1. MANUSCRIPTS BEFORE 1500
24. MANUSCRIPTS 1500-1600
29. MANUSCRIPTS 1600-1800
43. MANUSCRIPTS AFTER 1800
56. 15TH CENTURY INCUNABULA
68. 16TH CENTURY
87. 17TH CENTURY
111. 18TH CENTURY
126. 19TH CENTURY
143. 20TH CENTURY MODERN PRINTING
145. VOYAGE & EXPLORATION
150. MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS & MISC.
164. AMERICANA
A LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED PORTABLE BIBLE FROM SOUTHERN ITALY

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

$ 480,000.-

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

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

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

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

The following colours were used. Red – vermilion (employed for art and for text capitals); vermilion + red lead; vermilion + organic Pink – organic, Orange – red lead (pure -i.e. without massicot); red lead + vermilion, Green – terre verte, Blue – lapis lazuli (used for original art and capitals). [Azurite – employed solely for the capitals in the later added lection list], Blue-grey – low grade lapis (lapis ash), Purple – lapis lazuli + unidentified (probably) organic red (+ sometimes, lead white), Brown – ochre; mosaic gold (ginger-brown), Black – carbon (artwork); gallo-tannic (text ink), Grey – dilute carbon, White – white lead; reserved parchment, Gold – leaf gold of a high purity, Bronze – mosaic gold Five pages (1r, 3r, 338v, 390v, and 406r), scattered across the book and seemingly representing the full range of decoration, were comprehensively studied using the non-invasive techniques of fibre-optic reflectance spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, XRF spectroscopy, multi-spectral imaging, and photomicroscopy. The palette was consistent across the folios that were studied in detail and proved to be inline with that of the handful of other xiii Italian books that were studied by Prof Beeby, extending to the fact that green was used very sparingly – only appearing on one of the five pages: 390v. The particles of lazurite, so lavishly used in the manuscript, displayed the irregularity characteristic of mineral (as opposed to synthetic) lapis lazuli; and the lead white had no trace of barium. That the lection lists at the front and back of the volume were added as a separate (though still early) phases of work is suggested by the fact that there alone, the blue capitals were done in azurite (lapis lazuli was employed for blue lettering in the main body of the book). The rarest, and hence most interesting, of the pigments applied to the decorated initials in the main body of the book is the use of mosaic gold, a manufactured tin sulfide. Imaging in the IR region of the electromagnetic spectrum, in which most pigments become transparent and under-or over-drawing in carbon is rendered visible, revealed no evidence of either. In sum: the pigments and workmanship on the folios that were examined in detail are wholly consistent with production in Italy, s. XIII 2/2; there is no evidence of modern retouching. We would be happy to answer further question about the pigments and the raw data are available.

**COLLATION**

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

LITERATURE:
Bollati, Milvia: Manoscritti miniati in Italia della Biblioteca Ambrosiana (fondo inferiore). Il Trecento
Chiara Ruzzier: The Miniaturisation of Bible Manuscripts in the 13th Century: A Comparative Study
Klein, Peter, Kunst und Feudalismus zur Zeit Alfons’ des Weisen von Kastilien und León (1252-1284): die Illustration der ‘Cantigas’.
Toubert, Hélène La miniatura federiciana, In Federico II. Immagine e potere, 1995

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

A WILDLY ECCENTRIC AND PERSONAL MANUSCRIPT

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

$ 255,000.-

Illuminated manuscript on vellum [Amiens and Paris, 1490s]. 200 x 125mm. 1 + 90 leaves: 16, 2-78, 86, 92, 10-118, 127(of 8, lacking viii), 135(of 6 lacking vi, cancelled blank), the final gathering a later addition, 25 lines, written space 120 x 70mm, rubrics in red, line-endings and one-and two-line initials in liquid gold on grounds of red, blue or maroon, larger initials in liquid gold or blue on maroon or red grounds decorated with liquid gold, a three-sided border on every text page and most
blanks with devices, mottoes, symbols, grotesques, secular figures, saints and angels on grounds finished with liquid gold, 24 small Calendar miniatures, four small miniatures, thirteen full-page miniatures in full borders and, in the later addition, four large miniatures above large initials in blue with red grounds and infills of flower or fruit sprays on gold within full borders (lacking one leaf after f.82 and one-pasted in miniature or print from f.39v, slight wear to some miniatures, charges on a few shields washed out or rubbed, head of death figure washed out in border f.51r-v, wear to calendar borders and a few other borders, off-setting to blank area f.13, traces of pilgrim badges, one perhaps with the ship of Our Lady of Boulogne, on verso of end leaf). Wooden boards covered with red velvet probably 17th or 18th century. Black cloth box with red morocco lettering piece gilt.

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

At the fringes we find the ejected forms, that seem to intensify and embody the very desires they delimit. These borders are pure entertainment. The men of the Middle Ages participated in two lives, the spiritual and the carnivalesque and these realms did – for them - not collide. Imagine one of the female owners of the book, opening her Horae, and while praying she they saw a fable creature devouring his meal and at the same time shitting. If you feel that this word is too vulgar and profane, and prefer ‘defecate’, certainly for a book of hours, then that is a result of a tension between the sacred and the profane, that certainly did not cause unease back then.
No one would feel offended, as if the artist was making an inappropriate joke. One could pray and observe cats chasing mice, bagpipers enticing peasant girls, or monkeys slapping each other's behinds.

In the Burgundy court, this marginal mayhem satirized, like a court jester - the structured and hierarchical world in which the supplicant lived. Many of the images carry meanings that are now lost to us. For instance, the seemingly innocent squirrel adorning many pages may have been a euphemism for sexual organs.

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

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

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

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

**MINIATURES**

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

A weaker practitioner of a similar style provided the next four full-page miniatures and the small miniatures.

The subjects of the full-page miniatures are: the Annunciation f.7, the Visitation f.13v, the Nativity f.19v, the Annunciation to the Shepherds f.22v, the Adoration of the Magi f.25v, the Presentation in the Temple f.28v, the Flight into Egypt f.31v, the Coronation of the Virgin f.35v, Job on the dung heap f.49v, the Mass of St Gregory f.70v, Lamentation f.72v, Martyrdom of St Andrew f.76v, Martyrdom of St Barbara f.78v.

The subjects of the large miniatures in the added section are: St Christopher with kneeling man f.86, St James with kneeling man f.87v, St Anthony Abbot f. 88v, St Margaret 89v. The subjects of the small miniatures are: St Nicholas f.74, Sebastian f.75, Our Lady of Boulogne: the Virgin and Child in a boat f.79, souls in the fires of purgatory f.81.

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

**PROVENANCE**

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

The earliest ownership inscription is on front pastedown, where Jeanne de Con... née et native de Vallen... dauphine gives the book to her granddaughter, Marie le Pogneur who recorded her ownership in 1583, f.38v. Marie was married to Robert Mallet (see: Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France, p. 809), who was the Seigneur of Saint Ouen, a manorial title in Jersey. Thus, we have an early English provenance here. It is unclear how other inscriptions relate to the Le Poigneur family. Lady Gostimesnil asked to be remembered, ff.38v-39 ff. Probably this family, who inhabited the castle of Goustinessill, (where the Madame the Scudery also lived) made the later edition, since the sunburst that appears on these pages, is the family crest. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k110594k/f836.image. On 90v the births of Angélique in 1616 and Marie in 1617 are recorded, granddaughters of Marie le Pogneur and Robert Mallet, seigneur de St-Ouen by their daughter Yolande Mallet.
The miniatures in the added section relate to the style of Jean Pichore, based in Paris from the 1490s to the 1520s but also working for Rouen patrons; an origin in Rouen would accord with the later provenance evidence. The large headed figures, landscapes with feathery tress and St Margaret's antique interior may owe as much to Pichore's printed book illustrations as to his miniatures. The costume of the kneeling men as well as the style indicate a date into the 16th century, perhaps the second decade. (For these artists, see F. Avril and N. Reynaud, Les manuscrits à peintures en France 1440-1520, 1993; C. Zöhl, Jean Pichore, Buchmaler, Graphiker und Verleger in Paris um 1500, 2004). It was to Jean Pichore that the Town Council of Amiens turned in 1518 when they wanted to present the King's mother with an illuminated manuscript. Amiens's return to French rule strengthened its connections with the great book producing centres of Paris and Rouen (see S. Nash, Between France and Flanders, Manuscript Painting in Amiens in the Fifteenth Century, 1999, this manuscript cited on p.205).

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

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

**A LITTLE JEWEL FROM THE MIDDLE AGES**

3. **BOOK OF HOURS**, use of Paris, in Latin and French, illuminated manuscript on vellum, with 10 miniatures. [Paris, c.1450] i12 , ii8 , iii4+1 , iv7 [of 8, lacking i], v8 , vi7 [of 8, lacking viii], vii0 [apparently of 10+1, lacking the inserted leaf], viii-xiv8 , xv4 , xvi-xxi8 , 15 lines, ruled in red ink, Paris, c.1450-65] 165 leaves, 167mm. by 113mm. lacking single leaves after fols.25, 47 and 57, else complete. 18th century calf. $ 44,500.-

Calendar (fol.1r), in French, including in red SS. Genevieve, Louis and Denis, patron saints of Paris; the Gospel Sequences (fol.13r); the Obsecro te (fol.18v, in male form) and O intemerata; the Hours of the Virgin [Use of Paris], with Matins (fol.26r), Lauds (fol.48r), Prime (fol.58r), Terce (fol.63v), Sext (fol.68r), None (fol.72v), Vespers (fol.77r) and Compline (fol.84r); the Penitential Psalms (fol.90r) and Litany, including SS. Denis, Maglorius (relics in the church of St-Magloire, Paris) and Genevieve; the Hours of the Cross (fol.109v) and of the Holy Ghost (fol.113v); and the Office of the Dead (fol.118r).

André d’Ypres was a medieval book and panel painter who was documented as active in Amiens between 1435 and 1444. Because of his name, it is presumed that he came from West Flanders, from the region around Ypres, and settled in France as part of a larger migration of Flemish painters to the region around Tournai, Arras, and Amiens. His origin is also cited as an explanation for the fact that most of the major works attributed to André d’Ypres are similar in style to those of Robert Campin and Rogier van der Weyden.
Many features of the artist's work echo Netherlandish panel painting, such as (for example) the convex mirror on the wall on fol.118r which derives ultimately from pictures by the Van Eycks. Note the falling snow in the miniature of the Magi (fol.68r), settling on the bare winter branches and even on the heads of the kings; this is an unusual detail, perhaps taken from a contemporary miracle play.

1. Folio 13r, St. John on Patmos, the saint on a little island with round trees and a high rock behind, the eagle perching on the right, landscape behind with distant cities.
2. Folio 63v, The Annunciation to the Shepherds, one shepherd seated with bagpipes, another kneeling to drink from a rocky spring, a third standing and shielding his eyes from the light of two angels in the sky with a scroll “Gloria in excelsis deo”, a dog asleep in the foreground, sheep behind, distant landscape including Bethlehem.
3. Folio 68r, The Adoration of the Magi, the Virgin and Child seated on the end of a bed, the kings approaching from the right, all set in a winter scene with snow falling and settling on the thatch of the stable, on the leafless trees and on the heads of the kings.
4. Folio 72v, The Presentation in the Temple, the Virgin holding the Child over an altar, a priest performing the circumcision, Joseph behind, attendants on either side, set in a gothic church with a rose window.
5. Folio 77v, The Flight into Egypt, Joseph leading the donkey to the right and carrying a blanket on a stick over his shoulder, landscape background including paths meandering across a hillside, a lake beyond with the towers of a city reflected in the water.
6. Folio 84r, The Coronation of the Virgin, God seated on the right beneath a canopy, the Virgin kneeling before him attended by an angel, a smaller angel reaching over a tapestry with a crown, seraphim behind.
7. Folio 90r, David in prayer, the king kneeling in the wilderness among rocks and trees, the roof of his palace just visible in the valley below, distant lakes and castles, a red angel hovering in the sky with a sword.

8. Folio 109v, The Crucifixion, the Virgin and saints on the left, the centurion and soldiers on the right, a skull in the foreground, landscape behind.

9. Folio 113v, Pentecost, the Virgin and Apostles in two groups in a gothic room, one lying on the green tiled floor in the foreground, the Holy Dove hovering above.

10. Folio 118r, A death-bed scene, an emaciated man lying on top of a bed draped in red, a priest asperging him, the man's wife and family watching anxiously from the door on the left, a tapestry behind with a little round mirror pinned into it. Probably meant as a memento mori.

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15th CENTURY FRENCH ARCHIVE

4. [CHARTERS] on vellum (two on paper), 15th century, various formats. Mostly in French (a few pieces in Latin) 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.-


HENRY VII

5. [CORNwall] Two vellum documents issued during the reign of Henry VII. Grand of land in Mellangeloose (Cornwall) to Thomas Killigrew and a quit claim to the same. End of 15th century. With the remains of wax seals.

$ 600.-

The Killigrew family was based in Cornwall since the mid-13th century, the family seat at Arwenack being established in 1385.

14TH CENTURY ACT OF HOMAGE

6. FEUDAL DEED. 30 Jun 1386 John Petowe of Sheldon to Alan son of William Holder of Lee, for his homage and service. Two pasture lands called Hothfieldis in Sheldon. To hold of John by a rent of 3s 2d for all services, customs, demands and suits of cour. Witnesses: Richard Gladewell, John, Richard Eches, Henry Fischar; at Sheldon. Vellum document (24 x 11 cm).

$ 950.-

With an intact red wax seal; probably made with a roman gemstone.
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. $7,500.-

The text contains the following six lines:

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. (Universis) Sancte matris ecclesie. All pigments original (except the Dark Green), although all still in use.
4. The vellum document is never written on.
There is then the reasonable question as to why there would be seals present when seals were only normally affixed once the document was finished. This leads to the speculation if someone in the 19th century attached them and purposely damaged them, to make them appear genuine. However, the seal cords are genuine, and were never damaged.

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

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

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

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

100 DAYS RELEASE FROM PURGATORY

8. [INDULGENCE] Collective cardinal indulgence for the Cluniac monastery of St. Alban in Basel. On vellum. 36,5 x 60 cm. Remains of seals. Anno 1466. With a historiated initial of St. Alban. Holding his severed head. St Alban was the first Christian martyr in Britain during the early 4th century. He is the patron saint of converts and torture victims. Miniatures of St Alban in illuminated manuscripts are rare. $12,500.-
Cardinal Priest Philipp Meise, sancti Laurentii in Lucina, Johannes tit. sancti Laurentii in Damascus, James tit. Sancte Anastasia, Nicholas Tit. sancte Cecilie, Richardus tit. sancti Eusebii, James tit. sancti Chrisogoni, and the cardinal deacons Franciscus tit. sancti Eustachii, Franciscus tit. sancte marie novie desire: That the monastery of St. Alban in Basel will be restored and cared for and properly equipped with books, chalices and other church treasures, at the request of Johannes Brant, prior of the monastery. All believers who visit the monastery on the feast days mentioned, namely St. Benedict, Assumption of Mary, St. Alban and make a contribution (adiutrices) to the repair and increase (ad repatrationem et augmentationem) will be granted a hundred-day indulgences.

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

Collective indulgences are rare. After the demise of the Avignon popes, illuminated episcopal indulgences were only granted in the 15th century. Apart from the ornamental writing, which can be attributed to a chancery in Rome, the decoration was executed by the recipient, i.e. in Basel.

REFERENCE
https://www.monasterium.net/mom/IlluminierteUrkunden/1466-02-28_unbekannt/charter
9. [INITIAL] Saint Luke holding a scroll; historiated initials on vellum from a Gradual, in Latin [Italy (perhaps Abruzzo) second half of the 13th century. 10 line initial. Not excised, full leaf 51 x 36 cm. Quotes Psalm 103: []laret faciem in oleo et panis cor hominis confirmat ; that he may make the face cheerful with oil: and that bread may strengthen man's heart.

$ 6,000.-

WOMEN & THE LAW

10. [LAW] Ecclesiastical court of Tréguier scroll, with rules on the will of the deceased Marie MENOU, Lady of BOYSROE: A long court roll on vellum. Seven membranes (one partly detached). 34.5 cm x 400 cm. In Latin and French.

$ 8,500.-

CONTENTS

A will in Latin and French dated in 1499. The will contains bequests to Tréguier cathedral, various chapels and donations to the poor. Names of the executors. A codicil in Latin concerning the bequest of a house from Lady Trequier to her husband and various dispositions, dated November 19, 1499. 2 & 3th and on January 3 & 14, 1500—Postponement of the hearings of the case. On January 28, 1500 –Jean de QUOCITSOEFF requested the execution of her will, except for an article in relation to the first husband of the deceased (Prigeant BEGUIGNON). The defendants are ordered to pay the costs of the trial. 5 & 6 on February 28 and 13, 1500–After a
postponement of the hearing, the defendants' consent to the execution of the will. Before the general executor of the testamentary causes of the court of the Bishop of Tréguier, Christophe KERANDREN, appeared: 1. Raoul de KERANDREN, vicar general and cantor of the Church of Tréguier; 2. Francis of PLOESQUELLEC, husband of the deceased; 3. Olivier BEGUIGNON, son of the deceased; 4. Jean de QUOICTSOAFF, property custodian of Constance and Jeannette BEGUIGNON, daughters of his late wife.

GENERAL INFO
A husband and his son questioned the competence of the Bishop of Tréguier to make the will of his late wife enforceable and wished to appeal, making allegations of fraud, while the custodian of the daughters accepted the competence of the Bishop.

While in many parts of Europe, women's inferior status was emphasized by having no property rights, it's clear that in this case, the noble lady Marie Menou had considerable status. She could apparently decide whether or not to bequeath the house to her husband and do as she saw fit with her inheritance. From the fact that the will was challenged in court, one can infer that the husband and son wanted a bigger part or all of the inheritance that Lady Marie donated to the church and the poor.

The over 4-meter-long MS role is an interesting teaching object, of a lengthy court case as well as a source of information on how the laws were applied, especially in the case of women. Fittingly Tréguier is best known for being the birthplace of St Yves, the patron saint of lawyers. It was also one of the first towns where coutumes were printed.

FEUDAL DISPUTE

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

$ 2,500.-
14TH CENTURY. TWO CISTERCIAN LAW CODEXIS. KINGDOM OF CASTILE.

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

$ 35,750.-

Since the 13th 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,II,IV and decretum missing).

First half and second third of the 14th century, Spain. The first hand is definitely Cistercian, the second text is written in a normal bookhand of his time, but was probably also Cistercian. This codex, unknown until now, can be added to the series that have been preserved today. the Libellus novellarum definitionum were published by Séjalon, Nomasticon Cisterciense, (1892), but the edition is not
satisfactory. A new edition would require a census and study of all the extant codices that contain this codification. There are thus far about 18 manuscripts, but this preliminary list is not reliable. A similar copy (but originating in Germany), made 24,000 € hammer at auction in Austria.

A more detailed description is available upon request.

GREEK SLAVES DURING OTTOMAN TIMES


$6,500.-

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

OTTO EGE MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPT LEAVES

14. [MANUSCRIPTS] on Vellum, various dates incl. Italian Psalter 1485. 18.5 x 13 cm., Book of Hours Flanders c. 1500 18 x 13 cm., French Book of Hours c. 1440 10.5 x 7.5 cm Psalter Italy, Perugia 1353. 32 x 22.5, Bible France 1310. 19 x 12.5 cm Bible, France 1280 32.5 x 23 cm Bible, Italy, 1280. 30 x 20 cm. Breviary France 1260. 15 x 11 cm. Missal Leaf, England 1360 40 x 27 cm. All mounted by Ege in uniform protective mounts with red rule (mounts somewhat toned or stained)

$6,000.-

Otto Ege was a lecturer, book dealer, and biblioclast who gained notoriety for his controversial approach to the study of medieval manuscripts. Born in 1888 and active during the first half of the 20th century, Ege assembled a collection of medieval manuscripts and early printed books, which he used in his lectures and educational activities.
Controversially, Ege dismembered many manuscripts, cutting out individual leaves, and then created "leaf collections" or "Ege portfolios." He sold or distributed these individual leaves and portfolios to libraries, educational institutions, and private collectors, both in the United States and internationally. His intention was to provide students and scholars with easier access to authentic medieval manuscript leaves, which would otherwise be available only in complete manuscripts held in major libraries and collections.

While Ege's approach did, in fact, make it possible for many people to study and appreciate medieval manuscript art and calligraphy first-hand, it also resulted in the destruction of numerous medieval manuscripts. The dismantling of these manuscripts has complicated efforts to study and understand them as complete works, as their original contexts have been lost.

In recent years, there have been efforts by scholars and librarians to digitally reconstruct some of the dismembered manuscripts using the individual leaves dispersed in various collections. This is a challenging process that involves identifying and locating the leaves, analysing their contents, and trying to piece together the original order and structure of the manuscripts.

A 1491 LETTER ON THE IMPENDING DEATH OF A FANATICAL BOOK-COLLECTOR

15. [MEDIEVAL LETTER] In Italian. Lengthy Letter from "ND", likely secretary to Cardinal Marco Barbo in Rome to Benedetto Supranzio, bishop of Nicosia (Cyprus) discussing in detail the nearing death of Marco Barbo, a great Italian humanist and book collector 2 pp. Rome, 2 March, 1491. Small losses to left margin not affecting text, some remnants of seals.

$3,500.-

Marco Barbo (1420 – 2 March 1491) of Venice was a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church (1467) and patriarch of Aquileia (1470). He was an erudite patron of the humanists so distrusted by Paul II. Barbo was also one of the greatest book collectors of
the 15th century; he assembled an outstanding library; many of the humanist manuscripts he assembled form a core early collection of the Vatican library.

This letter was written by "N.D", clearly someone very close to Marco Barbo on the very date of his death on March 2, 1491, while he was the Cardinal of Marco Evangelista al Campidoglio, Rome. In it, he describes in detail how, as Barbo's end is near, the Cardinals of Naples, Balu and Siena have been called, but an executor is not yet clear.

There are men ready to take his place: "The falcon is on the wing. I do not know when it will swoop down... I wish everything to be arranged for the best, although there are dice throws (getti) that happen once in a man's lifetime". The letters goes on to discuss the mechanics of getting a Papal Bull issued for license to exchange the benefices (Full Transcript available)

**FLY ON THE WALL**

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

$3,750.-
17. NICOLÒ DI GIACOMO  (Bologna act. 1349-1403 ca. Bologna) Initial G from a gradual depicting the birth of the Virgin ("Gaudeamus omnes in Domino, diem festum celebrantes sub honore Mariae Virginis: de cujus nativitate gauden angeli, et collaudant Filium Dei "Introitus zum Feast of the Birth of Mariae, 8 September) Bologna, ca.1365-70. Tempera on parchment. 165 x 150mm. Some overall wear. Not retouched.

$ 22,500.-

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

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

His earliest signed works of the 1340s and 1350s are copies of canon law, but his output in the field of choir book illumination is immense throughout the second half of the fourteenth century—so much so that no comprehensive study exists of his oeuvre of liturgical books. In the 1380s, toward the end of his career, he was named illuminator of the city of Bologna, and he later became an active member of city government.
The illumination has similarities with the one depicted in the statute of the blacksmiths. (Matricola della Società dei Fabbri von 1366 [Rom, Biblioteca del Senato della Repubblica, Statuti mss 26]). The dark, greyish flesh tones of this pictorial initial, with dark blue is different from the large foliated, lighter initials that Nicole painted at the end of his career. But it is akin to the Ascension, painted about 1365, in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, M.75.3. from the choir book made for the Carthusian monastery of Santo Spirito in Farneta (Lucca). See: https://blogs.getty.edu/iris/reconstructing-a-masterpiece-of-choir-book-illumination-by-niccolo-da-bologna/

A 14th CENTURY SEAL MATRIX WITH NUNS

18. [NUNS] A brass seal matrix of the Abbey of Sainte Claire in Beaulieu (Douai). French, 14th century. 4.9 x 3.2cm. The seal is engraved with an image of Saint Claire before two kneeling nuns, beneath the engraved words 'Sca.Clara'. The top of the seal is deeply engraved with the three spires of a cathedral. The inscription around the border reads; 'S'ABBISSE ORDINIS. SCE. CLARAE DE BEAVLIEV.:’ Provenance; Sale of the Henri Schuerman Collection, Paris, 1904, lot 139 (noted on an accompanying old label). An exceedingly rare and early depiction of nuns.

$ 3,500.-

COLLECTION OF PAPAL DOCUMENTS. 13th - 15th CENTURY

19. [PAPAL BULL] on vellum. Dec 1267. 33 x 22,5 cm with the original lead seal attached with red and yellow silk treats.

$ 9,500.-

This bull was sent by Pope Clement IV (1265-1268) from the papal residence of Viterbo in December 1267, to the abbey of Tornacen. Most likely Tornac (Tornagus in Gallo-Roman times) a village that has a rich historical heritage. Ruined in the 8th century, it came under the protection of Charlemagne in the 9th c. and was ruined again in the 16th century. Allegedly a lead seal hanging from silk thread, was more
important than if twine thread had been used. This bull is not mentioned in Les registres de Clement IV (1265-1268). Recueil des bulles de ce pape.

20. **[PAPAL BULL]** 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. $ 7,500.-

21. **[PAPAL BULL]** 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. $ 7,500.-

22. **[PAPAL BULL]** Sixtus IV with seal but cut cord. Anno 1477. Papal bull concerning de noble man Luis de Brito Portugal. Seal detached. 55 cm x 39 cm. $ 3,500.-

**11TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT, APOCRYPHAL NEW TESTAMENT.**

23. **PASSION OF PETER AND PAUL** in Latin; i.e. Passio sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli under the name of Marcellus. Manuscript on vellum [Germany, second half 11th century]. 33 x 11,5 cm. Fragment of a bifolium on vellum (not examined out of frame and text on verso not studied), removed from a bookbinding with accompanying c. 1920s identifying caption citing the Apocryphal New Testament. by M. R. James (famed medievalist and antiquarian ghost story writer) $ 12,500.-
Surviving medieval manuscripts of the Passion of Peter and Paul are exceedingly rare. The account bears no resemblance to the Biblical account (Acts VIII.9-13), but stems ultimately from later Latin developments of the story (e.g. The Passion of Peter and Paul attributed to Marcellus) and, as such, is considered to be a pseud epigraphical 5th century Christian text. The manuscript is also, a fine example for the study of textual transmission: the earliest exemplar of the narrative is found in Codex Ambrosianus (5th/6th cent.), though later Latin as well as Greek versions survive, with the latter usually being longer.

The fragment opens:

[haber Tune Nero ad Simonem dixit: Quid est, Simon? Puto uicti sumus. Simon dixit:
(Then Nero said to Simon: What is it, Simon? I think we are defeated. Simon said:).

...si dimiseris istum magum tanta agere, magnum magum patriae tuae ad crescet, et regnum tuum ab statu suo deiciet. Nero Simoni dixit: Quid dicis tu, Simon? Simon dixit: (if you let this magician do such a thing, the great magician of your country will grow up, and will overthrow your kingdom from its state. Nero said to Simon: What do you say, Simon? you are a God, so that these people may be punished?)

The opposing leaf opens: Simon dixit: Bone imperator, intellege conspirationem horum duorum adversum me. ego enim sum ueritas et isti adversum me sapiunt. Petrus dixit: Nulla ueritas in to est, sed a solo mendacio omnia ista dicis et facis. (Simon said: Good commander, understand the conspiracy of these two against me. for I am the truth, and these oppose me. Peter said: There is no truth in you, but you say and do all these things by lying alone.) ]

"When Peter and Paul were preaching in Rome, Simon Magus appears to Nero and demonstrates some supernatural phenomena and claims himself to be Christ. To prove Simon's claim, Nero orders a servant to decapitate Simon. After his execution, Simon appears in two different places at the same time: in the chamber of the Senate and in the midst of the people. As a result, Nero believes Simon is Christ. However, one of the relatives of Pontius Pilate who was present during Jesus' life, denounces Simon and asks Nero to test Simon again with the help of Peter and Paul. Nero consults the two apostles and they tell him that Simon is wrong—he is deluding Nero and other people with the help of his witchcraft." pref: Gautam, Tara. "Passion of the Apostles Peter and Paul." e-Clavis: Christian Apocrypha]
VELLUM SCROLL, VINEYARDS, GARDENS, PROPERTY

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

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

$ 800.-

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

TUDOR SCROLL

25. [GENEALOGICAL ROL], approx. 1550, on vellum, drawn & colored by hand. Five membranes joined together and rolled. Measuring 2900 x 440mm. Damaged at the top, one corner torn off. Written in a chancery hand.

