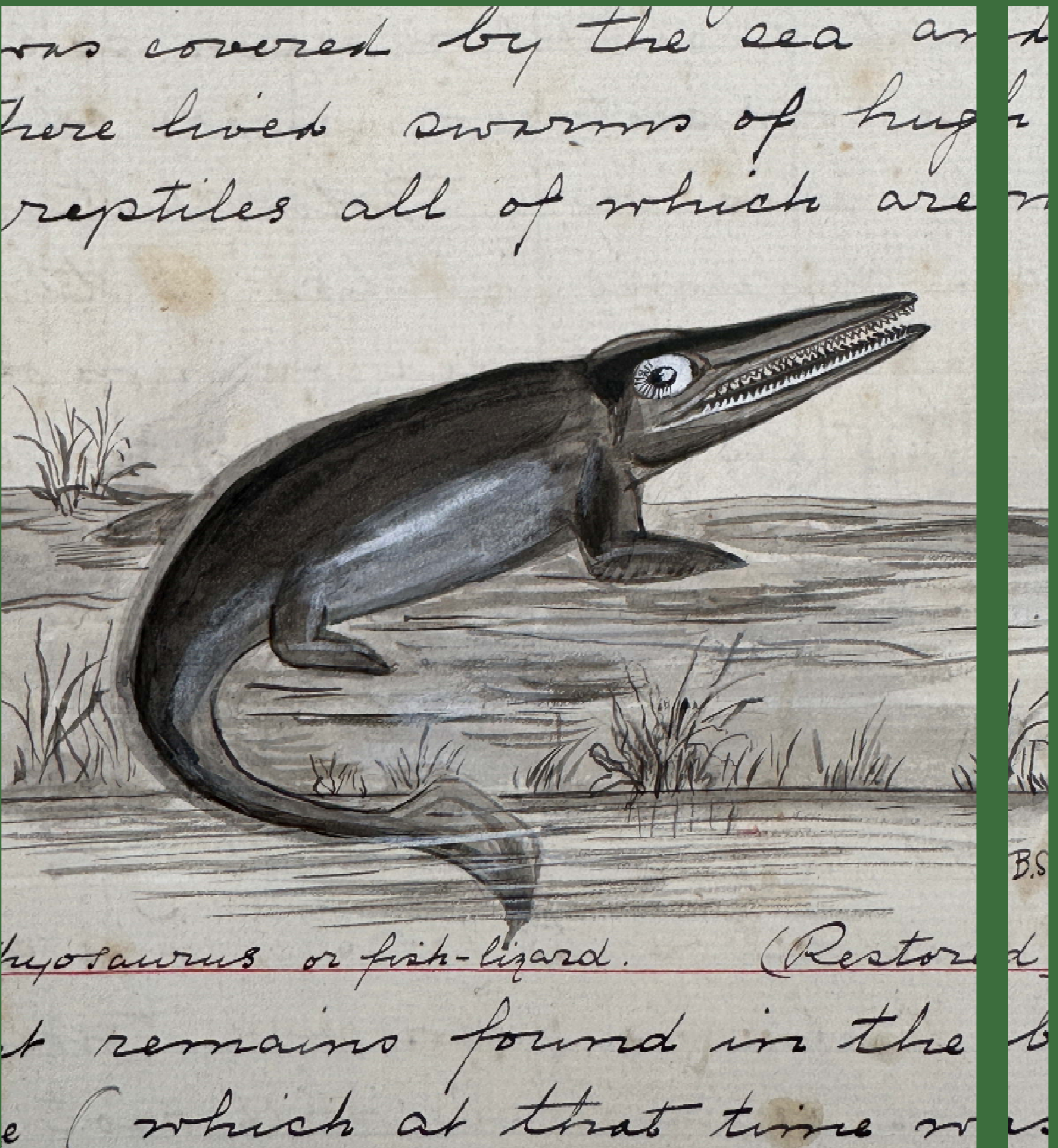


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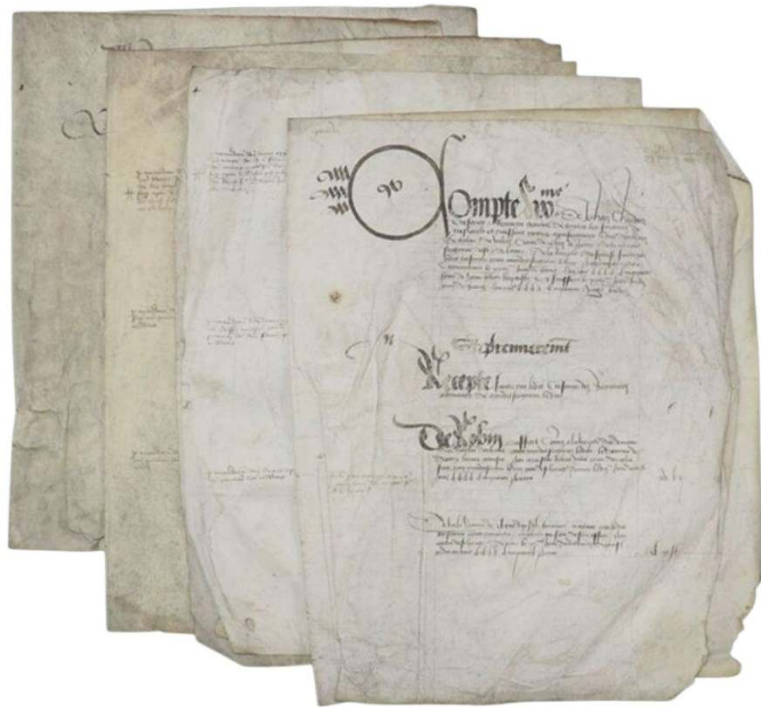
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COVER: NO 49

OKTOBER, 2025

1. MANUSCRIPTS BEFORE 1500
22. MANUSCRIPTS 1500-1600
29. MANUSCRIPTS 1600-1800
46. MANUSCRIPTS AFTER 1800
53. 15TH CENTURY INCUNABULA
59. 16TH CENTURY
79. 17TH CENTURY
106. 18TH CENTURY
122. 19TH CENTURY
135. 20TH CENTURY MODERN PRINTING
137. VOYAGE & EXPLORATION
150. MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS & MISC.
161. AMERICANA



HOUSEHOLD OF A POET PRINCE - RARE 15TH-CENTURY ACCOUNTS

1. [ACCOUNTS OF JEAN CHARDON, Treasurer to Charles, Duke of Orléans]. France, ca. 1450–1451. Manuscript on vellum, in French, ink, four large bifolia,, c. 14.5 x 11.5 inches.

\$ 2,500.-

Substantial fragment from the mid-15th-century financial records of *Jehan Chardon*, treasurer to *Charles, Duke of Orléans* (1394–1465), cousin of Charles VII, renowned poet, and one of the most important princely figures in France during the closing decades of the Hundred Years' War. Written in a formal *bâtarde* hand, ruled in plummet, with section headings in larger, more decorative script and occasional flourished initials. The leaves are arranged under headings such as *Dons et recompensacions* [Gifts and rewards], *Pensions à volonté* [Pensions at will], *Approuvement de rente* [Approval of rent], and *Autres gages* [Other wages]. Each section

preserves detailed entries naming recipients, specifying the sums in *livres tournois*, *sols*, and *deniers*, and often indicating the service or office for which payment was made.

Ducal household accounts of this scope and date are rare in private hands. These leaves offer a vivid cross-section of the personnel, payments, and quotidian operations of a major princely household in the mid-15th century.

Among the more notable entries are: *A Jehan Le Maire, la somme de VI l[ivres] pour ses gages* [To Jehan Le Maire, the sum of six livres for his wages]; *A Guillaume Gastellier, pavellment susdit... pour ses gages accoustumés* [To Guillaume Gastellier, previously mentioned, for his customary wages]; *Pierre Leber... pour servir le temps que de par le duc* [Pierre Leber... for serving during the time on behalf of the duke]; *La somme de C sols par pour ses droiz de table* [The sum of 100 sols for his table rights]; *Maistre Jehan de la Barre... pour pension à sa volonté par le duc* [Master Jehan de la Barre... for a pension at the duke's pleasure]; *Anthoinne Le Buc, abbé... la somme de VIII l[ivres] t[ournois] pour partie de ses gages* [Anthoinne Le Buc, abbot... the sum of eight livres tournois for part of his wages]; *Pour avoir tenu les bateaux avec la somme de C sols* [For having kept the boats with the sum of 100 sols]; and *Pour vin fourni aux officiers* [For wine supplied to the officers]. Together, these illustrate the range of ducal patronage, from stipends to ecclesiastics and household officers, to payments for transportation and provisioning.

In the late 18th century, the vellum bifolia were repurposed as file wrappers for administrative records, with large docket inscriptions such as *Août 1791* and *Avril 1791* entered in the margins.

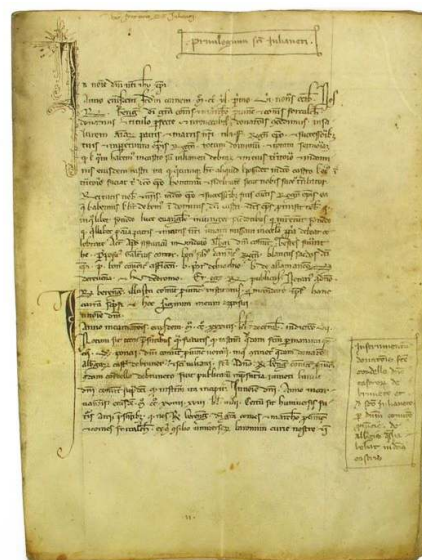
CONDITION: vellum soiled, cockled, and stained, with creasing, small holes, and some fading, but overall legible, with the principal names and headings well preserved.



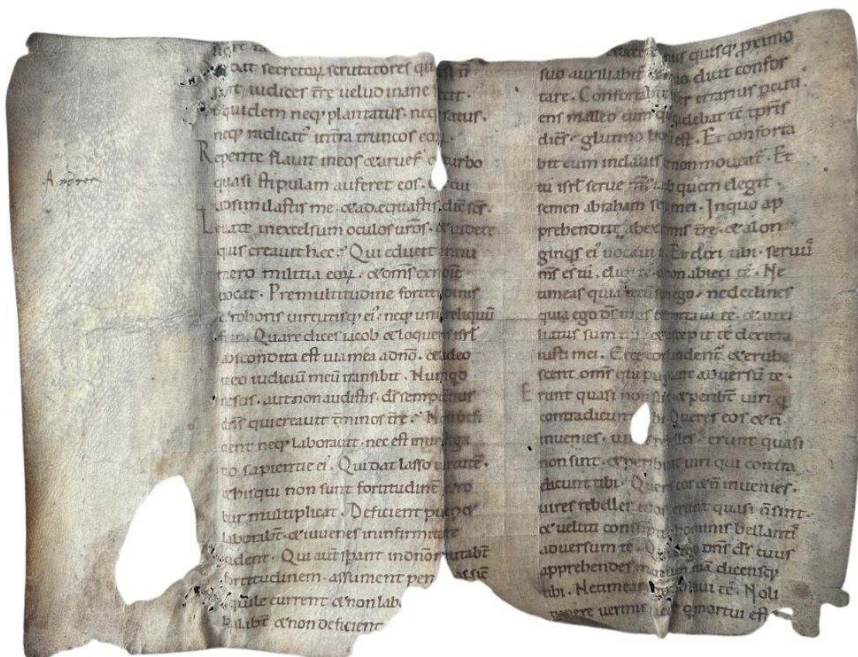
PRIVELEGIUM

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

\$ 2,500.-



A RARE FRAGMENT OF THE FAMOUS GIANT BIBLES



3. [BIFOLIUM] A Fragment from a Giant Bible, Tuscany or Rome, c. 1100. Approx. 12 x 8 inches (31 x 20 cm). Text from Isaiah 40–41. Three sides are very legible; one half of one side has been purposely effaced for re-use. Written in an uncommon transitional script between Caroline Minuscule and Romanesque Minuscule. The bifolium was later repurposed, likely in the 15th century, as an account book in Italy, with one dated note referencing the year 1491. Annotations from the 15th or 16th century, including signatures, appear in the margins.

\$ 3,500.-

The manuscript fragment belongs to the tradition of the Giant Bibles, or Biblia Maior, produced during the Gregorian Reform period. These monumental manuscripts, often produced in major scriptoria of Tuscany or Rome, reflect a deliberate revival and adaptation of the Tournon Bible format from the Carolingian Renaissance, specifically the 9th century. The Tournon model, characterized by its large format, elegant script, and organized text layout, symbolized the authority and universality of the Church. By emulating and expanding on this earlier tradition, the Giant Bibles served not only as liturgical tools but also as tangible expressions of the reform movement's intellectual and artistic aspirations. Their imposing size and refined craftsmanship underscored the Church's renewed emphasis on biblical scholarship, unity, and the transmission of sacred texts as foundational to ecclesiastical identity.



12TH-CENTURY ENGLISH MANUSCRIPT, PRESERVED IN SITU

4. [BIFOLIUM from De Peccatorum Meritis et Remissione, Book I, Chapters 9–11]. England, ca. 1125–1175. A bifolium on vellum written in a fine transitional Caroline-Gothic minuscule in two columns. Text in brown ink, with red rubricated initials and paragraph marks. **Provenance:** 17th center signature of Henry Parker to inner rear board, plausibly the important English barrister and political writer. Limp vellum. evidence of green silk ties.

\$ 3,000.-

This bifolium preserves a substantial passage from Augustine's *De Peccatorum Meritis et Remissione*, an important early 5th-century anti-Pelagian treatise that helped define Church doctrine on original sin, infant baptism, and the transmission of guilt through Adam. The excerpt corresponds to Book I, chapters 9–11, offering a theological exposition of Romans 5:12—"Per unum hominem peccatum intravit in mundum..."—and articulating the Augustinian foundation of hereditary sin and redemption through grace.

The script and stylistic features point to an English Benedictine or cathedral scriptorium in the mid-12th century. The letterforms—especially the tall, looped l, the open a, and the distinctive g—are characteristic of English monastic hands of this period, with particular affinities to scribal work at St. Albans, Canterbury, or Bury St Edmunds.

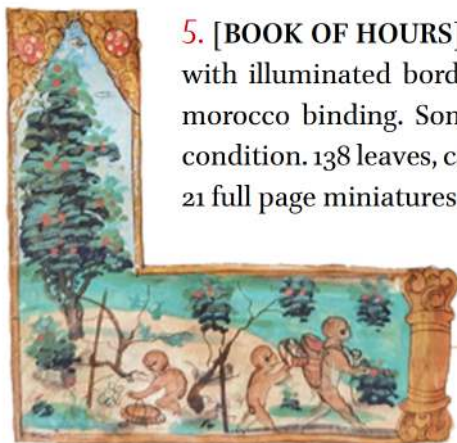
PROVENANCE: Reused as a pastedown or flyleaf in a later English binding. Found at the rear of a 1616 London edition of *Cheap and Good Husbandry* by Gervase Markham (Printed by T. Snodham for Roger Jackson, near the Conduit in Fleet Street), a popular early modern manual on animal care and rural economy. The printed book is incomplete, lacking all before signature B (i.e., 8 of 22 preliminary pages).

A compelling in-situ example of post-Dissolution English binding practices, particularly in Oxford and Cambridge, where manuscripts from dissolved monastic libraries were frequently repurposed in the bindings of vernacular printed books.

BOOK OF HOURS WITH A RARE TREE OF LIFE MINIATURE

5. [BOOK OF HOURS] A richly illuminated Parisian Book of Hours from the end of the 15th century with illuminated borders or architectural frames on every page. (18.5 x 11.5 cm). Red 18th century morocco binding. Some thumbing, cockling and occasional losses of pigment, else in very good condition. 138 leaves, calendar miniatures with signs of the Zodiac and occupations of the month, and 21 full page miniatures and 16 small ones.

\$ 80,000.-



KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



While the patron's identity remains unknown, she appears prominently in a red dress on folio 124v. Her artistic preferences reveal a fascination with mystical bestiaries and forest life, incorporating detailed depictions of dragonflies, birds, boars, rabbits, and monkeys.

Particularly noteworthy is the miniature of the Tree of Life surrounded by rabbits and an owl—an image not yet documented in scholarly literature. This imagery creates a narrative structure within the Book of Hours: beginning with Adam and Eve beside the tree of knowledge and their subsequent expulsion, and concluding with the Tree of Life symbolizing the restoration of paradise. This cyclical composition—from paradise lost to paradise regained—would contribute to the understanding medieval spiritual symbolism.

This Book of Hours falls in a category of extra-illustrated Books of Hours with illuminated borders on every page and bas-de-page scenes from end of the 15th century associable with the output of the workshops of the Master of Martainville and Jean Pichore, one of the most dominant figures Parisian illumination. This was a period when the proliferation of densely embellished printed Hours in Paris (by Vostre, Kerver, and Pigouchet) led to a cross-fertilization between manuscript and printed compositions, facilitated by the artists who both illuminated manuscripts and designed cuts for printed books.



The manuscript's style closely resembles the Hours of "HJ" or "JH," featuring the mystic pelican, which was offered by the auction house Giquello with an estimate of € 250,000–300,000. Notably, there is a strong resemblance in the female donor and the landscape. The miniatures within the manuscript are the work of different artists, but the depiction of the Virgin Mary, placed opposite the Donor, stands out as the creation of a great master. Some of the miniatures appear to be linked to the Workshop of the Martainville Master, particularly resembling those in the Labouchère Hours.

CONTENT

Parisian Calendar f. 1r-6v, 7r blank, 7v-12v, Gospel extracts, 13r-18v, O intemerata, 'O Obsecro te, 19r – 36v, Hours of the Virgin, Matins, 36v - 44v lauds, 45r – 49r, prime, 49v - 52v terce, 53r – 55v sext, 56r – 59r none, 59r – 63v vespers, 64r – 67v, Compline. Hours of the Cross, 68v – 71v, Hours of the Holy Spirit, 72 r – 74v, Penitential Psalms, likely one leaf missing, 75r -89v, 90r-123v, office of the death, 124r-128r, Douce dame de miséricorde, the 15 Joys of the Virgin Mary (in French), Dolce Dieu 129r (in French) - 131v, Sainte uraie crois aouree / Qui du corps dieu fus a ornee, 132r (In Latin) De Trinita te antiphona – 133v, 132v Commemorations of Saints Michael, 133r, John the Baptist, 133r John the Evangelist, 134r Peter and Paul, 134v St Sebastian, 135r St Nicholas, 136r, Sint Nicholas, 136v Sancta Anna, 137r Maria Magdalena, 137v Sancta Katherina, 137r, Sancta Margareta, 137v, Sancta genovesa. 138r Prayer to the Virgin.

THE SUBJECTS OF THE LARGE OR FULL-PAGE MINIATURES

The subjects of the large or full-page miniatures are: (1) 7v, Adam & Eve; (2) 8r, Saint John on Patmos; (3) 13r, the crowned Virgin with Christ Child; (4) 18v, Tree of Jesse; (5) 19r, Annunciation; (6) 36v, Visitation with initials in the border; (7) 45r, the Nativity; (8) 49v, Annunciation to the Shepherds; (9) 53r, the Adoration of the Magi; (10) 56r, Presentation in the Temple, with a little dragon in the border; (11) 59r, Flight into Egypt; (12) 64r, Coronation of the



Virgin; (13) 68v, The Tree of Life with rabbits and the Arma Christi; (14) 69r, The Arma Christi; (15) 72r, The Descent of the Holy Spirit; (16) 75v, The Tree of Life; (17) 89v, The Tree of Life with a Pelican believed to pierce its own breast

with its beak and feed its young with its blood; (18) 90r, Job on the dung heap; (19) 124v, The portrait of the woman in a red dress facing the Virgin with Child on the opposite leaf; (20) 125r, Virgin with Child; (21) 129v, Resurrection.

SMALL MINIATURES

6 leaves of calendar miniatures and then: (1) 9v, Luke; (2) 10v, Matthäus; (3) 12r, Marc, with pictorial borders, monkeys on boat; (4) 16r, Mary praying with fishing monkeys in the border; (5) 132r, The Trinity, (6) 132v, Archangel Michael; (7) 133v, John the Baptist with pictorial borders, ducks, apes, dogs; (8) 133v John the Apostle, pictorial borders, apes rowing boats, a pelican (note: same folio as previous, may need clarification); (9) 134r, Peter & Paul, a swan in a pond, a dragonfly; (10) 134v, St Sebastian, pictorial border, apes collecting fruits; (11) 135r, Saint Nicholas Raised 3 Boys From the Dead; (12) 135v, Saint Anna teaches Jesus to read (13) 136r, Mary Magdalene; (14) 136r, Saint Catherine (same folio as previous, needs clarification); (15) 137r, Saint Margaret with a pictorial border with ducks and a hunting ape; (16) 138r, Genoveva with a pictorial border, with birds and hunting apes.



A DATED BOOK OF HOURS IN RIPUARIAN LANGUAGE

6. COLOGNE BOOK OF HOURS FOR A DEVOUT WOMAN, written in Ripuarian (language from the region between Cologne and Aachen). Cologne region, 1462. 8 vo. (150 x 110) 239 vellum leaves. Quires mostly of 10 leaves. Catchwords at the end nearly all quires. In some quires signatures in lead are still visible. Ruled in thin lines with purple ink. Written space: 80/83 x 51 mm (16 lines). In three hands, *litera textualis* (main hand f. 2-214, 219-232; second hand: f. 215-216; third hand: f. 233-239). Contemporary binding.

\$ 17,500.-

CONDITION: The entire book has suffered damage (partly by water) the decoration has deteriorated and partly disappeared as a result. The original binding is preserved, the blind stamping is clearly visible, but corners have been chipped off. The interest of this book lies mainly in the unusual compilation of texts.

Stamps: several blind stamps indicate an origin from Cologne. Spine over four raised bands. (Birgittinenkloster; Drache I; see Einbanddatenbank, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Greif 5012364, 5012365; BuchstabeK, 5031265).



Large initials at the beginning of the main sections of the Book of Hours (Hours of the Virgin, Hours of the Holy Cross, Penitential Psalms and Office of the Dead); numerous small painted initial of 2, 3, 4 and 5 lines; rich marginal decoration in the Cologne "Goldrispenstil" (gold filigree decoration) developed by Stefan Lochner and adopted by subsequent local illuminators. The most remarkable illumination is the depiction of the marks of the cross, with nail holes in the hands and feet and a bleeding heart.

Books in the vernacular (and let alone in an uncommon) German dialect are rare. Ripuarian dialects, such as Kölsch (spoken in Cologne), are quite distinct from Standard German, to the point where mutual intelligibility was difficult. The texts in this manuscript, are with a few exceptions exceeding rare. This applies to the special variants of the Hours of the cross and the Penitential psalms, to various Marian prayers and most notably the Prayer of Moses. The highlight of the manuscript is the Confession of Charlemagne, a text of exceptional rarity. According to the narrative,

Charlemagne had committed a sin so grievous that he preferred death over revealing it to anyone. Additionally, the manuscript contains a comprehensive treatise on the influence of the zodiac signs, within which the date 1462 is recorded.

The use of the feminine form of the word 'sinner' tells us that the book was made for a woman. Given the nature of the texts, reminiscent of prayer books and books of hours owned by religious women, it is likely that this book was intended for a nun or a woman leading a semi-religious life. Notable in the calendar is the very exceptional mention in red of Saint Agatha. Possibly this indicates usage in a monastery dedicated to Saint Agatha. Within the wide surroundings of Cologne in the second half of the fifteenth century there are two nunneries to which this applies: Sankt Agatha in Cologne, and Sankt Agatha in Uedem, close to Goch, Kevelaer and Kalkar.



We are leaning towards Uedem, where a group of pious women lived in community since around 1400. The "Sisters of the Common Life," representatives of the religious movement *Devotio moderna*, lived in economic community and, unlike the Beguines, knew no private property. In contrast to the Augustinian Canonesses, they also lived without habit and vows. Like the "Brothers of the Common Life" and the Beguines, they are counted among the semi-religious. Adherents of this religious group referred to themselves as "secular clergy" who had chosen a "middle way" and now led a "mixed life" – between the secular world and monastery. Further research would reveal this.

From folio 2r-3r, there is a prayer on the Holy Face of Jesus, titled *Dit is een guet ghebet van deme angesichte unses lieven heren Jhesu Cristi Veronyka*, beginning with *Gegroit sijstu heilige angesichte unses lieven heren Jhesu Cristi*. On folios 3r-4r, the prologue of the Gospel of John appears, titled *Sent Johans Ewangelium In principio*, beginning with *In dem anbegynnen was dat wort*. Folio 4v contains instructions for finding the Golden numbers and Dominical letters, with a mention of the year 1462, stating

Hie vintdet man ynne dat gulden getzal vermidz de cleyn jaeren ons heren. M cccc lxij, followed by *De sondach lettere ... M cccc lxij*. Folios 5r-16v feature a calendar for Cologne. On folios 17r-v, there are tables for signs of the zodiac and Dominical letters. Folios 18r-20v contain an indulgence prayer concerning the wounds of Christ, attributed to Pope Gregory, stating *Van dem getzale der wunden unses heeren Cristi Jhesum as sent gregorius paus in der ampte sijnre*



myssen geoffenbart wart eyn goet gebedeken mit v pater noster in v Ave maria: O du grundelose ... hertzeicheit hulpt myr hude.

From folio 21r-68v, the *Hours of the Virgin* are included. Folios 80r-96r contain the *Short Hours of the Holy Cross*, beginning with *Hijr begynnet die seven corte getijden van dem hilligen cruce To Metten tijt*. Folios 96r-97v feature a prayer on the Holy Cross, *Van deme heiligen cruce eyn guet ynnich ghebeth: Gegroet sijstu hoeghe prisende vruchtbaair gebedenijde heilge cruce*. Folios 97v-103v hold prayers on the Passion of Christ, starting with *Dyt synt schoene ghebede vandelijden und pyne unsis lieven heren jhesum xpristum*, addressing different parts of Christ's body, including *Totem eirsten to dem ghebedenijden hove de unsis heren xpristi jhesu*, *Totem ghebedenide angesicht onsis heren ihesus*, *Totem gebedenijden oeghen onsis lieven heren jhesum xpristi gebeth*, and other similar invocations. Folios 103v-105v contain a prayer on the wounds of Christ, *Van den vijf wunden xpristi*, which includes indulgences from Pope Gregory, stating *Item so we dit ghebet van den vijf wunden unsis lieven heren jhesum xpristi. Mit ynnickheit leset myt v pater noster der vordeynet van deme pawes Gregorius .v. dage aflais pater noster*, and specific prayers for each wound, *To der rechter hant | Vader unse, To der luchter hant uns lieven heren ... Vader unse, To der rechteren voete uns heren xpristi ...*

Folios 105v-109v contain a prayer on the seven words from the cross, beginning with *Hijr volgent die seven wort de got sprack an dem Cruce | O Here jhesus xprise de seven wort dey du sprekest an deme lesten daege dyns leven do du pynlicken wordet genegelt an dem boem des cruces*. Folios 109v-113v present a prayer of a sinner, stating *Item van dit na beschreven gebet. Die it leset op zynen knyen. | verdient eyn mensche xvi jaer aflait dootlicker sunden und xvi karenen. Gebet Here ick sta vor dy as eyn mysdedic mensche der da myt synen sunden syne seyle dicke hevet vordoemet...* Folios 113v-115v contain a prayer to the Virgin Mary, encouraging daily recitation, *Mensche du salt alle dage. Alle morgen. Alle myddage. Alle avende. Und sunderlinges wan du gesondijghet hevest bydden dey moder unsis lieven heren jhesum xpristi*, followed by *Vader unse, Gegroet systu Maria et cetera*, and an additional invocation *O Du heilichste kuysschste saichmoydichste suverlichste lieve joncfrauwe maria Ick arme dundyge mensche bydde dattu unsen lieven heren ihesum xpristum byddes vorm y. Amen.*

Folios 115v-119r contain the *Confession of Charlemagne*, titled *Dit is koninck karls bichte*, starting with *Got vader der ewicheit deme alle herte und alle gedancken oppenbar synt und demme nicht verborgen en ist under allen creaturen Ic sundige mensche erscchynet huden vur den ogen dyner ewijger gotheyt...* Folios 119r-120v present prayers on the Penitential Psalms, *Hie volgent to male Schoene gebederen upp die seven selmen*, beginning with *Domine ne in furore*. Folios 120v-148v contain the *Penitential Psalms*, starting with *Hierna volget die eirst psalm Domine ne der seven selmen . und so vortan die andere mit eren gebederen etc.* Folios 148v-155v feature a litany including the Cologne saints Panthaleon, Gereon, Severin, Kunibertus, Ursula mit erer gheselschaft, Cordula, Kunera, and Yrmgart.

Folios 156r-184v contain the *Office of the Dead*, beginning with *Hijr begynnet dey Vygellie vur den doden Oremus*. Folios 198r-202v present a *Prayer for the deceased souls*, named the *Golden Prayer*, describing its power and stating *Dit nabescreven gebet sal man lesen vur die selen und is van wirdicheit ouch geheiten dat gulden gebet*, mentioning the souls it helps. Folios 203r-206v contain a prayer to the Virgin Mary, to be prayed kneeling before her image, beginning with *Dit nabescreven gebeth sall men spreken op den knyen . Marien to eren vor eren bilde myt vunff Pater noster opp dendach erhoeret dich Maria mode rund maget des heren Inde sprich alsdan. Salve regina.*

Folios 206v-208v contain a prayer on the *Seven Joys of Mary*, *Item eyn gebet der vij vreuden Marien moder unsis heren*. Folio 209r-v features a *Prayer to Saint Anne, mother of Mary*, *Van sent Anna moder Marien: Sent Anna hilge moider de du wente gebort hore myn gebet Ind ervulle myn begeringe sint du werdich wordes dat Maria wart dei dochter din*. Folios 210r-v contain a prayer to Michael and other archangels, *Van sente Mychael mit sijn gesellschaff und van mynen engell eyn goet ghebeth: Ich bydden dich o hillige Mychael . gabriel . Raphael mit uren gesellschaff*. Folios 211r-213v contain a prayer to the prophet Moses, *Vanden hilligen propheten Moysy*, and folio 214r a *Prayer to Saint Lucia*, *Van sente lucia junffraw.*

Folios 220r-221r contain a *Prayer to All Saints*, *Van Allerhilligen gebeth: Ich bidden dich all Engelen archangelen*, followed by folios 221r-226r, which feature the *Rosary of Mary*, *Dit is der Rosenkrantz Marien moder unde maeghet*. Folios 226v-232r contain prayers on the *Seven Sorrows and Joys of the Virgin Mary*. Lastly, folios 233r-239v contain a text about the influence of Zodiac signs, beginning with *Aries is eyn teyken ind komet ut den oisten dat is droghe ind heyt*



With special thanks to Prof. Oosterman (KU Nijmegen) for helping out with the description and the location of this manuscript.

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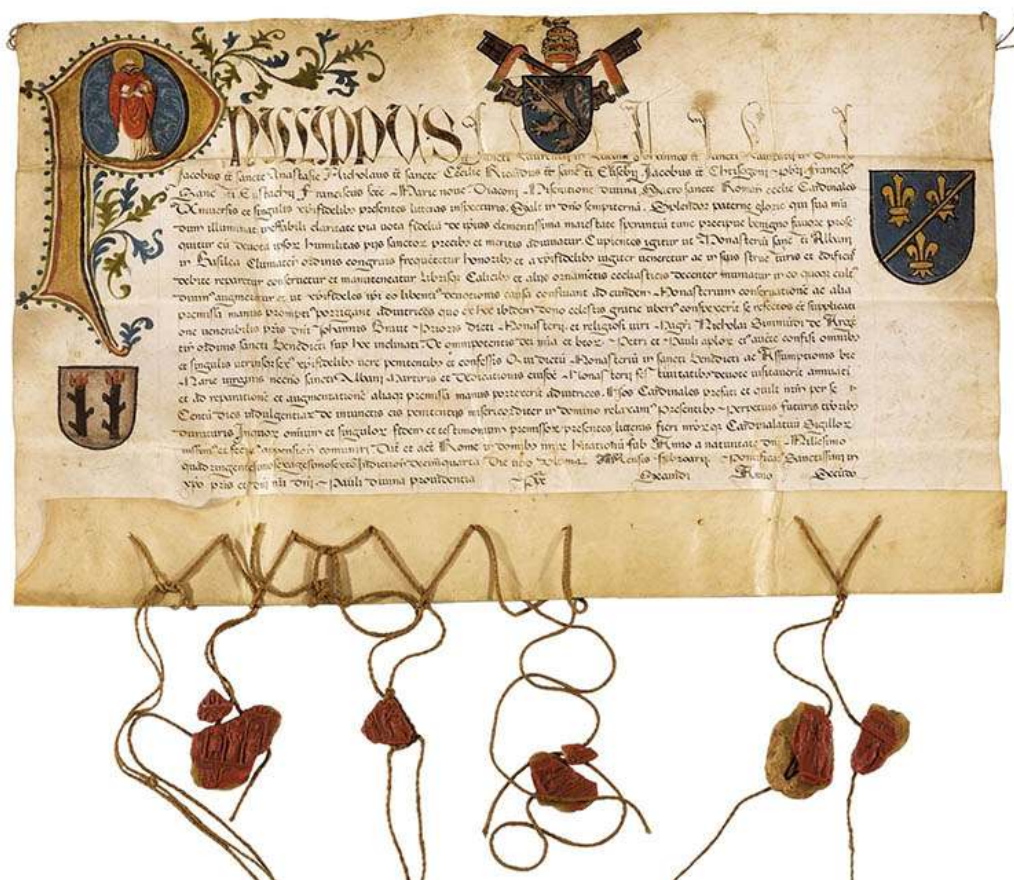
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100 DAYS RELEASE FROM PURGATORY

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

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

\$ 12,500.-



TEXT

Cardinal Priest Philipp Meise. sancti Laurentii in Lucina, Johannes tit. sancti Laurentii in Damascus, James tit. Sancte Anastasia, Nicholas Tit. sancte Cecilie, Richardus tit. sancti Eusebii, James tit. sancti Chrisogoni, and the cardinal



deacons Franciscus tit. sancti Eustachii, Franciscus tit. sante marie nove desire: That the monastery of St. Alban in Basel will be restored and cared for and properly equipped with books, chalices and other church treasures, at the request of Johannes Brant, prior of the monastery. All believers who visit the monastery on the feast days mentioned, namely St. Benedict, Assumption of Mary, St. Alban and make a contribution (adiutrices) to the repair and increase (ad repatriationem et augmentationem) will be granted a hundred-day indulgences.

FURTHER INFO

A plenary indulgence could only be granted by the Pope, but the power to give partial indulgences was delegated to cardinals and bishops. In this case, anyone who contributed to the church's upkeep or wealth received a 100-day reduction in their time in purgatory. Unlike later practices, this indulgence was not a tangible object that one could "take home."

Bishops were typically allowed to grant a maximum of forty days' indulgence, but this limit was often exceeded despite numerous attempts to keep the practice within reasonable bounds. Several councils tried to reduce the number of days granted to 40, making the 100-day indulgence in this case unusual. Collective indulgences were rare.

While the ornamental writing can be attributed to a chancery in Rome, the decoration was executed by the recipient in Basel.



A PREACHING MANUAL FROM THE EARLY 14TH CENTURY.

8. [MANUSCRIPT] Late medieval working manuscript from the Augustine monastery of San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, Pavia, 14th – 15th century. 109 leaves. Text in two columns or full page, first and last leaves worn, in several hands, without a binding.

\$ 29,500

The manuscript contains texts important for spiritual practice and the care of the laity, primarily sermons systematically arranged according to individual saints and certain feast days, focusing above all on the veneration of Mary, texts against avarice and the transient glory of the world, enriched with instructions for the practice of confession and aids for epistolary communication with spiritual and secular authorities.

The various manuscripts date to 1300-1350, the fascicle with the *Miracula beatae Mariae virginis* may even belong to the late 13th century. The entries f. 46v, f. 86r-v, 109r-v and the second part of the heading f. 19r form a second recent layer. Based on the dated document f. 86r-v, this layer and thus the binding can be dated to around 1440-1450.



According to the binding and the organizing hand the first composition of about 1400 is nearly completely preserved. The pen sample f. 18v as well as the composition of the texts refer to the milieu of the mendicant orders, in the title examples f. 109r the Augustinian Hermits are mentioned several times and as the only order, and f. 109r-v- Pavia, i.e. Pavia, both clerical and university functionaries from Pavia, are mentioned several times.

Often Augustinus is cited. Pavia was of particular importance to the Augustinian Hermits as the burial place of St. Augustine; the church of San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, where he was buried, was handed over to the Augustinian order in 1327; the church was the burial place of the Visconti before the Charterhouse of Pavia. In 1361, Emperor Charles IV established a studium generale in Pavia.



The Augustinian Hermits, one of the most intellectually formidable among the mendicant orders during the 14th and 15th centuries, played a pivotal role in the genesis of modern theology, culminating in the Reformation. After all Martin Luther, a seminal figure in the Reformation, was not only an Augustinian Hermit but also an accomplished university teacher and preacher. This historical context elevates the significance of the extant sermon materials compiled in an anthology from the Augustinian Hermitage Center in Pavia.

PROVENANCE: Probably Augustine monastery of San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, Pavia, 14th – 15th century.

FURTHER INFORMATION UPON REQUEST

DOCUMENT RECORDING A LEGAL SETTLEMENT

9. [MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPT] [Arras, December 1267]. Charter [Incipit] “Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Decanus Capitulum ac Johannes Apostolus Attrebatensis salutem in d[omi]no.”

\$ 900.-

Single sheet of vellum (ca. 200 × 210 mm), written in a fine Gothic documentary hand in brown ink, 33 long lines. Opening formula addresses “all who shall inspect these present letters,” followed by the dean and chapter of the church of St John the Apostle at Arras extending greeting in the Lord. The document records a legal settlement (compositio / concordia) between the dean and chapter and the provost (prepositus), who here obliges himself and all his movable and immovable goods to abide by the arbitral award rendered by “bonos viros” appointed by both sides. Typical clauses of arbitration charters appear: pledges of property, renunciation of further suit, and confirmation of the composition “sub hac forma.” Dated explicitly to December 1267, and originally sealed (seal now lacking, though slits for the parchment tag are present at the foot).





A PERFECT PRESERVED GOTHIC COFFRET

10. [MESSENGER'S CASKET] [COFFRET] with wooden core covered in tooled leather with a decoration of foliate scrolls, wrought iron bands, a lock with a hasp, domed lid. Measuring 7 cm in height, 25.5 cm in length, and 10 cm in width.

\$ 9,750.-

Interior painted red, with an engraving depicting the parable of the unjust steward (beginning 16th century) probably from an early 16th century book, possibly supplied later. These boxes are intriguing artifacts from the Middle Ages. Some of them, like this one, had metal hoops for attaching straps, enabling carriers to wear them suspended from belts.



This box survived the ravages of time remarkably well, is not battered, and only has tiny bit of damage on one of its corners. The box might have held religious artifacts but could also have carried letters or even a tiny book of hours, as it was no doubt custom made.

With only about eighty examples known today and roughly a dozen residing in North American museums, these messenger boxes remain a rare glimpse into the spiritual and practical lives of their medieval users.

Consult

<http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/54025>

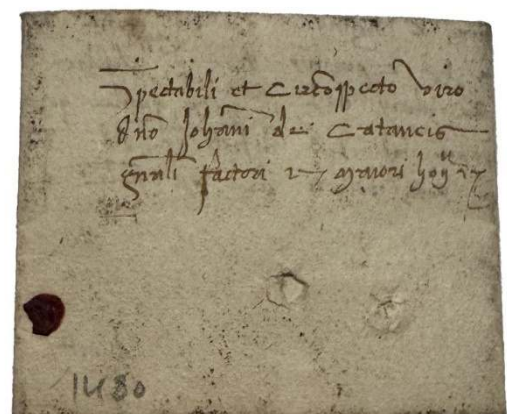
where you can see a 3-D model of a box the Bodleian library purchased. Ours is in considerably better condition and more ornate.



PURCHASE OF A VINEYARD

11. MINIATURE LETTER A palm-sized letter written in elegant chancery cursive—*minuscola cancelleresca*—records the official transfer or purchase of a vineyard to Andrea Bastardo. The document contains six lines of text and is dated 1480, Mantua.

\$ 1,250.-

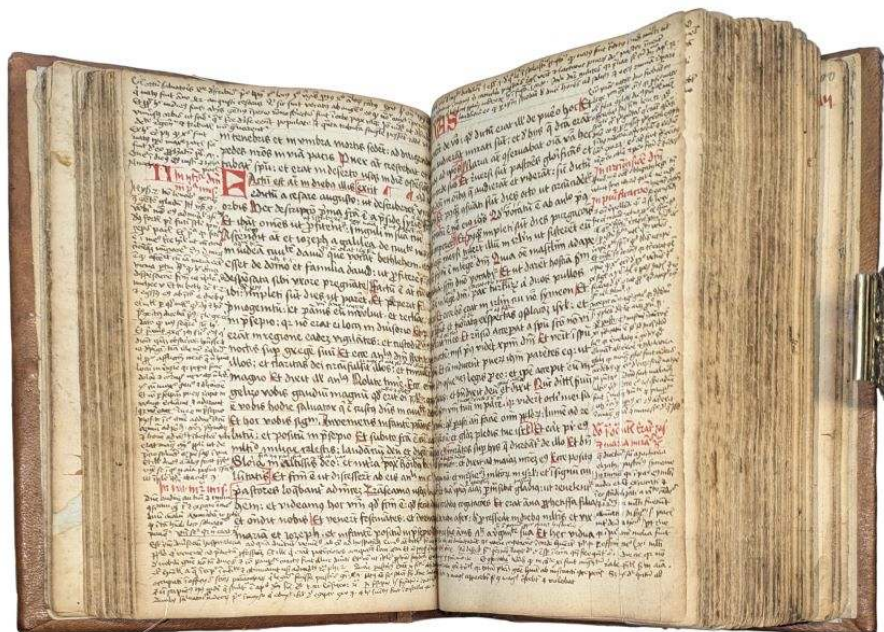




ANNOTATED NEW TESTAMENT WITH OTHER TEXTS AND A BAVARIAN BEER RECEIPT

12. [NEW TESTAMENT] [MANUSCRIPT] - 191 leaves on paper in red and black lettering. Profusely annotated throughout. Mainly in Latin interspersed with some occasional German. Second half of the 15th century Bavaria. Most likely Kelheim. 8vo. (155 mm x 150 mm) 18th century calf with star stamps and a gilded clasp. Ex-libris of the Duke of Sussex. Bought by Quaritch in 1878.

\$ 59,000.-



CONTENT: Matthew, Marc, Lucas, John, (in the medieval order, length-based), Catholic epistles. Followed by Menardus monachus Eisnacensis. Notitia de libris Bibliorum (a.k.a. Generalis et compendiosa librorum sacrorum notitia). — Witnesses: Oxford, Bodleian, Rawl. C. 20; Kremsmünster, Stiftsbibl. Cod. 50, ff. 270–275. The text is a commentary on the Bible, like the one from Nicolaus the Lyra, but far less common.

Followed by Distinctiones on the Seven Deadly Sins, based on a popular text in the form of a dialogue between an angel and a devil, with marginal headings: “Pride with its branches ... Gluttony with its branches ... Lust ... Avarice ...”, etc. In the left column: “Be proud / exalt yourself on high / Envy / Grieve / Be wrathful ...”, and in the right column a series of biblical quotations, the first being “God resists the proud, but gives grace to the humble” (James 4:6). (cf. Bloomfield, *Virtues and Vices*, 1969, nos. 1569 and 1843).

‘Tabula Christiane religionis’: further distinctions on the Five Senses, the Seven Spiritual Works, the Seven Corporal Works, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit, the Seven Virtues (divided into the three theological and four cardinal), the Seven Sacraments, etc. The first heading in the left margin is “The exterior senses of man are five”; to the right of this they are listed: “Sight, Hearing, Touch, Taste, Smell.” Alongside is a corresponding five-line verse:

*“To gaze with desire upon women and all vain things;
To listen more gladly to idle or vicious matters than to divine ones ...”*

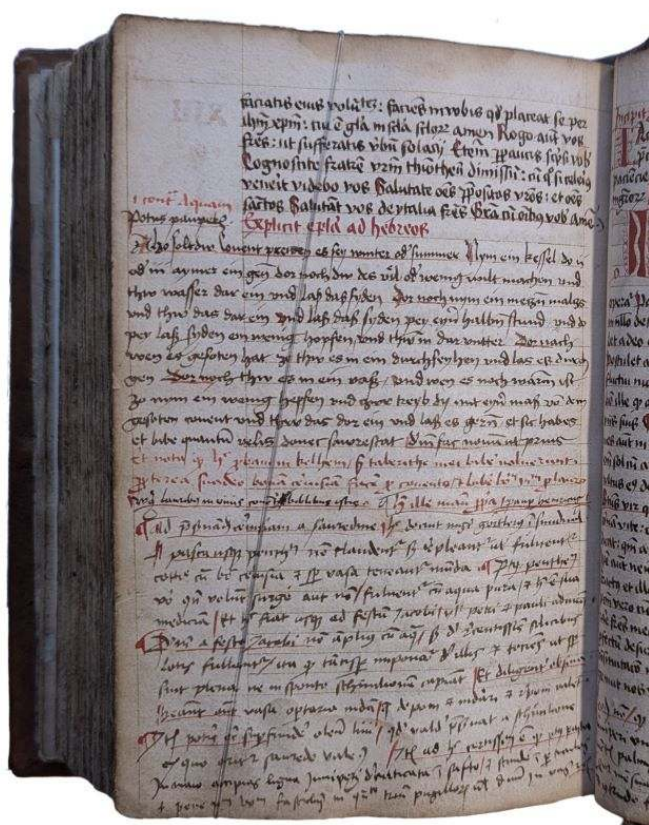
The Apostles’ Creed, each line attributed to one of the Twelve Apostles, from Andrew to Matthias. Between each clause appears a quotation from an Old Testament prophet: An exposition of the Lord’s Prayer, divided into short phrases in red, each followed by a devotional gloss.



The last paragraphs of the MS are attributed to St Francis: "Saint Francis said that he had heard from an angel: the profession of the Friars Minor will not fail until the Day of Judgment ...", "Saint Francis said: Insofar as the brothers depart from poverty, so far will the world depart from them ..." "Saint Francis said: The preacher must first draw in private prayers that which he later pours forth in sacred sermons."

This makes us think that the author is Franciscan monk. He seems to study the bible intensely (perhaps as a young novice), annotating it thoroughly in the margins as to later preach from it. This also becomes apparent from the following. An elderly mean would not have noted down drink beer, (presumably having done so all his life) but young novice would.

After the Epistle to the Hebrews, under the Latin heading *potus pauperum* ('drink of the poor'), he records in German a recipe for beer called covent, the name comes from beer that the monasteries (Latin conventus), commonly drunk.



The recipe reads:

Alzo solt dw covent prewen, es sey wynter oder summer. Nym ein kessel, do II oder III aymer ein genn dor noch dw des viel oder wenig wilt machen und thw wasser dar ein und laß das syden. Dor noch nym ein meczen malczs und thw das dar ein und laß das syden pey eyner halben stund und do pey laß syden ein wenig hopfen und thw in dar untter. Dor nach wen es gesoten hat zo thw es in ein durchseyhen und las es durch gen. Dor noch thw es in ein vaß und wen es noch warmm ist zo nym ein wenig hepfen und czwr keyp dy mit eyner maß von dem gesoten covent und thw das dor ein und laß es gernn et sic habes et bibe quantum velis donec sapore stat.

Thus you shall brew covent, whether it be winter or summer. Take a kettle large enough to hold two or three pails, depending on how much you wish to make, and fill it with water. Bring it to the boil. Then take a measure of malt, add it in, and let it boil for half an hour. Add in a little hops and let them boil with it. When it has finished boiling, pour it through a strainer and let it run clear. Then put it into a cask. While it is still warm, take a little yeast, mix it with a measure of the boiled covent, and add it back in. Let it ferment—and so you have it. Drink as much as you wish, as long as the taste holds.

Why was such a recipe worth writing down in a Bible? In the late Middle Ages, untreated water was rarely considered safe to drink. It might be used for washing or chores, but anyone who valued their health knew that at the very least water should be boiled first. A better and far tastier alternative was beer: liquid that was thoroughly purified by boiling and then preserved by fermentation. Most of this everyday brew was what we would now call low-alcohol beer—"small beer" or "small ale" in English, and in the Bavarian dialect of the time known simply as *covet*. The scribe adds: *Et nota quod hec probavi in Kelhem...* ("I tried this in Kelheim"). That does not mean he lived in Kelheim, but taken together with the passages attributed to St. Francis, it makes it likely. The fact that the Bible is so unassuming also attests to that. Moreover, there was a large Franciscan monastery in Kelheim. Further study would no doubt reveal more about the owner and the monastery he lived in.



Early beer recipes are scarcely preserved. The oldest surviving example that may be regarded as a “beer recipe” is found in a manuscript of the Bavarian State Library (Cgm 433, f. 122v), dating from the late 15th or early 16th century. This manuscript witnessed here in the New Testament represents perhaps the earliest recorded Bavarian beer recipe.

How did the manuscript get to England? During the secularization of Bavaria, many church and monastic properties were confiscated. The Franciscan monastery in Kelheim was among them. The “best” manuscripts, incunabula, and books were at that time shipped to the Hofbibliothek in Munich (now the Bavarian State Library, BSB). Johann Baptist Bernhart (1759–1821), a librarian affiliated with the Munich court library, secured significant holdings during the secularisation, including manuscripts and books from Kelheim (see Ruf, Paul, *Säkularisation und Bayerische Staatsbibliothek*, Bd. 1: *Die Bibliotheken der Mendikanten und Theatiner*, 1799–1802, pp. 209–217). Dibdin records that he “prevailed upon M. Bernhart” to part with a leaf he wanted, which then ended up in the library of the Earl of Spencer. It is therefore not inconceivable that something similar happened to our book. The manuscript was allegedly in the possession of Quaritch in 1878. From the library of the Duke of Sussex, collection of Mulberry House a former rectory of High Ongar church. Sold by Sworders auction house in 2025 (30,000 GBP)

PAPAL BULL WITH THE ORIGINAL LEAD SEAL

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

\$ 12,500.-

This is a papal bull issued by Pope Clement IV (who served as Pope from 1265 to 1268) in December 1267. The document is written on vellum, a fine parchment made from calfskin, and retains its original lead seal attached with red and yellow silk threads. Very fragile, nearly detached. Of the utmost rarity.



The bull was sent from the papal residence in Viterbo to the Abbey of Boudelo—often called Baudelo Abbey—a Cistercian monastery founded around 1200 in Klein-Sinaai, East Flanders (between Ghent and Stekene)

The use of silk threads to attach the lead seal indicates a higher significance than if twine threads had been used. Notably, this particular papal bull is not recorded in the collection *“Les registres de Clement IV (1265-1268). Recueil des bulles de ce pape”*, which suggests it is an unknown document.



INSIGNIA, IDENTITY, AND DEVOTION



14. [PILGRIM BADGE] Letter M (2 x 1.5 cm), tin and lead alloy (1400-1500). This meticulously preserved M, crafted in the 15th century in the Netherlands/Flanders from a tin-lead alloy, is often labelled a pilgrim badge. Yet, it aligns more closely with the essence of an insignia. Unlike badges, which symbolize participation or pilgrimage, an insignia, in this instance, directly represents a name. It's noteworthy that French King Louis XI (1419-1483) was seen modestly sporting his lead-tin Mary pilgrim badge on his hat.

\$ 2,500.-

The play with letters, especially the M for Mary, was a cherished practice in the late medieval period. As insignia, they were worn loosely, but whole words and phrases were also formed on the edges of clothing and on belts.

No letter was probably more popular than the M, of Mary, that in Dutch also symbolized "Minne" as Love (often in the chivalrous or courtly sense). The boundary between the Christian and the secular world was completely erased here.

In the miracle play Mariken von Nimwegen, the devil, in the guise of a charming young man, seduces a young girl, he promises her fame and fortune but there is a caveat: her name has to go, since it reminds the Devil of Mary. Changing her name entirely is asking too much of Mariken who loudly protests that she feels close to Mary. After some wheeling and dealing the devil acquiesces and allows the "m" to remain intact, only the first letter has to go. Mariken thus becomes Emmeken.

Such an M precisely captures the allure of the play's key theme, referring to the challenging and sensually stimulating Minne, yet at the same time surpassing it because good prevails. The dual meaning of M reveals the layered significance of medieval insignias in expressing devotion, identity, and protection.

SOURCES: Jos Koldeweij *Geloof & Geluk sieraad en devotie in middeleeuws Vlaanderen*. Faith and fortune: jewellery and devotion in medieval Flanders, see chapter 8: Letterspeldjes - de M van Minne en Maria.



IMPORTANT 13th CENTURY PSALTER LEAF OF THE DROWNING SOUL

15. [PSALTER LEAF] manuscript on vellum, [Germany, mid-13th century]. 30 x 20 cm. Featuring Psalm 69: "Salvum me fac, Deus, quoniam intraverunt aquae usque ad animam meam" ("Save me, O God, for the waters have come up to my soul"). Simple wood frame, not examined out of frame.

\$ 4,000.-

The leaf includes a historiated initial 'S' depicting angels rescuing a drowning figure, symbolizing God's intervention and mercy, and reinforcing the hope for salvation.

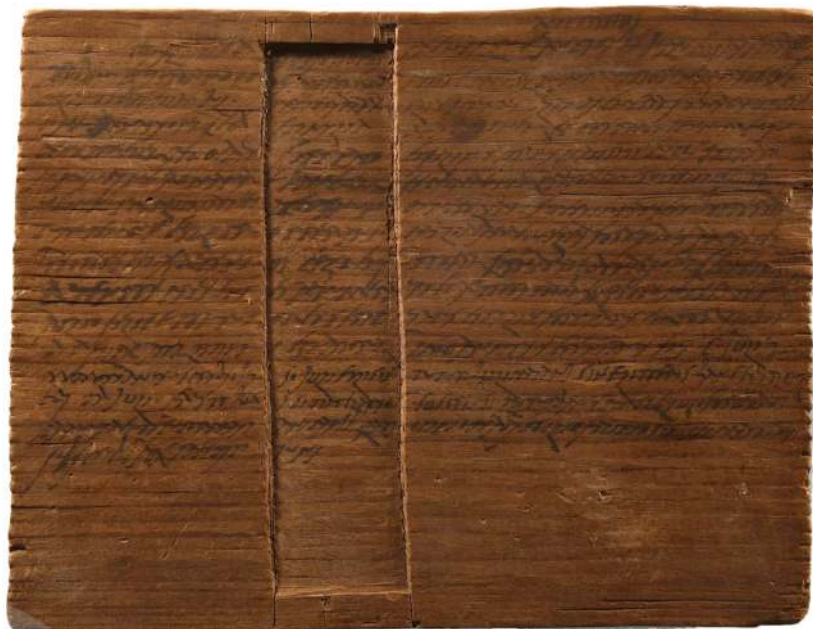
The fragment features both historiated initials and square notation contemporary with Franco of Cologne's *Ars cantus mensurabilis*, an important precursor to modern musical notation.



THE BIRTH OF CURSIVE WRITING

16. ROMAN INKED WOODEN TABLET for the Tutorship of Iulius Maianus. 282 AD. Rectangular wooden tablet in an extraordinary state of preservation, with writing on both sides. Likely made of cedarwood. Dimensions: length 24.5 cm, height approx. 19 cm, rim thickness slightly less than 1 cm.

\$ 45,000.-



The tablet bears inscriptions on both sides in dark ink. The front contains 21 lines of text, while the reverse (marked by a sulcus) has 16 lines. Analysis reveals two different writing instruments were used: most text was written with a broader pen, creating robust, pronounced characters, while the final five lines were inscribed with a finer pen, producing sharper, more precise strokes.

One of the earliest extant documents in the world written in a cursive script vaguely similar to our own. The script Late Roman, the ultimate precursor of all medieval minuscule scripts and, therefore, of our own lower-case alphabet.

Romans typically wrote on wax tablets, but also used rarer inked wooden tablets. The famous Vindolanda tablets (1,600 examples in the British Museum) represent one category of these ink-on-wood documents from Roman Britain.

This tablet represents an even rarer type, most closely comparable to the Tabulae Albertini - 45 cedar tablets from Vandal-period North Africa (493-496 AD) containing Latin notarial acts. However, our tablet is significantly older: 282 AD.

THE TEXT

Primarily a legal document, intended for one of the parties involved. The term 'exemplum' appears in the opening line. The document records the appointment of two tutors for Iulius Maianus, son and heir of the deceased Iulius Dontiquus. Iulius Maianus was still a young child at the time, unable to write—described in the document as 'sine litteris.'

Following their appointment, the tutors were required to compile an inventory of properties under their management. The text includes a list of land-related documents and a detailed inventory of possessions, complete with valuations. Among the assets listed are various animals, including a 'camellus permagnus' (a very large camel). The document also references a settlement called Titiiuni Egnatiorum, now lost beneath the desert sands.

The language follows typical Roman legal formulae, with the highly developed phraseology characteristic of such documents. Iulius Maianus appears in several other tablets from this same archive. His father, Iulius Dontiquus, died in 282 AD. In his will, written in 281 AD, the father appointed his brother Iulius Felix and his paternal uncle Iulius Fortunatus as tutors. It also records that Iulius Dontiquus, the father of Iulius Maianus, succumbed to what the Romans described as lues—a plague or epidemic—from which a house-born slave and her mistress likewise died, while one of the appointed tutors was left gravely stricken by the disease. So what we have here is unattested outbreak of the pest unrecorded in the surviving literary or historical sources.



STYLE OF WRITING

It's important to distinguish between two forms of Roman cursive script. Older Roman Cursive (also called Ancient Roman Cursive) was used from at least the first century BCE—probably much earlier—through the third century CE. Later Roman Cursive (New Roman Cursive) developed afterward and is the script found on our tablet. Older Roman Cursive earned its "cursive" designation mainly from its hurried appearance rather than true connecting strokes. With its scratchy, irregular look, it prompted the Roman playwright Plautus to have a character joke: "Surely a hen wrote these letters." Despite appearing rushed, Older Roman Cursive remains a majuscule script—the letters maintain roughly uniform height with few ascenders or descenders.

New Roman Cursive represents an evolutionary leap, displaying true cursive characteristics and minuscule letter forms. While often labeled an "administrative script"—a description that can be misleading. Far from being confined to official documents, this script was used for everyday writing, personal correspondence, and general literary activities.

New Roman Cursive formed the foundation for subsequent scripts that developed across the successor states of the Roman Empire throughout Europe. Used from the third through fifth centuries and persisting in various forms into the seventh century, it evolved into distinct regional scripts associated with early medieval kingdoms and monastic centers. Its influence on the development of minuscule writing makes it an important ancestor of our modern lowercase alphabet.

Our tablet displays a particularly interesting characteristic: the simultaneous use of both minuscule and older majuscule letter forms within a single document. This mixed usage suggests the script was in a transitional phase during the evolution of Latin writing. The letter 'l,' for instance, appears both as a small minuscule stroke and in a form resembling the modern 'J' (representing the older majuscule tradition), demonstrating this blend of writing conventions.

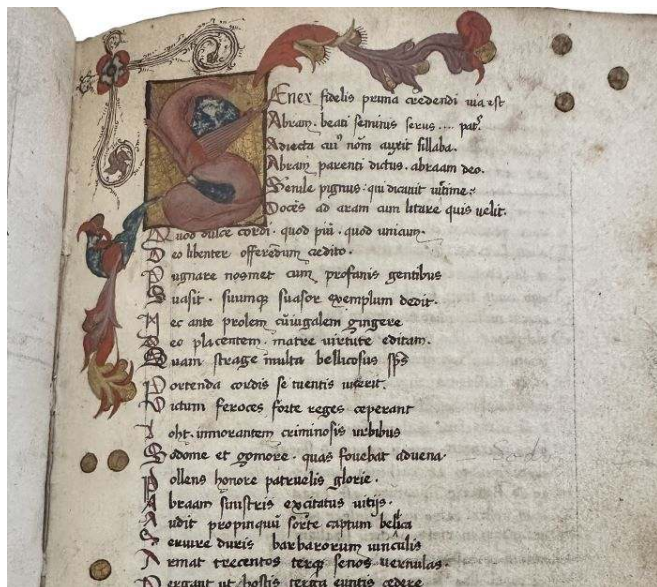
Unlike most ancient documents that cannot be precisely dated, this tablet can be definitively assigned to February AD 282. This specific chronological anchor, combined with its mixed letter forms, makes the tablet particularly valuable for tracing the development of Latin script during this crucial transitional period.

PROVENANCE

Collection of a London gentleman. Formerly Monsieur Alain Sfez collection, Belgium; acquired by gift from his father Albert Sfez, 1965; acquired by Albert in the early 1950s.

LITERATURE

This tablet will be published by Prof. Dr. Peter Rothenhöfer in *Rechtsdokumente des 2. bis 4. Jahrhunderts aus einem römischen Archiv in der Africa Proconsularis / Byzacena. Band II. Münchener Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte* (forthcoming).



UNKNOWN HUMANISTIC ANTHOLOGY WRITTEN IN
SAVONA AND CONSTANTINOPLE (1440–1453)

17. TRAVERSAGNI, Antonio. Manuscript on paper, 69 leaves, quarto, 25 x 18 cm, later vellum binding. Fol. 1r with two manicules (small marginal repair), fol. 4r with a single manicule, fol. 15r with a historiated 8-line initial depicting a falcon biting its wing, fol. 20 with an interesting contemporary paper repair in the lower section, showing the high cost of paper, as the writing extends over the old glue repair, fol. 32r with a 6-line decorated initial, fol. 35v with a manicule, fol. 52r with a partially unfinished initial, and fol. 68v with a partially completed initial, all annotations accomplished in an extremely fine hand.

\$ 125,000

This rare compendium of classical and medieval texts was assembled across two significant locations: the Ligurian port of Savona and the cosmopolitan district of Galata, across from Constantinople. The manuscript combines major classical works with a carefully curated selection of shorter pieces, including poems attributed to (Pseudo-)Ovid and excerpts from the medieval *Carmina Burana*.

The compilation is the work of Antonio Traversagni (or Traversagnum), a nearly unknown Italian scholar and humanist whose contributions to Renaissance learning remain understudied. While other manuscripts attributed to Traversagni tend toward contemplative themes, this collection demonstrates his deep engagement with humanistic literary traditions.

For thirteen years (1440–1453), Traversagni carried this book between Savona and the Italian trading community in Galata. When Constantinople fell in 1453, he joined the fleeing Italians, clutching his manuscript as he escaped to Liguria.

The anthology appears autobiographical, born from heartbreak—a rejected lover turning to ancient wisdom for solace.

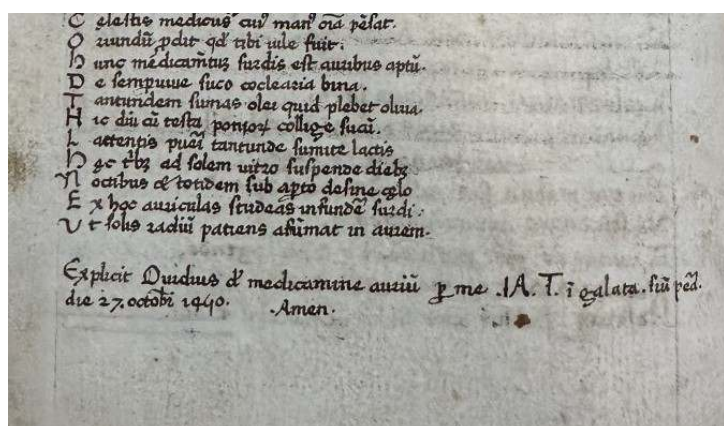
TEXT

The manuscript begins on folios 1r–14v with Bonvesinus de Ripa's *Vita scolastica*, though the first page is missing and the text starts at line 63. Folio 14v contains Pseudo-Ovid's *De medicamine aurium*, followed by the colophon "*Explicit Ovidius de medicamine aurium per me, I. A. T. in Galata sive Pera die 27 Octobris 1450. Amen.*" Folios 15r–31r present Prudentius's *Psychomachia*, introduced with an initial S featuring a griffin. This is followed on folios 31r–31v by Ovid's *Amores* II.6, with the colophon "*Explicit Ovidius de psittaco 1451 die V Junii per me I.A.T.*" Folio 31v includes notes on books concerning the Trojan War, leading into folios 32r–50r containing Pseudo-Pindar's *De bello Troyano* (actually the *Ilias Latina*), marked with an initial I. Folios 50r–50v present one version of *Pergama flere volo*, followed on folios 51r–51v by Pseudo-Ovid's *De Philomena* beginning "*dulcis amica veni noctis,*" concluded with "*Explicit Ovidius de Philomena. In Galata 1451 die V Junii per me, Johannem Antonium Traversagnum.*" Folios 52r–67v contain Henricus Septimellensis's *Elegia* with an unfinished initial, ending with an extensive colophon dated 1447. The manuscript continues with Ovid's *Amores* II.15 on folio 67v, then Pseudo-Ovid's *De proprietatibus nummi* (actually *Carmen Buranum* 11) on folios 68r–68v, followed by Pseudo-Ovid's *De pulice* on folios 68v–69r, concluded "*per me, I.A.T. ut supra anno 1447 die xx Julii in Saona.*" The manuscript ends on folio 69v with Ovid's *Amores* III.5 (*Somnium Ovidi*).



1. Bonvesin de la Riva, *Vita scolastica* A didactic poem aimed at guiding students in their pursuit of wisdom while offering teachers advice on pedagogical methods. The text addresses an array of moral concerns, including warnings against vices such as sodomy and adultery. It is on these aspects that Antonius comments in the margins. This part of the MS was completed in Galata on October 27, 1450.
2. Pseudo-Ovid, *De medicamine aurium* A remedy for the deaf. Finished in Galata, also known as Pera, on October 27, 1450.
3. Prudentius, *Psychomachia* Explores the conflict between virtue and vice in the soul. This section of the manuscript is extensively annotated by the compiler, whose commentaries range from explanations of individual words to in-depth passages exploring the deeper moral ambiguities within the text.
4. Ovid, *Amores* II.6 Ovid's famous elegy for Corinna's pet parrot, an Indian bird capable of mimicking human speech. The poem invokes other birds, including the mythological Philomela, to attend the parrot's funeral. Copied by Traversagni in Galata on June 5, 1451.
5. The *Ilias Latina* Opening with "*Iram pande mihi Pelidae, Diua, superbi*," this is a condensed retelling of Homer's *Iliad* in Latin hexameter. The work adapts the Homeric epic for Roman literary sensibilities while preserving the profound human emotions that drive the Trojan War narrative. This manuscript incorrectly attributes the text to the Greek lyric poet Pindar. Traversagni provides substantial commentary throughout the early sections of the work, ranging from detailed linguistic explanations to thematic analysis. Modern critical editions of the *Ilias Latina* remain limited, making Traversagni's commentary particularly valuable for textual analysis.
6. Pergama flere volo From the *Carmina Burana*. "*I wish to weep for Troy, given to the Greeks by fate alone; captured by cunning, seized and dismantled by guile.*"
7. Pseudo-Ovid, *De Philomena: dulcis amica veni noctis* (dated 1451) "*Sweet mistress, come, offering the solace of night, for none among birds is like you. You, nightingale, possess a thousand voices and can fashion as many tunes; though other birds attempt their songs, none can match your melodies. While most sing only in daylight, you give voice both day and night.*"
8. Henricus Septimellensis, *De diversitate fortunae et philosophiae consolatione* ("On Varying Fortune and the Consolation of Philosophy") Completed May 23, 1447. A meditation on misfortune and the means of enduring it. The work influenced Dante Alighieri's literary development, especially in his *Vita Nova*. While still written in Latin, it offers a more accessible approach to complex philosophical ideas through its narrative style and personal tone.
9. Ovid, *Amores* II.15 Ovid's playful address to a ring intended for his beloved:

Go, little ring, whose worth will prove nothing except the giver's love. Circle my fair one's finger, be a pleasing gift to her from me. I hope she'll welcome you and over her knuckle slip you, from her lover, and straightaway you'll neatly hug her finger, fitting just as snug as she fits me.



Copied in Galata, October 27, 1450.

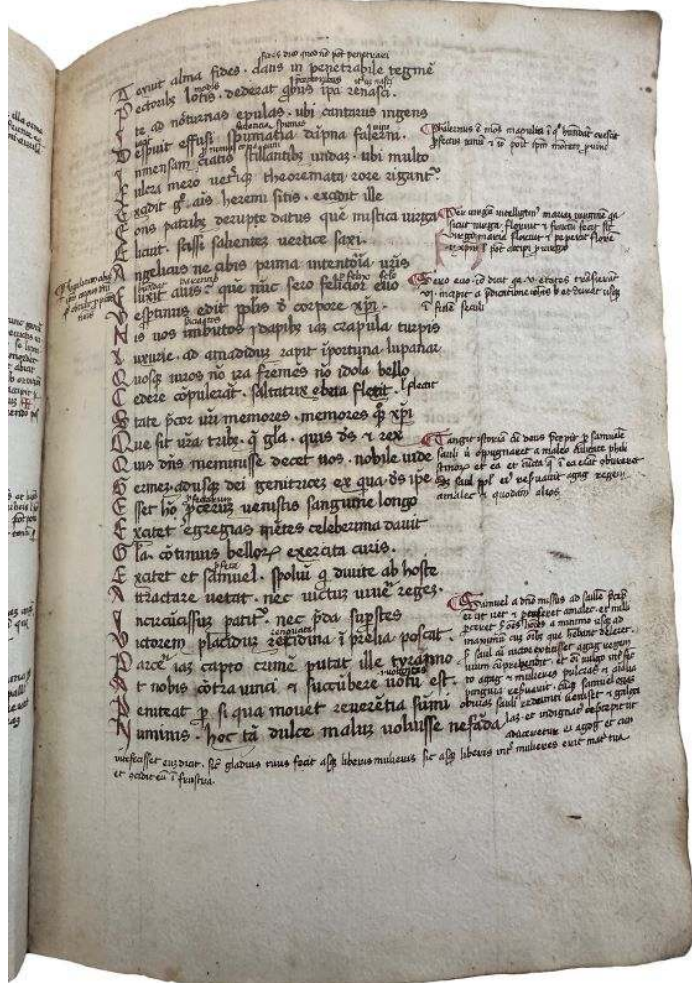
10. *Carmina Burana* 11: *In terra summus rex est hoc tempore Nummus* This satirical poem declares money the supreme earthly ruler, personifying Nummus as an omnipotent force that governs worldly affairs. Like Fortune, money operates beyond moral constraints, compelling kings to bow, serving as judge in councils, waging wars, and brokering peace. The poem presents money as the ultimate manipulator—buying, selling, deceiving, and controlling human destiny regardless of virtue or effort. This theme exemplifies the moral-satirical tradition of the *Carmina Burana*, critiquing the corrupting power of wealth in medieval society.



11. Ovid, *Amores* III.5 The narrator dreams of a heifer, white as snow, and a bull, her fortunate companion. But then an elderly woman, acting as a procuress, arrives and confuses his mistress's mind. While his mistress goes off in search of greener pastures, he is left alone in his bed. The poem ends with the lines: "*Blood fled from my cold cheeks, and deepest night stood there before my eyes.*" Dated 1447.

BIOGRAPHY AND INTERPRETATION

Antonio Traversagni (c. 1420–after 1458), son of Giacomo of Savona, was shaped by a world of commerce, diplomacy, and learning. His father had served as consul for Castilian merchants, and Savona—like nearby Genoa—was a crossroads of Mediterranean exchange, producing figures as diverse as Christopher Columbus and Popes Sixtus IV and Julius II.



In the 1440s, Antonio journeyed east to Constantinople, immersing himself in Greek learning before fleeing the city during the Ottoman siege of 1453. Back in Italy, he turned inward, translating Ovid's *Remedia Amoris* and compiling an anthology of classical and medieval texts that reflect a deeply personal struggle: the tension between desire and restraint, love and loss.

His manuscript selections are telling. Ovid's elegy for Corinna's parrot becomes, in Antonio's hands, a meditation on the silencing of love itself. The inclusion of the Pseudo-Ovidian *Flea*—with its unmistakable erotic undertones—hints at a more private battle with sensuality. Passages from Prudentius's *Psychomachia* underscore the moral dangers of indulgence, while annotations on works like *De Vita scholastica* reveal a fascination with the boundaries of virtue, vice, and forbidden desire.

Though overshadowed by his elder brother, Guglielmo—renowned rhetorician and author later printed by William Caxton—Antonio carved his own path. He authored *De la pudicitia del cuore* (*On the Modesty of the Heart*) in 1444, composed vernacular poetry, and may even have been the true author of the *Fiore di virtù*, one of the great didactic texts of the Italian Renaissance.

His life story is one of contrast: outward adventure and inward retreat, scholarship and secrecy, moral idealism and human longing. His manuscript is not a random collection but a mirror of his inner world—a coded confession where every chosen text reflects a fragment of himself.

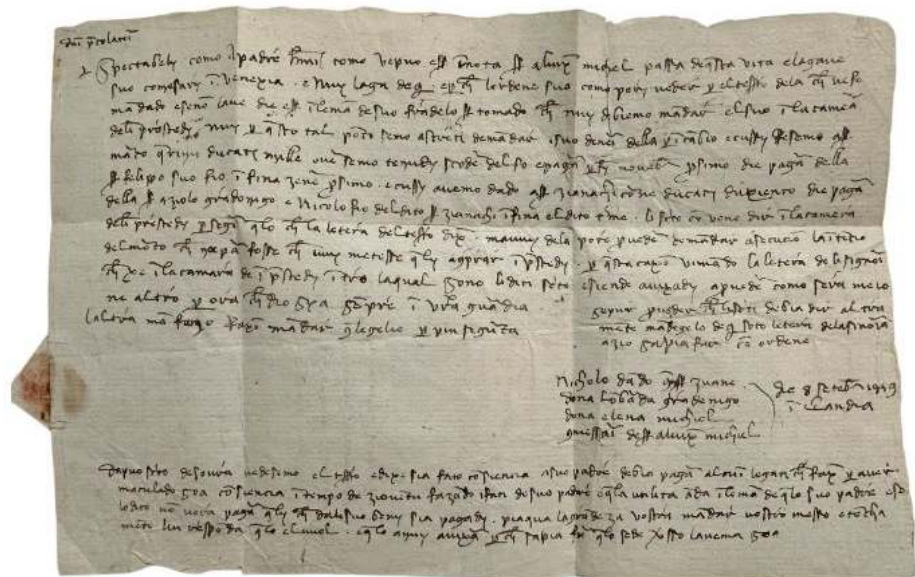
(A DETAILED TEXTUAL ANALYSIS, AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.)



AN EXTREMELY RARE & EARLY RENAISSANCE LETTER FROM CRETE TO VENICE HIGHLIGHTING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ROLES

18. [WOMEN] MANUSCRIPT in Italian. 1 page , with folds and seal.. From: Nicholo Dando, Dona Lombarda Gradenigo, and Dona Elena Michiel, commissaries of the late Alvise Michiel in Candia (Crete). To: Marino Caravelo and Leonardo Mocenigo, Procurators of Saint Mark's, Venice. Date: 8 September 1419 (received 12 October 1419).

\$ 4,500.-



The letter from 8 September 1419, received in Venice on 12 October 1419, sheds light on the administration of Alvise Michiel's estate following his death and highlights the active roles of Dona Lombarda Gradenigo and Dona Elena Michiel. As commissaries of the deceased Michiel in Candia (modern-day Crete), these women were tasked alongside Nicholo Dando with overseeing the management of Michiel's affairs. The document notable for two reasons: the prominent involvement of women in estate administration and the intersection of gender and governance in the Venetian colonial context.

Dona Lombarda Gradenigo and Dona Elena Michiel's shows the considerable influence of women in economic and legal matters. Their roles were not ceremonial; they held significant authority in managing the estate, demonstrating that Venetian society, within its aristocratic and colonial structures, allowed for exceptions to the patriarchal norms. Furthermore, their appointment underscores the strategic and familial networks that dictated the administration of estates, where women's involvement was not only accepted but necessary for the continuity of familial and financial interests across the Venetian Republic and its colonies.

In 1419, Venetian rule in Crete was characterized by significant economic exploitation, cultural exchange, and administrative integration into the broader Venetian colonial system.

Alvise Michel's will is recorded, written in Candia on April 26, 1419, and presents his stock of cotton at the last moment of his life. He had in Venice twenty-eight thousand pounds of cotton from Crete and six thousand pounds of cotton from Greece. Six sacks of Syrian cotton and fourteen sacks of Cretan cotton were loaded onto a ship whose captain was Albano Capello, acting on his own behalf. Another ship, captained by Zannaki Travasser, loaded six sacks of Syrian cotton belonging to him. He also held a monopoly on the cotton from Santorini through a contract established in 1411 with the Duke of Archipel for a duration of ten years. He participated in the trade of Turkish cotton as well."

Ref: Nam, J.-K. (Year). *Le Commerce du coton en Méditerranée à la fin du Moyen Âge* (Medieval Mediterranean) (French edition). Publisher. p. 207.

