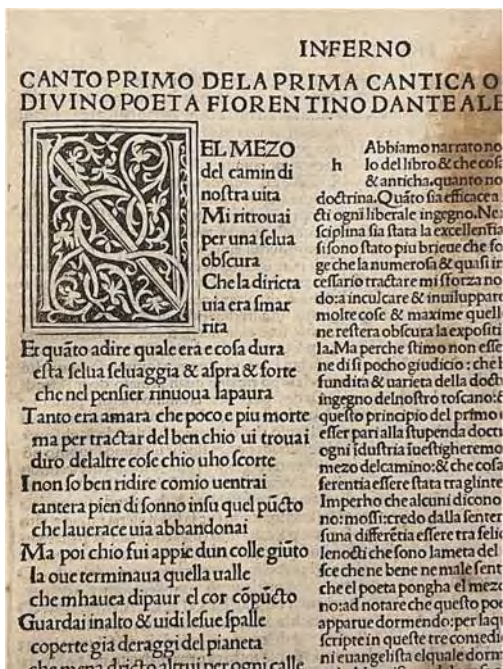
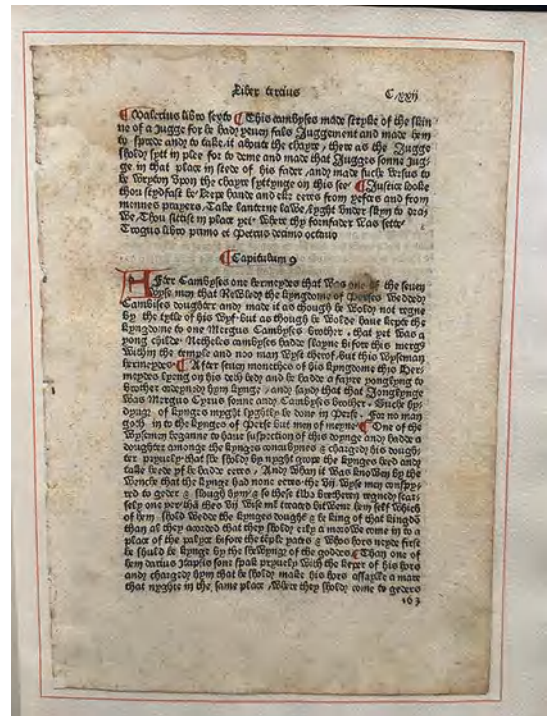
woodcuts) missing. The library of congress and the metropolitan library do not list a copy in their library although they should be there according to ISTC. The reason we could not find them might be due to variant spellings. Our copy has a strictly contemporary binding, while superb facsimiles on precious incunabula paper supply the missing leaves (with two missing woodcuts and title).

CAXTON INCUNABLE LEAF ON ANCIENT PERSIA

60. [CAXTON] An original leaf from Caxton's 1483 Polycronicon tipped into: The Life and Works of William Caxton, with an historical reminder of fifteenth century England by Benjamin P. Kurtz together with a Note on the Polycronicon San Francisco, 1938. 4to., original linen-backed boards, paper spine label, plain paper dust wrapper; untrimmed. One of 297 copies printed by Edwin & Robert Grabhorn.

\$ 2,000.-

The original leaf has rubricated paragraph marks, some foxing. A sought-after book from the Club, with Caxton's original leaf tipped-in. The original leaf has rubricated paragraph marks, some foxing. This leaf is Third Book Chapter 9/10 and discusses ancient Persia.



DANTE WITH EXTENSIVE ANNOTATIONS

61. DANTE ALIGHIERI (c. 1265-1321). La Comedia, with the commentary of Christophoro Landino. Venice: Octavianus Scotus, 23 March 1484. Imprint from colophon (K5 verso): Fine del comento di Christoforo Landino Fiorentino sopra la Comedia di Danthe poeta eccellentissimo. Et impresso in Vinegia per Octauiano Scoto da Monza. Adi .xxiii. di Marzo. M.cccc.xxxiiii. Introduction and commentary by Cristophoro Landino. With the addition of Marsilius Ficinus' "Ad Dantem gratulatio," in Latin and Italian.

\$ 8,500.-

Signatures: a¹⁰ b-z⁸ (lacking z3-6) & ⁸ A-H⁸ I-K⁶. Folio mostly in 8s (325 x 224mm). Roman type, 64-lines of commentary enclosing the text of the poem, woodcut



initials, the "Registro" leaf with large printer's device printed in red, white and black and with initials "OSM" Internally, a1 with losses and old reimagining, a8 and b1 re-margined, k 5 remargined, k6 with old reimagining, and minor losses, some thumbing and scattered stains. Ref: Comerford, Kathleen M. What Did Early Modern Priests Read? The Library of the Seminary of Fiesole, 1646-1721 Libraries & Culture Vol. 34, No. 3 (Summer, 1999), pp. 203-221 (19 pages). Signature B with extensive marginal notations in an early hand. Modern period style leather with clasps. BMC V, 279; Goff D-30; GW 7967; Hain 5947; Proctor 4581; cf. PMM 8:

Attractive copy of this early edition of Dante 's second edition (first edition 1481) of the extensive commentary to the "Commedia" influencing more than one century the appreciation and understanding of Dante; written by the humanist, poet, rhetoric teacher and chancellor of the Republic of Florence, Cristoforo Landino (1425-1498). This was probably the last book printed by Octavianus Scotus, who took up publishing after 1484. We can supply the missing text leaves in professional facsimile, at cost.

A MONUMENT OF DUTCH TYPOGRAPHY



62. [LUDOLPH OF SAXONY] VITA CHRISTI: BOECK VANDEN LEVEN JHESU CHRISTI. Alternative title: Dat boeck vanden leuen ons liefs heren ihesu cristi anderweruen gheprint ... Zwolle : Peter van Os, 15 Mar. 1499. Folio: [10]-cccxlvi [= 344 (on 345)] leaves, text in two columns, 42 lines to a page. 18th century calf, rubbed. CCCVI torn out (but replaced by an expertly facsimile), last blank missing, large tears on the title restored, with small loss of letters. Leaves I-CCXXX with vague oil stains, upper part of leaf CCLI torn with loss of foliation on recto and running title on verso. With a stamp of a 19th-c. Belgian coin in the lower margin. The colophon reads erroneously M CCC CXIX, really printed in 1499. Printed in double columns. Illustrated throughout with the same series of woodcut engravings used in the 1495 ed. (Goff L356). Colophon reads: "Toe zwoll gheprint by mij Peter os va[n] Breda Gheeynt Intiaer ons heeren. MCCCCcxi With no less than 220 woodcuts (25 full-page, 65 half-page, 130 smaller).

\$ 29,500.-

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL EDITIONS.

1. This Middle Dutch 'Life of Jesus was, for the first time, printed on the press by Gerard Leeu in Antwerp in 1487. (il00353000, 29 copies, of which three are in the US.. It opens with a title page, on which a



woodcut with a depiction of Jesus Christ with the text 'Ego sum via veritas et vita' (Sal- vator Mundi) the title of the work is stated: Tboeck vanden Leven ons Mr Jhesu Christ. 2. The second edition was printed in Delft with a similar, but somewhat more crude woodcuts (il00354000, 17 copies, again three in the US).

3. In the third printing the text, (il00355000, 30 copies, 3 in the US, two missing?). which came from an Antwerp press in 1488, had undergone a true metamorphosis. It was expanded with moralizations, spiritual lessons, readings, meditations and—at the end of each chapter—a prayer. In order to be able to serve the widest possible audience, the printers decided to add two additional introductory texts. The first text is meditative and orders the reader to contemplate the life of Christ. The second is the so called Lentulus letter that gives a detailed description of the physical appearance and general bearing of Christ, as well as the impression he made upon those who came into his presence.

4. This brings us to the first printing by Peter van Os in 1495. (il00356000, 30 copies, 6 in the US). The woodcuts are the same but Van Os made a number of adjustments to the layout of the book, reducing the size of a copy somewhat, the book became more compact and user friendly. Van Os numbered the leaves and added headers. We noticed that van Oss chooses a different wording with openings woodcut of Christ. *Speciosus forma prae filijs hominum*. Your form is beautiful before all people; this no doubt had to do with the added lentulus text.

5. Our copy is il00357000, Goff L357; HC 10059. 18 copies worldwide, of which at least seven are seriously incomplete. One copy in the US: LOC.





TEXT: AUTHOR & AUDIENCE

There are no manuscript versions known that predate the first incunabulum edition. It is unusual that the text is in the form of a 'dialogue' between 'Scriptura and Mensche'(man), it was apparently seen as favorable for understanding the text, instead of the straight narrative. Naturally, the text heavily relies on the Vita Christi by the fourteenth century Carthusian, Ludolph of Saxony (1295–1387), the most comprehensive series of meditations on the life of Christ of the late Middle Ages.

This narrative should however not be read as a biography of Jesus as we understand the term. The intent was not so much to describe events but to invite contemplation and set an example of virtue. Ludolph's work offers a course in the training of our senses and imagination to enable everything to remind us of Christ, so that in time our meditation on him embraces all things. This explains the wealth of detail found in Ludolph's Vita Christi. Not only the appearance, words, and actions of Christ speak of his divinity; the whole world does! Its seasons, plants and animals, places, people.

The importance of the Dutch text is, that it added dialogue to Ludolph's Vita Christi. It is also not a one-on-one translation and in content very different. The scholar Anna Dlabáčová points out that in a majority of the case, these texts were read by nuns or beguines.

LITERATURE:

Dlabáčová A. (2008), Drukken en publieksgroepen. Productie en receptie van gedrukte Middelnederlandse meditatieve Levens van Jezus (ca. 1479-1540), *Ons Geestelijk Erf* 79(4): 321-368. W.M. Conway, Woodcutters of the Netherlands, p. 236–257.

SAMMELBAND OF MEDIEVAL CAUTIONARY TALES

63. MANUSCRIPT. "Incipit passio sancte katarine. Legitur in quadam hystoria enim beata katherina esset puella viii annorum ...". Origin of the text, probably Northern Germany/the low countries. **INCUNABULA 2. CAESARIUS DE HEISTERBACH.** *Dialogus miraculorum*. Köln, Johann Koelhoff, 1481. Folio 28,5:20 cm. 268 leaves. GW 5881; Goff C-31. 5 copies in the US. **3. ALBERTUS MAGNUS.** *De abundantia exemplorum ad omnem materiam in sermonibus*. (Ulm, Johann Zainer, 1478-1481, GW 581) 68 leaves, 6 copies in the US. Editio Princeps. In a strictly contemporary binding, half calf with boards and the remnants of clasps. No auction records know of the last copy, but ours.

The anthology occasionally shows some stains, and one leaf in the second part has a larger stain. Throughout in the outer margins, there are significant signs of moisture with moldy spots. Not active, leaves not brittle. At the beginning and in the manuscript at the end, there are some more pronounced edge damages; a torn leaf has been repaired.

\$ 17,550.-



The sermon exemplum (sermon exempla) was the most common form of preaching used medieval clergymen. Rich in humor, wit, satire, imagery and metaphor there is hardly a topic in the medieval experience that goes unexplored within the exemplum. It was this literary, one might say, genre that became instrumental in the evolution of the art and discipline of preaching, critical thinking and the overall general appreciation of literature.



Today the sermon exemplum's influence is still notable in the standard nursery tale, the cautionary fable and parables for children, such as those authored by Theodor Geisel, otherwise known as "Dr. Seuss," and Shel Silverstein, as well as the modern-day Sunday-school lesson, comic books, etc.—all of these in one way or another find their literary roots in the medieval sermon exempla. It could even be effectively argued that this literary form was a fundamental element in the establishment of what we now call our "western literary tradition."

1. MANUSCRIPT, in bastarda gothic script. 12 leaves. Starts: "Incipit passio sancte katherine. Legitur in quadam hystoria enim beata katherina esset puella viii annorum ...". Katherine was a model for virginty and intellect, and 47 other examples spread out over 12 leaves.

An interesting manuscript (last quarter of the 15th), that shows the use of such texts alongside incunables. The intricate connection becomes immediately if one considered the incunabula, it is bound with.

2. The Dialogus miraculorum is itself a splendid example of medieval exempla literature, like *Once a fisherman in the bishopric of Utrecht confessed his notorious incontinence to a priest. The priest advised him to deny the sin and carry a white-hot iron as a test, trusting in the power of confession. Miraculously, the iron didn't harm him, and he was absolved. However, later, when he boasted of this grace*



and intended to sin again, he touched water, and it burned his hand like white-hot iron. God's justice was evident as his relapse was punished instantly.

The text is divided into twelve sections, each dedicated to a specific theme, the Dialogus explores diverse topics such as conversion to monastic life, repentance, confession, temptation, demons, the virtue of simplicity, devotion to the holy Virgin Mary, visions, the sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, miracles, the experiences of the dying, and the rewards and punishments awaiting the deceased. The author crafted the Dialogus in a unique and engaging format, presenting the narratives as dialogues between an inquisitive novice and a knowledgeable monk who imparts answers and insights. This dialogical approach gives the book a didactic quality, akin to an instructional manual.

3. De abundantia exemplorum. For long these texts have been mistakenly been ascribed to Albertus Magnus. Today Humbertus de Romanis (†1277) is taken as their most plausible author. This is another book in the tradition of the example literature.

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TRIAL AGAINST SAVONAROLA

64. POGGIUS, Johannes Franciscus (also Poggio Bracciolini), *Epistola contra Savonarolam. Libellus contra fratrem Hieronymum et processus. Theodericus Ulsenius Frisius.* [Nürnberg: Ambrosius Huber, nach 11.IV.1498. 80, (190 x 150 mm). 28 leaves, modern vellum binding. With the six lines of verse below the woodcut.

\$ 8,500.-

An in the literature seldom mentioned work on the trial of Savonarola. This is a Latin translation of the official proceedings of Savonarola's first trial. Printed with the text are carmina by the city physician of Nuremberg, Theodorus Ulsenius and a libel by Giovanni Francesco Poggio Bracciolini (1447–1522), a canon of Florence cathedral, and the son of the famous humanist. Bracciolini described Savonarola as 'another Antichrist' and his visions or prophecies, as promptings by the Devil. No doubt this is why there is a woodcut on title, showing Savonarola at his writing desk, with three devils behind him, one whispering in his ear. Bracciolini is also the translator of the text of the trial.



As far as we know, this is the only work with the woodcut, while the text seems to differ from other editions, under different names. A post incunabula edition was sold at auction for € 3,936 in 2008. This edition was sold for \$5000 at Doyle in 2011. The Rare Book Hub entry of \$700 is wrong (you wish). These



are the only auctions record found. 11 copies in the US, but not in Princeton, Harvard, Huntington, Notre Dame. Goff P879; H 13386* = 14479. ip00879000.

Epistola fratris Ambrosii in traductione Ephrem.

Ambrosius monachus Cosmo suo uiro clarissimo plurimā salutē.

Eregrinum nuper offendi e syria ut aiebat profectum
ad nos: tate logeum: ista tate proci: sed iam senio
incurti: uultu placidum atq; deconi: apectu ipso de
niq; & habitu sanctitatis insignia pre se ferente: iustu
su oculus lachrymas: sed ita ut ex eo on & nihil digni
tatis detractū: & plurimū auctoritatis & gratia uideretur adiectū.
Sicq; ex ea perpetua fere profusione lachrymarū faciei nihil fedra
tis nihil squaloris infederat: sed eua erat tota sereno: in iudicio
prior: omniūq; iuentū in se prouocabat affectū. Ego cui senectus
non ignaua summa semper uenerationi fuit: quicquid in minime
ignoras ex istacito meo iam pridē senibus optimis & obsequere
prompte: & libentissime obsequi: seduloq; immitate consueui: ma
etis huiusmodi hominē: capusq; tita omis gratia & dignitate ar
debam eum alloqui: eiusq; familiarū fui consueui: sperans id
quod erat sane uenitū: ex eius collocacone me & utilitatis plu
timū & uoluptatis percepturū. Polita itaq; paulipet ut eundia:
accedo propius: senēq; offi colissimū saluto. Aquo uicissim blāde
refalutans: inter salutacionis uerbis solemnia: animaduero ger
celacionis gnati. Tū uero maiori cōstitui: tēus applexus est
fui: & sancta oscula libis: apphētia illius dextera: impetratū nō
multis pacibus haud ab iusto ut cellulā nostrā tuiseret: nosq;
aliquidū frueretur hospitio. Secus est spōde: nonq; meū illan
ter anitū. Quid multis incore: Vbi cōstitui: ab ipso facti sermo
nis exordio animaduero senē meū diuini rēti penitillimū: ma
grate eximie preter affectū: ardore diuine caritatis sensu: sol
lutiū: itū: perugile: torpore atq; deiciat omni sermōe lacellē: senē
cōpitiōis amicitimū: id quod ille eius adeo illūitres lachrymē
haud obfure signabat remissionis: ac noxū: secutans immuū:
senē: placidū: mē: uia ubiq; refectū: laudatēq; uniuersū: affectus

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND JENSON'S TYPOGRAPHICAL COMPETITOR

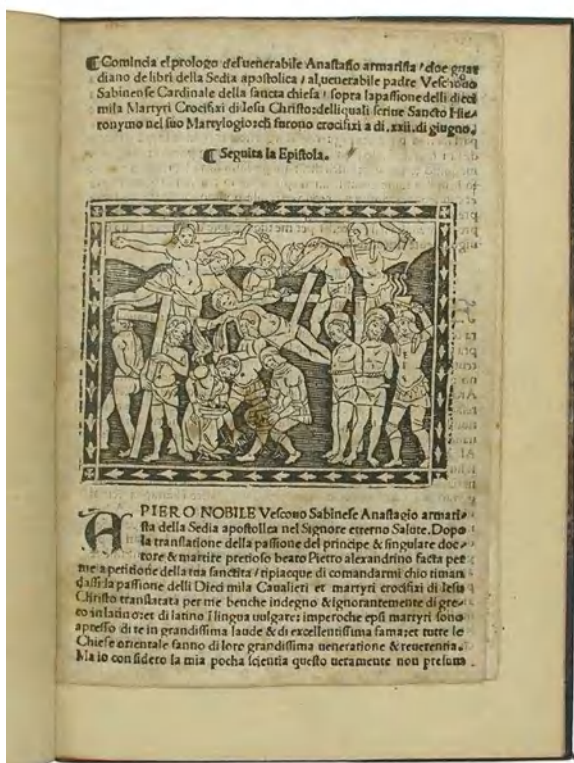
65. [SYRIAC] [EASTERN CHRISTIANITY]
Ephrem Diaconus, Ephrem of Syria. *Sermones secundum Traditionem Venerabilis Patris Ambrosii Camaldolensis* Bartolomeo Miscomini 23 August 1481. Chancery Folio, 260 x 185 mm. 18th-century vellum over paper boards, lettered in ink on spine Collation: 2- a-18. 89 leaves (of 90, lacking initial blank only), unfoliated. Type 112R. 33 lines. Internally, minor marginal loss from initial page of table and some creasing to that page, last leaf with minor l.r. corner loss not affecting text, some sparse marginalia, occasional light soiling. Ref: HC 6599*; GW 933; Pr 6138*; BMC VI, 636.

\$ 5,750.-

St. Ephrem of Syria, also known as Ephrem the Syrian, was a renowned 4th-century Christian theologian and hymnographer associated with the Syriac Christian Church. Born around 306 AD in Nisibis and later settling in Edessa, he is particularly celebrated for his extensive literary output, which included hymns, poems, and sermons. Among his works, the "Sermones secundum Traditionem Venerabilis" represents a collection of his sermons, showcasing his deep theological insights, spiritual reflections, and eloquent prose, all of which contributed significantly to Syriac Christian liturgical and theological tradition.

The translator, Ambrosius Camaldulensis (1386-1439), was a prominent 15th-century scholar and monk of the Camaldolese order. He was renowned for his contributions to the revival of Greek studies during the early Renaissance in Italy. His translations and other scholarly works played a role in fostering the cultural and intellectual exchange between the Greek East and the Latin West, bridging the two traditions during a transformative period in European history.

THE WORK IS ALSO THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MISCOMINI'S ROMAN TYPE. As printing specimens the early roman types are of particular interest as typography transitioned from the gothic. Various Italian 'romans' made it to market of varying degrees of quality. Jenson's is famously hailed as the finest, but close to his elegance were Venetian type of John and Wendelin de Spire and Ratdolt, Servius at Rome, and Miscomini in Florence. Miscomini's fonts later were partly responsible for the popularity of Savonarola's tract which were elevated from coarse woodcuts and crude paper with his fine roman typeface.



DEVOTION. THE THOUSAND MARTYRS ON THE MOUNT ARARAT. ONE COPY WORLDWIDE ONLY

66. ANASTASE LE BIBLIOTHECAIRE. Comincia el prologo del venerabile Anastasio armarista, cioè guardiano de libri della Sedia apostolica, al venerabile padre veschovo Sabinense Cardinale della sancta chiesa, sopra la passione delli diecimila martyri crocifissi di Iesu Christo. N.d. But Florence 1510 ? 8vo. 19th century half leather. 8 leaves. With a delightful woodcuts on the title-page.

\$ 6,750.-

The Legend of the Ten Thousand Martyrs is a fascinating tale from Christian hagiography that captures a moment in the narrative of Christian persecution under the Roman Empire.

The story begins with a Roman military campaign in Armenia, during which a legion of Roman soldiers, led by Saint Acacius, reportedly converted to Christianity. Acacius was the captain of the Roman legion and is said to have been deeply moved by the teachings of Christ. He and his soldiers purportedly refused to participate in pagan sacrifices and declared their Christian faith.

Upon hearing this, the Emperor of Rome, traditionally identified as Hadrian, was infuriated. He felt their refusal was not only an act of defiance against his rule but also against the Roman gods who 'guaranteed' the success and prosperity of the Empire. As a result, he ordered the execution of the entire group of soldiers. The method of execution was crucifixion, symbolically connecting their sacrifice to that of Jesus Christ. They were crucified on Mount Ararat in Armenia. According to some versions of the legend, their bodies were left on the crosses to be eaten by birds and beasts, but no animal would touch them. The crucifixion on Mount Ararat was painted by Carpaccio and of the early masters of Venetian painting in the Renaissance.

AUTHOR

Anastasius the Librarian is one of the most fascinating controversialists of the ninth century. A native of Rome, scholar of Greek, and (probably) anti-pope for all of three days. He was the best Greek scholar of his age in the West. and became Papal librarian (hence his title). He attended the final session of the Eighth Oecumenical Council (869–70) and in 871 translated its Acts into Latin.

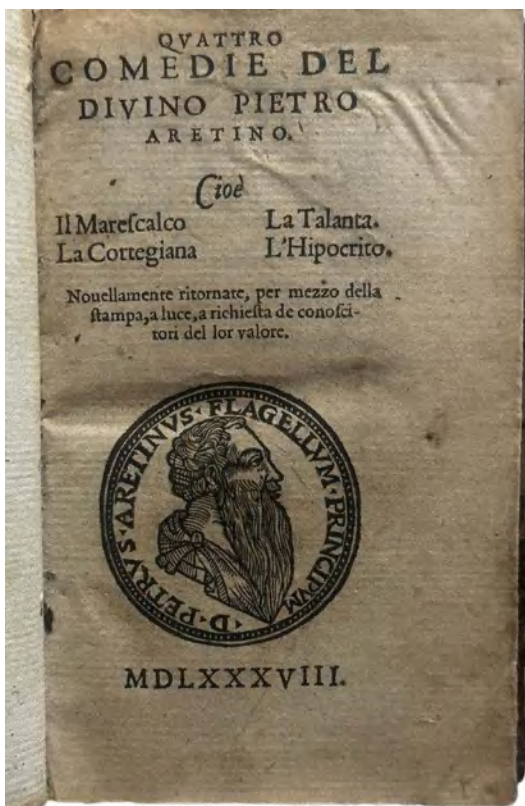
We do not know if this legend is only ascribed to him. Anastasius was indeed a great translator of Greek texts into Latin, either canonical, theological or hagiographic. But there is no mention of the Ten thousand martyrs of Ararat in Eastern sources (Greek Menaion, Coptic or Armenian liturgies).



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFO

There is a Latin incunabula account of this text (GW M29728] but it contains an unrelated frontispiece (that of the Virgin Mary). This Italian edition is a bibliographical mystery. We did not find a copy in any other library. There might be a reference to it in the Short title catalogue of books printed in Italy of the British Museum, p. 26 (4829) [also gives the date of 1510 with relative uncertainty]. In the Catalogue of books and manuscripts composing the cabinet of Mr. Gancia (Paris, Labitte, 1872) another copy of this book is mentioned (no. 27). So somewhere in the world there must be another copy of this, anywhere else unknown work.

ELIZABETHAN SURREPTITIOUS PRINTING OF THE FATHER OF PORNOGRAPHY



67. ARETINO, Pietro, (1492-1556) Quattro comedie del diuino Pietro Aretino. Cioè Il Marescalco La cortegiana La Talanta, L'hipocrito. Nouellamente ritornate, per mezzo della stampa, a luce, a richiesta de conoscitori del lor valore. [London : printed by John Wolfe], MDLXXXVIII. [1588] small 8vo. 14 x 9 cm [8], 285, [3] leaves ; With 4 Separate Title Pages. Old calf, rebacked. STC (2nd ed.), 1991

\$ 1,500-

John Wolfe, an audacious and outspoken Elizabethan printer, was responsible for several surreptitious Italian publications. While he began his career as a fishmonger, his time in Italy equipped him with proficient printing skills. Opting not to associate his name with the pirated renditions of Machiavelli's and Aretino's works — especially since all of Aretino's had been on the Index since 1558 and Machiavelli's since 1559 — suggests that these books were likely intended for Italian readers in England, for export, or for the more daring English audience. These pieces are paragons of Renaissance drama: vivid, eloquent, and incisive.

Pietro Aretino (1492–1556) was notorious for a series of erotic sonnets, in one of which he declares himself to have been a sodomite from birth. Notably, Aretino has also been dubbed the 'Father' of Pornography, with works that touched even upon homosexual themes. For instance, in "Il Marescalco", the male protagonist is delighted to find out that his forced bride is actually a disguised page boy. Aretino's influential narratives likely left an impression on playwrights like Jonson and perhaps even Shakespeare, who might have encountered Aretino's works in their pirated versions.



رجوزة في الطب. *URJŪZAH FĪ AL-ṬIBB* (AVICENNA *ARTICELLA*)

68. *ARTICELLA* Nuperrime Impressa. Lyons, Jean Moylin de Cambray, at the expense of Jacobus Giunta, of Florence, 1534. Black Letter, double column, title printed in red and black. Contemporary blind stamped pigskin, with original claps and locks. 8vo, (180 x 120 mm). 370 leaves. Binding somewhat stained but totally in original condition, a perfect copy. With a full-page woodcut of the anatomical man. A few scattered annotations.

\$ 7,500.-

Articella was the name given to the early printed editions of a variety of Galenic and Hippocratic texts which formed the basis of lectures at the medical school of Salerno in the twelfth century and, eventually, most of the medical faculties of Europe. This volume also contains the first appearance in print of the Hippocratic oath.

A book with the most important medical tracts of the time, including Phylaretus on the pulse; Theophilus, on urines; Hippocrates; Joannes Damascenus; Celsus, *Flowers of Medicine*; The *Parables of Arnoldus de Villanova*; Galen; Avicenna; *Almansor*. The *tractatus nonus almansorem* included in this book is a renowned work of Islamic medicine

This book contains the less well-known Medical Poem ("Al-Urjuzah Fi Al-Tibb") of Ibn Sina (Avicenna, 980-1037). Its 1326 verses, can be considered as a poetic summary of his encyclopaedic textbook: *The Canon of Medicine*; hence its popularity in the East then the West as a tool in the process of transmitting medical knowledge from master to student. His medical poem holds poetic and pedagogical reputation and has proven vital in transmission of important medical concepts through Europe spanning over the ages. The 1326 verses which offer a summary of his encyclopaedic textbook are meticulously compartmentalized into various themes dealing with medicine such as diagnosing diseases by identifying symptoms.

*Insist upon their quiet and rest, for their limbs are weak;
Try to lift their spirit through welcome words and pleasant company;
Give them sweet-scented perfumes and flowers;
Obtain happiness and music for them;
Spare them somber thoughts and fatigue*

Since first translated by Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187) in the middle of the 12^e century, the Latinized poem was frequently published in Medieval Europe either independently or – as here - combined with



the Latinized Canon of Medicine or with the Articella; the famous collection of Greco-Roman and Latinized Arabian medical treatises in use in the universities of Salerno.

THE CONFLUENCE OF AVICENNA AND FORLIVIO IN RENAISSANCE VENICE

69. [AVICENNA] Jacobus de Forlivio super Primo Avicenne. Jacobi Forliviensis in primum Avicenne Canonem expositio cum questionibus eiusdem ... Huic etiam nove impressioni scito additam fore expositionem ... Jacobi de partibus ... super capitulis videlicet De regimine eius quod comeditur & bibitur. vij. Et de regimine aque & vini. viij. Doct. ij. fen. iii. Primi. De quibus nullap. Jaco. For. inventa est expositio. Venetijs mandato & expēsis ... Luceantonij de Giunta, 1520. Folio (32 x 22 cm). [8], 233 pages. Strictly contemporary binding, half calf and wooden boards, with four clasps. Overall a beautiful, crisp copy with ample margins.. A few leaves browned, an occasional needle like worm hole in the last leaves. Contemporary annotations throughout.

\$ 32,500.-

A 1520 Venice edition features Jacopo da Forlì's commentary on the first book of Avicenna's canon, *Al-Qānūn fī aṭ-ṭibb*, and includes the entire Latin text of his work. Though Jacopo da Forlì, also known as Jacobus de Forlivio (died 1413) was a renowned commentator on Avicenna's works, his contributions are not as extensively documented or debated as those of other commentators or translations of Avicenna's pieces.

OCLC lists 6 copies. Not in the library of Medicine, nor in the Wellcome catalogue. Exceedingly rare, the pristine state in which the book is in makes it a treasure.

SCHIP OF FOOLS

70. BRANT, SEBASTIAN. 1457-1521. *Navis stultifere collectanea*. Paris: [de Marnef and J. Badius], 1 July 1513. 4to (185 x 130 mm). 108 leaves, gothic letter, title printed in red and black with woodcut of the ship of fools and de Marnef's device, a full-page woodcut of the ship of fools on verso, 113 large woodcuts (one full-page) in the text; 19th century morocco, gild edges. 8vo (200 x 140 mm). Rare edition. World catalogue lists five copies only.

\$ 14,500.-



Later edition with the woodcuts from the first edition of 1494. At least 70 of the illustrations are now attributed to Albrecht Dürer.

"The woodcut illustrations created for Das Narrenschiff are of immense density and tenseness. Since there was no iconographical tradition for this newly conceived text, the subjects and scenes of the illustrations had to be created entirely new. The images presented are of such convincing force that their equal in design had never before been seen" (Daniel De Simone, A Heavenly Craft, 2004).



Often Brant's book is called a satire but Brant was a firm believer and a moralist. The ship inhabited by jesters: represent us all, afflicted with all possible sins and flaws. The fool here is therefore the personification of the foolish, frivolous, irresponsible man who forsakes the straight path, virtue, and ventures into the twisting paths of vice. People were held up to a mirror and recognized themselves and what they saw was not beautiful, it was not noble, and in light of the approaching end actually quite disturbing, but at the same time it was fun. All those sins, all that foolishness. You read the book, and recognize the world, yourself and your fellow man, priest, king, emperor, monk and admiral: they all sin. Perhaps this is the reason that the book was so immensely popular.

For us book collectors Brant makes an important admonition. After the title, the opening's woodcut is that of a bibliomaniac:

For I rely upon my books, of which I have a great supply, but of their contents know no word, and hold them in such respect, That I will keep them from flies



A distinguished provenance: Ex-libris of William Tudor Wilkinson (December 18, 1879 – April 22, 1969), an American art collector and dealer. Ex-libris. Bookplate of publisher and book-collector Ambroise Firmin-Didot (1790-1876).

ANNOTATED COPY ON TORTURE

71. BRUNI, Francesco et al. Tractatus de indiciis & tortura (Treatise on evidence and torture). Lugduni. 1546. 8vo. Later cardboard binding (?). 243 pp. [13]. Title page and last index leaf in facsimile on old paper. Annotated throughout.

\$ 1,200.-

A collection of medieval and early modern treatises on criminal law regulations concerning the use of torture. The 'Tractatus' was based on his professional experience as judge in Siena. The first parts deals with 'indicia' (circumstantial evidence), how they are defined and proved and which ones can justify torture or sentencing—fundamental questions addressed in the formulation of the much later theory of 'reasonable doubt'.

The second deals with torture, providing regulations on when, if and how it should be used, and its effects, as well as launching an attack against 'perverse' judges who invented new kinds of torture 'for pleasure'. The second and third treatises by the renowned jurists Guido da Suzzara (1225-92) and Baldo degli Ubaldi (1327- 1400) address similar questions with a practical stance, according to the structure of medieval legal manuals presenting answers to specific questions.

All works caution the use of torture.

A NOBLE FRAGMENT OF THE ICONIC ALPHABET BOOK

72. BRY, Johann Theodor and Johann Israel de BRY. Alphabeta et Characteres, iam. inde a creato mundo ad nostrarumq. tempora, apud omnes omnino nationes usurparii; ex variis autoribus accurate depromptii. Frankfurt, 1596. Oblong 4to. 153 x 200 mm. INCOMPLETE: Engraved title (inc in prelims) and vignette, 47 of 51 engraved plates ONLY: Also note: A1 plate in early manuscript, Lacking I4, Lacking K-M3, N1; interestingly verso of N4 with manuscript verse in a 17th century English hand. Leaf N1, which presents an alphabet created from the forms of one or two gymnasts is lacking, Leaf N2, showcases six unique monograms. Leaves N3 and N4 offer a "Sonetto Figurato," 17th century English limp vellum with losses to cover,



some leaves detached from text block, some damp staining. Berlin Kat. 5283 and Brunet I:1309,

\$ 3,000.-



A Noble fragment of this exceptionally rare and interesting first edition of De Brys' iconic Mannerist alphabet, featuring a diverse collection of expertly engraved calligraphic alphabets that represent a wide array of cultures. The alphabet, which is filled with imaginative depictions of animals and plants like horses, butterflies, and vines. The plates derive from various linguistic traditions, including but not limited to Syrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Egyptian, Arabic, Sumerian, Greek, Slavic, Croatian, Russian, Armenian, Indian, and Visogothic, as well as several variants of Roman scripts. The volume also contains plates that highlight different national calligraphic styles, ranging from German and Flemish to Italian and Spanish.



GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLY LAND WITH A MAP

73. CALIXTUS PLACENTINUS (Calisto da Piacenza). *Enarrationes Evangeliorum a septuagesima usque ad octavam Paschae. Iuxta sensum literalem.* Parisiis : Apud A. Parvum, 1554. 8vo. contemporary limp vellum binding, 17 cm x 11 cm. 506 pp, [1]. Baudier V 308.

\$ 2,400.-





The manual written by the inquisitor general for all of Italy. "Ennarationes Evangeliorum", would have served as a guide or reference for preachers during this time, helping them understand and interpret the Gospels in the context of Lent. The author used his vast scriptural knowledge in the work but steered clear of deep exegetical discussions. In other words, instead of getting lost in detailed theological or interpretative debates, the manual focused on providing clear, direct guidance for preachers.

The work also included a geographical description of the Holy Land, complete with an archaic double-page woodcut map of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia Desertae, complete with sea-monsters. We do not know what the example for this map was.

This and other editions don't seem to be present in the US according to OCLC. We independently verified Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. This French edition seems to be particularly rare, 5 copies worldwide. No copy in the trade. Only one copy at auction. Reiss 2010, € 1150 for the Italian edition of 1550.



A 14TH CENTURY SPIRITUAL 'ROMAN DE LA ROSE'

74. DIGULLEVILLE, GUILLAUME de. Le Roman des trois pèlerinaiges . Le premier pèlerinage est de l'homme durant qu'est en vie. Le second de l'âme séparée du corps. Le tiers est de Nostre Seigneur Jésus... Fait et exposé par Frère Guillaume de Deguilevill. Berthold Rembolt and Jean Petit, [about 1517] 8vo. Attractive 19th century binding. Unidentified armorial bookplate. Around 1517, early identified in the bibliographies, as around 1500. Title in facsimile present (a reasonable job), index leaves missing. Last leaf repaired. One of Rembolt's last imprints as he died in 1518 and his wife, Charlotte Guillard, inherited the press.

\$ 3,750.-

Very rare. ISTC lists 8 copies. <https://data.cerl.org/istc/igoo641000>. Digital copy here <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k71454p>.

This rare work highlights the enduring influence of the roman de la rose beyond serving as a model for courtly poetry. Guillaume de Digulleville (1295-1358) composed an allegorical work around 1330-1331, the Pelerinage de vie humaine, taking inspiration from the roman de la rose to invite his readers on a spiritual, rather than amorous, quest. In the first part, the author declares that he had a vision after reading the roman de la rose, which inspired him to write his own work. The Pelerinage de vie humaine

contains three parts: the Pelerinage de l'ame, the Pelerinage de Jesus-Christ, and the Pelerinage de vie humaine, all in verse and adapted by an anonymous monk of Clairvaux."

Digulleville's poems capitalizes on the popularity enjoyed by the dream vision motif, rendered wildly successful by the Roman de la rose. Indeed, the introduction to the Pylgremage of the Lyfe of the Manhod, the English version of the Pèlerinage de la vie humaine, explicitly states that the poem is written in the style of the Roman de la Rose. It was not until the 15th century that the first two parts of the Pèlerinage trilogy, Pèlerinage de la Vie Humaine and Pèlerinage de l'Âme, appeared in English. However, a considerably older English version of one fragment is known. Geoffrey Chaucer's poem ABC is in fact a translation of a prayer to Virgin Mary from Pèlerinage de la Vie Humaine.



ONE OF THE RAREST BOTANY BOOKS OF 16TH CENTURY

75. (EURICIUS CORDUS) Euricij Cordi Simesusi medici Botanologicon. Coloniae : Apud Ioannem Gymnicum, anno D M XXXIII. [i.e. MDXXXIII], 1534. 183, [12]. Contemporary vellum. 8vo. Corners bumped, binding stained. **BOUND WITH BRASAVOLA, ANTONIO MUSA.** Examen omnium Simplicium medicamentorum, quorum in officinis usus est. Addita sunt insuper Aristotelis Problemata, quae ad stirpium genus, [12], 542, [8]. 1537.

\$ 6,500. -

The Botanologicon stands as a milestone in the history of botany, representing the earliest systematic approach to the classification of plants. This exceptional book, considered one of the most significant and scarce botanical works of the 16th century, is the brainchild of Cordus, a prominent figure in the field of botany. Cordus's passion for botany extended beyond scholarly pursuits, as he founded a botanical garden and organized excursions for studying plants, pioneering the way for other German university professors. Notably, the book features the renowned Italian physician Antonio Musa Brassavola, who gained fame for his innovative treatment of syphilis.

A fine copy. Last copy in rare book hub, 1939!



EARLY MATHEMATICS AND ALGEBRA

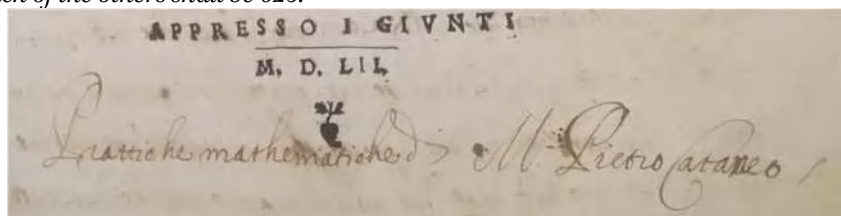
76. FIORENTINO, Francesco Ghaligai. *Pratica d'arithmetica di francesco ghaligai fiorentino. Nuovamente rivista, & con somma diligenza ristampata. In Firenze : Appresso i Giunti. MDLII 1552. Contemporary vellum. 8vo. (20 x 15 cm). Margin of the title page restored. Some outer restored with Japanese vellum. With Giunta lily and snake device on title-page and verso of last leaf. Ownership inscription of Pietro di Giacomo Cataneo, (1510-1574) a mathematician and an architect. Last leaf on verso completely annotated (probably in his hand). No auction records.*

\$ 4,500.-

Francesco Ghaligai proposes a new notation for powers of the unknown. but the other notations never caught on with other

authors. However, it is believed that it may have had a significant influence on the study of mathematics. This opinion is based on the fact that his book is much simpler than other books such as Pacioli's *Suma*, and therefore could have been used more easily as an introduction to mathematical study. Ghaligai's work is divided into thirteen books, the first nine of which are wholly arithmetical. The last four are devoted to algebra, including *Regula dell' Arcibra*, which, like other works of the time, includes long explanations of methods for the extraction of roots and operations with binomial surds classified as they are found in Euclid's *Elements*. Book ten contains a theoretical treatment of the solution of equations, where we find the equation with one variable in the six forms given by the Arab writer Al-Khwarizmi in his ninth-century algebra. Book XIII, the last and most intriguing section of the text, contains forty-seven problems that cannot be attributed to any other author.

Two men found a purse. Said the first to the second, "Give me the purse and the cube root of your money, and I shall have as much as you." Said the second to the first, "Give me the purse and the square root of your money, and I shall have seven times as much as you." The question is, how much was in the purse, and how much had each man at first. But there are more abstract ones as well, Find five numbers in continued proportion such that the sum of the second and fourth shall be 10, and the sum of the products of each number by each of the others shall be 620.



It seems improbable that Ghaligai wrote primarily for merchants, as has been sometimes assumed. He seems rather to have been a teacher introducing mercantile problems for the sake of interest. It is interesting from many points of view, and considered as a means by which the works of Fibonacci, Pacioli and many others were made accessible to students of the time.

A GREAT RARITY OF MUSICAL NOTATION

77. GUIDETTI, Giovanni. *Directorium Chori ad usum S. Basilicae Vaticanae, & aliarum Cathedralium.* Rome, 1581. (16), 573 pp. 8vo., title page shaved at bottom. Binding contemporary red goatskin and gilt, loss to foot of spine.

\$ 4,250. -

"FIRST EDITION of great rarity. This is one of the most important books for the history of church music, specifically with respect to chant notation. Giovanni Guidetti was chaplain to Gregory XIII. Of special interest is also that this is one of the few books printed by Robert Granjon at Rome. He was the son of the famous Paris printer of the same name, a printer in his own right, who established himself finally at Lyon. In Italy he designed among others the famous oriental types for the Cardinal de Medici. "The title page displays the pontifical arms — the winged dragon of Gregory XIII — figure as a title vignette: an honor Granjon shared with printers D. Basa and F. Zanetti.



THE FIRST NATURAL HISTORY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

78. [H]ORTUS SANITATIS. *De Herbis et Plantis, de Animalibus et Reptilibus, de Avibus et Volatilibus, de Piscibus et Natatilibus, de Lapidibus et in terre venis nascentibus, de Urinis et earum speciebus.* [Strassburg: Reinhard Beck] 1517. .Small folio (300 x 200 mm). 19th century paste-paper on boards with leather spine. Missing four leaves, three from the Herbis, OII, VIII, EV, one from the Animalibus O6. Some leaves mis-bound. Margins a bit short, but no loss of text. Otherwise a good clean copy. We could supply the missing leaves in professional made facsimile at cost.

\$ 9,500.-



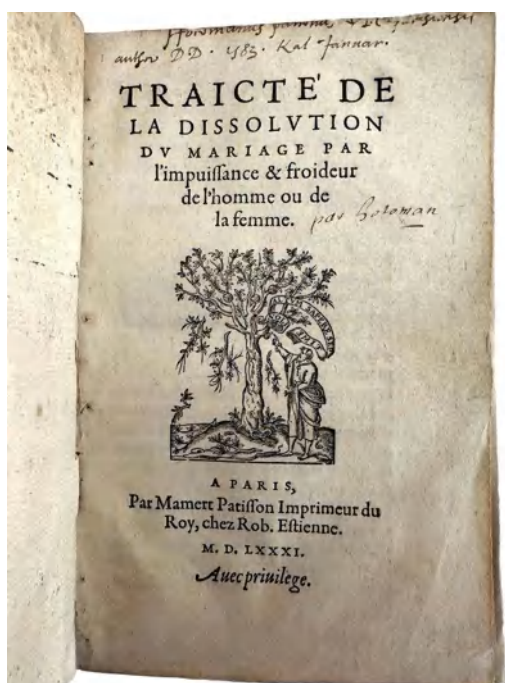
Title within woodcut border printed in red and black, and over 1600 woodcut illustrations in text of plants, animals, minerals. An encyclopaedia of medieval beliefs and the first natural history encyclopaedia. Since God had created the natural world to be of use to humanity, animals and plants were there to provide cures for diseases. So therefore, the book is entitled Hortus Sanitatis, 'The garden of health'. The Ortus Sanitatis describes species in the natural world, from plants, to animals and minerals, along with their medicinal applications (the operationes). It was also a world filled with wonder and belief in extraordinary creatures. Mythical creatures are included, and the pages are filled with creatures such as the phoenix, dragon, mermaid and other monsters. The work includes tracts on



medicinal plants, animals, birds, fish; mining and gemstones; and a work on the analysis of urine. This last tract is illustrated by a woodcut showing medical men examining phials of urine in a shop.



The book divided into several sections: De herbis et plantis – dealing with plants and their medicinal properties, De animalibus et reptilibus – animals and reptiles. De avibus – addresses birds and flying animals, De piscibus et natatilibus – aquatic animals, De lapidibus – discusses stones. De urinis et earum generibus – involves urine and its type. We also offer the incunabula edition of 1497.



ONE OF THE MOST PECULIAR TRIALS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

79. HOTMAN, Antoine (1525-1596) Traicté de la Dissolution du Mariage par l'Impuissance & Froideur de l'Homme ou de la Femme. Paris: Par Mamert Patisson, chez Rob. Estienne, 1581. Small 8vo., 6 3/8 x 4 1/8 in. later limp vellum, woodcut device to title. WITH AUTHOR'S GIFT INSCRIPTION "Hotamanus Author D[ono] D[edit]," dated 1583, inscription cropped obscuring doner's name. Antoine Hotman, a French jurist, was the brother of the celebrated Protestant jurist François Hotman. Bound in later limp vellum. Intrenanly, minor toning and light damp stain throughout. Not in Schreiber; Brunet V, 917.

\$ 4,500.-

A very rare work on one of the most peculiar chapters of 16th-century jurisprudence and most outlandish legal trials — divorce on the grounds of impotence. In such cases, a wife's sole avenue to terminate her marriage was by casting doubt over her husband's capabilities in their intimate life. The ensuing legal procedure required that impartial 'Honest women' be brought into the courtroom to meticulously evaluate the husband's physical attributes, noting details as specific as color and form.

The eminent surgeon Pare voiced a stern critique of these procedures. He ardently believed such trials to be egregiously biased, arguing that it was patently unfair to expect any man to prove his virility under the prying eyes of strangers, and more so with a woman he harbored no genuine affection for.

A BOOK WHERE THE GLOSSES SHINE AS BRIGHTLY AS THE ORIGINAL TEXT

80. MARZIALE - *Martialis cum duobus commentis*. Milano: Giovanni Giacomo Da Legnano e fratelli, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzler, 1505. Folio (31 x 21 cm). Printer's device on title, engraved initials (upper margins restored not touching text, very little worming in the inner margin of leaves b6-b7, some occasional browning and spotting). Attractive contemporary calf binding with blind stamped decorations and raised bands (some worming, slight defects, reinforced endpapers). Annotations in the margins. No auction records (but ours).

\$ 1,750.-

An unexpurgated edition of Martial, "Martial twelve books of Epigrams," was published in Rome between 86 and 103 CE. In his poems, he satirizes city life and the scandalous activities of his acquaintances. More or less

in stark contrast to other Latin literature, we find in Martial a preponderance of ignoble themes: scrounging for loans and gifts, feeling anxiety over one's position in a world of unequal, imperfectly reciprocated exchanges, carping at individuals higher and lower in the Roman social hierarchy, and tactlessly revealing a world of venal calculation.