Parchment scroll composed of five membranes, written in an archaizing hand. With 65 armorials in bright colours, depicted as hanging on a tree with leaves. Grand coat of arms on top, the roll starts with the unidentified founder, depicted as a deceased knight.

Pedigree rolls are per definition unique objects, they shed new light on the ways in which the gentry approached and politicized national history in the mid-sixteenth century. They very seldom appear on the market.

The first member of this family recorded in history is described as Hercules Tyrwhit, said to have been knighted by William the Conqueror in 1067. (see: ) Notices and remains of the family of Tyrwhitt [signed R.P.T.]. Correct) We also encounter this name in the Philpot MSS. preserved in the College of Arms, No. 20. A collector of heraldic manuscripts and charters, Philipot bequeathed some of his books to his son Thomas, but by 1648 many were acquired by Onslow Gardiner and later by Arthur Annesley, earl of Anglesey. Many of his heraldic manuscripts were bought by the College of Arms in the late 17th century, where ca.130 now survive. 108 of Philipot’s charters were copied into Sir
Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, and some of these are now in the British Library Harley and Cotton collections.

Our scroll takes the history of the family one step further back than Hercules Tyrwhit, but we were not able to decipher the name.

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

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

$ 22,500.-

Pedigree Rolls are a fascinating insight into the lives of our ancestors, revealing unknown events and relationships. Our scroll begins with the figure of Sir Adam Everingham, resplendent in his armor and holding the English flag. According to the scroll, he fought in the Battle of Maine alongside King William Rufus and other knights in 1099. While William Rufus was the third son of William the Conqueror, and the Normans did regain control of Maine in France, we could not find any record of a battle of Maine in historical literature. Perhaps this scroll sheds new light on a forgotten chapter of history.
We find other names, associated with Everingham, Matilda de Berkin. Basilia Caus who married Robert I de Caux, of Shelford, “This Basilea was ward to H. I, who gave her to Robte Cause, and the keeping of ye fforest of ye County of Nottyngham. Ffor ye keeping whereof the King pardoned him the service of 12 knights’ fees, and granted him to take in the forest Hares, foxes, Catts, Grayes, otters, and Squirrels, and ye forfeiture of ye sd beasts’ and ye Advantage of ye Epedition of Doggs and ye forgaiture of them, and yt all ye Lands, Woods, and Deere should be out of ye reward.”

Further research would no doubt be rewarding.

**MANUSCRIPT OF A CELEBRATED TRIAL OF THE ROMAN INQUISITION**

27. [INQUISITION] [MANUSCRIPT] Defence of the lawyers of Giovanni Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia, accused of heresy by the tribunal of the Inquisition. S.l. [Padua, Venice or Rome], ca. 1562-1563. 28 x 20.5 cm. 45 pp. num., 8 pp, 1 blank, 13 pp. Near contemporary red goatskin, double framed with gilt and cold fillets, large oval cartouche in the centre decorated with fleurons and azure scrolls, spine decorated, spine renewed in expert sympathetic manner. $ 9,000.-

The manuscript is an important record of the defense by three renowned Paduan jurists hired by Giovanni Grimani, to contest accusations brought against him by the Roman Inquisition. Grimani was a member of a very influential patrician family in Venice, which produced several Doges and Patriarchs throughout the history of the city.

Underscoring his importance, both Venetian artist Jacopo Tintoretto and his son Domenico painted his portrait. Since 1550, Grimani had been living under the constant threat of the Inquisition's scrutiny after he came to the defense of a controversial sermon by a Dominican monk of Udine in Friuli. They finally accused him in 1561 of endorsing heretical views on predestination and free will. It was almost certainly political as it came just as Pope Pius IV, at the request of the senate of Venice, was about to advance him to the purple (Bishop). A room in The Palazzo Grimani in Venice still possesses lunettes surmounted by grotesques that allude to the trial.
During their time, the three jurists in the manuscript - Marco Mantova Benavides, Tiberio Deciani, and Girolamo Tornielli - were held high esteem, particularly Benavides who was a renowned art collector and a trusted advisor to Charles V and Ferdinand I. In July 1563, the commission conducted the trial, and by September of the same year, Grimani was cleared of any suspicion of heresy. The manuscript includes the individual defense statements of each lawyer, along with their signatures and the phrase "in fide manu propria subscripsi et sigillum meu..." (meaning "I have signed with my own hand and seal").

Some parts of the text have been perforated by the personal red wax seals used by the lawyers.

**CATALAN LAWSUIT CONCERNING LIVESTOCK**

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

$1,500.-

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

**DIPLOMATIC ACCOUNT OF CONSTANTINOPLE UNDER SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT**

29. TREVISAN, Domenico. Venetian bailo in Istanbul. Relazione dell'Impero Ottomano. Northern Italy, around 1560. Folio (222 x 324 mm). Italian manuscript on paper (incipit "S'io mi persuadessi"; explicit "debo servir per sempre alla patria mia. Dixi"). 134 pp., final blank leaf. Modern unsophisticated paper wrappers. $15,000.-

A manuscript copy (one of a very few surviving) of a diplomatic mission to Suleyman the magnificent, when the Ottoman Empire was at the zenith of its power. Venice long realized that it was impossible to withstand the Turks should it come to a war. So, it cultivated diplomatic relations throughout the 16th century. The savvy diplomat Domenico Trevisan who had steadily risen to the ranks of the Venetian hierarchy, arrived at age 50, in Constantinople.

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

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

Well preserved. Some browning and ink bleeding to the other side of one leaf, but in all well legible. Other manuscript copies of the same relation are known in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bertoliana in Vicenza. Watermark: circle with star; counter-mark: clover and letters SF (or ST?). Briquet lists very similar examples in his first volume under nos. 3089 and 3092 (the first, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Vicenza, 1559, the other, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Salo, 1565-70. The manuscript was published in the 19th century, a critical edition does not exist. E. Alberi, Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato, ser. III, vol. I (1843), pp. 111-192.
A LOST 17TH CENTURY TURKISH BIBLE TRANSLATION

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

$ 85,000.-

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

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

In the spring of 1658, Comenius commissioned Levinus Warner (1618–1665), a German-born Orientalist and the Dutch envoy in Constantinople, to take care of a Turkish Bible translation intended to be printed in Leiden the next year. The immensely wealthy Dutch arms dealer Laurens De Geer was the man behind the scenes who financed the project. Warner, being unsure of his language skills,
outsourced the project to a Jew named Yahya bin Ishak, an individual who is only known by his name. His Bible translation was proofread by Jacob Golius, a professor in Arabic at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands, and subsequently rejected.

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

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

**OUR COPY**

Still a few translations survive. Ali Bey produced a few fair copies that were sent to Golius to the Leiden University Library. In 1888, the Leiden Library discovered the missing New Testament (Cod. Or. 3100), or at least a part of it, in the hand of one of Ali's secretaries, with interlinear and marginal corrections by Ali Bey himself. One part, however, remained lost. That is, until now. The present volume comprises of the missing parts of this New Testament copy, Acts, Romans, Philippians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, Hebrews, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1-3 John, Jude, and Revelation. Also written under Ali Bey's direction and copied from his personal draft, with his marginalia and corrections.

**PROVENANCE**

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

**SCIENTIFIC INTEREST**

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

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

**COOKERY MANUSCRIPT**

**31. COMMONPLACE book** with arithmetic (end of 18th century) and receipts and ailments cures (19th century), a few pages with tape repairs/reinforcement along inner edge, some leaves loose, some other printed and manuscript receipts, letters and other material loosely inserted, some different names/addresses to front pastedown, and some receipts with names/dates beneath, contemporary half calf worn, lower joint very worn, back board part detached

$595.-

Manuscript book containing a good of entries, including cookery receipts, arithmetic, medical remedies, veterinary receipts, domestic receipts etc, over 160 pages of manuscript entries in total, including approx. 56 pages of arithmetic, including workings for stocks and bonds calculations, weights, various mathematical problems/hypotheses, geometrical progression, tables etc; approx. 42 pages of cookery recipes, including gingerbread pudding, mock champagne, ginger wine, sauce royal, Grantham gingerbread, plum pudding, apple snowballs, preserved vegetable marrow, raisin cheese, Cambridgeshire sauce, pickling kidney beans etc remaining pages of entries mainly medical remedies/cures, some veterinary, including receipt for the gaunders, spermaceti ointment, purge after a cold, to kill worms, offensive feet, eye and mouth waters, a good salve for sore lips or nipples, salve for a burn or a scald, cure for neuralgia, camphor balls, receipt for limbago, paregoric elixir, tincture of opium, pomatum for the hair, opening pills for the piles, etc. plus a few pages of domestic receipts various oil colours/pigments etc, the m/s entries throughout in many different hands.

**COOKERY**

**32. COOK BOOK** Manuscript recipe and ailments book, second half of the 18th century, seventy manuscript leaves containing numerous recipes and ailment cures, contemporary vellum, oblong, 21cm x 8 cm. On the first page the several sons and daughters are mentioned of the Peachey family (1737-1759).

$4,000.-
Donut Cake, Bread Pudding, Mince Pies, Partridges, Mackrell, Boiled Custard, Ground Rice pudding, Preserve onyons, Meat of 6 persons, To stop a mortification, Pickle walnuts, to make Shrub, Make Current Wine, Make Grape Wine, Make white mead, to make bitters, fine Beer, etc.

**JESUS WOUNDS SHAPED LIKE A VAGINA**

33. [DEVOTIONAL MANUSCRIPT] Delightful devotional manuscript with naive depiction of Christ wounds. First half of the 18th century. 12mo (13 x 8 cm). With a primitive but remarkable brocade binding. Some soiling along the edges, little hole in 2r. 6 leaves.

Devotional manuscript in Dutch. Since the later Middle Ages the cult of Christ wounds increased in popularity. This is the focal point of this illustrated, intimate manuscript of popular devotion. Page 1r. empty, 1.v. Sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me “Protect me under the shadow of thy wings.” with the depiction of a Fenix. With text. 2r Full page depiction of the wound that Jesus is said to have received in his side on the cross in a manner closely resembling a vulva. Although scholars disagree about what these depictions indicate, most agree that the medieval people who made and venerated them were conscious of this resemblance. 2v. Text.

3.r Two hearts with a crown and IHS monogram plus text, mentioning pope Benedict granting indulgences 3v. Christ wound, dripping with blood, in a heart shape, with Chris hands and feet sticking out. 4r. The circumference of Mary’s slipper. With a prayer for Mary written inside. The story goes that the Virgin Mary descended one day from heaven, and left her shoe on her reascent. 4v. The all-seeing eye with text. 5r. Christ tunic with text. 5v Christs wound in vulva form with text. 6r. Heart shape with a skull and text, 6v. blank.
34. **LATIN ANTHOLOGY.** 8vo (16 x 11 cm), 295 pp. Bound in antiphonary leaf in the 17th century. Unpublished as such, but a collection of Latin and Renaissance epigram in a neat, legible hand. All but one in Latin. France, around 1660.

$1,400.-

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

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**MUSICAL SCORES OF THE 18TH CENTURY WITH IMPORTANT COMPOSERS**


$4,500.-

This manuscript is an intriguing and valuable collection, featuring sections of renowned works by established composers from the time including Corelli, Händel, Humphrey, and Vivaldi, alongside beloved English and Scottish folk songs. Some of the songs also include their accompanying lyrics. The first two unbound leaves of the manuscript consist of an incomplete table of contents (ending at page 125) and the lyrics for “The Blind Lover.”
The list of contents shows that the (absent) first leaf should have contained the music of "a Hornpipe & Dumbarton Boat Bery". Some titles: "A Perlude by Dr. Pepusch"; "Bill Williams delight"; "(Gavot) in the 6th of Stanley"; "The Duke of Ancasters Minuet"; "Hartford Assembly"; "the amor barmo aire by Mr Handel in Xexes [Xerxes?]"; "Sloggs Hornpipe"; "Mis Etheringtons minuet"; "Dear Cloe: Sung by W. Lowe at Vauxhall"; "The Distressed Shepherdess"; "Cloes Resolves by Doctor Green"; "Much a do about Nothing"; "Handels Watter peice"; "Concerto by Sigr. Hasse"; "A New Song in Honour of the King of Prussia"; "Allegro in Solo 12th. Sagio Adams Berckinstock"; "Minuet by Mr. Lully"; "Lady Milbank's Minuet"; "Contentment set by Mr Abiel Wichelle"; "Is there a Charm"; "Captain Death"; "Tweed Side"; "Advice to Silvia"; "The New Birks of Endermay"; "Brownhills favorite"; "Ld Exeter Minuet"; "Meeting in the Morning"; "Mis Gunning"; "Air by Mr Jospeh Smyth"; "Minuet by Mr Humphreys"; "Stellia and Flavia"; "Myra by Mr. Howard"; "A New Song Sung at Rannelagh"; "Concerto ye 5th of Vivaldi"; "Killie Crankie"; "Lord Bartley's Minuet"; "Dance in Romio"; "Bedfords March"; "Desaubrys Minuet"; "The Advice"; "Chesunt a Him"; "Bettsey Thoughtles"; "A trip to Sligo"; "Comus's Court set to musick by Mr Atfield"; "A Song Called the Green Meadow"; "The Bonny Broom" and "A Himn to Ohio".

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

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

$ 60,000.-
Unlike the costumes book that were solely produced by European artists this album is highly original and rare. These 72 miniatures are delightfully naïve and convey are more intimate understanding of the Ottoman society. Peter Mundy (1597-1667) wrote in his Book of Travels, ‘For the several habits used att Constantinople, where most officers and Nationes are distinguished by their habits, I have a little booke ... painted by the Turks themselves in Anno 1618, although no great art therein, yet enough to satisfie concerning that Matter.’

Turkish artists were employed to draw the miniatures that depict the social strata of Ottoman life. The way of painting shows affinity with the more diffuse, contemporary Turkish artistic conventions, then the European costume books. It recalls the shape and colour scheme of Ottoman miniature painting. The subjects depicted are the Sultan himself, Janissaries, the Ottoman court officials, down to the porter, the davul player, the women, and the minorities living in Istanbul.

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

SPECTACULARY FULLY ILLUSTRATE. FIREWORKS MANUSCRIPT

37. RÄBEL, Andreas. "Kunst Buch von allerhandt rahnen undt schönen inventionen so wohl in der Feuerwerckerey Kunst als auch in der Büchsenmeisterey zusammen getragen und verfertiget 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: camper, 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 shapes. 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.

**DESSERT COOKBOOK FROM MISS NORRIS**

**38. RECIPE BOOK** A late eighteenth-century manuscript dessert recipe book, including more than 130 household recipes and preserves. Contemporary vellum, 8vo (20 x 16 cm), 54pp., front endpaper inscribed 'F. Norris, her Book 1781', 4to, c. 1781. Two different hands.

$2,950.-

The first 16 are on several dessert wines and syrups. *White currant wine of Mister Smith is very good.* 17 to 25 various almond cakes. Then various other receipts. Shrewsbury Cakes, Quince Marmalade, Queen's Cakes, Lemon Omlet, Cheap Plumb Cake, Apricot Chips, Spunge Biscuits, To Preserve Green Apricots, To Preserve Green Apples, Wet or Dry, Orange Butter, Brown Wafers, etc..

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

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

$2,250.-
Two remarkable books filled to brim with receipts, starting right away with a receipt for soup for 50 people! (On two loose leaves), continuing in another hand with waffles, biscuits du palais royal, souffles, vinaigrettes, consommés, various liqueurs, gateau, fondue, everything you could dream of. The second book deals with receipts for illnesses for humans as well as animals (but only 5 leaves), covering fevers, gall, opium, epilepsy, gout, rabies, and injuries. The book's focus on remedies for animal ailments is particularly notable and may provide insights into the historical treatment of livestock and pets.

**RIDDLES. TWO MANUSCRIPTS**

40. [RIDDLES] 17th century, 4 leaves. 79 riddles, 11 x 14 cm mm., modern binding; together with another paper manuscript of Riddles, 18th century, 34 leaves, containing 100 riddles with solutions in the two final indexes, modern binding in black cloth. $1,950.-

**CATHERINE THE GREAT - PATENT OF NOBILITY**

126. [RUSSIA] CATHERINE II THE GREAT: (1762-1796) Empress of Russia 1762-96, Catherine the Great. An excellent and very attractive D.S., 'Ekaterina', in Cyrillic, a bold and good signature example, one large page, oblong 31.5 x 20 cm (In larger frame) Saint Petersburg, 22th September 1783, in Cyrillic. $2,000.-

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

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

**AN ITALIAN ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT ON SURGERY**

41. [SURGERY] Trattato delle operationi chirurgiche agionte alcune osseruationi con sue figure. Illustrated and unpublished treatise on surgical operations. First half of the 18th century? Large 8vo (21 x 17 cm) Engraved title page within an ornamental shield. 518 pages and 73 chalcographic plates (of which one group numbered from II to LX and others not numbered, and a pair folded), Title page, with on the verso side a poem, list of "Instruments of Surgery. 1-474 are all written with neat and legible handwriting, pp. 475-518 in a less tidy handwriting. The plates illustrate surgical instruments and ailments.

$9,000.-

Probably an abridgement in Italian by Carlo Michele Lotteri of the 'Cours d'opérations de chirurgie' by Dionis. This conclusion is based on the identical title page of another manuscript in the Wellcome library. No record has been traced of an Italian translation of Dionis' work-first printed in Paris in 1707. This MS. is either an original translation and abridgement by Lotteri or notes of lectures on operative surgery closely following the original text. The plates are identical with the MS in the Wellcome and different from the work of Dionis. [https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ujbs6942](https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ujbs6942)

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

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

$3,900.-

Calligraphed titles, initials ad vignettes display faces, drolleries, stags, rabbits, monkeys (?), crocodiles and few stars of David. On the second page there is a curious (fictive?) armorial with roses and a turtle.

The scribent introduces himself, by cursing the person who might steal it Epigramma. si qui contingat nostrum reperire libellum. Ecce ubi mea si nomina scirevelis Tardiuonus ego cognomine nomine Claudii. Ipse vocor propriis dare scripta cupis. Non inventum sed furtum non reddere credas. Ne quodquam furto grandius esse nefas. Laus Deo. Tardiuonus. Epigram, if someone finds the book by accident. There you can find my names, if you want to know them. I am called Tardiuonus, my first name is Claudius. You want to give back what is written. When you don’t return it, you will know it is not found, but stolen. No theft is a greater evil. Praise the Lord. Tardiuonus.

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

A beautiful example of French, renaissance manuscript culture at the beginning of the 17th century, that deserves further study.
43. **THEORETICAES 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 a 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 [...]".

44. **GREEK ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT FROM WALLACHIA**

54 leaves. (Six in a later hand). Two leaves heavily stained. Lowercase Greek ("Hodegon Style") in black ink, sections in red and green, some calligraphic flourishes, with 66 ornate initials (with flowers and dragons) enhanced with watercolor, 4 decorated headbands, 8 historiated watercolor initials.

The three divine liturgies, those of Saint John Chrysostom, Saint Basil of Caesarea and the so-called "presanctified gifts" (traditionally attributed to Pope Gregory I), were frequently collected in a single volume, as in this manuscript.
There are three divine liturgies, in the Byzantine rite, which are commonly used by the Orthodox Churches and Eastern Catholics: the liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom (5th century), celebrated most days of the year and during Vespers of the Annunciation; the Liturgy of Saint Basil (4th century), celebrated during the five Sundays of Great Lent and on the feast of Saint Basil, January 1. It is also used on the eves of the Nativity and of the Theophany, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday during Vespers. Finally, the liturgy of the "Presanctified Gifts" (6th century) is used during the Great Lent on Wednesdays and Fridays and a few other occasions, as well as the first three days of the holy week.

BRINGING NUNS INTO THE AUGUSTINIAN ORDER

45. [WOMEN] [NUNS] "Modus suscipiendi mulieres ad ordinem B. P. Augustini et coderend Habitum". 2 parts [23] [1; bank] [18] lvs. S.L. [Rome], 1625. 23 x 16 cm. Full red Morocco and gilt, minor wear, evidence of clasps, with Pro Pluribus and the initials of Ludouicus Fattorinus of Cardinal-priest of San Marco, Rome. Some marginal notations and musical hymns.

Augustinian nuns are the most ancient and continuous segment of the Roman Catholic Augustinian religious order. The Augustinian sisters, lived in cloistered monasteries and dedicated their lives to
prayer and contemplation. These communities of nuns received the same spiritual formation as the friars and priests of the Augustinian Order and lived according to the Rule of St. Augustine.

Each convent was independent and was not subject to the general rules of the order which led to differences in rule, dress, and mode of life. Attempts at rectifying the increasingly disparate customs of the nuns started in 15th century, as evidenced by surviving manuscripts of the Rule of Saint Augustine for Nuns, and continued through the 17th century with more specific reforms. The present work is divided into two parts: the "Modus Suscipiendi mulieres" or method of supporting women and the "Ordo Suscipiendi Ad Professionem Sorores" or order of receiving sisters. The rules were printed as early as 1618, no doubt in small print runs given how few survive; a few also survive as manuscripts, such as the present example.

The manuscript was owned or written by Ludouicus Fattorinus, the Cardinal-priest of San Marco in Rome, and an Augustinian friar. It is handsomely bound with the Cardinal's initials "L F" in gilt and Pro Pluribus in full red Morocco with heavy gilt decoration, signed on the last page by Fattorinus with a date of 1625.
The manuscript is a record of the library of a country English estate sold by Sotheby's in 1893. The estate gained notoriety for a shocking murder in the 19th century, which was widely covered in the newspapers of the time. George Victor Townley murdered Elizabeth Goodwin, his former fiancée, on August 21, 1863, in a fit of passion and jealousy. The murder was committed in the grounds of the Grange, where George fatally stabbed Elizabeth three times during their final meeting. Following his confession, George was sentenced to life in prison, but he committed suicide shortly after his conviction by throwing himself over a prison balustrade. The Wigwell murder was widely regarded as one of the most shocking domestic tragedies of the time.

HUNTING IN INDIA

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

$1,500.-

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

The manuscript narrates shooting expeditions in Uttar Pradesh.
NOTEBOOKS OF A VICTORIAN COLORMAKER


$3,500.-


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

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

AN ARCHIVE OF EARLY 19TH FRENCH SONGS

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

$750.-

$4,500.

The illustrations by Anne or Blanche Treby, comprising 12 leaves of manuscript poetry accompanied by 11 ink, pencil and watercolour illustrations relating to daily family life, captions include Boys at dinner, Boys Washing: The Boys going to School: Boys at School: Schoolboys at Play: Hugh & Montagu at home enjoying themselves: Paul & Walter at Play. The end flyleaf explains who the boys are.

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**FIVE NOTEBOOKS FROM AN UNKNOWN FEMALE NORMAN POET**

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

$4,500.

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


5. Fairy tales, various poems, Besneville, 1842 (on the first page), Carmesnil March 15, 1858 in the second title; 284p., ending with a notice in which the author introduces herself and her husband. Describing him or her? As a bibliophile. The last lines, dated October 9, 1858, expresses the wish “that a friendly hand add here in time the date of my death”. The hand friend granted this wish by writing: “Mrs. de Clamorgan died on October 8th, 1860.

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

A 19TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF A PAEDOPHILE

52. COBB. He was a little boy. Contemporary stationeries binding, 200 p, densely written. One page torn out (!). 8vo. 1883, London. $ 8,500.

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

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

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

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

It is also a diary that reveals his inner struggle, the writer frequently condemns himself. “I do like being with them. It is all well to call myself a fool and an idiot. I do 30 times a day for caring for this kind; the foolishness was in my being denied it when I was a boy”, “I love toys, I don’t love women, I think
sometimes I must be mad”, and “This journal of mine is nothing then the story of my various attempts to break out of prison.”

Although it is the year 1883 and thus before the Freudian era, the author often uses the word ‘unconscious’ to describe his mental state of affairs. The diary is also a day-to-day account of his life in London over the course of over a year. Although ‘The Boy’ is prominent on nearly every page, the author narrates outings, horse-back riding, theatre visits, political events, and meeting with friends. His days seem to centre around visiting the Westminster Abbey, where ‘The Boy’ sings. Prominent also is his friend Kenneth, 13 years old who accompanies him. At the end of the manuscript, there is a list of all the Westminster choir boys. Further research would almost certainly reveal more about the identity of the writer and his connection the Westminster boy’s choir.

**RECEIPTS MANUSCRIPT**

53. **COOKBOOK and book of HOME REMEDIES.** Manuscript, oblong 8vo. (16 x 11 cm) Contemporary calf. 92 leaves, 20 leaves blank. Written first half of the 19th century. 1800? South Devon? Written in several hands. $4,450.-

30 leaves of home remedies, eye water, expectorant for asthma, throat ulcers, tumours, all kinds of pains, ringworms, gout, face acne, wonder pills, plasters, lozenges, receipts with mercury, balsams, anodyne lotion, lavender waters, Bologna sausages. Veterinary medicines. There is one receipt in another hand in French on how to prepare sardines.

The other 60 leaves comprise of long cookery receipts, for example cherry brandy, velvet cream, receipt for Bengal curry, regent sauce, ginger beer, cure for worms and dogs, mock turtle, Kitchener’s own pudding. Ginger cordial, to make a very good beer. At the end interspersed with some hose remedies again, including one to make waterproof cement.

The writer has clearly a mind of his own, she or he goes into discussions with doctors, for example “Doctor do you really think, I ought to drink milk?” and seems critical of a preacher for it says “Sermon
preached at the vicarage of south hill Devon by an eccentric fellow Jack Rupell, 21 march 1800." Although not by far the oldest cookbook, the manuscript with its personal remarks strikes us as highly original, it could contain some of the earliest recipes for some dishes know. For example, the Bengali curry recipe was for the first printed in 1831 in India. Of course, we do not know, how widely this receipt was distributed in English cook books, but it seems a possibility.

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

54. 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).

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


FRENCH HONG KONG


$ 3,500.-
In April 1898, 200 French marines landed on the tropical coast of Guangdong. Their objective was a Qing fort but the French faced little resistance: They seized the facility and renamed it Fort Bayard (present-day Zhanjiang), after a 15th-century knight who embodied chivalry and virtue. Ironically the city and the entire provenance became a fiefdom of smugglers, pimps, and pirates.

Fort Bayard was an ill-considered and poorly supported imperial thrust, meant to challenge Hong Kong and underpin French expansion. However, it fell far short of its founders' ambitions. In the weeks that followed their landing, the French marines made their way inland and, often violently, established the borders of their would-be colony. In late May, a treaty was signed establishing a 99-year lease on Guangzhouwan, located on the Leizhou Peninsula in southern China. The French plan to make the city the principal entrepôt of the Far East, failed to take off like the city of Hong Kong under British colonial administration. The Japanese occupied the territory in February 1943, and following the surrender of Japan in 1945, France formally relinquished Guangzhouwan to China.

A 1820s UNPUBLISHED NONSENSE POEM - BATTLE OF THE BAT

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

$1,250.-
A most curious manuscript poem with hints of Gothic romanticism as well as a whimsical style and content that presages nonsense writers like Lear and Carroll. The 1820s of English poetry is a sort of literary no man's land, caught between the Romanticism and Victorian periods, as if writers were content to sit idle and playful after the great literary achievements Byron, Shelley, and Keats and Blake's Jerusalem. The poem here also has echoes of metaphor of the defeat of Napoleon: "He was vanished gone—thus indeed | The Battle of the Bat"

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

**PSYCHIATRIST INVOLVED IN THE TRIAL OF LINCOLN’S CONSPIRATORS UNDERTAKES EXTENSIVE TOUR OF INSANE ASYLUMS**


$ 4,250.-
Dr. Charles H. Nichols played a significant role in the trial of the conspirators involved in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. One of the conspirators, Lewis Powell, was part of the plot to assassinate key members of the U.S. government, including Lincoln.

