

ADAM WEINBERGER &

KONSTANTINOPEL



THE OWL.

The Owl is one of the birds which can only see objects perfectly and distinctly during the dark hours of night.

From our cut it will be seen that the eye has extremely large Receiver an enormous pupil.

The Governor or Iris is narrow, without the possibility of great expansion and contraction

The Governor of the eye of the owl, unlike that of Man does not involuntarily expand or contract to

RARE & FINE BOOKS

2024
CAT. NO. 15



ADAM
WEINBERGER
RARE BOOKS

1050 2ND AVE. GALLERY 90
NEW YORK, NY 10022

PHONE: (646) 469-1851

EMAIL:

INFO@ADAMWEINBERGERRAREBOOKS.COM

WEBUYRAREBOOKS@GMAIL.COM



KONSTANTINOPEL



RARE & FINE BOOKS

R. A. VAN DEN GRAVEN

KORTENAERSTRAAT 17 7513 AC ENSCHEDE THE NETHERLANDS

PHONE : + 31(0) 53 4324675

E-MAIL: KONSTANTINOPEL@GMAIL.COM

WEB: WWW.KONSTANTINOPEL.NL



APRIL, 2024

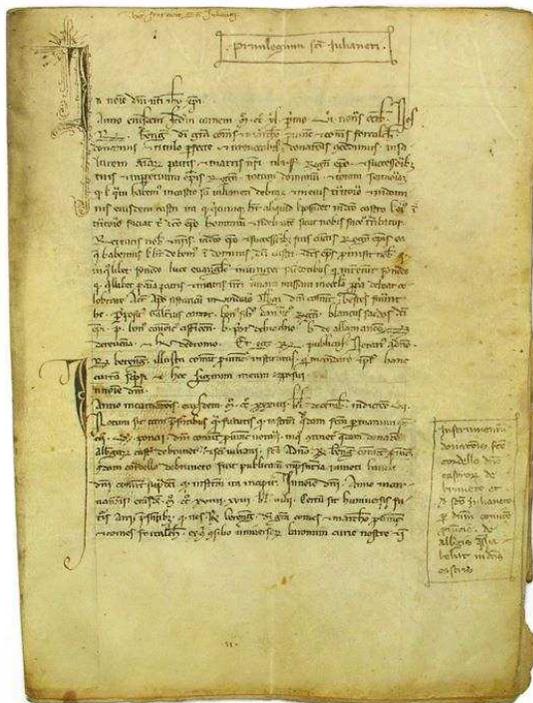
- 01. MANUSCRIPTS BEFORE 1500
- 30. MANUSCRIPTS 1500-1600
- 35. MANUSCRIPTS 1600-1800
- 54. MANUSCRIPTS AFTER 1800
- 63. 15TH CENTURY INCUNABULA
- 74. 16TH CENTURY
- 99. 17TH CENTURY
- 127. 18TH CENTURY
- 146. 19TH CENTURY
- 158. 20TH CENTURY MODERN PRINTING
- 160. VOYAGE & EXPLORATION
- 166. MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS & MISC.
- 179. AMERICANA



PRIVELEGIUM

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

\$ 4,750.-



ONE OF THE EARLIEST ANDALUSIAN MANUSCRIPTS ON ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

2. [ANDALUSIAN MANUSCRIPT] THE LAWS OF THE MOORS. A compendium of Mālikī fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) Spain, Andalusia. Around 1223. 31 x 22 cm (folio); Arabic manuscript on paper. 147 leaves, approximately half-interleaved with blanks of nineteenth century paper, some pages with marginal repairs and approximately twenty silked leaves, each section missing the first and final folio. Early nineteenth century three-quarter red French Morocco and gilt binding, the spine stamped in gold with the title "Loix des Maures en Espagne". The text is divided into three distinct sections, maintaining their original order. From the collection of French orientalist and Napoleonic diplomat Pierre Jaubert (1779–1847)

\$ 145,000.-



For half a millennium, the Iberian Peninsula represented a significant part of the Muslim world. From the beginning in the early eighth century, the new Muslim-ruled kingdoms inextricably mixed the Arab element, a tiny minority of the population, with the Berber and Iberian elements, which were a large majority. Arabic manuscripts are fairly common but early Andalusian manuscripts from southern Spain, such as this, are exceedingly rare. Most of them were destroyed during the Christian



Reconquest. All of them are written in a style of script known as Maghribi, named after the Maghreb province in North Africa. This script became the standard for copying Qur'ans and other texts in North Africa and Andalusian Spain. However this MS is definitely from Southern Spain.



In the Middle East the madrassa's played a crucial role in formalizing legal and religious education, creating a standardized path for scholars to pursue careers in law and theology. The jurisprudence in Al-Andalus was however heavily influenced by local customs and practices. This meant that the legal interpretations and applications were more tailored to the specific cultural, social, and political conditions of the Iberian Peninsula. This manuscript is a good example of this development.

This manuscript gains additional significance due to its emphasis on the spirit rather than the letter of the law. It encapsulates the legal opinions and jurisdictional principles of the Maliki school of law during a period preceding the full development of the Almohad judicial system, known for its strict adherence to the literal text of the law.



This manuscript showcases a judicial perspective prioritizing the intended meanings and underlying principles of the law over a rigid textual interpretation.

The attribution "Law of the Moors" found on the flyleaf originates from the existence of a Castilian manuscript prevalent during the 14th and 15th centuries. Written in Latin script, this manuscript, referred to as the "Leyes de Moros," was edited from a copy of a supposedly lost original by a Spanish scholar in the 18th century. It was first published in 1853 and stands as the only Islamic jurisprudence treatise available in Castilian Romance.

Our manuscript is an important source for this work, since it discusses and collects passages from the *Kitāb al-Tafrī* by Jallab (or Gallab) a work from the 10th century, which was translated into an Aragonese-tinged Romanesque using the Arabic script in the 14th century. A thorough examination of our manuscript would shed light on the extent to which our copy aligns with the Law of the Moors.

It discusses topics like alms, fasting, consumption of alcohol, the relation with the Sovereign, and the rights of Freeborn and slaves. The fact that this manuscript discusses this work written by the Baghdadi scholar Ibn al-Jallāb, or Gallab, highlights the shared intellectual and administrative environment between Cordoba and the Islamic heartlands.

This manuscript is remarkable for featuring several illustrious figures from Islamic history, notably including Ibn Rushd al-Jadd (1058 - 1126). He was the era's leading jurist in these areas and his enduring reputation is further enhanced by his role as the grandfather of the famous philosopher Ibn Rushd, also known as Averroes.

This compendium contains also parts of another notable 13th-century Andalusian legal work, the "*Kitāb Tanbih al-ḥukkām'alā ma'āhid al-aḥkām*" by Ibn al-Munāṣif (d. 620/1223). This book centers on the practical roles of judges, including their participation in political matters and their relationships with ruling powers. Among others, the Cordoban scholar Hishām al-Azdi al-Mālikī al-Qurṭubī (d. 1209), who wrote a manual for the instruction of judges, and the Cordoban judge Ibn al-Munāṣif (d. 1223), are mentioned in the text, allowing for a terminus ante quem of 1223. No later scholars are mentioned in the text.

An examination of the Union Catalogue of Manuscripts from the Islamic world yielded only one two Islamic manuscripts from the 13th century that were none Quranic. A review of the Leiden collection revealed no Islamic manuscripts from before 1300, with all identified manuscripts being Qurans. The Princeton database yielded 12 manuscripts from before 1300, including an undated manuscript on Maliki law and jurisprudence. Islamic manuscripts from this era, particularly those originating from the Iberian Peninsula (as opposed to Northern Africa), are exceedingly rare.

PROVENANCE

This text is remarkable for its long and distinguished ownership history. The manuscript was offered by Bernard Quaritch in his 1887 sale of 'Catalogue of Works in the Oriental Languages Together with Polynesian & African', where it is listed as "*LOIX DES MAURES EN ESPAGNE, en Arabe, am. folio, well written MS. in African characters, imperfect, hf. red morocco, lettered, as here entitled, for M. Jaubert, from whose collection it has come*". Pierre Amédée Émilien-Probe Jaubert (1779–1847) was a distinguished and erudite French orientalist, translator and diplomat who worked in the service of Napoleon on several diplomatic missions throughout the Middle East and Persia.

He made the first complete French translation of the Muslim geographer al-Idrisi's (1100–1165) *Kitāb nuzhat al-mushtāq fi ikhtirāq al-āfāq* (known as *Tabula Rogeriana*, 12th century). According to the *Bulletin of the Société Asiatique*, Jaubert "excelled in the reading of complex characters of ornaments and ligatures, such as are found in the writing of the chancelleries of the Orient, and he was much obliged to furnish the transcription and translation of various kinds of diplomas and other documents". Jaubert's linguistic skills and fluent Arabic suggest that he



must have been well apprised of the contents of the *Laws of the Moors of Spain*. The manuscript emerged from Jaubert's collection some years after his death in 1847.

The manuscript was probably purchased from Bernard Quaritch by Samuel Parsons Scott (1846–1929), an American attorney, businessman and independent scholar who produced several notable translations of ancient and medieval law codes. Scott developed a particular interest in Spain. His collection consisted of over 4,200 titles and 8,000 volumes in many languages, with a particular focus on the history and laws of Spain. He cites 717 sources in fifteen languages in his *History of the Moorish Empire in Europe*, a magisterial and comprehensive three-volume work detailing the history of Islamic rule in Iberia. Scott made a major contribution to comparative legal studies. He produced a well-received translation of *Las Siete Partidas*, the medieval statutory code of Castile dating to the reign of Alfonso X. The book bears Scott's ex-libris and signature.