One of the themes that Martial elaborated on was a wide range of sexual activity — including male and female homoeroticism, oral sex, anal sex, and masturbation. Commentary on Martial provides a valuable source for early modern discourse on illicit sexual practices, male and female homoeroticism, oral sex, anal sex, and masturbation. Often these passages were no longer understood, so they required a commentary. For instance, a wealthy woman named Laecania comes to the public baths with a slave who — unlike other male bathers — wears a black leather "strap" around his loins. Why is this? Two humanistic scholars from Venice provided the answer: Domizio Calderini and Giorgio Merula. The strap



tied around the slave's genitals is designed to keep him from getting an erection so that he will be sexually available if Laecania wants to have sex with him later. The commentary goes on to explain that the poet and his slave do not cover their genitals in the baths. It also informs readers that circumcision is a particularly Jewish custom, that the women's bathing rooms are sometimes separate from men's, and that in ancient Rome, young male singers often had their penises infibulated — their foreskins were sewn shut and then sealed with a metal clasp to discourage sexual activity.

This book offers more than just Martial's epigrams. It also provides valuable insights and explanations through the in-depth commentaries of humanists Domizio Calderini and Giorgio Merula. Their commentary is not just a dry, philological exploration of the text, but rather an engaging and informative exploration of Roman culture and society.



THE FIRST PRINTING OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN MINIATURE FORMAT IN ENGLAND

81. [MINIATURE BIBLE] New Testament (The) of our Lord Jesus Christ, Faithfully translated out of Greeke. Imprinted at London : by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the Queens most excellent Maiestie, Anno 1591. 32 in 8's., 76mm. by 49mm. Early calf, tooled in blind. Silver corner bosses and centre clasp with initials RT to back of clasp. Provenance: Woman's ownership with contemporary signature of Mary Nash to title page. 18th century ex-libris, likely Thurston of Hoxne Abbey, Suffolk with crest of a stork and motto: *Esse quam videri*. Internally, some toning, but generally a remarkable specimen, some passages with simple underscoring in a contemporary hand.

\$ 37,000.-





This is the first printing of the New Testament in miniature format in England. A remarkable feat with the type and spacing each only 1 mm to accommodate the text in such a small format. The book was reprinted the following year and again in 1593. ESTC records only 3 copies; British Library, University of Iowa and State Library of South Australia. The only copy in commerce sold, at Sotheby's in 1986 for the princely sum of 9900 GBP.

The question of why this miniature bible was printed provides some fascinating avenues for scholarly research. Miniature bibles could have been conceived for private devotion or perhaps for travel or women, as the provenance on this copy suggests. However, this particular printing may also have been spurred on by the legal disputes between John Legate, printer to Cambridge University, and Christopher Barker, who had held an exclusive patent to print the Bible. Legate encroached on the patent in 1591 by printing the whole Geneva Bible in a compact octavo (STC 2155) as well as an undated 32 mo. edition (STC 2889) "Barker protested vigorously to the Privy Council. The letter of June 1591 from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Cambridge University to Lord Burghley pleading Legate's case provides an entirely unique, precise reference to an Elizabethan printer's intended market: 'The suit ... is so prejudicial to the poor man ... it could not but tend to his utter undoing...' Barker may have trying to undercut those arguments, by printing a poor man's bible that could evade the restrictions of the Stationers' Company, whereby the minimum allowable price for a book was set according to the size of the type (an octavo edition ran 3 shillings) (See : Taylor, Greg and Lavagnino, John. Thomas Middleton and Early Modern Textual Culture, 2007. p. 204)

SOURCE BOOK FOR NOSTRADAMUS

82. MIRABILIS LIBER QUI PROPHETIAS revelationesque necnon res mirandas preteritas presentes & futuras aperte demonstrat] Mirabilis liber qui prophetias Reuelationesq[ue] necnon res mirandas preteritas presentes & futuras: aperte demonstrat : ... In duas partes presens liber distinguetur. Paris, Guillaume Bossozel for Girault, around 1531] CX, XXXIII Bl. ; 8vo. Text in Latin & French. Bound in 19th century pastiche Gothic binding by Gruel. Bechtel, M-360. (His own copy). Very rare, no copy of this edition in the US. OCLC lists one copy.

\$ 3,250.-

The title reads in translation. A book of miracles which clearly demonstrates prophecies, revelations, and wonderful past, present, and future events.

It includes treatises by pseudo-Methodius, pseudo-Augustinus, and pseudo-Severus. There's also the 'Pronosticatio' by Johannes Lichtenberger, the 'Vaticinia' attributed to pseudo-Joachim of Fiore, a prophecy about the second Charlemagne, and prophetic fragments from various authors, including Catherine of Siena and Savonarola.

This book, known to have a complete translation by Edouard Bricon published in French in 1831, consists of two parts: a longer section in Latin and a shorter one in French. It presents prophecies of fires, plagues, famines, floods, earthquakes, droughts, comets, savage occupations, and violent suppressions. The prophecies predict the Church's collapse, the Pope's escape from Rome, an impending Arab invasion of Europe, the arrival of the Antichrist, and the subsequent end of the world. The 'Mirabilis liber' appears



to have been a significant influence on the prophecies of Nostradamus and was added to the Lisbon version of the Church's Index of Forbidden Books in 1581."

RENAISSANCE WRITING MANUAL BOUND IN A MEDIEVAL HEBREW FRAGMENT

83. PALATINO, Giovanni Battista. Libro di M. Giovambattista Palatino cittadino romano : nel qual s'insegna à scriuere ogni sorte lettera, antica, & moderna di qualunque nazione, con le sue regole, & misure, & essempli : et con vn breve, et vtil discorso de le cifre riueduto nuouamente, & corretto del proprio autore : con la giunta di quindici tauole bellissime Rome Antonio Maria Guidotto, 1556. Signatures: A-H⁸ Small 4to., [128] pgs. Signatures: A-H⁸ Binding: Repurposed (likely 14th century) Hebrew vellum manuscript, later paste-downs and blanks. Internally, title page soiled with an old collector's stamp, some stains, a few minor losses and re-margined edges occasionally intruding into plates, some pages rehinged on inner margins, some early annotations and Calder-like doodlings to verso of last leaf. Provenance: Bill Jackson, Four Ducks Press.

\$ 4,000.-



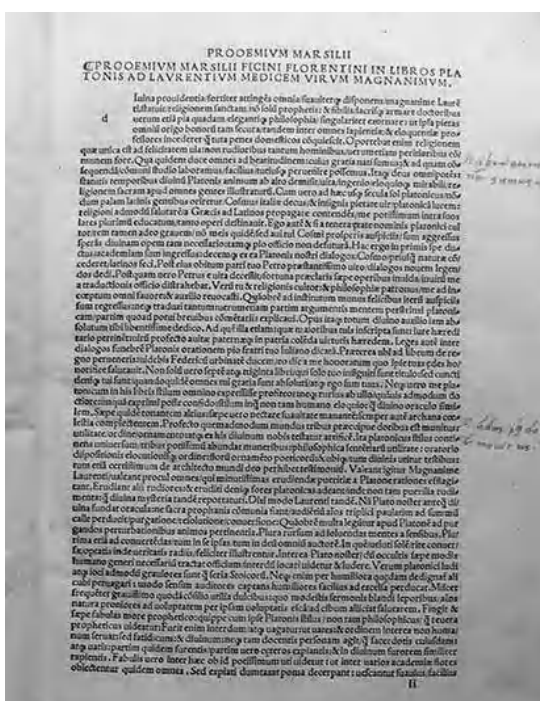
An early rendition of Palatino's esteemed writing and calligraphy guide, and a copy evidently well-utilized and functional in nature. Giovanni Battista Palatino stood out as an eminent calligrapher and Apostolic-endorsed notary during the Italian Renaissance. Hailing from Calabria, he relocated to Rome in his youth. There, he immersed himself in the city's intellectual currents during the mid-1500s, taking on the role of the Accademia degli Sdegnati's secretary, a gathering of humanists steered by Girolamo Ruscelli.

One of the fascinating aspects of Palatino's works, especially when delving into the writing practices of the 16th century, is the illumination they shed on prevalent writing styles. During that era, many documents bore the Gothic cursive handwriting, and Palatino showcased versions of this hand from major hubs like Milan, Rome, Venice, Florence, Sienna, and Genoa. Indeed, writing during this period was eclectic; major cities or significant institutions like the papal writing office frequently sported distinctive writing styles

Palatino's "Libro nuovo d'imparare a scrivere", first published in Rome in 1540, signified a shift in the role of writing manuals. While it magnified the aesthetic dimension of writing and celebrated the personal touch of the scribe, it also maintained its roots in the chancery cursive. The book was comprehensive,

presenting everything from chancery alphabets to a variety of commercial and regional Gothic cursive scripts. The hands range from "Lettera Mancina", reminiscent of the right-to-left handwriting employed by Leonardo to the "Lettera Rognosa," a rare so-called "trembling hand" Another intriguing component of Palatino's "Libro nuovo" includes the presence of rebuses or visually represented poems, exemplified by the "sonetto figurato". These visually crafted sonnets are emblematic of the interplay between words and imagery,

This copy has an interesting Hebrew manuscript binding, an example of the so-called "Italian Genizah". In the 19th century, the unearthing of the Cairo Genizah sparked a desire among researchers to find a European counterpart. However, Europe's damp conditions combined with the Jewish practice of burying manuscripts in wet cemetery grounds made such a discovery seem improbable. Remarkably, over the past two decades, this aspiration has been realized. This was largely due to the common medieval practice of repurposing parchment from Hebrew manuscripts and the seizures during Inquisition, especially in the Counter Reformation era. [see: <https://www.j-italy.org/the-italian-genizah/>]



COLLECTED WORKS OF PLATO

84. [PLATO] Platonis Opera. Venetiis [Venice] a Philippo Pincio Mantuano hoc opus Impressum suit, Anno M.CCCXXVII. Die, XXII, Aprilis. Third Latin edition, edited by Marsilio Ficino. Printed in Venice by Filippo Pincio, 1517. Folio (30 x 21 cm). 18th century paste paper binding. (6), CCCLXXXIX. Woodcut diagrams in the text.

\$ 3,500.-

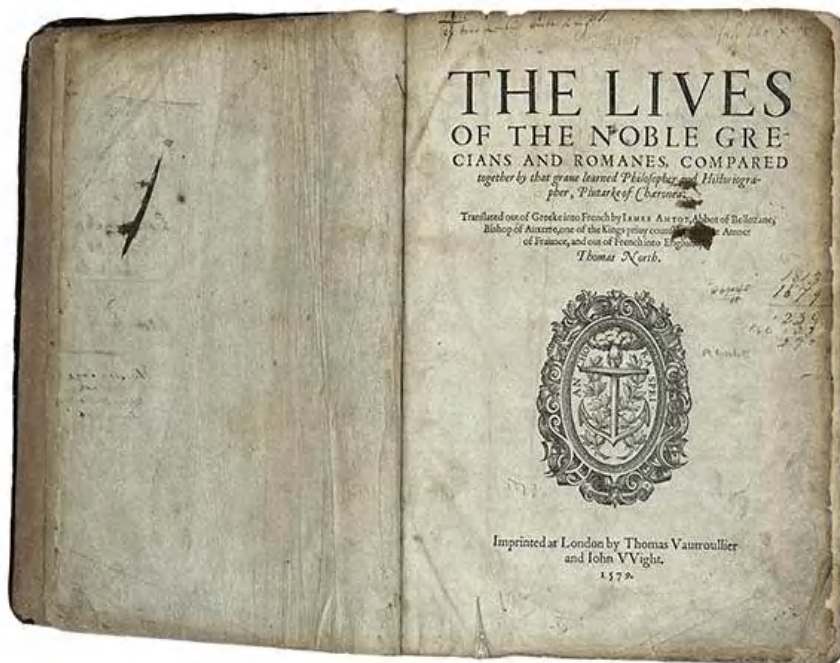
The third edition of Plato's works was translated by the renowned Florentine philosopher Marsilio Ficino (1433-1499) and was first published in Florence in 1484-1485 by Lorenzo de' Medici, and Ficino began his translation in 1463 on the basis of a Greek manuscript acquired by Cosimo de' Medici that contained all of Plato's dialogues. This publication represents the most important Renaissance interpretation of Plato.



A SHAKESPEARE SOURCE-BOOK

85. PLUTARCH. The Lives of the noble Grecians and Romanes, compared together by that graue learned philosopher and historiographer, Plutarke of Chæronea: translated out of Greeke into French by James Amyot, Abbot of Bellozane, Bishop of Auxerre, one of the Kings priuy counsel, and great Amner of Fraunce, and out of French into Englishe, by Thomas North. Imprinted at London : By Thomas Vautroullier dvelling in the Blacke Friers by Ludgate, 1579. Complete: [16], 1175, [- 1; lacking last blank] pp. FOLIO 315 x 210 mm. Internally, title page edge toned with some chipping thumbing small old library markings, *iii with u.r. corner loss intruding on decorative header on recto and title header and initial on verso, p. 1171/2 with lower right corner intruding on some words in last four lines on recto, p. 1173 with lower right corner intruding on some words in last ten lines. p. 1175 lower right corner reimaged without loss, later blank added. Early calf, some scuffing, Late 18th/ early 19th century spine, rubbed. Provenance: numerous owner signatures from near contemporary (late 16th century) "Ex dono Lambardi (William Lambarde?) to Henry [Foellim?] to title page and Thomas Moore 1692, Christian Wallinger 1705, Edward Sage and family (19th century) to first blank. Generally, a presentable copy of a sought-after book that is becoming scarce in commerce. Last copy at auction made 15,000 GBP. Pforzheimer 801; STC 20066

\$ 18,000.-



The 1579 edition of Plutarch's Lives, translated by Thomas North, is believed to have been a major source of inspiration for William Shakespeare's historical plays. Shakespeare was known to have read North's translation of Plutarch's Lives, and scholars have identified many similarities between the plays and the

1873. die

Carachi ~~to~~ pro
triginta ~~ali~~
que fuerat
pro fide ~~Idem~~

Annib.
Vco

rondo, & g^o u
 fosse calcaro
 Chi conuolse
 sotto altro p
 sacra, & appo
 Romana Ch
 E poi, chi sp
 di terra, m

Fes' alcuno Cielo
 in, o fiesse a
 O fosse balaceno
 non s'incantati
 Quasi uoce di
 toli fessida, o
 Quero scien nome
 e col di Santa F
 guisti di l'ant
 In oltre a uisan
 hoia non ha
 in mano nodre

Th
en



A DENSELY ANNOTATED POST-INCUNABLE

87. QUINTILIANUS (Marcus Fabius) Marci Fabii Quintiliani oratoriarum institutionum Quintilian (Author), Raffaele Regio (commentary) Venice, Bernardinum de Vianis de Lexona Vercellensem, 1522 Folio. 30 x 20 cm. 8 unnumbered pages, CLXXIII [i.e. 346] pages. Simple woodcut diagrams; t.p. slightly detached. Printed with text surrounded by commentary. 20th century boards and spine. Heavy marginal annotations throughout. From an effaced inscription on the title page the annotations are from approx. 1582. Usually, the annotations grow denser as the book progresses when normally an annotator tires after the first sections. Towards the end of the book, the iron gall ink has bitten and eroded the margins, some leaves browned. OCLC 1080277181

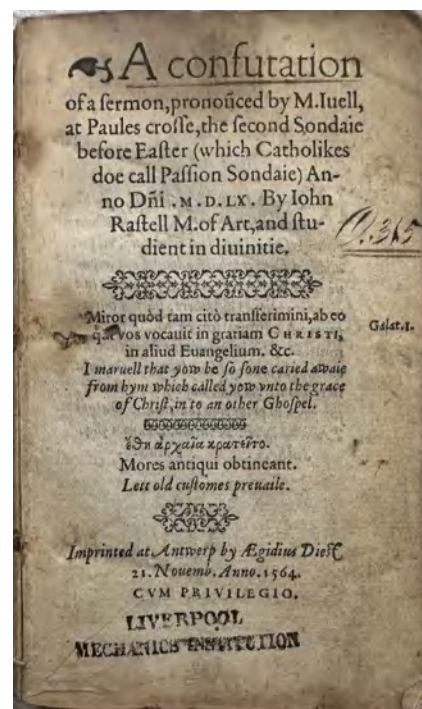
\$ 4,500.-

Quintilian stands as one of the most beloved authors of the Renaissance, and enthusiasm for his *Institutio Oratoria*, spread with humanism itself, from the manuscript's discovery in 1416 by Poggio Bracciolini to Northern Europe in the 16th century. The owner of this book has engaged the text enthusiastically, clearly underscoring Quintilian's influence. The printer, Bernardino de Viano, published this edition that clearly had to compete with the Aldine issue of the same year, though this imprint is decidedly rarer.

RARE ELIZABETHAN CATHOLIC WORK PRINTED IN ANTWERP

88. RASTELL, John, (1532-1577) A confutation of a sermon, pronou[n]ced by M. Iuell, at Paules crosse, the second Sondaie before Easter (which Catholikes doe call Passion Sondaie) Anno D[omi]ni .M.D.LX. By Iohn Rastell M. of Art, and student in diuinitie. Variant title Confutation of a sermon, pronounced by M. Juell, at Paules crosse, the second Sondaie before Easter (which Catholikes doe call Passion Sondaie) Anno Domini .M.D.LX. Imprinted at Antwerp : by Ægidius Diest, 21. Nouemb. Anno. 1564. 8 vo., 16 x 10 cm., [5], 176, [3] leaves. Limp vellum, minor loss to top of spine. text-block detached and in need of reviewing, evidence of vellum ties. Small Liverpool Mechanics Stamp to title page, and bookplate to recto, blank with minor loss to top, small wormhole to title and A2/3, another Liverpool Mechanics Stamp to a2.

\$ 4,500.-





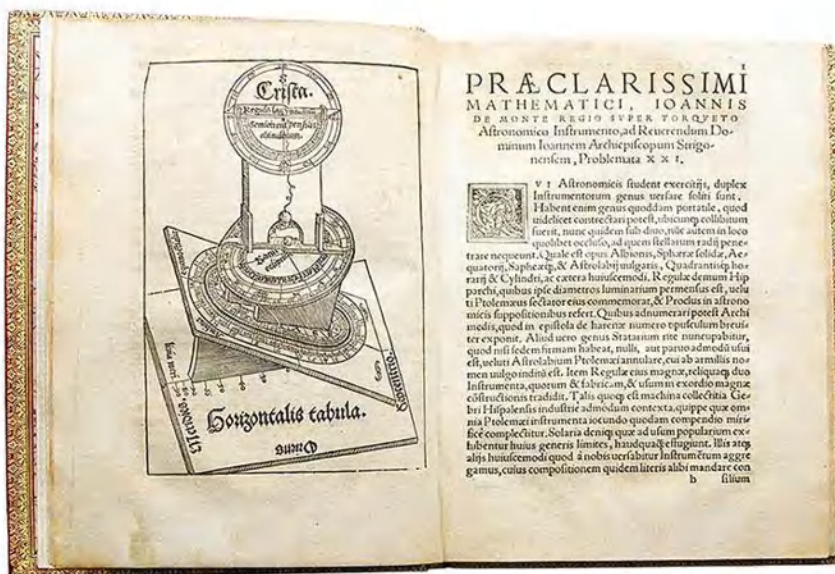
John Rastell (1532-1577) was a staunch Catholic debater who fervently opposed Bishop John Jewel, the Anglican bishop of Salisbury. Bishop Jewel played a pivotal role in defending the English Reformation and authored numerous pieces advocating for the Anglican stance against the Catholic Church, Rastell's confutation was against Jewel's famous sermon, that according to the diarist Henry Machyn, was attended "grett audyense as (has ever) bene at Powlles (Pauls') crosse.

The first Bible in English is thought to have been printed by Christopher Froschauer in Zurich in 1535. The second was printed in Antwerp in 1537, while the third, started in Paris in 1539, was finished in England. In addition to their New Testaments, Tyndale and George Joy produced numerous polemical writings in Antwerp. In the following generation, after Elizabeth's rise to power, Antwerp became a refuge for Roman Catholic exiles. During 1564-6, Hans de Laet, John Foulmer, Willem Sylvius, and Gillis van Diest the younger were often approached to supply paper and printing services for Stapleton, Harding, William Rastell, and Bishop Jewel's other critics.

EARLY ASTRONOMY

89. REGIOMONTANUS (Johannes Müller) (1436-76), and others. Scripta clarissimi mathematici M. Joannis Regiomontani, de torqueto, astrolabio armillari, regula magna Ptolemaica, baculo[ue] astronomico, et observationibus cometarum, aucta necessarijs, Joannis [Schöner] additionibus. Item. observationes motuum solis, ac stellarum tam fixarum, erraticarum. Item. Libellus M. Georgii Purbachii de quadrato geometrico. Joachimus Heller Leucopetræus ad Lectorem. Nuremberg: Johannes Montanus and Ulricum Neuber, 1544. Small 4to (19.5 x 15 cm). 41 woodcut diagrams and illustrations, including 3 full-page, initials, tables (some marginal spotting and staining, some leaves browned, lacks final errata leaf). Finely bound in modern crushed burgundy morocco [unsigned], spine lettered in git with 5 raised bands, modern marbled endpapers. Provenance: From the Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune; Schöner's name on the title page inked-out, leaving a mark on the verso and the following page (similar defacements are recorded in other copies); old signature effaced from foot of title. Not in the trade.

\$ 8,500.-



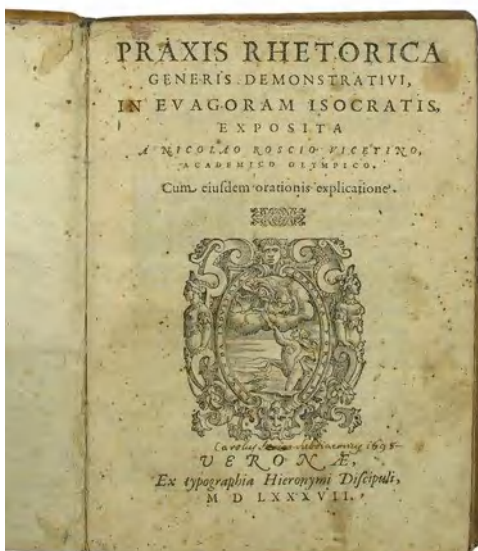


Johannes Müller from Königsberg was a German mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, translator, instrument and is better known under the Latinized version of his name as Regiomontanus. His diligent and accurate observations, measurements and recordings paved the way for modern astronomers such as Tycho Brahe and Nikolaus Copernicus.

In 1471 Regiomontanus went to Nuremberg at the invitation of Bernhard Walther, a rich citizen who provided him with the means to set up the first observatory in Europe. It was equipped with instruments of Regiomontanus's own making, which he described in *Scripta de torqueto, astrolabio armillari*, first printed in 1544.

Other contributors listed on the title-page are Georg Peurbach and Joachim Heller. The subject of the first two papers by Regiomontanus and Schöner is the Torquetum; an astronomical instrument designed to take and convert measurements made in three sets of coordinates: Horizon, equatorial, and ecliptic.

Then follows Regiomontanus's paper on the armillary sphere, Schöner's on the large Ptolemaic rule, Regiomontanus's tables of solar observations, and Schöner's short piece on the astronomical radii. Peurbach's *Quadratum geometricum* forms a significant part of the long final section on eclipses, comets and planetary observations by Regiomontanus and others.



EXTREMELY RARE RENAISSANCE TREATISE ON RHETORIC'S

90. ROSCIO, Nicolao. Praxis rhetorica generis demonstratiui, in Euagoram Isocratis. Veronae. Ex typographia Hieronymi Discipuli. 1587. 8vo. [8], 91 pp. Contemporary vellum. Title somewhat spotted, with a small stain, else good.

\$ 1,350.-

Extremely rare renaissance treatise on rhetoric's, with the commentary of the (unknown to me) Nicolao Roscio. World catalogue lists two copies, one in Oxford, one in Stanford. We found one through Censimento nazionale delle edizioni italiane del XVI secolo but no location listed. Not mentioned in the standard work. By Carl Joachim Classen - 2003 *Antike Rhetorik im Zeitalter des Humanismus*



ONE OF THE FIRST BOOKS TO BE PRINTED WITH HEBREW MOVEABLE TYPE IN THE NORTHERN NETHERLANDS

91. SEFER TEHILLIM (Psalms): Leiden, 1595. "Sefer Tehillim" : Ex officina Plantiniana : Apud Franciscum Raphelengium. Contemporary calf, worn, front cover nearly detached. 16mo. (10 cm x 7.5 cm) 126 leaves.

\$ 2,000.-

The book was printed with a long preface by Franciscus Raphelengius 1595. Good printing in crisp and clear letters, every fifth verse is accented in the margin. Franciscus Raphelengius made his name as a pioneer in Arabic studies. But he started out as a Hebraist and some of his most important achievements, as an editor, a publisher and a teacher, were in the domain of Hebrew studies. One the first books to be printed with Hebrew moveable type in the Northern Netherlands. Bibliography: Israel Archives, Israel Mehlman Collection, No. 1850



FIRST CHILDREN'S ABC

92. TABULAE ABCDARIAE PUERILES, N.D. but 1544. Pristine Broadside. Folio 33:21 cm. Children were often taught to read by printed examples of the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer. This sheet is one of the earliest surviving lessons (probably because, as its appearance suggests, it was never used). Although there is no imprint statement on the sheet, the blocks used in the border were also used by Valentin Bapst in the late 1540s, suggesting that he is this work's printer as well.

\$ 17,500.-



The ABC chart features different fonts for alphabets, including uppercase Antiqua, lowercase Fraktur, and lowercase Antiqua. It incorporates vowels, diphthongs, and consonants. It also includes syllable exercises and the Lord's Prayer in Fraktur script. A decorative border with the monogram "IL" or "TV" is present. Similar border elements are found



in devotional books by Bapst, suggesting the source of the ABC chart. This one of the unused copies was discovered in 1925. A strong imprint, when you touch the back side of the chart, they can feel the raised imprints or indentations of the letters from the printing process.

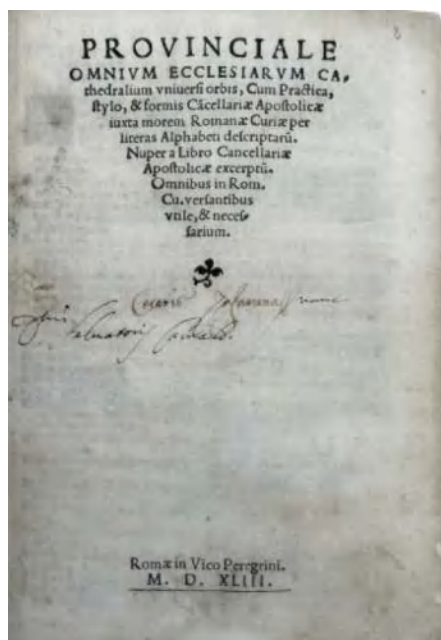
Last copy but ours at auction in the Parker Bennett sale in 1953, when it was already described as a broadside of great importance. Literature, Children's Books of Yesterday, p.7.

TREATISE ON DISTILLATION BY PHILIPPE ULSTADT

93. ULSTADT (PHILIPPE) *Coelum philosophorum, seu liber De secretis Naturae*. Lyon, Guillaume Rouillé, 1557. 32 mo., 431 pp + index. 18 x 12 cm., Modern vellum binding in period style with yapp edges; internally some occasional dampstains. Recto of first blank has a manuscript recipe for distillation involving breastmilk.

\$ 2,500.-

Rare early Lyon edition of this famous treatise on distillation by Philippe Ulstadt and on the preparation of substances and their use in medicine. The interesting woodcuts of apparatus, retorts, flasks, receivers, furnaces etc. are reduced copies of those by Gesner printed by Grüninger in the early part of the 16th century. Ulstadt was originally from Nuremberg, but practiced his art in Friborg in Switzerland. His *Coelum philosophorum*. is based on the various treatises of Arnaud de Villeneuve, Albert Le Grand, Raymond Lully, Ficino, etc., and first published it in 1525. It clearly had a utilitarian use, as early copies are scarcely encountered and undoubtedly lost to time through use by practitioners: this edition appears twice in RBH records See: Ferguson II:482. Duveen, p.591.



ONE OF THE FRIST IMPRINTS BY AN ITALIAN WOMAN PRINTER

94. [WOMAN PRINTER] *Prouinciale omnium Ecclesiarum Cathedralium vniuersi orbis, cum practica, stylo, & formis Ca[n]cellariae Apostolicae iuxta morem Romanae Curiae per literas alphabeti descriptaru[m]* : Nuper a libro Cancellariae Apostolicae excerptu[m]. Omnibus in Rom. Cu. versantibus vtile, & necessarium In vico Peregrini [apud vxorem q. Balthasar Cartularii, i.e. Girolama Cartolari]., Romae, M.D. XLIII (1543). 4to., 20 x 14 cm. [12], 78 leaves; Modern calf, endpapers and blanks renewed, some stains, evidence of washing, traces of old stain to lower margins, minor paper



repairs. Early ownership inscription to title page and repeated on colophon and some contemporary marginal annotations in the same hand.

\$ 1,750.-

One of the easiest publication by **GIROLAMA CARTOLARI** who inherited her husband Baldassarre's printing business the very year of this imprint. She was one of the most important Italian women printers of the period along with Caterina De Silvestro (in Naples) and Elisabetta Rusconi (in Venice). Originally established in Perugia, Girolama moved the press to Rome in 1543, and began printing from Vico Peregrini, identifying herself as the wife of Baldassarre. She set up shop near Campo dei Fiori and the palace of the Apostolic Chancery and found work, as exemplified here, producing short and long works for the Papal State, in addition to other material. She was incredibly prolific and continued in business for sixteen years, printing approximately twenty-six titles each year. In these years, she likely shared a close business relationship with Benedetto Giunti.

The work is popular redaction of the "Liber Cancellariae Apostolicae" or the "Book of the Apostolic Chancery," an important manual which served as a guide for drafting official documents of the Apostolic Chancery, the central office for papal correspondence. The geographic breadth of the broader Papal administration can be seen in references to "Aphrica," Syria, and Arabia, and this style manual guided communication to these far reaches of the globe.

EXTREMELY RARE WORK OF ELIZABETHAN MAPMAKING

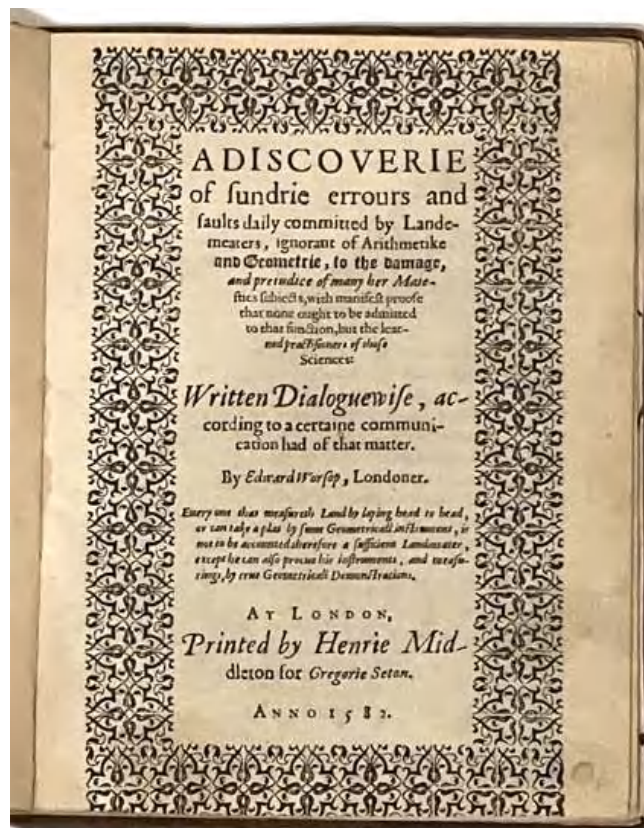
95. WORSOP, Edward, author. :A discoverie of sundrie errors and faults daily committed by land-meaters, ignorant of arithmetike and geometrie, to the damage, and prejudice of many her Maiesties subjects [electronic resource] : with manifest prooves that none ought to be admitted to that function, but the learned practitioners of those sciences: written dialogueswise, according to a certaine communication had of that matter. By Edward Worsop, Londoner. Every one that measureth land by laying head to head, or can take a plat by some geometricall instrument, is not to be accounted therefore a sufficient landmeater, except he can also prove his instruments, and measurings, by true geometricall demonstrations. At London : Printed by Henrie Middleton for Gregorie Seton, Anno 1582. :[72 of 76] p. : ill.(woodcuts) A-I⁴ Small 4to, modern 3/4 calf., with wear, front board detached. Last two leaves (K1-2) lacking, however these can be, at no charge, be supplied in excellent facsimile; bottom inch of leaf I4 lacking; several other lower margins cropped, with occasional loss of a line or half-line. A few leaves damp-stained. **EXTREMELY RARE.** ESTC cites 4 copies worldwide, two copies in the US.

\$ 12,500.-

First Edition of one of the earliest and rarest Tudor surveying books and a work of major importance for the improvement of Elizabethan mapmaking. Burghley, Lord Treasurer from 1572 to his death in 1597, had a great influence on the development of cartography for navigation and encouraged mapmaking for political and military purposes. It is not surprising that Worsop dedicates the work to him, likely to impress upon him the improvements in the art of surveying and the importance of correcting errors of



practitioners not well versed in geometry and the mathematical sciences. The Crown was relatively ignorant about its lands and improved accuracy was essential in tenant disputes and tax collection, necessary to bolster the crown's finances and the poor state of the treasury that Elizabeth inherited. The work is illustrated with simple woodcuts and plain language to increase its utility to the common man. An unusually interesting advertisement directs readers to establishments that can supply surveying instruments and tools. While the book is incomplete, it was a utilitarian work and, as such, survives in very few known copies.





WUNDERKAMMER

Mulieres spicas vomentis Icon.



96. **ALDROVANDI, Ulisse** (1522-1605). *Monstrorum historia. Cum paralipomensis historiae omnium animalium. Bartholomaeus Ambrosinus ... volumen composuit*, edited by Marco Antonio Bernia. Bologna: Typis Nicolai Tebaldini, 1642-1657-1658, 2 parts, including supplement, bound in one volume [title of second part dated 1657 and colophon of second part dated 1658], folio (33 x 22.5 cm). 748 p – 157 p.

\$ 9,500.-

Engraved architectural title, dated 1642, by Giovanni Battista Coriolano, incorporating a portrait of the dedicatee Ferdinando de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, c. 450 woodcut illustrations, many near full-page, initials and ornaments (engraved title cropped, some browning and spotting) but an attractive copy. Late 18th half calf, spine with red and green morocco lettering pieces gilt (worn and repaired, later endpapers).



Ulisse Aldrovandi, (1522, Bologna, Bologna - 1605, Bologna) was Renaissance naturalist and physician. Aldrovandi amassed, a Wunderkammer, an extraordinary cabinet of curiosities, intended to be a representation of the diversity of the natural world. His collection grew to contain more than 7,000



specimens and another several thousand herbarium and plant specimens. When Aldrovandi died in 1605, he left his vast collection to the Senate of Bologna, and many of his unpublished works were published for the first time many years after his death.

This work the *Monstrorum Historia*, a visually stunning book on the history of monsters is the most famous. There is a commentary on the unusual "human beings" of myth and reality. The cyclops, satyr, merman and centaurs of Greek mythology are adjacent to portraits of a family with Werewolf Syndrome. Giants and dwarves and a visual catalogue of non-European peoples of the world occupy other pages. But Aldrovandi tells us also about fantastical beasts and even monstrous plants. The second part deals with things not yet described like the giraffe, the unicorn, the angler fish, etc.



BIDLOO'S SPLENDID ANATOMICAL ATLAS

97. [ANATOMIA HUMANI CORPORIS...]

Ontleding des menschelyken lichaams. Amsterdam: Joannes van Someren, Joannes van Dyk, Hendrik, & Dirk Boom, 1690. *6, A-Qqq1. Illustrated with additional engraved title, engraved portrait, and 105 full-page engraved plates after Gérard de Lairesse. Folio 520 x 350 mm, handsomely margined copy,. Period full vellum, spine reglued with 2two inches on top a but unsympathetic, some light soiling to vellum. engraved title page with minor upper corner loss to margin only and some edge toning ; internally some light foxing, toning, occasional minor soiling , but overall an attractive copy. First edition in Dutch.

\$ 7,500.-

"Anatomia Humani Corporis" by Govard Bidloo is a landmark in the history of anatomical illustration due to its intricate and artistically rendered plates. Published in the late 17th century, (Latin in 1685) the work contains 105 copperplate engravings, which, unlike earlier



anatomical illustrations, embraced the aesthetics of the Baroque period. This meant that the depictions were not just scientifically accurate, but also artistically rich, dramatic, and filled with emotion. These Baroque influences gave the illustrations a dynamic feel, with shadows, intricate details, and theatrical poses that went beyond the clinical and into the realm of art. Bidloo's combination of accurate anatomy with Baroque artistry helped to bridge the gap between science and art, making his work a unique and influential contribution to the history of medical illustration. According to Garrison the plates, by Gérard de Lairesse, and engraved by Pieter van Guns, "are masterpieces of Dutch baroque art"



THE AUERSPERG COPY OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE RENAISSANCE

98. ANDREINI CANALI, Isabella. Lettere Della Signora Isabella Andreini, Venice, G.B. Combi, 1627. Bound with... Fragmenti di alcune scritture della Signora Isabella Andreini Comica Gelosa & Accademica intenta. 8vo. 2 works in 1 vol. (24), 268; 180 pp. Contemporary limp vellum, some detachment of textblock. From the Slovenian Ljubljanian Prince Auersperg's Library with bookplate and accession date of 1655, bearing the signature of Wolfgang Engelbert Auersperg. \$ 1,800.-

Isabella Andreini (1562-1604) was among the most gifted and famous actresses of her era, performing for notable figures such as Henry IV of France and other monarchs. A collection of her letters, first published in 1607, touches on subjects like human beauty, love, death, the fervor of love, and choosing a spouse. Andreini was affiliated with the Compagnia dei Comici Gelosi, a theatre group that

excelled in Commedia dell'arte and catered to the elite of Italy and France. From her early career, Isabella was renowned for portraying the enamored "prima donna innamorata" and was a trailblazer in theatrical improvisation.

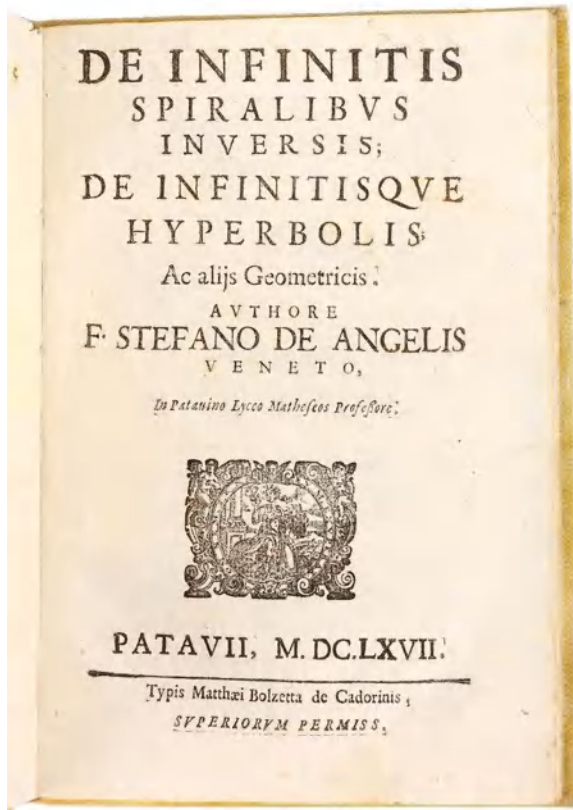


In their younger years, the Auersperg brothers traveled extensively in Italy, seeking to understand the art of romantic courtesy. In the 1630s, Wolfgang Engelbert Auersperg explored Venice, Padua, and Bologna, where he grew fascinated by the nascent art form of opera. In Ljubljana, his private library held a selection of early Italian opera librettos, such as "La gara" and "Le vicende del tempo" from 1652, and "L'Argia" from 1655. His brother, Prince Auersperg, was equally moved by his Italian experiences. By 1661, he established an Italian academy in Vienna.

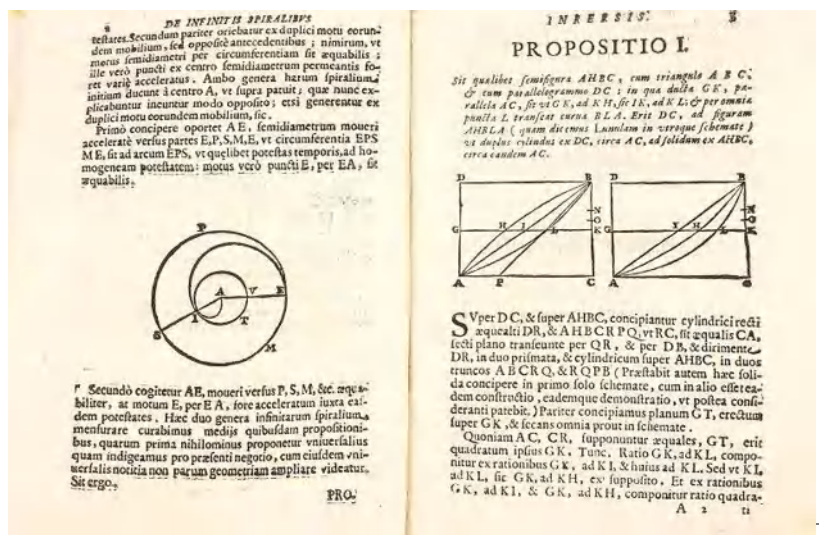
INFINITY IN MATHEMATICS

99. ANGELIS, Stefano de. De infinitis spiralibus inversis; de infinitisque hyperbolis; ac alijs geometricis. Padua: Typis Matthaei Bolzetta de Cadorinis, 1667. Large 8o, 208 x 150mm. Woodcut device on title, woodcut head-pieces, ornaments and initials, diagrams. Contemporary limp vellum binding. 4 preliminary leaves, 54 pages.

\$ 2,950.-



Stefano degli Angeli (Venice, September 23, 1623–Padova, October 11, 1697) was an Italian mathematician and philosopher. The tremendous success of indivisibles methods in geometry in the seventeenth century, responds to a vast project: installation of infinity in mathematics. The pathways by the authors are very diverse, as are the characterizations of indivisibles, but there are significant factors of unity between the various doctrines of indivisible; the permanence of the language used by all authors is the strongest sign.



100. BIBLE [ENGLISH]. The Bible: Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in divers languages ... and also a most profitable Concordance for the readie finding out of anything in the same contained, Imprinted at London by Robert Bakker, 1607, general and New Testament titles within decorative woodcut borders. Imprinted at London by Robert Bakker, 1607. Herbert 290; Darlow & Moule 223; STC 2200. There are two varieties of this date, which differ throughout. This example is variant A, with misprint Bakker in general title. NT title dated 1607. 8vo. Contemporary, English panelled calf, rebacked in the 19th century. (22 x 16 cm). A good copy, without damage or missing pages.

\$ 3,950.-

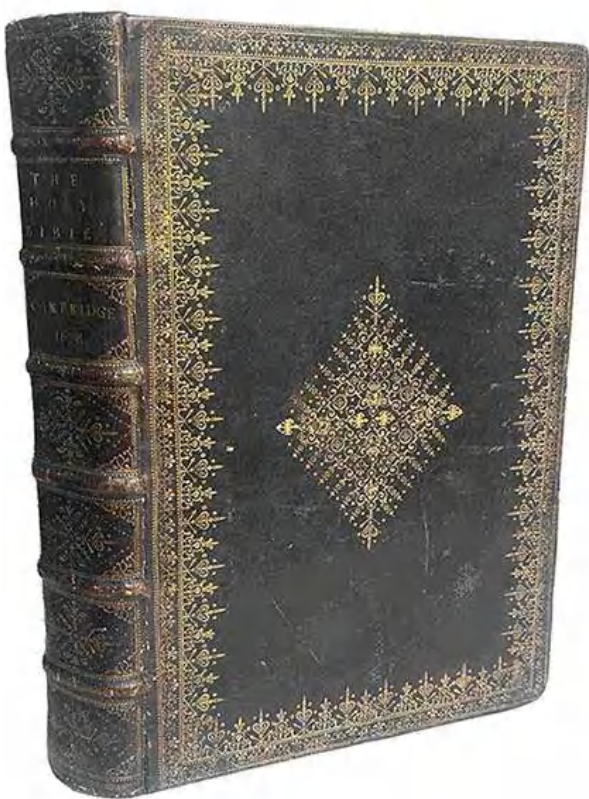
WITH: Two right profitable and fruitful Concordances, or large and ample Tables Alphabeticall. The first containing the interpretation of the Hebrew, Caldean, Greek, and Latine word. London, Robert Barker. London 1607. With: The whole booke of Psalmes. Collected into English meeter by Thomas Sternhold. London 1607. With another book bound in: The Booke of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, date? Probably 1607, title page.

The Geneva Bible is one of the most historically significant translations of the Bible into English, preceding the King James Version by 51 years. It was the primary Bible of 16th-century English Protestantism and was used by William Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, John Knox, John Donne, and others. It was one of the Bibles taken to America on the Mayflower (Pilgrim Hall Museum has collected several Bibles of Mayflower passengers).

Robert Barker's Bible is frequently sold on the market, often accompanied by the concordances and the Book of Psalms. The Book of Common Prayer is a separate publication. However, Barker's Bible is usually sold with missing pages, and it can be challenging to find a complete copy for sale. The additional Book of Common Prayer is always sold as a separate volume.



AN EXCEPTIONAL TALL CAMBRIDGE BIBLE: THE FINEST KJV OF THE 17TH CENTURY



101. [BIBLE] The Holy Bible Containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the original Tongues, and with ye former translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesties special command, Appointed to be read in Churches, Cambridge: Printed by Tho. Buck & Roger Daniel, Printers to the University of Cambridge, [1638]. Preceded by the Book of Common Prayer Cambridge, 1638. Old Testament engraved title by William Marshall containing small central device 'Alma Mater Cantabrigia', letterpress New Testament title with printer's oval woodcut device and typographic decorative border, Apocrypha present, double-column roman text, numerous woodcut decorative initials, titles and borders double red-ruled throughout. Large Folio 42 X 27 cm. Exceptional early binding of full black morocco, heavily tooled.; internally some toning, some lower marginal damp stains mostly to NT. Ref: Herbert 520. Darlow & Moule 403. STC2331

\$ 9,500.-

PROVENANCE: Early 1703 WOMAN'S BOOKPLATE of Mary Butler to verso of title page of Common Prayer and the Butler D'Arcy signature to title page in an early hand; 18th century bookplates of William law to front past-down; presumed descent to Jane Butler, daughter of Richard Butler who married secondly secondly, Lucius Charles Cary, 7th Viscount of Falkland, with 1737 Falkland inscription and 1808 inscription about a bequeath from Hon. Jane Cary.

An exceptional copy of the Cambridge King James Bible. Cambridge had a tradition of Bible printing dating back to 1558, and in 1591, printed a miniature Geneva Bible that tried to break the monopoly on Bible printing that Christopher Barker held in London. In 1628 Charles I, reaffirmed Henry VIII's charter, which confirmed and expanded upon the privileges that Cambridge University had previously enjoyed, including the right to print and publish books. The charter was important for Cambridge University Press because it granted the press a monopoly on printing and publishing within a 20-mile radius of the university town, thereby enabling it to operate without competition from other printers. This allowed the press to establish itself as a major player in the book trade, and it soon became known for producing high-quality, scholarly editions of important texts.