Dr. Nichols, a pioneering psychiatrist at the time, was involved in the defense of Lewis Powell during the trial. He examined Powell and ultimately argued that the conspirator suffered from a condition known as "moral insanity." This was a very controversial diagnosis at the time, as it suggested that a person could be legally insane without exhibiting any outward signs of cognitive impairment or delusions.

Given his prominence in the field, Nichols embarked on an extensive tour of European insane asylums in the summer of 1889. The tour, documented in this detailed and eloquent travel notebook titled "Notes on Visit to European Hospitals," was undertaken at the behest of the Governors of The New York Hospital. Dr. Nichols aimed to study the best and most modern institutions for the insane in Great Britain and continental Europe in order to incorporate their features into the proposed buildings in White Plains, New York.

Dr. Nichols' travel notebook provides a fascinating glimpse into the state of care for the mentally ill in the late 19th century. An early president of the American Medico-Psychological Association (then known as the Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane), he made significant contributions to the field. He passed away in December 1889, and his trip stands as a testament to his dedication to improving mental healthcare.

**ARCHIVE OF A RUSSIAN SECRET AGENT WITH MAGNIFICENT SKETCHES**

58. KOEHLER, Hugo William. Archive of Hugo William Koehler (1886 – 1941), a United States Navy commander, secret agent and socialite. $9,500.-

Includes magnificent Russian sketches/paintings of WW1 and the early Revolution that should be seen. Most signed and painted by Martinov and sent to Hugo William Koehler in London. Purchased from descendents of Hugo William Koehler.

**THE SUBJECTS DEPICTED INCLUDE:**
Worker Demonstration Yalta 1919 28 x 21 cm 1919
Spanish Dancer in Russia 1918
Along with the small painting archive comes an unpublished collection by Margaretta Wood Potter of letters, dispatches, and personal reminiscences of Cmdr. Hugo W. Koehler. There is a sizeable box of manila folders of family papers and personal letters including many original letters from Herbert John Gladstone, the British Liberal politician to Hugo W. Koehler, a folder with cypher decoding explanations, early Koehler naval letters, lengthy family letters describing Koehler's travels and assignments in the 1920s, a mimeographed unpublished manuscript for a "Narrative of a Year's Observations in Russia April 1921, naval attaché letters from the American Legation in Warsaw. etc. Should be seen.

Hugo William Koehler (1886 – 1941) was a United States Navy commander, secret agent and socialite. Following the First World War, he served as an Office of Naval Intelligence and State Department operative in Russia during its civil war, and later as naval attaché to Poland. He was rumoured to be the illegitimate son of the Crown Prince of Austria and to have assisted the Romanovs in fleeing Russia following the revolution of 1917.

A TEENAGE MANUSCRIPT ON LEWIS CARROLL

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

$ 1,450.-

"Any student of the life and works of Lewis Carroll...cannot have failed to have been struck by a...presentiment - that hidden in his words is something of the esoteric, or, at least, of the subconscious. This may be purely unintentional on the author's part. He himself always emphatically disclaimed ever having written any serious or solemn meaning into his verse. Yet everybody knows that, when was discussing himself, he was quite untrustworthy, his love of fun overcoming his passion for truth ...it is quite possible that while he did not intentionally put any great truths into his work, yet his subconscious may have had a vast
This remarkable analysis is written by a 16-year-old boy in 1932, who had a great career ahead. His name was Harry Henry (1916-2008), the father of the market research industry in Britain. He launched Marplan Ltd, which became one of Britain's leading market research agencies, and developed the methodology 'motivation research'.

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

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

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

A NARRATIVE OF A FAILED TRADE MISSION TO COCHIN CHINE

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

$ 5,900.-

Written by François Valentin Méniolle. The Julie-Marthe was to land in Cochinchina to secure French trade agreements. But following their near death as a result of a typhoon, the expedition turned back, arriving first in Mauritius, in February 1818, and staying there until May 1818.
After briefly visiting Ceylon, the company arrived in Pondicherry in June 1818. From there the ship sails to Calcutta, where the company sails up the Hooghly River, to Chandernagor, one of the five settlements of French India.

This is not a ship's journal, that records only mundane events, like rain and wind. The author Valentin Méniolle, was the nephew of the Bishop of Adran. He describes, in great detail, dinners, outings, trade. For instance, his meeting with two French naturalists named Pierre-Médard Diard and Alfred Duvauce. *We visited two Parisians who are living in Chandernagor in order to study the natural history of the country ... They have already made many shipments to the Paris Museum and continue to do so every day and have each devoted ten thousand francs of their income to these studies.*

**WHAT IS THE APPEAL OF A DANGEROUS MONSTER?**


$1,250.-

Notorious gangsters Ronald and Reginald Kray, better known as Ronnie and Reggie or simply ‘the Krays’, ran a criminal empire in East London throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The Krays were ruthless criminals, responsible for violence, coercion and a 2-decade-long reign of terror in the city’s underworld. But they were also complex, damaged and at times even charming men. Managing a number of West End clubs, the Krays rubbed shoulders with celebrities like Judy Garland and Frank Sinatra. As such, they developed a unique allure not afforded many other criminals of their viciousness.

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

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

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

Why are they remembered when the others are entirely forgotten

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

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

They were gladiators ..

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

They were a pair of glory seeking psychopaths ...

AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY THE LIBRARIAN OF THE ESCORIAL PALACE LIBRARY

62. TORRE AGUILERA, Patricio José de la. Cartas de Tristio a Felicio

Contemporary binding, half leather with marble boards, 21.5 x 16 cm. Approx. 150 leaves. Finished in the night of 26 July 1813. $ 2,750.-

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

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

$ 9,500.-

Fourth edition of the first volume of a 14th-century moralizing encyclopaedia of the Bible and the natural world. The complete work in 3 volumes was first published in 1489. The work was originally transmitted in the manuscript tradition under the title Reductio morae utriusque testamenti. Berchorius's encyclopedic style borrowed heavily from Bartholomew Anglicus [i.e. B. de Glanville] on the Properties of Things, the forerunner of the encyclopedia and a widely cited book in the Middle Ages.

REFORM OF THE PAPACY


$ 9,500.-

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

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

THE SUFFERINGS OF LIDEWIJ. AN ILLUSTRATED DUTCH HAGIOGRAPHY

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

$17,500.-

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

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

Liedewy came into this world in 1380, christened with a name that foretold her fate: "Lijd-wijt" or "suffering widely," an omen of the boundless suffering she would endure. On the feast day of Candlemas, while skating with her friends, she broke a rib (as depicted in the incunable). This fall defined the rest of her life. Her recovery did not progress, and after years of ongoing struggle, she could no longer get up from her sick bed. In the last 33 years of her life – a time span which points to the life of Jesus – she was unable to touch the ground. She ate and drank very little: a slice of apple or a small piece of bread, with a little beer or sweet milk. Gradually, she only drank water. During the second half of her illness, from
1414 until her death in 1433, she ate absolutely nothing, only receiving Holy Communion brought to her by the parish priest. Liedewy’s sickness went hand in hand with bodily deterioration, yet she asked God to allow her to suffer even more, in order to ease the suffering of others.

THE WOODCUTS
The description of the woodcuts gives us a taste of the unique text. 1. A woodcarver sells an image of Mary. However, when the statue is loaded onto a ship, the crew cannot get it to move. Eventually, they realize that the presence of the statue is preventing the ship from leaving, and the woodcarver sells it to the church in Schiedam. Liedewy venerates it, and although she has many suitors, she only desires to become a nun. If she was forced to marry, she would disfigure herself so much that no man would desire
60. When Liedewy is almost fifteen years old, she goes ice skating and falls on the ice, breaking a rib. Shortly afterwards, a large lump developed that could not be healed. 3. The physician, Master Govaart Sonderdanc, wants to see if he can help her. He removes her intestines from her body. After examining her insides, he announces that the worms are growing from the rotten marrow of her spine. We also see the urine sample he has just poured out of the cup. 4. As her family is poor, Duke William gives her money. 5. When there is a fire in her home, Liedewy extinguishes it. 6 An angel brings a cypress branch from paradise. 7. Liedewy gives to the poor from her ‘Jesus’ purse, and no matter what, there are always coins in her purse left. 8. A man wants to hang himself, and the chaplain cannot dissuade him from doing so. Liedewy advises that the man should hang himself as penance because Satan would never allow the man to complete the penance. When the man asks again for permission to take his own life, the priest grants it to him. Once home, he climbs onto a chair, ties a rope around his neck, and at that moment, the devil pulls the man out of the noose, shouting: "This is not the right moment to hang yourself!" 9. A priest gives her as a test an unconsecrated host. Liedewy immediately notices that she cannot swallow the host and spits it out. At first, the priest scolds her, but when Liedewy replies that she could not do otherwise, he is ashamed. 10. Liedewy receives the stigmata. 11. When pastor Andries hears that above her bed a crucified Christ child appeared, which later transformed into a host with five wounds, he wants to investigate. According to him, it is all the work of the devil. 12. Her guardian angel shows Liedewy souls in purgatory, who come up out of the flames, wailing and lamenting. 13. Angelic visions. She visits places that are important in the life of Christ. During one of these journeys, she injures her right foot, and upon her return, she experiences pain in it for several days. Brugman sees this as proof that the out-of-body experience truly took place. In the woodcut, Liedewy lies in bed with her feet outside the covers. A large splinter protrudes from the sole of her right foot. 14. Not long before Christmas, a widow visited Liedewy and told her that God had revealed to her that Liedewy’s virgin breasts would be filled with milk in the upcoming Christmas night, 15. Soldiers abuse her but of course there is payback, and they all die - each in their separate gruesome way. 16. Liedewy is consoled by an angel who tells her that her ordeal is soon over. 17. Christ administers the last rites. 18. Deathbed scene. 19. Mary is in her coffin. Although Liedewy predicts she will die in great pain, and no miracles will occur, her body is miraculously beautiful to behold. 20. Her funeral is attended by thousands.

ART HISTORY

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

Liedewij was a real person and shortly after her death, several manuscripts circulated, there are three manuscripts known. There is a 1487 Dutch work by Jan Gerlach *Leven van Liedwij, die maghet van Schiedam* (ioo1825oo), but the text does not have woodcuts (only a woodcut on the title-page). Besides it is a different text.

Ours is the first and only incunabula edition by Brugman. The woodcuts were especially made for this book. 19 copies exist, although ISTC lists the copy in Utrecht as complete, that is not the case (3 woodcuts) missing. The library of congress and the metropolitan library do not list a copy in their library although they should be there according to ISTC. The reason we could not find them might be due to variant spellings. Our copy has a strictly contemporary binding, while superb facsimiles on precious incunabula paper supply the missing leaves (with two missing woodcuts and title).

CAXTON INCUNABLE LEAF ON ANCIENT PERSIA.


$2,000.-

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

DANTE WITH EXTENSIVE ANNOTATIONS


$12,000.-
Signatures: a¹⁰ b-z⁸ (lacking z3-6) & ⁸ A-H⁸ I-K⁶. Folio mostly in 8s (325 x 224mm). Roman type, 64-lines of commentary enclosing the text of the poem, woodcut initials, the "Registro" leaf with large printer's device printed in red, white and black and with initials "OSM" Internally, a1 with losses and old reimagining, a8 and b1 re-margined, k⁵ remargined, k⁶ with old reimagining, and minor losses, some thumbing and scattered stains. Ref: Comerford, Kathleen M. What Did Early Modern Priests Read? The Library of the Seminary of Fiesole, 1646-1721 Libraries & Culture Vol. 34, No. 3 (Summer, 1999), pp. 203-221 (19 pages). Signature B with extensive marginal notations in an early hand. Modern period style leather with clasps. BMC V, 279; Goff D-30; GW 7967; Hain 5947; Proctor 4581; cf. PMM 8:

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

FIRST PRINTED ERRATA LEAF

69. 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 and 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.-
A handsome copy of Lactantius, the Christian apologist of the early 4th century, who composed his De divinis institutionibus in an effort to appeal to literate pagans by presenting the truths of the Christian religion in Ciceronian prose. As a bibliographic aside, this is one of the earliest printed books with an erratum. The idea of adding a list of errors appears to have taken root in Venice in 1478. Some sources indicate the first known printed errata appeared in the Enarrationes Satyrarum Juvenalis. Venice: Gabriele di Pietro, [between 15 Mar. and 6 May] 1478. However, the errata in this printing 12 March 1478 are 3 days earlier.

A MONUMENT OF DUTCH TYPOGRAPHY

70. [LUDOLPH OF SAXONY] VITA CHRISTI: BOECK VANDEN LEVEN JHESU CHRISTI. Alternative title: Dat boeck vanden leuen ons liefs heren ihesu cristi anderweruen gheprint ... Zwolle: Peter van Os, 15 Mar. 1499. Folio: [10]-cccxlvii [= 344 (on 345)] leaves, text in two columns, 42 lines to a page. 18th century calf, rubbed. CCCVI torn out (but replaced by an expertly facsimile), last blank missing, large tears on the title restored, with small loss of letters. Leaves I-CCXXX with vague oil stains, upper part of leaf CCLI torn with loss of foliation on recto and running title on verso. With a stamp of a 19th-c. Belgian coin in the lower margin. The colophon reads erroneously M CCC CXIX, really printed in 1499. Printed in double columns. Illustrated throughout with the same series of woodcut engravings used in the 1495 ed. (Goff L356). Colophon reads: “Toe zwoll gheprint by mij Peter os va[n] Breda Gheeynt Intiaer ons heeren. MCCCCcxix With no less than 220 woodcuts (25 full-page, 65 half-page, 130 smaller). $ 29,500.-
15TH CENTURY INCUNABULA

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL EDITIONS.

1. This Middle Dutch ‘Life of Jesus was, for the first time, printed on the press by Gerard Leeu in Antwerp in 1487. (il00353000, 29 copies, of which three are in the US.) It opens with a title page, on which a woodcut with a depiction of Jesus Christ with the text ‘Ego sum via veritas et vita‘ (Sal- vator Mundi) the title of the work is stated: Tboeck vanden Leven ons Mr Jhesu Christ. 2. The second edition was printed in Delft with a similar, but somewhat more crude woodcuts (il00354000, 17 copies, again three in the US).

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

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

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

TEXT: AUTHOR & AUDIENCE

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

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

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

**LITERATURE:**

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**PROFUSELY ANNOTATED INCUNABULUM FROM SALAMANCA.**

71. **PETRUS DE ALVERNIA.** Expositio super IV libb. Meteororum Aristotelis, Salamanca : [Printer of Nebrisensis, 'Gramática'], 20 Nov. 1497. Contemporary limp vellum. Folio. 300 x 210 mm. 130 leaves. Half title, heavily wormed, some small worm tunnels in the text. A small worm tunnel in the outer margin of the text throughout, affecting a few syllables. There is a bit more worm damage to the second work bound in. Last page damaged with holes and loss of text. But generally, a clean, uncut, wide-margined copy. H2 & H3 can be supplied in professional facsimile. Both works are annotated throughout in a contemporary hand. Ex-libris of the bibliographer Antonio Moreno Martin of Almeria.

$ 37,500.-


Nine copies worldwide, no copies in the US. Meteorologica is “the discussion of high things”. In Aristotle's world view, these high things included everything below the sphere of the moon and above the earth, a space with air and fire and various moist or dry vapours. This means that Aristotle's book is not about meteors (although they appear in the work) but about all natural phenomena, including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

The Meteorologica had a profound influence on the Islamic world and was translated in Arabic with the title Kitāb al-Āṯār al-ʿulwiyya, or the book of the upper celestial effects. Gerard of Cremona translated
the first three books of the Meteorologica from the Arabic. See: Paul Lettinck, Aristotle’s Meteorology and its Reception in the Arab World. The university professor Peter of Auvergne (who worked in Paris between 1272 and 1295) was nearly forgotten for several hundred years but is now seen as an influential philosopher who wrote authoritative commentaries on Aristotle. He nearly dissect this text word by word and carefully comments on each passage. He also elucidates Book IV, which has played an essential role in the development of alchemy because of its quasi-corpuscularian doctrines and its treatments of art and nature.

In the 15th century, the Meteorologica was printed in the handsome Aldine edition of the complete works of Aristotle (in Greek) published in 1495-1498.

This commentary by Peter of Auvergne is the first and perhaps only edition. We do not know of a reprinted version or any translation in French or English.

The book was printed in Salamanca and commissioned by the Spanish scholar Antonio de (also known as Antonius Nebrissensis), a famous orator, grammarian, and historiographer. Friend and councillor to Fernando Colon. Cosmography was an important subject at court, given the discovery of the New World. The scholar who annotated it probably belonged to the school of Salamanca, a name for an intellectual movement or a certain group of theologians in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain.

Bound with
GAETANI THIENENSIS Super libros de anima Aristotelis, Venice 1505. 115 leaves.

Both books are profusely annotated in the margin in a legible script by a (yet) unknown contemporary scholar. There is also a full-page manuscript diagram of the winds and the positions of the sun.
72. **POGGIUS, Johannes Franciscus** (also Poggio Bracciolini), *Epistola contra Savonarolam. Libellus contra fratrem Hieronymum et processus. Theodericus Ulsenius Frisius.* [Nürnberg: Ambrosius Huber, nach 11.IV.1498. 8o, (190 x 150 mm). 28 leaves, modern vellum binding. With the six lines of verse below the woodcut. $ 8,500.-

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

As far as we know, this is the only work with the woodcut, while the text seems to differ from other editions, under different names. A post incunabula edition was sold at auction for € 3,936 in 2008. This edition was sold for $5000 at Doyle in 2011. The Rare Book Hub entry of $700 is wrong (you wish). These are the only auctions record found. 11 copies in the US, but not in Princeton, Harvard, Huntington, Notre Dame. Goff P879; H 13386* = 14479. ip008790000.
Articella was the name given to the early printed editions of a variety of Galenic and Hippocratic texts which formed the basis of lectures at the medical school of Salerno in the twelfth century and, eventually, most of the medical faculties of Europe. This volume also contains the first appearance in print of the Hippocratic oath.

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

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

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

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

**SCHIP OF FOOLS**

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

$14,500.−

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

*The woodcut illustrations created for Das Narrenschiff are of immense density and tenseness. Since there was no iconographical tradition for this newly conceived text, the subjects and scenes of the illustrations had to be created entirely new. The images presented are of such convincing force that their equal in design had never before been seen* (Daniel De Simone, *A Heavenly Craft*, 2004).
Often Brant books is called a satire but Brant was a firm believer and a moralist. The ship inhabited by jesters: represent us all, afflicted with all possible sins and flaws. The fool here is therefore the personification of the foolish, frivolous, irresponsible man who forsakes the straight path, virtue, and ventures into the twisting paths of vice. People were held up to a mirror and recognized themselves and what they saw was not beautiful, it was not noble, and in light of the approaching end actually quite disturbing, but at the same time it was fun. All those sins, all that foolishness. You read the book, and recognize the world, yourself and your fellow man, priest, king, emperor, monk and admiral: they all sin. Perhaps this is the reason that the book was so immensely popular.

For us book collectors Brants makes an important admonition. After the title, the openings woodcut is that of a bibliomaniac:

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


**CHEMICAL WARFARE, FIREWORKS AND MULTISTAGE ROCKETS**


$ 8,750.-

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.

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.
ANNOTATED COPY ON TORTURE


$1,200.-

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

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

All works caution the use of torture.

EARLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF DANTE

77. DANTE ALIGHIERI. Opere del divino poeta Danthe con suoi comenti : recorrecti et con ogne diligentia nouamente in littera cursiua impresse. In Bibliotheca S. B. Impressa in Venetia : Per Miser Bernardino stagnino da Trino de monferrara., Del .M. CCCCC. XX. (1520) A. di XXVIII. Marzo. Title printed in red within ornamental borders in black. Printers’ device on last leaf. Text surrounded by commentary. Woodcut illustrations and initials throughout printed marginalia. 8vo (210 x 150 mm. 18th century full calf binding. [12] leaves (of introduction) and 441 pages of text.

$4,750.-

A famous and rare edition of Dante’s Divine Comedy, divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. Leaves 187–190, replaced in a later handwriting (18th century) Some staining to lower corner, most notably 75-108, 180-210, generally clean.
This edition features one full-page woodcut illustration and ninety-eight woodcut prints introducing each canto (the pages that are missing and replaced, don’t contain an illustration). The full-page woodcut illustration is a simultaneous representation of events from the first canto: Dante in the woods; Dante beset by the three beasts, specifically, the leopard, symbol of worldly pleasure, the lion, symbol of pride, and the she-wolf, symbol of avarice; and Dante and Virgil.

The volume’s printer, Bernardino Stagnino (meaning “tinsmith”) da Trino, released three editions of the Divine Comedy in 1512, 1520, and 1536. Stagnino’s significant contribution was to print the text edited by Pietro Bembo together with Landino’s commentary, the same commentary that enriches the renowned 1481 copy of the Divine Comedy illustrated by Filippo Brunelleschi. The printer Stagnino belonged to the distinguished Giolito de Ferrari da Trino family, who were influential professionals in Renaissance publishing and printing because of their extensive involvement in the industry. Indeed, they were in contact with the powerful Manutius family in Venice, which is where this item was published.

A 14TH CENTURY SPIRITUAL ‘ROMAN DE LA ROSE’

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

Very rare. ISTC lists 8 copies. [https://data.cerl.org/istc/ig00641000]. Digital copy here [https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k71454p].

This rare work highlights the enduring influence of the roman de la rose beyond serving as a model for courtly poetry. Guillaume de Digulleville (1295-1358) composed an allegorical work around 1330-1331, the Pelerinage de vie humaine, taking inspiration from the roman de la rose to invite his readers on a spiritual, rather than amorous, quest. In the first part, the author declares that he had a vision after reading the roman de la rose, which inspired him to write his own work. The Pelerinage de vie humaine contains three parts: the Pelerinage de l'amé, the Pelerinage de Jesus-Christ, and the Pelerinage de vie humaine, all in verse and adapted by an anonymous monk of Clairvaux."
Digulleville's poems capitalizes on the popularity enjoyed by the dream vision motif, rendered wildly successful by the Roman de la rose. Indeed, the introduction to the Pylgremage of the Lyfe of the Manhod, the English version of the Pèlerinage de la vie humaine, explicitly states that the poem is written in the style of the Roman de la Rose. It was not until the 15th century that the first two parts of the Pèlerinage trilogy, Pèlerinage de la Vie Humaine and Pèlerinage de l'Âme, appeared in English. However, a considerably older English version of one fragment is known. Geoffrey Chaucer's poem ABC is in fact a translation of a prayer to Virgin Mary from Pèlerinage de la Vie Humaine.

**ONE OF THE RAREST BOTANY BOOKS OF 16TH CENTURY,**


$7,500. -

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

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

**EARLY MATHEMATICS AND ALGEBRA**

last leaf. Ownership inscription of Pietro di Giacomo Cataneo, (1510-1574) a mathematician and an architect. Last leaf on verso completely annotated (probably in his hand). No auction records.

Francesco Ghaligai proposes a new notation for powers of the unknown, but the other notations never caught on with other authors. However, it is believed that it may have had a significant influence on the study of mathematics. This opinion is based on the fact that his book is much simpler than other books such as Pacioli’s Suma, and therefore could have been used more easily as an introduction to mathematical study.

Ghaligai’s work is divided into thirteen books, the first nine of which are wholly arithmetical. The last four are devoted to algebra, including Regula dell' Arcibra, which, like other works of the time, includes long explanations of methods for the extraction of roots and operations with binomial surds classified as they are found in Euclid's Elements. Book ten contains a theoretical treatment of the solution of equations, where we find the equation with one variable in the six forms given by the Arab writer Al-Khwarizmi in his ninth-century algebra. Book XIII, the last and most intriguing section of the text, contains forty-seven problems that cannot be attributed to any other author.

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

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

$4,500.-
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.

HEAVY ANNOTATED COPY OF HOMER BY A GERMAN REFORMER (?)

83. [HOMER] Ulyssea. Batrachomyomachia. Hymni xxxii. 280 [i. E. 268] leaves. Errors in foliation printer’s device on title pages and verso of final leaf. Florentiae : in aedibus haeredum philippi iuntae, 1519. Printed in Greek, pp. 1-241 heavily but faintly annotated on every page in Latin and Greek. Unusually, on verso of a blank is a naive drawing of Mohammed with a Greek annotation; its connection to the batrachomyomachia is unclear, but possibly alludes to the battle between eastern and christian ideologies as the crusade against the turks was often framed with trojan references in the renaissance.
Another blank has a drawing of a naive semi-clad presumably trojan perhaps influenced by the engravings of giulio romano. = homeri ilias is not bound in. BOUND WITH: Demosthenis orationes olynthiacae tres, rihelius, 1563. Printed in Greek. Contemporary blind stamped pigsin with original clasps, title page upper margin partly cut. The second work is also annotated, but not as heavily.

$4,500.-

A curiously and heavily annotated book with research potential. Greek books with annotations have become increasingly uncommon in commerce. The text itself is rare as well and does not appear in the auction records. The red ink annotations may provide valuable clues in identifying the likely German annotator, although it should be noted that previous attributions of red annotations to Melanchthon have sometimes been shown to be incorrect. Nonetheless, the use of red ink was common among German reformist and humanist circles, suggesting a possible connection. Although the annotations have been slightly trimmed, the book’s original 1564 binding provides a terminus ante quem for the date of the annotations. Overall, this book presents a fascinating opportunity for further study and exploration.

THE FIRST NATURAL HISTORY ENCYCLOPAEDIA

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

$15,000.-

Title within woodcut border printed in red and black, and over 1600 woodcut illustrations in text of plants, animals, minerals. An encyclopaedia of medieval beliefs and the first natural history encyclopaedia. Since God had created the natural world to be of use to humanity, animals and plants were there to provide cures for diseases. So therefore, the book is entitled Hortus Sanitatis, ‘The garden of health’. The Ortus Sanitatis describes species in the natural world, from plants, to animals and minerals, along with their medicinal applications (the operationes). It was also a world filled with wonder and belief in extraordinary creatures. Mythical creatures are included, and the pages are filled with creatures such as the phoenix, dragon, mermaid and other monsters. The work includes tracts on medicinal plants, animals, birds, fish; mining and gemstones; and a work on the analysis of urine. This last tract is illustrated by a woodcut showing medical men examining phials of urine in a shop.
The book divided into several sections: De herbis et plantis – dealing with plants and their medicinal properties, De animalibus et reptilibus – animals and reptiles, De avibus – addresses birds and flying animals, De piscibus et natatilibus – aquatic animals, De lapidibus – discusses stones, De urinis et earum generibus – involves urine and its type. We also offer the incunabula edition of 1497.

PROFUSELY ANNOTATED EARLY EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT LAW TEXT


$2,750.-

Sir Thomas Littleton (born 1422, probably at Frankley, Worcestershire, England—died 1481) was a jurist, who wrote the first important English legal text neither written in Latin nor significantly influenced by Roman (civil) law. It long remained the principal authority on English real property law, and in the 20th century Littleton’s work was still occasionally cited as authoritative.
The first edition of the Tenures appeared in 1481 or 1482, being one of the earliest books printed in London and the earliest treatise on English law printed anywhere. These editions and many others were in the original Law French. See: Printing and the Mind of Man 23 (original edition); this is an early English edition.

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

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

$ 1,750.-

An unexpurgated edition of Martial, "Martial twelve books of Epigrams," was published in Rome between 86 and 103 CE. In his poems, he satirizes city life and the scandalous activities of his acquaintances. More or less in stark contrast to other Latin literature, we find in Martial a preponderance of ignoble themes: scrounging for loans and gifts, feeling anxiety over one's position in a world of unequal, imperfectly reciprocated exchanges, carping at individuals higher and lower in the Roman social hierarchy, and tactlessly revealing a world of venal calculation.