We express our sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. M. Colominas Aparicio for her invaluable guidance in dating this MS.. Prof. Aparicio serves as a Review Editor for *Medieval Encounters* (Brill) and is a member of the Editorial Board for *The Iberian Religious World* (Brill). Additionally, they hold the position of VENI Researcher and Rosalind Franklin Fellow at the University of Groningen, where they are a Visiting Research Scholar at the Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies. Prof. Aparicio also contributes to research at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin.

Literature. Haggas: Las Leyes de Moros son el libro de Al-Tafrit. El famoso manuscrito de la Real Academia de la Historia es una copia parcial, fragmentaria, resumida y con interpolaciones del tratado de jurisprudencia malikí de Ibn Al-Gallab. Cuadernos de historia del Derecho , ISSN 1133-7613, ISSN-e 1988-2521, No. 4, 1997 , pp. 163-202.



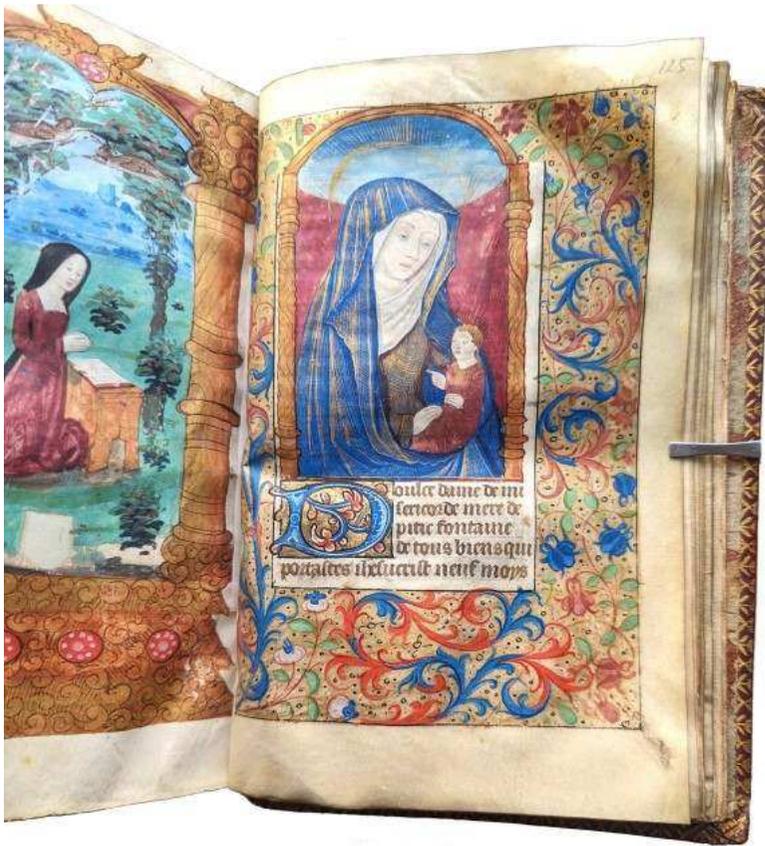
A NEARLY 4000 YEAR OLD LETTER ABOUT LOCUSTS

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

\$ 9,500.-

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

A broken and fragmentary passage is followed by the statement "they have been negligent about the field and ..." There follows mention of "that field," "about the field," and "we will guard that field." Finally, "Furthermore, Sanik-pi-Sin spoke to Sin-tukultashu saying " ... that field, ... heap up (earth)." It ends with a phrase to the effect "(I report) this ...



AN EXCEPTIONAL MANUSCRIPT THAT COMBINES POETRY, MYSTICISM AND ALLEGORY

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.

\$ 125,000.-

An exceptional manuscript that combines poetry, mysticism and allegory.

This manuscript is a rediscovery, previously kept in a German private collection. Research has not identified the patron, who is proudly depicted in her red dress on folio 124v. She was, in any case, sensitive to the mystical bestiary and to forest life, which includes dragonflies, birds, boars, rabbits and monkeys.

The depiction of the Tree of Life surrounded by innocent-looking bunnies and an owl is a depiction that might be unknown thus far. We yet, need to find a single miniature in the literature. There is something moving in this imagery. As the Book of Hours begins with Adam and Eve standing next to the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, and the expulsion from paradise, it ends with the Tree of Life, in which paradise is regained.

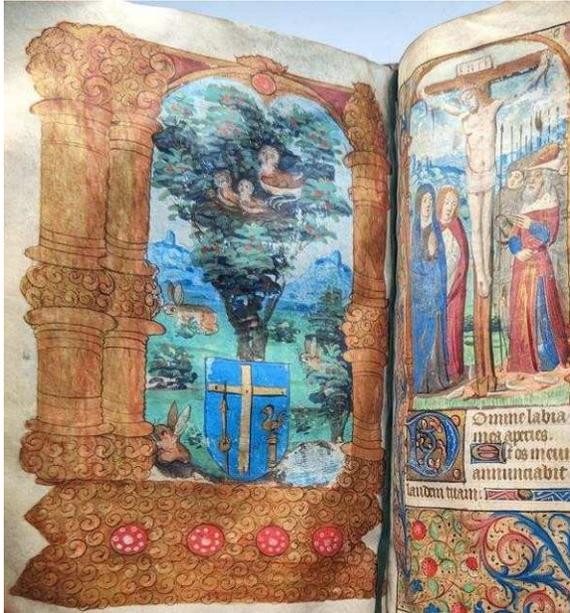
This profusely illuminated Hours falls in a category of extra-illustrated Books of Hours with borders on every page and bas-de-page scenes from the turn of the 16th century associable with the output of the workshops of the Master of Martainville and Jean Pichore, one of the most dominant figures in turn-of-the century 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 list of comparable manuscripts must be carefully studied.

The closest in style are the Hours of "HJ" or "JH" with the mystic pelican, offered with an estimate of 250.000-300.00 by Giquello, see the resemblance





with the female donor and the landscape. The miniatures are in different hands, but the one of the Virgin Mary opposite that of the Donor is particularly striking, the work of a master. Some miniatures seem to be close to the Workshop of the Martainville Master (e.g. 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.

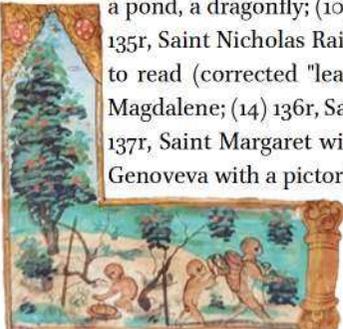
Hours of the Cross, 68v – 71v, Hours of the Holy Spirit, 72 r – 74v, Penitential Psalms, likely one leaf missing, 75r -89v, 90r-123v, office of the death, 124r-128r, Douce dame de miséricorde, the 15 Joys of the Virgin Mary (in French), Dolce Dieu 129r (in French) - 131v, Sainte uraie crois aouree / 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) 132, The Trinity (needs specification of recto 'r' or verso 'v' for clarity); (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 (corrected "learns Jesus tpread" to "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.



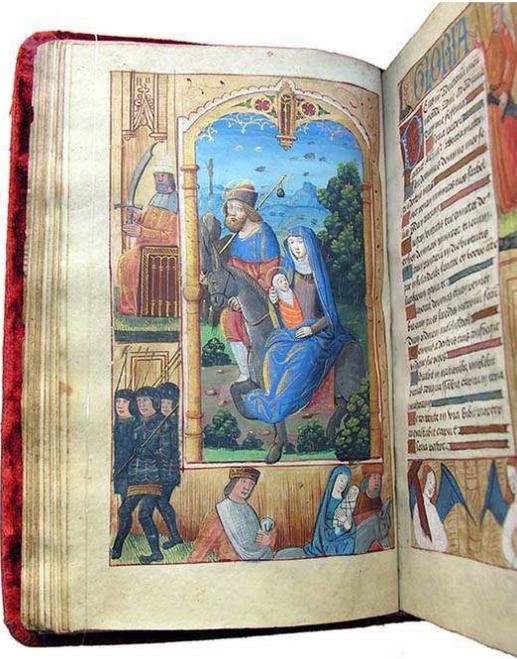


A WILDLY ECCENTRIC AND LAVISH BOOK OF HOURS

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

\$ 275,000.-

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



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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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



QUESTIONS

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

There is a possibility that the original owner of the book was a woman, on a number of pages featuring emblematic initials, large female figures are painted, which may represent donors or owners. A careful examination of the text may shed light on this question. In the later addition, we see a possible male donor kneeling at the feet of St Anthony, the patron saint of the dukes of Burgundy. Does the preference for archers in the border, by the illuminator, have any connection with Anthony of Burgundy as an archer? In 1463 Anthony of Burgundy was king of the St Sebastian Guild in Bruges. Could the manuscript have been produced in a centre of the Burgundy court? In the Christies (and previously Sotheby's) description, it is written that "since Amiens had been part of the



Burgundian lands until their definitive return to the French crown in 1477, this past is deliberately evoked by the Burgundian badges and the figures in the clothes". This nostalgia is just an assumption and there might be other explanations for the celebration of Burgundian court life, perhaps the owner, a native from Amiens, served at the court.

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

MINIATURES

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

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

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

PROVENANCE

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

The earliest ownership inscription is on front pastedown, where *Jeanne de Con... nee et native de Vallen... dauphine* gives the book to her granddaughter, Marie le Pogneur; presumably the same Marie le Pouigneur who recorded her ownership in 1583, f.38v. Marie was married to Robert Mallet (see: *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France*, p. 809), who was the Seigneur of Saint Ouen, a manorial title in Jersey. Thus, we have an early English provenance here. It is unclear how other inscriptions relate to the Le Poigneur family. Lady Gostimesnil asked to be remembered, ff.38v-39 ff. Probably this family, who inhabited the castle of Goustimesill, (where the Madame the Scudery also lived) made the later edition, since the sunburst that appears on these pages, is the family crest. <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6ku0594k/f836.image>. On 90v the births of Angélique in 1616



and Marie in 1617 are recorded, granddaughters of Marie le Poigneur and Robert Malet, seigneur de St-Ouen by their daughter Yolande Malet.