Significantly, the Bibles produced at Cambridge surpassed in quality and typography anything that London could produce, especially given the rather careless production of the 1611 King James Bible, replete with errors and slipshop printing that never fully broke with its black letter forebears. The Cambridge Bible, by comparison, has a strikingly modern appearance with the full roman typeface including unconventional updates to include "u", "v", "J". The Cambridge Bible remained the standard text of the Authorised Version until 1762.



THE LADIES CHARITY (ENGLISH BOOKBINDING)

102. BLAKE, (William). The Ladies Charity School-house Roll of Highgate: or A Subscription of many Noble, well-disposed Ladies for the easie carrying of it on. First edition, a little worn and dulled, repairs to corners, 8vo, (150 mm x 95 mm) [1670]. Drop-head title, 4 engraved plates, lacking final blank leaf, some water-staining and soiling, short tear to P1, original black morocco, covers tooled with an all-over gilt pattern of pointille drawer-handles and stylised flower tools, decorative gilt panelled spine, probably by "The Charity School Binder".

\$ 6,000.-

Appeals for donations, followed by "Silver drops, or, serious things" p. 79-292. With the 4 plates, entitled "Father Time", "Charity", "Front elevation of the School" and "Butterflies". Copies frequently lack one or more plates since they were used as receipts and "hung up in the School-house" Wing suggests a conjectural

date of 1670. However, a later work 'For the promoting and advancing the great designed hospital and work-house' London, [1692?] (ESTC R506776) refers on p.3 to this work as "written some twelve years since". Later annotations on the fly leaf. *Elisabeth Mussred her Book, given her by the Reverend doctor Curling.* 1740.

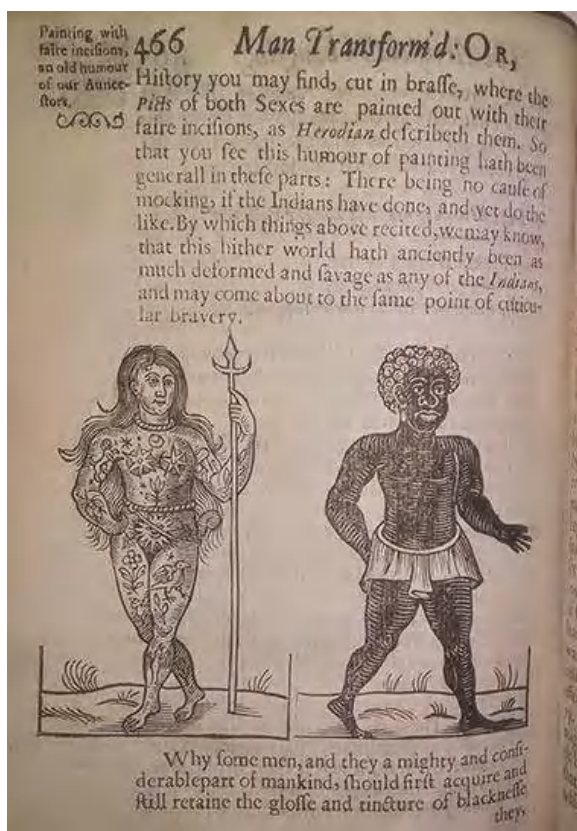
A curious book with a beautiful, possibly important English binding, that deserves proper attention. The author set out a scheme for establishing a Charity School at Highgate for the education and maintenance of poor, or fatherless children, all born at or near Highgate, Hornsey, or Hampstead; The philanthropic projector of this school purchased a house at Highgate (depicted in the book), in the Parish of St. Pancras, which had been the residence of the Marquis of Dorchester, and during the first year the school was open, about forty poor and fatherless boys were admitted. He was however rather ambitious (for selfish reasons?), and included in his scheme the building of a hospital; for Kentish Town, Highgate, and Hampstead were at that time, and for many years after, much visited by Londoners in the summer season.



The first part contains copies of letters written by him on behalf of the boys, addressed to twenty-six noble and other ladies, it gives no names and has often a lamenting tone, which seems rather curious, if you want to get something done. Blake even threatens the ladies who he writes with the outrage of public opinion, if the public would see sordid, poor, ragged, half-starved pupils. Then they would say: *Were there not good Ladies enough in and about London, to maintain a little School? a Duce on their Pride, Charity, Close hand and Covetousness.* Blake points out that it would even make the Christian religion look bad. He then exhorts these ladies to set "the wheel a going by giving something this Easter, one Whitsuntide or two." The second part consists of Silver Drops which emphasises, through quotes of the scripture, that charity is a good thing.



The binding is in the style of the Queen's binders. There are however no tools in common with the example illustrated by Mirjam Foot in *The Book Collector*, Spring 1983, nor with the example in Maggs cat. 1075 item 75. Probably the binding is by a Charity School Binder. Designed to stimulate donors' generosity. The Folger Shakespeare Library, 1992 exhibited their copy. See: *Fine and Historic Bookbindings* (catalogue entry 6:2) Last auction record 3250 GBP, Forum, London.



COSMETICS: FOOLISH BRAVERY, RIDICULOUS BEAUTY AND FILTHY FINESSE

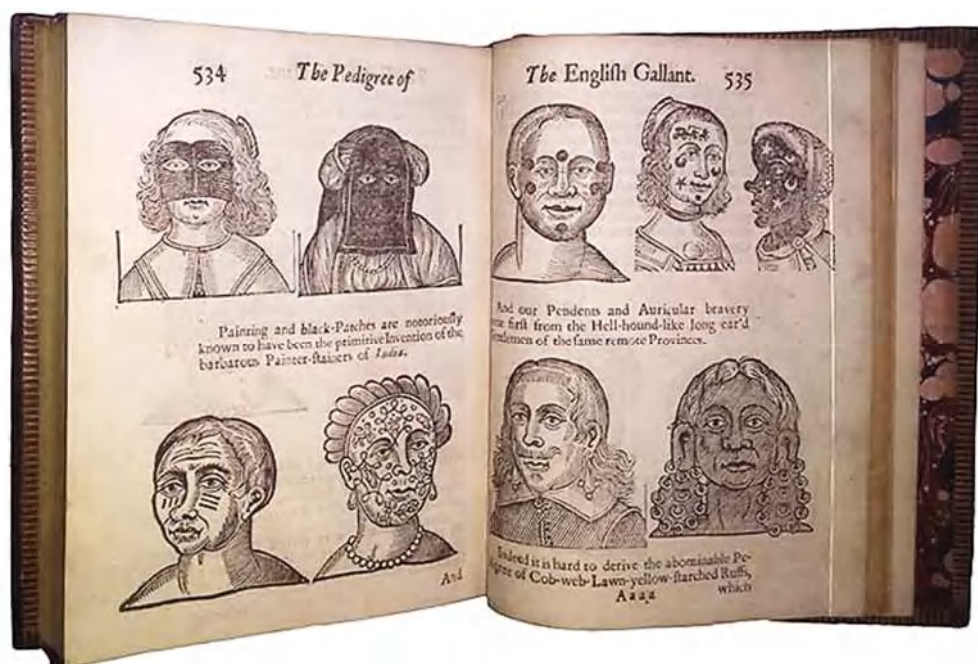
103. **BULWER, John.** *Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd: or, the artificiall changling*, 1653. London: William Hunt, 1653. Large 8vo (181 x 135mm.), engraved frontispiece portrait by William Fairthorne, engraved additional title by T. Cross, woodcut head-pieces and initials, woodcut illustrations throughout text, unsigned leaf bound after S2 with woodcut illustrations on both sides, late nineteenth-century calf by Andrew Grieve. A beautiful copy.

\$ 14,500.-

It is hard to find good copies without defects. We bought our copy at Sotheby's for a price of 6750 GBP. The last complete copy made 3000 GBP, 15 years ago.

The first edition was published in 1650. The second edition in 1653, which was much enlarged and this time profusely illustrated with many woodcuts, showing all the manners known to Bulwer to disfigure or deform the body, especially the face.

Anthropometamorphosis surveys the "artificial deformations of the body practised by various people from head to toe" says Graham Richards in the Oxford dictionary. But there is much more to it than this more or less objective remark. Only in a way could it be called a study of cultural anthropology. Bulwer has puritan interests at heart. For him the foreign and the monstrous overlapped with the seditious and the immoral.



Cosmetical "conceits from barbarous nations, threatened to corrupt English nature." Bulwer paid particular attention to such things as the painting of spots and shapes on the face. Those who deformed themselves were guilty of treason against the law of nature.

The full title, "Anthropometamorphosis: Man Transform'd, or the Artificial Changeling. Historically presented, in the mad and cruel Gallantry, foolish Bravery, ridiculous Beauty, filthy Fineness, and loathsome Loveliness of most Nations, fashioning & altering their Bodies from the Mould intended by Nature. With a Vindication of the Regular Beauty and Honesty of Nature, and an Appendix of the Pedigree of the English Gallant," reflected Bulwer's views condemning practices that disfigured the human body and his intent to guide the reader towards keeping the normal body created by God.

This book is key to understanding its time. For example, in June 2021, a 17th century painting of two ladies featuring a black and a white woman made headlines worldwide. Both women wore beauty patches, and it was seen by many as a sign of equal social class but different races. However, after reading Bulwer's book, one can conclude that the aim of the painting may have been the opposite. Bulwer's views were deeply racist. According to Bulwer, unblemished white was the colour of virtue, and pure pale skin defined ideal beauty, while being black was considered a sign of vice. Practices such as beauty



patches were borrowed from "Barbarous Nations." Therefore, the painting shows us how it was possible for white aristocratic ladies to become corrupted through the wrong example.

THE WEALTHIEST WOMAN BOOK TRADER

104. [CAMPBELL, Agnes.] An Abridgment of Military Discipline, for the use of His Majesties forces in the kingdom of Scotland. By His Majesties special command. Edinburgh : Printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson, printer to His most sacred Majesty, Anno Dom. 1686. 8vo., 15 x 8.5 cm., ESTC 006169217, Wing (2nd ed.) A101. BOUND WITH ... Rules and articles of war, for the better government of His Majesties army in the Kingdom of Scotland. Edinburgh : printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson ..., anno Dom. 1686. 36, [2] p. Final leaf contains permission to print this item, and is signed: By His Majesties command, Melfort. ESTC 006156210 Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), R2242B. 2 volumes in 1. Contemporary calf with rubbing and minor loss to foot of spine. Bookplate of Thomas Francis Fremantle, 2nd Baron Cottesloe (1830-1918, armorial bookplate). Contemporary ownership inscription of Sep. 28. 1686 is on the verso of the first title. VERY RARE. ESTS cites only two copies.

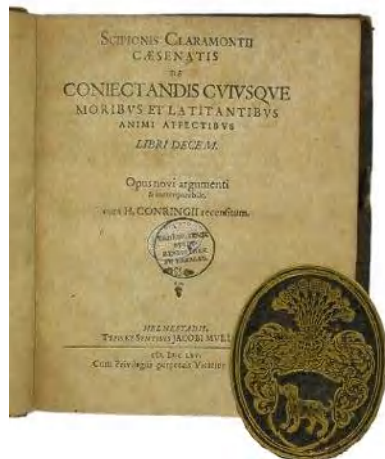
\$ 1,750.-

Important edition of the "first official drill manual of the English standing army" (Childs), originally printed in 1676, but the first edition printed by the famed Agnes Campbell. The title page imprint notes "Printed b Heir of Andrew Anderson". Indeed, the work was printed by Agnes Campbell, Lady Roseburn (1637 — 24 July 1716), famed Scottish businesswoman. Campell inherited the printing business in substantial debt. Her success was remarkable and she rose to be the wealthiest book trader of early modern Scotland and the wealthiest female merchant not to have inherited her wealth. Another 1681 imprinted notes her license unusually as "Printress to his most sacred Majesty"

SEMINAL WORK ON SEMIOTICS AND PHYSIOGNOMY

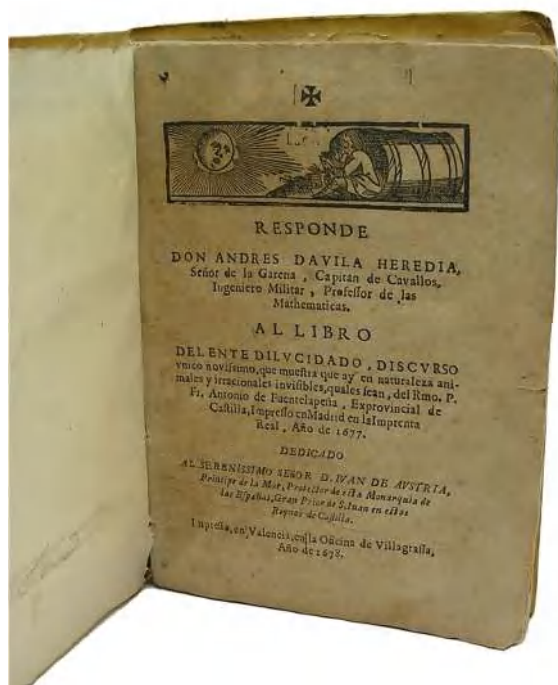
105. CHIARAMONTI, Scipione. Scipionis Claramontii Caesenatis de coniectandis cuiusque moribus et latitantibus animi affectibus, Helmestadii : Mullerus [1665], 375 p. Large 8vo (21 x 17 mm). Half calf, armorial binding with a dog in the central panel. Some damage to the lower spine. Cancelled stamp on the title, from the Stadtbibliothek in Breslau.

\$ 1,250.-



Rare. Not in the trade. This is the second edition, the first was published in Venice. Apparently, the author had a strong interest in physiognomy. He also discussed gesture as part of a general study of signs or semiotics as he called it. According to Christies this is a seminal work on semiotics, the first to be written on the subject.

ON SUPERSTITION



106. DÁVILA Y HEREDIA, Andrés. Responde Don Andres Davila Heredia ... al Libro del Ente dilucidado discurso ... que muestra que ay en naturaleza animales y irracionales invisibles ... del Rmo. P. Fr. Antonio de Fuentelapeña .. Dávila y Heredia, Andrés ; Hernández Máñez, Vicente, ant. pos. Impresso en Valencia : en la oficina de Villagrassa, 1678. Contemporary limp vellum binding, pages brown. 8v. [4] 154 [4]. pp.

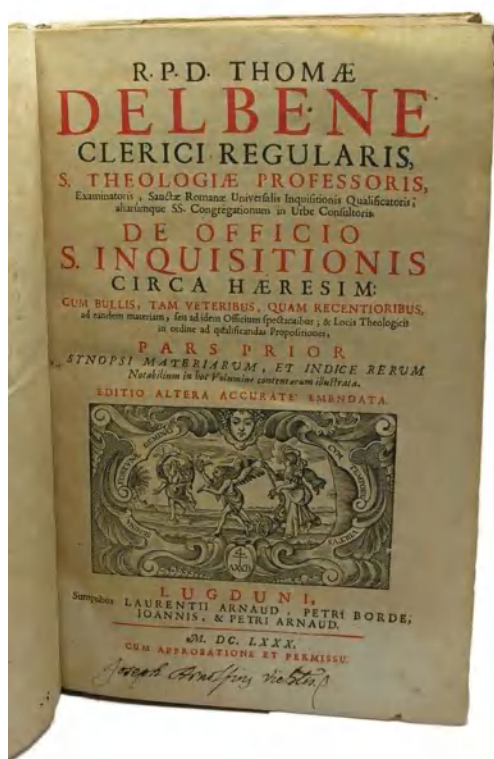
\$ 1,750.-

Don Andreas Davila Heredia, Lord of Garena. Madrid, 1627 – c. 1689. Soldier, engineer, astrologer, arbitrator, and polemicist. His work can be viewed as a precursor to the Age of Enlightenment. A colourful figure, a man of arms and deep thoughts, a musician and politician of which we know little about.

He served the king in Flanders from 1645 to 1651. In 1651, he returned to Madrid and was designated Her Majesty's Military Engineer. The subsequent year, he married María de la Torre. He was also the secretary of the ambassador of the King of Denmark, a professor of Mathematics, an astrologer, and, most prominently, a polemicist and arbitrator. In 1657 he appears as a servant of Felipe IV, and from that point, he was granted immunity from censorship and unparalleled freedom. This led him to write on various subjects and to be part of the controversies of his era across different disciplines: astrology, mathematics, medicine, theatre, and so on.

In his writings, he polemizes with Antonio de Fuentelapeña, the author of a controversial treatise on the existence of goblins and gnomes, among other fantastical beings, discussing their traits, physical properties, their roles, and interactions in nature, and more. The extent to which he takes these discussions seriously is ambiguous. The book appears to be a blend of natural history, superstition, morality, animism, alchemy, and philosophical discussion.

This work is exceedingly rare (Palau 68970). Salvá, 4.046: "The work of the clarified Entity is not easy to find; but the book of Dávila Heredia is even more challenging to acquire." Outside Spain, copies are located at Stonebroke University USA, one in Chile, and one in the British Library. None in Germany. We checked Princeton, Harvard and Yale individually to be sure. No copies to be found there.



THE WORK OF THE INQUISITION

107. DEL BENE, Tommaso (1605-1673). *De officio S. Inquisitionis circa haeresim : cum bullis . ad eandem materiam, seu ad idem officium spectantibus [et] locis theologicis in ordine ad qualificandas* Lyon: Arnaud, Borde, 1680. Two larges folio, (35 x 23 cm). Title page in red and black with engraved vignette, engraved initials and head-pieces, text in two columns. Contemporary full vellum binding, (boards very well restored, some light wear). Some browning throughout.

\$ 2,950.-

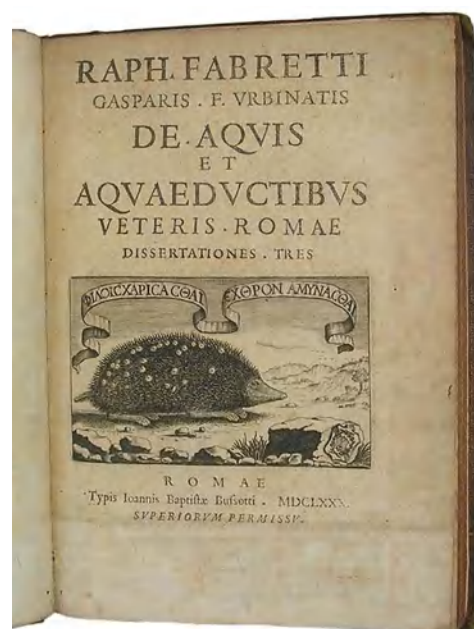
A detailed work on the office of the Inquisition. The author, who entered the order of the Theatines in Naples in 1623, taught theology at Sant'Andrea della Valle in Rome where he became a consultant to the Holy Office on the Jansenistic question in 1651. No auction record found, no in the trade.

ROMAN AQUADUCTS

108. FABRETTI, Ralphael. *De Aquis et Aquaeductibus Veteris Romae* ...1680 First edition. 4to (245 x180 mm.). contemporary binding later re backed with panelled spine, Rome, 1680 Engraved emblematic title vignette, 3 folding engraved maps, engraved illustrations, some full page.

\$ 1,750.-

Aqueduct hunting has been a favourite pastime for visitors to Rome since antiquity, although serious study of how the Eternal City obtained its water did not begin until the seventeenth century. It was Raffaele Fabretti (1619-1700), the well-known Italian antiquarian and epigrapher, who began the first systematic research of the Roman aqueduct system. Fabretti's treatise, *De aquis et aquaeductibus veteris Romae dissertationes tres*, is cited as a matter of course by all later scholars working in the area of Roman topography. Its findings--while updated and supplemented by more recent archaeological efforts--have never been fully superseded. Yet despite its enormous importance and impact on scholarly efforts.



The delightful title vignette is a hedgehog. The Ancients believed they stole apples and grapes by rolling on them. Some say it is a porcupine but after a little Twitter storm the final verdict was a hedgehog. The prickly little animal was the emblem of the Fabretti family, whose motto, "philois charisasthai echthron amynasthai", means roughly be nice to your friends, guard yourself against your enemies!



A JOURNALISTIC ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH WARS

109. FABRO BREMUNDAN, Francisco. Floro histórico de la guerra movida por el Sultán de los Turcos. 1683. Madrid. Por Sebastian de Armendariz. Engraved title page. 1-352. Contemporary limp vellum.

\$ 550.-

Francisco Fabro Bremundán, also known as Bremundano or Bremundans (Besançon, 1620 - January 12, 1698), was a Spanish historian and journalist.

This book is although with ongoing pagination, a series of detailed accounts or 'noticias' on the Turkish Wars, from 31. October 1689 to 19 December 1690 during the Great Turkish War, a series of conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and the Holy League consisting of the Holy Roman Empire, Poland-Lithuania, Venice, Russia, and the Kingdom of Hungary.

More volumes were published, but none of them, is collational identical with ours. Please note that the one copy in the trade only has 63 pp.

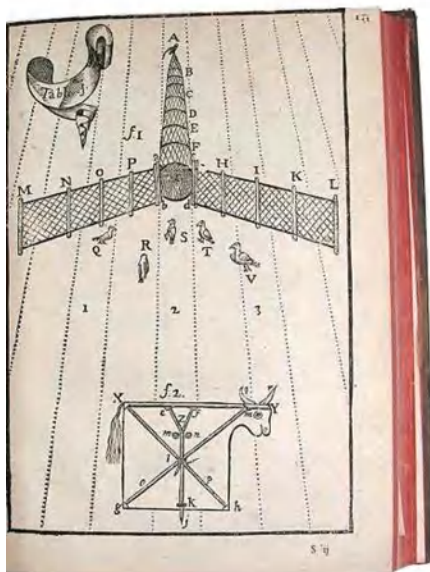


PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED MANUAL ON HUNTING

110. [FORTIN, François] Les ruses innocentes dans lesquelles se voit comment on prend les Oyseaux passagers, & les non passagers: & de plusieurs sort. Ch. de Sercy, 1688, 3rd edition, 6 parts in 1 vol. (partly with continuous pagination), (16), 445, (1); 10, (2) p., 66 (fold.) woodcut plates, contemporary sprinkled calf. Quarto (280 x 210 mm).

\$ 950.-

A celebrated and important book which was a source of information for many subsequent writers on the art of taking game, fish and vermin with traps, nets and similar implements. The fold out plates show all kinds of nets and traps. Please note that the later editions are smallish 8vo.





*THE FIRST WOMAN IN ENGLAND TO HAVE
HER SPIRITUAL LETTERS PUBLISHED*

III. FLORIO (MICHEL) - *Historia de la Vita e de la Morte de l'illustriss. Signora Giovanna Graia*, gai Regina eletta e publicata d'Inghilterra; de le cose accadute in quel Regno dopo la Morte del Re Odoardo VI. Nella quale secondo le Divine Scritture si tratta dei principati articoli della Religione Christiana. Con l'aggiunta d'una dottissima disputa Theologica fatta in Ossonia, l'anno 1554. Printed at Middleburgh by Richard Schilders, i.e., Richardo Pittore, 1607. Small 8vo, original vellum, yapp edges, spine title in old manuscript; internally, some toning but a handsome copy. 15 x 9 cm. [8], 378 [i.e., 322, 30] pages.

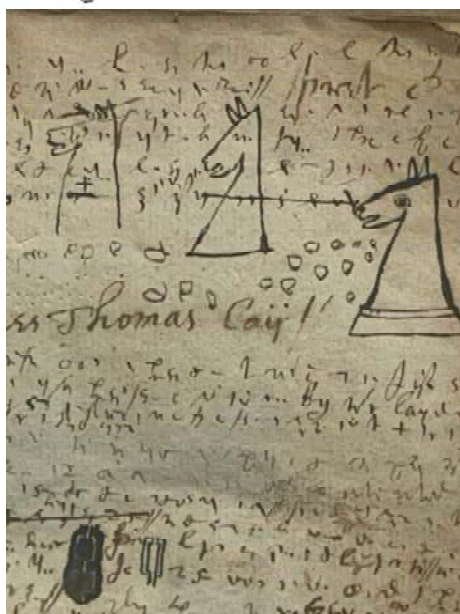
\$ 2,500.-

In the Elizabethan period, Middelburg was a center for the Puritan cause, and the production of books unprintable in England often fell to the Dutch workshop of Richard Schilders in Middelburg. This is a particular curiosity of a Dutch printer, printing in England in Italian.

A rare work by the father of John Florio. Although written in 1554, it was not published until 1607. Michel Agnolo Florio was a Protestant, and a large part of this work is occupied in the controversial discussion of theological questions. The work importantly contains the letters ("Lettre e ragionamenti de la signora Giouanna Graia" pg. 100-135) of the unfortunate princess to the Catholic priest Thomas Harding and her sister Catherine Grey, written while the young woman was a prisoner in the Tower of London and one on the very night before her execution. When Jane penned her letters, she likely didn't anticipate a wide audience. Yet, amid Mary Tudor's revival of Catholicism and her crackdown on Protestants, Jane's writings resonated with printers and the reading public. As a result, she became the first woman in England to have her spiritual letters published.

For a fascinating history of the printer see:

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/Richard Schilders and the English Purita/ui-
AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=MIDDLEBURGH+%C2%AoRichardo+Pittore.&pg=PA28&printsec=f
rontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Richard_Schilders_and_the_English_Purita/ui-
AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=MIDDLEBURGH+%C2%AoRichardo+Pittore.&pg=PA28&printsec=f
rontcover)



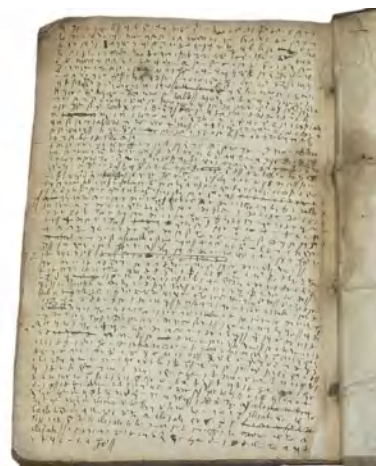
TWO FULL 17th CENTURY PAGES OF ENGLISH SHORTHAND AND CHESS KNIGHTS

112. GOODWIN, Thomas, 1586 or 1587-1642. Moses and Aaron. Civil and ecclesiastical rites, used by the ancient Hebrewes; observed, and at large opened, for the clearing of many obscure texts thorowout the whole Scripture. Which texts are now added in the end of the booke. Herein likewise is shewed what customes th Hebrewes borrowed from heathen people: and that many heathenish customes, originally have beene unwarrantable imitations of the Hebrewes. The sixth edition. By Thomas Godwyn. B.D. London : printed by E. G[riffin]. and are to be sold by John Williams, at the signe of the Crane in Saint Pauls Churchyard, 1641. Small 4to., 19.5 x 13.5 [8], 264 [i.e. 270], [10] p. Limp vellum with some losses, separation from binding showing

interesting blue strong chords. The last leaves contain 8 page manuscript chart tabulating texts in the Scripture. Provenance: Johannes Thomas Cay and Rocken(?) Haghton to first blank in an early hand.

\$ 2,500.-

The most remarkable aspect of the book are the two full pages of shorthand in a contemporary hand. While these are not deciphered, they appear to follow Shelton's system. Shelton created his system of "short writing" in 1626, which he then revised and began calling "tachygraphy" in 1635. Shelton's tachygraphy was one of the most popular forms of shorthand in early modern English, used by Samuel Pepys, and in the eighteenth century, by Thomas Jefferson. Additionally, a hand drawn interlocking ribbon appears on one page with shorthand. Three utterly charming drawings of CHESS KNIGHTS also adorn the first blank. A volume worthy of further investigation and decipherment.



IMPORTANT EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF HOLLAR'S BOOK OF WOMEN'S COSTUMES - G.R. REDGRAVE'S OWN COPY

113. HOLLAR, Wenceslaus (1607-1677) Theatru[m] Mulierum, sive Varietas atq[ue] Differentia Habituum Foeminei Sexus, diversorum Europae Nationum Hodierno Tempore Vulgo in Usu. London: Printed and sold by Henry Overton, 1643 [-1663]. Oblong folio, 10 1/4 x 7 3/4 in. fully engraved in 12mo. styled and printed on big sheets, this edition is organized with two plates per page, featuring a set of forty-eight numbered plates over twenty-five leaves, including the title page. Plate sixteen was removed by a child and is regrettably damaged and marred (with a book



thief note in a child's hand.to verso), added back in loosely; the plate dates span from 1643 to 1663. Wing H-2450; ESTC R178089. Bookplate: Charming 'Memento mori' 1894 bookplate of Gilbert Richard Redgrave, the bibliographer and with Alfred W. Pollard ,editor of the STC.

\$ 2,000.-



"Theatrum Mulierum" is one of Hollar's significant works that showcases his fascination with costume. As a "Theatre of Women," it provides an extensive look into the fashion of 17th-century European women, meticulously capturing the details of their attire from various regions and classes. The work is especially valued for its contribution to the study of costume history. Hollar's engravings are characterized by their intricate detail and technical precision

Even though the book bears a 1643 date, records indicate that Overton held onto the plates until they were obtained by Sayer sometime before 1766l; many of Hollar's plates were destroyed after 1825.

Interestingly, there are extensive manuscript notes by Redgrave to the first blank comparing various editions. He states that "this fine set seems to represent a very early state of many of the plates" and indeed some of the plates retain some burr. Redgrave also notes that in the Hollar portfolio at the National Gallery, the set of the plates are arranged on 6 sheets and that the impressions are clearly much later and that "many of the plates are sadly worn"



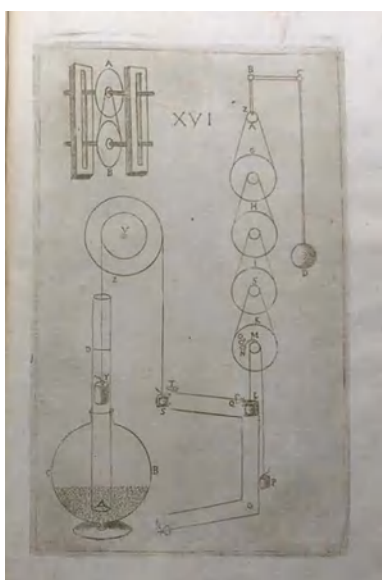
NUMEROLOGY

114. KIRCHER, Athanasius *Arithmologia sive, De abditis numerorum mysterijs qua origo, antiquitas & fabrica numerorum exponitur; abditæ eorundem proprietates demonstrantur; fontes superstitionum in amuletorum fabrica aperiuntur; denique post Cabalistarum, Arabum, Gnosticorum.* Romae : Varesii, 1665. Quarto (220 x 165 mm). Contemporary vellum, somewhat stained, a crisp copy. [8], 301 [4]. With engraved frontispiece. This work is usually describe as containing three letterpress tables (present), however there should be one more tavola (supplied here in modern photocopy).

\$ 2,450.-

Arithmologia was concerned with exploring numbers as the underlying principle and structure of the universe, and as the key to mystic understanding previously revealed to patriarchs and philosophers in ancient times. The field of

arithmology may be understood as the intersection of traditional religious numerology and contemporary mathematics, drawing on ideas from Pythagoras, Gnosticism, and the Kabbala. The work discussed the significance of numbers in astrology, divination, magic formulas, amulets, seals and symbolic matrices. Kircher's purpose, as he declared in the final chapter, was to articulate a Christian philosophy of number, revealing the hidden harmonies within the material world and its connections with the spiritual.



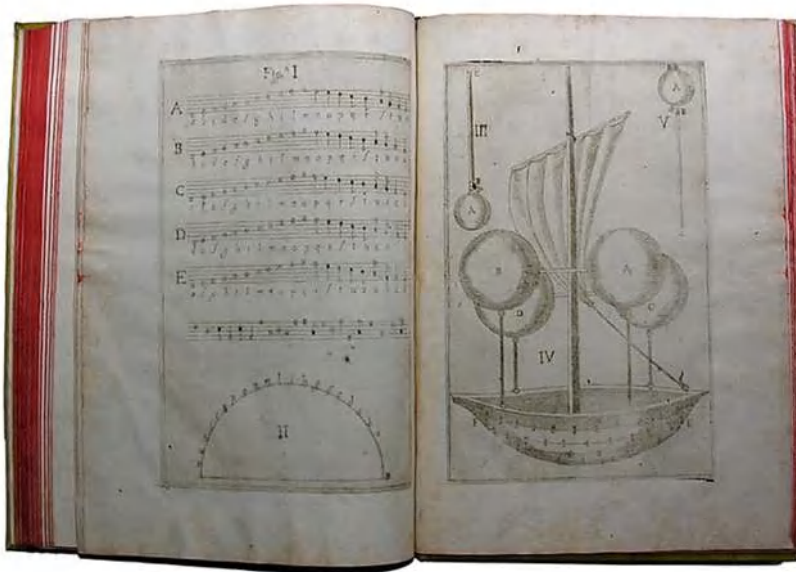
FATHER OF AERONAUTICS

115. LANA TERZI, Francesco (1631-87). *Prodomo overo saggio di alcune unventioni nuove premesso all' arte maestra. Opera che prepara il P. Francesco Lana Bresciano della Compagnia di Giesu. Per mostrare li piu reconditi principij della Naturale Filosofia, riconosciuti con accurata Teorica nelle piu segnalate inventioni, ed isperienze sin'hora ritrouate da gli scrittori di questa materia et altre nuoue dell' autore medesimo.* Brescia: Per li Rizzardi, 1670. Folio (29.5 x 21.5 cm). Later vellum. 252 p. 20 engraved plates at the end (with the depiction of airships).

\$ 5,500.-



Terzi published a book in which he described a flying ship that was lighter than air. Although the machine was never built, his work laid the groundwork for a systematic theory of aeronautics backed by mathematics. Like the Wright brothers, Father Terzi feared that the invention of a flying machine would be used as a devastating weapon of war.



First edition of an important work in the history of aeronautics. In the *Prodromo* Lana Terzi presented several technological innovations, of which the best known is his proposal for a 'flying boat,' to be airborne by four spheres of thin copper from which air had been exhausted. Although the vehicle was never tested, and would have proved unworkable, since the copper would not have been able to withstand the atmospheric pressure, Lana Terzi's reasoning was correct. In surmising that a vessel containing a semi-vacuum would weigh less than the surrounding air and would consequently become buoyant, Lana Terzi formulated the earliest concept of flight based on aerostatic principles. *While Lana apparently originated the method of reducing air density in a vessel by heating it, the implications of this phenomenon in relation to flight were not fully understood until the advent of the Montgolfier brothers a century later*' (Norman). Dibner, *Heralds in science* 176; Norman 1272; Wellcome III, 440.

A model of Lana de Terzi's invention is on display at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington

A JOURNEY OF FAITH AND DISCOVERY OF A MUSLIM SCHOLAR

116. (LEO AFRICANUS). Al-Ḥasan b. Muḥammad al-Wazzān al-Zaiyātī. A geographical historie of Africa, written in Arabicke and Italian by Iohn Leo a More, borne in Granada, and brought up in Barbarie. Wherein he hath at large described, not onely the qualities, situations, and true distances of the regions, cities, townes, mountaines, riuers, and other places throughout all the north and principall partes of Africa. Translated and collected by John Pory.

[Printed by Eliot's Court Press] impensis Georg. Bishop, 1600. Small Folio, 24 x 17 cm. [8], 60; 420 p. With the engraved double-page map of Africa. Complete. Binding: contemporary limp vellum, some soiling, some shrinkage, some peeling to spine. Title somewhat soiled. Provenance: Inner Temple Library with gilt Pegasus to cover, old inner temple stamps in book, and Pegasus bookplate; Contemporary signature to title page of Wm. Symonds, most likely (1556 – c. 1616) the English clergyman, known as a promoter of the Colony of Virginia. STC 15481.

\$ 19,500.-



This is the first English edition, of a massive work, that opened up Muslim Africa to the outside World written by a Muslim author, from which it can be said that he made an intellectual journey between Africa and Europe and a spiritual journey between Christianity and Islam. He was a diplomat, jurist, geographer, teacher, political prisoner and international celebrity, so much that he inspired Shakespeare.

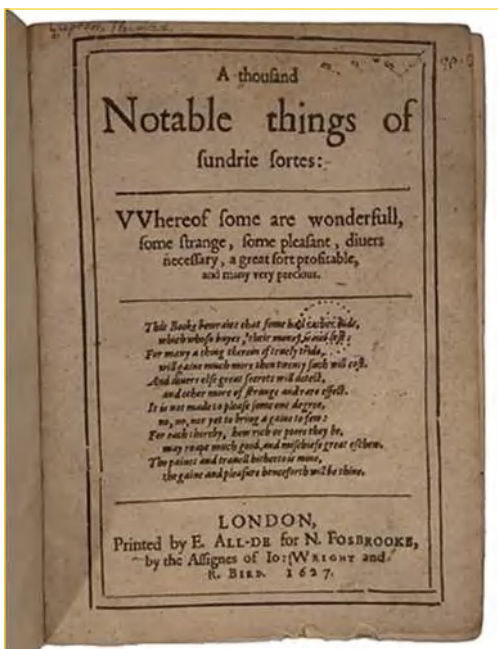
Leo Africanus (c. 1485–c. 1554) was born in Granada as Hassan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fassi in 1485 in Granada, after the sultans surrendered to the armies of the Reconquista, he sought refuge in Fez. He became a diplomat for the sultan of Fez, in that capacity and on occasion as a trader, he visited polities all over Morocco. By caravan he crossed the Sahara to the Land of the Black people, present day Sudan and made stops among other places at Timbuktu and Gao, where he met the great Songhay



emperor Askia Muhammad, and Agadès, from which town a Tuareg elite ruled over their slaves. His duties took him on horseback from Fez to the Berber kingdoms of Tlemcen (present-day Algeria), Tunisia and on to the wonders of Cairo, where in 1517 he witnessed the fall of the Mamluk dynasty to the Ottoman emperor Selim. He crossed the Red Sea to Arabia, made hajj, and then travelled to the Ottoman court at Istanbul. In the summer of 1518, on his way by sea from Cairo back to Morocco, his boat was seized by a Christian pirates. They realized the value of their captive. The former diplomat along with his valuable travel notes and dispatches was presented as a gift to Pope Leo X, who was then advocating for a crusade against the Ottoman Turks. Al-Wazzan was subsequently held captive at the Castel Sant'Angelo, where he underwent a lengthy period of catechism under the guidance of the pope's master of ceremonies and two bishops.

In a momentous event in January 1520, al-Wazzan was baptized by the pope himself and given the name Joannes Leo, or Giovanni Leone. At his desk in the Vatican library, he wrote an Arabic-Hebrew-Latin medical vocabulary, produced an Arabic translation of the Epistles of St. Paul, contributed to a Latin translation of the Qur'an and made a biographical encyclopaedia of 25 major Islamic scholars. However, his most startling achievement was the Description of Africa of the mainly Muslim kingdoms of Africa, – a geography of the continent that inspired generations of explorers and adventurers and remained the most widely published of all travel authors.

It is widely believed that William Shakespeare patterned the character of Othello on Leo, whose book, translated by John Pory, was published just four years before the play's first performance in 1604. Like Leo, the Moor of Venice is an educated Muslim adventurer who travels "here and everywhere" before being captured by "the insolent foe / And sold to slavery" prior to his "redemption" and conversion to Christianity.



A FAMOUS ENGLISH COLLECTION OF MEDICAL, HERBAL AND ALCHEMICAL RECEIPTS

117. LUPTON, Thomas A Thousand Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes, whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable and many very precious. London, Printed by E. ALL-DE for N.FOSBROOKE, 1627. Small 4to., 3 preliminary leaves, 174 (i.e. 214), [19] pages, 18 cm. Black letter, a few woodcut initials, two small perforated library stamps, some inner damp staining to last leaves, 1 leaf of table with small partial lossy to margin just touching text, last table leaf half cut and

rebacked without loss, some very minor lower edge gnawing. Binding: 19th century vellum, marbled endpapers, white library marking to spine, bookplate, library pocket to inner rear board. STC 16960.

\$ 2,500.-

RARE. The first Ten Books appeared in 1579, the work being a collection of medical, herbal and alchemical receipts, etc. It was expanded and all editions are scarce as a utilitarian work that was read to pieces. Despite some condition flaws, one of the better copies on the market in many years with RBH noting only one copy in the auction records.



INSTRUCTION FOR CONDUCTING TRIAL PROCEDURES AGAINST WITCHES, SORCERERS, AND EVILDOERS

118. MASINI, ELISEO. *Sacro Arsenale, Ovvero Pratica Dell'uffizio Della Santa Inquisizione. Nuouo correcto.* Genova & in Perugia. 1653. 8vo (21 x 16 cm), contemporary vellum. [4] 432 p. [11] last blank missing.

\$ 3,500.-

Eliseo Masini (Bologna, ca. 1570 - Genoa, August or September 1627) was a Dominican inquisitor, author of the Sacred arsenal or practice of the office of the Holy Inquisition. Masini was a man who persecuted bigamy, prostitutes, profanity, Jews, but in away his attention was more directed to the natural offenses then the super-natural.

The *Sacro Arsenale* is divided into ten parts, preceded by two dedications (to Pietro da Verona, the holy martyr of the Inquisition, and to the other

judges of the faith) and a brief preface. The first eight parts deal with the nature and purposes of the Holy Office and the different stages of the process (the seventh deals with witches and polygamists). The ninth adds to the previous handbooks for the registration of deeds the formulas for the licenses of family members and those for the oath of officials. The tenth is composed of three hundred warnings for judges who touch on procedural issues such as the definition and degrees of heresy, the crimes within the competence of the court, relations with confessors, bishops and secular magistrates, excommunication, appearances, imprisonment, torture, abjuration, sentence and punishment.

The seventh chapter contains the first Italian translation of a manuscript *l'Instruction pro formandis processibus in causis strigum, sortilegiorum et maleficiorum*, (*Instruction for Conducting Trial Procedures against Witches, Sorcerers, and evildoers*). While witches in England were still burnt at the stake this



document takes a more moderate stance. See: John Tedeschi. The Roman Inquisition and Witchcraft. An Early Seventeenth-Century "Instruction" on Correct Trial Procedure



FIRST AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHED ABOUT WITCHCRAFT - A 1684 AMERICAN INCUNABLE

119. MATHER, Increase. Wherein, An Account is given of many Remarkable and very Memorable Events, which have happened in this last Age; Especially In New-England. By Increase Mather... Printed at Boston in New-England, and are to be sold by George Calvert... 1684. Small 8vo., 372 pgs + 8 pgs table; lacking blanks and bookseller's ad (in very few copies and not in Brinley or mentioned by Sabin); title page a late 19th century substitution. 20th century full morrocco by Aitken (slightly rubbed) TERRY COPY with ex-libris of Dr. Roderick Terry, Sr. (1849-1933)

\$ 30,000.-

An American Incunable of great rarity in commerce and one of the first scientific works published in this county. The book is also the FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK ABOUT WITCHCRAFT.

"The text consists of a collection of natural and supernatural events, including narratives of shipwrecks, Indian captivities, tempests, lightning storms, and floods, as well as apparitions and witches. Of particular interest are several accounts of medical interest including the use of a silver plate in a brain injury and a discussion of the magnet and magnetic qualities." (Rosenbach) Evans, 373; Church, 691.i Sabin 46680. Howes M 402; Rosenbach Catalogue: Monuments of wit and learning, 1946, No. 422)

ALCHEMY

120. (MONTE-SNYDER, Johannes) Reconditorium ac reclusorium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis magni, cui deditur in titulum chymica vannus. Amstelodami : Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, et Elizeum Weyerstraet, Anno 1666. A pristine copy. 92 [i.e. 292], 76, [2] p. (the last blank) : ill. (engravings) ; 8vo (200 x 160 mm).

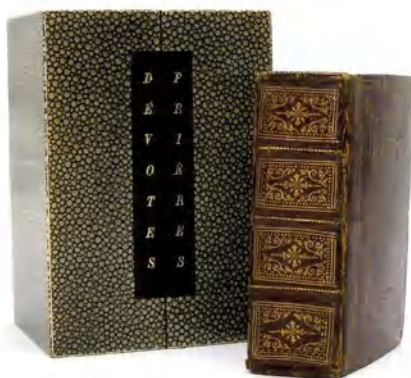
\$ 5,000.--

The first part is a compilation of writings on Alchemy. The second part, 'Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico' is usually attributed to Monte Snyder and is a translation of his 'Von der universal Medicin'. It is said that the work was favoured by Newton. Illustrated with beautiful emblemata of the planets

(the other plates are diagrammatic). A copy of the book was in Isaac Newton's library, extensively annotated by him. Last copy made 6000 € at auction and this is the superior copy.



ENGRAVED AND PRINTED ON SILK. A BOOK WORTHY OF A KING



121. MOREAU, Pierre. Deuotes prieres escrites et burinées apres le naturel de la plume. par P. Moreau, m. escriuain juré. FIRST EDITION of this elegant prayer-book in French, engraved by the calligraphy master, Pierre Moreau, and entirely printed on silk. Se vendent chés ledict Moreau. Paris 1634. 12° (9 x 6 cm). [4], clxx (i. e. clxxii) p. Contemporary French red Morocco, covers with gilt fillets spine gilt in compartments. Preserved in a beautiful, artistic wooden box, signed 'Renault Vernier Maître d'Art 2003.' The date, split into '16' and '34', is engraved on the frontispiece, on both sides of the coat of arms, above each of the columns. First and last leaves rubbed. First edition in French.

\$ 18,500.-

ENGRAVED THROUGHOUT AND PRINTED ON SILK laid on thick paper. Title within architectural border, portrait of Louis XIII on the title page; 14 plates; royal arms; historiated borders (p. i-[clxxii]) The



t. p. and 13 of the plates (depicting among others, the seven deadly sins L'orgueil, La paresse, La gourmandise, La luxure, Ennui, Ira, Avarice) are attributed to Bosse by Duplessi, all within engraved borders of flowers, fruits, cornucopia, arabesques.

Inspired by the decorative richness of devotional manuscripts the calligrapher Pierre Moreau engraved this book. Although every prayer appears at first to have its own ornamental border, close examination reveals that Moreau engraved the prayer texts on small plates inserted into any one of several recurring borders engraved on larger plates.



A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY

Brunet III-1895-1896 is a source of confusion here, as he treats *Les Saints Prières de l'ame Chrestienne Escrites & gravées* and this work, '*Devotes Prières écrites et burinées*' as simply a reprint of the same work under another title. However that is a mistake. In spite of the French title, *Saints Prières de l'ame Chrestienne*, has its prayers in Latin with a total different iconography, whereas ours is the true first edition in French.

Both works are in themselves extremely rare. Only two other paper copies of our work are known, one of them can be found in the New York Public Library (Spencer Coll. French 1634 74-262). World catalogue lists other copies in error.

The uniqueness of this copy lies in the fact that it is sumptuously printed on silk. The Latin copy (from 1631), sold at Christies 15 Mar 1995 (for 10925 GBP) was probably a presentation copy to Marie de Medici, we speculate that this book, because it was so expensive to print, was a gift by Moreau to King Louis XIII.



A RARE MID-17TH-CENTURY EMBROIDERED BINDING

122. [NEEDLEWORK] Red silk woven with silver-gilt thread with stylised flowers couched and stitched in silver-gilt purl. Purl is cord made from twisted gold or silver wire. In a good condition, but spine worn. Beautiful paste paper endpapers. Folio 34 x 24 cm

\$ 4,000.-

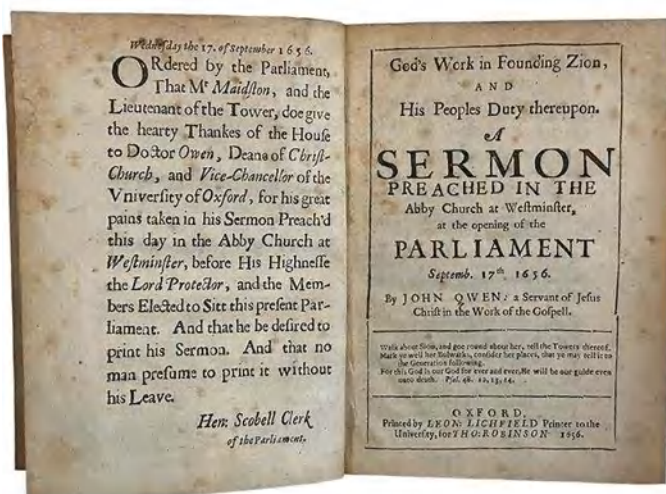


The book is irrelevant, but gives us a date of the binding. Missale romanum, Venice, 1624. In the National Library in Valletta, we found a similar example.