One of the themes that Martial elaborated on was a wide range of sexual activity — including male and female homoeroticism, oral sex, anal sex, and masturbation. Commentary on Martial provides a valuable source for early modern discourse on illicit sexual practices, male and female homoeroticism, oral sex, anal sex, and masturbation. Often these passages were no longer understood, so they required a commentary. For instance, a wealthy woman named Laecania comes to the public baths with a slave who — unlike other male bathers — wears a black leather "strap" around his loins. Why is this? Two humanistic scholars from Venice provided the answer: Domizio Calderini and Giorgio Merula. The strap tied around the slave's genitals is designed to keep him from getting an erection so that he will be sexually available if Laecania wants to have sex with him later. The commentary goes on to explain that the poet and his slave do not cover their genitals in the baths. It also informs readers that circumcision is a particularly Jewish custom, that the women's bathing rooms are sometimes separate from men's,
and that in ancient Rome, young male singers often had their penises infibulated — their foreskins were sewn shut and then sealed with a metal clasp to discourage sexual activity.

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

SIX RARE MEDICAL BOOKS

87. [MEDICAL] SAMMELBAND with six, 16th century books on the plaque, obstetrics, herbs, baby care, and dentistry. In a somewhat worn contemporary blind stamped binding, with Justicia on the front board and Lucrecia on the backboard. The only time the treatise on dentistry came on the market was in 1936.

$13,500.-


Walther Hermann Ryff, also known as Apollinaris, was a well-known author of popular medical works for the common man in the sixteenth century. His books were widely read and contained a range of folksy remedies for a variety of ailments. These remedies often relied on common household items like herbs, honey, and vinegar. For example, he suggested using vinegar and honey to treat a sore throat and boiling onions and applying them to the chest to alleviate coughs. Despite their simplicity, many of these remedies were effective and continue to be used today.

2. Zeen Artznei Dieselbigen gut vnnd gesund zubehalten, Auch allerhandt gebrechen, mängel vnnd weetagen der Zeen on allen schaden vnnd schmertzten, zubenemen vnnd heilen ; Alte schäden, löcher vnnd beulen/ Franckfurt am Meyn, bei ch. Egenolffs erben, 1559. 38 leaves

Extremely rare treatise on DENTISTRY, this book nor any other edition has ever been up for auction.

d. 86 p. [2]. N.d. but 1549. Woodcuts throughout. - Contains the first printed textbook concerning obstetrics with substantial chapters to baby care and childhood disease by Rößlin


5. Pictor, Georgius.- Notwendiger bericht was die pestilentz sey, ob die zu fliehen, vnd wie sich yedes stands personenn, reych, arm, jung vn[d] alt die nit fliehen kônden ... halten sollen ... sampt angehenckter ordnung so mit den beulen vnd blateren zu gebrauchenDurch Peter Schmid, 1558 [3], 104 leaves, [1].

6. Schnellenberg, Tarquinius.- Experimenta, Von XX Pestilentz Wurtzeln und Kreutern: Wie sie alle und eine jeglichs besonder Für Gift und Pestilentz gebraucht mögen warden. Woodcuts throughout. Schnellenbergium. Franckfurdt am Mayn. 1556. Woodcuts throughout. Pocket Herbal with herbs against the plaque. Tarquinius Schnellenberg (d. 1561) praised the benefits of simple German medicinal herbs and was an enemy of alchemy.

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

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

$ 37,000.-

This is the first printing of the New Testament in miniature format in England. A remarkable feat with the type and spacing each only 1 mm to accommodate the text in such a small format. The book was reprinted the following year and again in 1593. ESTC records only 3 copies; British Library, University of
The third edition of Plato's works was translated by the renowned Florentine philosopher Marsilio Ficino (1433-1499) and was first...
16th Century

Published in Florence in 1484-1485 by Lorenzo de Alopa. The work was dedicated to Lorenzo de' Medici, and Ficino began his translation in 1463 on the basis of a Greek manuscript acquired by Cosimo de' Medici that contained all of Plato's dialogues. This publication represents the most important Renaissance interpretation of Plato.

A Shakespeare Source-Book

90. PLUTARCH. The Lives of the noble Grecians and Romanes, compared together by that grave learned philosopher and historiographer, Plutarke of Chæronea: translated out of Greeke into French by James Amyot, Abbot of Bellozane, Bishop of Auxerre, one of the Kings priuy counsel, and great Amner of Fraunce, and out of French into Englishse, by Thomas North. Imprinted at London: By Thomas Vautroullier dwelling in the Blacke Friers by Ludgate, 1579.

$18,000-

Complete: [16], 1175, [-1; lacking last blank] pp. FOLIO 315 x 210 mm. Internally, title page edge toned with some chipping thumbing small old library markings, *iii with u.r. corner loss intruding on decorative header on recto and title header and initial on verso, p. 1171/2 with lower right corner intruding on some words in last four lines on recto, p. 1173 with lower right corner intruding on some words in last ten lines. p. 1175 lower right corner reimagined without loss, later blank added. Early calf, some scuffing, Late 18th/early 19th century spine, rubbed. Provenance: numerous owner signature from near contemporary (late 16th century) "Ex dono Lambardi (William Lambarde?) to Henry [Foellim?] to title page and Thomas Moore 1692, Christian Wallinger 1705, Edward Sage and family (19th century) to first blank. Generally, a presentable copy of a sought-after book that is becoming scarce in commerce. Pforzheimer 801; STC 20066

The 1579 edition of Plutarch's Lives, translated by Thomas North, is believed to have been a major source of inspiration for William Shakespeare's historical plays. Shakespeare was known to have read North's translation of Plutarch's Lives, and scholars have identified many similarities between the plays and the biographies of Plutarch's subjects. For example, Shakespeare's play "Julius Caesar" is widely believed to have been influenced by Plutarch's "Life of Julius Caesar," which is included in the 1579 edition. Many of the characters and events in the play closely follow Plutarch's account, and some of the dialogue is even taken directly from North's translation. Other plays that are thought to have been directly influenced include "Antony and Cleopatra," "Coriolanus," and "Timon of Athens." Shakespeare's use of Plutarch's biographies helped to popularize the historical genre in English drama and influenced many later playwrights.
A DENSELY ANNOTATED POST-INCUNABLE

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

$4,500.-

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

EARLY ASTRONOMY

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

$ 8,500.-

Johannes Müller from Königsberg was a German mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, translator, instrument and is better known under the Latinized version of his name as Regiomontanus. His diligent and accurate observations, measurements and recordings paved the way for modern astronomers such as Tycho Brahe and Nikolaus Copernicus. In 1471 Regiomontanus went to Nuremberg at the invitation of Bernhard Walther, a rich citizen who provided him with the means to set up the first observatory in Europe. It was equipped with instruments of Regiomontanus's own making, which he described in Scripta de torqueto, astrolabio armillari, first printed in 1544.

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

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

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

$2,500.-

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

EXTREMELY RARE WORK OF ELIZABETHAN MAPMAKING

94. WORSOP, Edward, author: A discouerie of sundrie errours and faults daily committed by lande-meaters, ignorant of arithmetike and geometrie, to the damage, and preiudice of many her Maiesties subiects [electronic resource] : with manifest proofe that none ought to be admitted to that function, but the learned practisioners of those sciences: written dialoguewise, according to a certaine communication had of that matter. By Edward Worsop, Londoner. Every one that measureth land by laying head to head, or can take a plat by some geometrical instrument, is not to be accounted therfore a sufficient landmeater, except he can also proue his instruments, and measurings, by true geometrical demonstrations. At London : Printed by Henrie Middleton for Gregorie Seton, Anno 1582.

$12,500.-

:[72 of 76] p. : ill.(woodcuts) A-I⁴ Small 4to, modern 3/4 calf., with wear, front board detached. Last two leaves (K1-2) lacking, however these can be, at no charge, be supplied in excellent
facsimile; bottom inch of leaf I4 lacking; several other lower margins cropped, with occasional loss of a line or half-line. A few leaves damp-stained. EXTREMELY RARE. ESTC cites 4 copies, and none in RBH

First Edition of one of the earliest and rarest Tudor surveying books and a work of major importance for the improvement of Elizabethan mapmaking. Burghley, Lord Treasurer from 1572 to his death in 1597, had a great influence on the development of cartography for navigation and encouraged mapmaking for political and military purposes. It is not surprising that Worsop dedicates the work to him, likely to impress upon him the improvements in the art of surveying and the importance of correcting errors of practitioners not well versed in geometry and the mathematical sciences. The Crown was relatively ignorant about its lands and improved accuracy was essential in tenant disputes and tax collection, necessary to bolster the crown's finances and the poor state of the treasury that Elizabeth inherited. The work is illustrated with simple woodcuts and plain language to increase its utility to the common man. An unusually interesting advertisement directs readers to establishments that can supply surveying instruments and tools. While the book is incomplete, it was a utilitarian work and, as such, survives in very few known copies.
Ulisse Aldrovandi, (1522, Bologna, Bologna - 1605, Bologna) was Renaissance naturalist and physician. Aldrovandi amassed, a Wunderkammer, an extraordinary cabinet of curiosities, intended to be a representation of the diversity of the natural world. His collection grew to contain more than 7,000 specimens and another several thousand herbarium and plant specimens. When Aldrovandi died in 1605, he left his vast collection to the Senate of Bologna, and many of his unpublished works were published for the first time many years after his death.
This work the Monstrorum Historia, a visually stunning book on the history of monsters is the most famous. There is a commentary on the unusual “human beings” of myth and reality. The cyclops, satyr, mermen and centaurs of Greek mythology are adjacent to portraits of a family with Werewolf Syndrome. Giants and dwarves and a visual catalogue of non-European peoples of the world occupy other pages. But Aldrovandi tells us also about fantastical beasts and even monstrous plants. The second part deals with things not yet described like the giraffe, the unicorn, the angler fish, etc.

**A 17th CENTURY WOMAN'S CALL TO ACTION - WITH EARLY WOMEN'S PROVENANCE**

96. ASTELL, Mary. A serious proposal to the ladies, for the advancement of their true and greatest interest, By a lover of her sex. Two parts in one volume, the fourth edition of part I and first of part II, 12mo, pp. (i], general title, 111, [7] contents, (2] blank; (vil, 298, (2) advertisements; general title slightly defective along the inner margin and slightly soiled, lower corner of B10, part I, torn but with no loss; otherwise a good copy in untouched contemporary panelled calf, with the signature on front pastedown of Mary Gilbert, Nottingham, 1757. London: printed for Richard Wilkin . . . 1697 [1701, 1697].

$6,800.-

The book is a call to action for women to seek out education and intellectual pursuits, rather than focusing solely on domestic duties and frivolous pastimes. Astell argues that women have the same capacity for reason and learning as men and should therefore be given equal opportunities to develop their intellectual abilities.

In the book, Astell proposes the creation of a private institution for women, where they can receive a rigorous education in a supportive and nurturing environment. She also suggests that women should band together to form a community of like-minded individuals who can support each other in their intellectual pursuits. "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies" was ground breaking for its time, as it challenged the prevailing belief that women were intellectually inferior to men and should be relegated to traditional female roles. Astell's work inspired later feminist movements and continues to be studied and celebrated as a significant contribution to women's rights and education. Thomas Burnet called her 'a young lady of piety and knowledge as any of the age.

As in many copies of part II, p. 47 line 5 is here altered in MS from 'grope' to 'stumble' (see J.E. Norton in Book Collector. 1961, pp. 58-65. Wing A4065 and 4065A (?)
A COMPLETE BREECHES BIBLE

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

$ 3,950.-


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

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

An exceptional copy of the Cambridge King James Bible. Cambridge had a tradition of Bible printing dating back to 1558, and in 1591, printed a miniature Geneva Bible that tried to break the monopoly on Bible printing that Christopher Barker held in London. In 1628 Charles I reaffirmed Henry VIII’s charter, which confirmed and expanded upon the privileges that Cambridge University had previously enjoyed, including the right to print and publish books. The charter was important for Cambridge University Press because it granted the press a monopoly on printing and publishing within a 20-mile radius of the university town, thereby enabling it to operate without competition from other printers. This allowed the press to establish itself as a major player in the book trade, and it soon became known for producing high-quality, scholarly editions of important texts.
Significantly, the Bibles produced at Cambridge surpassed in quality and typography anything that London could produce, especially given the rather careless production of the 1611 King James Bible, replete with errors and slipshop printing that never fully broke with its black letter forebears. The Cambridge Bible, by comparison, has a strikingly modern appearance with the full roman typeface including unconventional updates to include "u", "v", "j". The Cambridge Bible remained the standard text of the Authorised Version until 1762.

**THE LADIES CHARITY (ENGLISH BOOKBINDING)**

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

$ 8,750.-

Appeals for donations, followed by "Silver drops, or, serious things" p. 79-292. With the 4 plates, entitled "Father Time", "Charity", "Front elevation of the School" and "Butterflies". Copies frequently lack one or more plates since they were used as receipts and "hung up in the School-house" Wing suggests a conjectural date of 1670. However, a later work 'For the promoting and advancing the great designed hospital and work-house' London, [1692?] (ESTC R506776) refers on p.3 to this work as "written some twelve years since". Later annotations on the fly leaf. *Elisabeth Mussred her Book, given her by the Reverend doctor Curling. 1740.*

A curious book with a beautiful, possibly important English binding, that deserves proper attention. The author set out a scheme for establishing a Charity School at Highgate for the education and maintenance of poor, or fatherless children, all born at or near Highgate, Hornsey, or Hampstead; The philanthropic projector of this school purchased a house at Highgate (depicted in the book), in the Parish of St. Pancras, which had been the residence of the Marquis of Dorchester, and during the first year the school was open, about forty poor and fatherless boys were admitted. He was however rather ambitious (for selfish reasons?), and included in his scheme the building of a hospital; for Kentish Town, Highgate, and Hampstead were at that time, and for many years after, much visited by Londoners in the summer season.
The first part contains copies of letters written by him on behalf of the boys, addressed to twenty-six noble and other ladies, it gives no names and has often a lamenting tone, which seems rather curious, if you want to get something done. Blake even threatens the ladies who he writes with the outrage of public opinion, if the public would see sordid, poor, ragged, half-starved pupils. Then they would say: *Were there not good Ladies enough in and about London, to maintain a little School? a Duce on their Pride, Charity, Close hand and Covetousness.* Blake points out that it would even make the Christian religion look bad. He then exhorts these ladies to set “the wheel a going by giving something this Easter, one Whitsuntide or two.” The second part consists of Silver Drops which emphasises, through quotes of the scripture, that charity is a good thing.

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

**COSMETICS: FOOLISH BRAVERY, RIDICULOUS BEAUTY AND FILTHY FINENESSE**

100. **BULWER, John.** *Anthropometamorphosis: man transform’d: or, the artificiall changling*, 1653. London: William Hunt, 1653. Large 8vo (181 x 135mm.), engraved frontispiece portrait by William Fairthorne, engraved additional title by T. Cross, woodcut head-pieces and initials, woodcut illustrations throughout text, unsigned leaf bound after S2 with woodcut illustrations on both sides, late 19th-century calf by Andrew Grieve. A beautiful copy. $12,500.-

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

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

*Anthropometamorphosis* surveys the "artificial deformations of the body practised by various people from head to toe" says Graham Richards in the Oxford dictionary. But there is much more to it than this more or less objective remark. Only in a way could it be called a study of cultural anthropology. Bulwer has puritan interests at heart. For him the foreign and the monstrous overlapped with the seditious and the immoral.
Cosmetical “conceits from barbarous nations, threatened to corrupt English nature.” Bulwer paid particular attention to such things as the painting of spots and shapes on the face. Those who deformed themselves were guilty of treason against the law of nature.

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

This book is key to understanding its time. For example, in June 2021, a 17th century painting of two ladies featuring a black and a white woman made headlines worldwide. Both women wore beauty patches, and it was seen by many as a sign of equal social class but different races. However, after reading Bulwer’s book, one can conclude that the aim of the painting may have been the opposite. Bulwer’s views were deeply racist. According to Bulwer, unblemished white was the colour of virtue, and pure pale skin defined ideal beauty, while being black was considered a sign of vice. Practices such as beauty patches were borrowed from "Barbarous Nations." Therefore, the painting shows us how it was possible for white aristocratic ladies to become corrupted through the wrong example.
**THE WEALTHIEST WOMAN BOOK TRADER**

101. [CAMPBELL, Agnes.] An Abridgment of Military Discipline, for the use of His Majesties forces in the kingdom of Scotland. By His Majesties special command. Edinburgh: Printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson, printer to His most sacred Majesty, Anno Dom. 1686. 8vo., 15 x 8.5 cm., ESTC 006169217, Wing (2nd ed.) A101. **BOUND WITH ...** Rules and articles of war, for the better government of His Majesties army in the Kingdom of Scotland. Edinburgh: printed by the heir of Andrew Anderson ..., anno Dom. 1686. 36, [2] p. Final leaf contains permission to print this item, and is signed: By His Majesties command, Melfort. ESTC 006156210 Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), R2242B. 2 volumes in 1. Contemporary calf with rubbing and minor loss to foot of spine. Bookplate of Thomas Francis Fremantle, 2nd Baron Cottesloe (1830-1918, armorial bookplate). Contemporary ownership inscription of Sep. 28. 1686 is on the verso of the first title. VERY RARE. ESTS cites only two copies. $1,750.-

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

**SEMINAL WORK ON SEMIOTICS**

102 CHIARAMONTI, Scipione. Scipionis Claramontii Caesenatis de coniectandis cuiusque moribus et latitantibus animi affectibus, Helmostadii : Mullerus [1665], 375 p. Large 8vo (21 x 17 mm). Half calf, armorial binding with a dog in the central panel. Some damage to the lower spine. Cancelled stamp on the title, from the Stadtbibliothek in Breslau. $1,250.-
Rare. Not in the trade. This is the second edition, the first was published in Venice. Apparently, the author had a strong interest in physiognomy. He also discussed gesture as part of a general study of signs or semiotics as he called it. According to Christie's this is a seminal work on semiotics, the first to be written on the subject.

**ROMAN AQUADUCTS**

103. **FABRETTI, Raphael.** *De Aquis et Aquaeductibus Veteris Romae...* 1680 First edition. 4to (245 x 180 mm.). contemporary binding later re backed with panelled spine, Rome, 1680 Engraved emblematic title vignette, 3 folding engraved maps, engraved illustrations, some full page.

$1,750.-

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

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

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED MANUAL ON HUNTING

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

$950.-

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

**TWO FULL 17TH CENTURY PAGES OF ENGLISH SHORTHAND AND CHESS KNIGHTS**

81. **GOODWIN, Thomas**, 1586 or 1587-1642. Moses and Aaron. Civil and ecclesiastical rites, used by the ancient Hebrewes; observed, and at large opened, for the clearing of many obscure texts thorowout the whole Scripture. Which texts are now added in the end of the booke. Herein likewise is shewed what customes th Hebrewes borrowed from heathen people: and that many heathenish customes, originally have beene unwarrantable imitations of the Hebrewes. The sixth edition. By Thomas Godwyn. B.D. London : printed by E. G[iffin]. and are to be sold by John Williams, at the signe of the Crane in Saint Pauls Church-yard, 1641. Small 4to., 19.5 x 13.5  [8], 264 [i.e. 270], [10] p. Limp vellum with some losses, separation from binding showing interesting blue strong chords. The last leaves contain 8 page manuscript chart tabulating texts in the Scripture. Provenance: Johannes Thomas Cay and Rocken(?) Haghton to first blank in an early hand.

$2,500.-

The most remarkable aspect of the book are the two full pages of shorthand in a contemporary hand. While these are not deciphered, they appear to follow Shelton's system. Shelton created his system of “short writing” in 1626, which he then revised and began calling “tachygraphy” in 1635. Shelton's tachygraphy was one of the most popular forms of shorthand in early modern English, used by Samuel Pepys, and in the eighteenth century, by Thomas Jefferson. Additionally, a hand drawn interlocking ribbon appears on one page with shorthand. Three utterly charming drawings of CHESS KNIGHTS also adorn the first blank. A volume worthy of further investigation and decipherment.
Convents were seen as particularly vulnerable to heretical teachings because of the close relationships that developed between members of religious orders. In addition, convents provided opportunities for women to exercise religious leadership and influence, which was seen as a potential threat to the authority of the Church.

As a result, the Inquisition established a network of spies and informants within convents, and conducted regular inspections to ensure that the nuns were following Church doctrine and not engaging in heretical practices. Punishments for disobedience or heresy could range from penances to imprisonment or even execution. These Inquisition convent regulations also set the ground for many accusations of witchcraft including such famous cases of demonic possession among the nuns at the convent of Santa Chiara in Carpi.

**NUMEROLOGY**

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

$ 2,450.-
Arithmologia was concerned with exploring numbers as the underlying principle and structure of the universe, and as the key to mystic understanding previously revealed to patriarchs and philosophers in ancient times. The field of arithmology may be understood as the intersection of traditional religious numerology and contemporary mathematics, drawing on ideas from Pythagoras, Gnosticism, and the Kabbala. The work discussed the significance of numbers in astrology, divination, magic formulas, amulets, seals and symbolic matrices. Kircher’s purpose, as he declared in the final chapter, was to articulate a Christian philosophy of number, revealing the hidden harmonies within the material world and its connections with the spiritual.

**FATHER OF AERONAUTICS**


$5,500.-

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

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

A JOURNEY OF FAITH AND DISCOVERY OF A MUSLIM SCHOLAR

108. (LEO AFRICANUS). Al-Ḥasan b. Muḥammad al-Wazzān al-Zaiyāṭī. A geographical historie of Africa, written in Arabicke and Italian by Iohn Leo a More, borne in Granada, and brought up in Barbarie. Wherein he hath at large described, not onely the qualities, situations, and true distances of the regions, cities, townes, mountaines, riuers, and other places throughout all the north and principall partes of Africa. Translated and collected by John Pory. [Printed by Eliot's Court Press] impensis Georg. Bishop, 1600. Small Folio, 24 x 17 cm. [8], 60; 420 p. With the engraved double-page map of Africa. Complete. Binding: contemporary limp vellum, some soiling, some shrinkage, some peeling to spine. Title somewhat soiled. PROVENANCE: Inner Temple Library with gilt Pegasus to cover, old inner temple stamps in book, and Pegasus bookplate; Contemporary signature to title page of Wm. Symonds, most
likely (1556 – c. 1616) the English clergyman, known as a promoter of the Colony of Virginia. STC 15481. $ 19,500.-

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

Leo Africanus (c. 1485–c. 1554) was born in Granada as Hassan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fassi in 1485 in Granada, after the sultans surrendered to the armies of the Reconquista, he sought refuge in Fez. He became a diplomat for the sultan of Fez, in that capacity and on occasion as a trader, he visited polities all over Morocco. By caravan he crossed the Sahara to the Land of the Black people, present day Sudan and made stops among other places at Timbuktu and Gao, where he met the great Songhay emperor Askia Muhammad, and Agadès, from which town a Tuareg elite ruled over their slaves. His duties took him on horseback from Fez to the Berber kingdoms of Tlemcen (present-day Algeria), Tunisia and on to the wonders of Cairo, where in 1517 he witnessed the fall of the Mamluk dynasty to the Ottoman emperor Selimn. He crossed the Red Sea to Arabia, made hajj, and then travelled to the Ottoman court at Istanbul. In the summer of 1518, on his way by sea from Cairo back to Morocco, his
boat was seized by a Christian pirates. They realized the value of their captive. The former diplomat along with his valuable travel notes and dispatches was presented as a gift to Pope Leo X, who was then advocating for a crusade against the Ottoman Turks. Al-Wazzan was subsequently held captive at the Castel Sant’Angelo, where he underwent a lengthy period of catechism under the guidance of the pope's master of ceremonies and two bishops.

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

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

**INQUISITION HANDBOOK**


$ 3,750.-

Exceedingly rare. OCLC list on the British Library. The Italian Union catalogue lists three.

In 1608 the inquisitor of Modena, Fra Michelangelo Lerrri, published some important instructions for vicars on how to pursue cases of the Holy Office. This was largely reproduced in Eliseo Masini’s very influential inquisitorial books. For these men heresy was simply everywhere. Naturally, they thought of sorceress and witches but equally, they perused bigamy, banned books, pursued prostitutes, kept a watchful eye on English sailors present in the port, accused of eating meat on forbidden days, but above all their bête noir were the Jews, although not heretics by definition, but just infidels, they were continuously watched for cursing God, and likewise vices. Lerrri carried out 219 trial investigations (seventeen of Jews). This book provided vicars who wanted to keep a watchful eye on heretics, a clear and simple compendium of rules governing Inquisition procedure. How to conduct preliminary inquiries and gather evidence.
This is a very rare Lemberg imprint. OCLC lists one copy in the library of Poland. In 2018, a copy sold at Sothebys for 3000 GBP. The book contains the propers for the fasting period preceding Pascha (Easter) and for the weeks leading up to the fast. It was produced by Michail Slezka (also written as Slozka, Mykhailo), a printer and bookseller who worked for and directed the Lviv Dormition Brotherhood Press from 1633 to 1637 and from 1643 to 1651. From 1638, he also ran his own printing press in Lviv and printed over 50 books in Church Slavonic, Latin, and Polish. Slezka frequently had conflicts with the Lviv Dormition Brotherhood, who tried to maintain their publishing monopoly. In the prefaces to some of his publications, he defended his independence as a publisher. In 1646, Metropolitan Petro Mohyla forbade him to print church books, but Slezka disregarded the ban.

**RARE SLAVONIC IMPRINTING**

**II.** [LITURGICAL] [LENTEN TRIODION] Lviv (Lemberg): Bratstvo, Michail Slezka, 12 October 1664, with text printed in Church Slavonic, printed in red and black, title within a woodcut border (damaged along the margins), woodcut armorial on verso of title-page, full woodcut of a saint and various woodcut initials, headpieces and illustrations. Folio. Contemporary spine (rebacked with modern boards) (28 x 18 cm).

$3,750-.-

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**A FAMOUS ENGLISH COLLECTION OF MEDICAL, HERBAL AND ALCHEMICAL RECEIPTS**

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

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


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

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

The seventh chapter contains the first Italian translation of a manuscript *l’Instruction pro formandis processibus in causis strigum, sortilegiorum et maleficiorum,* (Instruction for Conducting Trial Procedures against Witches, Sorcerers, and evildoers). While witches in England were still burnt at the stake this document takes a more moderate stance. See: John Tedeschi. The Roman Inquisition and Witchcraft. An Early Seventeenth-Century “Instruction” on Correct Trial Procedure.

$ 5,000.--

The first part is a compilation of writings on Alchemy. The second part, 'Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico' is usually attributed to Monte Snyder and is a translation of his 'Von der universal Medicin'. It is said that the work was favoured by Newton. Illustrated with beautiful emblemata of the planets (the other plates are diagramatic). A copy of the book was in Isaac Newton’s library, extensively annotated by him. Last copy made 6000 € at auction and this is the superior copy.

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

Research Library [Brookline, Mass.] an interesting Institution whose object was the translation of papyri relating to the Bible, of assisting in explorations in the Holy Land. 19th century morocco, scuffed, some peeling to spine, and marbled boards. Rare in commerce with no record in RBH.

$750.-

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

According to a nineteenth-century editor, the sermon "God's Work in Founding Zion" (1656) by John Owen was said to have a tone of "cheerful gratitude" However, it is unclear how this was possible given the challenging task the sermon faced. It was addressed to Oliver Cromwell and had to defend "the good old cause of England" while also justifying the exclusion of over one hundred MPs with republican sympathies from the Commons. Despite this, Owen avoided addressing the issue of executive forms and instead emphasized how God's works had led to the foundation of Zion and the preservation of the general interest of all the sons and daughters of Zion. His focus was on the importance of Christians living peacefully with one another, with a celebration of religious toleration being the chief achievement of the English revolution.

A TREATISE ON TEA.


$2,750.-

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

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

$1,500.-

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

FIRST EDITION OF A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION


$1,750.-

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

$ 2,500.-

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

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

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

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

119. VAUGHAN, Thomas, 1622-1666. Magia adamica: or The antiquitie of magic, and the descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved. Whereunto is added a perfect, and full discoverie of the true coelum terræ, or the magician’s heavenly chaos, and first matter of all things. By Eugenius Philalethes. London : printed by T.W. for H. Blunden, at the Castle in Cornhill, 1650. Small 8vo., [34], 140 p. 13.5 x 8.5 cm. BOUND WITH

$ 6,500.-

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

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

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

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

Despite their disagreements, More and Vaughan were both significant figures in the intellectual and spiritual landscape of their time, and their works continue to be studied and debated by scholars of philosophy, theology, and esotericism.
Two exceedingly rare pamphlets about the Loudun Possessions - a series of events that took place in the town of Loudun, France, in the early 17th century. The events involved a case of alleged demonic possession and the trial of a local priest, Urbain Grandier, who was accused of witchcraft and causing the possessions. Interestingly, these two factum, are of an anonymous supporter of the accused Loudun priest, who was aligned with the beliefs of Father Henry de Laubardemont, a French ecclesiastic who was sent by Cardinal Richelieu, the chief minister of King Louis XIII, to investigate the case.