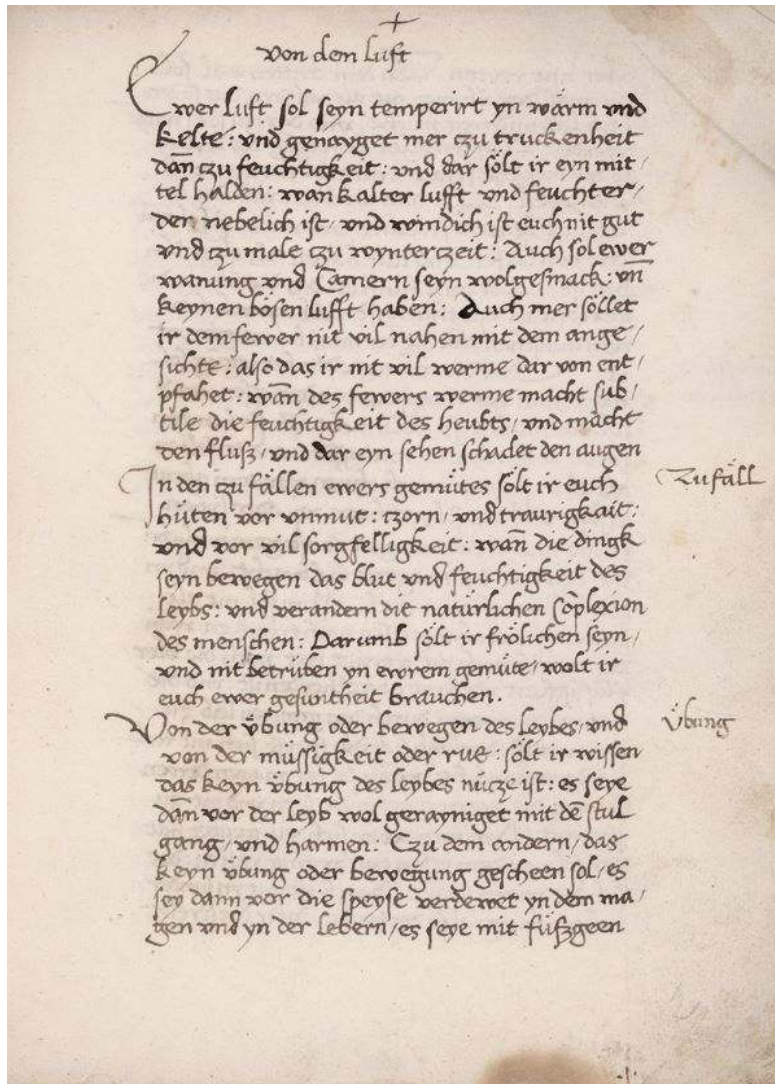


LATE-MEDIEVAL DIETETICS

19. [DIETETICS] GERMAN MANUSCRIPT from the beginning of the 16th century, on paper. 68 leaves. Small quarto (22,5 x 16,5 cm) Modern binding. Written in a legible hand. 63 leaves (plus five blanks). Late-medieval dietetics, no date. According to the German scholar EIS, written around 1520-1530. From a castle in our around the town of Großschützen, present day Veľké Leváre in Slovakia.

\$ 49,000.-

The treatise is divided into a series of sections that cover the full scope of medieval dietetics. It begins with a general discussion, on air, water, exercise, sleep and waking, then it proceeds to food and drink (2 chapters), game birds and domestic poultry (18 chapters), the flesh of four-footed animals (14 chapters), and the internal and external parts of animals (27 chapters). Next come eggs and dairy products (5 chapters), fish (5 chapters), and crabs, oysters, and snails (2 chapters). A substantial section is devoted to wine and other beverages (8 chapters). Plant-based foods are treated in several parts: herbs (24 chapters), roots useful to humans (9 chapters), and seeds and grains in common use (12 chapters). Fruits receive especially detailed attention (29 chapters). Finally, there are shorter sections on honey, sugar, and salt (3 chapters), and on spices (11 chapters).



The opening chapter does not directly concern itself with dietary rules in the narrow sense. Instead, it reflects the broader framework of ancient and medieval thought, in which dietetics encompassed far more than food and drink. Daily life and bodily rhythms are treated as the foundation of health, while diet itself is discussed after.

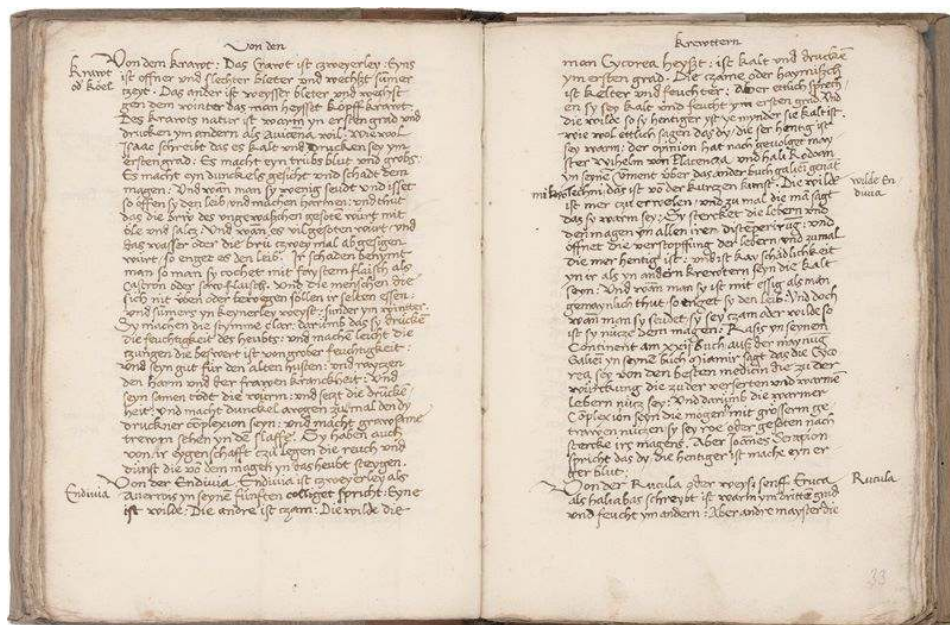
The heading "Of eating and drinking" applies not only to the second chapter, which, with its two sections on bread and on hard-to-digest meat, in effect covers the rest of the work, that falls into two groups: nutritional, enjoyable, and medicinal substances of animal origin, and plant substances.

First, wildfowl and domestic fowl are treated, then the meat of domestic animals and of game. After that, the various body parts of the animal are discussed with regard to their value as food. The next chapter contains discussions of animal products (eggs, milk, and dairy products). The last chapters on foods of animal origin deal with fish, oysters, and snails.

After this comes a chapter on beverages, in which wine and water are discussed in particular detail. Four further chapters deal with foods, delicacies, and remedies from the plant kingdom, arranged according to herbs, roots, seeds, and fruits. The next chapter "Of honey" refers back again to substances of animal origin, followed by a discussion on sugar and salt.



The text shows how medieval thought did not separate medicine, diet, and education into neat categories. The author writes *"there is no sharp boundary between the enjoyment of food and the use of remedies. Food can at the same time serve as medicine; yet no universally valid recommendation can be given, for what is beneficial to one person may be harmful to another."*



Medieval dietetics regarded young, domestic animals as the best sources of nourishment, favouring calves, lambs, kids, chickens, pigeons, and ducks for their lightness and ease of digestion. At the other end of the spectrum stood prestige foods such as peacock, crane, and swan, which were reserved for elites but judged heavy and difficult to digest.

Wild game, including deer, hare, and wild boar, was esteemed more highly than domestic equivalents, with wild boar ranked above the pig. Certain meats were controversial: pork was both praised for its nourishment and condemned for health or religious reasons; rabbit was considered "melancholic," and fox was scarcely acknowledged as food at all.

Cooking methods were closely tied to medical thought: roasting was held to produce tastier dishes, boiling was judged healthier, and broths were frequently recommended for their restorative qualities. Taken together, the texts mention a wide range of animals: oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, pigs, wild boar, deer (red deer, roe deer, and fawns), hares, rabbits, fox, chicken, hens, roosters, capons, geese, ducks, pigeons or doves, cranes, peacocks, and swans.

Fish could be eaten boiled, roasted, or salted, with preservation by salting and pickling, while oysters and vineyard snails were also considered acceptable foods. Eggs from hens, partridges, and pheasants were valued, with infertile eggs of young hens preferred; soft-boiled eggs were seen as nourishing, while hard eggs were heavy, and yolks were more strengthening than whites, which were even used medicinally.

Celery is poor food but useful medicinally, beet or Swiss chard cooked with vinegar, strengthens the heart and ease melancholy; borage lifts sadness and palpitations, taken with wine, cabbages are discouraged for digestion; endive, rocket also aids digestion and stimulates the libido but in excess causing headaches, fennel is used for eyesight (snakes rub their eyes with it), Chestnuts ought to be consumed with honey and sugar, Olives are good for appetite, All kind of spices are mentioned, Etc., etc.

The manuscript devotes its longest and most detailed treatment to wine in Chapter IX, 1, twenty-four rules for wine consumption are discussed, classification is made by colour and taste. Which wine should be chosen depends on whether the drinker is lean or fat, and on his complexion. But also old and young, children and nursing mothers have special needs. One must also take into account whether one drinks on an empty stomach, whether much physical exercise has been done beforehand, whether food is on the table, whether the meal is finished. Beer is discussed next, along with honey and salt.



This unique manuscript offers a vivid panorama of medieval dietetics, where food, health, and daily life were inseparable. From air, water, and sleep to the merits of wine, meat, and herbs, it brings together an astonishing range of knowledge. The text guides the reader through the kitchens and medical theories of the Middle Ages—discussing everything from the nourishing lightness of lamb and chicken to the prestige of peacock and swan, the virtues of herbs and roots, and the subtleties of wine according to age, body, and circumstance. It is a treasure of practical advice, medical insight, and culinary culture, opening a window onto the rhythms and beliefs of medieval life.”

PROVENANCE:

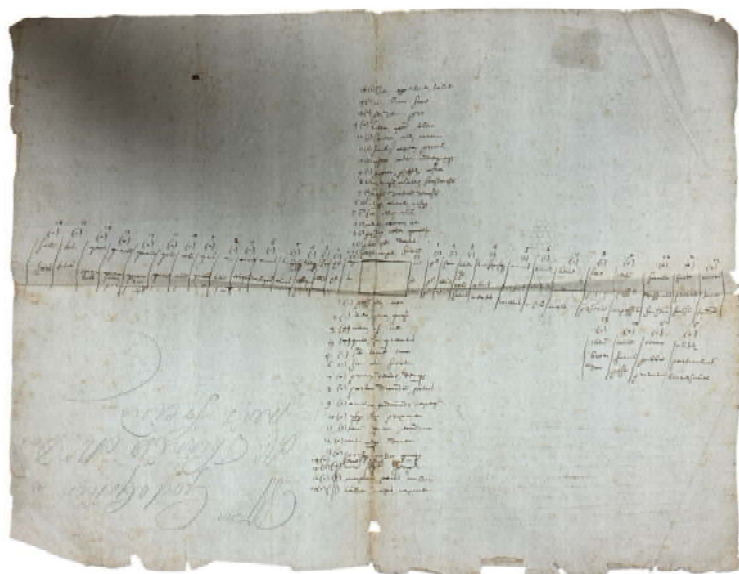
Collection of Prof. Dr. Gerhard Eis, Heidelberg, Manuscript No. 21. With an attached slip on the front flyleaf: “Manuscript No. 21. The Groß-Schützen Dietary Teaching, around 1530, in the possession of Dr. Gerhard Eis, Pilsen, Karlsbaderstraße 39. Eis acquired the manuscript from the Prague antiquarian O. Pysvejc in 1937. (*Catalogue: *Knihovna hrab. Ch. K. ze zámku V. L., Choix des livres d’occasion de la bibliothèque du Comte Ch. K., No. 348a). They acquired it from a castle library. The text was edited by Gerhard Eis, *Die Groß-Schützener Gesundheitslehre*, in: *Studien zur Geschichte der deutschen Kultur im Südosten*, Brno, München, and Vienna 1943. Sold at auction in Germany for nearly 27.000 € (With the buyer’s premium).



HYMNAL IN LATIN

20. [HYMNAL] Manuscript on vellum. Hymnal, in Latin, c. mid-16th century likely German or Swiss 10 leaves (20 pp.), various hands,. In a handsome gilt Renaissance binding. Likely made for personal use.

\$ 2,500.-



A ELIZABETHAN MANUSCRIPT LEARNING AID

21. [LANGUAGE STUDY] Early Modern English Manuscript Language-Study Table, with Prefatory Remarks. England, c. 1595–1620.

\$ 2,500.-

Folio sheet (approx. 15 x 12 inches), ink on laid paper, written both sides in a neat hand. Verso with a formal heading and a short prefatory paragraph setting out the aim “to make it practicable and of common use of a people attainable without much payne and difficultie by attaining the possession of all the most easie of all the languages in the



world..." Recto with a large ruled diagram laid out as a cross or quadrant, the central rectangle left blank and the four surrounding panels numbered 1–16, each entry marked with small category letters "(c) (v) (a)" etc. The vocabulary—mainly short Latin words and phrases, including abstract nouns, verbs, particles, and formulae—is arranged so that numbered items from horizontal and vertical lists can be paired to produce a wide range of model sentences. Paper creased from old folds, minor edge losses, a few short closed tears, light foxing and soiling; watermark visible but not yet identified.

Provenance: old pencil inscription of William Godolphin, but not definitive which person with that name.

A striking survival of an early modern working tool for language study. The prefatory remarks point to a humanist approach: mastery of "the most easie of all the languages" (probably Latin as the first step to wider multilingual skill.) The quadrant table groups vocabulary by sense and grammatical type, with coded letters to guide use, suggesting a system for memorisation and mechanical composition.

The combination of Latin vocabulary with an English explanatory text, and the careful late secretary hand, indicate a compiler with advanced schooling—perhaps a university student, schoolmaster, or private tutor—working in the late Elizabethan or early Jacobean period.

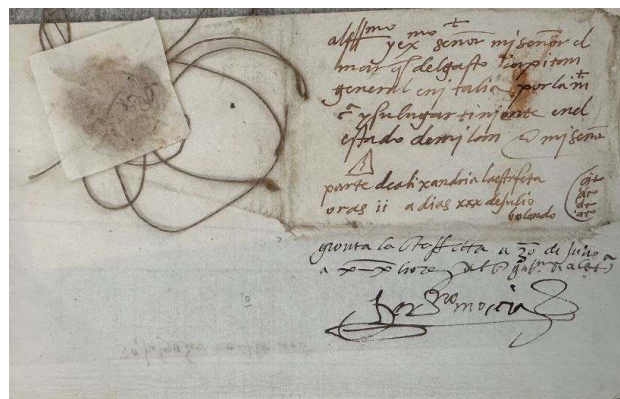
Manuscript language-learning aids of this kind are rarely encountered, and this example offers a vivid glimpse of early modern pedagogical method.

1549 EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN TRADE LETTER

22. [LETTER] 1 Pg. . 1549 merchant letter from Alexandria to Milan with the original pendant seal and attached tails. The letter contains an apology for an extended business commitment in Milan.

\$ 1,500.-

Merchant letters such as this are rare, as they are ephemeral. They highlight the commercial connections between Europe and the Near East. Alexandria was a major commercial hub during this time, underscoring its pivotal role in facilitating trade and communication across the region.



A NUNS LITURGY

23. [NUNS] Susceptio ad novitiatum. Admission to the Novitiate. Latin manuscript on paper. 3 parts in 1 volume. XXXI numbered, 2 blank leaves; XXVI numbered, 1 unnumbered, 1 blank, 19 unnumbered leaves. 16-18 lines per page. Script: Gotica textualis. Text area: between 19 x 11.8 cm and 19.5 x 12 cm. Folio 27 x 18.5 cm. With rubrication, text in red and black, and numerous Lombardic initials, paragraph marks, etc., in red and blue, as well as 2 large 5-line decorative initials in blue with rich floral penwork. Some ink rot. Richly blind-tooled brown calfskin of the period (the leather on the spine mostly detached and half missing, joints open,) over wooden boards. Southern Germany, early 16th century.

\$ 18,000.-



The complete liturgy for the admission of young girls as novices in a convent, likely from the southern German region, is preserved in this manuscript. Manuscripts of this type and content have rarely survived, as they were part of a convent's 'liturgical hand apparatus' and thus in constant use. However, the present manuscript is in remarkably good condition.



It begins:

Susceptio ad noviciatum. In singulari. Introducatur ad capitulum sororum petita venia ad interrogationem superioris quod petat. ("Admission to the novitiate. The novice is introduced to the chapter of the sisters by asking the superior for permission to make her request.")

As in a responsory, the word *Respondeat* ("She responds") follows in red, and then *Misericordiam Dei et oram societatem* ("I pray for God's mercy and that of the community"), and *Et postque surrexerit ad visionem superioris* ("And then she rises to meet the superior"). This is followed by intercessions, antiphonal chants—often with Roman square notation on a four-line system—and prayers in a complete worship service.

There are precise 'stage directions' for how the novice, the superior, and the sisters are to conduct themselves: *Tunc professa ducatur per ministrum ad locum ei preparatum in presbiterio et ibi maneat usque ad finem missae. Finita missa, praesidens casulam deponat et induta cappa incipiat antiphonas sequentes, et conventus continuat easdem.* ("Then the novice is led by the minister to the place prepared for her in the presbytery, where she remains until the end of the Mass. When the Mass is finished, the presiding officer removes the chasuble, puts on the cappa, and begins the following antiphons, with the convent continuing them.")

The second part contains the words for the admission of multiple persons into the novitiate: *Susceptio ad noviciatum. In plurali. Introducantur ad capitulum sororum petita venia ad interrogationem superioris quid petant.* ("Admission to the novitiate. In plural. They are introduced to the chapter of the sisters by asking for permission to make their request to the superior.") The third part contains instructions for decorating the church and the altar for the ceremony: *De benedictionibus ornamentorum altaris et sacrorum vestimentorum in quibus abbas fulciatur stola et baculo pro pallis altaris* ("Concerning the blessings of the altar decorations and sacred vestments with which the abbot is adorned, including the stole and crozier, for the altar cloths and vestments, etc.").



The front flyleaf contains a longer handwritten text in Bastarda script from the late 16th century with an *Officium ad indulgentiam puellam si Dominica* ("Sunday service for the indulgence of the girls, i.e., the novices").

A PERSIAN TEXT HEAVILY ANNOTATED IN OTTOMAN

24. [PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT, WITH OTTOMAN GLOSSES] Gulistan or Golestan. Colophon. Ahmad ebn Ya'qub, copied at noon in the month Muharram of the year 915 A.H. (April 1509 A.D.) Underneath that, another date. 939 A.H. (= 1532-33). On the flyleaves two stamps of the former owner "al-hâj (=hadji) Ahmed Shem'î", dated 1262 A.H. (=1845-46). Later 19th binding, paste paper boards. 8vo (14 x 10 cm). 228 leaves, on Arabic paper

\$ 9,500.-

Gulistan translates to 'the rose garden', and the text is divided into eight chapters called babs ('gates'), symbolically representing the eight gates to the garden of paradise. The work is moralistic and anecdotal, primarily written in hikayats (short prose vignettes) and interspersed with verse, characterized by a light and humorous tone.

Sa'di, deeply influenced by the Sufi tradition, embeds virtues like forgiveness, compassion, and humility in his work. Even when illustrating negative traits or actions, his overarching message focuses on moral improvement and the pursuit of a virtuous life. In the epilogue of "Gulistan," Sa'di states his objective was to offer advice in an easily digestible form. For centuries, it served as an educational textbook across the Persian-speaking world and was a fundamental text in the Persian language instruction of East India.

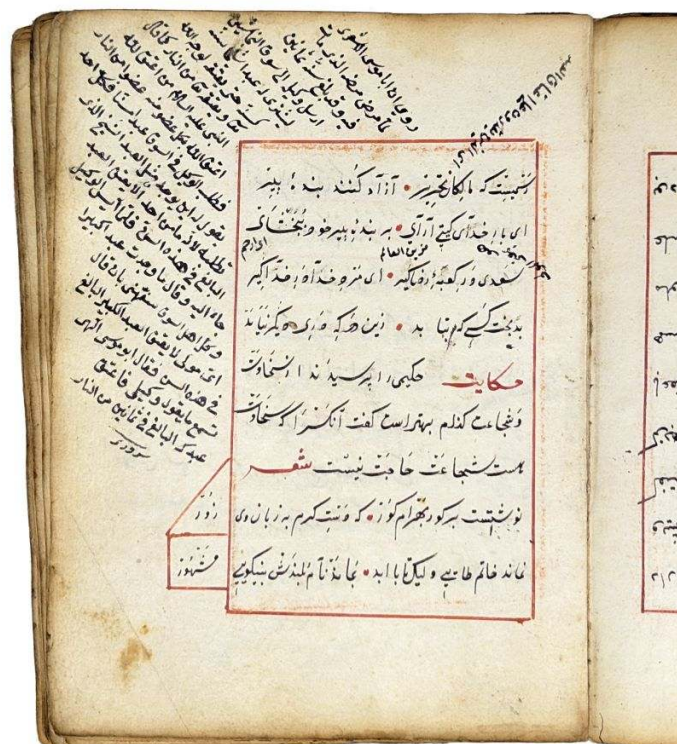
This manuscript's early date, 1509! is noteworthy, and its extensive annotations in Ottoman gloss are a standout feature. Early editions of "Gulistan" are rare in the market. For comparison, an illuminated mid-16th-century edition was listed for £47,000 on Rare Book Hub. From a scholarly perspective, this early manuscript is equally fascinating, if not more, because of the Ottoman glosses.

AN EARLY SCOTTISH ARCHIVE

25. [SCOTLAND] An interesting collection of legal/administrative documents in excess of one hundred and fifty Elizabethan/Jacobean legal documents, most on vellum (and a few on paper), dates between 1556 – 1649, the majority of them early 17th. Of all possible sizes.

\$ 5,000.-

One of the most prominent names in this archive is James Morisone (or Morison), along with Thomas Mudie. We have also identified Adam Lautie, a writer in Edinburgh, and Margaret Somervell. Additionally, the mention of the





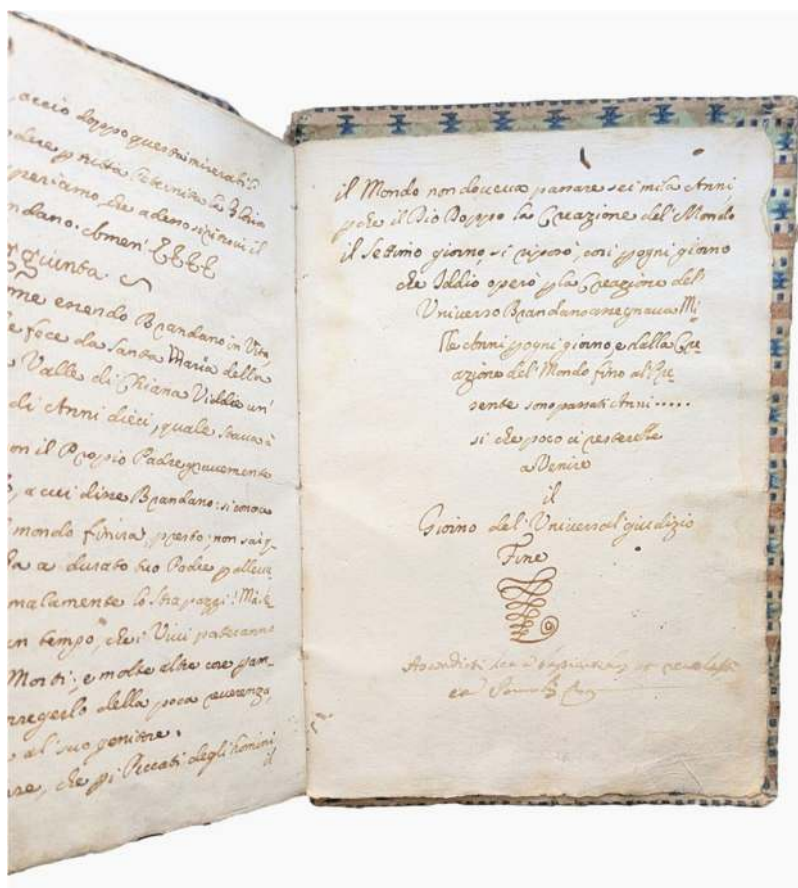
settlement of a debt of 1,100 Scottish pounds to Thomas Macaulay, another writer in Edinburgh, strongly suggests that the entire archive—acquired as a unified collection—originates from Scotland.



This archive spans the crucial period of 1556–1649, covering significant legal and political transitions during the reigns of Elizabeth I, James VI & I, and Charles I. This was a transformative era in Scottish legal history, marked by the increasing formalization of legal institutions and the complex interplay between Scottish and English legal traditions. It also reflects how legal practitioners adapted to shifting political circumstances and provides insight into debt settlement practices, property transactions, and the professional networks of Scottish legal writers.

A complete and cohesive legal archive from this period offers an insight into how Scottish legal professionals operated within a distinct legal framework while responding to broader British and European influences. The provenance of the archive, having been acquired as a whole from Andrew Smith Auctioneers, ensures the integrity of the collection. This allows researchers to examine the interconnected nature of legal, financial, and personal relationships in early modern Scotland, making it an invaluable resource for historians studying legal history, economic history, and political transitions.





THE MAD MAN OF CHRIST

26. [BRANDANO] Profezie e morte del Buon Servo di Dio Bartolomeo Garosi detto Brandano e volgarmente chiamato Il Pazzo di Giesù Christo. First half of the 17th century. Small quarto (24 x 17 cm). Bound in an 18th century paste paper binding. 54 leaves.

\$ 3,750.-

The University of Pennsylvania's Kislak Center holds a manuscript (Ms. Codex 597) containing three biographies, the first which covers Brandano ("Vita, morte e miracoli di Bartolomeo Garosi..."). This manuscript is dated circa 1600. Our manuscript contains a different narrative of the event, but the handwriting looks very similar.

Born in 1483 in Petroio, Brandano's life is usually divided into a before—marked by dissolution, excess, and sin—and an after—a time of repentance, virtue, and sanctity. While hoeing, a

stone struck his left eye and left him blind on that side. Instead of humbling him, the misfortune made him blasphemous and bitter toward the Creator. That changed when he happened to hear a sermon by a friar, Serafino of Pistoia. So deeply was he moved that he himself took up the life of a preacher.

From then on the farmer of Petroio went from town to town, carrying a cross (perhaps the origin of his nickname Brandano) and proclaiming: "The punishment of God is near... do good, for death is coming." Unsurprisingly, such warnings—foretelling pestilence, famine, and divine chastisement for the unrepentant—did not always endear him to his listeners. His predictions, however, had the disturbing habit of coming true.

Matters grew more serious when Brandano carried his preaching to Rome. His sharpest rebukes were aimed at corrupt priests and greedy bishops—rigid in doctrine yet lax in life. He even denounced the pope on Holy Thursday of 1527, as a "sodomite bastard" and warned that because of such a sinful pope, Rome would soon be destroyed. Just months later, the Sack of Rome came at the hands of the German Landsknechts Mercenaries in the service of Emperor Charles V.

Back in Siena, Brandano's tirades against Clement VII were warmly received, for the pope's support of the Medici meant a direct threat to the city. There he joined the Company of Saint Anthony Abbot, linked to the Augustinians of Lecceto, and gained a reputation as the city's prophet.

Brandano died in Siena on 24 May 1554. Archbishop Camillo Borghese, later Pope Paul V, issued an edict encouraging the faithful to venerate Bartolomeo Carosi as blessed. His body was displayed for three days in San Martino, thronged by crowds, and afterwards hidden in a secret burial place. Miracles and wonders were said to accompany his memory.



LAW IN EARLY ENGLAND FROM THE REIGN OF CHARLES I



27 [CHARLES I], King of England (1600-49, reign of) – in large calligraphic initials. An unusually large document in English on 10 sheets of vellum from the reign of Charles I, in a dense gothic book hand, probably relating to the Manor of Knoll or Knowle [?in Warwickshire]. 10 vellum scrolls, approximately 550 x 740 mm each. With a contemporary custom made wooden book with room for a large wax seal (of which a fragment remains).

\$ 2,500.-

On verso of the last role it says "An exemplification of the .? ... 1588? Lately made in 1618?? At the manor Knowle in (Warwickshire?). An exemplification is a certified or verified copy of an official document, record, or legal instrument that has the same legal validity as the original. It's typically authenticated by a seal or official signature to confirm it's a true copy. Which is the case here. A later inscription on verso of a sheet; "August 10th 1751. Read in Court by C. Gould for Theo. Darley, Associate"



These legal documents (related to inheritance and land tenure) must have been of considerable importance for the owner, since he/she had a large custom fit box (880 x 120 mm) made for them.

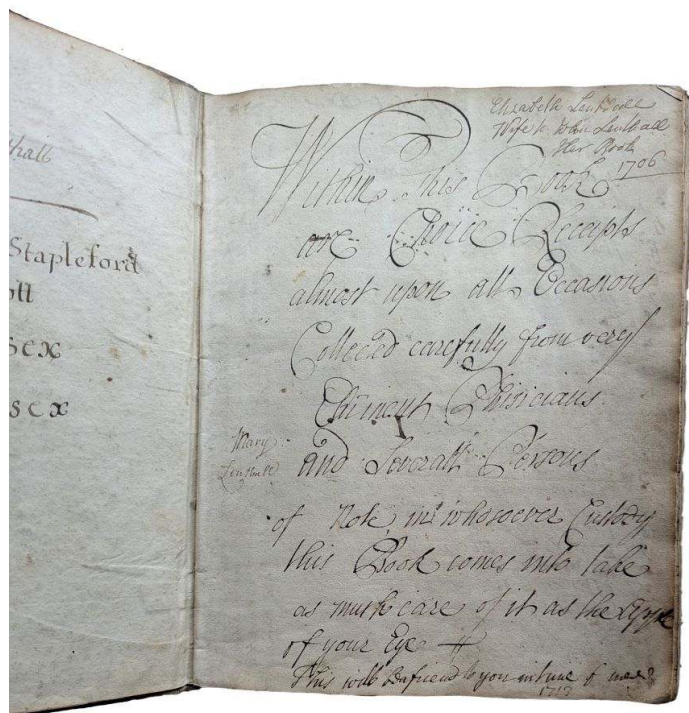
By 1640, England had nearly as many lawyers per person as it would three centuries later! This surge wasn't just about numbers - it reflected deeper changes in how English society resolved its disputes, moving from local justice to professional legal services. Popular belief painted these early lawyers as untrained charlatans, but the evidence tells a different tale. Despite the administrative headaches caused by their growing numbers, these practitioners were largely competent professionals adapting to society's changing needs.

These documents shed light on the evolving legal practice. The custom made original wooden box is a unique book related object, that shows how such documents were kept.



KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



**EARLY 18TH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK, WITH
A LIST OF PLAYS AND BEAUTIFUL PROVENANCE**

28. [COOK BOOK] Manuscript of 52 leaves, plus 2 loose pages, folded. Written in two hands. Contemporary vellum; old ownership inscriptions, modern bookplate tipped in to front pastedown. Small quarto (24 × 18.5 cm). With over 200 receipts and household remedies. The first half of the manuscript is in the hand of **Elizabeth Lenthall** (c. 1700–1713); the second part is in the hand of her daughter (1713–1730). First part written throughout in a beautiful, legible script. The second part somewhat more carelessly written.

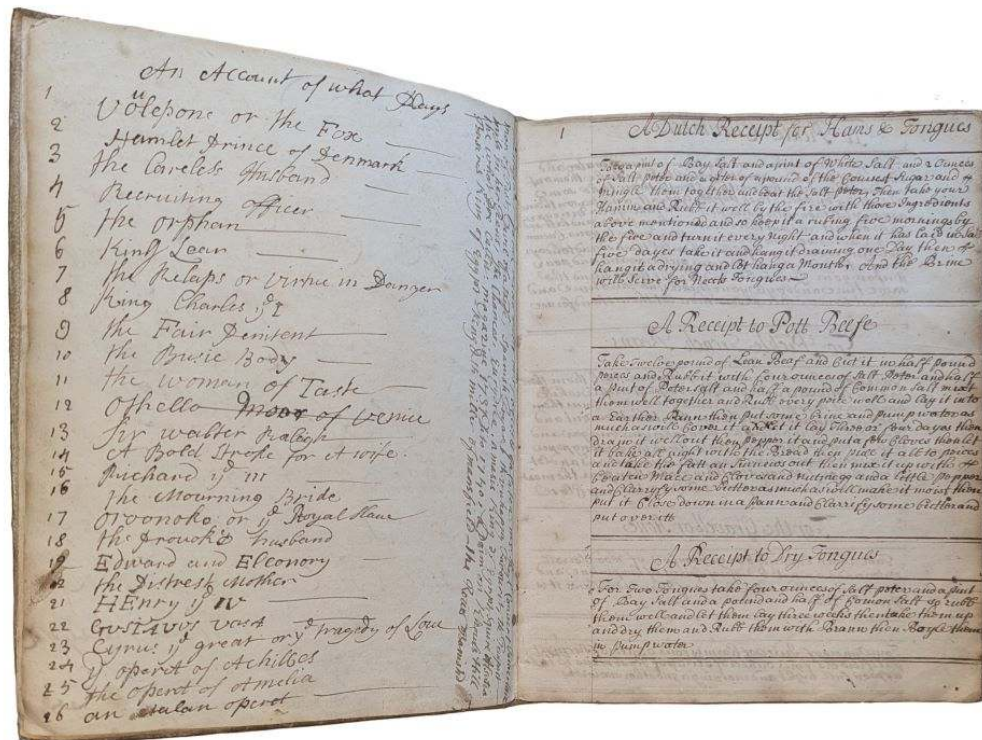
\$ 15,500,-

The collection includes more than **220 receipts**, ranging from cookery to household remedies and medical cures. Among the cookery receipts: *A Dutch receipt for Hams & Tonques, A Receipt to Pott Beefe, to Dry Tonques, Pickle Cucumbers, Frenc Beans, Artichoak Pye, Alamode Beefe, Alamode Veale, A Beef Pastry, A Butter Cake, Iceing, Plumb Pottage, A Brown Fracy of Chicken, Chocolate Cream, To butter lobsters, Nutmeg Orange, Portugall Beef, Sweet Pyes, Chicken Pye, Calves Fott Pye, Chaterin Pye, A Calves head Pye, A Capon Pye, A Carpe Pye, A custard, A Carrot Pudding, A Cheese Cake, Calves foot pudding, Coller Pork, Coller Veal, Cream fish Soope, Golliar Pigg, A Galves head, Cutlet Allemantenan (Allemande?), Cutler Beef, Goller Eeles, Dress a Cods head, To stew a carpe, An Eele Pye, Egg Ryes, Egg Pyes, to make Wiggs, Rice Florendine, Goose pye, Fricay of Lamb, Hare Pye, Hen Pye, Lamb Pye, Run your Jelly's into Colours, To Force a Legg of Lamb, Mince Pyes, Mutton Pye, A marrow Pudding, A Partridge Pye, Pasty Pasts, Puff Pasts, Royall Pasty, Portugall Cake, Plumb Pottage, A Pompelove, Pickle Mushrooms, Pickle Quinces, Pott Fowles, Pickle Oysters...*

Among the medical and household remedies: *Receipt to make pathy powder, Remedy for the Quinsy, Receipt against Scurvy, Diet Drink, Sitt Water, Roses for Consumptions, Bitter Draught, Receipt for the Stone, for the vapors, Dropsey, Chollick, Gout, Cough, Milk Water, Pectorall Tea, Receipt for the Kings Evill, Sore Mouth, wash the Mouth, Receipt for Hoarsnes, Receipt for an Aque, Lady Lovedays Cordiall Waters, Black Salve, Lucatellua Balsam, Yellow Salve, Sirrup, Make pure Meat taste like wine, Make Punch, Make Black ink, Red ink, Wash Ink spots out of Paper, Varnish Pensells Red, Make Mouth Glew, Guild Paper, Black edges of Paper, Make Puff Paste, Receipt for a birn, Currant Wine, Plain Cake, Scurvey, Carrot Pudding, Digestion Waters, Green Oyntment, For a Sharp Humour, Restorative Drink, Cake, Wiggs, Sore throat, For a Bruise, Oyntment for a swelling, For a Sprain, To make Salve, For a fellon, Clear the Sight, to cure the Gripping. (122 receipts so far)* The later portion (1713–1740) adds another 100, for a total of over 220.

Equally important is the **manuscript list of English plays**, compiled in the first half of the 18th century. Lists of plays in manuscript are exceedingly rare. We sold our last list in 2022, for 6000 \$ in an otherwise unimportant book. The Folger Library holds a comparable list of plays recorded by the book collector Abraham Hill covering 1660–1703 and recording 52 plays.

The present manuscript lists **42 titles**, chiefly Shakespearian and Restoration plays, including: *Mustapha, Fatal Retirement, Devil of a Wife, The Fair Penitent, Hamlet, The Recruiting Officer, Othello Moor of Venice, Sir Walter Raleigh, The Mourning Bride, Henry IV, Gustav Wasa, King Lear, Oroonko*, and others.



PROVENANCE:

The book was clearly cherished and handed down within the Lenthall family for centuries. The first entry reads: "Elizabeth Lenthall, wife of John Lenthall. Her Book, 1706." In 1713 Elizabeth passed the book on to her daughter Mary-Elizabeth, recording a moving inscription:

"Within this Book are Choise Receipts almost upon all Occasions Collected carefully from very eminent Phisicians and Several Persons of Note in whosoever Custody the Book comes into take as much care of it as the syte of your Eye. This will be a friend to you as true as me 1713."

On the front pastedown appears: "Mary Elizabeth Lenthall at Howgreen, Stapleford Abbotts, Essex, 1730." The residence at Howgreen was not a hall or great estate, but—given the family's standing among the gentry—was likely a substantial mansion with servants' quarters, a brewhouse, barns, dovecote, and orchards.

At the end of the manuscript appears another inscription, dated 10 October 1728: "Elizabeth Lenthall, Mary Lenthall, Those Girls above I value much and Pray God give them grace." On the rear pastedown is yet another note, May 21, 1776, in a different hand, with a prayer.

The Lenthalls were an old English gentry family whose fortunes rose and fell with politics. Their best-known figure was **William Lenthall**, Speaker of the House of Commons during the Civil War. After the Restoration the family's prominence ebbed, but they remained established in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. A younger branch produced Sir John Lenthall, Marshal of the King's Bench Prison. By 1740 Mary Elizabeth Lenthall of Howgreen, Stapleford Abbotts, had married Thomas Watson of Cockfield Hall (Suffolk). With no male heirs, the Lenthall presence dissolved into the Watson line.

MODERN PROVENANCE: Martin & Pamela Finch, gastronomy collection. Chiswick Auctions, 2025 (6390 GBP).



AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DESSERT BOOK.

29. [COOKBOOK] THE SWEET MEAT BOOK. Collection of c. 200 manuscript recipes, 3 pp. (index), 151 pages, with a delightful full-page drawing of the Etna, with a receipt. "To Make a Floating Island or a Rock of Snow," Contemporary limp vellum, soiled, folio (30.5 × 20 cm), 1740.

\$ 13,500.-

In the Folger Library manuscript database, we found only one similar manuscript from the same period devoted solely to sweetmeats: *English Dessert Book*, likely ca. 1720s–1730s, possibly authored by Ann Malet. However, our manuscript contains over 200 receipts, compared with 75 in the Folger example. Provenance: signed H. B. Jones. Bought at Chiswick Auctions.

Absolutely remarkable is the large drawing of Etna, accompanying the receipt for a floating island in a vignette.

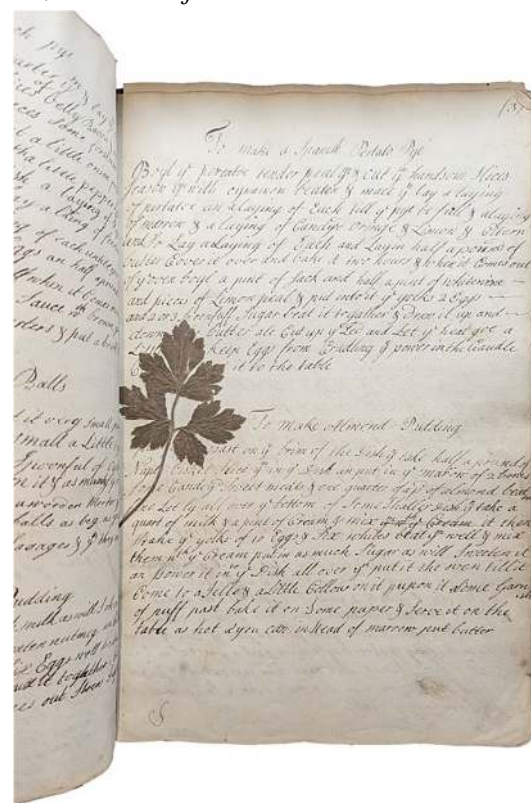
To Make a Floating Island or a Rock of Snow.

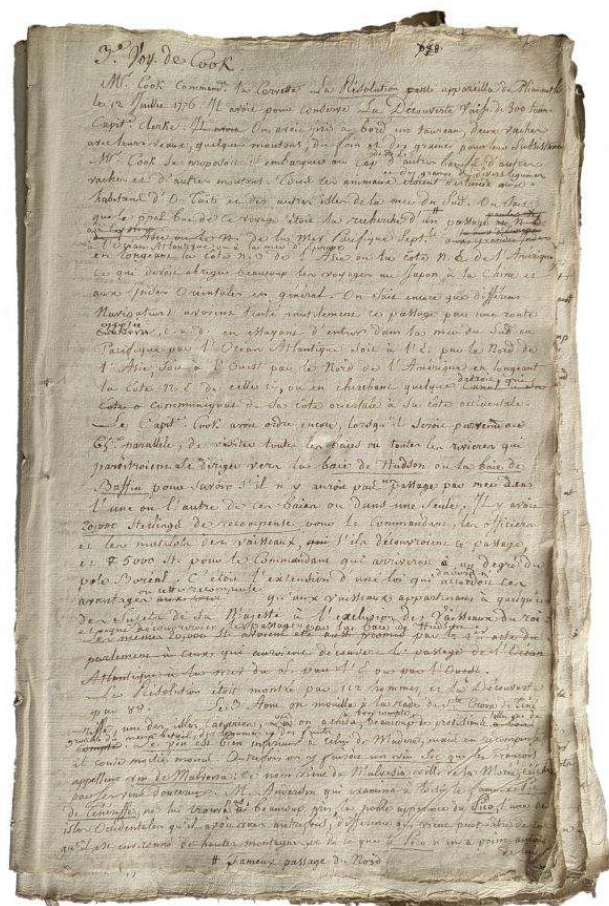
Take a quarter of a pound of pulp of codling, a quarter of a pound of sugar, the juice of two lemons, and the whites of two eggs. Whip it all together until it is in a very white froth. Then put it in a dish of cream. Serve it without cream; it is a rock of snow.

"Rock of Snow" is really an early form of meringue. The whites of two eggs are whipped into a very white froth, which is the foundation of meringue. Sugar is beaten in to stabilize the foam, while lemon juice provides both flavour and the acid needed to help it hold its shape. The unusual feature is the addition of codling, or apple pulp. The earliest known English-language reference to a floating island in print appears in *The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy* (1747) by the English cookery writer Hannah Glasse.

The "floating island" resembles a mountain rising from a sea of cream. Mount Etna, famous as a solitary volcanic peak rising from the landscape, offered a ready visual metaphor.

The contents deal with keeping fruits—green, candied, dried, in syrups, in jellies, marmalades, and an impressive host of wines. Alongside these fruit preparations are conserves of flowers such as borage, bugloss, betony, marigolds, gilliflowers, roses, and violets, as well as herbal syrups and waters like garlic syrup, hippocras, hypocrite water, and diet drinks. Other entries are more confectionary, including marchpanes, wafers, sugar cakes, icing, honeycomb cakes, and bisketts. There are also sauces to be made, together with a few pastries and stews. For example: Apples Green to preserve, Dish of Marmalade, Codling Cream, Cherry Wine, Biskett, Grapes to Candy, Gooseberry Wine, Horne Wafe, Lemon water, Seed Cakes, sour cream, Italian pudding, Venison pastry, Sucking Marrow Pudding, Sauce of Roast Mutton etc.





EARLY FRENCH MANUSCRIPT COPY OF CAPTAIN COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

30. [COOK, James captain] Extensive manuscript of 136 leaves, most likely an extract, comprising pp. 678–950 (with pp. 864–865 wanting). Numerous corrections and underlining throughout. Quarto. Preserved in a custom-made box. Written in a legible hand. No date, but not after July 1792.

\$ 6,000.-

The eighteenth century witnessed an insatiable appetite for travel literature. To meet the demands of a widening readership, printers and booksellers issued such works not only in their original languages but, above all, in translation. French, as the lingua franca of Enlightenment Europe, served as the principal medium through which knowledge of distant voyages spread beyond national boundaries. Captain James Cook's accounts, eagerly received, were therefore read across the Continent primarily through their French versions.

A striking feature of the present manuscript is the manner in which Cook is introduced. At the beginning, the text simply reads "Voy de Cook"—"Voyage of Cook"—without honorifics or explanatory title. This stands in marked contrast to earlier French translations, such as those overseen by Jean-Baptiste Suard, which formally styled him "Captain Cook." Such familiarity suggests an audience already well acquainted with the navigator and his exploits.

The official French edition of the third voyage, *Troisième voyage de Cook, ou Journal d'une expédition faite dans la mer Pacifique du sud et du nord en 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 et 1780*, was published in 1782. Its anonymous preface has traditionally been attributed by the Bibliothèque nationale de France to Dêmeunier. Yet the present manuscript text diverges entirely from that edition.

It opens instead with: "MS Cook, commande la Corvette la Résolution appareille de Plimouth le Juillet 1776." Moreover, it is not a rendering of the surreptitious German account by Heinrich Zimmermann, nor does it derive from the first French abridgment.

The paper bears watermarks (a basket or pot with three flowers), consistent with the late eighteenth century. An additional clue lies in a note, penned in the same hand as the text, recording payments made, with a receipt for scabies on the verso—"Dieppe le 30 Juillet 1792."

The text exhibits a highly agitated manner of transcription: frantic writing interspersed with extensive crossings-out, corrections, and emphatic underlining's. Which suggests that the author did not diligently copied a French text but made an independent attempt at translation, but from where we do not know, in spite of considerable research.



A PERSIAN MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA MANUSCRIPT



31. GORGANI Ismail. Zakhireye Khwarazmshahi, "A treasure dedicated to the King of Khwarazm. 280 leaves on polished paper. Occasionally annotated. Quarto (22 x 15.5 cm). Contemporary Arabic binding, front cover loose. N.d. but 18th century. Complete. The last leaves in a different hand.

\$ 3,500.-

A Persian medical encyclopaedia written by the Persian physician, Ismail Gorgani (1040-1136) in 1110. This Persian medical book is equal in prestige to the famous medical book by Avicenna, The Canon of Medicine.

The first chapter lays a foundational understanding of medicine, exploring human anatomy and the general pathophysiology. The ensuing chapter delves deeper, discussing symptoms, disease signs, treatment methods, sphygmology (the study of the pulse), and bodily fluids like sweat and urine.

In the third chapter, Gorgani shifts focus to environmental and lifestyle factors affecting health, such as water, weather, nutrition, exercise, emotional well-being, and sleep patterns. This section also covers treatment approaches for specific demographics, namely children and the elderly.

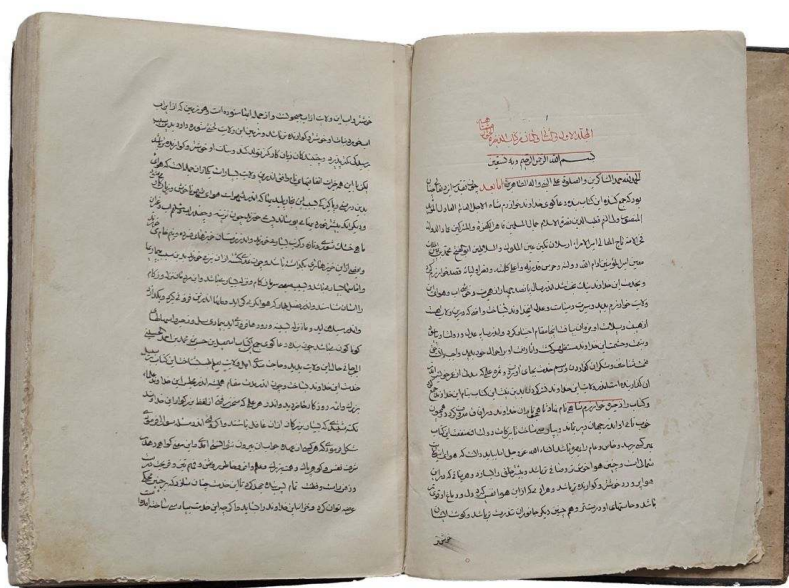
The fourth chapter introduces the concept of differential diagnoses and tracks the progression of various diseases. Subsequently, the fifth chapter categorizes fevers and examines the role of natural body moisture in fever development.

Chapter six is a detailed discourse on treating ailments associated with the head, neck, limbs, and trunk. The seventh chapter is particularly diverse, encompassing treatments for wounds, inflammations, oncology, burns (caused by hot water, oil, and fire), cauterization techniques, and orthopedics.

The eighth chapter is devoted to the integumentary system, covering general dermatology, hair disorders, obesity, weight loss, and their respective treatments. In the ninth chapter, Gorgani addresses the critical subjects of toxins, drugs, animal bites (including rabies), and insect stings.

The final chapter, chapter ten, is a thorough exposition on pharmacology. It classifies drugs, delves into medications for the ear, eye, nose, and mouth, and covers topics like epilepsy and stroke, concluding with a glossary of pharmacological terms.

Through this meticulously structured work, Ismail Gorgani not only catalogued medical knowledge of his time but also laid the groundwork for future explorations in the field of medicine.





ESOTERIC MANUSCRIPT RESERVED FOR THE INITIATES.

32. [ESOTERIC MANUSCRIPT] Late 18th century manuscript without author name or title, around 200 numbered pages plus 45 leaves (irregularly numbered). One board of the binding stained. An exquisite binding featuring the inscription "Constantine" on the front cover and "Paganus" on the back. This clever wordplay - "Constantine Paganus" or "Constantine the Heathen" - creates a deliberate contrast with Constantine the Great, the revered Christian emperor.

\$ 4,750.-

A mysterious text, most likely a collection of written in two distinct hands, primarily in Italian with some sections in Latin. The text explores various subjects, including astrology, mathematical formulas, reversed pyramid figure combinations, tables of proportions, numeral keys, zodiac symbols, and the alphabet of Petosiris—also known as Ankhefenkhons—the high priest of Thoth at Hermopolis.

The work references numerous influential authors, such as Agrippa, Pico della Mirandola, Raymond Lull, Johannes Peurbach, Raban Maur, and Juan Caramuel, the first significant interpreter of Trithemius's cryptography. It also cites the hermetic formula "Pugna Hectoris et Achillis," as discussed in *Hermetic Philosophy and Alchemy* by Vanessa Vassallucci (Routledge, 2012). Written in Italy as it reference to Rome and Naples, with various dates. A manuscript that would love to be studied.

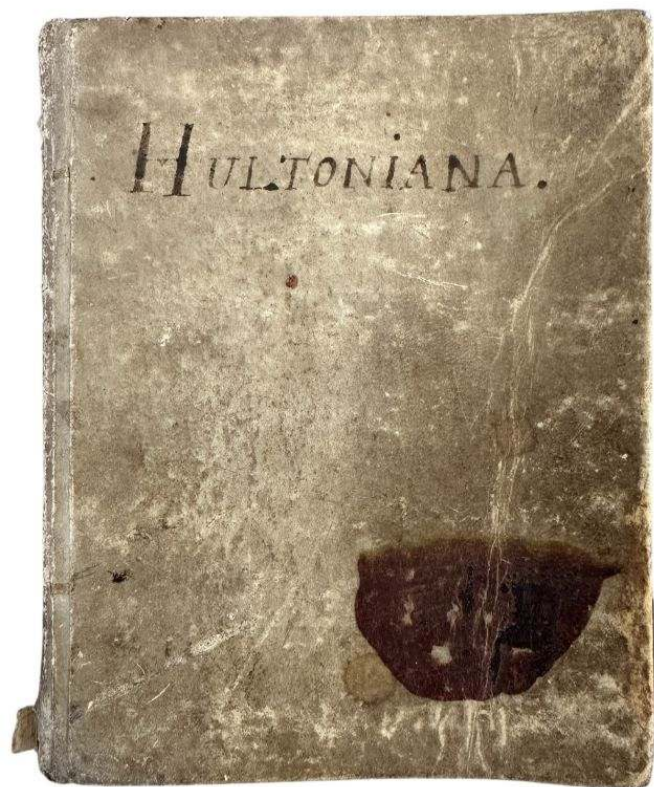


ONE OF THE GREAT 18TH-CENTURY HOAXES : THE HULTONIANA MANUSCRIPT OWNED BY GRAHAM GREENE

33. [HOAX CORRESPONDENCE — "HULTONIANA" MANUSCRIPT LETTERBOOK, 1743–1745, WITH GRAHAM GREENE PROVENANCE, STRIKING GREENE INSCRIPTION, AND ASSOCIATED LETTERS]

\$10,000.-

HULTON, Robert. HULTONIANA. Period vellum over boards, titled in ink on the upper cover and spine. 7³/₄ × 6³/₈ inches (19.5 × 16 cm). 135 pp. with 67 letters or dialogues, [8 pp.] index, plus blank leaves at the end; written in several hands in ink, the letters copied within dating January–December 1744. Laid in is a postcard to Graham Greene from R. N. Green-Armitage of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, regarding some of the individuals mentioned in the manuscript, dated November 8, 1939, and two letters by Sir Ambrose Heal, the designer, businessman and antiquary, on the same subject.





Vellum over boards, some staining to binding, peeling to the foot of spine. Binding, front board slightly bowed, text block starting to separate and shaky, lacking some leaves in the middle and at the end (evidenced by stubs) as described by Greene in his essay on the manuscript.

A manuscript that is as much performance as it is record, *Hultoniana* captures the unfolding of one of the eighteenth century's most sustained and mischievous practical jokes. For over a year, "R. Hulton" of Pall Mall — a man whose existence itself may have been part of the jest — sent an unending stream of letters to shopkeepers, craftsmen, and members of polite society, ordering extravagant goods, making improbable demands, and provoking quarrels among strangers. The humour lies in the unshakable politeness, the detailed absurdities, and the escalating chaos, all meticulously transcribed here with marginal notes identifying each recipient's name, trade, and address. These annotations give the book a second, unintended life: a vivid, street-level directory of 1740s London, from goldsmiths to glovers, apothecaries to wine merchants.

The manuscript's modern literary significance is nothing short of exceptional. On the front free endpaper, in his unmistakable hand, Graham Greene has written: "This was the source for my essay A Hoax on Hulton in *The Last Childhood*. In this way, when it was published in the *Spectator* I recuperated [sic] myself for the five guineas I had spent at David Low's shop off St. Martin's Lane. Graham Greene." This inscription not only ties the manuscript directly to Greene's essay — first printed in *The Spectator* and later collected in *The Lost Childhood and Other Essays* (1951) — but also offers a wry glimpse into Greene's personality and relationship with the London bookseller David Low, for whose memoirs *With All Faults* he would later write the introduction. Additionally, inserted is a letter from Sir Ambrose Heal, praising the volume as "a permanent record of all these people" and invaluable for the study of eighteenth-century social life, and a postcard from R. N. Green-Armitage identifying several of the names in the text.

Although lacking some leaves in the middle and at the end, the manuscript remains substantial, coherent, and electrifying in its detail. *Hultoniana* is that rarest of survivals— a perfect storm of biting Georgian wit, documentary social history, and modern literary provenance.



ETHIOPIAN PROTECTIVE MAGIC SCROLL – ILLUMINATED GE'EZ MANUSCRIPT

34. [MAGIC SCROLL] Ethiopia, ca. late 18th century.- early 19th century. Single scroll of vellum (approx. 60 × 4 in / 152 × 10 cm), composed of joined parchment segments, written in black and red ink in Ge'ez script, the classical liturgical language of Ethiopia. Text arranged in long, continuous columns bordered by vivid geometric and figural illustrations in red, yellow, and black pigments, including repeated "protective faces" within star and cross motifs, interspersed with bands of incantatory script. Minor cracks at beginning, small wormhole, otherwise well preserved with bold colour retention.

\$ 1,150.-

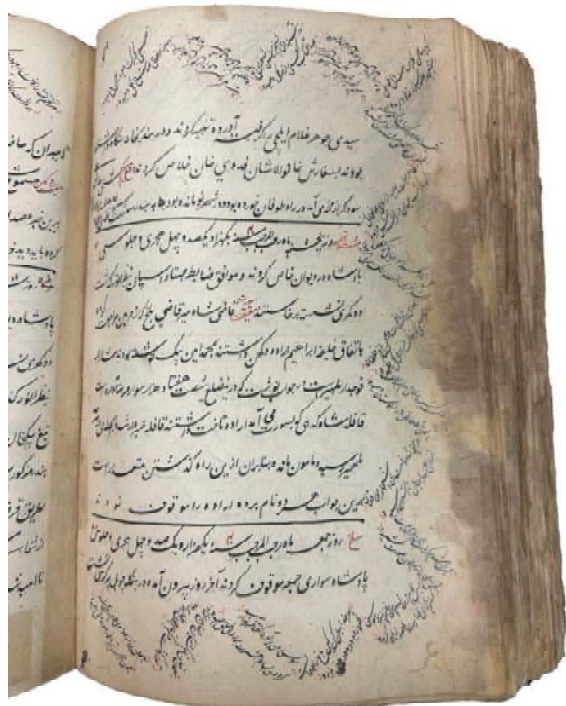
A striking and fully illuminated Ethiopian "magic scroll" (*ketab*, or *tälsäm*), created by an Ethiopian Christian cleric or *dabtara* as a spiritual remedy intended to protect the bearer from illness, possession, or the evil eye. These scrolls were traditionally commissioned for specific individuals, often tailored with prayers and charms suited to personal afflictions—physical, emotional, or spiritual. This example displays several classic features of the



genre, including: Protective heads or “eyes of God,” stylized human faces depicted within interlocking star forms, believed to deflect malevolent spirits; Long passages of Ge’ez script alternating between black and red, indicating shifts between invocation, prayer, and binding formulae; Red-ink captioning near illustrated panels, possibly identifying spirits, archangels, or specific “names of power.”; Repeated geometric bands and mystical diagrams likely intended to reinforce the talismanic effect of the text.

While not dated, the script and style of illumination suggest a creation date in the late 18th century to early 19th century, predating many later examples commonly found on the market. These scrolls were customarily worn on the body, stored near sleeping areas, or unrolled during healing rituals. They embody a fascinating fusion of Christian iconography and indigenous Ethiopian magical-religious tradition

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MUGHAL CHRONICLE



35. [MUGHAL MANUSCRIPT] Folio (approx. 15 x 12 inches). Approx. 250 leaves. Modern binding of red calf, gilt, with some pages restored at margins, heavier restoration to final leaves, and occasional toning or staining (especially at some corners). The text is ruled in silver wash and red. Written in a fine nasta‘liq hand, with text at times arranged in multi-directional panels and accompanied throughout by extensive marginalia, commentary, and notes. The script choice reinforces that this was serious historical documentation, not casual record-keeping. Generally in good condition.

On the first page we find a date 1140/1727-28, but no author, only the name of the then-owner, one Mīrzā Ḥāmid Beg, the ra‘īs (“chief”) of Baroda (Gujarat). The text begins abruptly after that first page, the last page which continues the text from the previous page, is added in a different hand, ending abruptly with the words “this is the end”. On the verso of the added page at the beginning an incomplete table of contents.

\$ 12,500.-

A rich and visually impressive manuscript with the title *Tawārīkh-i Hindūstān*, “Chronicles of India”. The title written on the first page in a different hand than the rest of the manuscript is probably not totally correct. What we have here is most likely an *Akhbārāt-i-Darbār-i-Mu‘allā* (“News from the Exalted Court”) basically a collection of daily newsletters compiled in the Mughal court and provincial capitals. Not a chronicle that stretches centuries back. These newsletters recorded the proceedings of the court, the emperor’s orders, and reports from across the empire. They were bureaucratic instruments for communication and record-keeping, and that is precisely what gives them their value. They capture events in real time rather than giving them a retrospective justification.

Copies of *Akhbārāt* were dispatched to the emperor, provincial governors, and other officials. Provinces like Gujarat, Bengal, and the Deccan all maintained their own newsletters, which in turn were collected by the central record office. Local rulers and princely states sometimes imitated the practice.



Survival is patchy as many have been destroyed by insect damage. The Royal Asiatic Society, London, holds some examples; the Jaipur State Archives preserves one of the richest collections. No copy of such a manuscript ever appeared on the market before.

For historians, the Akhbārāt are invaluable. They detail court ceremonies, imperial audiences, appointments, military campaigns, diplomatic missions, provincial affairs, and even small happenings of the day. They help reconstruct not only political and administrative history but also the rhythms of Mughal court life. Because they were written without literary flourish and with no thought of publication, they often preserve a more “unalloyed” account of daily transactions than chronicles or official histories.

In this manuscript the events under the Mughal ruler Muḥammad Šāh b. Ġahān Šāh (r. 1131/1719 to 1161/1748), are recorded, from 29 Jumāda I 1139 AH (23 January 1727) to 8 Šafar 1141 AH (11 November 1728), possibly with a particular emphasis on Gujarat.

The chronicle records the emperor's movements—audiences, hunts, archery practice, visits to gardens, and conversations—as well as the activities of governors, military officials, and maṣabdar̥s.

The first, and typical, entry of the day-to-day journal is: “On 29 Jumāda I of the year 1139 On Thursday (January 23, 1727), the pādšāh [i.e., the Mughal ruler Muḥammad Šāh] went to the Bāġ-i Ḥayāt-bakḥš (a garden of that name is located in the Red Fort in Delhi). Burhān al- mulk, Raušan al-daula, Tālī-yār Khān and ‘Aẓīm-allāh Khān Ḥaḥīr al-daula obtained an audience”. This entry continues with mentioning that the emperor then hunted the gazelle, practiced archery, engaged in conversation, and retreated to the women's quarters.

Of note are detailed entries concerning the šūba (province) of Ahmedabad and Surat, including financial arrangements, land grants, and military appointments.

For example “Mīr Muḥammad Hādī, grandson of the late Mīr Mas‘ūd, arrived by boat from Gujarat at the residence of the nawāb (governor) of the city of Anjān [probably Anjar]), after his traveling companion, the [later] martyr governor Rustam‘Alī Khān [this governor of Surat died in battle with the Marathas on February 10, 1725] had been wounded, and ensured that the governor of that city approved of the sum of one hundred rupees per month.”

The manuscript is no doubt an important source for understanding Mughal (Gujarat's) governance during the period of intensifying Maratha pressure. It is newly discovered find and is in need of further research.

THE MANUSCRIPT IN CONTEXT

Gujarat in the 1720s was a land poised on the edge of upheaval. For more than a century it had been the jewel of the Mughal west, with Ahmedabad as its capital and Surat as its great port—the empire's most direct link to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Yet this lucrative intercontinental commerce began to falter as the region itself slipped from imperial control.

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal grip weakened, and Maratha raiders pressed steadily north and west. The Marathas had secured legal rights to a third of Surat's revenues from the rich trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf.





The Mughal governor at Surat, Rustam 'Alī Khān, tried to hold the line against the Marathas, but on 10 February 1725 he was killed in battle, and with him much of the last effective Mughal resistance collapsed. Traveling by boat from Gujarat Muḥammad Hādī sought out another governor, at Anjar on the Kutch coast, and secured a modest stipend of one hundred rupees a month.

MUSICAL SCORES OF THE 18TH CENTURY WITH IMPORTANT COMPOSERS

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

\$ 4,500.-

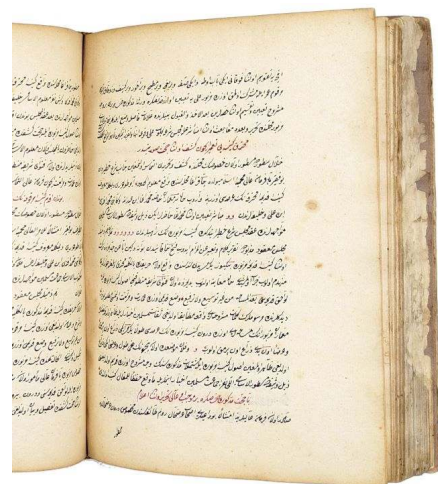
This manuscript is a unresearched collection of music, featuring sections of renowned works by established composers from the time including Corelli, Händel, Humphrey, and Vivaldi, alongside beloved English and Scottish folk songs. Some of the songs also include their accompanying lyrics.

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 Josphe 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".

LOCAL OTTOMAN LAW

37. [LAW] Ottoman legal compendium. Istanbul. Second half of the 18th century. Small quarto (20.5 x 16 cm). Marbled boards with leather spine. 195 leaves on polished paper in Arabic and Ottoman. With a later Ottoman index of 10 leaves. Margin moldy from leaf 80 onwards, not affecting text.

\$ 1,250.-



KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



This manuscript diverges from the conventional jurisprudence, which often explores theoretical aspects of what law is and should be. Instead it focuses on the practical application of law in Istanbul. It deals with squabbling neighbors in İstavros [now Beylerbey] near Üsküdar in Istanbul, speaks of cutting the hand of a thief when he has confessed to his crime or describes the execution of a bandit guilty of causing mayhem. The manuscript appears to be a compilation of separate texts merged into a single document. Various dates mentioned within the text situate it in the latter half of the 18th century, and it is written in both Arabic and Ottoman Turkish. It references Pīrīzāde Meḥmed Sāhib Efendi (died 1749), a notable legal scholar in the Ottoman Empire, highlighting the work's historical and intellectual context.

QUR'AN MANUSCRIPT IN MAGHRIBI SCRIPT IN A HANDSOME NORTH AFRICAN WALLET BINDING — WITH WAQF DEDICATION



38. QUR'AN MANUSCRIPT. c. early 18th century (stylistically consistent with early 18th century North African Qur'ans in Maghribi script). 91 lvs. 6.5 x 4.5 inches. Arabic manuscript on paper, with black ink, occasional red diacritics and orthographic marks. 9 lines per page in a wide, open format, each verse ending marked with diacritical separation. Contemporary North African full brown goatskin wallet binding, blind-tooled with double and triple-ruled frames and central rectangular panel, fore-edge flap intact. The wallet format is a characteristic Maghribi binding style, designed to protect the text-block from dust and wear during transport and storage.

\$ 1,500.-

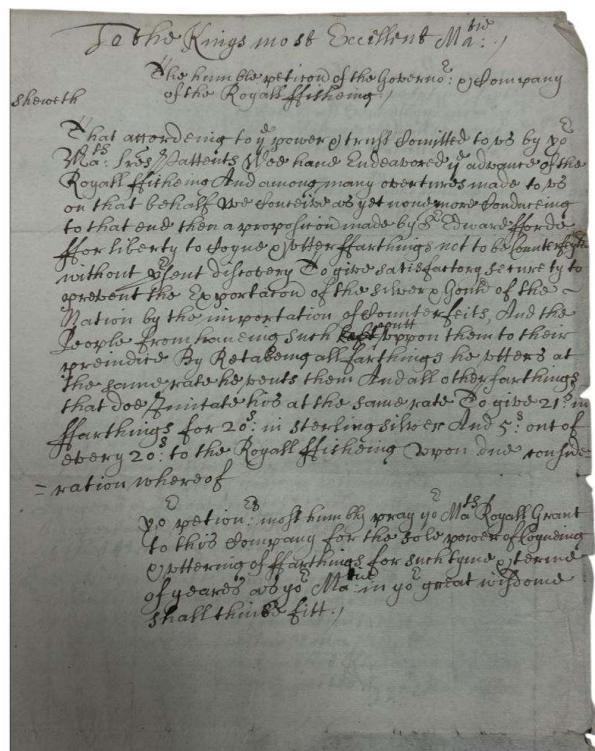
Final leaves include a waqf (pious endowment) inscription, formally dedicating the manuscript to a mosque and naming the donor. This dedication indicates the manuscript's use in a devotional or instructional setting, likely as part of a multi-volume Qur'an set for communal recitation and study.

One of the Muslim women, by name of 'Ā'isha bint ... [the name appears to be 'Umar b. 'Abd al-Qādir or similar, has dedicated (waqafat) this Qur'an as a pious endowment (waqf) for the mosque of ... [name follows — possibly a local mosque name tied to a town or family], so that it may be read and studied by Muslims. She has stipulated that it remain in the mosque in perpetuity and not be removed. "*Whoever changes this or takes it away, upon him is the curse of God, the angels, and all people.*"

COUNTERFEIT FARTHINGS & MONOPOLIES

39. [ROYAL FISHING COMPANY'S PETITION TO THE KING] 17th-century English manuscript petition to the King, relating to the counterfeiting of money. Folio, ca. 1620s–30s. 2 leaves (bifolium), approx. 12 x 8 inches (305 x 203 mm), 2½ pages in a clear early 17th-century secretary hand, the final leaf with docketing on verso. Condition: lower portion of second leaf missing, creases, else Good.

\$ 1,250-



Addressed at head: "To the Kings most Excellent Ma[*jes*]tie / The humble petic[i]on of the Governor & Company of the Royall ffishing". The text petitions the King regarding "Rob[er]t ffarthings" (a form of copper token coinage), complaining that they were being counterfeited and imported from abroad, which was undermining the Company's authority and profits.

In a key passage, the petitioners state: "That according to yo[ur] Ma[*jes*]ties gracious trust committed to us by yo[ur] Ma[*jes*]ties Pattents, We have endeavoured by advancing of the Royall ffishing, and among many other things made to that end & p[ur]pose we have found it most necessarie to that end there a proposition made by Sr Edward Allen for liberty to have Rob[er]t ffarthings not to be counterfeited without leave & lycense of this Company, & that upon good considerations & by exp[er]ience we have found that the importation of counterfeites and the buying of them hence into the Kingdome hath brought them to their pr[e]sent decay, And that Rob[er]t ffarthings are sould at the same rates & prices 21 in the shilling for 20 in sterling silver or two pence out of every 20 to the Royall ffishing, upon due consideration whereof—" The petition concludes with a formal request for the King's "Royall Grant" to the

Company for the sole power of "requiring & stopping of ffarthings for such tyme & terme of yeares as yo[ur] Ma[*jes*]tie... shall think fitt."

The Royal Fishing Company, chartered in 1616 under James I, was conceived as part of a mercantilist effort to expand England's fishing industry. Like many corporations of the period, however, it sought revenue through ancillary monopolies—in this case, the issue of token coinage. The reference to counterfeit farthings underscores both the fragility of such patents and the widespread circulation of private and foreign tokens before the Crown established a standardized supply of small-denomination coinage.



EARLY ANATOLIAN MANUSCRIPT

40. [TURKISH] Aşık Paşa. Gharīb-nāmeḥ, No date, end of 18th century? Possibly older.. Turkish Ebru binding. Folio (25 x 17.5) 205 leaves on Turkish paper.

\$ 7,500,-

The MS is not dated, and the handwriting is quite unschooled. The text is in Early Anatolian Turkish, and bears traces of Central Asian dialects. Most likely the Oghuz Turkish.

Aşık Paşa, (born c. 1272—died 1333, Kırşehir, Seljuk empire [now in Turkey]) is one of the most important figures in early Turkish literature, as a pantheist who introduced Sufism to the masses and instilled in them the excitement of reaching God.

His most famous work is the Gharīb-nāmeḥ, a long didactic, mystical poem written in over 11,000 maṣnawī (rhymed couplets) and divided



into 10 chapters, each with 10 subsections. Each of the chapters is associated with a subject in relation to its number. For example, the fifth chapter deals with the five senses; the seventh, with the seven planets; and so on.

The underlying theme is a mystical, philosophical one, and there are many moral precepts supported by examples and quotations from the holy book of Islām, the Qur'ān, and the Ḥadīth (the sayings of the Prophet Muḥammad). The work comprises of 10592 verses and this manuscripts starts with couplet 1784 given in its entirety here: <https://www.academia.edu/25634995>

The MS never appeared at auction and is of a great rarity. The early Anatolian Turkish is an additional factor that makes it a great object of study. We did not find any copies (but modern imprints) in world catalogue either. Both the Princeton Library and John Rylands library are not in possession of an original manuscript.



AN ILLUSTRATED ESOTERIC MANUSCRIPT

41. [VATICINIA] Prophecies about the Popes. Format: Small folio, vellum. 230 leaves with 205 ink drawings (28 lost), 15 leaves function as prologues. N.d. but the last pope mentioned Gregorius XV (1621 to his death in July 1623), serves as terminus ante quem. Roughly one third are well-preserved, but the remainder show varying degrees of ink corrosion. The manuscript's leaves have been meticulously leaf-casted for preservation.

\$ 12,500.-

The Latin term vaticinium denotes a prophecy. This manuscript gathers mystical prophecies, drawn from the lives and deeds of various popes. Although later ascribed to Joachim of Fiore, founder of the Calabrian order, it shows how papal prophecies were thought to shape the course of the Church. Their appeal grew especially strong in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The manuscript's full-page drawings are emblematic, filled with fabulous creatures—lions, dragons, phoenixes, wolves, and serpents—each paired with a prophetic text. One finds a half-moon over fire, a dragon besieging a castle, a hand inscribed with a symbol, tombstones coiled with snakes, a pope lying dead (or dreaming) beside an eagle, a crowd attacked by a serpent, and a grail-like castle gate. Each image is rich in symbolism.

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

The introduction cites prophetic authorities such as Joachim of Fiore, Johann Lichtenberger, and the so-called Prophecies of St. Malachy, though several other names are obscured and illegible. We have not identified any direct antecedent in print, and while the literary form is familiar within the late medieval and early modern prophetic tradition, the compilation itself may represent an otherwise unknown corpus. Significantly, the manuscript's opening



declares that the work contains the prophecies of the Cretan Sibyl, a legendary figure whose oracles were occasionally invoked in Christian apocalyptic literature.

The manuscript is ideally suited to in-depth academic study. Its intended audience remains uncertain: was it composed for a courtly or clerical milieu, or for a more clandestine circle of readers fascinated by prophecy? The context of its compilation likewise invites investigation—whether it emerged from monastic scriptoria or humanistic scholar active in the early modern period. Equally pressing is the question of its originality: does it preserve texts already known through other prophetic traditions, or does it introduce material that has never before been recorded?



ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS WORKS ON GASTRONOMIC LITERATURE, THE MOST COMPLETE COPY KNOWN

42. VONTET, (Jacques) *Art de trancher la viande en toute sorte de fruit, a la mode Italienne et nouvellement a la Francoise*, par sieur Jacques Vontet, Ecuyer trenchant, audiffret scripsit 1669. Audiffret is identified as a student of Vontet. Lyon, 1669. Quarto (24.5 x 17 cm), contemporary calf (worn, front cover starts to detach), 45 leaves, 39 planches, 61 illustrations (or 60 counting one as identical),¹ armorial engraved leaf, with the engraved arms of Francois Basset, Sheriff of Lyon and dedication to the reader. The images of the fowls and game are annotated. Two plates (identical) pasted on the front or back cover.

\$ 32,000.-

COLLATION

The collation of this book is always challenging. Usually the number of plates (depicting fowls, game, and fruits) are counted to determine completeness. However, this approach can be misleading. In other copies, such as the digital version in the Biblioteka Jagiellońska, each plate contains a single figure, which can result in more leaves than other copies but fewer total figures (47 figures compared to 61 in this copy). Our copy includes multiple figures on certain plates, leading to a higher total figure count.

The primary variation across copies lies in how the figures are distributed on the plates. Therefore, the most reliable method for verifying completeness is to count the figures rather than the plates. In this case, with 61 illustrations, (or 60 not counting the double) our copy is the most complete known to date.

All known copies seem to vary. The École nationale supérieure des beaux-arts (58 illustrations, digital copy), Paris, Ms. 495; Bibliothèque nationale de France (47 illustrations); Bibliothèque de Metz; Jagellonian University Library, Krakow (47 illustrations, digital copy); National Library of Sweden, Stockholm; Lilly Library (50 illustrations), University of Indiana-Bloomington, and the National Library of Medicine.



DESCRIPTION

Title translated in English: *The True Method of Carving Meats, in the Italian way as well as by hand, and the different ways to peel and to serve all sorts of fruits, and the means of making various figures of them.*

A rare treatise which first appeared around 1650, a technical reference on the art of carving meat, poultry, game and fruit as well as a manual on how to serve at the table. The author, Jacques Vontet, born in Switzerland, taught this art in the royal courts of Europe.

This book is one of the most curious works of gastronomic literature. A manual on carving meat, poultry, game and fruit as well as a guide on how to serve at the table. Apart from the advice on how to slice, they inform us on the appropriate seasons for consuming meats and their therapeutic virtues.

It is a series of engraved plates that always has the text in manuscript. This copy includes the author's address to the reader which contains details of his carving career across Europe.

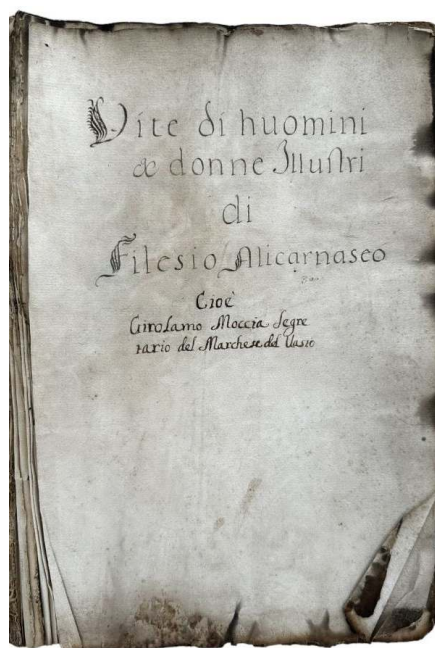


UNPUBLISHED 17th CENTURY MANUSCRIPT ON WOMEN

43. [WOMEN] Folio. On Paper. 234 lvs. 33 x 23. "Vite di huomini & donne Illustri di Silesio Alicarnaseo, cioè Gio: Girolamo Moccia, segretario del Marchese del Vasto" (i.e. Lives of Men & Illustrious Women by Silesio Alicarnaseo, or Girolamo Moccia, Secretary of the Marquis del Vasto). Folio. Disbound, text block shaky and a number of leaves loose, edges with some fire-charring; internally, some occasional damp staining, some old spotting.

