The manuscript has not yet been described in detail and remained unknown to researchers. The script, decoration, text, calendar and style of the miniatures leave no doubt about a dating around 1400 and a localization in Paris. Eberhard König, who last masterfully edited the Parisian books of hours around 1400, did not yet know this book.

The clue to this dating and localization is the manuscript offered by Heribert Tenschert in 2011, Tenschert, catalogue 66, no. 1, a Paris Book of Hours circa 1390, which is closely related to the Book of Hours in Baltimore, Walters Art Museum, W96. König attributed this manuscript to the master of Walters 96. With the manuscript Tenschert, catalogue 66, no. 1, the book of hours presented here is closely related. The book decoration, the miniatures, their background, their structure as well as the image conception as well as the style of robes and figures of the newly discovered manuscript clearly go back to the Tenschert manuscript, but are to be dated somewhat later. The connection with Walter’s 96 is clear from the manuscript decoration, the separation of the individual hands of the miniatures must now be discussed again on a broader basis. With the help of this new material, the question of the master of Walters 96, to whom König attributed the Tenschert manuscript, must be discussed anew. Our manuscript is somewhat later than Tenschert, no 1, but the master is most closely related, probably same artist or a direct student. Certainly 2 or 3 hands were involved in the miniatures of this book. While the majority of the miniatures are direct transfers from Tenschert, catalogue 66, no. 1, we must for the funeral mass miniature refer to the environment of the Boucicaut master: Funeral service (vespers), Boucicaut workshop, c. 1415, London, Coll. Zwemmer, Book of hours, f. 147, c. 1410, Brussels, Bibl. royale, ms. 10767, f. 106v (Meiss, Boucicaut Master, fig. 138, 139). The rectangular picture frames with variously patterned checkerboard or textile backgrounds, the less three-dimensional figures whose faces were drawn in simple ink lines, often in green with landscape backdrops piled up like clods on narrow, steep spatial stages, the always three-line thorn-leaf initial, the ornamental borders emanating from it as well as the marginal decorations with spiral tendrils of vine and ivy leaves refer to Parisian book illumination around 1400 (cf. Paris Book of Hours, Cologne, Coll. Renate König, Ars vivendi, ars moriendi no. 3;
Montreal, MBAM, 191.2016.1-2). The colored ivy leaves disappear around 1420; the acanthus that then appears does not yet appear here.

Also the text refers to Paris. Instead of *Quem terra ponthus sidera* in the matutin of the Hours of the Holy Virgin we find in Paris *O quam glorifica* (f. 21r), the first antiphona is *Exaltata es* (f. 21v) and the prayer at the end of laudes is *Ecclesiam tuam quesumus* (f. 37v), all these earmarks for the use of Paris. The prayers *Obsecro te* (f. 114r-117v) and *O intemerata* (f. 117r-120r) are typical for Parisian Books of Hours. An extremely early and magnificent example of Parisian book illumination around the turn of the 15th century. Books of hours of this age and artistic importance are absolute rarissima and rarely seen on the market.

Overall, a breathtaking new find on the beginnings of Parisian book illumination around 1400 and thus the roots of the miraculous works for the Duke Jean de Berry, which forces with new material to sharpen and reconsider the previous attributions.

Text

f. 1r-12v: rich calendar (in French), every day noted, the most important Parisian saints: 3.1. Genevieve in red, 1.9. Leu et Gilles in red, 9.10. Dionysius in red, but also 11.10. Remy in red (Reims), composite calendar, for instance several Briton saints; f. 13r-17v: pericopes, John f. 13, Luke f. 14, Mark f. 15v, Matthew f. 17; f. 18 blank; f. 19r-61v: Office of the Virgin Mary; f. 19r Matutin, f. 28v Ad laudes, f. 38r ad primam, f.42v Ad terciam, f. 45v Ad sextam, f. 49r Ad nonam, f. 52r Ad vespertas, f. 57v Ad completorium; f. 61v-62v Oraison a la croix, addendum 16th century; f. 63r-72v Septem psalmi penitenciales, beginnings missing; f. 72v-77v litany of the saints and prayers; f. 78r-83v Hours of the Holy Cross; f. 84r-88v Hours of the Holy Spirit; f. 89r-112v Office of the deaths; f. 113r-113v Oraison tres devoste a tous les St et Saintes de paradis, addendum 16th century; f. 114r-117v prayer Obsecro te, f. 117r-120r prayer O intemerata (as mostly always in Parisian Books of Hours); f. 120v Oraison tres et vote a la grecieux vierge, addendum 16th century; f. 121r-125v 15 joys of Mary, Doulce Dame de misericorde (in French); f. 126r-128v Doulx dieu, prayers to the Lord in French; f. 129r-130r: last prayers in Latin, addendum, late 15th century. The manuscript shows traces of intensive pious use as well, but is in an absolutely authentic state of preservation. Slight traces of old wetness; pale stains on f. 72 to 75, 85, 112-113.

Decoration

Six large miniatures with rectangular floral frames and initials: f. 1gr Annunciation, f. 78r the Holy Virgin and Saint John at the foot of the Cross, f. 84r Pentecost, f. 89r Funeral Mass, f. 121r the Holy Virgin and her Child in the garden, f. 126r Last Judgment. The rectangular picture frames with variously patterned checkerboard or textile backgrounds, always three-line thorn-leaf initials, ornamental borders emanating from it, marginal decorations with spiral tendrils of vine and ivy leaves.

Seven large initials with spiral tendrils of vine and ivy leaves at important passages (f. 28v, 38r, 42v, 45v, 49r, 52r, 57v), numerous initials painted in red or blue and illuminated. With the exception of the calendar and pericopes, the Book of Hours is richly decorated with three- to one-line gold initials and numerous line fillers.

Provenance

Little can be said about provenance. The binding is French, there are no bookplates or ownership marks. But at the end of the calendar f. 12v there is an entry "Margrit 15??" blindly incised with a stylus in an early 16th century French hand. It therefore stands to reason that the Book of Hours was the private property of a French woman at the end of the Middle Ages.
2. **[CHARTERS]** on vellum (two on paper), 15th century, various formats. Mostly in French (a few pieces in Latin, in Provençal or Occitan). 84 pieces in total.

A fascinating array of medieval documents concerning Normandy, Poitou, Maine, Franche-Comté, Languedoc, Quercy, Saintonge, Brittany, etc. Dealing with a wide variety of subjects. Lease of fiefs, selling of oak trees, marriage contracts, testaments, pledges, homages, money going to the rebuilding of a cathedral, oaths.

$13,500.


lieutenant de Harfleur (1494). Vidimus (en 1633) du traité mariage de François de Haynin et Isabelle de Rosinbois (1499). Etc

**EARLY CAROLINGIAN LEAF IN PERFECT CONDITION**


The collectar, contains texts that the celebrant pronounces during mass. This collection contains short readings of the lessons said during the different hours of the office and the prayers that closed the hours (the collections).

$12,000,-

Elegant initials, with capitals in Green and Red that announces feasts of St. John, the Holy Cross, SS. Peter and Paul, the assumption of the Virgin, and St. John the martyr.

To find a vellum leaf of this quality and size (!) from the 10th century would already be rare, to find one from the second half of the 9th century is rarer still. Further study could probably reveal from which region in German the leaf came.

**ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE COMMONPLACE BOOKS WE HAVE EVER SEEN**

4. COMPENDIUM of texts in Latin called "Recueil Lefèvre. Vellum 'dustjacket' wrapped around a binding with oak boards and vellum spine (contemporary). Small quarto. 114 leaves. Handwritten title on the title Auctoritates auree ex diversis auctoriibus exact / J Le fevre", manuscript label (partly erased) from a library "Lotharius [...] Innocent. [...] M 134 [or 154]". Referring to the incunable contained in this work. Ex Bibliotheca PP. Carmelitarum Divionensium on leaf 3. Provenance: From the collection of manuscripts of Louis-Bénigne Baudot, a distinguished lawyer and antiquary of Dijon.

$95,000,-
A remarkable manuscript of Jean Le Fèvre (1493, Dijon – 1565) an important Renaissance scholar and erudite French humanist, who has not received sufficient scholarly attention due to the dearth of his surviving literary works. First part 1480?, second part around 1515-1530. Its author was secretary to the Cardinal de Givry and a canon of the cathedral of Langres. He was clearly a man of great intellect, whose reputation primarily rests on the first translation into French of Alciato’s Book of Emblems in 1534 (Livret des Emblemes). This manuscript which bears the title "Auctoritates auree ex diversie auctoribus exacte" reveals it to be an early humanist commonplace books of golden words of authorities from diverse authors. However, this is not just a commonplace book, since it revolves around the themes addressed by pope Innocent III in his treatise on the misery of the human condition: vanity, the briefness of life, the fickleness of fate and the presence of death. Lefevre also illustrated his texts in a thematic way.

It is clear that LeFevre’s other manuscripts and output suffered the cruel ravages of time. Indeed, he left a manuscript dating from 1527 which dealt with the construction of sun dials. Marin Mersenne mentions in his Harmonie universelle (representing the sum of musical knowledge during his lifetime, published 1610), as a now lost work ‘by de Le Fevré, called ‘Triple Musicque pour les instruments linéaires, superficiaires et cubiques.’

A few characteristics of the present manuscript also underscores that Le Fevré was an important scholar in his day, not the least of which is the spine itself which records in an early hand the attribution of the manuscript: “Recueil M.S. de Lefevre”. Several of the manicules throughout the work are printed from a miniature woodblock stamp - something we have never before seen in a medieval/renaissance manuscript - and which indicates that he was a scholar who must have had one made or made it himself as a time saving device. Additionally, the traditional notate bene, are also occasionally printed with a woodblock "Nota". There is also the highly unusual woodblock author’s signature (p. 87). LeFevre explores his own unusual interplay of text and image. On the verso of 61 is a remarkable woodcut of St Andrew and the Church Fathers (with some outlining by hand) printed directly on the page under emblematic verse. Additionally, several lines of incunabula are clipped and pasted, and used to supplement passages.

The first 3 leaves contain (16th century?) notes and extracts from various authors and thinkers including Seneca, Horace, Sallust. The verso of the 3rd leaf is illustrated with 3 ink drawings: a king, a monk, and a woman addressed by death. The recto side is an older hand.

1-36v. The manuscript text of ‘De contemptu mundi sive De vilitate conditionis humanae.’ The text is divided into three parts; in the first part the wretchedness of the human body and the various hardships one has to bear throughout life are described; the second lists man’s futile ambitions, i.e., affluence, pleasure and esteem, and the third deals with the decay of the human corpse, the anguish of the damned in hell and the Day of Judgment. The hand is 15th century, we do not know if the text predated the incunable.
An extract from chapter 13 of book 21 of the City of God of Saint Augustine, with on verso a zoomorphic initial. **40 v.** recto has an unidentified text, on the verso side we see King Midas holding a large banner representing two men tied by the belt, with a caption in French. Saying not found in Dictionnaire du Moyen Français (1330-1500). **41 v.** “Le Fevre” at its beginning, followed by two incunabula cuttings again from Cato, Dionysus, Disticha de moribus. On the verso side there is a large full-page ink and watercolour drawing depicting of the Crucifixion, with a 2-line title and 8-line text at the bottom of the page on the drawing. **42-46 v.** An unidentified text. (With a small incunable cutting on 43v). **47 v. – 50 v.** the dispute between several Katherine and the pagan philosophers who debated with her on the orders of emperor Maxentius, who always won. The emperor then tries to seduce her, but she refuses. Then she to be put to death by a spiked wheel. St. Catherine touched the wheel and it shattered. When everything else fails she is beheaded, illustrated by a drawing on verso of leaf 50. **51 v – 60 v.** Extract of different Latin text. **61v** Drawing of St Andrew and the Church fathers **62v – 86v** Sentences, epigrams and verses from Plato, Cicero, Seneca, Horace, Salluste, Aristotle, Hesiod, Mantuanus (Baptiste Spagnoli), Béralde, Balbus, Tibullus, Juvénalis, Martial, etc. The engraved mark "X lefevre" is again present at the bottom of the f. 63 recto. Interspersed with a tiny incunable fragment (Cato Dionysus). 75 verso, drawing of a skeleton. **86v.** recto bears among others a text of 9 lines attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, “Magnum miraculum est homi et animal honorandum”) and on the verso side colored drawing in ink and wash in the upper third of the page, representing two characters asleep in their beds with a blindfolded man in the shadows (illustrating fate). **87v.** The recto side is illustrated with a large drawing in ink and watercolor representing the wheel of fortune with 4 characters (including 2 kings) bound on it, with lady luck spinning the wheel. At the bottom of this page "X lefevre". On verso a hymn on Fortuna. **88v.** On recto a man holding a stick addressing a male figure perched on a wheel and carrying a clock (note that Le fever wrote a treatise on clocks) and a female figure perched on a column. With next to her the motto, Fronte capillata, post est occasio calva (Don’t let that what you consider good for you escape by; chance [Occasio]. She has hair over her forehead, but behind she’s bald) **89v. – 114 v.** Extracts from ancient authors, philosophers and thinkers of the Renaissance, working text passages, underlined, crossed out, many manicules. The writing seems less and less careful over the years. The penultimate leaf bears on the back the final signature of Lefevre followed by a large monogram (comprising the letters X and Y). The fly leave is covered with short notes, manicules, sequences of numbers and calculations.

**GOTHIC SALE DEED**

5. **[DEED]** Manuscript on Vellum. Sale of Property (appears to be moveable property like furniture). North Italian, 6th July 1216, notarized by the judge Otto von Quadrio. In a gothic script. 23 x 19 cm

$2,500.-

One of the earliest gothic sale deeds we have come across and a fine example for University study. Early 13th century examples have become rare in commerce.
6. [GREEK] Entire Letter written from Chlonmontsi, to "Lord David di Bembo, Lord of Cephelonia" acknowledging receipt of nine Turkish Prisoners (who are listed) sent by the Lord of Cephalonia to "our Lord Bairakbasha, Governor of the Morea". A very interesting and early letter during the period that Morea was under Ottoman rule, expressing gratitude for the lenient treatment of Turkish prisoners. Surviving Ottoman letters in Greek are extremely rare in commerce. A full translation and transcription is included. $3,500.-

A PALEOGRAPHIC MYSTERY

7. [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.

$12,500.-

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 divinia 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(ancet), M(atris) und E(ccesi)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, in: monasterium.net, URL
</mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1330-1340-ca_unbekannt/charter>, accessed at 2021-07-16Z.
https://www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1330-1340-ca_unbekannt/charter?q=

---

Unresearched. However, this manuscript must have been of considerable importance since it is written on expensive vellum and it carries a large royal seal of Henri III attached to a vellum letter.

Born on September 19, 1551, the future King Henry III was the preferred son of Catherine de Medicis and King Henry II of France. By the age of eighteen he had gained a reputation as a military hero, defeating the Protestants. Not long after the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572), which he is assumed to have partially instigated, he was elected king of Poland. But in 1574, upon the death of his brother, Charles IX, he returned to France as heir to the throne.

---

WITH A LETTER FROM HENRY III WITH HIS ROYAL SEAL


$ 7,000.-
14\textsuperscript{th} CENTURY. TWO CISTERCIAN LAW CODEXIS. KINGDOM OF CASTILE

9. [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 (18\textsuperscript{th} century), 103 vellum leaves. Small 8vo. Condition varies. The text is sometimes faded but overall legible. $44,500.-

Since the 13\textsuperscript{th} century, the General Chapter of the Order met once each year at Citeaux under the presidency of the Abbot of Citeaux 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 decretement missing). First half and second third of the 14\textsuperscript{th} 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.*

**Provenance:**
At the end of the 18th century the codex was already part of the monastery library Cistercian of Santa María de Monfero (A Coruña), where it entered by donation of one of its most illustrious monks, Fray Agustín Vázquez Varela (Novelúa, Lugo, 1722 - Solsona, 1794). Vázquez Varela was a renowned liturgist and used the present manuscript to elaborate a monograph on the uses and rituals of the order: Apologetic illustration to the Cistercian Breviary, Missal and Ritual of the Congregation of Saint Bernard of the kingdoms of Castile (Madrid, 1783).

**TWO EARLY VENETIAN MERCHANT LETTERS ON THE TRADE WITH THE LEVANT 1486**

10. **[MERCHANT LETTERS]** Sandro Melipitt to Il spett(abile) ett gineroso d(omi)no Andrea Melipitt me(rcante), Tripoli, sent from Damascus, dated December 1486, an answer to prior letters, also mentioning the name Polo. 1422 [mentioned in pencil]: Spett(abile) et generoso domino Joani, in Alexandria, sent from Tripoli, mentioning caravelles, payments, sententiae, and the Venetian family Contarini. $ 8,500.-

Medieval business letters are of the utmost rarity. But a number of Tuscan ones relating to the trade in Europe are known. Venetian letters concerning the trade with the Levant are almost unobtainable. According to the language and the names in the letters they are Venetian.

Although written in large numbers, they were usually not preserved. There was no reason to archive them for long. If letters have been preserved, it is because they were either forgotten (as in the case of then famous Datini archive in Prato) or because they were used in court during disputes and therefore ended up in public archives. This kind of commercial correspondence is rich in information and it formed an indispensable tool for the merchant, so that he was informed in due time about anything that could concern market trends either directly or indirectly.

Apart from strictly economic information concerning the functioning of the marketplace, price and exchange trends, etc., we find other details of political, social, cultural, artistic or religious interest.

These Venetian business letters from the Levant trade are written in scrittura dei mercanti, the script invented by Tuscan merchants in the 14th century with its own abbreviation system, used for business letters in volgare. The letters are therefore hard-to-read in their careless handwriting and slangy style. The script is characterized by an extremely cursive ductus, an absence of shading, a straight axis, round
and compressed letters, short strokes and round loops especially in the ascenders with a return to the right to link the base of the letters, several abbreviations, and an abundance of symbols for measurements and currencies.

We have not been able to trace down, the name Melipitt and the Polo name is of course intriguing.

11. **PAPAL BULL OF EXCOMMUNICATION** on vellum for the famous murder of Henry of Almain by Guy the Montfort. 43.5 x 60 cm. Ovieto, 1 March 1273. No seal. $12,000.-

Henry of Almain, with his cousins Edward I and Edmund Crouchback, was returning from the Crusade, and came with them to Viterbo, where the kings of France and Sicily, together with the cardinals, met to elect a Pope. It was there in a church at Mass, at the very hour when the sacrifice of the body of Christ was being celebrated, that Guy, Count of Montfort, famously stabbed and slew Henry with his own hand. It was a murder of revenge, for Guido de Montfort had previously participated in the Battle of Evesham against the royalist forces of his uncle, King Henry III of England, and his cousin, Prince Edward, where his father and elder brother were killed during the disastrous battle. While Henry begged for mercy, it is said that Guy exclaimed: "You had no mercy for my father and brothers!" The horrific murder before the altar earned Guy de Montfort a place in Dante's *Inferno* in the seventh circle of Hell. That the victim was the son and heir of Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall, one of the wealthiest men in all of Europe, demanded the attention and intervention of the Pope, who excommunicated Guy de Montfort for the deed.

This bull of excommunication calls for a hearing and for the assembly of a dossier of witness account in accordance with ecclesiastically sanctioned inquiries. It grants up to 15 days for the presentation of such evidence of Guy's supporters and accomplices and those accounts appearing personally before the Pope, with the aim of reaching a definitive judgment on Guy de Montfort in order to preserve the judgment for memory, present and future. It further attests that this bull shall be hung in the Church Urbevetanae so that the procedure is transparent and that there can be no excuse to assert that such a procedure did not reach all concerned.

Overall, an extremely rare Papal bull that not only attests to famous 13th century murder, one that is immortalized in the *Divine Comedy*, but also yields insight into the early trial processes and ecclesiastical procedures followed before formal excommunication.
12. [PAPAL BULLS]

1. Oddone Colonna, Martin V (1368-1431)
   Martin V was the pope who effectively ended the Western schism 28 février anno 1418. 33.5 x 51 cm, with lead seal.

2. Gabriele Condulmer, Eugène IV (1383-1447) Rome à Saint-Pierre, anno 4 novembre 1431 (1ère année de son pontificat). 26 x 49.5 cm, with lead seal.


Since it is not a collection that historical belongs together, individual pieces are available for purchase.


This manuscript contains Pope Paul II’s "Regulae, ordinationes et constitutiones Cancellarie", the general chancery rules for dealing with the Curia, which the Pope published after taking office and made available to legal practitioners


f. 25r Et scripte fuerunt per me die duodecima mensis septembris anno quarto pontificatus (12. Sept. 1467)
f. 26r – 29r modus quibus beneficia vacant
f. 29r De modo agendi cum litteris ad acceptandum beneficium in partibus vigore que expectantur
f. 30r-51r Topographically arranged lists of the dioceses of the Catholic Church
f. 51r-53r List of emperors and kings
f. 53r-54r List of the Orders
f. 54v Writing samples, some pages torn out
f. 55r-65r De modo agendi cum litteris ad acceptandum beneficium in partibus vigore que expectantur and other modi
f. 65r-73r Incipit regule novi formularii, texts on benefices
f. 74r-84r Formularium publici notariatus officii
f. 84r-95r Ordo terminorum substancialium iuxta stilum sacri palatii apostolici
f. 96r-109v further papal letters, partly incomplete due to torn out pages.
About 14 leaves missing. One behind f. 29, four to six leaves behind f. 54, two behind f. 82, one behind f. 105, two between f. 106 and f. 107, two behind f. 109.
Second half of the 15th century, part of the manuscript is dated 12 September 1467 (f. 25r). After the rules of chancery (f.1-25) come texts on benefices (f. 26v-29r), a List of the Bishoprics and Orders (f.30r-54r), then again excerpts on Regulæ ordinationes et constitutiones and the public notary's office (f. 55r-95r), followed by papal letters and forms on benefices and related topics (f. 96r-109v).
The texts are partly incomplete due to torn pages. At the back, documents from 1468 (f. and 1469 (f. 109r) are copied, so that the book as a whole was written around 1470.

THE 13TH CENTURY BIBLE OF WILLIAM CAMPBELL

14. [POCKET BIBLE] An early pocket bible with the prologues of St Jerome, and the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on vellum, first half of the thirteenth century. 145 by 95 mm.; eighteenth or early nineteenth-century binding. brown calf (worn). 458 leaves, complete and without any obvious physical signs of losses of leaves, double column of 48 lines of remarkably tiny university script (ascender height approximately 1mm.), running titles and versal numbers in margins in alternate red or blue capitals, tall and thin textual initials in red and blue with contrasting penwork, major openings with decorated and illuminated initials, many enclosing animals or birds, one full page initial in this form on frontispiece, another full page initial opening Genesis with seven oval compartments with scenes from the Creation of the World.

$ 95,000.-
Renumbered in sixteenth-century with Arabic numerals (apparently British hand, and probably that of William Campbell discussed below). Contemporary additions of notes on texts of Prophets at start of that text, and list of books of Bible at end, a few leaves with splits to their edges, one leaf in III Kings with a contemporary split (the scribe having written around this), some spots and stains throughout, corners of many leaves yellowed, some openings darkened, slightly trimmed at edges,

The book contains a near-contemporary ownership inscription: “Joshue gracia” at the head of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, and heavily erased ex libris at end of Interpretation: “Iste liber ...”. This Joshua may well have been the book’s original owner. At the end devotional material was added in the decades after the book’s production.2. Owned in the first half of the seventeenth century by one William Campbell, and probably to be identified with a Catholic Scots exile recorded as passing through Rome in 1624: his inscription in border of fol. 4v: “Ex libris de Willieleum Cambel bought at Rome ...may 12 day from mon[...]ierSalus”, and later at foot of leaf with Proverbs10: “ex libris de campubol”, and at side of leaf with Acts 20: “w campuboll his book w camboll”.

There was an influx of Scots pilgrims into Rome around 1600, either as Catholic refugees or as pilgrims hoping for a rapprochement between King James VI of Scotland and the Pope See: ‘Some Scots in Rome’, Innes Review, 27, 2010, pp. 42-48, at 43). Indeed, successive popes supported a significant community of Scots in exile in Rome throughout the seventeenth century. It is in this connection that we find records of a William Campbell and his brother Thomas, who are recorded as having fought for the Catholic king in Belgium, and were passing through Rome in 1624 on their way to seek further military service in Spain (Durkan, p. 45, citing archives in the Barbarini library in the Vatican).

The first of these brothers was most probably the owner of the present volume, and this book apparently contains the only other record of his life, as well as the only known sample of his handwriting. He may have returned home to Scotland (and the present binding might lend support to this), and an experienced military officer named ‘William Campbell of Glenfalloch’ (most probably the son of Sir Robert Campbell, 3rd Baronet of Glenorchy) is recorded as killed in action at the Battle of Stirling in 1648 in the service of the Clan Campbell.
His active use of the volume is probably indicated by the numbering or renumbering of certain books of the Bible here (see above), these numerals perhaps in his hand, and it is suggestive of his religious antiquarian tastes that a seventeenth-century Scottish Catholic exile should seek to acquire and use a medieval manuscript of the Bible, made some 400 years before his own birth. All medieval manuscripts with a Scottish provenance, whether before the Reformation or in the aftermath following it, are of legendary rarity on the market.

The decoration might be Parisian but could also be English. The depiction of animal and bird drolleries is notably skilled and add considerable charm to the volume.

The text is that of the standard Vulgate Bible: General prologue (“Frater ambrosius...”, Stegmüller 284); and prologue to Genesis (“Desiderii mei...”, Stegmüller 285); Genesis; Exodus; Leviticus; Numbers; Deuteronomy; prologue to Joshua (“Tandem finite...”, Stegmüller 311); Joshua; Judges; Ruth; prologue to Kings (“Viginti et duas...”, Stegmüller 323); 1 Kings; 2 Kings; 3 Kings; 4 Kings; prologue to 1 Chronicles (“Si septuaginta...”, Stegmüller 328); 1 Chronicles; prologue to 2 Chronicles (“Eusebius ieronimus ...”, Stegmüller 327); 2 Chronicles; prologue to Ezra (“Utrum difficilium ...”, Stegmüller 330); 1 and 2 Ezra; 10 and 27 chapters; Nehemiah in 12 chapters; prologue to Tobit (“Cromatio et heliodoro ...”, Stegmüller 332); Tobit in 13 chapters; prologue to Judith (“Apud hebreos ...”, Stegmüller 335); Judith; prologue to Esther (“Liberum hester...”, Stegmüller 341); Esther; prologue to Job (“Cogor per singulos...”, Stegmüller 344); and “Si autem fiscellamsecundum perennium”); Job; the Psalms; prologue to Proverbs (“Iungat epistola...”, Stegmüller 457); Proverbs; prologue to Ecclesiastes (“Memini me...”, Stegmüller 462); Ecclesiastes; prologue to Song of Songs (“Temptemus primum...”, Stegmüller 467); Song of Songs; Wisdom; biblical introduction to Ecclesiasticus, copied as a prologue (“Multorum nobis...”) followed by Ecclesiasticus; prologue to Isaiah (“Nemo cum ...”, Stegmüller 482); Isaiah; prologue to Jeremiah (“Ieremias prophetam...”, Stegmüller 487); Jeremiah; Lamentations; prologue to Baruch (“Liber iste...”, Stegmüller 491); Baruch; prologue to Ezechiel (“Ezechiel prophetam...”, Stegmüller 492); Ezechiel; prologue to Daniel (“Danielem prophetam...”, Stegmüller 494); Daniel; prologue to Minor prophets (“Non idem ordo est...”, Stegmüller 500); Hosea; prologue to Joel (“Sanctus iohel ..., Stegmüller 511); Joel; prologue to Amos (“Ozias rex...”, Stegmüller 515); and “Amos pastor ...”, Stegmüller 512); Amos; prologue to Obadiah (“Jacob patriarcha...”, Stegmüller 519); Obadiah; prologue to Jonah (“Sanctum ionam...”, Stegmüller 524); Jonah; prologue to Micah (“Temporibus ioathe...”, Stegmüller 526); Micah; prologue to Nahum (“Naum prophetam...”, Stegmüller 528); Nahum; prologue to Habakkuk (“Abachuc propheta...”, Stegmüller 40); and “Abachuc luctator...”, Stegmüller 529); Habakkuk;
prologue to Zephaniah (“Tradunt hebrei...”, Stegmüller 534); Zephaniah; prologue to Haggai (“Ieremias prophetae...”, Stegmüller 538); Haggai; prologue to Zechariah (“In anno secundo...”, Stegmüller 539); Zechariah; prologue to Malachi (“Deus per moysen...”, Stegmüller 543, and “Malachias aperta...”, Stegmüller 544); Malachi; prologue to 1 Maccabees (“Machabeorum liber...”, Stegmüller 551); 1 Maccabees; 2 Maccabees; prologue to Matthew (“Matheus ex iudea...”, Stegmüller 559, and “Matheus cum primo”, Stegmüller 589); prologue to Mark (“Marcus evangelista...”, Stegmüller 607); Matthew; prologue to Luke (“Lucas syrus natione...”, Stegmüller 620, and “Quoniam quidem...”); Luke; prologue to John (“Hic est Iohannes...”, Stegmüller 634); John; the Pauline epistles; prologue to Acts (“Lucas antiochensis...”, Stegmüller 640); Acts; prologue to Catholic Epistles (“Non ita est ordo...”, Stegmüller 809); Catholic epistles; prologue to Apocalypse (“Omnes qui pie...”, Stegmüller 839); Apocalypse; Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening “Aaz apprehendens...”.

THE MOST UNPARALLELED SPANISH RAID ON ENGLAND

15. [PORTRAIT, MANUSCRIPT] Fernando (or Fernán) Sánchez de Tovar (d.1384) significant Castilian soldier and Admiral of the Middle Ages. and the admiral who conducted an a raid of unparalleled audacity on England in 1380. Vellum, 30 x 20 cm., s.l. s.d., c. late 16th century. $ 3,500.-

Likely made for a carta executoria, but given the upper marginal shape and pinholes, the portrait could also have been intended to be hanging. Fernando Sánchez de Tovar was the Adelantado Mayor of Pedro of Castile at the start of the First Castilian Civil War, but in 1366 he betrayed the King and delivered the city of Calahorra to Pedro’s brother and enemy, Henry of Trastámara, (Henry II). “The fourteenth century furnished a number of interesting precedents for the days of the Spanish Armada... Most of the contemporary English chroniclers represent these raids as a purely French affair, but there is little doubt that Castilian ships did the lion’s share of the work. The climax was reached in the spring of 1380 when the Castilian Admiral Fernan Sanchez de Tovar sailed up the Thames with twenty galleys, burned Gravesend, and penetrated almost to the city of London, "whither hostile ships had never attained before." This raid was obviously regarded as a feat of unparalleled audacity at the time, and stands out in striking contrast to the fate of the Spanish Armada.”

[Ref: Merriman, Roger Bigelow Rise of the Spanish Empire, 1918]
16. **PRAYERBOOK of Ariaentgen van Muijlwyck.** Middle Dutch. South Holland, 15th century (ca. 1440) 80 x 120 mm; I + 172 + II leaves. Quires mostly of 8. Ruled in thin lines. Written space: f. 1-73: 47 x 80 mm (20 lines); f. 74-98: 48 x 76 mm (22 lines); f. 100-108: 49 x 88 mm (26 lines); f. 109-172: 50 x 80 mm (20 lines). Written by three or four hands, littera textualis. Condition: intense use over years has left traces of use throughout the book. Binding brown calf over wooden boards, stamps. Spine over four raised bands (late 15th or 16th century). Some wear expertly restored. Original (or 16th century) fly-leaves and paste-downs. $ 77,000.-

**Decoration**

Illuminated Initial (f. 1r); on f. 99v a drawing showing the crucifixion with a religious man (St Bernard?) on the left, a religious woman (a nun) on the right side. On banderole devotional texts that invite the believer to live a pious life; several initials with penwork throughout the book.

**Importance**

This is a prayerbook for a woman (not a book hours) that consists of a wide variety of texts, some of them rare (4, 7, 21 and 23). Research based on the Bibliotheca Neerlandica Manuscripta Prayerbook with a rich variety of Middle Dutch Prayers, some of them belong to the best-known prayers, others are rare. Very likely intended for female use. The first known owner is Ariaentgen van Muijlwyck, born at the border of Holland, Brabant and Guelders; she must have been a pious woman of lower nobility.

**Provenance**

1. A owner's stamp on verso first blank leaf and with owner's entry " Dit buck hoert toe Ariaentgen van Muijlwyck [This book belongs to Ariaentgen van Muijlwyck]. Ariaentgen Muijlwyck Hermans (ca. 1430 in Gorinchem, died 9-11-1504), married in 1450 with Pieter Matthijsz van Muijlwijck (born 1425? in
Altena, died 1485). He was a land owner and founded a stately house, named ‘de Steene Camer’ [a masonry residence].


**Texts**

1. f. 1r-66r  Hier beginnet die souter van onser liever vrouwen Inc. Heer doe op minen mont, te loven dinen alren heilichsten onsprekelyken naem ...(Middle Dutch translation of Our Lady’s Psalter Psalterium maius beatae Mariae virginis)

2. f. 66r- 7or Een ghebet alsen gaen wil ten heilighen sacrament Inc. O overste priester ende gewaar bispoc heer Jhesu Christe die di selven offerdes gode dinen vader een reyn offer ...(Middle Dutch translation of Jean de Fécamp: Summe sacerdos et vere pontifex)

3. f. 7or-72r Een suverlic gebet an onsen heer Inc. Voer die voeten dijne hoechet leg ic gevallen ghenadighe heer, ic sondighe mensche. Al mijn roepen is genade ...(Prayer to Christ for mercy)

4. f. 72r-73v Mercet dat die salige maghet Maria hevet vertelt dese seven bliscappen die hier volghen sinte Thomas van Cantellen berch. Inc. Verblide di maghet ende moeder Christi, want alleen hebstu verdient ...(Middle Dutch translation of Gaude flore virginale, attributed to St Thomas Becket, prose)

5. f. 73v Sinte Augustijn seit: Dies niet waerdich en is dat hi in desen leven castijt wort, die sal inder hellen ewelijc ghepijnt worden (Dictum attributed to Augustine)

6. f. 73v "Lichtelic versmaet hi alle dinc die altoos denct dat hi sterven sal" (Dictum attributed to Jerome)

7. f. 74r-77r ... die twee ende tseventich namen waer mede dat die moeder ons heren ghenoemt is vanden heilighen geest. Ende desen namen gaf Maria enen van haren sonderlinghen dienres als den bispoc van Clavonien .. Inc. O Maria, onbevlechte maget ende moeder ons heren tot dijne waerdicheit ende omdatstu mi ghienadelijc wilste laten scouwen dijn hoghe wesen voor mijnre doot ...(72 names of Mary)

8. f. 77r-80r Een goet gebet van onser liever vrouwen ende is ghehieten in latijn O intermerata Ende daer staet veel oflaet toe diet leest. Inc. O onbevlechte ende ewelijc ghebenedijt eenpaerlike maget sinte Maria ...

9. f. 80r-81r Een sueter ghebet dat die overheilighe leerre sinte Barnaerdus maecte totter herten Marien daer hi veel gracien mede vercreech Inc. Ic spreke tot dijnre herten ende aenbede dat als een heilich tempel gods ...(Middle Dutch translation of Eckbert von Schönau: Loquor ad cor tuum, o Maria)

10. f. 81r-82r O heylige Maria, mijn lieve vrouwe ewelijc maghet der maechden, moeder der hogester goedertierenheit ...(Prayer in front of a statue of Mary, indulgences granted by pope Innocent)

11. f. 82r-86r Inc. Deze gracie die hier na volghet is sehr oorberlic ende goedertierenste vrouwe heilige Maria, moeder des almachtighen gods een dochter des ewigen conincs, alle heilichste moeder, jonckfrouwe voirder gheboorten, jonckfrouwe nder geboorten ende jonckfrouwe nader geboorten ende moeder der wesen ...

12. f. 86r-89r Een sueter ghebet dat die overheilighe leerre sinte Barnaerdus maecte totter herten Marien daer hi veel gracien mede vercreech Inc. Ic spreke tot dijnre herten ende aenbede dat als een heilich tempel gods ...(Middle Dutch translation of Eckbert von Schönau: Loquor ad cor tuum, o Maria)

13. f. 88r-89r Oo fie in genaden staet ende dit gebet innichlic leset die verdient VII jaer oflaets ende XL karinen. Inc. Die moeder gods vol rouwen stont screiende biden cruce daer haer lieve sone aenhenc ...

14. f. 89r-90r Oo die alre suetste heer Jhesu Criste doer die waerdicheit dijns heiligen lichaems, soe ghif mi, arme sonder dat dijn weder die heilige lichaem si mijn leste spise ...