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

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

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



GERMAN MEDIEVAL BREVIARY WITH CAROLINGIAN BOOKBINDERS WASTE

7. [BREVIARY] Manuscript description of a Breviary from Dortmund (1477). Bulky breviary. 508 vellum leaves. 16th century blind tamped leather binding (very worn with defects). Front flyleaf from the 11th century. Book block tender. In a protective box. (12 x 16,8 cm).

The bulky manuscript is written in several hands and includes elegant penwork decoration and decorated initials throughout. A tiny leaflet holds a short prayer to Saint Reynold and could have functioned as a textual amulet. The exact date is based on two tables preceding the calendar, in which the year 1477 is given: one for calculating Easter Sunday, the other for calculating the Dominical letters or Sunday letters.

\$ 35,000.-



The front flyleaf is a fragment from a two-column missal or sacramentary with an oratio for a virgin martyr, very likely Cecilia. The script, a well-executed Carolingian minuscule, can be dated in the 11th century.

The calendar points without any doubt to the diocese of Cologne. The feasts of the Three Kings, Severinus, and Ursula and the 11,000 virgins are some of the most important feasts noted in red, that is, as the most important ecclesiastical feasts. The most notable entry is the January 7 entry of St. Reynoldus. Not only is he noted in red with the addition "duplex," but he is also identified as 'our patron' (patroni nostri). Also in one of the suffragia, supplications to saints, Reynoldis is referred to as 'our patron'. This implies that the breviary functioned in the context of a church dedicated to Reynoldus.



The main church of Dortmund is by far the most important of these. In addition, only the Reinoldikloster in Cologne was dedicated to Reynoldus, but since this is a community of Augustinneses, provenance from this monastery can almost be ruled out. Manuscripts that can be directly linked to Dortmund are rare, and calendars that can be linked almost with certainty to Dortmund were unknown until now.

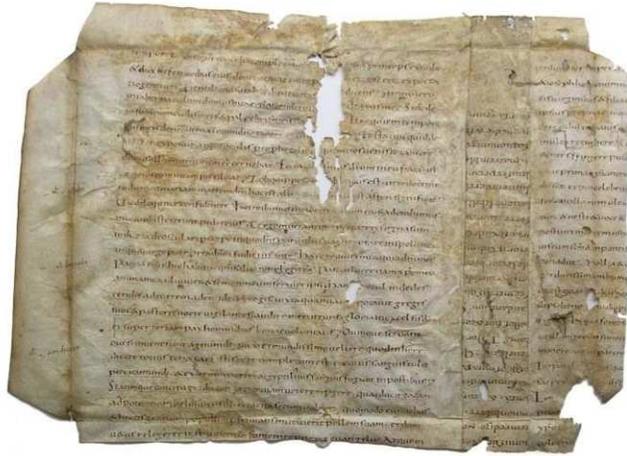
Inside the book is a small slip of paper with a short prayer to Saint Reynoldus. Because of its size and content, it is reminiscent of a textual amulet, an ephemeral type of text bearer that must have been very numerous in the Middle Ages but of which only a small number of examples have survived. These amulets offered protection to the person who carried it. The prayer to Reynoldus underlines the close connection between breviary and the veneration of this saint.

LITERATURE:

Database Klöster und Stifte des Alten Reiches und angrenzender Gebiete (<https://klosterdatenbank.adw-goe.de/liste>). Literature on textual amulets: Don C. Skemer, *Binding Words: Textual Amulets in the Middle Ages* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2006); and: Johan Oosterman, 'A Brief Message on Salvation: Minor Textual Amulets - Form, Use, Transmission', in: *The Aura of the Word in the Early Age of Print (1450–1600)*, ed. By Jessica Buskirk (Abingdon: Ashgate, 2016) 89–101. Judith Zepp, *St. Reinold in Dortmund*. Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Fakultät für Kunst- und Sportwissenschaft der Technischen Universität Dortmund (2008).



AN IMPORTANT FRAGMENT OF CAROLINGIAN PROTO-NUN



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

\$ 16,500.-

Eustochium (368 – 420) and her mother, Paula, were instrumental in establishing monastic communities for women in Bethlehem. After journeying to the Holy

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

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

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

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



This text profoundly influenced European Medieval culture. As a seminal piece read



extensively in medieval nunneries across Europe, these letters provide instructions for an appropriate ascetic life for young women, a lifestyle pioneered by Eustochium, “the first virgin of noble blood in Rome.”

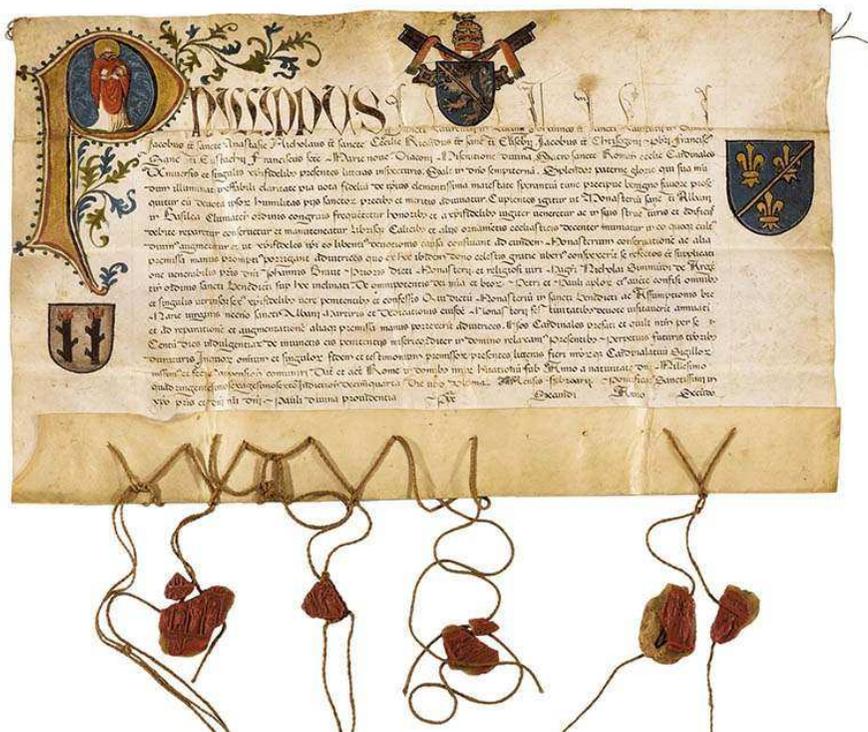
The Schoenberg Database does not provides us with an early manuscript of the Epistola ad Eustochium. The fragmentarium Database lacks Carolingian examples as does manuscripta.at. There has never been a comprehensive scholarly study of the manuscript transmission of the Epistles (refer to the discussion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

100 DAYS RELEASE FROM PURGATORY

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

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

\$ 12,500.-



TEXT

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



FURTHER INFO

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

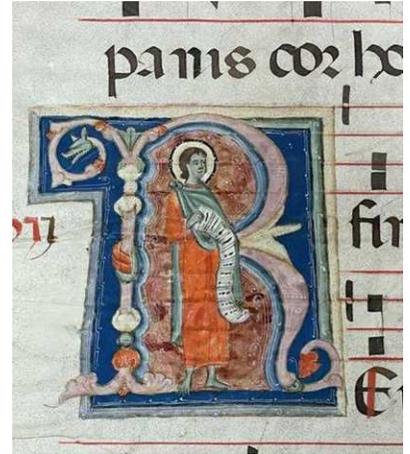
Collective indulgences are rare. After the demise of the Avignon popes, illuminated episcopal indulgences were only granted in the 15th century. Apart from the ornamental writing, which can be attributed to a chancery in Rome, the decoration was executed by the recipient, i.e. in Basel.

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

13th CENTURY HISTORIATED INITIAL

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

\$ 6,000.-



15th CENTURY MANUSCRIPT "SCRAPER KNIFE" - ADORNED WITH A HANDLE MADE OF BOOKS!

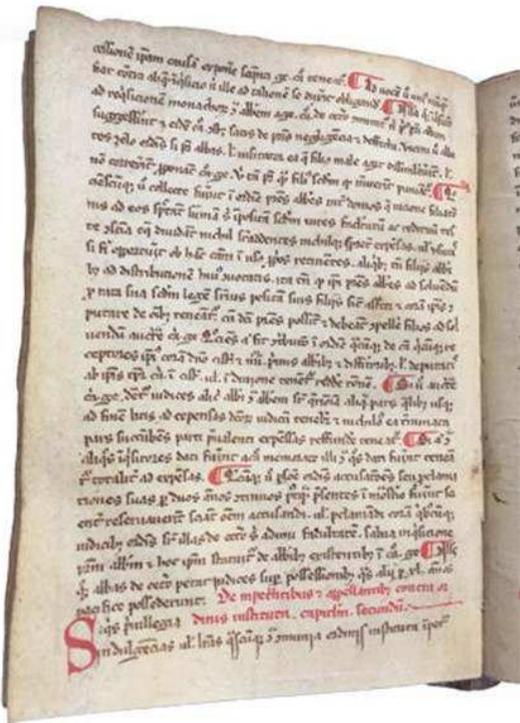
11. KNIFE, c. 15th century. Boxwood handle. likely Netherlands or Germany. Known as a 'scraper', this knife would have been used by a medieval scribe, These knives had a flat, sharp edge that could be used to carefully scrape away unwanted ink, errors, or previous writings on parchment or vellum, allowing for corrections or the reuse of materials. The scraper was an important tool in the scribe's kit, especially in an era when the materials for writing were valuable and labour-intensive to produce.