\$ 1,500.-

This is an unpublished 17th-century Italian manuscript, primarily devoted to illustrious women, continuing the Italian tradition of women's biographical accounts that began with "De mulieribus claris" (On Famous Women) by Giovanni Boccaccio in the 14th century, a pioneering work for its acknowledgment of women's contributions to society and culture.



The manuscript covers the lives of several notable figures, including Principessa di Francavilla, Prospero Colonna, Isabella d'Aragona, Marchese de Pescara a Vittoria Colonna, Marchese del Vasto, Pietro de Toledo, Giovanna d'Aragona, Principe Doria, Giulia Gonzaga, and Marchesana del Vasto. Among them, Isabella d'Aragona, Duchess of Milan (1470–1524), was significantly involved in the Italian political scene of her era. Vittoria Colonna, a celebrated poet and noblewoman, was a prominent member of the Colonna family and a close friend and confidant of Michelangelo. Vittoria Colonna (1492–1547) is particularly well-known.

19th CENTURY UNPUBLISHED CHILDREN'S MANUSCRIPT

44. [CHILDRENS] [MANUSCRIPT] A Children's Spanish Illustrated Tragic Ballad. Sep. 1894 (s.l., but likely Philippines) 22 x 16. 67 pp. Twenty-six delightful naive illustrations. String bound, partial loss to last wrap, some spotting. Charming, unusual, and evidently unpublished.

\$ 1,250.-

By provenance, this is by a young High School student, Ramon Salinas, in the Philippines. The Spanish ballad it sets a sorrowful tone and invokes the Virgin Mother for guidance and protection which commences the tragic tale of the Prince Baldorino and Princess Sevilla and their story.

UNPUBLISHED 19th CENTURY CHILDREN'S NONSENSE BOOK

45. [CHILDREN].[MANUSCRIPT] BROWNE, W. G. R. Jingles by Fiddledee "Rough sketches for a child's nonsense book - pictures can be increased in number to sixteen or more- letterpress or can be in type. W.G. R Browne". 26 x 19 cm. Paper wraps. minor tear to cover. 11 illustrations including the title. Clearly, intended as a publisher proposal. Charmingly illustrated and unpublished. A charming nonsense book in the venerable tradition of Lear and Lewis Carroll.

\$ 1,500.-

W. G. R. Browne was a notable British illustrator, active during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Renowned for his detailed and evocative drawings, Browne's work primarily adorned children's books and literature, where his imaginative and whimsical style resonated with the fantastical and adventurous themes of the era. His illustrations often featured intricate line work and a keen attention to detail, bringing to life the characters and settings of the stories he illustrated. While not as widely recognized as some of his contemporaries like Arthur Rackham or Edmund Dulac, Browne's contributions to the field of illustration were significant, particularly in the way he captured the spirit of the texts he illustrated. His art is reflective of the broader Victorian and Edwardian penchant for visual storytelling.





UNPUBLISHED, ANTHROPOLOGICAL NAZI EXPEDITION INTO FINLAND

46. GRÖNHAGEN, Yrjö von. Bericht über die Reise durch Ostsuomi im Sommer 1937. Berlin, 1938. Small folio (30 × 21 cm). 246 Blatt. Bound by Das Ahnenerbe-Bücherei. Nazi ink-stamp. Typoskript. 246 leaves. With 187 original black-white photographs. Dedicated to Reichsführer SS, Heinrich Himmler, the first curator of the "Ahnenerbe" e.V., in order to collect still-living folk customs from the people from various perspectives and to preserve them vividly in film and photography.

\$ 7,500.-

Yrjö von Grönhagen (1911–2003) was the son of a Finnish officer in the Tsarist army. He managed to get the attention of Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler by publishing an article on the sources of the Finnish national epic, the Kalevala, meaning 'The Land of Heroes'. Himmler believed that the old legends and myths of Europe were full of clues to the prehistoric religion and technology of Aryan origin, and he firmly believed Grönhagen that the old songs of Karelia, contained valuable leads. Keen to rediscover the lost Aryan wisdom—and, if possible, put it to use in the Reich—he contacted Grönhagen, who quickly agreed to meet him. Both men delighted in each other's company. Afterwards, Himmler wrote an entry in Grönhagen's journal saying: "*Germans and Finns shall never forget that they once had the same fathers.*"

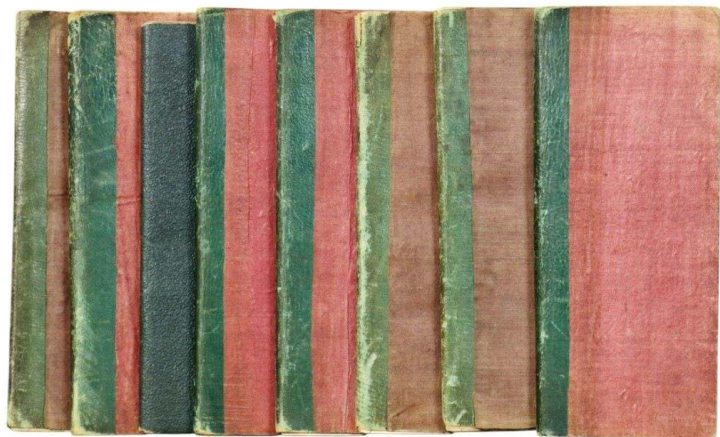
As a result, an expedition was undertaken to Karelia in 1936, a remote wilderness straddling the Russian-Finnish border, now divided between Finland and Russia. Underway, they recorded the ancient folklore of the region and their pagan rituals. One of the expedition members was the musicologist Fritz Bose. A second expedition, that covers this manuscript, until now only known by name, was undertaken in 1937, in order to—in the words of the preface—"*examine the possibility of certain intellectual and cultural-historical connections between the Indo-Germanic or Germanic cultural sphere and the Finno-Ugric or Suomi cultural elements.*"

In it he visits sorcerers and shamans, recording ancient myths and magical chants, researching ancient Aryan religious ceremonies for the SS. He drinks their potions, befriends them, and partakes in the mystical healing powers of the sauna and the rituals surrounding it, which he records in minute detail. Himmler would later suggest to the chief physician that SS men would benefit from using traditional Aryan methods of body cleansing. Therefore Grönhagen's particular interest lies with the shamans and their magical incantations—spells intended to summon spirits and deities who might, in turn, divine the future, cure chronic illness, ease childbirth, or shield the household from misfortune. He also offers descriptions of their midsummer rituals.





A valuable source of information, provided one can overlook his sinister aims behind it. The text was never published. A few of the photographs resurfaced years later in a book tailored for the general public: *Finnische Gespräche, Berlin, 1941*, in which he now recasts himself not as the SS emissary but as a genial observer of Finnish folklore.



*THE FOUNDATION STONES OF MODERN CHESS THEORY
— WILLIAM LEWIS'S AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS FROM
THE LEGENDARY RIMINGTON-WILSON LIBRARY*

47. LEWIS, William. A Remarkable Collection of Eight Autograph Manuscripts by the First Chess Player Described as a “Grandmaster,” Preserving the Earliest Recorded Matches of the Modern Era. Circa 1829–1834.

\$ 6,500.-

Eight autograph manuscripts in the hand of William Lewis (1787–1870), the dominant figure in early nineteenth-century chess. He was the first player ever to be styled a “Grandmaster,” and one of the most influential authors and theoreticians in the game's history. Each manuscript measures approximately 6.5 × 2.75 inches and contains about thirty leaves. Most are bound in quarter morocco over cloth on card. These are artefacts of singular rarity and significance. From the incomparable chess library of J. W. Rimington-Wilson, with his distinctive ownership signatures and manuscript attributions to Lewis at the front of each work.

The contents chart a critical chapter in chess history. The first booklet preserves games played in Madras in 1829, an extraordinarily early record of competitive play in colonial India. Others meticulously document the legendary 1834 match series between Alexander McDonnell and Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais — the greatest chess contest of its century — recorded here by Lewis with an accuracy and immediacy unmatched in printed sources. Additional volumes illustrate analysis of key gambits, capture the fiercely contested encounters between La Bourdonnais and George Walker, and record other master games of the period, forming a corpus of unparalleled documentary value.

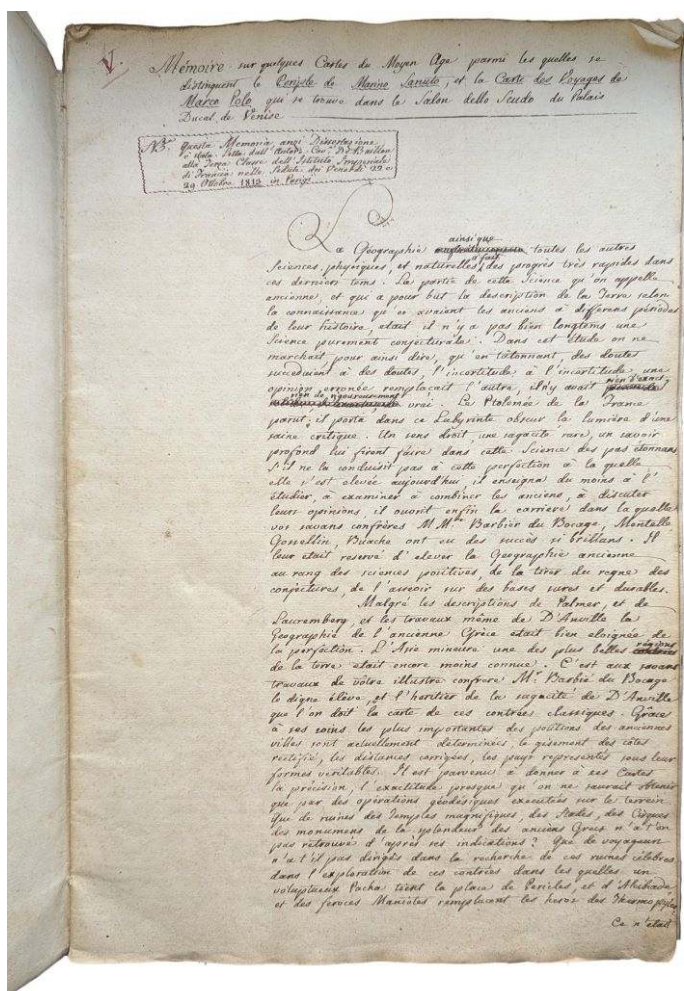
The Rimington-Wilson chess library, dispersed by Sotheby's in 1928 is still seen as the finest collection of its kind ever assembled. That these Lewis manuscripts were retained among its most prized holdings confirms their pre-eminent place in the literature of the game. Lewis, a protégé of Jacob Sarratt and celebrated as the strongest English player of his generation, exerted a formative influence on the codification of chess theory, his match records and analytical notes shaping the understanding of the game for decades to come.

THE “MARCO POLO” MAP IN THE DOGE'S PALACE

48. [MARCO POLO]. Giovanni de BAILLOU (1758–1819), Italian geographer. Signed autograph manuscript (numerous erasures, corrections, and crossed-out passages). 34 pp., in-folio (32 × 21 cm). Original paper covers. Florence, September–October 1813. *Unpublished.*

\$ 7,500.-

A description of the maps in the Doge's Palace, arguing that the so-called “Marco Polo Map” in the palace is based on medieval sources and therefore of the highest importance.



In the Doge's Palace four maps were painted on canvas and mounted on the walls: (1) a map called *The Voyages of Marco Polo*; (2) a map of the Near East, from Constantinople to India; (3) a map showing the coasts of Africa and part of Asia; and (4) a map of the whole of Italy.

According to Girolamo Zanetti, who wrote an unpublished booklet on their restoration in 1762, the maps were probably placed there during the dogeship of Francesco Donà (elected 1545, died 1558), since they bore his arms. One of them carried the inscription *Opus J. B. Ramusii*, i.e. Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485–1557), the Italian geographer and editor of travel accounts. Over time the canvases decayed badly—torn, faded, and crumbling to dust—so that around 1760 the polymath Francesco Grisellini was commissioned by Doge Marco Foscarini to restore them. In his report, Zanetti noted that in many places Marco Polo's discoveries and travels were illustrated with inscriptions, in exactly the same manner as the celebrated Fra Mauro planisphere preserved in the Monastery of San Michele in Murano.

Grisellini employed the finest techniques of his craft and the restorations were examined by experts, reported to the Senate, and formally approved. The restored maps were unveiled to the public in December 1762. In the *Sala dello Scudo* itself, a marble inscription was placed, recording that the ancient maps—almost destroyed by time—had been restored and renewed by decree of the Doge Marco Foscarini.

Enter Baron Giovanni de Baillou (1758–1819), an Italian imperial geographer in the service of Napoleon, responsible for the geographical and administrative division of the Tuscan departments. Granted access to the Ducal Palace in 1810, Baillou studied the maps intensively. In his dissertation, entitled *Mémoire sur quelques cartes du moyen-âge...*, he also quotes from Zanetti's unpublished booklet, which apparently stated that of the four great canvases only one was by Ramusio, while the others dated back to the 1300s. The original maps, therefore, had not been discarded but only overpainted.

Baillou rejected any notion of a thirteenth-century origin but argued instead that the map tracing Marco Polo's itinerary was a composite: one part drawn from a sixteenth-century map by Ramusio, the other from a far older source.

He maintained that the northern part is medieval and can be regarded as one of the finest geographical monuments of the Middle Ages—posterior only to the celebrated *Mappamondo* of Fra Mauro. In his words:

"It appears to be established that this map [i.e., the one in the *Sala dello Scudo*] is by two different hands, the southern part, south of the 30th parallel, being drawn up according to the first discoveries of the Portuguese in Asia. It seems to have been made in 1550. The part north of the 30th parallel is truly old. It was constructed without any graduation



[i.e. longitude/latitude], but only on the estimated route distances of Marco Polo. The graduation that we see there is merely the extension of that of the southern part, and does not belong to him at all. The old map was made solely to show Polo's voyage. It is the oldest and first visual monument that remains for us from this astonishing journey. It seems to have been constructed around the year 1460, shortly after Fra Mauro's world map."

Our manuscript is significant in several respects. First, it clarifies what Baillou and his contemporaries meant when they referred to "the map of Marco Polo." Modern scholarship has often treated this phrase as if it referred to a now-lost artifact, but Baillou makes clear that the reference was to the very maps still visible in the *Sala dello Scudo* of the Doge's Palace. This resolves a long-standing source of confusion. More importantly, it allows us to see these maps in a new light.

Sir Henry Yule, the eminent Scottish Orientalist who published *The Book of Ser Marco Polo* in 1871, dismissed the maps painted on canvas as being of little interest, labelling them mere eighteenth-century reinventions. Yet, as Baillou shows, this judgment was hasty. Yule overlooked the fact—rather embarrassingly—that the maps were painted on canvas, not directly on the walls, and failed to consider that not all of them necessarily dated from the sixteenth century. Some sections may preserve or rework much earlier material of considerable historical value.

Baillou's dissertation was never published. We do know, however, that he presented his findings in two lectures at the Collège de France (formerly the "Collège Impérial") on 22 and 29 October 1813. What we have before us, therefore, is the autograph manuscript of a Franco-Italian scholar whose investigations into Marco Polo have remained essentially lost until now. Taken together, the manuscript invites us to reassess the Venetian "Marco Polo maps" — not merely as eighteenth-century restorations, but as "palimpsests" that may still preserve echoes of much older cartographic traditions. As such, this unpublished manuscript represents a valuable rediscovery for Marco Polo studies.

LITERATURE:

Bertolini, G. L. (1925). Relazione sul restauro delle Carte geografiche del Palazzo Ducale di Venezia (1762) di Girolamo Zanetti. Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana, 309–326. Retrieved from <https://bsgi.it/index.php/bsgi/article/view/5080> Benjamin B. Olshin. The Mysteries of the Marco Polo Maps. University of Chicago Press, 2014. The travels of Marco Polo : the complete Yule-Cordier edition : including the unabridged third edition (1903) of Henry Yule's annotated translation. Dover Publications, New York, 1993

19TH CENTURY DINOSAUR DRAWINGS

49. PICKWICK PORTFOLIO. Folio (33 x 21 cm). Approx. 41 pages with numerous watercolours, some loosely inserted or mounted, including two albumen photographs. The chapters include: "A Rural Ramble," "Our Easter Ramble," "The Microscopic World," and "The Age of Reptiles."

\$ 2,750.-

The "Age of Reptiles" section is a particularly rare example of 19th-century dinosaur illustration. It features seven vignettes and one larger drawing of the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, as well as an original albumen photograph of an Ichthyosaurus fossil from Lyme Regis (likely from the 1860s). The portfolio is loose, somewhat disorganized, and possibly incomplete, lacking the rear cover.



KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



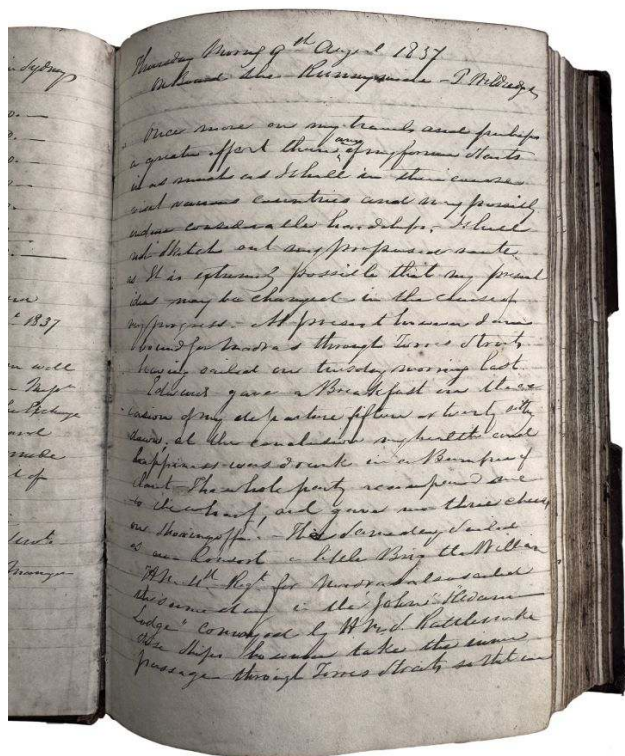
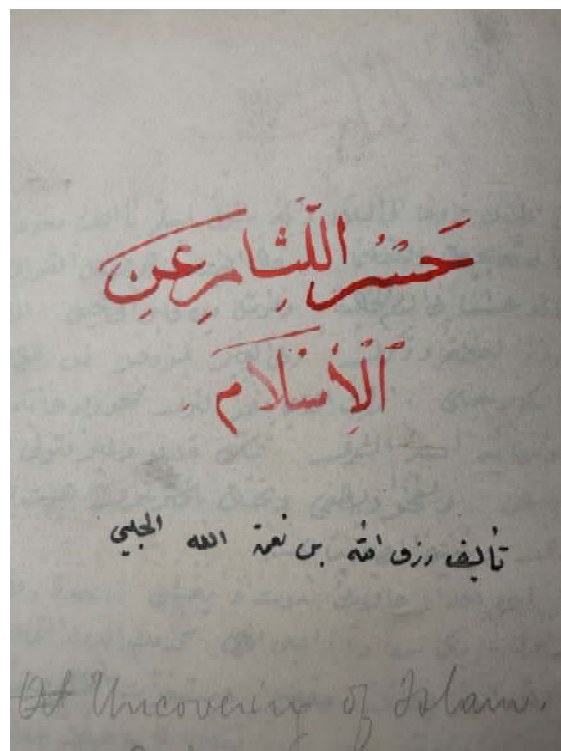
This work appears to be an unpublished survivor of a magazine, likely produced in small quantities for a newly created "Pickwick Club" in the style of Dickens. The author adopts Dickensian character names, primarily Bob Sawyer (a medical student whom the Pickwickians meet at Mr. Weller's property), and also mentions Ben Allen. Some illustrations may be signed by actual members of the club. A fascinating glimpse into the literary and scientific enthusiasms of its time, blending imaginative artistry with amateur scientific exploration.

UNPUBLISHED INTERFAITH ARABIC MANUSCRIPT FROM ALEPPO

50. RIZQALLAH BIN NI'MATALLAH AL-HALABI. The Uncovering of Islam (Hass al-Litham 'an al-Islam). ARABIC MS on Paper. Small 4to, 370 pp. [s.d. s.l., second half 19th century, likely Aleppo] Unpublished. Provenance : Chicago Theological Seminary. With ex-libris and markings. Red buckram binding. Owned and donated by Samuel Ives Curtiss (1844-1904), Chair of Old Testament Literature and Interpretation at Chicago Theological Seminary.

\$ 2,500.-

Hass al-Litham 'an al-Islam (The Uncovering of Islam), authored by Rizqallah bin Ni'matallah al-Halabi, is a 19th-century theological treatise written in Arabic. The text represents a Christian polemical response to Islam, engaging with Islamic theology, history, and practices. The work critiques Islamic tenets while offering a Christian perspective on faith, ethics, and the interplay of religious traditions in the multi-faith environment of the Ottoman Empire, particularly in Aleppo.



EARLY AUSTRALIAN TRAVEL

51. [SHIP VOYAGES] An unknown diary of Three Voyages, 1837-1843, from Australia through the Torres straight through Madras, and onwards to Europe. From Europe to Sydney and from New Zealand along the west coast of South America Large 8vo (20 x 14 cm). Contemporary calf with a lock. 193 leaves.

\$ 6,500.-

The manuscript consists of three distinct travel narratives, each chronicled in detail by an unknown author. The first and most substantial account documents a voyage aboard the Runnymede, which departed Australia in August 1837, bound for Madras via the Torres Strait—a route, that was at that time, both uncommon and perilous.



The first journey starts on the 9th of August 1837, when the author is just a few days aboard a dirty ship with the slopes leaking. On the 7th of October, after a sometimes gruelling journey, the party reaches Madras. After which the author goes on to explore Tamil Nadu at length. On 4 November the party is a sea again, destination Bombay, where they arrive on the 14th of November 1837. This part comprises 92 leaves of the diary.

The second journey recounts the author's return to Sydney, on board of the Euphrates, sailing around the Cape of Good Hope. The ship departed on 12 August 1839. This segment fills 26 leaves.

The third and final journey recorded in the manuscript begins on 13 January 1843. Travelling aboard the barge Mary Grey of Perth, the author departs from New Zealand and proceeds across the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the Americas—visiting Valparaíso, Lima, Paita, Buenaventura, Panama, Kingston, and ultimately Bermuda. This voyage occupies 75 leaves.

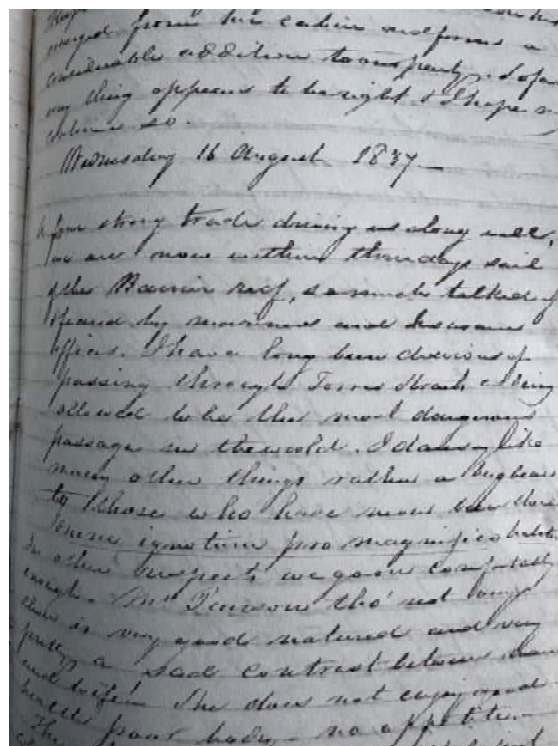
The only known contemporary reference to the ship Runnymede and its passengers appears in The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, dated Tuesday, 8 August 1837:

"This morning, the Adam Lodge, John, and Runnymede for Madras, the William for Batavia, and the Commodore for Calcutta, set sail under convoy of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, which is itself bound for the latter port. All vessels proceed by way of Torres Strait. Among the passengers, Captain and Mrs. Parsons, accompanied by two servants, embark aboard the Runnymede; while H. W. Butterworth, Esq., also attended by two servants, departs in the William."

Little is known about the Runnymede itself. While the voyages of the accompanying Royal Navy corvette, H.M.S. Rattlesnake, are better documented—particularly during its later hydrographic missions under Captain Owen Stanley—the ship's operations during this earlier period remain obscure.

This context frames the diary not as an official logbook, but as a personal record of daily life on board. The author's observations—by turns anecdotal, reflective, and occasionally harrowing—offer rare insight into life aboard 19th-century merchant vessels, with a particular focus on social interactions, maritime customs, and the unpredictable perils of global passage.

The inclusion of a lock of hair in an envelope, carefully preserved in a small envelope, adds a tender, personal dimension to the otherwise expansive scope of global travel. Rare, intimate, and historically rich. The authors passage through the Torres Strait (an unusual route to take)—then regarded as one of the most dangerous maritime routes in the world—is one of the very few early account we have. Further study would undoubtedly reveal who the author is.





RARE 15TH-CENTURY HEBREW INCUNABLE : SEFER MISHLEI (PROVERBS)



52. BIBLE, in Hebrew — HAGIOGRAPHA. Sefer Mishlei (Proverbs), with commentary by Immanuel ben Solomon ben Jekuthiel of Rome. Edited(?) by Hayyim ben Isaac Halevi Ashkenazi. [Naples: Joseph ben Jacob Ashkenazi Gunzenhauser, between 28 March and 26 September 1487]. 19th century boards, worn, reusing a 16th century liturgical leaf, library buckram spine with Seminary call. number, ex-libris of CTS, and library pocket.

\$ 25,000.-

CHANCERY FOLIO. 102 of 104 leaves. No foliation, no catchwords. Signed to the fold. Types: 1:185 H. (square), unvocalized, for the initial word of Proverbs only; 2:120 H. (square), vocalized for the text, unvocalized for the running titles and keywords in the commentary; 3:90 H. (semi-cursive) for the commentary and the signatures. Line fillers. Paper: various stocks with hand-with-flower watermarks; some general thumbing toning, upper left damp stain throughout that is more intrusive towards the end.

Initial word "Mishlei" on p. [1a] is set within a fine, woodcut decorative panel. The colophon on the last leaf reads: *"The Book of Mishlei with the long and nice commentary of R. Immanuel of blessed memory is completed. Praise is fitting to Him Who rides [heaven] and moves it without wearying, Amen. I, Chaim son of Yitzchak HaLevi Ashkenazi"* — presumably indicating that Chaim HaLevi Ashkenazi worked as a proofreader at the printing press.

REFERENCES: Hain 8346 (III); Adler 16; De-Rossi, Goldstein 50; Offenber 43; Polain 9141 (8978c-d); Proctor 6727; cf. Sander 5931; Steinschneider 1066;

This incunable of Sefer Mishlei (Proverbs) is among the earliest printed editions of the Hagiographa in Hebrew, produced during the incunabula period when printing technology was still in its infancy.

Printed in Naples by the renowned printer Joseph ben Jacob Ashkenazi Gunzenhauser, it reflects the scholarly and commercial activity of Jewish printers in Italy, a major centre for Hebrew printing at the time. The commentary by Immanuel ben Solomon ben Jekuthiel of Rome, an important figure in medieval Jewish intellectual history, enriches the biblical text, offering insights from a period of flourishing Jewish scholarship.

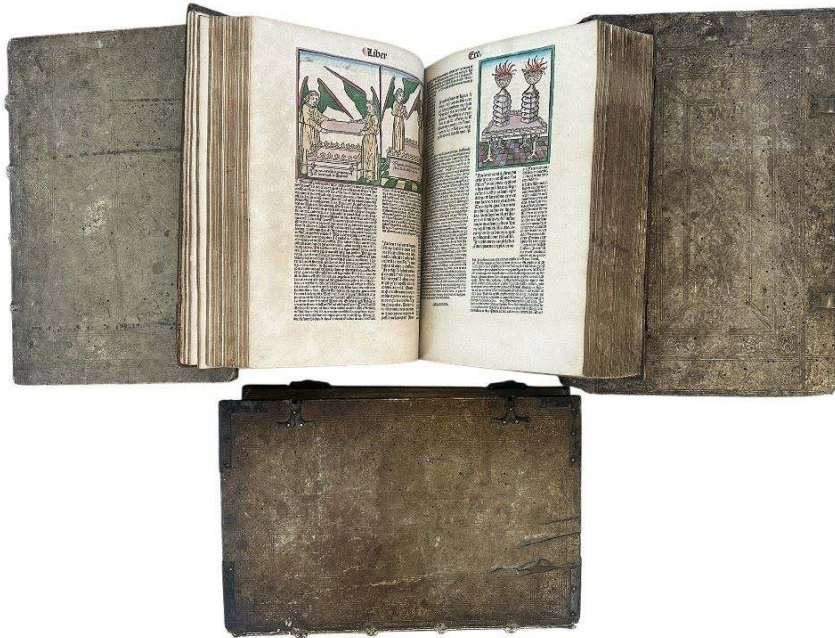
The typographical features showcase the technical innovations of early Hebrew printing. The use of hand-with-flower watermarks on the paper is a testament to the varied sources of printing materials available to Jewish printers at this time. Surviving copies of Hebrew incunables are exceptionally rare, often displaying signs of use, as evidenced by the thumbing and water stains seen in this copy. As one of the earliest printed commentaries on Proverbs, this work bridges the manuscript tradition and the printed era, marking a pivotal moment in the dissemination of Jewish biblical exegesis.



1485-1507 A BIBLE SET ASSEMBLED FOR A DONATION FOR A PARISH IN EBENHAVSEN, IN FOUR VOLUMES

53. BIBLIA LATINA: cum postillis Nicolai de Lyra... together 4 volumes, comprising Koberger's first illustrated Bible (1485), later Nuremberg and Basel continuations (1497, 1506, 1507).

\$ 11,500.-



Folio. Together four volumes, variously 300 × 210 mm to 348 × 230 mm. Bound in contemporary pigskin over wooden boards, blind-tooled, with evidence of clasps; varying states of preservation, with one board detached, two hinges tender, some worming to boards, and expected signs of liturgical and scholarly use. Rubricated throughout in two volumes. Woodcut illustrations in the 1485 volume handsomely hand-coloured with an illuminated Initial to the opening of Genesis.

Vol. I. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, [7 May] 1485. Hain-C. 3166; GW 4288; BMC II, 427; Goff B-613; Schreiber 3472. The celebrated first illustrated Latin Bible, incorporating Nicholas of Lyra's Postillae, William Brito's prologue commentaries, Paul of Burgos' additions, and Matthias Döring's replies. **With woodcuts in contemporary hand-colouring**, illuminated opening initial to Genesis. Folio (300 x 210 mm) [461] leaves of 468, only lacking the first 7 leaves of the Prologue.

Vol. II. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 1497. Hain 3171; GW 4294,2. Containing Ezra to Ecclesiasticus. Title-page with an inscription urging vigilance and devotion: *"Rise, watch, keep watch over yourself, study, read and pray ... let nothing pass without fruit."*

Vol. III. Basel: Johann Froben & Johann Petri, for Amerbach, 1506. VD16 B 2583; Adams B 985. Covering Job to Ecclesiasticus. Rubricated throughout; Lombard initials in alternating colors; several larger initials with penwork embellishment.

Vol. IV. Basel: Johann Froben & Johann Petri, 21 June 1507. [479] leaves. Comprising the Prophets, with 15 in-text woodcuts. A continuation of Lyra's exegetical tradition.

This particular set (at least the first volume and added to subsequently) was dedicated in 1500 to the parish of Ebenhausen (likely in Upper Bavaria, near Munich) by Conradus von der Helle, a parish priest, who inscribed in Latin: *"Anno domini Jesu Christi 1500, Lord Conradus von der Helle, formerly parish priest in Ebenhausen, bequeathed this Bible, divided into four bound parts, to the aforesaid parish of Ebenhausen for use in psalmody, in memory of his burial, for the use of his successors in perpetuity."*

Et de paupertate ipsius virginis Iſidore maritima.

Porro qz de infirmitatibus dñis nre dixerit gene
ralit: dñdere libet Amō q̄admodum z p̄tuli ad
ſpecialia quedā. Erat h̄ppe mat̄ petronilla mulier lei
ner facta ſz laudabilis z timēs deū. h̄ cū p̄ceſſiſſz i dieb?
ſuis egritudine i currit de q̄ et mortua eſt. Cūq; deplor
raret dies adoleſcētie nō ſine iuuenili vanitate ſatis tū
vt putabat iſfructuoſe trāſactos tandē in h̄ vba Bendo

54. BRUGMANNUS, Johannes. Vita S. Liedewye. Schiedam. 1498. Small quarto. 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemporary binding, spine re-laid. 124 leaves. 20 **illustrated hand-coloured woodcuts** (of which two are in facsimile woodcuts. Goff B1220; HC 4002; ib0122000. 13 leaves in expert facsimile (introduction and H6) supplied on matching incunable paper. No copies at auction. Exceedingly rare.

resisted. Lidwina even prayed to God to send her an illness that would make her unattractive to suitors. Whether you believe in divine intervention or not, her wish came true. In the winter of 1395, she was out ice skating with friends when she fell and broke a rib (as depicted in the incunabulum).

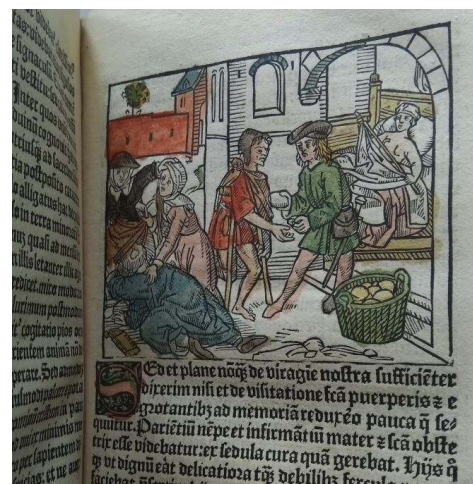
rat ad oipotētiā laudē et obsequiū. Scriptū est enī: q̃
inbauratū est cor pharaonis: nō audiuit vocē dñi
¶ De apparitiōe s̃p̃i facta virgini: et ipellēōe
sacrosū signatum: et de parulo crucifixi iuxta eū
visio. ¶ Ca^m. octauum.





seek healing. Lidwina died in Holy Week in 1433. A year later the Schiedam council built a chapel over her grave. Her entire suffering is depicted 20 hand coloured woodcuts throughout the book (detailed list upon request). 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).

This is first and only incunabula edition by Brugman. The woodcuts were especially made for this book. 19 copies exist, of which some are defective. Unlike many other copies our copy has a strictly contemporary binding and contemporary hand colouring of the woodcuts. Superb facsimiles on contemporary paper supply the missing leaves. More info upon request.



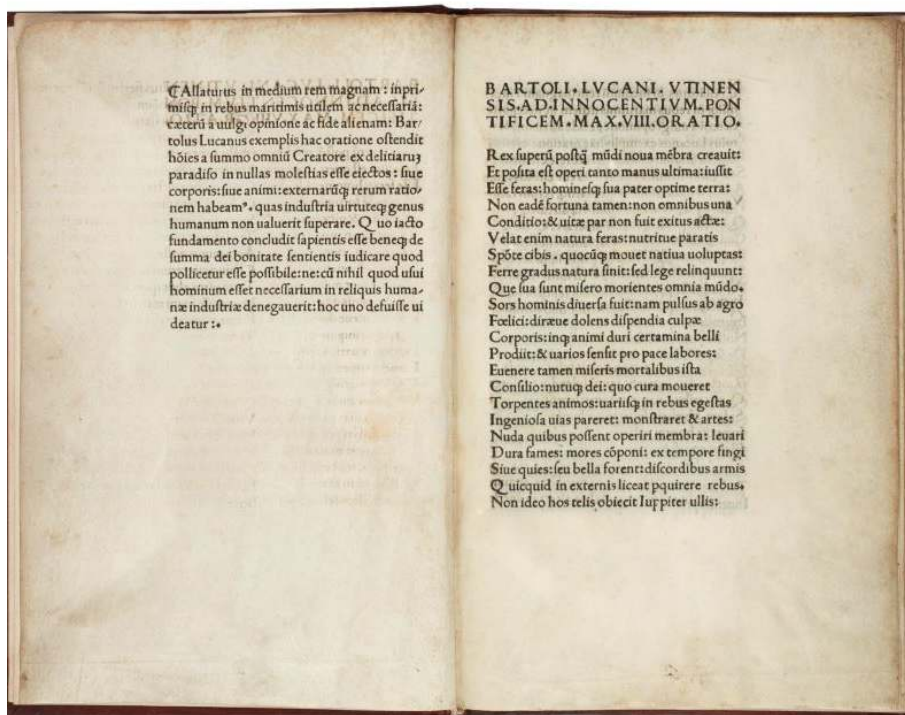
REFERENCES: Saint Lydwine of Schiedam (1923) – Translated by Agnes Hastings and published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Koen Goudriaan, 'Het Leven van Liduina en de moderne devotie', in: Jaarboek voor Middeleeuwse Geschiedenis (2003) 6, pp. 161-236.

Digital copy here: <https://archief.schiedam.nl/incunabel-liduina>

PRINTED ON VELLUM

55. LUCANUS, Bartolus. Oratio ad Innocentium VIII. Rome : Eucharius Silber, [1485-1487]. First edition. Only edition known printed on vellum. Quarto (232 x 152 mm). Contemporary boards, new spine. 16 leaves. The last leaf of text is bound at the beginning of the binding. ISTC il00291000.

\$ 27,000.-



The only recorded copy printed on vellum of this celebration of Pope Innocent VIII's election. Three copies in US on paper. Lucanus emphasizes the wealth of knowledge inherited from ancient civilization and the importance of studying relics and ancient texts. To illustrate his point, he compiles a catalogue of ancient discoveries and inventions, starting with weapons of war, and proceeding to commercial products such as Spanish linen and wool. He describes the making of silk from silkworms, the invention of writing, and discoveries in medicine, science, philosophy, and literature Bartolus Lucanus Utinensis listed the clock, the cannon and the printing press. (see Shakespeare and Technology: Dramatizing Early Modern Technological Revolutions, p.12). Very little is known about the author. Christie's sale result. \$ 21.000



THE LIFE OF CHRIST IN 220 WOODCUTS

56. LUDOLPHUS DE SAXONIA. Vita Christi [Dutch] Tboeck vanden leven Jhesu Christi. Zwolle : Peter van Os, 15 Mar. 1499. Folio. 345 leaves (of which one in expert facsimile). 18th century calf. Leaves I-CCXXX with vague oil stains. With no less than 220 woodcuts (25 full-page, 65 half-page, 130 smaller). il00357000, Goff L357; HC 10059. One copy in the US: LOC.

\$ 17,500.-

The text is structured as a dialogue between Scriptura (Scripture) and Mensche (Man), a form considered beneficial for understanding the material, as opposed to a straightforward narrative. The narrative should not be read as a biography of Jesus in the modern sense of the term. The primary intent was not to describe historical events but to foster contemplation and exemplify virtues. Ludolph's work serves as a guide for the training of the senses and imagination, encouraging the reader to view all things in light of Christ, so that eventually, meditation on Him encompasses all aspects of life.

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

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





A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TRIAL AGAINST SAVONAROLA

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

\$ 6,500.-

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

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND JENSON'S TYPOGRAPHICAL COMPETITOR

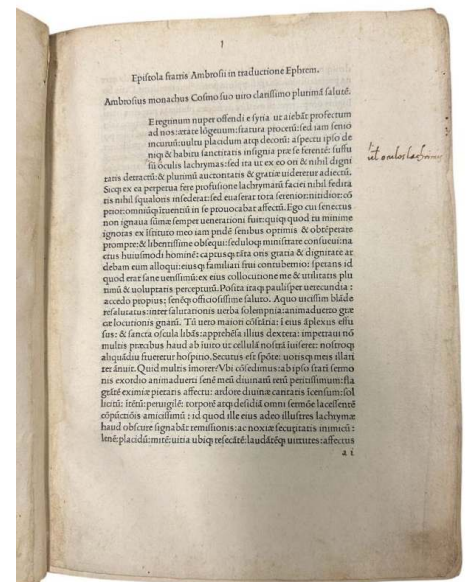
58. [SYRIAC] [EASTERN CHRISTIANITY] Ephrem Diaconus, Ephrem of Syria. *Sermones secundum Traditionem Venerabilis Patris Ambrosii Camaldolensis*. Florence: Bartolomeo Miscomini, 23 August 1481. Chancery folio (273 x 200 mm).. Collation: 2-[a]-[18]. 90 Lvs. unfoliated. Type 112R. 33 lines per page. 18th-century vellum over paper boards, spine lettered in ink, slightly bowed; internally some minor staining on occasion, gutter reattachment and repair to ff.8, lower small marginal repair to A1, some occasional spotting out thumbing, but generally an attractive wide-margined copy. References: HC 6599*; GW 9331; Pr 6138*; BMC VI, 636.

\$ 7,500.-

St. Ephrem of Syria (ca. 306–373), also known as Ephrem the Syrian, was a distinguished 4th-century Christian theologian and hymnographer of the Syriac Christian tradition. Born in Nisibis and later settling in Edessa, he is best known for his extensive corpus of hymns, poems, and sermons. The *Sermones secundum Traditionem Venerabilis* presents a collection of his sermons, offering deep theological insights and spiritual reflections that became foundational to Syriac Christian liturgical and theological traditions.

The translator, Ambrosius Camaldulensis (1386–1439), was a prominent Camaldolese monk and Renaissance scholar. His contributions to Greek studies and textual transmission played a crucial role in bridging the intellectual traditions of the Greek East and Latin West. His translations facilitated the diffusion of early Christian texts at a time when Renaissance humanism was reshaping theological inquiry.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MISCOMINI'S ROMAN TYPE. This edition holds significant typographical importance as the first book printed in the Roman type of Bartolomeo Miscomini. The emergence of Roman type in Italy marked a transition from Gothic typography, with varying degrees of refinement among printers. While Jenson's type is often considered the pinnacle of elegance, other Venetian printers—John and Wendelin de Spire, Erhard Ratdolt, and Miscomini in Florence—produced finely cut Roman types that shaped early Renaissance printing.





AGRIPPA'S MAGNUM OPUS OF THE OCCULT

59. AGRIPPA VON NETTESHEIM, Heinrich Cornelius. *Henrici Cor. Agrippae ab Nettesheym ... De occulta philosophia libri III*. Lugduni: apud Godefridum & Marcellum Beringos, fratres, 1550. 8vo (7 x 4.6 in.); [20], 586 pp. Signatures: a⁸ b² a–z⁸ A–O⁸. Italic type, historiated initials, diagrams in text, and printer's device on title. Old calf, rubbed and worn with some losses, likely English; inscription of Alexander Murray to title-page.

\$ 2,500.-



De Occulta Philosophia is a seminal Renaissance synthesis of astrology, Kabbalah and hermetic natural magic — a foundational text of Western esotericism. Styled as printed at Lyon by the Beringos brothers, the edition is, as Mayer observes (*Bio-bibliography*, 230.7), almost certainly a counterfeit.

The so-called Beringos (or Bering / Beringen) imprint is assigned to a small group of piracies of prohibited hermetic texts, most likely produced in the Low Countries or Germany but fictively located in Lyon to evade French censors.

ARAB MEDICINE

60. ALBUCASIS. *Liber theoricarum nec non practicae Alsaharavi*, Augsburg, Sigismund, Grim, & Marcus Wirsung, 1519. [6] 159, title page and final page with printer's woodcut in facsimile on contemporary paper. 19th morocco-backed marbled boards, rubbed. Folio (300 x 222 mm).

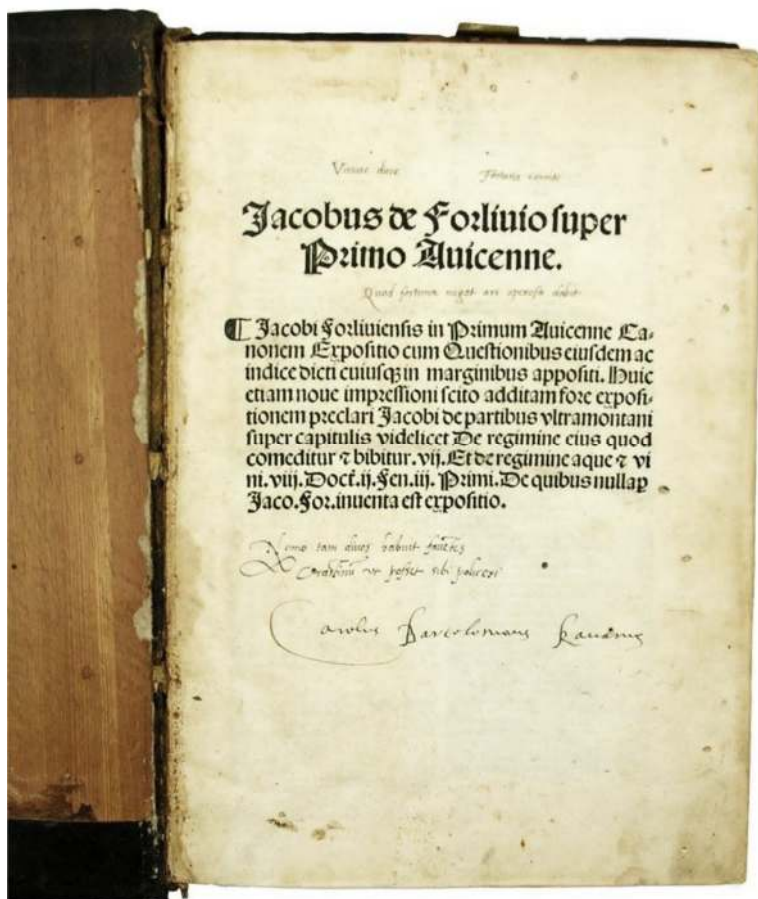
\$ 6,500.-

Abu al-Qasim Khalaf Ibn Abbas al-Zahrawi (936–1013), known in the West as Albucasis, was born in the city of Zahra, near Cordoba, Spain. Regarded as one of the greatest of the Arab physicians, he excelled in the fields of internal medicine, surgery, and ophthalmology.

The *Book of Medical Methods* or *The Method of Medicine* – is a highly influential medieval Arabic medical text written by Al-Zahrawi (936–1013 CE). It was a 30-volume medical encyclopedia covering surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, pharmacology, and other medical topics.



This is the editio princeps of the first Latin translation of his first two books. The first part deals with cauterization applied to 50 types of diseases, such as for the removal of tumors or in cases of arterial bleeding. This part also contains the first known description of hemophilia and one of the first descriptions of leprosy. The work is said to described more than 300 diseases and their treatments, including descriptions of many surgical procedures and surgical instruments.



THE CONFLUENCE OF AVICENNA AND FORLIVIO IN RENAISSANCE VENICE

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

\$ 25,000.-

This Venice edition from 1520 includes the commentary of Jacopo da Forlì on the first book of Avicenna's "Canon of Medicine" (Al-Qānūn fī aṭ-ṭibb), along with the full Latin text of Avicenna's work. Jacopo da Forlì, also known as Jacobus de Forlivio, who passed away in 1413, was a celebrated commentator on Avicenna's writings. However, compared to other commentators or translations of Avicenna's works, Jacopo's contributions have not been as widely documented or discussed.

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

THE 1534–35 HEBREW–LATIN BIBLE THAT SHAPED THE ENGLISH GREAT BIBLE OF 1539

62. BIBLE, HEBREW AND LATIN. Hebraica Biblia latina planeque nova Sebast. Munsteri tralatione, post omneis omnium hactenus ubiuis gentium aeditiones euulgata, & quoad fieri potuit, hebraicae ueritati conformata: adiectis insuper e Rabinorum comentariis annotationibus...Basel: Michael Isingrin and Henricus Petrus, 1534–1535. Rare in Commerce.

\$ 7,500.-



Folio (c. 32.5 x 22 cm). 2 volumes in 1: [12], 365, [1]; [4], 336 [i.e. 366]–795 leaves. Hebrew, Roman, and Italic types, the first line of the titles within a woodcut border incorporating Hebrew text, numerous woodcut initials, printer's device of Bebel's press on the colophon pages. Parallel Hebrew and Latin text throughout, with extensive marginal and interlinear annotations from rabbinic commentary.

Translated and published by Sebastian Münster (1489–1552), a German humanist celebrated as both an eminent Hebraist and a renowned cosmographer. This Protestant Bible—the first directly based on the Hebrew text—exerted a profound influence on subsequent biblical scholarship and editions. Myles Coverdale notably

relied on Münster's Latin version in revising the Old Testament for the famous Great Bible of 1539, commissioned by Thomas Cromwell and the first authorized edition of the Bible in English. Printed in two columns, the Hebrew text was based on the Biblia Rabbinica of 1517.

PROVENANCE: Early ownership inscription in a fine 16th-century humanist hand at head of title: Ambrosius Neibaurus possedit haereditate paterna 14 July Anno 1589 Vratislaviae ("Owned by Ambrosius Neibaurus, inherited from his father, 14 July 1589, Wrocław"), suggesting patrician Silesian lineage. Later ex-seminary copy.

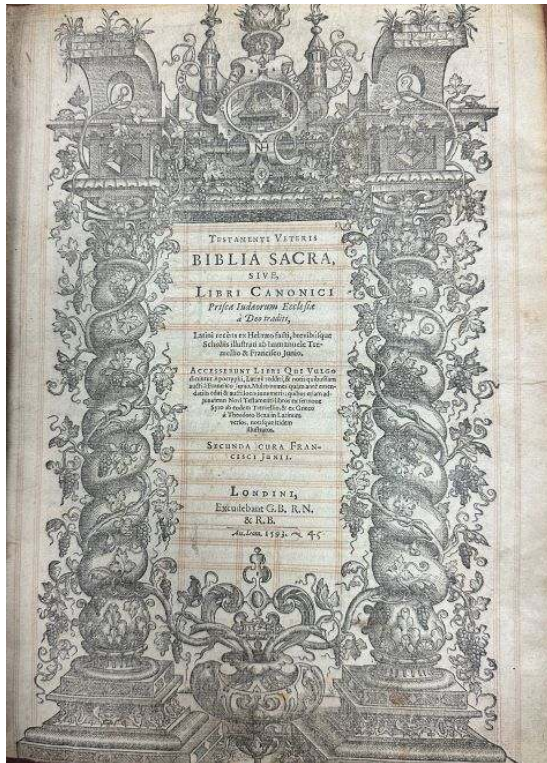
Early marbled paper over boards, rebacked with later brown cloth and paper repair at corners; binding very poor, spine heavily worn with losses, boards rubbed, structurally weak, front board detached : Some dampstaining throughout (most pronounced in lower margins). Title page tight to the inner margin. Final leaf detached from text block. In need of restoration.

References: Darlow & Moule 5087; Adams B-1211. Darlow & Moule note: "*The earliest edition of the Hebrew Bible which contains a fresh Latin translation. Prepared by S. Münster. The Hebrew text is based mainly on the first Biblia Rabbinica... This edition exercised considerable influence on versions made by the Reformers, e.g. in Switzerland, and on the English translation known as 'the Great Bible'*" (D&M 5087).

RARE ELIZABETHAN LATIN BIBLE

63. BIBLIA SACRA. London: G. Bishop, R. Newbery, and R. Barker, 1593 (Old Testament dated 1592; New Testament 1593). Folio (11.5 x 8.25 inches). Collation: [8], 177, [3, blank] pages; [3], 104, [4], 75 (i.e. 73) leaves; 12 pages, 13–129 leaves; [1, blank], [3], 198, [1, blank] leaves. Apocrypha not present. Handsomely bound in contemporary (likely 17th century) English calf, ruled and panelled in gilt, red speckled edges. Text throughout elegantly ruled in red. **PROVENANCE:** bookplates of William Rawlings and Viscount Mersey. Generally very good. Light wear with some cracking to the front hinge, corners rubbed, and the title label chipped, but the binding remains sound and unrestored. Internally, the contents are remarkably clean and crisp. Minor flaws include a small hole in leaf B4 affecting a few letters, and some light marginal soiling toward the end. ESTC S106974; Darlow & Moule 6185.

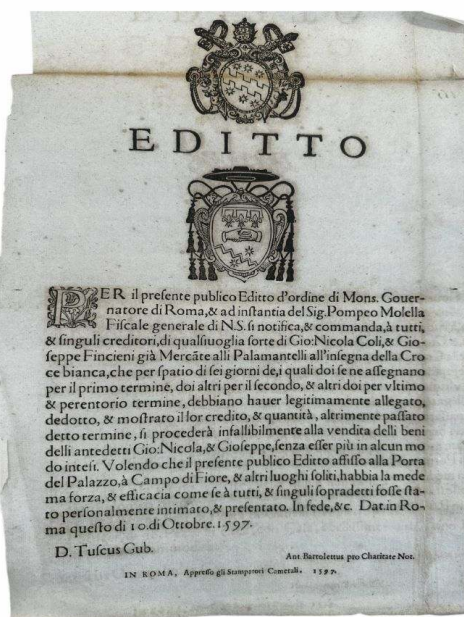
\$ 3,250.-



This is the third edition of the Latin Bible printed in England, a landmark of Elizabethan Protestant scholarship and printing. The volume presents the Tremellius-Junius Old Testament alongside the New Testament of Theodore Beza, the leading Reformed theologian of Geneva, with Tremellius' version printed in parallel. The printing is executed by three of the most prominent English stationers of the period—George Bishop, Robert Newbery, and the celebrated Robert Barker, who would later issue the first edition of the King James Bible in 1611. With its clear typography, generous margins, and red-ruled text, this edition reflects the prestige of its production and its intended audience among the learned Protestant elite.

The 1593 *Biblia Sacra* represents a compelling intersection of Reformed biblical humanism and the growing typographical ambition of English Protestant publishing. At a time when Latin remained the language of theological discourse, this edition helped consolidate Reformation ideals. Tremellius, a converted Italian Jew, contributed exceptional Hebraic scholarship; Junius, his son-in-law, added Calvinist commentary; and Beza, Calvin's successor, supplied the Greek-derived New Testament. That such a synthesis should be printed in London under royal patent underscores the theological maturity and publishing sophistication of Elizabethan England.

Several features of this edition are especially worth noting. Among them is the presentation of two different Latin translations of the New Testament side by side offering a window into how scholars compared variant readings to refine their understanding of scripture. The red-ruled pages, laboriously prepared by hand, mark it as a luxury volume intended for serious academic or ecclesiastical use. Unlike the Vulgate traditionally used by the Catholic Church, this Bible was translated directly from Hebrew and Greek, emphasizing its alignment with Reformation principles. The absence of the Apocrypha in this copy further illustrates the shifting views of the canon during this period. These details offer a richer picture of how sacred texts were studied, produced, and interpreted in Elizabethan England, and highlight the dynamic role of printing in shaping religious and intellectual life.



LIKELY UNIQUE 16th CENTURY ITALY BROADSIDE TO BE POSTED ON DOORS

64. [BROADSIDE] EDITTO. Rioma Stampatori Camerali, 1597. 1 pp. 39 x 26 cm. with fold and small tears and some toning. Illustrated with the arms of Pompeo Molella, lieutenant of Gian Francesco Aldobrandini, governor general of Rome and the Aldobrandini above. Likely a unique survivor.

\$ 1,750.-

An official edict, intended for posting on the palace door, at Campo de' Fiori, and in other customary public places, where such proclamations carried the same legal force as personal delivery to every citizen. The text concerns financial and commercial matters—principally the settlement of debts and the sale of goods tied to certain individuals. Though not directly related to the Inquisition, such documents could intersect with it, as the seizure of a condemned person's assets often required formal public notification. A likely unique survival.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS

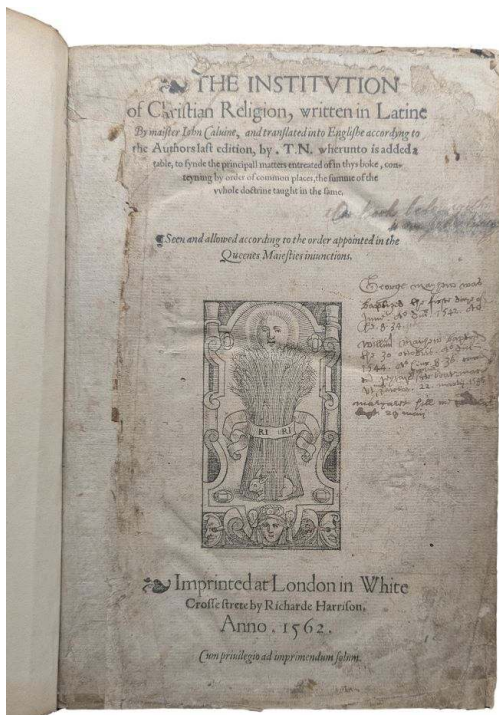


EX BIBLIOTHECA AMICORUM COPY OF THIS GREAT HUMANIST GREEK TEXT

65. BUDE (Guillaume). *Commentarii linguae graecae*. Bâle: Johannes Bebel, 1530. Folio. [44], 540, [2] pages. Handsomely bound in contemporary full morocco, elaborately tooled in blind with an intricate geometric pattern, the abbreviated title and author stamped in gilt, and a central gilt medallion. A very fascinating association copy with an amicum library provenance: the front pastedown bears the inscription, "Ex bibliotheca Ptri Vit. Pauli et eius amicorum. 1578 Kal. Julias emptus xliij nummis Augustoris." ("From the library of Father Vitus Paul and his friends. Purchased on the Kalends of July, 1578, for 43 silver coins.") Significantly, the title page shows traces of an earlier amicum library inscription that has been deliberately effaced, suggesting an evolving ownership history within circles of Renaissance humanist scholars. PMM 60

\$ 2,750.-

A landmark work on Greek prose, the second edition following the 1529 Paris imprint, distinguished by its thematic rather than alphabetical arrangement. Budé, a towering figure in Renaissance philology and humanism, was instrumental in the revival of Greek studies in France and the founding of the Collège de France (originally the Collège Royal). His *Commentarii* became a foundational reference for classical scholarship.



FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CALVIN'S GROUNDBREAKING WORK

66. CALVIN John. *The Institution of Christian Religion*, written in Latine By Maister John Calvine and translated into Englishe accordyng to the Authors last edition, by T.N. Imprinted at London in White Crosse strete by Richard Harrison, Anno 1562.

\$ 1,950.-

Second edition. Mainly black letter. Wood engraved initials, some hand colored & gilt (contemporary?). Rubbed 19th cent. half calf. Folio (27.5 x 17.5 cm.) Title re-laid, and part of the margin cut but no loss of text. Annotated and underlined throughout in the margins (but annotations partly cut because of the 19th rebinding). Chipping to prelims. incl. loss to corner of final dedication leaf. After the preface, fol. 1 lacking (commences at Fol. 2), Pages 201 & 208 also lacking. Last leaf very chipped & bound in reverse with the final index leaf/leaves apparently lacking. The annotations to the title refer to baptisms of the Mayson family at the earlier dates of 1542 & 1544.

The translator Thomas Norton was a convinced Calvinist. He was close to Archbishop Matthew Parker and other reforming clergy, and he became one of the "hotter sort of Protestants" in Elizabeth's reign. His translation of Calvin's *Institutes* (1561) was his great service to the Reformed cause in England.



Elizabeth I herself had no great love for Calvin's theology, particularly its stress on predestination and Presbyterian church polity. She wanted conformity to her Prayer Book, not a Geneva-style discipline. So, while the book was "allowed," it was never encouraged by the crown.

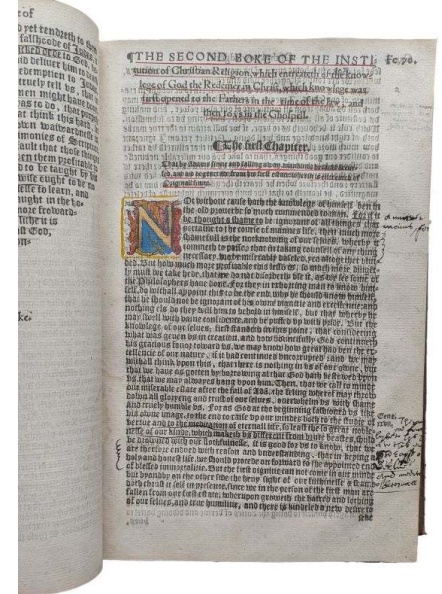
Wolfe had to include a careful license: "*Seen and allowed according to the order appointed in the Queenes Majesties injunctions.*" This was a defensive move, because in reality there was grumbling within the hierarchy that making Calvin so accessible would fuel dissent.

Richard Harrison was a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, but not the Queen's Printer. For him to issue the Institutes in folio, barely a year after Wolfe's edition, shows strong commercial demand. So though officially licensed Calvin remained politically subversive. They represented the ambitions of the Puritan movement, cloaked under the cover of Wolfe's privilege.

The Institutes—better understood as a systematic teaching of Christian principles—was no inexpensive book: as a folio of over a thousand pages, it was priced beyond the reach of most households. Its natural audience consisted of ministers, university students, and gentlemen with private libraries.

It circulated in Puritan networks as a doctrinal anchor. Alongside Foxe's Acts and Monuments (Book of Martyrs), Norton's Calvin gave English Protestants a vision of their faith that was learned, continental, and deeply Reformed.

The first edition in English of Calvin's Institutes appeared the previous year; for this second edition ESTC traces six copies only in UK libraries. Rare at auction. No copy on the trade. The Lyon and Turnbull copy lacked the title and the preliminary quire (2200 GBP) in 2023, Heritage 2013, (5000 \$) lacking the title page.



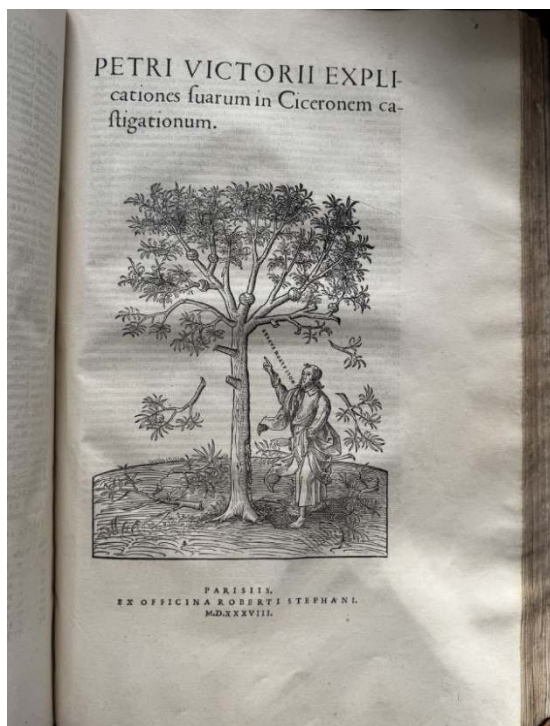
THE WORKS OF CICERO, ANNOTATED BY A SCHOLAR

67. CICERO. Epistolae – Philosophica – Explicationes Suarum in Ciceronem. Paris, 1538. Third and Fourth volumes of Cicero's works. [2], 416–450, 158, Index. With the Fifth volume containing the commentaries by Pietro Vettori. Contemporary calf binding. Large folio with wide margins (385 mm x 255 mm).

\$ 2,000.-

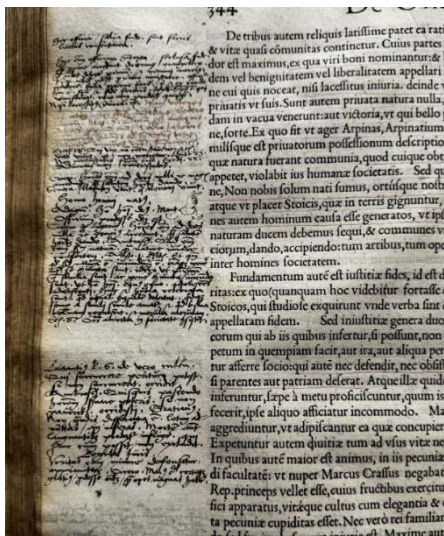
The binding shows significant wear: corners are bumped, and although the boards remain sturdy, there is splitting along the spine. Ink spotting affects the first 15 leaves. The printer's line *Ex Robert Stephani* has been burned away. Each part is separately paginated. Otherwise, a beautiful wide-margined copy, annotated throughout. *Liber I* of Cicero's *De Officiis* is heavily annotated in a contemporary hand.

This edition of Cicero's collected works, produced in four folio volumes between 1538 and 1539, set the standard for the reading and reception





of Cicero in France and secured Estienne's place in the intellectual circle of the French monarch Francis I (1494–1547).



The set includes Cicero's correspondence and philosophical treatises—such as *De Officiis*, *De Amicitia*, and *De Natura Deorum*—with detailed commentaries by Pietro Vettori (1499–1585), a prominent Italian humanist, philologist, and scholar. In the fifth volume, Vettori provided extensive commentaries titled *Explicationes Suarum in Ciceronem Castigationum* (“Explanations of His Corrections to Cicero”), which were integral to the Estienne edition.

These commentaries justified Vettori's editorial choices, discussed variant readings, and offered insights into Cicero's language, style, and historical context. For scholars, this was a critical resource, both for textual criticism and for a deeper understanding of Cicero's oeuvre.



The scholarly value of this particular copy lies in the extensive and dense marginalia in a contemporary hand, found especially on pages 341–420 of the fourth volume. Many passages are underlined in red ink. Most likely, this was the working copy of a Renaissance scholar.

A RENAISSANCE WORK OF GREAT TYPOGRAPHICAL BEAUTY

68. DONI, Anton Francesco. *Il Cancellieri del Doni, libro dell'eloquenza*, nel qual si vede per similitudine, la virtù del dire de gli antichi saui, & de moderni uirtuosi, in ogni impresa honorata; di guerra, di stato, & potenza. Risoluento con le vere sentenze, tratte da greci, da latini, et da gli huomini mirabili della lingua nostra. 1581. (Second ed) 56 p. BOUND With *Il Cancellieri del Doni, libro dell'eloquenza*, nel qual si vede per similitudine, la virtù del dire de gli antichi saui, & de moderni uirtuosi, in ogni impresa honorata; di guerra, di stato, & potenza. Risoluento con le vere sentenze, tratte da greci, da latini, et da gli huomini mirabili della lingua nostra. Gabriel Gioliti. 1562. 64 p. Contemporary limp vellum. 8vo (21 x 15cm.) With numerous woodcut initials. A very crisp copy.

\$ 1,500.-

Anton Francesco Doni (1513 – 1574) was an Italian author active during the Renaissance. His works were authentic best sellers during his lifetime; this success was also helped by Doni's engagement with the booming print industry in Venice, in particular through his collaboration with avant-garde printers such as Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari. The typography of both books is beautiful, with historiated initials throughout. Many don't know that Doni, who was not only an author but also a typographer, and a member of the Giolito and Marcolini's editorial staff

The first book is a Renaissance humanist text that aims to explore prudence by comparing examples and teachings from ancient figures (likely Greek and Roman philosophers, statesmen, or sages).

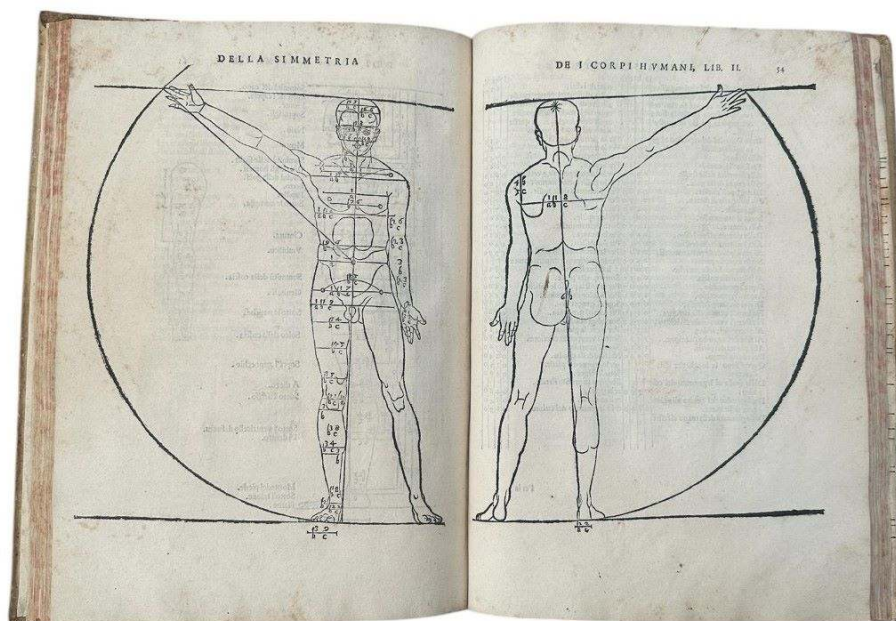


The second book, separately printed with a different date, focusses on the virtue of speech of the ancient sages and modern men of excellence. Doni does not focus on rhetorics as the art of persuasive speaking, but on the virtuous use of language in honorable contexts — war, politics, governance, and public life.

THE INTERSECTION OF ART AND SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY

69. DÜRER, ALBRECHT. 1471-1528. Di Alberto Durero pittore, e geometra chiarissimo. Della simmetria dei corpi humani. Libri quattro...[Venice]: Roberto Meietti, 1594. Folio (318 x 217 mm). Woodcut printer's device on title, numerous illustrations in text, 3 folding diagrams (M4, Q4, and Q5). Contemporary vellum, later rebacking. Internally, some foxing, occasional small staining, toning, or old repairs; generally, an attractive copy. References: Adams D-1055; Cicognara 321; Durling/NLM 1299; see Mortimer, Italian 169.

\$ 7,500.-

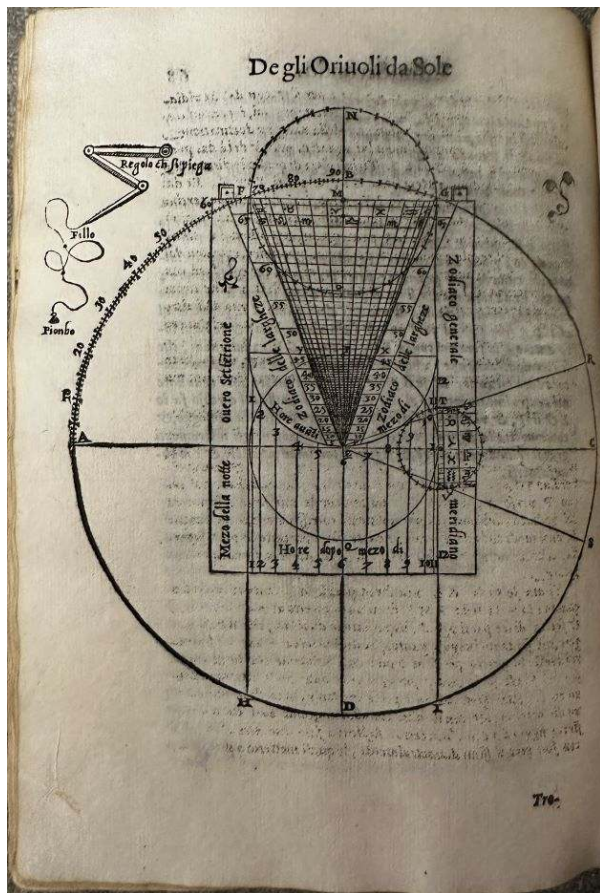


First edition of Giovanni Paolo Gallucci's Italian translation of Albrecht Dürer's *Vier Bücher von menschlicher Proportion* (1528), his seminal treatise on the symmetry of the human form.

Dürer's work, written, designed, and illustrated by the artist himself, profoundly influenced Renaissance art, anatomy, and the scientific study of human proportions.

Dürer's *Vier Bücher von menschlicher Proportion* stands as a landmark in the intersection of Renaissance art and scientific inquiry. By systematically analyzing human proportions and their relationship to aesthetic ideals, Dürer laid the groundwork for future studies in anatomy and artistic theory.

Gallucci's translation and augmentation of this treatise in 1594 not only extended its accessibility to an Italian audience but also reflected the broader intellectual currents of the late Renaissance, wherein artists and scientists sought to harmonize empirical observation with classical ideals. The publication's enduring significance lies in its influence on both contemporary and subsequent generations of artists, anatomists, and philosophers who grappled with the complexities of human beauty and form.



RARE AND IMPORTANT ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF ONE OF THE GREAT RENAISSANCE SCIENTIFIC WORKS

70. FINE, Oronce. "Opere, divise in cinque parti: Aritmetica, Geometria, Cosmografia & Oriuoli, tradotte da Cosimo Bartoli... et gli Specchi, tradotte da Erc. Bottrigaro... Francesco de' Franceschi, 1587. 4to.(8), 81 (1 blank), 84, 126, 88, 18, (2) ff. Italic. With over 325 woodcuts, including 10 full pages in the text, numerous arithmetical diagrams. Printer's mark on title of Pax as a woman standing over a soldier, beautiful ornamental initials. 19th century half vellum and marbled boards with later blanks; internally some occasionally small stains including a few leaves with right corner minor damp stains, but generally a handsome copy. Adams F459; Riccardi I 91. Smith, Rara Arithmetica, 164.

\$ 6,000.-

Very rare first Italian edition encompassing the "Protomathesis" from 1532. Not in the trade. It includes four sections on Arithmetic, covering whole numbers, ordinary and sexagesimal fractions, and proportions. The Geometry section explains the use of the quadrant and its practical applications. In the Cosmography section, the focus is on practical aspects of mapmaking and the projection of maps onto flat surfaces.

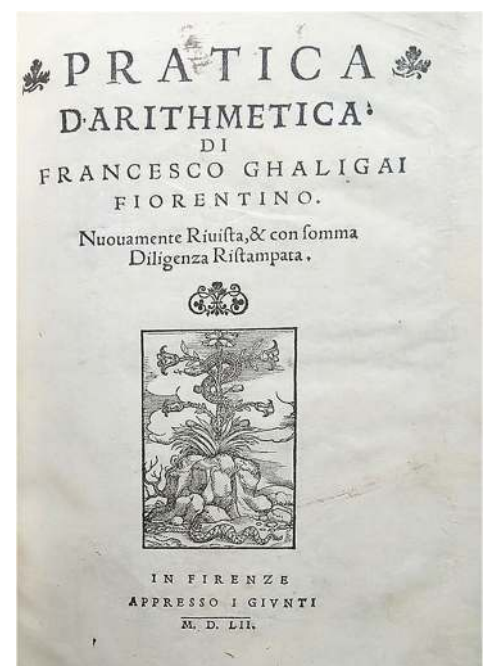
Additionally, the text covers "De Horologiis," which is concerned with the mathematics of time measurement. It includes a description and illustration of Fine's innovative water clock design, showcasing the intersection of science and mechanical engineering. The edition is rounded off with the treatise "De Speculo Ustorio," discussing the properties and uses of parabolic mirrors, a topic blending physics and geometry. Cosimo Bartolo's translation played a significant role in making Fine's works accessible to a broader Italian audience, thereby contributing to the spread and development of mathematical and scientific knowledge during the Renaissance. If there was an edition Galileo consulted, it is credibly this translation.

EARLY MATHEMATICS AND ALGEBRA

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

\$ 4,500.-

Francesco Ghaligai proposes a new notation for powers of the unknown. but the other notations never caught on with other authors. However, it is believed that it may have had a significant influence on the study of mathematics. This opinion is





based on the fact that his book is much simpler than other books such as Pacioli's *Summa*, 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 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.

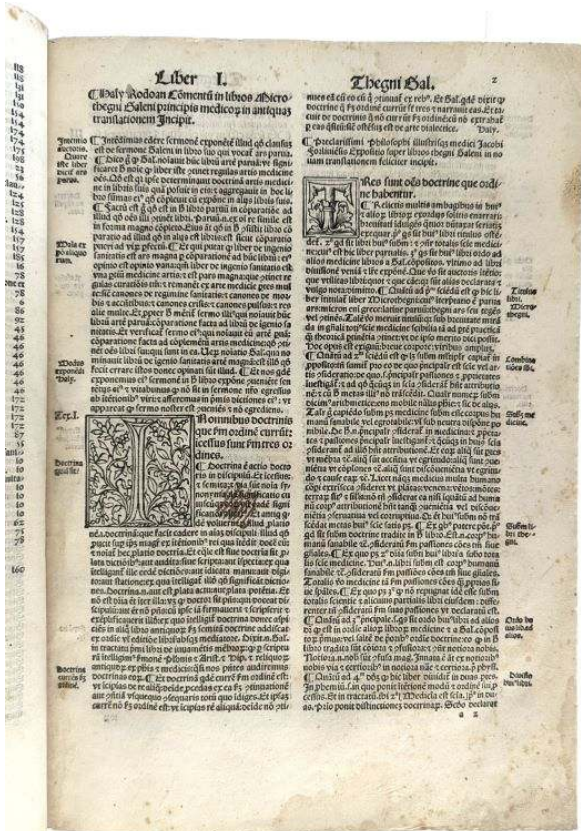
GALEN'S ARS MEDICA WITH AN ARABIC COMMENTARY

72. GALENUS, Claudius. Antiqua Thegni Galeni translatio cum commento Haly Rodoan. -- Nova eiusdem Galeni translatio cum expositione Jacobi Forliviensis multotiens impressa. -- Expositio eiusdem Jacobi super tertio Thegni nunquam impressa. -- Questiones eiusdem Jacobi super tribus libris Thegni Galeni. Venice, for heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 5 March 1519. 4202 numbered folios (indexes and complete text). Two leaves missing. Gothic type, text in two columns. Woodcut capital letters. At the end (folio 201), printer's colophon with his woodcut device. Bound in modern parchment. Some minor restorations. Wide margins. 31 × 21 cm.