(Prayer for Communion, attributed to Hugh of Saint Victor)

15. f. 90r-95r Inc. O alre goedertierenste vrouwe heilige Maria, moeder des almachtighen gods een dochter des ewigen conincs, alle heilichste moeder, jonckfrouwe voirder gheboorten, jonckfrouwe nder geboorten ende jonckfrouwe nader geboorten ende moeder der wesen ...

(Middle Dutch translation of Obsecro te, in prose)
prayer Obsecro te) 17. f. 96r-98v Dat eerste pater noster les tot sinen gebenediden monde ende sprec dese gebede ...Inc. O over goedertieren here Ihesu Criste, ic aenbede di ende benedie ende eer ende love dijn heylighe honichvloeyende lippen ... (Prayer on the Pater noster) 18. f.100r-104v Inc. West gegruejt mijn salicheit, gegruejt ... (Middle Dutch translation of Arnulf of Leuven: Salve meum salutare) 19. f.104v-107r ... sinte Augustijns gebet dat hi mitten engel makede die hem die heer sente Inc. O heer god almachtich du biste drievoudich ende enich in allen saken ... (Middle Dutch translation of a prayer to the Trinity from Meditationum liber unus, attributed to Augustine) 20. f. 107r-108v Inc. O hoge heerscap ende godlike volcomenheit hoe onbekent is die werelt dijn rijkeit ende die overswinge mogentheit dijnre macht ... (Prayer to the Trinity, attributed to Augustine) 21. f. 108v Men sat soe wie dese groeten mit ynnicheit sijs herten leest ende mit gansen gelove alle dage, daer sel onse vrouwe toe komen eer hi stervet Inc. Ic gruet u Maria, een oppgewassen lelie der reynicheit. Ic gruet u Maria, een fiole der waere oetmoedichheit ...(Seven salutations to Mary) 22. f.109r-162r Inc. Want wi in die middel der stricken gheset sijn, so vercouden wi lichtelic vander hemelscher begheerten ...(Saint Augustine's Handbook) 23. f. 162v-164v Van verduldiger gelatenheit Inc. Ghewarighe godlike oefeninge en selmen aen dien menschen nemmermeer sien daermen niet en vindt een overgheeven ghemoede alle dinc te liden dat op hem vallen mach ... (On patient resignation) 24. f. 165r-166r ... een goede leeringe als een mensche leit op sijn versceiden Inc. Men vint ghescreven in Ancelmus boken dat men enen kersten mensche die in sijn versceiden leit die wil dat hi hem verweet ...(Middle Dutch translation of Anselm of Canterbury: Admonitio morienti et de peccatis suis nimium formidanti) 25. f. 166r-172v ... die commendaciel als een mensche stertzet Inc. Vaert voert, kersten siele, uut deser werelt inden naem des almachtighen vaders ... (Commendation for a dying person)

FRANCISCAN ORDER 1270

17. VIDIMUS of a Papal Bull concerning the Franciscan order 1270. On vellum. 25 x 33 cm. Lead or wax seal probably missing.

$ 6,500.

A vidimus is a certified copy of another original act, in which the tenor of a royal charter, Papal Bull, or other writing is copied and attested for the purpose of perpetuation when the original document is in a state of decay or in danger of removal. It is a manner of "re-establishing" a deed or renewing an existing original.

This vellum document is a copy of the privileges related to the Franciscan order.

Pope Alexander IV ruled from 1185 – 1261. He bestowed favoured on the Franciscans and canonized Saint Clare of Assisi (Santa Chiara in Italian), founder of the religious order for women called the Poor Clares. On 29 October 1255, in the papal bull Benigna Operatio, Alexander declared "his own knowledge" of the stigmata attributed to Saint Francis of Assisi.
Of further interest is that this document was written during the vacancy of the Holy See, (Sede Vacante), a period in which there was no pope. (1268-1271).

**AN INSIGHT INTO THE SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF RELIGIOUS WOMEN IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE LOW COUNTRIES**

18. **[WOMEN]** Miscellany with some 100 devotional texts, ca 1460-1480: prayers, catechetical texts, examples, sermons, mystical texts, a vision, sayings by authorities, instructions for religious women. 113 x 80 mm; 145 leaves. Quires mostly of 8. Not ruled (written on the chain lines). Written space: diverse, 23-34 lines. Written by three or four hands, littera hybrida. Condition: intense use over years has left traces throughout the book. Binding; contemporary vellum wallet binding w. brass clasp and catch. Kept in modern box w. hinging lid, sm. 8vo.

$85,000.

We have never seen such a rich collection of devotional/mystical texts for female use.

A central text for situating the collection in a convent is the long series of 'points' that describe the rules a sister has to follow in all kinds of matters: Item dit sijn summege goede op ghesette punten seere goet (f. 120r-124r). It starts with instructions for waking up and praising the Lord in the morning, followed by
instructions that reflect the rule of a convent on topics like the daily life, relations between sisters and people in the world (only love of God is allowed, love for people (esp. men) is strictly prohibited, virtues and sins. This collection of ‘points’ is followed by texts on obedience, the crucial vow in a religious community. While these texts name and emphasize the rules for living in a community, the other texts offer help with spiritual life: for prayer, for spiritual support, for education etc. The diversity is striking and covers all a sister needs for her spiritual life.

A dozen of examples show how to live and how to prepare on death (e.g. f. 136v-137v: a short narrative about how to live in the hour of death, and about an abbot who entered purgatory). On four pages (110r-11v) all the essential lists and prayers are summed up: 10 Commandments, 7 Deadly Sins, 6 sins against the Holy Ghost, 5 Senses, 7 Sacraments, 7 Gifts of the Holy Ghost, etc., Pater noster, Ave Maria). Some of the most popular prayers and hymns are present, like *O Intemerata* and *Veni sancte spiritus* (both in Middle Dutch translation).

Some sermons and collations give a more thorough instruction. Two texts by the famous Medieval Observant Franciscan and preacher Jan Brugman, born in Kempen (1400) who passed away in Nijmegen (1473), emphasizes the contemporary character of the collection. The first sermon is about the eucharist (on 1 Cor. 11,24), the second about the Holy Sacrament (on Zechariah 20). Strikingly enough, these texts are followed by an example of an Observant Franciscan on his death bed. One is inclined to think that this is related to the death of Brugman, which can be dated around the completion of this manuscript.

A contemporary of Brugman and from the same region is Jacobus van Gruitrode, a Carthusian from Roermond. He lived from ca. 1400 - 12 February 1475. In this collection we find translations from his dialogues of the sinner with Jesus (49v- 54v) and of the sinner with Mary (54v-58r) devotional texts related to mysticism.

Remarkable, and telling for the individual sister who made use of this book, are some texts with descriptions of Paradise (e.g. f. 58v-65v) and a visionary voyage of Pettrissa to Paradise (f. 66r- 70v), and even more the mystical texts in this miscellany. Two texts of the German mystic Mechteld of Hackeborn (1241 or 1242-1299), a prayer tot Mary (99r-101r) and her fifth collation on Jesus (112r-115r) and are among the most demanding in this collection.

In addition to the somewhat longer texts, this manuscript also contains some collections of sayings by authorities like Saint Bernard, Jerome, Albertus Magnus, Gregory etc. Extremely rare is a (until now unidentified) saying by the Brabant mystic Jan van Ruusbroec (140v). Other short texts worth mentioning are a ‘Eight points on Holy Water’ (f. 73v-74r) and some mnemonic poems (e.g. f. 119r).
Although we do not know in which monastery it functioned, it gives a rich and interesting picture of the spiritual culture of religious women in the eastern part of the Low Countries around 1475.

**Provenance**
Anthonius Scheymans
In 1760 in use by Anthonius Scheymans (f. 1: ‘Memoriael voor Anthonius Scheymans heeft dit boeck geleent in dit jaer 1760, 11 martius’)
In 1761 owned by Peter Reynen (f. 1: ‘Peter Reynen behoort diet boeck toe ... 1761’)
Others names of owners:
Gerardus Renette
Mathijs Colen (1762)
(f. 1r ‘Memoriael voor Mathijs Colen ... 1462)
Theodorus Colen (1782)
(f. 1: ‘Thodorus Colen heft dit boeck gelent int jaer 1782’)
Last owner: G.J. Jaspers (Gouda, 20 November 1932 – Aerdenhout, 20 April 2020).

**Texts:**
1. f. 3r-11v Vander gehoersamheit Inc. Die ierste scade der ongehorsamheit is dat di den genen daer si in is af neemt die gracie gods...
2. f. 12r-25v Inc. Wacht u van alre ghiericheit. Dese woerden leert ons die waerechtige meester ende doctoer Cristus Jhesus...(About symonie)...
3. f. 26r-35v ... ons heren passie die selve tijt mijnre passien gecomen was...(Excerpt from the Revelations of Saint Birgitta of Sweden)
4. f. 35v-42v Inc. Ons lieve here leerde eens enen sijnen vrient wie hi met sijnre martelien solde omgaen daerop te dencken ende sunderlingen met XV becrachtijnghen of ghedechten...(Fifteen contemplations on the suffering of Jesus Christ)
5. f. 42v-45v ... dit sal men alle dage oefenen op die uren vanden dage vander IIIIder ure des morgens totter achter oeren vanden avent Inc. Dat ierste is die onsprekelike welike wemoedicheit ons lieven heer opten berch van Oliveten...
6. f. 45-49v Een mynlike verweckinghe totten liden ende wonond ons heren Inc. O hoert nu toe devoete ziel ende verwondert u vander mynnen gots ende over u blynheth ende quaetheth op gode ..
7. f. 49v-54v ... een toe sprake Jhesus totten sunder Inc.
8. f. 54v-58r Een woert heb ic u toe te spreken o coninginne ...
9. f. 58v-65v .. die bescryvinghe des ertschen paradys
10. f. 66r-70v ... een exempel van eenre heiligher maecht die gevoert was inden paradijs
11. f. 70v ... een suverlike exempel
12. f. 71r-72r Vandervynne Inc. Dye mynne quam van mynnen uuten mynnenden vaderlichen herten .
13. f. 72r-73v Inc. En wilt niet dwaesliken ordelen dijnen naesten noch verdoemen in dijnen gedechten ..(On judging one’s fellow man)
14. f. 73v-74r VIII punten vanden wywater...
15. f. 74r-75v ... dese punten syn die vruchten ende orbaer die den mensche comen van die dat hi gerne pleecht misse te horen als ic uut der lere penentence heb genoemen ende Augustinus afscryft Inc. Dat ierste is ghelijc dat Adam die wile dat hi was inden
gaven dat die heilige ziele omgrijpt horen man of brugom cristum ihesum Die ierste vrouwe die jhesum omvaet dat is een waerachtich bekennen sijns selfs Dat een mensche bekent sijns selfs onsalicheit

Inc. Ghebendijt bistu opbrekende morgenroet boven alle creaturen Ghebenedijt si der gebloemder roseliker acker dijns schone aensich

(Prayer to Mary)

Inc. O goedertieren ewege maecht Maria ic vermaen u des druckeliken staens dattu onder den cruce stondes ende sages dijnen leven soen soe verlien soe goedertierliken so oetmodeliken gelike enen sachmoedegen lenken in so menichvoldeger pijne

(Prayer to Mary)

Dit gebet bracht die engel uten paradijs ende soe wiet dagelix leest men seet dat hi ons lief vrou sien sal vore sijnre doet Inc. Weest gegruet O maria du die daer bijst verhavven alle coren der engelen weest gegruet die daer bijst vercoren boven allen heiligen Du bijst dat huys daer in gherust heeft cristus jhesus

(same prayer at f. 102r; very likely a mistake by the scribe)

En imnys vanden heiligen geest

Inc. Veny creator spiritus mentes tuorum | visita imple superna gracia

Augustinus Dat gebet is den biddere een hulpe gode een offerhande Mer den duvel een geselinge of een pijn

(10 Commandments, 7 Deadly Sins, 6 sins against the Holy Ghost, 5 Senses, 7 Gifts of the Holy Ghost, etc., Pater noster, Ave Maria)

Gegruet sijstu Maria porte des paradijs leitsterre der wereldt Der hellen verderfenisse vol van genaden volcomenre mijnnen jonfferliker purheit ynnentliker oetmoedeicheit Die here is met di als een peerle in den golde als een bloem inden hove ende als een coninc in sijn throen ...

(Prayer to Mary)

En item dit sijn iii pater noster vore die sielen

Inc. O here jhesu cri...
MANUSCRIPTS BEFORE 1600

van de week] 53. f. 135v-136v Authorities: Paulus; Gregorius; Augustinus[136r] Ecclesiaticus; Jheronimus; Gregorius; [136v] Broeder Hugo (Sayings from authorities) 54. f. 136v-137r Inc. Item lege een mensche in synre leeste ende hi noede stoerve ende dien wilden 55. f. 137r-137v Item een exempel van enen abt Inc. Item het wart vertoen enen mensche da een abt binnen VII jaren dat hi abt was verdiende VIIc jaer vegeviers Die prelate ontsien hem secht een lere dat alle om ordeninge die geschien met sijnre slaphet dat si hem moegen verweten werden in die ure sijnre doet ... 56. f. 137v-138v Exempel Inc. Item lege twee broederen in enen cloester religeose welker oen den abpt ende den broederen alle graciose ende life was want hi natuurlijc mijnlijc was van aensicht 57. f. 138v-141r Authorities Augustinus; Gregorius; [139r] Augustinus; Bernardus; [139v]; [140r] Salomo; een leere [140v] Rusbroec; Isidorus; (Sayings from authorities) 58. f. 141r Van enen goeden mensche Inc. Een goet mensche bat onse here dat hi hem liet weeten wat sijn liefste wille weere doen antwerde ons here Mijn liefste wille is dattu dich onderdanich makes allen luden ende dattu mijnnes versmade werken ... 59. f. 141v-143v Inc. Broeder Aelbrecht secht also die als der mensche leet sijn wille om goets wille soe wie clein die wille sy of een oghenblik of een clein woert ... (Sayings from authorities) 60. f. 143v-146r Het was een jonffrouwe in enen cloester hedaen Si had horen magedom gode ghloef des waren hoer vriende tornich ende ser gestoert Doen apenbaerde hoer die engel Gabriel want s doen alte sere bedruct was ende lerde hoer die gebet ende sprack tot hoer soe wat mensche dit gebet leest die doet onser vrouwen alte denckleke | dienst Ende sijn sief sal in allen noeden wel getroest werden Si mogeliker want dat hemel ende erde verginck dan dese mensche in redeliken saken ongetroest bleve . C . Ave Maria salmen spreken als hier nagescreven staen ende soe wammere du dit gebet wils lesen soe staet voer onser liever vrouwen belde ende sette daer voer een kerse ende sprect . X . Ave maria ende dan valt op u knien ende leest dat hierna gescreven staet Inc. O Maria soete maecht ic vermaen u der groeter eren die u ons [...] gedaen heeft bove alle creatueren inden hemel ende inder erden... 61. f. 146r-147v In wat manieren wij sculdich sijn te loven die glorioso maget maria Inc. Laudare de benedictus virginam gloriosa Wij sculdich die glorioso maecht te loven om ons schout Om verdienten Ende om exempel Ten ierste sijn wijse schuldich om te loven om die scholt...

Literature:

Notes
This fascinating 18th manuscript was originally purchased with the attribution to Georg Ernst Stahl (1659-1734), a prominent German chemist and alchemist, early in his career. This attribution is based on http://www.calames.abes.fr/pub/#details?id=MHNA10080. Also here: http://www.levity.com/alchemy/almss21.html. This MS is dated 19th C. However the attribution to Stahl does not appear to be supported by additional research. On the basis of the watermarks (Pseudo D &C Blauw, counterfeit Dutch paper), our manuscript dates to the second half of the 18th century, after Stahl's death and certainly considerably after he turned away from his early alchemical research. (See: https://www.inventaire-condorcet.com/Inventory/Papers_and_watermarks?ID=11)

In Chimie et alchimie,de Paracelse à Lavoisier (2016, (see: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03106797/document) the author states (p. 105): The need to claim prestigious roots [of Alchemy] even lead an 18th century French alchemist who remained anonymous to compose twelve treatises which he claims translated from originals discovered during his trips to the libraries of Levant. We meet there alchemists with exotic names such as "Onomin, Arab philosopher"; "Telputh, Chinese gymnosophist "; "Hakoston, Egyptian philosopher"

In the l'année littéraire ou Suite des lettres (1765) an anonymous author describes in letter VIII of that publication, how he found in a library in the Levant, alchemical manuscripts in an old trunk on an attic. He describes 12 manuscripts, as in the one offered here (see the index on pg. 175 which matches the chapters of the present manuscript). According to Didier Kahn, these twelve manuscripts were the subject of a five-page advertisement and offered for sale in 1766, along with "a singular machine that the author probably executed for operations ". Anyone wishing to see the manuscripts and the machine (a
distillation furnace?) could go to a Parisian upholsterer, rue des Blancs-Manteaux, where they were stored.


Therefore, this manuscript appears to be an autograph manuscript of an anonymous author, likely prepared for publication. It does not appear to be a fair copy of a published work, a reasonable conclusion given the underlining and marginal notes etc. It is also a work of great fascination as an enlightenment manuscript that holds on to the last vestiges of the alchemical traditions of the preceding centuries. *Van Lennep, Alchimie. Contribution à l'histoire de l'art alchimique, 1985* (p.149-150) mentions that the illustrations in this manuscript are the only such naive alchemical drawings known.

**LATHROP APOTHECARY MANUSCRIPT**

20. **[APOTHECARY MANUSCRIPT]** Oblong 8vo., 20 x 14.5 cm. Original calf, worn, boards detached, text-block broken and many pages loose. $4,500.-

Rare 18th century American apothecary record book containing the valuable recipes, trade secrets, and interesting finances of Coit & Lathrop. During its original operation, Lanthrop was the only apothecary shop between New York and Boston. Benedict Arnold, whose mother's cousins were Daniel and Joshua Lathrop, became an apprentice at the apothecary at the age of 14 and was considered of valuable help given his skill at math.

[Ownership (compiler?) inscription : Cushing Eells's Book. Norwich Jan. 1 1791" Note: the 1791 inscription is reasonably a terminus ante quem and the manuscript may predate the inscription. (p. 2-8 blank.) Apothecary formulas (p. 9-46),"The Following is a Catalogue of Drugs and Medicine usually kept for sale by Messrs. Coit & Lathrop with the Steling cost affixed from their latest Importations: likewise the prices at which they sell" (p. 50-76), with Paints (p. 76-78), Dieng Drugs (p. 79), Groceries *8o* Wine (81), Glass & Earthen (82), Shop furniture & Laboratory Instruments (p. 83), Chirurgical Instruments (845-87), blank (90-186)
"Dr. Joshua Lathrop died in 1807, at the age of 84. He was the last in Norwich of the ancient race of gentlemen that wore a white wig. This, with the three-cornered hat, the glittering buckles at his knees and in his shoes, the spotless ruffles in his bosom, and the gold-headed cane, made him an object of admiring wonder to young eyes from whose vision such a costume was passing away. Mrs. Lathrop was a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells of Stonington. She died July 7, 1833, in her 91st year. Original portraits of this couple, painted in 1774, when one was fifty and the other thirty years of age, are preserved by their descendants. The partners and successors of Dr. Lathrop were his nephews and sons, and the nephew of his wife, Cushing Eells: the firm changing from Daniel & Joshua Lathrop, to Lathrop & Coit."

[Ref: Caulkin, Frances Manwaring. History of Norwich, Connecticut. 1866., p. 520]

**ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT ON ARISTOTLE**

21. **[ARISTOTLE]** De structura Syllogismi tractatus, Prolegomena in universam, Prolegomena in introduction porphirii 1618, Prolegomena in lib de interpretatione, Andrea Aytomo, 1619, Prolegomena in Aristotelis, Prolegomena in secundum priorum analyticarum, 1619, Prolegomena in Librum Topicorum 1619, Prolegomena in Lib II 1619, Annotatem in librum Aristotelis Topicorum 1619, Annotationes in Librum Elenchorum Aristotelis, Aristotelis Sophisticorum Elenchorum, Aristotelis Posteriorum. Last part numbered (82 p.) in a different hand, dated 1632. A few pages ripped out. Contemporary leather binding, around 250 paper leaves. 8vo (195 mm x 145 mm).

Curiously illustrated commentary on Aristotle with three illustrated title pages and one with a naive drawing of a knight on the rector side with a king (?) on verso. Possibly English. The last colophon says: Finis, D. Brookes. Other illustrated colophons present.

$3,500.-

**A BURLESQUE 17TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT**


$3,250.-
An unpublished burlesque poem satirizing the Franciscan order, that was apparently very popular at the end of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. With lively satirical anecdotes, sometimes trivial, describing the daily life of a community of friars, with violent "attacks" on religious orders. The curious story attached to it, is that the Jesuit friar, lent it to a friend, (on condition of its being returned the following day,) who, by employing numerous copyists, obtained a transcript in one night. From that manuscript, so surreptitiously obtained, this and other copies have been made, and the circulation, though but in MS., caused Chiesa considerable trouble. This is no doubt a myth.

Penn university (Ms. Codex 347 Capitolo de Frati) has a copy, but only one with 8 cantos. The Kenneth Spencer research library has another manuscript, like ours, with the full 16 cantos (Ms. Codex C211). The manuscript we are offering however has a preface, in which we are given further information about the original manuscript. We are for instance told that there was a chapter in entitled “La verità delle Monache” (The Truth of the Nuns), which was suppressed by the author. Probably because it was too obscene. A delightful manuscript, worth of further study.

AN UNPUBLISHED MORAL SATIRE ABOUT LOVE WRITTEN DURING SHAKESPEARE’S TIME

23. [COMEDY OF MANNERS] La Zannata o vero Il Bagolino fatto apparire sostituto regio. Scherzo morale composto dai Figliuoli di Gio: Lodovico Casotti, e dedicato al [...] Ill.ma Sig.a Caterina Giovanna figliuola dell’Ill.mo Sig: Giuseppe Maria Frescobaldi. 1603. Coat of arms of the Casotti family on the inside cover. Large 8vo, 25 leaves plus a number of blanks. Later limp vellum binding (?) $ 2,950.

An unpublished manuscript. Frontispiece written in brown and red ink and text in the same seventeenth-century hand. In the beginning and at the end two pretty pen drawings were made. After card 20, 3 cards were removed, but there are no leaps in the narration. Text written in dialogue form. The Frescobaldi and (to a lesser degree) the Casotti, where prominent noble families, which fate was intertwined with the political, sociological, and economic history of Tuscany

SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

24. [COOKBOOK] 37 leaves, dated 1730-1736. In two different hands. 5 last leaves, with lower margin torn away, with some loss of text. Receipts 41-100, 97-153, leaf 1 to 29, plus another receipt book 30 – 37, with additional (not numbered receipts (bound in). 8vo (190 x 150 mm). $ 5,500.
Plum Cake, Marmolet peaches, Marmolet of Oranges, Confeit of Orange Skinnis, Violet Tablets, How to confet oranges, making of milks, Rizoer Creame, Apricot Creame, Goose Berrie Creame, Custard Cakes, pock pudding, German Cake, Sugger Cakes, To pickle any kind of herbes, To make the gill of red, black, white or black risers, to make cherry wine, to make cordial wine, Jelly of apples. And many, for us, undecipherable names, like for instance a pulatos or pulalos pudding.

A curious manuscript, written by two family members (Peggy Duff and Margret Duff). An index of the receipts “take out of Marys book” on 17 verso, on 21 recto, ‘Peggy Duff her Pastery Book’ (in another hand?) and on the last leaf, Marget Duff, receipts 41-100, 97-153, with additional receipts (not numbered bound in). All this with a curious poem, with a date in the margin, “March 10th January 9th Lodovicka? Alep (Allepo??), January 1730. Both texts are perhaps extracted from a larger volume, but clearly belong together. A curious 20 line poem, speaks of “great volumes they go too” and might alluded to the break up of a cookery manuscript.

The oldest Scottish receipt book was written by Helen, Countess of Sutherland, with the instructions solely concerned with fruit preservation and jelly making. Our manuscript would probably rank in the top ten of manuscripts known from an early date.

https://www.nls.uk/collections/manuscripts/collections/food-history/recipe-books-list/

https://www.manuscriptcookbookssurvey.org/collection/Detail/manuscripts/57
The present work by Sieur de La Croix was eventually published in a revised from Paris in 1689, but this scribal manuscript precedes the publication. There are notable difference between the manuscript and the final published texts, including revisions that removed the accounts of German and Venetian conflicts and replaced those with events of war between the Turks and Hungary.

"De La Croix was born in Paris, the son of the Arabic interpreter of the French court and author, also named François Pétis de la Croix (1622-1695)[1] and inherited this office at his father's death, afterwards transmitting it to his own son, Alexandre Louis Marie, who also became a notable orientalist. At an early age, François was sent by Colbert to the East; during the ten years he spent in Syria, Persia and Turkey he learned Arabic, Persian and Turkish and collected materials which he would use in future writings." The authorial copy of the present manuscript appears to be held at the BnF (Français 6094), which includes a dedicatory epistle to Louis XIV dated 26 March 1682. It is a reasonable presumption that the present manuscript was written shortly thereafter for the use and library of Louis XIV, The handwriting of this manuscript appears to match the hand of another manuscript sold at Christie in 2017: 'Le Serail des Empereurs othomans', [c.1670s-80s].

The 1680s were indeed a pivotal time in French-Ottoman relations and witness a revival of the alliance under Louis XIV. "From 1683 and for a period of sixteen years, the Holy Roman Empire would be occupied in fighting the Ottoman Empire in the Great Turkish War. Louis refused to participate in the Holy League, a coalition of European powers against the Ottomans, adopting a position of neutrality, and encouraged Mehmed IV to persevere in his fight against the Hapsburg's Pamphleteers and poets would criticize the position of Louis, and reinforce the unity of the League, by describing a battle between European "Liberty" on the one hand and "Eastern despotism" associated with "French absolutism" on the other." [Wikipedia]
26. [DISTILLATION MANUSCRIPT] In German. s.d., circa late 17th-early 18th century, 15 x 9. cm 163 recipes for drink recipes, tinctures, some for alchemical uses, pharmacological substances etc., most involving distillation. Examples include Crocus Metallorum in wine making, Flowers of sulfur (formed by distilling sulfur), rose oil distillation, Spiritus Vini Rect (Rectified Grape Spirit), Aqua vitae, pilulae polychrest etc. Unconnected manuscript headers at the end of the manuscript indicate the blank manuscript had another intended purpose originally as a commonplace book. It ends with a blank page and the header: De Morte. German paper boards, heavily worn, spine lacking and showing guts, text-block a bit shaken. $2,800.-

27. [DIARY] Early 18th century Diary by Johann Maas, born in 1694. 8vo, Paste paper binding. 66 leaves. Written in a very irregular hand. The opening sentence is 'I was born 24 September 1694 in Cobern. Kobern-Gondorf is a municipality in the district of Mayen-Koblenz in Rhineland-Palatinate, western Germany. The author narrates his life, his piety, the events during his life, his family and the inheritance he wants to leave to his children. Diary keeping was on the rise from the 17th century, because there was a more literate culture, changes in the education system, cheaper paper and a heightened awareness of the 'self'. $1,750.-

In the year 1755 of the 14th of November, I Willem Abrahams Visser, having reached the age of 12, on 3 Augusti of this year, entered into the service of the silver and gold master Haijens to learn the mentioned Silver and Goudwerken, on instigation of my parents for the time of 5 years and started with this book.

$ 4,500.-

Willem Abrahams Visser was a pupil "Lehrjunge" (mentioned as such in ‘Goldschmiede Niedersachsens: Daten, Werke, Zeichen’. 1. Halbbd., p. 332) of the gold and silversmith Bernardus Hayens during the years 1755-1760 (which coincides with the dates occurring in this drawing book). Bernardus Hayens became citizen of Emden in 1740 and was a member of the large community of Dutch immigrants residing there. Several objects made by Hayens sold at Christies through the years.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**


$ 2,250.-

Spanish manuscript about military architecture, written in beautiful legible script and illustrated by 13 tables with large fortifications (some colored) and 3 unnumbered tables with smaller drawings. The work is divided into four parts: "De la Fortificacion", "De la Fortificacion irregular", "De la fortificaz. efectiva sobre el terreno" and finally "De la Fortificacion de Campaña". The text quotes Padua, Pesaro, Turin, Verona, Urbino, Venice, Bergamo, Bologna, Florence, Mantua, Milan, Parma, Genoa, Naples and Palermo.

**17th MANUSCRIPT BIBLE TRANSLATION AID FOR AN ENGLISH BIBLE**


$ 3,500.-

A philological manuscript of derivations and declension of words in the Greek New Testament, apparently unpublished and likely intended to be used by Biblical scholars and translators. Given its approximate date of creation (early 17th century England, possibly Oxford), it is tantalizing close to the translation of the KJV and worth of further study.
The mysterious author, S.H., is otherwise unidentified. Dr. Gaughran suggested in a note Sir Henry Savile (1549-1622), one of the translators of the KJV. While that is a loose possibility, given his reputation as a Greek scholar, there is no other obvious evidence of that assertion other than the coincidence of reversed initials.

**18TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT HOMERUS**

31. [HOMERUS] L’odyssée d’Homère, traduite en français, avec des remarques, par Madame Dacier. Paris, Aux Dépends de Rigaud, Directeur de l’Imprimerie Royale. MDCCXVI. 8vo (23 x 17 cm), 569 p. A flawless, manuscript copy, in a contemporary binding. $1,250.-

**MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK**

32. KOCH BUCH. Cook book in German on paper. Austria, late 18th century, 8vo, 168 pp, [4] Contemporary (?) marble binding. Not a copy after an existing work. $2,450.-

Very carefully written cookbook on blue paper. Arranged as follows: meat soups; Barley soups; Green-food; Beef; sausages; chicken dishes, poultry dishes, intestine receipts, egg dishes; pasta dishes, fish and crab, fruits, pastries, pies, confectionery. See no. 36 for another cookbook.

**17TH CENTURY MODEL BOOK FOR LACE**

33. [LACE PATTERNS] various designs. S.l. [around 1688-1701]. In-4 (31 x 22 cm), oblong, half-morocco, marbled boards. (English binding of the 19th century). Original paper covers kept with label 1699. 55 designs on 50 leaves. A portion of one frame is missing, some staining to the margins.

Rare collection from the end of the 17th century. Fifty manuscript patterns on printed red grid paper (one-fold-out). Five smaller pattern
designs are pasted to the back of the first two leaves. Manuscript pattern books due to the ephemeral nature are extremely rare, early ones like this 17th century specimen are hardly ever found. Patterns of fruits, animals, geometrical designs.

Signature of Anna Catharina von Knoll, dated 1707, on the back of the title. This name is absent from Arthur Lotz’s repertoire, Bibliographie der Modelbücher. However further provenance is known, S H lilla hailstone = Sarah Harrietta Lilla Hailstone in pencil on the inside cover. She was an expert on lace and needlework and wrote several books and catalogues on this subject.

When her husband, Edward Hailstone, died in 1890 his famous library and also her collection of books came up to auction. This copy was probably no 1195. (See Catalogue of the first portion of the ... library of the late Edward Hailstone, Esq. F.S.A. of Walton Hall, Wakefield etc. Which will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge ... on ... 4th of February, 1891 etc). Leather Ex-libris of Edward Hailstone removed (probably when the book came up for auction).

WINE SALES

34. [MANUSCRIPT] Etat de la vente du vin au Cabaret à lyon, commencé le 31 janvier 1791. Large 8vo (21.5 cm x 17 cm). Contemporary binding. Notebook of 120 pages with the wine sales accounts for the years 1791, 1792, 1793 until early 1794 collected on 4 leaves (the rest is blank). $700.-

OF THE ATTACK AND THE DEFENSE OF THE PLACES

35. [MILITARY] 17th century military manuscript, large folio (42 x 28.5 cm) 90 leaves with numerous drawings (notably of redoubts and fortifications). Bound in contemporary vellum. Doodles on the fly leaf. Divided in different parts, "Treaty of Fortification.", "Treaty of canon.", "How to draw up the plan of a place. ", "Arithmetic. ", "construction of a fort. ", "Of the Geography. ", "Of the attack and the defense of the places.", "The exercise of the musket. ", " the exercise of the pike. ", " the orders of the cavalry. ". Some tears and loose leaves. $2,300.-
26 SPECIMENS OF MILITARY MAIL

36. [MILITARY MAIL ARCHIVE] A small archive of 26 specimens of Military Mail from 1789 through WWI, all loosely mounted on separate white card stock in plastic. The collection is entitled: "The SAGA OF MILITARY MAIL". The cancellations include the rare "Fleur De Lis" of France, the Napoleonic Conquest of Chambray, sea and overland mail cancellations from India to England during the Conquest of India, as well as cancellations from the Crimean War. Additionally, there is the first modern stationary minted and cancelled for the use of British forces in India, as well as covers and post cards from WWI Prisoners of War from Russian, Belgium, France, Holland and the United States.

$1,800.-

Overall, a fascinating collection documenting specimens of the historical evolution of the organization and distribution of mail in the theatre of war.

AN IMPORTANT DEED FOR THE LOWER EAST SIDE OF MANHATTAN

37. [NY DEED] [LOWER EAST SIDE] An important deed for the history of the Lower East Side in NYC. Manuscript on vellum. Oct 31, 1763. 72 x 41 cm. Signed by Hendrick Rutgers and James De Lancey for a delineation of boundaries of their respective estates. James De Lancey (1746 – 1804) was a colonial American who lead one of the best known and most feared of the loyalist units, the De Lancey's Brigade, during the American Revolution. Hendrick Rutgers, was a brewer and gentleman, and Father of Henry Rutgers, the Revolutionary War hero and philanthropist.

$4,750.-

The deed concerns the Delancey and Rutgers estates, the indisputable core of the Manhattan's Lower East Side, and the settlement of the boundaries described herein helped create today's street patterns. Both estates bordered the Bowery, and each had a main road: Grand Street on the Delancey estate, and Love Lane on the Rutgers estate.
Most interesting as well from a historical perspective was that the Rutgers and Delanceys weren’t just literally on opposite sides of the fence. During the Revolution, the Delanceys were staunch loyalists, while Henry Rutgers hosted meetings for the Sons of Liberty on his farm (And in still another great moment in history, the father and grandfather of James de Lancey and Henry Rutgers were on different sides of the seditious-libel trial of Peter Zenger trial in 1735. James de Lancey was the royalist judge who heard the case; Harmanus Rutgers sat on the grand jury.)"
[Ref: manhattanunlocked.blogspot.com/2011/03/story-behind-lower-east-side.html].

SPECTACULARLY FULLY ILLUSTRATE. FIREWORKS MANUSCRIPT

38. RÄBEL, Andreas. "Kunst Buch von allerhandt rahren undt schönen inventionen so wohl in der Feuerwerckerey Kunst als auch in der Büchsenmeisterey zusammen getragen und verfertigt von Andreas Räbeln. Im Jahr Christi Anno 1671". [4]. 297 leaves (last 138 blanks, but contemporary). Contemporary black leather binding with initials and date. Spine damaged. 11 x 16.5 cm. With a modern ex libris. Some repairs to the fold of the engravings.

$ 32,500.-

An original work of a 17th century pyrotechnician, with the formulas he used to make fireworks. This is a manual how to make and use them, in which the author betrays secret recipes for the construction of rockets, flares, bombs. Ingredients are specified: camphor, antimony, coal, tin, orpiment, chalk, tree oil, mercury, line oil, brandy, ammonium, arcanuni, chloride, resin, and a host of other untranslatable elements. The fireworks that Räbel describes come in all forms and shape. Descriptions follow for the construction of rocket posts, launchers, and fixtures to be mounted on buildings, small castles, and castles. Shown in finely colored pen drawings, labeled with reference numbers and letters and provided with a scale. Detonators are described, small bombs, smoke-balls, balls of light, fireballs, storm-balls, big guns, fireworks and hundreds of other instructions. He also narrates the
memorable wedding of Emperor Leopold von Habsburg with Margarita Theresa of Spain on December 12, 1666.

**UNPUBLISHED COLLECTION OF 18th SONGS**

39. [SONGBOOK] A collection of hymns and songs for the use of J.B.P. Bouvier. 1732. 8vo 20 x 16 cm. Contemporary calf binding. Title page with laurels and 496 pages. $1,775.

Opens with (35 pages) to be followed by Chansons choisies, anciennes que, Nouvelles. Consisting of ribaldry ballads (with sexual overtones), love and fisherman’s song. Greasy stain in the margin to the last 30 leaves

Neatly handwritten calligraphy with beautiful capital letters, perfectly readable. Original manuscript, never published. EX-libris of Johann Valentin Scheid. prof at the university of Strasburg.