The possession cases began in 1632 when several nuns at the local Ursuline convent claimed to be possessed by demons. The nuns accused Grandier, a charismatic and controversial figure in Loudun, of casting spells on them and making them his witches. Grandier was arrested and put on trial, despite the lack of evidence against him. The trial was riddled with corruption and political intrigue, and Grandier was ultimately found guilty and sentenced to death by burning at the stake. His execution took place in 1634, and the Loudun Possessions ended soon after.

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS OF ONE OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS WITCHCRAFT TRIALS OF THE 17th CENTURY

120. [WITCHCRAFT TRIAL] Two contemporary pamphlets about the Loudun Possessions and Urbain Grandier's subsequent witchcraft trial Comprising, Factum Pour Maistre Urbain Grandier, Prestre Curé de l'Eglise S. Pierre du Marché de Loudun & l'un des Chanoines en l'Eglise saintce Croix dudit lieu, and Remarques & Considerations servans a la Iustification du Curé de Loudun, autres que celles contenuës en son Factum. [No place: no publisher, circa 1634]. Bound together in marbled paper boards, morocco spine label lettered in gilt. 23 x 16.75 cm; 12 pp. and 8 pp. Rubbing to spine and corners, chipping to spine label, contents lightly toned, printed description laid down with tape to front free endpaper. Old numbers to upper corners indicate these were likely removed once from a sammelband of tracts. While 18th century accounts of the famous trial such as those by M. De La Menardaye were popular, contemporary accounts are almost unobtainable. Neither pamphlet has appeared in the RBH database and there are very few institutional holdings.

$ 9,000.-
ADULTERESSES, FAMOUS WANTONS, STRANGE DEATHS AND WITCHES

121. [WOMEN] HEYWOOD, Thomas. The generall history of women, containing the lives of the most holy and prophane, the most famous and infamous in all ages, exactly described not only from poetical fictions, but from the most ancient, modern, and admired historians, to our times. By T.H. Gent. London: printed by W.H. for W.H. at the sign of the Blew Anchor, at the backside of the Roiall Exchange, 1657. 8vo., 16.5 x 11 cm. [16], 193, 192-651, . ; General note With additional, engraved title page, with imprint: Printed by Will: Hunt. Later full tan 19th-century binding, gilt-decorated spine (rebacked with original), gilt-lettered title-label, gilt border on front and back panels, engraved title-page with ten compartments of Apollo and the nine muses laid down. Ex-libris: armorial bookplate of Charles Lilburn. Some toning throughout, all in all, despite minor repairs this is a decent sound copy. Rare in commerce.

$2,500.-

Heywood’s celebrated treatise Gynaikeion, first published in 1624 -a historical survey and study on women from classical antiquity by the dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. A member of several theatrical companies, Heywood undertook an ambitious project with this collection of “three thousand” women, real and mythical, high and low. His task consisted in redressing the unjustified omission of women in the documented history of mankind: "Whereas the actions of men had met with so ample and so many memorials, theirs [women’s] not inferior to them, should meet with so slender and so few, and that to erect this monument to their lasting glory, would be a piece of justice great as their misfortune in not having a more judicious recorder of their worths then. " Writing with women readers in mind, Heywood believed that virgins, daughters, widows, and learned women would greatly benefit from the examples provided therein. A chapter toward the end concerns (p. 556-583) witches.

$ 1,850.-

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

JESUITS IN BRAZIL

123. [BRAZIL] Collecção dos Breves pontificios e Leys regias que foram expedidas, e publicadas desde o anno 1741, sobre a liberdade das pessoas, bens e commercio dos Indios do Brasil; dos excessos que naquelle estado obraram os regulares da Companhia de Jesu... Impress ana Secretaria de Estado. Contemporary calf. Last 10 leaves are stained.

$ 1,500.-

Rare collection of 21 documents (with separate pagination) on the Jesuit expulsion in Brazil, which coincided with the expulsion in Portugal (September 1758). 6,12,34, 8,8,6,12,8,27,10,32,48,6,6.
**STUNNING JEWELED BINDING**

124. **BURNS, Robert.** Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, Edinburgh: printed for the author and sold by William Creech, 1787. 8vo. Half-title. Engraved portrait after A. Nasmyth. A First issue of the first Edinburgh edition (distinguished by the misprint "duke of boxburgh" in the list of subscribers, and also the misprint "stinking" on page 263); the pretty stipple portrait by Beugo after Nasmyth with small lower marginal loss. $12,000

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

$1,850.-

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

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

A NOTABLE 18TH CENTURY RARITY OF CHILDREN’S LITERATURE

127. [CHILDREN’S LITERATURE] The Child’s Play-Thing; or, first spelling book: ... Consisting of a new-invented alphabet, many pleasing fables, poetic pieces, scripture histories, and moral precepts. The whole adapted to the capacities of children. London: printed for G. Sael, 1798. 12 mo. 14 x 8 cm. [2],5-156 p. : illustrated. 18th century marbled boards, some loss to lower spine, hinges tender.'Provenance: 1801 inscription of a girl, Lucy Cambers. The gift of William Cambers (presumed father). Note: pp. 7-14 contain an alphabet grid designed to be cut up and used as cards in a learning-game; a slightly different partial grid is used as binder's waste before title. All editions of the Child’s Play-Thing are rare. ESTC T211264 records only 1 copy of this edition in the National Library of Wales; Not in Alston. RBH only lists the 1775 Justin G. Schiller copy sold in 2020, with no other editions since 1975.

$9,000.-
The Child's New Play-Thing is significant as it is one of the earliest true Children's books. Prior books for children certainly included didactic religious and moral texts as well schoolbooks. These books were written for children, but they were designed to preach: the Child's New Play-Thing was designed to entertain. It first appeared in 1742 in an edition Printed for T. Cooper (Cotsen 34058). Along with the books for children published by the London printer John Newbery from 1744, it ushered in a new era of children’s leisure reading.

FRENCH CAVALIERS OF FORTUNE


Charles Joseph Patissier de Bussy was the Governor General of the French colony of Pondicherry from 1783 to 1785. When war broke out with Britain in 1756, the French king commanded a French expedition to India. They reached Pondicherry in April 1758 and within six weeks had pushed the British back from the coast to Madras, the headquarters of the English East India Company. The three works shed light on the inner workings of the French East India Company. Overly centralized and wracked by infighting, the Company nonetheless became a key site of political experimentation in the final decades of France’s Old Regime. It also came to occupy a central place within the public life of the eighteenth century. A source of ongoing controversy, the corporation attracted a range of both critics and commentators, from jurists and Enlightenment philosophers to shareholders, crown officials, and colonial administrators.

FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT TRACT ON SLAVERY


$ 650.-

$ 1,850.-
In the literature little reference is made to this book of the French Enlightenment, that laments the hypocrisy of the Frenchman’s repugnance to the “enslavement” of despotism while at the same time supporting the enslavement of ‘negroes’. Rare, 8 copies through OCLC. Not to be confused with the common work 'Les Réflexions sur l'esclavage des Nègres.'

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

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

$350.-

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

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

THE SET THAT STARTED OFF THE EXTRA-ILLUSTRATING CRAZE


$5,000.-
A wonderfully extra-illustrated example of the very set that started the fashion of grangerizing. Grangerizing is the process of personalizing and expanding a book by adding extra illustrations, prints, autographs, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera related to the content of the book. This practice became popular during the 18th and 19th centuries, especially among collectors and bibliophiles, who would often disassemble and rebind the books to accommodate the new materials. The books that underwent this process were called "Grangerized" or "extra-illustrated" books.

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

THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN POETRY

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

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

133. LUDLOW, Edmund - Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow. With a Collection of Original Papers, and the Case of King Charles the First. London, 1771. 4to. 28 x 23 cm. 1 volume expanded into 2 volumes. Contemporary russia leather, gilt edges, rebacked in period style, some edge scuffing to binding; silk endpapers. AN EXTRAORDINARY SET EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WITH 300 PRINTS, MAPS, and SIX ORIGINAL FINELY EXECUTED NAVAL SCENE IN WATERCOLOR By W. Anderson (1757-1837) a Scottish artist specialising in maritime and patriotic themes

One of the watercolours— a more pastoral scene with ships in the background— is in another hand and bears an intriguing pencil attribution on verso to Thomas Gainsborough.

$15,000.-

PROVENANCE: Sold for the large sum of 52 Pounds 10 Guineas in pencil. Armorial circular ex-libris of Sir David Lionel Goldsmid-Stern-Salomons, 2nd Baronet JP DL (28 January 1851 – 19 April 1925), British scientific author, barrister and pioneer of road transport. Sir Soloman was also a great collector and owned the famous "Marie Antoinette" Breguet watch; Armorial bookplate (Chippendale style) of John Townley (1731-1813): "John Townley Esq." Motto: Tenes le vraye.
The Memoirs is an autobiography written by Edmund Ludlow, an English Parliamentarian and prominent figure during the English Civil War and Commonwealth period. The book covers Ludlow's life from his childhood to his involvement in the events leading up to the execution of King Charles I in 1649, and his subsequent service in the English Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. Ludlow's memoirs provide valuable insights into the politics and military strategies of the time, as well as the personal experiences of those who fought in the English Civil War. The book is also notable for its critical view of the monarchy and the Stuart dynasty, and for its advocacy of republican government. It was an especially popular set, and similar to Granger's Biographical history was often used for grangerizing.

**PERHAPS THE EARLIEST DEFINITION OF MODERN BANKING IN ANY ENGLISH BOOK AND A SOURCEBOOK FOR THE WEALTH OF NATIONS**

134. [MAGENS, Nicolas (1697?-1764)]. The Universal Merchant: containing the rationale of commerce, in theory and practice; an enquiry into the nature and genius of banks, their power, use, influence and efficacy. Translated by William Horsley. London: C. Say for W. Owen, 1753. 4to. 27.5 x 21 cm. FIRST EDITION. Contemporary calf, worn, hinges detaching, some dampstaining to upper right corner. Armorial ex-libris "loyal yet free" Ref: Higgs 479; Kress 5283. RARE in commerce with only 1 copy in RBH in 2013.

$2,500.-

Nicolas Magens (1717-1790) was a prominent eighteenth-century British merchant, banker, and shipowner and a pioneering figure in international trade and banking. Magens moved to London in the 1740s and established himself as a successful merchant and banker. He was particularly involved in the trade between Britain and the colonies in North America, and he was a leading proponent of the idea of establishing a free trade agreement between Britain and the American colonies. This is his earliest publication.

Adam Smith references the Universal Merchant in the Wealth of Nations. In Chapter XI, Part III of the Wealth of Nations, he is quoted as "Mr. Meggers" There are as well another half-dozen places where Smith drew upon the work or facts, especially in regards to the estimates of the precious metals imported into Europe.
EMBROIDERED MINIATURE ALMANAC

135. [NEEDLEWORK] Le petit Almanach de poche de Liege. 1737. 32 mo. (10 x 4 cm). No copies recorded. Beautiful embroidered binding, with flowers and silver thread. Slight wear to front board.

$1,500.-

A RARE MID-18th-CENTURY EMBROIDERED BINDING

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

$2,750.-

The book is irrelevant, but gives us a date of the binding. Missale romanum, Venice, 1724. In the National Library in Valletta, we found a similar example.

ELIZABETHAN ERA, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED SET


$1,950.-
Amazing collection of texts related to the Elizabethan Era focuses on the Queen’s progresses during the years 1579-1595. It provides detailed information on Elizabeth I’s public appearances and events. Profusely illustrated with fold out plans, and maps. (One of London and Oxford). This book has long been considered one of the prime resources on the court of Elizabeth I much in part to the first-hand accounts included throughout. The three-volume set is not in the trade and the volumes that are only have 30 plates.

THE SIENESE WITCHES

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

$750.-

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

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

$ 1,250.-

The medieval English cookery scroll known as the Forme of Cury (The Method of Cooking, cury from Middle French cuire: 'to cook') was compiled around 1390 by the master-cooks in the court of King Richard II. It is one of the earliest English cook books. The name, Forme of Cury, came from this transcription made by Samuel Pegg and published in 1780. Pegg prepared the publication for Gustavus Brander, Director of the Bank of England and a Trustee of the British Museum, who owned the original manuscript.

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

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

A RARE SUBVERSIVE DICTIONARY IN THOMAS PAINE’S CIRCLE


$ 950.-
Nathaniel enlisted at Albany, NY, and joined a state militia outfit commanded by Marivanus Willett's Company in and around the city of Albany, NY, in 1781. White fought heroically in the Revolution, and once led an attack on an Indian encampment near Canada. First and only American edition of this subversive work from England. Very scarce in commerce, no auction records. A most amusing and unusual dictionary whose entries are filled with biting wit from extolling the humanity of the guillotine to justice defined simply as obsolete. Evans 31011.

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

A 17th CENTURY SONG AND DANCE MAN


$3,000.-

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

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

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


$2,350.-

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

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

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

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

DE LUXE HAND-COLORED COPY OF A SEMINAL WORK ON VETERINARY MEDICINE

143. [VETERINARY] COURS D'HIPPIATRIQUE, ou traité complet de la médecine des chevaux Paris: Edme, 1772. De-luxe copy Large Folio. 48xx 33 cm. Half-title, engraved frontispiece by B.L. Prevost after Sullier, engraved portrait frontispiece by J. Baptiste Michel after Harguinier, 56 hand-colored engraved plates by B. Michel Adam [femme Fessard], F.A. Aveline, C. Baquoy, Benard, Ch. Beulier, L. Bosse, Prevost and others after Harguinier, Lafosse, Saullier (of which 19 folding), plain engraved title vignette by and after Prevost, and 8 engraved headpieces by Delaunay, Hubert, Levilain, Lucas, Mlle Massard, Mesnil, Michel after Le Carpentier, type-ornament headpieces, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. 18th century full mottled calf and gilt, minor losses to foot of spine and upper hinge and some leather loss or pealing to edges, Except for the frontis, and portrait, all plates FINELY HAND-COLORED in a contemporary hand. Brunet III, 765; Huth p.46

$ 8,750.-

"Cours d'hippiatrique" was a comprehensive treatise on equine anatomy and diseases written by French veterinarian François Robichon de La Guérinière, also known as Lafosse. It is a seminal work in the field of veterinary medicine and covers a wide range of topics related to equine health, including anatomy, physiology, and pathology. It also includes rich detailed illustrations of the skeletal, muscular, and circulatory systems of horses, as well as descriptions of common equine diseases and their treatments.

One of the most significant contributions of Lafosse's book was its emphasis on preventive medicine and the importance of proper nutrition and management practices in maintaining equine health. The
book also popularized the use of the term "hippology" to describe the scientific study of horses and their care.

"Cours d'hippiatrique" became a widely influential text and was translated into several languages, including English, German, and Italian. It played a significant role in the development of modern veterinary medicine.
A ROMANTIC IN LOVE WITH THE GREEKS

144. BLAQUIERE, Edward. Report on the Present State of the Greek Confederation and on its claims to the support of the Christian World. Read to the Greek Committee on Saturday 13th September, 1823. London: G. and W.B. Whittaker, 1823, 8vo, 32pp., modern red quarter morocco. Very rare. This a separate published publication, not an extract from the Pamphleteer, v. 22, [552]-579. It also contains additional information, a letter from lord Erskine to Prince Mavrocordato.

$2,500.-

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

JUVENILIA


$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.
AN ADAPTATION OF BYRON FAMOUS NOVEL


$ 2,250.-

The Corsair, first published by Lord Byron in 1814, tells the story of Conrad, a wild and ruthless Aegean pirate, who is a "man of loneliness and mystery," making him the archetypical "bad boy." He is in love with Medora, who fits within conventional gender norms, expressing her melancholy at her lover's absence and her fear of being forgotten by the hero. But Conrad soon meets another woman, the formidable Gulnare, who murders the Pasha that captures Conrad and kills to free him. The book achieved immediate success.

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

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

AN UNKNOWN FEMALE GOTHIC AUTHOR.

was set in Tenerife and based allegedly on a true story. Printed and Sold by S. Fisher and T. Hurst, London en [1802]. With a black and white frontispiece. 41 pages. Modern binding

$900.-

Miss Guion, an unknown novelist, was the author of a Gothic chapbook. The volume travelled under a number of different titles, including The Unfortunate Victim of Parental Ambition, The Castle of Formosa, The Treacherous Moor, The Rivals, and Love and Superstition. Three copies of the book are known to exist, held at the British Library, the University of Virginia, and the University of California.

**UN UNRECORDED GOTHIC TALE**


$850.-

One copy exists (University of Amsterdam). We searched world catalogue, British, KVK, Google. Unrecorded in all the bibliographies.

**GOTHIC HORROR**


$700.-

From 1800 onwards, hasty and relentless horror became the stock-in-trade of the Gothic chapbooks and bluebooks. This chapbook by John Mitchell begins with a mysterious murder within Rovido castle and explores revenge, true love, and crime as the ghost of the slain woman visits the story's characters.
UNKNOWN FEMALE CHAPBOOK WRITER

150. [CHAP BOOK] WATKINS, LUCY. Cavigni of Tuscany, a terrific romance. London: Printed and sold by Dean & Munday, 35, Threadneedle Street, [ca. 1815]. 8vo in a modern binding. 30 p. with two coloured leaves, being on full page and the vignette on the title-page. Identical to OCLC 80174956.

$ 950.-

The only thing we know about Lucy Watkins is that she issued corrupt versions of tales that exploited, mimicked, extracted, shortened better Gothic romances. Women chap bookers usually struggled for a living but since there is no record of her appealing to the literary fund for help, she might have a spouse or employment elsewhere as teacher or governess. Watkins wrote seven other titles and two children's books. With thanks to Dr. Wendy Fall, who researched the life of Miss Watkins and that of other women chapbook writers.

A FEMALE, TRAGIC GOTHIC AUTHOR

151. [CHAP BOOK] WILKINSON, SARAH. Spectres of Lord Oswald and Lady Rosa, including an account of the Marchioness of Civetti, Sarah S. Wilkinson, London: Printed and published by Fairburn, (1820?) with hand-coloured, folding frontispiece (different that the one in the Blackburn Museum). 24 pages. An edition by another printer (Langley) is known. This edition is unrecorded.

$ 950.-

The plot contains almost every possible gothic trope: murder, attempted rape, an Italian castle, a dispute between brothers, ill-judged disinheritance, secret imprisonment, children stolen at birth, secret adoption, supernatural visitations.

THERESE; OR, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA; an Interesting Romance. London, Dean and Munday. Threadneedle street. 34 pages. An adaption from a known novella, with a coloured frontispiece.
Sarah Scudgell Wilkinson (1779-1831) was a prolific professional writer who had a most tragic life. Unlike Jane Austen or Ann Radcliff, she could barely live by the pen. Nevertheless, she produced over 100 chapbooks and short works of fiction as well as 29 novels mostly of the gothic type designed specifically to appeal to female readership. Wilkinson states her purpose explicitly in the preface to one of her gothic novels. She wrote: “Authors are, proverbially poor; and therefore under the necessity of racking their wits for a bare subsistence. Perhaps, this is my case, and knowing how eager the fair sex are for something new and romantic, I am determined on an attempt to please my fair sisterhood, hoping to profit myself thereby. If the following volumes tend to that effect, I shall be gratified; but if they meet with rapid sale, and fill my pockets, I shall be elated.”

Wilkinson is highly unusual not only for stating a commercial purpose to her writing, and the identification of her target market, but also to be known at all as the author of chapbooks, which were almost completely anonymously produced. When enthusiasm for the gothic turned, Wilkinson began to produce children’s books. A moving and well written article about her life and work, is to be read online: Writing for the Spectre of Poverty - Cardiff University

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

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

$ 2,250.-
The book is an important work in color theory and practical application, and is described cited in Hardie and Prideaux as the first in a long series of books that influenced the technique of 19th century artists as well as aquatint and hand coloured book illustration. The full range of effects are carefully studied and illustrated from sunlight and moonlight to snow and fire.

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

A MAD NEW YORK POET


$5,750.-
Very rare. The book is immediately striking for its subtle unconventionality: the use of Gotham for New York and the printing at the Sentimental Epicure's Ordinary (the bookstore owned by David Longworth). Additionally the dedication appears unusually on the rear board to Major Mordecai Molasses, Eqq. i.e. Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785-1851, New York) the most important Jewish leader in New York in the early 19th.

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

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

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

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY**

FIRST EDITION OF CLARKSON'S INVALUABLE HISTORY: the best source on the history of the movement that led to the abolition of slavery in the British dominions in 1807. As a student at Oxford, Clarkson had made this his primary focus, carefully researching books on the abuses of the slave trade. “Before he entered on the crusade slaveholding was considered, except by a chosen few, as a necessary part of social economy; it was due largely to Clarkson's exertions that long before his death it had come to be regarded as a crime” (DNB). His famous cross section and plan of a slave ship, invariably missing in most copies, depicted on one of the plates remains one of the most powerful social action prints ever conceived. Sabin 13486. The Christies copy made $25,000.

A WOMAN EMULATING A MARTYR

155. 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 decorative wrappers. OCLC lists only 5 copies. Exceedingly rare. 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.

$1,750.-

“The violence with which she swung her head around on her neck, and with which she almost slammed him against the wall was horrific. Her red-swollen eyes, now wild, now wide open, bulging from their sockets, fixed and darting; the repulsive gnashing of the teeth, the horribly swollen face, the black hair soaked with wretched slime inspired the maximum horror and terror and my patients in the hospital started to believe she was a witch.”

Giuseppe Ferrario’s 1829 medical-surgical memoir recounts one of the most extraordinary events in the early 19th-century history of Italian medicine. The story revolves around a woman who had ingested a staggering three hundred sewing needles, which were subsequently removed. The narrative is a curious mix of superstition, magic, popular religiosity, scientific research, and dubious medical practices. Ferrario suggests that the woman's actions were motivated by superstition, as she had swallowed the needles as a form of apotropaic rite to emulate the martyr saints.

JOHN MUIR'S COPY OF LYELL’S GEOLOGY

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

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

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

A NEAR UNIQUE TABLOID BOOK ON LONDON REGENCY SOCIETY FULL OF DEBAUCHERY

157. [GOSSIP] BERTRAM, mrs.. Life of Mary Kent, alias Mrs. Bertram, well known in the fashionable circles as Mother Bang ... anecdotes of Jew-Bella, ... with a letter by Mrs. Bertram, London: Printed and published by Duncombe, [1830?], with a coloured fold-out engraving. 8vo. 24 pages, with the original covers and an ad.
This book is a great rarity, with only one known copy held in the British Library and no microfilm or digital copies available. Unlike Jane Austen’s novels, which focused on the rural estates, villages, and spa towns of England, this book delves into the debauched lifestyles of the upper classes in Brighton and London, where elegance, deceit, and debauchery reigned among the upper classes. A case in point is the banker Fauntleroy, who was the Bernie Madoff of his day and was later hanged. He formed a connection with Miss Bang, who was described as ‘sinning with her eyes open.’ She was the inspiration for a figure named Corinthian Kate, as named by the British journalist Pierre Egan. In this book, we read about how Miss Bang (originally called Mrs. Betram) was raped as a teenager, became ‘a plaything on the sly,’ and was then brought to London by Lord Barrymore, who had her for himself.

It was in London where she advanced from ‘the state of simple sinfulness in Brighton to the full maturity of vice.’ The author then narrates who she meets the frivolous Fauntleroy. Soon she is called Miss Bang because she enters in a bitch fight, ‘a glorious sight,’ with another lady named Jew-Bella. It is this scene, possibly illustrated by Cruikshank, that is depicted in the collared fold-out engraving.

A JEWISH PRAYER FOR NAPOLEON - A RARE BROADSIDE

158. [JUDAICA] Consistoire Central des Israélites. Extrait des Registres des Délibérations, Séance du 30 Août 1809 ... Arrête ... Prière ... Napoléon le Grand .. Sétier Fils, Paris, 1809. Large Broadside 58 x44 cm. Some soling, tear along fold at right margin, minor chipping. Extremely Rare. First search lists only the JTS copy; none in auction records

$ 2,750.-

"Consistoire Central des Israélites" refers to the Central Consistory of the Israelites, which was a governing body established by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1808 to oversee Jewish religious affairs in France. The Consistory was part of a larger effort to integrate the Jewish community into French society and promote their loyalty to the French state.

In 1806 Napoleon convoked the first Great Sanhedrin in centuries, including rabbis from France and newly conquered Italy.

This rare broadside was the "statute promulgated by the French Central Consistory mandating the recitation of a prayer in synagogue by the rabbi for the welfare of king and country, [with] the text of the prayer itself, on behalf of Napoleon in French and Hebrew". The prayer in part read "Preserve and assist our august Sovereign, Napoleon the Great, Emperor of the French, King of Italy."
LINGUISTICS


$350.-

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

AN IMMACULATE SPECIMEN

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

$750.-

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

MINIATURE BOOK IN A MAGNIFICENT SILVER FILIGREE BINDING


$3,000.-
1 volume (unpaged) : illustrations ; 31 mm. soft silk wraps and marbled papers, loose text block. Contents: [12-month calendar] – A table of kings -- & queen's reigns -- Lord mayors from the year 1781 -- And sheriffs to the year 1802 -- List of holidays kept at the Exchequer ... -- Of the current coins. RARE: FirstSearch cites 1 copy and not found in ESTC. Encased in a magnificent miniature English finely worked silver filigree binding.

BIBLIOPHILE IMPRINT PRINTED IN LONDON

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

$ 1,750.-

The triboluet was the court jester. This seems to be a collection of burlesque and scabrous jokes. Brunet, III-1466 / Gay, III-68. Association copy belonging to Samuel Weller Singer (1783-1858), an English author and scholar on the work of William Shakespeare. It bears his monogram, dated 1812, and a manuscript note presumably in his hand states that only seven copies were printed on pink paper. For: 1. I. Noel, editor (probably Isabella Byron), 2. Frances Mary Richardson Currer (3 March 1785 – 28 April 1861) was a British heiress and book collector. 3. The George Spencer-Churchill, marquis of Blandford 1766 -1840). 4. Richard Heber (1774–1833) was an obsessive book collector. 5. E.V Utterson a prolific and bibliophile 6, J. Bradley, Hull. Through google we found the auction catalogue of his library, “the very valuable library of John Broadley”, so another bibliophile. 7. Samuel Weller Singer.

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

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

$ 2,250.-

For modern readers, they're full of fun and useful information about how Britons were entertained in the past. Who knew, for instance, that in the course of a Shakespeare play, the evening was enlivened with burlesque plays and songs, like the adventures of a potato merchant, or that Macbeth was followed by some light musical entertainment. The playbills also give us an impression of the decors that were
used, like an ancient street in Windsor or a Gothic castle where the demon will find its end. Of course, they mention all the famous actors and actresses of their day.

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

1. Theatre Royal. Covent Garden. Mr Macready's night. June 9, 1820, will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy's, MACBETH. (30 x 22 cm). Unrecorded
   Macready played 70 rolls over his acting career, with the role of Macbeth being played on numerous occasions, Macready made his début in June 9, 1820 as Macbeth, which was to become his favourite and most successful role.

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

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

4. New Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. February 25, 1824. His majesty's servants Shakspeare's revived Comedy in 5 acts, of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Double sheet. (42 x 33 cm) Other plays mentioned, Richard the second, Rumfustian Innamorato, a burlesque entertainment.
   A very popular performance for it says: “the house on Saturday night, was crowded up to the Slips”. Unrecorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBIN HOOD OR HARLEQUIN FRIAR TUCK AND THE MERRY MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST

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

$ 350.-

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

THE END OF THE WORLD


$ 7,500.-

Rare at auction. The first edition printed in Paris. Henry Colburn also published two editions in London in the same year. The Last Man is a post-apocalyptic science fiction novel by Mary Shelley, which was first
published in 1826. In the 21st century England is a republic governed by a ruling elite. When a plague ravages the world, they don’t see “no immediate necessity for an earnest caution” but relentlessly attacked by an unstoppable plague, the human population collapses within a few years, until only one man survives. The year is 2100 and the world begins to return to a state of conspicuous natural beauty, a global garden of Eden.