\$ 7,000.-





This knife must have been used by an important scribe or humanist, as the knife handle is meticulously carved into books. An extremely rare surviving and remarkable medieval object.



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

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

\$ 31,000.-

Since the 13th century, the General Chapter of the Order met once each year at Citeaux under the presidency of the Abbot of Citeaux for the purpose that all abbots of the Order could meet on another. The purpose of the Chapter was to amend the statutes, that govern the daily life of the community in multiple aspects, from the provisions on the election of positions, the profession of novices, to the privileges granted by various pontiffs of the order, in addition to the economic regime of the monastery and its annexes.

The decisions made by the General chapter applied to the entire Order, and a copy of the original text, was sent to every monastery. The variety of decisions, which were initially communicated as chapter minutes, had to be systematically sifted through every 20 years or so, summarised and the obsolete ones deleted in order to provide an overview of the regulations in force. In 1202, the Cistercians established the practice that the texts were always reedited as a whole and promulgated by the General Chapter. In this way, current authorised versions of the current religious law were repeatedly created, for example in 1220, 1237, 1257, 1289, 1316/17, 1339, 1350.

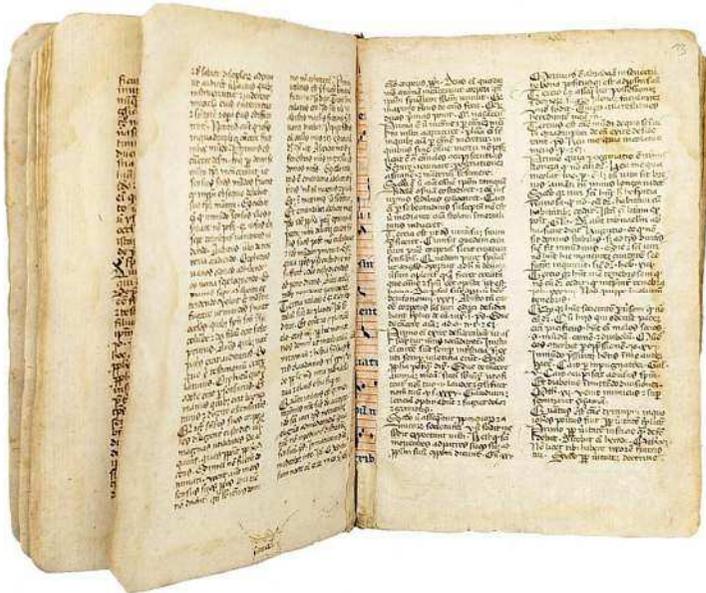
CONTENT:

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

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



preliminary list is not reliable. A similar copy (but originating in Germany), made 24.000 € hammer at auction in Austria. *A more detailed description is available upon request.*



A PREACHING MANUAL FROM THE EARLY 14TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT WITH 15TH CENTURY ADDITIONS.

13. [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.

\$ 32,500

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.

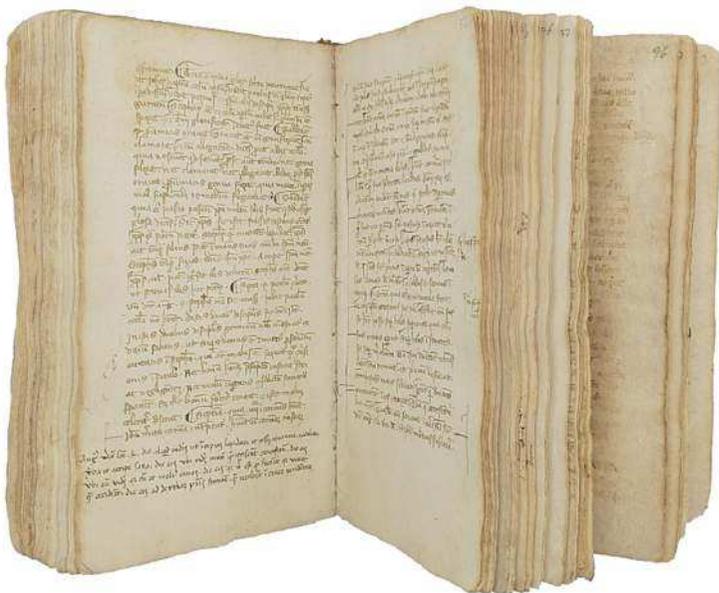
The various manuscripts date to 1300-1350, the fascicle with the *Miracula beatae Mariae virginis* may even belong to the late 13th century. The entries f. 46v, f. 86r-v, 109r-v and the second part of the heading f. 19r form a second recent layer. Based on the dated document f. 86r-v, this layer and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



TEXT

The manuscript in question exhibits a composition comprising two distinct layers. The initial layer dates back to the first half of the 14th century. Subsequently, this was followed by editorial additions or modifications made in the 15th century. Before binding a conscious choice was made to excise a part of the 14th century manuscript and make additions. The entries f. 46v, f. 86r-v, 109r-v and the second part of the heading f. 19r belong to the most recent layer. Based on the dated document f. 86r-v, this layer and thus the manuscripts in its present form can be dated to around 1440-1450. It has never been altered since.

86v. pretends to be a charter dated 1435 styled as a charter by Bishop Bernardus of Grasse. It narrates the conversion of a Jewish man named Ihoannes Lotteri de Grassez. This transformation begins with Ihoannes questioning a Christian maid about the reason a small bell is rung as a priest carrying the consecrated host approaches a sick, wealthy individual. The maid explains that the ringing signifies the presence of God within the host. Curious and skeptical, Ihoannes challenges this explanation, declaring he will believe in the Creator if his own eye ailment is cured. Remarkably, as he utters these words, he is healed, and immediately desires to be baptized. However since the bishop had already died in 1427, he can hardly have been an eye witness. This particular story is unknown in the literature, although examples of Jewish conversion to Christianity often celebrated as affirmations of the Christian faith.

The original sequence can be reconstructed, as a late medieval leaf numbering has survived, even if it has often been cut, rubbed off, erased and is only recognizable under UV light. The following leaf numbers are visible: f. 2r = xiiij - f. 18 = xxx, f. 27 = (lx)xxxiiij - f. 42 = cviiij - f. 45 cxj, f. 48 = cx(l)ij-f. 67 = clviiij, f. 68 = cxxv - f. 75 = cxxxij, f. 76 = lxxvij - f. 86 = lxxvij, f. 103 = clxix - f. clxxv. After that, the original order (in <> the leaves now lost) was <f.i-xij>, f 1 [= xiiij], xiiij = f. 2r -xxx = f. 18, <f. äxxxi-lxvj>, f. lxxvij = f. 76 - f. 86 = lxxvij, <f. lxxviiij - lxxxxij>, f. 27 = (lx)xxxij - f. 45 cxj, <f. cxij-cxxiv>, f. cxxv = 68 - f. cxxxij = 75, <f. cxxxiiij-cxl>, f. 47 = [cxlj], f. 48 = cx(l)ij-f. 67 = clviiij, <f. clxix-clxxvij>, f. 103 = clxix - f. 108 = clxxv, f. 109.

It is difficult to determine when the rebinding took place, as only the book block and the cut-off bindings have survived. The 12 quires are stitched on 3 true double bindings, the capitals have been over-stitched. Narrow folds from a parchment manuscript, a 13th century music manuscript, have been glued or inserted on the outer edge of each quire and in the middle of each quire.

According to the technique, the binding is still late medieval. It is difficult to examine the watermarks, as the motifs are mostly in the middle of the fold and spread over two leaves. In addition to marks that are not entirely clearly visible, such as f. 82, f. 21+24 with bow and arrow in two contours, arrow without fletching, tip in two contours; unfortunately, a corresponding watermark with 2.7 cm wire spacing is not documented.

f. 11-17v Sermones, f. 18 r leer, f. 18v Pen sample Ego frater Nicolaus Peluchus (s. XV), f. 19r-23v In annunciatione beatae virginis, f. 23v Salutatio Mariae, f. 24-26 blank, f. 27r-32r Expositio salutationis angelicae, f. 32r-41v Expositiones super Mariam virginem, f. 41v-45v In nativitate virginis etc., f. 46r blank, f. 46v Iste sunt septem



utilitates Sermones, f. 47r-v In sancto Thoma, f. 48r-49v In nativitate domini, f. 49v-51r De eodem (In nativitate domini), f. 51r-52v De sancto Stephano, f. 53-54 blank, f. 55r-58r De sancto Johanne evangelista, f. 58v-60r In crucificatione domini, f. 60r-61r De epiphania, f. 61v-62v De epiphania, f. 63r-63v Dominica in sexagesima, f. 64r-65r Sermo, f. 65v blank, f. 66r-67v De nativitate domini, f. 68r Sermones de angelis, f. 68v-71r De eodem (Sermones de angelis), f. 71v-72v De angelis, f. 73r-75v In conversione sancti Pauli, f. 76r-78v Sermo in aliquo capitulo, f. 79r-80v Sermo in aliquo capitulo, f. 81r-v De eodem, f. 82r-84v De eodem, f. 84 v Nos invenimus qualiter, f. 85r De prelati qui neglectis spiritualibus de episcopalibus, f. 85v blank, f. 86r-v, f. 87r-v De resurrectione domini, f. 88r-v In festo sancti Johannis baptiste, f. 89r In festo sancti Bartholomei apostoli, f. 89r-90r Nativitas sancti Bartholomei, f. 90r-91v De nativitate sancti Stephani, f. 91v-92r In nativitate beati Laurentii et quomodo fuit inventus, f. 92v Hic nota de Jeronimo pro prima dominica decimale; Hic nota de vana gloria mundi; Hic nota de avaritia, Excerpts from Rabanus Maurus and Augustinus, f. 93r-95r Erant Maria et Joseph admirantes super his dicebantur de evangelio Luce secundo, f. 95r-v Dominica secunda post epiphaniam, f. 96r-100 Liber miraculorum beate Marie virginis, f. 96r-100 Liber miraculorum beate Marie virginis, a compilation of Marian miracles that goes back to the so-called H-M cycle from the 11th century, f. 100v-101r blank, f. 101v Pen smples, perhaps erased ownership note; unfortunately only the following can be read even under UV light ... fr(ater) cuius est liber, f. 102r-104r In Christi nomine, f. 104v blank, f. 105-108v Tractatus de forma quam dicunt hanc sacerdotes in absolutione peccatorum secundum fratrem Thomam; libellus fratris thome de modo absolutionis sacerdotis circa peccatorem absolvendum.