\$ 4,500.-

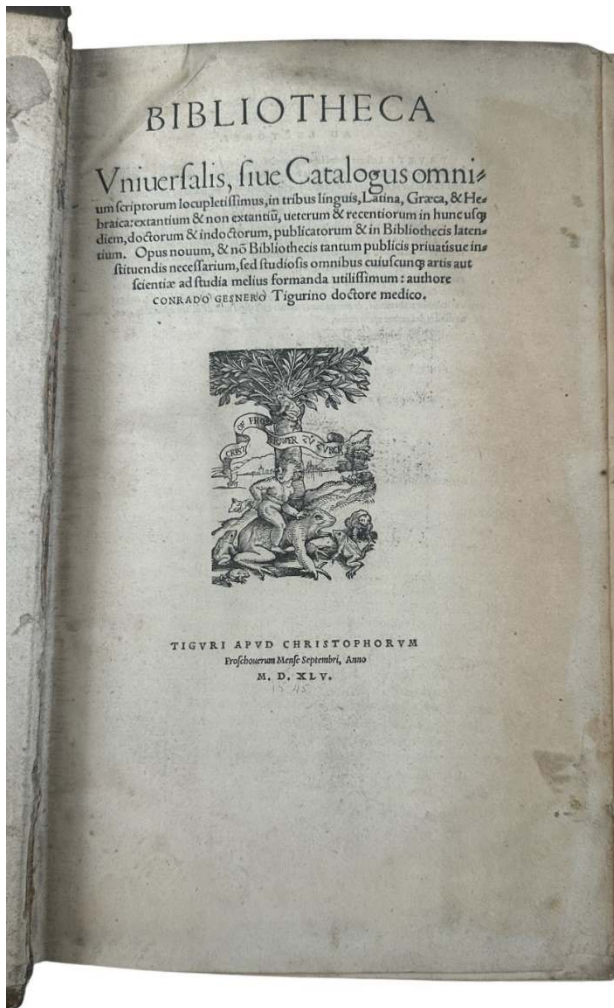
This work reflects the transmission of Greco-Islamic medical knowledge into Renaissance Europe, and was used in the curricula of major medical faculties. The prominent inclusion of Avicenna, Galen, and Hippocrates in the book's iconography underscores its intellectual lineage.

Rare and significant early 16th-century Venetian medical compendium comprising the *Thegni* (or *Ars medica*) of Galen. This book contains two translations of his work. The first is from Arabic (via Hunayn ibn Ishaq) and is commented on by the 11th-century Egyptian physician 'Alī ibn Riḍwān (Haly Rodoan). The second translation of this work was done directly from the Greek by Jacobus Forliviensis—and was part of the humanist movement to clarify the medieval (Arabic-based) versions by returning to Galen's original Greek writings.





This book was first printed in 1510. There was a second edition in 1519 with an identical title page but a different typographical setting. We supplied the missing title with a professional; facsimile of the 1510 edition, since the 1519 edition had an identical title page. However, the text had a different typographical setting, so while the missing text is supplied, we had to restore the content without visual uniformity. Both editions are exceedingly rare.



FIRST UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHY SINCE THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

73. GESNER, Conrad. *Bibliotheca universalis, siue Catalogus omnium scriptorum locupletissimus*, in tribus linguis, Latina, Graeca, & Hebraica. Tiguri [Zurich]: Christophorus Froschouerus, mense Septembri, 1545. Folio (34 x 22 cm). Roman, Greek, and italic types, 41 lines plus headline. Collation: *8 A6 B4 a-z6 A-Z6 Aa-Zz6 aa-zz6 AA-MM6 N8; [16], 631, [1] pp., final blank. Woodcut printer's device on title and final leaf; full-page heraldic woodcut of Leonardus Beckh von Beckenstein on verso of dedication, the arms quartered and surmounted by two crested helms — one bearing a goat rampant, the other a pair of elaborate ostrich plumes; historiated and decorative initials throughout. Title page dust soiled light creased and minor corner loss, small stamp to 2nd leaf A very good, complete copy in an unsophisticated Augsburg binding. RARE in commerce.

\$ 15,000.-

Bound in contemporary Augsburg blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, panelled design with floral and foliate rolls; spine with raised bands, later red morocco gilt-lettered label; lacking clasps and catches; foot of spine; light abrasions to boards. Early institutional shelf labels to spine and pastedown.

Provenance: Evangelisches Kollegium, Augsburg (19th-century pictorial bookplate). Samuel Ives Curtiss (armorial bookplate, motto "Grandatione Vincimus," with printed note on the Curtiss coat of arms). Chicago Theological Seminary, Hammond Library.

First edition of Gesner's monumental and pioneering bibliography — the earliest universal bibliography in the modern sense and a cornerstone of Renaissance scholarship. Gesner ambitiously attempted to catalogue all known books in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, whether printed or in manuscript, extant or lost. The entries, arranged alphabetically by author, include over 10,000 writers, with biographical notes, title lists, and occasional critical remarks. The work served as an indispensable reference for early collectors and humanists, notably used by the Fugger family in building their celebrated library. References: Adams G-533; Besterman 2388; Graesse III, 54; VD16 G1610.



ESTIENNE'S GREEK ANTHOLOGY



74. GREEK ANTHOLOGY – Edited by Henri Estienne II (1528–1598), including Planudes (1255–1305). ΑΝΘΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΔΙΑ-φόρων επιγραμμάτων παλαιών, ει επτά βιβλία διηρημένη...[Geneva]: Henri Estienne, 1566. Tall 4to. . 26.4 x 16.4 cm Collation: *2, a-z8, aa-ii8, kk-rr4, ss2. A well-preserved copy in a later 19th-century red morocco binding, elegantly gilt-tooled along the spine. The text leaves have undergone washing, removing earlier manuscript annotations in Greek and French—though traces of these ghostly inscriptions remain faintly visible. References: Renouard 126; Schreiber #159.

\$ 2,500.-

Henri Estienne's important edition of the Greek Anthology, refining the text of earlier versions while incorporating his distinctive system of diacritical marks and notations. His innovations include a Latin translation of a selection of epigrams, along with fifty alternate readings for a single distich—a testament to his philological rigor. The preface suggests the work was intended to encourage young scholars, though it may also have served as a prelude to his forthcoming translations.

Maximus Planudes, the Byzantine monk and scholar, compiled his own version of the Greek Anthology, distinct from the now-standard Palatine text. Working from uncertain sources, he excised certain poems while introducing around 400 epigrams not found in the Palatine manuscript. His version, first printed in 1494, was the only widely available edition until the Palatine Anthology resurfaced in 1606.

FIRST EDITION OF A REFORMATION-ERA OCCULT BOOK

75. INDAGINE, Johannes ab. *Introductiones apotelesmaticae elegantes, in chyromantiam, physiognomiam, astrologiam naturalem, complexiones hominum, naturas planetarum...* Frankfurt: David Zöpfel, 1522. 8vo (15 x 9 cm). [143] leaves, [1] blank. Woodcut portrait of the author on the title page, numerous woodcuts illustrating chiromancy, physiognomy, astrological charts, and zodiacal signs, with the printer's device at the end. A handful of leaves with minor marginal loss or spotting. Recased in vellum with later paste-downs.

\$ 2,500.-

A scarce early astrological and chiromantic treatise, reflecting Renaissance interests in physiognomy and planetary influences.

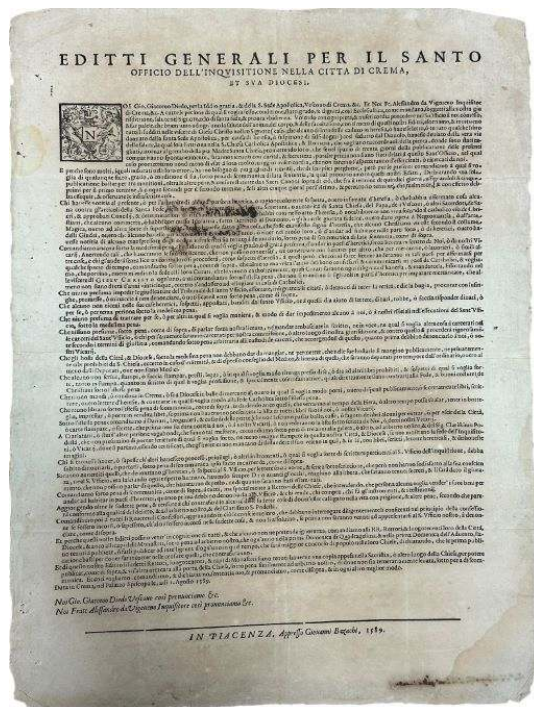


Johannes ab Indagine's *Introductiones apotelesmaticae* stands at the intersection of Renaissance occult philosophy and empirical observation, synthesizing medieval traditions of chiromancy and physiognomy with natural astrology.



The work embodies the period's fascination with deciphering human destiny through physical traits and celestial influences, rooted in the broader intellectual currents of Hermeticism and Neoplatonism.

Published in 1522, this treatise emerged during a pivotal moment in European intellectual and religious history, as the German Reformation was in full swing. The shifting religious and philosophical landscape likely influenced its publication, particularly in how Renaissance humanism and Protestant reform intersected with astrology, chiromancy, and physiognomy. While Martin Luther's movement was primarily theological, it indirectly fostered broader engagement with science, astrology, and esoteric knowledge by loosening the Catholic Church's grip on intellectual inquiry.



INQUISITION BROADSIDE ON PROHIBITED BOOKS

76. [INQUISITION BROADSIDE - CREMA / VICENZA, 1589] Editto Generali per il Santo Officio dell'Inquisizione nella Città di Crema, et Sua Diocesi. In Vicenza: Appresso Giacomo Rizzoli, 1589.

\$ 2,400.-

Broadside, c. 45 × 32 cm, printed in a single column on laid paper, large decorative woodcut initial "N" at head, text in Italian. Contemporary manuscript docketing on verso reading "Editto di S.to Off.o / Crema Inq[uisitore]", indicating this was an official copy for the Inquisitor's office in Crema.

A late 16th-century public proclamation of the Holy Office in Crema, setting forth in detail the general regulations governing the faithful's obligations to the Roman Inquisition. The text commands avoidance of heretical teachings, strict observance of inquisitorial decrees, and the denunciation of any persons suspected of heresy, possession of prohibited books, or participation

in forbidden assemblies. It specifically forbids the possession, reading, printing, or distribution of libri eretici et proibiti ("heretical and prohibited books") or works containing dottrine sospette ("suspect doctrines"), without enumerating titles. As by 1589 the official Index Librorum Prohibitorum was already in circulation and served as the authoritative list. Owners of such works were obliged to surrender them to the Holy Office, under penalty of excommunication and other sanctions.

The verso docketing identifies the document for filing within the inquisitorial bureaucracy, confirming its administrative provenance as a working copy. Its survival in this ephemeral broadside form, intended for public display in churches and civic spaces, is rare.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL MASTER WORK

77. LEFÈVRE D'ÉTAPLES, Jacques (c.1450-1536) and ARISTOTLE (c.384-322). [Totius philosophiae naturalis paraphrases.] In hoc opere continentur totius philosophiae naturalis paraphrases. 1521 [Paris]: Ex officina Henrici Stephani [Colophon:] with monogram of S. De Colines on the title-page. Moreau III, 156. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm) Illustrated throughout. Some staining, but generally a nice, clean copy. Scattered contemporary annotations. Contemporary blind stamped calf binding. Rebacked in the 19th century. Front board detached. 356 (i.e.236) leaves.

\$ 2,500.-



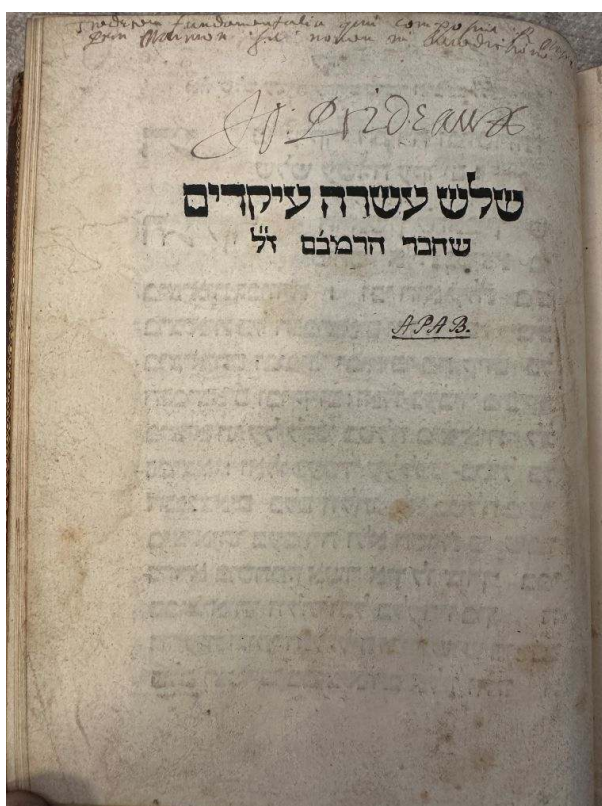
An early edition of the great humanist's exposition of Aristotle's works on the natural world. Ushering in a century of Aristotelian studies intent on developing the conceptual framework that contributed to creating the context for the new science, Lefèvre pays attention to problematic issues such as place, vacuum, the infinite, and time.

In Lefèvre's time, the dominant interpretations of Aristotle were often filtered through medieval scholasticism, especially through figures like Thomas Aquinas and other medieval commentators. These interpretations tended to solidify into a formalized "Aristotelianism" that, in Lefèvre's view, might have distorted or limited the flexibility and depth of Aristotle's original thinking.

In transalpine Europe, a coherent and aesthetically satisfying set of roman and italic letterforms, qualitatively equal (or perhaps even superior) to the best of Italian Renaissance typography, was introduced by Simon de Colines. With his stepson, Robert Estienne, he was the foremost Paris printer of the 1520-40s.



Colines's career as type-engraver can conveniently be divided into four periods, this book was printed during learning period from 1518 to 1522. In this work we see the first appearance of the small Pica letter font.



EXCEEDINGLY RARE MAIMONIDES TRACT WITH ARABIC ANNOTATIONS

78. MAIMONIDES, Moses, 1135–1204. Shelosh ešre iḳarim שלש עשרה עיקרים / עיקרים שחבר ז"ל הרמב"ם. Isny? : Paulus Fagius Press?, circa 1541. 8vo. [9; 1 blank with notation in Arabic]. 20 x 15 cm. EXCEEDINGLY RARE, with recorded copies in the Jewish Theological Seminary and two incomplete copies elsewhere. The printing is attributed to Paulus Fagius based on Steinschneider, *Catalogus Librorum Hebraeorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana*, p. 1888, no. 6513/79. Interestingly, the final blank contains a c. 17th century transliteration guide in manuscript between LATIN and ARABIC letters, demonstrating variations in the Arabic calligraphy.

\$ 12,000.-

PROVENANCE: With the autograph of Bishop John Prideaux (1578–1650), a prominent English academic, theologian, and Bishop of Worcester. The text is an excerpt from Maimonides' *Mishnah Commentary on Sanhedrin*, Chapter *Chelek*, though it diverges from the standard translation by R. Solomon b. Joseph b. Jacob in numerous phrasings.



The Shelosh Esre Ikarim (Thirteen Principles of Faith) by Moses Maimonides (1135–1204) is a foundational articulation of Jewish theological tenets, originally embedded in his commentary on the Mishnah (Sanhedrin 10:1). This edition, attributed to the press of Paulus Fagius in Isny around 1541, reflects the convergence of Jewish scholarship and early Christian Hebraism in the German-speaking world. Isny, a Free Imperial City in present-day Germany, became a significant centre for Hebrew printing due to the efforts of the Christian Hebraist Paulus Fagius (1504–1549), who aimed to advance biblical studies through the publication of Jewish texts. Fagius established his press in Isny in the late 1530s, collaborating with the Jewish scholar Elia Levita, and produced seminal editions of Hebrew works, including the Tikkun Sefer Torah and various grammatical texts directed at Christian audiences. The presence of Shelosh Esre Ikarim in this intellectual milieu suggests an active engagement with Jewish theological principles among Christian humanists, who sought to understand Judaism through its primary sources.

BOUND WITH:

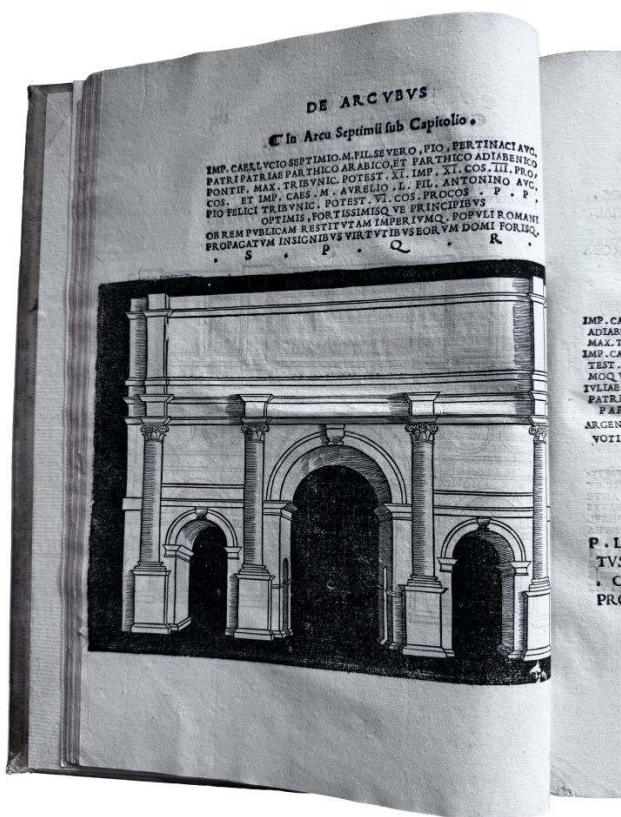
[ESTIENNE—JUDAICA] Liber Genesis. Paris: Caroli Stephani, 1556. [*Blank] A–S⁴. 21 x 15 cm. Early inscription at the foot of the title page from the Bibliothèque d'Abbeville, with 19th-century library stamps. Final blank bears the autograph of Jean Dailé (1594–1670), a noted French Huguenot minister and biblical commentator, dated 1628.

The entire volume is bound in later 19th-century calf, heavily worn, with boards separating/ed and tape reinforcing the spine. An inscription on the top blank emphasizes the rarity of the tracts but erroneously attributes the Maimonides printing to pre-1500. Despite the worn binding, the two works inside remain well-preserved.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOKS OF THE RENAISSANCE

79. MAZZOCCHI, Jacopo (16th century). *Epigrammata antiquae urbis*. Rome: Jacobus Mazzocchi, April 1521. Folio (299 x 205 mm). 21 woodcut illustrations, including one full-page woodcut of the Pantheon. 198 leaves. (Rome: Giacomo Mazzocchi, April 1521). Modern vellum binding. Large margins and a fine copy.

\$ 7,500.-

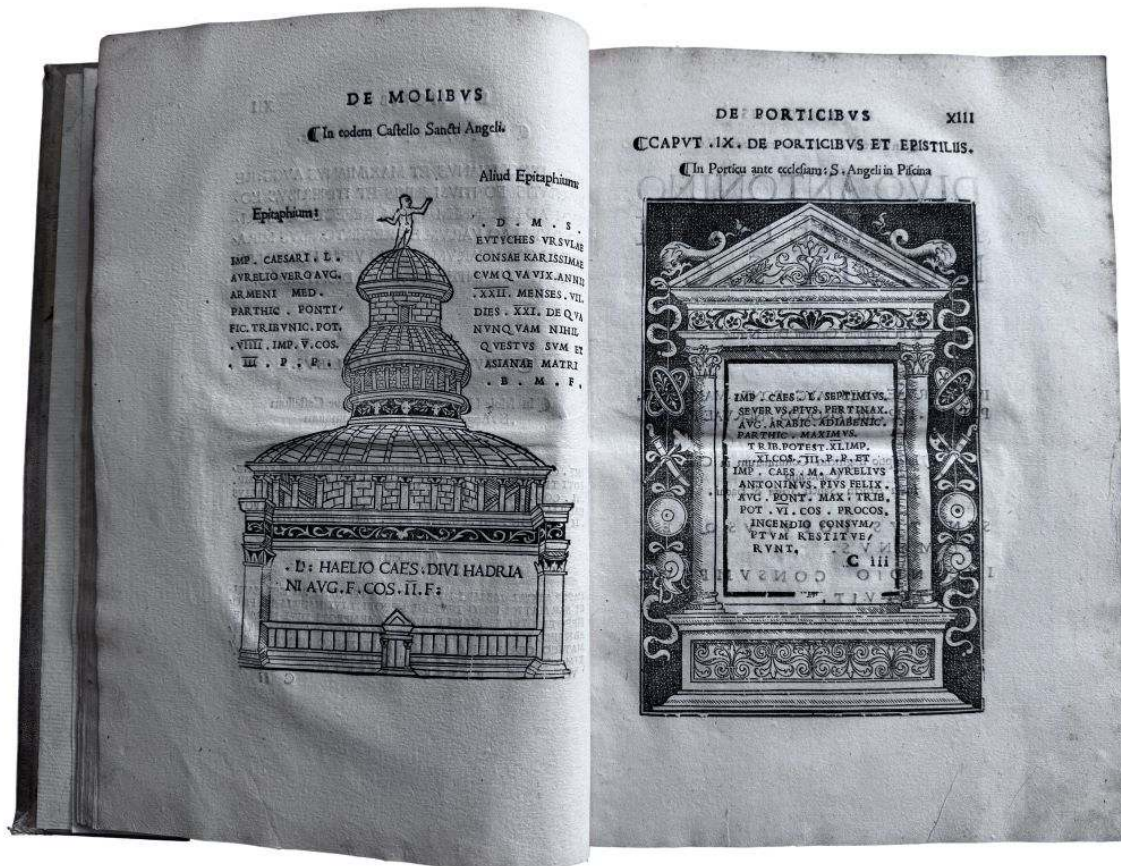


The publication of the *Epigrammata Antiquae Urbis* (Rome, Giacomo Mazzocchi, 1521) was a determining factor in the development of Roman studies in the 16th-century, as it was the first collection of classical inscriptions from the city of Rome, before the Sack of 1527. This work includes inscriptions ranging from Roman Republican times to the age of Justinian I and is illustrated with woodcuts showing some of the buildings and monuments of Rome, such as the Pantheon, the Arch of Constantine and the Pyramid of Cestius. One particularly important aspect of the laboriously corrected lapidary texts lies in the fact that many of the originals were damaged, destroyed, or removed in the siege and sack of Rome in 1527 and are today known only from the transcriptions of Mazzocchi and his associates.

The printer Giacomo Mazzocchi, in Latin on his titlepages Jacobus Mazochius, (active 1505—1527) was a learned bookseller, printer, and noted antiquarian in papal Rome during the high renaissance.



The book is of great typographical beauty with large margins. Like the Sotheby's copy, that made 19050 GBP in 2024. There are no printer's ornaments on the title-page, the Epistola dedicatoria to Pope Leo X is set in 24 lines (28 lines in another setting), and the printer's name is spelled "Mazochii" in the colophon.



YOUR HEBREW BIBLICAL SEARCH ENGINE

80. NATHAN BEN KALONYMUS, Isaac (sometimes ascribed to Mordechai Nathan). *Sefer Me'ir Nativ* [Hebrew] / *Concordantias Hebraicas shechibber hachakam hamuvhaq rabbi Morkeday Natan*...Venice: Aloisio Bragadini, 5324 [=1564]. Of great rarity.

\$ 1,500.-

Folio. [416] ff. Text entirely in Hebrew (save for a Latin dedication by Maggius Parentinus to Arnaldus Ferrerius, President of the "Tholosati Parisini Magistratus" and French delegate to the Council of Trent), printed in four columns. Woodcut printer's device of three crowns on title. Contemporary vellum over boards, scuffed and soiled, with scratches and wear, Title-pages remounted with marginal loss (no loss of printed text). Moderate toning, occasional spotting and damp-staining. Ex-seminary copy.





This is the Venetian Bragadini reprint of *Meir Nathiv* (*Meir Netib*, “The Light of the Way”), the first biblical concordance in Hebrew, with vocabulary arranged according to its roots. Compiled between 1437 and

1447 by Rabbi Isaac Nathan ben Kalonymus of Arles (fl. 1400–1448), a scholar known for his anti-Christian polemics, the work was designed “to facilitate the study of Biblical exegesis and to prevent Jewish converts to Christianity from making, in their religious controversies, incorrect quotations from the Bible” (*Jewish Encyclopedia*).

In the 15th century, *Meir Nathiv* was nothing less than a massive, pre-digital “search engine” for the Hebrew Bible — a meticulously indexed data tool centuries before Google — giving scholars instant access to precise verses for study and debate. Some bibliographers have attributed authorship to his relative Mordechai Nathan, as here in the title.

First printed at Venice by Daniel Bomberg, the *Meir Nathiv* was a landmark in Hebrew scholarship and an indispensable tool for rabbis, polemicists, and scholars engaged in interfaith disputation. The present edition is notable for its fine Venetian Hebrew typography and for the Bragadini press’s place in the flourishing of sixteenth-century Hebrew printing.

Ref: Adams B-1953; KVK (1: Munich). Not in Machiels, BL London, or BN Paris. Cf. Heller, *Sixteenth Century Hebrew Book* (2004), p. 707 (1581 ed.).

HUMANIST COMMENTARY ON ARISTOTLE

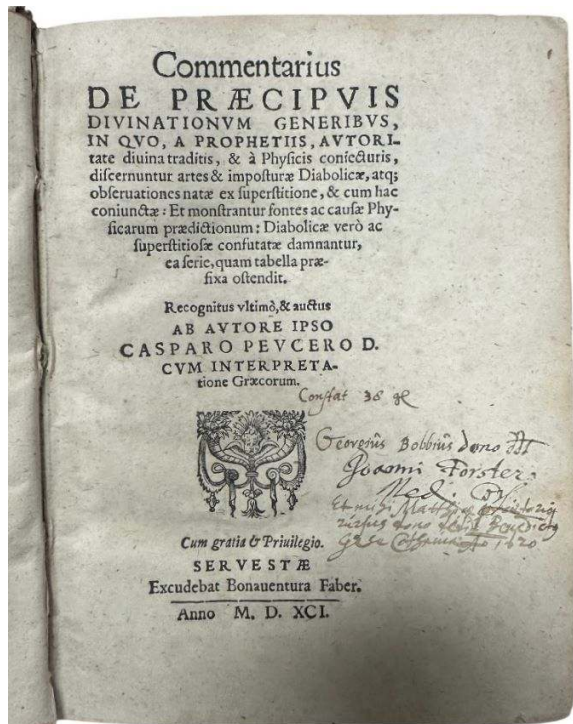
81. NIPHI, AUGUSTINUS. Avgvstini Niphi Medices, Philosophi Svessani. In Libris Aristotelis Meteorologicis Commentaria : Eiusdem generalia Commentaria in Libro de Mistis, qui a ueteribus Quartus Meteororum Liber inscribitur. Et a iunioribus Meteorologicon dicitur. Quibus adiectus est locupletissimus index ... Omnia multo, q[uam] antea, emendatiora, ac restituta non pauca. Venetiis : apud Hieronymum Schottum, 1551. [10] leaves, 146 p Printer's marks on t.-p. & recto of leaf 146. Includes the text of Aristotle in Latin translation. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm) 18th binding, Marble boards, some worming (not affecting text) in the outer margin.

\$ 1,750.-

Augustinus Niphi (also known as Avgvstini Niphi Medices) was an Italian humanist scholar who lived during the renaissance period. He was born in Florence, Italy, in 1454 and died in 1523. Niphi was known for his expertise in classical Latin and Greek literature, and played a significant role in the revival of classical learning during the Renaissance.

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-Āfār al-‘ulwiyya*, or the book of the upper celestial effects.





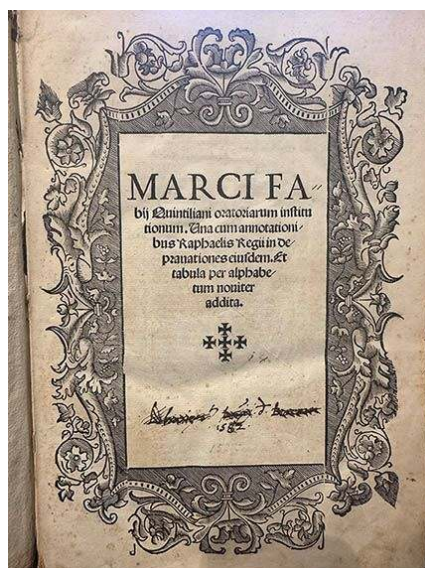
1591 RENAISSANCE TREATISE ON PROPHECY, ASTROLOGY & THE OCCULT

82. PEUCER, Caspar. *Commentarius de praecipuis divinationum generibus, in quo, a prophetiis, autoritate divina traditis, & a physicis coniecturis, discernuntur artes & imposturae diabolicae...* Zerbst : Bonaventura Faber, 1591.

\$ 2,250.-

4to (approx. 8.5 x 6 inches). [8], 304 ff. Printer's woodcut device on title. Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin, paneled in elaborate roll-tool decoration with intersecting lozenges; decorative rolls incorporating medallion heads, foliage, and interlace; Early ownership inscription on title-page in a 17th-century hand, reading in part "Georgius Bodinus [Conflit?] 38 R / Joann. Foster ... ex dono ...", with additional flourished words now partly illegible, possibly a presentation note, along with other contemporary marginalia

Peucer's influential treatise on prophecy, astrology, physiognomy, chiromancy, necromancy, and other forms of divination, first published in Wittenberg in the 1550s and reprinted frequently, here in a scarce Zerbst edition. A Lutheran physician, mathematician, and editor of Melanchthon, Peucer (1525–1602) draws a sharp distinction between "natural divination," grounded in observation of the natural world, and "diabolical divination," which attributes false causal relationships — a framework that shaped early modern debates over the legitimacy of occult and predictive practices. This edition, From the first press at Szervestie. is quite uncommon with only 2 record in RBH (last in 2003)



A DENSELY ANNOTATED POST-INCUNABLE

83. QUINTILIANUS (Marcus Fabius) *Marci Fabii Quintiliani oratoriarum institutionum* (Author), Raffaele Regio (commentary) Venice, Bernardinum de Vianis de Lexona Vercellensem, 1522 Folio. 30 x 20 cm. 8 unnumbered pages, CLXXIII [i.e. 346] pages. Simple woodcut diagrams; t.p. slightly detached. Printed text surrounded by commentary. 20th century boards and spine. Towards the end of the book, the iron gall ink has bitten and eroded the margins, some leaves browned. OCLC 1080277181

\$ 4,500.-

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.



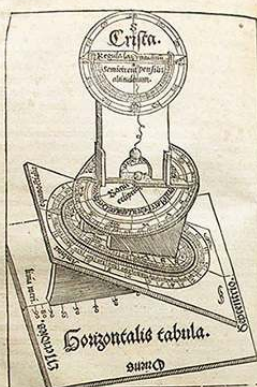
Quintilian stands as one of the most beloved authors of the Renaissance, and enthusiasm for his *Institutio Oratoria*, spread with humanism itself, from the manuscript's discovery in 1416 by Poggio Bracciolini to Northern Europe in the 16th century. The owner of this book has engaged the text enthusiastically, 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

84. REGIOMONTANUS (Johannes Müller) (1436-76), and others. *Scripta clarissimi mathematici M. Joannis Regiomontani, de torqueto, astrolabio armillari, regula magna Ptolemaica, baculo[ue] astronomico, et observationibus cometarum, aucta necessarijs, Joannis [Schöner] additionibus. Item. observationes motuum solis, ac stellarum tam fixarum, erraticarum. Item. Libellus M. Georgii Purbachii de quadrato geometrico. Joachimus Heller Leucopetræus ad Lectorem. Nuremberg: Johannes Montanus and Ulricum Neuber, 1544.*

\$ 5,000.-



PRÆCLARISSIMI
MATHematici. JOANNIS
DE MONTE REGIO MONTANI
Astronomico Instrumento ad Reuerendum Do-
minum Ioannem Archiepiscopum Sargor-
nensem, Problemata x x i.

V I Astronomicis fluident exercitijs, duplex
Instrumentorum genus uti solet solent.
Habent enim genus quoddam portatile, quod
inducit contraxi potest, utcumque collatum
fuerit, nunc quidem sub duobus nunc autem in loco
quodlibet erecto, ad quem stellarum radij pene-
trare possunt. Quale est opus Altonii, Sphaerae foliae, A-
equator, Sphaerae, & Astrolabij vulgarij. Quadrantisq[ue] hor-
arii & Cylindri, ac cetera huiusmodi. Regulae denum Hap-
pachi, quibus ipse diametros luminarium permenas est, vici-
ti Ptolemaeus fecerat eius commemorat, & Proclus in astrono-
miae suppositionibus refert. Quibus adnumerari potest Archi-
medei, quod in epistola de harenæ numero epistulam breui-
ter exponit. Aliud uero genus Statuarum rite nuncupantur,
quod nulli sedem firmam subeat, nulla, aut paruo admodum usui
est, ueluti Astrolabium Ptolemaei annulare, cui ab armillis non
men uulgo inditum est. Item Regulae eius magna, reliquaq[ue] duo
Instrumenta, quorum & fabricam, & usum in excedo magna
circumscriptione tradidit. Talis quoq[ue] est machina collectoria Geo-
bri Hispaniensis indoluit admodum contexta, quippe quae om-
nia Ptolemaei instrumenta iocundo quodam compendio mis-
cet complectitur. Stellarum deniq[ue] quae ad usum popularium ex-
hibentur huius generis limites, haudquaquam effugunt. Illis atq[ue]
alijs huiusmodi quod a nobis utribus Instrumentum aggre-
gatum, cuius compositionem quidem licetis alibi mandare con-
siliu

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 gild 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.

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

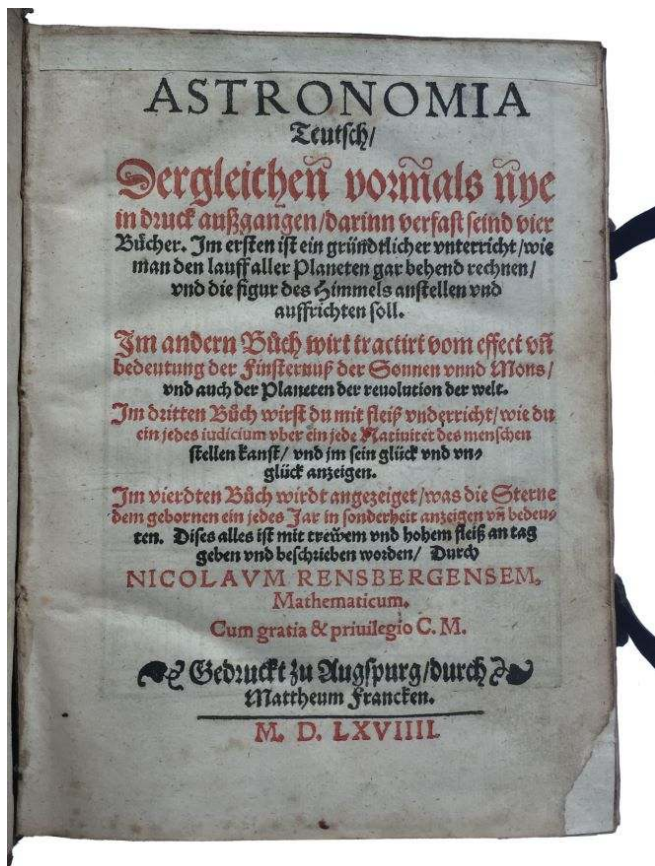
In 1471 Regiomontanus went to Nuremberg at the invitation of Bernhard Walther, a rich citizen who provided him with the means to set up the first observatory in Europe. It was equipped with instruments of Regiomontanus's own making, which he described in *Scripta de torqueto, astrolabio armillari*, first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

Other contributors listed on the title-page are Georg Peurbach and Joachim Heller. The subject of the first two papers by Regiomontanus and Schöner is the Torquetum; an astronomical instrument designed to take and convert measurements made in three sets of coordinates: Horizon, equatorial, and ecliptic. Then follows Regiomontanus's paper on the armillary sphere, Schöner's on the large Ptolemaic rule, Regiomontanus's tables of solar observations, and Schöner's short piece on the astronomical radii. Peurbach's *Quadratum geometricum* forms a significant part of the long final section on eclipses, comets and planetary observations by Regiomontanus and others.

FIRST ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK IN GERMAN IN A BEAUTIFUL CONTEMPORARY BINDING

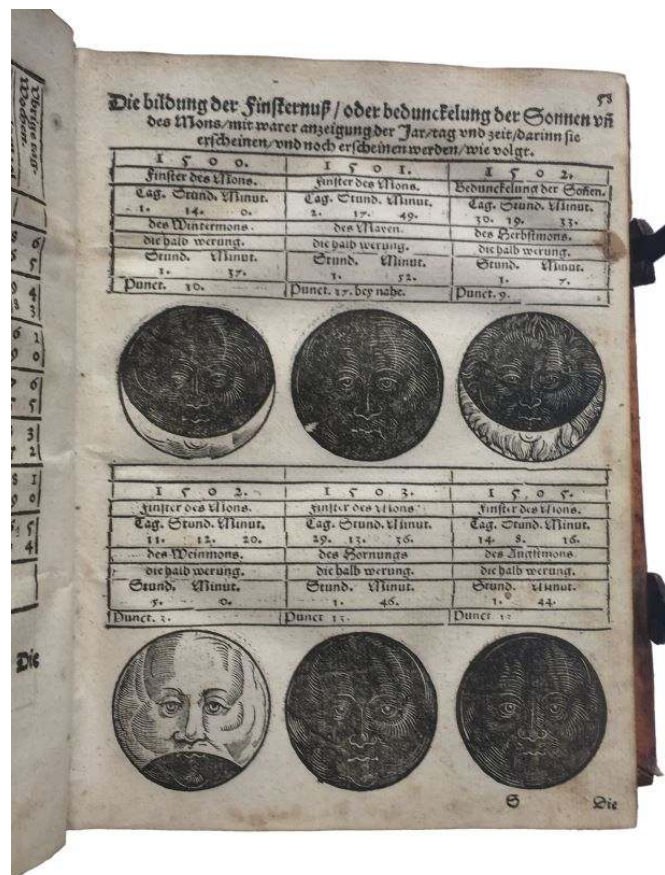
85. RENSBERGER, Nikolaus. *Astronomia Teutsch Dergleichen vormals nye in druck außgangen, darinn verfast seind vier Bücher; Im ersten ist ein gründtlicher vnterricht, wie man den lauff aller Planeten gar behend rechnen, vnd die figur des Himmels anstellen vnd auffrichten soll.* Augsburg: Mattheum Francken, 1569. Small 4to. 2 x 160 mm. [11], 382 leaves. Title-page with top margin and lower outside corner repaired. Contemporary fine blind-stamped pigskin binding with clasps by the Nuremberg bookbinder P.H.

\$ 4,500.-



Rensberger's *Astronomia Teutsch* is considered the first astronomical and astrological handbook in German, consisting of four books. It is at once a practical manual and a popular exposition: sun, moon, and stars are explained with a mixture of medieval tradition and the fresh spirit of the new astronomy. Tables and diagrams accompany discussions of planetary influence, eclipses, and celestial motions, making the work as much a guide for farmers, physicians, and astrologers as for scholars.

Not merely a scientific text, the *Astronomia Teutsch* reflects the intellectual climate of its time—when astrology, astronomy, and natural philosophy overlapped seamlessly, and when printing in the vernacular allowed a broader public to partake in cosmic knowledge once reserved for the Latin learned world. Rensberger teaches the student how to calculate the positions of the planets and to create a birth chart, and takes the view that astrology is a divine tool to become a better Christian. The stars, he argues, enable man to recognize the characteristics of every individual and thus to change them for the better through self-knowledge.





AGRIPPA, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OCCULTISTS OF HIS TIME

86. AGRIPPA, Heinrich Cornelius von Nettesheim. Opera Omnia, in Duos Tomos... Quibus Post Omnium Editiones De Novo Accessit Ars Notaria... [with] Operum Pars Posterior. Huic Accesserunt Epistolarum ad Familiares Libri Septem, & Orationes Decem Ante Hoc Seorsim Edita. Lyons [Strasbourg?]: Beringos [Eberhard Zetzner?], 1600 (volume 1)–1630? (volume 2).

\$ 2,500.-

2 volumes, 8vo. Vol. I:)(-2)(4), A-2T8 [2T7 & 8 blank]; vol. II:)(-2)(4), A-2T8, A-2F8, 2G6. Complete: [24], 668; [16], 1156, [2] pp. Contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, edges red; endpapers renewed. Older armorial bookplates and bookplate of the famous bibliophile Bechtel. Some browning but light for this issue. Printer's device on the first title-page ("Defendit Ab Annis"); second volume with device of three pillars supporting a crown (per Heitz, Elsässische Büchermarken, plate II, no. 1. All plates present, numerous text woodcuts and charts. Complete.

Agrippa (1486–1535), corresponded with leading thinkers such as Erasmus and Melanchthon, sought to reconcile various traditions into a unified philosophy. His *De Occulta Philosophia* became a keystone in Renaissance occultism. The first volume here also contains the *Heptameron* of Peter of Abano, *De Speciebus Magiae Ceremonialis* (book XXX of Pliny's *Naturalis Historiae* with commentary), *De Fascinationibus*, *De Illorum Daemonum*, Gerard of Cremona's *Geometriae Astronomicae*, *Libri Arbatel de Magia*, *Ars Notoria*, *De Incantatione et Adjuratione*, Johannes Trithemius' *De Steganographia*, *Quaestionum*, and "Diversa Divinationum genera."

The second volume, even more elusive on the market, treats the vanity and uncertainty of science, the superiority of women, works on Raymond Lull, Hermes Trismegistus, miracles, and more—eighteen separate treatises, ten orations, and a collection of epigrams.

Sets are scarce as the second volume was often issued separately; the undated Beringos editions are bibliographically complex, now thought to be early seventeenth century rather than mid-sixteenth.

References: DG 2.3938; IA 101.915; Adams A375; Brunet I,1; Baudière III,56; Ferguson I,13; Ferguson, Glasgow, 7; Caillet 82–3; Hirsch I,49; Wellcome I,87, 88, 6829; Mellon 56; Caillet 82; Esoterica 27 & 25; Cornell Witchcraft Cat. 8; De Bure 1403; Graesse, *Magica* 47; Casanatense 29; Ferguson I,13; Ebert 282; BL (German 17th c.) A222; Baudière III,33. Cf. C. G. Nauert, *Agrippa and the Crisis of Renaissance Thought* (1965), p. 336.

VERY RARE 1625 WORK ON THE PALERMO PLAGUE

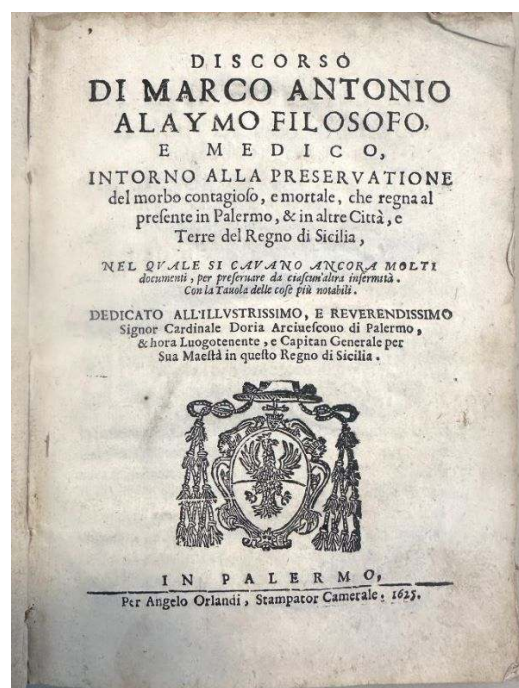
87. ALAIMO, Marco Antonio Discorso di Marco Antonio Alaymo ... : intorno alla preservatione del morbo contagioso, e mortale che regna al presente in Palermo, et in altre città, e terre del regno di Sicilia : nel quale si cavano ancora molti documenti, per preseruare da ciascun'altra insermità con tauola delle cose più notabili. Stampator Camerale, Palermo, 1625. 8vo., 144 pgs. Contemporary limp vellum. Some foxing, toning, minor worming, VERY RARE. No copies in RBH at auction.

\$ 3,500.-



The "Discorso di Marco Antonio Alaymo" is a critical historical medical treatise that addresses the preservation and prevention of contagious and deadly diseases, specifically during the outbreak of the plague in Palermo in 1625. Alaymo's work is notable for its practical guidelines, which aimed to equip physicians, health officials, and the general populace with effective strategies to combat the plague. The inclusion of a table of notable elements underscores the methodical approach taken by Alaymo to ensure that the knowledge was accessible. Alaymo personally visited the homes of the infected, showing remarkable ingenuity and courage.

The measures detailed in Alaymo's treatise, such as quarantine protocols, sanitary regulations, and public health campaigns, became foundational elements in the broader context of epidemic control.



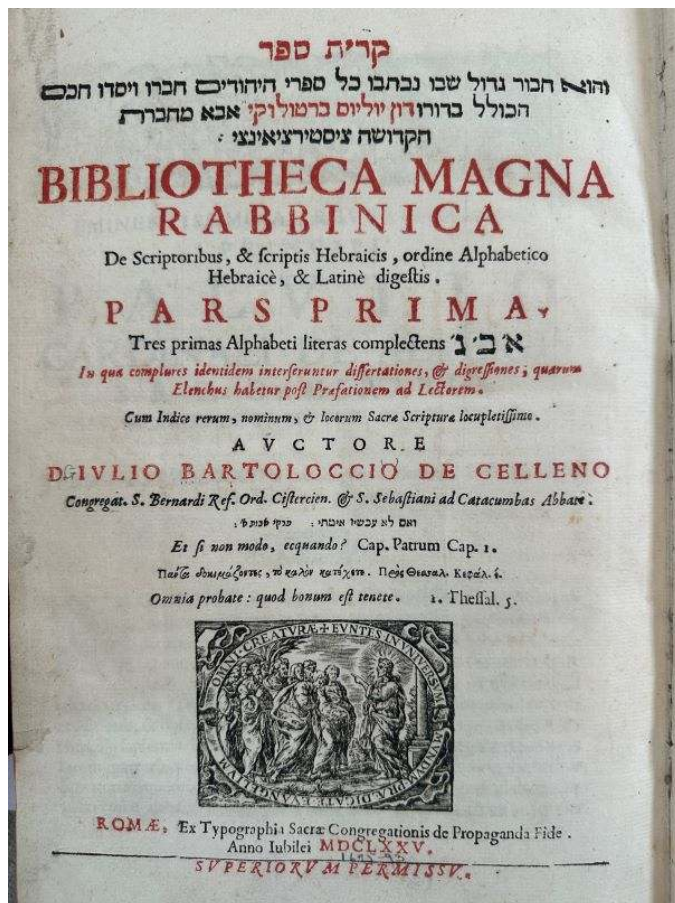
ROBERT HOE COPY—SECRET CODED LOVE STORY

88. BARCLAY, John. Barclay his Argenis. Or, The Loves of Polyarchus & Argenis. Faithfully Translated out of Latin into English by Kingsmill Long, Esquire. The Second Edition, Beautified with Pictures, Together with a Key Præfixed to Unlock the Whole Story. London: Printed [by E. Purslowe] for Henry Seile, at the Signe of the Tygres Head in Fleet Street neere the Conduit, 1636.

\$ 1,750.-

21 x 16 cm. [36], 719 pp. [1; later blank] engraved pictorial title, portrait of Barclay by Claude Mellan, and numerous full-page engraved plates by Mellan and Léonard Gaultier, first used in the sumptuous 1623 French edition; final blank present. Finely bound in polished calf, gilt-tooled spine and boards, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; rear board detached, light wear; housed in a custom box. With the armorial gilt bookplate of **Robert Hoe**, America's preeminent Gilded Age bibliophile and first president of the Grolier Club.

Argenis is Barclay's second novel, a neo-Latin allegory of the French Wars of Religion told as the tale of a princess from ancient Sicily (the eponymous Argenis) and her three suitors—one good, one bad and one who is eventually revealed as her long-lost brother. The illustrations are by Claude Mellan and Leonard Gaultier, first used in the French edition of 1623.



THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC, ALL-INCLUSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JEWISH LITERATURE WITH THE SCARCE FIFTH VOLUME

89. BARTOLOCCI, Giulio. Kiryat Sepher – Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica. WITH: **IMBONATI, Carlo Giuseppe.** Bibliotheca Latino-Hebraica sive de Scriptoribus Latinis, qui ex diversis nationibus contra Judaeos, vel de re Hebraica utcumque scripsere. Rome: Typographia Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1675–1694. Folios. 32 x 22 cm.

\$ 2,500.-

FIRST EDITIONS. Together five folio volumes. Bartolucci in four volumes (1675–1693), each with title-page printed in red and black and preceded by half-title; text in Latin with substantial Hebrew and some Greek, set in double columns, arranged alphabetically by author, subject, or work. Illustrated throughout with charts, diagrams, foreign alphabets, musical notation, and folding tables (some printed in red and black). Vol. I with engraved frontispiece portrait of Bartolucci. Collations: Vol. I (1675): pp. (26), 83r; Vol. II (1678): pp. (16), 923, (1); Vol. III (1683): pp. (12), 1002, (1); Vol. IV (1693): pp. (8), (lxxvi), (8 misbound), 683, (1)... with the scarce fifth, complementary volume by Imbonati (1694), which contains a fine engraved portrait of the author, title printed in red and black, text in double columns.

It extends Bartolucci's monumental project to Latin authors from various nations who wrote either against the Jews or on Jewish matters. Of particular note is the well-known appendix, *Schema Israel adventus Messiae a Judaeorum blasphemiiis, ac haereticorum calumniis vindicatus* — a theological defense of the Christian interpretation of the Messiah's advent, crafted in direct response to perceived Jewish "blasphemies" and heretical "calumnies." This appendix has long been recognized as a distinctive example of late seventeenth-century Christian Hebraist polemics and is an integral component of the Imbonati volume. "*Bartolucci's work is the first systematic, all-inclusive bibliography of Jewish literature*" (Grolier, Breslauer & Folter, 72).

Later calf over cloth boards; ex-seminary copies, several boards detached, spines perished, some dust-soiling; internally generally clean and complete with some foxing and browning, a few minor marginal defects, in need of binding restoration.

A monumental bibliographic achievement: Bartolucci's Kiryat Sepher, the first systematic and all-inclusive bibliography of Jewish literature, was an ambitious project totalling nearly 3,500 pages and 1,960 entries. Drawing upon the extensive notes of his teacher Giovanni Battista, Bartolucci sought to surpass Buxtorf's Bibliotheca Rabbinica, arranging works alphabetically and interweaving citations in multiple languages. The fourth volume, unfinished at Bartolucci's death and ending with the letter shin, was completed by his student Carlo Giuseppe Imbonati, who then compiled the Bibliotheca Latino-Hebraica — an essential complement to the Kiryat Sepher, expanding the bibliographic map to include the Christian Latin tradition engaging with Jewish themes and controversies. Together, these five folios represent the most comprehensive seventeenth-century attempt to chart Jewish intellectual heritage and its Christian interlocutors. Very scarce. Not in the trade.



THE FIRST ENGLISHWOMAN TO EARN HER LIVING BY HER PEN

90. BEHN, Aphra. *Lycidus: or The lover in fashion.* : Being an account from Lycidus to Lysander, of his voyage from the Island of Love. From the French. By the same author of *The voyage to the Isle of Love*. Together with a miscellany of new poems. By several hands. London : Printed for Joseph Knight, and Francis Saunders, at the Blew Anchor in the lower walk of the New-Exchange, 1688. [14], 64, 176. Without the two content leaves. Original boards (scuffed), rebacked. Title page with tiny impressed skull-and-crossbones stamp. Very unusual.

\$ 1,950.-

Aphra Behn's *Lycidus*, or the *Lover in Fashion* (1688) is one of her strangest but most fascinating works. Unlike her other stories set in recognizable worlds, this one takes place on the Island of Love, where every passion and mood is turned into a place or a character.

Behn didn't invent the plot herself — she adapted it from Paul Tallemant's *French Voyages to the Isle of Love* (1663–64). However she reshaped it in her own voice, turning it into something more biting, more ironic. In her hands it became a story about gender. *Lycidus* is a swaggering, manipulative lover who brags about deceiving women. Through him, Behn shows how masculinity, desire, and misogyny intertwine.

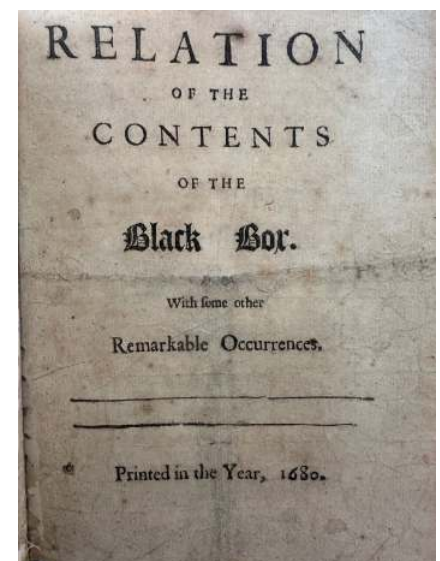
Behn's poems reinforced the tale's central lessons: passion inevitably fades, and men who once seemed angelic soon reveal themselves as "devils". Her counsel is uncompromising: "better to die than to be subdued." Behn insists on women's own sexuality. In the end, she dismisses codes of honor in favor of a more natural, effortless "Love" between the sexes.

THE EXECUTIONER'S BLACK BOX

92. [BLACK BOX] *A FULL RELATION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BLACK BOX.* [London?], 1680. Petite 4to. 8 pp Modern cloth binding. ESTC R38901; Wing F2361.

Everyone knows the term "black box" to describe any system or device whose internal workings are not visible or easily understood by the user. It supposedly originated in early 20th-century aviation as the flight recorder. But what about this tract from 1680 about the contents of the Black Box? A prisoner was led to believe he would be pardoned on the steps of the executioner, but instead, the black box was opened with a chilling command, "Upon sight hereof, let the prisoner be immediately executed." A darkly ironic twist, where the prisoner, who lived like a knave, "dy'd like a fool."

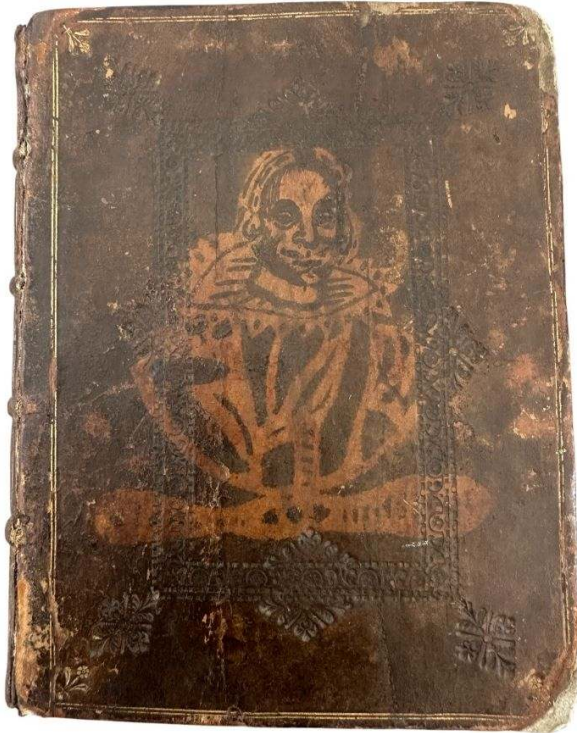
\$ 2,500.-





"A Full Relation of the Contents of the Black Box," published in 1680, uses the metaphor of the "Black Box" to offer a satirical and cautionary warning against the dangers of political intrigue. The story serves as metaphor for the misguided or misinformed political actors of the time who, much like the prisoner, could be undone by their own expectations or manipulations.

*SINGULAR 17th CENTURY ENGLISH STENCIL-AND-DYE BINDING,
WITH A PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMEN*



93. BLITH, Walter. *The English Improver Improved; or, The Survey of Husbandry Surveyed... The third impression much augmented... with an Additionall Discovery of the severall Tooles and Instruments... with a Second Part containing Six New Peeeces of Improvement.* London: Printed for John Wright, 1652.

\$ 1,750.-

Small 4to (approx. 170 × 130 mm). Additional engraved title (Commonwealth device; "Vive la Republique"), [52], 262, [14] pp. With 4 leaves of plates (one large folding wind- & water-mill plate; one folding surveying plate; others showing trenching spades, etc.); Errata present. "Place this leaf before Ll2. Folio 259." binder's direction at foot of one leaf, and at least two leaves evidently cancel/supply leaves separately printed and inserted by the printer/binder. "Third impression, much augmented," first published 1649 as *The English Improver*. Lacking pp. 251–254 (probably never included, given the book is shoddily printed with missing pages inserted by the printer). Plate at p. 64 with partial loss along lower outer portion (image affected); occasional soiling, light marginal damp at a few leaves.

Blith (a captain in the Parliamentary army) became one of the most practical voices of the English agricultural revolution. The present, enlarged 1652 issue is prized for its plates of the trenching spade and wheel-plough, the surveying apparatus, and the spectacular wind-/water-mill cutaway, as well as detailed chapters on drainage of the fens, improvement of wastes and commons, planting, hedging, marling, manuring, and the profitable culture of flax and hops.

BINDING: However the real value lies in the unusual binding. English calf, single gilt fillet framing a blind-tooled panel; both boards decorated in stencil-and-dye technique directly on the calf: upper board with a bust-length gentleman with a ruff collar; rear board with two pelicans at edges.

The decoration is not an onlay but pigment absorbed into the skin through a cut stencil—an extremely unusual provincial technique. Since the book is dedicated to Oliver Cromwell and the figure on the front board looks like he is holding a baton in his hand, we wondered if the Lord Protector is depicted here.

PROVENANCE.

Early ownerships in manuscript: Humphrey Baskerville (inscription to a text leaf); Mary Hudson (title-page); John Tuke (signature at A2). All three in 17th-/early-18th-century hands

References: Goldsmiths'—Kress 1242; (cf. earlier issue 1649).



A PURITAN WORK ABOUT COSMETICS

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

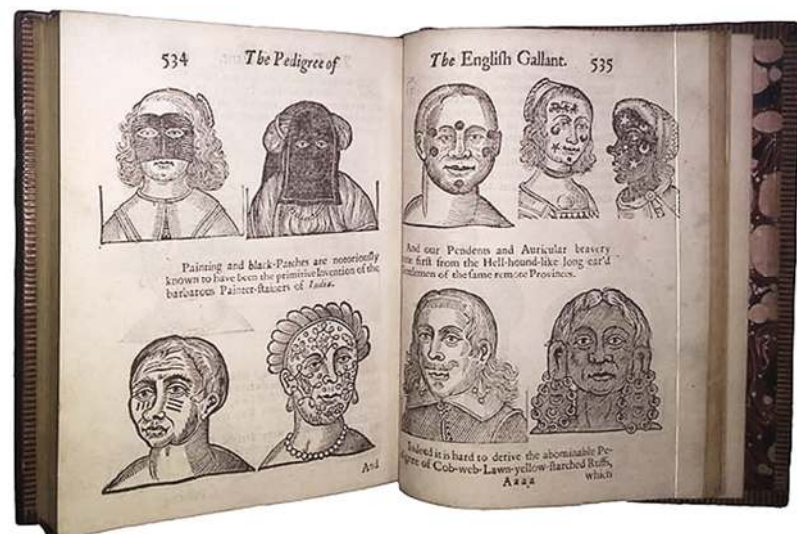
\$ 16,000.-

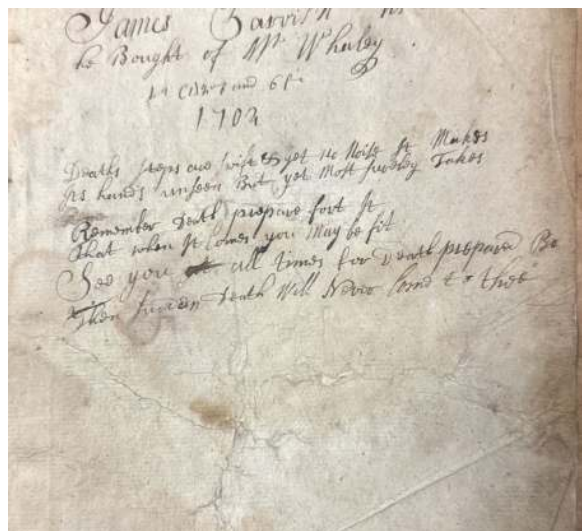
The first edition was published in 1650. The second edition in 1653, which was much enlarged and this time profusely illustrated with many woodcuts, showing all the manners known to Bulwer to disfigure or deform the body, especially the face.

Anthropometamorphosis surveys the "artificial deformations of the body practised by various people from head to toe" says Graham Richards in the Oxford dictionary. Bulwer has puritan interests at heart. For him the foreign and the monstrous overlapped with the seditious and the immoral. He was interested in 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 loathesome 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 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.





RARE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION WITH MOMENTO MORI

95. BÜNTING [BUENTING], Heinrich. *Itinerarium totius Sacrae Scripturae.* Or, the travells of the holy patriarchs, prophets, iudges, kings, our saviour Christ, and his Apostles, as they are related in the Old and New Testaments. With a description of the townes and places to which they trauelled, and how many English miles they stood from Ierusalem. Also a short treatise of the weights, monies, and measures mentioned in the Scriptures, reduced to our English valuations, quantitie, and weight. Collected out of the workes of Henry Bunting, and done into English by R. B. [R. Brathwaite?] London: Printed by Adam Islip, 1636.

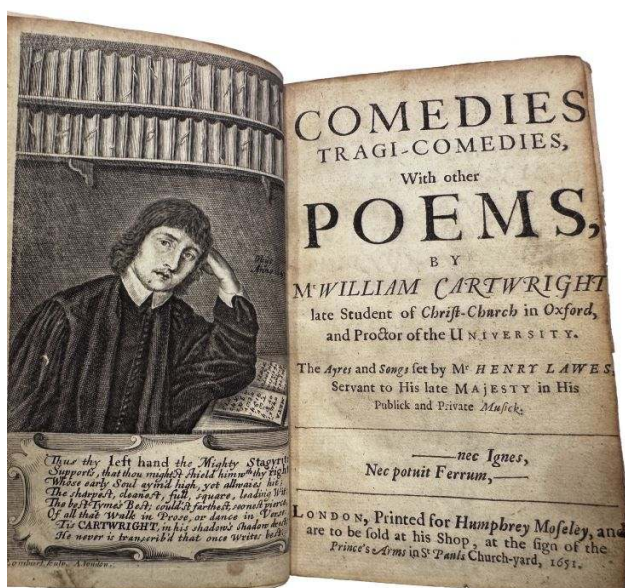
\$ 2,000.-

4to (21.5 × 16 cm.), (6), 206, 209–570, [5] pp. Contemporary sprinkled calf, corners worn, backstrip with some loss, some damp-staining and worming through centre or letterpress (only lightly affecting letters). Very rare in commerce STC 4020; ESTC S117612.

First edition in English of Bunting's celebrated biblical geography, first published in German in 1581 and translated here by "R. B." (often attributed to Richard Brathwaite). This is the earliest appearance of Bunting's text in the English language, providing a geographical and metrological framework for biblical events that proved immensely influential for Protestant devotional reading. The work details the journeys of biblical figures and reduces scriptural measures and currencies to contemporary English equivalents.

PROVENANCE: Early purchase inscription on front free endpaper: "James Parvish his Book wot [i.e., bought] of Mr. Wheley 14s Cl'd and 6d 1702," followed by an interesting six-line memento mori stanza in a neat early hand:

Death's pangs are sure which by the wiles of Mankind Its hand unseen But yet Most surely takes Remember death prepare for't That when it comes you may be fit See you at all times for Death prepare Be then friend Death will never come to thee.



A FORGOTTEN PLAYWRIGHT

96. CARTWRIGHT, William. *Comedies, Tragi-comedies, with others. Poems the Ayres and Songs set by Mr Henry Lawes,* Servant to his late Majesty in His public and private Musick. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley 1651, 1st. edn [124], 148; [2], 1, [2], 2-306, 301-320 pages, [1] leaf of plates. With the very scarce copperplate portrait frontispiece. Contemporary full calf and later spine. Each work has a separate t.-p.; "The royal slave" (3rd. ed.) has imprint: London, Printed for T. R. & H. Moseley, 1651. "The ordinary" contains some reference to New England--cf. Sabin.

\$ 1,950.-

William Cartwright (1611–43) was a poet, playwright, and clergyman. Widely celebrated as a poet, dramatist, and orator, Cartwright is best known for his play *The royall slave* (1636), designed by Inigo Jones and set to music by Henry Lawes, and for *The lady-errant* (1635), which included female actors.



He was one of the followers of Ben Jonson known as the 'Sons of Ben'. Cartwright lived in Oxford for most of his life, taking holy orders in 1638, and was admired for his preaching. His poetic expressions of royalist ideology emphasize ideals of honour and self-sacrifice. The dramatic roles performed by women in *The lady-errant* illustrate the increasing significance of women in Caroline theatre.

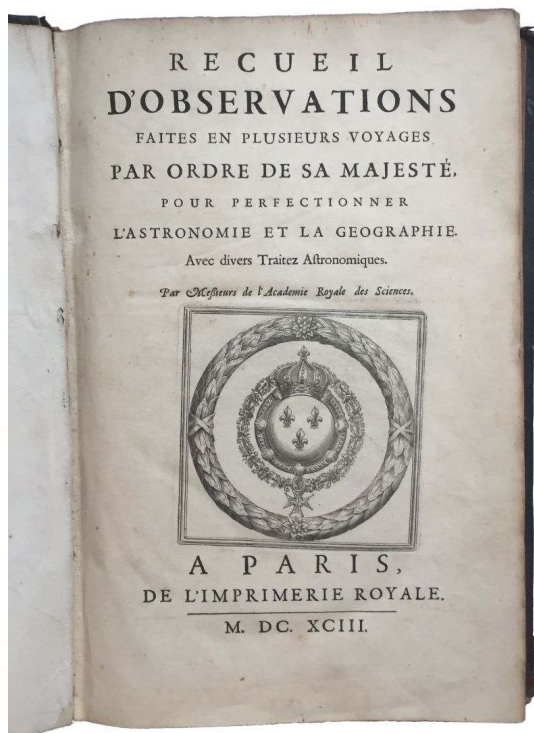
Living in the shadow of the most brilliant period in English theater, the Caroline dramatists were deeply influenced by their famous Elizabethan predecessors, including Shakespeare and Johnson. Their writings, which offer as much diversity as those of their earlier cousins, deserve study. They are so unknown that even their content is hardly described.

The lady errant. War rages between Cyprus and Crete. While the kings are away, QueenAdraste rules Cyprus with brains and poise. But back home, the women are fed up. Led by the fiery Cosmeta, Pandena, and Rhodia, they plot a full-blown female takeover—raising funds, recruiting allies, and dreaming of Amazonian rule.

The Royal Slave A prisoner of war is chosen to be temporary king of Persia before being sacrificed. He rules so virtuously that when sacrifice time comes, divine intervention and the queen's protection save him. The impressed Persian king sends him home as governor instead. The message: Personal desires must align with proper social order for harmony to prevail.

The ordinary. A gullible heir. A clever disguise and a city full of cheats. Dim Andrew is set to marry Jane — but she's in love with Littleworth, who's out to avenge his disgraced father. Disguised as a conman, Littleworth fools the fools, upends the match, and exposes the greed and stupidity of London's so-called gentlemen.

The siedege or Love's convert. Byzantium is starving. A tyrant offers food — in exchange for beautiful women. The city debates: surrender honor or die hungry? Some call it survival, others call it shame. When the tyrant demands Leucasia by name, panic erupts. Mockery flies, tempers flare. Leucasia, furious at her own beauty, accepts her fate — not as a prize, but a sacrifice.



EARLY ASTRONOMY

97. CASSINI, Jean-Dominique. Recueil d'observations faites en plusieurs voyages par ordre de sa majesté pour perfectionner l'astronomie et la géographie, avec divers traitez astronomiques – with two maps. Paris, L'imprimerie royale, 1693. Contemporary full calf binding. Large folio (380 x 255 mm). With two maps. A collection of 9 works.

\$ 2,500.-

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

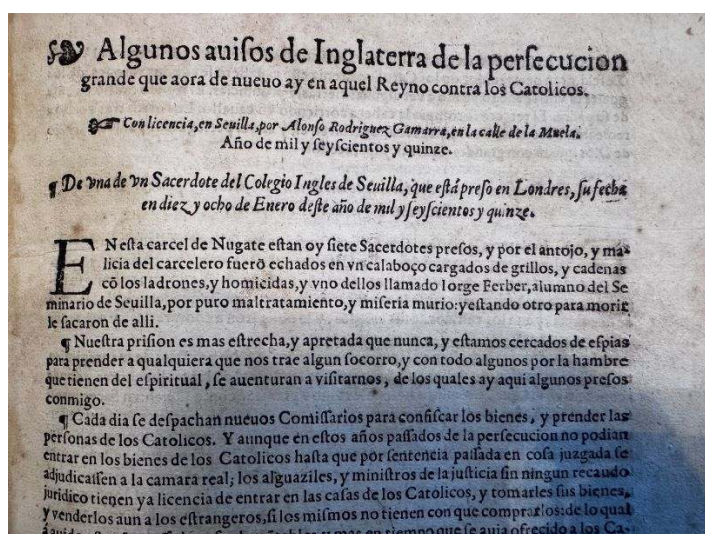
A foundational work of late 17th-century French observational science. Compiled by leading members of the Académie Royale des Sciences, this volume gathers original astronomical and geographical observations commissioned by the crown. It offers firsthand data from global voyages and astronomical studies—including Cayenne measurements and early modern surveys.



The astronomical tracts by Cassini, largely based on observations made by Jean Richer at Cayenne, are augmented by Richer's *Observations astronomiques et physiques faites en l'isles de Cayenne*, dated 1679; and Jean Picart's *Voyage d'Uraniborg ou Observations astronomiques faites en Dannemarck*, issued with Philippe de la Hire's *Observations sur les costes de France*, dated 1680.

Cassini became at the invitation of Louis XIV in 1669, the first director of the Paris observatory as is shown in some vignettes, This collection of tracts concludes with his celebrated tables of the satellites of Jupiter.

- [1] De l'origine & du progrès de l'Astronomie, & de son usage dans la Geographie & dans la Navigation, par M. Cassini. 43 p. –
- [2] Observations Astronomiques & Physiques faites en l'Isle de Cayenne, par M. Richer. 1679. 71 p. – Half of the first page cut out.
- [3] Voyage d'Uranibourg, par M. Picart. 1680. 92 p. – With map
- [4] Astronomiques faites en divers endroits du Royaume, par M. Cassini. 20 p.
- [5] Les Elémens d'Astronomie verifiez par M. Cassini, par le rapport de ses Tables aux observations de M. Richer faites en l'Isle de Cayenne. 1684. 74 p. --
- [6] Découverte de la lumiere celeste qui paroist dans le zodiaque, par M. Cassini. 1685. 68 p. – [title page never bound in]
- [7] Regles d l'Astronomie Indienne pour calculer les mouvemens du Soleil & de la Lune, par M. Cassini. 1689. 64 p.
- [8-9] Les Hypotheses & les Tables des Satellites de Jupiter, par M. Cassini. 52, 106 p.



EXCEEDINGLY RARE ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH CATHOLIC PERSECUTION

98. [CATHOLIC PERSECUTION] Algunos auisos de Inglaterra de la persecucion grande que aora de nuevo ay en aquel Reyno contra los Catolicos ... De una de un Sacerdote del Colegio Ingles de Sevilla, que está preso en Londres. Sevilla. Alonso Rodriguez Gamarra. 1615 Madrid. 4 leaves. Folio. (30 x 29 cm). Modern binding. \$ 2,250.-

Some news from England about the great persecution that now newly exists in that Kingdom against the Catholics. From a priest of the English College of Seville, who is imprisoned in London, dated the eighteenth of January of this year one thousand six hundred and fifteen.

This exceedingly rare and lively written account narrates the prosecution of Catholics under King James I.

In Newgate prison, there are now seven priests imprisoned. At the whim of the jailer, they have been thrown into a dungeon—bound in irons and chained together with thieves and murderers. One of them, named George Ferber, a former student of the Seminary in Seville, died from the mistreatment and squalor. His illness overcame him, and they dragged his body out, already dead.

Our confinement is more cramped than ever, and we are surrounded by spies who report anyone who brings us assistance. We suffer hunger and neglect in all things. And yet, by the grace of God, there are still those who dare to visit us, risking their safety to bring us spiritual comfort.



Catholic homes are ransacked at night; people are dragged from their beds—sick or healthy, it matters not. Children are struck, women abused, and foreigners treated with particular cruelty.

(...) In april 1615 he writes In recent days, we had hopes of some relief—though with little foundation—from the cruel persecution that exists here against Catholics. But it has all turned out otherwise. The King's Council considers and discusses nothing other than how to eradicate the Catholic religion from this miserable kingdom ... Harsher laws have been decreed against Catholics than ever before.

The document records the interrogation of two Catholic priests—George Musket (here rendered “Moschet”) and Juan Ansur—before a tribunal that included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Julius Caesar (Master of the Rolls), and other senior officials. The accused are questioned on eleven articles concerning royal authority, the papacy’s power to excommunicate and depose monarchs, and whether such authority justifies violence against sovereigns.

These interrogations document the very theological and political controversies that emerged in England after the Oath of Allegiance (1606), including debates over papal authority, royal supremacy, and the conditions under which Catholic subjects might recognize or resist their sovereign.

The text also details the transfer of priests to Wisbech Castle, a notorious site of Catholic incarceration, it references contemporary edicts banning the education of English children abroad. A newly issued edict offers financial incentives for reporting families who harbor sons or daughters in religious institutions overseas.

The final section describes a raid on a clandestine Mass in London, during which two betrothed couples and a priest are arrested, the altar destroyed, and sacred items profaned. Despite diplomatic efforts by Catholic ambassadors to delay or prevent these crackdowns, divisions among them—especially between the Spanish and Venetian envoys—are exposed.

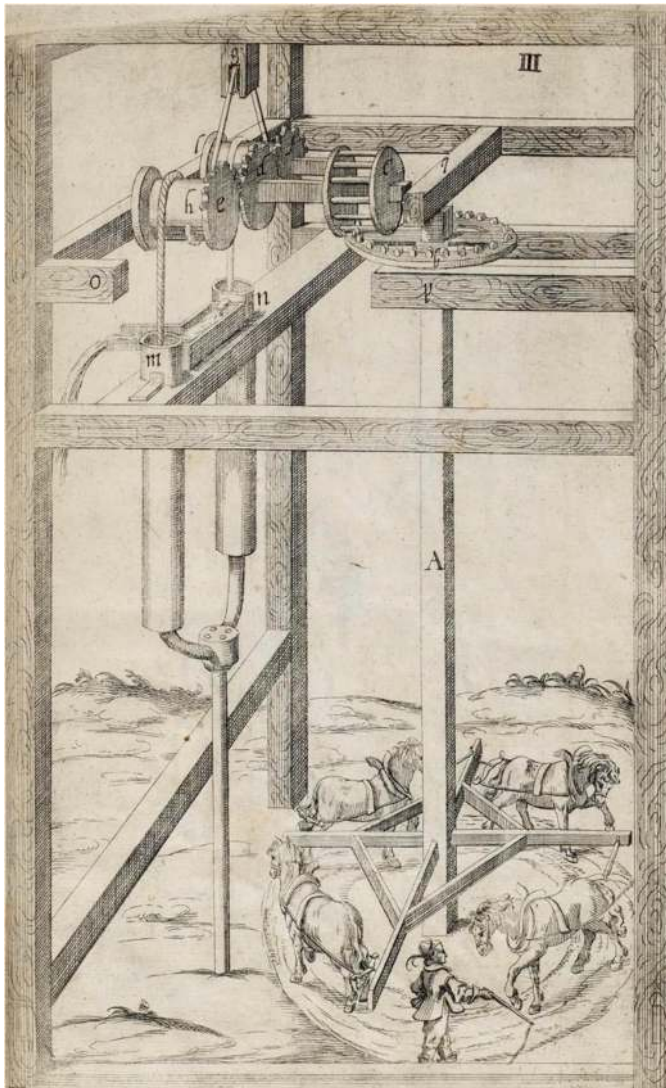
We only found two copies worldwide, one in the British Library and one in Sevilla. As one of the few surviving copies of a contemporary account written by actual prisoners, it provides firsthand evidence of state persecution that English sources would never record with such candor. It documents the escalation of the persecution under King James when anti-Catholic policy shifted from sporadic enforcement to systematic oppression.



GARDEN WATERWORKS, AUTOMATA AND EARLY MECHANICS IN THE 17TH CENTURY

99. CAUS (Isaac de). *New and Rare Inventions of Water-Works: Shewing the Easiest Ways to Raise Water Higher than the Spring. By which Invention the Perpetual Motion is Proposed, Many Hard Labours Performed, and Varieties of Motions and Sounds Produced ... now Translated into English by John Leak.* London: printed by Joseph Moxon, 1659. First edition in English. Engraved architectural title, 26 numbered engraved plates, numerous woodcuts in text, minor soiling and marks to margins of title-page and plates, a lovely copy. Contemporary ownership inscription in ink to front endpaper ‘Mr Jn Emerson & L Margaret Lidell’. Contemporary blind-ruled full calf, rubbed with slight wear, spine renewed and repair to top margin of upper cover. Folio (33 × 21.5 cm).

\$ 12,500.-



Salomon de Caus (1576–1626) was a singular figure in garden history. Trained as an architect, mathematician, and hydraulic engineer, he was renowned not only for his garden designs with magnificent waterworks, but also for setting out the principles of hydraulics on which seventeenth-century automata, trick fountains, and water jokes were based. These principles were published in *Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes* (1615).

His brother Isaac de Caus (1590–1648) was naturalized English in 1634. He worked at Skipton Castle, Bedford House, Covent Garden, and Woburn Abbey, but his most important project was in collaboration with Inigo Jones at Wilton House (1636), where he helped build the house and design the gardens.

In 1644 Isaac published *Nouvelle invention de lever l'eau plus haut que sa source avec quelques machines mouvantes* in London, a book inspired by—or adapted from—to an uncertain extent—his brother's work. A second edition appeared in 1657, enlarged with additional illustrations. In 1659, the first English translation was issued.