**UNPUBLISHED 18TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN ITALY**

40. **TANURSI (Francesco Maria)**

'Compendio storico della citta di Ripatransone nel Piceno', 1769, Italian manuscript in black on laid paper, 23 leaves + 3 blanks, illustrated with grisaille watercolours with pen-and-ink outlining on 10 pages, including a half-page city view, 20 heraldic vignettes and approximately 60 depictions of antiquities and objets d’art, 2 pages of Roman inscriptions reproduced in pen and ink, slightly spotted and toned, a few old repairs, old wrappers, spine worn, 4to.

$2,750.

Provenance: Professor Cecil H. Clough (1930-2017), Reader in Medieval History, University of Liverpool.
The author is described on the title-page as a patrician ('patrizio') of Ripatransone. This does not appear to be the same work as his Memorie istoriche della città di Ripatransone, which was posthumously printed at Fermo in 1793 and is unillustrated. Another work, Historiarum Ripanarum epitome, possibly a Latin version of the Memorie, was printed in Rome in 1781. In 1783 a work by Tanursi titled 'Historiae patriae epitome' was printed as an appendix to De rebus Ripanis by Giovanni Garzoni and Teodoro Quatrini. All of these printed accounts are very rare: OCLC traces one copy each of the Memorie and the Historiarum, and three of De rebus Ripanis. This manuscript is unpublished.

**MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT**

41. *THEORETICA 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 [...]".
42. **BOOK OF ELEPHANTS**  This manuscript is essentially a practical manual for the keeping of elephants. It is difficult to know, for whom the manuscript was made. The contents reflects professional pride and caste identity of the elephant keepers. The text is interesting because it gives an unambiguously Islamic frame of reference to the keeping of elephants. An extremely uncommon text. $14,500.-

An illuminated Persian manuscript called *Fil-nama* (Book of Elephants). The manuscript has 53 leaves. (205 mm x 120 mm) It includes three ornamental illuminations (*unvan*) in gold and colour indicating the beginning of the manuscript's three parts, as well as 17 miniatures in gold and colour. The colours of miniatures are bright and well-preserved. The miniatures illustrate the text and form an integral part of the manuscript. The miniatures represent a vernacular version of the courtly Pahari style of the kingdoms of the Himalayan foothills.

The text is in neat nastaliq script typical to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The text is mostly in black, while red is used to indicate the beginning of chapters or sub-chapters. In the third part of the manuscript, red ink is used in explanatory comments of the main text. Lower margin of the back side of each leaf includes the first few words of the right side of the next leaf. No pages are missing. Except for a few partly smudged lines on one page, the text is clear and legible throughout.

The text itself does not help in dating or placing the manuscript. Based on the style of the paintings and script as well as the contents, Punjab or Kashmir in the first half of the nineteenth century seems likely.

First part of the manuscript is titled The Genealogical Tree of the Trade of the elephants keepers from Sayyid Ahmad Kapri (*Kursi-nama-yi mahavat-gari az Sayyid Ahmad Kapri*), who is told to have been an elephant keeper during the time of the Prophet Muhammad. This part covers the aetiological myths
concerning elephants. In addition, it gives a symbolic explanation of elephant’s features and its equipment as well as includes formulas to be said during different activities connected with keeping and driving elephants. Names of God and Quranic phrases are used for these purposes. It also covers the genealogical lineage of elephant keeper back to Adam.

The second and the longest part of the manuscript covers a description of various ailments of elephants as well as their cures in 17 chapters.

The third part is a roughly alphabetical listing of plants, herbs and other ingredients. The list has no explanation as to what it is, but it seems to be a list of various ingredients used in the remedies described in the second part. A text in red is written below the black text apparently listing names for the items that are more familiar in the Indian context.

"ROMANCES OF A CIVIL WAR SCHOOL TEACHER"

43. [CIVIL WAR ARCHIVE]. Suitors correspondence to Eliza Rachel Guthrie (New York b. 1838 d.1904). Letters dated Aug 20, 1859 - Nov 8, 1865 (plus one final letter March 21, 1867). 2 buckram volumes with 95 original letters (approx.. half the letters are loose in glassines) preserved in their original envelopes with cancelled stamps and with a full transcript prepared in 1958 by James Ray Norton. $ 6,500.-

James Ray Norton, the compiler of the archive states: "These letters were primarily given to me because of my interest in the postage stamps that were on them. I have collected American stamps since grammar school days but found that these letters were interesting to me from other standpoints. The postage stamps, of course, were of interest but the letters were found to describe considerable interesting "Americana". The letters pictured the early life of the young people in their courting days and gave considerable information relative to early American travel, ambitions and activities of the young people. The descriptions of the North Eastern and North Central parts of the United States were found to be of interest. There were many references to the progress of the Civil War and to the young men acquaintances of Miss Guthrie who was a country school teacher. The personal and historical anecdotes that were contained in these letters have moved me to have the letters copied into this book form."

The first volume contains a typed transcript of 80 letters; the second volume contains the actual letters preserved in old mounted glassines, with numbers that loosely correspond to the assigned number in the transcript, albeit the number of letters
present is greater than the number indicated in the transcript and about 42 are loose, preserved in glassines, with a couple mounted in the transcript volume itself. A short Guthrie genealogy is included in the volume as well.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY ALBERT EINSTEIN ABOUT HIS ELUSIVE SINGLE THEORY TO EXPLAIN ALL THE FORCES OF NATURE

44. EINSTEIN (Albert). Autograph letter signed with his initials, in German, addressed to Ernst Gabor Straus. S.l., [date of handwritten receipt of February 18, 1950]. 1/2 p. folio of fine, tight handwriting. $23,500.

‘I am glad that you are vigorously dealing with the question of compatibility. Yet it seems to me that your fears are unjustified. I want to phrase the proof so that your letters will be taken into consideration”. Following is a long scientific explanation – the proof Einstein phrased for Straus. The mathematician Ernst Gabor Straus was Einstein’s assistant at the Princeton’s Institute for Advanced Studies between 1944 and 1948, working with him on the Unified Field Theory and helping him with mathematical models for his ideas. The two wrote three articles together. This letter, indicating the continuous collaboration between the two, provides an interesting peek into the process of their work.

“DER ANDERE KOMPATIBILITÄTSBEWEIS IST AUCH FALSCH. Es kommt immer darauf hinaus, dass man zwischen einem Gleichungssystem und einem Teil desselben Identitäten konstatiert, aus denen natürlich kein relevanter Schluss gezogen werden kann. DAS BIG GESCHREI DER ZEITUNGEN IST NUN UMSO KOMISCHER. Die Frage der "Komptibilität" starken Systems ist also ebenso ungelöst wie in unseren früheren Tagen. Dass aber nur das starke System [mathematical notations here] in Betracht kommen kann, ist nicht zweifelhaft. Denn es fasst die bisher im Betracht kommenden Systeme mit bewiesener Kompatibilität zusammen [Albert Einstein places commented mathematical notations here]. Es ist also das stärkste denkbare System. WENN DAS STARKE SYSTEM ZU WENIG LÖSUNGEN HAT, DANN MUSS DIE THEORY AUFGEgeben WERDEN. EINSTWEILEN SAGT MIR ABER DER INSTINKT, DASS ES DIE RICHTIGE THEORY IST ... ".

Since the 19th century, some physicists, notably Albert Einstein, have attempted to develop a single theoretical framework that can account for all the fundamental forces of nature – a unified field theory.
Classical unified field theories are attempts to create a unified field theory based on classical physics. Einstein tried to form a generalized theory of gravitation that would unify the gravitational and electromagnetic forces (and perhaps others), guided by a belief in a single origin for the entire set of physical laws. He devoted his last years to this vast enterprise which, reconciling the laws of gravity, electromagnetism, and mechanical quantum, was to explain the universe as a whole. Despite this failure, his work on theory of the unified field then found extensions in cosmology, evolutionary and physical theories of symmetry.

"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). $20,000.-

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 internationals* 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.


**OPIUM WAR MANUSCRIPT**

46. **JAPANESE Manuscript** consisting of 14 double-page and 3 full page ink and wash sketches. 8 vo., 28 x 20 cm., stitch bound; occasional staining and worm track. Japan, circa 1849. This handsomely illustrated Japanese manuscript report concerns the First Opium War between China and Britain. It appears largely derived from Kaigai shinwa [New Stories from Overseas] and Kaigai shinwa shui [Gleanings from New Stories from Overseas] , two series of volumes by Mineta Fuko, both published in Kaei 2 [1849] $2,400.-
The sketches include the King of England, British warships, military engagements, plundering, raping of Chinese women and finally a signing of the war-ending treaty. The accounts are exaggerated and because of the seclusion policy, there were no actual Japanese observers in China to witness the events. Most of the news therefore filtered through Nagasaki, where regulated trade was permitted. The reports field distrust and fear among the Japanese for foreigner, who only cautiously relented to negotiations with the arrival of Commodore Perry. Manuscript editions of the Kaigai shinwa are uncommon.

**THE FINEST COPY OF ONE OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS PUBLISHING VENTURES OF THE 19th CENTURY**

**JAY GOULD'S COPY OF THE MAGNA CARTA- ALMOST CERTAINLY PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO GEORGE IV**

47. [MAGNA CARTA] Whittaker, John) Magna Carta, Regis Johannis XV. Die Junii Anno Regni XVII, A D MCCXV.. bound with.. Conventio Inter Regem Johannem et Barones, A. D. MCC.XV. Londini, Apud Johannem Whittaker, M.D. CCC.XVIX, 18 illuminated leaves, consisting of a portrait of King John, elaborate title page, 12 leaves decorated text, Conventio title page, two leaves of decorated text. ROYAL FOLIO, 47 x 37 cm. Spectacular contemporary green morocco, slightly rubbed, elaborately tooled and modelled as a projection of the pendant fan vault of Henry VII’s chapel at Westminster Abbey. The binding itself was almost certainly executed by John Whitaker himself. Provenance: American railroad magnate Jay Gould, ex-libris with a depiction of Lyndhurst, his Gothic Revival country house beside the Hudson River in Tarrytown.

$ 50,000.-

After the Napoleonic wars, there was a great revival of patriotism and great interest in the English past. While the Napoleonic Code was seen as a mockery of Jurisprudence, the British Legislature was hailed as incorporating the genuine principles of civil liberty. In that milieu, the London printer and bookbinder John Whittaker conceived the idea for an edition of the Magna Carta that was going to be one of the most ambitious publishing ventures of the century: the first book printed in England entirely in letters of gold. The text was published in 1815. A year later Whittaker’s edition of the treaty or convention between King John and the barons appeared (Conventio Inter Regem et Barones), whereby King John surrendered the City of London. Also printed in gold. In our copy, both are bound together.
Our copy is most certainly a Royal Copy of one of the greatest 19th century illuminated books—credibly commissioned for the Prince Regent George IV himself upon his ascension to the throne in 1820. The work was issued in several formats, the most elaborate of which were printed in gold on vellum leaves with additional painted leaves at "a cost of two hundred and fifty guineas". The book presented here is by far the finest illuminated copy we have been able to compare and the stunning binding alludes to royalty by incorporating the motifs of Westminster Abbey. Additionally supportive of this, is the size of the volume (47 cm in height vs. the standard 40 cm), the extraordinary quality of the illumination, as well as the portrait of George IV (by Thomas Philips?).

The work is illuminated with the various royal emblems of different parts of the United Kingdom: the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters, the lion of Scotland in the second and the harp of Ireland in the third, surrounded by a garter bearing the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The shield is supported by the English lion and Scottish unicorn and is surmounted by the Royal crown with three white ostrich feathers. It is further decorated with the eight coats of arms, representing the different titles of the king. 1. Principality of Wales, 2. Principality of Brunswick, 3 Dukedom of Cornwall, 4. Dukedom of Rothesay, 5. Earldom of Chester, 6. Earldom of Carrick 7. Barons of Renfrew 8. The lordship of the Isles.

The present book contains a splendid watercolor portrait of the Prince Regent, of which we have been unable to trace another copy, with George the Fourth wearing a chain with a pendant and St. George slaying the Dragon. Notably, the Covenant text published together with the Magna Carta bears the date 1819 (which is uncommon, other covenant texts in other copies bear other, earlier dates). This must meant that around 1819, a particular lavish copy was commissioned for the new King. In the 'Catalogue of the Splendid, Choice, and Curious Library of P. A. Hanrott: Sold at Auction by Evans in 1833,' it says that the Tzar's copy was decorated in the margins by Willement, Thomson, Douce, and Harris, with portraits on vellum by Lane, Stephanoff, and Wageman (p. 50). However, the Tzar's book did not contain portrait of the prince Regent himself; there is also no portrait in the version that is most likely erroneously ascribed as the Prince Regent's in the Schoyen collection. In another sumptuous publication by Whittaker 'the Ceremonial of the Coronation of His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Fourth 1823', the king is also seen wearing the
same pendant. In the collection of the national trust there is an engraving (allegedly from 1819) after Thomas Phillips that bears a striking resemblance (haircut and facial expression) with the watercolor in our copy. [http://www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk/object/21647](http://www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk/object/21647) The sumptuousness of this 1819 edition of the Magna Charta is again underscored by comparison with the British Library copy (supposedly another copy presented to George IV) [https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/the-tomb-of-king-john](https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/the-tomb-of-king-john)

---

**ENGLISH MANUSCRIPT WITH SATIRICAL DRAWINGS**

48. **MADAME BLAIZE | JENKS AS AN EQUESTRIAN | THE THING OF SILK.** Oblong Folio in full brown pebble morocco (some scuffing). 36 x 28.5 cm, comprising three distinct works, each illustrated with Original pen and ink drawings [8 drawings] [8 drawings] [26 drawings] respectively. [s.d. s.l., but likely English. c. 1850s] $ 6,500.-

The very finely executed drawings, which have elements of satirical caricature with literary and political overtones are unattributed and worthy of additional study. There is little indication, despite some pencil notations to the drawings, who the artist is - although the third drawing is signed in pencil "after Vernet" (Horace Vernet (French, Paris 1789–1863 Paris), by "Lamont", possibly referring to the Victorian artists Thomas Reynolds Lamont (1826–1898). All the drawings appear to be the work of one artist.

The manuscript draws upon literary sources. One may presume that the inspiration for the first work is the humorous poem Elegy on Madam Blaize by Oliver Goldsmith. It opens with the Madame and her many suitors, albeit these may be political reference and Blaize just a loose metaphor. One of the suitors is depicted a leading an orchestra on the subsequent plate and another is being trampled by a horse. The fourth plate is drawn with many elements of chinoiserie, and this may be a reference to the Goldsmith's letters in the Public Ledger under the title The Citizen of the World that were purportedly written by a Chinese traveller in England by the name of Lien Chi - a fictional character that lent outside perspective to "comment ironically and at times moralistically on British society and manners." Other unusual plates include a firetruck and fireman racing toward a blaze, presumably a pun on Madame Blaize.

The second work, JENKS as an Equestrian. depicts an elegant equestrian, presumably courting a woman, but then racing away from her house after a bad encounter and with only half his sight remaining, he loses out to another suitor. There is another small Goldsmith reference on the sixth plate of the second part with a small copy of his Animated Nature lying on a nightstand. The third work, "The Thing of Silk" has scenes that are particularly unusual including a circus scene, a boxing match, dining on a the skull of a deer, an ice skating scene etc.- all hinting at political and social satire.

Goldsmith's Madame Blaize is considered an early work in the nonsense genre and included in A Nonsense Anthology, edited by Carolyn Wells in 1915. While not nonsense in the sense of Lewis Carroll's 'Jabberwocky', Goldsmith's playful work contains clever, silly, and contradictory verse about the fictional Mrs. Blaize's life and character- a fun attack against the panegyric works of his day with their laudatory but
meaningless praise. This very unusual manuscript, with its interesting and playful drawings by a very skilled hand, appears to lie as well at that crossroad of political and social caricature and English nonsense.

**ARISTOTLE'S POETICS**

49. [MANUSCRIPT] Aristotle's Poetics. Translated from the Greek with Notes by Charles Buller, ESQ. London, John Murray, 1824. small 4to, 113 lvs. 29 x 19 cm. Binding: vellum. Textblock detached. $ 750.-

Aristotle's Poetics is the earliest surviving work of dramatic theory and first extant philosophical treatise to focus on literary theory. It was first translated into English in 1789 by Thomas Twining. This manuscript is believed to be in the hand of Charles Buller, Jr, the British barrister and politician, whom Thomas Carlyle tutored since 1822. The handwritten imprint is almost certainly wishful thinking that Murray would publish the work—such work is listed in OCLC. It appears that Buller hopes his translation will correct some of the deficiencies of previous efforts.

**MILITARY NOTEBOOKS**

50. [MILITARY] A set of 12 French manuscript notebooks of military strategy and colleges dated from 1842 and 1847 that used to belong to Monsieur de Beurnonville, student officer under the July Monarchy. All illustrated with little sketches. Sometimes moist stained at the edges. $ 1,500.-

1. A notebook started on August 1, 1847 on artillery courses. 2. A notebook on military art started on January 8, 1847 and stopped in June. 3. notebook started on March 8, 1848. Geodesy, many diagrams, mathematics etc. Some traces of moisture. 4. A notebook entitled "Evolution des lignes". Many military schemes and tactics 5. A notebook started in 1862 with many topics and loose leaves. History of the horse, agricultural statistics, climatology, chemistry, animals of the globe etc. 6. A notebook about geography and considerations on the art of war by General Charles de Clausewitz. 7. A notebook on various topics. Chemistry, food, etc. 8. A notebook on military administration courses. Label on the front page showing the address of the papermaker in Paris. 9. notebook on descriptive geometry started on March 18, 1847. Many illustrations

**THIS BOOK IS WEIGHTED WITH LEAD AND IF THROWN OVERBOARD WILL BURST INTO FLAMES**

51. [NAVAL MANUSCRIPT] A small notebook compiled by Cmdr L B WATTS RNV, ca. 1916-1944. 16x10cm, 63 leaves.

$ 1,950.-

An extraordinary note book, consisting of watercolours and pencil drawings of ships, covering Watts military service in WWI and later, with detailed lists of officers and men, illustrated armaments and technical details of HMS City of London (Armed Merchant Cruiser) and Q ship HMS Underwing. - a fascinating insight into life on a WWI armed merchant ship.

Every page shows diagrams, maps and gunnery routines, wine lists and menu's. Watercolours of the race horse sloop Bombay the blockship Glenmore and the sinking of the blockship Budrie of the Persian Gulf. The whole interspersed with newspaper cuttings, cartoons often annotated with pithy and whimsical comments.

The book ends with the song “Life in bloody Orkney” In Kirkwall, Orkney 1941, when Watts retired from active duty. This means that he carried this book around a large part of his life, making this is not another ships log with plain comments, but a valuable autobiographical document, narrating his time at the Royal Navy across the world.
52. **RUNGE, Friedlieb Ferdinand** (1794-1867). Chemische Bilder. [s.d., likely circa 1850-1853; s.l., but likely Oranienburg, gifted 1854]. 8vo., approx 7 x 6 inches. 32 pages. Contemporary blue stamped cloth with title gilt on upper board: "Chemische Bilder von D. Runge." Chromatograms in various sizes with pencil captions.

$40,000.-

A remarkable and extremely rare album of "chemical pictures," by the chemist and color scientist F.F. Runge, prepared before the publication of his magnum opus, Der Bildungstrieb der Stoffe. Please note this is just a preliminary description.

The present manuscript bears the inscription "Auf Elfenbein / Horn ? / F. K. / Dieses mit den Anilinfarben!" "Auf Holz, Marmor etc. polieren _ zu Tischen etc. Briefbeschwerer _ Amerikanischer Geschmack _ hat Noch eine Zukunft _ F. Kolk / Geschenk des Prof. Runge an mich Elsner 1854."

"(in loose trans) : "Polish on wood, marble, etc. for tables etc. paperweights _ American taste _ still has a future _ F. Kolk / Gift of Prof. Runge to me Elsner 1854."

"On ivory / horn? / F. K. / This one with the aniline colors!" (This on the side in pencil).

The chemical pictures contained within the manuscript clearly predate the gift inscription and are likely early specimens prepared by Runge in the make-shift laboratory of the kitchen of his bachelors' quarters, after his forced retirement at age 56. The recipient of the volume appears to draw attention to the potential commercial application in the decorative arts of these remarkable images, perhaps in anticipation of working with Runge on a new business venture.
Runge is notable in the history of chemistry for numerous discoveries, chief among them the development of aniline coal tar dyes and isolation of caffeine. In his own time, he was a great popularizer of science, interested in the chemistry of the everyday. A child of the Romantic era, he brought a mystical sensibility to his work which has endured alongside his more practical contributions to the field, borrowing his friend Goethe's concept of “tender empiricism” in his approach to natural phenomena.

As a dye chemist at a factory in Oranienburg, Runge had begun to experiment with using filter strips early in his career, and was the first observe what are now known as Liesegang rings: psychedelic images formed on blotting paper by the precipitation of chemical reagents. He soon became captivated by the aesthetic and philosophical possibilities of his “chemical pictures.” In 1850—the same year his factory came under new ownership—he published a collection of these pictures called Zur Farbenchemie. Musterbilder für Freunde des Schönen (“Color-Chemistry: Sample Pictures for Friends of the Beautiful”).

He viewed these images as a kind of road-map of chemical processes, illustrating the components and their relationships. Increasingly, Runge was preoccupied by the almost mystical nature of these pictures, obsessed with the idea that nature could make art and patterns on its own, without human agency. He wrote that “the wild chemical wandering is now embodied in an image and fixed to the paper.” His blotter images were an exploration of similar ideas to those expressed by Goethe in his 1809 novel Die Wahlverwandtschaften, from a different point of view in a different medium. Two years after Musterbilder’s publication, Runge was forced into retirement by the new owners of his factory, limiting his income but increasing his time for personal experimentation.

Runge’s ideas reached their fruition in his 1855 publication Der Bildungstrieb der Stoffe (“Nature’s Urge for Pattern”). Each copy has numerous individual chemical blotters pasted in—children were hired to do the labor for each copy—with Runge’s descriptions and comments, outlining his belief in a special force pervading all nature. Because chemical combinations always create the same patterns on paper, Runge interpreted their action as a kind of artistic expression, believing that “nature reveals itself aesthetically. He was keen to show how every element involved in an experiment asserts itself, or rather its will” (Leslie p. 65-66). In his own words, “every little picture has a history of its coming into being.”

The present album contains chemical blotters, with pencil captions by Runge describing the composition of the solutions used. As described above, it was gifted in 1854, the year before the publication of Der Bildungstrieb der Stoffe, and some captions seem to indicate his increasingly unorthodox ideas about his chemical experiments; one image is simply captioned “Chaos.” Many of the chemical solutions in use here are the same or similar to those in the Bildungstrieb and perhaps are a
collection of studies in preparation for that publication. Equally plausible, they could be samples of his earliest experimentation with the medium, prior to the conception of the printed book. Without doubt, a visually magnificent manuscript with a modern sensibility of the intersections of chemistry, art, and philosophy, and an important document worthy of further investigation and scholarship.

See also:


**ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR CARRIAGES**

53. **[TRADE CATALOG]** Specimens of Carriage Drawings. c. 1830s-1840 (One of the drawings (p. 15) is dated 1840.) Handsome full crushed blue morocco with 18 finely executed original designs for carriages heightened with gum arabic, some with moveable overlay flaps. $14,000.-
These mounted specimens clearly formed at one time a specimen and order book as the original names of buyers for each carriage model appears in the upper left corner from Lady Lucy Pusey, wife of the MP Philip Pusey to Sr. Charles Lamb, author of Tales from Shakespeare and Sir Charles Locock, the obstetrician to Queen Victoria who attended the birth of all her nine children.

All the drawings are all signed J. Gilfoy, some of whose carriage designs are owned by the V&A. They appear to be early examples in Gilroy’s career as he continued work for George N Hooper, a well-known carriage designer through the 1860s. The Book Collector, Volume 23, 1974 (p. 83) mentions a small album of c. 1830 Gilroy drawings of Sefton carriages that was purchased by Maggs at auction.

ROMANTIC EPISTOLARY NOVEL, A PASTICHE ON LES LIAISONS DANGEREUSES?


Five days and five nights - episode from the eighteenth century. The anonymous author tells in the introduction how he found an old notebook that turned out to contain a collection of copied letters. Thirty letters reveal an intrigue between a number of characters. Messrs. St-Val and Delmont are competing for the favors off the beautiful but modest Eléonore, who, however, is married. Out of boredom they turn it into a mutual bet. St. Val, however, has stolen the heart of Eléonore with flattery and has turned her head; yet it will be for Delmont’s charms that she actually succumbs and thus loses her honor. In the penultimate letter she informs her brother that she, crushed by shame and guilt, is withdrawing to a monastery and begging him for forgiveness. In his reply, the thirtieth and final letter, her brother writes back that she has been avenged. He killed St. Val in a duel, which to his surprise had just killed Delmont. Now he has to flee quickly; into exile in England, to perhaps never see his beloved fatherland and his beloved sister again.
ON THE OVERTHROW OF THE ISLAM AND THE FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

55. **ANNIUS, Johannes, Viterbiensis.** De futuris Christianorum triumphis in Saracenos, seu glossa super Apocalypsin. Nuremberg: [Peter Wagner, about 1485]. 8vo. 48 leaves. Modern paper binding. $4,500.-

Giovanni Nanni or Annius (1432-1502) was a Dominican who excelled as a scholar, well versed in Oriental languages, and as a confidential member of the papal court under Sixtus IV and Alexander VI. Chapters I-XV foretell the history of the Church until the Crusades, chapters XVI and XVII the failure of the Crusaders and the scourging of the Byzantine empire by seven Ottoman sultans. The last chapters deal with the overthrow of the Islam, the death of Mehmed II and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. No copy in the trade.

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

56. **AUTPERT, Ambrose.** De conflictu vitiorum 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 ascribedto Husner. Printed in a rather archaic style. [https://data.cerl.org/istc/ia01253000](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?

**ILLUSTRATED INCUNABULUM ON NAVIGATION, COSMOLOGY AND MEDICINE**


$ 34,000.-

The salt sea of the Indians, the surface of the Persian swell; And the Arabian gulf beneath the South Wind, already warm.

An old habit once called the Arabian gulf the Ocean Avienus in ora Maritima

This incunabulum is a compilation of texts (by different authors) from antiquity on navigation, cosmology and medicine.

The first work is Aratus’ Phaenomena (preceded by an introduction by Avienus) is a didactic poem -- a practical manual in verse that teaches the reader to identify constellations and predict weather. The poem also explains the relationship between celestial phenomena and such human affairs as agriculture and navigation. After the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the *Phaenomena* was the most widely read poem in the ancient world. Its fame was immediate. It was translated into Latin by Ovid and Cicero and quoted...
by St. Paul in the New Testament, and it was one of the few Greek poems translated into Arabic. The text is accompanied by 38 zodiacal woodcuts, almost all of which were designed and executed for this volume.

The second work is Dionysius Periegetes, De situ orbis (translated by Avienus). His "Description of the inhabited world" became a guided tour through the world of antique geography. In his description he includes the boundaries of the known world. "As I begin to sing of the earth and the wide sea, of rivers and cities and the uncountable races of men, I shall remember the deep-flowing Ocean." In his song he mentions Ogiris/Ogyris, that has been identified by some scholars with Jarun, i.e. Jazireh-ye Hormuz, in the Straits of Hormuz and by other as as Mazeira Island.

The "Ora maritima", is a short poetic account of early sea routes, describing the coasts of Western Europe (up to Albion) and exploring the Eastern World as far as the coast of Arabia. The Liber Medicinalis of Quintus Serenus (perhaps Quintus Serenus Sammonicus) is a relatively neglected verse pharmacological text in which numerous recipes are presented roughly in the 'head-to-toe' order. Serenus was the first to use the following famous magic incantation "Inscribis chartae, quod dicitur Abracadabra."

A fittingly provenance, from the library of the surgeon, meteorologist, and antiquarian Charles Leeson Prince (1821-99) of Crowborough, Sussex, with his large bookplate (dated 1882) to front pastedown. Later in the collection of the meteorologist George James Symons (1838-1900); bequeathed to the Royal Meteorological Society with the Symons bequest bookplate (dated 1900) on lower pastedown. First edition. Bibliographical references, https://data.cerl.org/istc/ia01432000, FHC 2224* = H 2223;

**ART OF DYING**

58. **[CAPRANICA, Dominicus]**. Speculum artis bene moriendi de temptationibus penis infernalibus interrogationibus agonisantium. et varijs orationibus pro illoque salute faciendis. [Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, ca. 1493]. Small 4to. (32) pp. With woodcut illustration to title-page. 18th century half calf over cardboard. Endpapers marbled.

$14,750.-

The first of the two undated editions of the "Mirror of the Art of Dying" by the Italian theologian, canonist, statesman, and Cardinal Domenico Capranica (1400-58), published by Quentell in the 1490s. Pellechot cites one edition dated around 1496, and another dated around 1498. Although slightly differing in text, both editions bear an
Accipies woodcut, showing a teacher inspired by the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove on his shoulder lecturing two disciples, which was used by Quentell between 1490 and 1500. A 17th or 18th century Latin note in ink below the woodcut mentions its recurring appearance in Quentell publications: "N. Haec figura sequenti etiam operi, ab Henrico Quentell Coloniae impresso, praefixa est". – A popular genre of devotional literature of the Middle Ages, Ars moriendi works were widely distributed both in manuscript and printed form. Capranica created his "Speculum" in 1452; it saw a German translation in 1473. – A few contemporary marginal notes and underlinings. Bookplates of the numismatist and bibliophile Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905-95), and of Jean Stefgen to front and back flyleaf. Another ownership, dated 20 July 1874, in pencil to front flyleaf. Several bibliographical notes in pencil to flyleaves. – Binding somewhat rubbed. Paper evenly browned throughout. Hain 14912. Goff A1098. Schreiber-Heitz, Die deutschen "Accipies" und Magister cum discipulis-Holzschnitte als Hilfsmittel zur Inkunabel-Bestimmung, 18.

Woodcut title in large Gothic characters, on the reverse woodcut on a black background depicting the author presenting the volume to Beatrice of Aragon within a figured border, 1 full page woodcut with 8 scenes from the Life of the Virgin within the same border, and 56 different woodcuts in the text, some repeated, for a total of 172 portraits of famous women. Small skillful restoration on the first and last leaf. Late 19th morocco binding. A book of distinguished provenance, once owned by the banker and book collector Hans Fürstenberg (ex-libris pasted inside the cover) who proudly exhibited it at the "Exposé au Musée d’Art Genève Mai 1966" as one of the most fascinating figurative books of the fifteenth century. Reference: GW M10959.

This treatise on illustrious women is a classic of Renaissance book illustration, the finest production of the ferraresi press. The woodcuts are totally original to the work. Particular attention should be paid to the last seven cuts, which are reckoned to be actual portraits (and none too flattering at that) of the following ladies Bianca Maria Sforza, Catherina, Countess of Forla and Imola, Leonora of Aragon, wife of Ercole d’Este, Danisella Trivulzia, and Cassandra Fidelis.

During the Renaissance, galleries of famous women became a veritable literary genre. Among many writers who, on the model of Boccaccio’s (1313-1375) De claris mulieribus, decided to celebrate the feats

THE FIRST ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF WOMEN AND A CLASSIC OF RENAISSANCE ILLUSTRATION

59. FORÈSTI, Giacomo Filippo / Albertus <de Placentia> / Augustinus <de Casali Maiori. De claris selectisique mulieribus [concerning famous women] De plurimis claris chose mulieribus. Ferrara, Lorenzo Rossi, 29.04.1497. Large folio (31 x 20 cm), [4], CLXX. $ 27,500
and virtues of these women, raising some sort of literary monument in their honour; the Italian Jacopo Filippo Foresti (1434-1520), hermit of St. Augustine, is one of them: he is the author of the De plurimis claris selectisque mulieribus. The specialists of Boccaccio have often considered this work as plagiarism, thus limiting its study. Forrest makes noteworthy changes such as the addition of sources, the widening of the thematic framework - introduction of saints in the catalogue - and the development of the lives of modern women. If Foresti’s collection falls within the long list of Boccaccio’s De mulieribus claris sequels and imitations, it becomes a model in its turn for the authors of female «galleries» and therefore represents an important moment in the history of the genre.

1483 ATTRACTIVELY DECORATED INCUNABLE

60. HUGO DE PRATO FLORIDO: Sermones dominicales super evangelia et epistolas Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 6 May 1483. Small Folio. 268 of 296 lvs. only (lacking initial blank, old replaced blank with added manuscript title, and all sermons after CIIII at rear.

Despite the volume’s incompleteness and condition issues, the volume retains substantial interest for its contemporary decoration (Germany, S. W. or Alsace), including figures amidst plants and vines, and a small presumably Dominican friar to the leaf margin of ff. 7. 19th century three quarter vellum and marbled boards, last leaves with old marginal repairs and some minor text losses, some toning, occasional minor stains, some occasional manicules and marginialia, first separating from textblock, rubricated throughout. Reference works ISTC ih00508000 Goff H508; H 9007; BSB-Ink H-417; BMC II 425; GW 13575 ISTC cites 71 copies, 4 in US, generally uncommon in commerce.

The Sunday sermons of the Dominican preacher include some interesting passages on human dignity and freedom, the early stirrings of a transformation from the medieval mindset into the Renaissance that reached its apogee in 1486 with Pico della Mirandola’s Oration on the Dignity of Man.
Missing, d6, B3, B4. Blank margin of the first leaf with full page woodcut fully annotated, margin of ii6, recto blanc fully annotated, titlepage of Tractatus Animalibus fully annotated, margins of u8, a1 title page of the Urinis fully annotated, recto in the margins. Recto the margin BB4. Few scattered annotations throughout. The annotations are highly original, they are not mere comments on the text, but working notes of a city doctor, working in times of epidemics and going door to door: Notes on the treatment of the sick, including outbreaks, supervision of the sick and self-protection of the doctor against infection, recipes for the preparation of remedies and ointments such as dietary measures against pestilence, fever and others in Dutch or low German (Rhineland) According to the script, the notes are contemporary with the incunabulum and date from the late 15th century.

The Hortus Sanitatis (also written Ortus; Latin for The Garden of Health), the first natural history encyclopaedia, was published by Jacob Meydenbach in Mainz, Germany in 1491. This is the third and enlarged edition. It describes species in the natural world along with their medicinal uses and modes of preparation. It is in part an extended Latin translation of the German Herbarius, the Gart der Gesundheit of Peter Schöffer, published in 1485 but, unlike that earlier work, also deals with animals, birds, fish and stones. The author entirely restructured the text, so that each chapter proceeds from a physical description of the plant and its synonyms to a discussion of its geographical origins and finally a list of its medicinal applications, the latter headed "Operationes". Many of the plants described are immediately recognizable, but there are some where fantasy has taken over. The mandrake, in truth, has a near magical ability to relieve pain. Its wrinkled forked root, however, was believed to represent a man. Furthermore, if it was pulled up it would emit a shriek so appalling that it would kill the collector. The solution is also given: the collector should take a dog with him and tie its lead to the plant. Then, after stopping his ears to shut out the lethal shriek, he should beat the dog so that it flees and so pulls up the root.
To this traditional section on plants he added a greatly enlarged section on animals, birds, fish, stones and minerals, whose medicinal properties had been only briefly alluded to in the Gart der Gesundheit, expanded the treatise on uroscopy. The also includes accounts of mythical animals such as the dragon, harpy, hydra, myrmecoleon, phoenix, and zitiron. The crocodile was of interest because, perhaps paradoxically, ointments made from its body parts would cure wrinkled skin. Even dragons appear amongst Meydenbach’s descriptions, as does the unicorn, which he recommends as a fertility aid for those struggling to conceive.

**AN ILLUSTRATED INCUNABULA USED FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN**

62. **FIORE DI VIRTÙ** Venice : Christophorus de Pensis, de Mandello, 29 Apr. 1500. 28 leaves. With a beautiful large woodcut on title and 35 fine woodcuts in the text. Modern half vellum binding (22 x 16 cm). ISTC if00186400, reprint of ISTC if00186440 (one known copy). Small hole in last leaf, but this leaf is skilfully duplicated with thin Japanese paper and only some minor loss of text, wormholes in inner blank margin first two leaves, skilfully rep., lower outer margin (faintly) stained, but else a very good copy.