Of special notice are the Marian Miracles. Colección latina medieval de milagros marianos en un Codex Pilarenis de la Biblioteca Capitulare de Zaragoza, hg. V. José Aragüés Aldaz, Tomás Domingo Pérez, Zaragoza 1993, online 2008 in Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes, 2008 ([https://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra/miracula-beatae- mariae- virginis-coleccin-latina-medieval-de-milagros-marianos-en-un-codex-pilarenis-de-la-biblioteca- capitular-de-zaragoza-0/](https://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra/miracula-beatae-mariae- virginis-coleccin-latina-medieval-de-milagros-marianos-en-un-codex-pilarenis-de-la-biblioteca-capitular-de-zaragoza-0/)), S. 26, this manuscript contains the prologue, miracles 1-4, 6, 9-12, the last two miracles f. 99v-100r are not edited in this collection. An overview of the transmission of the miracles in the various manuscripts at p. 42.

A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY REMEDY MANUSCRIPT

14. [MEDICAL MS.] En cest livre: sont moult et propres remedes pour plusieurs maladies qui naissent de corps de homme et de femme comme un advis qui ay tenu (f. 3). Late 15th, with early 16th additions.

\$ 35,000.-

The French title translate as: "In this manuscript there are many and specific remedies for various diseases that afflict the bodies of both men and women, presented as advice that I have adhered to." 2 parts in one volume, contemporary limp vellum. 149 numbered leaves from 3 to 157, (leaves 1, 2, 11, 12, 67, 75, 79, 85, 89, 144, 145 are missing), three unnumbered leaves have been inserted in another hand.



Leaves 3 to 59 have the entries calligraphed in bold, bastard Gothic letters, the subsequent leaves, after leaf 59 are in a different hand, initials sometimes rubricated in red. The second part is later, probably beginning 16th C.

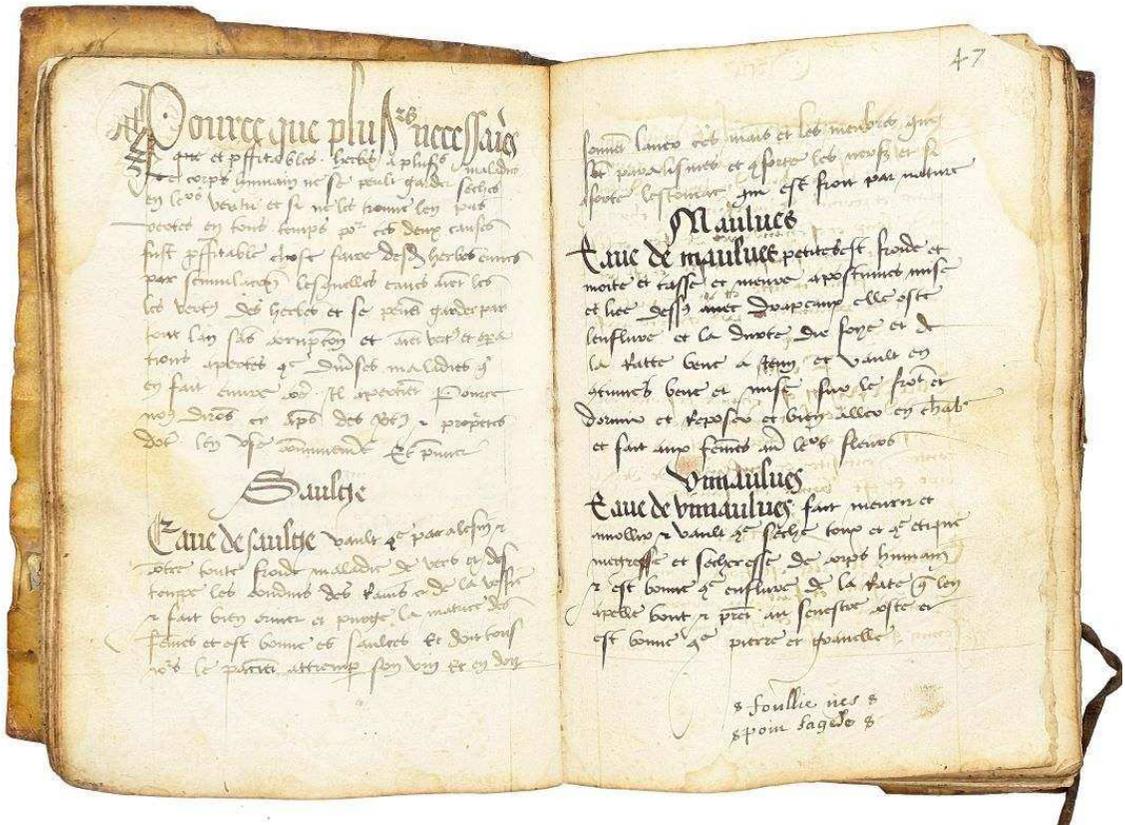
A manuscript in the BNF "Cote : Français 19994" that contains a collection of medical works by Guy de Chauliac, Jacques de La Croix, Jehan Piscis, Lanfranc de Milan, Jean Le Lièvre, Rasès, Hippocrate and other unknown authors,



bears some resemblance with ours. The entries are also reminiscent of "Le Trésor et petit traité utile pour les simples gens sur l'art de médecine et chirurgie d'Arnauld de Villeneuve (Arsenal Ms-2889).

The MS was clearly in use in the 16th century, while many receipt books remain stubbornly anonymous, this manuscript gives us a clue to subsequent owners and readers.

A wide range of ingredients - animal, mineral and vegetable - are mentioned in these recipes. There are also many strange and curious ingredients recorded in the recipes, in particular those derived from animals. The manuscript offers a cornucopia of subjects for further study.



DESCRIPTION

Beverage for emptying the bowels (4), For bowel pain (5), For those with trembling hands, For burns from fire, For deadly illness (6), For scabby legs, For dropsy, To cure quartan fevers (7), For gravel and itching (8), For a man with a swollen member (9), For a man with swollen genitals and testicles, For jaundice, To clarify vision (10), For worms in the bodies of both men and women (13), For headache (14), For dry cough, How to make salves, For head dizziness (15), To cure deafness of the ears, To stop nose bleeding (18), For venomous animal bites, For toothache (19), For those who have lost their senses, For all head ailments (21), For eye ailments, For gout, For deafness of the ears (22), To prevent hair from falling from the head (23), For all eye ailments, To kill intestinal worms (25), To whiten black teeth (27), For long-term deafness of the ears (28), If a snake or serpent is inside (29), How one should behave during an epidemic, salves for the chest, according to Galen (32), To prevent hair loss (41), To purge a man with jaundice, For pain in the womb (42), To remove facial freckles, To heal saddle sores (44), To know if a man or woman will die (45), Remedy to cure kidney stones, Plant waters including sorrel, mallow, plantain, betony, chervil, stag's horn, devil's bite, fennel, centaury, mugwort, vervain, mint, lily flower, water lily, etc. (46 to 58), The properties of rosemary (51-52).



Table referring to the second part (3 folios inserted between 60 and 61), Recipe for making "grace of God" in several ways (62-66), The precious entrance, For any head disease (68-69), For abscess (72-73), Beverage for all wounds (73-76), For stones or gravel (78), For the secret diseases of women (80), For lost speech (81), To induce sleep (83), To strengthen the heart's weakness (90), To cure saddle sores (93), To regrow hair (95), Remedies for the eyes (96-99), For ear ailments, For toothache (100-102), To make aqua vitae (103), For those spitting blood (104), For chancre (107), For rabid dog bite (109), To kill intestinal worms, Remedies for gout (111-113), These are the signs that appear to the sick who are about to die (121), To cure gravel (123), To reduce swelling of the testicles (125), Here are listed several herbs and their qualities (140-143), Here follow several good waters (148-157), Numerous other entries.

Provenance: Signatures of Mathieu de Troullet chirurgien (f. 3); in Camaret (f. 154) probably late 16th or early 17th century. He has added in his own hand: "Ce presens contient 157 ff. (157 v). Derebout l'an mil et six (... ?) OGER – BLANCHET. 09/11/2023.

GOTHIC LETTER BOX



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

\$ 12,500.-

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



See an Antwerp School painting circa 1530. An extensive landscape with the Rest on the Flight into Egypt. <https://www.christies.com/lot/antwerp-school-circa-1530-an-extensive-landscape-5857924/?intObjectID=5857924&lid=1> Or consult <http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/54025>. See a 3-D model of a box the Bodleian library purchased.