The first part comprises a series of propositions relating to the theory of fluid mechanics, followed by a description of a machine for raising water above its source. The plates depict waterwheels, a horse-mill, various water clocks, a solar-powered fountain, a water-powered sawmill, a firefighting engine, a sluice for canal navigation, and automata imitating singing and drinking birds, the music of flutes and organs, sun-powered organs or trumpets and mythological figures such as Galatea and Neptune gliding across grotto waters.

Similar devices were erected in the gardens of Wilton House, described by a contemporary as “*a rare Water-worke ... for the singing, and chirping of Birdes.*” In the 1640s an even more elaborate machine was witnessed there, designed to simulate rainbows. Water from a header tank (or pumped and stored) was fed through lead pipes to fine spray nozzles. The mist of droplets acted like millions of prisms; when sunlight struck at the correct angle, rainbows appeared. De Caus apparently arranged several sheets of spray at different angles, producing three distinct bows at once.

Another remarkable invention (see plate 12) is a water-owl mechanism with four singing sparrows. When the mechanical owl turned toward the birds, their singing stopped as if in fear; when it turned away, their singing resumed. The cut-away design of the illustration reveals that the gears and bucket mechanisms were normally hidden. By showing them, Isaac shifted the focus of wonder—not just to the effects of rainbows and birdsong, but to the ingenious mechanisms behind them.

Isaac de Caus demonstrated his machines at a moment when “curiosity” was still the currency of knowledge and science had not yet taken modern shape. Automata were prized as feats of craft rather than discoveries. But this artisanal authority was already giving way to a new order, grounded in abstract laws that anyone could test. In the *Nouvelle Invention*, Isaac seems to recognize that the age of wonder was yielding to the age of science.



FIRST FOLIO EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL WITCHCRAFT TREATISES OF THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

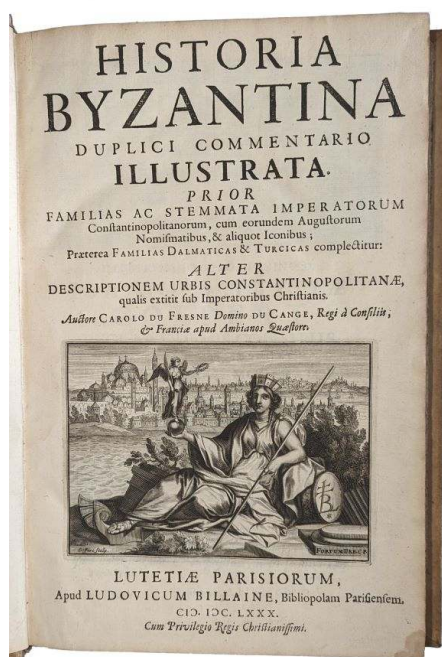
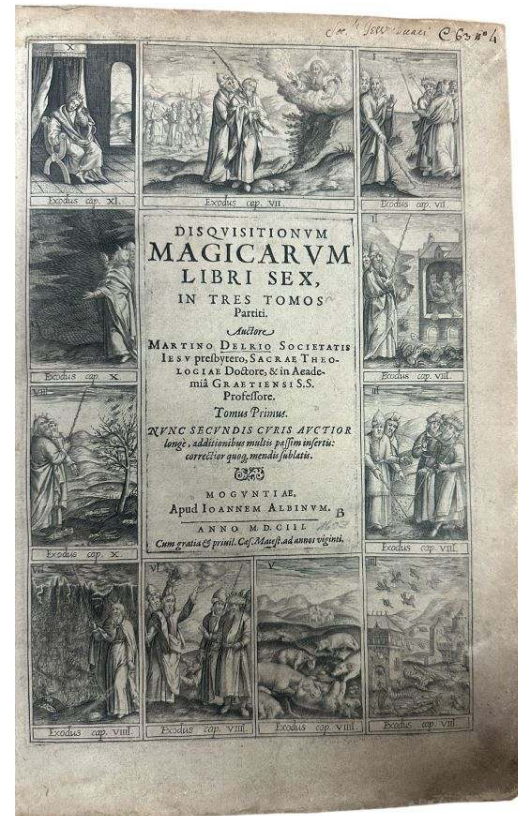
100. DEL RIO, Martin S. J. *Disquisitionum magicarum libri VI. Nunc secunda cura auctor.* Mainz: Albinus, 1603. Folio (320 x 210 mm). 3 parts in 1 volume: [12], 276; [2], 268; [2], 250 pp., final blanks present in first and second parts; numerous misnumberings as issued. Title within engraved historiated border incorporating 11 illustrations from the Book of Exodus; 1 folding table. Contemporary ownership inscription on title; light thumb-soiling; text evenly browned throughout. Bound in later half vellum over marbled paper boards.

\$ 2,400.-

First folio edition of one of the most influential witchcraft treatises of the early modern period, first published in octavo in 1599 and reissued in multiple editions into the mid-18th century. Martin Del Rio (1551–1608), a Jesuit scholar of Spanish origin active in the Low Countries and at the University of Louvain, was among the most erudite and uncompromising witch-hunters of his time. In *Disquisitionum magicarum*, he provides a sweeping analysis of magic, superstition, and diabolic influence, sharply refuting the skeptical positions of Reginald Scot and Johann Weyer. The later books—particularly volumes five and six—contain harrowing descriptions of witchcraft trials, instruments of torture, and the theological justifications for execution.

The work enjoyed enormous contemporary authority, cited and used by inquisitors and secular courts alike. Del Rio's combination of scholastic erudition, scriptural exegesis, and practical instructions for the prosecution of witches made it a standard reference in the Catholic world for more than a century and a half.

References: de Backer-Sommervogel III, 1898, 7; Graesse, Trésor, I, 47; Bibliotheca Magica et Pneumatica 4789; Caillet I, 2697; Ackermann, Geheimnis, I, 506; Soldan/Heppe II, 4789.



A SEMINAL WORK ON THE HISTORY OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

101. Du Cange, Charles du Fresne. *Historia Byzantina... prior familias ac stemmata imperatorum Constantinopolitanorum... alter descriptionem urbis Constantinopolitanae.* Paris: Billaine 1680. 2 parts in one, FIRST EDITION, contemporary pigskin, folio (40 x 26 cm), half-title, 3 engraved plates of Hagia Sophia, one folding, engraved illustrations. containing a view of Constantinople. A beautiful copy.

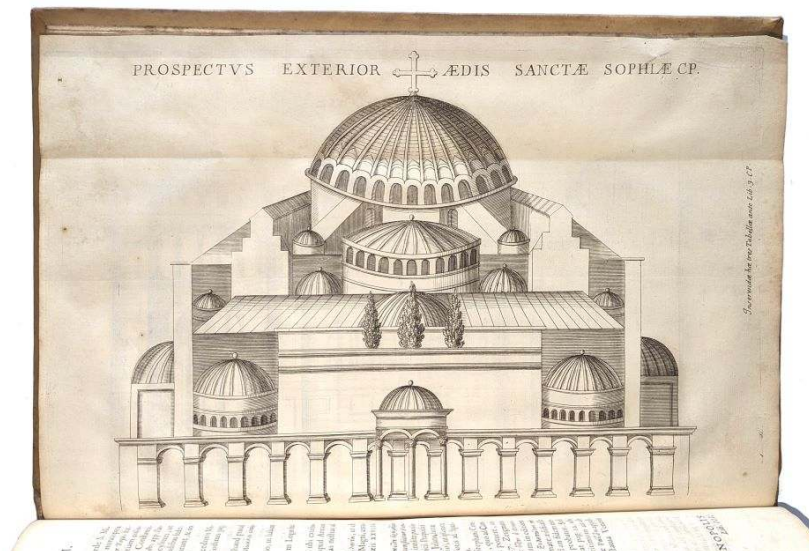
\$ 4,500.-

Profusely illustrated. The copper engravings depict coats of arms, city plans, buildings, fold-out plans of the Hagia Sophia, etc. The *Historia Byzantina* stands as a landmark work of Byzantine scholarship that helped establish the foundations of modern Byzantine studies. The work consists of two parts. *Familiae Byzantinae* presents a systematic study of Byzantine imperial dynasties



and their genealogical relationships, carefully documenting the complex web of marriages, successions, and family connections that shaped the empire's political history. Constantinopolis Christiana offers a detailed topographical analysis of medieval Constantinople, documenting its monuments, churches, and urban development through careful examination of both textual and material evidence.

What distinguished Du Cange's work was his rigorous methodology. He combined traditional textual analysis of Greek and Latin sources with the study of material evidence like coins, seals, and inscriptions. This interdisciplinary approach was innovative for its time and helped establish new standards for historical research. The work's influence extended well beyond its immediate publication, serving as an essential reference for Byzantine scholars throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.



SPANISH BESTIARY, INSPIRED BY THE NEW WORLD

102. FERRER DE VALDECEBRO, Andrés. Gobierno general moral y político hallado en las fieras y animales silvestres. (General, moral and political government found in wild beast. Madrid, 1680. Quarto (200 x 160 mm) Limp vellum. Original binding detached from cover. Rear flyleaf fully annotated. Ownership remark Fra. Pevez (or Perzez). With a modern ex-libris Waldemar Schwalbe.

\$1,800.-

This book is a bestiary and a moralizing treatise in one, it explains how people ought to learn from the traits of animals in order to lead moral and virtuous lives. The book does more than assign simple meanings to animals (e.g., "a fox means cunning"). Instead, it treats them as multi-layered, complex signs that must be "read" and interpreted within theological and philosophical frameworks. His stay in the new world, clearly influences his work.

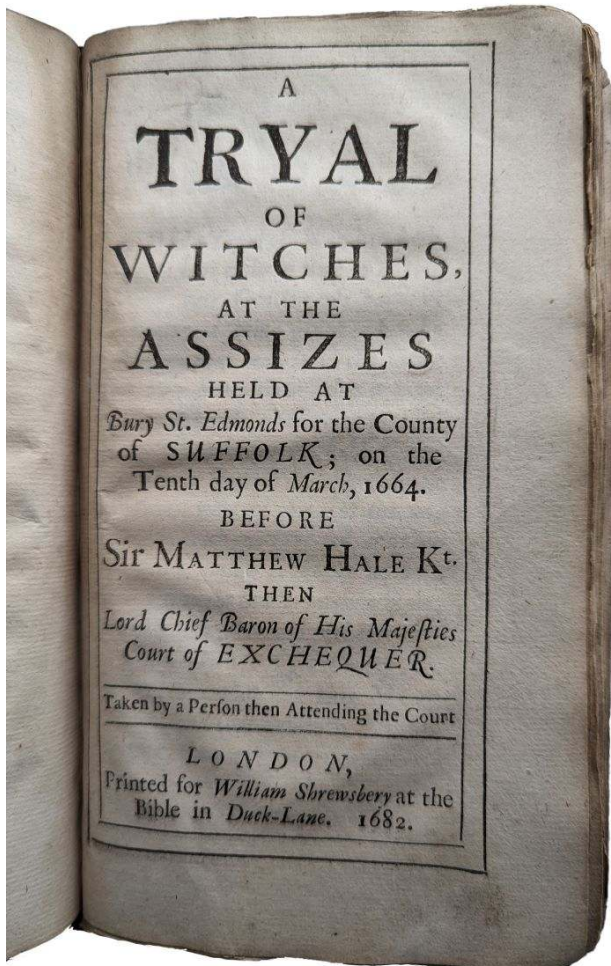
Each chapter (18 in total) has an evocative engraving: Lion, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Unicorn, Tiger, Ounce (a type of big cat), Leopard, Hyena,





Wolf, Lynx, Bear, Wild Boar, Deer, Bull, Camel, Horse, Dog, and Cynocephalus (a mythical dog-headed creature).

The author Andrés Ferrer from Valdecebro (1620- 1680) worked in New Spain where he was a professor of Theology at the Royal College of San Luis in Puebla de Los Ángeles, later in life he was also a censor for the Council of the Supreme Inquisition. See: *Ensayo valdecebro revista de crítica literaria latinoamericana*. Juan Vitulli. Volume XLIII, 2017, 195-216



A TRIAL OF WITCHES

103. HALE, Matthew. A short treatise touching sheriffs accompts. Written by the Honourable Sir Matthew Hale ... To which is added, A tryal of witches, at the assizes held at Bury St. Edmonds, for the county of Suffolk, on the 10th of March 1664, before the said Sir Matthew Hale. London : printed, and are to be sold by Will. Shrowsbery ... 1683. [8], 110, [2]; [4], 59, [1] p. ; 8vo. Contemporary boards, rebacked.

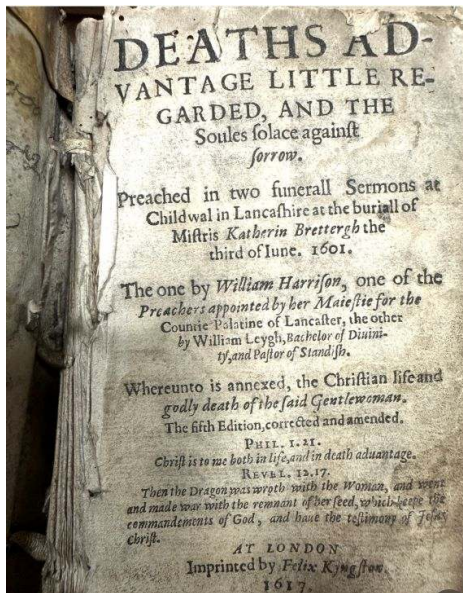
\$ 8,500.-

This copy of the "A tryal of witches, at the assizes held at Bury St. Edmonds for the county of Suffolk; on the tenth day of March, 1664 has a separate titlepage with the imprint "London, Printed for William Shrewsbury ... 1682." Pagination and signatures are separate, but the book often sold separately, while it actually belongs to the first, as it says so on the title page. No copy in the trade, rare at auction.

Sir Matthew Hale, a renowned judge in England, played a significant role in perpetuating the belief in witchcraft through his judicial rulings. His impact was more enduring than that of Matthew Hopkins, the infamous Witch Finder General, whose reign of terror was brief.

In 1664, Hale presided over a witch trial at Bury St. Edmunds. This trial involved two elderly widows from Lowescroft, Suffolk, accused of casting spells on seven children. The accusation included the death of one child, purportedly due to witchcraft, and long-term involvement in sorcery and harmful magic by the widows. Following Hale's guidance, the jury quickly convicted, despite their claims of innocence. They were executed four days later.

Hale, who later became the Lord Chief Justice of England, is now notorious for promoting witch hunts and admitting unreliable evidence in trials. He strongly believed in the threat posed by witches and influenced court procedures to ensure their conviction. He overlooked evidence of deception by a witness, allowed unverified testimonies from children as young as five, and accepted uncorroborated 'spectral evidence'. His decision to admit such evidence set a precedent that influenced the Salem witch trials. Cotton Mather, who closely monitored this trial, noted its significance, and Hale's actions indirectly reinforced the judicial approach in the Salem trials. The repercussions of this trial in Suffolk echoed all the way to Massachusetts.



KATHERINE BRETTERGH'S FUNERAL SERMONS – AN ELIZABETHAN WOMAN REMEMBERED

104. HARRISON, William; LEIGH, William. Deaths Advantage Little Regarded, and The Soules Solace Against Sorrow. Preached in two funerall sermons at Childwal in Lancashire at the buriall of Mistris Katherin Brettergh the third of June. 1601. The one by William Harrison ... the other by William Leygh ... Whereunto is annexed the Christian life and godly death of the said gentlewoman. The fifth edition, corrected and amended. London: Printed by Felix Kyngston, 1617.

\$ 900.-

Katherine Brettergh's death at the age of 22 became a touchstone in Puritan literature, forming a model of the "godly death" for women of her class.

12mo (5.75 x 3.25 inches). Collation: [4], 84, [4], 77, [19], 38 pp. (lacks one preface leaf at front). In three parts, each with separate dated title pages. Bound in contemporary limp vellum, soiled and toned with some edge-chipping; covers somewhat wrinkled. First two leaves detached and worn at margins; general soiling throughout, some scattered stains and occasional marginal water damage (most pronounced at the rear); marginal chipping to final few leaves. Contemporary female ownership inscription in a faint hand to the margin of one page reads (difficult to decipher): "The holi her booke belonging" - a poignant association for a volume so steeped in early modern feminine piety.

An evocative and rare example of early 17th-century Protestant devotional literature centered on the death and exemplary life of Mistress Katherine Brettergh (1579–1601), sister of the noted Puritan John Bruen and a leading figure in the godly community of Lancashire.

Born into a staunchly Protestant household and married into another, Brettergh was renowned in her short life for her unwavering religious zeal. As detailed in both sermons included here, her pious routine included daily readings of eight chapters of Scripture, tireless church attendance (even when infirm), and spiritual discipline of rare intensity.

This volume thus serves not only as a funerary tribute but also as a gendered didactic tool, shaping Protestant ideals of female virtue and deathbed conduct in Elizabethan England. She became a kind of cultural archetype in the Reformation's search for inspiring women. In an age when many thought women too dim to read and understand scripture, she was living the proof that one could. A powerful artifact of female piety, social expectation, and religious identity at the close of Elizabeth I's reign.

STC (2nd ed.) 12866. Reference: Norman L. Jones, *Being Elizabethan: Understanding Shakespeare's Neighbors* (Wiley Blackwell, Hoboken, NJ, 2020).

BAROQUE RIDDLES, POEMS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE TALES

105. HARSDÖRFFER, Georg Philipp. Gesprächspiele Sechster Theil; in welchem vielerley seltene Fragen / Gedichte / und Geschichte / zu nutzlicher Belustigung allen Tugend- und Sprachliebenden Gesellschaften / behandelt werden: samt Beylage: XII. Andachtsgemälden. Ürnberg: Gedruckt und verlegt bey Wolffgang Endtern, 1646.

\$ 1,250.-



16mo (approx. 9 × 6 cm). Complete. Title printed in red and black. With copperplate engravings, richly allegorical and emblematic in tone, including a handsome Totentanz scene. Bound in full contemporary gilt pigskin over wooden boards, dated "1648" and stamped with the initials "I.W.E.A.P." and a central armorial medallion, elaborate blind and gilt tooling, remains of original clasps. Light toning and minor wear



A beautifully bound and complete example of Volume 6 from Georg Philipp Harsdörffer's monumental *Frauenzimmer Gesprächspiele* (1643–1657), a multi-volume literary project blending recreation, moral instruction, and linguistic refinement. Intended for the "Tugend- und Sprachliebenden Gesellschaften" (virtue- and language-loving societies), especially among women and learned households.

This volume offers a diverse program of moral dialogues, riddles, poems, and illustrative tales, in some striking emblematic engravings. These include a rare miniature Totentanz sequence—a visual meditation on mortality presented through three skeletal scenes under a barren tree. Other plates allegorize the inner struggle between vice and virtue, all designed to inspire pious reflection and group discussion.

Though part of a larger set, this volume was openly issued and circulated independently, and is often found and sold as such. No record of this sixth volume appearing individually in Rare Book Hub (RBH).

A vivid witness to the cultural and intellectual ambitions of the 17th-century German bourgeoisie.

CONTAINS THE FAMOUS JEWISH LETTERS TO CONSTANTINOPLE

106. [JUDAICA[] BOUIS, J. *La royalle couronne des roys d'Arles: enrichie de l'hisotire des empereurs romains des roys des Gots, & des roys de France qui ont residéson enclos, de l'estat de sa republique, de sa subjection aux comtes de Provence, & du bon-heur que ses citoyens ont d'estre retournez soubz l'obeyssance des roys tres-chrestiens: quevre tres-curieuse, esmaillée des plus belles antiquitez qu'on a peu tirer des excellents cabinets de ce temps.* Avignon: Jacques Bramereau, 1641. 8vo, [16], 563 pp., + table. Contemporary calf binding. Portrait of Boso King of Provence opposite p. 127. Numerous engraved headpieces, tailpieces, and initials throughout. RARE. According to OCLC, there are no copies in America. No auction records.

\$ 1,800.-



A detailed historical account of the city of Arles, tracing its connections to the Roman emperors, Gothic kings, and French royalty who once governed or influenced the region. The work delves into the evolution of Arles from its days as a republic through its subjugation by the Counts of Provence, culminating in the city's return to the obedience of the Christian kings of France.

Of great interest are the Jewish letters starting on p. 476 - 480. In December 1489, the Jewish community of Arles, facing escalating persecution and forced conversions, reached out to their counterparts in Constantinople for urgent advice and support. This period marked the culmination of increasing hostility toward Jews across Europe, particularly in Spain, where the Alhambra Decree of 1492 would soon mandate their expulsion. The Jews of Arles, like many in France and Spain, were under immense pressure to abandon their faith or flee. In contrast, Constantinople, under the rule of Sultan Bayezid II, had become a sanctuary for Jewish refugees. The Toledo Letter, a significant historical document, represents an appeal from a beleaguered community seeking guidance on how to navigate the existential threats they faced, underscoring the transnational solidarity among Jewish communities in the late medieval period.



FIRST KNOWN SECURELY IDENTIFIABLE MEZZOTINT OF A BLACK INDIVIDUAL

107. LUDOLF, Hiob (1624–1704). *Historia Aethiopica, sive Brevis & succincta descriptio Regni Habessinorum, quod vulgo male Presbyteri Johannis vocatur*. Frankfurt am Main: Balthasar Christoph Wust for Johann David Zunner, 1681. Ref: Brunet III, 1224–26; Graesse IV, 290; Gay 2658.

\$ 4,000.-

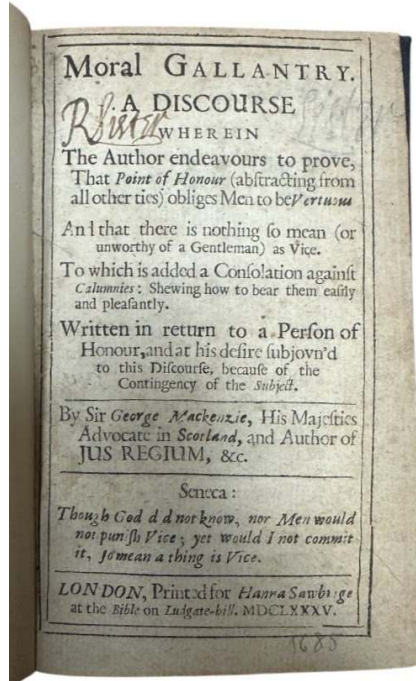
Folio (318 × 200 mm). Title printed in red and black with woodcut device. Illustrated with an engraved folding map, 3 engraved portraits (including Ludolf in mezzotint by E.C. Heiss after G.B. von Zand, and the important mezzotint of Abba Gorgoryos), 16 engraved plates (12 folding, including natural history subjects such as the hippopotamus, zebra and elephant with a small tear to plate), and 2 folding genealogical tables. Bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript spine label, edges sprinkled red (spine darkened).

First edition of the foundational European history of Ethiopia, a monumental work of Orientalist scholarship. Ludolf's *Historia* is based on deep engagement with Ge'ez manuscripts



and, crucially, his collaboration with Ethiopian scholars in Europe. Most significant is the portrait of Abba Gorgoryos (Gregorius of Amhara, 1595–1658), depicted at age 52: the earliest known mezzotint portrait of a Black African, and one of the most historically important uses of the medium in print.

PROVENANCE: Samuel Ives Curtiss (1844–1904), Professor of Old Testament Theology at Chicago Theological Seminary, noted orientalist collector (armorial bookplate, institutional labels); Heinrich Ewald (1803–1875), famed Göttingen orientalist and theologian (ownership inscription); later Hammond Library, Chicago Theological Seminary.



PRINTED BY RESTORATION LONDON'S TRAILBLAZING WOMAN PRINTER HANNA SAWBRIDGE

108. MACKENZIE, Sir George. Moral Gallantry. A Discourse wherein the Author endeavours to prove, That Point of Honour (abstracting from all other ties) obliges Men to be virtuous... London: Printed for Hanna Sawbridge at the Bible on Ludgate-Hill, 1685.

\$ 750.-

12mo (15 cm). [24], 124, [4], 89, [1], 22, 25–36 pp. Modern cloth boards, endpapers renewed. Title-page with early ink signature R. Lister in a bold 17th/18th-century hand (possibly a member of the prominent Lister family of Yorkshire or Westmorland, several of whom were MPs and high sheriffs). Early ink date “1685” at foot of title. Occasional light toning, else a clean, well-margined copy. Very Scarce in commerce.

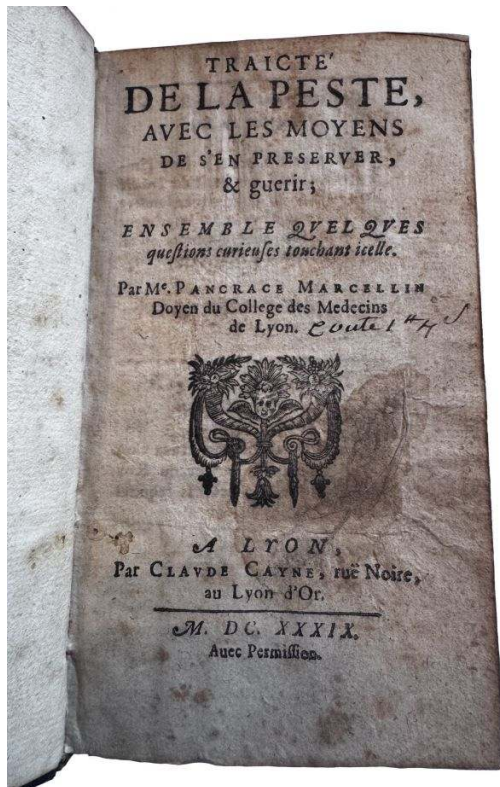
First edition of this spirited treatise by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh (1636–1691), the controversial Scottish Lord Advocate and legal theorist, defending an ethic of “honour” while condemning vice as beneath the dignity of a gentleman. Written in reply to a correspondent “of Honour,” Mackenzie also appends, advises how to endure slander “easily and pleasantly.”

Hanna Sawbridge was one of the most active women printers in Restoration London. Widowed in 1681, Sawbridge assumed control of her late husband Thomas Sawbridge's press and bookselling business, continuing to issue political, theological, and literary works through the turbulent 1680s. Her shop sign, “the Bible on Ludgate-Hill,” appears on numerous imprints of the period, often in connection with polemical or intellectually ambitious works—Mackenzie's Moral Gallantry among them. Sawbridge's output makes her one of the more significant figures in the trade.

ON THE BUBONIC PLAQUE

109. MARCELLIN (Pancrace, Dean of the College of Physicians of Lyon): *Traité de la peste avec les moyens de s'en préserver et guérir*. Lyon, Claude Cayne, 1639. In-12. Full red morocco binding, contemporary. Spine decorated with gilt fleuron's. Boards decorated with gilt fillets. VIII unnumbered pages [dedicatory address to Cardinal Du Plessis de Richelieu, Archbishop of Lyon], 73 pp. + 1 (Privilege).

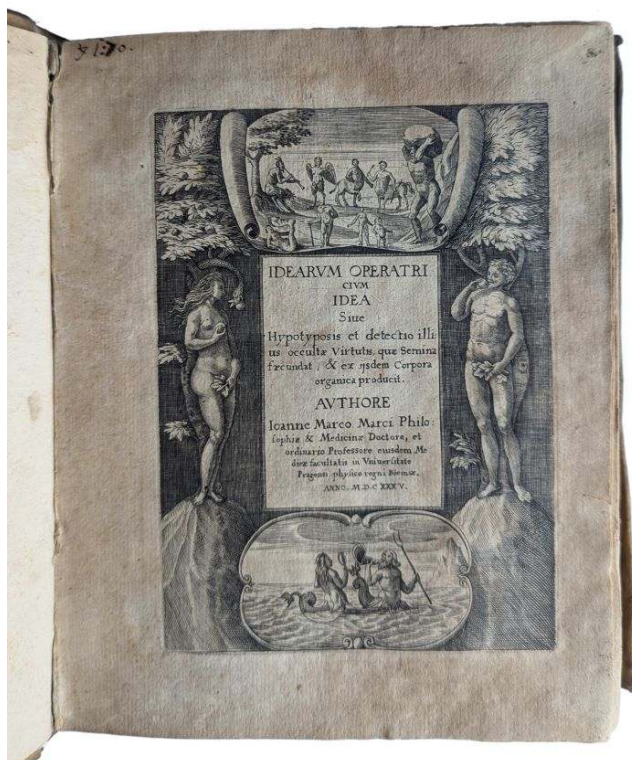
\$ 1,500.-



On the flyleaf, an old note written in red ink:

"Presentation copy offered to Cardinal de Richelieu, his arms are pasted in on the verso of the title. This Richelieu, whose first name was Alphonse, elder brother of the minister of Louis XIII, was known by the title Cardinal of Lyon, having been Archbishop of that city. He showed great zeal and devotion when the plague devastated Lyon. It was this which earned him the dedication of this book, by the Dean of the College of Physicians of Lyon."

"Treatise on the plague with the means to protect oneself from it and cure it" Marcellin speculated about the causes of the plague in his book and proposed arsenic-based remedy for those afflicted by the plague, a treatment not even uncontroversial in his age. Most plague doctors in Lyon and elsewhere preferred traditional herbal and regimen-based remedies. Very rare. Two copies in France only.



FROM THE OWNER OF THE VOYNICH MS

110. MARCI, Ioannes Marcus. IDEARVM OPERATRICIVM IDEA or Hypotyposis et detectio illius occultæ Virtutis, which fertilizes seeds and produces organic bodies from them. Prague, Printed by the Archiepiscopal Seminary Press in 1635. 8vo. (195 x 150 mm). [350] p. 21 plates and diagrams in the text. Text in part heavily browned. Contemporary vellum binding. Exceedingly rare. US copies at Yale and Cornell. World catalogue lists only a few copies. No auction results.

\$ 6,500.-

Jan Marek Marci (13 June 1595 – 10 April 1667), or Johannes (Greek: Ioannes) Marcus Marci, was a Bohemian doctor and scientist, rector of the University of Prague, and official physician to the Holy Roman Emperors Ferdinand III and Leopold I.

Marci also had the honour of being the owner of the Voynich manuscript. At some point, he came into possession of the manuscript, apparently upon the death of his friend, the alchemist Georg Baresch. He sent the book to his longtime friend Athanasius Kircher with a cover letter dated 19 August 1666, or possibly 1665.



Many of his works feature elaborate emblematic title pages like ours. He wrote *De Proportione Motus* (1639), a book on motion and impact; *Thaumantius* (1648), about optics, colour, and the rainbow; and *Idearum Operatricium Idea* (1635) on occult virtues. Among the most important recipients of his correspondence were prominent thinkers of his time, such as Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680) and Galileo Galilei (1564–1642).

In 1635, he published his book *Idearum Operatricium Idea*, addressing the questions of conception and the development of the embryo. Marci used an analogy from optics to explain how complex life forms develop from a simple seed. Just as a lens takes a simple beam of light and transforms it into something more complex—focusing it into a point or spreading it out in patterns—he believed that a hidden "formative force" in the seed guided the growth of the embryo. This force radiated from the centre of the developing body and shaped the organism without losing any of its power.

Marci's ideas were a strange mixture of the old Aristotelian theory of seed and blood, new experimental approaches, and Kabbalistic mysticism of light as the fountain and origin of all things.



THE FIRST EUROPEAN EDITION OF A PROPERLY PHILOLOGICAL WORK ON THE TEXT OF THE QUR'AN

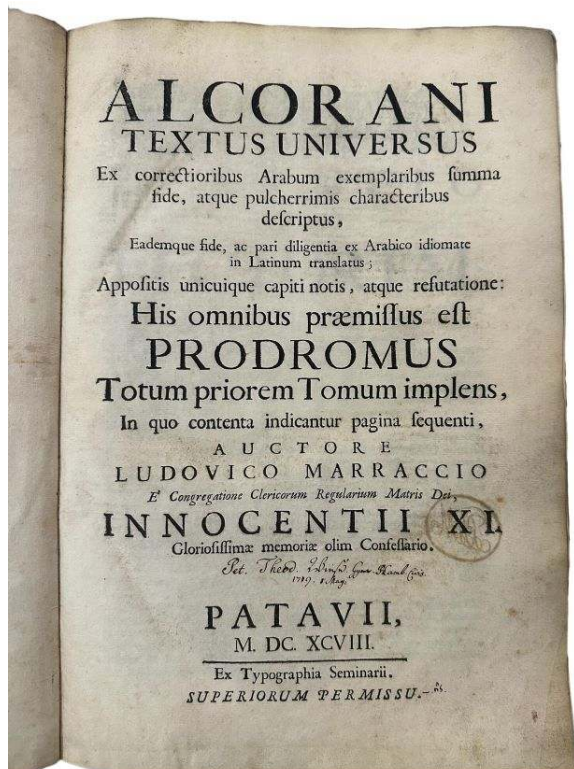
III. MARRACCI, Ludovico (editor). *Alcorani Textus Universus* [*Refutatio Alcorani*. Typographia Seminaria, Padova, 1698. Two volumes bound as one. This monumental work, published in Padua in 1698, comprises two folio volumes presenting the Qur'an in Arabic alongside a Latin translation, with woodcut ornaments and end-pieces. Bound in contemporary vellum with some splitting to upper hinge. Signature to Title of Hamburg orientalist (1719).

\$ 8,000.-

The *Alcorani textus universus* by Ludovico Marracci (1612–1700) was published in Padua in 1698. Of all the complete translations of the Qur'an into Latin that have survived, it is the only one that presents the vocalized Arabic text in addition to the translation.

The book is divided into two volumes: the *Prodromus ad refutationem Alcorani*, including an extended biography of Muhammad. The second volume, Marracci includes the Arabic text of the Qur'an and the Latin translation, as well as annotations and refutations.

In order to acquire a more exhaustive knowledge of the Qur'anic text, Marracci made use of other Islamic sources, such as commentaries by Ibn Abī Zamanīn, al-Maḥāllī, al-Suyūṭī, al-Bayḍāwī, al-Zamaḥṣārī, and al-Ta'labī.





According to scholars, Marracci's Alcorani textus universus is the most significant work of translation of the Qur'ān produced in the European Early Modern Age. No other translation of the text of the Qur'ān attained such philological accuracy, nor did anyone base their work on such a broad collection of Islamic commentaries.

TEMPLES OF ANCIENTS ROME

112. MONTANO, Giovanni Battista. *Scielta di varii tempietti antichi and Raccolta de' tempj et sepolcri disegnati dall'antico.* N.d. but probably 1684. Contemporary vellum. Folio (350 x 240 mm). 48 plates plus 49 plates. First title with a clumsy repaired tear, with the portrait of the author. Some foxing.

\$ 750.-

Selection of Various Ancient Small Temples with Plans and Elevations Drawn in Perspective bound with Collection of Temples and Tombs Drawn from Antiquity.

Imaginative reconstructions and studies of monuments of Ancient Rome: temples, mausolea, Trajan's column, sarcophagi, funerary urns, stellae and obelisks; a number of drawings reproduced in *Scielta di varii tempietti antichi*, originally published by Montano's pupil G. B. Soria, in Rome 1624, later as Book III of Giovanni Jacomo de Rossi's publication of *Li cinque libri di architettura di Giovanni Battista Montani Milanese*. Probably these are two volumes out of five.

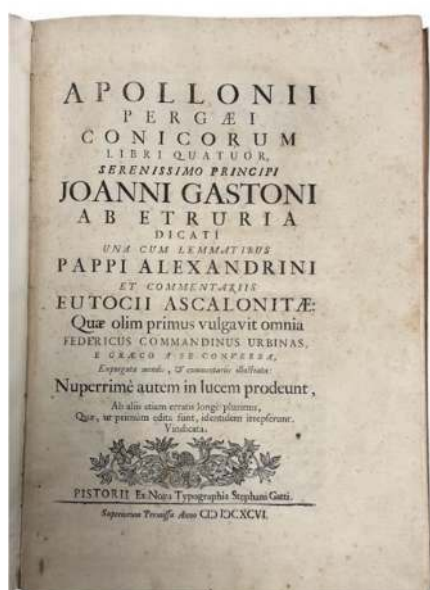
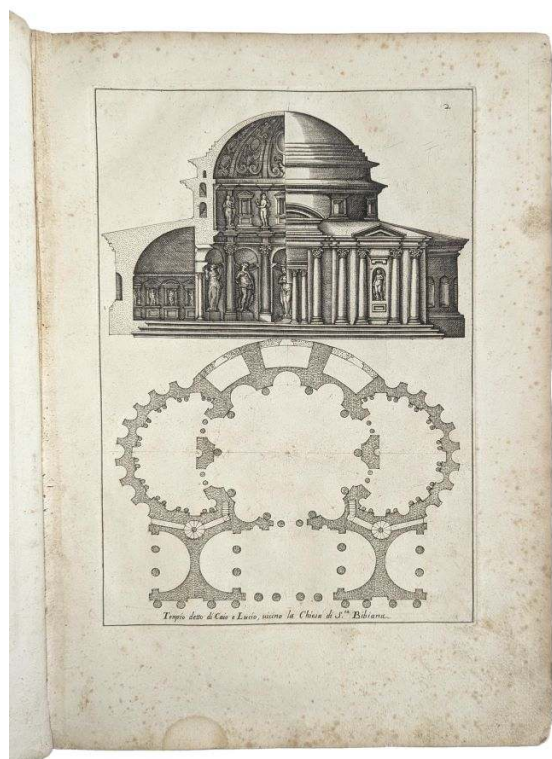
Giovanni Battista Montano (1534-1621), who was born in Milan and trained as a woodcarver, relocated permanently to Rome in the early 1570s where his interest in sculpting was replaced by intense study of the city's antique monuments and ruins. Although Montano carried out several sculptural and architectural projects during his time in Rome, it is his surviving corpus of drawings that testifies to his passion of exploring ancient architecture through the medium of drawing.

THE CAT AND CONIC SECTIONS

113. PERGE, Apollonius von. *Apollonii Pergaei Conicorum Libri Quatuor, Serenissimo Principi Joanni Gastoni ab Etruria (...).* Pistorii: Ex nova Typographia Stephani Gatti, 1696. 4to. 306 x 210 mm. [260] pp., [4] ff., 76 pp. Old full vellum, small loss to head of spine and spine label, illustrated with numerous geometric woodcuts within the text and woodcut ornaments. Some scattered foxing but overall a good copy. References: Riccardi I, 362-5; Loria, *Storia delle Matematiche*, 61; Brunet I, 347 With a rare printer emblem of a CAT for Stephani Gatti. RARE IN COMMERCE.

\$ 1,750.-

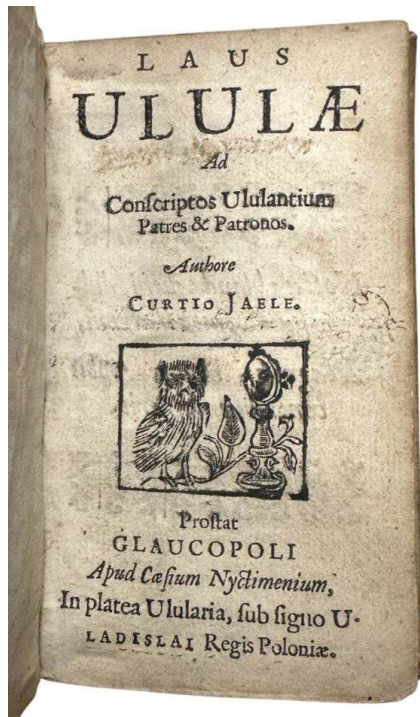
Rare and significant edition of Apollonius of Perga's *Conic Sections*, a foundational work in mathematical history, here revised and corrected from earlier editions.





This version represents a refinement of Federico Commandino's translation, reflecting advances in mathematical understanding during the early modern period. Apollonius (circa 262–190 BCE), often regarded as the "Great Geometer," extended and systematized the study of conic sections begun by Euclid and Archimedes. His work defined fundamental properties of ellipses, parabolas, and hyperbolas, influencing subsequent developments in geometry, astronomy, and physics.

The *Conics* profoundly impacted Renaissance mathematics and early modern science, serving as a crucial text for scholars such as Kepler, Descartes, and Newton. Notably, Apollonius introduced terms still in use today and formulated methods that prefigured coordinate geometry. His investigations into normal lines and extremal distances from a given point to a curve foreshadowed concepts in calculus.



AN OWL LOOKS INTO THE MIRROR

114. [POLAND]. JAELE, Curtius [pseud. of Christoph Goddaeus]. *Laus ululae ad conscriptos ululantium patres & patronos*. Glaucopoli ["Eulensstadt," i.e. Amsterdam or Dordrecht]: Apud Casium Nyctimenium [pseud. for J. Janssonius?], n.d. [ca. 1644]. 12mo (approx. 7 × 4 inches). 203, (2) pp., with engraved frontispiece and woodcut title vignette (owl and mirror). Contemporary vellum, lightly soiled.

\$ 950.-

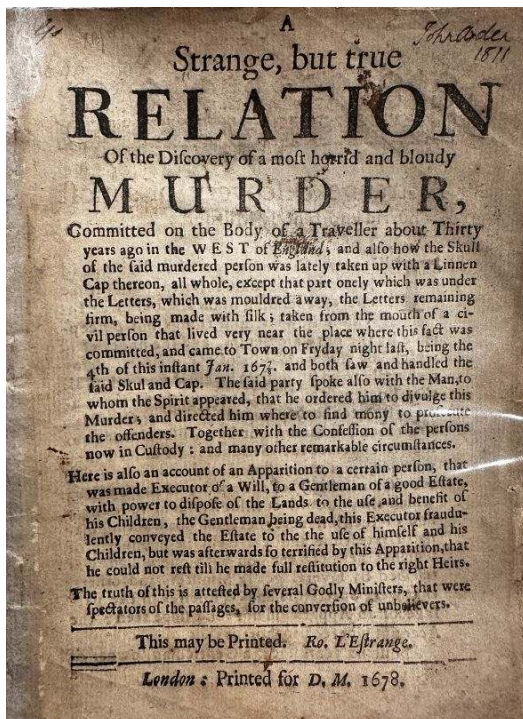
A satirical Latin *encomium* of the owl—an ostensibly natural history work concealing a sharp political and religious allegory—directed against the Inquisition and the Catholic monarchy of Poland. The imprint playfully locates the book in "Glaucopolis" and the bookseller "In platea Ulularia, sub signo Uladislai Regis Poloniae," a direct reference to King Władysław IV of Poland (1595–1648). The title vignette depicts an owl before a mirror, underscoring the work's emblematic and satirical conceit.

First published in 1642 or 1643, this is the second, enlarged and corrected edition (see Rahir 2036; Rosenthal, *Bibliotheca magica* 5393; Weller, *Lexicon pseudonymorum* 268; Graesse IV, 124; Hinz 650). The author, Christoph Goddaeus (ca. 1591–1658), a Dutch Protestant minister in Vaassen from 1634 to 1655, also wrote Low German poetry and psalm translations. Beneath the guise of praising the owl (*ululā*), Goddaeus offers a veiled satire in the spirit of Erasmus's *Moriae encomium*, here targeting religious persecution and the absolutist pretensions of the Polish crown. The owl motif—combined with references to "Ulenspiegelium" in the text—links the work to the wider tradition of fools' literature and subversive allegory.

17TH-CENTURY MURDER TRACT IN THE PROTO-GOTHIC STYLE

115. [PROTO-GOTHIC] A Strange, but true, relation of a most horrid and bloody murder committed on a traveller about thirty years ago in the west of England ... here is also an account of an apparition to a certain person that was made executor of a will ...: Printed for D.M., London, 1678. with the printed approval of Roger L'Estrange as official Censor of Charles II. Small 4to. 4 lvs. 8 pp. Disbound as issued, held together on inner margin by archival tape, Provenance: signature of John Arder 1811 to up title page. RARE. No copies in RBH

\$ 2,550.-



A rare 17th-century murder tract in the proto-Gothic style, featuring a ghostly apparition that plays a pivotal role in unveiling a murder and ensuring justice is served. This publication details the macabre discovery of a traveller's body, slain thirty years earlier in the west of England. The narrative becomes particularly chilling with the exhumation of the traveller's skull, still capped, the inscribed letters remarkably preserved despite the decay of the fabric. This eerie artifact precipitates a spectral encounter as a spirit manifests before individuals, compelling them to bring the murderer to justice. The document goes on to describe the subsequent confession by the guilty parties, now detained, and other intriguing details pertinent to the case.

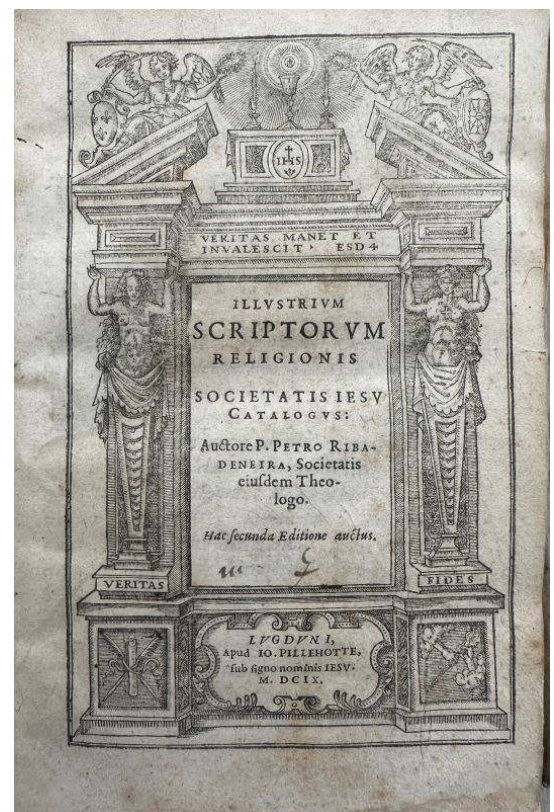
Moreover, the text delves into a separate account of a phantasmal visitation where the deceased, wronged by a deceptive executor, appears post-mortem to rectify the misdeeds and ensure the rightful heirs lay claim to their legacy.

1609: BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDING MISSIONS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES

116. RIBADENEIRA, P. *Illustrium scriptorum religionis Societatis Iesu catalogus: auctore p. Petro Ribadeneira, Societatis eiusdem theologo Pillehotte, Lyon 1609 Secunda editione auctus.* Limp vellum, internally, some light damp staining text block separating with some leaves shaken, one life with extensive contemporary marginalia. Includes sections on Peru, Mexico, Philippine, Brazil, Japan and Poland, Portuguese trading colonies INC. Goa. 1609 ed. of the First bibliography of Jesuit authors. Palau 266558. "Contains references to missions in the East and West Indies" (Sabin).

\$ 1,250.-

Pedro de Ribadeneira's work is essentially a reference book about books and authors from the Jesuit order. It lists the achievements and writings of notable Jesuit scholars, providing a resource for those interested in the intellectual output of the Society of Jesus during a pivotal era in European history. Ribadeneira, a member of the Jesuit order himself, compiled this work to document and highlight the contributions of his fellow Jesuits in theology, philosophy, and other fields of knowledge. The catalogue serves as an informative guide to the scholarly work produced by the Jesuits in the context of the Counter-Reformation, illustrating the order's role in the cultural and religious discourse of the time.



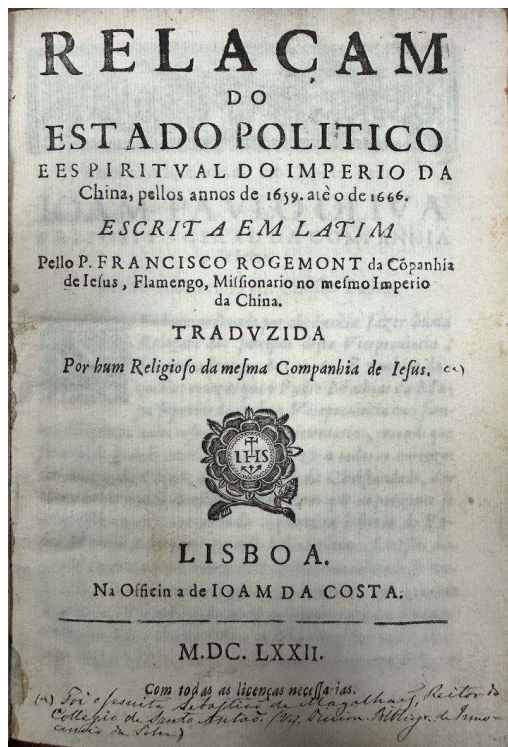


SIGNIFICANT 17TH-CENTURY MISSIONARY ACCOUNT OF CHINA, WITH CONTEMPORARY TITLE INSCRIPTION REFERRING TO THE KING'S JESUIT CONFESSOR

117. ROUGEMONT, Francisco (1624–1676). *Relacam do estado politico e espirital do imperio da China, pellos annos de 1659...1666*. Lisbon: Joam de Costa, 1672.

\$ 7,500.-

8vo (178 x 133 mm). [8], 288 pp. Title-page with wood-engraved device; woodcut headpieces and initials. Bound in modern calf antique, sympathetically styled. Contemporary ownership inscription on title-page with contemporary Portuguese Jesuit provenance: *Foi o Jesuíta Sebastião da Magalhães, Reitor do Collegio de Santo Antão. Visto. Relim. Bibliog. da Inno de Lisboa.* This is a particularly interesting inscription as it appears that the tract was approved by Padre Sebastião de Magalhães (1635–1709), a prominent Portuguese Jesuit and royal advisor who played a key role during the reign of King Dom Pedro II of Portugal (ruled 1683–1706). As confessor to the king, Padre Sebastião held immense behind-the-scenes influence, shaping decisions related to: Jesuit missions abroad (including China and Brazil).



First edition of this rare and deeply significant missionary account of 17th-century China, composed under persecution and imprisonment. Francisco Rougemont, a Portuguese Jesuit missionary, arrived in Nanking in 1659 with the noted sinologist Philippe Couplet (Fr. Intorcetta) and witnessed firsthand the decline of Jesuit favor amid renewed Qing suspicion of Christian missions. Arrested and detained under increasingly hostile anti-Christian policies, Rougemont penned this *Relacam* (report) as both a political and spiritual chronicle of the Church's fragile status in China during the turbulent decade from 1659 to 1666.

Rougemont's work is one of the earliest published Portuguese eyewitness narratives detailing the volatile relationship between the Qing imperial court and European missionaries. It captures rare insights into internal Jesuit strategy, Chinese ecclesiastical politics, and martyrdom, while also functioning as a passionate plea to European audiences for continued support of the China mission.

Rougemont ultimately died in Chiangzhou (Changzhou) in 1676, making this his only surviving work, and one that stands as an exceptional document of missionary resilience and cultural exchange under duress.

Rare: Only one copy recorded at auction in over four decades. Noted by Cordier (*Sinica* 628) and Palha (4192), who called it "rare et estimé."

AN ALCHEMY BESTSELLER

118. [THIRTIES YEARS' WAR] [SAMMELBAND of 9 Works, 1609-1623]. STARIUS, Johann. *Erweiterter und Künstlicher Heldenschatz, Das ist: Naturkündliches Bedenken über und bey Vulcanischer, auch Natürlicher Magischer Fabrefaction vnnd Zubereitung der Waffen des Helden Achillis in Griechenlandt*. [N.p., 1616]. 50 leaves with woodcuts in the text. In a sammelband with 8 other works relating to the thirties years' war.



Bound in early manuscript leaf in a contemporary binding with partial paper label, internally some parts browned or foxed, but generally pleasing.

\$ 4,750.-



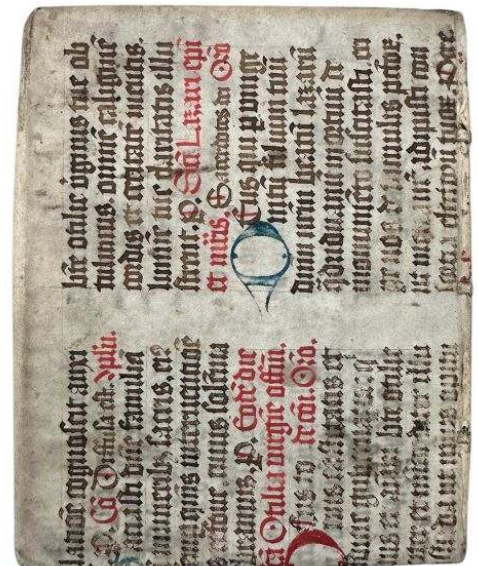
The title translates as *A hero's treasure / That is; A Natural-Scientific Reflection on and about Vulcan's Natural and Magical Forging and Preparation of the Weapons of the Hero Achilles in Greece.*

The original text only survives in manuscript and was written by Heinrich Khunrath (1560 - 1605), a prominent German physician, alchemist, kabbalist, and theosopher. His work is a fusion of the contemporary currents of thought in which alchemy went hand-in-hand with philosophy and Lutheran heterodox theology.

The main part of Khunrath text details the process of producing electrum magicum for crafting armor, following Paracelsus's recipe to create the alloy. He then describes the smithing of the armour and the engraving of a sigil of Mars, which is inscribed according to the guidelines in Agrippa's *De Occulta Philosophia*. This ritual is accompanied by a "magical" or "cabalistic" performance, involving the recitation of a Latin incantation during the forging process, when the sigil of Mars is struck into the armour.

Only two manuscripts survived of the original text. However the text did appear in print in a modified form. It is here that the events take a novelish turn. Heinrich Khunrath befriended the poet, musician and alchemist Johannes Staricius, (Staritius, Startz) 1580-1624, who printed it in 1615 without his permission. Staricus writes in the preface of his book, how the printing of this allegedly secret text came about.

Not long ago, a famous, experienced, and outstanding physician stayed with me in my lodging for some time. Upon his departure, through oversight, he left behind—among many other high and secret matters (on which he was very reserved and secretive)—this very treatise, which he had begun under the given title but had otherwise left entirely unfinished, in a raw and unstructured form. Later, upon examining it, I found that the treatise did indeed fulfil the promise of its title. It appeared highly useful, especially for noble knights and warriors who seek to train themselves for both serious combat and tournament games, as it contains various valuable secrets. Therefore, I considered that—despite the fact that, knowing the author's nature and temperament, he would never have willingly allowed it to be published—I should follow the principle that every good thing is by its nature meant to be shared (quod omne bonum sit in se divisum, ideoque communicativum sui). Thus, I did not hesitate for long but set about arranging it into a proper form and preparing it for publication, for the benefit of the common good.



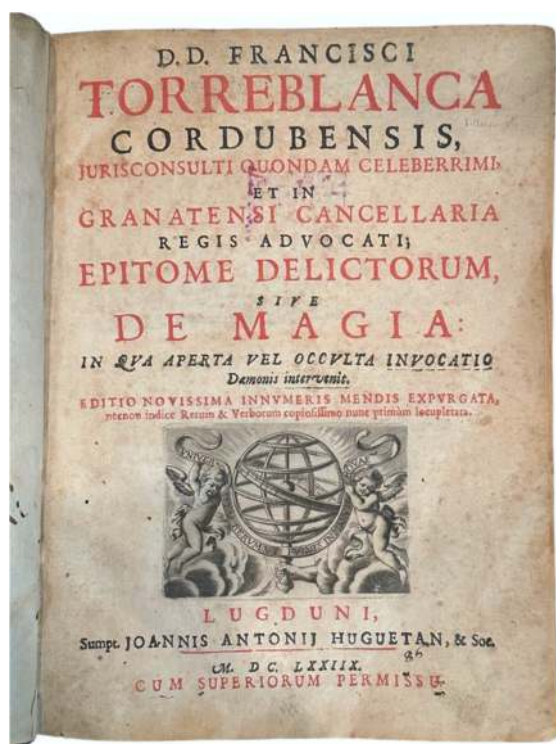
The first edition of this work (1615) was published without woodcuts, which were only incorporated in the second edition (1616). According to the VD 17 (Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachraum erschienenen Drucke des 17. Jahrhunderts), only one copy exists in Germany. All early editions from the early 17th century are considered extremely



rare. OCLC data should be approached with caution, as it frequently misidentifies microfilm reproductions as original copies of the 1615 and 1616 editions, or erroneously catalogs later 18th century editions as these early imprints.

This book has a particularly intricate publishing history - its popularity led to numerous reprints, sometimes by completely different authors who either worked from other Khunrath manuscripts or invented new content, effectively transforming it into an alchemical bestseller of its time. This phenomenon would certainly merit dedicated scholarly investigation.

The other 8 works contained in this Sammelband are all rare in themselves and focus on warfare and military leaders between the years 1618 and 1621, during the early years of the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648). List upon request.



A SIGNIFICANT WORK ON DEMONOLOGY AND ITS VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS

119. TORREBLANCA VALLAPANDUS, Francisco de (1580-1645). *Epitome delictorum, sive de Magia: in qua aperta vel occulta invocatio daemonis intervenit. Editio novissima.* Lyon: Sumpt. Joannis Antonij Huguetan, 1678. 4to. 23 x 17 cm. Title printed in red and black with engraved device, headpieces, initials, and ornaments; text largely printed in double columns. Early vellum, 18th century Morocco label to spine, generally toned throughout. Increasingly scarce in commerce. Cf. Brunet IV, 494 (citing the 1618 edition and erroneously stating it to be the only one); Caillet 10764; Cornell Witchcraft 53; Graesse 53; Palau 334.827; Thorndike VII, 326-30.

\$ 2,950.-

A significant work on demonology and its various manifestations, originally published in 1618. Torreblanca Vallapandus, a Spanish jurist and scholar, examines the legal and theological dimensions of witchcraft, sorcery, and demonic invocation, offering both condemnation and legal remedies. His work was widely referenced in early modern discussions of magic, particularly in legal contexts. The *Epitome delictorum* is noted for its rigorous approach and its influence on later demonological treatises. Lynn Thorndike dedicates extensive discussion to this work in his *History of Magic and Experimental Science*.

ADRIAEN VAN DE VENNE'S RIDICULOUS WORLD

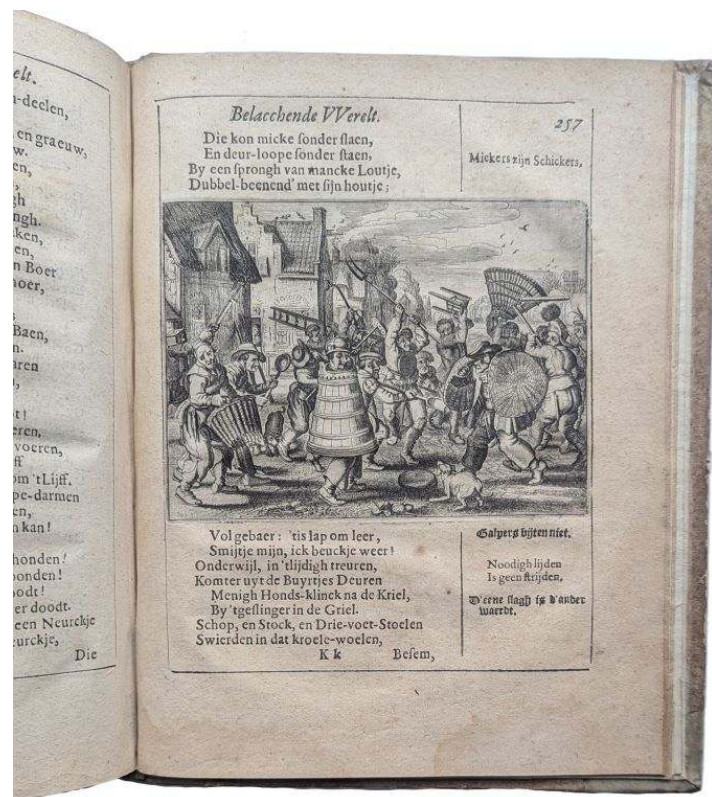
120. VENNE, Adriaan Van de. *Tafereel van de Belacchende Werelt*, 1635. Quarto. Half vellum. Titel. (6), 280 pp. With 12 large original engravings, and an additional frontispiece in facsimile on contemporary paper.

\$ 1,650.-

Adriaen van de Venne (1589 – 1662) remains little known outside specialist circles, yet he was among the most inventive and versatile Dutch artists of the seventeenth century. Rejecting the fashionable “grand manner” rooted in



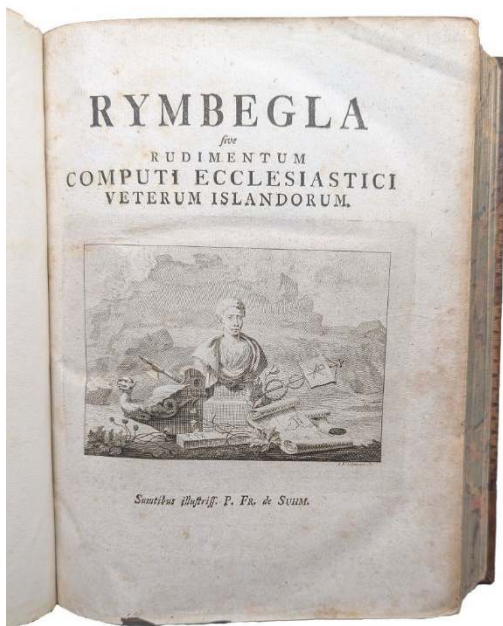
antique models, he developed a distinctive style grounded in Holland's own visual traditions. His work shows the influence of Pieter Bruegel the Elder's satirical and moralizing scenes of peasant life.



Van de Venne was a true polymath: painter, poet, and designer of prints and book illustrations. In both word and image, he gravitated towards society's margins. His book *Belacchende Werelt* is usually rendered as *The Laughable World*, though *The Ridiculous World* better captures its biting edge. The work plunges unflinchingly into the seedy underbelly of seventeenth-century Dutch life, offering a kaleidoscopic view of its vices and absurdities.

The frame story is simple: four young peasants—two couples—set out for the famous Hague fair. Van de Venne follows their misadventures in twelve burlesque engravings, each crammed with vice and absurdity. Tightrope walkers and magicians perform for gawking crowds; pipe-smoking monkeys tumble about; fortune tellers spin lies while quack doctors hawk worthless cures. Women brawl over a single man, animals parody the seven deadly sins, and chaos erupts into a street fight, with chairs flying, dogs barking, and spectators egging it all on.

This book is a forgotten masterpiece of Dutch literature and art. Only one edition was printed, and no two copies of the book are exactly alike. In all known surviving copies, various pages were altered during the printing process. The additional frontispiece is a facsimile on contemporary paper.



ICELANDIC SAGAS, MNEMONIC DEVICES, AND COMPUTATIONS

121. (BJÖRNONIS, Stephanus. ed..) Rymbegla, sive Rudimentum Computi Ecclesiastici et Annalis Veterum Islandorum (1780, Copenhagen). Quarto (24 x 18.5 cm). 574, 28, 33, 25, 68 pages, 31 unnumbered pages including tables, 11 plates (1 folded), with vignette on half-title. Contemporary boards, rebacked. Text in Icelandic, Latin, and Danish.

\$ 2,750.-

This is the first scholarly edition of Rímbegla, a well-known medieval Icelandic manuscript on calendar, computus, and astronomy. The work is an invaluable resource for understanding the intellectual and cultural life of medieval Iceland. The original manuscript of the Rím(b)egla consists of chapters 1-3 written in Old Icelandic. These sections represent the core content of the manuscript, originating from the medieval Icelandic tradition. The Latin translation by Stephanus Björnsonis in 1780 is not part

of the original manuscript but an academic addition meant to make the text accessible to European scholars of the Enlightenment

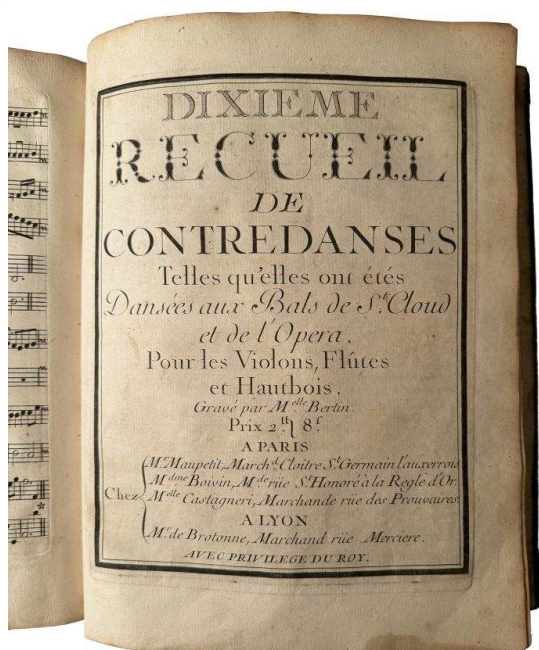
Followed by Ecclesiastical Computation, Historical and Geographical Insights: A list of Icelandic and Greenlandic bishops and abbots, narratives about the discovery of Iceland and Norse voyages, and descriptions of Icelandic geography, natural phenomena, and sacred history. 3. Astronomical and Mathematical Observations: The Rymbegla delves into advanced astronomical topics, such as observing the Earth's sphericity using quadrants, understanding solar and lunar motions, the Zodiac, and solstices, methods for determining latitude and the size of the Earth, and tidal and weather patterns tied to celestial phenomena. 4. A rare and essential computational tool, the Talbyrðingus is included with commentary. It demonstrates how medieval Icelanders used numeric systems and calendars to augment their computational methods.



WOMAN MUSIC PRINTER

122. BOIVIN, (Elisabeth-Catherine). Minuetti diversi. Recueils de menuets nouveaux français et italiens tels qu'ils se dansent aux bals de l'Opéra""Paris, Madame Boivin ; Lyon, de Brotonne. N.d. Large quarto (28 x 23). Contemporary green cardboard binding. 158 pp. On going pagination. With a second title-page: Nouvelle contradanses, tells quelles ont etees Dansees au Bal de Opera et au Bal de Son excellence L'Ambassadeur d'Espagne. Paris. Nd. Boivin. Around 1742. .

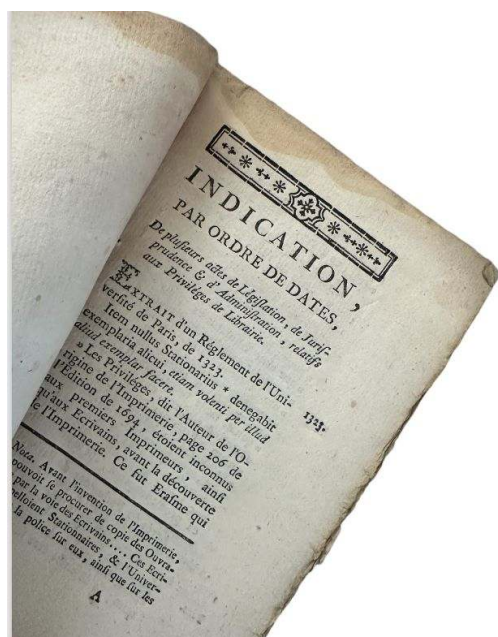
\$ 2,500.-



Menuets pour violon et basse continue. The imprint mentions Paris as place of publication and includes two addresses where the music could be purchased. Madame Boivin, is Elisabeth-Catherine Ballard (died 1776), daughter of Jean-Christophe Ballard, from the Ballard dynasty of printers.

She married the music publisher and seller François Boivin in 1724. Boivin died in 1734, after which Elisabeth-Catherine, continued the music business, styling herself Madame Boivin or Veuve Boivin. Her shop "À la règle d'or" was on the rue Saint-Honoré. She issued a complete shop catalogue of printed books in 1742.

Apparently very rare. Not in OCLC. One copy in France, one in Austria, not in RISM catalogue.



PRIVILEGES OF FRENCH BOOKSELLERS

123. [BOOKSELLING] [CENSORSHIP] Indication par ordre de dates, de plusieurs actes de législation, de jurisprudence et d'administration, relatifs aux privilèges de librairie. 12 mo. [S.l., s.d., likely Paris, c. 1750]. Signatures A-B. Original blank wraps with string ties. Internally remarkably preserved with deckled edges. A very rare tract detailing legislation and ordinances pertaining to French booksellers, covering the period from 1323, before the invention of printing, through 1725. RARE. OCLC cites only copy in BnF

\$ 1,500.-

This rare tract is a primary source for the study of the regulation and evolution of the French book trade from the medieval period through the early 18th century. By documenting legislative acts and administrative ordinances affecting booksellers from 1323 to 1725, it provides insights into the legal framework that shaped the development of the publishing industry in France.

The tract illustrates the evolving relationship between the state and the book trade, highlighting the privileges and restrictions imposed on booksellers, which were crucial in controlling the dissemination of ideas in a pre-revolutionary context. The inclusion of laws predating the invention of printing underscores the long-standing state interest in regulating intellectual property and content distribution. This document serves as a reference for those exploring the history of censorship, the economic and legal aspects of the book trade, and the role of booksellers in early modern France.



A WORKING COPY

124. BURMAN, Johannes. *Rariorum Africanarum plantarum*. Amsterdam: Henricus Boussiere, 1738-1739. 10 parts in one volume, folio (280 x 220mm). Folio (General title in red and black, nine section titles, all with engraved vignettes, ten dedication leaves. 100 engraved plates after Hendrik Claudius. Some water staining to the first two parts. Rebacked. Spine worn.

\$ 3,500.-

The plates are often but not always, shorter than the size of the book-block. All of them are annotated in the margin, from this follows that this book is a working copy in the hand of a botanist, (Linnaeus himself?) who updated the plant's name based on new classifications, based on the Linnaean taxonomy.

Johannes Burman (1707-1780) was a Dutch botanist and physician who made significant contributions to plant science in the 18th century. As a professor of botany and the director of the Amsterdam Botanical Garden, he played a key role in studying and organizing plant species.

Burman is particularly known for his close relationship with Carl Linnaeus, a Swedish naturalist who developed the modern system of naming plants and animals (binomial nomenclature). When Linnaeus traveled to the Netherlands in 1735, Burman recognized his talent and hired him to work on plant classification. This collaboration helped spread Linnaeus' revolutionary system, which gave plants standardized names based on their characteristics.

Burman also had connections with botanists and plant collectors worldwide, particularly in Dutch colonies like South Africa and Indonesia. This book is yet another result of the Dutch seaborne empire; they were the first to describe the plants of the Cape of Good Hope, and these are the first illustrations of many Cape plants.



AN EXTREMELY RARE & EARLY CHAPBOOK

125. [CHAPBOOK] The exploits of Robinson Crusoe, mariner, of York. Exhibiting a concise and clear narrative of his living twenty-eight [sic] years in an uninhabited island on the coast of America: ... Written originally by himself, ... Imprint[London?] : Printed for the booksellers, [1790?] Abridged from parts 1 and 2 of the work by Daniel Defoe. Crusoe, Mariner of York. Engraved Frontis plate, (3)-132, with 19 text illustrations. Later leather backed marbled boards. Tear to one page, with the loss of a couple of letters; pages unevenly trimmed. ESTC T72336.

\$ 1,400.-

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



These abridgements were, of course, intended for children. Over 150 pirated editions are known, but this illustrated chapbook survives in only four physical copies. Extremely rare; OCLC is unhelpful here, as it conflates electronic access with physical holdings.

RARE TAX STAMPS BEFORE THE 1765 STAMP TAX

126. COLSON, Nathaniel. *The Mariners New Kalendar. Containing the Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry ... Together with Exact Tables of the Sun's Place ... Also the Description and Use of the Sea-Quadrant, Fore-Staff and Nocturnal ... With Directions for Sailing into Some Principal Harbours.* London: Printed for W. and J. Mount and T. Page, on Tower-Hill, 1748.

\$ 750.-

8vo (20 cm). [8], 136 pp., woodcut illustrations in text. Half-title present ("The Mariners New Kalendar. Stampt according to a late Act of Parliament"), bearing three contemporary embossed two-penny revenue stamps. Old calf, worn; text shaken with some staining; numerous early ownership signatures to pastedown and first blank. Page 23 misnumbered 25. Signatures: pi⁴ B–R⁴.

A mid-18th century London printing of Colson's popular nautical almanac and navigational manual, first issued in the 1670s and continually updated for working mariners. This copy is notable for its three embossed two-penny revenue stamps on the half-title—a tangible relic of Britain's imperial revenue-raising measures. While these stamps predate the 1765 Stamp Act, they reflect the same Parliamentary policy of taxing printed matter to raise funds.

In the American colonies, the Stamp Act was fiercely resisted, in part because colonists misunderstood it as an unprecedented assertion of taxation without representation, rather than an extension of long-standing British internal revenue practices such as those seen here. In Britain, such taxes were a familiar, if unpopular tool; in America, they became a rallying cry for resistance.

The physical presence of the stamps in this seafaring manual offers a rare, material intersection of maritime trade, British fiscal policy, and the economic frictions that would, within a generation, culminate in open revolt.

FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT TRACT ON SLAVERY

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

\$ 1,850.-

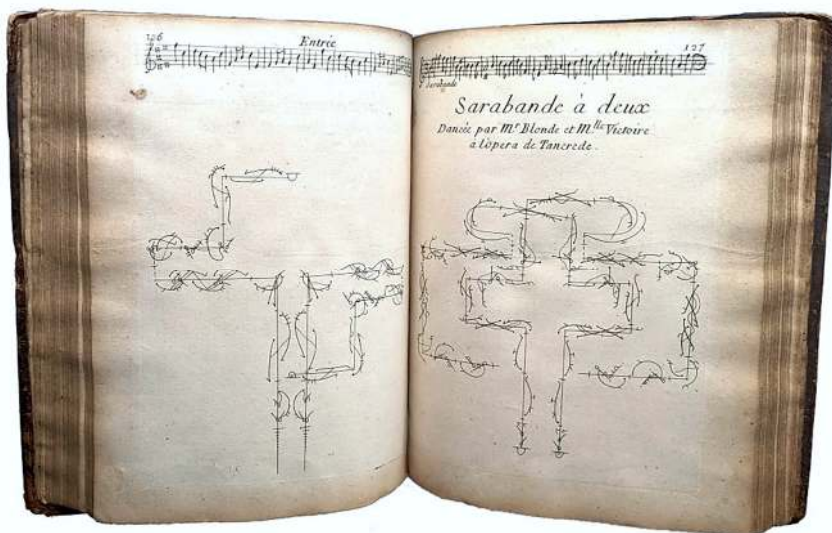
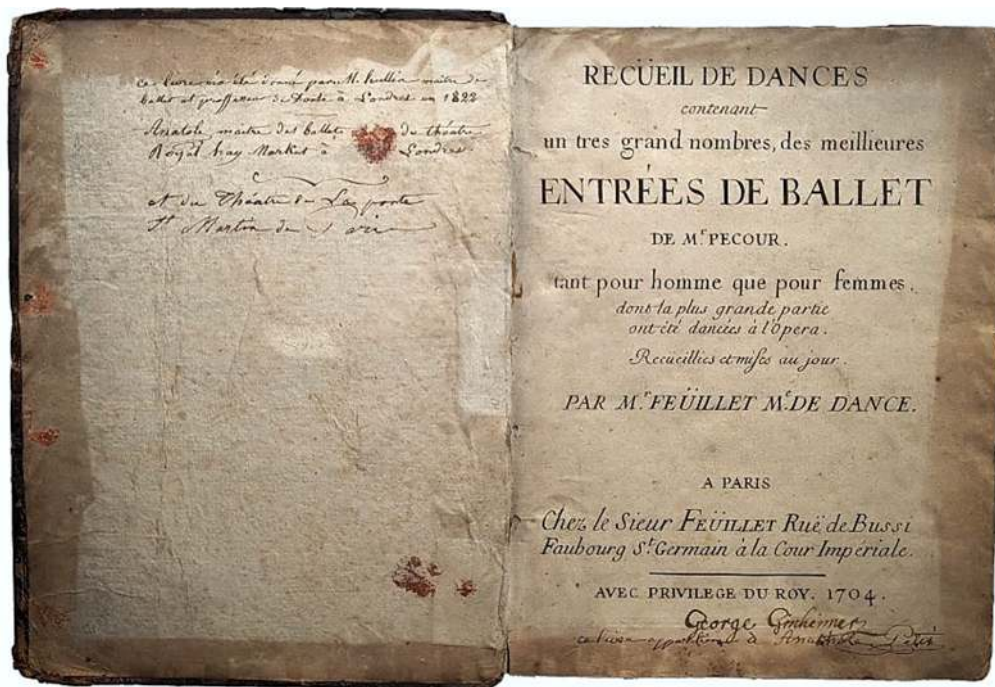
In the literature little reference is made to this book of the French Enlightenment, that laments the hypocrisy of the Frenchman's repugnance to the "enslavement" of despotism while at the same time supporting the enslavement of 'negroes'. Rare, 8 copies through OCLC. Not to be confused with the common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



BAROQUE BRILLIANCE: THE RARE AND REVERED 'RECUEIL DE DANCES' BY GUILLAUME-LOUIS PÉCOUR

128. FEUILLET, Raoul Auger, PÉCOUR, Guillaume-Louis. Recueil de dances contenant un tres grand nombres, des meillieures entrées de ballet de Mr. Pecour, tant pour homme que pour femmes, dont la plus grande partie ont été dancées à l'Opera. Paris, 1704. Folio (25 x 29 cm). 6 Bl., 128 (228) p. und 16 pages. Contemporary calf, corners bumped, boards and chipped). With an dedication in French on the flyleaf Given to Anatole (Maitre de Ballet) at the Royal Haymarket by George Ginheimer. Dedication (with one line on recto, 8 lines on verso) in contemporary facsimile. In a modern protective box.

\$ 15,500.-



Guillaume-Louis Pécour (1653–1729) created numerous dances that were popular in the court of Louis XIV and later, Louis XV. His works were notable for their elegance, complexity, and their reflection of the sophisticated tastes of the French court. His choreographies were exemplary of Baroque dance style, characterized by poised and graceful movements, geometric patterns, and a strong emphasis on the proper execution of steps. His works significantly contributed to the dance repertoire of the era. These collections included various types of dances like sarabandes, minuets, bourées, and gavottes.