$ 15,500.-

The *Flore de virtu e de costumi* (‘Flowers of Virtue and of Manners’) is an Italian work on virtues and vices that was composed in the early 14th century by a friar named Tomasso. It consists of 35 chapters, each of which discusses a particular virtue or a vice by drawing a comparison with an animal (including mythical one like the unicorn and the basilisk), citing Classical and medieval authors for moral explanations, and providing an *exemplum* (or story) that illustrates the chapter’s moral point.

The vice of Anger (*Ira*), for example, is illustrated with the fable of the bear and the bees. The bear attempts to take honey from a beehive but is attacked and stung in its eyes by bees. In its rage, the bear turns its attention to killing its attackers. Other bees then come to sting the bear, which prompts him to chase them instead of the first swarm. In doing so, the bear is constantly chasing different bees but never successfully catches any of them. The text emphasises the moral of the story by citing authorities who note that anger consumes and ruins one’s life.
The *Fiore di virtù* was extremely popular in late medieval Italy, as it was often used for the moral instruction of children. The work survives in more than 100 manuscripts from the medieval period. It was also translated into Catalan, French and Spanish. Much of the book’s popularity derived from its engaging woodcuts of characteristic animal behaviours, designed by the anonymous “Pico Master,” the leading Venetian book illuminator and woodcut illustrator.

Not all incunabula editions are illustrated, although more than 30 incunabula editions exist all are extremely rare. The only illustrated edition in the US is to be found at Princeton (ISTC if00185150). No auction records exist.

**RARE INCUNABULA ON THE MECHANICAL ARTS**

63. **HUGO DE SANCTO VICTORE.** Didascalicon et alia opuscula. [Strassburg: Printer of Henricus Ariminensis (Georg Reyser or Heinrich Eggestein), not after 1474.] 11” x 8”. COMPLETE: [{6, a–l10, m8, n6, o–z A10, B6}; or 246 leaves, complete including final blanks [B]5-6.

Provenance: Mt. St Adophus Library with pocket at rear and 19th c. library label "Cong: SS: Redemtoris, New York"; initial leaf (blank recto) with ink-stamp and small label of Mt. St. Alphonsus and pocket of the same to rear pastedown. ISTC No.ih00532000, BSB-Ink H-435; Hain: HC *9022; Bod-Inc: H-242; Goff H-532. VERY RARE IN COMMERCE. Besides this copy, RBH only records a defective copy lacking 6 leaves.

$ 29,500.-

Binding: Interesting early tooled Goatskin binding over wooden boards, evidence of lost metalwork including bosses and clasps; some scuffing and worming, hinges cracked Internally, evidence of unusual wax seal remnants papered over to both inner boards, last blank is vellum, title lettering on top edge. First blank with ownership inscription completed blotted out in iron gall ink, starting to bite, first the of text with faded water-stains, a few leaves with marginalia, approx. 5 leaves with old paper repairs (in one instance with the loss of a couple of words), a few closed tears, ink-stamp to one text leaf (lower margin), some light worming to outer margin near center of text-block, pin-hole worming to section at end occasionally touching some letters.

Hugh of Saint-Victor (1096 –1141) is often classified as a theologian and writer on mystical theology, but he was also a scientist. In the Didascalicon (1125), the liberal arts are discussed alongside the mechanical arts' or artes mechanical.

The liberal arts were held in high esteem in medieval education. They were referred to as the septennium (seven) which was divided into the trivium (three) and the quadrivium (four). The trivium included grammar, rhetoric and dialectics, and the quadrivium comprised arithmetic, geometry, music and
astronomy. What is unusual for the period however is Hugo St. Victor's interest in the mechanical arts (fabric making, armament, commerce, agriculture, hunting, medicine, and theatrics) which he placed on a plane akin to the seven liberal arts.

Theorica is divided into theologia, Mathematica, and physical, but it is to mathematics that he gives pre-eminence; it is indispensable to the knowledge of physics and ought to be studied before the latter. Mathematica is divided into 1. arithmetic, the science of numbers and their properties; 2. music is divided into the music of the world (the study of the harmony of the elements, the planets, and the division of time), and human music (the study of the body and its functions and humors) and instrumental music; geometry, and astronomy, a study of the stars from the point of view of movement and time. However, his classification of the sciences in the Didascalicon is aimed not only at theorica, but also the mechanical arts (the arts of clothing, armament, navigation, agriculture, hunting, medicine, and the theatre). Hugh was thus the first to confer on everyday technology the same respect as more theoretical sciences 'Since man is naked and unarmed' Hugo writes, "this lack is the mother of all the arts." So, he looks with great admiration to the Prometheus skills of man.

Fabric making includes all the kinds of weaving, sewing, and twisting which are accompanied by hand, needle, spindle, awl, skein winder, comb, loom, crisper, iron, or any other instruments whatever; out of any material made of flax or fleece, or any sort of hide, whether scraped or hairy, out of cane as well, or cork, or rushes, or hair, or tufts, or any material of this sort which can be used for the making of clothes, coverings, drapery, blankets, saddles, carpets, curtains, napkins, felts, strings, nets, ropes; out of straw; too, from which men usually make their hats and baskets. (See translation of the text by Taylor, p. 75). This and many other passages show us, Hugh St Victor in an empirical and practical light: as a man who, while he was a philosopher and pedagogue within the walls of Saint-Victor, was in touch with the contemporary life of workshops and markets.

In his analysis of the technological content of the work, Lynn White argued that Hugh should be reinstated as 'one of the most adventurous spirits of his age,' (White, Medieval Religion and Technology, p. 325.) Also, the French historian le Goff saw Hugh's inclusion of the mechanical arts as an indicator of a general recasting of labour and technology as a positive means for salvation in the socially and politically progressive atmosphere of the twelfth century.

Literature:

INCUNABLE ON ASTRONOMY, NO COPY IN THE US

64. JOHANNES DE BRUGIS. De veritate astronomiae, Alost : Thierry Martens, between 1486 and 1492 or Antwerp : 1493-97. Modern binding, 8vo (205 x 145 mm). ISTC ij00261500, GW M13125. Nine copies are known worldwide of this astronomical incunabulum. One and only edition! Lacks title-page with woodcut (supplied in photocopy on laid paper); partly water stained; bookplate on upper pastedown; new endpapers. We could arguably do a much better job reproducing the title page. $7,500.-
The Brugis was a student of medicine and astrology at the University of Louvain in 1444, who has left a book in twelve chapters on great conjunctions. In the prologue, Jean de Bruges denies any tendency to sortilege or infringement upon freedom of the will. The stars do not impose necessity but only show probable inclination. Jean makes frequent reference to the Arabic writers on astrology and mentions the astronomers, Johannes de Linieres and Jehan de Muris in the fourteenth century. He also refers to the defeat of the French by the English in 1415.

After three opening chapters on the nature of the sign Scorpion, the nature of the bodies in conjunction, and the nature of the aquatic triplicitas, Jean de Bruges takes up four particular conjunctions, three in the past and one in the future. The second conjunction was on the last of October in the year of Jesus Christ 1032; the third was in 1425; the fourth and last will be in 1484. Jean then considers the advent of antichrist. The recurring cycle of Saturn-Jupiter conjunctions will cause the church into turpitude.

**COLLECTED WORKS OF LACTANTIUS**

65. **LACTANTIUS (Lucius Coelius Firmianus)** Opera. Venice, Andreas de Paltasichis, 12 March 1478 [i.e. 1479] Folio, 29 x 19 cm.. 213 of 214 lvs. lacking only first blank. 38 lines, roman letter, last blank leaf present, some minor worming at end., some spotting and ironing to first leaves, some marginal stains toward end, b 1 with initial cut and lower margins an repaired at a later date with some small manuscript replacement. 18th century goatskin and gilt, some scuffing and corner bumping, marbled pastedowns (first replaced blank detached) , Rubricated in blue throughout. Provenance: William Horlick, Sr. (1846 – 1936), food manufacturer, sold at Wall's auction in 1942 according to pencil note. Ref: Hain 9813; BMC V, 251.

$ 9,500.-
RENAISSANCE LOVE POETRY

66. ACCOLTI, Bernardo. Opera nova del preclarissimo messer Bernardo Accolti aretino scriptore apostolico & abreviatore zoe soneti, capitoli, strammoti & una comedie con dui capitoli, uno in laude dela madonna laltro de la fede. (Stampata in Venetia, per Nicolo Zopino e Vincentio compagno, adi XII de novembre 1519). 8vo. Large woodcut vignette on the title page. 56 leaves. Later full calf binding. Very rare. No auction records but ours. $ 5,750.-

Bernardo Accolti came from a distinguished Arezzo family. He was born in 1458, the year his father, the historian Benedetto Accolti the elder, became chancellor of the Florentine Republic. Bernardo grew up in Laurentian Florence, an ambience that nurtured poetic genius, though his devotion to the Medici and funding of Piero's botched coup d'état of 1497 forced him into exile. Accolti denounced Florence, who ‘full of anger and disdain, have made me third, to your Dante, and your Petrarch, of whom, like me, you are unworthy.’ Quite contrary to its frontispiece of a pensive poet crowned by fame, Accolti’s renown relied not on meditation and composition in the studiolo, but audacity and performance at Court. His restless genius carried him to courts throughout the peninsula, where his spontaneous rhapsodies made for singular entertainment, hence the sobriquet ‘Unico’. Accolti specialized in the recitation of improvised vernacular love poetry, accompanied by the lute or bowed lyra da braccio, where extravagant conceits expressed the inflammation of the enamored poet, the cruel indifference of the beloved, and the unceasing torments that resulted. Success depended on the union of musical rhythm and the quick wit of improvisation, rather than reverence to Petrarchan form, evoked to be perverted. His outrageous performances mesmerized his audiences, especially fanatic court ladies, who threw themselves at his feet. Indeed, Accolti’s groupies included no less than Lucrezia Borgia, Isabella d’Este, and especially Elisabetta Gonzaga, the Duchess of Urbino.

ISLAMIC MEDICINE

67. ARTICELLA Nuperrime Impressa. Black Letter, double column. Title printed in red and black. Lyons, Jean Moylin de Cambray, at the expense of Jacobus Giunta, of Florence, 1534. 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. $ 8,500.-
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 classic 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.

Since first translated by Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187) in the middle of the 12th 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.

1535 HAND-COLORED BIBLE WITH GREEN RULED PAGES

68. [BIBLE] Biblia Veteris & Noui Testamenti, iuxta uulgatam editionem, ad Hebraicā veritatē candori pristino restituta. Cum capitum singulorum argumentis, uocum item Hebraicarum interpretatione. Publisher: Argentorati : Per I. Schottum, 1535 Title within decorated border, colored by hand; ALL INITIALS COLORED THROUGHOUT (7 and 3 lines, colors in a green ruled throughout, full page woodcut p. 804 colored, some annotations and Esaias heavily annotated. Includes St. Jerome’s prefaces and the "Tabula canonum." B.M. "Argentorati, per I. Schottum, 1535." 13 preliminary leaves, 1008 (i.e. 1009) pages : illustrations ; 19 cm. Contemporary vellum; small repairs to inner margin verso t.p., and recto first leaf some edge toning. $ 2,500.
du Concile de Trente - which states that this Bible was uniquely condemned by the Index of 1559, not having been condemned in 1557. An early hand on the verso of the first blank indicates this ban was because of the apocrypha.

**GERMAN RENAISSANCE BINDING**

69. **BIBLIA SACRA.** Testamenti veteris...sive canonici priscae judaeorum ecclesia à Deo. Hanau, heredum André Wechell, 1596. 8vo. Uncommon Hanau bible edition by Andreas Wechel. The star here is the splendid blind stamped renaissance binding, with arabesque patterns, the edges of the book block are elaborately gauffered. Darlow/Moule 6187. –

$2,000.-

**CHEMICAL WARFARE, FIREWORKS AND MULTISTAGE ROCKETS**


$8,750.-

Katharina Gerlachin (also Gerlach, b. c. 1520, d. 1592) was a German printer in Nuremberg. She acted as director of the printing house, founded c. 1542 by her husband Johann vom Berg and Ulrich Neuber, from 1564 until her death
A practical manual which special emphasizes dimensions and measurements of barrel, shots, etc. The author also describes how to wage war by poisoning the air. He describes cylinders or bombs filled with mineral poisons with poisonous plants and animals. Such materials as sublimate of mercury and arsenic, henbane, aconite, belladonna and hemlock were used.

Johann Schmidlap of Schorndorf was a 16th-century Bavarian fireworks maker and rocket pioneer. With many diagrams of (multi-staged) rockets.

The ONLY SURVIVING COPY OF LIKELY THE FIRST PRAYER BOOK OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN IN AN EMBROIDERED BINDING

71. BULL, Henry. Christian praiers and holie meditations, as wel for priuate as publique exercise: gathered out of the most godly learned in our time, now lately augmented and newly imprinted again. At London: in Fletestrete at the signe of the Faucon, over against St. Dunstons Church, by Henry Middleton, Anno Domini 1569. [28], 210, [10] pp. lacking pp. 107-110 (i.e. - Q5/6 likely never bound as no evidence of loss). 16 mo., 90 x 68 mm. Binding: unusual early embroidered binding with geometric blue and gold diagonals, front board detached but partially held by outer embroidery, some loss of embroidery to lower rear hinge, but generally very good; textblock lightly shaken, 1 leaf with minor tear to lower margin minor loss to border. All edges gilt and gauffered. Provenance: woman’s ownership inscription Barbara Johnson 1736 to verso blank, and an additional May 14, 1767 gift inscription. Not in ESTC.

Traditionally, the first published prayer book of the new Queen’s reign is considered to be John Daye’s 1569 Christian Prayers and Meditations—colloquially known as “Queen Elizabeth’s prayer book.” Nevertheless, many of the prayers in Daye’s volume were taken from the present work, Henry Bull’s Christian Prayers and Holie Meditations. This 1569 edition of Bull is a last holdover of the secret protestant prayer books for private worship printed during Queen Mary’s reign and often destroyed. No other copy of Bull’s work is known to have actually been printed after Queen Elizabeth assumed the throne— and as such it was almost certainly a transitional volume (the title page mentioning it is newly augmented) printed before and then supplanted by Daye’s more elaborate and officially sanctioned prayer book. The simple ornamental border of the present volume which adorns every page, as well its unusual diminutive size (clearly intended for private devotional use and possibly for women)
provide a remarkable contrast to Daye's edition. ESTC does cite a 1568 (S109487) edition by Bull with a different collation and size ([16], 347, [5] p.; 8⁰.) STC (2nd ed.), 4028, but not the 1569, the first issue printed after the start of Elizabeth's reign, "augmented and newly printed again." it says on the title page. All of Henry Bull's editions are exceedingly rare but this particular 16mo edition seems to be unique.

**AN RADICAL ENGLISH WORK PRINTED ABROAD**

72. **CARTWRIGHT (Thomas).** A Full and Plaine Declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline owt off the Word off God, and off the declininge off the Churehe off England from the same. [Heidelberg] : Imprinted [by Michael Schirat], M.D.LXXIIII. [1574] Small 4to. 18 x 14 cm.m [12], 193, [3] p., [1] folded leaf of plates (complete per ESTC but some copies some copies had an added table) Later full crushed blue morocco, edges gilt; internally minor tears to inner margin of title page, some toning, but generally a very handsome copy with the folding table well preserved. A translation by, Thomas Cartwright, of: Ecclesiasticae disciplinae, et Anglicanae Ecclesiae ab illa aberrationis, plena è verbo Dei, et dilucidà explicatio by Walter Travers. Place of publication and printer's name from STC. Folded plate bears: A table or short view off all ecclesiasticall discipline ordeined by the word off God. Leaves b2 and 2B2 are blank. Signatures: a⁴ b² A-M⁴ N⁴(±N4) O-2A⁴ 2B². Ref: TC (2nd ed.), 24184.

$7,500.-

The printing of this major manifesto of English presbyterianism at Michael Schirat's press at Heidelberg was almost certainly supervised by the radical Puritan John Field (a likely author of some of the famed Marprelate tracts), rather than Cartwright. Very Rare in commerce: RBH list no copies since 1972. ESTC appears to note 6 copies in US, but some such at the Folger copy are "Imperfect: wanting sigs.a,b, and 2A⁴-2B²" and some others are "Reproduction of the original in the Henry E. Huntington"

Thomas Cartwright was one of the earliest and most learned champions of Puritanism, and he may be regarded as the founder of Presbyterianism in England. On the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to Cambridge, took his B. A. degree in 1567. His lectures were so hostile to Episcopacy and the established customs of the Church of England, that he came under the displeasure of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, John Whitgift, a strong Episcopalian; the result was that Cartwright was deprived of his professorship in 1570, and of his fellowship in 1571. He now went to Geneva, but was persuaded to return to England in the following year (1572). On his return a bitter controversy arose between the Puritans and Episcopalians, Cartwright championing the former and Whitgift the latter. The Full and Plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline sought to prove that a Presbyterian form of government, after
the Geneva fashion, was the true form of church government. " In this work Travers discusses the proper calling, conduct, knowledge, apparel, and maintenance of a minister, the offices of doctors, bishops, pastors, and elders, and the functions of the consistory. He severely criticised the universities, calling them " the haunts of drones... monasteries whose inmates yawn and snore, rather than colleges of students." (D. N. B.)

**WOMAN IN THE RENAISSANCE**

73. **CHOLIERES (Nicolas de).** La guerre des masles contre les femelles. Paris, Pierre Chevillot, 1588. 12mo. [8], 143 pp, [1]. Contemporary vellum. Title-page stained. $4,000.-

When Montaigne was writing the Essays in the 1580s, the lawyer Jean Dagoneau published a series of dialogues under the pseudonym of Nicholas de Choliéres. An anti-woman tract written in the form of a dialogue. At the end there is a collection of poetic meslanges. The work is preceded by two sonnets, one dedicated to women and the other to men, in which the author encourages women to read to the end of the work 'puis vous serez contentes'.


**REFORMATION**

74. **(CURIO, C.S., ed.).** Pasquillorum tomi duo. Quorum primo versibus ac rhythmis, altero soluta oratione conscripta quamplurima continentur, ad exilarandum, confirmandumque hoc perturbatissimo rerum statu pii lectoris animum. Basel, (Oporinus), 1544. (8)ff, 637 pp. (numbered 1-199, 100-537). Small 8vo. 14 x 9 cm., Full 18th century straight grain morocco and gilt edges and inner gilt dentelles. Title page, *2, and, p. 113 with some old skillful marginal repairs, p. 108 with marginal notes slightly trimmed, but generally a fine and attractive. An old 19th century book label stresses the extreme rarity of the volume, so much so that the 17th century Dutch scholar Heinsius once paid 100 ducats for what was believed to be the only known copy. By modern standards, it is more accurately said to be scarce in commerce. $3,500.-
Provenance: According to notes and initials on the foot of spine, this is the copy of the famed 18th century library of M. Guignat (Catalogue des Livres du Cabinet de M. Guignat, 1769) subsequently sold at Colonel Taylor’s for £11 11s. It was at a later date acquired by J. Whiteford Mackenzie’s (with his armorial bookplate) and sold at Sotheby’s sold in 1903 in the John Taylor Brown Library (Edinburgh). Ref: Barbier IV, 1338; Adams P-390; VD 16, C 6433.

First edition of this very rare collection of Renaissance satires, edited and brought together by Coeslius Curio. It is indeed the first such collected satirical contribution to the Reformation with over 100 antipapistic and anticlerical satires in verse, prose, and dialog. Its contributors range from Thomas More to Erasmus and include the "viri obscuri", eulogies of Luther (notably pp.282-95), Ulrich von Hutten’s Latin and German "Trias Romana", his epigrams against pope Julius II, and two dialogues concerning Hutten’s work. Erasmus is represented here with his famous dialogue "Julius exclusus" which he wrote while at Cambridge and never intended for publication; smaller pieces concerning Erasmus are found on pp.317-24. [ref: Goldschmidt catalog 153, item 120 (1975)]

ON THE FOUR LAST THINGS DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, AND HELL

75. **DENISSE, Nicolas.** Divinis humanisque dignum conspectibus preclarissimum opus super quattuornovissimis, cui Speculum mortalium titulus prefertur, a reverendo patre magistro Nicolao Denisse,... editum... impensis honesti viri Francisci Regnault Parisius ad divi Claudii edes commorantis impressioni traditum, [Paris, Regnault, 1507]. 8vo (13.5 x 9 cm), [128] f. [sign. A-Q 8], text in two columns. Printers mark on the last leaf. Unremarkable 18th century binding (worn). Capitals coloured in yellow. Printed in Paris for François Regnault, probably printed with the typographical material of Jean Seurre. USTC 182762 lists four copies worldwide.

$ 2,750.-

THE SCIENCE OF FORTIFICATION

76. **DÜRER, Albrecht.** De urbibus, arcibus, castellisque condendis, ac muniendis rationes aliquot, praesenti bellorum necessitatib accommodat. Folio (325 x 214 mm), Parisiis, ex Christiani Wecheli, 1535. Modern paper binding, restoration at the upper external corner of the title page and of the following paper, g2 paper torn with loss, two stamps excised. 10 folding plates. Mediocre copy of a famous work. Not in the trade.

$ 1,750.-
FIRST EDITION in Latin, translated by Joachim Camerarius. Dürer's treatise on the fortification of city, castle and marketplace was a practical work, inspired by the menace of a Turkish invasion. "As well as summarizing the science of fortification it contains some of Durer's chief architectural work. Many of his ideas were put to use"

DISCUSSING QUESTIONS OF LAW AGAINST A MAGICAL BACKGROUND

77. FORCADEL, Etienne. Necyomantia ivrisperiti, sive, De occulta ivrisprvdentia : dialogi. Lvgdven : Apvd Ioan. Tornaesivm, 1549. Large 8vo (230 by 160 mm), 328 p. 19\textsuperscript{th} century blindstamped cloth.

In his Oracle of a Jurist or Dialogues on Occult Jurisprudence (Necyomantia ivrisperiti sive de occulta jurisprudentia dialogi) Forcadel staged a fictitious encounter between classical Roman jurists, famous representatives of the Medieval ius commune, and lawyers of his own time. They discussed perennial legal issues against a magical background highly reminiscent of the fantastic setting of the witty dialogues written in Greek by the satirist Lucian of Samosata (ca. 125-180). An unusual law text, that is not in the trade.

THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF FOURQUEVAUX'S INSTRUCTIONS SUR LE FAICT DE LA GUERRE

78. FOURQUEVAUX, Raimond de Beccarie de Pavie, baron de. Instructions for the warres. Amply, learnedly, and politiquely, discoursing the method of militarie discipline. London, Printed [by Thomas Orwin], for Thomas Man, and Tobie Cooke, 1589. Small 4to., a wide-margined copy 19.5 x 14 cm. 10 p. L., 312 p. ill., folded diagram. ESTC states that the author of this work is actually Raimond de Beccarie de Pavie baron de Fourquevaux and not William de Bellay as stated on the title page... bound with ... Paul Ive; Thomas Orwin; Thomas Man; Toby Cooke. The practise of fortification: wherein is shewed the manner of fortifying in all sorts of scituations, with the considerations to be used in delining, and making of royal frontiers, skonces, and renforcing of ould walled townes. Imprinted at London, By T. Orwin, for T. Man, and T. Cooke, 1589. [2] 40 p. ill. folded diagram. 2 vols in 1; both parts complete in all respects with both very rare fold-out plates present.

$1,750.-

$12,000.-
**Binding:** Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of string ties, endpapers of binder's waste from a 16th century medical text; internally, some toning, a folded corner, minor foxing, generally a fine copy.

**Provenance:** I] According to later pencil notes, this is Sir William Temple's copy, the famed diplomat who negotiated the marriage (1677) of William of Orange to Princess Mary of England with his signature to t.p. II] The Penrose copy with the bookplate of Republican senator Boise Penrose (1860–1921) to the front pastedown and Boise Penrose II, the great Americana collector, with his bookplate to rear pastedown. III] Purchased at the Penrose sale in 1971 by Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. Extremely Rare in Commerce; besides this copy, and a defective copy without plates (Bloomsbury, 2010), no other complete copy has appeared at auction in over 50 years.

This is the first English translation of Fourquevaux's *Instructions sur le faict de la guerre* (1548). Fourquevaux's influential work was the first systematic handbook for military commanders. It aimed to combat the disfunction and ineffectiveness of the French forces, in a parallel manner to Baron von Steuben's reform of the American army. Although other military works in English appeared earlier, these often were just reverential compilations of classical sources such as Vegetius. As a practical work, the Instructions for the warres is more properly the first English translation of the first real modern field manual.

The second work, Ive's *The practise of fortification*, is the earliest known treatise on fortification in English. Ive's work also ties one England's greatest playwrights, Christopher Marlowe, to Elizabeth's intelligence apparatus and the circle of Sir Francis Walsingham, her famous spymaster. It is a little known fact that passages from Tamburlaine, that "Scourge of God", and one of the first popular successes of London's stage, were lifted almost verbatim from Ive's *Practise of Fortification*. While that is indeed fascinating in and of itself from the perspective of permissive appropriation - if not outright plagiarism - in one of the great milestones in English literature, it provides even more fascinating insight into Marlowe as a man and not just a literary figure.

Tamburlaine dates from 1587, approximately two years before the publication of Ive's treatise. As such, Marlowe had access to the manuscript, which as "Chris Nicholl" so elegantly put it," places him "somewhere where Ive's manuscript is available, and that somewhere is, almost certainly, the purlieus of the Walsingham intelligence service." (See: Stephenson, Charles. ‘Servant to The King for His Fortifications:’ Paul Ive and The Practise of Fortification.)

---

**A DUTCH FORGERY OF THE GENEVA BIBLE**

79. [GENEVA BIBLE] The Bible, that is, the Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament. Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers languages. With most profitable annotations vpon all hard places, and other things of great importance. Imprinted at London, by the deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the Queenes most Excellent Maiestie. 1599 Cum privilegio, but later [Amsterdam 1632?] Bound with: The Booke of Psalmes, Collected into English Meeter, by Thomas
Sternehold, John Hopkins, and others. No date (but after 1633?). With ownership inscription in a contemporary hand, Edward Moore an Kattrene Moore. Large 8o (22 x 17 cm). Contemporary boards preserved, rebacked. Old Testament illustrated with two maps and woodcuts. Two separate heart shaped title pages for the Old and New Testament. Often found incomplete but in this case a very nice copy. With the book of Psalms. Several of the first verses of the psalms and hymns have musical notation.

$4,000.-

Christopher Barker (c.1529–1599) was the printer to Queen Elizabeth I. Who managed to acquire the most lucrative of all patents, namely the Bible patent. The Geneva Bible was a superb translation, and the product of the best Protestant scholars of the day. It was the first Bible to use chapters and numbered verses and became the most popular version of its time because of its extensive marginal notes. These notes, written by Reformation leaders including John Calvin and others, were intended to help explain and interpret the Scriptures for the average reader. However, King James and the political and religious authorities of the seventeenth century were suspicious of these marginal annotations, believing that they encouraged sedition. Despite this royal antipathy, the Geneva Bible was very popular, often being described as the ‘Bible of the people’. There must have been a great demand for the Geneva Bible for Dutch printers in Amsterdam infringed this monopoly, and made false imprints. Although viewed by some as a threat to the English printing industry, many booksellers were willing to stock Dutch forgeries. In 1632 a man was even jailed for secretly importing such Geneva Bibles.

**EARLY MEDICAL LIFESTYLE HANDBOOK**

80. **GEOEUROT [Jean]** Lentretenement de vie summairlement compose par maistre Jehan Goeurot docteur en medecine et medecin du tres-chrestien Roy Francoys premier de ce nom. Contenant les remedes de medecine & cyrurgie contre toutes maladies survenantes quotidiannement es corps humains. Lesquelles il a approuvees et en ce petit livre inserees pour lutilite et prouffit de tout le monde. Item ung regime singulier contre peste approuve sur plusieurs. Item une table pour plus facilement trouver le contenu dudit livre. Nouvellement imprime. N.d. but probably 1528, (see OCLC 1028048773),
Regimens and recipe books can be understood as opposite sides of a coin: one offers advice on how to stay healthy, the other on what to do when you fall ill. The physician Goeurot worked within the predominant frame-work of Galenic medicine but also drew inspiration from Arab medicine, for instance Avicenna is called the prince of medicine. The maintenance of health required constant attention to regimen, the balance of diet, sleep, exercise, and other so-called ‘non-naturals’—what we might call lifestyle factors. Goeurot discussed a wide range of medical subjects with their remedies, from tooth pain, to the plague and a cure for melancholy. Collection of remedies were perhaps used especially by housewives for direct implementation but could also be used for giving advice to the poor (see: Health, Medicine and Mortality in the Sixteenth Century, p. 260), Goeurot addresses such a lady in his preface. Recipe books and regimens were the backbone of popular medical publishing. This is one of the earliest texts on that subject, it was latter translated in English, and enjoyed great success. All early French editions are very rare.

**A GREAT RARITY OF MUSICAL NOTATION**


$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.

**HISTORY OF THE HOUSE, MEMORY PALACE**

block. Restoration of the title page and subsequent papers to the margin of the first two leaves with some loss of text. $2,250.-

The De partibus ædium or “On the parts of the house” is a book describing the objects and structures which can be found in all the rooms of a great house: the kitchen, library, aviary, stable and nursery. The book is the painstaking catalogue of the surroundings and objects of domestic life. The book is presented according to the “memory palace” principle, a technique that had already been used in some medieval lexicons of objects of daily life: in a way the vocabulary list is introduced as one walks mentally from room to room through the house, in which one describes in detail the name and the function of each object or element one comes across (dishware, utensiles, wall coverings, furnishings, vegetables, flowers and animals in the garden or the stables, foodstuffs…), while embellishing it with quotations from antique authors. This pedagogical procedure, to be taken up and perfected in the middle of the 16th century by Giulio Camillo, aimed at facilitating memorization. Here it offers Grapaldo a handy means of classification, allowing him to digress and be comprehensive at the same time.

**DEVOTIO MODERNA, ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN**

83. **HOMBERCH, Hendrik Eckert van.** Hier beghint een seer devoet boeecxken ghenoempt Sinte Franciscus soutere. Antwerpen bi mi Henric Eckert van Homborch [c.1510]. 8mo. (140 mm x 120 mm) Late 19th century binding. 108 leaves, a-m8, n4. 3 repeated woodcuts of St. Francis showing his stigmata (incl. one woodcut within decorated borders) and a full-p. woodcut of the Mass of St. Gregory. $5,800.-

The souter is the Dutch word for Psalter. The Sinte Franciscus Souter is a treatise in three parts, translated from Latin within the Devotio moderna movement: the first part focuses on the Creator, the second on the Saviour. The work seems to have been particularly popular between 1500 and 1540, as it was printed several times during this period. In Leiden and Amsterdam, the approximate date given is between 1510 and 1540. This copy is also undated. The date of our copy is dated based on the date given by the Museum Plantin Moretus. To our knowledge the only other copy known. [https://anet.be/record/opacmpm/clvd:68q8657/N](https://anet.be/record/opacmpm/clvd:68q8657/N)
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

84. **HUARTE, Juan.** Examen de ingenios = The examination of mens wits : in whicch [sic] by discouering the varietie of natures is shewed for what profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein / by John Huarte ; translated out of the Spanish tongue by M. Camillo Camilli ; Englished out of his Italian by R.C. Esquire. London : Printed by Adam Islip for C. Hunt of Excester, 1594.

4to., 19 x 14 cm., [16], 333, [2] p. Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of string ties; internally, text block a bit shaken, some light toning, pg. 115/6 with upper right sizable loss affecting 13 lines, some corners bruised or thumbed, p. 296/7 with some inner marginal stain.

Provenance: verso of first blank with "Lib. Thomas Mascall 1679" and title page with a perhaps contemporary inscription by R. Berd of "non est mortale quod opto," that philosophical adage from Ovid that makes frequent appearance on chairs, doorposts and book inscriptions of the period. Ref: STC 1381, and one of four variants (no precedence cited) with different imprints; this particular Hunt variant is particularly rare.

The 1594 edition is considered the first surviving edition of what Garrison-Morton calls 'the first attempt to show the connection between psychology and physiology' although an earlier translation (John Wolfe, 1592/8) survives only in a fragment of four leaves at the BL. The original treatise Examen de ingenios para las ciencias was published in Baeza, 1575 and dedicated to King Philip II, but Richard Carew "englished" this work out of an Italian translation as was typical for the transmission of Renaissance texts during the Elizabethan period.

While the work rests on a conventional analysis of the four bodily humors, it provides a lot of original and fresh insight with digressions on the influence of both nature and nurture. The work delves into children's education stressing that if a child lacks the "disposition and ability," a schoolmaster's labors will be "superfluous," but that nutrition is of great importance to the child's memory and imagination and recommends eating "Pigeons, Goats, Garlicke, Onions, Leekes, Rapes, Pepper, Vinegar etc.' There is also an early discussion of Chesse-play "one of the things that best directeth the imagination." From a modern eye, the book can be also viewed as the first real job counseling guide, and as the subtitle rightly proclaims, shows to "what profession each one is apt."

As an aside, this particular Adam Islip for Hunt variant is worthy of particular interest because of the connection with Shakespeare. Christopher Hunt (fl. 1584-1607) was an Exeter bookseller and stationer who had titles printed for him in London by Adam Islip including two translations by the Cornish translator
and antiquary Richard Carew. "In 1954 fragments of Hunt's daybook at Blandford Fair in Dorset were found in the binding of a book of sermons published in 1637, one dated August 1603 and the other September 1607. On the verso of the 1603 sheet a list of 16 "[inter]lude and tragedyes" sold from 9 to 17 August 1603 was found. The list included four of Shakespeare's plays, Merchant of Venice, The Taming of a Shrew, Love's Labour's Lost, and Love's Labour's Won, a play that had been mentioned by Francis Meres in his Palladis Tamia, (1598) but for which no other evidence had been found. The find provided evidence that the play was in fact a unique work that had been published but lost and not an early title of some other Shakespeare play." [Wikipedia]

**ON THE ANGER AND GOODNESS OF GOD**

85. HUBERINUS, C. Vom Zorn und der gütte Gottes. Augsb., Philipp Ulhart, 1540, 2nd ed., 134,(2) lvs., historiated woodcut title border, woodcut illustration on verso title by H. SCHÄUFELIN, woodcut printer's mark below colophon. Contemporary Blind stamped calf but worn at the edges. Small 8vo (150 x 1005 mm) Upper hinge broken but holding on cords; bookplate on upper pastedown. Title and 1st leaf damp stained. Rare. VD16 lists only two copies. OCLC lists no copy. The Duke university copy has another collation. $800.-

Huberinus (Huber), Kaspar (1500-1553) a Bavarian monk, afterwards a convert to Protestantism, was born near the close of the 15th century. He became a Protestant preacher in 1525 at Augsburg, and was appointed to a church at that place in 1527. He was a zealous opponent of the Anabaptists. In 1535 he went to Wittenberg, to consult with Luther personally. Huberinus was also actively engaged in introducing the Reformation in the Pfalz, and in the territory of Hohenlohe.

This book also contains a tract later translated in English as “A riche storehouse, or treasurie, for the sicke, full of Christian counsels hosome doctrines, comfortable persuasions, and godly meditations, meete for all Christians, both in sicknesse and in health. Wherevnto is annexed a comfort for poore prisoners, and also an exhortation to repentance”

*Huberinus had a lot to say about the opposition between the sinful mother Eve and the chaste mother. Mary is contrasted with all women and Eve was just like her before the fall, "still a virgin, a bride, and engaged to Adam," The highly flowery praise of Mary is unusual by Lutheran standards, but serves to spell out even further the great distinction between Mary and all other “daughters of Eve.”
86. **JOHANNES CLIMACUS.** *Scala spiritualis*, Impressu[m] in regali ciuitate Toletana], 1505. [4], 150 leaves. 4to. Contemporary vellum, seminary stamp on title page, beautiful wide margined copy. $5,000.-

The author of this “Ladder of Paradise” was a Greek Ascetic who became abbot of Mount Sinai about 600. This is the first Latin edition published in Spain, preceded by a Spanish translation of 1504. The fine woodcut on the title represent St. Ildefonso receiving the casula at the hands of the Virgin, surmounted by a cross and crowned with a cardinal's hat.

Of highest interest is the fact that this text was chosen to be the FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA: Mexico, Juan Pablos, 1532, of which no copy or even fragment has survived. (See Garcia Icazbalceta, Bibliogr. Mex., p. 28). A FINE COPY of an extremely rare book, we located 10 copies worldwide through OCLC.