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





15TH CENTURY DEVOTIONAL CHEST



16. [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 13.5 cm in height, 24.5 cm in length, and 18 cm in width

\$ 14,500.-

Interior of the lid lined with a woodcut, depicting the Crucifixion with the inscription MARIA IHS IOHANNES. Although the black and white print's authenticity is questionable based on its appearance, it's not a modern reproduction. Probably a reprint after Derschauer, who amassed a collection early blocks of woodcuts, which he had reprinted between 1808 and 1816 in a series of fascicles published from Gotha ('Holzschnitte alter deutscher Meister in den Originalplatten'). The box is without doubt a 15th century messenger box.

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 is impressively large. They might have held religious artifacts but could also have carried book of hours, which of course were objection of devotion in themselves.

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.

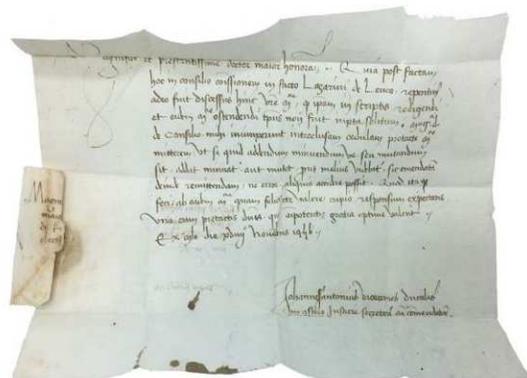


MINIATURE LETTER

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

\$ 2,500.-

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





14th ILLUMINATED INITIAL. BY A FAMOUS BOLOGNESE ILLUMINATOR

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

\$ 12,500.-

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

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

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

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



INSIGNIA, IDENTITY, AND DEVOTION

19. [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 however 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 and its role in popular and noble circles alike, reveals the layered significance of medieval insignias in expressing devotion, identity, and protection.

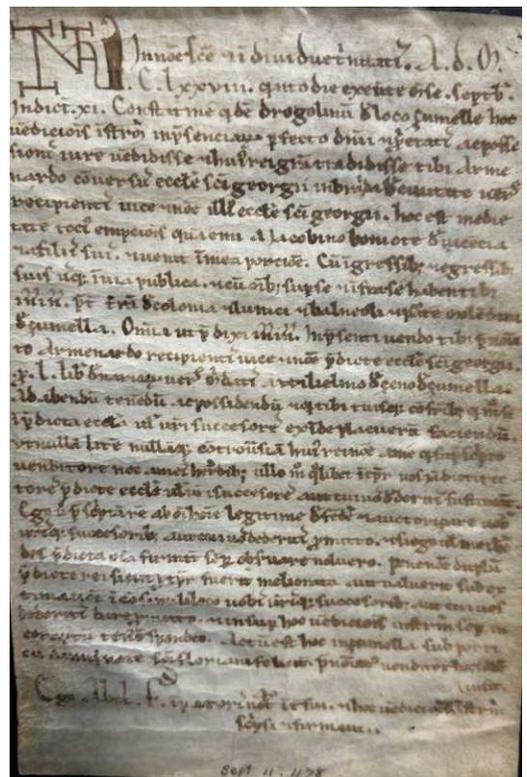
SOURCES: Jos Koldewey *Geloof & Geluk sieraad en devotie in middeleeuws Vlaanderen. Faith and fortune: jewellery and devotion in medieval Flanders*, see chapter 8: Letterspeldjes - de M van Minne en Maria.

1178 PROTO-GOTHIC MANUSCRIPT

20. PROTO-GOTHIC MANUSCRIPT on vellum Sep 11, 1178. Italy. 1 ff. 21 x 15 cm., in a 12th century proto-Gothic with letters angular, compressed, and exhibit the broken curves typical of Gothic scripts, but with the hints of the tail end of Carolingian minuscule. **INCIPIT:** "In nomine [...] et divinae potentiae. Amen. [...] Christi. Constat me [...] de Brogolin [...] loco [...] ecclesiae hoc [...] assensu et [...] meorum [...]" Rough TransL "In the name [...] and divine power. Amen. [...] of Christ. It is established by me [...] of Brogolin [...] in place [...] to the church this [...] with the agreement and [...] of my [...]." The document relates to a religious or legal matter, possibly a declaration, a grant, or an agreement involving an individual from Brogolin and the Church of Saint George.

\$ 2,500.-

A fine early document and ideal for the study of transitional scripts.





IMPORTANT 13th CENTURY PSALTER LEAF OF CHRIST AND THE DEVIL

21. [PSALTER LEAF] Manuscript on vellum, [Germany, mid-13th century]. 30 x 20 cm. with Psalm 52 (now 53) with Psalm 53/4 to verso, (18 lines) 'Dixit insipiens in corde suo non est Deus' ("The fool has said in his heart "There is no God"). Historiated initial of D with the Devil addressing Christ, with some abrasion to nose. .

\$ 4,500.-

Very Rare and early example of great interest for both the historiated initial as well as the square notes and its contemporary relation to Franco of Cologne's *Ars cantus mensurabilis*, a precursor to modern musical notation.

A FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WRITTEN LANGUAGE

22. ROMAN INKED WOODEN TABLET for the Tutorship of Iulius Maianus. 282 AD. Rectangular wooden tablet in an extraordinary state of preservation with text on both sides, probably cedarwood, length 24,5 cm, height c. 19 cm. At the rim a little bit less than 1 cm. With a *sulcus* to fix the cords, with which the tablets of the document were bound together by the sealed wax. It can be assumed that the *sulcus* initially was about 1 cm wide and later was enlarged to more than the double width. The craftsmanship of the tablet is such that the natural grain of the wood serves as horizontal guidelines for writing.

\$ 120,000.-





The tablet bears inscriptions on both sides, penned with dark ink. The front side proudly displays 21 lines of text, while the reverse, marked by the presence of the sulcus, contains 16 lines. The analysis indicates the use of two different writing tools: the majority of the document is inscribed with a broader pen, contributing to the text's robust and pronounced character. In contrast, the final five lines showcase a transition to a finer pen, resulting in sharper, more discernible letter strokes.

The tablet material, dimensions, and craftsmanship are akin to those of tablets from an archive from Roman North Africa, as of yet undocumented by scholars. dating back to the 3rd-4th century AD.

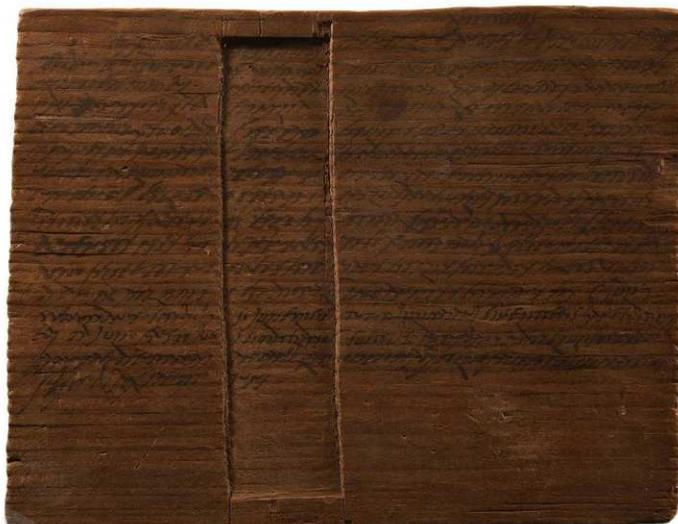
In one of the other tablets from the same collection, there's a mention of a "testamentum factum provinciae Africae Bizzacinae loco Goretianos," which situates the document in the North African province of Byzacena, approximately in modern-day Tunisia.

AN OVERVIEW OF ROMAN WRITING ON TABLETS

Roman writing tablets, or *tabulae ceratae*, served as a crucial medium for communication in ancient times. These tablets were typically made from oblong-shaped wood pieces, designed with a recessed side to hold wax (*cera*). The wax surface was inscribed using a *stylus*. On rare occasions, such tablets were crafted from ivory, a detail noted by Augustine. Even without the wax, the imprints left by the *stylus*' point on the wood allow for partial reading of the messages. Due to the perishable nature of the material, the vast majority of ancient writing tablets is lost. However, examples of wax tablets were discovered in Pompeii, and between 2010 and 2013, a significant collection was unearthed in London's financial district, dating from 50 to 80 CE and known as the Bloomberg tablets.

Inked tablets represent an even more uncommon find. The fort of Vindolanda, located south of Hadrian's Wall, yielded 1,600 of these remarkable artifacts, now housed in the British Museum. They are considered the earliest known surviving instances of ink-written letters from the Roman era. Each tablet is approximately the size of a modern postcard and as thin.

The ink tablet on offer here is again different and represents a third group, the rarest of them all. The closest example are the *Tabulae Albertini*, 45 cedar wooden tablets, (written in the Vandal period of Northern Africa between 493 and 496) with the notarial acts in Latin discovered in 1928 in the region of Tébessa, Algeria. These tablets are larger in size and thickness, then the Vindolanda ones.





The tablet we offer is however much older (282 AD) and although it appears on first glance to be a reused wax tablet, it is not. The underground is not dark (because it was never covered with wax) and there are no traces of earlier incisement with a *stylus*, so probably the previous text was washed of, as was done with all the ink tablets.

An anecdote from Macrobius (*Saturnalia* 2.4.2) about one of Augustus' literary attempts is instructive. The emperor wrote a tragedy about Ajax that Augustus himself had written, but later disliked. When later asked what happened with it the emperor said that Ajax had fallen on his sponge. This anecdote highlights the use of sponges for erasing ink writings, a practice evidently in place during Augustus's reign, particularly for writings on reusable wooden tablets.

STYLE OF WRITING

We should clearly distinguish Older Roman Cursive: (a.k.a. Ancient Roman Cursive) that was in use from at least the first century BCE — probably significantly earlier — through the third century CE, from Later or younger Younger/New Roman Cursive used in our tablet.