Unlike previous chorographical methods, which only described dance steps verbally, Feuillet's book is a visual representation, of Pecour's dances using flowing diagrams ('track notation') to show the turns, leaps and slides of the dancer and his movements across the dance floor



The first occasion for it seems to have been provided by Thoinet Arbeau, a Frenchman, who published a work under the title *Orchesography* in 1588. His invention was to note the steps under the music notes for each dance. But he had no signs for the figure and the rest. This invention thus remained unused for about a whole century until Feuillet, a dance master in Paris, published his *Choreography*, in which this art appears in its full light.

The book is extremely rare. We have traced this volume at auction only once during the last thirty years, (Oct 17, 2012 Musical Collection of Andre Meyer) where it made 21.150 Euro, against a reserve of 4000 to 6000 Euro.

This video demonstrates the bourrée dance as described in their book, providing a clear understanding of the dance's techniques and the learning process involved. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8xcextIPIBM>

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION ON THE HISTORY OF MISSIONS: REPORTS OF THE ROYAL DANISH MISSIONARIES FROM EAST INDIA

129. [FRANCKEN, Gotthilf August, ed.; ZIEGENBALG, Bartholomäus; PLÜTSCHAU, Heinrich, et al.] *Berichte der Königl. Dänischen Missionarien aus Ost-Indien ...Halle: Waisenhaus, 1714–1747.*

\$ 2,500.-



A substantial and early run — spanning more than three decades — of the celebrated Halle Missionary Reports documenting the first sustained Protestant mission in India under the Danish Crown at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu). Comprising over thirty parts bound in six volumes, partly in contemporary calf (worn and defective), and partly in 20th-century cloth for the Hammond Library, retaining manuscript shelf-labels. Title-pages generally printed in red & black and ornamented with woodcut vignettes of the Waisenhaus press (“Illo splendente levabor”); several volumes with copper-engraved plates and portraits, including Christoph Theodosius Walther and an early Tamil catechist.

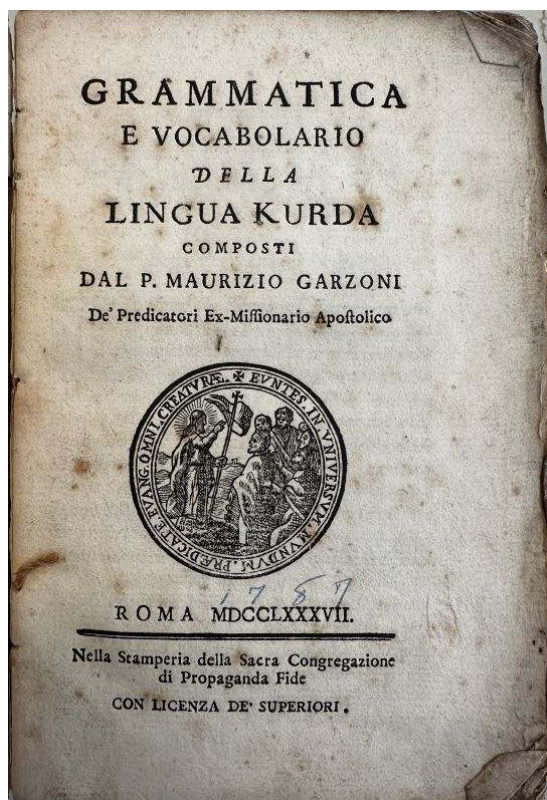
The sequence begins unusually early for sets in commerce, with the 1714 *Siebende Continuation* (7th Report), soon after the arrival of Ziegenbalg's Tamil New Testament and containing the extensive “Malabarische Correspondenz” of letters from Hindu converts, customs, ceremonies, and written accounts of the “Gentoo” religion — often giving the earliest printed ethnographic information on South India. The run then continues through the 1720s, 30s, and 40s under the editorship of Gotthilf August Francken, tracking the expansion of the mission colleges, printing presses,



vernacular schools, and the translation and distribution of Scriptures in Tamil and Portuguese, with vivid reports reaching Halle, which became the international nerve-centre of Pietist devotionism.

One of the most important and voluminous documentary sources for the study of early modern missionary encounter, Tamil Christianity, colonial linguistics, and the global reach of German Pietism. Sets of this extent, particularly starting so early (1714), are seldom encountered outside institutions.

Complex collation upon request, but the present set includes parts 7 (1714), 14–60 (1720–1747), in nine volumes; with internal engraved plates, occasional browning, general toning, spotting, and old repairs. A substantial run of the earliest Lutheran missions in Asia.



FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY OF KURDISH

130. GARZONI, Maurizio. Grammatica e Vocabolario della Lingua Kurda. Rome: Stamperia della Sacra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide, 1787. 8vo, 193x125 mm. 288 pages. Contemporary wrappers, backstrip with loss and original paper wrap covers loose with chipping; light to moderate foxing throughout; entirely uncut. Signature to first blank of William Barnes, likely the English writer, poet, clergyman, and philologist.

\$ 2,500.-

First edition of the first European grammar and dictionary of Kurdish. RARE. Ref: Birrell & Garnett 127; Zaunmüller 232.

THE SECOND PRINTED BOOK IN GEORGIA

131. [GEORGIAN PRINTING] ამ ეგზემპლარზე გადასასვლელად გამოიყენეთ ეს იდენტიფიკატორი: "Samotsikulo" (The Divine and Priestly Acts of the Apostles) 1709 Tbilisi. [444] pages. Small Folio 27 x 18 cm. Contemporary calf over boards, torn, a number of pages with text loss or damage, water staining and toning, text block shaken, last woodcut creased with marginal losses intruding into the border. PROVENANCE: Robert Pierpont Blake (1886–1950). Renowned American Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures, acquired c. 1920. Tucked in the book is an unrelated 1949 letter to the Blakes with New Year Congratulations signed by the Catholicos Patriarch of All Georgia (Callistratus Tsintsadze). Approx 10 leaves with loss. to text of varying variety.

\$ 45,000.-



The second books printed in Georgia and of utmost rarity. 199 leaves (out of 222) including 8 leaves replaced in early manuscript, plus 2 index leaves used as paste-downs (not included in the page count) 5 apostles (out of 6) and terminal woodcut of King Vakhtang VI. Approx.

Excellent digital copy of the Russian National Library here <https://kp.rusneb.ru/item/material/samoc-ik-ulo>. Missing the woodcut of the arms of the Bagrationi dynasty and the Pentecost. Collation after this copy.

There is one other copy of this book found in Georgian state library <https://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/handle/1234/327232>. This copy is also defective and has the Bagrationi arms and the Pentecost leaf missing. (213 leaves in total). We can provide professional facsimiles of the missing leaves with woodcuts at no cost, or restore fully to its former glory at cost.



We did not find any other copies worldwide, although it is possible that a Slavonic library might possess another copy. Uncovering the second book from the first press in Tbilisi with a distinguished provenance marks an extraordinary discovery.

King Vakhtang VI (1675–1737) was a Georgian monarch of the Kingdom of Kartli, as well as a scholar, lawmaker, and patron of the arts and sciences. He played a crucial role in the cultural and political history of Georgia, particularly in the early 18th century. In 1708, at the request of King Vakhtang VI of Kartli, Ishtvanovici traveled to Tbilisi to establish the first Georgian printing press.

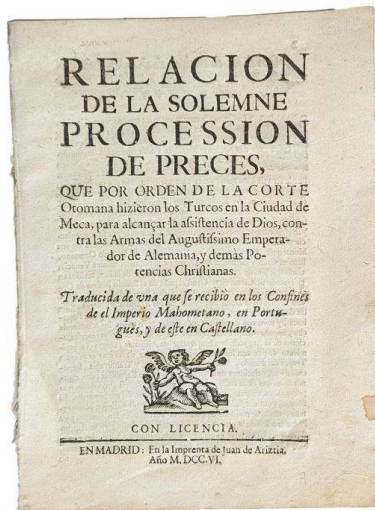
During its brief existence from 1709 to 1722, the Tbilisi press printed 20 titles, both religious and secular. The number of copies of these books is unknown. Ishtvanovich's arrival in Georgia was of particular importance, as he taught printing and publishing techniques and trained Georgian typographers, who continued this work after his departure. Ishtvanovich remained in Georgia from 1708 to 1711.

The books published by the first press in Georgia were printed on high-quality paper, some with watermarks. The character of the text, its layout, the harmonious combination of type in different sizes, refined ornaments, initial letters, the use of Asomtavruli, Nuskha-Khutsuri, and Mkhedruli fonts, engravings inserted in the printed text, headpieces, and other decorative elements make these books unique. The outstanding bindings of the printed books were probably made locally. Books left the printing press already bound and were sometimes enclosed in a leather case.

It is no longer disputed that the fonts, artistic decorations, and technical features of the books produced by Vakhtang's printing press were of such high quality that they became an unattainable ideal for Georgian printing presses in the second half of the 18th century, both in Georgia and in Russia (see p. 322, Oana Iacubovschi, Samuel Noble, Ioana Feodorov). In 1709, the first book printed by the press was an illustrated Gospel (Tetraevangelion). The second work was the illustrated Acts of the Apostles, and the third was an undecorated Psalter.



See the excellent chapter on Georgian printing: "The Georgian Books of the First Tbilisi Printing Press and Their Artistic Decoration (1709–1722)," pp. 315–359, in *Icons, Ornaments, and Other Charms of Christian Arabic Books: Second Volume of Collected Works of the TYPARABIC Project* by Oana Iacubovschi, Samuel Noble, and Ioana Feodorov (freely available through Google Books).



RARE ACCOUNT OF THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

132. [HAJJ] *Relacion de la solemne procecion de preces que por orden de la Corte Otomana hizieron los Turcos en la ciudad de Meca para alcançar la asistencia de Dios contra las armas del augustissimo Emperador de Alemania y demas potencias Christianas. Traducida de una que se recibió en los confines de el imperio Mohometano, en Portugues, y de este en Castellano.* Madrid. 1706 (but 1716). Unbound, (20 x 16 cm).

\$ 1,750.-

Very rare. Two copies in Spain. One in the British library. A nearly unknown account of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

FIRST WOMEN'S JOURNAL

133. HAYWOOD, Eliza. *The female spectator.* Fifth edition. London, Gardner 1755. Contemporary calf. 8vo (17 x 10 cm). Four volumes (complete). Contemporary bindings. Each volume with its own different frontispiece. 24 parts. Rare at auction and on the market.

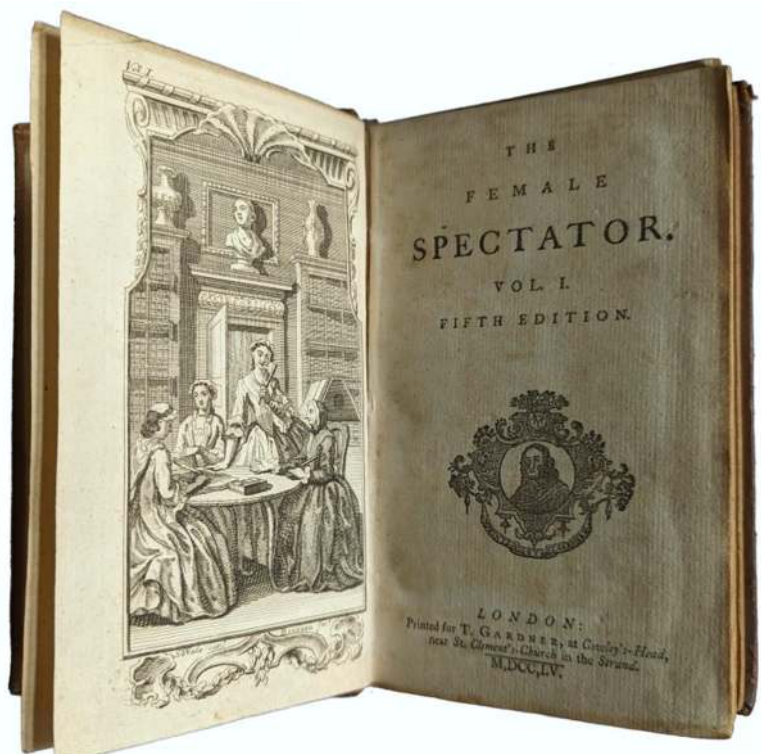
\$ 2,250.-

Considered one of the most versatile authors in the eighteenth century, Eliza Haywood (1693?–1756) was a poet, translator, playwright, and journalist, as well as an actress and bookseller. Her *Female Spectator* (1744–46) is known as the first periodical by and for women and a landmark in women's literary history.

Haywood concerned herself with how women might operate better in a society that held restrictions upon them. She knew the difficulties of female life within a patriarchal system. Haywood's gave recommendations to women to work within the existing system and gain an education.

The monthly instalment of *The Female Spectator* comprises single-subject essays with domestic commentary on marriage, manners, and morals while advocating heavily for education and engaging with readers through letters.

The *Female Spectator* was not as successful as other periodicals in the period and did not attract nearly as much interest as *The Spectator* written for men. The journal ranked as the third most frequently reprinted work [of hers] in the eighteenth century.





VERY RARE YIDDISH ILLUSTRATED WORK

134. JOSEPH BEN GORION, pseud. Keter Kehuna, ve-hu Sefer Yosippon bi-Leshon Ashkenaz. Manresa: Kosman Barukh, 1771. 8vo. 244, 151 leaves. Thirty Woodcut text illustrations throughout. Bound in contemporary half sheep, spine worn, corners of covers restored with cloth. Some marginal soiling, small burn hole in leaf 14 of the first part, and leaf 172 torn and repaired with slight text loss but interesting home wax repair to paper, t.p. with printer's error and printed off-centre intruding on marginal design. References: Vinograd (Amsterdam) 2002; EJII, 802; X, 296-98. **VERY RARE:** Only complete copy at auction records fifty year.

\$ 1,750.-

PROVENANCE. By purchase through auction in 1998 Dr. Paul Hammer—retired professor of biblical interpretation at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

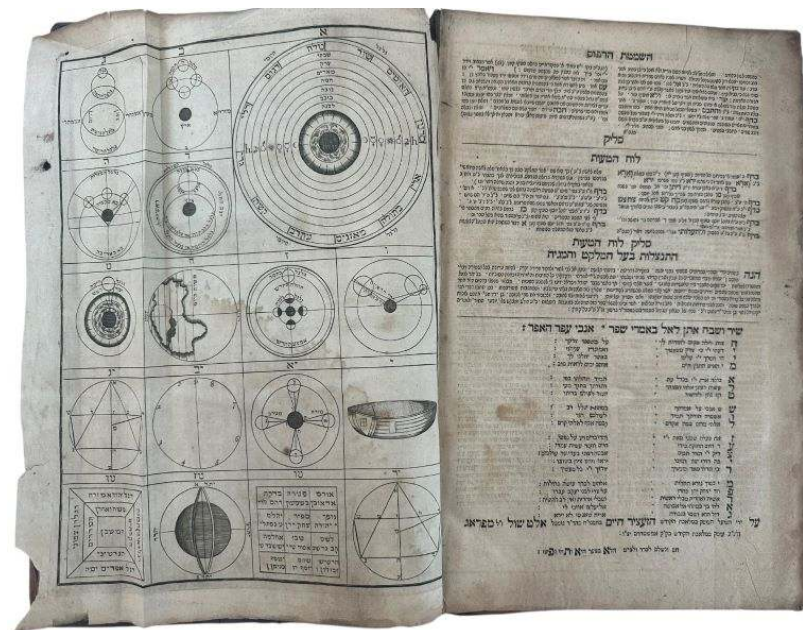
A significant Yiddish translation of Sefer Yosippon, a medieval Hebrew chronicle traditionally attributed to Joseph ben Gorion, a pseudonymous figure modelled after the historian Flavius Josephus. This version, printed in Amsterdam, includes an extended historical continuation from the destruction of the Second Temple through 1743, compiled by Menachem Mann Amelander, a key 18th-century Yiddish historian. Further additions extend the historical account through 1770, making this an invaluable resource for understanding early modern Jewish historiography and the reception of Josippon in Yiddish-speaking communities.

The Sefer Yosippon played a crucial role in shaping Jewish historical consciousness, particularly among Ashkenazic Jews, by providing a semi-mythological and patriotic account of Jewish history that stood in contrast to Christian historical narratives. This Yiddish rendition reflects the broader 18th-century trend of making historical texts accessible to lay Jewish readers, many of whom were not proficient in Hebrew.

HEBREW IMPRINT WITH THE RARE ASTRONOMICAL PLATE

135. MARGALIOTH TOVAH [super-commentaries to Abraham ibn Ezra on the Pentateuch: *Ohel Yoseph*, *Mekor Chaim*, and *Megilath Setarim*]. FIRST EDITION. With the astronomical plate at end (often lacking). Folio (32.5 x 21 cm Wide-margined copy. ff. (4), 156, (1). Ex-library, light browning. Text block sound. Original blind-tooled calf over thick bevelled wooden boards, with two metal catch-plates (clasps lacking). Binding fire damaged with losses; boards detached and spine covering largely perished, in need of restoration.). Isaac de Corova, Amsterdam: 1722. Vinograd, 1192.

\$ 2,000.-



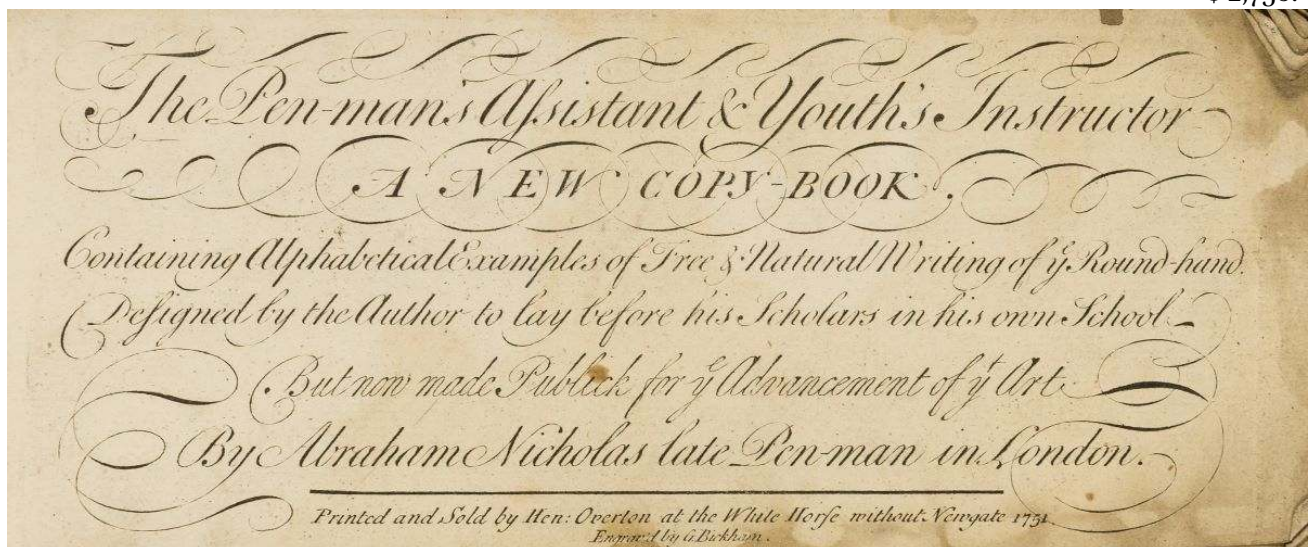


Ibn Ezra (c. 1089–1167) was not only one of the most celebrated medieval Jewish commentators, but also a mathematician, astronomer, and astrologer. Many of his biblical interpretations incorporate astronomical principles, particularly in discussions of the calendar, celestial motions, and the order of creation. The folding astronomical plate in this edition illustrates the Ptolemaic geocentric model, planetary spheres, phases of the moon, eclipses, and geometric diagrams relevant to astronomical calculation, directly reflecting topics addressed in the commentary and its super-commentaries. It served as a visual aid for readers navigating Ibn Ezra's technical astronomical references, embodying the early modern view that scriptural exegesis and astronomy were complementary disciplines.

SOLE SURVIVING COPY OF AN ENGLISH WRITING MANUAL

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

\$ 2,750.-



Not in world catalogue, a seemingly unique copy. A similar item by Nicholas called *The young penman's copy book being alphabetical examples of free and natural writing*, with 15 leaves and final leaf dated 1715, is listed in the British Library. No copy at auction but ours.

Abraham Nicholas, who died around 1744, was a London writing-master of considerable reputation and for many years kept a writing school in Bread Street, close to Cheapside in the mercantile heart of the City. His school was devoted exclusively to the teaching of handwriting. Unlike grammar schools, academies, or charity schools where writing might accompany other instruction in Latin, arithmetic, or religion, Nicholas offered nothing but the art of penmanship. Pupils sat with quills, ink, and paper, copying from engraved models until they acquired a fluent, regular, and fashionable hand. His clientele was drawn chiefly from the middling ranks of London society: sons of merchants, shopkeepers, and clerks destined for lives in commerce, accountancy, or the expanding offices of law and government.

Writing schools like his were vocational institutions, producing competent clerks and bookkeepers rather than scholars, and the value of the training lay in mastering a clear and stylish hand suitable for ledgers, contracts, and correspondence. Occasionally daughters of merchants were admitted, especially where household or shop accounts were concerned, but the majority of students were young men.



EXCEEDINGLY RARE HANDWRITING MANUAL

137. PEIRAUD. Nuovo libro di scrittura, ovvero, L'arte d'imparare a ben scrivere senza maestro / ricavato da capi d'opera de' piu celebri professori di scrittura italiana e francese dal sigre. Peiraud, professore di scrittura in Torino. Si vende in Torino : Nella bottega delli Fratelli Reycends, e Guibert, mercanti librari sul cantone di Contrada Nuova a l'insegna del Beato Amedeo, [ca. 1766] Oblong Folio [20] leaves (1 folded) : ill. ; 26 x 41 cm. Modern marble covers. The first fold out plate entitled "Figure radicali" signed by Baisiez in Paris as calligrapher & engraver, and dated 1766. Probably a second (altered) edition. Title-page somewhat soiled, some stains in the margin. Exceedingly rare.

\$ 2,750.-

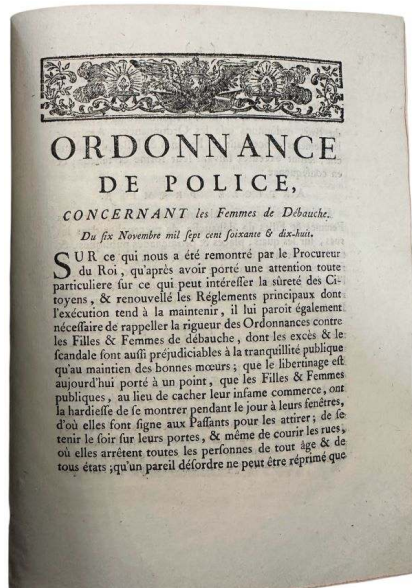


Works such as this were essentially copybooks: engraved models of handwriting styles (Italian, French, English, etc.). A student would place the plate in front of them and then practice reproducing the letters with pen and ink, often on separate sheets or in a notebook, until the forms were internalized. The "without a master" claim in the title (*senza maestro*) was common marketing: the book promised self-instruction, though in reality most users still had a writing master guiding them.

This book shows a range of alphabets and scripts—Roman capitals, italic hands, cursive, flourished letters—sometimes arranged from simplest to most ornate. See: *The Practice of Letters: The Hofer Collection of Writing Manuals, 1514-1800*, no 132.

There are five copies of this book in the US, unclear which edition is present. Not in KVK, not in the British Union catalogue.





PROSTITUTION IN 18TH-CENTURY FRANCE: LYON ORDINANCE OF 1778 REGULATING SEX WORK

138. [PROSTITUTION] Ordonnance de police concernant les femmes de débauche. Lyon: Imprimerie du Roi, 1778. 4 p. 4to., [A]² | 254 × 188 mm. Modern paper wrappers. Head-piece. A particularly clean, well-preserved example. We locate no copies of this Lyon edition in WorldCat and only one surviving example in France (Lyon Public Library).

\$ 950.-

Issued in Lyon in the same year as the Paris printing, this royal decree of 6 November 1778 sought to impose strict penalties on prostitution. According to the authorities, the conduct of sex workers had become “dangerous to public order and the preservation of good morals.” The ordinance laments that libertine behavior had reached the point where prostitutes and women of ill repute (*filles et femmes publiques*) openly displayed themselves at windows and on the streets, soliciting passersby.

Punishments were severe: those caught were subject to head shaving and imprisonment, with repeat offenders liable to corporal punishment. Men who patronized prostitutes or managed brothels faced only monetary fines—though substantial, up to 500 livres—yet the text reflects the prevailing belief that women bore the greater moral culpability. As historians have noted, female sexuality was frequently equated with weakness, deceit, and vice, and women were more often penalized for sexual misconduct than men.



BRAINS EXAMINED OF RECENTLY EXECUTED CRIMINALS

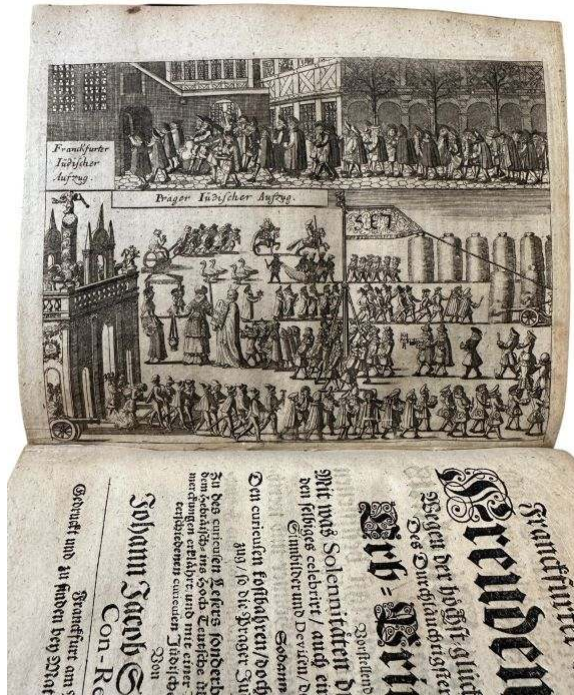
139. RIDLEY, HUMPHREY. *Anatomia cerebri*. Leiden: Joh. Arn. Langerak, 1725. 8vo. 19 x 11 cm.. Five engraved folding plates by van der Bucht after drawings by William Cowper. Bound in contemporary calf, bit worn and dry, some lower damp stains toward rear. Some spotting and toning throughout. Provenance: ex-libris from the collection of Dr. Roger Guillemin, awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine, 1979, for his work on neurohormones, who bought this fundamental work primarily for Chapter IX for the Pituitary. For the original English edition see: Garrison-Morton-Norman 1379.1, Osler 3805, and Waller 7977.

\$ 3,500.-

First Edition in Latin. This translation of Ridley's seminal work on the anatomy of the brain represents an essential moment in the development of neuroscience and comparative anatomy. Ridley, a renowned dissector, provided groundbreaking insights into neurological structures by analysing the brains of both healthy and diseased individuals, as well as those of recently executed criminals. The meticulous engravings, completed under the influence of William Cowper, reflect a fusion of scientific precision and artistic achievement.



Ridley's *Anatomia cerebri* bridged the gap between classical anatomical studies and emerging neurological sciences. This Latin edition, published in Leiden, expanded its audience to Continental Europe, offering scholars access to Ridley's dissections and observations in a lingua franca of early modern science. His emphasis on empirical observation of pathological and normal specimens cemented his legacy as a key figure in 18th-century anatomical research.



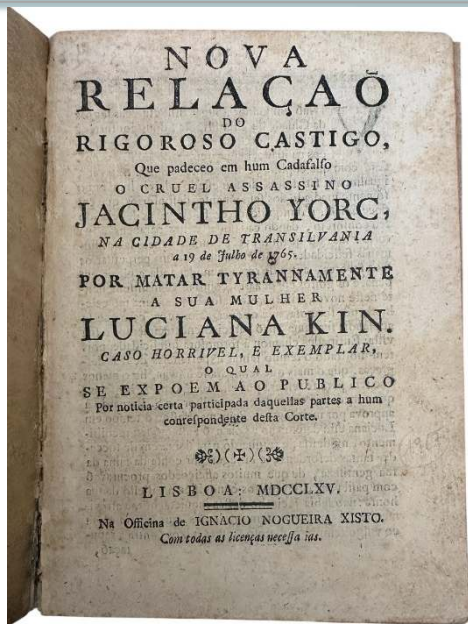
A COMPLETE SET OF JEWISH ODDITIES- WONDERS, WARNINGS, AND WILD MISCONCEPTIONS

140. SCHUDT, Johann Jacob. Jüdische Merckwürdigkeiten [Jewish Oddities]. Frankfurt and Leipzig: Samuel Tobias Hocker / Wolfgang Christoph Multzen, 1714–1718; with additional tracts.. First edition. Four parts bound in two thick folio volumes. Contemporary vellum, dust soiled, manuscript titles to spines, red-bordered shelf labels at foot, minor worming and dampstaining throughout, early inscriptions to endleaves; some general toning. Early ownership inscriptions by F. C. Schulze, dated 1775, and later bookplate of Samuel Ives Curtiss, professor of Old Testament theology at Chicago Theological Seminary, ex-seminary. Complete sets are rare in Commerce.

\$ 3,000.-

An extraordinary and unusually complete copy of Schudt's encyclopedic anti-Jewish polemic, comprising over 3,000 pages of obsessive documentation on Jewish life, language, ritual, folklore, and customs—principally centred on Frankfurt but of broader Ashkenazic application. Volume I (books I-III) collates: [11] ff., 159, 180–580 pp.; followed by [4] ff., 432, 383, [1] pp, [4] ff., 358, [1] pp., [15] ff., . Volume II (Book 4) contains:., 320, 447, [1], 192 pp., [19] ff., 48 pp. (title page with marginal but not text loss of continuation; repair with minor loss to leaf a2 of supplement) - with five engraved plates (including Schudt's portrait and depictions of Jewish ceremonies and processions)- plus two additional pamphlets bound in at the end. The first of these is "Das Leben des vortrefflichen Guilielmi Fabricii von Hilden..." (1722, 76 pp.), a biography of the famous physician Wilhelm Fabry, written by Christian Polycarp Leporin and directed against Sigmund Jacob Apin, likely bound in for its polemical and medical interest. The second is "Die Geistliche Kram-Bude..." (1724, 32 pp.), a sharp satirical pamphlet condemning the venality of Protestant church appointments, metaphorically depicting the clergy as goods sold in a marketplace.

These two rare contemporary tracts enrich the copy as a document of early 18th-century polemical culture. The set includes five full-page engraved plates and is further supplemented by the 1717 "Supplement oder Anhang", a separately titled appendix to Part IV by Schudt, offering additional clarification and documentation. Text in German, with significant sections in Hebrew, Yiddish, and Latin, including rare or unattested Jewish texts: penitential prayers, childbirth incantations, communal ordinances, and the Purim play "Ahasuerus-Spiel," preserved here despite rabbinic suppression. A monumental and ideologically fraught work, both a cornerstone of anti-Jewish literature and a unique repository of Jewish culture and folklore.



A TRANSYLVANIA MURDER

141. [TRUE CRIME]. Nova Relação do Rigoroso Castigo, Que Padeceo em hum Cadafalso o Cruel Assassino Jacintho Yorc, na Cidade de Transilvania a 19 de Julho de 1765. Por Matar Tyrannamente a sua Mulher Luciana Kin. Lisbon: Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. OCLC records only two copies at the Newberry and Houghton Library.

\$ 1,250.-

Quarto (approx. 197 × 147 mm). Contemporary plain paper wrappers, somewhat toned and lightly worn; text block with occasional stains. Housed in a custom slipcase of red silk.

Rare Portuguese crime pamphlet recounting the sensational downfall of Jacintho Yorc, executed in Transylvania for the murder of his wife, Luciana Kin, in July 1765.

A vivid example of the relação de cordel tradition, the narrative opens with a description of the couple's seemingly prosperous life, before descending into jealousy and suspicion. Yorc, upon hearing songs in which Luciana's name was sung, convinced himself of her infidelity. The pamphlet captures his furious inner monologue, torn between humiliation, rage, and cega paixão ("blind passion"), culminating in her murder. The work then details his swift trial, conviction, public torture, and execution, framing the crime as a cautionary lesson against unrestrained jealousy and dishonor.

Such pamphlets were printed cheaply for rapid consumption and seldom survived. Their purpose was both sensational — feeding the public's appetite for crime narratives — and moralizing, underscoring the wages of sin.

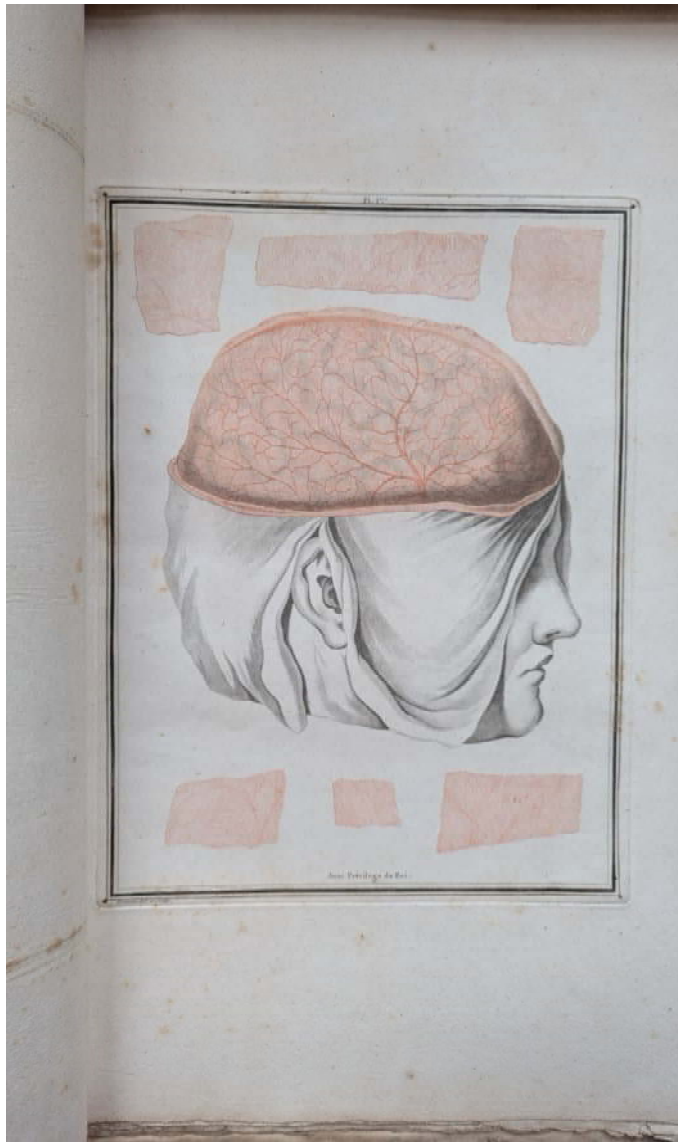
A LANDMARK BOOK ON THE ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN

142. VICQ-D'AZYR, M. (Félix). Traite D'Anatomie et De Physiologie avec Des Planches Coloriees, Representant au naturel les divers organes de l'Homme et des Animaux. Paris: Didot L'Aine, 1786.

\$ 10,500.-

large folio. (530mm x 360 mm sheet). Preserving the original decorative wraps (lost in all other copies) of each livraison, with their original labels on each wrapper preserved. The text volume with vi, 123 pages is bound in three parts, each in original wraps with labels (front cover of first part detached, rear wrap of third part missing), staining to some pages, and dust marking to page edges, binding of third part loose, last end wrapper missing. The allegorical frontispiece and a dedicatory text supplied in facsimile.

The plate volume is bound in five original parts. Complete. Original wraps with engraved design to upper cover and original labels, the cover to the first part is damaged. The plates consist of 35 engraved key plates and 34 hand-colored aquatint plates. Key plate xviii does not have a corresponding acquaint but this is the case with all other copies, so it is not missing. Engraved plate xxxii is stained. Both volumes are housed in cloth solander boxes with leather spine labels.



Felix Vicq-d'Azyr (1748-1794) was a typical exponent of the Enlightenment: physician, anatomist, medical historian and social reformer, who made significant contributions to theoretical and practical medicine, most notably to neuroanatomy.

His *Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie* is the first neuroanatomical work that dissected the brain in minute detail. Great care was taken in figures to reproduce what was actually seen in the sections, rather than what might be believed should be seen in the sections. Thus preferring actual data above conjecture.

The main substance of the book, brain anatomy, consists of five parts, each containing six to eight sections of the brain or parts of it, by means of aquatint. Each plate is accompanied by an explanatory drawing of the same size. The drawings were made by Alexandre Briceau (1731-1788 ca) who is thanked by the author for his skills, stamina, and endurance of foul odours. Probably alcoholic solutions were used to harden the brain.

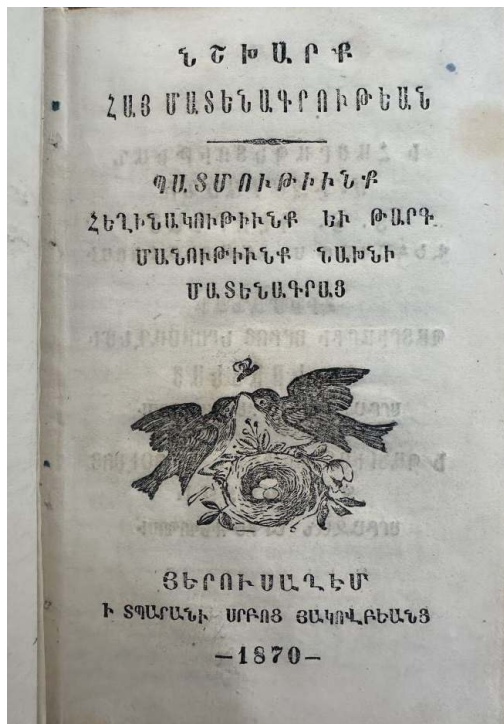
Vicq d'Azyr was the first to depict several neuroanatomical structures that had not been previously identified. Among these was the central sulcus, a crevice on the surface of the brain that divides it into two functional areas: one responsible for controlling movement and the other for processing touch sensations. He also described the insula, a region involved in processing taste, touch, pain signals, sound, balance, and movement. Additionally, he identified the red nucleus and the substantia nigra, structures now known to be essential for movement control and linked to disorders such as Parkinson's disease.

Another significant contribution was his work on the mamillothalamic fasciculus, often referred to as the "bundle of Vicq d'Azyr." This structure acts as a communication pathway, helping the brain coordinate memory and emotions. Furthermore, Vicq d'Azyr identified and named the gyri, the folds or ridges on the brain's surface that give it its characteristic wrinkled appearance, allowing for greater surface area and more complex brain functions.

Vicq d'Azyr's work offered some of the most precise mappings of the human body for his time. Unlike earlier anatomists such as Andreas Vesalius—whose groundbreaking text *De humani corporis fabrica* meticulously documented the body's structures without delving deeply into their functions—Vicq d'Azyr hinted at the importance of understanding how anatomy and physiology are connected.

Although he didn't explicitly study or explain the roles of the structures he identified, his careful attention to how different parts of the body are connected laid the foundation for future physicians to investigate their functions.

The plates are preceded by detailed explanations of every section and followed by an 'historical reflection', with comments on the work of previous anatomists (Bidloo, Vieussens, Eustachius, Willis, Monro, Haller, and many others). Often Vicq d'Azyr chides them for inaccuracy of their illustrations or descriptions; even the great Vesalius is not spared.



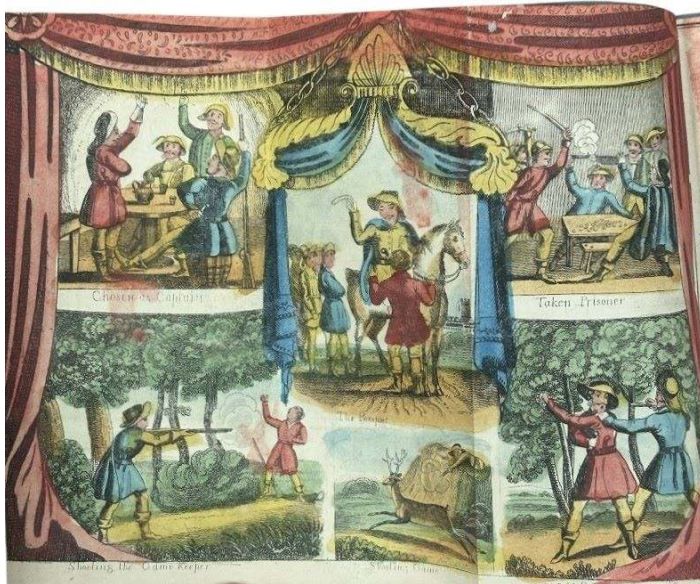
PRESENTED AS A GIFT FROM THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH

143. [ARMENIAN] Հեշտակ Հայ Մատենագրութեան Պատմութիւնք Հետեւափոխութեան Եւ Թագաւորածներուն Համեմատութիւնք Մատենագրութեան [Compendium of Armenian Literature: Histories of the Kings and Comparisons of the Literature with Successions and Monarchies]. Jerusalem: [Publisher Not Identified], 1870. 12mo, 76 pp. Original blue wraps, with an ornamental title page in Armenian featuring engravings, held in later protective wraps. . Text in Armenian. With a pencil note that this was a gift to Robert P Blake in April 1946 from the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem.

\$ 950.-

This work, printed in Jerusalem in 1870, represents a significant contribution to the preservation and dissemination of Armenian historical and literary traditions during the late 19th century. The Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem, a centre of Armenian cultural and scholarly activity, played a crucial role in publishing works that aimed to strengthen Armenian identity and heritage, particularly in the diaspora.

Patriarch Guregh II Israelian (often spelled Kuiregh II). Kuiregh II served as the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem from 1944 until his resignation in 1949. His leadership was marked by efforts to safeguard the rights and properties of the Armenian Church and community during a time of significant change in the region. Provenance: Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950), renowned (Harvard) American Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures.



A GOTHIC-INFUSED CRIME CHAPBOOK

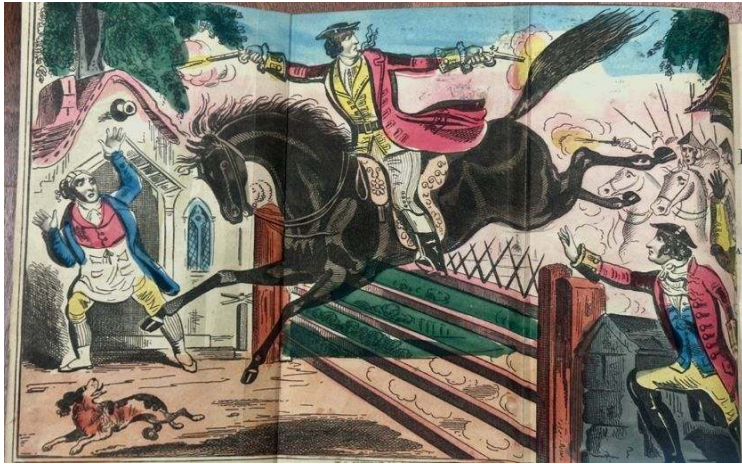
144. [CHAPBOOK – Crime & Execution]. The Life of Wolfe: A Notorious Robber and Murderer, Who Was Captain of a Desperate Gang of Thieves Inhabiting the Haunted Castle in the Black Forest: With an Account of the Singular Manner in Which He Was at Last Taken for Robbing a Church and His Full Confession at His Trial. Derby [England]: Thomas Richardson, [ca. 1830–1838].

\$ 1,250.-

8vo (approx 7 x 4 inches). 24 pages. Bound in later plain blue-green printed wrappers, titled in black on upper cover. Sewn binding firm; minor edgewear. Light red dye staining on title and a few margins. Complete with the original hand-colored fold-out frontispiece, vividly illustrating six scenes from Wolfe's life in bold theatrical style.



A Gothic-infused crime chapbook, recounting the sensational and supposedly true story of Wolfe, a robber and murderer who led a band of criminals from a “haunted castle in the Black Forest.” The plot follows his fall from villainy to arrest for robbing a church, culminating in a grim public confession. The large fold-out plate, with its colorful proscenium framing and dramatic tableaux (capture, judgment, execution), is pure Gothic spectacle - part moral theatre, part pulp entertainment.



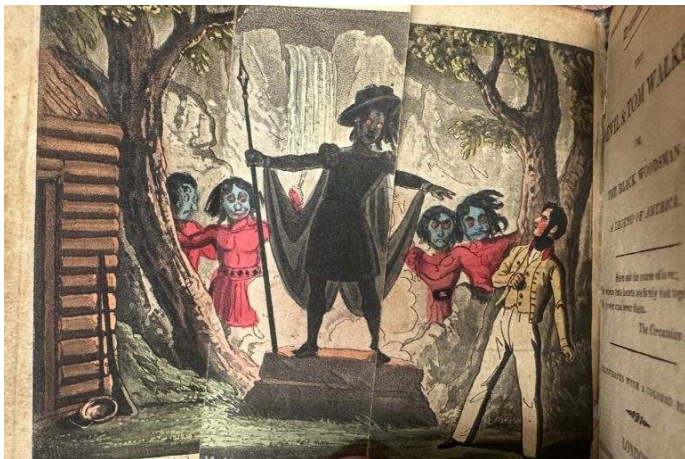
*A SENSATIONALIZED BIOGRAPHY OF THE LEGENDARY
18TH-CENTURY ENGLISH HIGHWAYMAN, RICHARD
TURPIN*

145. [CHAPBOOK – Crime & Execution – Highwaymen]. The Life of Richard Turpin, A Most Notorious Highwayman; Giving an Account of All His Daring Robberies and Burglaries: Also His Trial, Execution, Burial, &c. Johnson’s Edition. London: Printed and Published by W. S. Johnson, 60, St. Martin’s Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., to be had of all booksellers, 1850.

\$ 750.-

8vo approx. 7 x 4.25 inches). [24] unnumbered pages, [1] leaf of plates, folded . Bound in later green wrappers, with upper wrapper titled in black.. Complete with the striking hand-coloured folded frontispiece, a full-sheet illustration depicting a chaotic scene of gunfire, robbery, and flight executed in vivid red, blue, yellow, and black.

A sensationalized biography of the legendary 18th-century English highwayman, Richard Turpin (1705–1739), whose name became synonymous with highway robbery, escape tales, and popular folklore. Though many exploits are fictional or exaggerated, this chapbook presents a full narrative arc from criminal beginnings to trial at York Assizes, execution, and burial.



A CLASSIC OF EARLY TRANSATLANTIC GOTHIC FOLKLORE

146. [CHAPBOOK – Faustian Legend –]. MILNER, H. M. (attributed); Duncombe, John (publisher). The Devil & Tom Walker, or, The Black Woodsman: A Legend of America. London: Published by Duncombe, [ca. 1832]. Dramatic Tales, no. 74.

\$ 750.-

32mo (approx. 4.25 x 2.75 inches). As issued, [1] folded leaf of plates, [1] leaf, pages [91]–120; . Original calf boards, now heavily worn and unsympathetically rebaked in plain black cloth. Title page very tightly bound, with some fraying and edge

wear. Complete with the original folding hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece, now split along folds but entirely complete and still striking, depicting “The Demon Woodsman” confronting Tom Walker and a group of ghoulish blue-faced spirits in a gothic woodland tableau. With Hunter College (City of New York) ex-libris bookplate to front pastedown.



A classic of early transatlantic Gothic folklore, blending moral terror and theatrical demonology in miniature chapbook form.

A rare British chapbook adaptation of the Washington Irving story *The Devil and Tom Walker* (1824), issued here anonymously and attributed to H. M. Milner, a prolific playwright and adapter of popular gothic tales. This chapbook was part of Duncombe's *Dramatic Tales* series—mass-produced yet vividly imaginative renderings of dark fiction and melodrama for working-class Victorian readers.

The tale, a classic Faustian parable, follows the greedy Tom Walker as he strikes a deal with a demonic figure haunting the American backwoods, eventually forfeiting his soul. This version emphasizes theatrical horror and folk elements, with the hand-coloured frontispiece conveying intense visual drama in the tradition of Gothic chapbooks and early penny dreadfuls.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

147. [CHAPBOOK] *History of Jack and his eleven brothers displaying the various adventures they encountered in their travels.* London. Printed for T. Hughis. 35, Ludgate street. 1824. 114 p. 3 original hand-coloured plates. 12 mo. Original marble wrappers. A delightful example of juvenile literature.

\$ 550.-

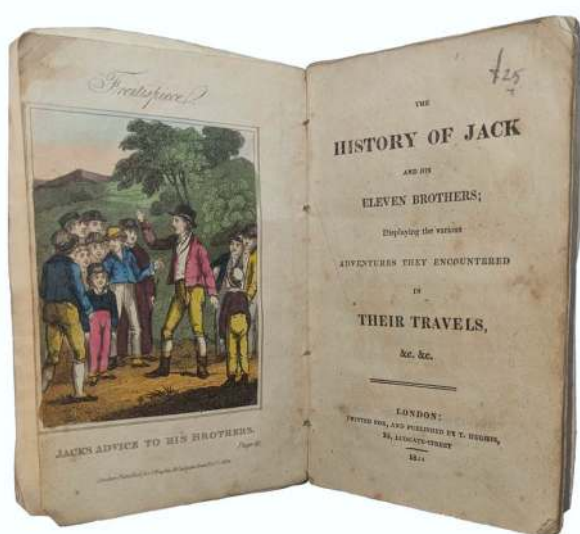
Twelve brothers embark on separate journeys to make their fortune and help their family. As they face challenges and adventures alone, each must learn valuable life lessons about independence, morality, and the true meaning of brotherhood. But will their good intentions be enough to justify leaving their parents behind?

We traced the first edition of this moralizing tale back to 1799, it must have been very popular because since then it was reprinted a number of times, until far into the 19th century. All early editions are rare, we found only one copy of this particular imprint through Copac. Author unknown, there is to be some research to be done here, the tale might originate in Ireland.

A CORNISH FOLK TALE

148. [CHAPBOOK] *Jack, the giant killer.* London (Threadneedle street) : Printed and sold by Dean and Munday, [n.d.]. 34. Original pictorial covers. With lovely hand-colored, fold-out plate. Depicting Jack and the Welsh Giant in three scenes. This edition is not identical to Gumuchian, 6127. N.D. Around 1820-1830. No other copy found with an illustrated plate. Paper cover is somewhat stained, with some damage to the corners.

\$ 750.-





"Jack the Giant Killer" is a Cornish fairy tale and legend about a young adult who slays a number of bad giants during King Arthur's reign. The tale is characterized by violence, gore and blood-letting. Giants are prominent in Cornish folklore, and Welsh Bardic lore.

No text of Jack the Giant Killer has been found which establishes that the tale was in circulation before the eighteenth century. Scholars suggest that the story of Jack the Giant Killer was united into one coherent narrative at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Given the absence of any earlier extant versions, the ur-text is a version of the tale published in Shrewsbury in the 1760s. The same text was used by many late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century chapbook editions. We have no idea if our book, which seems to be unique, follows this text.

UNKNOWN, PROVINCIAL CHAPBOOK BY A FEMALE AUTHOR

149. [CHAPBOOK] [TAYLOR, Emily] The Parish-Clerk. By the author of Frank and George or the Prison Friends. Published in Wellington, Shropshire by Houlston and son. 1822. Original wrappers. 12 mo. (14 cm x 8.5 cm) with one engraving, 84 pages.

\$ 750.-



Since we know that Frank and George was written by Emily Taylor (17 April 1795 - 11 March 1872), we speculate that she is the author. Emily Taylor showed an early precociousness in reading and music, but her inner ear was damaged by scarlet fever contracted at the age of seven, and she remained partly deaf after she recovered. Largely through her own efforts, but with help from her friend Sarah Glover, Emily Taylor established the parish's first Lancastrian school, specializing in teaching music; many of her pupils afterwards became music teachers, accordingly. Taylor retained an interest in children's education throughout her life, not least in her prolific writings for children.

This first (?) edition is not known, although we know of an later edition: Frank and George; or, The prison friends. Wellington, Salop, UK: F. Houlston & Son / Scatcherd, London, 1823.

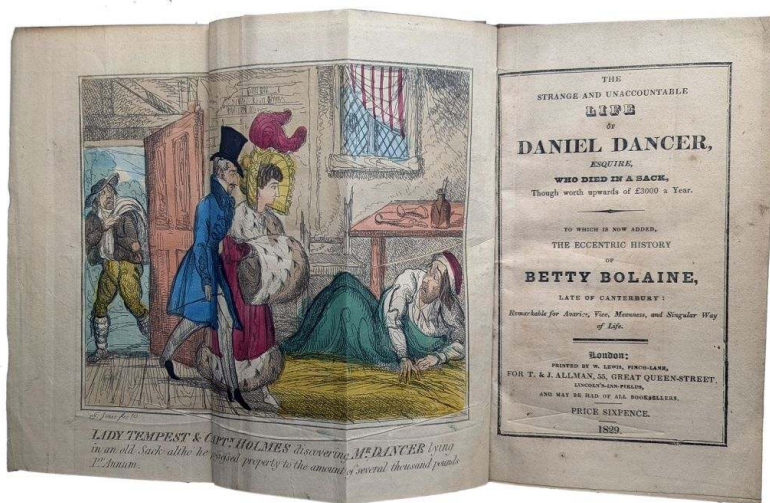
THE ARCHETYPICAL MISER

150. [CHAPBOOK] The strange and unaccountable life of Daniel Dancer, esquire, who died in a sack, though worth upwards of £3000 a year. To which is added the eccentric history of Betty Bolaine, late of Canterbury : remarkable for avarice, vice, meanness, and singular way of life. London : Printed by W. Lewis for T & J Allman 1829. 28 p; 19 cm. With a large hand coloured fold-out frontispiece of Daniel Dancer in the sack. Original covers bound in.

\$ 950.-



According to the British Union catalogue, there are three copies. British Library, University of Oxford, Bishopsgate.



Daniel Dancer (1716–1794) was an infamous English miser, often cited as one of the most extreme penny-pinchers in Georgian Britain. Born in Pinner, Middlesex, he inherited a large and fertile 80-acre estate in 1736 but rigorously avoided all unnecessary spending. Together with his sister, he shunned social life, wore rags and homespun, lived in a decaying home, and entered only through an upper-story. He ate one small meal per day—baked meat and a single hard-boiled dumpling—and farmed his land minimally to avoid labor costs.

Already a few years after his death (1794), several pamphlets and chapbooks circulated, using his life as a warning against avarice. Dickens likely drew from figures like Daniel Dancer (alongside John Elwes, another notorious miser) when creating Ebenezer Scrooge in *A Christmas Carol* (1843)

Dancer became a stock archetype: the crusty old man with a hidden fortune under the floorboards, terrified of thieves, and suspicious of charity. Figures like Scrooge are direct descendants, and his archetype still lingers in characters from Mr. Burns (*The Simpsons*) to Scrooge McDuck.



MISS HAMLYN'S LIBRARY: A RARE SIGNED COLLECTION OF 19TH-CENTURY CHILDREN'S BOOKS

151. [CHAPBOOKS] Twenty-nine chapbooks, new / various editions, London: Houlston and Wright, not date/ 1853-58, original coloured wraps, with many wood-cut illustrations.

The entire collection of children's books by two famous female writers of their time is in a fine condition. They are all signed on the cover by Miss Hamlyn (around 1858) who's portrait can be found in the National portrait gallery.

\$ 2,900.-

1. The Hills – Mrs. Sherwood, 2. Dry Ground – Mrs. Sherwood, 3. The Three Flowerpots – Mrs. Cameron, 4. Little Robert and the Owl – Mrs. Sherwood, 5. The Rose – Mrs. Sherwood, 6. The Busy Bee – Mrs. Sherwood, 7. The Hidden Treasure – Mrs. Sherwood, 8. Little Negroes – Mrs. Sherwood, 9. Poor Buruff – Mrs. Sherwood, 10. Home – Mrs. Sherwood, 11. A Visit to the Infant School – Mrs. Cameron, 12. Little George Penny – Mrs. Sherwood, 13. The Lady in the Arbor – Mrs. Sherwood, 14. Child's Reward – Miss Sherwood, 15. A Visit to Grandpapa – Mrs. Sherwood, 16. The Rainbow – Mrs. Sherwood, 17. The Mother's Duty – Mrs. Sherwood, 18. Little Arthur – Mrs. Sherwood, 19. Happy Family – Mrs. Sherwood, 20. Everything Out of Its Place – Mrs. Sherwood, 21. Soffrona, Cat Muff – Mrs. Sherwood, 22. Orange Grobe – Mrs. Sherwood, 23. The Little Dog Flora – Mrs. Cameron, 24. Emily and Her Brothers – Mrs. Sherwood, 25. The



Strawberry Gatherers – Mrs. Cameron, 26. Warning Clock – Mrs. Cameron, 27. The Fawns – Mrs. Sherwood, 28. The Two Dolls – Mrs. Sherwood, 29. The Idiot Boy – Mrs. Sherwood.



Mary Martha Sherwood (née Butt; 6 May 1775 – 22 September 1851) was one of the most influential children's authors of the 19th century, whose stories helped define ideals of childhood, morality, and family life. Born into a literary Anglican household, Sherwood began her writing career in the 1790s with romantic fiction. But her life — and her pen — changed dramatically after marrying Captain Henry Sherwood and moving to colonial India. There, during eleven formative years, she embraced evangelical Christianity, opened schools for the children of British officers and local Indian families, adopted orphans, and founded a mission-style orphanage. Amid the tents of military encampments, she began crafting stories to instruct and convert young minds, laying the groundwork for a prolific literary career. Returning to England in 1816 due to health concerns, Sherwood continued her mission with renewed energy. She opened a boarding school, edited a children's magazine, and produced hundreds of tracts and books aimed at young and poor readers alike. She is still regarded as one of the most influential children's authors of the 19th century.

Lucy Lyttelton Cameron (1781–1858) was also a giant of early children's literature — a writer whose gentle moral tales shaped generations of young minds, even as her name faded into the margins of history. Born into a devout clerical family, Lucy grew up in the same refined, bookish world that nurtured her contemporary (and fellow schoolgirl) Jane Austen. In fact, both girls attended the same genteel boarding school: Reading Abbey Girls' School, an institution so memorable that Austen would later immortalize it in *Emma* as Mrs. Goddard's school.

But while Austen turned her pen to courtship and irony, Lucy's stories wrote evangelical tales. She also edited one of the most beloved evangelical magazines of her time, *The Nursery and Infants' Schools Magazine*, and balanced her prolific writing with raising a large family and helping educate her brother's orphaned children.

RARE ABOLITIONIST PLAYBILL PRINTED BY ELIZABETH MACLEISH

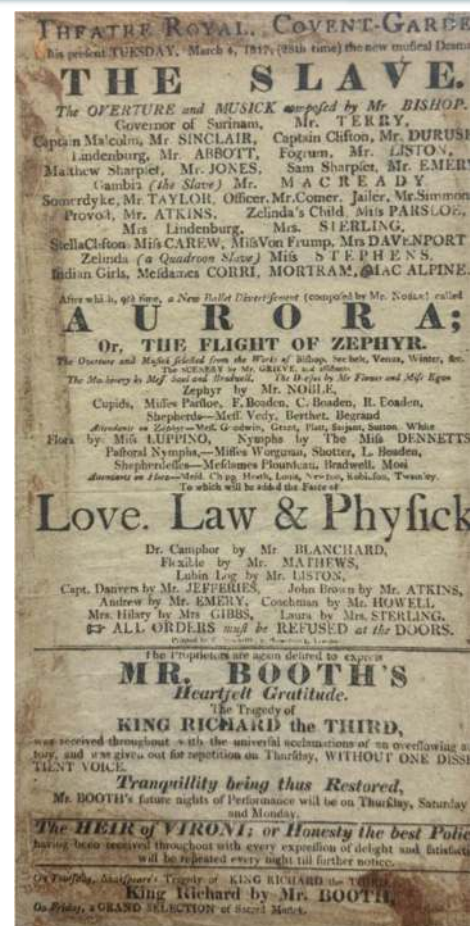
152. [COVENT GARDEN PLAYBILL] *The Slave* – Printed by Elizabeth MacLeish – March 6, 1817 London: **Elizabeth MacLeish**, Printer, Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, 1817. Printed broadside playbill 1 sheet ([1] pages) ; 31 x 18 cm, mounted and matted in a modern frame, not examined out of frame and likely glued. Announcing the performance on Tuesday, March 6, 1817, of the “new musical Drama” *The Slave* by Thomas Morton, with overture and music composed by William Bishop.

\$ 900.-



A broadside printed by the underappreciated Elizabeth MacLeish, one of the very few women to operate as a master printer in early 19th-century London. Despite her importance, MacLeish has received little scholarly recognition. Her role was culturally significant. Running the Covent Garden press demanded extraordinary speed, accuracy, and coordination. Playbills were often typeset, proofed, and printed overnight to advertise the next day's performance—an almost industrial tempo at a time when women rarely held such strategically vital positions in the print trade. Her imprint is both a concrete record of Regency theatre and a rare testament to women's work at the intersection of mass entertainment and political dialogue.

The evening's main piece, Thomas Morton's *The Slave*, is set in Surinam and striking for its centering of a dignified, courageous Black protagonist—Gambia, portrayed here by the rising star William Charles Macready. Such a figure was still highly unusual on the British stage in 1817: the slave trade had been abolished in 1807, but slavery itself remained entrenched in Britain's colonies until 1833. In that long interregnum, public conversation about race and freedom was contested territory, and Morton's drama brought those tensions into one of London's most visible cultural arenas. The cast also features Mr. Terry as the Governor of Surinam, Mr. Sinclair as Captain Malcolm, and Miss Stephens as Zelinda.



FIRST BOOK ON ICE-SKATING IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

153. GARCIN, Jean. *Le Vrai patineur ou principes sur l'art d patiner avec grace.* Paris: chez Delespinasse, Delaunay, Nepveu, l'auteur, de l'imp. J. Gillé, 1813. 8vo (16.5 x 10.5 c) Contemporary binding. First edition, all 8 plates in contemporary hand-coloring. (including the frontispiece).

\$ 3,250.-

In the 18th century during the brisk winter months, Parisians flocked to the glistening frozen fields of La Glacière, or the Glacier. The grassy terrain, flooded with water and frozen over, was an icy playground for upper-class citizens. And none were more showy than the male ice skaters dressed in bicep-revealing red jackets, tight pants, and graduation caps.

These fraternities of gentlemen showed off with challenging jumps and graceful arm movements—charms that could “seduce weak mortals,” according to the 19th-century French ice skater Jean Garcin. “There are no good skaters anywhere but in Paris,” he boasted.

During the early 1800s, Jean Garcin was a member of the skating fraternity *Gilets Rouge*, or red waistcoats, an elite all-male group of skaters who tried to blend masculinity and beauty.

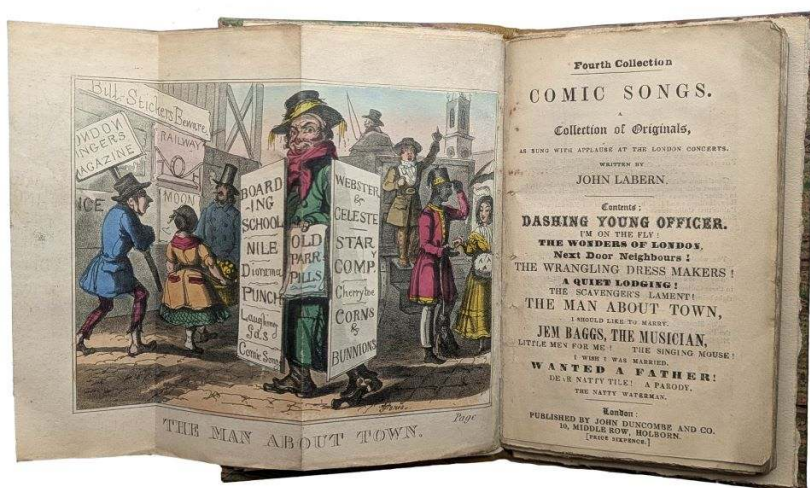


This treatise lays the foundational principles of what is known as "artistic" skating: "It will teach the principles to know all the steps used in skating; to link them together; to execute them gracefully, to guard against certain faults that one might acquire while studying them, and above all, to overcome early on difficulties that seem insurmountable, but are not, to be honest, only due to the lack of a guide to prove otherwise by smoothing them out for us" (p. xxi). The work concludes with a Vocabulary of technical terms related to the art of skating.

Garcin was a member of the elite Parisian skating fraternity *Gilets Rouge*, and likely wrote the work as a guide for his fellow members. He contrasts the elegance of French skating with the rigidity of skating in places like England. HE dedicated *Le vrai patineur* to Geniève Gosselin, the premier dancer at the Academy of Music in Paris, and often employed language used to describe ballet. The elegance in the poise of the body was of utmost importance.

"As to the position of the body," he wrote. "It should be developed graciously: the head held high, the eyes attentive to the direction of movement, the arms free but comfortably positioned, allowing free movement of the shoulders with each turn of the head."

The plates depict the several moves, the half-revolution three jump of the *Saut du Zephyre* (the Zephyr's Leap), dangerous but spectacular, and the perilous *Pas d'Apollon* (the Step of Apollo). Several of the shapes and figures resemble similar moves you would see on the ice today. For example, the *Révérance* (bow) is a kind of spread-eagle figure.



EROTIC FOLKLORE

154. LABERN, John. *Comic songs : a collection of originals, as sung with applause at the London concerts.* Written by John Labern. The Fourth collection. Original wrappers bound in. With a delightful colored frontispiece. [1] 107 – 140, 6 leaves of ads. Separately published. No date. London : Published by John Duncombe & Co, 10 Middle Row. [1843?]

\$ 850.-

John Labern (c. 1815 – March 1881) was an English singer and songwriter whose songs in the 1830s and 1840s were significant in the development of popular music.

Contains Dashing young officers, The wonders of London. Next door neighbors, the wrangling dress makers, The wrangling dress makers, A quiet lodging, the scavengers laments, The man about town, I should like to marry, Hem Baggs, the musician. Kittle mean for me, I wish I was married, Wanted a father, Natty Tile, a parody, the natty waterman.

The early publications are preserved in only a few libraries in the UK. The sixth collection for example is only known in two libraries in the UK. We could not trace this fourth collection.

In 19th-century London and other cities, men with money flocked to lively haunts known as night-cellars and song rooms—later dubbed “song-and-supper rooms.” These weren’t respectable venues, nor were they meant for the working class. Instead, they catered to a bohemian crowd from the middle and upper classes, drawn by a mix of food, drink, and rowdy, unrefined entertainment. Open nearly all night, these rooms were ideal drop-in spots after the



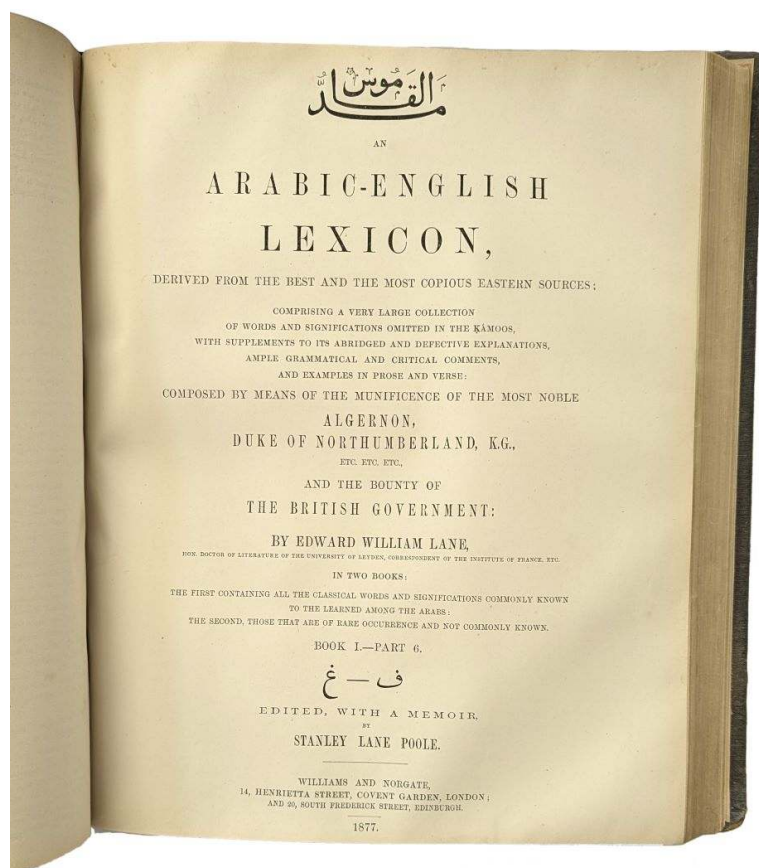
theatre, Parliament, or any evening affair. The clientele was eclectic: notorious rakes, students, politicians, lawyers, actors, writers, journalists—even the odd aristocrat.

Their popularity among literary types explains why they so often appear in mid-Victorian novels. Inside, the scene was unmistakably male. Patrons lounged at tables or wandered about, mostly ignoring the performances. The entertainers were usually amateurs, handpicked by the chairman, though a few seasoned performers and actors might be coaxed from the audience to "oblige" with a tune. Over time, a roster of semi-professional regulars emerged. The music was mostly bawdy, erotic, comic, and boozy—with occasional sentimental ballads and glees thrown in. John Labern, particularly known for his satirical and often risqué songs, made him a standout in these venues that thrived on innuendo, and populist appeal. Bibliography: *Catalogue of English Song Books Forming a Portion of the Library of Sir John Stainer: With Appendices of Foreign Song Books, Collections of Carols, Books on Bells. P 44 (But the 4th collection is not mentioned).*

A MONUMENTAL WORK OF ARABIC LANGUAGE

155. LANE, Edward William. An Arabic-English lexicon : derived from the best and the most copious eastern sources ... / by Edward William Lane. London ; Edinburgh : Williams and Norgate 1863-1885. 8 volumes in four. Original buckram bindings, rebaked, spine labels preserved. Folio (330 mm) Stamp on title page, from the German University in Prague.

\$ 4,500.-



This is a truly monumental work, exceedingly rare to find complete, from a great man. Dictionaries are often a pretty mundane affair but not this one. Lane did not use his own knowledge of Arabic to give definitions to the words. Instead, the definitions are taken from older Arabic dictionaries, primarily medieval Arabic dictionaries. Lane translates these definitions into English, and he carefully notes which dictionaries are giving which definitions, resulting in long. With longer explanations, the entries are enjoyable to read for entries and explanations about the several meanings of each word.

For over 25 years, Lane devoted himself to the compilation of his Arabic-English Lexicon, which remains an essential reference for students and scholars of pre-modern Arabic literature. Moreover, although this enterprise remains largely unexplored territory to many scholars, Lane's work occupies a unique position, as it both built on, and contributed to, an indigenous Arab intellectual lexicographical tradition.

Edward William Lane (17 September 1801 – 10 August 1876) wrote a fascinating study of Egyptian society, a book so definitive and widely read that it would never go out of print; his *Arabian Nights* (also offered in our catalogue) would delight and instruct generations of readers. Lane's name would come to be known throughout the field of Middle



Eastern studies, admired by western and Arab scholars alike and his great Arabic–English dictionary would become a basic, irreplaceable reference work.

“I have associated, almost exclusively, with Muslims, of various ranks in society,” he wrote. *“and lived as they lived.”* That provided the perspective for the close observations of Egyptian society and language that proved essential for his work, but it was more than just a convenient pose. As the Egyptian scholar Leila Ahmed wrote, *“Lane loved Egypt, loved the Muslim world, and unreservedly loved almost everything about it. From his arrival, his entire life and the work he undertook would be an act of devotion and service to this country and culture.”*

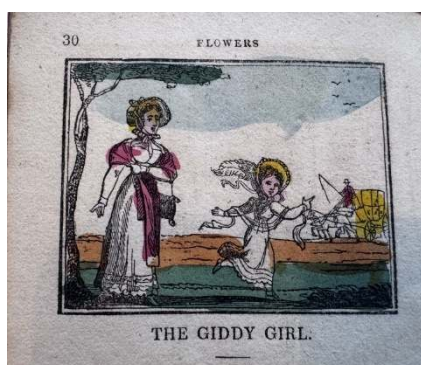
Nothing existed like the dictionary he planned. The standard works were the 17th-century Arabic–Latin dictionaries of Franciscus Raphelengius and Jacob Golius, who had long fallen out of date, limited in sources, deficient in organization and scope, and marred by mistakes. Georg Freytag's *Lexicon Arabico–Latinum*, published during the 1830's, did little more than replicate the shortcomings of its predecessors.

On top of that, all of those dictionaries were composed in Latin, a language that was not only already slipping into decreasing scholarly use but was also unsuitable for treating Arabic. As Lane told the Duke of Northumberland, *“There are thousands of Arabic words & phrases which Cicero himself could not have expressed”* in Latin. It was high time for a dictionary for an Arabic – English dictionary.

The first of the eight volumes of Lane's Arabic–English Lexicon were published in 1863 and the work's importance was immediately recognized. Lane was working on the article for volume six on August 5, 1876 when he was taken ill; he died five days later. The Lexicon's final three volumes were published under the supervision of his great-nephew, Stanley Lane-Poole, who later made a name for himself in Arab numismatics, among other areas.

In the 21st century the dictionary is still a foundational work, Manfred Woidich of the University of Amsterdam describes Lane's Lexicon as *“a fine combination of eastern and western scholarship. For the scholar busy with classical Arabic, it is an indispensable working tool which will not be replaced in years to come.”* The work contains also the first edition of his biography.

Volume 1: ث - ا, Preface (by Edward William Lane), Table I: Conjugations of Arabic Verbs, Table II: Lexicological and Grammatical Terms, Table III: Chronological list of the cited Lexicologists and Grammarians, Table IV: Indications of Authorities, Postscript to the Preface; Volume 2: ح - ج; Volume 3: ز - د; Volume 4: ص - س; Volume 5: ع - ض; Volume 6: ف - غ, Preface of Volume 6 (by Stanley Lane Poole), MEMOIR of EDWARD WILLIAM LANE: 1801—1825, 1825—1828. The first visit to Egypt - “The Description of Egypt,” 1828—1835. The second visit to Egypt (1833—5), 1835—1842. “The Modern Egyptians,” “The Thousand and One Nights” — “Selections from the *Ḳur-án*,” 1842—1849. The third visit to Egypt, 1849—1876. The Arabic Lexicon; Volume 7: م - ق; Volume 8: ن - ي, Supplement for ق - ي, Postscript of Volume 8 (by Stanley Lane Poole).



COLLECTION OF DIDACTIC VERSES

156. LEMAN Rede, Lucy. Flowers that never fade. London : Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-Street : A.K. Newman & Co. Leadenhall-Street [1833?] Embellished with fifteen neatly coloured engravings. Price Six-pence. 31 pages : colour illustrations. 14 x 8,5 cm. Printed as leaves with illustration and text on one side only. Blank pages included in pagination. British Library has another copy, published only by Dean and Munday, dated c1824. Original covers. Brown stain at the lower right corner.

\$ 450.-

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



Lucy Leman Rede (1806 – 1870) born in Hamburg is one of these female writers, that one knows very little about. She is remembered primarily through her sister, the feminist and novelist Mary Leman Grimstone. One of at least five children of Leman Thomas Rede, a noted bibliographer, Lucy belonged to a family steeped in letters. The British Union catalogue records one in copy of this edition in the Victoria and Albert museum, two of the previous editions in the British Library and the university of Oxford.

The Flowers That Never Faded is a collection of didactic verses, the work is moral and instructional in tone, aimed at children. It belongs to a long tradition of early 19th-century English verse that uses simple language and sentimental imagery to teach lessons about virtue, humility, selflessness, piety, and the transient nature of worldly things.



THE FIRST MONOPOLYLOGUE EVER

157. MATHEWS, Charles. Mr. Mathews 'at home': a lecture on character, manners, and peculiarities, entitled Mr. Mathews invitations : performed with the most distinguished success at the Theatre Royal, English Opera-House. At head of title: Second Edition with additions. Duncombe's only correct edition. The two penny post -- Gipsying excursion and quadrilles -- Visit to the Italian opera -- London at five in the morning -- A bunch of keys -- The general election. London. Printed by Duncombe, 19 little Queen street. 30 p. Modern binding. No date but 1825-1830. With a fold-out frontispiece.

\$ 750.-

Charles Mathews (28 June 1776, London – 28 June 1835, Devonport) was an English theatre manager and comic actor, well known during his time for his gift of impersonation and skill at table entertainment. His play *At Home*, in which he played every character, was the first monopolylogue ever, a form of entertainment in which one actor plays many characters. The color frontispiece depicts him in these roles.

His talents for mimicry, facial and physical contortion, and ventriloquism were used to embody multiple characters and poke fun at a range of social and national types. His "At Homes" featured a range of accents, quick costume changes, and songs and were avidly anticipated theatrical events.

EXTREMELY RARE TRACT ON THE ROMA PEOPLE

158. [ROMA] ¿Quién son los Gitanos? Manresa: Per Pau Roca, 1850. 8vo., 8 pp. but uncut, Woodcut vignette on title page. A scarce and charming mid-19th-century Catalan imprint discussing the origins, history, and customs of the Roma people in Spain. The text presents a blend of historical narrative and contemporary perspectives, reflecting both fascination and prevailing biases toward the Romani community. Includes a "Canción," indicative of the oral storytelling tradition and social perception of the Roma at the time. An example of regional Spanish printing during a period of heightened interest in ethnographic studies. OCLC notes 1 copy institutional holdings.

\$ 950.-



The 19th century saw a proliferation of European writings on the Roma, often shaped by romanticized or prejudiced perspectives. This text, published in Manresa, reflects the broader Spanish and Catalan engagement with the Romani people, whose presence in the Iberian Peninsula dates back to at least the 15th century. The discussion of Moorish heritage in the text aligns with a common 19th-century theory that sought to trace the Roma's origins to North Africa or India, reinforcing their portrayal as an "exotic" yet marginalized group. The inclusion of a folk song suggests an attempt to document Roma cultural expressions, albeit through the lens of an outsider. Works like this offer insight into how Catalan and Spanish society viewed the Roma, oscillating between admiration of their perceived nomadic freedom and deep-seated social exclusion policies, which persisted well into the 20th century.