John of Landsberg (1489-1539), who was born in Bavaria, studied theology at Cologne, and then entered the St.Barbara Charterhouse in 1509. The Carthusian men in the charterhouse in Cologne contributed
to a new kind of medieval mysticism that found a new home in the Low Countries, one in which the Carthusians at Cologne and the community of Augustinian canonesses at St. Agnes at Arnhem formed two important foci. The writings of Landsberg on the sacred heart that exhorts every believer to take the heart as an object of special love, veneration and imitation, laid down and explained so clearly the principles upon which that devotion is grounded, that it paved the way for Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque and her mission. To him we also owe the first Latin edition (Cologne, 1536) of the "Revelations of Saint Gertrude".

This book is a Dutch translation of Lanspergius' Speculum christianae perfectionis, the text is divided into 33 chapters. It wants to teach the reader what virtues the Christian must need. The author claims to have written this tract because most Christians are too preoccupied with self-love and self-will. According to Lanspergius, man can form his existence in three ways: there is the homo bestialis, which only lives for the five senses, the homo rationalis, who can judge good and evil, and the homo deiformis, the soul that tends to the highest good. Men's capability of love takes centre stage not our free will.

ONE OF THE FIRST FEMINISTS WORKS PUBLISHED


$ 11,000.-

Described as one of the first feminist work published. Francois Le Roy, belonged to the Order of Fontrevault. Writing in the vernacular rather than in Latin, the author testifies that women can do anything they set out to do in the service of Jesus Christ. Founded in 1100, the order included men and women who dedicated themselves to labor, prayer and an ascetic life. The woman lived by themselves in silence, except when their work required contact with the world outside. Abbesses administered the convent with unusual autonomy. Le Roy was obviously familiar with the work of the sisters who ran a 120-bed leper hospital and a rehabilitation program for "fallen" women. Drawing on their example he advises lay women to gain self-reliance and practical knowledge in running a family, a business, or planting a vineyard, encouraging them to take on hardships because their strength will grow with their will grow with their faith in God and their dedication to serving mankind.
Bechtel L-220. USTC 14573 lists the following copies: Berkeley, London, Metz, Paris, Sevilla. There are two editions of this text. The 1501 edition printed by Vostre (Bechtel L-218) is found in Liverpool and Jerusalem. Cornell has the Regnault edition 1501/1540.

**MADAME DE POMPADOUR'S COPY OF THE ROMAN DE LA ROSE, HEAVILY ANNOTATED**

89. **[MADAME DE POMPADOUR]** Cy est le Rommant de la Roze ... On les vend a Paris : En la rue Saint Jaques a lenseigne de la Fleur de Lys, [c. 1531]; added early hand assigning the imprint to Galliot du Pre 1538. The imprint does not conform to other early editions in OCLC and may be a pirated edition. Collation.: 8 preliminary leaves, (added title to 2nd volume), ccciii lvs., numerous curious woodcut illustrations. According to Bourdillon, it is one of the last early editions to be issued, no other appearing till 1735.

$13,500.-

2 vols. 15 x 9.3 cm. Binding of French mottled calf binding with Madame de Pompadour's arms. The whole in a protective morocco case by MacDonald of NYC. A heavily annotated copy with manuscript notes indicating a close reading of the text, possibly in the hand of Madame de Pompadour (handwriting shows consistency with her known writing). Madame de Pompadour owned 3 copies of the Rommant de la Rose; this copy listed as item 625 in the 1765 Catalogue des livres de la bibliothéque de feue Madame la marquise de Pompadour, with "notes interpretatives MSS" (emphasis added). It is interesting that it is one of the few volumes in the entire catalogue that explicitly makes note of marginalia, underscoring perhaps their contemporary interest.

**Provenance:** 1) Woman's signature to title in a 16th century hand of likely wealthy Parsi sheep Marie Gillot (b. 1577) who married the merchant Antoine Chevrot and whose family had strong ties to the Royal administration 2) Madame de Pompadour with her arms on both volumes 3) Bookseller's pasted description item 295 in the 1880 Catalogue de livres précieux ornés de reliures anciennes of Adolphe Labitte. 4) Ex-libris c. 1910 of NYC heiress Catherine Anita Bliss showing a glimpse of her library. Interestingly, a book that passed through the libraries of no less than three women.
Condition: some rubbing to hinges, internally some browning, leaf 1 of text after preface and ccciii-iv replaced in old manuscript in a beautiful calligraphic hand, title to vol 2 added from another contemporary edition. But likely not called for bibliographically.

"The most extraordinary production in verse of the thirteenth century is undoubtedly Le Roman de la Rose. It is indeed no single achievement, but two very remarkable poems, written at two different periods, by two authors whose characters and gifts were not only alien, but opposed—two poems which reflect two different condition of society. Of its twenty-two thousand octosyllabic lines, upwards of four thousand are the work of Guillaume de Lorris; the remainder is the work of a later writer, Jean de Meun. Its subject is an allegorised tale of love, his own or imagined, transferred to the realm of dreams." (Dowden E. History of French Literature)

WOMAN IN RENAISSANCE FRANCE

90. MARCONVILLE, Jean de. De la bonte et mavvaistie des femmes. Paris, 1571. 8vo. 76 pp. Old vellum. $2,250.-

Jean de Marconville, a humanist vulgarizer of classical texts, produced a substantial treatise on women. His text consists of a compilation of exempla, past and present. The first part is dedicated to the "positive" aspects of women (Joan of Arc and some women writers like Christine de Pisan, Helisenne Crene, etc.) and the second to their "negative" aspects (Sappho, Messalina, witches and poisoners, etc). Marconville also contrasts their behavior with that of men. See: The Ideas of Man and Woman in Renaissance France: Print, Rhetoric, and Law, p. 148. Adams, H.M. Catalogue of books printed on the continent of Europe, 1501-1600, in Cambridge libraries, M549 Folger bibliographic ID: 197988.
Pseudo-Bonaventure (Latin: Pseudo-Bonaventura) is the name given to the authors of a number of medieval devotionals works which were believed at the time to be the work of Bonaventure: "It would almost seem as if 'Bonaventura' came to be regarded as a convenient label for a certain type of text, rather than an assertion of authorship. The Psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary was written in the 13th century, the work consists of a collection of 150 short psalms. As in the case of the Biblical psalms these writings are prayers in which all aspects of devotion to Mary / the Lady are present. Thus, within these psalms Mary is praised, glorified, and emotions of love, thanksgiving, etc are expressed. She is also petitioned for help in the overcoming many forces hostile to life and its salvation. While the Psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary has never been used liturgically by the church, it is clear that the psalms were valued and recited by many individuals within monastic communities, clergy and within Marian circles through the Church.

FIRST ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK IN GERMAN 1569


$ 4,500.-
Rensberger wrote the first astrological textbook in German, consisting of four parts. It teaches the student the calculation of the positions of the Planets and the creation of a birth chart. Rensberger explains the meaning and effects of lunar and solar eclipses and revolutions, as well as the interpretation of the future years from the horoscope. In contrast to determinism, the mathematician Rensberger takes the view that astrology is a divine tool to become a better Christian. The stars enable man to recognize the characteristics of every individual and thus to change them for the better through self-knowledge.

**N O B B Y E X P E C T S T H E S P A N I S H I N Q U I S I T I O N**


$2,800.-

Rare handbook for the inquisition, the author came from Valencia. The second work (with separate title page) Quemadas 25 Quaestiones, is bound in twice. A quick search yielded no copies in the US.


94. **THUCYDIDES** Thoukudides meta scholion palaion.../ Thucydides cum Scholiis et Antiquis. Basel, Officina Hervagian, 1540. Folio, 30 x 20 cm., [24], 225, [3], 178 [i.e. 128], [2] pp. alpha-beta6, a-z6, A-D6, E8, F8 of ob; -F1o Blankonly. Text in Greek, title-page in Greek and Latin. Printer's device on the verso of the final leaf. Early vellum backed papered boards.; some occasional marginalia, some edge-toning. 1740 ownership initials to t.p, and 1876 inscription of Johannes Koehler. Adams T664, VD16 T1114.

$3,500.-

An interesting edition of Thucydides prepared by Joachim Camerarius (1500-1574), with an amended version of the scholia at
the end. Of typographical note are the inappropriate woodcut initials of “female ravishment, sulking satyrs and copulating rabbits” that demonstrate a disconnect between scholar and presswork even at the famed Officina Hervagiana. It is not inconceivable, that the incongruous initials were inserted by a mischievous pressman in the manner of the Huck-Finn open fly frontispiece or so-called called modern 'Easter eggs' that programmers insert in code for amusement.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PAPACY AND THE GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE

95. **UGONI, Mattia.** Phamaugustae episcopi: libellus de patriarchali praestantia. Brescia, 1510. 8 vo., 210 x 160 mm. A8 to E8, f.4. Attractive 16th century block paper binding; internally, some damp staining in margins, damage to the margin of the last leaf. Very rare. No digital copy available. No copy in the US

$ 2,750.-

Destined for an ecclesiastical career, the author undertook his studies in theology and jurisprudence at the University of Padua. Between 1483 and 1490 he visited Constantinople where, thanks to his good knowledge of Greek, he had contacts with the Greek orthodoxes patriarch. In 1504 Julius II appointed Ugoni bishop of Famagusta, a city on the island of Cyprus

In 1507 he published in Brescia, with the publisher Giovanni Battista Pontano, the *Libellus de patriarchali praestantia*, a treatise dedicated to Marco Corner, titular Latin patriarch of Constantinople from 1507. The Latin Patriarchate of Constantinople was an office established as a result of the Fourth Crusade and its conquest of Constantinople in 1204. It was a Roman Catholic replacement for the Eastern Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. The book deals with the history of the hierarchical relationship between the different patriarchal sees, Rome and Constantinople.

The book was reprinted in 1510 by Giovanni Antonio Bresciano near Toscolano Maderno (Brescia) with the title *Phamaugustae Episcopi: libellus de Patriarchali prestantia*,

It has unusual narrative structure as it is written in the form of a dialogue between two characters, the master *Phamaugustanus* and the disciple *Bonfillius*, the treatise also contains some biographical information on the author's life.
EARLY AMERICANA


$2,750,-

First edition of a Spanish writer recognized as an authority on the early Spanish language, student of Cervantes. This is a book that sees the universe in mainly theological terms. Yet Vanegas gives very concrete information of geographical details. Passages relating to America are contained in Chapters 21 and 22 of Book 2, on the division of the Earth, and on the Conception of Ptolemy, and speak of America being named after Vespuccio Amerigo, and of the old belief of the existence of another continent, Chapters XXI; XXII; XXVI; and XXIX include extensive passages on the discovery of America, mentioning Vespucci and Columbus as discoverers and referring to many early areas of conquest. Book II is of scientific interest, it explains natural phenomena in a popular manner with curious and ingenious comparisons but includes also references to navigation, the mariner’s compass, etc. The two large woodcuts illustrate the four positions towards the equinox, and solar and lunar eclipses.

A MILESTONE WORK IN HUMAN ANATOMY

97. **VESALIUS, ANDREAS.** 1514-1564. De humani corporis fabrica. Venice: Franciscus Francisci and Johannes Criegher, 1568. 2 parts in one volume. Small folio, 295 x 210 mm. Large woodcut device on title, replete with woodcut anatomical illustrations, leaf 2d5 present with figures intact on one sheet and not cut-out and superimposed. Full limp vellum over boards, spine handsomely title in a contemporary calligraphic hand. Internally, first blank worn, some inner marginal detachment from textblock at p/ 10/11 but holding strong, some occasional upper marginal dampstaining, occasional marginal worming, some occasional toning possibly recased in the original binding. Generally, a handsome and very presentable copy in the original binding.

$12,000,-
Provenance: approx 5 separate early inscriptions to first blank indicating that this copy was used by various doctors at a near contemporary Italian medical and surgical institute. Adams V-666; Cushing VI.A-4; Harvard Italian 529; Osler 569.

This is the fourth edition of the text and the third illustrated edition, published four years after the death of Vesalius. Cushing makes note that “The new woodcuts for the illustrations, however, were so well executed that the engraver might almost have passed for the same person who in Venice at the behest of Vesalius had cut the original blocks for the larger work. It must have been not only an expensive undertaking but a venturesome one.” Indeed in an unusual example of generosity the printer gives equal credit on the title page to the Pomeranian engraver Johannes Criegher, without whose artist the work would not have come to such a successful fruition.

An esteemed edition, increasingly scarce in commerce, of a milestone work in human anatomy and the history of science.

HOLSOME

98. WATSON, Thomas. 1513-1584. Holsome and catholyke doctrine concerninge the seuen sacramentes of Chrystes Church, expeditent to be knowen of all men, set forth in maner of shorte sermons to bee made to the people, by the reuerend father in God Thomas byshop of Lincolne. Anno. 1558. Mense Februarij. Excusum Londini : in ædibus Roberti Caly, typographi. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum, [the. x. of February. M.D.LVIII. [1558]. Small 4to., 185 x 130 mm., [4], cx, [1] leaves ; Signatures: p1⁴ A-1⁸ K1² L-Z8 2A8(-2A8). In this edition, A1r has catchword: 'working'; last line: 'onely'. (Note: This is NOT the pirated edition of the same year differentiated by the last line on A1r with catchword "it.") Ref: STC (2nd ed.), 25112.

$ 8,000.-

Thomas Watson was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary on 15 August 1557, by the Archbishop of York in London. He was dismayed at the impoverishment of the diocese and set himself to recovering what he could, Watson spent much of his time as Bishop of Lincoln travelling the diocese or in London. He was asked to preach at St. Paul's Cross in February 1558 before another assembly of dignitaries, including the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, ten bishops, and a huge crowd of people. In constant demand, he was now one of the hierarchy’s most celebrated spokesmen.

Rare at auction. The only copy in the last thirty years made 10,000 GBP (Christies), against an estimate of 4000 to 6000 GBP.

$6,500.-

Includes the spurious 4th book of De occulta philosophia, the Ars notoria (by Apollonius of Tyana), and other works by various authors. Internally, toned and foxed as almost always given paper quality of the spurious editions, later blanks and probably re-cased. Bindings: Elaborate c. late 18th century vellum penwork binding with floral and zoomorphic designs. Hinges with some slight cracking, but generally quite attractive and unusual.

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ARISTOTLE'S RHETORIC**

100. **[ARISTOTLE] ANONYMOUS.** Aristotle's Rhetoric; or, The True Grounds and Principles of Oratory; shewing, the Right Art of Pleading and Speaking in full Assemblies and Courts of Judicature. Made English by the Translators of the Art of Thinking. London : Printed by T.B. for Randal Taylor ..., 1686 [6] 280 [4], English panelled calf, (18 x 11 cm), rebacked, insensitive tape repair along the spine, else good in a contemporary binding. Rare, also at auction.

$2,500.-

The first complete English translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric was immensely influential. See Tonya Smith: Classical Rhetoric in English, 1650-1800: A Critical Anthology (p.p. 86-91.).
THE QUAKER KARL MARX CALLED "A REAL PHENOMENON"

101 BELLERS, John. Proposals for Raising a Colledge of Industry of All Useful Trades and Husbandry, with Profit for the Rich, a Plentiful Living for the Poor, and a Good Education for Youth. Which Will Be Advantage to the Government, by the Increase of the People, and Their Riches. T. Sowle, 1696. Small 4to., 2 p. l., 28 p. second edition (Library cloth, some browning, spine faded, Ref: Wing B1830; Goldsmiths 3369; Kress 1932.) $ 6,800.-

The name of John Bellers would merit little more than a footnote in the history of education and economics were it not for Karl Marx, who otherwise spoke of the "bourgeois economists" with contempt, but called this Quaker socialist "a real phenomenon in Political economy." Marx mentions Bellers and his writings ten times in the text or notes of Das Kapital and Bellers is now considered the first educator in the Marxist tradition.

John Bellers was born in London to Mary Read and Francis Bellers, a wealthy merchant and trader originally from Warwickshire. His Quaker upbringing let him to getting involved at an early age with poor and disadvantaged. In 1685, Bellers contributed to the purchase of 10,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania for the resettlement of French Huguenots displaced by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The present work presents his early socialist vision of a mixed agricultural and manufacturing settlement which would support the needs of three hundred people, and where children would be educated and the infirm cared for. It was not more utopian literature but rather practical economic solution.

Both editions are nearly unobtainable, the second even more. Not in the commerce.

FIRST EDITION OF A (PURITAN) POLEMIC AGAINST THE ARTIFICIAL ALTERATION OF NATURAL HUMAN APPEARANCE

102 BULWER, John. Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd; or, The artificial changeling. Historically presented, in the mad and cruel gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy finenesse, and loathsome lovelinesse 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... London: J. Hardesty, 1650. First edition. [24], 24, 45-263, [45] pp., including 2 pp. of ads. Interestingly the ads are for both works published and a list of still unpublished manuscripts. ESTC R24242; Not in the trade! Binding: Modern morocco in period style, all edges sprinkled red. Small 8vo., 145 x 85 cm, portrait in facsimile, followed by engraved title (present). Although the author's portrait is present in facsimile, this is otherwise an attractive copy of the rare first edition. $ 3,700.-
An early anthropological work. Bulwer attacked the cosmetic, as he surveys cultures and populations across the globe to create a catalogue of adornment by tattoo and body modification. An entire section is devoted to "privy parts" including sex-change. Interestingly, it is also one of the first books to mention the connections between humans and apes. Bulwer states "I have heard to fall, somewhat in earnest, from the mouth of a Philosopher (one in points of common beliefe (indeed) too scepticall) that man was a meer Artificiall creature, and was at first but a kind of Ape or Baboon, who through his industry (by degrees) in time had improved his Figure & his Reason up to the perfection of man." Here Bulwer was criticizing the Ape-Human Transformations mentioned presumably by Thomas Hobbes.

The book is a source for the connections that were made between race and gender figure in the Renaissance. Bulwer is critical of any adornment, because beauty of the Universe consists "in things perfect and permanent". See Kim Hall, Things of Darkness: Economies of Race and Gender in Early Modern England, 1995 and Reichardt · 2004 "Their Faces are Not their Own": Powders, Patches and Paint in 17th century Poetry.

The work is rare in the first edition, and is more commonly encountered in the illustrated 1653 re-issue.

**ELIZABETHAN MUSICAL THEORY**

103. **BEVIN, Elway.** A briefe and short instruction of the art of musicke, to teach how to make discant, of all proportions that are in vse: very necessary for all such as are desirous to attaine to knowledge in the art; and may by practice, if they can sing, soone be able to compose three, foure, and five parts: and also, to compose all sorts of canons that are usuall, by these directions of two or three parts in one, upon the plain-song. Printed by R. Young, at the signe of the Starre on Bread-street hill, 1631.

$12,000.-

Large 8vo (230 mm x 170 mm). 3 leaves, 52 pages of sheet music. Rebacked. Original blind stamped calf covers, worn, repair to corner of last page, with loss of some syllables. Title page stained. Ownership inscription on title page. Gilbert, in Postern Row on Tower Hill. Another inscription on the flyleaf ‘Alfredo Hassal, age 17’. STC S101568 lists only five copies worldwide,
British Library, Cambridge University Fitzwilliam Museum Oxford University, Bodleian Library, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, United States, Library of Congress.

Elway Bevin (c.1554-1638) was a Welsh-born organist and composer. Briefly a vicar choral at Wells Cathedral, in 1585 he was appointed Master of the Choristers at Bristol Cathedral. He was sworn a gentleman-extraordinary of the Chapel Royal on 3 June 1605, and is said to have been a pupil of Thomas Tallis.

Comprises of a dedication, introduction, list of consonant and dissonant intervals, examples of different proportions, maintaining a point of imitation, two part canons on plain song, canons for four and five parts on plainsong, Complex canonic writing up for up to 63 part on plainsongs.

**ASTRONOMY**


$2,750.-

Jean Dominique Cassini (1625-1712) discovered Saturn's moons Iapetus, Rhea Tethys, and Dione. In 1675, Cassini discovered that Saturn's rings are separated into two parts by a gap. The gap is now called the Cassini Division in his honor.

The astronomical tracts by Cassini, largely based on observations made by Jean Richer at Cayenne, are augmented by Richer's Observations astronomiques et physiques faites en l'isles de Cayenne, dated 1679; and Jean Picart's Voyage d'Uraniborg ou Observations astronomiques faites en Danemarck, issued with Philippe de la Hire's Observations sur les costes de France, dated 1680. Cassini had moved to Paris at the invitation of Louis XIV in 1669, becoming the first director of the Paris observatory which is shown in some vignettes, together with the observatory at Huen. This collection concludes with his celebrated tables of the satellites of Jupiter, more exact than the tables of 1668, and frequently relied upon by navigators.


At cost we can replace in facsimile.


**HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING FULLY ILLUSTRATED**

**105. CAUS (Isaac de).** New and Rare Inventions of Water-Works Shewing the Easiest waies to Raise Water higher than the Spring. By which Invention the Perpetual Motion is proposed Many hard Labours performd and Varieties of Motions and Sounds Produced ... now Translated into English by John Leak, printed by Joseph Moxon, 1659. Folio (33 x 21.5 cm). Contemporary full calf binding, spine renewed. Engraved architectural title, 34 pp. 26 numbered engraved plates, numerous woodcuts in text, contemporary ownership inscription in ink to front endpaper ‘Mr Jn Emerson & L Margaret Lidell’. First edition in English.

$ 16,950.

Isaac Caus's text and illustrations were adapted from his uncle or father Salomon de Caus's Les raisons des forces mouvantes avec diverses machines (Frankfurt 1615), an important work for the development of technology and particularly that of the steam engine. Isaac de Caus was a pioneer in the construction of life-sized automata, several of which are illustrated here. The present treatise also includes descriptions of a fire engine, various pumps, several types of musical organs, and a sluice. He collaborated with Inigo Jones on the design of Wilton House and its gardens. Last copy at auction ours, before that 1998 Christies. Rare, no copy in the trade. Not in Harvard or Yale, Stanford


Just as Galileo sought to interpret the phenomenon of comets in a way which supported Copernican heliocentrism, Chiaramonti explained it with the intention of supporting the traditional geocentric model. In 1621 he published a work called Antitycho which opposed the argument of Tycho Brahe that comets were celestial bodies following an orbit above the Moon. The "Antitycho" was lampooned by Galileo and Tycho Brahe.

The book offered here, de sede sublunari is a work supplementing his Antitycho, to which Tyconis Brahei replied in his *Anti-Tychonem, in aciem productus a Ioanne Keplero.* [etc.]. Frankfurt 1625. That work made $38,000.- in 2001.

107. **COLLINS (John).** *Geometricall Dyalling: Or, Dyalling performed by a line of chords onely, or by the plain scale. Wherein is contained two several methods of inscribing the hour-lines in all plains, with substile, stile and meridian, in their proper coasts and quantities; being a full explication and demonstration of divers difficulties in the works of learned Mr Samuel Foster, deceased, late professor of astronomy in Gresham College; also a collection of divers things from the works of Clavius and others. Editio Princeps. Thomas Johnson for Francis Cossinet, 1659, 8vo, [6] 82 pp, engraved frontispiece, 20 engraved plates, numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary calf. Copies described in auction records speak consistently of 19 plates, whereas our has 20.*

$5,500.-
One of the rarest and best illustrated 17th-century works in English on mathematics, trigonometry and sundials. Collins here describes in detail his new method of trigonometry without the use of a quadrant. Plates by Henry Sutton [ca.1624-1665], who was considered one of "the outstanding makers of mathematical instruments" of the 17th century (Daumas p. 64). He also collaborated with Collins in 1658 for "the sector on a quadrant", and the quality of his engraving earned praise a century later when Edmund Stone stated that Sutton’s work produced "the finest divided instruments in the world". John Collins [1625-1683] was a mathematician and a great disseminator of mathematical knowledge who was elected as fellow of the Royal Society in 1667. He is most known for his extensive correspondence with leading scientists and mathematicians such as Giovanni Alfonso Borelli, Gottfried Leibniz, Isaac Newton, and John Wallis. His correspondence provides details of many of the discoveries and developments made in his time, and shows his activity as an 'intelligencer'.

**BANNED BOOK BROADSIDES**

108. **[DECREES OF THE HOLY OFFICE...INDEX OF PROHIBITED BOOKS]**. 4 Broadsides of banned books, All published Rome: Typis Reverendæ Cameræ Apostolicae, and dated 1657, 1659, 1664, & 1727 respectively; each with woodcut emblems, portraits of Peter and Paul, and Papal coat of arms. Generally remarkably fine condition with deckle edges, old folds, the smallest one from 1664, measuring 14 3/4 x 10 1/4 inches; the other three 22 x 17 inches. $7,500.

The prohibited books include bans on volumes such as Thomas Bang's *Et Hakerem Caelum Orientis Et Prisci Mundi Triade*, devoted to the apocryphal Book of Enoch and its theories on superstition and demonology, as well as Heylyn's famous and oft reprinted *Cosmographia*. Interestingly, the 1664 lists only one prohibited book. All the broadsides are rare, likely posted locally in visible places near booksellers and publishers, prior to the inclusion of the listed titles in more formal printed volumes of the Index Librorum Prohibitorum for more widespread circulation. A small but remarkable collection.

**DESCARTES MEDITATIONS ON FIRST PHILOSOPHY, NO COPY IN THE US**

by Claude Clerselier. The "Lettre de Mr Des-Cartes" and the "Objections et réponses" are in Clerselier's translation. Paris: Henry Le Gras, 1661. Large 8vo (230 x 160 mm). Contemporary calf binding with raised bands, a bit scuffed, some damage to the top of the spine. Corners bumped. Stain, with small hole on the left lower margin of the title page. [12], 754.

$1,500.

The text in the 1661 edition seems to be rare. We did not find a copy in Harvard, Princeton or Yale. Nor did world catalogue yield any result for a copy in the US. Descartes Meditations on First Philosophy, published in Latin in 1641, here in the second edition is one of the most widely studied philosophical texts of all time, and inaugurates many of the key themes that have remained central to philosophy ever since.

**RARE WORK ON PERU**


$6,950.

The author was born in Riobamba (Ecuador) and served in a variety of official posts before being appointed judge to the Audiencia of Chile in 1630. The Gazophilatium describes the administration of Peru from official documents and the author's first-hand knowledge. According to Sabin, who mentions only the imprint of 1675, it is a compendium of what was necessary to be known to the officers of the Crown, going to South America.

The rarity of the first edition has even led some bibliographers to assume that the second edition of 1675 was its first appearance. No copies in the trade. 4 complete copies in the US. OCLC lists other copies but fails to mention defects (like the Harvard copy, preliminary leaves missing) or lists 1647 while in fact it is the 1675 edition.
III. **GERMAN EMBROIDERED** binding with silver thread, decorated with a heart and a bird. 8vo (150 x 100 mm), for a similar but less elaborated binding see: Manuel historique et bibliographique de l'amateur de reliures by Gruel, Léon, 1841-1923. Vol II, Dresden, 1650. Reemboitage on muslin.

$ 3,950.-

Unfortunately imperfect copy of an important and rare Bible. This is the first English translation of the Geneva Bible from 1557.
Laurence Tomson (1539-1608) was secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham to whom he dedicated this translation, largely due to a comparison with Beza's Latin version of 1565. Tomson's translation echoed Beza's emphatic translation of the definite article as a demonstrative pronoun. For instance the first verse of John's Gospel is rendered "In ye beginning was that Word, and that Word was with God and that Word was God".

https://archive.org/detailCHRITIAN/manuelhistorique02grue/page/208

**ALCHEMICAL LITERATURE**

112. **GUTMAN (Aegidius)**, Offenbarung gottlicher Mayestat, darinnen angezeygt wird, wie Gott der Herr anfanglich sich allen seinen Geschopfen mit Worten und Wercken geoffenbaret. Hanau, Desch 1619. 4to. 2 volumes in 1. 20 x 15 cm. [38], 530 pp. [13], 514 pp. [15] ; Contemporary vellum. Title in red and black, internally, some general toning. Ref: STC G 1358. Graesse III, 187: "Commentaire sur les 5 premiers vers da la Genese, tres recherche par les alchimistes." Ferguson in his Bibliotheca Chemica calls this 1619 first edition "so rare that as much as 100 ducats has been given for it."

$ 3,500.-

Ferguson calls Gutman "a Rosicrucian if not the actual founder of the order." The Offenbarung Gottlicher Majestat [The Revelation of Divine Majesty] formally offers an esoteric interpretation of Genesis and stresses the spiritual side of alchemy. It contains ideas found in the manifestos of the Rosicrucians: that wisdom and knowledge are revealed by God and nature, which make it possible to predict the future, undertake transmutations, heal diseases, and see inside the Earth etc. The first
recorded mention of the book pre-dates its publication and comes from the alchemist Julius Sperber, who had seen it before 1597 'in Swabia'. In May, 1611, Furst August von Anhalt succeeded in obtaining a complete copy of the manuscript from Augsburg and became so enthralled with Gutmann’s natural philosophical commentary, that he immediately considered publishing the book himself and to establish a secret printing shop to do so. Nevertheless, the work did not appear in print until March 1619 in Hanau.

**COPY OF AN ENGLISH ROYAL PHYSICIAN**


$1,500.-

4to. 7 x 5 1/2 inches . Contemporary calf. 50 of 52; lacking additional engraved t.p. and portrait (issued in some copies), 147, [1] pp.; [2-title, 10], 75, [1] pp. Internally, t.p. chipped, some preliminary leaves starting to separate from text block, some general moderate damp staining throughout.

Provenance: Copy of Sir George Wakeman (died 1688), English doctor and royal physician to Catherine of Braganza, Consort of Charles II of England. "In 1678, on the outbreak of the fabricated Popish Plot, he was falsely accused of treason by Titus Oates, who had gained the backing of Thomas Osborne, 1st Earl of Danby, the effective head of the English government. Oates accused Wakeman of conspiring to kill the King with the help of the Jesuits, and to put his brother James, Duke of York on the throne in his place. At his trial in 1679 Wakeman was acquitted, the first sign that the public was beginning to lose faith in the reality of the Plot." His 1667 inscription to verso of rear blank and signature as well as some other annotations sparsely throughout.

**GENTLEMAN’S GAMES AND SPORTS**

114. HOWLETT, Robert. The School of Recreation: Or, The Gentlemans Tutor to those most Ingenious Exercises of Hunting, Racing, Hawking, Riding, Cock-Fighting, Fowling, Fishing,

The section on tennis includes 'The Tennis-Court', a seven stanza poem. Schwerdt I, p.225 calls the work: 'a scarce and comprehensive booklet on a great variety of British sports'; the 'Ringing' in the title references bell-ringing, recommended for its harmony and mathematical invention and for the violence of its exercise "causing it to transpire plentifully and by Sweats dissipate and expel those Fuliginous Vapours which Idleness, Effeminacy, and Delicacy subject men to." There are also intersections for a wild goose chase as well as fine chapter on Billiards. Overall a modest but charming copy of a fascinating book

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE


The famous Hypnerotomachia Polifili, first printed by Aldus in 1500, was translated into French and published in 1546. This edition, re-uses the blocks of the 1546 edition, but is amended by Béroalde de Verville, and according to Mortimer "introduces the work into the literature of alchemy." The new and enigmatic title page is one of the most beautiful of the Renaissance and contains alchemical symbols including the lion with his paws chopped off, the eagle as a symbol of mercury, and a fire sprouting a tree of life topped by a phoenix - the philosopher's stone.
This book tells the story of a quest for lost love. First published in 1499 this magnificently crafted volume is illustrated with 172 woodcuts by an unknown artist. The story relates the story of the dream of Poliphilo ‘in which it is shown that all human things are but a dream, and many other things worthy of knowledge and memory.’ The tongue twisting title ‘Hypnerotomachia’ poetically translates as the ‘strife of love in a dream’.

As the work opens, the inconsolable Poliphilo is tormented by insomnia as he thinks of his unrequited love for Polia. At last he falls asleep, and then seemingly wakes in a dark wood where his adventures begin. In a somewhat labyrinthine plot, he moves through many strange places encountering dragons, wolves, and maidens, against an ever changing backdrop of mysterious ruins, monuments, orchards, gardens and fountains. Eventually he meets a nymph who resembles Polia and with whom he falls in love. Following triumphal processions and further spectacles, the nymph reveals that she is in fact that Polia ‘whom you love so well’. However after his many adventures it seems that he eventually wins the heart of Polia. But do they live happily ever after? As they finally embrace and kiss, Polia vanishes with a cry of ‘Poliphilo, my dear lover, farewell’. Poliphilo wakes up. It is dawn on the 1st May, 1467, and Poliphilo is in Treviso. His dream is ended and he is left ‘filled to the brim with a sweet and loquacious illusion’. Everything that has passed has been his fantasy.

Scholars have praises the work's intensity of atmosphere, describing it as a sustained erotic fantasy ‘saturated with the desire to gaze, to taste, and to consume’. The book has, however, been universally and justly celebrated for its beautiful woodcuts and overall sumptuous design.

The book is also frequently cited as being a landmark in the history of architectural writing. Although it is by no means a practical manual on the subject, Poliphilo encounters numerous buildings, ornaments, gardens and sculptures on his journey. Many of these are described in detail in the text, as well as being portrayed in the illustrations. Indeed, architecture (as with everything else in the book) is eroticized: Poliphilo treats buildings as objects of desire and enjoys touching and caressing many of them, thus metaphorically demonstrating his feelings for Polia.

**NUMEROLOGY**


This work is usually describe as containing three letterpress tables (present), however there should be one more tavola (supplied here in modern photocopy).

$2,500.-
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.

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. $2,000.-

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.

$5,950.-

These are the collected works on China and the Orient by German sinologist Andreas Mueller (1630–1694). Nine books in all. Including his version, translated into both Arabic and Latin, of Banakati's *Historia sinensis* (which included an important account of Chinese printing). It also contains two works relates to Syria, related to the history of the Nestorian church, who were missionaries in China. An early example of thorough oriental scholarship. Last and only copy at auction made 5625 GBP at Bonhams.

119. **QUADT, Matthias** (1557-1613). *Fasciculus geographicus complectens praecipuarum totius orbis regionum tabulas circiter centum, una cum earundem enarrationibus*. Cologne: Johann Bussemacher, 1608. Folio, 27 cm x 19 cm. Contemporary vellum. Third and final edition of Matthias Quadt's printed atlas. Title within engraved architectural border, engraved arms of Herman Kran above printed dedication, 87 double-page engraved maps (including an anemographic diagram) engraved by Johann Bussemacher, Heinrich Nagel or Matthias Quadt, many incorporating portrait vignettes, mounted on guards; Latin text on verso.

$16,500.-
This rare edition is the augmented version of Quadt's earlier atlas, the Geographisch Handbuch (1600), which contained 82 maps, as well as his Europae totius terrarum orbis partis praestantissimae (1596) which contained 67 maps. Six of the maps in this atlas relate to the Americas and Australia/Antarctic. Quadt's world map derives from Mercator's planispheric map of 1569, with the addition of the figure of Christ and a quote from Cicero at the bottom. South America includes the large western bulge, as shown in contemporary maps by Mercator and Ortelius. The mythical islands of Groclant, Thule, Frischlant and S. Brandam appear near Greenland. Large Terra Australis Incognita at the bottom of the map, predating the voyages of Le Maire and Schouten which identified the route around Cape Horn—with only the Straits of Magellan showing. Quadt's work, along with that of Braun and Hogenberg, as well as Vopel, raised the reputation of Cologne as a pre-eminent center of cartography.

America maps:

Condition: Lightly browned throughout, heavy repairs to the title page and the page with the armorial. Repair along the fold of the world map; India reinforced with paper stripe on the verso side; Germania, splitting along the folds; Moravia, with paper repair in the margin; Sueviae, tears along the fold; Bavaria, with a 3 cm x 1 cm hole; Graeciae, with paper repair in the margin; Moscovia, paper repair to to the corner margin; Hungariae paper to the margi, Polen, paper repair to the margin; Daniae, paper repair to the margin.; Norway, paper repair to margin, Islandia, small split in along the fold, tiny loss of the margin.; Novo Orbis, tiny repair to margin.; Terra australis, paper repair, on recto.
Single maps of the America's appear to sell anywhere between $1000-4000 in the trade. The last copy at auction made 33,000 GBP in 2006. In spite of its noted defects, a very rare atlas, made rarer by its frequent dismemberment.

1700 EXTREMELY RARE SEMINAL WORK ON CHINESE CALLIGRAPhy

120. [SEAL SCRIPT] LIU SHU T’UNG. A Study of Characters formed by the Six Methods (Comprehensive glossary of six forms of Chinese calligraphy) published during K’ang-hsi era (1662-1723), 8 ts’e, 10 chuan, 1t’ao. (fh243. M66 Orientalia Chinese) Author: Min, Ch’i-chi, complier; Publisher Pi, Hung-shu.

$8,500.