A RARE WORK ON ZION BY JOHN OWEN - INTERESTING INTERREGNUM IMPRINT

123. OWEN, John, 1616-1683. God's work in founding Zion, and his peoples duty thereupon. A sermon preached in the Abby Church at Westminster, at the opening of the Parliament Septemb. 17th 1656. By John Owen: a servant of Jesus Christ in the work of the Gospell. Publisher/year Oxford : printed by Leon: Lichfield printer to the University, for Tho: Robinson, 1656. Small 4to. 18 x 13 cm. [8], 48 p. Internally, some toning out spotting. Ex-libris Zion Research Library [Brookline, Mass.] an interesting Institution whose object was the translation of paprys relating to the Bible, of assisting in explorations in the Holy Land. 19th century morocco, scuffed, some peeling to spine, and marbled boards. Rare in commerce with no record in RBH.

\$ 750.-

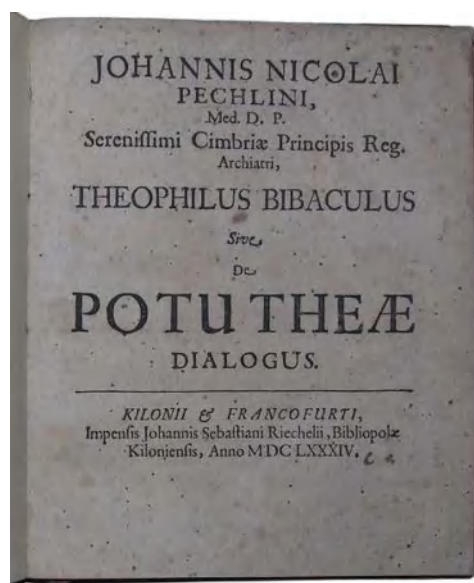


The work opens with interesting Order-to-print on leaf A1v by the Second Protectorate Parliament: "Wednesday the 17 of September 1656. Ordered by the Parliament, ... Hen: Scobell Clerk of the Parliament." showing how the license to print were granted absent Royal privilege in the interregnum.

According to a nineteenth-century editor, the sermon "God's Work in Founding Zion" (1656) by John Owen was said to have a tone of "cheerful gratitude" However, it is unclear how this was possible given the challenging task the sermon faced. It was addressed to

Oliver Cromwell and had to defend "the good old cause of England" while also justifying the exclusion of over one hundred MPs with republican sympathies from the Commons. Despite this, Owen avoided addressing the issue of executive forms and instead emphasized how God's works had led to the foundation of Zion and the preservation of the general interest of all the sons and daughters of Zion. His focus was on the importance of Christians living peacefully with one another, with a celebration of religious toleration being the chief achievement of the English revolution.

A TREATISE ON TEA



124. PECHLIN, Johann Nicolaus (1644-1706). *Theophilus Bibaculus sive de potu theae dialogus*. Frankfurt: Johann Sebastian Riechel, 1684. Large 8vo. (180 x 150 mm) Front cover detached. 19th century binding. [4] 103 pp.

\$ 1,750.-

First edition of Pechlin's treatise on the medicinal properties of tea. NLM/Krivatsy 8746; Vicaire 668; Wellcome IV, 325. Not in the trade. Last copy at auction sold for 2150 \$ Christies 2016

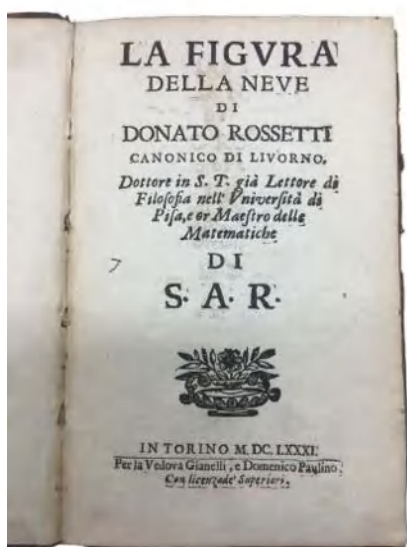


FROM THE BIBLIOTHECA COLBERTINA

125. RICHTER, George, *Epistolae selectiores, ad viros nobilissimos clarissimosq(ue) datae, ac redditae. Accedunt I. Richteri vita. II. Orationes duae ... III. Mantissae sex ... IV. Spicilegium epistolarum illustrium.* Nurnberg, Endter, 1662. 4to 20 x 15 cm; 11., 832, 35 pp. Full red morocco with the Colbert arms. Internally, some toning, Bibliotheca Colbertina inscription to title page. Provenance: Jean Baptiste Colbert, 1619-1683, Louis XIV's minister of finance Ex-libris Harriman Lecomte du Noüy to inner board. RARE: only one copy appears in RBH.

\$ 1,500.-

Rare collection of the letters of George Richter are a collection of correspondence written by George Richter, a Nuremberg lawyer and later Vice-Chancellor of the Altdorf University. The letters provide a unique insight into the intellectual and cultural life of 17th century Germany. Richter corresponded with many of the leading intellectuals and scholars of his time, including philosophers, theologians, historians, and scientists.



THE BEAUTY OF SNOW

126. ROSSETTI, Donato (1633-86). *La Figura della Neve.* Turin: "Per la Vedova Gianelli, e Domenico Paulino," 1681. 8vo. (18 x 11 cm). Half title, woodcut ornament on title, initial, 7 beautiful etched illustrations of snowflakes by Donato Rossetti, four of which full-page (the final leaf [E4]. 4 unnumbered leaves (8 pages), and then paginated 40, followed by an old blank leaf [see note]. Some very light mainly marginal staining, some minor worming at the gutter of a few leaves, not affecting letters). Contemporary calf (rebacked and rubbed, inner hinges reinforced). Editio Princeps.

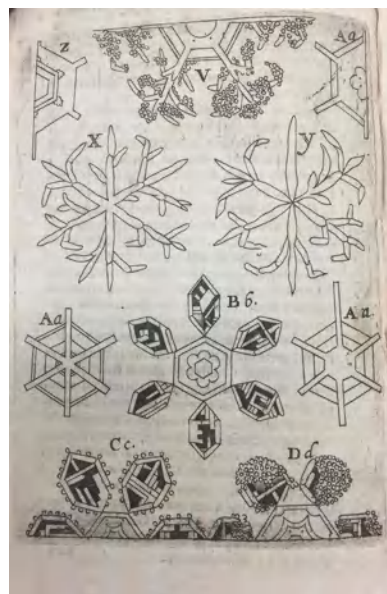
\$ 3,500.-

Rossetti published a pioneering investigation of snowflakes, *La figura della neve* (Turin: Per la Vedova Gianelli, e Domenico Paulino, 1681). Building on earlier microscopic studies of snowflakes by scientists like Robert Hooke, Rossetti carefully classified and illustrated a broad array of snowflake types. In his *Clerks and Craftsmen in China and the West*, Joseph Needham notes that Rossetti, "was the first to draw in detail the hexagonal platelet type of crystal."



Provenance: Marquis Marchesa di Ravarolo or Rivarol (old signatures at lower margin of 2 pages); later pencil annotation on the front blank stating [erroneously] "lacks last leaf ...". All the library copies we have researched gave the same collation, 4 leaves, and 40 pages. See Harvard or the results of Italian union catalogue. <https://opac.sbn.it/en/risultati-ricerca-avanzata/-/opac-adv/detail/ITICCUFIE001021>.

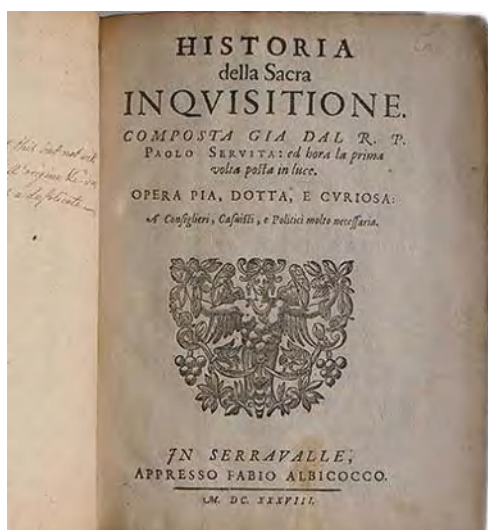
So the book is undoubtedly complete.



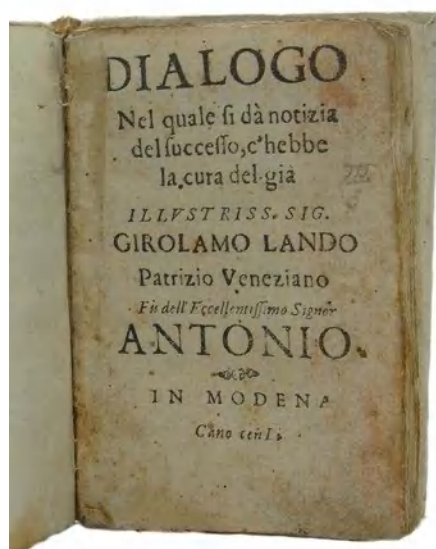
FIRST EDITION OF A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION

127. SARPI, PAOLO. *Historia della sacra Inquisitione*, composta gia dal R.P. Paolo [Sarpi], servita, ed hora la prima volta posta in luce. Appresso Fabio Albicocco, In Serravalle en 1638. Large 8vo (21 x 17 cm), contemporary vellum, 127 p. Ex-libris of the Luton Library.

\$ 1,750.-



The history of the inquisition was written in 1613 at the request of the senate. It was intended to provide guidance for Venetian officials in their dealing with the Inquisition. The work, however, was, by reason of its subject matter, of general interest, it was first published in 1638. Sarpi's writings are critical of the Catholic Church and its Scholastic tradition. Although not opposed to the Inquisition as such, he stipulates that many things do not fall within the scope of the church. Like ordinary blasphemies, the delict of having two Wives, inquisitors shall not proceed against the orthodox, and the Jews, that the inquisition shall not cause any prohibition of any sort of books to be printed, etc.



DEATH IN VENICE, A (BIBLIOGRAPHICAL) MYSTERY

128. [TIBERIO ZUCCATI] Dialogo nel quale si dà notizia del successo, ch' ebbe la cura del già Ill. sig. Girolamo Lando, Patrizio Veneziano fu dell' Ill. Sig. Antonio. Modena, s. a. in 12. Modena (false imprint?). 36 leaves. Probably by Tiberio Zuccati. Printed around 1657?

\$ 1,750-

This little book seems to involve a medical dispute about the untimely death of Girolamo Lando, the Venetian Ambassador in England. He died in Venice in 1657. It was suspected that one of his doctors had accidentally caused his death by poisoning with an incorrect course of treatment.

This led to a stream of publications, in defence of one of the attending physicians, Dr Cecilio Fuoli *Florio Bernard*. *Diatriba apologetica del Signor Scipion Obez nobile Inglese. Nella quale si contengono gl'Auvertimenti sopra la lettera del Sig. Tiberio Zuccati, e le censure sopra il dialogo, & vn'altra lettera di Cecilio Fuo. In Londra, [i.e. Venice] : Appresso il Mirtex., 1667.* And yet another *L'ignoranza convinta, l'inganno, e la menzogna scoperta al sole della verita' Cosmopoli [i.e. Venice?] Filotimo Buonpensieri, 1669.* Girolamo Lando (1590-1656) was the Venetian Ambassador in England to the Doge and Senate.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Gerolamo-Lando/6000000092640339888>

This book is without doubt a ghost, not in KVK, OCLC or Italian Union catalogue. The title is mentioned in the *Bibliografia veneziana*, no 8081. A nice bibliographical mystery and a book that sheds new light on a forgotten but in its day important medical controversy.



RARE FIRST EDITION BY THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ALCHEMIST INCLUDING A SCATHING ATTACK ON A BOOK MARGIN ANNOTATOR

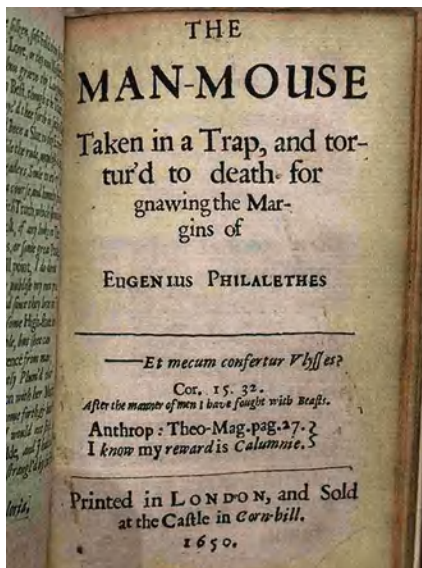
129. VAUGHAN, Thomas, 1622-1666. *Magia adamica: or The antiquitie of magic, and the descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved. Whereunto is added a perfect, and full discoverie of the true coelum terræ, or the magician's heavenly chaos, and first matter of all things.* By Eugenius Philalethes. London : printed by T.W. for H. Blunden, at the Castle in Corn-hill, 1650. Small 8vo., [34], 140 p. 13.5 x 8.5 cm. BOUND WITH The man-mouse taken in a trap, and tortur'd to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes [London] : Printed in London and sold at the Castle in Corn-hill, 1650. small 8vo. [10 of 12, lacking an errata leaf in some copies] 116 p. A reply to: More, Henry. *Observations upon Anthroposophia theomagica*, and



Anima magica abscondita. Ref: ESTC Citation No. R203905; Wing (2nd ed.), V151. 19th century full calf, some rubbing, hinges tender. Provenance: diamond-shaped morocco book label of Williams, John Camp, 1859?-1929 son in 1929 in the The library of the late John C. Williams,. RARE in commerce; RBH does not list a copy since 1988, though ESTC cites numerous Institutional copies.

\$ 6,500.-

Thomas Vaughan's *Magia Adamica*, published in 1650, is a mystical and enigmatic treatise on alchemy, magic, and the nature of the soul. The book draws heavily on the Hermetic tradition and other sources such as the Kabbalah, Neoplatonism, and Christian mysticism. The title "*Magia Adamica*" refers to the belief that Adam possessed divine knowledge, which was passed down through a secret tradition. Written in a dense and symbolic language, the book remains a subject of debate and interpretation among scholars of esotericism, yet it remains an important and influential work in the history of alchemy and magic.



The curious title of the second work refers to Henry More, who is depicted as a "man-mouse" - a small and insignificant creature - being caught in a trap and tortured to death for his offenses. The offense in question was supposedly that More had annotated and commented on the margins of a book written by Vaughan as a scurrilous attack.

More and Vaughan had some philosophical disagreements. More was a Cambridge Platonist and a prominent figure in the intellectual circles of 17th century England. He was known for his defense of Christian Platonism and his criticism of materialism, skepticism, and atheism. Vaughan, on the other hand, was an alchemist and mystic who was interested in Hermetic philosophy, the Kabbalah, and other esoteric traditions.

More and Vaughan's differences came to a head in 1650 when Vaughan published "*Magia Adamica*". More criticized the book for its obscure and enigmatic language, and he accused Vaughan of promoting dangerous and unorthodox ideas. In response, Vaughan wrote a scathing attack in which he accused More of being an enemy of true spirituality and a supporter of the "Antichristian" forces that sought to suppress esoteric knowledge.

Despite their disagreements, More and Vaughan were both significant figures in the intellectual and spiritual landscape of their time, and their works continue to be studied and debated by scholars of philosophy, theology, and esotericism.

PURITANISM



130. VICARS, John. Coleman-street conclave visited, and, that grand impostor, the schismaticks cheater in chief (who hath long, slyly lurked therein) truly and duly discovered containing a most palpable and plain display of Mr. John Goodwin's self-conviction (under his own hand-writing) and of the notorious heresies, errors, malice, pride, and hypocrisie of his most huge garagantua, in falsly pretended piety, to the lamentable misleading of his too-too credulous soul-murdered proselytes of Coleman-street & elsewhere, etc, etc.

8vo. Modern paper boards. London : printed for Nathanael Webb, and William Grantham, at the Grey-hound in Pauls Church-yard, 1648. [14], 40 pages. Portrait of John Goodwin.

\$ 950.-

ESTC 006082712. No auction record. Not in Yale, Princeton, Harvard.

John Goodwin was one of the most prolific and controversial writers of the English Revolution. Between 1640 and 1663, he published around sixty books and pamphlets, and had almost as many written against him. Firmly established as one of the City's leading Puritan preachers, he was a respected if controversial figure with a busy ministry in a teeming urban parish.

In Goodwin's mind, the English were completing their Exodus from Egypt, crossing the Red Sea and entering the Promised Land. He found himself in the vanguard of a revolutionary minority, which purged Parliament, executed the King, abolished the House of Lords, established a republic, crushed the Irish, and vanquished the Scottish Covenanters.

John Vicars (1580-1652), poet and propagandist for the parliamentary cause in the Civil Wars of the 1640s, wrote a rambling attack, being a pioneer of the 'Why use 10 words when 100 will do?' school of thought!



UNUSUAL COLLECTION OF 1734 ALMANACS OWNED BY A FAMED ASTROLOGER



131. [ALMANACS] The Ladies Diary: or, the Woman's Almanack, for the Year of Our Lord, 1734. Being the second after bissextile, or leap-year. Containing many delightful and entertaining particulars, peculiarly adapted for the use and diversion of the fair sex. Being the thirty-first almanack ever published of this kind. [London]: Printed by A. Wilde, for the Company of Stationers, 1734. [16], 24 p.: Bound with **Coley, Henry**, 1633-1695?. **Merlinus Anglicus Junior**: or, the Starry Messenger for the Year of Our Redemption, 1734. ... By Henry Coley. BOUND WITH in various order... **Wing (John)** Olympia Domata [Graece]; or, an Almanack for the Year... 1734, [ESTC lists 3 copies only in the UK and 5 in the USA], Printed by S. Dawks, for the Company of Stationers, 1734 [bound with] **Fly**. An Almanack, for the Year of Our Lord God, 1734...

Calculated for the Meridian of King's Lynn, [ESTC lists 3 copies only in the UK, not in BL], Printed by A. Wilde, for the Company of Stationers, 1734 [bound with] **Perkins (Francis)**. A New Almanack, for the Year... 1734, [ESTC lists 2 copies only], Printed by John Tilly, for the Company of Stationers, 1734 [bound with] **Swallow (John)**: A New Almanack for the Year... 1734, [ESTC lists 2 copies only], Printed by John Janeway, 1734 [bound with] **Trigge (Thomas)** *Calendarium Astrologicum*: or, an Almanack for the Year...1734, [ESTC lists 2 copies only], Printed by John Tilly for the Company of Stationers, 1734, titles in red and black, within borders, red ink duty stamps on titles, slightly browned; and 12 other almanacs for 1734, 4 defective.

\$ 1,400.-

The whole bound in one volume, in 18th-century calf with wear and rubbing, some peeling to leather of rear board, and some loss to head and tail. Provenance: Signature in an 18th-century hand presumably of Tycho Wing (1726-1776), the famed astrologer and instrument maker (with occasional annotations in likely the same hand to various almanacs). Tycho Wing was the second of at least five so named (when they were not christened Vincent) in a remarkable dynasty of astrologers. Later bookplate of Tycho Wing V to front pastedown.

In many ways, almanacs of the period could be considered the 'Google of their day.' Just as we turn to Google for quick answers to a myriad of questions—be it weather forecasts, tide tables, or calendars—people in 18th-century England relied on almanacs as a comprehensive source of essential information. Much like how Google serves various professions by providing specialized data, from agricultural tips to financial market insights, almanacs catered to a range of occupational needs, from farming to seafaring. While Google extends its utility by offering features like entertainment, news, and even interactive puzzles, almanacs of the time similarly included poems, stories, and puzzles to engage a broad audience. Both are—or were—accessible, versatile platforms that combined utilitarian function with elements of entertainment, serving as primary go-to sources for quick, reliable information.

18TH CENTURY MINIATURE BIBLE



132. The **BIBLE** in Miniature, or a Concise History of the Old & New Testaments, London: E. Newberry, 1780, A fine copy in contemporary Morocco with red label HIS. 4 x 3 cm. With two titles pages and 14 miniatures

\$ 1,250.-

SEVEN MINIATURE BIBLES

133. Holy **BIBLE**. 1775, Harris, London. Contemporary calf, spine damaged. 14 engravings, two titles pages. (4,5 x 3 cm.), The Holy Bible, red, tooled morroco, gilded (2.5 x 4), 1896, with engravings Glasgow, and five other miniature Bibles.

\$ 950.-



COMPULSIVE BOOK BUYING



134. **BOLLIOUD DE MERMET, Louis** (1709-1793)]. De la bibliomanie. The Hague: 1761 (but printed in Lyon?), 8vo (195 x 125 mm), Original edition, not a later reprint. iii p. Contemporary calf, gilded spine, a bit scuffed. First edition.

\$ 1,850.-

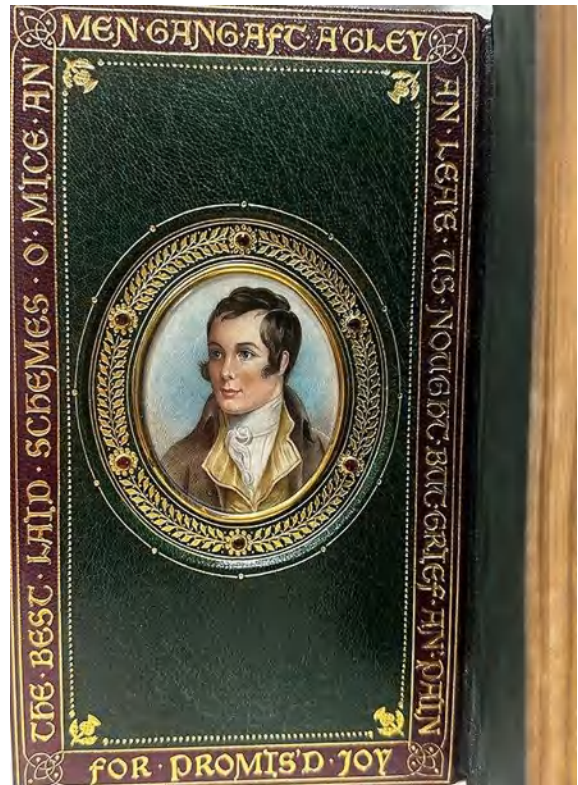
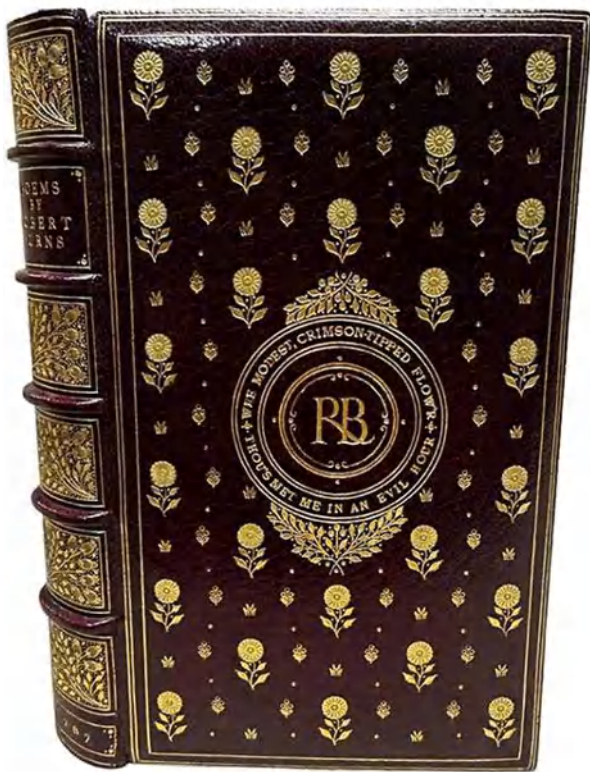
Although the term 'Bibliomania' was in use in England at least as early as 1734, Bollioud de Mermet's work is a remarkably discussion of compulsive book buying. The author was a member of the Société Royale de Sciences et Belles-lettres of Nancy, then perpetual secretary of the Académie of Lyon. The author produced previously an essay on the corruption of taste in French music (De la corruption du goust dans la musique française), the treatise De la Bibliomanie was printed anonymously.



STUNNING JEWELLED BINDING

135. BURNS, Robert. *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*, Edinburgh: printed for the author and sold by William Creech, 1787. 8vo.. Half-title. Engraved portrait after A. Nasmyth. A First issue of the first Edinburgh edition (distinguished by the misprint "duke of boxburgh" in the list of subscribers, and also the misprint "stinking" on page 263); the pretty stipple portrait by Beugo after Nasmyth with small lower marginal loss.

\$12,000



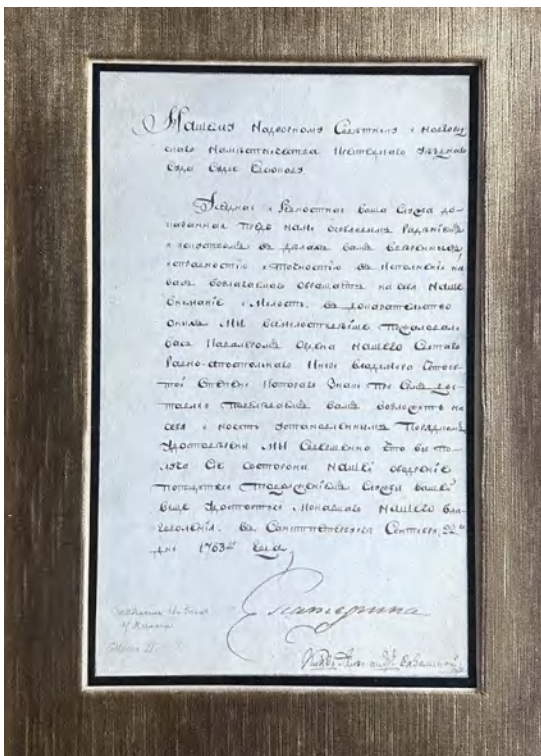
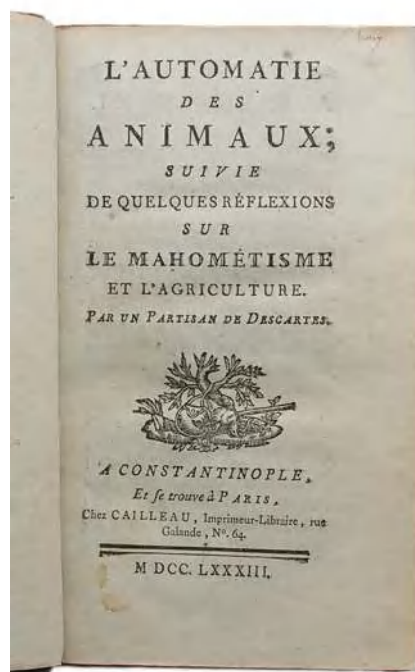
Sumptuously bound in purple levant morocco super extra, with green morocco doublures and silk fly-leaves; the sides tooled with gilt daisies, little flower sprays, grass-blades, etc., the daisies being inlaid in white and yellow leathers; in the centre of the front cover appears burns' monogram surrounded with a line of his verses "to a mountain daisy," the back cover having an inlaid cluster of thistles with another verse of the poet's; the back is very richly decorated with inlaid and gilt sprays on a background of gold dots, and the levant doublures with choicely gilt borders containing favourite lines from burns, the front doublure having in addition a charming hand-painted miniature set in a gold frame within a old-tooled and jewelled oval containing six jewels (rubies or amethysts). In a green cloth slipcase. Exlibris: *Permelia* (Hogg) Albertson

136. CAILLEAU, André-Charles. L'Automatie des animaux; suivie de quelques réflexions sur le mahométisme et l'agriculture. Par un partisan de Descartes. Constantinople, 1733. 188 p. Contemporary full calf binding, A fine copy. - OCLC locates only two copies, all in Europe. Not digitalized.

\$ 1,850.-

This book is divided in three treatises. L'Automatie des animaux takes a Cartesian stand and is an argument for animal automatism. It argues that animals do not have a soul. Réflexions sur le mahométisme discusses Islam from an Enlightenment perspective. The content of the last treatise on agriculture is unknown to me.

André-Charles Cailleau was a Parisian printer/bookseller, who printed several almanacs, periodicals, catalogues for his shop, and intellectual works. He was also a man of letters, writing satirical and dramatic texts, biographies, and almanacs.



CATHERINE THE GREAT - PATENT OF NOBILITY

137. CATHERINE II THE GREAT: (1762-1796) Empress of Russia 1762-96, Catherine the Great. An excellent and very attractive D.S., 'Ekaterina', in Cyrillic, a bold and good signature example, one large page, oblong 31.5 x 20 cm (In larger frame) Saint Petersburg, 22th September 1783, in Cyrillic.

\$ 2,000.-

"To our Court Counselor and Novgorod vicegerency of the Krestetsky Uyezd Court, Judge Evsyukov." "... due to your diligence and «the accuracy in the fulfillment of what is entrusted to you, you draw our attention and grace/mercy (милость). In proof of this, we most graciously bestowed you with the order of our holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Prince Vladimir of the fourth degree" (Russian: Кавалером ордена нашего святого равно-апостольного князя Владимира четвертой степени.) "We are absolutely convinced that you, having received this encouragement from our side, will continue your service to be more worthy of our royal favor."



The Imperial Order of Saint Prince Vladimir was an Imperial Russian order established on 3 October [O.S. 22 September] 1782 by Empress Catherine II in memory of the deeds of Saint Vladimir, the Grand Prince and the Baptizer of the Kievan Rus'. Under Russian nobility laws, individuals who received the Order of Saint Vladimir were granted hereditary noble status until the issuance of the Emperor's decree in 1900.

FRENCH CAVALIERS OF FORTUNE

138. [EAST INDIA COMPANY] "Mémoire à consulter et consultation pour le sieur de Bussy, IV-45 - XII - 1756. 258 pp. Small folio (31 x 14 cm), in beautiful blue publisher's wrappers (somewhat damaged), no spine, pages uncut. With Supplément au Mémoire du Sieur de La Bourdonnais, 57 p., 8vo and suite des pièces justificatives, copie de la lettre écrite à M. de la Bourdonnais (...) par les députés du Conseil supérieur de Pondichéry, 91 p. 8vo Both in marbled wrappers, spine broken.

\$ 650.-

Charles Joseph Patissier de Bussy was the Governor General of the French colony of Pondicherry from 1783 to 1785. When war broke out with Britain in 1756, the French king commanded a French expedition to India. They reached Pondicherry in April 1758 and within six weeks had pushed the British back from the coast to Madras, the headquarters of the English East India Company.

The three works shed light on the inner workings of the French East India Company. Overly centralized and wracked by infighting, the Company nonetheless became a key site of political experimentation in the final decades of France's Old Regime. It also came to occupy a central place within the public life of the eighteenth century. A source of ongoing controversy, the corporation attracted a range of both critics and commentators, from jurists and Enlightenment philosophes to shareholders, crown officials, and colonial administrators.



FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT TRACT ON SLAVERY

139. FEBVE, abbé (chanoine de Vaudémont). Essai philanthropique sur l'esclavage des nègres. Par Mr. L'abbé Febvé Chanoine de Vaudémont. Berne, 1778, 8vo (20 x 13 cm). Contemporary half calf. A beautiful copy. 358 pp. With a contemporary errata note tipped in. With on going pagination, Mémoire sur l'abolition de la torture. Voyage de Moncaacht-Apé pour servir de suite ou de pendant aux voyages de Gulliver. Mémoire sur l'état actuel de l'agriculture en Angleterre.

\$ 1,850.-

In the literature little reference is made to this book of the French Enlightenment, that laments the hypocrisy of the Frenchman's repugnance to the "enslavement" of despotism while at the same time supporting the enslavement of 'negroes'. Rare, 8 copies through OCLC. Not to be confused with the common work 'Les Réflexions sur l'esclavage des Nègres.'

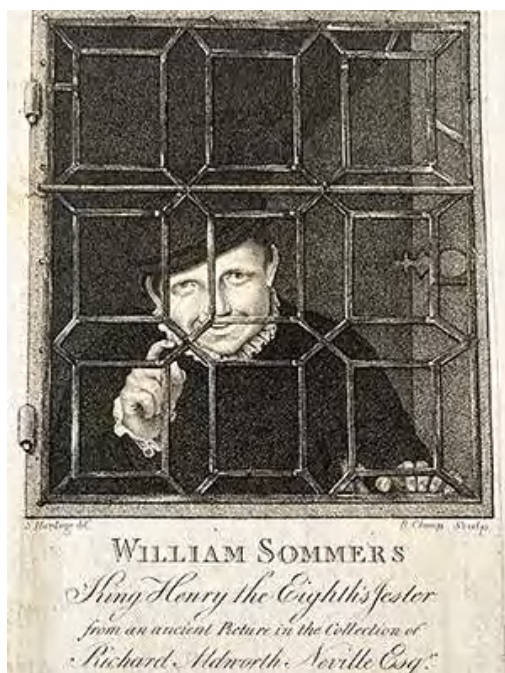
'HERE LIE ALL THE EVILS OF FRANCE, CLERGY, JUDICIARY, NOBILITY, AND FINANCE.'

140. [FRENCH REVOLUTION] Enterrement du despotisme : ou Funerailles des aristocrates ; seconde fête nationale, dédié a nos patriotes bretons ; et à tous les soldats-citoyens des troupes de lignes, & gardes-nationales du royaume, députés pour la fédération ; a l'honneur et gloire de nos braves freres du Faubourg Saint-Antoine ; pour être célébré le 17 juillet 1790, sur les débris de la Bastille. 8vo. Unopened. Unbound (not disbound)

\$ 350.-

Rare pamphlet. Written in 1790 by an unknown author, the book was dedicated to the Breton patriots and the soldier-citizens and National Guards who had played a crucial role in the French Revolution. The title page informs us that at the Place de Grève, the ashes of all the aristocrats will be deposited, accompanied by a black marble plaque bearing the inscription

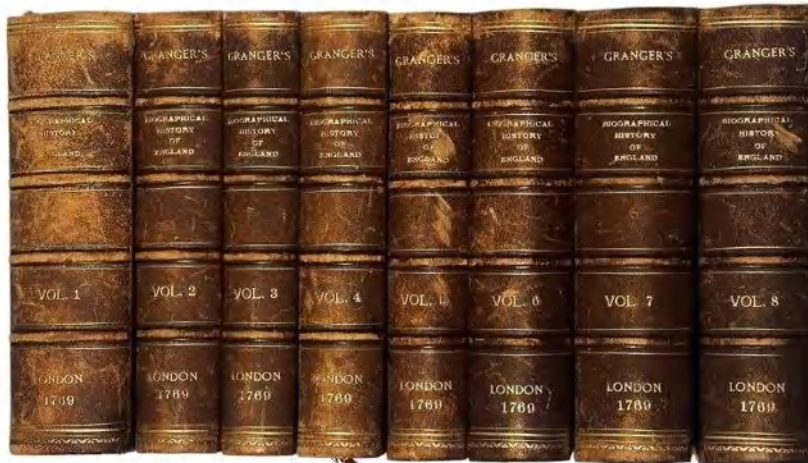
"Burial of Despotism: or Funeral of the Aristocrats; Second National Festival, dedicated to our Breton patriots; and to all soldier-citizens of the line troops and National Guards of the kingdom, deputies for the Federation; in honor and glory of our brave brothers of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine; to be celebrated on July 17, 1790, on the ruins of the Bastille."



THE SET THAT STARTED OFF THE EXTRA-ILLUSTRATING CRAZE

141. GRANGER, James. A Biographical History of England from Egbert the Great to the Revolution [With] A Supplement, Consisting of Corrections and Large Additions, To A Biographical History of England 2 volumes expanded into 8 volumes. London, T. Davids, 1769-74 4to., 27 x 22 cm. First Editions, complete with the supplement from 1774. Three-quarter brown morocco and cloth, scuffed. Internally, some foxing and toning, but generally very good, some pages with manuscript explanations on opposing blanks. Provenance: F.R. Haines, Rome 1888. EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 400 FINE PRINTS (engravings, etchings, mezzotints) from the 17th-19th century, with many of them early.

\$ 5,000.-



A wonderfully extra-illustrated example of the very set that started the fashion of grangerizing. Grangerizing is the process of personalizing and expanding a book by adding extra illustrations, prints, autographs, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera related to the content of the book. This practice became popular during the 18th and 19th centuries, especially among collectors and bibliophiles, who would often disassemble and rebind the books to accommodate the new materials. The books that underwent this process were called "Grangerized" or "extra-illustrated" books.



While Granger's original intention was to provide a structure for organizing and categorizing the biographical information of important figures, the practice of Grangerizing morphed into an elaborate and sometimes obsessive hobby. Collectors would compete with one another to obtain the most comprehensive and impressive collection of materials for their books. This often resulted in books expanding to several volumes, and sometimes even damaged or destroyed rare prints and documents in the process.



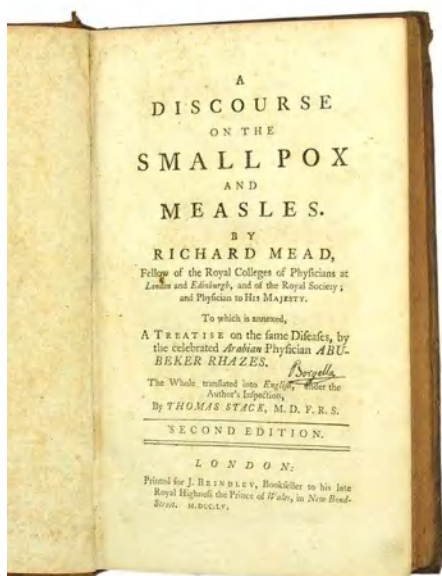


THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN POETRY

142. KANTEMIR, Kniaz Antiokh Dmitrievich. *Satyres du prince Cantemir, traduites du russe en françois; avec l'histoire de sa vie.* London (but Amsterdam?) Jean Nourse 1750 In-12 : [16]-cxlii-[2]-245 pp. Pretty contemporary calf binding. From the library of Cantemir? His ex-libris with dragons on fly leaf and the spine is adorned with his monogram (?).

\$ 950.-

Cantemir (1708 – 31 March 1744) was the son of Demetrius (1673-1723), the ruler of Moldavia. Kantemir was born in Constantinople, became friends with Voltaire and Montesquieu, whose "Lettres persanes" he translated into Russian. Kantemir used his classical education to assist Peter the Great's programme of modernizing and westernizing Russian culture. He is considered "the father of Russian poetry" and his satires offer a humorous and critical look at Muscovite society.



ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF AN ARABIC TEXT ON THE SMALL-POX

143. MEAD, Richard. *A discourse on the small pox and measles.* By Richard Mead, Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians at London and Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society, and Physician to His Majesty. To which is annexed, a treatise on the same diseases, by the celebrated Arabian physician Abubeker Rhazes. The whole translated into English, under the Author's Inspection, by Thomas Stack, M. D. F. R. S., 1755.

Contemporary calf. XVI, 204 p. A bit scuffed.

\$ 950.-

This work contains an English translation of Rhazes work, (113 p. – 204 p.) who wrote the first known medical description of smallpox in about 910 AD. He described the symptoms, proposed a theory for the pathology and gave directions for the treatment of the condition. He stated that survival from smallpox infection prevented an individual from acquiring the disease again. His explanation is the first theory of acquired immunity. ESTC 006066219 list for copies of the fourth edition

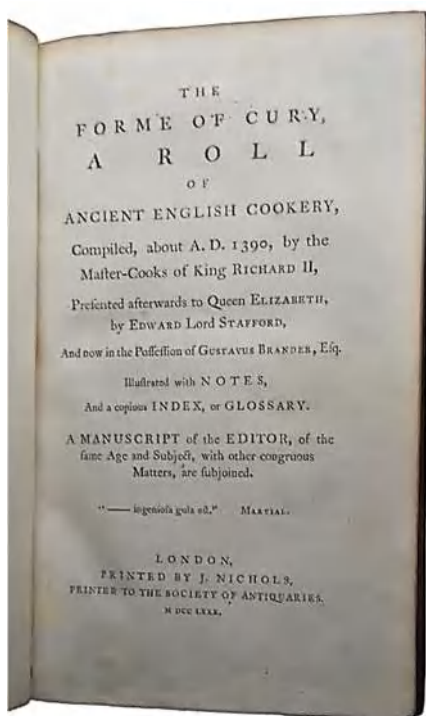


THE SIENESE WITCHES

144. PAGANI, ANTON GIUSEPPE. Fatti attenenti all'inquisizione e sua storia generale e particolare di Toscana. Published by Dallo Stampatore Giacomo Storti, Per Antonio Giuseppe Pagani,, 1782. 8vo. 259 p. Original publishers wrappers, pages uncut. With two plates (one showing scenes of torture).

\$ 750.-

According to OCLC rare. This book covers the Inquisition in Florence and Tuscany, including the trials of Aonio Paleario and Galileo, the Socini and Carnesecchi, the Sienese witches, and the case of Pandolfo Ricasoli. Like many cult leaders nowadays, Ricasoli seduced nuns with the libertine promise that indulging in sex would help them transcend the senses."



OLDEST ENGLISH COOK BOOK

145. PEGG, SAMUEL. The Forme of Cury, a Roll of Ancient English Cookery, compiled, about A. D. 1390, by the Master-Cooks of King Richard II, Presented afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Lord Stafford, and now in the Possession of Gustavus Brander, Esq. Illustrated with Notes, and a copious Index, or Glossary. A Manuscript of the Editor, of the same Age and Subject, with other congruous Matters, are subjoined. London (printed by J. Nichols, printer to the Society of Antiquaries) 1780. 8vo. (21.5 x 14.5 cm) (2), iii-iv, i-xxxvi, 1-188 pp. Portrait of Samuel Pegg missing. 19th full calf binding. Ex-Libris, Dogmersfield library. Sold at Sotheby's in 1909. Rare in the trade.

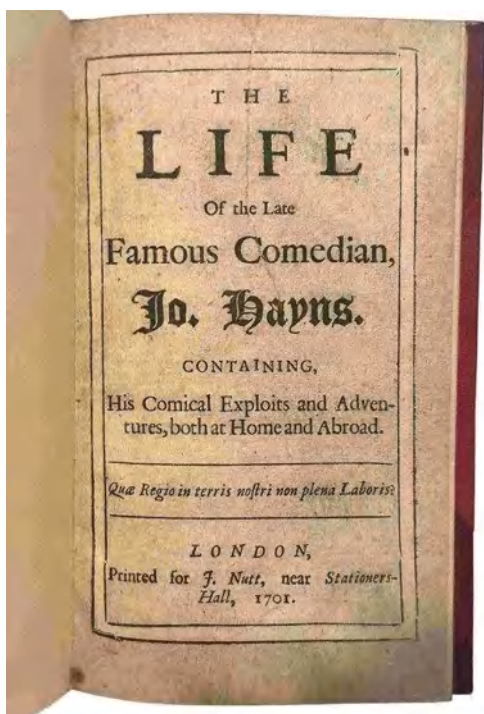
\$ 950.-

The medieval English cookery scroll known as the *Forme of Cury* (The Method of Cooking, cury from Middle French cuire: 'to cook') was compiled around 1390 by the master-cooks in the court of King

Richard II. It is one of the earliest English cook books. The name, *Forme of Cury*, came from this transcription made by Samuel Pegg and published in 1780. Pegg prepared the publication for Gustavus Brander, Director of the Bank of England and a Trustee of the British Museum, who owned the original manuscript.

The author states that the recipes are intended to teach a cook to make every day dishes ('Common pottages and common meats for the household, as they should be made, craftily and wholesomely'), as well as unusually spiced and spectacular dishes for banquets ('curious potages and meetes and sotiltees for alle maner of States bothe hye and lowe.') The word 'sotiltee' (or subtlety) refers to the elaborate sculptures that often adorned the tables at grand feasts. These displays, usually made of sugar, paste, jelly or wax, depicted magnificent objects: armed ships, buildings with vanes and towers, eagles. They were also known as 'warners,' as they were served at the beginning of a banquet to 'warn' (or notify) the guests of the approaching dinner.

Many ingredients listed would have been incredibly rare in the fourteenth century. There is copious use of spices such as cloves, cardamom and nutmeg; olive oil appears in several recipes; as does rice; sugar and several fruits and vegetables used in Mediterranean cuisine. Mediterranean influences are surprisingly common throughout the book: Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Arab world all appear to have influenced recipes, while those from France are not as common as might be assumed.



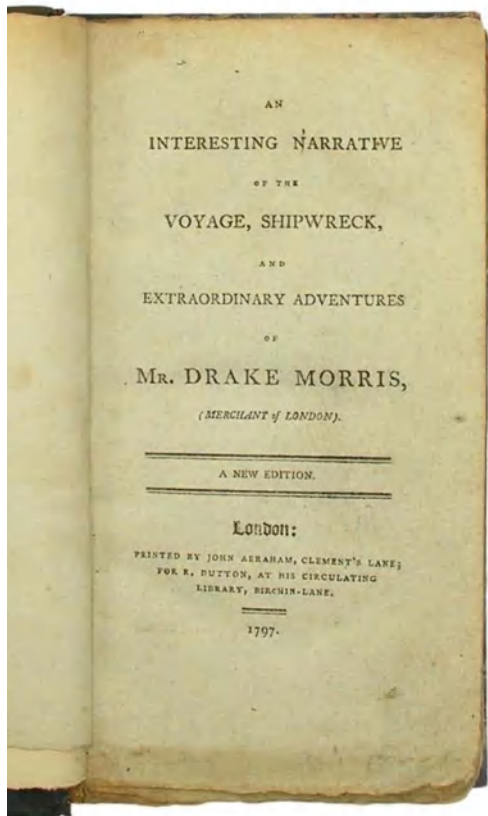
A RARE SUBVERSIVE DICTIONARY IN THOMAS PAINE'S CIRCLE

146. PIGOTT, Charles. A Political Dictionary: Explaining the True Meaning of Words. New York, No. 54 Wall Street. 1796. 12mo. 198 pp. Contemporary calf, some general rubbing, front hinge separating, p. 90 with small hole caused by paper caught during printing. By provenance and with signature to t.p. of Nathaniel White.

\$ 950.-

Nathaniel enlisted at Albany, NY, and joined a state militia outfit commanded by Marivanus Willett's Company in and around the city of Albany, NY, in 1781. White fought heroically in the Revolution, and once led an attack on an Indian encampment near Canada. First and only American edition of this subversive work from England. Very scarce in commerce, no auction records. A most amusing and unusual dictionary whose entries are filled with biting wit from extolling the humanity of the guillotine to justice defined simply as obsolete. Evans 31011.

Charles Pigott was radical pamphleteer in the early years of the 1790s during short-lived 'culture' of radicalism in the London of the 1790 and was associated with the circle Thomas Paine. The 1795 London edition was published by Isaac Eaton, who also issued the *Rights of Man*.