LIBERAL CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

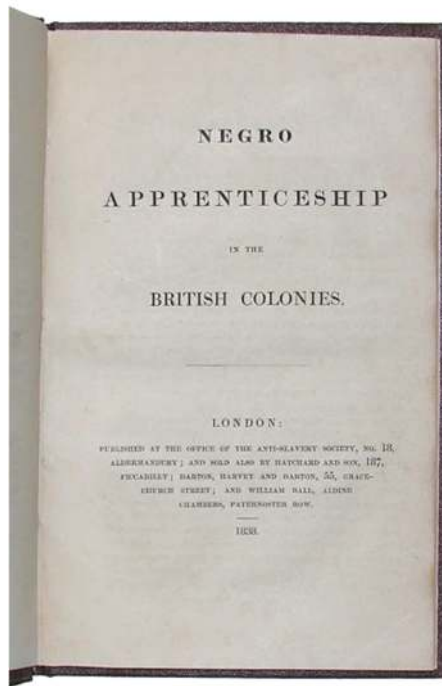
159. [SCHALBACHER, Philipp Joseph]. JOURNAL DE CHRISTINE. Paris et Leipzig:. Bossange frères, no date but c.1825, first edition.

\$ 850.-

FIRST EDITION Oblong 8vo, pp. 1-IV 5-134, with engraved title-page and six aquatints; of which five are delicately hand-coloured.



Credited to the German author Philipp Joseph Schalbacher, *Journal de Christine* takes the form of a pedagogical study written by the father of two young children—a five-year-old boy and a four-year-old girl—whom he observes with minimal interference, striving to "avoid wielding over their inclinations any tyrannical constraint". (Preface). The upper cover of the title page, featuring two young girls skipping rope and playing badminton, visually reflects this relaxed and non-authoritarian approach to education. The *Journal* offers a running commentary on the two children's upbringing and behaviour. An appendix, attributed to Adolphe Bossange, tells us that Christine, now twelve, will, by the time she is eighteen, be 'presque autant recherchée que son père est respecté'. We have been unable to identify the German work of which this claims to be a translation. A later edition, of 128 pages, appeared in Paris in 1837. Barbier II, 1010; OCLC records copies at the BnF, Texas A&M, and the Morgan, with a later edition at Princeton



ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

160. [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. 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.

A SYRIAC BIBLE PRINTED IN LONDON FOR USE IN INDIA

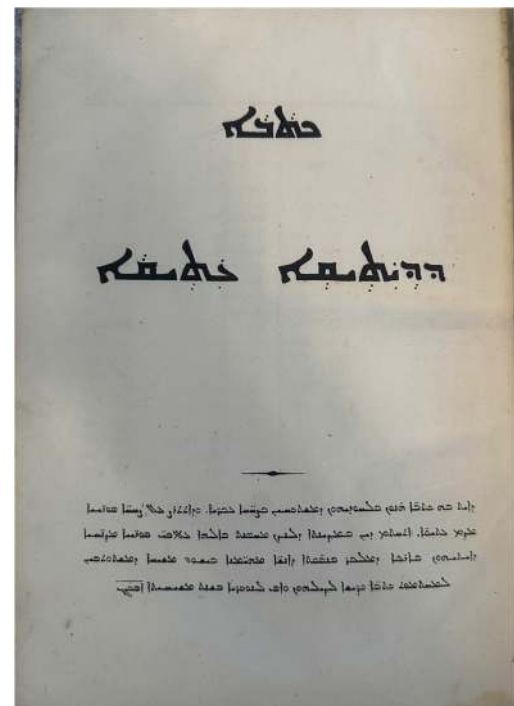
161. [SYRIAC BIBLE]-- (OLD and NEW TESTAMENT in Syriac, The, ed. by S. Lee). Lond., 1823-26. 2 in 1 vol. (4), 705; (2), 360 pp. 40. Cont. blind tooled full black morocco gilt, boards detached, some rubbing and wear to spine. See Darlow & Moule 8981 & 8986; Moss, 123 & 159. Provenance: Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950), American Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures.

\$ 1,750.-

This Bible, produced between 1823 and 1826 in London, was specifically printed for the Syrian Church of Malabar, a Christian community in India with deep roots going back to the Apostle Thomas. The Malabar Church, which adheres to the West Syriac liturgical tradition, has long maintained a distinct identity within Indian Christianity, heavily influenced by its Syriac heritage.

Edited by Samuel Lee, a noted Orientalist at Cambridge, the Bible was intended to serve the particular needs of the Malabar Christians. The Old Testament in this edition follows Version B, a recognized Syriac translation, though it omits the Latin title-page and Psalm 151, reflecting the unique liturgical practices of the Malabar Church. The New Testament includes several modifications, with section headings adjusted through the use of printed slips and stamps, ensuring that the text conformed to the expectations and traditions of its intended audience.

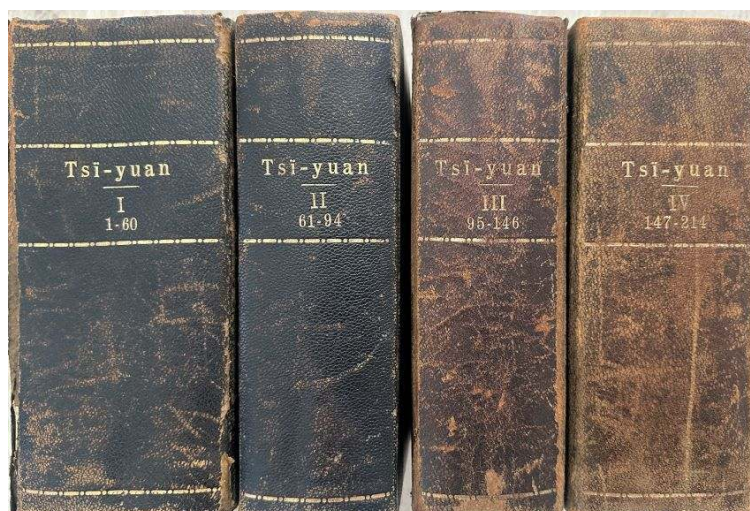
This printing project is emblematic of the broader 19th-century Orientalist efforts, where European scholars took a keen interest in the languages and religious practices of Eastern Christian communities. Very rare, this printing precedes the first French edition by the Sacy. The choice of serto characters, a variant of the Syriac script, was deliberate, aiming to produce a text that was both accessible and resonant with the established liturgical practices of the Syrian Church of Malabar.





THE DICTIONARY CARRIED BY CHAIRMAN MAO

162. LU ERKUI, ed. *Ciyuan* (辞源). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1915. First edition (issued in several size formats). 8 vo. 4 volumes. Calf and marbled boards with wear, vol. 1 spine peeling. Text in vertical script, organized by radicals and stroke count. The *Ciyuan* is the first comprehensive word dictionary (cidian) in Chinese lexicography, explaining the meanings and origins of words, idiomatic expressions, and classical references. Published during the early Republic of China, it played a crucial role in the modernization of Chinese linguistic studies. This copy with various contemporary notations on endpapers and in text of a European student of the Chinese language.



\$ 2,500.-

Lu Erkui's 1915 *Ciyuan* ("Sources of Words"), marked a significant advancement in Chinese lexicography by focusing on the meanings and origins of words rather than just characters. It was China's first modern dictionary on the Chinese language.

Mao Zedong reportedly carried a copy of *Ciyuan* with him during his early years, reflecting its importance and influence. The *Ciyuan* was eventually published in four volumes in 1916, further solidifying its place as a foundational text in Chinese linguistic studies.



GERMAN EXPRESSIONISM

163. FIEDLER, Franz. *Narre Tod, Mein Spielgesell'*, ca. 1923. Kunstbildner Franz Fiedler, Text: Thea Girardelli; Verlag der Schönheit, Dresden. Folio, 34 cm x 27 cm. Original cloth portfolio with 10 plates.

\$ 3,500.-

A contemporary Dance of Death by the eccentric photographer Franz Fiedler (1885–1956), which shows a nude woman with a skeleton in various erotic poses. The preceding text tells about Death, who is a fool and her playmate. An in every sense of the word unique album, made against the backdrop of the unstable Weimar Republic, in which hedonism, sex and fear were intimate companions.

Fiedler won at the 1911 World Exhibition in Turin the first prize and had another exhibition in Prague in 1913. He belonged to the circle of Jaroslav Hašek and Egon Erwin Kisch, and in 1916 married Erna Hauswald in Dresden where he occupied a studio at Sedanstraße 7. From 1919, he began to work with a 9x12 folding camera and in 1924 became one of the first professional photographers to use a Leica.

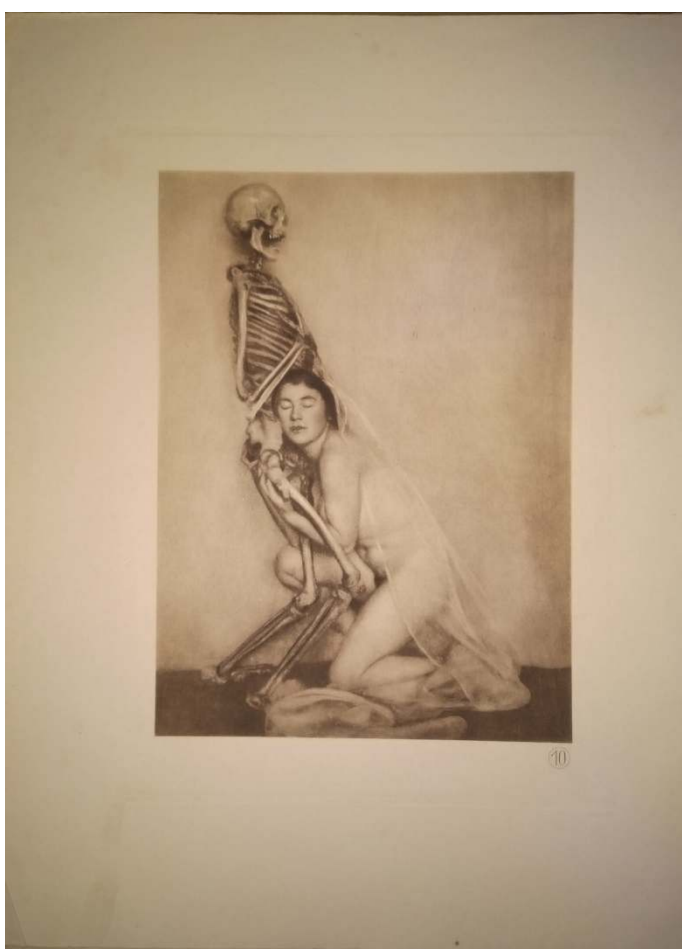


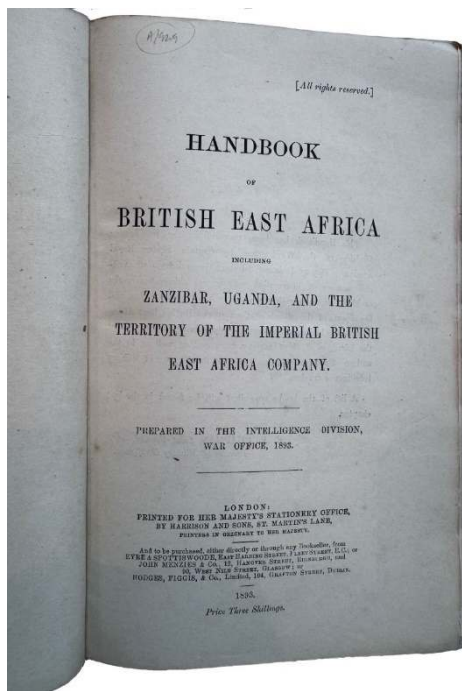
After expanding his studio in 1925, he took part in the exhibition *Film und Foto* in Stuttgart.

An extensive search yielded only two copies in Germany; no other institutional copies seem to exist worldwide. We searched OCLC, COPAC and KVK. The collation in the two institutional copies is one or sometimes two introductory leaves and 10 plates. In none of the copies we found there is mention of two introductory leaves, there is always only one.

However, our leaf seems to differ from other copies that have a more elaborate title page. Our copy seems to be printed in 1923 (see: *Archiv für Geschichte des Buchwesens*, Volume 11, p. 469).

Medium: The standard portfolio consists of gelatin silver prints, not photogravures. Our copy, however, seems to be an unknown variant with photogravures instead of silver gelatin prints, making it likely the sole surviving example of this issue.





ZANZIBAR

164. [AFRICA] Handbook of British East Africa including Zanzibar, Uganda, and the Territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company. 175 p. 2 folding maps in pocket at end, cracked hinges, original cloth-backed boards, previous owner's ink signature to upper cover, a little rubbed, 8vo (25 x 15 cm) 1893.

\$ 2,750.-

By all accounts rare. Not in the trade.



FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, TO GOA AND ON TO BIRMA

165. BALBI, Gasparo. Aanmerklyke zee en land-reysen, gedaan door Caspar Balby, Venetiaans koopman, naar Oost-Indien, van 't jaar 1579 tot het jaar 1588. 154 pp. plus index. (one text page in facsimile) Contemporary half calf with paste paper boards. 10 fold-out engravings and a map.

\$ 950.-

Gasparo Balbi, a Venetian jeweller spent nearly a decade traveling throughout the Middle East, India and Asia in search of uncut stones to sell in Venice. Started from Venice in 1579, travelled by the land route, via Aleppo, Basra, and Ormuz to Goa, where he stayed till 1582. Then travelled in Kerala, Ceylon, Madras and Pegu. In 1586 he returned sailing through the Persian Gulf back home.

Balbi's published diary concentrates mostly on commerce. He gives very exact account, with dates, of his travels and in his descriptions concentrates on things of commercial interest, but occasionally also describes local manners and customs. During his passage through the Persian Gulf, he studied the pearl fisheries, observing that the finest pearls were found at Bahrain and Julfar.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS

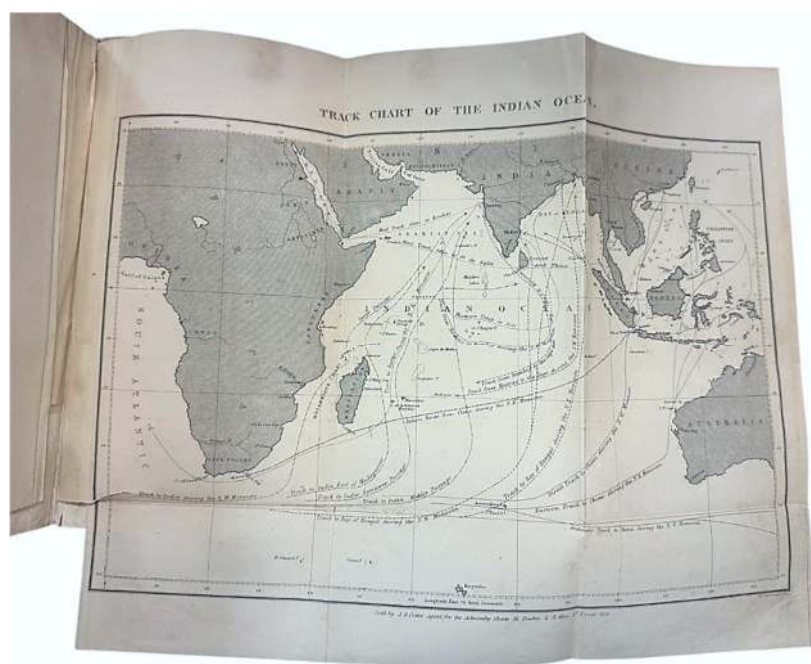


In his account he mentions islands belonging to the modern Emirate of Abu Dhabi, including Sir Bani Yas and Das, as well as several coastal settlements that would later develop into permanent towns, such as Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. Significantly, Balbi was the first known writer to record many of the place names along the coasts of present-day Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman. None of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al-Khaimah occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century.

Frequently overlooked is that Balbi's work includes some of the most comprehensive early European documentation of Burma. When he arrived in Pegu in 1583, the kingdom was under King Nanda Bayin, Bayinnaung's son. His narrative stands out for its dramatic, though occasionally embellished, portrayals of royal ceremonies, military conflicts, and judicial practices in Pegu.

Balbi documented the monarch's military campaign against his uncle who controlled Ava, and provided accounts of mass executions where nobles and their entire families were burned alive—he claimed to have witnessed the deaths of approximately four thousand people. His writing also captured the opulence and grandeur of the Burmese court, particularly the magnificent processions featuring elephants decorated with gold ornaments and precious gems.

This Dutch edition has a pretty fold out map mentioning Bahrein and El-Catif (Quatif). Muscat and no less than 10 fold-out engravings (mainly depicting Pegu).



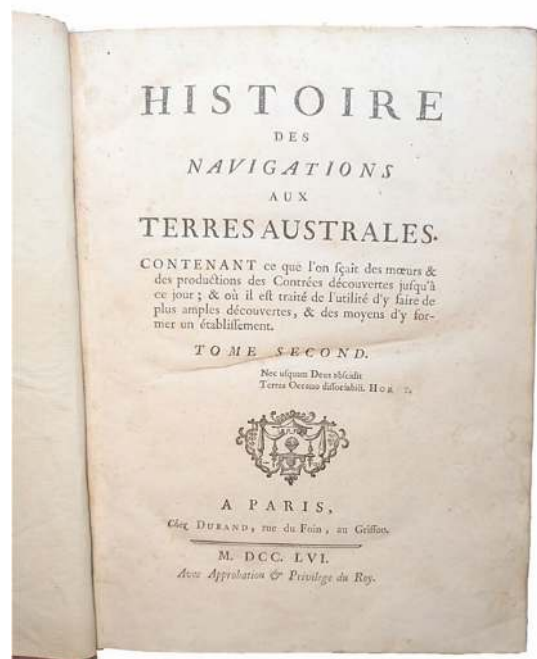
A SEAFARING BURLAP BINDING WITH PERSIAN GULF CONTENT

166. BECHER, A. B. Directions for Navigating the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, China and Australian Seas... London, Potter, 1859. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm. 135 pages + 4 folding maps at rear. Original cloth preserved within a protective contemporary seafaring burlap binding with string ties, indicating its use as a practical reference manual aboard ship. The first page bears an 1859 inscription to a captain (partially decipherable, with an amusing tone), along with a later Art Deco bookplate (partially damaged) designed by GVZ Zardi. Internally a bit shaken, small hole to title page. VERY RARE. Surprisingly no copy in any UK library.

\$ 2,500.-

Of particular significance, pp. 111–112 cover the Persian Gulf, accompanied by two maps: a track chart and a depiction of prevailing winds and currents—essential information for 19th-century navigation in this geopolitically and commercially vital region.

The author, Admiral Augustus William Lawson Becher (1793–1875), was a distinguished fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Astronomical Society. A British naval commander, hydrographer, and cartographer, Becher contributed extensively to maritime navigation during an era when control over its sea lanes was essential for British imperial trade routes. A seafaring copy, directly reflecting the practical use of Becher's navigational expertise in 19th-century maritime exploration.



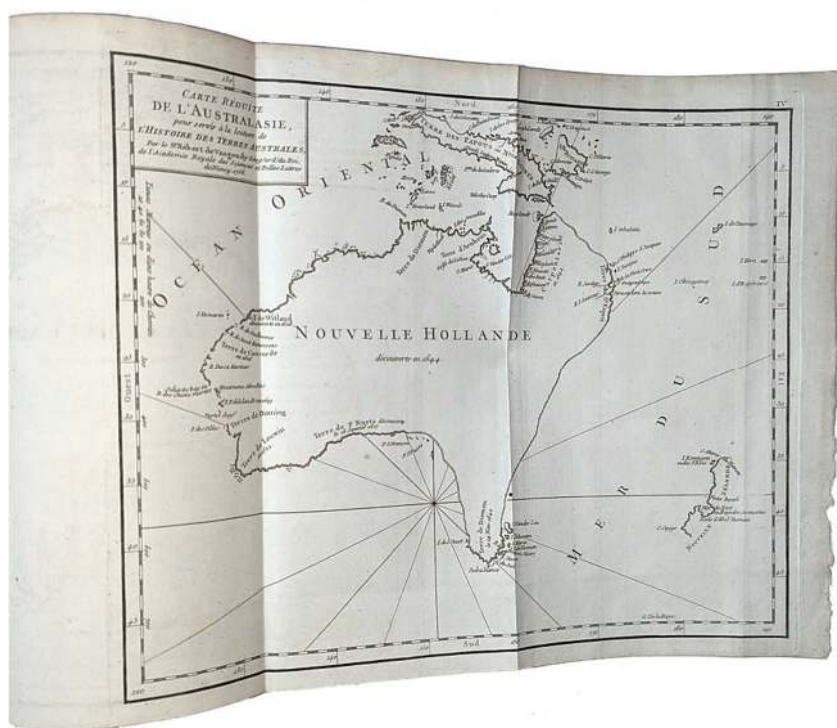
EARLY EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY IN THE PACIFIC

167. BROSSES, Charles de. *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes, Contenant ce que l'on scait des moeurs & des productions des Contrees decouvertes jusqu'a ce jour; & ou il est traite de l'utilite d'y faire de plus amples decouvertes, & des moyens d'y former un etablissement.* A Paris, chez Durand, 1756.

\$ 3,250.-

First edition. 2 volumes, 4to (255 x 195 mm). Title-page to each volume, woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut initials, 7 folding engraved maps. Full patterned calf, covers ruled in blind, spines with raised bands in six compartments, scattered worming in the margins of volume II, affecting the outer margin of two maps. This copy includes seven additional leaves not mentioned by bibliographers, inserted between pages 436 and 437 of Volume I. (containing the details of the discoveries of the Dutch in Australasia, not always present).

Charles de Brosses was a French scholar, and president of the parliament of his hometown Dijon. He not only made an enemy of Voltaire, who blocked his entry in the Academie francaise, but he also opposed the absolute power of the king, and was exiled twice.



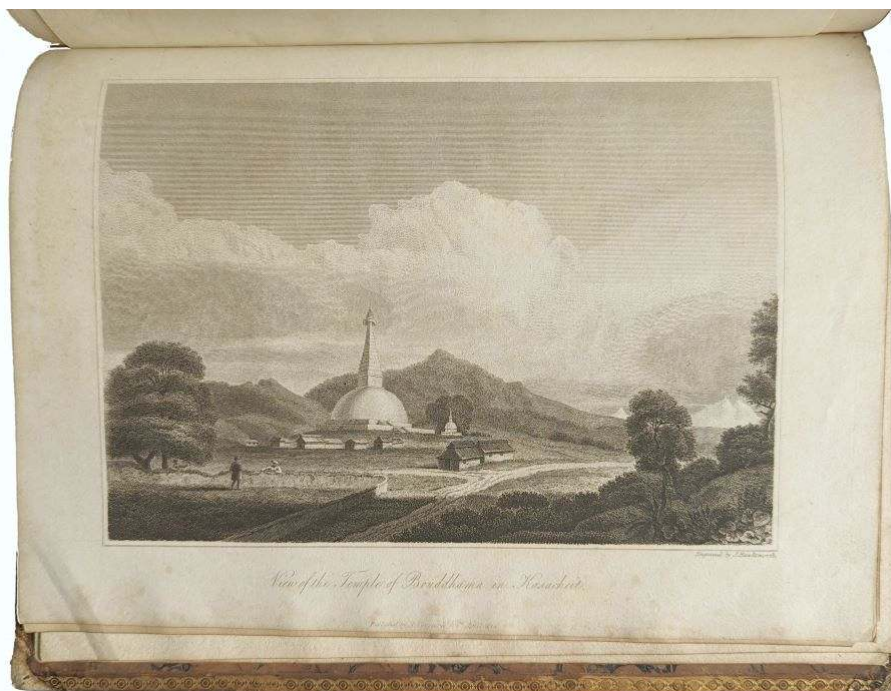
Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes was a useful resource for Captain James Cook, and contains what may be the first occurrence of the words "Polynesie" (Polynesia) and "Australasie" (Australasia). An extremely important and thorough collection of voyages, and one of the outstanding works relating to the early history of Australasia. It contains an account of all voyages, beginning with the second expedition of Vespucci in 1502 and ending in 1747, in which navigators touched upon the supposed southern continent of Magellanica, which is now represented by Australia and some scattered islands in the Antarctic regions. The work is of special importance because de Brosses proposes that France should settle Australia with her foundlings, beggars, and criminals. His goal was to stimulate French discovery and colonization in the South Seas.



WITH THE FIRST MAP OF NEPAL

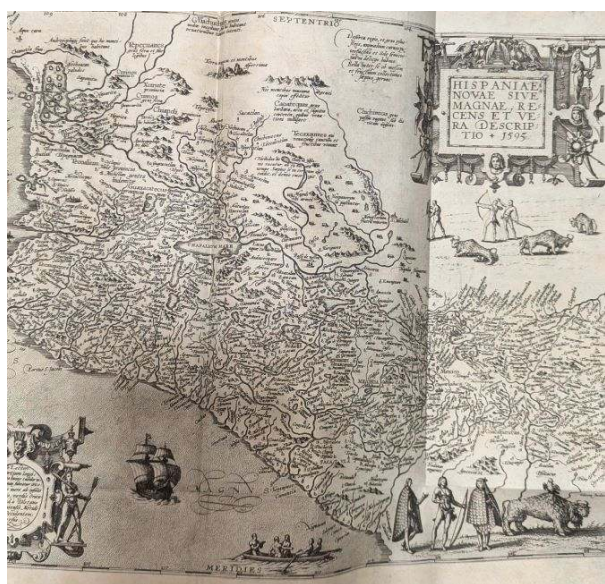
168. BUCHANAN, Francis Hamilton. *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal and of the Territories Annexed to this Dominion by the House of Gorkha.* Edinburgh Archibald Constable, 1819. First edition. Small folio (28.5 x 21.5 cm) viii, 365 pp. Contemporary full calf. Rebacked.

\$ 3,750.-



In 1802, the botanist Francis Buchanan-Hamilton accompanied a British East India Company embassy to Kathmandu in Nepal. While travelling in the country Buchanan-Hamilton gathered much information on the topography of Nepal and began to form a herbarium of Nepali plants.

The expedition was seminal for two reasons—it introduced 1,100 species of plants to the world of botany and it gave the world the very first scientific map of Nepal. The plates include a view of the Temple of Boudhanath a view of Kathmandu and five panoramas of the Himalayas as seen from the Kathmandu.



FIRST GERMAN EDITION OF DE BRY

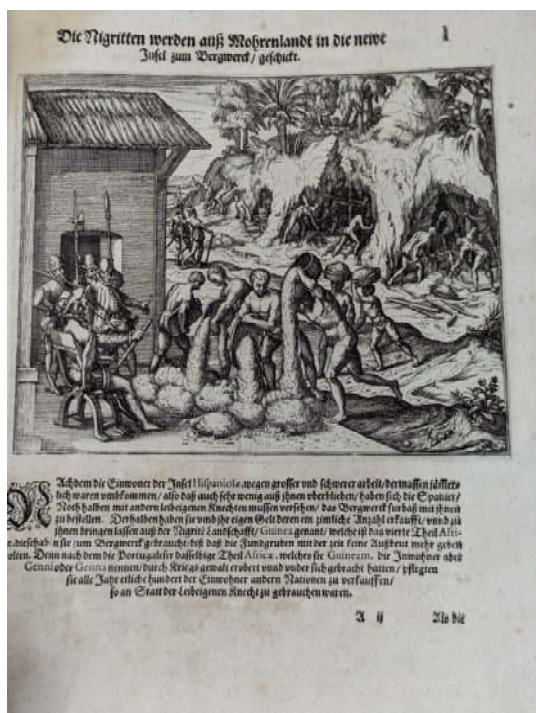
169. DE BRY (THEODOR) AMERICA: DAS FUNFFTE BUCH/ Vol schöner vnerhörter Historien. VOYAGES TO AMERICA, IN GERMAN. with 22 Plates and Maps Frankfurt am Main, 1595 15, [5] p., [24] leaves of plates (1 double) : Contains a double map of Mexico which is bound between p. 6 and 7, 1st count; also contains plates numbered I-XXII. The plates of the first edition are distinguished by being enumerated in the right-hand corner. Full modern cruised Morocco and girt, paste-downs and endpapers renewed, some occasional toning, minor stains, or minor edge damp stains, but generally a very attractive copy.

\$ 7,000.-

Rare FIRST EDITION in GERMAN of Part V of de Bry's *Grands Voyages*, chronicling the second part of Girolamo Benzoni's history of the world. This edition, distinguished by its intricate engravings, serves not merely as a



translation of Benzoni's original Italian manuscript but as an enhanced visual compendium that brings to life the complex interactions between European explorers and the indigenous populations of the Americas. Benzoni's narrative, rich in detail, provides an exhaustive account of the numerous exploratory and colonial endeavors of the era, while de Bry's engravings, a testament to his mastery in the art of printmaking, add a profound depth to the textual descriptions.



The plates depict various interactions between Indigenous peoples and Europeans in regions like Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. They include:

1 African slaves extracting gold, 2. African slaves laboring in sugar fields, 3. Spanish mistreatment of African slaves, 4. African slaves evading punishment, 5. Spanish seizure of a French vessel, 6. French forces overcoming the Spanish in Havana, 7. French forces setting fire to Chorera in Cuba, 8. French destruction of Cartagena, 9. French attempted landing near Cubagua, Venezuela, 10. a typical indigenous market in Cartagena, 11. Colombian Indigenous peoples' war preparations, 12. Indigenous hospitality in the Darien region, 13. Gutierrez's gold search in Costa Rica, 14. Indigenous leaders invited to a meal, 15. Indigenous leaders held for ransom, 16. Spanish forces attacked by Indigenous peoples in Costa Rica, 17. Ferdinand de Soto's expedition in Florida, 18. Alvarado's avarice in Mexico City, 19. Francisco de Montejo's campaign in the Yucatan, 20. cultural clash in Nicaragua, 21. Nicaraguan dance, and 22. Alvarado's death in Guadalajara.



A BEAUTIFUL WORK ON THE WEST INDIES

170. DU TERTRE (Jean-Baptiste). *Histoire generale des Antilles habitées par les François.* Thomas Jolly, 1667-1671. Three contemporary calf bindings (containing four volumes), rubbed, some repair to volume one. The illustrations consist of a frontispiece engraving, three coat-of-arms leaves (two of which are missing here), five maps, and eighteen plates.

\$ 3,750.-

Du Tertre was born in Calais in 1610. His taste for travel led him to sail aboard a Dutch ship, making several voyages to America. Later, he served in the army of the Prince of Orange. Eventually, he abandoned this adventurous life and joined the Dominican Order.



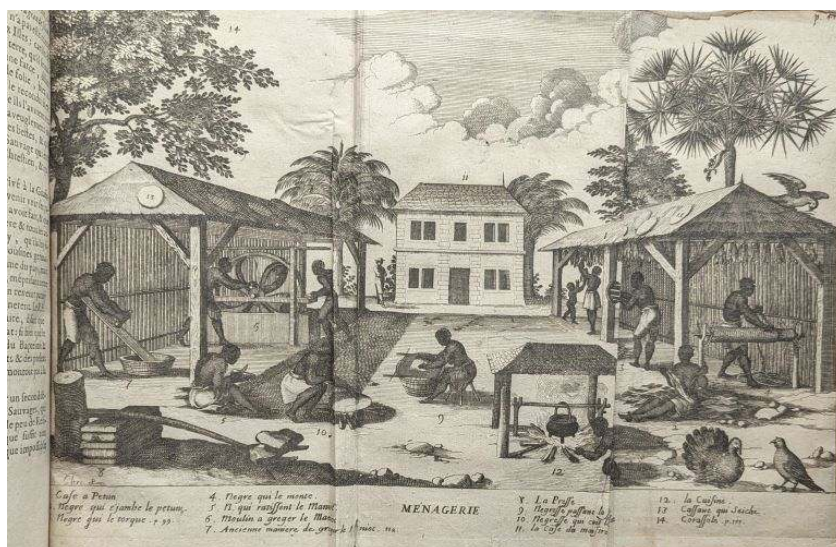
He spent eighteen years in the Antilles, from 1640 to 1658, during which he gathered extensive information on the natural history of the islands, the customs of the inhabitants, and the establishment of the French colonies from 1625 to 1667.

Histoire générale des Antilles habitées par les Français is Du Tertre's best-known work and one of the few surviving accounts that carefully detail the lives of Indigenous Caribbean peoples during the early years of the French-controlled Antilles. Du Tertre depicts the islands as an Eden: *"The land is a little paradise, always green, and sprinkled with the most beautiful waters in the world."* This lush nature, he suggests, reflects the good character of the native inhabitants.

Du Tertre explicitly takes a stand against those who considered the American Indians to be monstrous, portraying the French in a favorable light because, he argues, they saw much more than the Spanish, who were blinded by their thirst for profit and expansion.

Despite claiming the inherent goodness of the native peoples, Du Tertre consistently described the Caribbeans as *"barbarians who have neither faith nor religion."* He frequently remarks on what he saw as their primitive and backward nature, since they did not conform to Christianity: *"The birth, life, and customs of our unenlightened Caribbeans are filled with superstition, errors, and nonsense, which brings amusement at the same time that it brings tears to the eyes of those who have true Christian sentiments."* Ultimately, Du Tertre objects only to the severe mistreatment and massacre of the Caribbeans, not to their subjugation.

The evocative fold-out plates primarily depict African slaves working on sugar, indigo, and tobacco plantations. Also featured are illustrations of plant and animal life, native Caribbeans, and a number of battles on the islands. The work includes five maps—Saint Christopher, Guadeloupe, Saint Croix, Marie-Galante, and Martinique. Missing from this copy are two coats of arms and the dedication to the reader. Complete four-volume sets are rarely found, as parts three and four were published later. (Sabin: "Complete sets are difficult to be met with, and bear a high price.")





MAGNIFICENT COLOUR PLATE BOOK (LARGE PAPER COPY)

171. FERRARIO, Giulio. The AFRICAN continent (Il Costume Antico et Moderno). From South-Africa to Zanzibar. First deluxe edition. Milan, 1819. Large folio (39.5 × 27 cm). Uncut, large-paper copy. [iv], 543 pp. With 83 finely hand-coloured plates. Unattractive late 19th or early 20th binding, marble boards sound and attached, but the spine covering perished. Brilliant copy without foxing. Complete

\$ 2,250.-



The first edition was printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies with royal backing.

Ferrario was an erudite ecclesiastic charged with the direction of the Biblioteca Braidense, the main public library in Milan. The Library was—and still is—part of an institutional complex comprising the Accademia and Pinacoteca of Brera where the leading artists of the day were trained and many prints in *Il costume antico e moderno* were produced. The purpose of this impressive set of folio volumes was to provide a comprehensive account of all known regions of the world—not only describing in detail the various peoples' costumes, governments, religions, customs, military practices, arts, and sciences, but also in depicting them. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's dry stamp.

Funding for this massive undertaking was secured through public subscription. The list of 211 so-called associates was headed by Emperor Francis I, followed by thirteen members of European royalty and high nobility. Subscribers could choose between hand-coloured or black-and-white editions. Only royalty, aristocracy, and the highest ranks of society could afford the exquisitely hand-coloured examples. Subscriptions were also taken by numerous public libraries in Italy, as well as in major cities such as Berlin, Leipzig, London, Mannheim, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna.

This folio, numbered "98," is inscribed to Francesco Pozzi da Peraggo, canon of the Imperial and Royal Collegiate of St. Ambrose in Milan. It contains the description of Africa in its entirety (with the exception of Egypt and the Barbary Coast).





Contents: pp. 1–39 Nubi; 39–118 Abissini; 119–182 Senegambia; 183–265 Coste della Guinea; 266–275 sulla Nigrizia; 276–328 Degli abitatori del Regno di Congo; 329–343 Loango, Cagonco, Angola, Benguela, Anzico; 344–391 Capo di Buona Speranza; 392–416 Coste sud-orientali, la Cafreria; 417–426 Monotampa; 427–441 Zaquebar e l'Ajan; 442–474 Degli Ashanti; 475–490 Delle isole africane; 491–514 Madagascar; 515–526 Mascaregne; 527–543 Indice.

This work became an exemplary work of erudite compilation in the 19th century and was reprinted in cheaper versions for the general public.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEPICTED IN THE FINEST HAND COLOURING

172. FERRARIO, Giulo. *Le Costume ancien et moderne ou histoire du gouvernement, de la milice, de la religion, des arts, sciences et usages de tous les peuples anciens et modernes... III^{me} partie. IMPERO OTTOMANO* First deluxe Italian edition. Milan, no date but around 1825. 70 hand-coloured plates. Collated. 1-447 pp.

Large folio (39 × 27 cm). Size of the binding. Plates (37 x 26 cm). A magnificent large-paper copy, wide-margined. Inside immaculate. No foxing, vibrant colours. Spine cracked. A rather utilitarian end of 19th century binding with marble boards. Only with half-title, perhaps because it is a continuation of the two preceding volumes on Greece but it might have also never been bound in.

\$ 4,500.-

This first edition was printed in an exclusive run of no more than 300 copies under royal patronage. No expense was spared. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's dry stamp. The margins are exceptionally wide.



Funding for this massive undertaking was secured through public subscription. The list of 211 so-called associates was headed by Emperor Francis I, followed by thirteen members of European royalty and high nobility. Subscribers could choose between hand-colored or black-and-white editions. Only royalty, aristocracy, and the highest ranks of society



could afford the exquisitely hand-coloured examples. Subscriptions were also taken by numerous public libraries in Italy, as well as in major cities such as Berlin, Leipzig, London, Mannheim, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna.

Ferrario, an erudite ecclesiastic, served as director of the Biblioteca Braidense, Milan's principal public library. This institution was part of a broader cultural complex that included the Accademia and Pinacoteca of Brera, where leading artists of the era trained and where many of the prints for *Il costume antico e moderno* were produced.



Ferrario's 21-volume work builds on the tradition of early modern costume books with a global perspective. As part of this long-standing tradition, the encyclopaedic work also reflects a burgeoning editorial movement in early 19th-century Milan, where compilations of contemporary travel literature were gaining popularity. Driven by a publishing industry eager to establish a canon of modern travel literature from the past fifty years, Ferrario's work incorporates diaries, travelogues, and letters—many of which feature sketches and watercolours—that had previously not been selected, edited, or translated.

In his volume devoted to the Ottoman Empire Ferrario developed a scholarly discourse that deliberately challenged the prevailing orientalist paradigms of contemporary European literature. This very same volume on the Ottoman Empire sold for 7,000 GBP at Sotheby's, in an albeit prettier binding but with significant defects: leaves supplied from another copy, and above all, with much smaller margins (35 x 24 cm).

The plates in this volume are particularly gorgeous, as it does not show vases, objects, or ancient people (as some of the preceding volumes do), but depicts Constantinople in all its glory. The Topkapi Palace, the Bosphorus, Eyüp, the Blue Mosque, races, Ottoman dignitaries, and all in delicate hand colouring.

Reference: Giulia Calvi. *Translating Imperial Practices, Knowledge, and Taste Across the Mediterranean: Giulio Ferrario and Ignatius Mouradgea d'Ohsson* (2018).

MAGNIFICENT COLOUR PLATE BOOK. NORTH AMERICA. FIRST EDITION

173. FERRARIO, Giulio. NORTH AMERICA. *Le Costume ancien et moderne ou histoire du gouvernement, de la milice, de la religion, des arts, sciences et usages de tous les peuples anciens et modernes...* Milan 1823. Folio. 638 pp. America settentrionale. 87 finely hand-coloured engraved plates, patterned cloth with red half leather spine with raised bands. Edges slightly trimmed, still with ample margins.

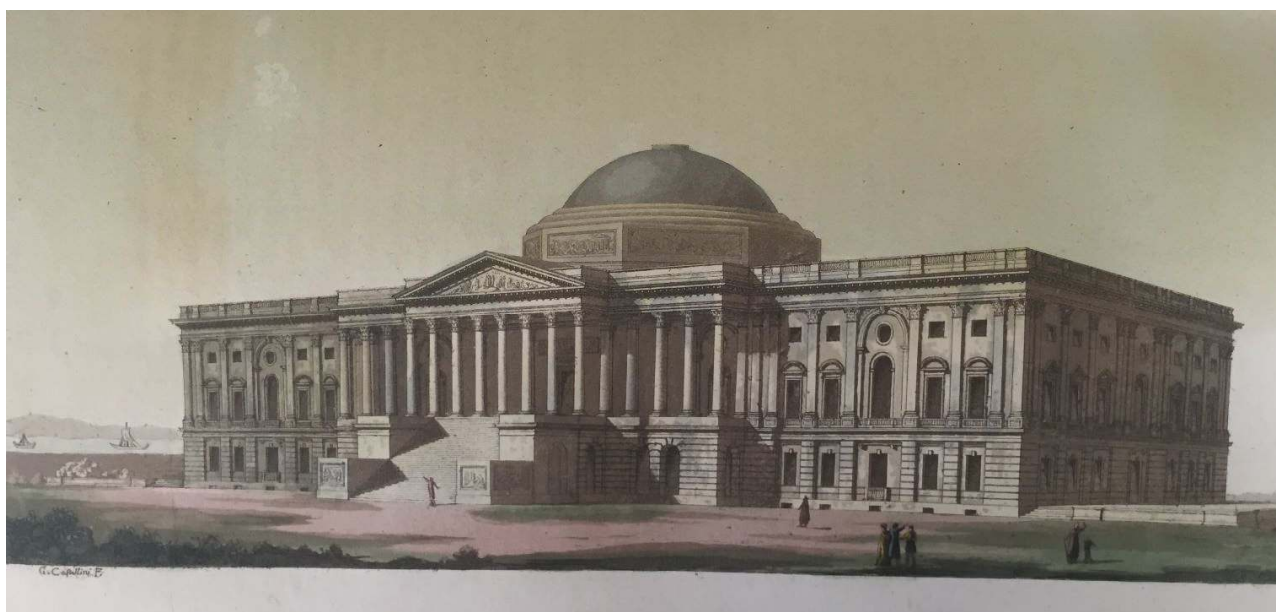
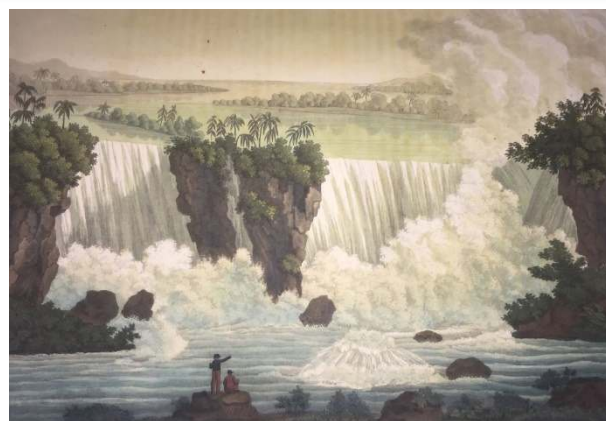
\$ 2,750.-

The purpose of this impressive set of folio volumes was to provide a comprehensive account of all known regions of the world—not only describing in detail the various peoples' costumes, governments, religions, customs, military



practices, arts, and sciences, but also depicting them in splendid illustrations (for further description, see previous copies).

This folio, numbered 60. This is the part on North America. In front there is a large fold out map "L'America Settentrionale e Meridionale, hemispheric projection of the Americas including Pacific islands, with inset maps of St Domingo, or Hispaniola, and Martinique, upper and lower right. The plates depict Hudson Bay, Niagara, Boston, Cambridge, Pennsylvania. Washington, Mont Vernon, Virginia, Florida, Carolina. Pictures of Native Americans, making of Tobacco, landscapes. Two portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.



RARE ACCOUNT ON A LEGENDARY JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA AND TIBET



174. MAGALOTTI, Lorenzo (ed.) .Notizie varie dell'imperio della China e di qualche altro paese adiacente, con la vita di Confucio, il gran Savio della China, e un saggio della sua morale. Firenze, Manni, 1697. XV, 185 pp. 8vo. Contemporary full calf, some damage to the spine.

\$ 3,500.-

Johann Grueber (1623–1680, Sárospatak, Hungary) was an Austrian Jesuit missionary and astronomer in China, as well as a noted explorer. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1641 and arrived in China in 1656, serving at the court of Peking as professor of mathematics and assistant to Father Adam Schall von Bell. In 1661, Grueber and the Belgian Jesuit Albert Dorville (D'Orville) were dispatched to Rome to defend Schall's work on the Chinese calendar, then under attack as "superstitious practice." Unable to travel by sea due to the Dutch blockade of Macau, they conceived the daring plan of crossing overland from Peking to Goa by way of Tibet and Nepal. This arduous expedition—during which Dorville died—lasted 214 days and secured Grueber's reputation as one of the most remarkable explorers of the seventeenth century.



Their route led from Sinning-fu, on the borders of Kan-su, through the Kukunor territory and Kalmyk Tartary (*Desertum Kalnac*), to Lhasa; across the formidable Himalayan passes to Kathmandu; and onward into the Ganges basin, through Patna and Agra, then the capital of the Mughal Empire.

An excerpt from Grueber's account—recognized as the first European description of a journey through Tibet—was published by Athanasius Kircher, but the complete narrative appears only in this work. See *Narratives of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa*. Despite appearances in OCLC, actual holdings are very few: we count six copies, none at Harvard, Princeton, Yale, or Huntington. Not in the trade.

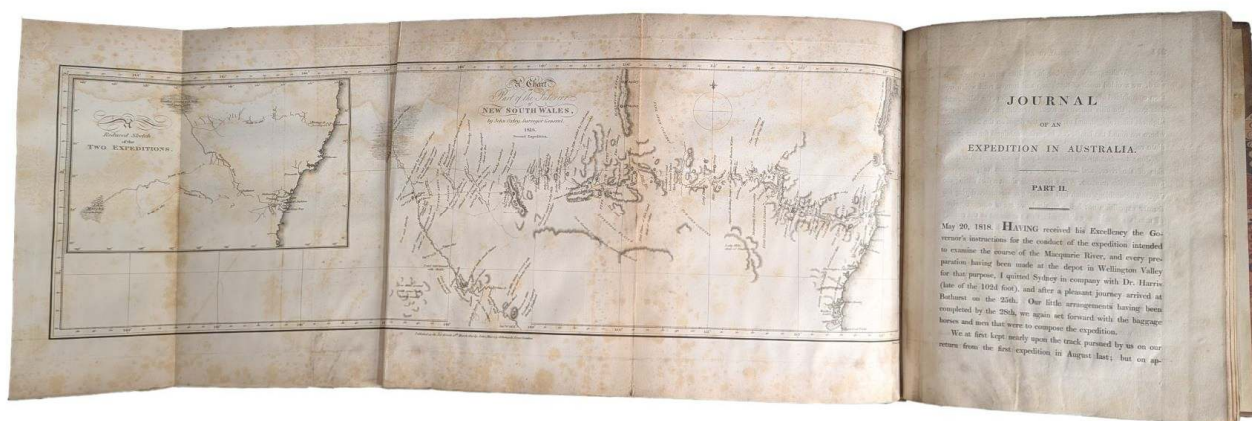
Löwendahl 0219. Not listed in *Wiener China-Bibliographie*

THE FIRST MAJOR TEXT RELATING TO THE INLAND EXPLORATION OF AUSTRALIA.

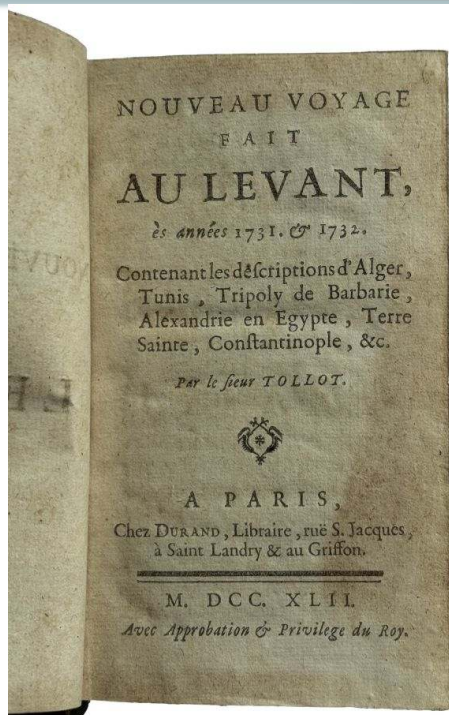
175. OXLEY, John. Journals of two expeditions into the interior of New South Wales, undertaken by order of the British. London: John Murray 1820. First Edition. Small folio (27 x 22 cm). Beautiful half calf in period style, title page in facsimile, else complete.

\$ 1,100.-

With two folding engraved charts of the interior of New South Wales, two folding tables, folding etched plate (Field Plains from Mount Aymot), three aquatint plates (Arbutnot's Range from the West; Liverpool Plains, West Prospect from View Hill; Bathurst's Falls); folding plan of Port Macquarie; and two hand-coloured aquatint plates (The grave of a native of Australia; A native chief of Bathurst). Maps partly water stained, some plates too. Text clean. Nice, wide-margined copy.



John Oxley, as Surveyor General of New South Wales, led his first expedition in 1817. His attempt to trace the course of the Lachlan River was largely unsuccessful, as he encountered mostly marshland. During his second expedition of 1818, along the Macquarie River, Oxley discovered much suitable grazing land and ultimately the fine natural harbour of Port Macquarie. Oxley's *Journal* is 'a finely printed and illustrated volume, designed to stand next to the earlier volumes of Philip, Hunter, Tench, Collins, White, Grant and Flinders. The fine hand-coloured aquatint portrait of an Aboriginal Chief by John William Lewin, is one of Lewin's few known Aboriginal subjects. Oxley's volume is the foundation work in the field of Australian inland exploration and the first detailed description of the interior of New South Wales.



ONE OF THE RARER TRAVEL ACCOUNTS ON CYPRUS, THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND CONSTANTINOPLE

176. TOLLOT, Jean Baptiste. *Nouveau Voyage fait au Levant* ès années 1731 & 1732. Contenant les descriptions d'Alger, Tunis, Tripoly de Barbarie, Alexandrie en Egypte, Terre Sainte, Constantinople. Durand, Paris, 1742. Contemporary calf with raised band. Small the stain on the corner of the binding. Faint stain to the title page, but an attractive copy. 8vo (17 cm x 9 cm). 354 p. Blackmer 1665; Atabey 1225.

\$ 1,850.-

Tollot accompanied the explorer Charles-Marie de la Condamine on his journey to the Levant. His manuscript was used as a primary source by Tollot in his book *Nouveau voyage fait au Levant...* (1742). This is the only printed version of their travels.

In the beginning of the work, the author castigates those who write travel logs based on "eyewitness accounts" although they have never gotten up from their desks. Tollot arrived in Istanbul just at the time when the Patrona Halil rebellion was ending and devotes a special chapter to it. He gives an elaborate description of Constantinople and one chapter is addressed to Cyprus. Among the books on the Levant this is certainly one of the rare ones.

THE ARAB TRIBES ON THE ARABIAN PENINSULA



177. OPPENHEIM, Max von. *Die Beduinen*. Leipzig, Harrassowitz. This comprehensive study of the Bedouin tribes of the Near East upholds the best tradition of German scholarship. This is a complete first edition set of a scholarly work on Bedouin tribes, published between 1939 and 1968. Small folio's (28 x 20 cm). The set comprises five books in total - three full volumes and a fourth volume split into two parts. Immaculate copies, leather bound, preserving paper covers.

\$ 1,200.-

Each volume focuses on Bedouin tribes in different geographical areas: Volume I covers Mesopotamia and Syria, Volume II examines Palestine, Transjordan, Sinai, and Hejaz, Volume III discusses northern and central Arabia and Iraq, Volume IV (Part 1) looks at Arab tribes in Khuzestan (Iran) and pariah tribes in Arabia The final part (Volume IV, Part 2) contains an index and bibliography for the entire work.

The books are richly illustrated with maps, tables, and black and white photographic plates. Many of the maps and some tables are foldout. Each volume also includes a frontispiece portrait.



This work is arguably the most comprehensive and significant study ever conducted on the Bedouin peoples of Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and the Hijaz region. Due to its publication spanning four decades, it is exceedingly uncommon to encounter a complete set.

The author, Baron Max von Oppenheim (1860-1946), was a prominent Prussian diplomat and scholar. In the early 20th century, he spent many years residing in Cairo and Istanbul, serving in a diplomatic capacity and participating in international policy discussions concerning Arab affairs. His privileged position in diplomatic circles allowed Oppenheim to maintain connections with local leaders, enabling him to stay informed about social and political conditions.

Oppenheim developed a particular fascination with Bedouin tribes and their Emirs. This interest led him to initiate extensive research, examining documents and studying the social structures of individual tribes. His work involved extensive travel throughout Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Northern Arabia.

In addition to his Bedouin studies, Oppenheim also conducted archaeological investigations in the Euphrates Valley and Northern Iraq, focusing on the tributaries of the Euphrates near their source in the al-Khabur region. His excavations led to the discovery of a previously unknown culture at two sites: Tell Halaf and Jabal Al-Baida.

This comprehensive work represents a significant scholarly contribution to the study of Bedouin tribes across the Middle East and parts of Iran. Published in the span of 40 years.

PROVIDED UNPRECEDENTED GEOGRAPHIC, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND LINGUISTIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

178. WELLSTED, James Raymond. *Reisen in Arabien. Deutsche Bearbeitung, herausgegeben mit berichtigenden und erläuternden Anmerkungen und einem Excurs über himjaritische Inschriften von E. Rödiger.* Halle: Waisenhaus, 1842.

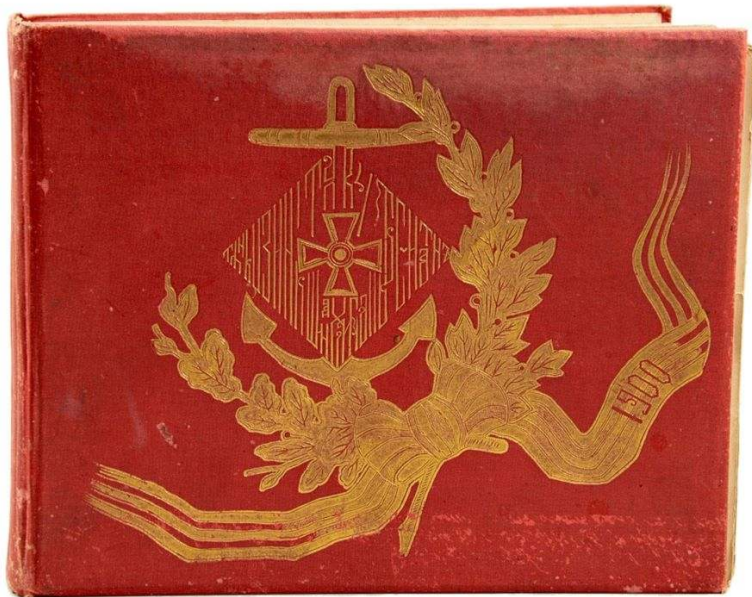
\$ 1,250.-

First German edition of Wellsted's important travels in Arabia, translated and annotated by the eminent Semitic scholar Emil Rödiger, with a special excursus on Himyaritic inscriptions. 2 volumes ; i.e. XIV, 311; VI, 412 pp.

20 x 13 cm. With two large folding lithographed plates containing maps, sketches, plans, and inscriptions, and one folding table. Modern cloth, rebaked; ex-seminary copy with institutional marks; dust soiled; foxed throughout.

Wellsted (1805-1842), a naval officer and surveyor attached to the great Bombay Government coastal survey under R. Moresby and S. B. Haines, was the first scientific traveler to explore and describe Oman in detail. His journeys between 1835-1836 provided unprecedented geographic, ethnographic, and linguistic information about the Arabian Peninsula, particularly its interior, then virtually unknown to Europeans. The plates include a detailed map of Oman, a sketch of Nakab el Hadschar, a plan of the Dahlak Islands, a map of the south coast of Arabia, and reproductions of inscriptions.

References: Dinse 442; Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula* 2281; Henze V, 474. Scarce.



UNIQUE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOXER REBELLION

179. [BOXER REBELLION] Taku — Tianjin — Beitang — Shanhaiguan. An album of printed photographs taken by officers of the Pacific Ocean Squadron. Printing House of the Viceroy's Headquarters in the Far East, 1901. With 147 illustrations on 118 plates. 2 leaves, V, 17 pp. Oblong folio (22.5 × 27.5 cm).

\$ 5,500.-

Slightly worn gilt-embossed original cloth. – Not traceable by us either bibliographically or in public ownership. A visual chronicle of Russia's involvement in the Boxer Rebellion. Some plates are loose.

The photo album is probably a commemorative copy especially printed for the Viceroy at the time — Admiral Yevgeny Ivanovich Alekseyev — as he was the supreme commander of Russia's forces in the Far East, overseeing both army and navy as well as civil administration.

The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 is often remembered for the dramatic fifty-five-day siege of Peking. During this crisis, eight nations — the United States, Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Japan, Spain, and Italy — found themselves united in defending the walled foreign legation district against the Boxer forces.

Yet the Boxer Rebellion was not merely a siege but a full-scale war. The colonial ambitions of the European powers had stirred deep unrest among the Chinese. The provinces were inundated with imported goods that devastated local cottage industries; bargemen on the Grand Canal were put out of work by coastal steamship lines; and Christian missionaries demanded the wholesale rejection of Chinese intellectual traditions. Confucian ethics, Buddhist philosophy, and Taoist wisdom were dismissed as mere "superstition," fostering a sense of cultural humiliation alongside economic desperation.

This discontent gave rise to a movement known as the Yihequan, translated as "Righteous and Harmonious Fists" (hence the name "Boxers"). The name derived from a system of esoteric calisthenics, invulnerability rituals, and an ascetic way of life.

Although the Chinese court shared their rabid hatred of the West, they initially sought to avoid open confrontation. Relations with Russia, however, were notably more cordial. The Orthodox Church had never seriously joined the Western competition for Chinese souls and Russian opinion generally held that the Boxer Rebellion was a legitimate uprising against Western exploitation.





Relations deteriorated sharply in May 1900, when the Boxers burned an Orthodox church in the countryside and threatened the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission within the Forbidden City — incidents that set in motion the events recorded in this album. On 9 June, Vice-Admiral Edward Hobart Seymour, commander of the British Navy's China Station, assembled a multinational relief force of 2,000 men, including a strong Russian contingent. Within days, the expedition clashed with Chinese troops who had thrown their support behind the Boxers.

The Russian Admiral Hildebrandt, who succeeded Seymour, then seized the Chinese forts at Taku, which commanded the mouth of the Pei-Ho River. This attack proved a turning point: it drove the Qing government decisively into alliance with the Boxers and led to imperial orders for the Chinese army to resist all foreign forces on Chinese soil.



Other Russian generals were active in the ensuing conflict as well. Admiral Alekseyev took command of yet another international relieve force and, at Tianjin, confronted a vast network of Chinese fortifications defended by 30,000 troops. In a brilliantly executed battle on 1 July, his 8,000-strong force — predominantly Russian — routed the entire Chinese army. General Linevich subsequently forced a crossing of the Pei-Ho River at Beitang (on the road to Peking), scattering Chinese resistance, and by 31 July his troops had reached the capital's walls. When the gates of Peking fell on 14 August 1900, the flags of the Siberian Rifles were among the first to fly above them.

The “55 Days of Peking” were over. In the days that followed, Russian forces advanced toward Shanhaiguan, marking the easternmost thrust of the campaign. This unknown publication depicts the entire Russian campaign in China.



PROPAGANDA FOR JUVENILES

180. [CHILDREN'S GAME] Historical Pastime. A NEW GAME OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. London: Edward Wallis, no date (but 1838). Hand-colored lithographed dissected into twelve sections, linen backed and folding into the original slipcase with gilt lettering & decoration; together with often missing the 24pp booklet of rules. Tears to the booklet of rules; tear with a small loss to bottom margin of the game. With the young Queen Victoria in the center.

\$ 950.-

The complex boards and corresponding instructions of the three different editions of Historical Pastime (1808, 1831, and 1838) instruct players in British history and are filled with propaganda. For instance, George III, infamous as the king who lost the American Revolutionary War, receives only praise in his entry. Each edition spans a different set of monarchs, but the publisher also updated the game as new rulers were crowned.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



The game was devised specifically for the education of young children and the author of the booklet was very keen that children should benefit from playing the game. He hopes that 'the hours he has devoted to the formation of this little Scheme, have not been spent in vain' –

This edition, just printed after the youth full Victoria ascended the throne is for some reason particular rare. Perhaps due to the popularity of Queen Victoria.



*A RARE SURVIVAL OF EARLY NURSERY PASTIMES
— THE PUZZLE VERSION OF ANN TAYLOR'S
BELOVED POEM "MY MOTHER" (1815)*

181. [CHILDREN] [PUZZLE] A charming hand-coloured engraved jigsaw puzzle of Ann Taylor's poem *My Mother*, mounted on mahogany and issued dissected in its original wooden box together with the uncoloured "key" sheet. London: William Darton, June, 9 June 1815. This is the *second* appearance of Taylor's famous verses as a dissected puzzle — the earliest (22 July 1811) featured different illustrations and a different ordering of the stanzas. Early children's puzzles — especially literary ones — seldom survive complete, and those based on poems of such popularity are rare.

\$ 950.-

The present example retains its full complement of dissected pieces and the fragile folding key sheet — the latter with a few holes, old paper repairs to fold-backs, splitting and general soiling consistent with use; the puzzle pieces toned and dust-soiled with a few tiny edge-chips; the wooden box structurally sound though separating at one corner, and supplied with a later lid.

Taylor's sentimental rhyme became one of the cultural touchstones of early-19th-century childhood, and Darton's interpretation reflects the emerging commercial interest in moral and educational amusements for the nursery. Complete examples of such early Dissected Puzzles are uncommon on the market, especially with their key sheets and boxes preserved, and even more so with a female-authored literary text at the center.

AN UNCOMMON SURVIVOR OF RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE LITURGICAL TEXTILE CULTURE

182. [CHOIR-BOOK BOOKMARK]. Spain or Italy, ca. 16th–17th century. A rare surviving liturgical bookmark, approximately 50 inches long, designed for use in monumental choir antiphonals or graduals. Constructed of faded green silk with a striped yellow-cream silk backing, bordered in metallic thread and terminating in a triangular panel edged with intricate metallic braid and fringe. The silk is rubbed and perished in places, with some fraying commensurate with age, but the structure is intact.

\$ 750.-



Such bookmarks were sewn into the bindings of large choir books to allow easy navigation during the chanting of the Office or Mass. They are now seldom preserved, usually having been lost or discarded through centuries of heavy ecclesiastical use or binding repairs. As a result, original period bookmarks are rarely encountered apart from their parent volumes, making this an uncommon survivor of Renaissance and Baroque liturgical textile culture.

REBECCA AND ELEZIER

183. [EMBROIDERY] A delightful Late 17th century naïve canvas work sampler. England. Circa 1670-90. Worked in canvas/tent stitch on a linen ground and depicting 'Eliezer & Rebecca at the Well', (22 cm x 27 cm) excluding the later wooden frame.

\$ 1,500.-



In the book of Genesis, Abraham sends his servant Eliezer out to find a bride for his son Isaac. Eliezer comes upon Rebecca, a stranger, who draws water from a well for him and all his camels. Recognizing her kindness, he identifies her as a suitable bride for Isaac and gives her a ring as a token of gratitude. In this sampler, a noteworthy and unique aspect is the representation of Eliezer as a courteous gentleman who respectfully removes his hat in the presence of Rebecca. Additionally, the sampler includes a depiction of a black servant accompanying Eliezer, who is responsible for tending to the camels. The presence of a black servant in this context is unknown to us in 17th-century paintings of similar themes and narratives.



SOCIAL SATIRE AND SLAVERY

184. ENGLISH SLAVERY; or, A PICTURE of the TIMES. A commentary on London's social life, on sheets joined. Published by W. Holland, London, April 1788. (28 x 240 cm.) Boldly hand-coloured.

\$4,500.-



The design, which takes the form of a long 'strip', depicts twenty individuals in eleven scenes of 'slavery' and is essentially a commentary on the foibles of fashionable society. William Holland's 1794 print catalogue indicates its importance—this was a print that Holland was very proud of, and which he expected to sell at a high price. Only the most expensive copies (like ours) were hand-coloured. The National Portrait Gallery in London and the British Museum have only black-and-white examples. Later, a smaller version was printed for a book, with the figures arranged in two rows, one above the other.



The title is an ironic comparison of the problems of contemporary English society with the real horrors of the African slave trade, which was then attracting increased attention in Britain. No names are included within the design (although names have been handwritten on the British Museum copy), and the viewer is left to identify the individual figures by their physical appearance and their behaviour. The subject illustrates how all of these men and women were 'slaves' in one way or another: the Queen's miserliness; the Duke of York's weakness for gambling; Lord Derby's infatuation with Miss Farren, an actress.

Queen Charlotte, for example, appears as a skinny and parsimonious wife. She plays the piano and sings to herself: *'Pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, I have at my fingers' end.'* Another vignette depicts a devil striking a pig so that it will be as tender as a chicken. A gluttonous Englishman, enslaved by his appetites, looks on and says: *"That is right, cook, twig the rascal well, give him a negro flagellation."* This is a direct reference to descriptions of the abuse of slaves that were being presented that same month in speeches in the House of Parliament.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



Associated figures: Hon. Harriet Archer, Lady Sarah Archer, Elizabeth Billington, Edmund Burke, Queen Charlotte (consort of George III), Edward Smith-Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby, Maria Anne Fitzherbert, Frederick Augustus, Duke of York and Albany and Bishop of Osnabrück, George III, George IV, Charles Greville, Warren Hastings, Admiral Hugh Pigot, William Pitt the Younger, Edward Thurlow, 1st Baron Thurlow, and William IV.

See: *The Satirical Gaze: Prints of Women in Late Eighteenth-Century England*, pp. 246–248; and *Popular Politics and British Anti-Slavery*, p. 174. Last and only copy at auction, 2012, GBP 2,250.

WOMAN LOTTERY SET

185. 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.

\$ 4,750.-

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 on its own, only women, sometimes with their child or lover. The narrative is solely about them.

The depictions are also more refined. They catch the style of costumes well. All are, in all kinds of ways, more daring. Our last set for sale 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, 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.



17th CENTURY MEXICAN PRINTING PLATES – INCLUDING ONE OF CARTOGRAPHIC INTEREST

186. [MEXICAN COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION]. Mexico City or Puebla, ca. 1650–1700. A rare and significant survival: a group of eight 17th-century copper intaglio printing plates from colonial Mexico, likely intended for book illustration in devotional or instructional works produced by ecclesiastical presses.

\$ 6,500.-

Executed on small-format copper plates ranging from approximately 1¼" × 1" to 2¼" × 1¾", the engravings exhibit the compositional scale and framing typical of images printed within religious texts—vignettes, frontispieces, or interleaved devotional plates. Almost certainly originating from Franciscan or Jesuit workshops in Mexico City or Puebla, the iconography and format strongly suggest their use in catechetical manuals, prayer books, or hagiographic lives of the saints, designed for circulation among the lay population of New Spain. Some old, likely contemporary repairs for re-use from splitting and strain of presswork.

The subjects include a finely rendered Sacred Heart, crowned with thorns and radiating flames; a haloed St. Francis of Assisi with pastoral staff; and a highly unusual image of a crowned Marian figure—likely a localized representation of the Virgin of the Apocalypse or Nuestra Señora del Refugio—shown full-length, standing beneath parted curtains, with rays emanating from her head and holding a staff suspending a symbolic ampulla or alms-pouch. Theatrically composed and symbolically rich, this image may reflect the syncretic iconography developed in the Mexican Baroque to appeal to popular piety. Of particular note is a detailed bird's-eye view of what is likely an area Mexico City. Other plates depict a reclining Christ Child with angels, putti flanking a monstrance above an altar, and a classic image of the Virgin of Guadalupe.

Each plate is engraved in reverse for intaglio printing, with ruled borders and mirrored inscriptions; the lines are crisp and deeply incised, with minor oxidation and peripheral wear consistent with age and use. Several plates retain signs of stoning and heel marks to the verso, indicating active use in a press. The survival of such printing plates from colonial Mexico is extraordinarily rare—most were melted down for reuse or coinage, and very few examples remain outside institutional collections.



THREE RABBITS IN A BUCOLIC SETTING

187. [PAINTING] A late 17th or early 18th century European animal painting, depicting three rabbits, in an atmospheric verdant setting in a bright, naturalistic palette.

\$ 17,500.-

The loose yet masterful brushwork in the rendering of the rabbits suggests an artist well-versed in still-life techniques. (48 x 61 c) in an 18th century frame.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE IN 21 ENGRAVINGS.

188 PICCIONIUS, Matheius. Dall'abisso de gl'anni augure di porpore, e corone sorgendo l'eternità, con vaga geometria misuri le glorie non meno d'infiniti Heroi ... [Roma] : Giovanni Giacomo De Rossi, [around 1650], 21 engravings. Folio (430 x 275 mm). Contemporary calf.

\$ 4,500.-

A truly rare book. Matteo Piccioni was an Italian painter and engraver born around 1615 in Ancona, Italy, and he passed away in 1671. He was active in Rome, where he became known for his religious-themed paintings and engravings. In 1655, Piccioni was elected as an academician at the prestigious Accademia di San Luca in Rome, reflecting his recognition within the artistic community.

The engravings in Matteo Piccioni's "Dall'abisso de gl'anni augure di porpore, e corone..." (circa 1650) are based on bas-reliefs from the Arch of Constantine in Rome. This monumental arch, built in the early 4th century CE to commemorate Constantine's victory over Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge (312 CE), is adorned with a mix of original sculptures and spolia—repurposed reliefs from earlier monuments.

This suite is exceedingly rare (a word we do not use lightly), one copy in Eton Library, two copies in Germany, one copy in Rome. No copy found in the US (Princeton, Yale, Harvard, NYPL, LOC) independently checked.

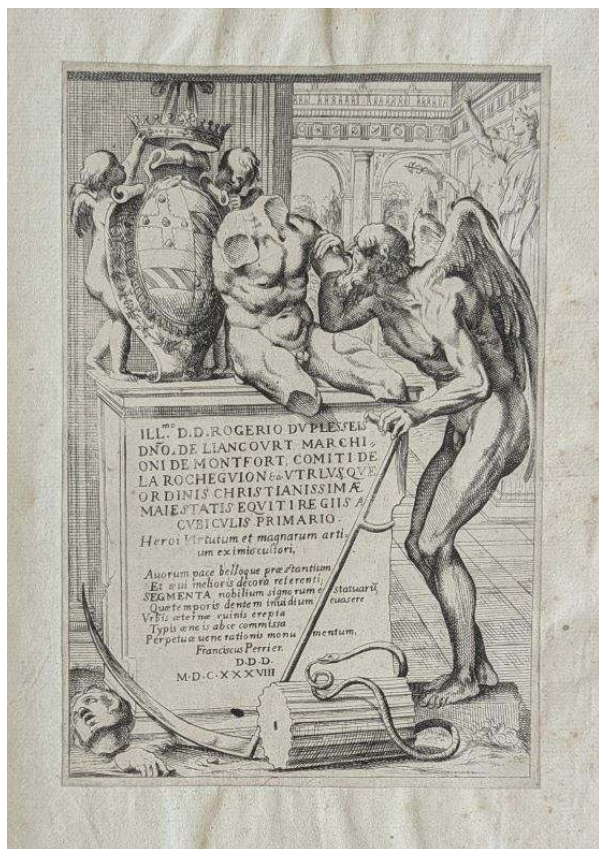
BOUND IN:

PERRIER (François): Ill[ustriss]mo D.D. Rogerio Duplesseis d[omi]no de Lioncourt Marchioni de Montfort, (...) Urbis æternæ ruinis erepta typis æneis ab se commissa perptuæ uenerationis monumentum [Rome], 1638.

Magnificent suite of 100 plates of Roman antiques, with one folded plate. The engravings in the 2 works have all been cut out and glued to the paper sheets, probably done in the 17th century.

The first plate "Laocoon" (foliated in bottom right hand corner) has "Franciscus Perrier Burgund. delin. et sculp. Romae superior. licentia 1638." The engravings are strong, suggesting that is the first printing.

François Perrier's 1638 publication represents a groundbreaking approach to documenting classical sculpture. Through 100 copper engravings, he created an "ideal gallery" of 64 of Rome's most significant ancient sculptures. The book's frontispiece masterfully encapsulates the project's essence. At its center, time appears as a winged elderly man interacting with the Belvedere Torso; it elevates the sculptures as objects of veneration, while the





fragments scattered on the ground show time's destructive power. The cherubs (putti) crowning the coat of arms suggest divine or noble patronage.

For centuries, this volume served as the definitive reference work for Rome's most exquisite ancient sculptures, the so-called *Opera nobilia*. Notably, it includes a work by Michelangelo (plate 20), demonstrating how Renaissance masterpieces were being elevated to classical status.

THE ENOLA GAY THE DAY BEFORE SHE BOMBED HIROSHIMA

189. [Photograph Archive of the 509th Composite Group at Tinian Island, Featuring the Enola Gay One Day Before the Hiroshima Mission, and Offensive WWII Bomber Nose Art]. Tinian Island, circa 1945.

\$ 1,750.-

A historically significant archive comprising approximately 58 black-and-white photographs (ranging from 3" x 2" snapshots to 8" x 5" prints) documenting ground operations at the massive U.S. bomber base on Tinian Island—headquarters of the 509th Composite Group and the launch site for both atomic bombing missions over Japan. Chief among the images is a rare snapshot dated August 5, 1945—showing Staff Sergeant Hubert V. Fixmer, U.S. Army Air Forces, standing in front of the Enola Gay just one day before its mission over Hiroshima. Additional prints include an aerial view of Tinian, a dog tag and immunization booklet from Fixmer's service, and informal shots from his earlier tour in India (1942–1944).



The most extensive portion of the archive consists of 30 striking photographs of B-29 bombers bearing lurid, aggressively sexist, and racially charged nose art—examples of which include “Airborn,” “Bachelor Quarters,” “Draggin’ Lady,” “Miss You,” “Slave Girl,” and “Hore-Oriental Dream.” Fixmer himself appears in several photographs, both on the ground and inside aircraft cockpits. Also included are scenes of U.S. bombers taxiing or taking off from the Tinian runway, a downed Japanese aircraft, and candid group shots of Fixmer with fellow servicemen.



An additional group of 15 photographs from India, depicting everyday scenes, fellow officers, and landmarks such as the Taj Maha, offers a broader view of Fixmer's wartime experience. A powerful photographic chronicle of one soldier's direct involvement in the operations that helped bring WWII to its close in the Pacific.

FOR THE LOVERS OF THE STARS AND THE EARTH

190. [PLAYING CARDS] ASTROPHILOGEON, A Game of Science and Amusement. London: Charles Hodges, 1828. Sixty (complete) engraved terrestrial and celestial cards, each with original hand coloring heightened with gilt, all edges gilt, (10 x 7 cm). Contained in original cardboard slip case (top repaired) with two publishers labels to recto of case. Together with the (often missing) 72-page instructions booklet "A Short Treatise on Astronomy." OCLC lists a copy (without the instruction book) in the Osborne collection and one complete copy at Yale in the Cary Collection. Not in USTC or KVK. No other copy found in public collections.

\$ 8,500.-



The objective of the game is to match pairs of map and constellation cards that correspond to similar regions of the terrestrial and celestial globes. The set includes geographical cards representing various regions and countries, such as the United States, China, Brazil, Arabia, and Persia. The accompanying booklet provides a concise overview of the key characteristics of these regions.

For example players, A and B, are given hands of cards featuring constellations and maps. The goal is to match constellation cards with map cards based on similar latitudes or declinations.

Player A has constellation cards such as Orion (20° N declination) and map cards like India (20° N latitude). Player A notices a perfect match between Orion and India, both at 20° N, and plays these cards to earn maximum points. Meanwhile, Player B holds cards like Ursa Major (50° N declination) and China (40° N latitude). Instead of matching these cards immediately, Player B waits, aiming for a better combination. However, Player B decides to play Egypt (30° N) and Taurus (20° N) for a close match, earning points but fewer than a perfect match.



This game requires players to use strategic thinking to make the best matches based on their knowledge of geography and astronomy while also relying on some luck with the cards they are dealt and drawn. The mix of strategy and chance makes the game both challenging and engaging. The level of knowledge it required, is perhaps the reason for the other title under which was republished "Court Game of Astrophilogeon."

LATE 18TH-CENTURY DEVOTIONAL PRINTED TEXTILE LIKELY COLONIAL PERU OR MEXICO



191. [PRINTED TEXTILE] Devotional Hat Lining or Reliquary Cap Interior. [Peru or Mexico?, ca. last quarter 18th century]. A rare and evocative Catholic devotional textile, composed of four triangular PRINTED panels stitched (approx. 10 x 10 in.), featuring black intaglio-style religious imagery on linen or cotton. The central panel shows the Virgin Mary crowned and robed, flanked by cherubs and standing before a wrought iron gate—a distinctive representation of Nuestra Señora de la Puerta (Our Lady of the Gate), a venerated Marian image especially associated with Otuzco, Peru, and found in various forms throughout colonial Latin America. Highly unusual surviving printed textile.

\$ 3,250.-

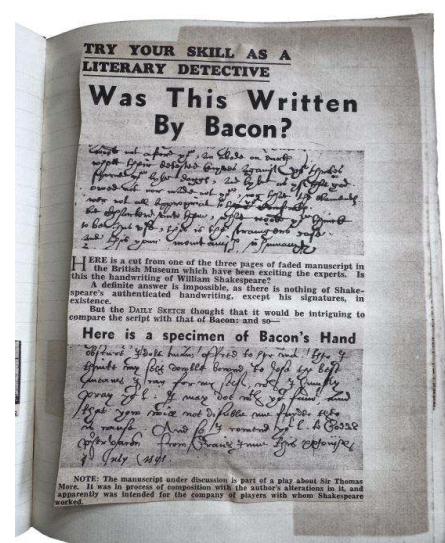
Surrounding panels include a Crucifixion scene, a bishop-saint likely St. Sulpice, and a Latin invocation of the Virgin as mediatrix and advocate. The ornate scrollwork and engraving style reflect the late baroque religious aesthetic of both Andean and Mexican devotional traditions.