5 Parts in modern protective case. 26 x 17.5 cm.; case 34.5 x 23 cm. Xylographic printing on Chinese paper, wrappers; generally fine but part v with some losses to rear wrapper. The Parts are labelled in a European 19th century hand, (1) Parts II and III; 6 to 16 (2) Part IV; 17 to 22, (3) Part V; 1 to 22, (4) Parts 6 & 7, 1 to 22, Parts VIII & IX, 1 to 10. They old writing may not be accurate (but if so, the set is evidently missing a part). Nevertheless it appears to correspond to the later 1795 copy sold at in the Phillips Collection The Library of Philip Robinson Part II The Chinese Collection (1988). The work appears extremely rare in commerce with no other comparable set offer since the Phillips sale.

"This work describes the scripts of the stele inscriptions, seals and other early Chinese scripts. The original author was Min Ch’i-chi, a scholar best known for operating a printing press of the Min clan at Wuxing (Zhejiang province), according to the Preface in the year "Hsin-ch’ou" during the Emperor Shun-chill era (1661), when he was 82 years of age. According to the Cihai encyclopaedia (1979, p. 787), it was once a standard reference work for seal cutters."

The glossary consists of about 5,000 entries of Chinese characters arranged according to the"Hung-wu cheng yun" (Ming Emperor Hung-wu system of standard rhyming finals). (See v/ A263.5.H97 Orientalia Chinese). Each entry contains up to six forms or types of ancient script styles, including: a. the "chuan wen" (seal script) of the Shuo wen, or Shuo Wen chieh tzu (an etymological dictionary authored by Hsu Shen of the Han Dynasty, ca. 120 B.C., which contains about 10,000 characters, written in the Lesser Seal style, arranged under 540 radicals); b. the "chou wen" (a large seal type of script initiated by Chou Dynasty Historian named Chou, also known as stone and drum writing); c. the "chin wen" (a large seal style of inscriptions on bronzes); d. the "ku wen" (ancient script); and e. the "yin chang wen" (various styles used on seals, stamps, and chops). (ref: enclosed material)

Provenance: Jim Mathias (1926-2014), founder of Mathias Research & Management (MRM) and specialist in developing Chinese-English dictionaries for the US government. He was one of the first Americans to visit China after President Nixon's successful diplomacy to renew diplomatic relations.


$ 3,750.-

In 1668, Smith went out to the east as chaplain to the ambassador at Constantinopole, whence he returned after a sojourn of three years, bringing with him a number of Greek manuscripts, three of which he presented to the Bodleian Library. He now devoted several years to the expression of his opinions and observations upon the affairs of the Levant, and especially upon the state of the Greek church. Smith advocated for rapprochement with the eastern church. It is fitting that this work is bound together with the next book in this binding.

Georgirenes was Archbishop of Samos from 1666 to 1671. He travelled to England in 1676 in order to have printed a book for the use of the Orthodox Church. Georgirenes soon became involved in the plan to build a church for the Greek colony in London. (The church in Soho Fields was to give its name to Greek Street.) Hoping to raise money for it, he wrote his Description of the Present State of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, and Mount Athos (1678). Dedicated to James II and strongly anti-Turkish and anti-Venetian, the text was translated into English and explanatory notes and an epistle where added emphasizing the points of agreement between the Greek church and the Church of England.

Last complete copy at auction (but in a modern binding) made 1875 GBP in 2008. In most copies the dedication in Greek is lacking, as in the copy in the trade.

---

**BURNED BY THE HAND OF THE COMMON HANGMAN**


$ 1,250. -

The 1633 declaration has the same main text as the 1617 and 1618 declarations of King James, with the primary differences being an additional introduction and conclusion adding wakes and ales to the list of sanctioned recreations. The tract marks an epoch not only in the social history of the English people, but in the universal history of
Sport. It contains the first official sanction of Sunday recreations: that "our good people be not disturbed, letted or discouraged from any lawful recreation; such as dancing, either men or women, Archery for men leaping, vaulting, or any other such harmeslesse Recreation. The book represented an assault on Puritan zeal and some clergymen refused to read it - an act of disobedience for which they were ex-communicated. Parliament in May 1643 ordered 'that the book concerning the enjoining and toleration of sports upon the Lord's day be forthwith burned by the hand of the common hangman'. The Puritan John Vicars declared the work was 'that most mischievous and abominably profane and pernicious book'.

THE GAMES AND PLEASURES OF CHILDHOOD

123. STELLA, Jacques. Les jeux et plaisirs de l'enfance, 1657. 46 plates (out of 50) and title plus engraved frontispiece and engraved a plate of coats of arms, without, the sheet of dedication to the children of the president of Thou.Margins cut, engravings laid down on paper, unevenly browned. Modern cloth binding, Oblong quarto, 220 x 150 mm.

$1,450.-

Claudine Bouzonnet-Stella (1636–1697) was a French engraver, in 1657 was granted exclusive rights by the king to publish prints after Stella's designs. In the same year she issued Les Jeux et Plaisirs de l'Enfance, devoted to children's games 'Les Jeux et Plaisirs de L'Enfance', (The Games and Pleasures of Childhood). Produced for and dedicated to children. Still the unnatural attitudes of the children's bodies, depicted like little putti, are indicative of the contemporary conception of children as miniature adults. This was one of the favorite book of Maurice Sendak, author of famous children's book. He said: “There's a hallucinatory quality about them: on the surface they're just children playing games, but why are they all naked? And they're all moving with the agility of adults—babies can't play like that.' It has also been suggested that many of the children's scenes have to be read in the context of a pacified France far removed from the dark quarrels of the Fronde (the name for the “sling” of a children's game played in the streets of Paris in defiance of civil authorities) a series of outbreaks during the minority of King Louis XIV used by the efforts of the Parliament of Paris to limit the growing authority of the crown.
RARE: USEFULL FOR SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, MASONs, CARPENTERS, JOYNERS, BRICK-LAYERS, GLASIERS, PAINTERS

124. **WING, Vincent**  
Geodætes practicus: or The art of surveying. Surveyed and laid out in a more accurate, plain and expeditious plat, then hath hitherto been performed. Being a worke very usefull for surveyors, architects, engineers, masons, carpenters, joyners, brick-layers, glasier, painters, &c. And generally for all them that are ingeniously affected with such kinde of learning. The second edition corrected and enlarged: with the addition of a treatise, entitled, Examen Astronomiæ Carolinæ, being an answer to Mr. Tho. Streets Treatise of astronomy. By Vincent Wing. London: printed by Wil. Leybourn, for George Sawbridge, at the signe of the Bible upon Ludgate-hill, 1666. Small 8vo., [16], 358, [2] p.; 2 plates of diagrams (at pp. 157 and 185).

$3,500. -

RARE: ESTC cites only 3 copies worldwide (Folger copy incomplete) Modern calf period-style; internally some occasional small dark stains, some leaves closely shaved, some toning, overall a very good copy.
125. **ACKERMANN, Jakob Fidelis.** Ueber die Kretinen, eine besondere Menschenabart in den Alpen. Gotha, Ettinger, 1790. 8vo. 20,5 x 12 cm. 124 pp. + engraved plate. Handsome untrimmed pages, original boards, later tape to spine with some losses. Ref: Waller 181

A rare and early work on Cretinism in the Swiss Alps. Today, cretinism is recognized as a condition of severe physical and mental retardation due to iodine deficiency. However for centuries, it was misunderstood as a disease that colored almost all thinking about mental deficiency. Endemic cretinism was an especially common finding in the mountains or isolated regions, such as the Alps or the Himalayas. As late as the 19th century guide books described a Cretin "an idiot—a melancholy spectacle—a creature who may almost be said to rank a step below a human being." (Ref: John Murray (Firm) A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, 1867.)

**ALMANAC WITH FEMINIST INTENT**

126. **[ALMANAC]** Le triomphe des dames : ou, les métamorphoses, almanach orné de jolies gravures. A Paris, chez Janet. Title, text and 12 plates, engraved music. Printed almanac for 1791 bound at the front and the rare. Armorial binding. Blind stamped binding (vellum?), rubbed. 32mo, 10 x 6 cm. Small stain to lower margin.

The plates show ladies being victorious over men. For instance the last image shows us ladies on a tower, that the suitors try to scale, but the ladders are not long enough and thus the object of their desire stay forever out of reach. Madeleine de Puisieux (1720-1798) wrote a long treatise under the same title, in which she argued that woman was in no way inferior to man, and we might speculate if she is the author of this anonymus almanac.

Very rare, OCLC, lists only a copy in the Morgan museum. We also checked the French union catalogue and the BNF.

**AIKEN’S PRINTING OF THE FIRST BOOK DEVOTED TO WOMEN, PRINTED IN THE COLONIES**

127. **[AMERICANA] [WOMEN] BOUDIER de Villemert, P.-J. (Pierre-Joseph)** The ladies friend; being a treatise on the virtues and qualifications which are the brightest ornaments of the fair sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind. M.DCC.LXXXI. 1781. Printed and sold by R. Aikten, at Pope’s Head, three doors above the coffee house, Market Street 2 mo., 13 x 8 cm., 103, [5; Bookseller's advertisement, p. [105-107] Contemporary calf, rubbed;
intre Baba a few leafs with hairline marginal tears without loss, small upper marginal wormhole to first leaves and last ad. Signature of Polly and Mary Barrett to title and verso last blank.

$4,000.-

Translation of Boudier de Villemert's L’ami des femmes, first published anonymously in Paris in 1758. This appears to be the second American edition preceded by 1771 John Dunlap issue, but this is apparently an expanded edition.

Aiken's printing of the first book devoted to women printed in the Colonies— the very year he undertook the ambitious project to print the first complete English Bible produced in America.

The interesting bookseller ads, "just printed, published to be sold by R. Aitken," show what else was on his plate the year he prepared that landmark printing (It includes an ad for Isaac Watt's Lyric Poems). The work cover's topics such women's employment, dress, and the education of children, but the text is certainly moored in the prejudice of moral virtue rather than equality of the sexes. It was almost certainly intended as a juvenile work, aimed toward young women, and the ads at the end underscore this including a Father's Legacy and a Token for Children.

18TH FEMALE WRITER


A libertine love story (The enchanted knots), with a delightful false imprint. Very rare. World catalogue does not list copies in the US. Countess Fanny de Beauharnais (1737–1813) was among the first to distinguish herself as both a socialite and a prolific author. She did not see her writing practice as a pastime, but as a significant part of her social identity, which influenced her vision of women’s role in high society and, for her habitués (attendees), the stakes associated with attendance at her salon.
  

$4,950.-


Amphiaroe’s work is important in the development of the chancery cursive script: his use of loops and joins more common in mercantile scripts helped to produce a more speedy hand. This book was first published under the title ‘Uno novo modo d’insegnar a scrivere’ in 1548. Sadly incomplete, but still a rare example of typography.

With 3. Segaro Giuseppe; Epifanio d’ Alfiano, Dell’idea dello scriuere. 1624. Large oblong folio. New binding. 21 plates (from 50?) [In Genoua]: [Per Giuseppe Pauoni ...], [1624] OCLC lists only 5 copies worldwide


Magnificent Florentine master book with 188 of 277 templates for the formal opening phrases in letters. The forms of address, each with a broad ornamental figurative border, written in italic letters, are aimed at spiritual and secular dignitaries and officials such as the Pope, cardinals, patriarchs, ambassadors,
nuncios, bishops and archbishops, abbots, monks, emperors, kings, nobles, ad other professional groups such as doctors, painters, sculptors, civil servants, as well as family members father, mother, brother, widow and others.

THE MOTHER MAP OF MEXICO ISSUED BY A WOMAN PRINTER


$ 9,500.-

Since Aztec times the drainage of the valley of Mexico had been of paramount concern to the inhabitants because of the numerous floods that had caused great destruction. These problems were aggravated by Cortes failure to restore the Native American dikes, resulting in flood control projects as early as 1553.

During the eighteenth century a series of public works, such as canals, tried to correct the problem. Unfortunately, the efforts were only partially successful, and the problem continued. This work contains a compilation of the acts, investigations, and surveys by various authorities to drainage-up until the time of its publication and represents a serious attempt to deal with the problem once and for all.

The accompanying map is the mother map for the mapping of the Valley of Mexico, and among the most unusual and historic maps of Mexico produced in colonial times. The map encompasses the work
of earlier cartographers while introducing new observations and making corrections. This strikingly handsome map combines a high aesthetic of printing and design and the latest methods of cartography.

The widow of José Bernardo de Hogal was perhaps the most important printer in Mexico City from 1741 to 1755. Her husband established a press in 1724 that earned a reputation as one of the finest in the city. When he died in 1741, his widow assumed control of the enterprise and presumably worked mainly as the business manager, taking on projects and financial risks while overseeing the editing and production. Her prolific press issued the nation's second newspaper, the Mercurio de México, as well as this important book. Last sale result for this book $8,150. in 2013.

**MARILLIER’S ENGRAVINGS FOR DORAT’S "FABLES NOUVELLES": ONE OF THE TEN SETS KNOW.**

131. **DORAT, Claude Joseph.** 199 separate proofs of engravings by various artists after C. P. Marillier for Dorat's Fables Nouvelles. The Hague & Paris: Delalain, 1773. [-75] 2 volumes. 8vo, 25 x17 mm. Binding: 19th century crimson levant morocco gilt by Chambolle-Duru in very fine condition sides, gilt triple fillet border, gilt dentelle borders inside, gilt edges. This is no 8 of the ten sets recorded by Cohen—De Ricci.

$5,500.-

The rococo engravings are by Arrivet, Baquoy, De Launay, Duflos, De Ghendt, Le Gouaz. There is some offsetting from engravings onto adjacent blanks throughout, scattered foxing on the engravings. Overall, this is a remarkable set and important in the history of the French rococo illustrated book. The work stands, in its masterful execution and restrained elegance, alongside works such as Boucher’s illustrations (masterfully engraved by Laurent Cars) for the six-volume Moliere of 1734 and Fragonard’s for Lafontaine, as a cornerstone pieces in any collection of the art of the book.
THE DRAGON OF NIORT

132. DORFEUILLE, C. L. M.  Dissertation sur l'existence des dragons
Small 8vo (185 x 120 mm), [8], 59. Two folding plates. Exceedingly rare. World catalogue lists two copies in France and one in the British Library.

$ 2,250.-

Arrêté de l'Administration Centrale du Département des Deux-Sèvres
Avertissement Dissertation sur l'Existence des Dragons Section première :
Preuves de l'existence des Dragons, tirées du témoignage unanime des différents Ecrivains Section II : Monumens qui, de nos jours, prouvent encore l'existence des Dragons Section III : Réfutation des Objections que l'on peut faire contre l'existence des Dragons Conclusion Discours sur l'existence des Dragons.

The French had there Nessy too, described as an enormous amphibious snake coming out of the river Sèvre Niortaise as well as out of the nearby marshes. In the year 1589, according to the chronicle of Niort, a soldier condemned to torture for the crime of desertion, obtained his pardon, on the express condition that he would kill a winged dragon, which was ravaging the surroundings of Niort. He managed to kill the beast but the dragon poisoned him with its last breath.

The citizens erected a mausoleum in his honour with the epitaph 'Stop traveller. here is the fact in a few words: they perished together. Man perished by the poison of the snake.' The count the Orfeuille, who became during the French revolution, citoyen Dorfeuille of Saint-Maixent, wrote an entire book about the case. With two delightful plates, depicting the dragon and the tomb with a soldier and a dragon.

A RARE EAST INDIA TRADE TRACT SUPPORTING THE CALICO ACTS

133. [EAST INDIA COMPANY] ELKING, Henry.  The interest of England consider’d, with respect to its manufactures and East-India callicoes imported, printed, painted, stained, and consumed therein, or, An essay shewing from whence the decay of trade, the melting of coin, the scarcity of silver, the increase of poor do proceed. :London : Printed for T. Bickerton ... and A. Dodd, 1720.  8vo, 19.5 x 12 cm., [4], 44 pages. Mottled calf and gilt ruled borders. some rubbing to hinges, inner gilt dentelles.  Not in the trade, no auction records $ 1,750.-

One of the hot button issues of East India Company mercantilism was the so-called 'calico craze.' "Consumers abandoned home-produced textiles for the Indian imports, which had to be paid for with precious metals, additional grist for critics of the trade. Demands for a ban on the Indian imports were pressed forward and most European states between the 1680s and the early 1720s banned the use of
Indian cloth. Consumers were banned not just from buying but also wearing printed colourful calicoes and it became risky to wear cottons. In 1719, just before the total ban in England, Dorothy Orwell, claimed to have been 'Assaulted by a Multitude of Weavers in Red-Lion-Fields in Hoxton, who tore, cut, and pull'd off her [cotton] Gown and Petticoat by Violence, threatened her with vile Language, and left her naked in the Fields:' ] The author, Henry Elking, is best known for a successful 1722 proposal, directed at the governors of the South Sea Company, that they should resume the "Greenland Trade" and send ships to catch whales in the Arctic. [Ref: Trentmann, F. The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption, p. 159]

**BIRTH OF MODERN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

134. **[EAST INDIA] DAFFORNE, Richard.** The English merchants companion: or, An entertainment for the young merchants, their servants. : Digested into three parts. Wherein the perfect method of merchants book-keeping ... is compleatly demonstrated. Being the most exact work of this nature, extant. : To which is annexed, Directions for accountants ... shewing them how to begin, prosecute, and compleatly finish their several functions and offices ... :London, : Printed for Tho. Horne ..., 1700. Small 4to., ([4], 99, [123], 17, [2] p., 3 folding leaves of plates. Contemporary vellum, with spine handsomely lettered with Merchants Companion: text-block separating exposing a 17th century English manuscript used as binders waste for the entire binding, internally moderate toning and foxing throughout, some minor inner marginal worming.

$4,750.-

An EXTREMELY RARE MANUAL OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING geared, as stated, towards young merchants and trading in the East-Indies. ESTS notes only 5 copies and no copies have appears in the auction records in RBH. No copies in Princeton, Harvard or Yale. While a stated fifth edition, it appears to be the first edition in this form with likely some content re-used from Dafforne's *Merchants Mirrour*, the first edition of which was published in 1636.

The book is perhaps the most detailed and authoritative work on accounting in 17th century England and really the birth of modern financial statements. "Richard Dafforne, London accountant and arithmetic teacher, had lived many years in Amsterdam and wrote a bookkeeping text to introduce Dutch accounting methods into England. The *Merchants' Mirrour* (1636) adopted Simon Stevin's method of platonic dialogue, posing "250 rare Questions with their Answers," but omitted such Dutch practices as special journals, subsidiary ledgers, and co-pound entries. However, Dafforne's was the first English text to describe a complete double entry system and the first to go into multiple editions. Early financial statements were made either by copying the accounts as they appeared in the ledger or by organizing trial balance figures into columnar reports. Dafforne illustrated a six column statement in
which the left pair of columns showed a trial balance of totals, the middle pair a trial balance of balances, and the two right hand columns a balance sheet containing the remaining assets and equities." [ref; Vangermeersch, Richard. The History of Accounting 2014, p. 187]"The work is supplemented by the insertion of a separately printed broadside (as one of the three folding plates), by Richard Handson, entitled Analysis or Resolution of Merchants Accompts. "This single printed sheet contains an orderly classification, neatly laid out, of a number of types of commercial transactions, giving their treatment in double entry by identifying the appropriate accounts to be debited and credited in each case. It must have been very helpful and convenient in the hands of a merchant or bookkeeper in the counting-house; the frequent use of the work and its insubstantial form no doubt account for its present rarity" [Ref: Yamey, B.S in Accounting Research, 1948-1958: Selected articles on accounting history, p. 299"

TAX THE EAST INDIA COMPANY INSTEAD OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES!

135. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] [SAMMELBAND] A short view of the Laws now subsisting with respect to the powers of the East India Company to borrow money under their seal and to incur debts in the course of their trade by the purchase of Goods on Credit and by freighting Ships or other Mercantile transactions. London, 1767. 8 vo., [half-title][title][23 pgs] BOUND WITH....Wilkes, John. A correct copy of the protest against the bill for rescinding the East India dividend, voted by a general court, on the sixth of May, 1767 ; ... Paris [i.e. London] : Chez J.W. imprimeur, 1767. 8vo., 12, [4] pgs : A pre-publication issue. J.W. in the imprint = John Wilkes. The advertisement leaf after p.12 states 'A correct copy of the protest' was to have been inserted in the June number of 'The political register' but will be inserted in the next number with other pieces "all communicated by John Wilkes."

With two final advertisement leaves. BOUND WITH.... [East India Company.] A Caution to the directors of the East-India Company : with regard to their making the midsummer dividend of five per cent without due attention to a late act of Parliament, and a by-law of their own. :London : Kearsly, 1767. 8vo., 43 pgs. (Note title page misbound before preceding tract) Ref: Goldsmiths'-Kress 10333. BOUND WITH Young, Arthur. A Letter to Lord Clive on the Great Benefits.... in Promoting the Interests of Agriculture by Forming an Experimental Farm. W.Nicoll, 1767. 8vo., ([4], 56 pages, including half title and folding engraved plate) BOUND WITH ... An Address to the Publick on the subject of East India Dividend London, 1767. [half-title, 7-21; incomplete and wanting pg. 1-6]

$ 3,500.-
The whole bound in marbled boards and half calf, front hinge very tender. The immediate financial repercussion of the lengthy and costly Seven Years War was a national of £140,000,000. George Grenville was the political driving force to tax the American colonies to fill the English coffers through the Stamp Act. When that attempt failed due to the colonial resistance, his successor William Pitt looked towards India the “greatest of all objects” believed taxing its profits was preferable to taxing the American colonies. The Company only saved its existence by an agreement made in 1767 that it should annually pay £400,000 into the National Exchequer. This sammelbund provides insight into the legislative and financial machinations required to shore up England's balance sheet at the time of the Townsend Acts and its immense repercussions.

**FRENCH DANCE MANUAL**


$ 8,500.-

Ferriol y Boxeraus was probably of Catalan descent on his mother's side and French descent on his father's side. He studied with regard to his choreographic training with four maestros for over seven years. Boxeraus firmly believed men could and should dance up to old age. His entire treatise is on French aristocratic dancing. Yet his book must be also taken into account as a source on general trends in Spanish dance that influenced the fandango in the mid-eighteenth century. Ferriol describes step that certainly would have been considered dreadful taste by French dancing masters. His treatment of the subject is thorough and he even includes a description of the conventions of etiquette when inviting a partner to dance. Rare. No auction records found. One other copy in the trade.

**EMBROIDERY DESIGNS FOR FASHION AND FURNISHINGS BY A 18TH C. FEMALE DESIGNER.**

137. **HELMIN (Margaretha).** Kunst-und Fleiss-übende Nadel-Ergötzungen; oder, neu-erfundenes Neh-und Stick-Buch. Worin dem, solche schöne wissenschafftliebendem, Frauenzimmer, allerhand, zu vielen Sachen anständige, Muster und Risse, nach der neuesten Façon, zu deren nützlichen bedienung, [with Part II. Fortgesetzter... & Part III. Continuandio...], 3 parts in one, 1st edition, Nuremberg: Johann Christoph Weigel, circa 1725, 156 copper engraved plates, of which 59 are folding, three engraved titles within floral wreath frame, the first with armorial bookplate on verso, each part with two letterpress leaves, occasional minor toning, spotting, and edge-creasing, small tears and repairs, a few plates trimmed and re-guarded, page
block 19.5 x 31cm, modern brown half calf, gilt decorated spine with raised bands, oblong folio. Apart from the small tears (because fold out) the book is very clean and in a beautiful state of preservation.

Margaretha Helmin (1659-1742), also known as Margaretha Helm, was a German embroiderer, teacher and skilled copper plate engraver working in Nuremburg, who created plates of her many embroidery designs. This substantial work contains a plethora of beautiful designs, to be worked in varying techniques, for household linen and clothing, e.g. fans, shoes and slippers, gloves, stomachers, borders, night caps, jackets, neckerchiefs, muffls, neck linen, gown hems, hats, bags, aprons, tassels, saddle cloths, and book covers. This volume was purchased by Martin Orskey at Sotheby's in 1968 and reauctioned at Dominic Winter 2019 and bought by us. No other copies can be found in the auction records. The V&A has the work in its collections. In Germany there are no complete copies, the Lipperheidsche Kostümbibliothek, only has part one. The MET has possibly a complete copy.

The following information is derived from 'Deserving Attention: Margaretha Helm's Designs for Embroidery in the Eighteenth Century', Moira Thunder, Journal of Design History, Vol. 23, No. 4 (2010), pp. 409-427. Pattern books, such as those of Margaretha Helm, for eighteenth-century embroidered dress that show the cut of the garment, the embroidery techniques and include letter pouches to saddle cloths are surprisingly rare. Helm's pattern books do show how fashionable dress and embroidery techniques spread in eighteenth-century Europe. In the past, designs for textiles, and especially those by women, have not been treated as equally important to those by men for media such as metalwork or sculpture.

Margaretha Helm was a female designer, here work is catalogued as the artist responsible for a group of printed designs for embroidery in the Word an Image Department (WID). These patterns are valuable to dress and design historians. The prefices provide technical information for some of the designs. The patterns show the cut of fashionable and regional dress embroidered in diverse techniques. They show multi-purpose designs for different textile crafts. They can be used to compare reused designs, and
generic fashionable patterns adapted to dress and household objects. They can be compared to surviving examples of textiles and dress such as the bodice and skirt of a suit, men's nightcaps, a woman's jacket, night-gown and a child's jacket.

What is important about Helm's pattern books is the compilation of reused earlier Italian designs with generic ones adapted to fashionable dress that put the 'newly invented' into the title of The Delights, Further Delights and Continuation of the Delights, making them marketable to the fashion conscious. Since the pattern books can be dated, they assist in the identification of styles of embroidery in dress and textiles for the domestic interior, giving an indication of fashion's longevity. In addition, it is the discourse about women continued in the forewords that provides insight into morals, religious preoccupations and the arguments for women to express themselves familiar to the patrician class in eighteenth-century Saxony.

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE SYSTEM

138. MAIMIEUX Joseph de. Pasigraphie, premiers élémens du nouvel art-science d'écrire et d'imprimer en une langue de manière à être lu et entendu dans toute autre langue sans traduction ; inventés et rédigés par J.*** de M***, ancien Major d'infanterie allemande. Paris, 1797. Attractive modern binding, half vellum with marble boards. Title page laid down. Quarto (260 mm x 200 mm) $ 700.-

A pasigraphy (from Greek πᾶς pasi "to all" and γράφω grapho "to write") is a writing system where each written symbol represents a concept (rather than a word or sound or series of sounds in a spoken
The aim is to be intelligible to persons of all languages. The author was a French noble emigrated to Germany at the time of the Revolution, who returned to France in 1797.

EXTREMELY RARE TREATISE ON MAGIC SQUARES

139. MEDIANO, PHELIPE. Quadrados magicos, que sobre los que figuraban los egipcios, y pythagoricos, para la superticiosa [sic] adoración de sus falsos dioses :En Madrid : en la imprenta de Joachin Sanchez, 1744. FOLIO. 32 x 24 cm., [11], 36 single page woodblock plates of squares, and 37-42 folding woodblock plates. Contemporary vellum, marbled pastedowns, text block detached form binding and laid in, some minor staining (plate 42 with small central damp stain) but overall very good. $12,500.-

Provenance: Armorial ex-libris of Manuel González Salmón (Cádiz, 1778 – Madrid, 18 January 1832), the Spanish politician and diplomat who served twice as Prime Minister of Spain; also, "Le bibliophobe Bechtel". Not in Graesse. Not in Caillet. Not in Smith, Rara Arithmetica. Palau 159902 ("Hace muchos anos vimos esta obra")

"Magic squares were known to the Arabs and, perhaps, to the Hindus. Credit is given to the Byzantine writer, Moschopulus, who lived in Constantinople in the early part of the fifteenth century, for the introduction into Europe of these curious and ingenious products of mathematical thought. Medieval astrologers believed them to possess mystical properties and when engraved on silver plate to be a charm against plague. The first complete magic square which has been discovered in the Occident is that of the German painter, Albrecht Dürer, found on his celebrated wood-engraving, "Melancholia." [Ref: Cajori, F. History of Elementary Mathematics, p. 218]

This particular Spanish treatise is likely the single most elaborate early treatise dedicated to their construction. By the 18th century, the mysticism attached to magic squares had given way to their appreciation as recreational mathematics. By the nineteenth century, they were taken seriously and applied to problems dealing with probability and analysis. The folding plates here are of extraordinary complexity and difficulty, but the author has thankfully provided "resolutions" for each. The first "aprobacion", written by a professor of Salamanca, expresses great admiration for this astounding work. A second aprobacion quotes the "incomparable" Athanasius Kircher that number are the science of sciences, the true logic, and the path of knowledge. Very rare, no copies in the trade, there has never been a copy at auction, according to OCLC, no copies outside Spain. None through KVK. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, NYPL independently checked.
140. [MINIATURE] The Bible in Miniature, or a concise history of the Old & New Testaments, London: E. Newbery, 1780, [2], 256pp., engraved general title and engraved New Testament title present, 14 engraved plates, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, contemporary red morocco with elaborate gilt decoration, green leather oval on lays to centre of each board lettered in gilt 'JHS', 64mo. (4.1 x 3 cm). A perfect copy. Please note the Dominic Winter copy was incomplete with only 13 plates.  

$1,250.-

WESTERN EUROPE’S VERY FIRST BOOK DEVOTED TO CATS

141. 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 favorite cat. [2], 204 pp. [16].  

$1,750.-

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, informed by the premise that cats “hold as goodly a rank in the Temple of Memory” as Helen and Alcibiades. Moncrif’s material on Greek and Roman cats is understandably a little thin. He is slightly better rewarded by Turkish and Arab tradition. In 1727 we are still very much in the realm of travelers’ tales. The East, Moncrif assures us, has always been devoted to cats. Mahomet himself preferred to cut off his sleeve, rather than disturb his favorite cat who was asleep on it. He refers to Montesquieu for a variant version of the Arab legend that the first cat was sneezed out by a lion on Noah’s Ark (He himself prefers the story that cats were born of a union between the ape and the lioness; combining the qualities of their two parents, they spread through the Ark, “un esprit de coquetterie”. (Letter 4) From faraway India, he musters a single manuscript from the great antiquarian Nicolas Fréret, concerning “The Brahmin, the Penitent and the Cat”. 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. Defense 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 Moncrif writes the cats are treated like the children of the house. A fact that having lived in Istanbul I can attest to!

**UNIQUE COPY OF A ENGLISH CALLIGRAPHY BOOK.**

142. **NICHOLAS, Abraham.** The Pen-man's Assistant & Youth's Instructor. A New Copy-Book. By Hen: Overton, 1751. Engraved throughout, title and 15 plates by G.Bickham, with engraved publisher's advertisement of other similar works on inside of rear wrapper. Good clean copy, corner of the last four leaves stained. Stitched in original wrappers, signature "George Parker his book" on front wrapper, small oblong, 22 x 9 cm.

$ 2,350.-

Not in world catalogue, a seemingly unique copy, a single copy of a similar item by Nicholas, The young penman's copy book being alphabetical examples of free and natural writing, with 15 leaves and final leaf dated 1715, is listed in the British Library. The only copy at auction was very stained.

**A RARE SUBVERSIVE DICTIONARY IN THOMAS PAINE'S CIRCLE**


$ 750.-
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 and 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 3101.

Charles Pigott was radical pamphleteer in the early years of the 1790s during the 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. "When the publisher Charles Pigott was arrested, thrown into a cell and denied a candle, fire, bed, or chair, his vain protests were answered with the charge 'that we were TOM PAINE 'S men and rebels' [In the Dictinary] a "Painite" was defined as 'every individual who will not sign his test in Mr. Reeves' [loyalist] Association, will not condescend to kiss the ministerial rod, held out to punish him, or agree to arm for the sake of a constitution senilely adulized, and pompously extolled'. [Claeys, G. Thomas Paine: Soc & Pol Thought. p. 120]

**FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF PLATO's REPUBLIC**


$5,000.

The first appearance in English of Plato's profoundly influential dialogue concerning the nature of justice both in terms of the city-state, and the individual soul. Hary Spens was a minister at the parish of Wemyss in Fife, and respected classicist. In his introduction he professes his intent in his translation is "To give the English Reader a view of Plato's sentiments and manner of writing, and to stir up the youth to the study of the Ancients." Richard Garnett, in his own introduction of the Everyman's Library reprint of this translation, laments the relative lack of critical attention paid to it, writing "On the whole, Spens's version should not be lightly esteemed. It is clearly the work of a scholar and a man of considerable literary ability...." The brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis were renowned printers of classical works in their time, sometimes referred to as 'the Elzevirs of Britain.' Their works, mostly intended for scholars, were "much sought after as admirable specimens of typography, and are noticeable for their severely plain elegance" Gaskell Foulis 423.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's copy of Sterne's 18th century classic. Volume one has his full signature, "Hyde Park" and a note in his hand noting "the very nice second edition" having been given to him as a gift. Volume two contains his initials FDR. Each volume with a small bookplate indicating his library and a catalog number. A handsome set in full later calf, rubbed at extremities and especially hinges, but still overall quite fresh. This second edition of Sterne's work, published the same year as the first edition. Works of literary importance, especially one credited with popularizing travel accounts in the late 18th century, with Presidential provenance are genuinely rare on the market.

146. RUINI, Carlo. Anatomia del cavallo, infermita, et suoi rimedii. Venice. 1707. Folio. 2 parts in 1 vol. [4]-250 (= 248), 266 (= 268) pp. (wormholes to the margins of the first 3 leaves and to the last leaves. Contemporary calf. Reprint of one of the foundation texts of modern veterinary medicine.

The first book devoted exclusively to the structure of a single species other than man. Illustrated with 64 woodcut full-page plates, "inspired by those in Vesalius's De humani corporis fabrica (1543)", including some which are truly spectacular showing dissected horses. The first part contains the anatomical descriptions (structure of the heart, pulmonary circulation, eyes, kidneys...) and the second descriptions of diseases (fevers, cough, hernia, dislocated shoulder, dropsy...). The senator of Bologna Ruini (1530-1598) was not a physician but a horse lover and riding enthusiast.
147. **Sammelband** of 5 titles. Contemporary paste paper binding. Small 8vo (170 x 110 mm). $2,750.-

Discours sur ce qui s'est passé de plus considérable à Marseille pendant la contagion : avec la liste de tous les morts, tant dans la ville, que dans son terroir. Sur l'imprimé A Marseille : chez Jean-Antoine Mallard, imprimeur du roi & de la ville, [1721] 40 p. OCLC lists two copies in Switzerland.

Critique du discours sur ce qui s'est passé de plus considérable à Marseille pendant la contagion ...Marseille, 1721, 40 p. No copies found through OCLC, unique?

Apologie du discours sur ce qui s'est passé de plus considérable à Marseille pendant la contagion en l'année MDCCXX. Marseille, Mallard, 1721. 36p. No copies found to OCLC, unique?

- Lettre à M. le Marquis de **** au sujet du Chevalier Rose. S.l. n.n, [1721]. 47p. No title page but likely not missing. No copies found to OCLC, unique?

- Réponse d'un Seigneur de la Grande Tartarie à l'Auteur de la vie du Chevalier Rose. S.l. n.n, [1721] 14p. No copies found to OCLC, unique.

148. **SCHAEFFER, Jacob Christian** (1718-1790). *Icones insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum. Naturlich ausgemahlte Abbildungen Regensburgischer Insecten.* Regensburg: typis Breitfeldianis, [1766-1769]-1779. 3 volumes, 4to, 27p x 225. . Latin and German text. Half-titles, volume I with mezzotint portraits of Schaeffer by Haid. 280 delicately hand colored engraved plates after Loibel and H. Fischer by J.N. Maag, H. Bock, G.P. Trautner, J.G. Fridrich and others. 19th century cloth and German marbled paper over boards, some rubbing to corners and heads of spine. Internally, mezzotint portrait foxed and spotted, some general toning and light to moderate foxing on occasion; some margins expertly repaired at an early date affecting pl. 139-140,
145-152, 201-204 and 263-264. Ref: BM(NH) IV, p.1823; Nissen 3629

Schaeffer's delicately illustrated and important work on insects, recording the varieties found in the local region of Regensburg. The plates are a bit of a bibliographical curiosity as they are unusually printed on both the verso ad recto of each sheet, thus reducing in have the actual number of leaves.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

149. **TARLETON, Sir Banastre** (1754-1833). A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern Provinces of North America. London: T. Cadell, 1787. 4to. 27 x 21 cm. Engraved folding map and four folding plates. 19th century cloth and black morocco, raised bands with some wear, water rippling to cloth on front board and discoloration; internally, some light lower marginal dampstain, primarily to t.p and table or contents, some general toning and foxing, top edger gilt. Provenance: George Percival Scriven (1854–1940), Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army (1913–1917) who commanded the Aeronautical Division (1913–1914) and later the Aviation Section (1914–1917) of U.S. Signal Corps, the forerunner of the United States Air. Presentation inscriptions to his brother John Scriven.