The Last Man is a novel of isolation: an isolation that reflected Shelley’s painful circumstances. The novel’s characters closely resemble the famous members of the Shelley-Byron circle, including Shelley’s husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, his friend Lord Byron, and Mary’s stepsister (Byron’s sometime lover), Claire Clairmont.

By the time Shelley came to write the novel, all of them were dead. Once part of the most significant social circle of second-generation Romantic poet-intellectuals, Shelley now found herself almost alone in the world.

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

**ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY**

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

$ 750.-

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

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

**BORN IN CAPTIVITY**

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

$ 1,200.-

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

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

WAHABISM


$ 4,500.-

EARLY PALAEOGRAPHY MANUAL


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

INSCRIBED AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY ONE OF THE LEADING THINKERS OF AMERICAN FEMINISM

170. [WOMEN] Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815 - 1897) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. New York: European Publishing Company, 1898. 474pp. 5.5" x 8.5". Dark green cloth; title, portrait and inscribed > blank with some old water stains. Inscribed by Stanton to Edward Bliss Foote, the American doctor, author, and advocate for birth control. Inscribed: "Dr. E.B. Foote Compliments of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York, 250 West 94th New Work. Feb. 1898. |. Every girl should be educated for self-support, virtue and independence go hand in hand."

$ 2,500.-

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

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


$1,850.-

The Ghosts of My Friends is the most unusual form of an autograph book. As its instructions indicate, one is supposed to have one's friends sign a page and then fold the page in half to create a unique ink blot that looks like a ghost or skeleton. There are two editions, New York and London. The latter is rare.

The German poet Justinus Kerner invented this technique when he accidentally dropped ink blots onto paper due to failing eyesight. Instead of throwing them away, he found that intriguing shapes appeared if he unfolded the papers. He elaborated these shapes into intricate cartoons and used them to illustrate his poems. Kerner began a collection of klecksographs and poetry in 1857 titled Klecksographien. His collection was not published until 1890 because he died in 1862. In 1896, a similar game was described in the United States in a book titled Gobolinks, or Shadow-Pictures for Young and Old. The book explained how to make inkblot monsters (“gobolinks”) and use them as prompts for writing imaginative verse. As a child in Switzerland, Hermann Rorschach enjoyed klecksography so much that his friends nicknamed him “Klecks”, meaning “inkblot. In studying Freud’s work on dream symbolism, Rorschach was reminded of his youthful inkblot hobby. He then created his Rorschach test to see if people’s reactions to inkblots could be used to uncover unconscious desires.

RARE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ALBUM

172. OKURA KOTO. The Russo Japanese War. Tokyo, 1904-5. Oblong 4to, 24.5 x 18 cm., original patterned boards; occasionally creased. With 11 double-page colour illustrations in wood by Okura Koto. This series of prints is in an assembled album. The label on the board indicates that this was volume 1, but we have been unable to find any other published volumes. The work appears to have been re-issued in reduced form on crepe
paper by Sonokichi Hasegawa for foreign audiences in translation, but this album was high quality and intended for Japanese audiences. It opens with a picture of the negotiations.

$1,250.-

TRUST HOUSES COOKBOOK


$450.-

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, LEBANON, PALESTINE

174. BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, Hardin. A trip to Eastern Mediterranean and Palestine from February 28 to April 13th 1906. Unpublished account by a Scotsman to Constantinople, Lebanon, Palestine. Typoscript, 74 leaves, apparently all read as a lecture before GLENDARUEL BURNS CLUB AND LITERARY SOCIETY. Small folio. Together with a large paper visa and a large Ottoman Passport in Arabic characters. Typograph MS

$950.-

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

AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS

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

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

$4,500.-
Lieutenant Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell (1843-1920) was a soldier, hunter and adventurer of a restless (and vain) disposition. He valiantly fought in the Afghan wars, marching from Cabool to Kandahar and the Boer Wars. After his retirement, he incessantly hunted and travelled the world.

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

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

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

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

EXPLORATION OF THE PORTUGUESE IN THE PERSIAN GULF


Rare first edition, with an impressive iconographic setting. A trove of information regarding the Portuguese involvement with China (most notably the Chinese missions), the wars between the Dutch and the Portuguese in Macau, the trade relations with India and the Portuguese outposts there (Daman & Diu). Most notably, it deals extensively with the history of the Arabian Gulf, narrating the capture of Ormuz in 1507 by the Portuguese Afonso de Albuquerque which gave the Portuguese full control of the trade between India and Europe passing through the Gulf.
It also speaks of the discovery of Baharem and Catif and the wars with King of Al-Hasa. Also the aspect of trade is described: there are several mentions of "the Fishery of Pearl, so famed that draws all Mankind thither". Faria y Sousa also gives accounts of later events such as the building of "forts of great strengths" in Muscat, after the fall of Ormuz in 1622 which opened up the Persian trade with England in the Gulf.

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

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE COLOUR PLATE BOOK**

178. **FERRARIO, Giulio.** Le Costume ancien et moderne ou histoire du gouvernement, de la milige, de la religion, des arts, sciences et usages de tous les peuples anciens et modernes...Europe Ier vol. III me partie. Milan 1826. Folio. (37x26 cm), 462 p. Subscribers edition, one out of 211. $ 6,500.-

70 finely hand-colored engraved plates with a large map of Europe. No foxing at all, Contemporary (publishers?) cardboard with marble covers and leather spine label. Endpapers browned. Large paper copy, edges not trimmed. This is part 3 of the first volume on Europe. Funding for the project was obtained through public subscription. Emperor Francis I, whose name was followed by thirteen members of the European royalty and high nobility, opened the list of the 211 so-called associates. The catalogue of associates provides useful information.
about the distribution of copies across Europe: all customers could choose hand-colored or black-and-white editions. Only the wealthiest could afford to have all hand-colored plates.

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

**A RARE TRAVEL ACCOUNT TO THE HOLY LAND, THE SINAI DESERT AND EGYPT**


$ 2,750.-
George Lengherand was the major of Mons, he travelled in 1486 to the Holy Land, extending his stay with an adventurous expedition to St Catherine in the Sinai desert and visit to Cairo. His travel account is much rarer then Breydenbach. Only three manuscripts copies exist. The book itself is introuvable. it was printed in only 125 copies, this being number one. OCLC lists 3 copies in the US. Not in Blackmer, or Atabey.

EXPLORING THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS


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

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

The photographs feature a) views of landscapes, mountain passes, and valleys, probably related to the various routes surveyed, together with others of military/government buildings; b) various personnel who may also be connected with the survey, perhaps even Mason himself; and c) other miscellaneous photos. The book was published under the direction of the Surveyor General of India, with Major Kenneth Mason serving as the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India.
Authorized on 12 September 1645, the Monte di Pietà of Florence is tied to the birth of modern banking. These were private banknotes. By comparison, the earliest banknotes by a central bank was in 1661 by Stockholms Banco, a predecessor of Sweden’s central bank Sveriges Riksbank. Interestingly the Monte di Pietà notes are printed on vellum (unlike the 1661 paper Stockholms) for durability. The notes were essentially pawn shop certificates which provided low-cost credit to the poor. In exchange for a monetary loan, individuals in need could offer a valuable item as collateral at the Monte di Pietà. The loan term was typically one year and worth only about two-thirds of the item’s value. This affordable credit played a significant role in financing the development of European cities and culture.

From the late fifteenth century, the Monte di Pietà was established in many small and medium-sized cities with active economies, particularly in Lombardy, Veneto, Tuscany, Liguria, Umbria, Marche, and Romagna. Before the introduction of Monte di Pietà, usury was prevalent among Christians, with the real interest rate often disguised by claiming to offer a higher loan amount than what was disbursed. Some Italian families gained power by lending money and then left the industry once they became part of the ruling class of the city. The Medici family of Florence is a notable example.

Marco di Matteo Strozzi advocated for the establishment of Monte di Pietà as a means of combating usury. In his memoirs, he described his vision of eliminating Jewish money lenders and replacing them with Christian pawn shops.

**EXTREMELY EARLY ALBUM OF X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS**

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

* 181. [Banking] [Trade] [Scripophily] [Vellum Printing] 4 Banknotes of the Monte di Pietà. Printed on Vellum, complete in manuscript. Florence. One printed as early as 1645, but completed in 1703. Others, various dates complete c. 1739-1752. Various sizes, approx 25 x 19 cm. One certificate with the Medici coat with palle, the others with variations of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Monte di Pietà notes are rare in commerce.

* $ 1,500.-
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-6bfc3a3fb267)


**ITALIAN ARCHITECTURAL DOME PAINTINGS IN PRINT**

183. **CESIO, Carlo.** La cuppola [sic] del cavalier Gio. Lanfranco, dipinta in Roma, nella chiesa di S. Andrea della Valle / disegnata et intagliata da Carlo Cesio ... di novo data in luce con direttione, e cura da Gio. Giacomo Rossi, dalle sue stampe, in Roma, alla Pace,: 1680. con Privil. del S. Pontefice concesso, Anno 1691. With Papal privilege added (1691), second or third state. Printed on large sheets! Not trimmed to the plate. 620 mm by 500 mm Exceedingly Rare. The metropolitan only seems to have one single sheet.

$ 8,500.--

Andrea Mantegna, Raphael, Michelangelo, Pietro da Cortona, and Giovanni Battista Tiepolo are world famous for their achievements in monumental painting. Few could extensively travel in the 16th and 17th century and artists wanted to be inspired by these great works of art. So, this need gave way to a series of engravings, that are artworks in their own right. Often, they even had a more enduring influence on people's perceptions of these decorations than the originals. The most difficult problem that printmakers faced was the reproduction of decorative paintings that had been created on spherical surfaces, especially domes. There were different approaches to this problem.
1. A ‘fake’, i.e., the square vault fresco transformed into a circle by copper engraver. 2. Renditions of the dome in layered strips, example: gathering of various Olympian gods and mythological figures among clouds, after the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sala dei Giganti, engraved by Pierre Bartoli. 3. But the most ingenious way to depict dome painting without distorting the proportions was thought of by Carlo Cesio (1622-1682), a baroque painter and engraver. He divided the circular dome into vertical, trapezoidal sections. Joined together like a globe, but viewed from the inside, these reproductions provide vivid impressions of works such as Lanfranco’s colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant’ Andrea della Valle.

When Cesio was young, he became the pupil Pietro da Cortona, one of the key figures in the emergence of Roman Baroque architecture. Cesio soon took over commissions and the importance of the clients grew. The Pope commissioned him to paint the fresco of the Judgment of Solomon in the gallery of Alexander VII in the Quirinal palace in Rome. But Cesio was also a gifted engraver. In 1657 he opened up a print studio in Rome and published a print series Galleria nel Palazzo Farnese. Cesio’s most ambitious project in terms of difficulty, scale and size were the extremely large suite of 8 engravings, the first great dome painting of the Baroque, the colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant’ Andrea della Valle.


**NARRATIVE DUTCH LOTTERY SET IN WHICH WOMEN ARE AT THE TOP OF THEIR GAME**

184. LOTTERY. Tydverdryvend & verlustigende Lottery. Nuremberg, printed by Michael Schmidt? Produced for the Dutch market. With the original paste paper box. Complete with 60 engraved and hand coloured cards with illustrations, 60 counter cards with a proverb, 60 cards with numbers or naughts. The manual in Dutch does belong to this kind of set, but does not match this one. Copper engravings in a size of 6.8 by 4.8 cm, as well as 60 verse and 60 coloured lottery cards in a size of 3.3 by 4.2 cm. Buijnsters-Smets in his bibliography on paper toys and playing cards says that these sets began to appear in The Netherlands around 1755.

$ 5,750.-

We had a similar set in one of our last catalogues, but not only are the cards in this set all coloured but there are other differences too. Most remarkable is that no single man is depicted, only women, sometimes with their child or lover. The depictions are more refined. They catch the style of costumes well. All are, in all kinds of ways, more daring. Our last set depicted games, professions, mythological
figures, etc., but there was no story to them. Our present cards are more narrative—some examples. Two women lamenting their dead cat, covered by a cloth (since we are cat lovers, very recognizable to us). A woman consoles her friend. Yet, she admires herself in the mirror. One woman scolds another, a tailor shows the lady of the house her clothes, a thief is robbing the treasure chest, a suitor asks his girlfriend to sit down, a woman is doing make-up in front of the mirror, a girl is drunk, a dancing couple, several couples fumbling on the couch, scenes of courtship, women teaching their children, etc.

There were three people in charge of the game. First, there is the collector, who, after shuffling, distributes the cards with the allegorical drawings among the audience, collects the money for each card and pays out the gains. The second person shuffles the cards with rhymed mottos in a bag. The third person does the same with the numbered cards with the prizes. Then the second person draws a motto card from the bag, and the third person draws a prize from the bag.

**LOTTERY ‘PUFFS’**

185. CRUIKSHANK, George. Lottery Puffs. From 1813-15, George Cruikshank advertised the British state lottery with characters from theatrical works. (14 cm x 8 cm).

$ 950.-

186. [DEVOTION] The Veronica and the Holy Lance, which are venerated in S. Peter’s at Rome. Engraving printed on silk. (Rome: S. Giulianello in Banchi, Domenico Razzani), image 27.7 x 21.5 cm, with borders 32 x 25 cm. Wellcome Library no. 31226i. Mid-18th century.

$2,750.-

Ours is like the object in the Wellcome collection perfectly preserved. Very few have survived, because it is an extremely fragile object. We located one other copy “Velo della Veronica e lancia di Longino, reliquia a contatto, incisione, seta, 1750-1799, Roma, Italia. Collezione privata (acquistata a Neu-Ulm, Germania) and that one is indeed very damaged. The “Veil of Veronica” or “Holy Face”, preserved in Rome since the time of Emperor Tiberius (1st Century) and venerated since the 8th Century in St. Peter’s Basilica. According to the legend, Veronica was a pious woman from Jerusalem who encountered Christ on His way to Calvary and, full of compassion, used her veil to clean His face from sweat and blood. When she took it back, his Most Holy Face appeared miraculously on the cloth. Next to the Turin Shroud, the “Veronica” is another image of Christ “not created by human hands”, inspiring Christian iconography until today.

This in itself however is not the Veil of Veronica in itself, since it depicts also the Holy Lance, or the so-called Spear of Destiny, another legendary relic that pierced the side of Christ at the Crucifixion.
16th Century Flemisch Engravings, Phantasy Landscapes, Biblical Scenes and the Months of the Year

187. Flemish Engravings, some of them of the greatest rarity. Oblong vellum binding, new endpapers. (220 x 165 mm). 17th (?) century ownership inscription on the verso side of one of the engravings.

$ 6,000.-

1. Complete suite of four. The Story of the Prodigal Son (Holl. 189-192). Starts with the departure of the Prodigal Son; he rides off on a horse in search of fortune. Corner "H Bol inventor", centre "Adrian Collaert sculpit" and at right "H.V.Luyck. 1580. Two sheets laid down onto an old album sheet, outside the plate mark.

2. Suite months of the year. Engraved by Adriaen Collaert and published by Hans van Luyck. The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. (11 of 12). The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. The drawings show a variety of details from everyday life and bear witness to Bol's dual talent: he was both a landscape painter and a chronicler of everyday life. March is missing.

3. Eight small landscapes, van Doetecum brothers published by Volcxken Diericx, around 1580. These are unusual and extremely rare. 1 bridge, with a city on the other shore. 2. Double bridge 3. Jona and the whale, with ship and cru that throws hum overboard. 4. A fantasy like double bridge, signed aux quatre Venes (but vents). 4 Christ as the good shepherd in a landscape with two mills. 5. An inn in a rural setting. 6. Castle with fantasy gardens (Aux quarte vents). 7. Landscape with bridge, viaduct or aqueduct 8. Landscape with a river with along it banks a village.

The Van Doetecum brothers developed a special technique of etching, so closely resembling the quality of engraving that their prints have been frequently described as engravings. Contemporaries most valued their technique through which the Van Doetecums were able, with a minimum of effort, to imitate engraving and to produce a smooth gradation of tone.

The inscription 'Aux quatre vents' on three of landscape prints refers to the house of the painter and print publisher Hieronymus Cock and his wife Volcxken Diercx. The latter started to use this inscription on the new prints she published after the death of her husband in 1570. This means that the landscape prints came on the market after that date. In the inventory of the estate of Volcxken Diercx (1601) the printing plates she produced after the death of Cock are listed separately. Among them are mentioned ‘Zestien coperen plaeten wesende Lantschapkens’ (Sixteen copper plates being small landscapes).
These fantasy prints can only be found in a handful of large public print collections in Europe and America. The prints are all executed in a combination of etching and engraving which is typical for the brothers Joannes and Lucas van Doetecum. There are incomplete sets in New York (Metropolitan Museum), Wolfenbüttel (Herzog August Bibliothek) and Brussels (Royal Library of Belgium). The suit of the Prodigal Son made 1500 GBP in 2011.

**THROUGH THE LENS: CAPTURING THE HILL TRIBES OF NILGIRIS**

188. [INDIA] [PHOTO ALBUM] The Hill Tribes on the Niligiris, organised by Rao Sagib H.J. Bellie Gowder of Hoobpathali to meet his excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley on 2 April 1930. Folio (34.5 x 26 cm), blue cloth, somewhat worn. $1,750.-
42 photographs. The description of the photographs of the Hill Tribes on the Nilgiris organized by Rao Sagib H.J. Bellie Gowder of Hoobbathali to meet Sir George Frederick Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley on 2 April 1930 provides a glimpse into a unique moment in history. The collection of 42 photographs captures the festivities and the meeting with the Toda and Kota tribes and their leaders, including Belliar, the chief Toda.

There are three photographers by William Burke, a British press photographer active in the early twentieth century, known today for having shot two candid photographs of King George V and Queen Mary during the Coronation Durbar in New Delhi, which was held in 1911 in honour of the newly crowned king. These images are the only surviving source of information about William H Burke and it is not known which other photographs he may have taken for the press or where his agency was based.

Sir George Frederick Stanley GCSI GCIE CMG (14 October 1872 – 1 July 1938) was a British soldier and Conservative Party politician, he served the Governor of Madras from 1929 to 1934 and as Acting Viceroy of India in 1934.

STAMPS DESIGNED BY T. E. LAWRENCE FOR THE ARAB REVOLT, WITH KINGS GEORGE V ACKNOWLEDGMENT

189. LAWRENCE OF ARABIA. 1916: One page (no date) from Mohamed El-Chafai Bomboatman, stamp dealer in Port Said, with marginal examples of the roulettled 1916 set of stamps in four values, sent directly to His Majesty King George V with his confirmation on the paper. “These stamps are the new issue since the Sherif of Mecca has been on our side.”

$ 5,500.-

One of the first actions of any newly-formed nation is to issue postage stamps. Not only does this serve the needs of the postal service and the people of the new country, but also it sends a clear message to the outside world. The idea was to print a set of postage stamps as a way of spreading news of the Arab revolt and the declaration of independence. An extraordinary document!

Ronald (later Sir Ronald) Storrs (1881-1955), Oriental Secretary at the Arab Bureau wrote: “I wandered with Lawrence round the Arab Museum in Cairo collecting suitable motifs in order that the design in wording, spirit and ornament, might be as far as possible representative and reminiscent of a purely Arab source of inspiration. Pictures and views were avoided, for these never formed part of Arab decoration, and are foreign to its art: so also was European lettering. It was quickly apparent that Lawrence already possessed or had immediately assimilated, a complete working technique of philatelic and three-colour reproduction, so that he was able to supervise the issue from start to finish.”
T.E. Lawrence reported on 22 July, 1916. “Arnie will be glad to hear I am printing stamps for the Sherif of Mecca. I’ll send him some when they come out. Of course, they are only a provisional issue. It’s rather amusing, because one has long had ideas as to what a stamp should look like, and now one can put them roughly into practice. The worst is they can only be little designs, not engraved, so that the finer detail is not possible. I’m going to have flavoured gum on the back, so that one may lick without unpleasantness.”

Lawrence spent part of the summer of 1916 wandering around Cairo in search of Islamic motifs to use in a secret propaganda and supervised the production of the first three stamps which went into issue at the end of September 1916 (and was still telling the story about the flavored gum nearly 20 years later: strawberry essence on the red stamps and pineapple juice on the green stamps).

The source of the designs was said to be: one piastre stamp (blue): from a prayer niche in El Amri Mosque, Qus, Upper Egypt; half-piastre stamp (red): from a Koran in El Sultan Barquq Mosque, Cairo; quarter-piastre stamp (green): from carvings on the door of El Salih Talayi Mosque, Cairo.

The “Lawrence” designs were issued in October 1916 (probably with the Hajj season in mind, 29th September to 28th October) in ¼ piaster green, ½ piaster scarlet and 1 piaster values the last being in blue. Agumi Effendi Ali designed the lower two values and Mustafa Effendi Ghozlan the 1 piastre. All three are inscribed in Arabic script Makkat al-Mukarrama (“Holy, or Honourable, Mecca”) and “Barid Hijazi” (“Hijaz Post”) and the face value, together with the Islamic date 1334. However in our case there is also an orange stamp of 1/8 piastre.

King George V naturally wanted the issued stamps for the Royal Philatelic Collection, “enthusiasm for stamps was equaled only by his love of shooting pheasants. He is thought to have spent about three afternoons a week arranging the stamps and it is believed there are enough loose items to fill another 2,000 albums.” See the blog on the internet “Stamps designed by Lawrence of Arabia” found by a member of staff at the Royal Philatelic Collection. In a letter to his brother dated 16th September, 1916 he reports: “I enclose a stamp or two... They may be valuable someday, for I am not printing many, and have taken steps to prevent any dealers purchasing them in bulk. You have no idea what an enormous and profitable affair the stamp trade is.”

With a letter from Sotheby’s (2012) “I can confirm that the handwriting does appear to be that of King George V”.

**UNIQUE NYC UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC TRANSPORT MAPS**

190. [NYC URBAN TRANSIT] EXTREMELY RARE PROPOSAL MAPS BY AN ENGINEERING MASTERMIND. A remarkable archive of the development of NYC urban transit, especially underground electric transport, documenting the quest to build railways underground in New York prior to the opening of the NY Subway in 1904, as well as their expansion though the 1911 Interborough plan. The archive includes proposals, financial plans, as well as a manuscript by
Samuel Buel arguing the transit system should be free or non-profit. Bound in a library binding, some ex-library stamps, some pages brittle with small losses, some maps with tears down folds without loss, some dust soiling.

$12,000.-

Perhaps the highlight of the collection is a 15-page Jan 1891 proposal entitled "Underground Rapid Transit", evidently the grand presentation plan of the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company to the City of NY. The proposal is accompanied by eight important colored lithographic maps signed in plate by Charles M. Jacobs, the British mastermind behind New York's first subaqueous gas tunnels in 1894. While the first subway map is considered to be the "Route of the Subway" published in The Wanamaker Vest Pocket Subway Guide. [New York 1904/1907], these far more beautiful proposal maps predate the Wanamaker map by thirteen years. Additionally, the maps include proposed subaqueous connections into Manhattan, made possible by advances in tunnel shielding - one of the most remarkable feats of engineering of the 19th century. The maps appear extremely rare and are the only copies in private hands.

"In 1891 the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company presented a grand plan for New York City. They proposed to construct a set of tunnels and tracks that would crisscross Manhattan, connecting the Battery to 155th Street, as well as Jersey City and Brooklyn at an estimated cost of $60,000,000. While elevated lines were already in existence, this new transit system would alleviate traffic, reduce noise, protect service from the elements, and propel New York into the 20th Century. Included in the proposal were plans for an East River Tunnel, drawn up by Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs. From Battery Park to Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, it would whisk travelers and freight between the boroughs in record time."


INCLUDED IN THE ARCHIVE:
2. Davenport. Letter on the subject of the population of the City or New York. 1884.
4. Plan for building the arcade without interruption to travel.
5. N.Y. Preliminary report of the Committee on Railroads, relative to the Broadway Surface Railway Co. 1886.
8. What the Interborough plan does for New York.
10. Majority report of the Transit Committee to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 1911.
16. Study of cross-sections for the stations of a Rapid Transit tunnel.
17. Viaduct railway. 1871.

**CRYSTAL PALACE**

191. [PEEP SHOW]- LANE (C.) Lane's Telescopic View of the Interior of the Great Industrial Exhibition. Ten lithographic panels with original hand-colouring, including vignette title with lens, and rear scene panel, folding concertina-style with linen, presented in original slip-case, each panel 160 x 175 mm. (6 1/4 x 6 7/8 in), extending to c. 600 mm. in length, printed by C. Moody, 1851. These peep show came in various issues. This is the largest one with the 10 plates, its original box and near flawless.

$ 2,950.-

The Great Exhibition in 1851 was the first international exhibition of manufactured products. Organised by Henry Cole and Prince Albert, it was held in the purpose-built Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in London. The Exhibition spurred great international interest, and was one of the two most popular subjects of the paper peepshow in nineteenth century, the other one being the Thames Tunnel. Like the Thames Tunnel, the Great Exhibition became the topic of a large variety of souvenirs, including many optical toys.
In this paper peepshow, the exhibits on the cut-out panels are a selection of the highlights on display at the Crystal Palace, and would not have lined up in this way in reality. It appears then that the publisher Charles Augustus Lane is less concerned with representing the Great Exhibition accurately than with giving the users a sweeping impression of the spectacle.

Lane was a manufacturer of fancy goods, and produced a number of paper peepshows on different topics in the 1850s. Ambitious among British peepshows of its time, this work has eight cut-out panels and gum arabic on the front-face to heighten the colours. The glitter applied to the fountains also indicates the publisher's intention of marketing the paper peepshow as a more luxurious item.

**AFTER A FRESCO BY POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO**

192. **SANTI BARTOLI, Pietro.** A Serie of eight prints by Pietro Santi Bartoli after a fresco by Polidoro da Caravaggio and Maturino da Firenze in the Palazzo Gaddi. Lettered under the image "Polydorus Carauagiensis Inuentor’ and 'Petr Sanct Bartoli Sculp. Around 1700. 490 mm x 165 mm. Good strong imprints.

$1,500.-

1. Aegiptorum siue Peregrinatio  
2. Men and Women Carrying Casks and Bundles, in the center two naked men tie up a large package while a third lifts a hammer, at right men load the package on a horse;  
3. The arrival of the Etruscans in Latium  
4. Etruscans with pack-horses transporting goods  
5. Ships with soldiers unloading goods.  
6. Ships with goods  
7. A naval battle  
8. Another naval battle, this time with the title ‘Navalis pugna ad Tiberis ostia.’

These images were produced to appeal to the taste for classical. Tourists and other collectors who bought prints often made their own selections and had them individually bound. During his lifetime, Pietro Santi Bartoli (1635-1700) was the most celebrated illustrator and copyist of ancient art and artefacts.
193. [SKETCH BOOK] DRAWING of US NAVY AND SHIPPING VESSELS – Probably by a sailor on all of these ships. Ships, home ports and destinations are listed. Starting with the year, December 1810 and then oct 1812 and so on, until 1832. Pencil and coloured crayon. Not all ships listed in the index are present in the MS. 22 x 17.5 cm. No covers. Cut on the right side.

In the index the person who presumably made these sketches note, Twenty-seven voyages in this Brig, referring to the Alpine. In the description below, in cursive is written what it actually says on the drawings, the rest is extra information which found on the internet. The sailor’s identity might reveal itself, by comparing crew lists.

$ 4,500.\-

The drawing of the whaling shop Houqua, Canton 1831 has a remarkable connection to MELVILLE. Captain Valentine Pease (1797-1870) was a master mariner, owner of the Houqua, and later Melville's first captain. The Hoqua set sail on December 13, 1831 for the Pacific and returned home May 11, 1835. Reports of the voyage "included [Captain Pease] abusing a boat-steerer, forcing a man with frostbitten feet to lower for whales, and routinely denying his men food even before a lowering.' The latter infraction is one that Melville himself would turn into a comic tale. Typee (Melville's first book) open with a self-interested Captain Vangs abusing his crew. It also speculated that Pease was an inspiration for the character of Ahab in Moby Dick (see: Heflin, Herman Melville's Whaling Years, p 19; and Bryant, John. Herman Melville: A Half Known Life. p 843). We could locate any other contemporary depictions of Pease's Houqua.