I WAS ENGAGED AMONG GANG OF PIRATES. TO BE HANGED IF I WAS TAKEN ; AND IF I WAS SUCCESSFUL, TO MURDER AND ROB NUMBERS OF THE INNOCENT. THIS THOUGHT WAS WORST TO ME THAN THE FIRST. I WAS NO LONGER IN LOVE WITH LIFE

147. [PIRATES] An interesting narrative of the voyage, shipwreck, and extraordinary adventures of Mr. Drake Morris, (merchant of London). London : printed by John Abraham, Clement's Lane; for R. Dutton, at his Circulating Library, Birch Lane, 1797. xi,[5],198,[2]p. With a final advertisement leaf. 8vo. Contemporary binding. Half calf with marble boards. Pages uncut

\$ 3,500.-

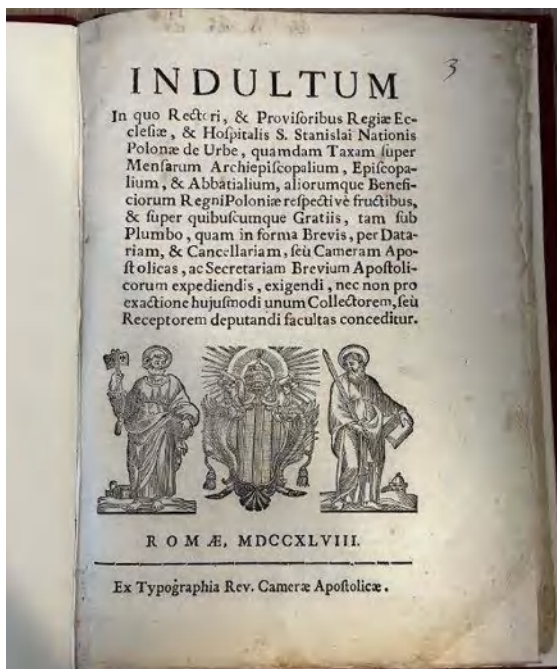
Very little is known about this scarce and curious, lively written account of the buccaneers by a captive who was forced to join them in the Island of Tortuga. The work also contains an account of the author's adventures at Fernando Po, in Abyssinia and other parts of Africa. No references in the literature to this work. This is third edition. 7 copies know. ESTC 006371014. First edition ESTC 006369409 lists 10 copies. Plus a second edition published the same year in two copies. ESTC 006369410 . Sabin 50810. Not in the trade.

A RARE VATICAN INDULGENCE CONCERNING THE POLISH DIASPORA

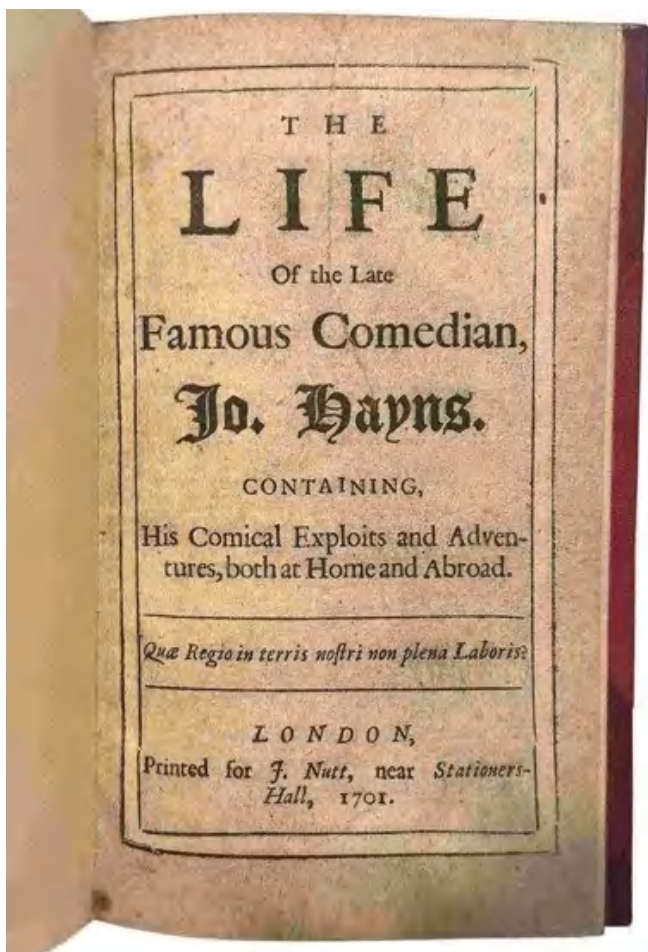
148. [POLAND] Papal Indulgence, St. Stanislaus Polish Church and Hospital in Rome. Title: Indultum in quo Rectori & Provisoribus Regiae Ecclesiae, & Hospitalis S. Stanislai Nationis Polonae de Urbe. Rome: Camerae Apostolicae, 1748. Folio. 11.25 x 8.25, 6 lvs. including final blank. three woodcuts to title page, untrimmed, with deckle edges, bottom ; the whole bound in modern full red Morocco. Rare at auction; no copies on Worldcat.

\$ 1,500.-

In 1748, Pope Benedict XIV granted a Papal Indulgence to those who visited the Church and Hospital of St. Stanislaus in Rome. The hospital was established by Polish King Stanisław Leszczyński (Stanislaus I) during his exile in the



18th century. Located in Rome, the complex served as a refuge and center of spiritual support for Poles traveling to or residing in the Eternal City. In a time of significant political upheaval in Europe, Poland, in particular, faced multiple partitions and invasions. Many Poles were in exile or traveling throughout Europe. The Church and Hospital of St. Stanislaus served as a refuge for these Polish individuals in Rome.



A 17th CENTURY SONG AND DANCE MAN

149. [RESTORATION THEATER] THOMAS, Tobyas. The life of the late famous comedian, Jo. Hayns. Containing, his comical exploits and adventures, both at home and abroad. London : printed for J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1701. [8], 63, [1]p. ; 8vo., 17 x 10.5 cm., 20th century three-quarter red morocco and gilt lettered spine; some toning, p.53/4 printed askew, overall very good. Dedication signed: Tobyas Thomas. VERY RARE. No copy in RBH since 1964. Ref: ESTC 006368945

\$ 3,000.-

Jo Haines was not your typical 17th-century figure. He was a man of many talents, working as an actor, singer, dancer, guitar player, and even a fortune teller. But what really set him apart was his eccentricity and his penchant for pranks and jokes.

One of Haines's most memorable acts was riding an ass onstage to deliver an epilogue. This was a first in the world of theater and helped to cement his reputation as a comedic innovator. He also wrote several plays, although they were not commercially successful.

Overall, Haines was a fascinating figure who brought a sense of humour and whimsy to the theatre scene of the 17th century. His legacy lives on as a reminder of the importance of comedy and entertainment in our lives.



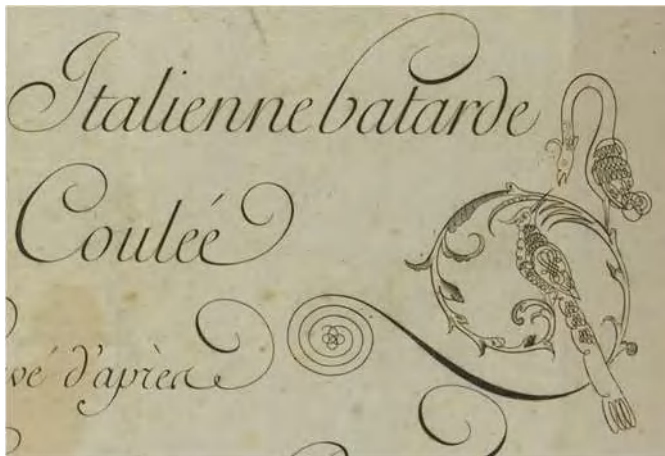
CALLIGRAPHY MANUAL

150. ROSSIGNOL, Louis (1694-1739) . Nouveau livre d'écritures italienne batarde et coulée / gravé d'après les meilleurs exemples de Rossignol. Paris : Basset le jeune. Engraved title & 23 plates. Plates starting to detach. Contemporary cardboard. Oblong folio (34 x 25 cm). title lightly stained, couple small wormholes in lower margin, some previous resewing to inner margin, binding rubbed, contents partly detached. N.d. End of 18th century.

\$ 950.-



A magnificent copybook, that contains examples of calligraphic script, meant to be copied while practicing calligraphy.



Louis Rossignol was instructed in the art of writing by Olivier-François Sauvage, the most reputable teacher of the time but was prematurely expelled from his school for having copied his master's works so successfully that Sauvage didn't even see the difference... Rossignol is one of the masters who invented and perfected the "Coulée" script (a cursive hybrid of the Ronde and Batarde).

THREE BOOKS THAT GIVE ANIMALS A VOICE



151. SAMMELBAND. MONCRIF, François-Augustin, Paradis de. Paris 1727. Les Chats. 8vo. Beautiful full calf contemporary binding. 9 etched plates, folding letterpress, genealogical table showing the descendants of Brinbelle, the Ottoman Sultan's favourite cat. [1], 204 pp. [16]. BOUND IN: Histoire des rats, Ratopolis, 1737, 12 [1], with two plates. Bound in: Gilles Morfouace de Beaumont, Apologie des Betes, Paris. 1732, 196 [1]

\$ 2,350.-



EUROPE'S VERY FIRST BOOK DEVOTED TO CATS. François-Augustin de Paradis de Moncrif (1687, Paris – 19 November 1770, Paris) was a French writer and poet. *Les Chats* takes the form of eleven letters addressed the Marquise de Broglie. Moncrif declares himself too excited to sleep after an evening spent in a fashionable house, where the company had spoken ill of cats! Much of the first four letters is taken up with an eclectic history of the domestic cat. The East, says Moncrif, has always been devoted to cats. Mahomet himself preferred to cut off his sleeve, rather than disturb his favourite cat who was asleep on it. For modern-day cat fancy, *Les chats* is still of interest for its information on the origins of Oriental breeds - Moncrif is credited with being the first writer to coin the term "Persian cats". He mentions the "chats de Perse" brought to Rome by Pietro della Valle.



Defence of cat's musical abilities is a theme running through *Les Chats* and is no doubt intended as a paradoxical *jeu-d'esprit*, since the caterwauling of cats was then, as now, a byword for a discordant cacophony. Apart from the plates there is a "historical genealogy" for the first cats from the East, which features one Brinbelle, purportedly born in Constantinople in 1699, and her various "spouses" and progeny. In Constantinople, Moncrief writes, cats were treated like the children of the house, a fact I can attest to, having lived in Istanbul.



2. **Bourdon de Sigrais.** *Histoire des rats, Ratopolis.* 1737. The title vignette represents rats reading in a library, with the motto *Suis parcelnt fastis*. It was partly written in response to *les chat*. Beyond a comic and burlesque aspect, it criticizes La Fontaine's fables and their vision of human nature.

3. **Gilles Morfouace de Beaumont,** *Apologie des Betes*, Paris. 1732. In an attack on Cartesian dualism, animals are given the ability to speak and present their own case against the Cartesian theory of animals as machines. That Malebranche, as a persistent legend has it, didn't hesitate to kick.

JESUIT JOURNEYS IN ETHIOPIA, ARABIA FELIX, AND BEYOND

[TELLES, Balthasar] *The Travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia*, [translated by John Stevens]. London: for J. Knapton (etc.), 1710, 4to. Contemporary polished paneled calf, rubbed. [4] 264 [12]. Faint water stain to the outer margins.

SEE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION NO. 195

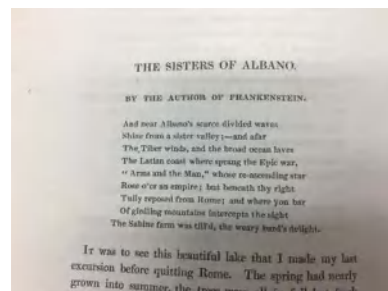
FROM THE AUTHOR OF FRANKENSTEIN



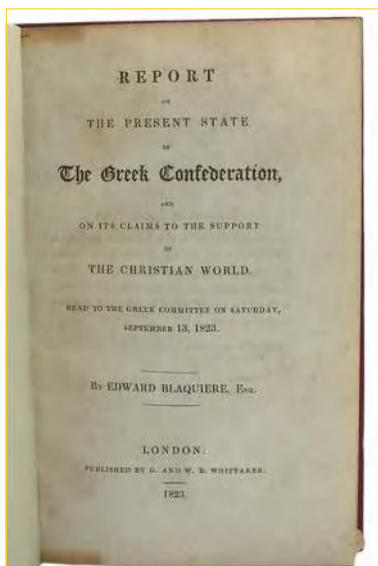
152. [ANNUALS] A collection of ROMANTIC LITERARY ANNUALS, with a great number of now forgotten contributions by Mary Shelley. From the collection of William St Clair's, author of "The Reading Nation in the romantic period", a monument of scholarship A book from which the papers wrote that "No romanticist can, or should, avoid this work." 21 works, from the romantic period.

\$ 2,500.-

1. The Keepsake, 1828. *Sadak the wanderer*, 117-120 p. Red buckram. Fine condition. 2. The Keepsake. 1829. Large paper copy. Contemporary binding, spine rubbed. *The sisters of Albano*, 89-100 p. *Ferdinando Eboli*. 195-219 p. by the author of Frankenstein. 195 – 219. It is said that the Keepsake for this year was particularly notable for its contributors, which included the most popular authors and artists of the day. 3. The Keepsake. 1830. Red silked. binding worn. *The Mourner. A tale*. 71-97 p. *The Evil Eye*, 150-176 p. *The false Rhyme*, 265-269 p. by the author of Frankenstein. 4. The Keepsake. 1832. Red silk binding. Back defective. *The Dream* by the author Frankenstein. 22-39 p. 5. The Keepsake. 1833. Red silked binding. Fine. *The Brother, the Sister, an Italian story*. 105-142 p. *The invisible girl, a tale*. 210-228 p. 6. The Keepsake. 1834. Red silked binding. Worn. *The mortal, immortal*, 71-87 p. 7. The Keepsake. 1839. *Euphrasia, a Tale of Greece* by Mrs. Shelley. 134 – 153 p. *Stanzas*, 179- 190 p. *Stanzas*, 201-203 p. Contemporary binding, back defective. 8. The Keepsake. 1838. Large paper edition. Contemporary binding, green Morocco. Note by William St. Claire. Garnelt ? believed that *The Pilgrims* was by Mary Shelley on the grounds, she continued to contribute, but I have from direct evidence, Mary Shelley contributed to this volume, other stories as well. 9. The Keepsake, 1835. Red silked binding worn. *The trial of Love* , 70-87 p. by the author of Frankenstein.



Other volumes. 1 The Bijou. 1829 (Roger Senhouse copy). 2. Contemporary cardboards, worn. The winter wreath 1832. 3. The Keepsake, 1838 embossed pink cloth, large paper copy. 4. The Gem, 1831. Red cloth, worn. 5. Winters wreath, n.d. 5. Waverly Keepsake, n.d. Binding worn. 6. The Keepsake, binding worn. 1837. 7. The Literary Souvenir. Contemporary full calf, gilded edges. Title page water stained. 1835. 8. The Bijou. 1830. Notes by William St Clair on fly leaves. Silk binding, to relieve the ? of the Spitalfield weavers with a poem to Mary Shelly by Emily Sunstein on p. 98. 9. Winters wrath. 1830. Half calf. Spine rubbed 10. The Gift. Philadelphia. 1840. Full calf binding, edges gilt. 11. Literary Souvenir. London 1828. Cloth. Contains first printing of a poem by Coleridge. In a slip case. 12. Forget me not. 1830. Green decorative cloth. First printing of Byron's. To my dear Mary Anne. With an etui to match.



A ROMANTIC IN LOVE WITH THE GREEKS

153. BLAQUIERE, Edward. Report on the Present State of the Greek Confederation and on its claims to the support of the Christian World. Read to the Greek Committee on Saturday 13th September, 1823. London: G. and W.B. Whittaker, 1823, 8vo, 32pp., modern red quarter morocco. Very rare. This a separate published publication, not an extract from the Pamphleteer, v. 22, [552]-570. It also contains additional information, a letter from lord Erskine to Prince Mavrocordato.

\$ 1,250.-

Blaquiere was a real Philhellene who loved Greece to the end. to get in touch with many residents of the wider area and to better observe the treatment of the enslaved population of the Ottoman Empire. He was an admirer of the philosopher and jurist Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) In 1823 he founded the Philhellenic Committee of London. Among its members were Blaquiere, Lord Byron, Jeremy Bentham, Lieutenant Colonel Leicester Stanhope, 5th Earl of Harrington, and John Bowring. From August to November 1823, he toured Great Britain and came in contact with many important people, in order to raise public awareness about the struggle of the Greeks and to find new funds to support the Greek Revolution. This speech was given in September of that year.



JUVENILIA

154. BRÈS (Jean-Pierre) Les talents : ou, Les couronnes de la Jeunesse. The talents of the youth. Paris, Lefuel, (1827). 8 in-12 booklets of 40 pages, in a publisher's, decorative cardboard box (220 x 162 mm). Cover lined with embossed gold paper; one side restored.

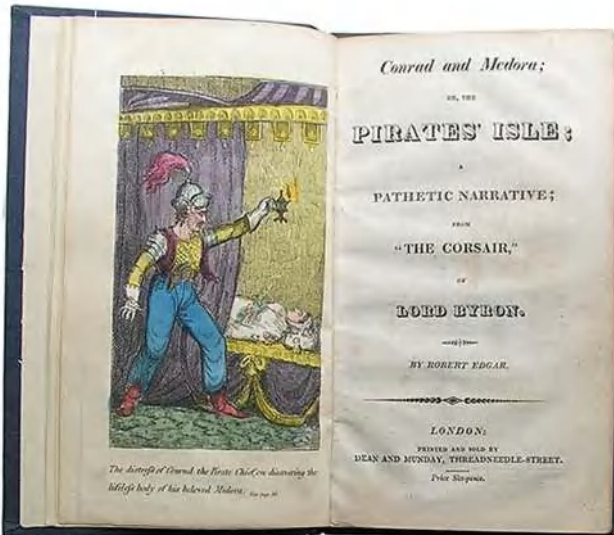
\$ 3,500.-

Complete collection of eight volumes each adorned with a beautiful frontispiece depicting the subject treated and finely enhanced in colour. Embroidery, song, dance, drawing, home economics, writing, gymnastic exercises and reading.



Rare set. No auction record but ours. Gumuchian n ° 921, list 4 booklets. OCLC lists Royal Library Netherlands, V&A, University of California and Lilly Library but only with four books (out of 8).

AN ADAPTATION OF BYRON FAMOUS NOVEL



155. [CHAP BOOK] Conrad and Medora, or, The pirates' isle: a pathetic narrative. London: Printed and sold by Dean and Munday. 1815 (date from the British Library). With a hand-coloured frontispiece. Modern binding (19 x 11 cm).

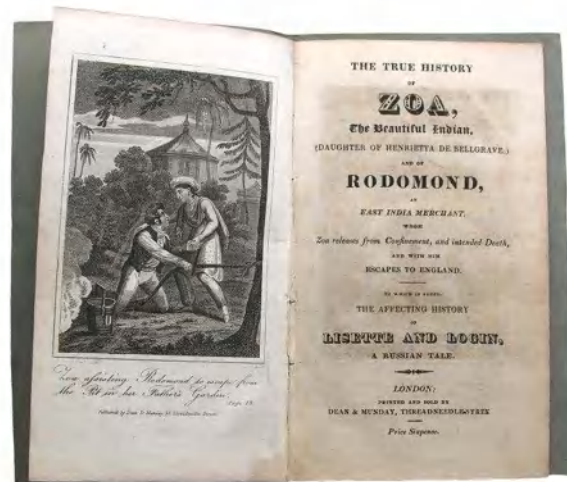
\$ 1,950.-

The Corsair, first published by Lord Byron in 1814, tells the story of Conrad, a wild and ruthless Aegean pirate, who is a "man of loneliness and mystery," making him the archetypal "bad boy." He is in love with Medora, who fits within conventional gender norms, expressing her melancholy at her lover's absence and

her fear of being forgotten by the hero. But Conrad soon meets another woman, the formidable Gulnare, who murders the Pasha that captures Conrad and kills to free him. The book achieved immediate success.

The Corsair reached an even wider audience through several contemporary melodramatic adaptations, written in prose or for the stage. One such adaptation in prose was Conrad and Medora, or, The Pirate's Isle (ca. 1814), a chapbook published and sold by Dean and Munday, a London firm specialising in publishing cheap editions of popular literature intended to reach the masses. The edition features a crudely hand-coloured frontispiece illustrating the dramatic moment when the pirate Conrad discovers "the lifeless body of his beloved Medora" after his long absence.

As it says on the Harvard website, "the deluxe Milanese edition of The Corsair and the more homely Conrad and Medora chapbook are today equally unobtainable, each surviving in only a few copies." There are worldwide only three copies remaining.



INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE

156. [CHAP-BOOK] The authentic history of Zoa, the beautiful Indian, (daughter of Henriette de Bellgrave), and of Rodomond, an East-India merchant, whom Zoa releases from confinement and intended death, and with him escapes to England ; to which is added, Lisette and Login, an affecting Russian tale. Published by Dean & Munday, Threadneedle-Street, [between 1808 and 1816]. 36 pages. No cover. With black-white frontispiece.

\$ 750.-



The narrator shares the story of Rodomond, a once penniless child who became a successful but controversial interpreter in Bombay. After being kidnapped, he is freed by his captor's daughter, Zoa, and they escape to England. They fall in love en route, with Rodomond teaching Zoa English and Christianity. Once in England, they marry with the narrator's blessing and live happily under his roof.

This story comes from a novel entitled *The Lady's Drawing Room*, which was first printed in London in 1743. The popularity of Zoa's story is evident, though, as Roxann Wheeler reports that both Henrietta and Zoa were printed separately in chapbooks and as single pamphlets until the 1830s. The Zoa story has much to offer any study of the importance of Christianity to European identity. It also has much to offer in regards to race relations, as Rodomond's and Zoa's happy union is an example of the bliss that is attainable if Christianity is the basis for an interracial marriage.

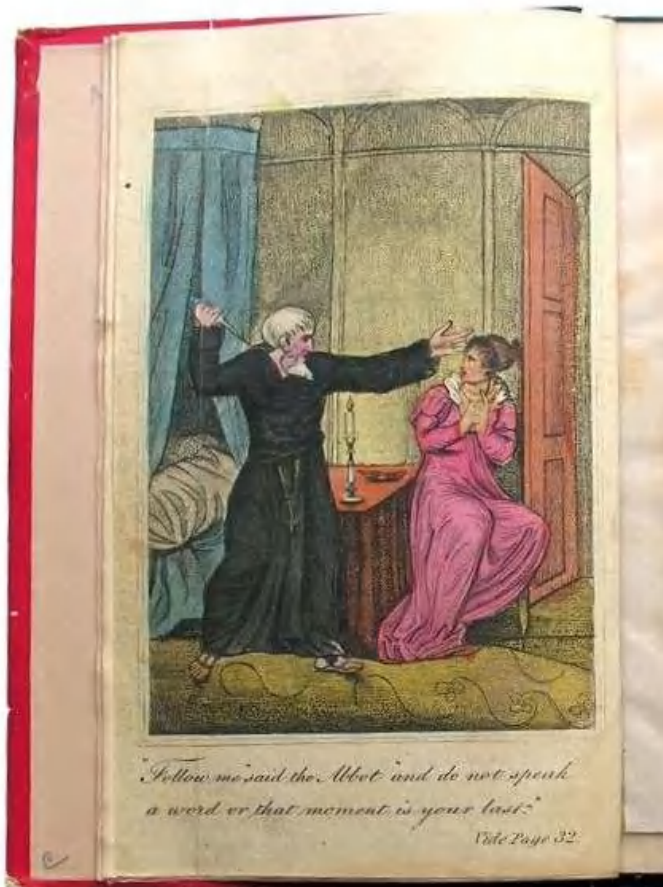
The popularity of Zoa's story is evident, since this story Zoa was printed in pamphlets until the 1830s/ This edition of Dean, with the story of Lisette & Login added is of the rarest.

A SHILLING-SHOCKER

157. [CHAP-BOOK]. *The Mysterious stranger, or, Sorrows of a natural daughter : being the affecting history of Catherine Mowbray, who, while an infant, is left at the door of her aunt, the Countess De la Clare, she is brought up by her benevolent relation, and her interesting adventures until the discovery of her father.* London: Printed and Published by Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-Street, n.d. 42 pp. Around 1811. Modern card board covers.

\$ 950.-

38p. 12mo. Colored frontispiece bears legend: 'Follow me," said the Abbot, "and do not speak a word or that moment is your last" Although the story is set at the time of William the Conqueror, the publisher was not bother to depict a priest attack a woman in a 19th century dress. A few copies worldwide. This tale must have been popular because there is layer NYC reprint.



HALLOWEEN HORROR



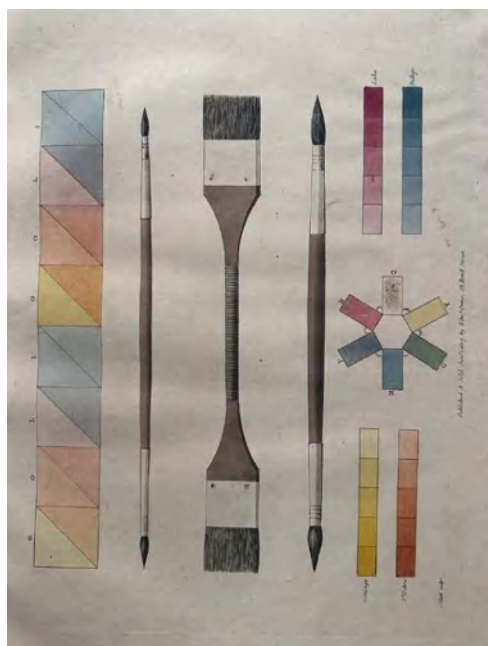
158. [CHAP-BOOK] The Night hag, or, Saint Swithin's chair : a romance, on which is founded the popular drama now performing with unbounded applause at Astley's Amphitheatre. 8vo. London: printed by J. Bailey, 116 chancery lane. N. d. but since Bailey was active between 1799-1825, we can safely say around that time. With the colored frontispiece (somewhat closely cut). Five copies worldwide, the university Missouri's copy lacks the frontispiece, with a depiction of the Night Hag.

\$ 1,250.-

Actually this is less a romance, then the novel of a scoundrel, who with supernatural help, kills his aunt and her nephew to get hold of the family inheritance. After a series of failed plots, captain Fergus decides to seek supernatural help, so on Halloween, he consults the Night Hag, a demon, who gives him a riddle.

*He who dares sit on St. Swithin's chair,
When the Night Hag rides the troubled air,
Questions three, if they speak the spell,
They may ask, and she must tell."*

After solving it, Fergus becomes enormously wealthy, but that is not the end of the story.



RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE "FIRST OF THE COLOURED DRAWING BOOKS"

159. CLARK, John Heaviside (1770-1863) A Practical Essay on the Art of Colouring and Painting Landscapes in Water Colours, with Ten Illustrative Engravings; Published by Printed for and sold by Edward Orme, Bond Street, the Corner of Brook Street, London, 1807. Folio., 38 x 17 cm., [4], 28pp, with 10 numbered aquatints; some page toning, minor foxing or blemishes. Modern boards and cloth spine, preserving the original spine label. Ref: Hardie 119 "The first of the coloured drawing books"; Abbey (Life) 108, 109. The First edition is decidedly rare in commerce with no copies appearing in RBH since 1980.

\$ 2,250.-



The book is an important work in color theory and practical application, and is described cited in Hardie and Prideaux as the first in a long series of books that influenced the technique of 19th century artists as well as aquatint and hand coloured book illustration. The full range of effects are carefully studied and illustrated from sunlight and moonlight to snow and fire.



John Heaviside Clark (1835–1920), born in Scotland, was an English artist and art educator, He was one of the pioneers of the science of colour and contributed significantly to the development of art education in Britain. Besides his work on colour theory, he earned the appellation “Waterloo Clark” as an inventor of a portable diorama.



A MAD NEW YORK POET

160. [CLARKE, McDONALD] The Elixir of Moonshine; being, A Collection of Prose and Poetry, by the Mad Poet. A Great Proportion of which has never before been published. Gotham: Printed at the Sentimental Epicure's Ordinary, A.M. 5822 [i.e., New York: 1822]. First edition. Original printed boards. 15.5 x 10 cm, 150pp. ; with rare lithographed portrait, 150 pp. Foxing, the spine split and the boards somewhat worn, in original, unsophisticated condition.

\$ 5,750.-

Very rare. The book is immediately striking for its subtle unconventionality: the use of Gotham for New York and the printing at the Sentimental Epicure's

Ordinary (the bookstore owned by David Longworth). Additionally the dedication appears unusually on the rear board to Major Mordecai Molasses, Esq. i.e. Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785- 1851, New York) the most important Jewish leader in New York in the early 19th

"McDonald Clarke, the so-called Mad Poet of Broadway, was a street drifter and poet who influenced Whitman early in the latter's career. A familiar figure in lower Manhattan from his arrival in 1819 until his death, Clarke suffered intermittent attacks of insanity and spent time in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, now Roosevelt Island. When lucid, he spent much of his time wandering up and down Broadway and scribbling verse... The young Whitman was captivated both by Clarke's writings and his eccentric career. Whitman imitated Clarke's unconventional dress, as well as his techniques of varying the lengths of lines and mixing slang with high poetic diction." [Ref: J.R. LeMaster and Donald D. Kummings, eds., *Walt Whitman: An Encyclopedia*, 1998].

McDonald Clarke, was the author of several fugitive works of poetry, but *The Elixir of Moonshine* having the most evocative title His lines are not mad musing, but often talented and haunting poetry with social commentary. The work ends in a disconnected fashion with an harangue on brothels.

The book is rare, particularly in boards and with the portrait. We only traced one rebound copy, sold in 2003 and it lacked the portrait. Not in the trade.



AERONAUTICS

161. CUVILLERS, Hénin de. "Sur la direction des aérostats. Vol 67. 58-73 pp. in: *ANNALES DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES*, Par AN XIV 1805. Two volumes. Original publishers' covers. Vol. 67, 1-111 pp. 4 plates & Vol. 68, 112-224 pp. 4 plates."

\$ 450.-

Hénin de Cuvillers (1755-1841), an officer, was commissioned by Napoleon to write an aerostat pilot manual. He envisioned an aerial fulcrum that provided assurance to the pilot, creating a sensation akin to the support birds experience in flight. One of his engravings in VOL 68 depicts the balloon.

The text begins with Henin addressing his audience: In recent years, minds have turned to ways of creating new communication channels, improving old ones, making them faster. Steam and the railways, electricity and telegraphy have achieved, before our eyes, prodigies which would have seemed chimerical, of which we would not even have dared to think sixty years ago.



Thus it is little to cross in ten days the immense distance which separates Europe from America; it is nothing to cover France in a few hours, to travel from its northern frontiers to those of the south; we want to circumnavigate the globe in forty-eight hours; and some ardent and daring minds affirm that it is not impossible.

While awaiting the solution of this last problem, all eyes are turned towards the atmosphere; it is from there, it seems, that the new hippogriff must come to us which will devour space.

FIRST FULL PERFORMANCE OF THE BIRDS BY ARISTOPHANES SINCE ANTIQUITY

162. FARREN (Robert). The birds of Aristophanes, as performed by members of the university at the theatre royal Cambridge, November 1883, drawn and etched by Robert Farren, large oblong folio (46 x 32 cm). format, red cloth boards, somewhat faded, with embossed gilt title, cast list to endpaper, tissue guarded etched title page, eleven further tissue guarded etched plates, all with visible plate marks. All engravings with Greek captions.

\$ 1,250.-



The University has a Greek play tradition dating back to 1882. These were performed in their original language and were independent of either the ADC or the Marlowe Society. JK Stephen (KC 1878: poet and tutor to Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence) took the starring role in their first performance, Sophocles' Ajax.

Their second play was Aristophanes' The Birds, staged in 1883 and reported to be the first full performance of any comedy by Aristophanes since antiquity.

Robert Farren (1832-1912) was a topographical etcher and illustrator. Farren exhibited 1880 to 1890 lived and worked in Cambridge where he owned a print business, moved to Scarborough in 1889 for his health. With very large etching plates, depicting, a presentation of the play from November 27 through December 1, 1883. The costumed players were all members of Cambridge University Classic Arts Department.



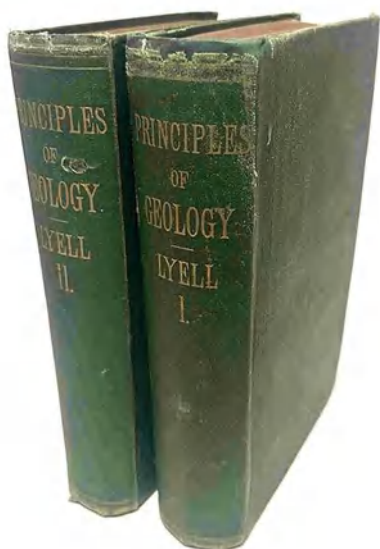
SHIPWRECK

163. FELLOWS, W.D (William Dorset) Narrative of the Loss of the Lady Hobart Packet, Captain W.D. Fellows [i.e. Fellowes] which struck on an island of ice and foundered in the Atlantic Ocean, June 28, 1803: and of the providential escape of the crew in two open boats. With a fold-out engraving depicting the shipwreck. Published by J.Fairburn. Modern paper covers. 28 p.

\$ 400.-

The Falmouth registered Post Office packet 'Lady Hobart', commanded by William Dorset Fellowes, was bound for England from Halifax, Nova Scotia, when, on 26th June 1803, she was attacked by a French privateering schooner which mistook her as defenseless: Fellowes opened fire and instead took the schooner. He sent her to England under a prize crew commanded by two Royal Naval lieutenants who were on board the packet as passengers, and sent off most of his prisoners, with the exception of the French captain, in Newfoundland fishing schooners which happened to be nearby. On 28th June, in fog, the 'Lady Hobart' hit an iceberg at speed and rapidly sank: all those on board, among whom were female passengers and Fellowes' wife, took to the cutter and jolly boat, and survived eight days adrift before being picked up by another schooner that took them to Newfoundland.

JOHN MUIR'S COPY OF LYELL'S GEOLOGY

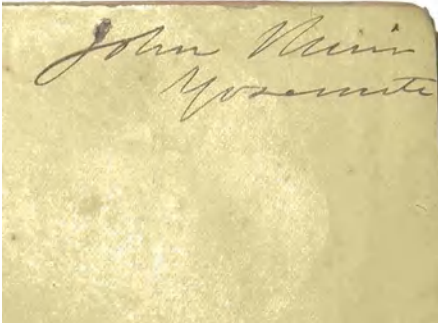


164. [GEOLOGY] [CLIMATE] LYELL, Charles Principles of Geology; or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, Considered as Illustrative of Geology. London, John Murray 1872. Two volumes. xx, 671, [32];xviii, 652. Illustrated from seven engraved plates, incl. frontispiece, in addition to multiple woodcuts and maps (of which one is folding I, P 255). Green cloth with rubbing and wear and spine relaid. , gilt decoration on cover, spine lettered in gilt. Eleventh Edition, Entirely Revised. Provenance: John Muir, with his signature and 'Yosemite' to front pastedown as well as some sparse annotations, Loosely laid is business card of his Father-in-law, Dr. J Strentzel. for whom he managed the orchards on the family 2600 acre farm in Martinez.

\$ 5,500.-



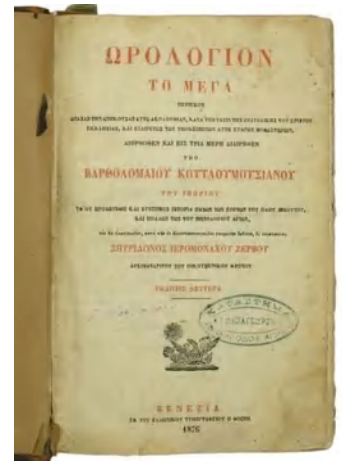
John Muir, an iconic figure in 20th-century American environmentalism, was deeply influenced by Lyell's *Principles of Geology* in his personal and professional life. Muir's advocacy for the idea of the glacial formation of the Sierra region was rooted in Lyell's uniformitarian view of natural processes.



This set of Lyell, with the "Yosemite" inscription owned by Muir during those famous two years, when he lived in a small cabin along Yosemite Creek, with a stream that flowed through a corner of the room so he could enjoy the sound of running water. The calling card was placed in the book after 1880 when he married Louisa Strentze and worked at his Father-in-law extensive farm for a decade near Martinez, CA.

GREEK BOOK OF HOURS

166. HOROLOGION TO META, (Ὡρολόγιον τὸ μέγα). Venetia 1876. In Greek. Contemporary binding. Quarto. 560 pp. 20 engravings in the text (two full page). Contemporary half calf. Last page laid down, with some loss of text.



\$ 650.-

GREEK INDULGENCE

167. [INDULGENCE] Certificate of Indulgence. Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, 1892. Broadside 67 x 49 cm. With the four evangelists and the instruments of the Passion. There are some tears along the folds.

\$ 1,350.-



Although one might think that such a thing did not exist, the Orthodox church also issued indulgences. Because of their ephemeral nature, they are incredibly rare. In the 16th—18th centuries, the Greek Church, even though limited in its contacts with the outer world by the borders of the Ottoman Empire, came under a significant influence from Western Christianity—more so than the Russian Church. Here, Catholic

propaganda worked more effectively, especially with the foundation in 1622 of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda of the Faith. Many Greek scholars and theologians had increasing contacts with the West, and most of them studied there. These and other factors led to a large part of the Greek Church undergoing a Western metamorphosis. One of the manifestations of this metamorphosis was the introduction of the sale of Christian indulgences into the practice of the Greek Church. These were genuine indulgences: certificates which absolved from sins and which anyone could obtain, often for a specified sum of money.



EXTREMELY RARE GOTHIC NOVEL BY THE GREAT SHAKESPEARE FORGER

168. IRELAND, William Henry. *The Abbess.* A romance. Printed by S. Sower and J.W. Butler, Baltimore, 1801. 8 co. 16 x 9 cm. 3 volumes. Contemporary calf, worn. Hinges generally worn, front board of volume 2 detached. Internally, stains and toning typical to an American imprint. No copies of this American First Edition in RBH and only 1 copy of the First Edition (London 1799.) Book label to inner pastedown of Jacob D. Dietrick's Hagers-town Fancy Store, which also functioned as a circulating library.,. Signatures of an early woman owner, Mary Zipporah Baker, (who has recorded on a blank that this is an "excellent novel) and American bookplate of Maurice Baker.

\$ 2,500.-

The very rare First American Edition of William Henry Ireland's "The Abbess: A Gothic Tale." This work has been described as "one of the most voluptuous and salacious gothic novels, "especially due to its graphic scenes of sex, Roman Catholic religious fervor, and torture"

Inspired by Matthew Lewis's renowned "The Monk" from 1796, the novel chronicles the captivating story of Mother Vittoria Bracciano, a figure reminiscent of the dark complexities of Lewis's Ambrosio.

Positioned within the rich tapestry of Gothic literature, the novel stands as a testament to the era's preoccupation with the darker aspects of the human psyche, societal constraints, and the tensions between desire and morality. While Ireland is often better known for his Shakespearean forgeries—and the preface discusses the forgeries and how he was concerned about their impact on the reception of the book—this work is a crucial lens through which we can understand the Gothic genre's evolution. Along with Charles Brockden Brown's **Wieland**, this 1801 edition is one of the first Gothic novels published in America."



ROMANTIC BOOKLETS



169. MALO, Charles. - The Capitals of Europe: Picturesque Strolls. Berlin. Constantinople. London. Madrid. Paris. Rome. Saint Petersburg. Vienna .Paris; Marcilly, Firmin-Didot Printing [1829] - 8 volumes in-12° - Endpapers and guards, very lightly spotted, some scattered spots – else immaculate volumes, in blue, tobacco, salmon, sky blue, pink, green, cream, and mauve. Each book with a hand-colored frontispiece depicting a view of the particular city. All placed in a cardboard box surrounded by embossed gold paper with title and central chromolithography (small missing piece of golden paper at the bottom right of the upper part, corners rubbed)

\$ 1,550.-

Beautiful set, complete and characteristic of the fine romantic productions of the time.



LINGUISTICS



170.. MANNO, Giuseppe. Della Fortuna Delle Parole. Torino, 1831. 2 volumes. Gorgeously bound, in contemporary leather bindings. Small 8vo. Immaculate copies.

\$ 350.-

Manno's work on the history and evolution of language, including "Della Fortuna Delle Parole Libri 2," is considered to be an important contribution to the field of linguistics. The book is divided into two volumes and covers various topics related to language and linguistics, including the relationship between words and ideas, the influence of language on culture and society, and the role of language in shaping human history.



AN IMMACULATE SPECIMEN

171. [MINIATURE] Almanack for the year 1838. Bound in a dark morocco wallet-style binding, edges gilt. London. No printer given but Company of Stationers, 1838. 64mo (3 x 3 cm)

\$ 750.-

An almanac for the months of the year, tables of Kings, Queens, Mayors, Sheriffs, list of holidays, and current coins. The almanacs in this set were always folded and bound.

MINIATURE BOOK IN A MAGNIFICENT SILVER FILIGREE BINDING

172. [MINIATURE] London almanack for the year of Christ 1802 : the almanack explained : note under the title of every month is the change of the moon & every month contains three columns : 1[st] days of the month : 2[nd] saints days &c. : 3[rd] time of high water at London Bridge. : Publisher:[London] : Printed for the Company of Stationers, [1801?]

\$ 2,500.-





1 volume (unpaged) : illustrations ; 31 mm. soft silk wraps and marbled papers, loose text block. Contents: [12-month calendar] – A table of kings -- & queen's reigns -- Lord mayors from the year 1781 -- And sheriffs to the year 1802 -- List of holidays kept at the Exchequer ... -- Of the current coins. RARE: FirstSearch cites 1 copy and not found in ESTC. Encased in a magnificent miniature English finely worked silver filigree binding.

BIBLIOPHILE IMPRINT PRINTED IN LONDON



173. . MAROTTES A VENDRE or Triboulet tabletier... Au Parnasse burlesque, Ex Officinâ de la Banque du Bel Esprit, a L'Enseigne de Facetiositie.. Printed in London. (London, Harding and Wright, Robert Triphook, 1812) 8vo. (17 cm x 10.5 cm) depicting a court jester on the title-page. 292 pp. One out of seven copies on pink paper. Contemporary cardboard with leather spine label, somewhat damaged along the spine.

\$ 1,500.-

The triboluet was the court jester. This seems to be a collection of burlesque and scabrous jokes. Brunet, III-1466 / Gay, III-68. Association copy belonging to Samuel Weller Singer (1783-1858), an English author and scholar on the work of William Shakespeare. It bears his monogram, dated 1812, and a manuscript note presumably in his hand states that only seven copies were printed on pink paper. For: 1. I. Noel, editor (probably Isabella Byron), 2. Frances

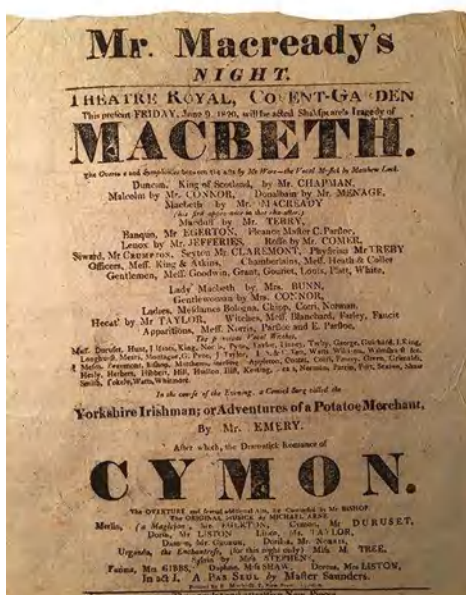
Mary Richardson Currer (3 March 1785 – 28 April 1861) was a British heiress and book collector. 3. The George Spencer-Churchill, marquis of Blandford 1766-1840). 4. Richard Heber (1774-1833) was an obsessive book collector. 5. E.V Utterson a prolific and bibliophile 6, J. Bradley, Hull. Through google we found the auction catalogue of his library, "the very valuable library of John Broadley", so another bibliophile. 7. Samuel Weller Singer.

FROM THE ARMENIAN PRESS IN VENICE

174. NERSES IV, Glayetsi, Patriarch of Armenia. Preces Sancti Nierses. Armeniorum Patriarchae. Venice Insula S. Lazari 1815. 24mo., 172. pp. With one engraving. Contemporary leather binding, bookplate of the Scottish lawyer William Henderson of Bardister

\$ 550.-

The lords prayer in 14 languages. Armenian title. Hawatov khostovanim Aghot'k 'Tearn Nersisi Hayots' Kat'oghikosi ... Preces Sancti Nierses, Armeniorum Patriarchae Turcice, Graece, Latine, Italice, et Gallice redditae. Among the more unusual languages, next to Armenian, Armenice Transilvanorum vernacular. Not in LOC.



A COLLECTION OF PLAYBILLS OF SHAKESPEARE PERFORMANCES FROM THE GEORGIAN AREA, EARLY (BEFORE 1821) AND AT LEAST SEVEN OF THEM UNRECORDED

175. [PLAYBILLS] A Collection of Playbills of Shakespeare Performances from the Georgian Era, early (before 1821), and at least Seven of Them Unrecorded. A Peek into a World Where Theatre Entertainments Were the Biggest Show in Town. Just like Today's Ads, These Historic Playbills are Visually Engaging, Often Typographically Interesting, and Above All Captivating.

\$ 1,750.-

For modern readers, they're full of fun and useful information about how Britons were entertained in the past. Who knew, for instance, that in the course of a Shakespeare play, the evening was

enlivened with burlesque plays and songs, like the adventures of a potato merchant, or that Macbeth was followed by some light musical entertainment. The playbills also give us an impression of the decors that were used, like an ancient street in Windsor or a Gothic castle where the demon will find its end. Of course, they mention all the famous actors and actresses of their day.

By unrecorded, we mean according to the Folger, World catalogue and Google. Various sizes. Some wear and dogearing. All Shakespeare plays, although prominent, mentioned among others.

1. Theatre Royal. Covent Garden. Mr Macready's night. June 9, 1820, will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy's, **MACBETH.** (30 x 22 cm). Unrecorded

Macready played 70 rolls over his acting career, with the role of Macbeth being played on numerous occasions, Macready made his début in June 9. 1820 as Macbeth, which was to become his favourite and most successful role.

2. Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden – **CORIOLANUS**, 1817 April 26. (30 x 22 cm). Coriolanus, played by Mister Kemble. Dogeared but no loss of text. Unrecorded, but others one of the same year known.

3. Theatre Royal, Margate, 11 September 1816), (24 x 19 cm). **MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.** Macbeth, Mr Amhurst. Unrecorded

4. New Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. February 25, 1824. His majesty's servants Shakspeare's revived Comedy in 5 acts, of the **MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.** Double sheet. (42 x 33 cm) Other plays mentioned, Richard the second, Rumfustian Innamorato, a burlesque entertainment.

A very popular performance for it says: *"the house on Saturday night, was crowded up to the Slips"*. Unrecorded.



5. Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, This present Tuesday, Feb 18, 1828. **OTHELLO**, with the same attention to costume. Othello, by Mister Kean. Edmund Kean (4 November 1787 – 15 May 1833) was a celebrated British Shakespearean stage actor. Unrecorded, but other playbills know from the same year.

6. Unrecorded. Theatre Royal. Covent Garden, Tuesday, nov 13, 1821. **TWELFTH NIGHT**.

7. Theatre Royal. This present Monday, June 22, 1829. **Hamlet, prince of Denmark**, Hamlet Mr C Kemble. Recorded.

8. Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, This present Monday, oct 22, 1827, Shakespeare Historical Play, **RICHARD THE THIRD**.

9. Theatre Royal Covent Garden. December 8, 1838. **The TEMPEST** from the text of Shakespeare. The original play in 170 years. The addition from the text of Shakespeare alludes probably to the fact, that William Charles Macready's production at Covent Garden in 1838, did away with the additions by Dryden made in 1667. *The Tempest*, or *The Enchanted Isle* retained less than a third of Shakespeare's text, introducing new characters to provide enough sentimental love interest to satisfy contemporary taste. Unrecorded.