This book is the standard work on the Southern Campaign, and contains documents otherwise difficult to access - a point emphasized by Church. It opens with an account of D'Estaing's fruitless attack on Savannah in the autumn of 1779, and gives a detailed history of the war in the Carolinas and Virginia down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. The "History" is, for the most part, a compilation of official letters by British naval and military officers, and also of American and French documents which had appeared in the newspapers. A feature of the book which aroused controversy was an attack on Cornwallis. The author alleges that his defeat at Cowpens was due to Cornwallis's failure to co-operate with him.

Finally, the volume contains some important and notable maps: the large general map shows the marches of Cornwallis, O'Hara, and Tarleton, the other four the sieges of Charlestown and Yorktown, and the Battles of Camden and Guildford. The Plan of the Siege of York Town in Virginia served as the basis for many later maps of the Siege of Yorktown. Tarleton was the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, and served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was renowned for his brutal tactics. Overall, a decent copy of an indisputably important work on the Revolution with fine military provenance. Church 1224; Clark Old South 317; Howes T37; Sabin #94397.
THE RARE QUARTO BAGSTER WALTON - AN EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY IN THE MAKING

150. [ANGLING] The Complete Angler: London: Bagster, 1808. AN EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY IN THE MAKING, never completed, but clearly interesting for the quality of the undertaking. String tied folder contains approximately 250 disbound sheets, each approx. 29 x 21 cm. including about 100 sheets of the Bagster Quarto edition of 1808.

$7,500.-

The 1808 Bagster edition is a notorious rarity in angling circles. Thomas Westwood’s 1864 Chronicle of the ‘Compleat Angler’ noted that “the quarto copies were published at five guineas, and are now very rare, a great part of the stock having perished in the fire at Bagster’s warehouse” (p.36). The Angler’s Note-Book for 1888 called it “a rarity”, while in the twentieth century Oliver made no reference to the quarto.

Horne claims to have been the first to realize that the quarto is not merely a large paper issue of the octavo but a completely different setting of the type (p.35).

Many of the unbound sheets have small watercolor vignettes, some signed by a W. J. Humphrey in 1837, and some very elaborate and large, many have little pencil numbers as instructions for insertion into the finished bound copy. There are 10 detailed pencil drawings of angling scenes or other relevant details, including chimney-pieces and other interior scenes, 84 watercolor vignettes, 13 small paintings, 2 original title pages with coloring, dated 1838, 106 prints, etchings, copper plates, lithographs and engravings, of fishing scenes, landscapes, rivers, halls and residences of Walton, Cotton and their contemporaries, and 45 portrait prints of late 17th century English personages. Some of the drawings and watercolors are apparently by someone named Alexander, executed in 1815. Some of the portraits and prints date to the 18th century, but possibly only one or two are from the 17th century. Since the original title pages are dated 1838 and the vignettes are dated 1837, it would seem that these are a stack of leaves for a fairly early extra-illustrated edition rather than later 19th century supplementation. From other surviving copies,
almost all of the extra illustrated 4to. editions are thought to have been prepared for the English bookbinder Thomas Gosden.

Generally, a very interesting and attractive set of unbound sheets providing insight into the 19th century fad of extra-illustration through the lens of one of the most famous and frequently grangerized books of the period.

**ETIQUETTE BOOK WITH PARLOUR GAMES**

151. **B***, MADAME DE.** Le savant de société : ouvrage dédié a la jeunesse : contenant la description exacte de tous les jeux innocens qui se pratiquent en société, avec la manière la plus agréable de les jouer : suivi des pénitences qui s’y ordonnent et d’une nouvelle méthode d’écrire les lettres secretes et mystérieuses : recueil tiré des manuscrits de Madame de B***. Nouvelle edition Paris : Chez Michelet, IX, 1801-An XIII, 1805. Two parts with its own title page, 232 p and 122 p. With frontispiece printed on blue paper, an engraving, and two folding engravings with games. Contemporary half. 12 mo. An immaculate copy, where it not for a tear (with loss of some syllables) to one page. $ 895.-

Madame la Maréchale de Beauvau was a French memoirist in Napoleonic times, who held salons. It is basically an etiquette book and deals with things, as improper comments for a company of ladies or improper comments to a young lady. It also has a large section on parlor games. The tone is light-hearted and flirtatious. There are four copies of this enlarged edition in OCLC. A nearly unobtainable book

**A CENSORED EROTIC WORK**


Felix Regnier-Becker, was a carpenter by trade. In 1829 he issued a collection of his own erotic verses and in 1830 published The Siege of Paradise. His books were considered so obscene that they were censored by the French authorities. This is the German edition of VINGT ANS de la vie d’une jolie femme, ou Mémoires de Julia R... A Vito-Cono-Cuno-Clytoropolis [Bruxelles]: chez Bandefort, imprimeur-libraire, rue de la Couille, au Fouteur.
153. [BINDINGS - COSWAY STYLE] LAUZUN (DUC DE). Due de Lauzun and the Court of Marie Antoinette. London 1896. 8vo., 21.5 x 13 cm and LAUZUN (DUC DE). Duc de Lauzun and the Court of Louis XV. London, 1895. 8vo. 21.5 x 13. 2 volumes. Both volumes full red crushed morocco by Bayntun, double gilt ruled around, gilt decorations, spine tooled in gilt in compartments, oval miniature portrait paintings of Louis XV and Marie Antoinette respectively, silk endpapers, all edges, gilt, inner gilt dentelles, occasional light foxing; front hing of Louis XV a bit tender at top, some light rubbing to hinges. EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with very fine plates and engravings including 161 plates with 40 in color including the 1796 Lithograph Portrait of Benjamin Franklin by W. Grainger, 1828 engraving of Washington etc.

$ 6,500.-


$ 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).

**TRANSFORMATION-BROADSHEET. MEMENTO MORI**

155. [BROADSHEET] Een Zedenbrief met Afbeeldingen. A moralizing letter that was delivered closed to the recipient. Printed by the deaf and mute publishers Franç R. Laurens, Rotterdam, 1864. Lithograph by J.P. Berghaus, Leiden. Fold-out double-sided printed lithograph with a well-dressed man and a woman figure, whereby by folding the verso side inwards, reveals that they stand in a cemetery with bones. The image is surrounded by warning biblical texts. 26 x 24 cm. $ 900.-

We have not been able to trace another copy

**NAPOLEON’S MAGNIFICENT ARABIAN STALLION**

156. **CHANLAIRE, Léon de.** Histoire d’un cheval de Napoléon, écrite sous sa dictée par un cultivateur français, qui l’a recueilli dans sa vieillesse ... par Léon de Chanlaire. Paris : Chez les principaux libraire, 1826. 8vo. 63 pp. with lithographic plate. In original wraps, with minor losses and toning; internally some light foxing throughout, frontis. detached form textblock but present. Very rare in commerce with no copies at auction.. $ 4,500.-

A highly unusual work of the history of Vizir, Napoleon Bonaparte’s grey Arabian stallion that accompanied the deposed emperor to Elba. The famed horse was the gift of the Ottoman Sultan, Selim III, to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802. The stallion’s twilight years were spent in the care of Leon de
Chanlaire, an officer of the imperial stables, and the author of the present work, while Napoleon was banished to the British crown colony of Saint Helena in the southern Atlantic. Chanlaire had Le Vizir stuffed shortly after the horse died at the ripe old age of 33 in 1826 and his taxidermic remains are preserved on display at the Musée de l'Armée in Paris.

The remarkable frontispiece of Vizir is signed Godefroy Engelmann (1788–1839), the 19th-century Franco-German pioneer lithographer and chromolithographer, largely credited with bringing lithography to France. The plate appears to be one of his earliest attempts at chromolithography, for which he eventually received a patent.

**THE MAD POET: ONE OF THE EARLIEST OUTSIDER ARTISTS**

157. **[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.

$7,500.-

The book is immediately striking for its subtle unconventionality: the use of Gotham for New York and the printing at the 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 century and the first Jew born in the United States to reach national prominence. The dedication in part apologizes that "Thou art my friend, but egad, Thou't not like all the folks to know it"

BAL 3291

"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]. H

A very rare title in original board, especially with startling portrait present. 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.

A DELIGHTFUL GOTHIC, MEDICAL HORROR TALE

158. FERRARIO, Giuseppe. La donna dagli aghi. Milano: coi tipi di Giacomo Pirola, 1829. 8vo. VIII, 125 pp.. With a large fold out plate depicting the lady with the needles. Original paper wrappers. OCLC lists 5 copies of this first and only Italian edition. The book was translated a year later in German. An edition that exists in one copy only. The plate shows the places of the cuts made with the scalpel, to extract a large part of the needles that were found in her body.

$1,495-

Long before Dr Freud, the honorable doctor Giuseppe Ferrario discovered the wonderous workings of the mind. For those interested in the history of medicine, the absurd and the gothic, this book is an absolute necessity.

It starts like this: ‘Finding myself at the Maggiore Hospital as the first surgeon in June 1828, I took care of a case of the most surprising and rare case that can be read in medical stories. A 19th year old girl was brought to my attention with a miserable appearance but sanguine temperament. Her name was Magni Maria and she claimed that during an epileptic find, she pushed incidentally needles through her right arm and breast. The needles didn’t cause her any trouble until three months later, when the pain had become so unbearable, that she decided to go to the hospital.

When Magni was brought into the hospital, the thin woman shouted horrible for days and nights on end. The poor wretched girl, pushed her head between her shoulders while jumping high above the bed, and arched her bust and arms on the account of the spasmodic contraction of dorsal muscles [...] she was shaking, the breathing was anxious, the violence with which she turned her head around his neck was incredible, the red-turgid eyes, now dazed, now wide open, moved rapidly, the teeth where repulsively grinding, from her mouth, blood-stained foamy matter spewed, the swollen face horribly shook, the black hairs where soaked with wretched slime. There was involuntary loss of urine and feces [...]. everything inspired the maximum horror and terror ... and my patients in the hospital started to believe she was a witch.

It is in this condition that Ferrario finds her. His human treatment is narrated in his medical diary. Although it was thought that she imagined things, the doctor does find needles when examined her wounds and after a while the patient even starts to throw up needles. Her condition worsens and it is the common fear that she will die soon. In a frantic, desperate attempt to save her life, Ferrario researches the literature and discovers that this case is not unique and starts to dig up more evidence. The events take a new turn when the doctor makes a chilling discovery.

Read more about this case http://bizzarrobazar.com/en/2018/01/19/il-rosso-forellino-orribili-storie-dagli-aggi/
HUNTING ACCIDENTS, THREE COPIES WORLDWIDE


First edition. Extremely rare. World catalogue lists three copies only, Yale, Chicago, Transylvania Library. No copies found through KVK and Copac. None in the British library. A choice copy, with the plates in brilliant and unspotted state. All the plates bear the publisher's name, and date Aug. 1, 1813. The plates apparently were issued without titles, like ours the Schwerdt copy did not have the titles, the plates show see shooting mishaps. We see: 1 Grouse shooter and wounded dog: horseman bogged in distance.2: Sportsman with gun following bird: dog worrying sheep.3: Sportsman firing at hare; second sportsman wounded.4: Sportsman watching dog pursuing hare; birds disappearing.5: Sportsman raising right arm; dogs approaching wounded bird.6: Sportsman whipping dog; second dog with bird in mouth; gun on ground.7: Sportsman climbing hedge, second sportsman following with dog and pointing gun dangerously; birds disappearing.8: Sportsman fallen, with broken gun; pheasant escaping. Last copy sold at auction for $8000 in 1813. Schwerdt I, p.186; Tooley 230.

SLAVERY IN THE US, ABOLITIONISM


"In attacking the system of slavery, I clearly foresaw all that happened to me (...) my motives would be impeached, my warnings ridiculed, my person persecuted, my sanity doubted, my life jeopardized: but the clank of the prisoner's chains broke upon my ear - it entered deep into my soul - I looked up to Heaven for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of emancipation - and my resolution was taken." These are the impressive opening lines of Garrisons book.
William Lloyd Garrison's early life and career famously illustrated the transition toward *immediatism*. As a young man immersed in the reform culture of antebellum Massachusetts, Garrison had fought slavery in the 1820s by advocating for both black colonization and gradual abolition. Fiery tracts penned by black northerners David Walker and James Forten, however, convinced Garrison that colonization was an inherently racist project and that African Americans possessed a hard-won right to the fruits of American liberty. So, in 1831, he established a newspaper called *The Liberator*, through which he organized and spearheaded an unprecedented interracial crusade dedicated to promoting immediate emancipation and black citizenship. First edition. Not in the trade.

*A FEMALE COLOUR THEORIST IN GEORGIAN ENGLAND*

161. **GARTSIDE M.** *An Essay on a new theory of Colours, and on composition in general; illustrated by coloured blots [in water colour] shewing the application of the theory ...* 62 pp. Illustrated with 9 full-page original watercolours, “coloured blots” and two tables of prismatic and compound colours, all coloured by a contemporary hand. 4to., 280 x 250 mm, bound in a contemporary, simple cardboard binding. London: Printed by J. Barfield...for T. Gardiner..., W. Miller..., and I. and A. Arch..., 1808. $ 25,000.-

One copy in the U.S. (Yale), one in the Getty and four locations abroad. Originally published in 1805 as: *An essay on light and shade, on colours, and on composition in general. No more published.*
Art historian Linda Nochlin showed in her article “Why Have There Been No Great Women Artists?” that greatness and being recognized as such, as a lot to do with social access (education, current ideas and trends, patronage, distribution, etc.) as it does with unique traits and abilities. Mary Gartsides works where of great originality and learning, and in many ways ahead of their time. Her book on color focused primarily on the phenomenology and experience of color, color harmony, modulation and colour relationships, ideas that prefigured some of the concepts and approaches to color theory that were later taken up and popularized by the other sex. Gartside's book was one of the earliest texts to divide colors into warm and cool and to focus on the sensory effects of colors and their various combinations. Gartside produced probably what we can see as one of the earliest examples of abstract art, predating Kandinsky by nearly 100 years! The abstract quality of Gartside's colour blots was recognized more recently when her blots where included in an exhibition on early abstract art at the Kunsthalle in Frankfurt. The exhibition focused on Turner but didn't draw direct comparisons between Turner and Gartside. However, looking at a juxtaposition of Gartside's yellow blot and Turner's painting, the similarities in the treatment of colour and shade as well as the use of abstraction and circular shapes are striking.

Gartside's approach was practical, based as it was in the experience and use of color and is recognized today as bridging the gap between the more scientific approach of Newton and the phenomenological approach of Goethe. She appears to have been the only female writer of partly theoretical treatises on color, albeit in the respectable guise of a painting manual. This book is an important testament to such methods of knowledge production. Gartside published three books, An Essay on Light and Shade from 1805, Ornamental Groups, Descriptive of Flowers, Birds, Shells, Fruit, Insects from 1808 and the second revised edition of the first book with a new the title An Essay on a New Theory of Colours. The proposed publication date for the second part, on landscapes, was April 1810. No part of this new three-volume set can be traced. There is no further mention of the project in the press, suggesting it was abandoned, most likely because Gartside died soon after the March 1809 ad was placed. See: Loske, Alexandra (2010) Mary Gartside: A female colour theorist in Georgian England. Journal of Art History and Museum Studies, 14.

GREEK PRAYER BOOK (UNIQUE?)

162. [GREEK] Holy Apanthisma or Small Wish List in the rough use of the priests [...] Expenditure and curation of Ioannou S. Panagiot. Priest / Monday Edition [...] of the Church of Greece, in Kalamais, Press SI Pappadopoulou, 1870. With 5 woodcuts. Printed in Kalamata, (Peloponnes) Greece. Due to erratic spelling, hard to find. Searched world catalogue, google books, KVK and was not able to find another copy. Binding somewhat rubbed, but else fine.

$ 500.-

EXTREMELY RARE ILLUSTRATED CHINESE RED LIGHT NOVEL

163. HAN BANGQING. QINGLOU BAOJIN. [but actually Haishang hua liezhuan] [trans: Exemplary Biographies of Shanghai flowers] Published: [S.l.] : circa Gai ju, Guangxu 20 [1894]. 8 vols 13.5 x 8 cm. One volume with some damage to outer crepe wrap intruding only blank but
not affecting text, other volumes with minor occasional staining or wear. Generally, very good and replete with woodblock prints Housed in the original textile case (worn) $ 4,500.

A extremely rare edition of Haishang hua liezhuan 海上花列傳, the famous red-light novel by Han Bangqing 韓邦慶) that used the title Qinglou Baojian. It is a serial depictions of courtesans in contemporary Shanghai. The fine illustrations were originally printed for a serialized version of the novel, the equivalent of an English novel in parts vs. book form. Des Forges in his footnote 26 about Haishang hua mentions only two editions that use the title Qinglou baijian: a Guangxu lithographic reprint, and the other one is a Republican period lithographic reprint (preserved in Beijing Normal University library). This copy matches neither and is likely an unknown Guangxu lithographic edition. It is rather expensively produced when compared to the serialized and other reprint editions of seemingly later date.

Qing dynasty red-light fiction, of which this is a superb example, focused on the relationship between clients and courtesans. The stories were set in tea-houses, pleasure gardens, and, as in the present text, in brothels. Han's work has a main character, a young man of rural origins, who cannot resist the allurements of the big city. His work represents, an incredibly modern, important and fascinating area of Chinese literature.

**RARE "IMPERIAL EDITION" OF THE PROFOUNDLY INFLUENTIAL I-CHING**

164. **HE YUANZI** (pseud. of He Kai). I CHING (or Gu Zhouyi ding gu, or Ancient Book of Changes, with commentary and explanation). Beijing, 11th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu, i.e. 1885. The publisher appears to be Ziben Tang (滋本堂). 3 vols. 24 x 15 cm. some toning and occasional light stains, but very good. Bound in the Chinese bookbinding with heavy wear and some splitting and partial loss to paper title label. $ 1,650.

This "imperial edition" (監本) stated as being published in (京都) Beijing. The cover of the book uses the term "official blocks" (官板), likely that the book was printed from woodblocks from an government office. This is an annotated edition of the Yijing by the very famous Song dynasty neo-Confucian scholar Zhu Xi (朱熹). In the text itself, the larger size (and bold) characters are the Yijing text, while the small characters are Zhu Xi’s commentary on the meaning of that text. The "Imperial Edition" appears first published in 1715, heavily and contentiously based on the 11th and 12th neo-Confucian translations and the one that has influenced the West. "The Imperial edition emphasized the Confucian tenets of obedience to authority, the doctrine of the
superior man, and ritual propriety; thus serving as a perfect vehicle of inculcation and legitimation for the new regime." [Ref: Lynn, John: The Classic of Changes: a New Translation of the I Ching].

A VERY RARE 1805 AMERICAN SONGSTER IN A DELIGHTFUL VERNAL BINDING

165. **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)

$ 2,000.-

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!
166. **Leo, André** (pseud. de Mme L. de Champceix) *L’Idéal au village*, Paris: L. Hachette, 1867. 8vo. 329 p. original paper covers. A rare work. One copy in the BNF. Not in the US.

$1,000.-

The author was a French novelist, journalist, and feminist who founded France's first general feminist organization. In 1860 began to publish novels under the pen name André Léo, works much influenced by Leroux's humanitarian egalitarianism. Her novels centred on the theme of the equality of women and men caught within a social order which subjugated women in the workplace with unequal pay and in marriages all too often made unhappy because they were (in the middle and upper classes) little more than property transactions motivated by "pride and cupidity.

Her book is an in-depth sociological study of a Parisian, Cécile, and her brother Lucien, educated, penniless after the death of their father, who had come to live near their cousins in the countryside. In his analysis of the relations between Cécile, model of the young woman's ideal for the author, André Léo develops revolutionary ideas on justice and freedom.


$750.-

This acrobat invented the flying trapeze and the 'leotard', subsequently named after him. Jules Léotard (1838-1870) was born in Toulouse as the son of a gymnastics instructor. He practised gymnastics from a young age and later joined the renowned Cirque Napoléon. In 1859 he invented the first flying trapeze known in the Western world. He also designed the gym tights, subsequently named for him, that have become the ubiquitous wear of the dance class. Léotard built an act around his trapeze and played it for a decade throughout Europe until his death. Charles Dickens wrote about him: 'I have been beguiled into seeing Léotard, and it is at once the most fearful and most graceful thing I have ever seen.' (Letter to Macready, June 11, 1861).
THE BORDER WARFARE WITH THE CREEKS AND CHEROKEES

168. McALL, HUGH. The History of Georgia, containing brief sketches of the most remarkable events up to the present day . . . Savannah, 1811-16. 2 vols. 8vo. First Edition; Later marbled boards and morocco, later blanks and paste-downs with modern ownership inscription to front paste-down, some light foxing but generally very good. Map missing. ONE OF THE RAREST STATE HISTORIES.

$3,250.-

The two books cover the history of the state from the events leading up to the founding of the colony in 1732 through the state's constitutional convention of 1784. "Largely devoted to the history of the border warfare with the Creeks and Cherokees. Numerous incidents relating to the savages of these nations, and their sanguinary attacks upon the frontiers, with sketches of their chiefs, and of the loyalist refugees who led them, are narrated. These were derived in many instances directly from the lips of some of the survivors of these bloody scenes, from manuscripts or from printed documents, no longer accessible to the student of history."—Field. Ref : Field 972. RBH lists no copies at auction since 1974, the map is nearly always missing. No complete in the trade.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF TWO RARE PAMPHLETS FOR MEDICINALE SYROPS AND CAPSULES


$1,500.-

A very amusing leaflet that tries to pitch the beneficial qualities of a syrup and a paste, called de nafé d'arabie, remedies against cough. The nafé it is the fruit of hibiscus, and it is still used today in the composition of pasta and anti-tussive syrups. This brochure tells us how to use the bonbons and the syrup and gives us multiple approvals of doctors. Exceedingly rare, we found only one copy worldwide in the Wellcome Library. We checked OCLC, BNF, BL, KVK. Not to be confused with another (slightly less rare) publication, de Racahout des Arabes.

And

RACAHOUT DES ARABES, seul aliment étranger approuvé par deux rapports de l'Académie royale de Médecine et par les professeurs de la faculté de Paris, autorisé par deux brevets du Gouvernement, accordés à M. De Langrenier, seul propriétaire au dépôt général du sirop et de la pâte de nafé d'Arabie
bonbons pectoraux, ... Paris : Ducessois, [ca. 1835]. 8vo. 8 leaves. There are several variants of this pamphlet, but we found worldwide 4 copies (three in France, one in Germany). Immaculate condition, in original green wrappers.

Racahout was a drink much in vogue during the 19th century, apparently given to the infirm. What it consisted of, is somewhat of a mystery. One could not sell whatever one wanted in the early 19th century. There was a goods inspection service, and there was a whole debate if one was allowed to sell racahout. Most likely it was an acorn coffee (Racahout was just a name to make it look exotic and therefore cool). However Langrenier, a mysterious figure, who we do not know anything about other that he printed two pamphlets, claimed, that only his racahout was the real thing. We do not know where his racahout consisted of. We only know that he says in his pamphlet to pay a thousand francs if all the chocolate makers and other counterfeiters, tell him what the real receipt is, as it under patent of the chamber of commerce. It is a fact that racahout was often just a chocolate drink, perhaps with aromatics added. In the Journal de Chimie médicale, de pharmacie et de toxicologie (Tome 9, published in 1833) a third (shady) person emerged, a certain Mr Bourlet, who claimed he did not want to feed gullible people with the starch of the acorn. Instead Bourlet wanted to produce capsules which main ingredient was okra. The board doubted if that was allowed, since the dish was “sweet, bland, and of an unpleasant flavour” and Bourlet not even a good cook! However since the okra was used as food in several countries, the Academy proposes to authorize the right of sale requested by Mr. Bourlet, who attributed the same properties to it as essential to it as the racahout of the Arabs. He then sold it under a new name, sultana-bamia. Which is indeed the Turkish name for okra. So under these simple two pamphlets, hides a whole world, that would be very interesting to explore further.

TWO FRENCH MINIATURE BOOKS


With petit paroissien de la jeunesse, with 5 plates. Impr. de Rignoux, à Paris. - A Paris, chez Marcilly (4,5 x 3 cm). 5 copies in OCLC. Bound in red morroco, in red leather slipcase.

$ 950.-
171. **MINIATURE BOOK**  
Etrennes mignone pour l’année 1818. Paris : Le Fuel, [1817?] 64 pp. 2 x 1,85 cm. Contemporary red morocco. Binding starting to detach from the text block. Very rare, world catalogue lists one copy at the Grolier club. Last page damaged, and partly stuck on the back cover. 10 engravings.  
$ 950.-

172. **EPISTOLARY HORROR NOVEL**  
$ 550.-

A forgotten French epistolary horror novel, like Bram stoker’s Dracula in Gothic fashion. At a bookseller at the Plaza Mayor in Madrid a long-lost manuscript is found. The found manuscript is a literary topos that presents a work of fiction as a very real handwritten document that one would have discovered by chance and published as is.  
The author, Christophe Félix Louis Ventre de La Touloubre, known as Galart de Montjoye (1746-1816) had a colorful life. Born into a noble family, he became a lawyer. Dissatisfied with his job he became a journalist and the editor of a literary magazine in Paris. Being fiercely loyal to the King, he was outlawed and lived in Switzerland. When Napoleon was in power, he returned to the republic. Montjoye had a lively interest in animal magnetism and the occult.  
Recent research has shown that the celebrated book “Manuscript Found in Saragossa” by the polish adventurer Jean Potocki, first published in 1805, was inspired by Montjoye work. See: Herman, Jan, « Manuscrit trouvé à Saragosse et Manuscrit trouvé au Mont Pausilype. Sur un problème de genèse textuelle chez Potocki », in Jean Potocki à nouveau, études réunies par Émilie Klene, Amsterdam-New York, Rodopi, 2010, pp. 267-279.
SHOP TILL YOU DROP


$750.

A very rare guide to the address of the upper echelons of New York Society during the early Gilded Age. The street address are provided as well as for permanent guests at fashionable hotels. The last thirty-two pages are a shopping director intended for ladies. A charming and curious work and a time capsule of New York city at a moment when it was being transformed by wealth into a world Metropolis and a shopping destination for the wealthy across the country.

HAND COLOURED ALBUM BY A WELL KNOWN RUSSIA ARTIST


$7,000.
Charles Kinnaird, the 8th Lord Kinnaird (1780-1826) was a representative of a noble Scottish family, art collector and patron of the arts.

In 1802, Orlowski moved to St. Petersburg, where he became a member of the Academy of Arts in 1809. An artist with a stormy, romantic temperament, Orlowski produced a large number of battle and genre scenes, representations of horsemen and soldiers, and landscapes (with nocturnal lighting and depictions of shipwrecks). These works are marked by affected images and by a free, painterly technique. The democratic quality of Orlowski's work and the artist's extraordinary powers of observation are clearly reflected in drawings, watercolours, and guaches depicting scenes from the daily life of the common people, various social and ethnic types in Russia, and life in St. Petersburg and the Russian village.

One of the first artists to employ the technique of lithography, Orlowski executed a number of individual sheets in this medium, along with album-series that gained wide renown among his contemporaries.

**FIRST POP UP BOOK**

175. **[ROBINSON CRUSOE]**  Dean's New Scenic Books No. 1, Robinson Crusoe, 1865–67, 26 x 17 cm.  8 hand-coloured lithographed plates each comprising 3 layer stand up scenes operated by silk ribbons. Dean's New Scenic series were the first movable “pop-up” style books by Dean & Son. There were four titles in the series, Aladdin, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood. OCLC lists only 9 copies worldwide. A one cord broken, some discoloration to the paper, else good. Copy without restorations.

$ 3,500.-

**FRENCH SOCIALISM, NO COPY IN THE US**


French socialism was already a richly elaborated political, intellectual, and literary movement when Karl Marx was still a student. With its roots in the Revolution of 1789, the movement took itself to be a uniquely French contribution to political science. Its moral precepts were those of the Revolution: liberty, equality, and fraternity. Achille Roche asks in his book Manuel de Proletaire the French socialist “Are the powerful and rich worth more than we are.” A rhetorical question that summarizes the basis of his political claim. World catalogue lists 12 copies worldwide, no copy in the US.

$ 820.-
MAGNIFICENT BINDINGS BY RIVIERE

177. **ROGERS, Samuel.** Italy, a Poem & Poems. London, 1830 and 1834. Together, 2 volumes, with a profusion of exquisite steel-engravings after Turner and Stothard. 8 vo., 20 x 15 cm., Superbly and finely bound by Riviere in blue levant with ornate floral design stamped in gilt and geometric diamond compartments. backs richly gilt, gilt dentelles, silk endpapers by RIVIERE; all edges gilt, some very light rubbing. Plates with proof before letters.

$1,500.-

A BUFFY THE VAMPIRE SLAYER HOAX?


$750.-

It is claimed that this book printed in Latin and English was based on a manuscript. The author exist he taught law and was member of the Tribunal of the Catholic Inquisition. However, who has ever seen the manuscript that this book published in 1879 is based on. Perhaps it is a delightful hoax. It just seems too good to be true, to find a manuscript in a bookshop in London, about demons and sex. Would we not all want that?

The Reverend Father Ludovicus (Luigi) Maria Sinistrari de Ameno explains that the world is populated by ethereal beings who frequently appear to mortals, seeking sexual favors from them. He examines a particular class of spirits known as the incubus and succubus. These minor demons crave sex and often attack their victims while they sleep.

Though incubus and succubus are considered less dangerous than possessing demons, they can be relentless in pursuit of their desire and grow violent when resisted. See: In the Company of Demons. Unnatural Beings, Love, and Identity in the Italian Renaissance. Armando Maggi. The University of Chicago Press, 2006.
SLAVERY ON CUBA

179. [SLAVERY] Ten manumission documents (around 1860) for the lives and deaths of African and Black Slaves, includes a 70yr black slave died, 32 yr old native black slave, 20yr old slave, 24yr old slave, 48yr old African, 42 yr old freed [libre] slave, freed slave male died, 16yr old boy died free and 49 yr old slave died. Partly written on the paper of the Casa de Salud. Habana.

$ 495.-

TURKISH COSTUME BOOK

180. TATIKAN, Bogos. TYPES ET COSTUMES ORIENTAUX. Album with 28 hand-coloured lithographs. (Around 1850/1860), Izmir. Small quarto (24 x 17 cm), half leather. Original binding. Tatikian's prints were sold individually, so that purchasers could select those that interested them most. For this reason, 'collections' of Tatikian prints tend to vary in number and content. At Aspire auction 12 prints were sold for $7,100.- This particular set of plates strike me as rare because of the subject matter (like the kebap seller, sweet meat seller or the Greek Female water barer) and the quality. One does not find such lithographs on the internet.

$ 11,500.-

181. **THORNTON, Henry** (1760-1815). *An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain*, London: Hatchard and Rivington, 1802. 8º (222 x 140mm). Half-title. (Occasional light spotting.) Original boards with paper label on spine, small paper losses to head of spine and some central spine paper loss. Uncut cop. FIRST EDITION. The book that confirmed Thornton's reputation as one of the most important monetary theorists. John Stuart Mill in his *Political Economy*, said it was the clearest exposition known to him of the subject." Goldsmiths' 18526; Kress B.4612.

$5,000.-

"In 1802, Henry Thornton published the book *An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain*. On the basis of this work, Thor-ton deserves the title of "Father of Modern Central Banking." Thornton developed the idea of a central bank that could control the monetary base as a book-keeping operation. Through control of the base, the central bank could control the money stock of the entire country. Finally, through control of the money stock, the central bank could control the price level. A key theme of Paper Credit is the importance of explicit acceptance by the central bank of its responsibility for determining the price level. Not until Keynes' *A Tract on Monetary Reform* is there again such a forceful statement of the concept of a modern central bank. " [Hetzyl, Robert L., Henry Thorton: Seminal Monetary Theorist" Economic Review July/August 1987"

**RARE GROUP OF EMPIRE TRADE CATALOGUES**

182. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]** 6e Chahier. Pinsonniere, suc d'Osmont editeur. Rue Vivienne 14. Oblong. Binding worn, spine new Title page, 9 unnumbered plates, 10-49. All canopy plates are hand coloured but the last two, that depict the interior of the boudoir. These are heavily foxed in the margins. Osmont Tapissier. Vend des Cahiers de Defense pour le décor des appartements de Paris. 3e cahier. Repaired tear in the title page. Oblong, contemporary cardboard, new linen spine. 50 hand-coloured plates. Another trade catalogue. No title page. Coloured plates 3-4, 10-16, 20-50

$2,700.-

Rare group of trade catalogues for beds, windows and canopy designs, with richly coloured draperies. These notebooks issued from about 1810 to 1840 by three publishers of whom little is known other than
their surnames: d’Hallavant, Osmont (a Parisian upholsterer) and Pinsonnière. Only a handful of major institutions in the world own assorted volumes from this series.

**A FASCINATING PIECE OF SOCIAL HISTORY**

183. [WANDERBUCH] contemporary cardboards covers. Dresden, 1827. 64 pages. $450.-

Traditionally journeymen were halfway through the process established by the guild system for the creation of new master craftsmen. They were beyond the training stage of apprenticeship, but not considered sufficiently developed to ply their trade without supervision. So, they wandered for a few years, until they would settle in a workshop of the guild and after toughing it out for several more years (Mutjahre), would be allowed to produce a "masterpiece".

This wanderbuch attests of much different situation and presents us with a less romantic image. The wayfarer years were a source of pride, in which one gained experience. In the late 18th century, the number of apprentices left the guild system and roamed around the countryside as a gun for hire. The wanderbuch was no longer a source of pride but basically a work permit and ID. The authorities needed to control the influx of beggars and thus fixed strict rules, to distinguish them from vagabonds. This little book is a fascinating piece of social history. First the rules a firmly stated, then one's personal characteristics, then stamps and handwritten police records. That these are not journeymen years becomes clear if one looks at the dates. Johann Zscheche, born in Austria in 1818, started working in 1834, at 16 years old, the last entry is 1848. Which means that he spent 14 years on the road.

**Reminders**

1. To refrain from begging.
2. To be satisfied with the small sum of money that one is given (Zehrfennig)
3. Only to go to such places where one can find work.
4. No longer than 24 hours remain in a place where you can find a job.
5. To have the local police make an entry where you came from, what job you did and if you were not able to find one, why not.
6. If no entry is made, there is no zehrfennig and corporal punishment.
7. He should then leave town, and if he spends one more night, he will get an 8 day punishment.
8. Should the wanderer be a foreigner and not find a job for four weeks, he will be escorted to the border and evicted. If the wanderer is a native, he will convicted and brought to a work-house (Landesarbeitshaus in the famous castle) in Colditz, after his ‘correction time’ he will be send to his home town, where it is to be see if a new wander Buch will be issued.
9. If one is 40 years or older traveling (wander) in the Kingdom of Saxony is forbidden.
10. In case of loss, immediately report to the police.

$1,750.-

Blossfeldt’s masterpiece, highlighting the relationship between nature and art, is ‘one of the most striking books in photographic history, as well as one of the most popular’ (The Photobook). A history of Persian navigation. Methuen. London, 1928. 4to (210 x 268 mm). XIV, 176 pp. With 2 colour-printed plates (one bound as a frontispiece) and 9 plates in monotone. Publisher’s original blue cloth with gilt title to spine, upper cover stamped in gilt and blind. Top edge gilt. A history of Persian navigation and trade from the earliest times to the sixteenth century. First edition, on hand made paper, one of 250 signed copies (but number and signature erased).