Index says on a cruise, dec oct 1812. A three masted heavy frigate of the United States Navy and the first of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794. The name "United States" was among ten names submitted to President George Washington by Secretary of War Timothy Pickering in March of 1795 for the frigates that were to be constructed. 20. **The success 1810.** It says in the index, From Boston to Cadiz & Gibraltar. Dec 1810.

**IT’S ALL IN THE CARDS**

194. **[TAROT]** Livre du Destin” or “Book of Fate” with titles in French and English, published by Chartier-Marteau & Boudin and printed by B.P. Grimaud, Paris, 1885. A Tarot play in its original slip case. The cards measure 11 cm tall and 7.2 cm wide.

$ 750.-


Pipcards and Jokers
17. 10H, Mariage. / A Marriage; 18. 10D, Piege ou Trahison/ Trap or Treachery; 19. 10S, Prudence ou la Nuit. / Prudence or Night; 20. 10C, Un Marchand. / A Merchant; 21. 9H, Réussite. / Success; 22. 9D, Voyage. / A Journey; 23. 9S. Maladie. / Illness; 24. 9C, Present ou Surprise. / A Gift or Surprise; 25. 8H, Une Jeune Fille blonde. / A fair haired Girl; 8D, Une Nouvelle / A Novelty; 27. 8S, Mélancolie. / Trouble; 28. 8C, Une fille brune. / A dark Maiden; 29. 7H, Grossesse. / With Child; 30. 7D, Caquets. / Gossips; 31. 7S, Inconstance. / Faithlessness; 32. 7C, Billet doux. / Love Letter
JOHN ADAMS'S RARELY ENCOUNTERED HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

195. **ADAMS, John** (1736-1826), President. Twenty-Six Letters Upon Interesting Subjects, Respecting the Revolution in America....By His Excellency John Adams....New York: Printed by John Fenno, at his Office, No. 9 Maiden Lane, 1789. 12mo. 17 x 10 cm., 19th century three-quarter calf and marbled boards. First American edition. $12,000.-

Internally, title toned and foxed, early pen shelf number to lower margin, some other light foxing, evidence of bookplate inner board. Sabin, 252. RARE. A practically unobtainable privately printed subscriber's edition was issued in London in 1786. This New York imprint was issued by John Fenno and states "never before published."

A history of the American Revolution by John Adams in an epistolary form to Hendrik Calkoen, an acquaintance in Amsterdam, composed between 4 October and 27 October 1780. The advertisement indicates that a private issue of the letters was read to a society of eminent gentlemen, which had an important effect on the perceived justice and sentiment of the Revolution in the Low Countries as well as the favorable conduct of foreign affairs with the Colonies. The first letter is quite remarkable as Adam's own view of the history of the Revolution, written with fresh immediacy, despite his apology for it as a 'rude sketch': he recounts the Boston Tea party and the opening battle of Lexington. The second letter remarks upon the savagery of the British troops: the Redcoats were guilty of "burning their towns - butchering their people." The third letter hints of the manifest destiny of America, growing rapidly in population and expanding into the frontier. The fourth letters eloquently captures the spirit of his fellow citizens: "The American cause stands upon the essential, unalterable character of the whole body of the people; upon their prejudices, passions, habits and principles, which they derived from their ancestors, their education; drew in with their mother's milk, and have been confirmed by the whole course of their lives."
RARE VIRGINIA LIST OF SLAVES

196. [AFRICAN AMERICANA] [MANUSCRIPT]. Rare manuscript list of slaves belonging to Virginia planter, John Hooe [Virginia, s.d., but circa 1798]. 11 pgs, 12 x 7.5 in. Folds with some loss to the right margin 1.5 in. center and some chipping. John Hooe (1728-1798) was born in St. Paul's Parish, Stafford County, VA and died near Colchester, Fairfax County.

$ 4,500.-

A particularly valuable record as it is rare to find lists of African Americans prior to their inclusion in the 1870 Federal census. The documents provide a list of 57 enslaved people who were owned by Col. John Hooe of Virginia, along with their ages and values. The individuals range in age from 65-year-old Kitt to one-month-old Emanuel. Some additional notes are included, such as Abraham having one arm and Mingo having a fistula.

In addition to the list of enslaved people, there is also a detailed inventory of Hooe's household furnishings, including a walnut chest, blue-edged dishes, and plated candlesticks. This provides insight into the furnishings of a wealthy plantation owner's home and estate. The exact date of the documents is not given, but they were likely created between 1794 and 1815 based on the watermark on the paper and probably immediately after 1798 given Hooe's death.

FOUNDATION DOCUMENT OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

197. ALVARADO, Juan Bautista, 1809-1882. Manuscript 2 pp. (1 written; with note on verso). 225 x 195 mm. Signed at Monterey, Jan 18, 1839.

$ 35,000.-

Governor Alvarado proclaims his intention to permit land grants and building of homes and commerce in the previously prohibited lands of Yerba Buena. The letter was written in connection with sending John Vioget, the Swiss surveyor and sea captain, who came to California in 1837, to familiarize himself with the area in preparation for the first official survey. Vioget's map was a ragged,
irregular delineation which probably took account of the structures already built—only a few dozen buildings scattered along the waterfront.

The contemporary secretarial script of the manuscript would indicate that this is either a retained copy for an administrative archive, or a manuscript draft in preparation for a formally signed decree. The letter-like folds indicate it may have been carried as a letter. Another copy of the letter can be found in the Bancroft, indicating at least two— if not several copies— of this important proclamation were sent to parties connected with the implementation of the orders.

See: Official documents relating to early San Francisco, 1835-1857 BANC MSS C-A 370 Box 20 "Letter to the alcalde, Jan. 18, 1839."

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**DISCOVERIES OF COLUMBUS**

198. [AMERICANA] NEBRIJA, Antonio de. AELII ANTONII NEBRISSENSIS GRAMMATICI IN COSMOGRAPHIAE LIBROS INTRODUCTORIUM, multo quam antea castigatus.. Published by Imp. "ex officina Simonis Colinaei" (Simon Colines). París, 1533. 8vo. 15 leaves. Later vellum, in a protective slipcase.

$ 15,000.-

A work of legendary rarity (Sabin 52206) that describes the New World.

Antonio Nebrija, (1444 – 1522) best known for attempting to standardize the Castilian dialect of Spanish as a written language, had many geographical interests. As the advisor to Columbus's son Ferdinand Colón, Antonio Nebrija attempted in this work to update the geography of Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny, and other classical sources "to the reality of our times" and to include information from the discoveries of contemporary European explorers.


According to Nebrija, the geometrical and mathematical model set by Ptolemy, emphasising accuracy, could form the basis for a new geography. However, this only went as far as methodology, not as a source of accurate geographical information. So, at the same time, Nebrija challenged Ptolemy's conclusions. For instance, how could it be that Ptolemy described the Indian Ocean as landlocked? Since the Portuguese sailed to India along Cape the Good Hope.
Also, the discovery of the New World troubled him, and it discredited the geographical model upon which the notion of the oecumene (or known world) was built. In challenging Ptolemy, Nebrija became one of the first scholars to assume the attitude of intellectual anti-authoritarianism.

Nebrija does excuse Ptolemy. He writes that the fact that Ptolemy fixed the end of the West at the Canary Islands is not surprising because, at his time, no exploration had been done beyond the Fortunate Isles. Further in the text, Nebrija expresses the hope that:

“Thanks to the courage of the men of our time, it will soon happen that they will give us a map of that land, both of the islands and also of the continent, a great part of which maritime coast sailors have imparted to us, in particular about the coast which is located opposite to recently discovered islands—that is Hispana, Isabela and other adjoining islands.”

ABOUT THE SEVERAL IMPRINTS
Sometimes this book is confused with a Salamanca edition (not by Nebrija) of Pomponio Mela's Cosmographia (ISTC im00455000; many references go so far as to title Nebrija's little work as Introductorium in cosmographiam Pomponii Melae).

This text is also said to be in an incunabula edition, for instance by the Library of Congress. Antonio Nebrija. Introductorium in Cosmographiae libros [Introduction to cosmography]. Salamanca: Printer of Nebrija, ca. 1498. That is not the case.


Our edition, Antonio de Nebrija. Ex officina Simonis Colinaei, 1533 is the second and the last one. 25 copies exist, and there are only two in America, Yale and the New York Public library (Palau 189268). References: Antonio Sánchez: COSMOGRAFÍA Y HUMANISMO EN LA ESPAÑA DEL SIGLO XVI: LA GEOGRAFÍA DE PTOLOMEO Y LA IMAGEN DE AMÉRICA.

AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENT JUST DAYS AFTER THE DECLARATION


$12,000.-

A very interesting Revolutionary Massachusetts document, written at a critical moment in the course of the American Revolution. The first copies of the Dunlap broadside of the Declaration arrived in Boston on July 13, and the first Massachusetts printings were the same day, so it seems unlikely that the
news had reached rural Petersham by July 12. Still, the Revolutionary spirit in central Massachusetts is evident, even obvious, in the present document.

The document records the minutes of a meeting of several Massachusetts Committees of Safety, concluded just eight days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Ephraim Doolittle, who signed and probably wrote up these minutes, was a prominent figure and political agitator in Revolutionary Massachusetts. He had served in the French and Indian War, at both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and as a colonel of Massachusetts minutemen in 1775, participating at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775.

The document begins: "At a Convention of the Committee of Safety of the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol and Petersham." The meeting was called to discuss how Tories would be treated in these central Massachusetts towns. They resolved that Tories "should deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the selectmen of Petersham, and that they should not go out of the town of Petersham without a pass" and "that no more than two should assemble together at any place except public worship, legal town meetings, or funerals." If any Tories "should presume to violate any such restrictions...at such a critical day as the present that this body will use their utmost influence that they...shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our politi-cal troubles are at an end." In particular, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, an outspoken Loyalist, was called out for punishment after having "publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons." The minutes go on to trace the reasons for these restrictions, including a 1775 "riotous assembling" of several Tories who had "entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our natural and charter’d rights and tending to strengthen and assist the enemies of our constitution."

A list of twenty-four restricted persons follows, including John Chandler, a prominent, long-time selectman and local politician who had once served alongside Doolittle, but whose Loyalist leanings made him an enemy at this point. In fact, this document can be seen as the culmination of the struggle
between Loyalists and Revolutionaries in central Massachusetts. Doolittle and Chandler had been at odds for a decade regarding issues of taxation and other controversial matters related to the Crown, and the situation had now come to a head.

ONE OF THE RAREST PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF THE AMERICAN WEST


$ 48,000.-
The 1884 publication of "Sun Pictures of the Yosemite Valley" by Thomas Houseworth & Co is one of the rarest photographically illustrated books of the American West with only a handful of known institutional copies. There is no clear collation of the work as it is an assemblage of plates, but generally 43 or 44 plates is called for in the most complete examples (this copy has 42). Plate numbers on the photos themselves clearly exceed that number, indicating the plates were taken from larger stockpiles and that every copy is likely a unique assemblage. The magnificent views of Yosemite and the Big Trees Grove are signed by Thomas Houseworth & Co, though it is certain that these mounted photographs were reduced versions of mammoth-plate views by Weed and Muybridge. More than half the images are now generally assigned to Muybridge, distinguished by their display of clouds, a result of his invention of the "sky shade" to prevent overexposure in the sky. It is remarkable that Houseworth produced the book as such large scale scenic photography became a money losing venture in the 1870s in the face of new and rapidly proliferating stereo publishers, whose small size prints appealed to the masses but could not do justice to the majesty of the American West.

AN ASTRONOMY MANUSCRIPT WITH REMARKABLE 17TH CENTURY AMERICAN PROVENANCE

201. ASTRONOMY MANUSCRIPT. 130 lvs. approx. 12 x 9 cm s.d.s.l., [written in England or America, c. second half 17th century] with late 17th American provenance. 19th century mottled calf, very slightly trimmed with simple red morocco spine label "Astron. Mss." Likely lacking original title page. Handsomely written in Latin, with numerous fine pen drawings including a small map of the world. Chapters include astronomy, geography (including the New World and California), horology, and scientific instrument fabrication.

$25,000.

PROVENANCE: A remarkable manuscript with late 17th century American provenance: signatures of John Meredith of Burlington, New Jersey; Thomas Bibb (d. 1701) of Burlington, New Jersey; likely from the library of John and Elizabeth Tatham, one of the finest private libraries recorded in the early colonies,

The manuscript was clearly present in American colonies in the late 17th century. The last leaf bears an inscription of Thomas Bibb with a note "Hunc librum jure optimo posseditum fallor" as well as the signature of John Meredith. Thomas Bibb (1669–1701) and John Meredith (d. after 1706) are noted respectively as the Burgess (from the Virginia Burgess) and Recorder in Burlington, New Jersey in the late 17th century. John Meredith was a master of a Free school, originally intended for a grammar school.
Bibb died in 1701 in Philadelphia. A note on the verso of the leaf (likely in Bibb’s hand), preceding the horology section of the manuscript, corroborates Bibb’s Philadelphia connection with the inscription “In our Voyage to Pennsylvania we meeting with contrary winds.”

While it is not clear without further research whether the manuscript itself was written in the colonies or brought over from England, both Meredith and Bibb had access to the library old John and Elizabeth Tatham, from where this manuscript likely originated or was compiled from other astronomy and geography sourcebooks in the library. The Tatham library was one of the finest libraries in the early colonies, perhaps only exceeded in the number of volumes by the library of John Winthrop, Jr. (1606–1676). Given the breadth of the subjects and the presence of large communal books like missals, it is surmised the Tatham library served as a town meeting place. Additionally, Tatham served as quasi-Governor of New Jersey during a 1690-1692 vacancy and his sizable household was most likely a sensible place to conduct town affairs.

Remarkably, a complete inventory of the Tatham estate and library was taken in 1700/1 (following the death of John Tatham), and is reproduced in the American Catholic Historical Society Records. among the books listed are three that possibly correspond with our manuscript: #228 "Astrological Discourse", #509. "A Manuscript in Latin", or #534 A Mapp of Ye Earth in a Book.” Based on those redacted titles, is impossible to conclude with certainty that they correspond precisely with the manuscript at hand, but it is very likely.

Another possibility is that John Meredith, compiled this manuscript from other astronomy and geography source books in the library. As a schoolmaster, Meredith likely was well versed in Latin and possibly some Greek, and could have written the manuscript himself. Bibb is a much less likely candidate, because the occasional English handwritten notes, which more closely match his signature, are naive and demonstrate little knowledge of astronomy and poor mastery of Latin; one striking error is the note of "Sun and Moon" when the manuscript diagram more clearly shows the orbit of mercury and references it in the text. Finally, it should also be noted that Tatham inventory records both Bibb and Meredith on the list of debtors to the estate, underscoring their close connection with the Tatham household.
Although there was a strong fascination for astronomy in the American colonies, and information was transmitted from England and the Continent, the field of astronomy in the early colonies was generally lacking. Most astronomical knowledge is the period was very basic: almanacs were often the primary source for circulating practical and fundamental knowledge, albeit at least Puritan beliefs embraced the new astronomy of Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler. Men who pursued their scientific interests with any seriousness were few and far between, though there were some notable standouts including Zachariah Brigden from Connecticut (b. 1639), Arthur Storer (1642-1686) from Maryland, and John Winthrop (b. 1714),

The discovery of a manuscript with early American provenance, particularly one containing relatively advanced content, is a rare occurrence that can enrich our understanding of the state of scientific knowledge and its dissemination during the early colonial period.


THE OLDEST BROADSIDE PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO IN PRIVATE HANDS

202. [BROWN'S HOTEL] Broadside, printed on one side, 16.0 x 21.5 cm.. Auction. Will be sold . . . on Wednesday, the 27th, of October, the entire house-hold furniture and tavern fixtures of Brown's Hotel. . . .W. S. Clark, Auctioneer. October 21, 1847. Provenance: Howell, 1979.

$ 18,000.-
A remarkable survivor from San Francisco's earliest days, printed the very year General Stephen W. Kearny renamed Yerba Buena San Francisco, in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Brown's Hotel was built in 1846 and owned by William A. Leidesdorff. It was leased to John Henry Brown, the well-known San Francisco character who wrote the classic Reminiscences and Incidents of “The Early Days” of San Francisco, the best and most vivid account of San Francisco on the eve of the Gold Rush. It was a popular spot and the center for burgeoning town's gambling activity. In late October 1847, Brown had had a dispute with Leidesdorff over the lease and Brown forfeited the premises. The California Star of October 23, 1847 announced the name change to City Hotel, and the building remained the most sought-after lodgings for businessmen and fortune seekers during the Gold Rush.

**LINCOLN APPOINTS A CALIFORNIA TAX ASSESSOR**


$7,000.-

Lincoln appoints W.A. Eliason an "Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of California." Countersigned by Salmon P. CHASE (1808-1873) as Secretary of the Treasury.
EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CALIFORNIA - 1804 MANUSCRIPT TO STATISTICS

204. [CALIFORNIA] [MANUSCRIPT] Estado de las Misiones de la Nueva California, sacada de los informes de los misioneros en fin del año de 1804: 42 x 30 cm., Only UC Berkeley has a copy of another example of the 1804 table.

$ 2,000.-

This table was likely prepared at the end of the tenure of Fermin de Lasuen, as Father President of the Upper California missions, who fostered programs to improve self-sufficiency at the missions. It includes statistics on mission activities, baptisms, marriages, deaths, number of cattle and amount of grain for nineteen missions. The statistics provide a glimpse into a successful and growing mission network prior to the Emancipation and Secularization Decree of 1834.

A WHO'S-WHO OF PRE-GOLD RUSH CALIFORNIA
THE TRIAL FOR THE KONKOW SLAVER MASSACRE - SIGNED BY SUTTER, BOGGS, AND VALLEJO

205. [CALIFORNIA]. [NATIVE AMERICANS] Ms. Sonoma, 23 September, 1847. The Jury Summons for the Konkow Maidu Slaver massacre. Includes the full jury pool of forty peers. Signed by Sutter, Vallejo, and Boggs. 2 lvs; second blank. 32 x 22 cm; verso silked for preservation, some toning, minor tears; overall very good condition.

$ 65,000.-

The document reads like a who’s who of pre-Gold Rush California. It is also one of the earliest documents in which California refers to itself a territory under the umbrella of the United States of America, three years prior to his admission as State in 1850. "United States of America| Territory of California|. .District of Sonoma. You are hereby Commanded to Summon the following persons to attend at Sonoma on the
This Jury Summons for the Konkow Maidu Slaver massacre is a highly significant piece of American history and one of the most important pieces of early California history to come to the market in years. Some of the most prominent early settlers played a role in the trial, including special judges General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, J. A. Sutter, and Lilburn Williams Boggs.

In 1847, the time just before the gold rush, upper California was still a wilderness, where very few settlers lived. The native Americans were treated as slaves at best, and at worst, brutally murdered. With the gold rush, the situation worsened, culminating in a full scale genocide, but the prelude to such tragic events was clearly seen in the early days. One such tragedy was the Konkow Maidu Slaver massacre in early June 1847.

Several Spanish-speaking men met with the friendly Konkow Maidu Indians about sixty miles north of Sutter's Fort near present-day Chico. Despite being received hospitably, the White men "after having partaken of their hospitality, commenced making prisoners of men, women, and children, and in securing them, shot many of them", including at least thirty women and children. Such treatment was not anomalous, as many settlers had no regard for Indian life and wantonly murdered Native Americans with no more compunction than if they were killing a coyote.

In a surprising twist, the men were actually arrested, and the responsibility of trying their case was given to General Vallejo and John Sutter with a special jury of twelve men - including the last-minute addition of Boggs. However, the search for an impartial jury led the case to be transferred from Sacramento to Sonoma, where it was finally tried in October. Shockingly, the prisoners were acquitted of all wrongdoing.

Vallejo was born during the Spanish colonial period and witnessed the transition from Mexican rule to American control. His political influence and military background made him a prominent leader. Vallejo's relationship with the Native American population in California was complex, marked by both advocacy and exploitation, reflecting the larger historical forces shaping California's early history. On one hand, he was known for advocating on behalf of indigenous peoples and for his efforts to protect their rights. On the other hand, he was involved in the colonization and dispossession of indigenous peoples as they took over their lands and resources. His relationship with native Californians was This is even more true for John Sutter, a Swiss immigrant to California who played a significant role in the state's early history and became a household name inextricably linked with the first discovery of gold.

Sutter was a man of grand ambitions and big ideas. He established a trading post near what is now Sacramento in 1839, which became the centre of his agricultural empire, known as New Helvetia. The Sutter Fort was the first non-indigenous community in the California Central Valley. Although Sutter was known for his legendary liberality and benevolence towards the settlers, he treated his Native Americans like animals and kept them in a state of complete slavery. In a twist of fate, in April 1847, military governor Kearny appointed him and Vallejo as sub-agents and urged a conciliatory approach towards the Native Americans. They were told to regard themselves as protectors of the Indians, and
Sutter indeed reported that Antonio Armijo, Robert "Growling" Smith, and John Eggar were the culprits of the massacre, leading to their arrest in August 1847.

The third judge was Lilburn Williams Boggs (1796-1860), who was less important to California history and more significant to Missouri history as its sixth Governor, widely remembered for his interactions with Joseph Smith and Missouri Executive Order 44, also known as the extermination order. Boggs, afraid of the Mormons, travelled overland to California in 1846 and hosted by Vallejo upon his arrival.

Despite the overwhelming evidence against the accused, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on October 25th and 26th, leaving many to wonder if justice had truly been served. The cost of the trial was exorbitant, probably indicating that authorities had taken it seriously. Sutter was later accused by Boggs and Vallejo of duplicity for not obtaining a proper affidavit against the accused. And if that wasn't enough, the list of jurors was anything but a collection of disinterested parties. They all had their own political, economic, and social ties and agendas.

This is the last record of the U.S. military government ever taking slave traders of American Indians to trial or making any effort to stop slavery. A document of great importance for California history. It is signed by three men who shaped the history of California. No similar document of such importance has appeared on the market since the 1846 parole granted to General Vallejo and his brother-in-law, Julio Carrillo, which was sold by Anderson Galleries in 1914 and subsequently printed by the Grabhorn Press in 1948.

Some of the names listed in the jury pool include:
1. Victor Prudon was the Secretary of Vallejo and is described as the first Frenchman to participate in the gold rush. 2. Captain James Brown, commander of the Mormon Battalion, joined the United States
Army in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. 3. Timothy Murphy was the first settler of Marin County. 4. Captain Stephen Smith visited the Sonoma Coast in either 1839 or 1840 and built a sawmill at Bodega, where he helped immigrants in their agricultural pursuits. 5. Don Cayetano Juarez was given Rancho Tulocay in 1840 by Vallejo in recognition of his decade of service to the Mexican government. 6. Frederick Gustavus Blume was a physician, surgeon, and merchant based in Sonoma, California. 7. Stephen Cooper, who was well-acquainted with Boggs, was a member of the Missouri legislature. He presided over the first meeting ever held by Americans in California at Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) in February 1847. Later that year, he moved to Benicia and was appointed mayor by Governor Mason. 8. William Taylor was commissioned as a missionary to California. 9. During the 1846 Bear Flag Revolt, Robert Semple led the Americans around Sutter's Fort in the Sacramento Valley. In 1847, he received a grant of land from Mariano Vallejo near the mouth of the Sacramento River, on the condition that a new town be built there and named for Vallejo's wife, Francisca Benicia. 10. John Reid Wolfskill was a pioneer who helped establish California's agricultural industry in the Sacramento Valley in the 19th century. He was the first settler to plant vineyards and fruit trees there and, in 1858 at the age of 54, he married Susan Cooper, daughter of Major Stephen Cooper. 11. George Yount arrived in the Napa Valley, California in the 1830s and was given a land grant by the Spanish government. He planted the first grapevine in the Valley, which later became famous for its vineyards. These are only eleven of the forty names.

**THROWING OPEN THE PORTS OF CALIFORNIA TO TRADE**

206. [CALIFORNIA] [TRADE] ROYAL DECREE of 22 October 1803, throwing open the ports of California to trade, "with the object of encouraging the agriculture and commerce of California." Mexico, October 22, 1803. [At top] D. Joseph de Yturrigaray, Caballero profeso de la Orden de Santiago, teniente general de los Reales Exércitos.... [Incipit] Con fecha de 22 de Octubre del año próximo anterior me ha comunicado el Exmo Señor Don Miguel Cayetano Soler...con objecto de fomentar la agricultura y comercio de las Californias, se ha servido el Rey habilitar sus puertos en calidad de menores.... [at end] Dado en México á 20 de Abril de 1804.

$1,500.-

Broadside. Folio. 42.5 x 30.5 cm. Printed on recto with two ink sello quarto ink stamps on verso and manuscript notation of N. 91 referencing the Ports of California; paraph Joseph de Yturrigaray and ink signature of José Ignacio Negroponte y Sonia. Crease along the fold with minor loss (but no text loss), some staining. Not in Medina. Likely, by provenance the copy sold in 1968 for $225 from the stock Edward Eberstadt & Sons, then from Howell c. 1979. Rare in commerce.
Under this law, ports in upper and lower California are granted greater, official recognition by Spain to enable the facilitation of additional imports and exports and address the problem of supplying the California missions. This aligns with the original law passed on February 28, 1789, which opened trade to the colonies in general. Despite these efforts, there was no significant increase in trade, and the dominant "merchants" remained the established smugglers.

"ROMANCES OF A CIVIL WAR SCHOOL TEACHER"

207. [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.

SOLD

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.
**MANUSCRIPT ROLL CALL OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MONTHS BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

208. [CONGRESS] Broadside partially printed, completed in manuscript, titled "A State of Representation in Congress for the Month of February 1788 pursuant to the Act of the 17th August, 1785." 33 x 20 cm. s.l. [likely Robert Bell, Philadelphia] We have been unable to locate another copy of this broadside - presumably only a handful were printed (thirteen for the States and some retained copies for attending delegates); all roll calls remain rare in Institutions. RBH lists roll calls from July, 1786 and May 1786 rolls but only at auction in 1914 and 1911 respectively.

$12,000-

The printed portion lists the 13 original states and the manuscript contains the names of the delegates to the Congress noting the dates of their attendance. Roll calls were sent to the state legislatures and demonstrated critical support for the Federalist cause by legislators in attendance, including notable Federalists recorded here such as Alexander Hamilton and Leonard Gansevoort. This appears to be the final roll call sent to legislatures during the last critical months of the process of the adoption of the Constitution, which succeeded to cross the critical nine state threshold on June 21, 1788.

Charles Thomson as Secretary of the Continental Congress, was responsible for the roll call and forwarding these completed broadsides to the state legislatures. It is quite likely that the manuscript portion was completed in his hand. It is recorded that the broadsides were sent along with journals of Congress with a cover letter that read: "SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith enclosed two Copies of the Continuation of the Journals of Congress from the 25th August to the 29th of September; one Copy for the Legislature and the other for the Executive branch of Government. In conformity to the Act of 17th of August, I enclose also a list of the States represented, and of the Members who have appeared in Congress during the last month, and have to request the favor of your Excellency to lay it before your Legislature. With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be Your Excellency's Mo. obedt. and mo., humble Servt., CHAS. THOMSON.

**PROVENANCE:** Dr. Herbert Ernest Klingelhofer (1915-2015), collector and former President of the Manuscript Society.
AN EARLY BROADSIDE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

209. [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE].
In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of Human Events...
 n.p. [Hartford, Connecticut?:] Engraved by E. Huntington, n.d. [ca.1820-24]. Folio broadside, 23 x 19 in. Small tears and light stains to some margins, not intruding on text. The broadside must have been widely issued (even if scarce in commerce), as many copies suffer from notably poor inking from the worn engraved plate. It is also more commonly encountered folded or vanished in a scroll. This is quite a fresh, bold and well preserved copy.