Older Roman Cursive is only called "cursive" because of the impression it gives of being hastily written. It has something of the appearance of hen-scratches. In fact, the Roman comic playwright Plautus has a character say, "*Surely a hen wrote these letters.*" Older Roman Cursive is classified as a majuscule script: despite the irregular appearance of the lines of writing, the letters are generally the same size as each other, with few ascenders or descenders.

Later Roman Cursive (a.k.a. New Roman Cursive), on the other hand, is recognizably as truly cursive and minuscule. Its adoption as the daily script of the later Roman Empire underscores its widespread application beyond the confines of official use. This form of writing is not merely a stylistic variation but a foundational element in the development of written language in Western Europe, it is the ultimate precursor of all subsequent medieval minuscules and, therefore, of our own lower-case alphabet. It was the administrative daily script of the later Roman Empire, and as such it formed the basis for subsequent scripts, like Merovingian, in the successor states to Rome all over Europe.

Contrary to the view that categorizes it primarily as an "administrative script"—a term that, while partially accurate, might evoke misleading connotations—the New Roman Cursive was a versatile tool for communication. This script was undoubtedly utilized in a broad range of writing activities, including but not limited official use. Its utility extended to general writing practices and correspondence, a fact that significantly broadens our understanding of its role in daily life. This tablet reveals the script's application in personal communications, thereby highlighting its importance not only as an administrative tool but as a fundamental medium for written expression in the Roman Empire.

As such it formed the basis for subsequent scripts in the successor states to Rome all over Europe. It was used from the third century through the fifth century, and persisted in various forms into the seventh, by which point it had evolved into distinct local scripts associated with various early medieval kingdoms and monastic centers.

Our tablet shows an interesting feature: the use of both minuscule and the older majuscule letter forms. The presence of both in a single document suggests a transitional phase in the evolution of Latin script. For example, the letter 'l' being written in both a small stroke (minuscule) and in a form resembling the modern 'J' (majuscule) is an example of this curious blend. The presence of both letter forms in a single document suggests a transitional phase in the evolution of Latin script. In contrast to most of the other few ancient documents which lack sufficient dating, our tablet can be dated to AD February 282. Therefore, our tablet is of great importance for the knowledge of the development of ancient writing styles.



THE TEXT

The text is the copy (Latin: exemplum) of a legal document. As exemplum, it was intended to be kept by one of the persons involved. The term exemplum already appears in line 1 of the text. The document informs us that two tutors for Iulius Maianus, son and heir of the deceased Iulius Dontiquus, are installed. At that moment, Iulius Maianus was still a very young child, unable to write himself – sine litteris, as mentioned on page 2 of the document.

After their appointment, a list of the property, the management of which was now the duty of the tutors, had to be drawn up. The text contains a list of documents referring to land, and makes an inventory of possessions, under which are animals (like a camellus permagnus), it also denotes their value. It also mentions, a city/or village now swallowed up by the sands of desert, Titiuni Egnatorum.

The language of this exemplum is typical for Roman legal documents and contains highly developed formula. Iulius Maianus is well known from several other tabulae from the same archive. He was the son of Iulius Dontiquus, who died in 282 A.D.; in his will (from 281 A.D.) his father appointed as tutors for his son his brother Iulius Felix together with his (paternal) uncle Iulius Fortunatus.

To get an impression, the last lines are provided here. The text is not fully translated yet.

... repromissa est a Iulio Felice; contutor eius stipulatus est Julius Fortunatus; em(p)tor ... Felix; actum Titiuni Egnatorum. Imo Anicius Serenianussig(navi). C. Julius Memorianus scripsi iusso Juli Felicis, tutor Juli Maiani sine litteris; hanc editionem edita Julio Fausto iudici tutelario; suscripsi Iulius Vadanus petitum Iuli Fortunati.

An important aspect of the tablet is its value for the study of Roman law. Roman law is known mainly from the huge ancient corpora like the Digests, Corpus Iuris Civilis etc but documents from everyday life which illustrate the use of these laws are - except from Egypt - nearly totally absent. But here we have such a document!

THE CONTEXT

This text belongs to a private archive containing legal documents belonging to a family with the nomen gentile (family name) of "Iulius". This detail suggests that the documents belonged to a Roman family, as the nomen gentile was a key component of a Roman citizen's full name, indicating their gens or clan. The gens Iulia was one of the most ancient and well-documented patrician families in Rome, with its members playing significant roles throughout Roman history. This nomen gentile became also very popular in Roman North Africa.

The reference to the family living in the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. places them in the Late Antique period, a time of significant transition within the Roman Empire. This era saw considerable political, social, and economic changes, including the tetrarchy and the eventual division of the Empire into Eastern and Western halves. For a family to maintain an archive of legal documents during this period suggests they were likely of considerable social and possibly economic status, as such archives would be essential for preserving property rights, lineage, and legal agreements across generations.

IN SUM.

While wax tablets are frequently encountered, ink tablets are a rarity. This particular ink tablet belongs to a unique subgroup from an era with few surviving examples. Additionally, the script on this tablet is from a period when Roman cursive was just beginning to develop, showing early signs of its evolution. The contents are notably interesting for illustrating the application of Roman law.

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

Peter Rothenhöfer, Jürgen Blänsdorf. *sana mente sanaque memoria testamentum feci: Eine testamentarische Verfügung vom 12. April 340 n. Chr., Gephyra*, 2016. See also Masi C. *Dal testamento di Pomponius Maximus: prospettive del diritto ereditario tardo antico / Masi, Carla. - Unico*(2022), pp. 151-1. The tablet (along others from the same source) is prepared for publication by Prof. Dr. Peter Rothenhoefer, *Rechtsdokumente des 2. bis 4. Jahrhunderts aus einem römischen Archiv in der Africa Proconsularis / Byzacena*. Band II. Münchner Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte (forthcoming.)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT 13th CENTURY ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPT

23. SHNORHALI, Sargis. MANUSCRIPT on paper. (c. 1100-67) Commentary on the Seven Catholic Epistles (s.l. s.d., but 13th century and almost certainly Cilician capital, Sis) Royal Folio; (46 x 31 cm.) Early (likely contemporary) boards and calf with loss to half spine. 419 leaves, First leaf with incipit with half loss, first 10 leaves loose and frayed, last leaf frayed with partial loss. P. 89/90 likely a later substitution. With several attractive decorative elements and embellishments, like an evangelist, a snake and a lion.

PROVENANCE: Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950), American Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures. Included with the lot are photocopies of Blake's typed journal documenting the provenance. Old 'on deposit' to Harvard College bookplate to inner board, with pencil inscription of July 29, 1920 documenting Harvard College Library loan to first leaf.

\$ 255,000.-



Sargis Shnorhali, also known as Grigor Suni (c. 1100-67), was an Armenian cleric and writer who made significant contributions to medieval Armenian literature and theology. Among his works, the Commentary on the Seven Catholic Epistles is notable for its theological depth and insight into early Christian texts. The Seven Catholic Epistles are a collection of letters in the New Testament addressed to the Christian community at large, rather



than to specific individuals or congregations. They include the Epistles of James; 1 and 2 Peter; 1, 2, and 3 John; and Jude. Sargis Shnorhali's commentary on these epistles would have been a scholarly endeavor aiming to elucidate the theological and moral teachings contained within these texts. Commentaries like his were invaluable for the clergy and the faithful alike, providing insights into the interpretation of Scripture and guiding the faithful in their understanding of Christian doctrine and ethics.

In the context of Armenian Christianity, Shnorhali's works are particularly significant. The Armenian Church has a rich theological and literary tradition, and figures like Shnorhali contributed to its development by engaging deeply with the biblical text and the patristic tradition. His writings not only reflect the theological concerns of his time but also serve as a bridge between the ancient Christian traditions and the medieval Armenian spiritual and intellectual milieu.



The manuscript was almost certainly produced in the Cilician capital, Sis (now Kozan in modern-day Turkey). The Kingdom of Cilicia, also known as the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia, was an independent Armenian state that existed from 1098 to 1375, situated along the Mediterranean coast in the region that is present-day southeastern Turkey. During its existence, Sis served as the royal capital of this Armenian kingdom and was an important centre of Armenian culture and politics, especially during the time of the Crusades when the kingdom served as an ally to Western European powers.

Blake's lengthy journal records the story of the manuscript's acquisition: The narrative revolves around a significant collection of manuscripts, including this 13th-century Armenian manuscript which Blake received as commission (his wife Nadia preferred it over an engagement ring)

Amid the chaotic backdrop of post-war Armenia in 1920, the Armenian community had prudently evacuated all manuscripts from regions under the threat of occupation by the Russian army in Turkey, ensuring their preservation. As political instability increased and the Bolsheviks' control seemed imminent, the author, leveraging his connections and the interest of the British parties, communicated with Lord Curzon and other influential figures to facilitate the sale of a collection of 600 manuscripts.

The British School of Oriental Studies was a potential buyer, but due to consular Wardrop's health issues after an operation, the negotiation was left incomplete and concluded by Henry Luke, ex-Vice governor of Cyprus. This move secured the manuscripts for various parties including some for Harvard College Library, where Blake was later appointed a professor. The efforts and sale successfully safeguarded these cultural treasures from the volatile political climate and potential destruction or loss during the tumultuous period following World War I. As a commission for his scholarship and work, Luke presented Blake with this manuscript which he lent to Harvard in the 1920s, but later reclaimed and kept as one of his most prized possessions.

Texts like this hardly ever appear on the market. No trace of any significant Armenian manuscript found in the auction records, save an Armenian Bible MS from the 15th century that made 378,000 GBP at Sotheby's.