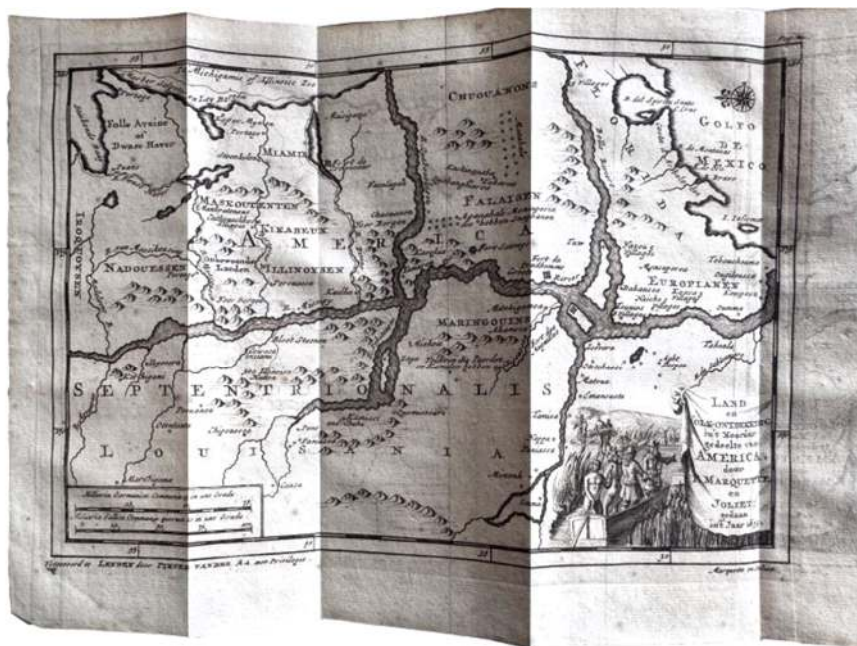
Printed religious textiles were produced in limited quantities in Peru (notably around Cusco) and Mexico (especially Puebla) during the late colonial period, often for use in processions, domestic altars, or shrine adornment. Few examples survive, as they were typically ephemeral and heavily used in ritual contexts. This is a rare, well-preserved example of transatlantic Marian devotion in printed form.

SHAKESPEARE COMMONPLACE BOOK

192. [SHAKESPEARE] Around 1940. 8vo. (23 cm) 50 leaves. With portraits, depiction of the title-pages of Shakespeare's works, many clips of magazine articles (who was Shakespeare, his indenture, Shakespeare's Bible, Shakespeare's signatures and handwriting, lists of his play. Compiled by an avid fan.

\$ 350.-





MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND PENNSYLVANIA

193. AA, Pieter Van der. Ontdekking van Eenige Landen en Volkeren, In 'T Noorder-gedeelte van America. Title-page with engraved vignette by Jan Goeree, folding map of the Mississippi River valley, 33, [4] pages with two fold out engraved illustrations of Native American rituals. Leiden: Pieter Van der Aa, 1707. BOUND WITH: Ongelukkige schipbreuk en yslyke reystogt, van etlyke Engelschen, in den jaare 1696 van Jamaica in West-Indien, na Pensylvania by **JONATHAN DICKENSON**. 100 pp. [6]. With a fold-out map and three engravings. Map slightly browned with a small water stain.

\$ 1,250.-

Father Jacques Marquette (1637-75) and Louis Jolliet were the first Europeans to descend the Mississippi River from the region of the Great Lakes to its confluence with the Arkansas River. Their goal was to locate a passage to the Pacific Ocean. They soon noticed, however, that the Mississippi ran south in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico rather than west to the Pacific. They suspended their journey in present-day Arkansas, after the Quapaw Indians warned them that farther south were Spanish colonists.

With a scarce map of the Mississippi Valley, extending from Minnesota to the Gulf Coast and extending east to Lake Michigan and an equal distance to the west. Although inaccurate, the map offers a remarkably detailed portrayal of the region, depicting Indigenous tribes, settlements, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, and other geographical features, along with some of the earliest French forts.

The second book is a Dutch edition of Jonathan Dickinson's famous journal, a Quaker merchant from Port Royal, Jamaica, was shipwrecked on the southeast coast of Florida. The party, which included Dickinson's wife and infant son, was held captive by Indians for several days. They then travelled on foot up the coast, through numerous hostile Indian villages, to St. Augustine. The Spanish authorities then sent them by canoe to Charlestown, South Carolina, where they were able to find passage to their original destination, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Widely reprinted, it became a classic of colonial American literature and Indian captives narratives. The map covers the eastern part of America from Lake Erie south to Jamaica.

ON THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH

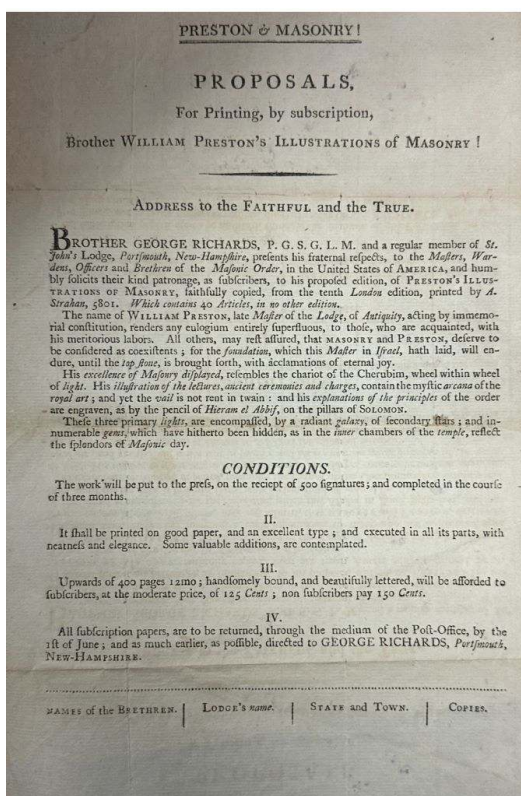
194. ADDISON, Alexander. Liberty of speech, and the press : A charge to the grand juries of the County Courts of the fifth circuit of the State of Pennsylvania. Broadside, 1799. By Alexander Addison, President of those Courts. Folio 2pp printed, four columns to the page, lower margin lightly cropping one line of text, general toning, some slight tears without loss, some edge wear. The last copy that appeared at auction was in 1957 (Swann Auctions).

\$ 5,500.-



A remarkable early American text that speaks directly to one of the most enduring debates in democratic life: how far the freedom of speech and the press should extend, and what responsibilities accompany it. Delivered as a charge to juries in Pennsylvania's Fifth Circuit, the work captures the anxieties and aspirations of a young republic still defining its boundaries between authority and liberty. It defends the necessity of legal restraints on expression not as tyranny, but as a safeguard against licentiousness and sedition, arguing that measured limits on speech are as essential to public order as unfettered discourse is to democratic debate.

Today, this document feels strikingly contemporary. In an age of digital media, social platforms, and global information flows, the same questions resurface with new urgency: What limits—if any—should govern speech? How do we reconcile the need for free expression with the dangers of misinformation, polarization, and harmful rhetoric that threaten democratic institutions? Addison's charge reminds us



AN EXTENSIVE AMERICAN MASONIC ARCHIVE

195. [AMERICAN MASONRY ARCHIVE] Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, Plymouth, New Hampshire Plymouth, Portsmouth, Concord, et al., 1805–1860s. A collection of approx. 230 documents including Petitions, Lodge Records, Grand Lodge Circulars, Disciplinary Files, and Cultural Initiatives ranging in size and format from folio broadsides to folded letters and small bifolia. A mix of manuscript and printed material, with many items featuring manuscript additions or signatures. Some creasing, foxing, edgewear, and seal residue, but overall very good and legible.

\$ 3,500.-

This archive offers a vivid portrait of American Freemasonry in both its early Republic and antebellum phases, with the bulk of the material concentrated between 1805 and the late 1820s, and further coverage extending into the 1860s.

THE ARCHIVE INCLUDES:

Official printed circulars from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, many signed in ink by Grand Secretaries such as Lyman Spalding, Clement Storer, and Charles Colfax, dating from 1806 to 1815, with continued communications into the 1850s–60s.



Manuscript lodge minutes and ballots, including officer elections, ritual reports, and voting records for admissions and Masonic offenses.

Personal and administrative correspondence, such as an 1812 letter from a dismissed brother seeking readmission and an 1826 dispensation by A. Baker, Deputy Grand Master, authorizing an emergency degree conferral.

Petitions and testimonials for Masonic membership, including original signatures of local brethren, recommendations, and reports on character.

An 1817 printed circular by Luke Eastman, proposing the publication of a volume of Masonic songs, hymns, and anthems, "void of everything repugnant to the genuine principles of the Order."

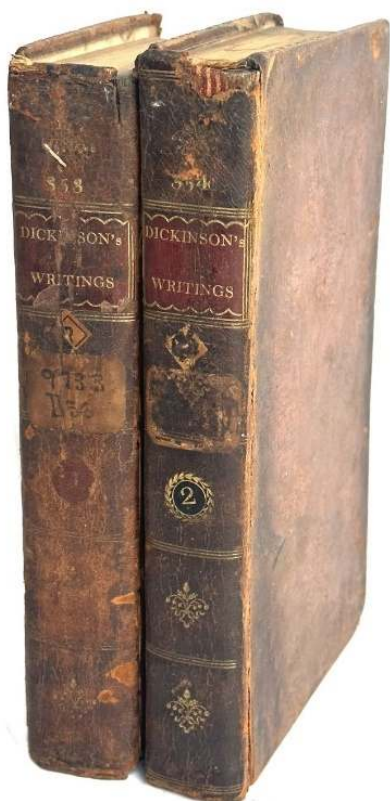
Proposals for the reprinting of William Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, issued by George Richards, P.G.S.G.L.M., accompanied by a florid and theologically charged appeal "To the Faithful and the True."

A manuscript copy of the 1812 act of incorporation for the Lodge by the New Hampshire legislature.

A silhouette portrait captioned "Robt. Fowle of the Episcopal [Church]," likely referring to Rev. Robert Fowle, Grand Chaplain listed among 1809 officers.

Mid-century documents include financial reports, revised bylaws, and continued correspondence with the Grand Lodge, indicating continuity of ritual and membership into the 1860s.

Spanning formative decades of American Masonic development, the archive traces the evolution of Olive Branch Lodge from its early 19th-century origins through its maturity in the antebellum era. It offers insight into Masonic ritual practice, fraternal discipline, community relationships, material culture (including furniture, songbooks, and regalia), and the strong trans-regional network of Grand Lodges across the eastern United States. A treasure trove for researchers of early American Freemasonry, fraternal culture, civic networks, or New England manuscript history.



RARE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF FOUNDING FATHER JOHN DICKINSON

196. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION] DICKINSON, John. *The Political Writings of John Dickinson, Esquire.* Wilmington: Bonsal and Niles, 1801. Two volumes. 8vo., 19.5 x 12 cm. Contemporary full brown tree calf, worn, hinges tender, head of spine started to peel, spine of volume 1 heavily rubbed. Volume 2 contains at the end a 12-page Subscribers list, which includes Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Ref: Sabin 20048. Howes D331. Shaw & Shoemaker 413. Rare in commerce.

\$ 2,250.-

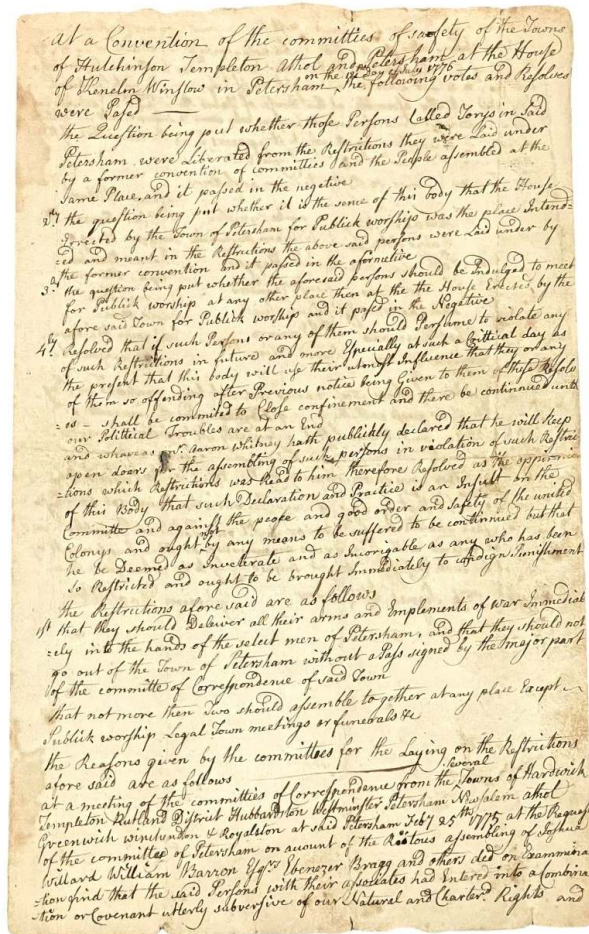
Scarce first edition of the first collection of revolutionary and constitutional works by Founding Father John Dickinson. The 'Political Writings' offer a window into the thoughts of one of America's most influential founding fathers and provide important insights into the debates and controversies that shaped the early years of the United States.

The collected works include a number of essays, speeches, and letters that Dickinson wrote over the course of his long career as a politician and statesman. One of the most significant is "The Letters of Fabius," a series of



essays that Dickinson wrote in 1787 in defence of the proposed United States Constitution. In these essays, Dickinson argues that the Constitution, with its system of checks and balances and its protections for individual rights, represents the best hope for securing the liberty and prosperity of the American people.

The work also contains the "The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms," which Dickinson co-authored with Jefferson in 1775, as a response to the British government's increasing military presence in the American colonies. In this document, Dickinson argues that the colonists have a right to defend themselves against the British government's encroachments on their freedoms and that they must be prepared to take up arms if necessary to protect their liberty.



AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENT JUST DAYS AFTER THE DECLARATION

197. [AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT] Autograph Document Signed, by EPHRAIM DOOLITTLE regarding a Crack Down on Loyalists in Massachusetts During the American Revolution]. Petersham, Ma. July 12, 1776. 2 manuscript pages, 12 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches, on one sheet, signed by Ephraim Doolittle; Minor fold wear, a few tiny holes along the centre fold, affecting just a handful of words. Very good.

\$ 6,000.-

Ephraim Doolittle was a revolutionary Massachusetts politician and military leader. He served as a Colonel in the 18th Massachusetts Bay Provincial Regiment in 1775 and later in the 24th Regiment, both part of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War.

Committees of Safety were local revolutionary governments, operating before and during the Revolution to enforce Continental Congress resolutions and suppress Loyalist activity. They acted as police, intelligence networks, and judicial bodies all rolled into one, especially in rural towns far from major army garrisons.

just eight days after Congress declared independence in Philadelphia, the Committee of Safety representing the Massachusetts towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol, and Petersham met to decide how their own Loyalist neighbours would be treated. Presiding over the gathering was Colonel Ephraim Doolittle—a veteran of the 1775 campaigns—whose signature stands at the bottom of these tense minutes.

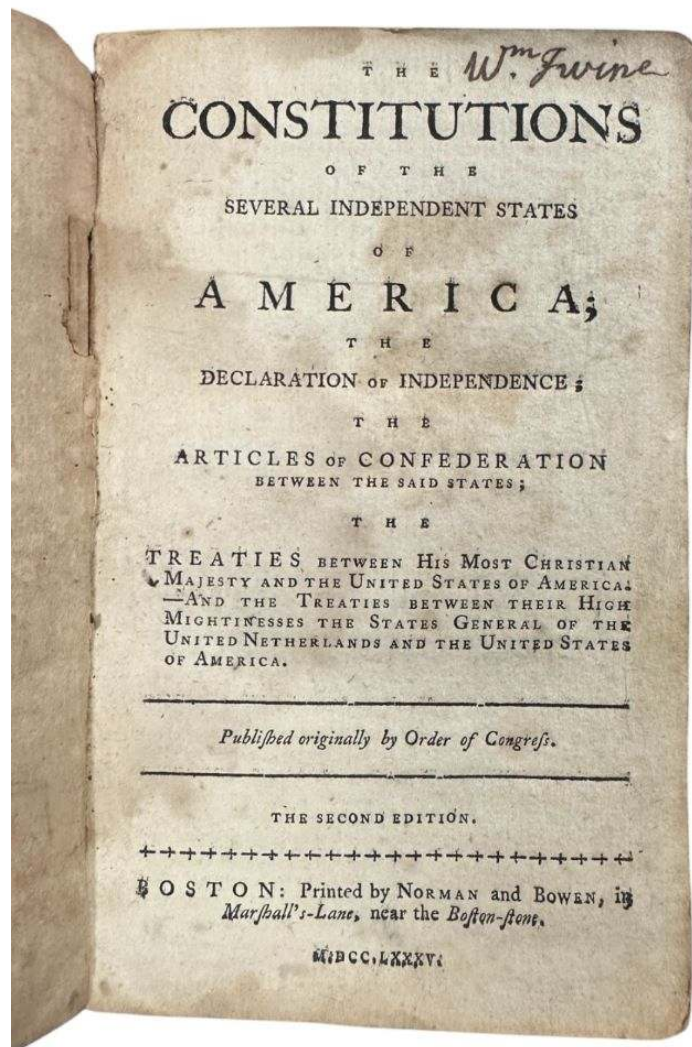
The committee wasted no words. Known Loyalists ("Tories") were ordered to surrender their arms to the Petersham selectmen, forbidden to leave town without a pass, and prohibited from gathering in groups of more than two except at church, town meetings, or funerals. Those who dared to break these restrictions, the committee warned, would be "committed to close confinement and there be continued until our political troubles are at an end."

Particular attention fell on Rev. Aaron Whitney, a clergyman who openly declared his home would remain open for Loyalist meetings. Of course this was nothing less than sedition. The minutes recall a 1775 "riotous assembling" of



Loyalists who had formed a covenant “utterly subversive of our natural and charter’d rights,” and they now named 24 men to be restricted under the new measures.

In essence this document shows how Tories were treated in these central Massachusetts towns. It was sold at Swann auctions, for \$ 5000 in 2015.



OWNED BY A DELEGATE OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

198. [CONTINENTAL CONGRESS]. The Constitutions of Several Independent States of America; The Declaration of Independence; The Articles of Confederation Between the Said States; the Treaties Between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America. The Second Edition. Published originally by Order of Congress. Boston: Printed by Norman and Bowen, 1785. 8vo. Contemporary calf in relatively poor shape, with boards detached and text block springing requiring restoration, but given the provenance left in original shape.

\$ 2,750.-

PROVENANCE: Signed on the upper title page of William Irvine (1741–1804), member of the Continental Congress and Brigadier General in the American Revolutionary War.

The second edition of the authorized printing of America's founding documents, this volume brings together the first collected state constitutions, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and pivotal treaties, including the

Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Treaty of Alliance with France. Originally published in Philadelphia in 1781 in an edition of only 200 copies by order of the Continental Congress, this edition was printed just two years after the Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the American Revolution. Serving as a foundational legal and constitutional reference, it reflects the evolving governance of the newly independent states, highlighting the legal frameworks that shaped the early republic. The inclusion of treaties with France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain underscores the diplomatic efforts crucial to securing American sovereignty.

This copy bears the signature of William Irvine, an important Revolutionary War general and delegate to the Continental Congress (1786–88) from Pennsylvania. A physician by training, Irvine initially served as a ship's surgeon in the Royal Navy before aligning with the patriot cause. During the war, he commanded Pennsylvania troops and played a critical role in defending the western frontier. His tenure in the Continental Congress placed him at the center of national governance during the fragile post-war period, where he contributed to shaping military policy and land distribution. Irvine later participated in quelling the Whiskey Rebellion (1794), further solidifying his influence in Pennsylvania's early governance.



Irvine's personal copy on this volume is of particular importance, as it directly links this foundational constitutional work to a Continental Congress delegate who helped navigate the transition from war to governance. His ownership underscores the significance of this volume as a working reference among early American policymakers, reinforcing the vital role of state constitutions and treaties in securing the nation's independence and legal framework.

A significant association copy of a foundational American political work.

THE SEPARATION OF MAINE FROM MASSACHUSETTS - A RARE BROADSIDE

199. [GARDINER, Robert Hallowell et al.] Separation. To the People of Maine. Fellow-Citizens. [Portland, Maine: publisher not identified, 1819.] Broadside. Single sheet (approx 29.6 × 21.5 cm). Text printed in two columns, with heading SEPARATION in large type at upper right. Untrimmed, with deckled edges; faint staining, a few fold marks; well preserved and legible throughout.

\$ 3,500.-

The pamphlet is a contemporary account from the period when Maine was advocating for statehood, offering a firsthand look at the arguments and feelings surrounding the desire for separation from Massachusetts.

Issued from a public meeting held at Freeport, with participation from citizens of Cumberland, Lincoln, and Kennebec Counties, this broadside presents a concise summary of the "prominent objections" to the separation law that was to be voted upon by the people of Maine on July 26, 1819. Chaired by Jacob Abbott with William C. Wilde as secretary, the meeting resolved to form a committee to frame

and publish this document in order to bring the issue of separation clearly before the public. The committee, headed by Robert Hallowell Gardiner and including fifteen other signatories, addresses the voters directly, urging support for statehood.

The text critiques Massachusetts' administration over Maine, citing unequal burdens in taxation, military defense, and land policy, while also asserting the advantages of local control, fairer representation, and political autonomy. Though the broadside's immediate focus is regional and administrative, its historical significance reaches further. Maine's successful vote for separation in 1819, and subsequent admission as a free state in 1820, was part of the Missouri Compromise, the pivotal national agreement that sought to balance power between free and slaveholding states in the U.S. Senate by simultaneously admitting Missouri as a slave state. Thus, this document stands not only as a cornerstone of Maine's statehood, but also as an artifact deeply tied to the national struggle over slavery and federal balance of power.

RARE. A primary document of Maine's birth as a state and its role in one of the most consequential compromises in American legislative history.

KONSTANTINOPEL & ADAM WEINBERGER

RARE & FINE BOOKS



ESTADO
que manifiesta la población de los presidios, pueblos y misiones del Territorio de la Nueva California, en expresión del número de ganados y semillas cosechadas en el año de 1828.

Presidio de San Francisco	CEREBOS DE SAN FRANCISCO				CEREBOS DE SAN JOSE				CEREBOS DE SAN CARLOS				CEREBOS DE SAN PEDRO				CEREBOS DE SAN JUAN			
	Alfalfa	Trigo	Maíz	Uva	Alfalfa	Trigo	Maíz	Uva	Alfalfa	Trigo	Maíz	Uva	Alfalfa	Trigo	Maíz	Uva	Alfalfa	Trigo	Maíz	Uva
Presidio de San Francisco	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Presidio de San José	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Presidio de San Carlos	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Presidio de San Pedro	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Presidio de San Juan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ONE OF WAGNER'S 20 RAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT CALIFORNIANA

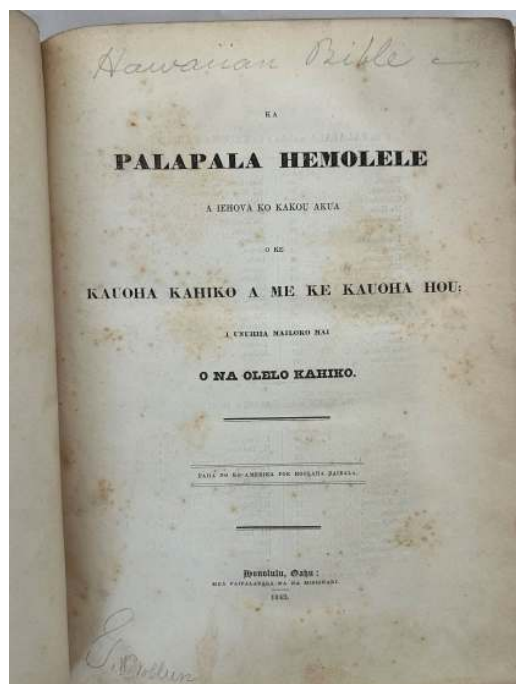
200. GUZMAN'S BREVE NOTICIAS. Breve Noticia que da al Supremo Gobierno, del actual estado del Territorio de la Alta California, y medios que propone para la illustration y comercio en aquel pais, El Guardian del Colegio Apostolico de San Fernando de Mexico. Año de 1833.. Imprenta de la Aquila, dirigida por Jose Ximeno, calle de Medinas num. 6, 1833. 8vo.. Folding plate. 8 pp. Loose disbound sheets as issued. Graff 1696, Cowan, 1933, p. 254, Streeter IV-2467

The most detailed look at California before the Gold Rush.
\$ 2,000.-

In 1945, the book was considered to be excessively rare with only 2 known copies. The California Historical Quarterly for September, 1926 described it in the following excited manner: "One of the treasures of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery is an eight page pamphlet by Jose Maria Guzman describing the Territory of Alta California in 1828."

So rare is this little book that it has apparently escaped all notice by historians and bibliographers. Its importance lies in its character as an official report on the Mission districts at the time of secularization. It is significant that although the work was printed in 1833 the statistical information dates back five years previous to that. "

Wagner also considered this pamphlet to be of the utmost importance and rarity, but since that date other copies have appeared on the market in fresh condition, and it is assumed a small remainder stock of them must have been discovered in Mexico



LARGE-PAPER COPT OF THE FIRST HAWAIIAN BIBLE - A LANDMARK OF PACIFIC PRINTING

201. [HAWAIIAN BIBLE – First Complete Edition, 1843, Large-Paper Copy] Ka Palapala Hemolele a Iehova ko kakou Akua o ke Kauoha Kahiko a me ke Kauoha Hou; i unuhiia mailoko mai o na Olelo Kahiko. Honolulu, Oahu: Mea Paipalapala na na Mikonari, 1843.

\$ 4,000.-

4to. (28 x 22 cm), pp. 1451. the largest copy we have seen — untrimmed or on larger paper than other recorded examples. Contemporary full sheep, rubbed and worn, clumsily rebacked. Binding fire-charred but not affecting text block, generally dust soiled. The New Testament with separate title-page and imprint: Honolulu: na na Misionari i Pai, 1843

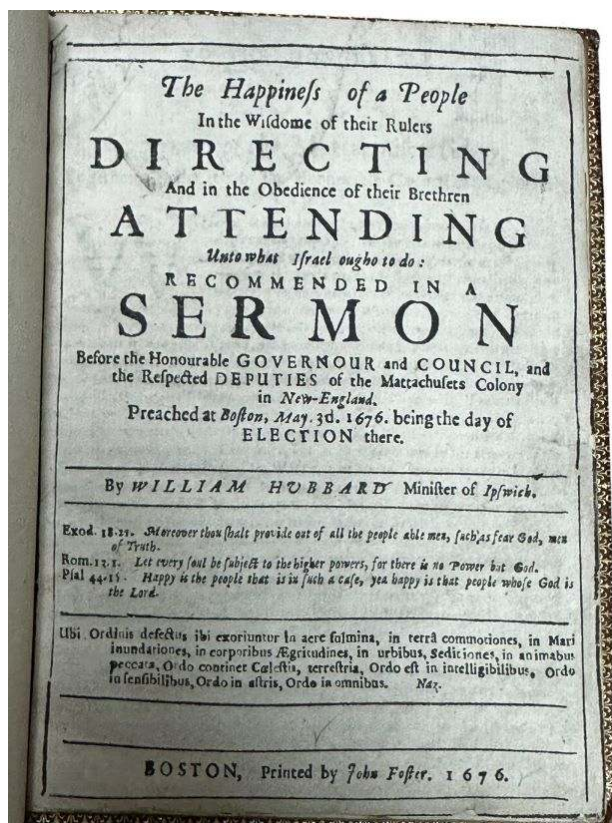
The rare first issue of the complete Bible in Hawaiian, revised by the Missionaries of the American Board. This monumental work, printed at the



Mission Press in Honolulu, was the culmination of over two decades of translation from Hebrew and Greek, led by Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston with the assistance of native Hawaiian scholars. The Hawaiian Bible became a cornerstone of the islands' literacy movement and a key instrument in the Kingdom of Hawaii's educational system.

Printing such a work in 1843 required importing type, paper, and press equipment across thousands of miles, making it a landmark in Pacific printing history. Large-paper or untrimmed copies such as this are virtually unknown on the market.

References: Darlow & Moule 3042; Forbes 1464; Judd 204



PRINTED 1676 IN BOSTON - AN AMERICAN INCUNABLE

202. HUBBARD, William (1621-1704). The Happiness of a People In the Wisdom of their Rulers Directing And in Obedience to their Brethren Attending Unto What Israel ought to do: Recommended in a Sermon Before the Honourable Governour and Council...the day of Election. Boston: John Foster, 1676. 4to,. Title-page within double rule border possibly a first or variant issue without woodcut headpiece.. Nineteenth-century calf, last leaf replaced in a 19th century hand.

\$ 12,000.-

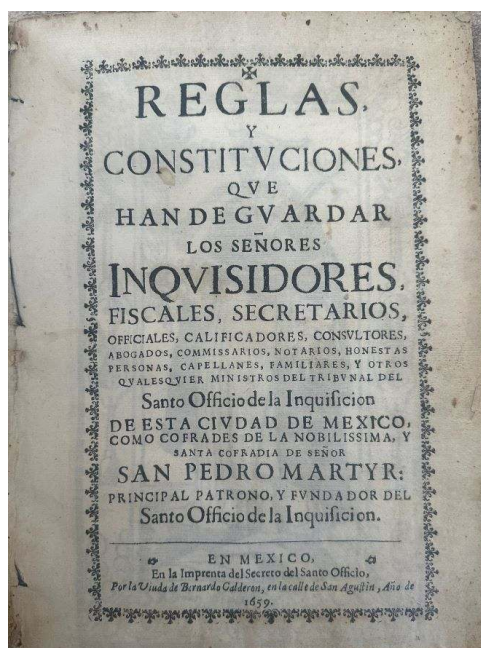
One of the earliest John Foster imprints, who is credited with producing the first printed image in British colonial America and printing the first map to appear in the colonies.

Hubbard's speech, printed in only the second year after printing was established in Boston, stands as a significant historical document, particularly in the tradition of Election Sermons in New England's civic-religious life.

These sermons were platforms for addressing political leaders and the public on governance and societal duties, laden with biblical and historical references. It is addressed to Governor Leveret, the Council, and the magistrates of Massachusetts-Bay, wherein William Hubbard, a preacher from Ipswich, emphasized the importance of civil liberty. He stated, "*You are now called to the exercise of your civil Liberty (wherein much of your other libertys are bound up),*" advocating for "*the regular, conscientious proceeding in this business of Election.*" This, he argued, allows the populace "*the liberty to choose their own rulers,*" while referencing an extensive array of Biblical and historical examples.

The sermon not only sheds light on the theological underpinnings of governance in early colonies but also reflects the early colonial political thought. Hubbard's ideas are a precursor to later American political thought, particularly the emphasis on civil liberty and participatory governance.

While still far from the democratic ideals of later centuries, it shows an early grappling with ideas of governance by consent and the role of citizens in choosing their rulers.



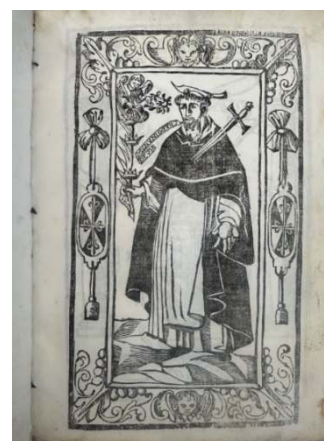
EXCEEDINGLY RARE INQUISITION IN MEXICO - EARLY MEXICAN PRINTMAKING

203. [INQUISITION] Reglas y Constitvcciones, que han de guardar los señores Inquisidores, Fiscales, Secretarios, Oficiales, Calificadores, Consultores, Abogados, Comisarios, Notarios, Honestas Personas, Capellanes, Familiares, y otros cualesquier Ministros del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición de esta Ciudad de México, como cofrades de la nobilísima y santa cofradía de señor San Pedro Mártir: Principal Patrono, y Fundador del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición. Mexico: Imprenta del Secreto del Santo Oficio, por la Viuda de Bernardo Calderón, 1659. Folio, 20 leaves. Original limp vellum (with light u.r. corner wear) and natural imperfections; internally some marginal damp staining or spotting, but generally a very good copy.

\$ 8,500.-

First edition. An exceedingly rare and highly significant Inquisitorial publication, issued by the Holy Office in Mexico. The volume was printed on the presses of the Inquisition itself and sets forth the constitutions and rules for the prestigious religious confraternity of St. Peter Martyr, the patron and founder of the Holy Office of the Inquisition. The text includes a concise history of the establishment of the Inquisition under the Catholic Sovereigns, its endorsement by St. Peter Martyr, and relevant papal edicts.

The volume is further distinguished by three full-page woodcuts—an extraordinary example of early Mexican printmaking—depicting St. Peter Martyr, the arms of Spain, and the arms of the Inquisition. Each page of text is enclosed within a narrow woodcut border. Ref: J.C.B., III, p. 21; Medina, 863; Palau, 256082; Sabin, 68896. Note: Palau is cited as the only bibliographer to have seen a complete copy.



TWO ORIGINAL 18th CENTURY NEW YORK MAPS ON VELLUM

204. [MANHATTAN]. Manuscript conveyance on vellum with two original Survey Maps of Lower Manhattan attached by FRANCIS MAERSCHALK. NY, 1761. Approx. 55 x 43 cm, with some fading and stains. These two rare survey maps by Francis Maerschalk remain attached in situ with the original conveyance, highlighting the practical use of such maps and their considerable importance in the development of Lower Manhattan.

\$ 2,500.-

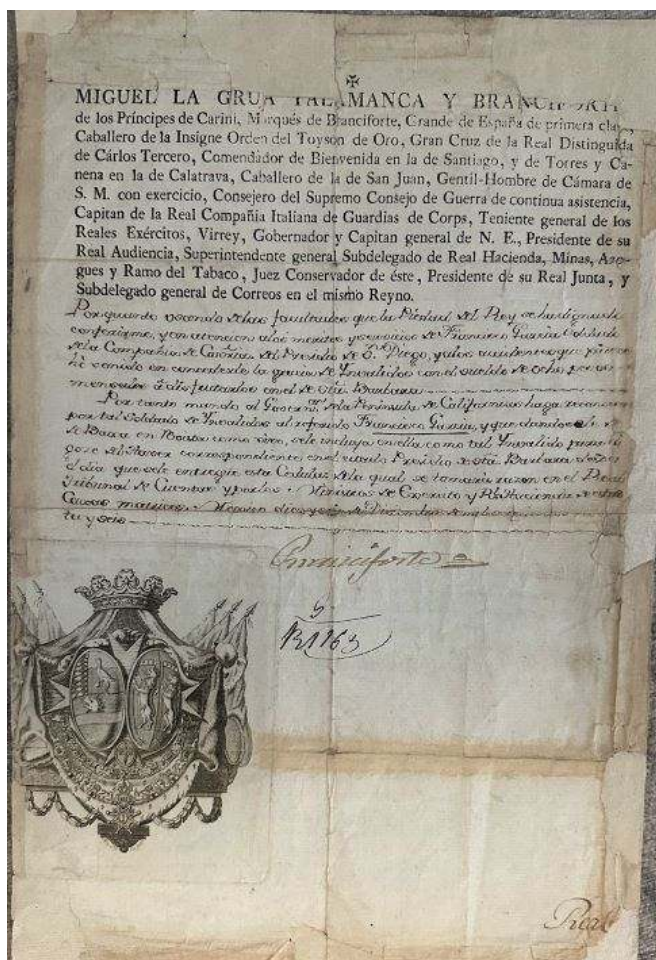
In this original conveyance dated April 9, 1761, Trinity Church relinquished all rights to the streets that were established through the southern portion of the King's Farm, that is, below Duane Street, except for streets on land previously granted to the college—a highly important cession that had a transformative impact on Lower Manhattan.



Trinity Church's significant real estate holdings in New York City originated from a gift by Queen Anne of England in 1705, comprising about 215 acres of Manhattan farmland. The subsequent sales and development of these holdings were crucial in reshaping Lower Manhattan during the 18th century. While the church's management of their estate faced some controversies, their strategic land transactions were instrumental in the urban development of the region, turning it from farmland into the bustling commercial and financial center that Lower Manhattan is recognized for today.

Francis Maerschalk, also known as Maerschalk, was a pivotal figure in the mapping and urban planning of New York City in the mid-18th century. Serving as the City Surveyor from 1733, he conducted several important surveys before the Revolutionary War. His extensive work from 1744 to 1754 led to the creation of the Maerschalk Plan of New York, which Gerardus Duyckinck published in 1755. This plan, which detailed the city's layout of the time, became an essential reference for the city's growth and development.

See: The conveyance is cited in Phelps. I.N. 'Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909: The Revolutionary period, part I (1763-1776)' p 720."



1796 SPANISH CALIFORNIA

205. [MANUSCRIPT]. Alta California, c. 1796/7 1 ff .
Incipit: Miguel de la Grúa Talamanca y Branciforte, a prominent figure who held various high-ranking positions within the Spanish Empire, Signed by Branciforte with his printed coat of arms, numerous signatures to verso. Marginal paper restoration touching Branciforte, and fold lines. Provenance: Warren Howell , circa early 1980s
\$ 1,500.-

The document pertains to Francisco Garciam a "soldado de inválidos" (soldier of invalids), with roles serving with the Presidio of Santa Barbara and the "Compañía de Caronia del Presidio San Diego." This indicates that Garcia was part of a specific company stationed at the Presidio of San Diego, one of the key military installations in Spanish California.

The mention of both the Presidio of Santa Barbara and the Presidio of San Diego suggests that the document pertains to military or administrative orders that involve multiple locations within Alta California. The document, signed by Miguel de la Grúa Talamanca y Branciforte, a notoriously corrupt Viceroy of New Spain, could involve the reassignment, duties, or recognition of Garcia within these presidios. The dual reference to Santa Barbara

and San Diego highlights the interconnected nature of military governance in Spanish California, where soldiers like Garcia, even in a "soldado de inválidos" capacity, played crucial roles in maintaining the Spanish Empire's control over these distant territories.

This document underscores the complexities of colonial administration and the importance of military presence in securing and managing the Spanish frontier in the late 18th century.



LA AZUCENA DE QUITO - PRINTED BY A WOMAN

206. [MEXICAN IMPRINT—WOMAN PRINTER—SAINT MARIANA DE JESÚS] MORÁN DE BUTRÓN, Jacinto. La azucena de Quito, que brotó en el florido campo de la Iglesia en las Indias Occidentales, la venerable virgen Mariana de Jesus, Flores, y Paredes, beata jesuita, esclarecida en virtudes, profecías, y milagros... Breve epitome sacado de la vida, que latamente escribió el Padre Jacintho Morán de Butrón, de la Compañía de Jesús. México: En la Imprenta Real de el Superior Gobierno de los Herederos de la Viuda de Miguel de Rivera, en el Empedradillo, 1732.

\$ 1,250.-

14.5 x 10 cm. [28], 192 pp., [1] leaf of plates depicting the Virgin of Loreto; title within typographic border, decorative initials, woodcut devices. Contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, remains of ties; minor worming, some dampstaining, a few leaves with light fraying, early ownership notes and pen trials to rear endpapers. Scarce reprint of the 1702 Lima edition

commemorating the life of Mariana de Jesús de Paredes y Flores (1618–1645), revered as the “Lily of Quito,” a Jesuit tertiary famed for her prophetic gifts, asceticism, and miraculous intercessions. Notably issued from the Royal Press under the management of the widow of Miguel de Rivera, part of a small but important group of female printers active in colonial Mexico who sustained presses through widowhood, often continuing or expanding their late husbands’ businesses.

Mariana de Jesús became one of the earliest canonized saints from Ecuador and a symbol of sanctity in the Spanish Americas. Her life bridged mysticism, colonial piety, and the Jesuit promotion of local holy figures to strengthen Catholic devotion in the New World. This Mexican reprint, produced under a woman printer’s stewardship, reflects both the transoceanic devotional networks of the 18th century and the often-overlooked role of women in sustaining colonial print culture.

At its heart is the Virgin of Loreto, whose shrine in Italy was one of Europe’s most venerated pilgrimage sites. In colonial Mexico, her image became a powerful transatlantic symbol, linking Old World Catholic tradition to the emerging devotional life of the New World. Through books like this, Loreto’s cult travelled oceans, weaving together the faith of Spanish, Indigenous, and mestizo communities under a shared emblem of miraculous protection.

AMERICAN GILDED AGE PRESENTATION COPY OF THE MOST CELEBRATED WORK OF ROMANTIC ORIENTALISM

207. MOORE, Thomas. Lalla Rookh: An Oriental Romance. Boston: Estes and Lauriat, 1885. 2 volumes, 4to each approx. 10.5 x 8.25 inches. Publisher’s deluxe India paper issue, complete in two volumes: Part I (Text) and Part II (Proof Plates). Elegantly bound in full navy blue morocco, some light scuffing and rubbing to hinges and small area abraded, raised bands to spine with richly gilt compartments, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Generally. very good and visually striking set.

\$ 1,000.-

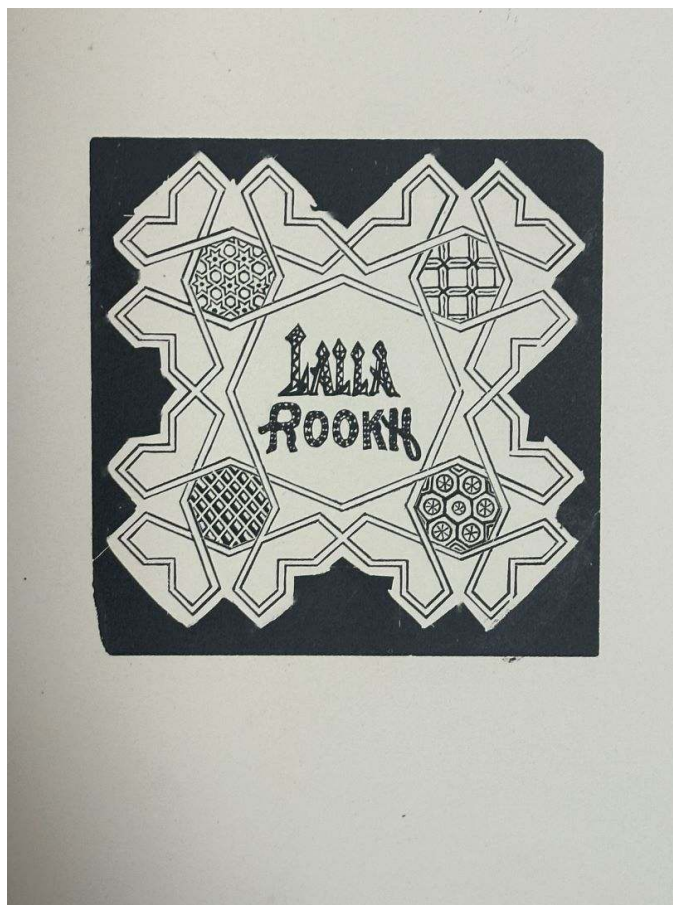


ONE OF TWO COPIES ON INDIA PAPER: An exceptional presentation copy of one of the most celebrated Romantic Orientalist works, lavishly illustrated and issued with India paper proof plates, and linking two important American bibliophile families.

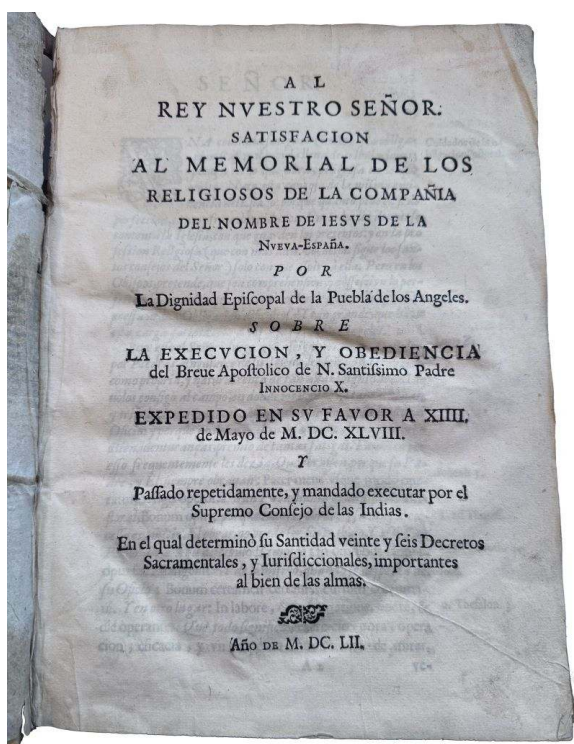
Profusely illustrated with engraved title vignettes, ornate borders, and elaborate chapter illustrations. Part II features all illustrations printed as India paper proofs mounted on card — described by the publisher as “one of two copies printed on India Paper which are from the first impressions of the plates before the edition was printed.”

PROVENANCE AND PRESENTATION:

Manuscript presentation letter on front flyleaf of Volume I, dated “Boston, April 12, [18]86,” in a fine hand, from Estes & Lauriat to Mr. M. C. Lefferts, identifying this copy as “one of the proof sets upon India Paper... from the first impressions of the plates before the edition was printed.” Signed “Yours truly, Estes and Lauriat.”



Marshall C. Lefferts (1848–1928) was a son of Civil War General Marshall Lefferts and scion of the prominent New York Dutch-American Lefferts family, whose lineage traced back to 17th-century Brooklyn. A frequent presence in the New York social registers of the Gilded Age, Lefferts was active in civic and cultural life, and a known patron of the arts and book collector. Additionally, with the engraved armorial bookplate of Livingston Ludlow Biddle, member of the influential Biddle family of Philadelphia



A SCARCE MEXICAN IMPRINT RELATING TO THE CONFLICT BETWEEN JUAN PALAFOX Y MENDOZA, BISHOP OF PUEBLA, AND THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN THE MID-17th CENTURY.

208. PALAFOX Y MENDOZA, Juan de. Al rey nuestro señor. Satisfacción al Memorial de los religiosos de la Compañía del Nombre de Jesús de la Nueva España, por la Dignidad Episcopal de la Puebla de los Angeles. 1652. First edition. Possibly printed in Mexico (Puebla). There is another edition printed in Madrid. This is Palau 209717 (not 209718), 157 p. Contemporary vellum. Folio (20 x 20 cm). A crisp copy.

\$ 4,500.-

Juan de Palafox y Mendoza (June 26, 1600 - October 1, 1659), bishop in the Roman catholic church was appointed in 1639 by Philip IV as bishop of Puebla de Los Angeles in Mexico. In 1640 he arrived in Veracruz and started to work on behalf of the king as a visitator to



investigate the two previous viceroys and served as bishop of Puebla from 1640 to 1655. He founded the Dominican convent of Santa Inés, amended the by-laws of the seminary of San Juan, and founded the colleges of San Pedro and San Pablo. He also founded the girls school Purísima Concepción and worked diligently on completing the cathedral, which was inaugurated on April 18, 1649. As bishop, Palafox y Mendoza distinguished himself by his efforts to protect the Native Americans from Spanish cruelty, forbidding any methods of conversion other than persuasion.

A rare and barbed defense by Bishop Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, to a secret memorial circulated by the Jesuits in New Spain — who, at the time, were challenging his authority on nearly every front: tithes, confession licenses, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and papal obedience. The book reveals a full-scale power struggle between one of the most powerful bishops in Spanish America and the most influential religious order in the Catholic world.

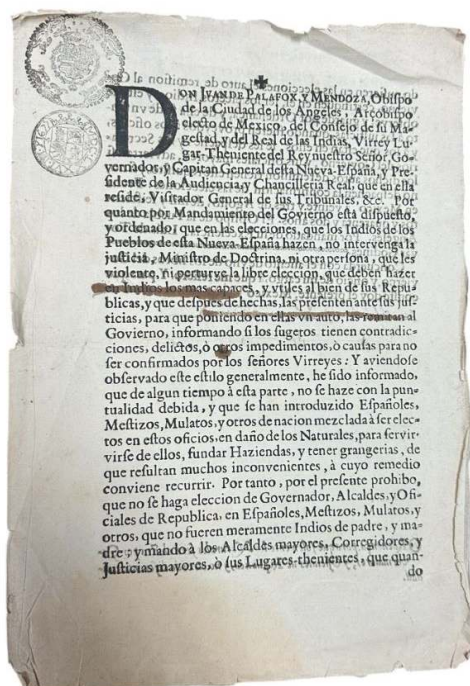
\$1000 REWARD POSTER FOR AN AFRICAN- AMERICAN

209. [REWARD POSTER] \$1000 REWARD for Anderson Reed "who was charged with murder" but while in custody "Seized by a mob and murdered". 28th February, 1870. Signed in type by John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois. Broadside, 28 x 21 cm. A remarkable proclamation, issued by The Governor of Illinois, offering a \$1000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of those responsible for the lynching of an African American man accused of murder while in custody. Possibly a unique surviving copy, not cited in OCLC.

\$ 1,500.-



In 1868, a German resident named Mr. Lutka was tragically killed in his residence. Two African-Americans, Joseph Marshall and Anderson Reed, were implicated in this heinous act. While Anderson Reed managed to flee, Joseph Marshall wasn't so fortunate. Rather than being detained and facing a just trial, an enraged group apprehended him, tethered him to a wagon, and gruesomely dragged him until he lost his life. By February 1870, authorities apprehended Anderson Reed in St. Louis. During his confinement, he was lynched before trial.



MEXICAN COLONIAL BROADSIDE RESTRICTING OFFICE TO PURE-BLOODED SPANIARDS; PROHIBITING ELECTION OF MIXED-RACE OFFICIALS. PUEBLA DE LOS ÁNGELES, 1651

210. [ROYAL MEXICAN IMPRINT – Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza] México: August 24, 1651. Printed on the official royal stamped paper for the year 1651 ("Sello primero, veinte y quatro reales, año de mil y seiscientos y cincuenta y uno"), bearing a large engraved royal Spanish escutcheon at upper left. Folio (approx. 31 x 21.5 cm). Four-page folio broadsheet with printed text on three pages; remnants of original side-stitching still present. Printed on laid paper with watermark visible; minor worming and light stains at folds; some fraying and tears at edges creasing, not affecting legibility. Extremely Rare.

\$ 2,250.-



A scarce and important viceregal proclamation issued by Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza—Bishop of Puebla and Viceroy of New Spain—explicitly **prohibiting the election of mestizos, mulattos, and others of mixed race** to public office within the “Repúblicas de Indios” (self-governing indigenous communities). The edict affirms that such offices are to be reserved for “*meramente Indios de padre y madre*”—Indians of “pure blood”—in accordance with long-standing ordinances, and warns of criminal penalties and annulment of office for noncompliance.

This edict reflects the tense racial and administrative hierarchies of the Spanish colonial caste system. While ostensibly intended to protect indigenous self-governance, it simultaneously reinforces exclusionary racial policies under the guise of protecting Native communities from “corrupting influences.” The document was issued during a period of increasing bureaucratic formalization in New Spain and exemplifies the intersection of law, race, and colonial control.

The text includes references to the duties of local magistrates, secretaries of government, and the Audiencia, as well as the legal procedures for revoking illegitimate appointments. It ends with the bishop’s mandate to register and enforce this law in the appropriate administrative records.

Palafox, known for his efforts at reforming the colonial church and curbing the power of the Jesuits, was one of the most significant ecclesiastical figures in colonial Mexico. His role as both Bishop and interim Viceroy lent this decree considerable legal and symbolic authority.

PIONEERING WORK OF AMERICAN RADICALISM

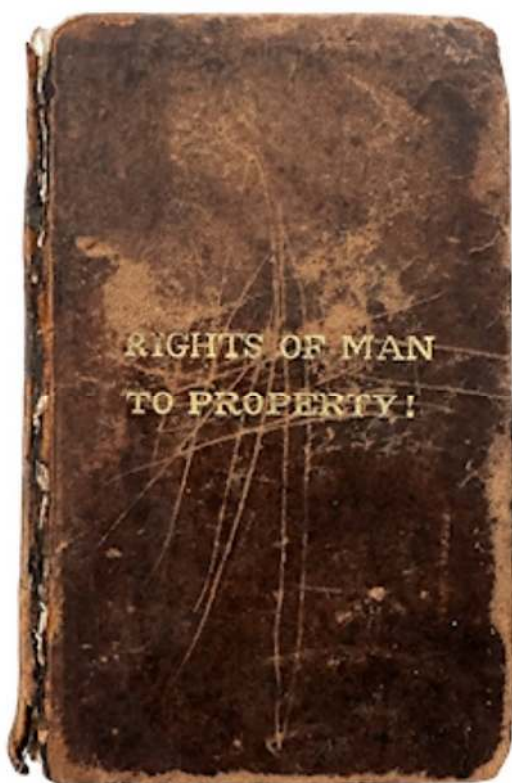
211. SKIDMORE, Thomas. The Rights of Man to Property! Being a Proposition to Make It Equal Among the Adults of the Present Generation. New York: Printed for the Author by Alexander Ming, 1829. 12mo. 172 x 104 mm . Contemporary calf, gilt titled top cover, red morocco spine label. Worn and rubbed, front board detached and evidence of old repair; internally foxed. First and only edition. VERY RARE, Howes S-530; Sabin 8158

\$ 3,500.-

The FIRST AMERICAN BOOK TO HAVE THE TITLE STAMPS ON FRONT COVERS. The subscriber advertisement notes “the useful innovative upon book-binding, of stamping on the two covers IN LETTERS OF GOLD, the title of the work.”

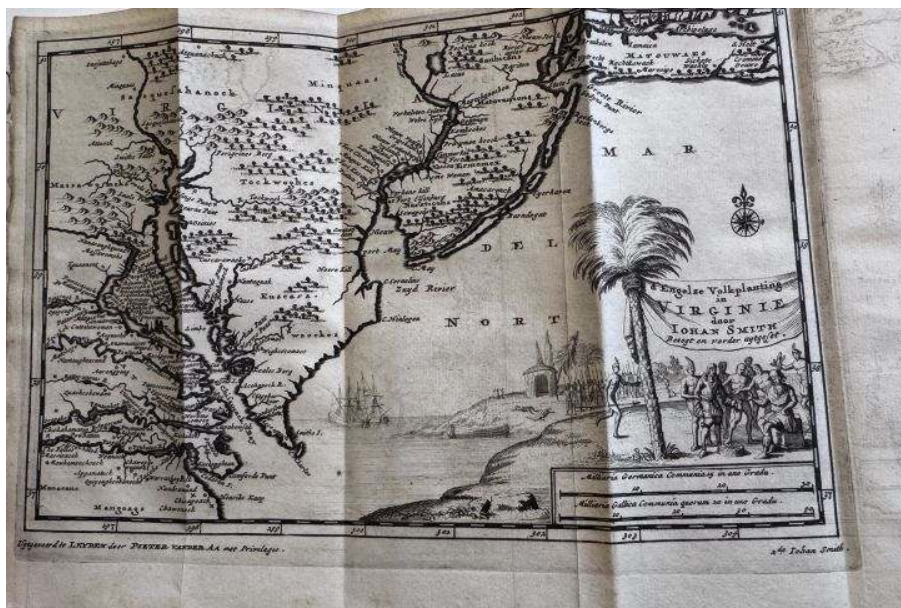
“The Rights of Man to Property!” is a seminal early work in American progressive economic philosophy. It advocates radical ideas like property redistribution, workers’ rights, and universal education. Authored by Thomas Skidmore (1790-1832), a key figure in the early U.S. labor movement, it contributed significantly to the Working Men’s Party’s formation in 1829 and later the Agrarian Party in 1830.

Skidmore’s groundbreaking ideas, presented in this unique edition, were ahead of their era and challenged the established socio-economic norms of early 19th-century America. His self-financed writings mirrored the rising discontent among workers and the call for fairer economic practices. However, his early death in the 1832 cholera epidemic limited the spread of his radical concepts, leaving his contributions largely unrecognized in the broader





context of American political and economic thought. This book captures a critical moment of emerging radicalism and the quest for economic equality in the developing United States.



WITH A MAP OF VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK

212. SMITH, John. De Gedenkwaardige Reizen vanden beroemden Capiteyn Johan Smith na Virginien: gedaan in den Jare 1606. Leiden, 1707. 8vo (19 x 12 cm). [16], 224 pp. With folding engraved map and 8 engraved plates depicting Native Americans (one more than listed in the index). Contemporary full calf, a few other minor works bound in at the rear. COMPLETE.

\$ 1,500.-

With a well-engraved map of the Mid-Atlantic extending from Long Island to Cape Henry, with Breakelen (Brooklyn) named on Long Island. The map was derived from Capt. John Smith's map of 1612, the first to depict Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries with any accuracy. It is filled with primarily native names, but with a few Dutch and English ones scattered around. The decorative cartouche shows Smith being brought before Powhatan for judgment, showing English ships off the coast.

In 1607, the first English settlers arrived in North America and established a small fort and settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. This town, aside from a brief period of abandonment in 1610, was the first permanent English settlement on the mainland of North America, and served as the capital of the colony of Virginia until 1699. This is the first Dutch translation of the explorations that detail the surveying of the coast of Virginia and New England by Smith, the founding of Jamestown, of Bermuda in 1612 and of the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1620. It provides one of the earliest accounts of English settlement in North America.

TWO IMPORTANT THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATIONS

213. [THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION]**. *The Salem Gazette* Vol 1 No. 27. Thursday, April 18, 1782. Printed by Samuel Hall. Signed in print ("John Hanson," President of the Congress of Confederation and "Charles Thomson," Secretary of Congress), 4 pages, 36.5 x 24.5 cm. Folded at the centre, some toning. PROVENANCE: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.

\$ 9,500.-

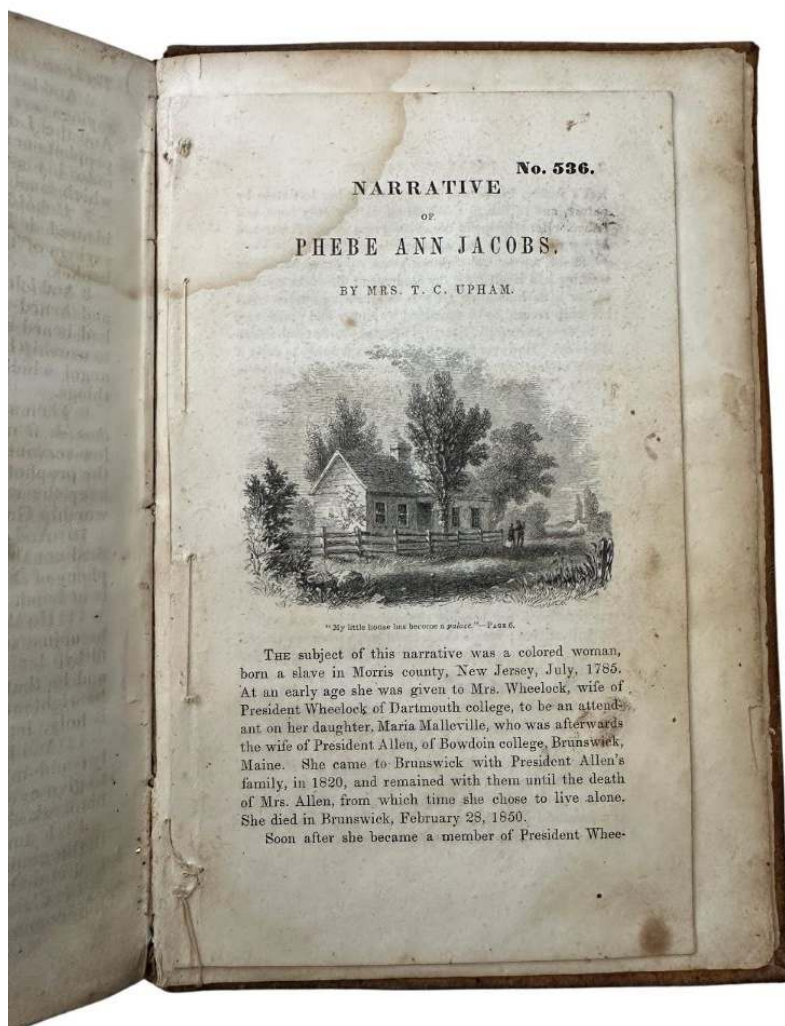
THE FIRST KNOWN NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, preceded only by the original signed proclamation and the broadside printed by Timothy Green of New London, Connecticut (Evans 17500).

WITH...



[WASHINGTON, GEORGE]. Newspaper.
The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser. Wednesday, November 11, 1789. 4 pages. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. Folio 43 x 36.5, cleanly split in two along the central fold. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. The second newspaper printing (preceded by *The Gazette of the United States*, New York: John Fenno, Wednesday, October 7, 1789). No copies in RBH since Sotheby's 1979. Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF WASHINGTON'S THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION, additionally signed in print by His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, 1st Governor of Pennsylvania on the 30th of Oct., 1789.



THE ONLY KNOWN NARRATIVE OF PHEBE ANN JACOBS: FORMERLY ENSLAVED BLACK WOMAN IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND

214. "UPHAM, T.C. Narrative of Phebe Ann Jacobs. No 536." American Tract Society, [New York], ca. 1850. 8 pp. 19 cm. Exceedingly rare first edition. Bound and stitched at the rear of: The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. American Bible Society, New York: 1850. Contemporary calf binding, worn and slightly shaken; the American Tract Society pamphlet at the rear shows some upper dampstaining but remains securely stitched in. While the tract itself is undated, its inclusion in this 1850 New Testament supports the dating assigned by scholars. No copies of this first edition appear in Rare Book Hub (RBH), aside from a later 1860 printing

\$15,000.-

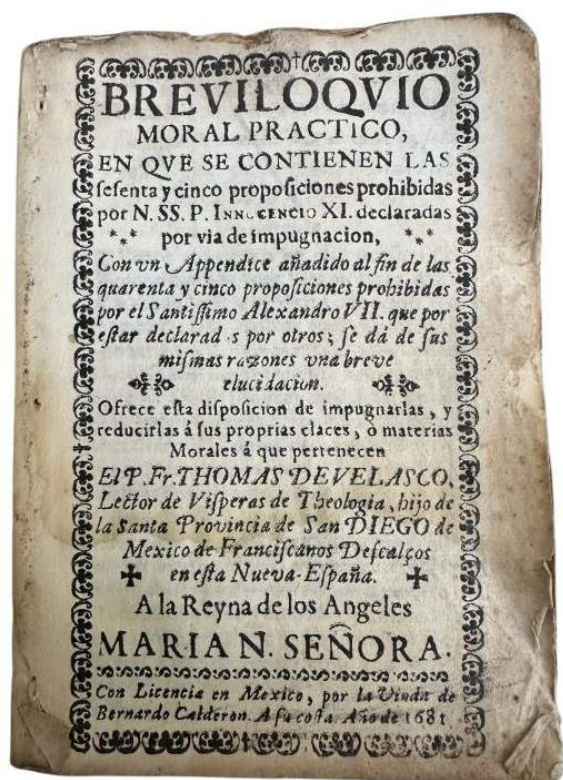


A profoundly important antebellum tract documenting the only known biography of Phebe Ann Jacobs (1785–1850), a formerly enslaved Black woman whose piety and presence in Brunswick, Maine inspired generations, and whose story is widely recognized as one of Harriet Beecher Stowe's primary "feminine sources" for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Published shortly after Jacobs' death and authored by Phebe Lord Upham, wife of a Bowdoin professor and fellow congregant at First Parish Church, the narrative forms part of the Tracts of the American Tract Society, No. 536. It was printed not only to memorialize Jacobs but to offer her life as a model of Christian virtue: a woman born into slavery who, through faith, service, and humility, became a spiritual beacon in her New England community.

Of particular scholarly note is the tract's influence on Harriet Beecher Stowe. During the time *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was being conceived, Stowe lived in Brunswick, where she likely encountered Jacobs' story, either directly or through local circulation of the pamphlet. Scholars have highlighted its thematic parallels with *Uncle Tom* himself: steadfast faith, moral dignity, and Christian endurance. That Stowe's novel helped galvanize the anti-slavery movement makes this narrative not merely a biographical outlier but a foundational work of American abolitionist literature.

Increasingly recognized as a crucial contribution to African American women's history and the religious literature of abolition.



1681 RARE COLONIAL MEXICAN WOMAN PRINTER ON THE CHURCH'S CONDEMNATION OF ABORTION

215. VELASCO, Tomás de. *Breviloquio moral practico*, en que se contienen las sesenta y cinco proposiciones prohibidas por N. SS. P. Innocencio XI. declaradas por via de impugnacion, con un appendice añadido al fin de las quarenta y cinco proposiciones prohibidas por el santissimo Alexandro VII... Mexico City: Por la Viuda de Bernardo Calderón, a su costa, 1681.

\$ 1,500.-

8vo (approx. 14 x 10 cm). [10], 35, xii, [8] leaves. Signatures: pi⁸ A-D⁸ E⁴ F¹ a⁸ b-d⁴. Title within ornamental border, woodcut initials, tailpieces. Final leaf with errata. Contemporary limp vellum, text block stitched but degraded and now loose within the binding; first blank abraded; last several leaves with heavy corner dampstain; otherwise clean and legible.

First edition of a scarce Mexican imprint notable both for its female printer and its engagement with one of the most controversial moral debates in early modern Catholicism. Printed "a su costa" by Paula de Benavides, widow of Bernardo Calderón, this work exemplifies the role of widowed women in sustaining—and financing—the colonial Mexican press during the late 17th century. Benavides was among the most active and accomplished women printers of her generation, her shop producing works of theology, law, and devotional literature at a time when female participation in the trade was rare and often only possible through widowhood.

Velasco's treatise is a direct response to Pope Innocent XI's 1679 bull condemning sixty-five propositions associated with Jesuit "laxist" moral theology. Foremost among these is the explicit rejection of abortion even to save the life of



the mother—a position that set the tone for centuries of Catholic teaching on the matter—alongside equally uncompromising stances on adultery, homicide, and moral casuistry. The appended section addresses forty-five additional propositions condemned by Alexander VII, reinforcing the text's function as both theological polemic and practical guide to moral discipline.

References: OCLC 20029501; Medina, *La Imprenta en México*, 1112.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

216. [WASHINGTON, George] Journal of the Second Session of the Senate of the United States of America, Begun and Held at the City of New-York, January 4th, 1790; and in the Fourteenth Year of the Independence of the Said States. New York: John Fenno, 1790. First edition. Folio. 31 x 19 cm, 224 pp. Full contemporary sheep (some wear, hinges a bit tender at the top) and marbled boards; internally, some spotting and toning, but a handsome copy. Signature of Augustus Floyd, Esq., to front board. Evans 22982.

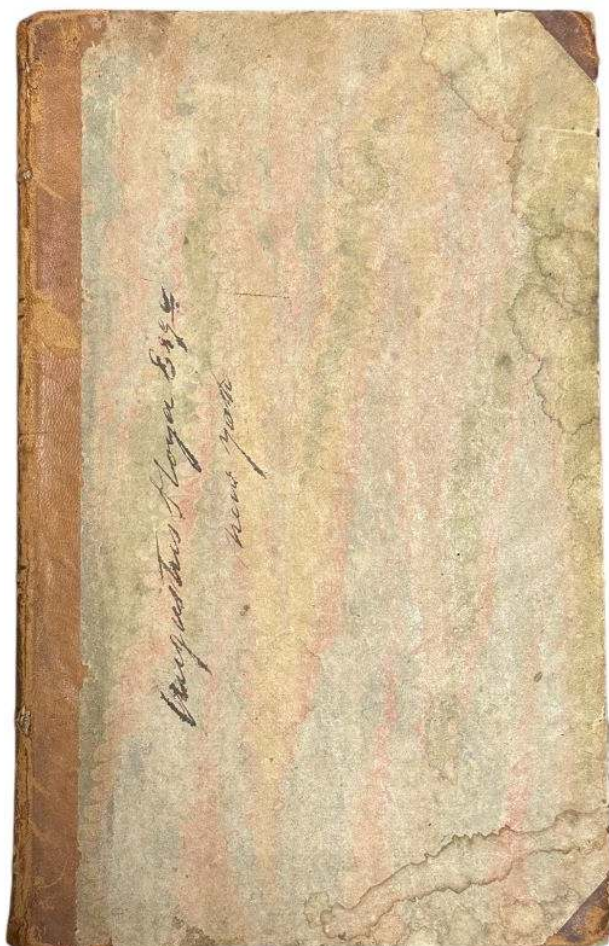
\$ 2,750.-

PROVENANCE: Augustus Floyd (1795–1878), lawyer and grandson of William Floyd (1734–1821), a prominent American statesman from New York and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

An important and scarce copy of the journal of the second session of the first United States Senate, documenting early legislative proceedings at the dawn of the republic. Most notably, it includes the first printing of George Washington's First State of the Union Address, delivered to Congress on January 8, 1790. In this landmark speech, Washington affirmed: "The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed, and I shall derive great satisfaction from a cooperation with you in the pleasing though arduous task of ensuring to our fellow-citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient, and equal government."

Additional proceedings include debates on state cessions of western lands, notices of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the passage of the first Patent Law, and discussions on the location of the national capital. It also contains early proposals by Alexander Hamilton on fiscal policy, deliberations on Indian treaties and western expansion, and foundational measures shaping the structure of the federal government.

A significant document in the legislative history of the United States, with an exceptional association.

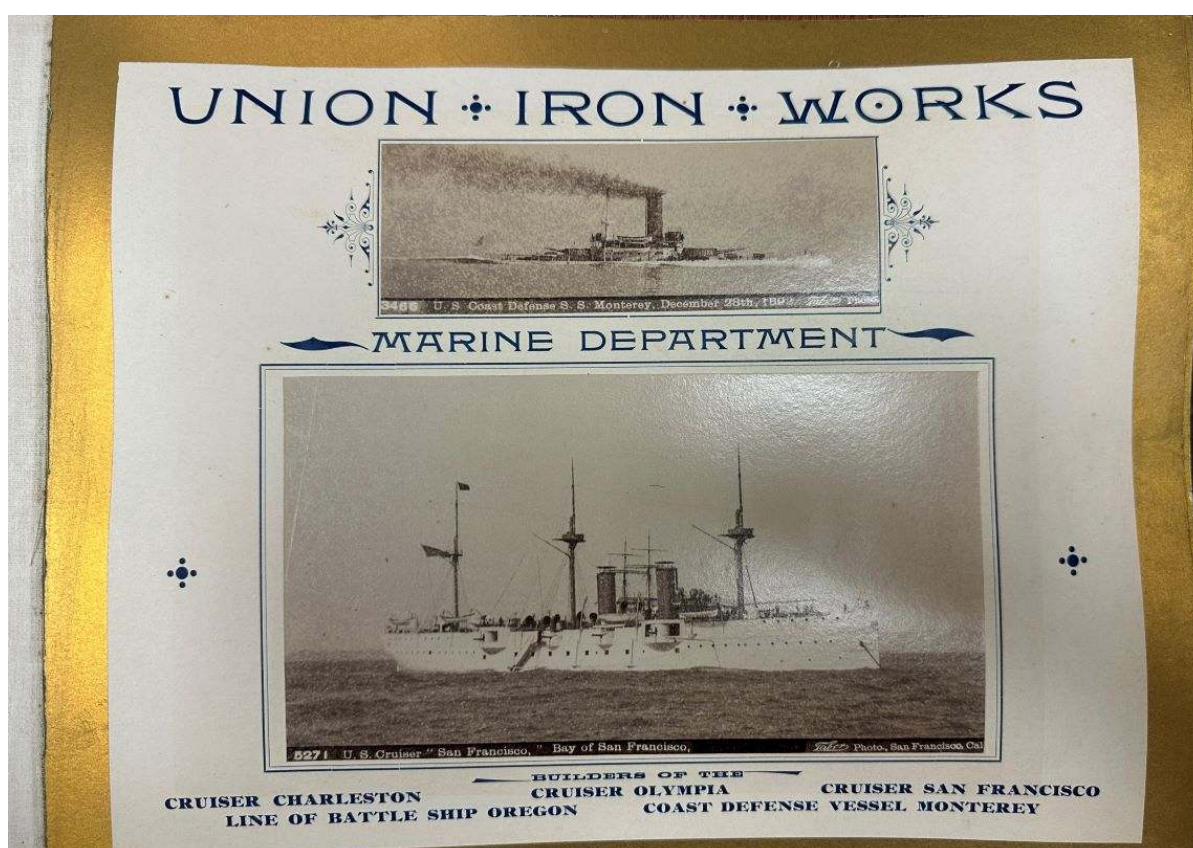




CALIFORNIA TABER PHOTO ALBUM

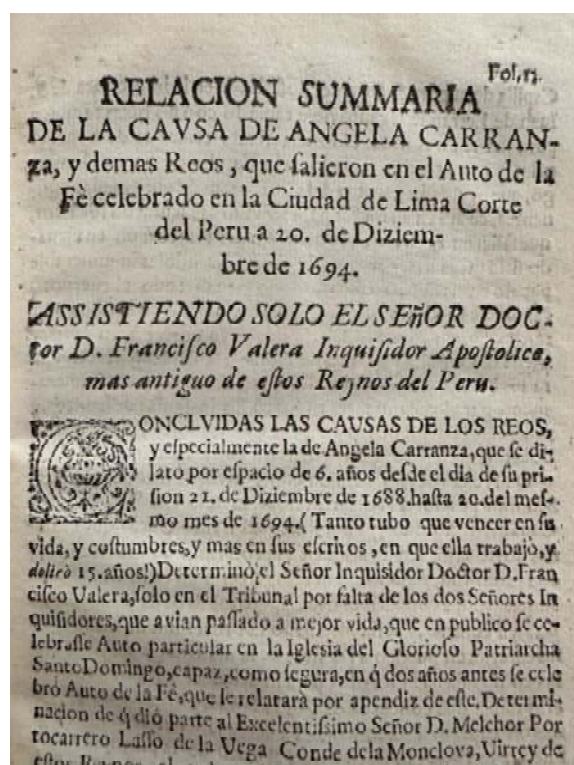
217. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [PHOTOGRAPHY] TABER. PACIFIC COAST VIEWS. Custom-made oblong folio album of scenes along the Pacific Coast, featuring geographic landmarks, hotels, and prominent individuals. With 45 large albumen photographs mounted on gilt-ruled stiff card stock (most approx. 23 × 19 cm; Union Iron Works represented by two smaller images); many plates accompanied by descriptive printed captions on opposing pages. Bound in full red calf titled in gilt "Taber / Pacific Coast Views", patterned endpapers, hinges reinforced; light spotting and occasional stains but overall very good. Rare in commerce: See 2020 PBA similar album \$48,000

\$ 30,000.-



Images include: Taber's Reception Parlors (San Francisco, possibly 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 (featuring early woman physician Mrs. Malinda Goldson, M.D.), Baldwin Hotel, Union Iron Works, Observatory Golden Gate Park, Reception Room, Cathedral Oaks, Sitter's Room, Hotel Del Monte, 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, Glacier Point Rock, Nevada Falls, Muir Glacier, Siskiyou Mountains, State University Berkeley, Spring Lake, Ladders under Vernal Falls, etc.

Isaiah West Taber (1830–1912), a Massachusetts-born photographer, rose to prominence for his Western landscapes and studio portraits, operating one of San Francisco's leading 19th-century photographic establishments. In addition to producing his own work, Taber printed and published the photographs of others — most notably acquiring the negatives of Carleton Watkins in 1881 after Watkins's bankruptcy. The catastrophic San Francisco earthquake of 1906 destroyed the bulk of Taber's archive, including "eighty tons of portrait negatives and twenty tons of view negatives," making intact albums such as the present example increasingly rare.



INQUISITION: ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS WOMEN TRIALS OF THE 17th CENTURY IN THE NEW WORLD

218. [WOMEN] [INQUISITION] HOYO, José del. Relación Completa y Exacta del Auto Público de Fe, que se celebró en esta Ciudad de Lima a 20 de Diciembre de 1694. Adjunto otro precedente del año 1693. Con Licencia; Lima: En la Imprenta Real, por Joseph de Contreras y Alvarado, Impresor del Santo Oficio, 1695. 4to. 44 unnumbered leaves, 1-58 numbered leaves. Some copies include an additional 4 unnumbered leaves at the end containing a "Sumario de Indulgencias," not present in this copy, which concludes with "Laus Deo" on the verso of leaf 58. This copy lacks the "Sumario de Indulgencias" and two leaves, Bi and Bzi (numbered 3 and 4), but includes the "Compendio Encomiástico," which is missing from many other copies. Full 19th century Spanish mottled calf, t.p. reinforced on inner margin, some toning. Ref: Medina, Lima 666; Palau 116388; Sabin 33397.

\$ 3,500.-

Angela Carranza's trial in the late 17th century was one of the most infamous trials of a woman in the New World. Spanish accounts of Autos de Fe are scarce, and those printed in Peru, especially concerning women, are of exceptional rarity. An Auto de Fe (literally "Act of Faith") was the public ceremony of the inquisition in which sentences passed by the Inquisition were formally pronounced and carried out.

The full account of Angela Carranza appears on ff. 1-54.

Carranza was a mestiza healer and mystic in late 17th-century Lima, Peru, and became a prominent figure in the history of the Lima Inquisition due to her claims of divine revelations and her blending of Catholic and indigenous healing practices. Arrested in 1689 on charges of heresy and blasphemy, Carranza's trial highlighted the Inquisition's anxieties over religious expressions that challenged orthodox Catholicism, especially when articulated by women and mestizos. Despite intense scrutiny, Carranza maintained her claims of direct communication with God, ultimately leading to her conviction and life imprisonment. Her case illustrates the broader colonial tensions between institutional religious authority and the syncretic spiritual practices emerging in the Viceroyalty of Peru, revealing the Inquisition's efforts to suppress heterodox beliefs and reinforce social and religious order within a racially and culturally stratified society.

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