$ 6,500.-

Eleazar Huntington, was a relatively obscure engraver from Connecticut and author of a book on calligraphy penmanship called The American Penman (1824), In the early 1820s, he created a rare and expertly crafted replica of the Declaration of Independence. Huntington used Benjamin Owen Tyler's 1818 facsimile of the Declaration as a loose template, incorporating a range of ornamental calligraphic styles in both the header and body of the text. For the signatures of the delegates at the bottom, Huntington likely drew inspiration from Tyler's engraving (although he did not retain Tyler's signature grouping from the original), as well as Sanderson's Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDEBOOK TO YOSEMITE


$ 22,500.-
This splendid copy of the first photographically illustrated Yosemite guidebook is noteworthy for featuring twenty original photographs of the area's wonders taken by Eadweard Muybridge. Although the text itself lacks original content, and relied heavily upon other accounts by J.D. Whitney, Samuel Bowles, Horace Greeley, Thomas Starr King, it still provided practical information for travelers, such as how to reach Yosemite, where to stay, and what to bring, but also included scientific information about the area's geology, flora, and fauna. The book aimed to educate readers about the natural history of Yosemite while also providing a guide to its tourist attractions. In helping to popularize Yosemite as a destination, the book played a significant role in the development of tourism in the American West.

The original photographs, which are significantly reduced in size, are mounted on leaves with printed captions and include a General View of Yosemite Valley, Bridal Veil Fall, El Capitan, the Three Brothers, Yosemite Falls, Mirror Lake, Half Dome, Vernal Fall, Mount Broderick, Sentinel Rock, Toloolewack Fall, and others. Eighteen of the photographs are signed "Helios" in the negative, which was Muybridge's pseudonym for his early photographs.

Muybridge, renowned for his groundbreaking studies of animal movement that led to the development of motion pictures, visited Yosemite Valley in the spring and summer of 1867. Some of the pictures he captured were commissioned by Hittell, who was assembling the guidebook and wanted original photographs to showcase the scenery, as he believed no engravings could accurately capture the beauty of the area or convey the precision of the drawings of such elevations. Of the three ads located at the end of the book, one is dedicated to Muybridge, while the others advertise H.H. Bancroft & Company and the El Dorado Livery Stables in Stockton.

A VERY RARE 1805 AMERICAN SONGSTER IN A DELIGHTFUL VERNACULAR BINDING

211. 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!

**GOLD RUSH**


$ 8,500.-

First edition in wrappers of one of the key accounts of the Gold Rush. As the preface states, these recollections were intended for the "mediating a voyage to the El Dorado of the West." The chapters on Gold Digging and Life in the Mines are excellent factual descriptions that omit some of the colorful hyperbole of contemporary accounts. The exhausted miners "staggered forward into the tents of our friends... feeling but little of that joy which men are accustomed to feel on the eve of making their fortunes." The author's predictions about the future of California turned out to be inaccurate: he concludes that "it is scarcely probable that the excitement and influx will continue ... and that it may well be doubted whether, in three years, California will have as large a population as present."

$2,000.-

William Paca (1740-1799) was an American politician and lawyer who played a significant role in the early years of the United States. Paca became involved in local politics and was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1771. Paca was a strong advocate for American independence and served as a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1779. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and was appointed to serve on several important committees, including the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation.

215. [MANUSCRIPT] [AMERICANA] On vellum, thin strip (but not a fragment) 34 x 14 mm, probably London, July 27, 1621. Signed by Sir Francis Egiock. [s.l. likely London], July 27, 1621, Stating that Lord Lionel Cranfield (Lord Treasurer of England under King James I) as receiver of all dues, fines and other profits accruing to the King [James I], from grant of licenses, or pardons, for sale of wine in taverns. The Lord [Cranfield] to pay part of the sum collected and received by him.

$2,500.-

A remarkable survivor with a connection to the Virginia Company. Sir Francis Egiock was a signer (presumed investor) on the third Charter of Virginia Company of London of 1612 which extended the colony's boundaries to include the islands of Bermuda.

King James's support of the Virginia venture was not steadfast, and by the end of the second decade of the 1600s, it became even more complex due to the deteriorating state of his own finances. The King's
need for revenue and his Lord Treasurer Sir Lionel Cranfield's resourceful tactics, added pressures to the colonizers' stock. Sir Edwin Sandys, one of the founders of the Virginia Company, is recorded having written to Sir Lionel Cranfield in search of alternative revenues. This appears to be a similar case here with a tax on the sale of wine taverns providing revenue that would alleviate pressure to tax Virginia Company stockholders.

Sir Francis Egiock signature appears to be extremely rare and the only signature with any connection to the Virginia Company to appear for many years in the market.


PRE-REVOLUTION NYC JEWISH HISTORY

216. MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM. Nov 6, 1772. Indenture for land "Ground in Banker's Street near the Jews Burying Ground" between James Jacobus Roosevelt (1759 – 1840) and Col. Leonard Lispenard (1714 — 1790) 61 x 34 cm. Signed as well by Johannes de Peyster and others.

$ 750.-

The land rebutted the small graveyard, on St. James Place near Chatham Square in present-day Chinatown, the oldest surviving Jewish burial ground in New York City. James Jacobus Roosevelt was the American businessman from New York City who was a member of the prominent Roosevelt family and a paternal great-grandfather of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Leonard Lispenard entertained George Washington when he was en route toward Boston to take command of the Continental Army in June 1775.
217. [MANUSCRIPT] Surveying Map or Murray's Wharf with property of John Murray and Henry Kipp, abutted by Front Street and the East River down to the "Fly Market". NYC, 1794, 37 x 27 cm. Signed 1794 by Casimir Theodor Goerck, one of a handful of officially recognized "city surveyors" for New York City from 1788 until his death from yellow fever in 1798. Goerck was related to the Roosevelt family by marriage, having married Elizabeth Roosevelt. Folds, and small loss at centre some edge chipping, overall a very handsome map.

$1,750.-

The map is quite interesting as it depicts Murray's Wharf at the foot of Wall Street where George Washington landed to take the Oath as First President of the United States. Additionally, the "Fly Market" is shown. The market ran from 1699 until the early 1800s, selling meat, country produce and fish under its covered roofs.

218. [MARYLAND] A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland. With an Index, and Marginal Notes ... Collected and Printed by Authority. Annapolis: William Parks, 1727. First edition of the first book printed at Annapolis, and the first complete collection of the Laws of Maryland. 4to 29. x 19 cm; [4], 300, [6] pp. Without the "Advertisement to the Reader" sometimes found on the original pastedown or inserted, Internally, disbound and text block broken in parts, last leaf with burn mark, old repair to right margin, some leaves with small marginal chips or marginal tears, some general toning, some faint embossed stamps to title page. Provenance: John Webbe (d. 1750) and then sold to Solomon Wright.

SOLD
Judge Solomon Wright, was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1771–76 and member of the Assembly (1771–74). He was a signer of the “Association of the Freemen of Maryland,” dated the 26th of July 1775, one year previous to the Declaration of Independence, which resolved that the American colonies "be put into a state of defence" and approved armed resistance to British troops.

This was the only compendium of the colony's laws until the 1765 revision by Jonas Green. Parks dedicated it to Lord Baltimore, who wished to create a haven for English Catholics in the new colony. Evans 2897; Wroth Printing in Maryland 38. VERY RARE in commerce, only 2 copies in RBH recorded.

William Parks (1699 – April 1, 1750) was an 18th-century printer and journalist in England and Colonial America. He was the first printer in Maryland authorized as the official printer for the colonial government. He published the first newspaper in the Southern American colonies, the Maryland Gazette. An Act to encourage takers up of Runaway slaves can be found on p. 280 (the only law starred by hand in the index with a handwritten note "Slaves Who are such.") An Act to prevent "the tumultuous Meetings and other Irregularities of Negroes and Slaves" is found on p. 245, which required if a slave strikes a white person to "have an ear cropt."

FIRST AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHED ABOUT WITCHCRAFT - A 1684 AMERICAN INCUNABLE

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

$ 30,000.-

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

"The text consists of a collection of natural and supernatural events, including narratives of shipwrecks, Indian captivities, tempests, lightning storms, and floods, as well as apparitions and witches. Of particular interest are several accounts of medical interest including the use of a silver plate in a brain injury and a discussion of the magnet and magnetic qualities. " (Rosenbach) Evans, 373; Church, 691.i Sabin 46680. Howes M 402: Rosenbach Catalogue: Monuments of wit and learning, 1946, No. 422)
A Handsome copy of Moll's Famous Beaver Map. The map is perhaps the most important cartographic representation of the ongoing disagreement between France and Great Britain concerning the demarcation lines that separate their American colonies. It also shows early eighteenth-century postal routes in the British colonies, making it commonly known as the first American postal map.

The Beaver Map contains four insets within it, including a significant map of coastal South Carolina and a plan of Charleston. There is also a map of Florida and the Deep South at the lower left, which is based on a map created by Thomas Nairne, the Indian agent for South Carolina. The most noteworthy element of the map is the large vignette, which is responsible for its popular name. This vignette showcases an early view of Niagara Falls, with a group of beavers actively working in the foreground. Prichard notes that "the beaver "was an appropriate image for the North American map for two reasons: the animal's importance to the fur trade, and its industrious nature."
In 1857, there was tension between the federal government and the Mormons living in the Utah Territory. The U.S. government had appointed a non-Mormon governor, which the Mormon leaders saw as a threat to their autonomy. Additionally, there were rumors of a federal army marching toward Utah to put down a supposed Mormon rebellion. On September 15, 1857, Brigham Young declared martial law in the Utah Territory, which meant that military law took precedence over civil law. This declaration was made in response to the perceived threat of the federal government, and it gave Brigham Young broad powers to maintain order and defend the territory against perceived threats.

Under martial law, Brigham Young set up a military government and established a system of military tribunals. The Mormon militia was mobilized, and civilians suspected of being hostile to the Mormon community were arrested and held without trial. The declaration of martial law by Brigham Young increased tensions between the Mormons and the federal government, and ultimately led to the Utah War in 1858. The conflict was resolved peacefully, and Utah was eventually granted statehood in 1896.
Anthony Benezet, identified in an early hand on the title in this copy, was a French-American abolitionist and educator who was active in Philadelphia, one of the most progressive men of his time, he adopted the doctrine of the Quakers. His humanity impelled him to attempt an amelioration of the condition of both the Natives and African slaves. This tract, issued the year of his death, is largely focused on the unnecessary conflict of Native Americans on the frontiers of a growing country, though he draws clear parallels with slavery: "that their [Indians] mental powers are equally with our own capable of improvement; that the apparent differences in them, as well as the Black People and us, arises principally from the advantages of our education, and manner of life." (p. 8). He predicts that "those, who are possessed of estates procured by hard measures toward Indians, or thro' the oppression of the Negroes; these as they rejoice in those possessions, which the SIN has produced, cannot expect otherwise than, to be partakers in the PLAGUE" (p. 51).

The scene depicts a young lady of the household (likely Sarah Shaw) and her black servant. The fashionably dressed lady holds two roses, while her servant holds two planters nearby, ready to receive them. Formal education for girls in the first half of the 19th century was often limited, especially for those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. Samplers provided a way for girls to learn and practice basic literacy and numeracy skills while also developing their manual dexterity and creativity.

American samplers that depict black servants or slaves are decidedly rare in commerce. Presumably, more were made in the southern states where slavery was legal, than in the northern states where it...
was abolished earlier. In some cases, these samplers may have been made by young girls from wealthy families who owned slaves, and the images may have reflected their privileged and often problematic views of race and class. It is also worth noting that many samplers from the 19th century were made in schools or as part of formal education programs, which means that they would have been subject to certain stylistic and thematic conventions. As a result, the depictions of black servants or slaves on samplers may not necessarily reflect the reality of the lives and experiences of these individuals.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FREES HIS SLAVES - FIRST PRINTING OF HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

224. [SLAVERY] [WASHINGTON, George]
The will of General George Washington: to which is annexed, a schedule of his property, directed to be sold. Alexandria: Printed from the record of the County Court of Fairfax, 1800. 32pp. Stitched. Corner of title page repaired in corner without loss, some spotting to title, some toning, minor damp-stain to lower margin last leaf, some pencil library notations. ESTC W29703; Evans 39000; Howes W145; Sabin 101752

$ 15,000.-

The first edition of Washington's will, this issue given priority over subsequent printings the same year. The first codicil bequeaths the use and profit of the whole of Washington's estate to his wife down to the "liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease." The second codicil is the most famous as it addresses the emancipation, care, and education of his enslaved workers. While he expressed his opposition to slavery and his desire to free those he owned immediately upon his death, complications arose due to the ownership of half of Mount Vernon's enslaved people by the Custis estate, Martha Washington's first husband. The will specifically states "all Slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom." Washington only had the power to free those he owned, and he freed those he could, with the exception of William Lee, who was granted immediate freedom and an annuity for his service during the Revolutionary War. Washington provided support for those he freed who were too old, ill, or too young to support themselves, including teaching them to read, write, and pursue an occupation. He also prohibited the sale or transportation of any Washington enslaved workers out of Virginia and instructed his executors to respect his wishes for their care.

The remainder of the will contains intricate arrangements for the distribution of Washington's property to his relatives and friends, with bequests including a pair of steel pistols taken from the British during
the Revolution, which he left to the Marquis de Lafayette. Additionally, his nephew, Bushrod Washington, inherited his personal papers and library, among other items. The schedule of property provides an exhaustive account of Washington's real property holdings at the time of his death, revealing that he was among the wealthiest men in the country with a net worth of over a million dollars.

3 RARE AMERICAN FIRE SOCIETY CONSTITUTIONS


**Columbian Eagle Fire society** 1835. 12mo., 9 pp. 35 pp., printed forms. Calf spine and marbled boards. Many of the pages are filled in with manuscript notations of those admitted, discharged, and dead.

$600.–

**Provenance:** Daniel Henchman who owned a well-known drug store on Chambers street and evidently grandson of the his namesake, the renowned American publisher and bookseller in 18th-century colonial Boston

**AN IMPORTANT 1836 TEXAS BROADSIDE**

226. **[TEXAS] [AMERICANA]** Mexico, José Justo Corro, Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio. publisher not identified], [Mexico], [1836?] Broadsde: 30.5 x 21 cm. Dated and signed: Mexico diciembre 30 de 1836. Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Exterior (trans: Decree of the Congreso General, approved by Jose Justo Corro, president ad interim, on December 30, 1836 and promulgated the same day by Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio: separating Coahuila from Texas and further authorizing the central government to locate the capital of Texas where most convenient when order is re-established there). It also designates California and New Mexico as Departamentos. Ref: Streeter, 882.

$2,000.–
In 1836, a political reorganization separated the Mexican state of Coahuila from Texas. Prior to this, Texas had been a part of Coahuila y Tejas, a single Mexican state that was formed in 1824. However, in 1835, Texas rebelled against Mexican rule, and the following year declared its independence. As part of the reorganization that followed, Coahuila was separated from Texas and became a separate Mexican state. This was part of a broader effort by the Mexican government to centralize its power and strengthen its control over the region. Streeter states “Had this decree been passed in 1833, Texas might be a Mexican State today.”

The earliest substantive California printing in private hands and the most important publication of the half-dozen or so broadsides and ephemera sheets that preceded the 1835 Manifesto, considered the first book printed in California (sold PBA 2021 $361,500). Henry R. Wagner, in The Zamorano Eighty, describes the content of the first book printed in California: “The Manifesto is devoted to a defense of [Figueroa's] actions in connection with the Hijar and Padrés colonization scheme”. This broadside (Greenwood 8) is an indisputable companion to that Manifesto (Greenwood 9), with its focus on Hijar and Padrés as well as the other conspirators involved. Rather, than just a defense of actions taken which
the Manifiesto describes, this proclamation is filled with the immediacy of the moment. This was also notably Figueroa's last word in print during his lifetime as he died just before the printing of the 1835 Manifesto, which contains his obituary on the last leaf.

The Proclamation is almost certainly the first time Los Angeles appears in print as it discusses the threatened uprising: "when the City Council of Los Angeles disapproved of their conduct, and when no son of California took part in their erring, even those who were involved in it gave up the affair, submitted to the Government, and handed over the conspirators". The revolution was attempted in Los Angeles, in March, 1835, by about fifty Sonorans, who took possession of the town. Their object was to oust Figueroa from power, but finding no co-operation on the part of the inhabitants, surrendered their leaders, and submitted to the legally constituted authorities. The leaders were sent off to Mexico. As a result, only two months on May 23, the Mexican Congress promoted Los Angeles from the rank of pueblo to ciudad and made it the territorial capital of Alta California.

The broadside, in fiery rhetoric, declares: [Incipit] "The Commandant General and Political Chief of Alta California to the Inhabitants of the Territory Fellow citizens: The genius of evil has appeared among you, spreading the deadly poison of discord. The enemies of order, jealous of the happiness that these people have enjoyed, and not satisfied with the blood of their compatriots that they have spilled in the interior of the Republic, brought to the Californios the baneful gift of anarchy. The repeated proofs they received that the Californios are not giving way to their iniquitous projects has irritated their presumptuous pride, and they wish to sacrifice them at whatever cost. This is the sum and substance of the benefits that Hijar, Padres, Torres, Verduzco, and others brought to California; they want to remove its tranquility from a country that was progressing in the shade of peace and confidence, in order to sink it in the disasters of civil war...

Meanwhile, fellow citizens, do not believe the deceitful proposals of the enemies of order and of the Government who, blinded by ambition and greed, invoke the sacred name of justice in order to dishonor it, and squander your blood and treasure. Continue peaceful and united in the enjoyment of your social rights. That is true happiness and the only reward to which my ambition aspired. Jose Figueroa". (Full transcription on request)
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF CALIFORNIA’S FIRST DRUG LAW

228. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [CALIFORNIA] [NATIVE AMERICANS] "Proclamation/ Proclama" Manuscript, signed twice by GOVERNOR RICHARD BARNES MASON. D.S. 29 November, 1847. The original manuscript of Mason's proclamation prohibiting the sale, or conveying by any means, of alcohol to the Indians of California, effective on January 1, 1848. 25 x 20 cm., 1 pp. in English on recto and Spanish on verso. Provenance: John Howell 1985

The proclamation prohibits the sale of liquor to the Indians after January 1, 1848: 'if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of in any way connive at selling, exchanging, bartering or disposing of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, such person shall upon conviction before an Alcalde..." face fines and imprisonment.

Richard Barnes Mason was appointed military governor of California, serving from May 31, 1847, and this proclamation was issued within the first year of his administration. He served until April 13, 1849. When gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, Mason made a report of the finding to President James K. Polk. Signed documents by Mason, outside of Institutional holdings, are rare. It is likely that this manuscript was brought directly to the printer as the broadside was issued on the very same day November 29, 1847, and appeared in the Californian the next day. See: Fahey 95, Greenwood 94, and Wagner 16 for the broadside.

ONE OF THE RAREST GOLD RUSH BOOKS

229. [WESTERN AMERICANA] CARSON, James H. Early Recollections of the Mines, and a Description of the Great Tulare Valley, 1852. 8vo., 20 x 13 cm., 64 pp + 1 folding facsimile map. ; Note: pp. 25–32 supplied in expert facsimile,. Without front wrapper, rear wrapper restored. The whole bound in attractive full green morocco and gilt. Considered by Wagner to be one of the twenty rarest California books. Cowan (I), p. 43; (II), p. 107. Graff 604. Howes C-183. Sabin 11084. Wagner List of 20 Rarest. Only two copies (including this in 1979 from Howell $2000) are cited in RBH and only one with a map. Despite being incomplete, it is unlikely another private copy will surface.

$ 16,000.-
The first book printed in Stockton and one of the most important books of early California and the Gold Rush. There is an account of the discovery of gold including how a party of Mormons brought the discovery of gold to Capt. Sutter, anecdotes of mining life, morals, and gambling, and how within a year of discovery, the honesty and camaraderie of the early miners gave way to pick-pockets, thieves and swindlers. No other period of history witnessed a more rapid transformation, as California was admitted to the union, and "innumerable towns sprung from chaos."

*ALBUMIN ALBUM WITH PHOTOS OF THE AMERICAN WEST AND A RARE INTERIOR OF THE MORMON CHAPEL*

230. **[WESTERN AMERICANA]** FOLIO of ALBUMIN PHOTOS, 36 x 27 cm. [s.l., c. late 1870s]; three-quarter brown morocco, with rubbing.

$20,000.-

Consisting of: FULL PAGE: 1 (half-loss), 7 of Japan, 1 (half-loss), 1 of California (SF and Yosemite). Notably, the Yosemite Photos include: Carleton Watkins Bridalveil Fall in Springtime, Yosemite, 1865-1866 and Watkins Yosemite Valley, about (c. 1878-1881?), and Watkins Grizzly Giant, Mariposa Grove, California, c. 1861. and Yosemite Falls (likely Watkins), 2 of Oregon, 3 of Salt Lake City including Tabernacle, Brigham Young’s House, and a very rare photo of the Interior of the Mormon Chapel, VARIOUS SIZES: 1 of Central Pacific Railway; 1 SF, 2 Mining photos Virginia City, Panorama of Virginia City, 2 mines in Utah, 4 of Nebraska, 7 Photos Chicago, 6 Niagara Falls, 7 Siberia, 1 Colorado, 1 Arizona, 5 NY Hudson, 9 New York, 5 Chicago, plus numerous other more minor world photos.
THE EARLIEST PRINTED MINING LAWS FOR ANY DISTRICT IN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD REGIONS

231. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [GOLD RUSH] BROADSIDE; 2 unnumbered pages on 2 sheets; 36 x 22 cm. "A Convention of Quartz Miners convened pursuant to public call, in the town of Quartzburg, County of Mariposa, on the 25th June, 1851. The meeting being called to order, on motion, Col. Thorn was unanimously chosen President of the meeting, and J.T. Temple, Secretary." "Filed July 16th, 1851, and recorded at request of Thomas Thorn, Esq. Edw’d C. Bell, Clerk Mariposa Co." On verso of the last sheet: "Copy of Quartzburg mining laws." Minor loss (not text to upper corner), 0d folds, some toning, minor split along crease, some old glue residue, well preserved, EXTREMELY RARE. OCLC cites only the copy at the California Historical Society. RBH notes a 12 p. issue with precedence impossible to determine. The only listing of the broadside in RBH is Royal S. Perry copy sold in 1918 by Anderson Galleries.

$40,000.-

This remarkable broadside is the earliest separately printed mining laws for any district in the California gold regions.

"In 1849, a mining camp of considerable importance was started on Burn’s Creek and was named Quartzburgh. The rich, dry diggings attracted a large number of miners and many comfortable log huts were soon built and quite a village sprang up. Among the first settlers were Colonel Thomas J. Thorn and B. M. Pool, with their families and negro slaves. By November, 1850, fourteen rich gold-bearing quartz veins had been discovered." [Ref: Chamberlain., Newell D. The Call of Gold, 1936, reprinted 2002. p. 16]

The broadside reflects miners’ customs and usages, which was framed and adopted by a convention of quartz miners, and convened pursuant to public call in the town of Quartzburgh, County of Mariposa, on the 25th day of June, 1851. Colonel Thorn was unanimously elected president, and J. T. Temple, secretary, and both signed the adopted rules and regulations; and in addition, pledged their honor and their lives for full and faithful performance. This code helped to bring order out of chaos and proved to be an extremely important factor in helping the mining industry of the state. It was the mining law in Mariposa County for many years, without a single change, and was also used in many other parts of the state. [Ref: Chamberlain. p. 31]
See also: Rodman W. Paul, California Gold: The Beginning of Mining in the Far West, 1947. pp. 217-219; Also. A contemporary account of the Mariposa County convention may be found in the San Francisco Daily Alta California, June 30, 1851.

**FIRST KNOWN DATED CALIFORNIA PRINTING WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN COMPLETED MANUSCRIPT**


$ 30,000.-

The earliest known of the ephemeral Zamorano imprints and one with the earliest known dated manuscript content.

The 1831 document has been filled out in manuscript for one Domingo Mesa and dated Monterey, July 15, 1831. In it, he requests discharge from the caballería (horseguard cavalry) because of an incurable illness. The verso is completed and signed with a certification dated San Francisco, Aug 18, 1831.

The date of July 15, 1831 appears to precede one celebrated in Howell's catalog in 1979 ($1250) that "been filled out in manuscript for one Francisco Rochin and dated San Francisco, August 3, 1831." Howell's catalog entry states "The exciting discovery of the first dated California imprint was announced by John Howell at the April 21, 1931 meeting of the California Historical Society. The earliest example of California printing known previously had been Figueroa's Proclamation of January 16, 1833, printed on the same Mexican hand press used by Zamorano for the Proclamation."

An uncompleted copy of the 1831 Sello was also sold by Dorothy Sloan (likely from the same 1979 lot that had two blank Sellos in the group). Sloan states (as in our example) "The sealed paper is rubricated by
Manuel Victoria, who assumed governorship of California in 1830 but was forced to resign by a revolution on December 9, 1831, in which Zamorano and Bandini took part. Although well-intentioned, Victoria's actions angered many citizens. See Bancroft, Pioneer Register (p. 307). The imprint is also rubricated by Juan Bandini (1800-1859), another important Mexican Californian who had a bizarre and checkered career in politics in California and Mexico. A native of Peru and the son of a Spanish sea captain, Bandini became a California ranchero and a leading political and social figure in San Diego and Los Angeles. [Ref: Dorothy Sloan Auction of Daniel G. Volkmann Jr.]

**TABER’S PACIFIC COAST VIEWS**

233. **[WESTERN AMERICANA] [PHOTOGRAPHY] [TABER, ISAIAH WEST]** TABER: Pacific Coast Views. [c. 1890] Custom made album of scenes along the Pacific Coast including geographic landmarks, hotels and prominent individuals etc. With 45 mounted albumen photographs on stiff gilt-framed stock, most photos approx 23 x 19 cm. (Union iron works has two smaller photos); many of the photos have descriptive text on opposing pages. Full red calf with Gilt "Taber" to centre and "Pacific Coast Views:"; binding date uncertain, patterned endpapers, inner reinforcement of binding; internally some spotting and minor stains, but generally very good.

$48,000.-

Photos include: Taber’s Reception Parlors, San Francisco (maybe by Watkins), Carmel Mission. Lick Observatory, Miss Maud Stover, When Visiting Oakland, Mrs. M.K. Blake, Mills Seminary, Palisades, Geyser Canyon, Henry B, Schindler, Lakeside Sanatorium (with an early California Woman doctor listed Mrs. Malinda Goldson, MD.), Baldwin Hotel, Union Iron Works, Observatory Golden Gate Park, Reception Room Taber, Cathedral Oaks, Sitter’s Room at Taber’s, Hotel Del Monte, Geyser Canyon, The "Van Ness", Dead Giant, Chinese Butcher, Hotel Pleasanton, Santa Barbara Mission, Coburn’s Mill, Yosemite Valley, Mirror Lake, Agassiz Column, Mt. Shasta, Vernal Falls, Big Grape-vine near Santa Barbara, Close view
Isaiah West Taber (1830-1912), originally from Massachusetts, became one of the best known American photographers for his landscape and portrait photographs of the American West during the late 19th century. His San Francisco studio was among the most distinguished studios in the city. In addition to his own photography, Taber was involved in printing, publishing, and distributing the work of other photographers, including Carleton Watkins. He came into possession of Watkins's negatives in 1881 following the Watkins' bankruptcy and incorporated the images into his retail stock. The 1906 Earthquake destroyed an immense amount of Taber's inventory, including "eighty tons of portrait negatives and twenty tons of view negatives."

EXTREMELY RARE TRACT ON THE GOLD REGIONS


$10,000-

James' Wyld's rare tract on the Gold Regions. While the title page mentions that the notes accompany a map, and Cowan calls for the map, Sabin does not, and Streeter who included a laid in copy, says "it was almost certainly published separately." The notes include detailed descriptions of the geology, mineralogy, and geography of the California gold fields, as well as information about the climate, flora, and fauna of the region. They also provided advice and guidance for prospectors and miners, including tips on how to identify and extract gold from the local rocks and soils. Wyld's Notes were an important early resource for anyone interested in the California gold rush and helped spur the mass migration of prospectors and settlers to the area.
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