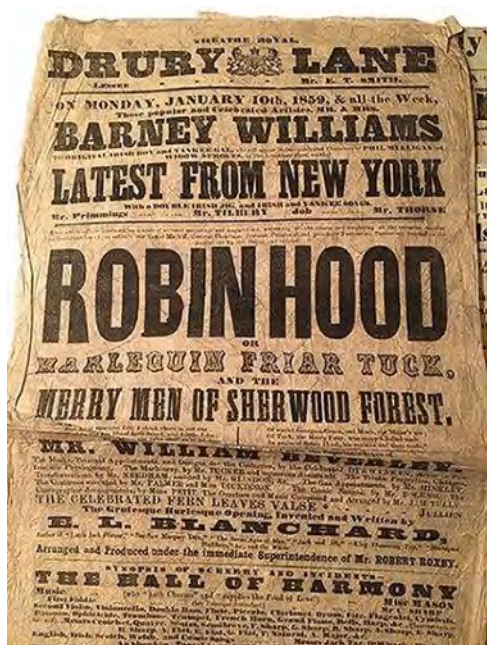
10. Theatre Royal Drury Lane, November, 1819. **King Richard the Third**, with new scenery and splendid decorations. This time the play is mentioned in the passing, the most prominent plays being *Wild Oaths* and *High Notions*. (30 x 22 cm).

ROBIN HOOD or HARLEQUIN FRIAR TUCK and the MERRY MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST

176. [PLAYBILL] On Monday, January 10th, 1859 & all week. Performed by MR BEVERLEY, preceded by the comedy "Latest from New York" DOUBLE PLAY BILL (45 x 45 cm).

\$ 350.-

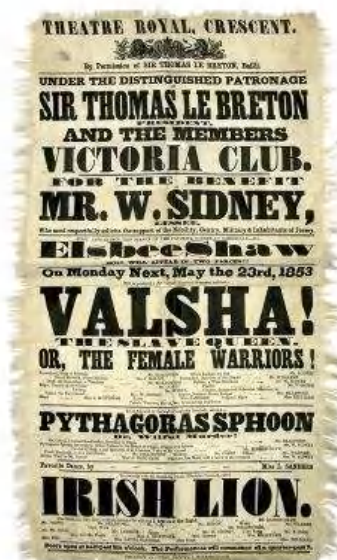
An entire synopsis of the play is given: The Hall of Harmony, A bode of the Arcadian Fairies, A bode of the Arcadian Fairies (with a grand ballet, with Madlle Feero, Premier Danseuse from Turn). A Glade in Sheerwood Forest and the depths of Sheerwood Forest by Moonlight. One of the top scenic artists of the day was William Roxby Beverley (or Beverly). In 1854 he began an association with Drury Lane Theatre that was to last twenty years. As well as painting spectacular scenery, particularly for pantomimes, he worked on a number of Shakespeare revivals including *King John*, *Henry IV part 1*, *Macbeth*, *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Richard III*,



SILK PLAYBILL

177. [PLAY BILL ON SILK] Theatre Royal Cresnet. By permission of Sir Thomas le Bretton. 1853. (46 cm x 24 cm). Valsha the slave Queen, or, the Female Warriors. Playbills were mostly on paper, but sometimes silk or satin playbills would be produced for the Royal boxes, other special occasions, or private theatricals.

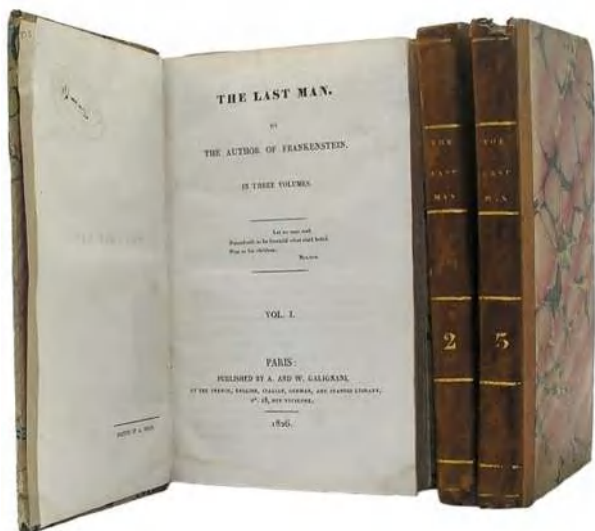
\$ 450.-



THE END OF THE WORLD

178. SHELLEY, Mary. The Last Man, the author of Frankenstein. 3 vol., Paris, A. and W. Galignani, 1826. 8vo (170 x 105 mm). Contemporary half calf with marble boards. Nice copies. Front board of volume one tender, oval 19th century stamp on the flyleaf of every volume: P.E. athelineau. No advertisement leaf at the end of volume one.

\$ 4,000.-

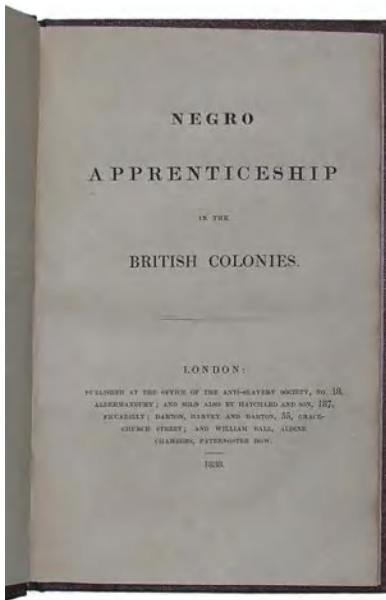


Rare at auction. The first edition printed in Paris. Henry Colburn also published two editions in London in the same year. The Last Man is a post-apocalyptic science fiction novel by Mary Shelley, which was first

published in 1826. In the 21st century England is a republic governed by a ruling elite. When a plague ravages the world, they don't see "no immediate necessity for an earnest caution" but relentlessly attacked by an unstoppable plague, the human population collapses within a few years, until only one man survives. The year is 2100 and the world begins to return to a state of conspicuous natural beauty, a global garden of Eden.

The Last Man is a novel of isolation: an isolation that reflected Shelley's painful circumstances. The novel's characters closely resemble the famous members of the Shelley-Byron circle, including Shelley's husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, his friend Lord Byron, and Mary's stepsister (Byron's sometime lover), Claire Clairmont. By the time Shelley came to write the novel, all of them were dead. Once part of the most significant social circle of second-generation Romantic poet-intellectuals, Shelley now found herself almost alone in the world.

The last Paris copy made 5000 GBP with an advertisement leaf but in a sorry state. Not in the trade.



ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

179. [SLAVERY] Negro apprenticeship in the British colonies. London, Office of the Anti-Slavery Society [etc], 1838. 20 x 12,8 cm. 32 pp. Modern cloth with leather title label. In very good condition. Without the separately published appendix, printed a year later. Rare, last auction record 1961.

\$ 750.-

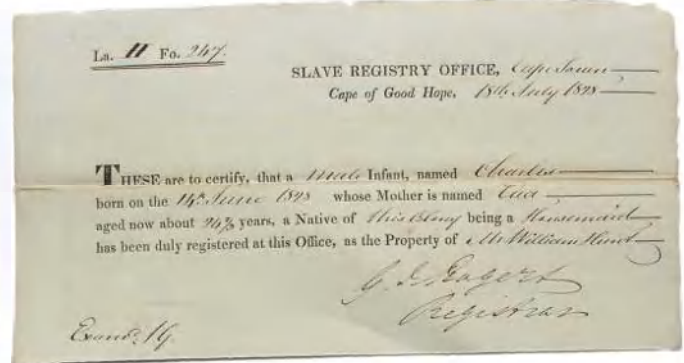
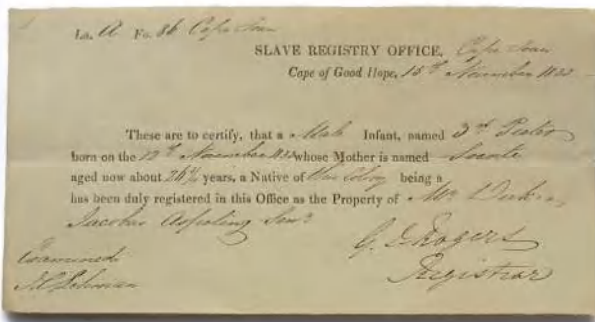
The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 abolished slavery in the British Empire, excluding "the Territories in the Possession of the East India Company, or to the Island of Ceylon, or to the Island of Saint Helena". However, slaves above the age of six were actually redesignated as 'apprentices', being, in effect, another form of servitude.

The present treatise advocates against the apprenticeship system, which the Anti-Slavery Society regarded as a "needless postponement of the acknowledged rights of the negroes". The system was abolished in the same year.

BORN IN CAPTIVITY

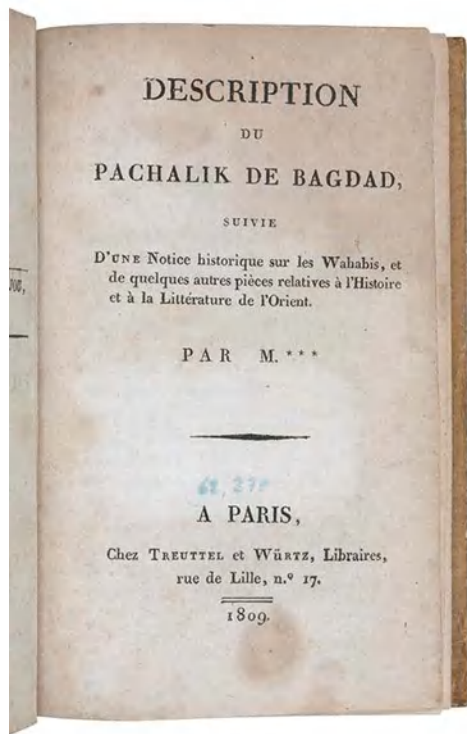
180. SLAVERY. Two documents. Slave registry office (21 x 11 cm) Cape Town, 1833

\$ 950.-



A partly printed document, details filled in by hand registering the birth of a slave, Cape Town, 1833, as the property of "Dirk Jacobus Aspeling". A male infant named 3rd Pieter, born on the 12th November 1833, Slave Registry Office, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, signed by the Registrar, G.L. Rogers. Not a birth certificate, but the owner's registration of the child as his slave, having been born to one of his slaves. A sobering historical document.

Another document registering the birth of a slave, Cape Town, 1828, as the property of "William Hunt". A male infant named Charles, born on the 8th July 1828, Slave Registry Office, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, signed by the Registrar, G.L. Rogers.



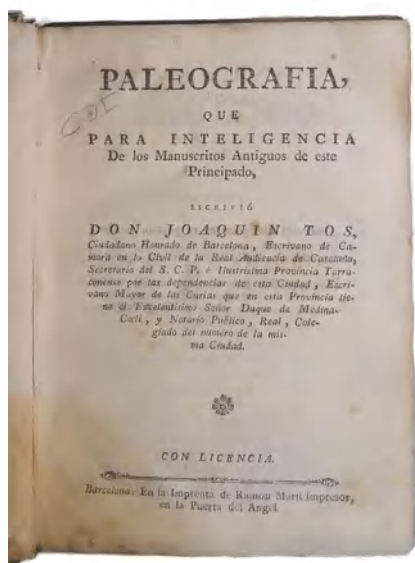
WAHABISM

181. [ROUSSEAU, Jean Baptiste Louis Jacques]. Description du Pachalik de Bagdad. Suivie d'une notice historique sur les Wahabis, et de quelques autres pièces relatives à l'Histoire et à la Littérature de l'Orient. Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1809. 8vo. VII, (1), 261 pp. original boards with gilt stamped spine fillets. – Binding somewhat rubbed. Front flyleaf trimmed closely; occasional brown staining but altogether a good, clean copy.

\$ 4,500.-

Extremely rare description of the province of Baghdad (treating geography, economy, politics), anonymously edited and annotated by the great orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy. The appendix contains Rousseau's groundbreaking "Notice sur les Wahabis", as well as a "Notice sur les Yézidis" by Maurizio Garzoni, who had spent 18 years in Kurdistan, translated into French by de Sacy. The book gives a succinct account of the Wahabi history, customs, and beliefs. Rousseau's meticulous

reported the Wahhabi invasion of Karbala, as well as Abdul Aziz's demise and Saud's expeditions. The volume is concluded by a series of "Poésies Persanes", translated by Rousseau (1780-1831). The French orientalist knew the region intimately due to having served there as French consul. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1962. Wilson 194. Quérard VIII, 233. OCLC 7034932. Cf. Henze IV, 685.



EARLY PALAEOGRAPHY MANUAL

182. TOS, Joaquín. Paleografia, que para inteligencia de los manuscritos antiguos de este Principado, escribió. N.d. but probably 1802. First edition. 8vo. Contemporary vellum binding. [2] 147 p. 22-fold-out plates. Browned and foxed. One tear in a plate.

\$ 350.-

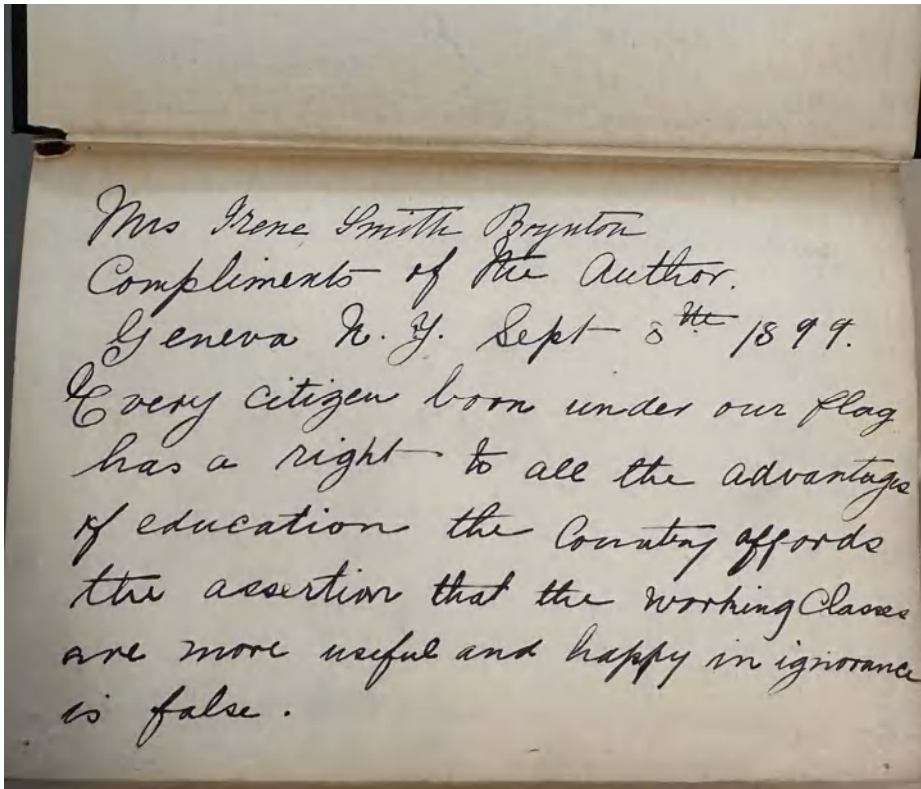
According to Palau's Manual, Vol. VII, p. 59. "This treatise on palaeography is of real utility to the student, the author dealing very thoroughly with the general and particular characteristics of early writing." The plates depict Lombardic, Merovingian, Carolingian writing. With appending lists of local family surnames with their usual Latinized forms, as well as the names of Catalan notaries. No auction records since 1952.



INSCRIBED BY ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

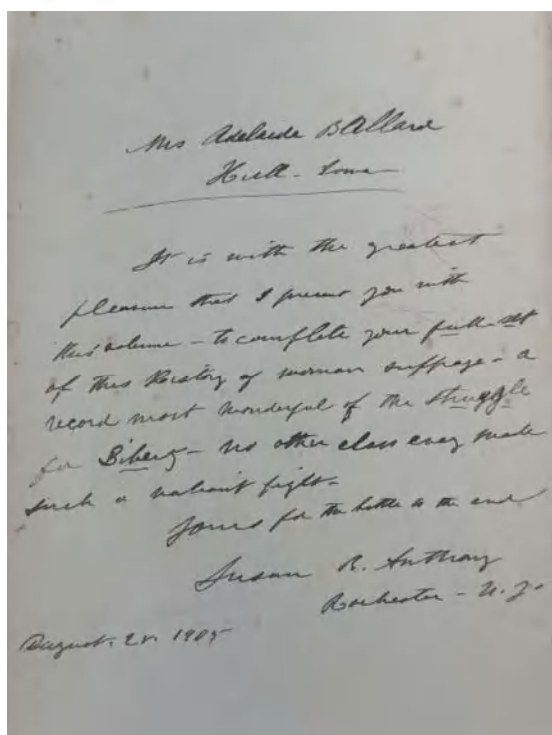
183. [WOMEN] CADY STANTON, Elizabeth (1815 - 1897) *Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton*. New York: European Publishing Company, 1898. 474pp. 5.5" x 8.5". Dark green cloth; title slightly loose front text bloc and minor tear portrait and inscribed blank with some old water stains. Inscribed: "Mrs. Irene Smith Brynton Compliments of the Author Geneva, BY Sep 8, 1899: Every citizen born under our flag has a right to all the advantages of education the Country affords. The assertion that the working classes are more useful and happy in ignorance is false.

\$ 1,800.-



Stanton's memoir is divided into two parts: the first half covers Stanton's childhood, marriage, and family life, while the second half focuses on her career as a women's rights activist. Stanton discusses her involvement in the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, which was the first women's rights convention in the United States, and her work advocating for women's suffrage, property rights, and education.

Stanton's writing is candid and introspective, offering readers a glimpse into her personal struggles and the challenges she faced as a woman in a male-dominated society. She also provides fascinating insights into the political and social climate of the time, including the debates and disagreements within the women's rights movement.



INSCRIBED BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY WITH AN IOWA CONNECTION

184. ANTHONY, Susan B. The History of Woman Suffrage ... Rochester: Susan B. Anthony, 1902 Volume IV (1 of four) only, large 8vo. 235 x 154 mm. Frontispiece. Publisher's maroon cloth, borders ruled in blind, spine gilt-lettered, with discoloration to binding, rear hinge at top with some separation, text block a bit shaky. Inscribed by Susan B. Anthony on the front free endpaper.

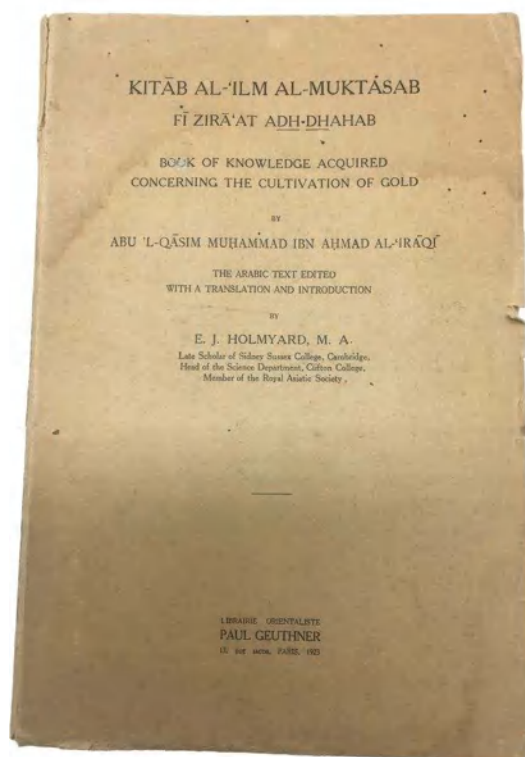
\$ 1,750.-

While Anthony presented numerous inscribed copies, this one to Adelaide Ballard (1842-1922) three time president of the Iowa Woman's Suffrage Society, is one of the more poignant: "It is with the greatest pleasure that I present you with this volume - to complete your full set of the History of Woman suffrage - a record most wonderful of the struggle for liberty - no other class ever made such a valiant fight. Yours for the battle to the end. Susan B. Anthony. Rochester, NY August 28, 1905"

ARABIC ALCHEMY

185. HOLMYARD, E.J. Kitab al-muktasab fi zirā 'at ad-dahab. كتاب العلم المكتسب في زراعة الذهب. Book of knowledge acquired concerning the cultivation of gold. By Abu'l-Qāsim Muhammad Ibn Ahmad al-'Irāqi. The Arabic text with a translation. 8vo. Paris P. Geuthner, 1923. Original paper wrappers. Text in English and Arabic. \$ 450.-

Original paper wrappers. 62 p in English 53 pages in Arabic. Abu al-Qasim Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Iraqi al-Simāwi was a Muslim Alchemist from Baghdad he carried various Al-Jildaki was deeply inspired by his works and wrote various commentaries and references regarding the works of Al-Simawi.





A SEMINAL WORK ON ARMENIA



186. LYNCH, H. F. B. (Harry Finnis Blosse). *Armenia, Travels and Studies* 2 volumes. [2], xvi, 470; [2], xii, 512 pp. With pull-out color frontispiece in volume I, seven maps and plans (large fold-out map in rear cover pocket), numerous full page plates and in-text illustrations. Quarto. 24 x 17 cm. original brown cloth boards with gilt floral design separating it from the blue cloth spine. First Edition. Longman 1901.

\$ 1,500.-

A beautiful, near immaculate copy of a seminal work on Armenia, with sadly one plate in facsimile (never bound in ?). Folded-frontispiece in volume I split along the fold.

Lynch's two-volume work "Armenia: Travels and Studies" was published in London in 1901, and remains the definitive account in English of Armenia before 1915. "Armenia: Travels and Studies" was the result of two extensive visits Lynch made to the Turkish and the Russian controlled areas of Armenia - the first visit lasting from August 1893 to March 1894, and the second from May to September 1898.



RARE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ALBUM

187. OKURA KOTO. *The Russo Japanese War.* Tokyo, 1904-5. Oblong 4to, 24.5 x 18 cm., original patterned boards; occasionally creased. With 11 double-page colour illustrations in wood by Okura Koto. This series of prints is in an assembled album.

\$ 1,250.-



The label on the board indicates that this was volume 1, but we have been unable to find any other published volumes. The work appears to have been re-issued in reduced form on crepe paper by Sonokichi Hasegawa for foreign audiences in translation, but this album was high quality and intended for Japanese audiences. It opens with a picture of the negotiations.

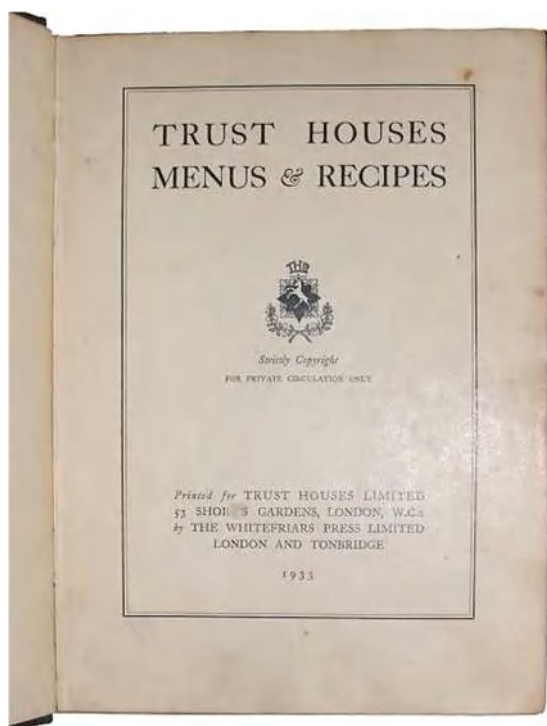


TRUST HOUSES COOKBOOK

188. [RECIPE BOOK] Trust houses menus & recipes. Printed for Trust House Limited, Whitefriars Press, London and Tonbridge. 1933. For private circulation only. Small quarto. Buckram binding. 164 pp Hinges a bit weak.

\$ 350.-

Apparently very rare. Not found in world catalogue, or in the trade. No reference found online. On the inside cover is a label saying, this book is the property of the national trust and on no account may it be removed from the house. This is copy, no 197. Suggestions for lunch and dinner for every season and accompanying recipes.





AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS

189. BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin. A delightful account of a trip around the world in 1907 by a Scotsman inspired by Jules Verne.

1. Typscript. Round the world in Record Time May 3rd to June 13th. 1907 Read before the 'Glendaruel and Literary Society, 28th 1907. 46 leaves.
2. His travel diary of 41 leaves.
3. Another typescript with corrections
4. His personal effects on the journey. Cooks international Travelling tickets, a passport with endorsements, (railway) maps, a Russian map, Russian timetables.
5. A scrapbook with newspaper articles and reviews about his trip.

\$ 3,000.-

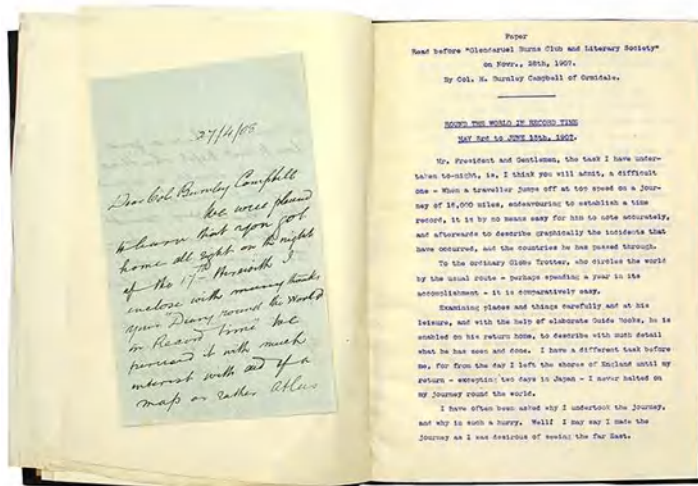
Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920) was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar and the Boer Wars. After his retirement, he incessantly hunted and travelled the world.

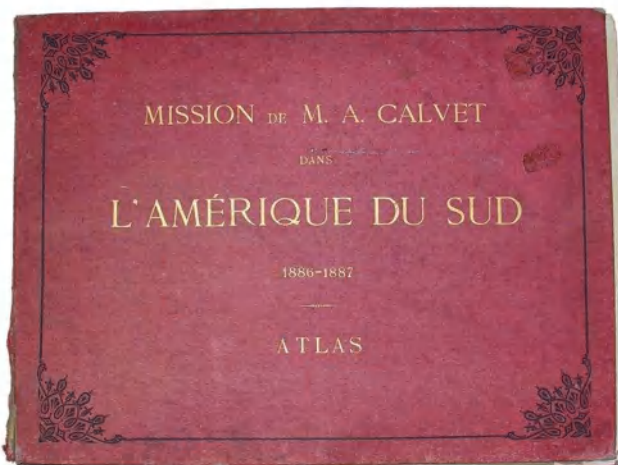
In 1907 he became a real-life Phileas Fogg circumnavigating the globe in 40 days, 19 hours and 30 minutes. In the newspapers of his day, he was hailed for his record-breaking travel. "Had I succeeded" he writes "in catching the St Petersburg express, I should have reduced the time by several hours."

He sailed from Liverpool to Quebec, travelled with the transcontinental mail train to Vancouver, hopped on the *Empress of China*, and arrived in Yokohama. Enamoured with the land of the Chrysanthemums, he permitted himself one day in Japan, got stuck when the steamer to Vladivostok was grounded during a fog, took the trans-Siberian railway, travelled like Michel Strogoff to Irkutsk, crossed the Volga in an armoured train and then reached Moscow. Allowing himself no wait, he rushed through Poland, nearly missing the train in Berlin.

During all that time, he never forgot to be a gentleman, managed to shave every day, and while being a Scott, he did it for 150 pounds.

Burney Campbell replied with indignation when accused that a postcard travelled at a faster speed. "I am not a postcard, Sir, and don't want to be a postcard. It's not playing the game fairly."





EXCEEDINGLY RARE ATLAS ON SOUTH AMERICA

190. CALVET, M.A. Amériquē du Sud, mission dē M.A. Calvēt étudē économiquē dē rēpubliquē du Rio dē La Plata, Confédération Argēntinē Uruguay, Paraguay. 1886-1887. Rēpēcalinē cloth binding. 25 platē. Giant atlas (63 x 50 cm.). Excdingly rarē possibly uniquē A smallē sizē atlas known as thē "Mission dē Mr Calvēt dans l'Amériquē du Sud. L'immigration ēropēennē, l'Commēcē & l'Agriculturē is to bē found in a numbē of institutions. (30 x 40 cm).

\$ 1,750.-



The Franchman Calvēt was commissionēd to study thē thē countriē of thē Rio dē La Plata. Argēntinē Con photographiē rēproductions, 1 color map, 1 platē of agricultural coloniē. No tēxt part.

"conditions of Emigration and Colonization in dē rēpubliquē du Rio dē La Plata, Confédération Argēntinē, Uruguay, Paraguay. 22 platē of Economic diagrams and 1 platē of standard plans of



EXPLORATION OF THE PORTUGUESE IN THE PERSIAN GULF

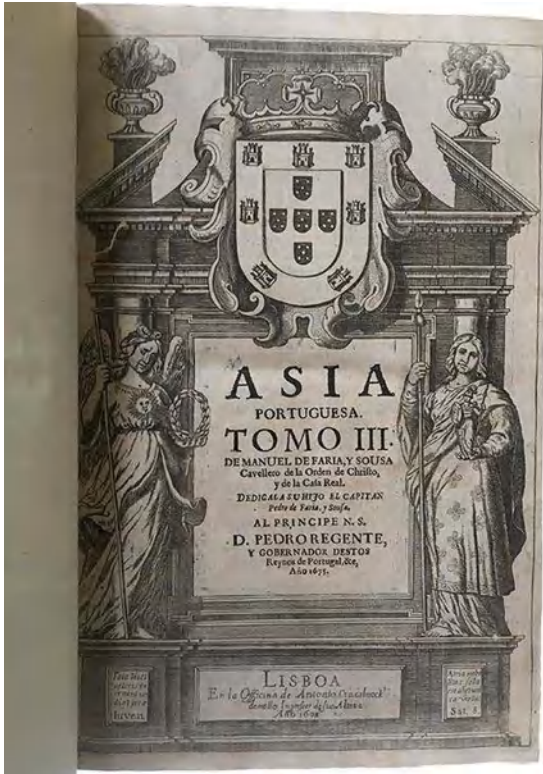
191. FARIA Y SOUSA, Manuel de. Asia Portuguesa. Lisbon, H. V. de Oliveira & A. Craesbeeck, 1666-1675. Folio (200 x 285 mm). 3 vols (29 x 20 cm). The collation of each volume is as follows: I - [32], 396, [42] p; volume II - [8], 968, [2] p. III - [8], 564, [6] p. With 19 folded plates with views and plans, and woodcuts in the text. Attractive 18th century, full sheepskin, with mottled patina. A beautiful copy,

\$ 37,000,-

Rare first edition, with an impressive iconographic setting. A trove of information regarding the Portuguese involvement with China (most notably the Chinese missions), the wars between the Dutch and the Portuguese in Macau, the trade relations with India and the Portuguese outposts there (Daman & Diu). Most notably, it deals extensively with the history of the Arabian Gulf, narrating the capture of Ormuz in 1507 by the Portuguese Afonso de Albuquerque which gave the Portuguese full control of the trade between India and Europe passing through the Gulf.

It also speaks of the discovery of Baharem and Catif and the wars with King of Al-Hasa. Also the aspect of trade is described: there are several mentions of "the Fishery of Pearl, so famed that draws all Mankind thither". Faria y Sousa also gives accounts of later events such as the building of "forts of great strengths" in Muscat, after the fall of Ormuz in 1622 which opened up the Persian trade with England in the Gulf.

The copy presents the following 19 prints separately printed, remarkably fresh and well preserved (Volume I - Saint Helena, Cochín, Quíloa, Cananor, Sofala, Goa, Malacca, Ormuz, Chaul, Vasai and Diu; Volume II - Island of Mozambique, Damão, Manar, Mangalor, Onor and Bargalor; Volume III - Muscat and Macau.





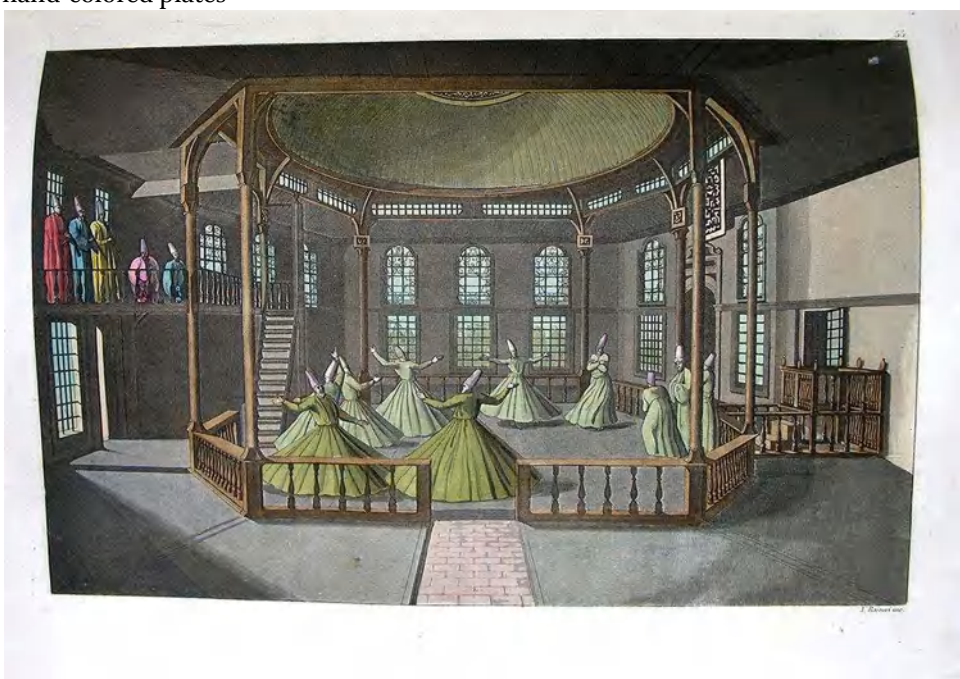
OTTOMAN EMPIRE COLOUR PLATE BOOK

192. FERRARIO, Giulio. *Le Costume ancien et moderne ou histoire du gouvernement, de la milige, de la religion, des arts, sciences et usages de tous les peuples anciens et modernes...* Europe Ier vol. III me partie. Milan 1826. Folio. (37x26 cm), 462 p. Subscribers edition, one out of 211.

\$ 6,500.-

70 finely hand-colored engraved plates with a large map of Europe. No foxing at all, Contemporary (publishers?) cardboard with marble covers and leather spine label. Endpapers browned. Large paper copy, edges not trimmed. This is part 3 of the first volume on Europe. Funding for the project was obtained through public subscription. Emperor Francis I, whose name was followed by thirteen members of the European royalty and high nobility, opened the list of the 211 so-called associates. The

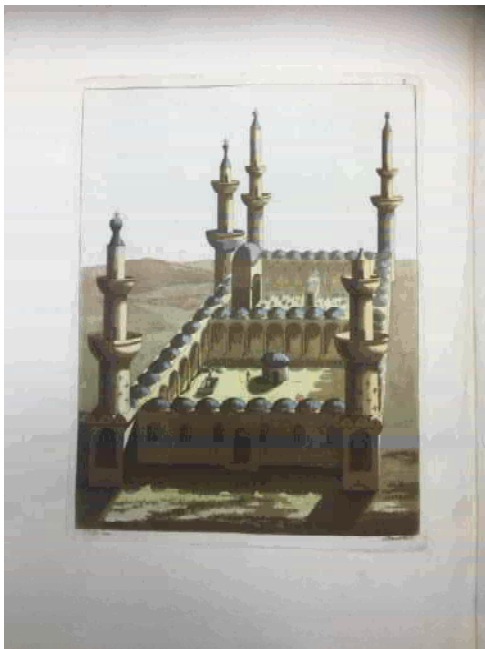
catalogue of associates provides useful information about the distribution of copies across Europe: all customers could choose hand-colored or black-and-white editions. Only the wealthiest could afford to have all hand-colored plates



This section devoted to the Ottoman Empire, and its capital Constantinople is the work of the Abbe Carlo Magnetti. The engravings include not only many costumes, but also buildings, objects of religious



and of everyday use, monuments, historical scenes and much more. The Topkapi palace, the Eyup cemetery the Bosphorus and the Blue Mosque. The coloring is truly superb throughout. The Atabey copy which made nearly 9000 GBP in the year 2002, speaks of only 69 plates and had no map and was distinctively smaller (353 x 243mm.) This is a particular grand copy (According to Brunet, most of the copies produced were issued entirely uncolored). No 98 on superior paper. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's drystamp. Do not confuse this edition with the later 4to and 8vo editions.



HOLY LAND ARABIA, SYRIA AND PERSIA

193. FERRARIO, Giulio. *Il Costume Antico et Moderno.* Subscribers edition. First edition. Milan 1827. Contemporary boards. Half leather with marble boards, chipped, edges, one corner broken. Binding worn. Original publishers binding, 615 p. Large folio. (38 x 27 cm), large paper copy, pages uncut. 615 p.

\$ 2,500.-

Syria, Judea, Jerusalem, Arabia, Asia Minor (Troje, Lycia, Pontus), Persia. 75 delicate hand-colored plates in an unusual beautiful state without any browning or foxing. Signed by Ferrario. This is no 98, dedicated to Pozzi da Perego (Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medica, Persia, Islamic civilization.)

The first edition of Ferrario's marvelous pictorial world encyclopedia stood at the top of the market and was simply the very best that money could buy, then and now. This is the subscriber's edition only published in 300 copies. Do not confuse this book with later published editions that were small in size with mediocre hand coloring. The part on the Ottoman Empire of this edition realized over 7000 GBP at Sothebys. This is the accompanying volume.



*EXPLORING THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS*

194. MASON, KENNETH. Routes in the Western Himalaya, Kashmir, 1922. 1st. Edition. With which are included Montgomerie's Routes revised and rearranged. Volume I. Punjab, Kashmir & Ladakh - Royal 8vo Hb. Qtr. brown cloth and papered boards with the title. Title page, text with numerous charts and table relating to the various routes surveyed. Together with two folding maps (as called for) in the rear pocket -

1. Kashmir & Jammu N.W. Frontier Province & Punjab.
2. Eastern Turkistan, Kashmir, Punjab and Tibet.

\$ 1,500.-

Two additional booklets (not belonging to the original publication). Additions and Corrections to Routes in the Western Himalaya, Kashmir etc. Vol. I. No. 1 Jan. 1925, & No 2 an. 1926. Also included is an Errata note - 'Additions, Corrections and Notes have been received from Captains E. Harrison 1/2 Punjab Regiment and R. Allhusen R.A. for Routes 50, 54, 55, 57, 55 & 57, 69. N

Over several decades, the British Imperial authorities became increasingly interested in an unmapped and uninhabited territory due to the long-running political rivalry between world powers, which became known as the Great Game. The territory provided access to the Aghil Pass linking China to Ladakh, India. The volume detailing this interest is also accompanied by a collection of 45 contemporary monochrome photographs, which were probably taken with a small 'family' camera.

The photographs feature a) views of landscapes, mountain passes, and valleys, probably related to the various routes surveyed, together with others of military/government buildings; b) various personnel who may also be connected with the survey, perhaps even Mason himself; and c) other miscellaneous photos. The book was published under the direction of the Surveyor General of India, with Major Kenneth Mason serving as the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India.

JESUIT JOURNEYS IN ETHIOPIA, ARABIA FELIX, AND BEYOND

195. [TELLES, Balthasar] The Travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia,

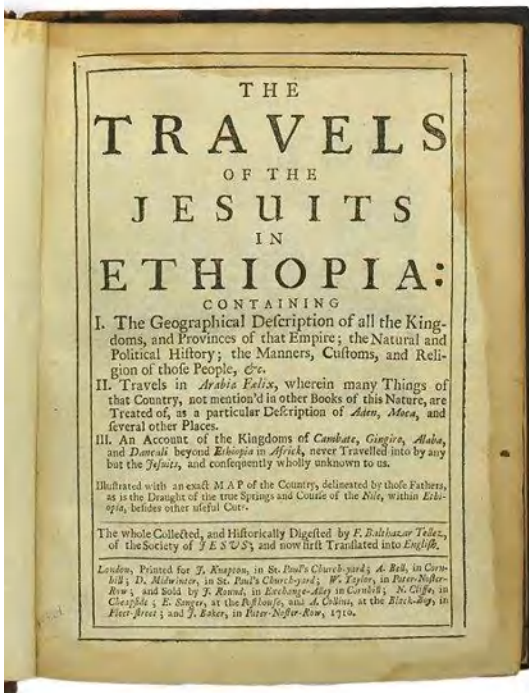
I. The geographical description of all the kingdoms, and provinces of that Empire; the natural and political history; the manners, customs, and religion of those people.

II. Travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country, not mention'd in other books of this nature, are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca, and several other places.



III. An account of the Kingdoms of Cambate, Gingiro, Alaba, and Dancali beyond Ethiopia in Africk, never travelled into by any but the Jesuits, and consequently wholly unknown to us. Illustrated with an exact map of the country, delineated by those Fathers, as is the draught of the true springs and course of the Nile, within Ethiopia, besides other useful cuts [translated by John Stevens]. London: for J. Knapton (etc.), 1710, 4to. Contemporary polished paneled calf, rubbed. [4] 264 [12]. Faint waiter stain to the outer margins.

\$ 3,500.-



Attributed to Balthazar Telles by Backer-Sommervogel and Palau, but written by Manuel de Almeida and given so in statement of responsibility in Coimbra, 1660 edition of this work. The author [1580-1646] was a Portuguese Jesuit Missionary, who traveled to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Lake Tana.

In 1622, Almeida was selected by the general of his order as ambassador to the Emperor of Ethiopia, Susenyos. He left India and reached Diu two months later; he was delayed at the port of Dhofar (Oman). His *Historia Ethiopia* gives a rich account of Ethiopia but also devotes attention to Arabia Felix. The work provides an extensive account of Aden, and delves into the historical events of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529-1543). This conflict was marked by Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi's leadership, as he led numerous military campaigns against the Ethiopian emperor, resulting in the significant expansion of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal, the oldest Islamic sultanates in the Horn of Africa.

The manuscript was never published during Almeida's lifetime; but an abridgment and partial revision of Almeida's work by Baltazar Téllez was printed at Coimbra in 1660; an anonymous translation of Tellez's work into English appeared in 1710.



"A GILDED AGE" PHOTOGRAPHY ALBUM: MISS ADELE KNEELAND (1856-1937), CLOSE FRIEND OF EDITH WHARTON.

196. [ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS] A remarkable set of original photographs showcasing primarily Egyptian, Greek, and Turkish monuments, landmarks, and scenes. 165 Albumen photos consisting of 53 large-format albumen photos of Egypt, largely by the Zangaki Brothers, 24 of Greece, 24 of Constantinople and Turkey largely by Sébah & Joaillier, the remainder European.

Folio. 37 x 30 cm, most photos 27 x 21 cm. Three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, wear to spine and heavy wear to hinges but holding strong. Laid in loosely are the original paper receipt of Miss Adele Kneeland listing the cost of mounting the photos (in 1894) at 20 cents each or \$33.20.

\$ 7,500.-



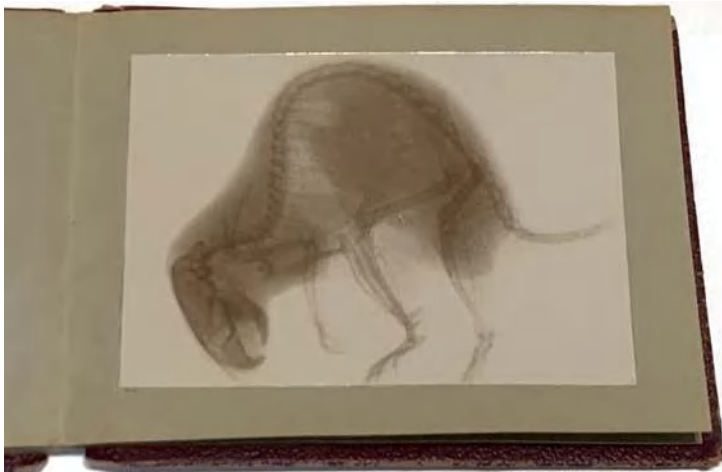
Adele Kneeland (1856-1937), heiress of a great shipping fortune, was related to Ogden Codman, an American architect and interior designer. Codman co-wrote the book "The Decoration of Houses" with Wharton. In Cornelia Brooke Gilder's 2017 book "Edith Wharton's Lenox", it's mentioned that Wharton and Kneeland's friendship began when Codman, collaborating with Wharton, was hired to design a reception room in Kneeland's grandfather's home.



Pascal Sébah (1823–1886) was a pioneering photographer of the late 19th century based in Istanbul. He was of Syrian-Armenian descent. Pascal Sébah opened his photographic studio in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) in 1857, and he became well-known for his photographs capturing the landscapes, architecture, and people of the Ottoman Empire. His work often showcased the diverse ethnic and cultural groups of the empire and the historical landmarks of the region. Upon Pascal Sébah's death in 1886, his son Jean (or sometimes called John) took over the studio and later went into partnership with a French photographer named Polycarpe Joaillier in 1888. Together, they renamed the studio "Sébah & Joaillier".

The Zangaki Brothers of Greek origin, also known as Adelphoi Zangaki, were pioneering commercial photographers renowned for their extensive imagery of Egypt. John Hannavy, in his *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth Century Photography*, highlights that the duo crafted "some of the most outstanding photos from Egypt during the Victorian era." They uniquely journeyed along the Nile using a specialized horse-drawn van that doubled as a darkroom.

EXTREMELY EARLY ALBUM OF X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS



197. BARTHELEMY, Toussaint & OUDIN, Paul Oblong 8vo, burgundy leatherette, rubbed with loss to spine. 1896-7. The album contains silver gelatin prints (15), each approximately 5x7 inches or slightly smaller. The extraordinary x-ray photographs feature multiple views of the bones of hands (a few with broken joints and done taken under a cracked glass filter) and other skeletal regions of the human body.

\$ 7,500.-

The most unusual perhaps is a purse and the sole of a shoe (which foreshadows x-ray airport security) as well as a rat, which is certainly among the earliest examples of animal radiography. (See: <https://timeline.com/early-xrays-hidden-world-6bbc3a3fb267>)

PROVENANCE: Swann Galleries New York, 19 February 2002, Fine Photographs, lot 33. Becquerel himself learned of the discovery of radiology on January 20, 1896, when two physicians and French pioneers in the new medium Paul Oudin and Toussaint Barthélemy, submitted an X-ray image of a hand to the Académie des Sciences. The submission date of their paper Jan 20, almost coincides with Roentgen's announcement of his discovery of x-rays that very month.

**MAGNIFICENT c. 1820 BENGALI BOOKBINDING**

198. [BOOKBINDING] CARVED ROSEWOOD BENGAL BOOKBINDING, c. 1810-1820. 31 x 20 cm, front and rear boards only, no spine (save for small remnants). Silked paste-downs with some staining. The carving depicts the Bust of Five-Headed Shiva to verso and Vishvarupa, Form of Vishnu with snake heads of Sheshnag to verso, Provenance: Alexander Robertson with bookplate of Virtutis Gloria Merces likely corresponding to Alexander Robertson, who served for 30 years with the East India Company in Bengal, a partner with Hogue and Davidson in Bengal, (died Jan. 1822, aged 42)

\$ 2,750.-

A magnificent and usual example of BENGAL bookbinding during the British East India Company administration. It is presumed that the bookbinding once contained a manuscript.

GOLD CORNER PIECE OF A BYZANTINE BOOKBINDING

199. [BYZANTINE] Solid Gold corner piece from a Byzantine Treasure Binding. c. 10-12th century 1 9/16 " x 1 3/8 " Christ on the cross, flanked the Virgin standing and Saint John the Evangelist.

\$ 3,000.-

A rare surviving fragment of Byzantine treasure bindings from the 10th to 12th centuries that once adorned a luxurious book cover meticulously crafted to showcase the importance of the book's content and the prestige of its owner. Made primarily for religious texts, these bindings featured gold or silver bases, and were often adorned with precious gemstones like sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. Intricate carved ivory panels, cloisonné enamels, and religious iconography, such as depictions of Christ and the Virgin Mary, further highlighted their significance and artistry, making them not just protective covers but also symbols of devotion and opulence.