$3,600.-

With a preface by Muhammad Iqbal. - The Indian scholar Hadi Hasan (1894-1963), a native of Hyderabad, was educated at Cambridge in geology, botany, and chemistry. "On his return to India he played an active role in the freedom movement against British rule and was praised for his work for independence by Mahatma Gandhi" (Encyclopedia Iranica). He subsequently completed a Ph.D. in Persian at the University of London before being "appointed professor and head of the Department of Persian at Aligarh Muslim University, a position he held until 1958" (ibid.). - Occasional insignificant finger stains; slight paper flaw to title-page from erasure of the number. Binding rubbed and faded, extremities a little bumped, but well-preserved on the whole. Wilson 88. Encyclopedia Iranica XI, 436f. OCLC 4517880.
A GREEK INDULGENCE

186. [INDULGENCE] Decorated Greek indulgence on paper, with the four evangelists and the instruments of the Passion. 1912: 58.5 cm. x 48.5 cm, the Indulgence is creased, there are some tears along the folds, some old (Greek) paper repairs on the back, but fundamentally sound. $950.-

Although one might think that such thing did not exist, also the Orthodox church issued indulgences. Because of their ephemeral nature, they are incredible rare. In the 16—18th centuries the Greek Church, even though limited in its contacts with the outer world to the borders of the Ottoman Empire, came under a great influence of Western Christianity—greater than did 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, for both Greek scholars and theologians had increasing contacts with the West and most of them studied there. These and other factors led to the Greek Church in great part undergoing a Western metamorphosis. One of the manifestations of such a metamorphosis was the introduction of the sale of Christian indulgences into the practice of the Greek Church. These were real indulgences: certificates which absolved from sins, which anyone could obtain, often for a specified sum of money.

SENSŌGA, JAPANESE WAR PROPAGANDA

187. [JAPAN, WWII] Dai Tōa Sensō kaigun bijutsu, Tōkyō: Dai Nihon Kaiyō Bijutsu Kyōkai, Shōwa 18 [1943] , large folio in blue cloth, in its original box, 7 leaves of text, 1 leaf with calligraphy, 1 title, 35 colour plates tipped on embossed cardstock, protected by tissue paper with printed text on it. $5,950.-
A pristine copy (although original protective box damaged) of Japanese propaganda art. On one of the plates, Japanese bombers are flying over New York. The text boasts: “If divine eagles (Japanese airplanes) flap the wings, skyscrapers, palatial buildings and the like would break to fragments in an instant. Although American sings loudly the freedom and the humanity, he do act with an atrocity like a beast. Material civilization shall be punished by heaven in the end.” World catalogue lists 8 copies worldwide, not in the MET.

**A FOUNDATIONAL WORK ON THE QURAN**


Arthur Jeffery (1892-1959) was a Professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University from 1938 until his death. His professional life was spent conducting historical studies of Middle Eastern manuscripts. Jeffery is best known for this work, which traces the origins of 318 foreign (non-Arabic) words found in the Qur’an. This fact was fully recognized by the earliest Muslim exegetes, Jeffery writes, but later this recognition was pushed into the background, "and an orthodox doctrine was elaborated to the effect that the Quran was a unique production”.

**MODERNIST CHILDREN’S BOOK FROM A VIENNESE DESIGNER**

189. **ZWEYBRÜCK, Emmy and REDSLOB, Edwin.** Der Spielzeugschrank. (i.e. The toy cabinet.) Leipzig and Berlin, Otto Beyer [1934]. 24 coloured plates, some with text and illustrations. First edition. Woodcut-like large-format strikingly modern illustrations with representations of different toys. $950.-

Emmy Zweybrück (1890–1956) was a remarkable Viennese designer highly influential during the interwar years for her stylized textiles. In 1914 she founded the "Zweybrück workshop", in which fabrics, embroidery, toys, ceramics, book covers, wrapping paper and fashion goods were produced. - Edwin Redslob was "Reichskunstwart" from 1920 to 1933, but was retired after the National Socialists seized power. A rare children’s book to find in decent condition, less than 1000 copies printed (see: Heller, Zweybrück, p. 127).

$2,500.-

Binning (1814-91) enjoyed a career as an administrator in the East India Company Service in Madras. He travelled in the Cape of Good Hope and in Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt in 1845-1847, but had to quit his post for health reasons in 1850. For the next two years he travelled again, in Ceylon and Persia, which he described in the present "Journal". After Ceylon the author travelled from India to Bushire by way of the Gulf, and made the return trip by the same route. The first volume deals extensively with the Persian Gulf. It describes Muscat (the attack on Muscat, the abundance of fish, the language), while chapter X describes the Persian Gulf.

An enthusiastic linguist in Arabic, Persian and Hindi, Binning collected historic manuscripts and other examples of the use of these languages, and published an Arabic grammar in 1849. He assembled a collection of about 140 oriental manuscripts, which he presented to two Edinburgh institutions in 1877.


$6,000.-

This is one of two edition printed in the same year. Written in a highly accessible style, and describing the experiences of the troops themselves rather than seeing events from an officer's perspective, the work became even more successful than the
official accounts and went through many editions and translations.

Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España (The True History of the Conquest of New Spain) is a first-person narrative written in 1576 by military adventurer, conquistador, and colonist settler Bernal Díaz del Castillo (1492–1581), who served in three Mexican expeditions; those of Francisco Hernández de Córdoba (1517) to the Yucatán peninsula; the expedition of Juan de Grijalva (1518), and the expedition of Hernán Cortés (1519) in the Valley of Mexico; the history relates his participation in the fall of Emperor Moctezuma II, and the subsequent defeat of the Aztec Empire. Not to be found in the trade.

**NORTH AMERICA AT THE BEGINING OF THE 19TH CENTURY WITH 87 FINE HANDCOLORED PLATES**

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...Milan 1823. Folio. 638 pp. America settentrionale. 87 finely hand-colored engraved plates, patterned cloth with red half leather spine with raised bands. Edges slightly trimmed, still with ample margins.

$4,500.-

Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century. Although it was reprinted a number of times, the first edition was printed in a press run of 300 copies as large folio’s, all of them bear a number and are differently dedicated to a count, prince or official, who were probably subscribers. This copy is no 60. The plates are printed on woven paper of exceptional quality and bear a small publisher's drystamp. The coloring is truly superb throughout, the best money could buy.
This is the part on North America. In front there is a large fold out map "L’America Settentrionale e Meridionale, hemispheric projection of the Americas including Pacific islands, with inset maps of St Domingo, or Hispaniola, and Martinique, upper and lower right. The plates depict Hudson Bay, Niagara, Boston, Cambridge, Pennsylvania, Washington, Mont Vernon, Virginia, Florida, Carolina. Pictures of Native Americans, making of Tobacco, landscapes. Two portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

**SOUTH AMERICA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY WITH 80 FINE HANDCOLORED PLATES**

193. **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... Milan 1823. Folio. 550 pp. America settentrionale. 80 finely hand-colored engraved plates, patterned cloth with red half leather spine with raised bands. Edges slightly trimmed, still with ample margins. Part II on South America. Two plates loose and one quire loose.

$3,750.-

The plates depict natural history, natives, tools, landscapes. This volume deals with Nuova Granata, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Terre magellaniche, Brasil, Guiana, Antille, Buenos Ayres. Monte-Video.

**EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF PERUVIAN INDIAN CULTURE**

194. **[JOHN STEVENS, Captain.] CIEZA de Leon, Pedro de.** Seventeen Years Travels of Peter de Cieza, Through the Mighty Kingdom of Peru, and the Large Provinces of Cartagena and Popayan in South America: From the City of Panama, on the Isthmus, to the Frontiers of Chile. London, 1709.

$1,500.-
Cieza de Leon's Chronica del Peru (first published in 1553 in Seville), and here in the first English edition. is one of the most accurate eyewitness accounts of Peruvian Indian culture before its destruction. There are detailed descriptions of geography, ethnography, flora and fauna and he was some native Peruvian animal species and vegetables.

**RARE ACCOUNT ON A LEGENDARY JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA AND TIBET**

195. [LORENZO MAGALOTTI (ed.)]. Notizie varie dell' imperio della China e di qualche altro paese adiacente con la vita di Confucio Il Gran Savis della China, e un saggio della sua Morale. 8vo. Firenze, Manni, 1697. XV, 185. Full calf. Contemporary binding. Some damage to the spine.

$ 2,750.-

Johann Grueber (1623 - 1680, Sárospatak, Hungary) was an Austrian Jesuit missionary and astronomer in China, and noted explorer. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1641 and went to China in 1656, where he was active at the court of Peking as professor of mathematics and assistant to Father Adam Schall von Bell. In 1661 his superiors sent him, together with the Belgian Father Albert Dorville (D'Orville), to Rome in order to defend Schall's work on the Chinese calendar (He was accused of encouraging 'superstitious practices'). As it was impossible to journey by sea on account of the blockade of Macau by the Dutch, they conceived the daring idea of going overland from Peking to Goa (India) by way of Tibet and Nepal. This led to Grueber's memorable journey (Dorville died on the way), which won him fame as one of the most successful explorers of the seventeenth century. They first travelled to Sinning-fu, on the borders of Kan-su; thence through the Kukunor territory and Kalmyk Tartary (Desertum Kalnac) to Lhasa. They crossed the difficult mountain passes of the Himalayas, arrived at Kathmandu, Nepal, and thence descended into the basin of the Ganges: Patna and Agra, the former capital of the Mughal empire. This journey lasted 214 days.

An excerpt of his account of this first journey through Tibet in modern times by a European was published by Athanasius Kircher. However the full account of his journey is only present in this book. See: "Narratives of the mission of George Bogle to Tibet : and of the journey of Thomas Manning to
Lhasa”. Although at first glance there are a quite a number of copies in OCLC, this is not the case. We counted six copies. None in Harvard, Princeton, Yale or Huntington. Not in the trade., Löwendahl 0219. No copy listed in Wiener China-Bibliographie,

**HISTORY OF PERU**

196. **VEGA, Garcilaso de la.** Historia General del Peru, trata el Descubrimiento del; y como lo ganaron los Espanoles. Cordoba: widow of Andres Barrera "y a su costa," 1617  Folio. 26.5 x 18 cm. [8], 300, [6] Internally, lower half of title page excised, relaid on paper and the imprint identified in a 19th century hand. The missing portion of the title was a vignette of the Virgin in glory standing on a snake, and perhaps was cut off because of religious sensibilities. Additionally, small old repair to second leaf and some foxing, some toning and light foxing throughout, some light worming to terminal leaves. 18th century Spanish calf and marbleized paper over boards, edges dyes red. Ref : European Americana 617/55; Palau 354789; Sabin 98755.

$ 6,000.

First edition, second issue, of the second part of this important history of the conquest of the Incas written by Garcilaso de la Vega (1539 – 1616) considered the earliest known mestizo (mixed-race) person in the history of America, the son of a conquistador and an Inca princess. The Primera Parte, about Inca life, was published in Lisbon by Craesbeeck in 1609; this part focuses on the Spanish conquest of Peru. "Arnold J. Toynbee wrote that ‘his Comentaries has been an indispensable document for western students of human affairs.’ A prominent Spanish critic, Don Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, calls the massive work "the most genuinely American book that has ever been written, and perhaps the only one in which a reflection of the soul of a conquered race has survived " [Ref: Kochis, P. God, Glory and Gold: Journey to the Conquest of the Incas, p. 307]
1890 ALBUMEN PRINTS OF SAN FRANCISCO & SALT LAKE CITY

197. [AMERICANA] TABER, I. W. and C. R. Savage  
Collection of 15 [11 by Taber and 4 by Savage] original albumen photographs (circa 1875). Salt Lake City, UT, San Francisco, CA, privately published, ca. 1890. 11 photos measuring circa 23.7 x 19.3 cm [9.3" x 7.6"]; two measuring 28.6 x 23 cm [11.3" x 9.1"] and two measuring 15.8 x 10.3 cm [6.2"x 4.1"]. Each photograph is mounted on thick cardboard, measuring 36 x 26.5 cm. Unbound, taken from an album.

$ 1,750.-

198. [AMERICAN ARTWORK] Original artwork for the covers of Green’s Diary Almanac for the years 1883, 1887, 1896, 1907 (2 different designs), and 1908. Each 23 x 17 cm., published by G. G. Green, Woodbury, NJ., $2,800.-

Green’s Almanac was not only an almanac but also a catalog for the company’s products. The 1896 is a magnificent example of Art Nouveau chinoiserie and the 1908 issue depicts a woman playing golf. The products promoted include German syrup, a medical sale etc. American almanac artwork is certainly uncommon in commerce.

1900 SOLAR ECLIPSE NORTH CAROLINA

199. [ASTRONOMY] Photograph album containing views relating to the British Astronomical Society expedition to view the total solar eclipse at Wadesborough and a visit to the Yerkes Observatory. North Carolina in 1900, 75 albumen prints, mounted (25 single, others 2 per page) recto and verso, most captioned (identifying sitters and locations) in pencil on the mounts, images 105 x 145 mm. and smaller, contemporary quarter morocco, lacks spine, oblong 8vo, [1900]. $6,500.-

A fine album of photographs following the pioneering expedition undertaken by the British Astronomical Society (under the leadership of J.M. Bacon) to view the total eclipse of the sun, on 28 May 1900, at Wadesborough, North Carolina. Images in the album, compiled by a member of the expedition, include the voyage across the Atlantic aboard SS. Minneapolis (18, including members of the “Clipper” party), arrival in New York (5, including Brooklyn Bridge), and stops elsewhere including Washington (where J.N. Maskelyne joined the group), Chicago and Quebec, but focuses mostly on the British and American scientific camps at Wadesborough (19, including installation of equipment, the Princeton and
Smithsonian groups, portraits - with telescopes - of Charles W. Young, and Edward E. Barnard, Bacon and others), and a subsequent visit to the Yerkes Observatory (9, exterior and interior, library and Barnard with his wife).

The B.A.S. party was well represented by female astronomers, all illustrated actively engaged, including Bacon’s daughter Gertrude, and Mrs. Maskelyne (along with her husband John Nevil Maskelyne, who was able to capture an eclipse on film for the first time, this recently rediscovered and restored by the British Film Institute). In his report on the Eclipse expedition (a photocopy of which is included) Bacon noted that “Mrs. Maskeleyne kindly took over the management of a clock-driven actinometer... Miss Woolston elected to confine her attention to photographing the Corona [the album includes two images of the Corona], Miss Dixon took charge of the opera glass spectroscope.

EXTREMELY EARLY ALBUM OF X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

200. **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 an 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-6bb3a3fb367)

BIBLIOPHILE STROLLING ALONG THE SEINE 1871

201. **[BOOK COLLECTOR]** In the good old days, you did not get stuck looking at your screen but walked along the Seine to hunt for books. Pencil drawing. I have never seen a 19th century portrait of a book collector. Size of the drawing 16 cm x 24 cm. Size of the contemporary passe-partout, 32 cm x 26 cm. Inscribed on front and back.

   $1,250.-

MYRIORAMA

202. **CLARK, John Heaviside.** Myriorama. A collection of many thousand landscapes [...] London, Samuel Leigh, 1824. 8vo. 16 numbered hand-colored aquatint panels (70 x 200 mm). With 2 sheets of publisher's advertisement. In original cardboard box (163 x 223 mm) with mounted handcoloured aquatint title-page engraved by Sidney Hall.

   $4,000.-

Curious art toy created by the London bookseller Samuel Leigh, featuring aquatint panels by noted landscape and battle artist John Heaviside Clark (1771-1863), depicting idealized English and Scottish
scenery, including ruins, lakes, and mountains. – A myriorama, a term derived from the Greek words “myrias”, meaning “multitude”, and “orama”, meaning "scene" or "view", comprised a set of illustrated cards, each representing a slice of a landscape. No matter what order you placed them in, the cards created a cohesive scene. The near-endless possibilities made it a popular entertainment for people of all ages. After the success of the first myriorama, designed by Jean-Pierre Brès in France, the toy took off across Europe from the 1820s, sparking imitations in Austria, England, Germany, and the Netherlands. Leigh and Clark adopted the name myriorama and the design of the box that housed the cards from the original French version, in the hopes of inspiring other artists to draw attractive landscapes. Their myriorama also introduced the innovation of numbering the bottom of each panel, making it possible to record and later recreate scenes found especially pleasing.

Myrioramas provided dynamic visual entertainment at a time when the advent of cinema was still decades away. With their incredible number of possible combinations and charming visuals, myrioramas were "one of the most diversified and exhaustless inventions for variety and pleasing amusement that has hitherto appeared", according to the London's Morning Chronicle at the time. – The present 16-card myriorama can be arranged into an astounding 20,922,789,888,000 (that’s 20 trillion!) different scenes. Later myrioramas with larger sets of cards could provide an unfathomable number of permutations, reaching well beyond our standard naming conventions. – Pencil ownership of Isabella Hord to the inside of upper cover. – Box somewhat rubbed at extremities; corners lightly bumped; some brown staining. The panels are very well preserved. A copy is held at the Huntington Library in California. A charming item rarely seen at auction

**SALVADOR DALI DESIGNED INVITATION**

203. [DALI] Yellow leaflet (23 x 10 cm) for the infamous socialite Bal Onirique. Won’t you come as a dream to a bal onirique in honor of Gala & Salvador Dali on Friday, January 18, 1935 at le cog rouge 65 east 56th street from ten until? $ 950.-
Caresse Crosby was an American patron of the arts, publisher, and the "literary godmother to the Lost Generation of expatriate writers in Paris." She and her second husband, Harry Crosby, founded the Black Sun Press, which was instrumental in publishing some of the early works of many authors who would later become famous.

Crosby held an epic party, the Bal Onirique at the Coq Rouge in Midtown for Salvador and Gala Dali. New York's high society were asked to come dressed as a dream they had had. Some of the outfits at this Surrealist costume party were as controversial as Dalí's paintings. Gala Dali's outfit with the headdress of a baby (as depicted on the cover of the invitation) was perceived as a mockery of a recent tragedy, the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Perfectly preserved. Undoubtedly rare due to its ephemeral nature. No auction records.

**URBAN TRANSFORMATION OF PARIS**

204. **DELESSE, Achille Ernest Oscar Joseph** (1817-1881). *Carte Hydrologique du Département de la Seine. Dressée par M. Delesse ... Inspecteur General des Mines. Publiée d’après les ordres de M. Floquet Préfet de la Seine 1882.* Paris: 1882. Chromolithographed map by L. Wuhrer, dissected to 24 parts and laid to linen. Approx. 121 x 121 cm; with book label of Jules Marcou to the verso and various stamps and notations. A strip of the upper border lacking at top right not affecting image, a few punctures to upper margin for mounting, a few splits to folds, some light soiling. RARE. This fine large waterway map of Paris also has exceptional provenance from the library of the French/Swiss geologist Jules Marcou (1824-1898) the important surveyor of the American West. His charming book label is affixed with two geologist's hammers between a banner reading "Jura/Rocky Mountains" for his most famous expedition. He lived out his later years in the US which explains address label on the verso delivering the map to him there. Additionally there are several stamps ex-libris stamps.

$ 3,500.-
This is one of the most important scientific maps of the 19th century and considered the first hydrogeological map and one of great importance to the urban transformation of Paris. It was first created in 1852 on a smaller scale of 15mm to 100m. In 1862 a second grander multicolored map at a a scale of 1:25000 was created by Delesse for the famed Prefect Baron Haussmann. The features represented the local geology, the water courses, shallow aquifers and piezometric contours. This third rendition is the most detailed.

82 ALBUMIN PRINTS ARABIA & EAST AFRICA

205. EGYPT, YEMEN, COASTAL KENYA AND TANZANIA  c. 1890. Folio., 36 x 26.5 cm. 82 albumin photos, many full pages, a few loosely laid in at back., on 22 leaves. Interesting photos including Holy Carpet Going through Suez on the way to Mecca’, Arab natives, a panorama or Zanzibar. Old pebbled cloth, rebacked and re-cornered in period-style with modern title label.

$3,250.¬

EROTICA: A MODERN DANCE OF DEATH MADE IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC


A weird and wonderful album of life’s dance with sex, love and death by the eccentric photographer Franz Fiedler (1885-1956). which shows a nude woman with a skeleton in various
erotic poses. The preceding text, tells about death who is a fool and her playmate. A wonderful and in every sense of the world unique album, made against the backdrop of unstable Weimar republic, in which hedonism, sex and fear where indeed intimated companions.

Fiedler won at the 1911 world exhibition in Turin the first prize and had another exhibition in Prague in 1913. He belonged to the circle of Jaroslav Hašek and Egon Erwin Kisch and in 1916 married Erna Hauswald in Dresden where he occupied a studio at Sedanstraße 7. From 1919, he began to work with a 9×12 folding camera and in 1924 became one of the first professional photographers to use a Leica. After expanding his studio in 1925, he took part in the exhibition "Film und Foto" in Stuttgart. The outstanding publication on the city of Dresden, conceived in the spirit of Die Neue Sachlichkeit, is one of the first illustrated works created according to the new principles of photography. It marks a turning point in his work. Fiedler's studio was destroyed on 13 February 1945. All that was left was a box with photographs for exhibition which was deposited with his family in Moravia. After 1945 he did not have his own studio and earned a living in the GDR as author of books on photography. Anneliese Kretschmer, Dortmund, is one of his pupils.

The publication history of this work is as confusing, as interesting. An extensive search yielded only two copies in Germany, no other institutional copies seem to exist worldwide. We searched, OCLC, COPAC and KVK. The collation in the two institutional copies is two leaves and 10 tables. In none of the copies at auction, there is mention of two introductory leaves, there is always only one. However our leaf seems to differ from other copies, that have a more elaborate title page. Our copy seems to be printed in 1923 (See: Archiv für Geschichte des Buchwesens, Volume 11, p. 469). We assume that this is the sole surviving copy of the book with photogravures, instead of silver gelatine prints.
GOLDRUSH

207. [GOLDMINING] View on the Martin goldmining properties. Nacoochee, 1897. Small Folio., 26 x 21 cm., 45 Original photos. Maroon calf, lettered in gilt, spine renewed. Rare. No copies are listed in OCLC, albeit one is located at the White County Historical Society.

$7,500.-

"John Martin was a Scotsman representing a group of London investors, arriving in White County in the early 1870's. He began investing in gold mines and, in the 1880's purchased the Hamby Ditch, giving him control of the hydraulic mining from Dukes Creek to the north side of Helen. His most profitable mine was the Martin Mine and the associated Reynolds Vein. He was active in both hydraulic and shaft mining until about 1910. These photographs were taken to acquire capital to create a town at Parks, to open a shaft at Parks and to build a reservoir on the highlands on the south side of Dukes Creek." See: http://whitecountyhistoricalsociety.com/historic-photographs

PHOTO ALBUM OF THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER 1925-1939

208. [INDIA] An album (370 x 270 mm) with black and white photographs of the British Army. (Artillery) in India c 1937, compiled by Farr G J Faulkner, including many evocative large aerial photographs (16.5 x 22cm) of the Himalayas (the 60-squadron flying along the Nanga Parbat) and the Khyber Pass. Along the small snaps a picture of Robert Baden Powell. 20.5 x 28.5 (3), 16.5 x 22cm (27), approx. 14.5 x 10.5cm (9), approx. 6 x 9 (147).

$1,100.-
**JAPANESE TRANSLATED DUTCH MAP OF THE WORLD**

209. [JAPAN] Oranda shinyaku chikyu zenzu [The map of the whole world, newly translated from Dutch sources], hand-colored woodblock, repaired worm holing & loss, rebacked and mounted on modern cloth boards, unfolded 570 x 940 mm, Kobayashi Tazaemon et al., Edo, Kansei 8 [1796].

$1,795.-

Double hemispherical world map, copied from Dutch maps of the early 1700s. Australia lacks an eastern coastline and is shown joined to Antartica, labelled as 'Magellanica', or Land of Magellan. There is extensive text on accompanying sheets, with information on geography and astronomy.

**UNIQUE LOTTERY GAME**

210. [LOTTERY] Tydverdryvend & verlustigende Lottery. Nuremberg, printed by Michael Schmidt, produced for the Dutch market. With the original paste paper box and the almost always missing manual. 150 cards in total. Tiny needle like wormhole to nearly all the allegorical cards. One numbered card with a prize, supplied in contemporary manuscript. Each card 640 mm x 420 mm.

$4,500.-

It is exciting to find a complete set, none are known. Buijnsters-Snets in his bibliography on paper toys and playing cards says that these sets began to appear in The Netherlands around 1755. A similar but incomplete set is described on page 123 (dated around 1780). Buijnster does not know of a complete set. The Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Kat. Spiel, Spiele, Kinderspiele Nr. 60 only has an incomplete set (25 Bildkärtchen).
This game includes 50 pictorial cards (games, professions, mythological figures, and two windmills), 50 cards with numbers (nomers in 18th century Dutch) and devisen (motto’s/proverbs), 32 cards with prices (in ducats) and 18 so called nieten (nothing or zero cards).

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 puts the cards with rhymed mottos (or devisen) in a bag and shuffles them. 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. There are four rounds and each time 8 motto and prize cards are drawn. In the first round, the participants pay 1 ducat for their card(s), in the second round, only 42 cards remain, and one pays 2 ducats. In round three, the price goes up to 3 ducats and in round four one pays 4 ducats. To increase the risk for the participants, there is always the possibility that one of the 18 zero cards is drawn.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON MUGSHOTS

211. [MUGSHOTS] A warden’s book detailing prisoners at San Quentin, approx Feb 26, 1916- July 31, 1917 With approximately 1500 mugshots and entries under "Description of Prisoners Received at California State Prison", including robbers, rapists, wife abandoners, thieves, murderers, and burglars, largely white males, but also some Hispanics and minorities as well as women. Silver prints, each approximately 3x 2 1/2 inches (7.6 x 6.4 cm.), mounted recto/verso, usually 3 to a side, and with the prisoner’s name, crime, age, extensive physical description including any scars or moles or identifying characteristic, occupation, place of origin, and criminal history typed into the red-ruled printed sheets, also sometimes with a parole or discharge date penciled in. $7,500.-

Large Folio 37 x 29 cm buckram cloth, spine heavily pitted, with a twin-bolt binding; worn. Some photos effaced or damaged but the vast majority in very good condition, some occasional damp stains, a couple pages stuck together, some marginal tears from use.
Pre-1920 mug shot books from San Quentin are rare, and certainly this is one of the most expensive ones we have come across. A remarkable visual relic with great research potential, not only into the criminals and their offenses, but a significant archive to mine for demographic and sociological insights.

**UNUSUAL AMERICAN CARICATURE MANUSCRIPT 38 ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS**

212. **MANUSCRIPT ALBUM** entitled "Twenty Lessons" By W.H. Kellogg To Fredric M. Heath. s.l. [likely New York from Heath provenance], Summer of 1885.

$3,250.-

8 finely executed and inventive watercolors + title page. Each watercolor is approx 8 x 6.5 inches and most are initialed by the respective artists; the album itself measures approx. 12.5 x 9.5 inches; some pages detached/ing. Clearly compiled as a study book of drawing and caricature in which Heath carefully copies and tries to master Kellogg's technique and drawing. Several subjects portray American Indian and African Americans etc. in a typical stereotypical, fashion for the period.

**AN UNUSUAL CARTOGRAPHIC SURVIVOR**

213. **[NYC SUBWAY]** Portfolio entitled "New York Municipal Railway Corp'n Progress of Subway Construction of City Contract." Various dates c. 1914 -1919., various sizes, 13 maps including 6 fold-outs from 33 x 27 to 102 x 27 cm. Blue-dyed cloth binding, hand lettered title. Lithographed maps on muslin, brightly handcolored, depicting progress on subway lines including excavation, pavement removal, ducts, steel, backfill.

$3,500.-
These unusual maps evidently monitor the progress - in a striking visual manner- after the signing of so-called Dual Contracts on March 19, 1913. The aim of the dual contracts was to extend the City's system, already notable for its cheap and expeditious transportation, with new both underground and elevated construction to create a world renowned railroad system worthy of the modern era. Most of the lines of the present-day New York City Subway were built or reconstructed under these contracts. The portfolio is an unusual survivor documenting the early construction of one of the world's most important mass transit systems.

**SILK POCKETBOOKS**

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Nothing in it, nothing in it,
But the binding round it.

214. **[POCKETBOOK]** Kitty Fisher” was the well-known British courtesan, Catherine Maria Fisher, who boasted assignations with many affluent 18th century gentlemen and was known for her flair for publicity. The “pocket” lost in the child’s nursery rhyme refers to an 18th century purse. This fashion accessory came in several styles, one being the pocket case or letter case. They convey the dazzling opulence of affluent 18th century fashion and accessories. The elegantly worked carry-case was a smaller and more convenient adaptation of a ladies’ pocket. These small pocket cases were used to hold bank notes, letters, pencils, and other small implements. They were worn around a lady’s waist and were accessed through slits in the skirt. Pockets were almost always decorated, these pocketbooks are particular grand examples

**a-Mid-18th Century Green Silk Pocket Book,** embroidered overall with pink and cream flower heads, on silvered stems, pale pink silk lining edged with silvered thread enclosing several pockets, 15cm by 10cm.

$1,895-
b—Early 18th Century Pocket Book, on red velvet, embroidered with silvered threads and sequin appliqués, red silk and leather lining, 10 cm by 7 cm.

$950.-

EXCEEDINGLY EARLY RAILWAY MAP OF EUROPE


$1,750.-

The importance of rail transportation to the history of Europe cannot be understated; the implementation of railroads throughout Europe brought about huge changes to Europe as a continent. Rail transportation first exploded in Great Britain and then spread to continental Europe. The Napoleonic Wars also contributed to the rise of railroads in Europe. The loss of so many horses during these wars made an alternative form of transportation necessary. Great Britain was “the pioneer of train travel. The first public railway was constructed in Britain in 1825.

The first line on the continent was in Belgium between the cities of Brussels and Mechelen and opened in 1835. Belgium was the first state in Europe to create a national railway network. Germany was close with the Bavarian Ludwig Railway, built in 1835. In the Netherlands in 1839, the first train left Amsterdam, arriving in a record-breaking 30 minutes later in Haarlem. At the time this map was published (1841), the French government rejected all major rail projects, there was only a tiny stretch between Andrézieux and Roanne. This proved to be a disastrous decision for the French economy. In
red are the operating railway lines, the one that were a work in progress are in yellow, green are the projected lines and the intermittent red lines are the one studied by the government. Most likely there are railways lines on this map that were never built.

ORIGINAL ARTWORK: DRAWINGS IN THE STYLE OF ALICE IN WONDERLAND 1900

216. SHEPHERD, William James Affleck. CUMINGS, William. A Collection of 52 original ink drawings from Cuming's 'Wonders in Monsterland. The first children's book to popularize dinosaurs and prehistoric life. Original drawings for the book. Most with pencil and wash shading, all but one signed or initialed, captions and directions on verso in artists hand, a few stained or spotted, most chipped at edges, some with small loss to corners.

$10,500.-

William James Affleck Shepherd (1866-1946) was an English illustrator and cartoonist, primarily known for his anthropomorphic animal drawings. He rarely used his first forename and consequently most of his works are simply signed J.A.S.

With a copy of Wonders in Monsterland, first edition, plates and illustrations, original pictorial cloth 1901. Carroll's Alice in Wonderland (1865) and Through the Looking Glass (1871) are among the most enduring works in the English language. In the decades following their publication, writers on both sides of the Atlantic produced no fewer than two hundred imitations, revisions, and parodies of Carroll's fantasies for children. Around the turn of the twentieth century, when mounted and articulated dinosaur skeletons first started to populate museum galleries, popular writings paid attention to dinosaurs for dinosaurs' sake include John W. Dawson's The Story of the Earth and Man (1873), Henry N. Hutchinson's Extinct Monsters (1892) and Frederic A. Lucas's Animals of the Past (1901). This however is the first children's book to popularize the theme. The story involves two siblings, Walter and Jenny, who wander into the prehistoric past, moving backward through time from the age of mammals to the age of the dinosaurs.
A PORTRAIT OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

217.  **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). The most important drawing is a 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 [Monreau?] 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,

$ 8,500.-
Mary Clarke Mohl (nicknamed Clarkey), 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.

She was also one of Florence Nightingale's closest friends, and provided vital encouragement to launch her career in nursing. Also she convinced her friend Hilary Bonham Carter, Florence's cousin, that she had a duty not to please her family, but to work at her painting and become a proper professional painter.

Mary Clarke Mohl saw herself as standing in a long line of great French women, starting with Madame de Rambouillet in the early 17th Century, who had wielded their intellect and charm in the service of culture, politics and reason. Mohl deplored that most women were educated to please men, and she pleaded for alternatives to marriage. Mohl believed in developing women's intellectual potential and supported Bedford College and other schemes for female education. She lamented how single women lacking career opportunities, were ground down by household duties. In a letter written in 1862 she laments how in England, "The men talk together; the lady of the house may be addressed once in a way as duty, but the men had all rather talk together and she is pretty mute... They have no notion that a lady's conversation is better than a man's."

Clarkey was one of a generation that laid the ground for the changes that followed in women's lives. From their letters, we know that she was a rock-like figure for Florence Nightingale, persuading her to stick with her vocation despite the horrified opposition of Florence's family.

Provenance: the vendor is directly descended from an historically important aristocratic Prussian family: Johann Jacob Moser (1701-1785) considered to have laid the legal foundations of the modern German state, whose daughter, Christine-Beate, married Karl Gottlob von Mohl; their descendants were statesmen, jurists, diplomats, botanists and intellectuals. The vendor is the great grand-daughter of Ottmar von Mohl, nephew of Mary.

DECORATIVE FRENCH WORLD MAP SHOWING THE GOLD RUSH, WHALE HUNTING AND RUSSIAN ALASKA

218. **VUILLEMIN, Alexandre Aimé.** A very decorative and large French world map, full of information. Size 162×146 cm. 1857 Dissected and laid on linen, as issued. With a protective box. $950.-

Shows routes of exploration and discovery. It mentions the Gold Rush in California, Russian Alaska is seen (the Alaska Purchase did not take place until 1867), five illustrated
UNUSUAL SURVIVING VISUAL RECORD OF AN EARLY AMERICAN ZOO

219. [ZOOS] Album entitled "Photographs of Scenes in Zoological Park Saint Louis". Property of Barnes Crosby Co. of Missouri. 113 photos, mostly 18 x 13 cm. a few loose and laid in, couple detached from text-block. c. 1915. In original burlap binding.

$4,500.-

The compiler/owner of this unpublished collection was the Barnes Crosby Co. evidently a Mormon family business operated by descendants of Caroline Crosby and Jonathan Crosby, two early Mormon converts. The album is quite unusual as a surviving visual record of an early American zoo and animal treatment. The zoo itself traces its origins to the purchase of a building from the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair, though it was greatly enlarged after its formal establishment in 1910. The album contains some extraordinary photos with monkeys dressed for performance, an orangutan with a rifle (hopefully unloaded), children casually rising elephants on pedestrian pathways, as well as two photos of a small child incredulously riding the bare back of an notoriously ornery hippopotamus (hopefully the parents signed that liability waiver).
All items are complete and in good condition, unless otherwise stated. All items are offered subject to prior sale. Prices are net and in ($) us dollar. VAT not included 6% Customers within the EU with a valid VAT number or customers outside the EU are exempt.

Preferred mode of payment: Banktransfer (invoice can be paid in dollar, euro or British pound)
We accept Visa, Master Card and American Express through AbeBooks. Paypal accepted.

General Terms of Sale of the NVvA, the Dutch Association of Antiquarian Booksellers can be viewed at: http://www.konstantinopel.nl/termsofsale.html

All items are securely packed. They are also fully insured; unless instructed to the contrary.

SHIPPING
Orders are usually shipped within a week using the Dutch postal service or Fedex depending on the value of the order.

RETURNS
We want happy customers, so every item can be returned within two weeks of receipt without any obligation for the customer.
ascendamini delique et eis summum nitent del recevant in tertiam tamen habitatem et finem quod major pars eorum qui presentes fuerint probabunt del precum et si omnes viginti qui sunt in hoc consensissent et predicti viginti quinque nunc quod omnia antedicta liberam observabunt et pro toto posse suo facient observari. Et nos nichil imperabimus ab aliquo per nos nec per alium per quod aliquae iustitiae concessiones et libertates revocet vel minuantur et si aliquid tale imperatum fuerit irretinere si nunc et nuncum ex utemur pro nos nec per alium. Et omnes iussae voluntates indignationes et rancores etros inter nos et homines nostros clericos et laicos a tempore discordie plene omnisius remissio et condonabimus. Precet us omnes transgressiones factas occasionem eodem discordia a pascha anno regni nostri setdecimo veste recta reformata plene remissio omnisius clericis et laicos et quantum ad nos pertinet plene condonabimus. Et insuper sanctus eis heri litteras testimoniales patentes domuni Stephanus episcopus domuni Henrici Dublini archei episcopos et episcoporum predictorum et magistri Pandulfus super securitate isis et concessiones predictae. Loquemus et ut inter predictas in iglesia sancti apostoli sancti Matthaei in hac libere et quiete plene et integre abi in hereditate nostra in omnibus rebus et locis in perpetuum sic predictum est Juratum est autem tam et parte regia quam et parte baronum quod hoc omnia supersticina bona fore et sine malo ingenio observabatur Testibus superdictis et multis aliis. Data per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Fingrum inter Winnelosorum et Statius quinto decimo die Junii anno regni nostri septimo decimo.