ITALIAN ARCHITECTURAL DOME PAINTINGS IN PRINT

200. CESIO, Carlo. La cuppola [sic] del cavalier Gio. Lanfranco, dipinta in Roma, nella chiesa di S. Andrea della Valle / disegnata et intagliata da Carlo Cesio ... di novo data in luce con direttione, e cura da Gio. Giacomo Rossi, dalle sue stampe, in Roma, alla Pace, 1680. con Privil. del S. Pontefice concesso, Anno 1691. With Papal privilege added (1691), second or third state. Printed on large sheets! Not trimmed to the plate. 620 mm by 500 mm Exceedingly Rare. The metropolitan only seems to have one single sheet.

\$ 8,500.--



Andrea Mantegna, Raphael, Michelangelo, Pietro da Cortona, and Giovanni Battista Tiepolo are world famous for their achievements in monumental painting. Few could extensively travel in the 16th and 17th century and artists wanted to be inspired by these great works of art. So, this need gave way to a series of engravings, that are artworks in their own right. Often, they even had a more enduring influence on people's perceptions of these decorations than the originals. The most difficult problem that printmakers faced was the reproduction of decorative paintings that had been created on spherical surfaces, especially domes. There were different approaches to this problem,

1. A 'fake', i.e., the square vault fresco transformed into a circle by copper engraver. 2. Renditions of the dome in layered strips, example: gathering of various Olympian gods and mythological figures among clouds, after the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sala dei Giganti, engraved by Pierre Bartoli. 3. But the most ingenious way to depict dome painting without distorting the proportions was thought of by Carlo Cesio (1622-1682), a baroque painter and engraver. He divided the circular dome into vertical, trapezoidal sections. Joined together like a globe, but viewed from the inside, these reproductions provide vivid impressions of works such as Lanfranco's colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.

When Cesio was young, he became the pupil Pietro da Cortona, one of the key figures in the emergence of Roman Baroque architecture. Cesio soon took over commissions and the importance of the clients grew. The Pope commissioned him to paint the fresco of the Judgment of Solomon in the gallery of



Alexander VII in the Quirinal palace in Rome. But Cesio was also a gifted engraver. In 1657 he opened up a print studio in Rome and published a print series *Galleria nel Palazzo Farnese*. Cesio's most ambitious project in terms of difficulty, scale and size were the extremely large suite of 8 engravings, the first great dome painting of the Baroque, the colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.

1. Ascension of Mary 2. Petrus with the Key of Heaven. 3. The Holy Andreas 4. Abraham and Isaac 5. The Holy Joseph 6. Young Saint? 7. Adam & Eve 8. Noah.



AN ARDENT FRANCOPHILE, AND FEMINIST

201. CLARKE -VON MOHL, Mary. VON MOHL COLLECTION: Mary Clarke Mohl (1793-1883), by direct descent, Mary Clarke's personal tooled leather-bound sketch and scrap-book. The album (300 x 245 mm). embossed 'M. C.' in gold leaf lettering, containing 26 extremely competent pencil studies and a few watercolours (two landscape, and four flowers).

\$ 3,000.-

Mary Elizabeth Mohl or Mary Elizabeth Clarke (22 February 1793 – 15 May 1883) was a British writer who was known as a salon hostess in Paris. She was known by her nickname of "Clarkey". She was admired for her independence and conversation. She eventually married the orientalist Julius von Mohl. She was an ardent Francophile, a feminist, and a close friend of Florence Nightingale. She wrote about her interest in the history of women's rights.

With an unknown portrait of **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE** at Embly park (220 x 160 m). attributed to Joanna Hilary Bonham Carter (1821-1865). In the same collection there is also a portrait of an unknown sitter [Monrau?] signed Hilary Carter. (Hilary Carter is known for two other portraits of Florence and a statue.) A drawing by Mary Bayley (1801-1878), born in England to Daniel Bayley of Manchester and Maria Barbara Fock of St. Petersburg, Russia. Other portraits by I. Roulin, r. Cazey and others. The additional box contains four children's portraits in pencil, two men embracing (in ink), with the





caption "Wohl mir Treue Freund" (18th century? Koningsberg), one albumin (van Mohl family?), and 8 pencil studies. One by Louise von Dörnberg

Mary Clarke Mohl, lived an extraordinary life at the crossroads of French and British culture and society. Nearly all of it was spent in Paris, where she saw three revolutions and was on friendly terms with so many of the great names of the day. But she never lost her attachment to Britain and in the Rue du Bac she offered a home-from-home to William Thackeray and Elizabeth Gaskell, the Brownings and the Trollopes, as well as to many aristocrats, diplomats, politicians, intellectuals and writers like Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell

LOTTERY 'PUFFS'

202. CRUIKSHANK, George. Lottery Puffs. From 1813-15, George Cruikshank advertised the British state lottery with characters from theatrical works. (14 cm x 8 cm).

\$ 750.-

A set of twelve comical and stereotypical figures; comprising of advertisements, 1. New Year's Lottery begins this month (Jan), all sterling money, no stock prizes, 1. Dr Lenetive, 2. Mrs Brulgruddery, 3. Sir Francis Wronghead, 4. Moll Flaggon, 5. Dr Pangloss, 6. Miss Vixen Vinegar, 7. Huncamana, 8. Queen Dollalolla, 9. Mr Noodle, 10. Caleb Quotem 11 & 12 Mr Noodle (double).



ORIGINAL DORÉ WOODBLOCK FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

203. DORÉ, Gustave. Sinbad Amongst the Serpents in The Valley of Diamond 23.5 x 15 cm. Hand engraved wood printing block, circa 1870.. Signed within the engraving "G Dore" to the lower left edge. Two thin cracks. A fabulous scene and a particularly desirable example from Arabian Nights.

\$ 3,750.-

In the second voyage from "One Thousand and One Nights," Sinbad the Sailor finds himself stranded in the Diamond Valley, a treacherous place filled with precious gems and guarded by enormous serpents. Using his wits, Sinbad observes how merchants collect the diamonds: they throw meat into the valley for eagles to pick up, with diamonds sticking to it. Sinbad ties





himself to a meat chunk, and an eagle carries him, along with some diamonds, out of the valley to safety. This tale is one of the seven fantastical voyages of Sinbad

16TH CENTURY FLEMISH ENGRAVINGS, PHANTASY LANDSCAPES, BIBLICAL SCENES AND THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

204. FLEMISH ENGRAVINGS, some of them of the greatest rarity. Oblong vellum binding, new endpapers. (220 x 165 mm). 17th(?) century ownership inscription on the verso side of one of the engravings.

\$ 5,000.-



1. Complete suite of four. The Story of the Prodigal Son (Holl. 189-192). Starts with the departure of the Prodigal Son; he rides off on a horse in search of fortune. Corner "H Bol inventor", centre "Adriaen Collaert sculpsit" and at right "H.V.Luyck. 1580. Two sheets laid down onto an old album sheet, outside the plate mark.

2. Suite months of the year. Engraved by Adriaen Collaert and published by Hans van Luyck. The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. (11 of 12). The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. The drawings show a variety of details from everyday life and bear witness to Bol's dual talent: he was both a landscape painter and a chronicler of everyday life. March is missing.

3. Eight small landscapes, van Doetecum brothers published by Volcxken Diericx, around 1580. These are unusual and extremely rare. 1 bridge, with a city on the other shore. 2. Double bridge 3. Jona and the whale, with ship and cru that throws hum overboard. 4. A fantasy like double bridge, signed aux quatre Venes (but vents). 4 Christ as the good shepherd in a landscape with two mills. 5. An inn in a rural setting. 6. Castle with fantasy gardens (Aux quarte vents). 7. Landscape with bridge, viaduct or aqueduct 8. Landscape with a river with along it banks a village.



The Van Doetecum brothers developed a special technique of etching, so closely resembling the quality of engraving that their prints have been frequently described as engravings. Contemporaries most valued their technique through which the Van Doetecums were able, with a minimum of effort, to imitate engraving and to produce a smooth gradation of tone.

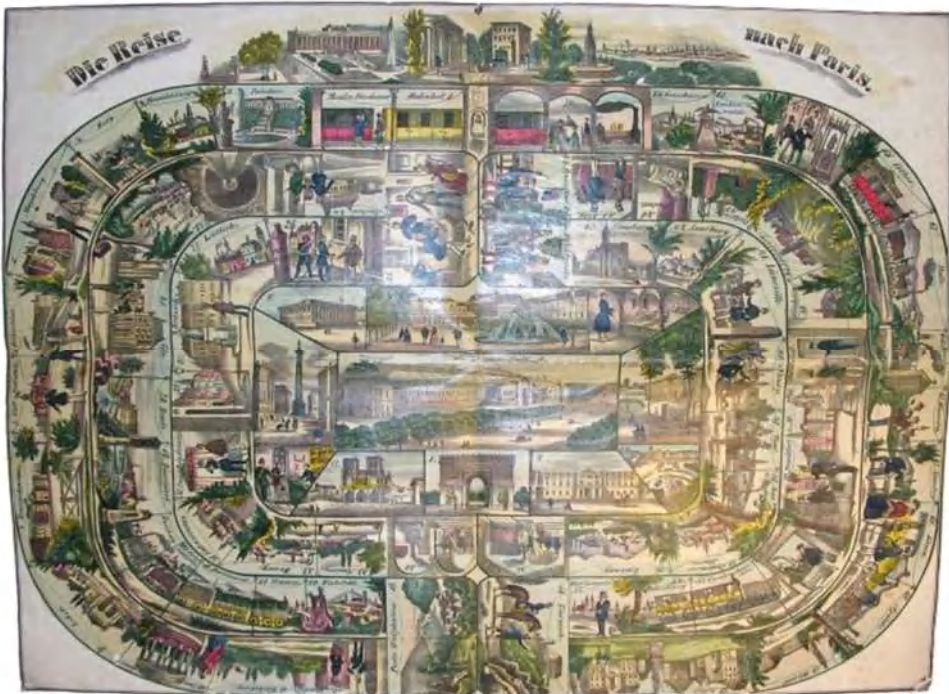
The inscription 'Aux quatre vents' on three of landscape prints refers to the house of the painter and print publisher Hieronymus Cock and his wife volcxken Diercx. The latter started to use this inscription on the new prints she published after the death of her husband in 1570. This means that the landscape prints came on the market after that date. In the inventory of the estate of volcxken Diercx (1601) the printing plates she produced after the death of Cock are listed separately. Among them are mentioned 'Zestien coperen plaeten wesende Lantschapkens' (Sixteen copper plates being small landscapes).

These fantasy prints can only be found in a handful of large public print collections in Europe and America. The prints are all executed in a combination of etching and engraving which is typical for the brothers Joannes and Lucas van Doetecum. There are incomplete sets in New York (Metropolitan Museum), Wolfenbüttel (Herzog August Bibliothek) and Brussels (Royal Library of Belgium). The suit of the Prodigal Son made 1500 GBP in 2011.

A RACE FROM BERLIN TO PARIS

205. [GAME BOARD] Die Reise nach Paris. Farblithographischer Spielplan auf Leinwand kaschiert und gefaltet. Berlin, C. Söhlki, um 1855. 48 x 57 cm.

\$ 850.-





Lithographic game board laminated and folded onto canvas. A game board for race from Berlin - Potsdamer Bahnhof to Ausstellungs Pallast (Palace of Industry in Paris). Library of Congress <https://lccn.loc.gov/2004669389>

The game board shows seventy one beautifully executed views (hand colored) of places along the Berlin-Paris route in 1850's (Paris without Eiffel tower at that moment).

THROUGH THE LENS: CAPTURING THE HILL TRIBES OF NILGIRIS

206. [INDIA] [PHOTO ALBUM] The Hill Tribes on the Nilgriris, organised by Rao Sagib H.J. Bellie Gowder of Hoobbathali to meet his excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley on 2 April 1930. Folio (34.5 x 26 cm), blue cloth, somewhat worn.

\$ 1,250.-



42 photographs. The description of the photographs of the Hill Tribes on the Nilgriris organized by Rao Sagib H.J. Bellie Gowder of Hoobbathali to meet Sir George Frederick Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley on 2 April 1930 provides a glimpse into a unique moment in history. The collection of 42 photographs captures the festivities and the meeting with the Toda and Kota tribes and their leaders, including Belliar, the chief Toda.

There are three photographers by William Burke, a British press photographer active in the early twentieth century, known today for having shot two candid photographs of King George V and Queen Mary during the Coronation Durbar in New Delhi, which was held in 1911 in honour of the newly



crowned king. These images are the only surviving source of information about William H Burke and it is not known which other photographs he may have taken for the press or where his agency was based. Sir George Frederick Stanley GCSI GCIE CMG (14 October 1872 – 1 July 1938) was a British soldier and Conservative Party politician, he served the Governor of Madras from 1929 to 1934 and as Acting Viceroy of India in 1934.

ENGRAVING ON SILK

207. KLAUBER, Joseph Sebastian. "View of the Frauenkloster Gutenzell with its Patron Saints" Engraving on yellow silk, 17 x 10 cm.

\$ 850.-

Joseph Sebastian Klauber (1710-1768) was an engraver, draughtsman, and publisher who played a significant role in 18th-century Augsburg print production. He also produced books of hours with engravings, as evidenced by Walters Art Museum MS. W.513. This devotional engraving on silk depicts the well-known nunnery of Gutenzell, along with its patron saints. The initials following the engraver's name, Klauber, do not match his or his brother's names. It's possible that "B.A.V." refers to the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, suggesting that the engraving was intended as a presentation copy.



NARRATIVE DUTCH LOTTERY SET IN WHICH WOMEN ARE AT THE TOP OF THEIR GAME

208. LOTTERY. Tydverdryvend & verlustigende Lottery. Nuremberg, printed by Michael Schmidt? Produced for the Dutch market. With the original paste paper box. Complete with 60 engraved and hand coloured cards with illustrations, 60 counter cards with a proverb, 60 cards with numbers or naughts. The manual in Dutch does belong to this kind of set, but does not match this one. Copper engravings in a size of 6.8 by 4.8 cm, as well as 60 verse and 60 coloured lottery cards in a size of 3.3 by 4.2 cm. Buijnsters-Smets in his bibliography on paper toys and playing cards says that these sets began to appear in The Netherlands around 1755.

\$ 5,750.-





We had a similar set in one of our last catalogues, but not only are the cards in this set all coloured but there are other differences too. Most remarkable is that no single man is depicted, only women, sometimes with their child or lover. The depictions are more refined. They catch the style of costumes well. All are, in all kinds of ways, more daring. Our last set depicted games, professions, mythological figures, etc., but there was no story to them. Our present cards are more narrative—some examples. Two women lamenting their dead cat, covered by a cloth (since we are cat lovers, very recognizable to us). A woman consoles her friend. Yet, she admires herself in the mirror. One woman scolds another, a tailor shows the lady of the house her clothes, a thief is robbing the treasure chest, a suitor asks his girlfriend to sit down, a woman is doing make-up in front of the mirror, a girl is drunk, a dancing couple, several couples fumbling on the couch, scenes of courtship, women teaching their children, etc.



There were three people in charge of the game. First, there is the collector, who, after shuffling, distributes the cards with the allegorical drawings among the audience, collects the money for each card and pays out the gains. The second person shuffles the cards with rhymed mottos in a bag. The third person does the same with the numbered cards with the prizes. Then the second person draws a motto card from the bag, and the third person draws a prize from the bag.

UNIQUE NYC UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC TRANSPORT MAPS



209. [NYC URBAN TRANSIT] EXTREMELY RARE PROPOSAL MAPS BY AN ENGINEERING MASTERMIND. A remarkable archive of the development of NYC urban transit, especially underground electric transport, documenting the quest to build railways underground in New York prior to the opening of the NY Subway in 1904, as well as their expansion though the 1911 Interborough plan. The archive includes proposals, financial plans, as well as a manuscript by Samuel Buel arguing the transit system should be free or non-profit.



Bound in a library binding, some ex-library stamps,, some pages brittle with small losses, some maps with tears down folds without loss, some dust soiling.

\$ 9,500.-



Perhaps the highlight of the collection is a 15-page Jan 1891 proposal entitled "Underground Rapid Transit", evidently the grand presentation plan of the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company to the City of NY. The proposal is accompanied by eight important colored lithographic maps signed in plate by Charles M. Jacobs, the British mastermind behind New York's first subaqueous gas tunnels in 1894. While the first subway map is considered to be the "Route of the Subway" published in The Wanamaker Vest Pocket Subway Guide. [New York 1904/1907] , these far more beautiful proposal maps predate the Wanamaker map by thirteen years. Additionally, the maps include proposed subaqueous connections into Manhattan, made possible by advances in tunnel shielding- one of the most remarkable feats of engineering of the 19th century. The maps appear extremely rare and are the only copies in private hands.

"In 1891 the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company presented a grand plan for New York City. They proposed to construct a set of tunnels and tracks that would crisscross Manhattan, connecting the Battery to 155th Street, as well as Jersey City and Brooklyn at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000. While elevated lines were already in existence, this new transit system would

alleviate traffic, reduce noise, protect service from the elements, and propel New York into the 20th Century. Included in the proposal were plans for an East River Tunnel, drawn up by Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs. From Battery Park to Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, it would whisk travelers and freight between the boroughs in record time."

[Ref <https://www.archives.nyc/blog/2018/4/27/surveying-the-maps>]

INCLUDED IN THE ARCHIVE:

1. The Greathead system of Underground Electric Rapid Transit Railroad.
2. Davenport. Letter on the subject of the population of the City of New York. 1884.
3. Gov Hoffman and the elevated railroad.
4. Plan for building the arcade without interruption to travel.
5. N.Y. Preliminary report of the Committee on Railroads, relative to the Broadway Surface Railway Co. 1886.
6. Voice of the press on the New York Arcade Railway. 1885.
7. Report on the designs and plans of the New York Arcade Railway by expert engineers. 1886.
8. What the Interborough plan does for New York.
9. Report of a Committee of the Board and Apportionment and of the Public Service Commission for the First District. 1911.
10. Majority report of the Transit Committee to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 1911.
11. People v. New York City Central Underground Railway Co. and The New York Underground Railway Co.



12. New York Arcade Railway Co. A financial plan for the construction of the first section of its road. 1887.
13. Underground rapid transit. Proposal (1891)
14. 8 lithographic maps by Charles M. Jacobs, 15. [Manuscript] Buel. Transit problem in the City of New York. 1890.
- 16 Study of cross—sections for the stations of a Rapid Transit tunnel.
17. Viaduct railway. 1871.

MASS PRODUCED 15th CENTURY SILK THAT PAVED WAY FOR SILK PRINTING

210. ORPHREY PANEL (Depicting the Nativity) Florence, mid-late 15th c. Silk with silver thread. Decor with a scene representing the adoration of baby Jesus, flanked by angels Inscription ERV (M) CAROFATV (verbo caro factum est). 49 x 31 cm; mounted (attachment unexamined) to black screen. Modest example with abrasion and loss of details and stitching form use in an orphrey.

\$ 1,200.-



This scene is one of the most frequently encountered 15th century Florence silks - which is precisely why it is interesting. They were almost mass-produced, and along with woodcuts, became one of the most common methods for the dissemination of religious scenes. The techniques used for creating textiles during this period often lent themselves naturally to repeating patterns. For instance, weaving on a loom with a set pattern would naturally repeat that pattern across the fabric. Techniques such as block printing directly onto the silk itself became a transitional example between such silk manufacturing and printing.



CYRSTAL PALACE

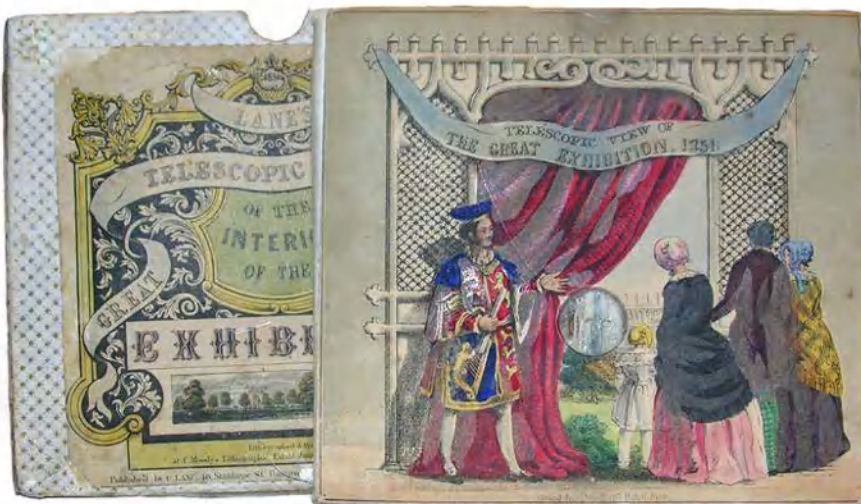


211. [PEEP SHOW]- LANE (C.) Lane's Telescopic View of the Interior of the Great Industrial Exhibition. Ten lithographic panels with original hand-colouring, including vignette title with lens, and rear scene panel, folding concertina-style with linen, presented in original slip-case, each panel 160 x 175 mm. (6 1/4 x 6 7/8 in), extending to c. 600 mm. in length, printed by C. Moody, 1851. These peep show came in various issues. This is the largest one with the 10 plates, its original box and near flawless.

\$ 2,950.-

The Great Exhibition in 1851 was the first international exhibition of manufactured products. Organised by Henry Cole and Prince Albert, it was held in the purpose-built Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in London. The Exhibition spurred great international interest, and was one of the two most popular subjects of the paper peepshow in nineteenth century, the other one being the Thames Tunnel. Like the Thames Tunnel, the Great Exhibition became the topic of a large variety of souvenirs, including many optical toys.

In this paper peepshow, the exhibits on the cut-out panels are a selection of the highlights on display at the Crystal Palace, and would not have lined up in this way in reality. It appears then that the publisher Charles Augustus Lane is less concerned with representing the Great Exhibition accurately than with giving the users a sweeping impression of the spectacle.



Lane was a manufacturer of fancy goods, and produced a number of paper peepshows on different topics in the 1850s. Ambitious among British peepshows of its time, this work has eight cut-out panels and gum arabic on the front-face to heighten the colours. The glitter applied to the fountains also indicates the publisher's intention of marketing the paper peepshow as a more luxurious item.



RARE NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECT'S PORTRAIT

212. "PORTRAIT OF AN ARCHITECT," c. 1775. 83 x 67 cm, oil on canvas. Believed by the family to be a portrait of James Adam (1732 – 1794), the Scottish architect. However, it is sold without attribution. The painting remains uncleaned and was relined in the early 20th century.

It beautifully portrays an elegantly attired 18th-century architect engaging with a classical model, accompanied by a large vellum-bound drawing book and a folio on the floor. Provenance: Professor of Mathematics Bruce Chandler, who acquired it in the 1950s or early 1960s.

\$ 8,500.-

James Adam was part of the illustrious Scottish Adam family of architects. Together with his brother Robert Adam, they are celebrated for pioneering the 'Adam Style,' which profoundly shaped European neoclassical architecture.

AFTER A FRESCO BY POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO

213. SANTI BARTOLI, Pietro. A Serie of eight prints by Pietro Santi Bartoli after a fresco by Polidoro da Caravaggio and Maturino da Firenze in the Palazzo Gaddi. Lettered under the image "Polydorus Carauagiensis Inuentor' and 'Petr Sanct Bartoli Sculp. Around 1700. 490 mm x 165 mm. Good strong imprints.

\$ 1,500.-

1. Aegiptorum siue Peregrinatio
2. Men and Women Carrying Casks and Bundles, in the center two naked men tie up a large package while a third lifts a hammer, at right men load the package on a horse;
3. The arrival of the Etruscans in Latium.
4. Etruscans with pack-horses transporting goods
5. Ships with





soldiers unloading goods. 6. Ships with goods 7. A naval battle 8. Another naval battle, this time with the title "Navalis pugna ad Tiberis ostia."

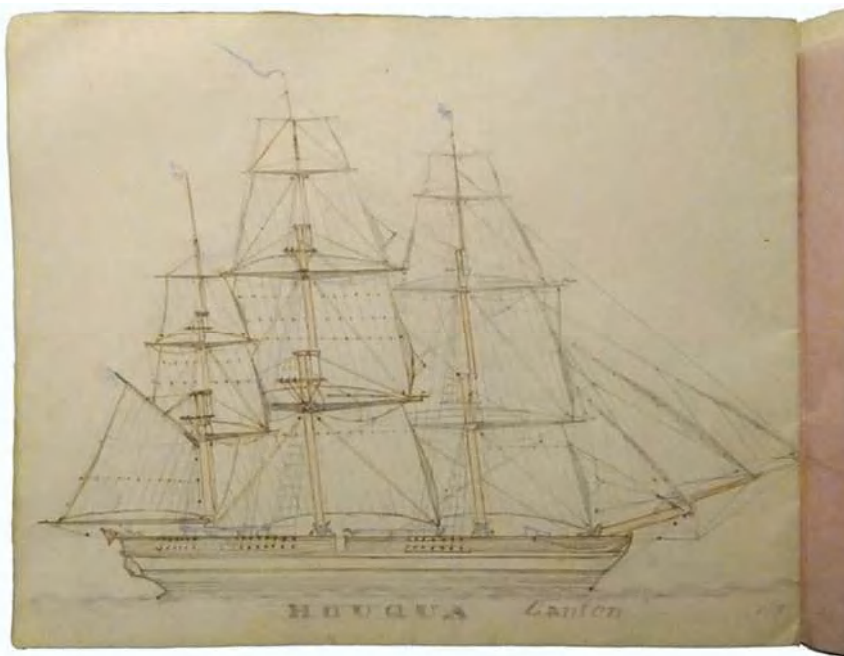
These images were produced to appeal to the taste for classical. Tourists and other collectors who bought prints often made their own selections and had them individually bound. During his lifetime, Pietro Santi Bartoli (1635-1700) was the most celebrated illustrator and copyist of ancient art and artefacts.

AMERICAN SHIPS WITH A MELVILLE CONNECTION

214. [SKETCH BOOK] DRAWING of US NAVY AND SHIPPING VESSELS – Probably by a sailor on all of these ships. Ships, home ports and destinations are listed. Starting with the year, December 1810 and then oct 1812 and so on, until 1832. Pencil and coloured crayon. Not all ships listed in the index are present in the MS. 22 x 17.5 cm. No covers. Cut on the right side.

In the index the person who presumably made these sketches note, *Twenty-seven voyages in this Brig*, referring to the Alpine. In the description below, in cursive is written what it actually says on the drawings, the rest is extra information which found on the internet. The sailor's identity might reveal itself, by comparing crew lists.

\$ 2,500.-



The drawing of the whaling ship Houqua, Canton 1831 has a **remarkable connection to MELVILLE**. Captain Valentine Pease (1797-1870) was a master mariner, owner of the Houqua, and later Melville's first captain. The Houqua set sail on December 13, 1831 for the Pacific and returned home May 11, 1835. Reports of the voyage "included [Captain Pease] abusing a boat-steerer, forcing a man with frostbitten



feet to lower for whales, and routinely denying his men food even before a lowering.' The latter infraction is one that Melville himself would turn into a comic tale. Typee (Melville's first book) open with a self-interested Captain Vangs abusing his crew. It also speculated that Pease was an inspiration for the character of Ahab in Moby Dick (see: Heflin, Herman Melville's Whaling Years, p 19; and Bryant, John. Herman Melville: A Half Known Life. p 843). We could locate any other contemporary depictions of Pease's Houqua.

1. Patron Trinidad de Cuna 1832. Brig built in Boston whereof L Henschman is Master, burthen 177 tons and 7/95ths of a ton, bound from the Port of Trinidad de Cuba for Boston. An immigrant ship. This is an entry from 22 September 1836. 2. Kingston Smyrna 1831. A brig, listed as an American vessel Public documents, printed by the Senate of the United States 1839. 3. Alpine – Trinidad de Cuba, A known immigrant ship. 4. Sultan, n.d. 5. Houqua, Canton. 1831. 6. Cowper 7. Barbara, N.D. (perhaps A whaler in the British Southern Whale Fisheries. 8. Mary, (a convict ship?), destination Marseille. 9. O'Caen, From Boston, an American ship, that visited the Tonga Island. 10. Sally Calcutta 1819, American ship Sally Ann, n.d. (commanded by Stephen Glover). 11. Quill, n.d. Destination Sandwich Islands. 12. Sally Ann 13. Texel to Amsterdam 1818 14. Jane. 15. Sch Sciote from Brassos Santa augo to Point Peter Gaudalupe. Santa augo = Santiago. 16. Manchester 17. Unfinished drawing 18. US Gun Brig Siren, 20 Gun 1814. Built at Philadelphia in 1803. She served during the First Barbary War and the War of 1812. 19. Frigate the United States, 1812.

Index says on a cruise, dec oct 1812. A three-masted heavy frigate of the United States Navy and the first of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794. The name "United States" was among ten names submitted to President George Washington by Secretary of War Timothy Pickering in March of 1795 for the frigates that were to be constructed. 20. The success 1810. It says in the index, From Boston to Cadiz & Gibraltar. Dec 1810.

ARTS & CRAFTS

215. [WALLPAPERS] Two lengths of decorative embossed leather textured paper, one length [920 x 560mm] with a vine leaf design interspersed with the head and wings of a wyvern, original company label pasted to the rear, the second length decorated with peacocks and cherubs on a 'fountain-like' feature, brown background, slightly rubbed at edges, [c. 1875]

\$ 3,500.-

Jeffrey & Co was an English producer of fine wallpapers that operated from 1836 to the 1930s. From 1864 to 1896, the company was owned by Metford Warner. The company produced papers based on designs by William Morris as early as 1864. In 1871, under Warner's direction, it began printing papers by designers such as Walter Crane, Lewis F. Day, Bruce J. Talbert and C. F. A. Voysey. IN 1851 the company exhibited at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. In 1878 the company received a gold medal at the Paris exhibition for their wallpaper Sunflowers, designed by Bruce J. Talbert.

Historical examples of the papers produced by Jeffrey & Co are found in the Museum of Fine Arts Houston, the RISD Museum, the National Gallery of Victoria, Australia, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



In Castle Howard, Morris & Company produced wallpapers for two salons that imitated embossed leather hangings produced in Spain and Holland in the 16th and 17th centuries. Unfortunately they were lost in a fire, so we can't compare. But these do have that feeling.

<https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O77330/jeffrey-cos-artistic-wallpapers-advertisement-jeffrey-co/jeffrey--cos-artistic-wallpapers-advertisement-jeffrey-co/>





THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGE AGAINST THE BILL OF RIGHTS - A RARE BROADSIDE ON LIBERTY OF SPEECH

216. ADDISON, Alexander. Free Speech and Liberty of the Press. Broadside, 1799. Liberty of Speech, and of The Press. A Charge to the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania. By Alexander Addison, President of those Courts. Folio 2pp printed, four columns to the page, lower margin lightly cropping one line of text, general toning, some slight tears without loss, some edge wear. Very Rare. RBH cites none since the 1970s

\$ 8,500.-

The Sedition Act of 1798 is considered the first significant challenge to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, specifically regarding freedoms of speech and the press. While the First Amendment explicitly prohibits Congress from passing laws that abridge freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the Sedition Act criminalized certain types of expression, specifically those deemed critical of the federal government

This important and very rare broadside was Issued by the Columbian Centinel, Boston, January 1, 1799.. In it, Alexander Addison (1758–1807), serving as the president of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Circuit of Pennsylvania, gave a charge to the grand jury in 1799 where he discussed the Sedition Act. He essentially defended the Sedition Act's constitutionality and emphasized the importance of respecting and supporting the government. Addison highlighted that the government had the right to protect itself against false and malicious criticisms that could incite unrest or rebellion. The Sedition Act posed a fundamental challenge to the constitutional principles of free expression. Though championed by Federalists who argued its necessity for national security, it was decried by Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, as a blatant infringement on individual liberties.

\$1000 REWARD POSTER FOR THE MURDER OF AN AFRICAN- AMERICAN

217. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN] [CIVIL RIGHTS] [REWARD POSTER] \$1000 REWARD for Anderson Reed "who was charged with murder" but while in custody "Seized by a mob and murdered". 28th February, 1870. Signed in type by John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois. Broadside, 28 x 21 cm., with some toning and cooling. Old glue stains to recto from having been



posted. A remarkable proclamation, issued by The Governor of Illinois, offering a \$1000 reward for ifor the apprehension and conviction of those responsible for the lynching of an African American man accused of murder while in custody. This reward displayed the intent to prosecute those who violated Reed's civil rights, regardless of his race during the very month of the passage of the 15th Amendment. Possibly a unique surviving copy, not cited in OCLC.

\$ 6,500.-

In 1868, a German resident named Mr. Lutka was tragically killed in his residence. Two African-Americans, Joseph Marshall and Anderson Reed, were implicated in this heinous act. While Anderson Reed managed to flee, Joseph Marshall wasn't so fortunate. Rather than being detained and facing a just trial, an enraged group apprehended him, tethered him to a wagon, and gruesomely dragged him until he lost his life. By February 1870, authorities apprehended Anderson Reed in St. Louis. During his confinement, he was lynched before trial.

"About two years ago, a German by the name of Lutka, who lived in the American Bottoms near Venice, was murdered in his own house, and the horrible charge was laid to two negroes, one of whom was caught and lynched by being tied behind a wagon by the neck, and dragged over the ground until he was dead. His accomplice, Anderson Reed, escaped, and until Saturday, February 12, he successfully eluded the authorities. He was arrested in St. Louis, and a requisition was obtained from the Governor of this State [Illinois] to bring him over into this State for trial. On February 21 he was brought over, but instead of bringing the man directly to Edwardsville, he was detained in Venice, and placed in confinement at Justice Robinson's office. What transpired afterwards we clip from the St. Louis Republican:

"The news that Reed was in town spread very quickly through the country, and very evident symptoms of excitement were observable, and threats of lynch law were freely made. Notwithstanding these indications, on the afternoon of the following day, constable Lammert started in a light wagon with the Reed, and no other companion, to drive to Edwardsville – a distance of twenty-five miles. In view of the circumstances and feeling then existing, this act of the Constable shows a very curious conception of his duty. He should have taken every precaution to preserve his prisoner; instead of which he exposes



him to the lynchers in the most favorable way for their design. The result was, as might have been plainly foretold, when about three and a half miles from Venice on the Alton Road, he was stopped by two men, who jumped into the wagon and demanded the prisoner. Reed was thrown from the wagon. A crowd of men gathered and surrounded the culprit, but offered no violence to the Constable, who, deeming discretion the better part of valor, offered no resistance. The lynchers immediately set about their murderous work. They put a long rope around Reed's neck, so that men could hold the ends at each side, and yet be at some distance away, while a number of executioners in front poured a volley of bullets into the body of the half-strangled victim, who fell dead instantly. The corpse was then taken and thrown over a fence, but a few minutes afterwards, a wagon was driven up and the body was tumbled into it, when the vehicle drove off, and nothing further is known. It is supposed the corpse was rudely interred at some point in the woods nearby." [Ref: Source: Edwardsville Intelligencer, March 03, 1870]

An Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate of John Hooe

Kitt	65	Valued at	12.14
Born	70		72.70
Mona	36		78
George	35		78.25
Solomon	35		78
Born	29		72.70
Elijah	20		60.30
Sarah	20		60.30
Little Born	14		80
Mary	55		24
James	43		80.1
Sarah	41		
John	38		
Ann	30		
Born	24		70
Charles	24		60.30
Mary	33		70
Agnes	23		60
Brick	10		60
Patience	10		60.30
Elizabeth	16		20
Mary	14		50
Elizabeth	12		40
Ann	12		40
Pat	13		50
Sarah	10		40
Mary	0		35
Mary	0		

RARE VIRGINIA LIST OF SLAVES

218. [AFRICAN AMERICANA]
[MANUSCRIPT]. Rare manuscript list of slaves belonging to Virginia planter, John Hooe [Virginia, s.d., but circa 1798]. 11 pgs, 12 x 7.5 in. Folds with some loss to the right margin 1.5 in. center and some chipping. John Hooe (1728-1798) was born in St. Paul's Parish, Stafford County, VA and died near Colchester, Fairfax County.

\$ 4,500.-

A particularly valuable record as it is rare to find lists of African Americans prior to their inclusion in the 1870 Federal census. The documents provide a list of 57 enslaved people who were owned by Col. John Hooe of Virginia, along with their ages and values. The individuals range in age from 65-year-old Kitt to one-month-old Emanuel. Some additional notes are included, such as Abraham having one arm and Mingo having a fistula.

In addition to the list of enslaved people, there is also a detailed inventory of Hooe's household furnishings, including a walnut chest, blue-edged dishes, and plated candlesticks. This provides insight into the furnishings of a wealthy plantation owner's home and estate. The exact date of the documents is not given, but they were likely created between 1794 and 1815 based on the watermark on the paper and probably immediately after 1798 given Hooe's death.

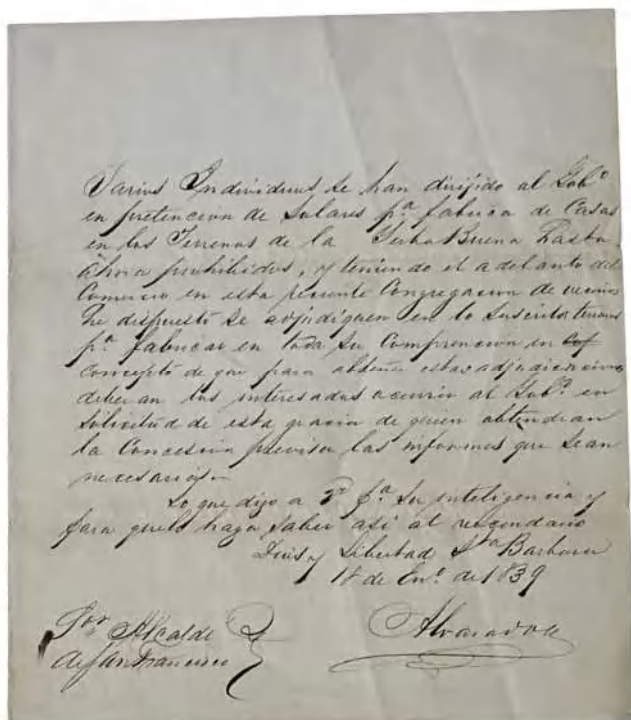


FOUNDATION DOCUMENT OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

219. ALVARADO, Juan Bautista, 1809-1882. Manuscript 2 pp. (1 written; with note on verso). 225 x 195 mm. Signed at Monterey, Jan 18, 1839.

\$ 35,000.-

Governor Alvarado proclaims his intention to permit land grants and building of homes and commerce in the previously prohibited lands of Yerba Buena. The letter was written in connection with sending John Vioget, the Swiss surveyor and sea captain, who came to California in 1837, to familiarize himself with the area in preparation for the first official survey. Vioget's map was a ragged, irregular delineation which probably took account of the structures already built- only a few dozen buildings scattered along the waterfront.



The contemporary secretarial script of the manuscript would indicate that this is either a retained copy for an administrative archive, or a manuscript draft in preparation for a formally signed decree. The letter-like folds indicate it may have been carried as a letter. Another copy of the letter can be found in the Bancroft, indicating at least two - if not several copies - of this important proclamation were sent to parties connected with the implementation of the orders.

See: Official documents relating to early San Francisco, 1835-1857 BANC MSS C-A 370 Box 20 "Letter to the alcalde, Jan. 18, 1839."

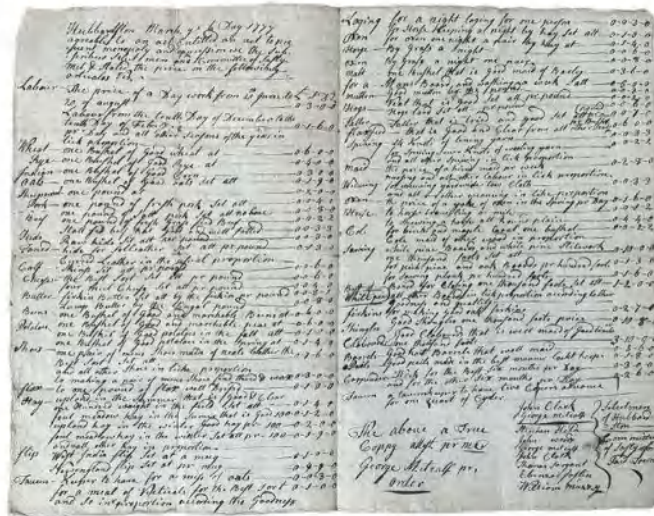
VERY RARE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE SUBSCRIPTION BROADSIDE

220. [AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE] [AMERICAN PUBLISHING BROADSIDE] JOHNSON, Stephen William. To the public -- proposals for publishing by subscription, Rural practices, or, A treatise on the mode of erecting dwellinghouses, public or private buildings -- in pisé -- with a treatise on turnpike roading . Broadside 32 x 19 cm, [publisher not identified], New-Brunswick, N.J., 1805. Toned, a few old minor tea repairs to verso. OCLC records 1 copy.

\$ 2,500.-

This a very rare American pre-publication broadside with Thomas Jefferson listed as subscriber. It also mentions Dr. Franklin's improvements to chimneys. The book was eventually published in Brunswick, NJ 1806 as Rural economy : containing a treatise on pisé building, Johnson, a lawyer from New

In 18th-century America, pre-publication subscriptions emerged as a pivotal approach to publishing, where authors and publishers announced forthcoming books and invited readers to subscribe in advance. This system offered financial security, ensuring there was adequate interest before undertaking the costly printing process. Moreover, it conferred social prestige—subscriber lists, often included in the published work, allowed individuals to publicly align with intellectual movements. This particular example lends additional insight into the practice. It is not only signed by the author, S W. Johnson, but was FOLDED AS A LETTER and addressed and sent to a potential subscriber Abraham Markoe (1727–1806), the Danish businessman and landowner. Living in Pennsylvania during the American Revolution, Markoe actively supported U.S. independence by founding the Philadelphia Light Horse, now known as the First City Troop, and presenting them with a regimental flag of thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen rebel colonies



221. [AMERICAN FINANCE]. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Manuscript of an American Revolutionary Committee of Safety for Price Controls. 4 pages (2 primary written pages), 33 x 21 cm. Entitled "BA. state Bill of the state of prices for the year 1777]. Compiled by the selectmen and the Committee of Safety. Hubbardston. MA, March 6, 1777. Clean long tears without loss to the first leaf, and other small minor tears and fold. Lists many necessities as well as their regulated prices from lodging for horses to shoes and shingles.

\$ 1,750.-



During the tumultuous period of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress grappled with the severe financial implications of a devalued "Continental currency." In this backdrop, the role of the Committee of Safety played a critical role.

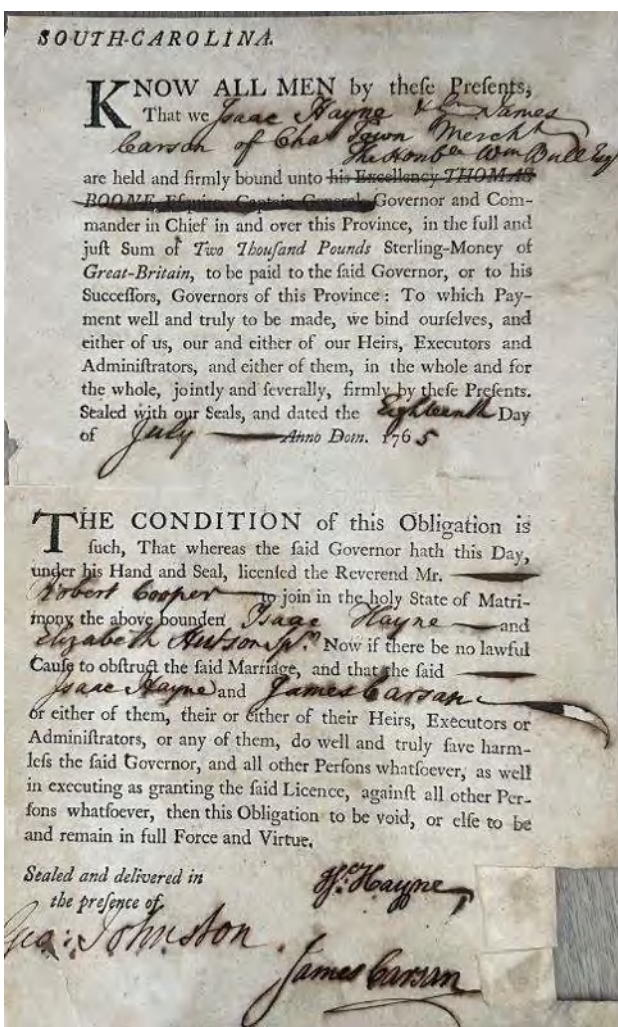
This rare surviving 1777 safety committee document detailing price controls (notably in more stable English currency) stands as testament to this. It didn't just serve as an immediate remedy against rampant inflation; it became a blueprint that hinted at the foundational principles for a centralized, robust banking system. This document underscored the importance of systemic checks and balances in financial governance, foreshadowing the structured economic protocols of the Federal Republic. Thus, while the Committee of Safety dealt with immediate wartime exigencies, their vision – captured in this key document – was transformative. It provided an essential scaffold upon which the United States' federal banking system and the broader federal structure would be erected, ensuring economic stability and resilience in the nascent nation's future.

THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE SIGNATURE OF ISAAC HAYNE- THE NATHAN HALE OF THE SOUTH

222. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Blank form filled in in mss and dated 18th day of July 1765. "South-Carolina. Know all men by these presents that we ISAAC HAYNE AND JAMES CARSON OF CHARLESTOWN" are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency ... in the full and just sum of two thousand pounds sterling money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said governor." "The Condition of this obligation... to join in Holy State of Matrimony Isaac Hayne and Elizabeth Hutson.... Sealed and delivered in presence of Geo: Johnston. SIGNED BY Isaac Hayne |. James Carson. SIGNATURES OF HAYNE ARE NOTORIOUSLY RARE

Provenance: Henkels sold this document in 1898 described as "The document is a bond for £2000 to Governor William Ball, of South Carolina, to hold him harmless for granting a marriage license of Isaac Hayne and Elizabeth Hutson" Along with a Hale item, it was described in the 1898 sale "as hardly necessary to mention the rarity of all these specimens, especially the Hale and the Hayne papers,"

\$ 35,000.-



The rediscovered Marriage Bond of the prominent American Patriot bearing the exceptionally rare signature of Isaac Hayne, as well as that of James Carson. Isaac Hayne married Elizabeth Hutson, and the couple had several children. Hayne was deeply affected by Elizabeth's death in 1771. Carson initially assisted Hayne by signing this bond, but later betrayed him after Hayne pledged allegiance to the Patriot cause. Infamously, Carson signed Hayne's death warrant.

It's worth mentioning that in certain American colonies, before issuing a marriage license, the prospective groom might have had to post a bond. This bond ensured no moral or legal obstructions to the marriage. If no objections to the marriage arose within a specific timeframe, the bond was returned.

Isaac Hayne of South Carolina is primarily remembered for his tragic fate during the American Revolutionary War. To many, he stands as the South's counterpart to Nathan Hale, exemplifying British cruelty and rallying support to retake the South. A patriot and landowner, Hayne initially sought neutrality but was reluctantly drawn into British service. However, after aligning with the Revolutionary cause, he was captured by the British. Controversially, they executed him without a formal trial. This act sparked widespread American anger and became a symbol of defiance against British cruelty and tyranny, emphasizing the personal tolls of the war.

James Carson, a Loyalist during the American Revolutionary War, played a direct role in the events leading to Isaac Hayne's execution. Having once sworn allegiance to the British crown under pressure, and then joining the Revolutionary cause, Hayne was viewed as a traitor when captured by the British. Carson's decision to sign Hayne's death warrant led to his execution.

The decision to execute Hayne without a legitimate trial stirred significant controversy and served as a vehement protest against British inhumanity. Given Carson's involvement in this event, he was undoubtedly seen as a controversial figure by the Patriots.

AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENT JUST DAYS AFTER THE DECLARATION

223. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION][MANUSCRIPT]: Autograph Document Signed, by Ephraim Doolittle regarding a Crack Down on Loyalists in Massachusetts During the American Revolution]. Petersham, Ma. July 12, 1776.. [2]pp. Folio. Minor fold wear and foxing, a few tiny holes along the center fold, affecting just a handful of words. Very good.

\$ 12,000.-

A very interesting Revolutionary Massachusetts document, written at a critical moment in the course of the American Revolution. The first copies of the Dunlap broadside of the Declaration arrived in Boston on July 13, and the first Massachusetts printings were the same day, so it seems unlikely that the news had reached rural Petersham by July 12. Still, the Revolutionary spirit in central Massachusetts is evident, even obvious, in the present document.



The document records the minutes of a meeting of several Massachusetts Committees of Safety, concluded just eight days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Ephraim Doolittle, who signed and probably wrote up these minutes, was a prominent figure and political agitator in Revolutionary Massachusetts. He had served in the French and Indian War, at both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and as a colonel of Massachusetts minutemen in 1775, participating at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775. The document begins: "At a Convention of the Committee of Safety of the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol and Petersham." The meeting was called to discuss how Tories would be treated in these central Massachusetts towns. They resolved that Tories "should deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the selectmen of Petersham, and that they should not go out of the town of Petersham without a pass" and "that no more than two should assemble together at any place except public worship, legal town meetings, or funerals." If any Tories "should presume to violate any such restrictions...at such a critical day as the present that this body will use their utmost influence that they...shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our political troubles are at an end." In particular, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, an outspoken Loyalist, was called out for punishment after having "publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons." The minutes go on to trace the reasons for these restrictions, including a 1775 "riotous assembling" of several Tories who had "entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our natural and charter'd rights and tending to strengthen and assist the enemies of our constitution."

at a Convention of the committees of safety of the Towns of Hutchinson Templeton Athol and Petersham at the House of Nathaniel Winslow in Petersham the following votes and Resolutions were passed

1st the question being put whether those Persons called Tories in said Petersham were Liberated from the Restrictions they were laid under by a former convention of committees of safety the people assembled at the same Place and it passed in the negative

2^d the question being put whether it is the sense of this body that the House erected by the Town of Petersham for Publick worship was the place intended and meant in the Restrictions the above said persons were laid under by the former convention and it passed in the affirmative

3^d the question being put whether the aforesaid persons should be allowed to meet for Publick worship at any other place than at the the House erected by the Town of Petersham for Publick worship and it passed in the negative

4th resolved that if such Persons or any of them should presume to violate any of such Restrictions in future and move especially about a critical day as of such Restrictions that this body will use their utmost influence that they or any of them or offending after previous notice being given to them of their Refusal of them or offending after previous notice being given to them of their Refusal of them shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our political troubles are at an end

and whereas Aaron Whitney hath publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons in violation of such Restrictions which Restrictions was read to him therefore resolved as the affirmative of this body that such Declaration and Practices is an Insult on the Committee and against the peace and good order and safety of the united Colonies and ought by any means to be suffered to be continued but that he be deemed as Inevitable and as unwarrantable as any who has been so Restrictd and ought to be brought immediately to a rigorous punishment

the Restrictions aforesaid are as follows

1st that they should deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the select men of Petersham and that they should not go out of the Town of Petersham without a Pass signed by the major part of the committee of Correspondence of said Town

2^d that not more than two should assemble together at any place except Publick worship legal town meetings or funerals

the Reasons given by the committees for the Laying on the Restrictions aforesaid are as follows

at a meeting of the committees of Correspondence from the Towns of Hardwick Templeton Duxbury District Haverhill Westmoreland Middlesex Athol Greenfield Wrentham and Royalton at said Petersham July 25th 1775 at the Request of the committee of Petersham on account of the riotous assembling of Joseph Willard William Barron John Thayer Bragg and others did on said day and that the said Persons with their associates had entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our Natural and Charter'd Rights and

A list of twenty-four restricted persons follows, including John Chandler, a prominent, long-time selectman and local politician who had once served alongside Doolittle, but whose Loyalist leanings made him an enemy at this point. In fact, this document can be seen as the culmination of the struggle between Loyalists and Revolutionaries in central Massachusetts. Doolittle and Chandler had been at odds for a decade regarding issues of taxation and other controversial matters related to the Crown, and the situation had now come to a head.



**THE OLDEST BROADSIDE
 PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO IN
 PRIVATE HANDS**

224. [BROWN'S HOTEL]
 Broadside, printed on one side,
 16.0 x 21.5 cm.. Auction. Will be
 sold . . . on Wednesday, the 27th,
 of October, the entire house-hold
 furniture and tavern fixtures of
 Brown's Hotel. . . W. S. Clark,
 Auctioneer. October 21, 1847.
 Provenance: Howell, 1979.

\$18,000.-

A remarkable survivor from San Francisco's earliest days, printed the very year General Stephen W. Kearny renamed Yerba Buena San Francisco, in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi.

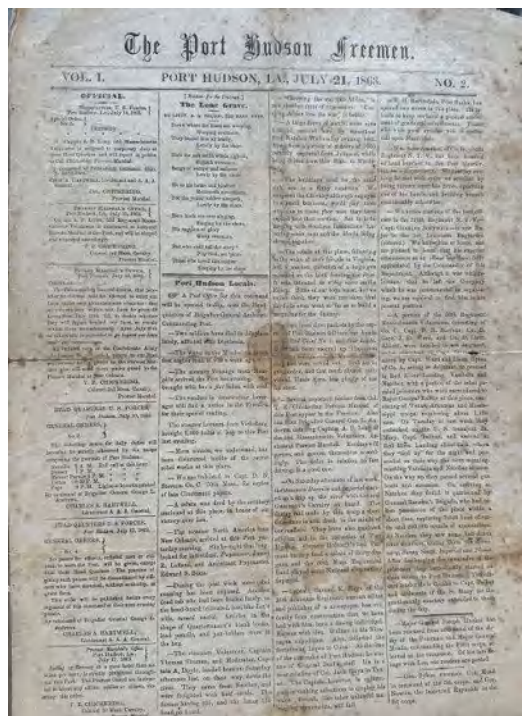
Brown's Hotel was built in 1846 and owned by William A. Leidesdorff. It was leased to John Henry Brown, the well-known San Francisco character who wrote the classic Reminiscences and Incidents of "The Early Days" of San Francisco, the best and most vivid account of San Francisco on the eve of the Gold Rush. It was a popular spot and the center for burgeoning town's gambling activity. In late October 1847, Brown had had a dispute with Leidesdorff over the lease and Brown forfeited the premises. The California Star of October 23, 1847 announced the name change to City Hotel, and the building remained the most sought-after lodgings for businessmen and fortune seekers during the Gold Rush.,

UNRECORDED UNION SOLDIER NEWSPAPER ISSUE

225. [CIVIL WAR - LOUISIANA]. Rare Union newspaper
 The Port Hudson Freeman. Two pages, 11.5" x 16.5", Port
 Hudson, Louisiana, July 21, 1863, Vol. 1, No. 2. Some folds,
 minor losses to creases and stains. Provenance: Collection
 of Elsie and Philip Sang, private acquired from family.

\$3,000.-

An extremely rare (possibly unique surviving) copy of the
 second issue The Port Hudson Freeman, previously believed to
 only to have been issued once for Jul 14. The masthead has been
 altered to a more calligraphic style but the newspaper shares the
 same typography as the first issue underscoring its authenticity.





During the Civil War, as Federal soldiers captured Confederate towns, they frequently commandeered local newspapers. Often, they would utilize these found printing presses to produce newsletters for their forces.

When Port Hudson in Louisiana surrendered to General Banks on January 8, 1863, some of the army's printers identified and used a local newspaper's tools. By July 15, 1863, they had published an issue of 'The Port Hudson Free Press'. This issue, aimed at updating their comrades, prominently featured Union successes. Charles A. Ackert served as the editor of this edition.

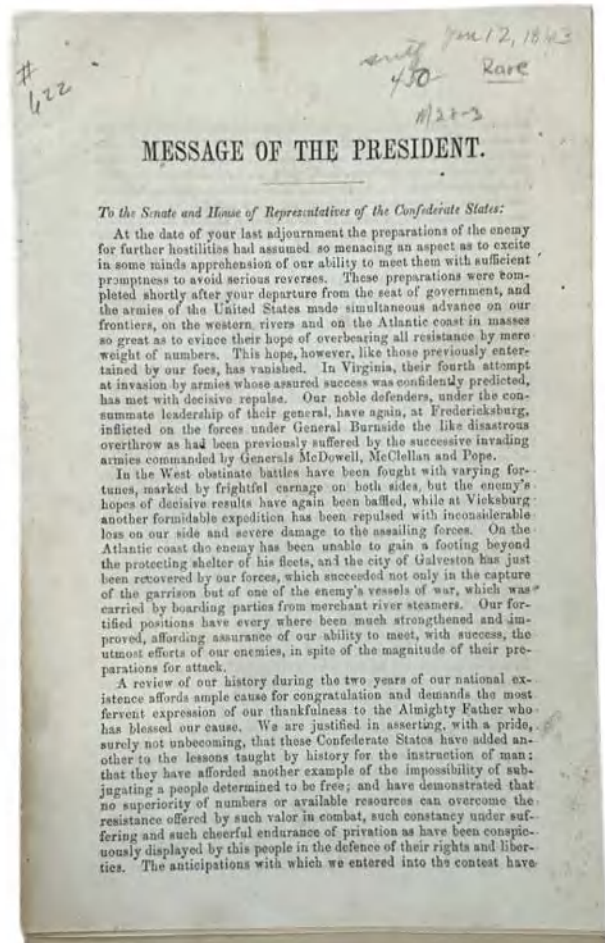
This previously unknown issue discusses the Battle of Gettysburg and announces the turning point for the war as the "Last Ditch" that the recent march of General Lee into Pennsylvania, and the demoralization of his army, end the hope for the Southern Confederacy" The Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 was the Confederacy's boldest offensive during the American Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee aimed to alleviate strain on Virginia, defeat the Union Army on Northern ground, and dent Northern morale. However, just days into leading the Union army, George G. Meade clashed with Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Over three days, the brutal battle saw 51,000 casualties and ended with the failed Confederate attack, Pickett's Charge. The Confederate army retreated, diminishing Lee's once-formidable reputation. Many historians see Gettysburg and Vicksburg's capture as the war's pivotal moments. Postwar debates often centered on the leadership during the battle, leading to the "Lost Cause" narrative of the war.

THE CONFEDERACY'S ANSWER TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

226. [CONFEDERATE IMPRINT.] [SLAVERY [AFRICAN AMERICAN] Message of the President. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States [Jan 12, 1863]. 8vo., 16 pp. Disbound, stitched as issued, one page untrimmed at bottom margin. EXTREMELY RARE IN COMMERCE; RBH lists only the Goodspeed copy in 1980 and the Streeter in 1967

\$ 7,500.-

On January 12, 1863, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, responded to one of the most pivotal proclamations in U.S. history: the Emancipation Proclamation. In his message, Davis references Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation, which had been issued on the first day of that month. He states: "The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation...signed by the



President of the United States." Davis criticizes the Proclamation, describing it as a decree that dooms "several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, to extermination." Furthermore, he accuses it of encouraging these individuals to rise against "their masters by the insidious recommendation 'to abstain from violence unless in necessary self defense.'"

A VERY RARE 1805 AMERICAN SONGSTER IN A DELIGHTFUL VERNACULAR BINDING

227. JENKS, Stephen. THE DELIGHTS OF HARMONY: or, NORFOLK COMPILER Being a New Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems; with a variety of set pieces, from the Most Approved American and European Authors. Likewise, the Necessary Rules of Psalmody Made Easy. The whole particularly designed for the use of Singing Schools and Musical Societies in the United States. Dedham, Mass. Printed by H. Mann for the Author, 1805. Oblong 8vo, vernacular binding: contemporary calf-backed boards recovered in near contemporary patterned cloth given board detachment at an early date. 112 pp. (last leaf with minor loss to

upper margin touching letters)

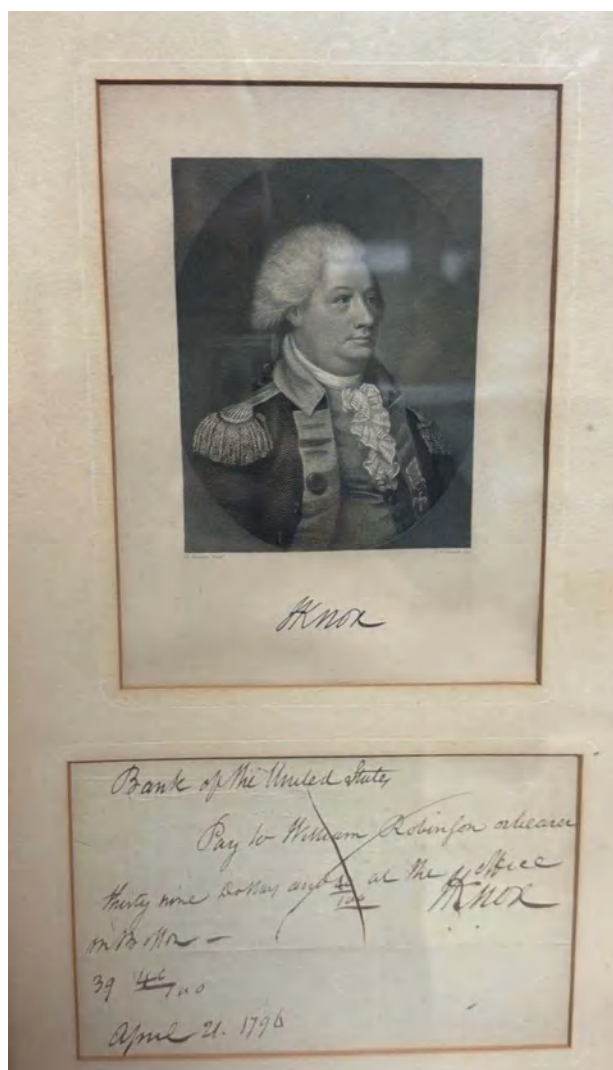
\$ 1,750.-



Interestingly, Shaw & Shoemaker call for only 95 pages. Here p. [96] is an Index & pp. 97--112 contain "Additional Music, to the Delights of Harmony, &c." I can find no other copy with the full Additional music; a copy sold by Goodspeed in RBH in 1972 has a partial appendix up to p. 104. which may augment the known oeuvre of Jenks who composed several of the tunes. Provenance: c. 1811 ownership signatures of Augustus W. Perrin. RARE.

Stephen Jenks (March 17, 1772 – June 3, 1856) was a Yankee tunesmith, teacher, and tune book compiler and this is a very charming book of American tunes that continues in earnest the early development of American music- away from the long standing cultural reliance upon imported English and European tunes. Jenks was associated with Amos Doolittle and printers such as Herman Mann; the engraved musical plates are almost certainly by Doolittle (1754-1832) the American engraver and silversmith, known as "The Revere of Connecticut." Amos' engravings "included portraits and maps, made in his New Haven, Connecticut studio. He became famous for his four engravings depicting the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which were based on his first-hand reconnaissance of the battlefield."

On the verso of the index, Jenks thanks the subscribers, and given that their "liberality so far exceeds his expectations" he states his determination to meet his obligation and sell the book for 88c a copy, although the conditions were one cent a page" - a monetary loss but an admirable work ethic!



**RARE 1796 'BANK OF UNITED STATES' CHECK
SIGNED BY KNOX**

228. KNOX, Henry. Handwritten Check Signed. One partially printed check, April 21, 1796 to William Robertson for thirty-nine dollars "Darwin Bank of the United States" The check was signed just shortly after Washington had offered Knox an appointment as one of the commissioners created under Article V of the Jay Treaty to determine the river boundary between Maine and Canada. Knox checks are very uncommon.

\$ 2,500.-

Henry Knox, a military officer in the American Revolutionary War and later U.S. Secretary of War, ventured into land speculation in what is now Maine during the late 18th century. Although he acquired more than 200,000 acres with hopes of selling them for profit, Knox faced legal challenges, disputes with settlers, and financial difficulties. His ambitious plans for development failed to materialize as quickly as he had hoped, leading to significant debt and unrealized profits from his Maine land investments.

**FROM THE WORKING LIBRARY OF A SIGNER OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

229. [LAW] BLACKSTONE, W. Commentaries on the Laws of England, "Book the Second," by William Blackstone. 12th ed., London. White and William Jones, Dublin: 1794. 8 vo, 18 x 11 cm Contemporary calf, with wear, front board detached, housed in a folding slipcase. Provenance: with 18th century American ornamental bookplate of William Paca. Pencil inscription on front flyleaf, "W.P. Kennedy, 1934." Internally, occasional minor foxing or toning but generally clean, some lower marginal corners folded or bumped without loss.

\$ 2,000.-



William Paca (1740-1799) was an American politician and lawyer who played a significant role in the early years of the United States. Paca became involved in local politics and was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1771. Paca was a strong advocate for American independence and served as a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1779. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and was appointed to serve on several important committees, including the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH

We are invaded by a hostile force who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction.

For the last twenty five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from Constables and Justices to Judges, Governors, and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men persecuted while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted shadow of Christianity and civilization.

The Constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed.

If the Constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah, according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could wish all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege, no opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, cruel, and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not endeavored to cause an investigation, committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth as in conformity with law.

We know these aspersions to be false, but that avails us nothing. We are surrounded and surrounded by an army with our strong, walled city, there has been sent against us as the instigation of anonymous letter writers advanced to father the base, slanderous fabrication against us to prove themselves to their own infamy; and of hiring priests and howling soldiers who pronounce the truth for filthy lies' sake.

The issue which has been thus forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self preservation and stand in our own defense, a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based.

Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain, without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see these forces forging around, which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism such as can only exist in a country of Constitutional law from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the People of the United States in the Territory of Utah.

1st—Prohibit all armed forces, of every description, from coming into this Territory under any pretense whatever.

2d—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march, at a moment's notice, to repel any and all such invasion.

3d—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory, from and after the publication of this Proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or re-pass into, or through, or from this Territory, without a permit from the proper officers.

U.S.

Given under my hand and seal at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. Eighteen hundred and fifty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ONE OF THE GREAT MORMON DOCUMENTS

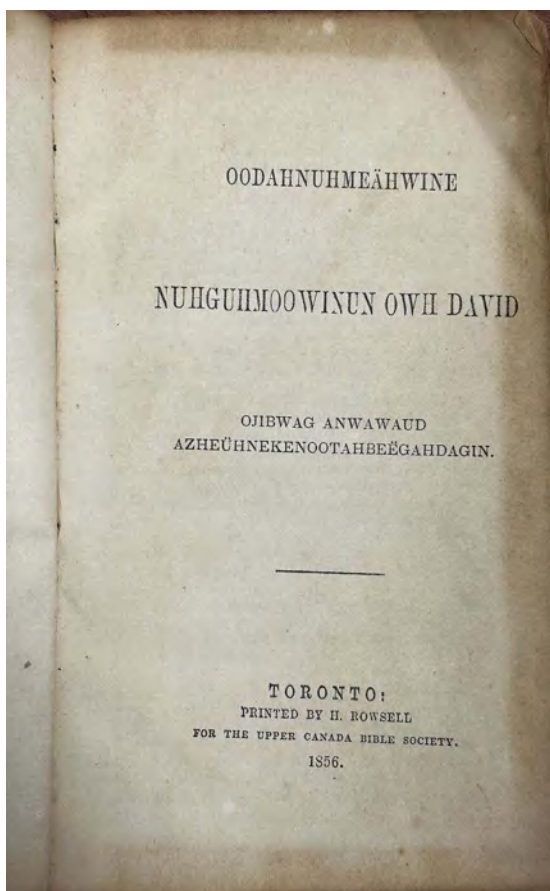
230. [MORMONS] [AMERICANA] YOUNG, Brigham (1801–1877) Proclamation by the Governor. Citizens of Utah---We are invaded by a hostile forceDated at Salt Lake City, September 15, 1857. First Edition, Second Issue. Broadside, 27 x 19 cm.. Laid, with evidence of old folds and some spoiling. In a custom red morocco folding slipcase. Graff 4449. Streeter 2302.

\$ 35,000.-

The famous proclamation by Brigham Young establishing martial law in the Utah Territory. The proclamation boldly opens with an address to the Citizens of Utah "We are invaded by a hostile force who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction"

In 1857, there was tension between the federal government and the Mormons living in the Utah Territory. The U.S. government had appointed a non-Mormon governor, which the Mormon leaders saw as a threat to their autonomy. Additionally, there were rumors of a federal army marching toward Utah to put down a supposed Mormon rebellion. On September 15, 1857, Brigham Young declared martial law in the Utah Territory, which meant that military law took precedence over civil law. This declaration was made in response to the perceived threat of the federal government, and it gave Brigham Young broad powers to maintain order and defend the territory against perceived threats.

Under martial law, Brigham Young set up a military government and established a system of military tribunals. The Mormon militia was mobilized, and civilians suspected of being hostile to the Mormon community were arrested and held without trial. The declaration of martial law by Brigham Young increased tensions between the Mormons and the federal government, and ultimately led to the Utah War in 1858. The conflict was resolved peacefully, and Utah was eventually granted statehood in 1896.



VERY RARE OJIBWA LANGUAGE PSALMS

231. [NATIVE AMERICAN] [CANADA]
[CHIPPEWA] F. O'Meara (Translator)
Oodahnuhmeähwine nuhguhmoowinun owh David
Ojibwag anwawaud azheühnekenootahbeëghadagin
* Literal translation: His-religion | songs that David. |
The-Chippewas as-their-language-is | so-translated-
and-put-in-writing. | Printed by H. Rowsell for the
Upper Canada Bible Society, Toronto, 1856. 8 vo., 19 x
12 cm. Original calf, with some lower spine peel on
corner bumped, textblock shaken, first blanks
creased, some edge toning. RARE. Inscribed to
Professor Crowe from His Pastor Alderville Jan 14,
1895; Alderville has been home to the Mississauga
Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation since the mid-
1830's

\$ 2,500.-

The Ojibwa language, also known as Chippewa or Anishinaabe, is native to the Great Lakes region of North America. In the 1850s, Christian missionaries, aiming to evangelize and promote understanding of their teachings, translated select Psalms from the Bible into Ojibwa, which are referred to as the "Chippewa Versions."

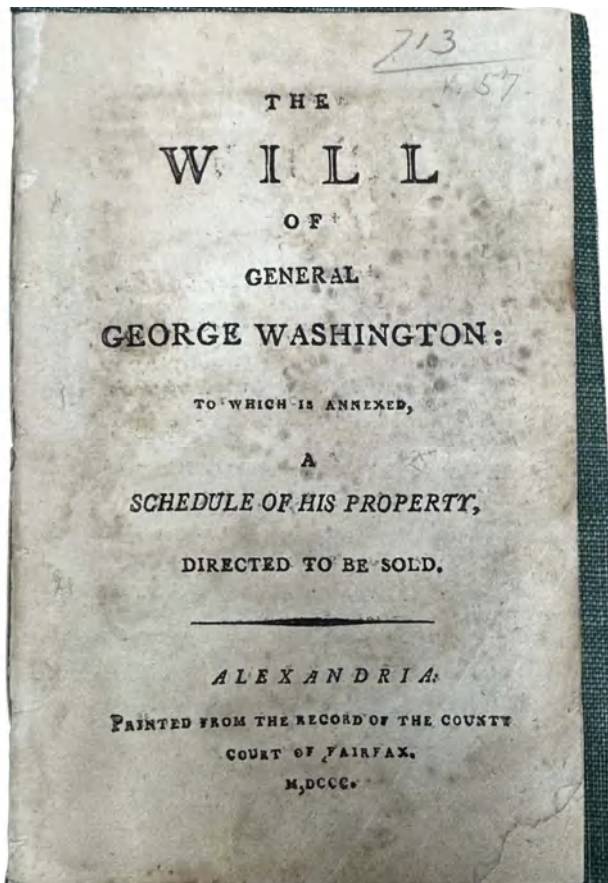
SECRET LETTER SENT BY VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN

232. [NOOTKA CRISIS] [MANUSCRIPT] Nota de los oficiales de Guerra de la Real Armada que viniezon de Espana con destino a continuar de mexico en el Departamento de San Blas a las ordenen del Estimo Senor Virrey Conde des Revilla Ggedo nstructions from the war officers of the Royal Navy who came from Spain with destiny to continue from Mexico City to the Department of San Blas, by MANUSCRIPTS AFTER 1600 20 the orders of Esteemed Senor Viceroy Count of Revilla Ggedo] Mexico City, April 6 1791 Folio. Manuscript leave on both sides.

\$ 4,500.-

Secret letter sent by Viceroy of New Spain, Juan Vicente de Guemes, 2nd Count of Revillagigedo, conveying instructions from the war department of the Royal Spanish Navy to the Pacific naval base of

San Blas, commanded by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. Bodega was also the newly appointed commandant of the Spanish establishment at Nootka. The Viceroy and Bodega arrived in Mexico on the same ship in 1790 to find themselves in the immediate aftermath of the Nootka Crisis. They had two pressing issues to deal with. First they had to arrange for the release of the British ships, officers, and sailors taken prisoner by Martínez in 1789. Second, they had to respond to the Royal Order of King Charles III of April 14, 1789, which required that the Spanish establishment at Nootka Sound be maintained for Spain. The letter gives orders and instructions to outfit and dispatch ships from San Blas, to improve Spain's negotiation position in the Nootka crisis. Bodega would be the Spanish commissioner for negotiations at Nootka with his British counterpart, George Vancouver. They met in August 1792, to seek a solution. This secret letter is a consequence of the first Nootka Convention, signed by Floridablanca and Ambassador Fitzherbert in El Escorial on October 28, 1790. It orders to send three ships (Fregat Concepcion, frigate La Princesa and supply ship San Carlos) to Nootka, in order to maintain it for Spain, to send one ship (frigate Aranzazu) to Presidio (the Spanish military post at San Francisco), and to dispatch two ships (Valandra Inglesa [the captured "English Sloop"] and schooner Valdez) to Manilla, in order to return the former to the British in Macau. The instructions assign these tasks to the key Spanish commanders and foremost explorers of the Pacific Northwest, including Juan de la Bodega, Salvador Fidalgo, Francisco de Eliza, Ramon Saavedra, Juan Matute, Manuel Quimper. A special recommendation is made for Francisco Antonio Mourelle. The Nootka incident in 1789 almost led to a war between the declining Spanish Empire and the ascending British Empire over trading and settlement rights in the Pacific Northwest.



GEORGE WASHINGTON FREES HIS SLAVES - FIRST PRINTING OF HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

233. [SLAVERY] [WASHINGTON, George] The will of General George Washington: to which is annexed, a schedule of his property, directed to be sold. Alexandria: Printed from the record of the County Court of Fairfax, 1800. 32pp. Stitched. Corner of title page repaired in corner without loss, some spotting to title, some toning, minor damp-stain to lower margin last leaf, some pencil library notations. ESTC W29703; Evans 39000; Howes W145; Sabin 101752

\$ 15,000.-

The first edition of Washington's will, this issue given priority over subsequent printings the same year. The first codicil bequeaths the use and profit of the whole of Washington's estate



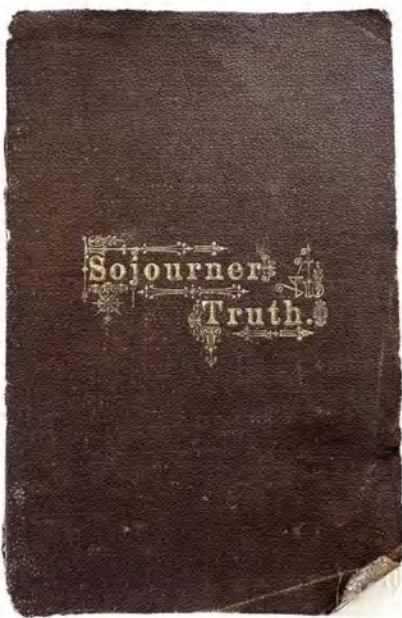
to his wife down to the "liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease." The second codicil is the most famous as it addresses the emancipation, care, and education of his enslaved workers. While he expressed his opposition to slavery and his desire to free those he owned immediately upon his death, complications arose due to the ownership of half of Mount Vernon's enslaved people by the Custis estate, Martha Washington's first husband. The will specifically states "all Slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom." Washington only had the power to free those he owned, and he freed those he could, with the exception of William Lee, who was granted immediate freedom and an annuity for his service during the Revolutionary War. Washington provided support for those he freed who were too old, ill, or too young to support themselves, including teaching them to read, write, and pursue an occupation. He also prohibited the sale or transportation of any Washington enslaved workers out of Virginia and instructed his executors to respect his wishes for their care.

The remainder of the will contains intricate arrangements for the distribution of Washington's property to his relatives and friends, with bequests including a pair of steel pistols taken from the British during the Revolution, which he left to the Marquis de Lafayette. Additionally, his nephew, Bushrod Washington, inherited his personal papers and library, among other items. The schedule of property provides an exhaustive account of Washington's real property holdings at the time of his death, revealing that he was among the wealthiest men in the country with a net worth of over a million dollars.

FIRST BATTLE CREEK EDITION OF SOJOURNER TRUTH

234. SOJOURNER TRUTH, (Isabella "Belle" Baumfree, ca 1797-1883), [Olive GILBERT (1801-1884) and Lloyd GARRISON (1805-1879)]. *Narrative of Sojourner Truth; A Bondswoman of Olden Time*. Battle Creek, Michigan: Privately Printed, 1878. 8vo. 12.7 x 19 cm Half-title, frontispiece, second portrait to verso 'Book of Life'. Publisher's flexible brown cloth, front board separated, split to rear hinge, but gilt title to board surprisingly bright; internally first blank and portrait detached but present. Blockson 3434-3435; Schomburg 326.92.

\$ 3,000.-



Sojourner Truth spent her later years in Battle Creek, Michigan, which was a hub for various social reform movements, including abolitionism and the women's suffrage movement. By that time, she had become a nationally recognized figure for her activism and speaking engagements. Publishing her narrative in Battle Creek could have been a strategic choice, aimed at reaching a sympathetic and engaged audience that was already familiar with or involved in social justice efforts. Battle Creek was also home to other notable activists and had a community that was generally supportive of anti-slavery and women's rights causes. Publishing there would not only have helped to disseminate her message but also aligned with the town's broader social reform ethos.



THE OLDEST KNOWN PHOTO OF AN AMERICAN PRINTING OFFICE?

235. [STEAM LOCOMOTIVE] Quarter Plate Daguerreotype of a 4-4-0 Steam Locomotive Niagara #38. Possibly Buffalo, c. 1850. NY. 12 x 9 cm. Sealed in its original gutta percha case with light rubbing and wear. The reverse bears no photographer's name, except the original 19th-century cost of \$3 - well in line with the average cost in the 1840s and early 1850s. Some edge tarnishing to the plate, but generally in very good condition.

\$15,000.-

What makes this photo remarkable is the train has stopped in front of a building with a small sign labelled "Printing Office", making this a candidate for one of the oldest known photographs of any American printing office. Overall, a remarkable photographic rarity.





AN IMPORTANT 1836 TEXAS BROADSIDE

236. [TEXAS] [AMERICANA] Mexico, José Justo Corro, Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio. publisher not identified], [Mexico], [1836?] Broadside: 30.5 x 21 cm. Dated and signed: Mexico diciembre 30 de 1836. Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Exterior (trans: Decree of the Congreso General, approved by Jose Justo Corro, president ad interim, on December 30, 1836 and promulgated the same day by Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio : separating Coahuila from Texas and further authorizing the central government to locate the capital of Texas where most convenient when order is re-established there). It also designates California and New Mexico as Departamentos. Ref: Streeter, 882.

\$ 2,000.-



In 1836, a political reorganization separated the Mexican state of Coahuila from Texas. Prior to this, Texas had been a part of Coahuila y Tejas, a single Mexican state that was formed in 1824. However, in 1835, Texas rebelled against Mexican rule, and the following year declared its independence. As part of the reorganization that followed, Coahuila was separated from Texas and became a separate Mexican state. This was part of a broader effort by the Mexican government to centralize its power and strengthen its control over the region. Streeter states "Had this decree been passed in 1833, Texas might be a Mexican State today]

TWO IMPORTANT THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATIONS

237. [THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION].** *The Salem Gazette* Vol 1 No. 27. Thursday, April 18, 1782. Printed by Samuel Hall. Signed in print ("John Hanson," President of the Congress of Confederation and "Charles Thomson," Secretary of Congress), 4 pages, 36.5 x 24.5 cm. Folded at the center, some toning, minor tears to the left margin. Provenance: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.

THE FIRST KNOWN NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, preceded only by the original signed proclamation and the broadside printed by Timothy Green of New London, Connecticut (Evans 17500). No copies found in RBH.

"The Goodness of the supreme Being to all his rational Creatures, demands their Acknowledgments of Gratitude and Love; his absolute Government of the World dictates, that it is the Interest of every Nation and People ardently to supplicate his Favor and implore his Protection..... The United States in Congress



assembled, therefore, taking into Consideration our present Situation, our multiplied Transgressions of the holy Laws of our God, and his past Acts of Kindness and Goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest Gratitude, think it their indispensable Duty to call upon the several States, to set apart the last Thursday in April next, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer; that our joint Supplications may then ascend to the Throne of the Ruler of the Universe, beseeching him to diffuse a Spirit of universal Reformation among all Ranks and Degrees of our Citizens, and make us holy, so that we may be a happy People; that it would please him to... give Success to his Arms employed in the Defence of the Rights of human Nature... establish Peace in our Borders, and give Happiness to all our Inhabitants..."

WITH...

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE]. Newspaper. *The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*. Wednesday, November 11, 1789. 4 pages. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. Folio 43 x 36.5, cleanly split in two along the central fold. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. The second newspaper printing (preceded by *The Gazette of the United States*, New York: John Fenno, Wednesday, October 7, 1789). No copies in RBH since Sotheby's 1979. Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.

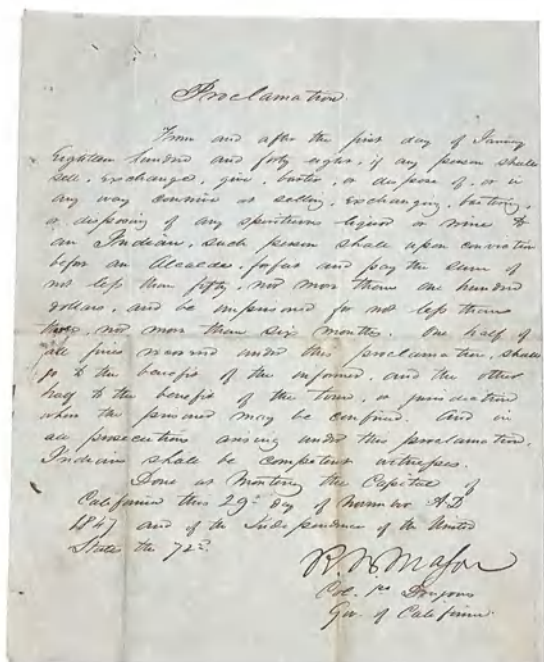
THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF WASHINGTON'S THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION, additionally signed in print by His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, 1st Governor of Pennsylvania on the 30th of Oct., 1789. On page 3 is found, in part, "... A Proclamation. Whereas the President of the United States hath transmitted to this Council his Proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer ... to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness... I assign Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next..." Brigham II, 937-40.

\$ 18,000.-





ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST DRUG LAW



238. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [CALIFORNIA] [NATIVE AMERICANS] "Proclamation/Proclama" Manuscript, signed twice by GOVERNOR RICHARD BARNES MASON. D.S. 29 November, 1847. The original manuscript of Mason's proclamation prohibiting the sale, or conveying by any means, of alcohol to the Indians of California, effective on January 1, 1848. 25 x 20 cm., 1 pp. in English on recto and Spanish on verso. Provenance: John Howell 1985

\$ 12,000.-

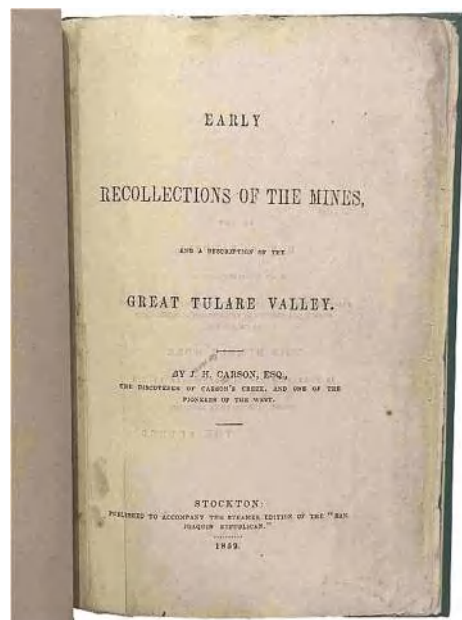
The proclamation prohibits the sale of liquor to the Indians after January 1, 1848: 'if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of in any way connive

at selling, exchanging, bartering or disposing of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, such person shall upon conviction before an Alcalde..." face fines and imprisonment.

Richard Barnes Mason was appointed military governor of California, serving from May 31, 1847, and this proclamation was issued within the first year of his administration. He served until April 13, 1849. When gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, Mason made a report of the finding to President James K. Polk. Signed documents by Mason, outside of Institutional holdings, are rare. It is likely that this manuscript was brought directly to the printer as the broadside was issued on the very same day November 29, 1847, and appeared in the Californian the next day. See: Fahey 95, Greenwood 94, and Wagner 16 for the broadside.

ONE OF THE RAREST GOLD RUSH BOOKS

239. [WESTERN AMERICANA] CARSON, James H. Early Recollections of the Mines, and a Description of the Great Tulare Valley, 1852. 8vo., 20 x 13 cm., 64 pp + 1 folding facsimile map. ; Note: pp. 25--32 supplied in expert facsimile,. Without front wrapper, rear wrapper restored. The whole bound in attractive full green morocco and gilt. Considered by Wagner to be one of the twenty rarest California books. Cowan (I), p. 43; (II), p. 107. Graff 604. Howes C-183. Sabin 11084. Wagner List of 20 Rarest. Only two copies (including this in 1979 from

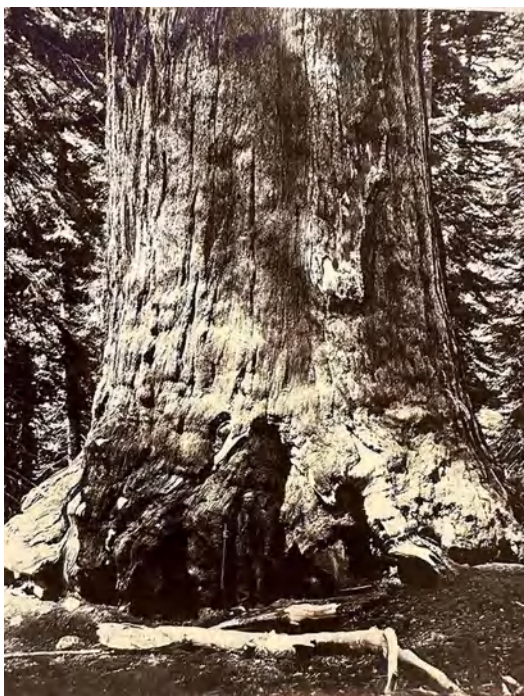




Howell \$2000) are cited in RBH and only one with a map. Despite being incomplete. it is unlikely another private copy will surface.

\$ 9,000.-

The first book printed in Stockton and one of the most important books of early California and the Gold Rush. There is an account of the discovery of gold including how a party of Mormons brought the discovery of gold to Capt. Sutter, anecdotes of mining life, morals, and gambling, and how within a year of discovery, the honesty and camaraderie of the early miners gave way to pick-pockets, thieves and swindlers. No other period of history witnessed a more rapid transformation, as California was admitted to the union, and "innumerable towns sprung from chaos."



*ALBUMIN ALBUM WITH PHOTOS OF THE AMERICAN WEST
AND A RARE INTERIOR OF THE MORMON CHAPEL*

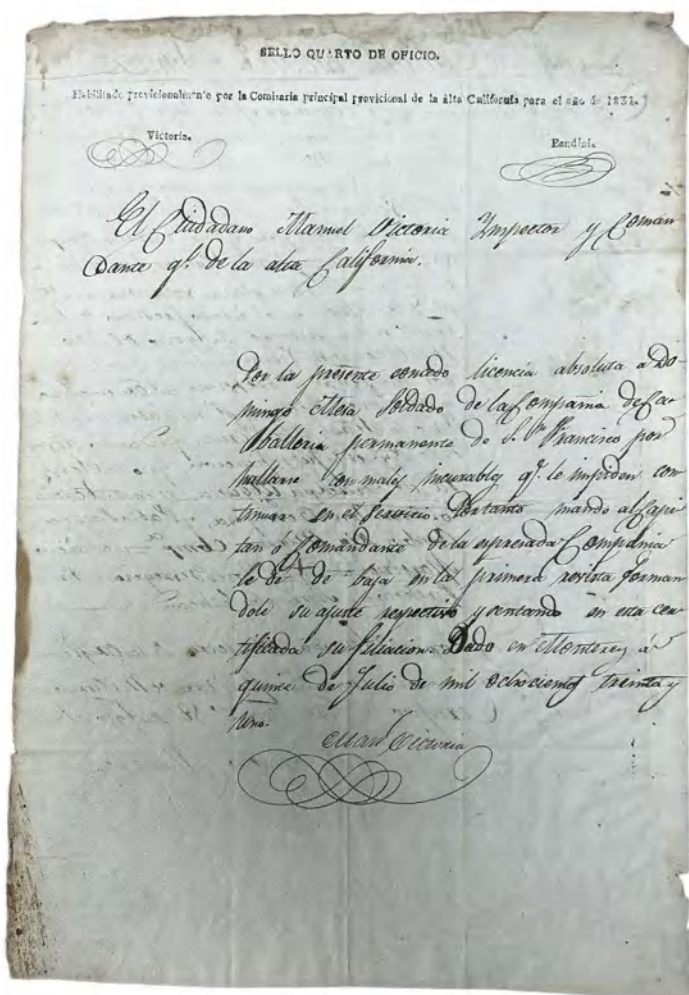
240. [WESTERN AMERICANA] FOLIO of ALBUMIN PHOTOS, 36 x 27 cm. [s.l., c. late 1870s]; three-quarter brown morocco, with rubbing.

\$ 20,000.-

Consisting of: FULL PAGE: 1 (half-loss), 7 of Japan, 1 (half-loss), 1 of California (SF and Yosemite). Notably, the Yosemite Photos include : Carleton Watkins Bridalveil Fall in Springtime, Yosemite, 1865-1866 and Watkins Yosemite Valley, about (c. 1878-1881?), and Watkins Grizzly Giant, Mariposa Grove, California, c. 1861. and Yosemite Falls (likely Watkins), 2 of Oregon, 3 of Salt Lake City including Tabernacle, Brigham Young's House, and a very rare photo of the Interior of the Mormon Chapel,



VARIOUS SIZES: 1 of Central Pacific Railway; 1 SF, 2 Mining photos Virginia City, Panorama of Virginia City, 2 mines in Utah, 4 of Nebraska, 7 Photos Chicago, 6 Niagara Falls, 7 Siberia, 1 Colorado, 1 Arizona, 5 NY Hudson, 9 New York, 5 Chicago, plus numerous other more minor world photos.



**FIRST KNOWN DATED CALIFORNIA PRINTING
WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN COMPLETED
MANUSCRIPT**

241. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [INCIPIT IN PRINT] Habilitado provisionalmente por la Comisaria principal de la Alta California para el año de 1831. Victoria. Bandini. At top: Sello Quarto De Oficio Printed sealed-paper document, rubricated by Victoria and Bandini. [Monterey: Augustin Zamorano, 1831]. Broadside, Small folio. 350 x 220 mm. Manuscript completed Monterey July 15, 1831. Ref: Bancroft III, pp. 131--239. Fahey, pp. 7--12. Harding, Zamorano, pp. 184--191.

\$ 30,000.-

The earliest known of the ephemeral Zamorano imprints and one with the earliest known dated manuscript content.

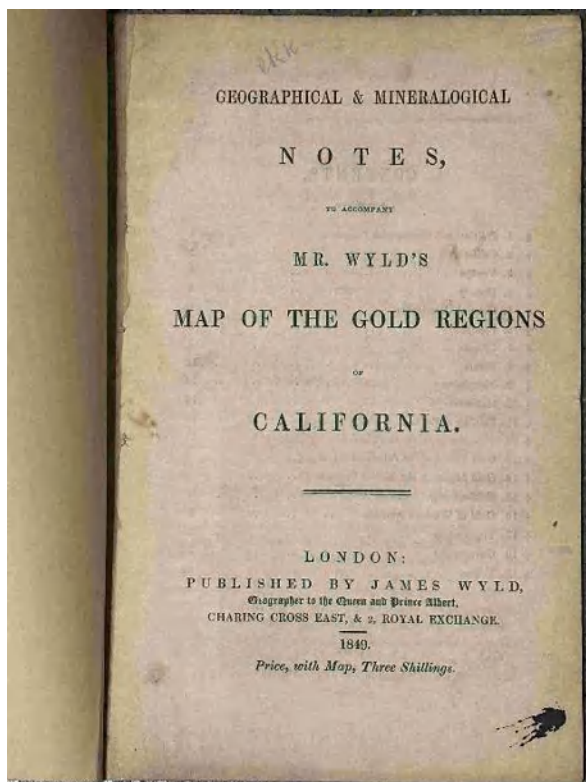
The 1831 document has been filled out in manuscript for one Domingo Mesa and dated Monterey, July 15, 1831. In it, he requests discharge from the caballería (horseguard cavalry) because of an incurable illness. The verso is completed and signed with a certification dated San Francisco, Aug 18, 1831

The date of July 15, 1831 appears to precede one celebrated in Howell's catalog in 1979 (\$1250) that "been filled out in manuscript for one Francisco Rochin and dated San Francisco, August 3, 1831." Howell's catalog entry states "The exciting discovery of the first dated California imprint was announced by John Howell at the April 21, 1931 meeting of the California Historical Society. The earliest example of California printing known previously had been Figueroa's Proclamation of January 16, 1833. printed on the same Mexican hand press used by Zamorano for the Proclamation."

An uncompleted copy of the 1831 Sello was also sold by Dorothy Sloan (likely from the same 1979 lot that had two blank Sellos in the group). Sloan states (as in our example) "The sealed paper is rubricated by Manuel Victoria, who assumed governorship of California in 1830 but was forced to resign by a revolution on December 9, 1831, in which Zamorano and Bandini took part. Although well-intentioned, Victoria's actions angered many citizens. See Bancroft, Pioneer Register (p. 307). The imprint is also rubricated by Juan Bandini (1800-1859), another important Mexican Californian who had a bizarre and checkered career in politics in California and Mexico. A native of Peru and the son of a Spanish sea



captain, Bandini became a California ranchero and a leading political and social figure in San Diego and Los Angeles. [Ref: Dorothy Sloan Auction of Daniel G. Volkmann Jr.]



EXTREMELY RARE TRACT ON THE GOLD REGIONS

242. WYLD, James. Geographical & Mineralogical Notes, to Accompany Mr. Wyld's Map of the Gold Regions of California. London, James Wyld, 1849. 8vo., 21 x 13 cm. Collation: Leaf of title, 32 pp., no advertisements; 19th century marbled paper wraps. No copy in RBH since the 1969 Streeter copy for \$ 600

\$10,000.-

James' Wyld's rare tract on the Gold Regions. While the title page mentions that the notes accompany a map, and Cowan calls for the map, Sabin does not, and Streeter who included a laid in copy, says "it was almost certainly published separately." The notes include detailed descriptions of the geology, mineralogy, and geography of the California gold fields, as well as information about the climate, flora, and fauna of the region. They also provided advice and guidance for prospectors and miners, including tips on how to identify and extract gold from the local rocks and soils. Wyld's Notes were an important early resource for anyone interested in the California gold rush and helped spur the mass migration of prospectors and settlers to the area.

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