HYMNAL IN LATIN

24. [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.

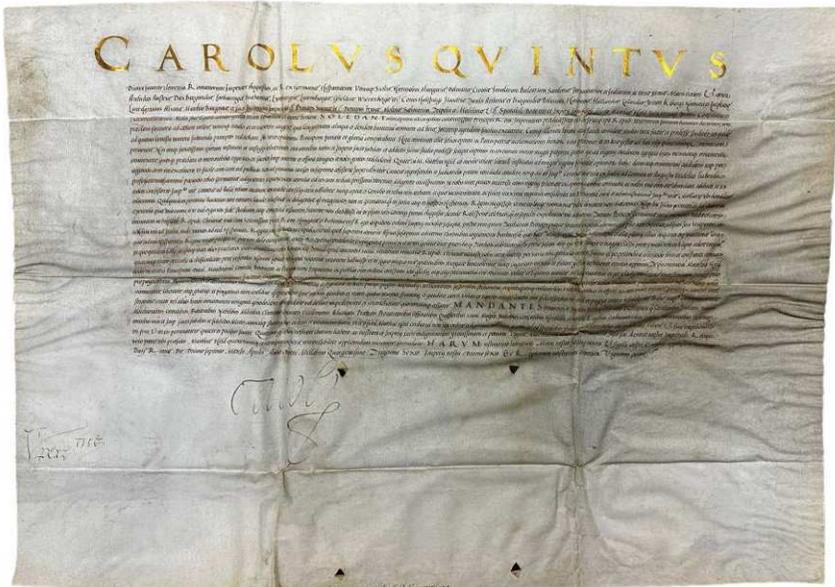
\$ 2,500.-

A GOLDEN KNIGHTHOOD CHARTER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR

25. [KNIGHTHOOD]. The Knighthood of Matthias Held (1496-1564), Vice Chancellor of Charles V with the signature of the Emperor. Rome, April 17 1536: One vellum sheet with burnished gold calligraphy.

\$ 10,000.-

An extraordinarily rare knighthood manuscript of the Holy Roman Emperor's Vice Chancellor following the seizure of Tunis by Mohammedian Pirates,





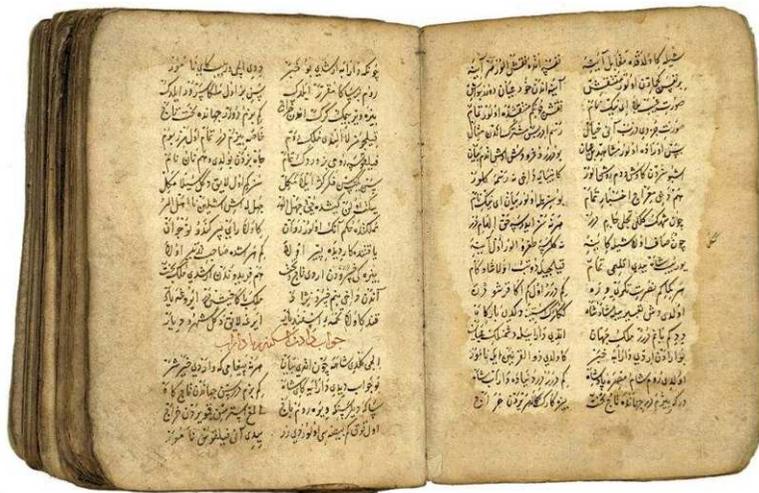
In the manuscript, Charles V elevates his loyal councillor Matthias Held (1496-1564), Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, to knighthood and bestows on him the sword of knighthood, so that Matthias Held, who had already distinguished himself through his scholarship and service, should be granted all the rights of a knight in the world of nobility and tournaments. The splendid calligraphy and form of the ruler's name in gold is an element of a few and very important Habsburg charters, reinforced here by his personal signature (autograph). Charters of this kind, such as the emperor's autographs, were also very rare in the 16th century and even rarer on the antiquarian market; the close relationship with his council and vice-chancellor is certainly responsible for this unusual form of charter

In April 1536, Charles V bestowed knighthood upon Matthias Held von Arle plausibly in recognition of his exceptional service as Vice-Chancellor during a tumultuous period marked by conflicts with the Ottoman Empire's influence in the Mediterranean. Prior to this, in August 1535, Charles V had successfully campaigned against the Mohammedian Pirates who seized Tunis, a critical stronghold impacting Mediterranean trade and European security. The victory in Tunis not only suppressed the pirate threat that plagued European maritime commerce but also reinstated Christian dominance in a strategic location, thereby safeguarding the southern flank of Charles V's empire. Held's vice-chancellorship during such a significant military and diplomatic victory would have involved the orchestration of logistics, negotiation of treaties, and management of the imperial bureaucracy. The knighthood could have served as a commendation for Held's counsel and administrative acumen which underpinned the successful campaign in Tunis and the broader imperial strategy against Ottoman encroachment. The honour reflected the high esteem in which Charles V held his Vice-Chancellor, crediting him with contributing to the strength and prestige of the Habsburg dominions in a challenging geopolitical landscape.

ISLAMIC POETRY

26. [OTTOMAN] An Ottoman poetic text. 8vo (17 x 12 cm), şerh-i meşnevî-i şerîf (interpretation of the noble mathnawî). Original full calf binding, with the typical mandorla. N.d. 16th century (?). Possibly earlier. 220 leaves. Polished paper. Book block shaken. The text appears to be complete.

\$ 7,500.-



A Turkish *matnawî* (but definitely not Rumi or a commentary on it). This is a genre that has been used for a variety of purposes, including spiritual and mystical poetry, epic tales, romantic stories, and moral and philosophical discussions. It is a versatile form that allows for extensive exploration of themes and



deep expression of emotions. Notably, it has been a prominent vehicle for Sufi teachings and spirituality, where poets like Mevlana Jalaluddin Rumi have utilized the form to convey profound spiritual insights and the intricacies of the human soul's journey.

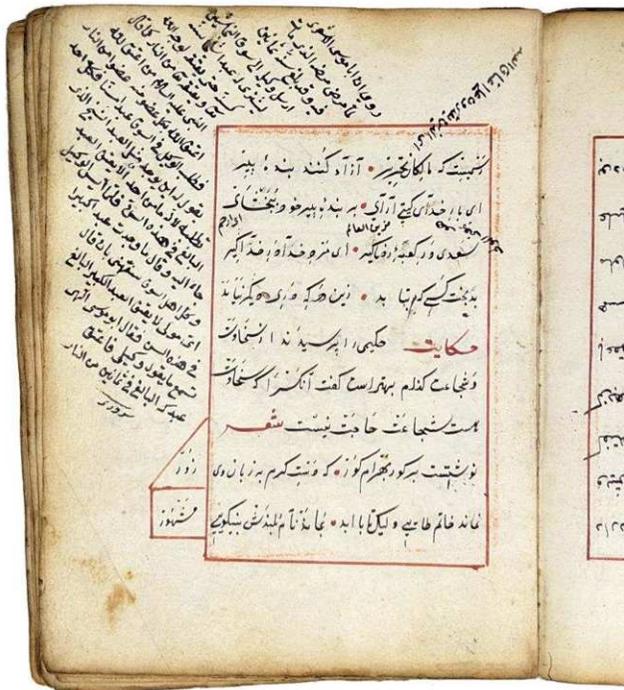
In the context of Turkish literature, the *matnawī* represents a bridge between the oral and written traditions, incorporating elements of folk stories, Islamic mysticism, and the sophisticated literary culture of the Ottoman Empire.

This text starts with the simile of the candle and the moth, one that Rumi uses but many others as well. This seems to be an earlier text, possibly unknown. The exact number of Ottoman *mesnevis* is difficult to ascertain because many manuscripts may remain unpublished, undiscovered, or lost over time.

THE SINGLE MOST INFLUENTIAL WORK OF PROSE IN THE PERSIAN TRADITION, HEAVILY ANNOTATED IN OTTOMAN

27. [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

\$ 7,950. -

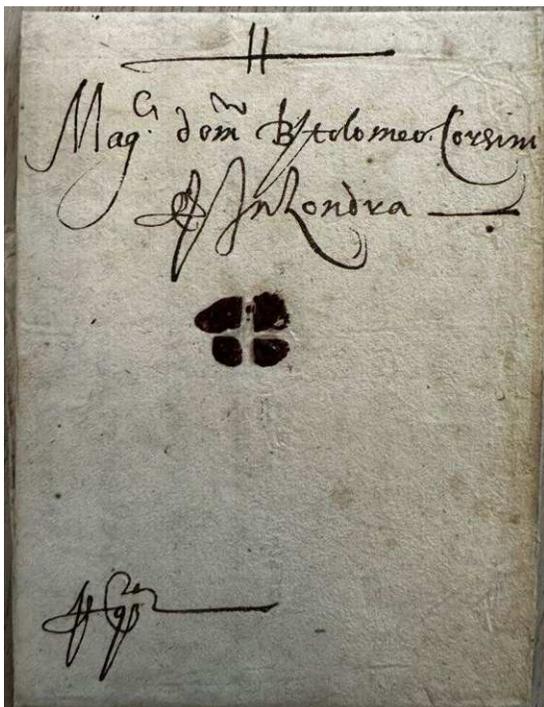


Gulistan translates to 'the rose garden', and the text is divided into eight chapters called *babs* ('gates'), symbolically representing the eight gates to the garden of paradise. The work is moralistic and anecdotal, primarily written in *hikayats* (short prose vignettes) and interspersed with verse, 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 is noteworthy, and its extensive annotations in Ottoman gloss are a standout feature. By the end of the 15th century, the compilation of the first comprehensive Persian-Turkish dictionary marked a significant advancement in Ottoman philology. 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.



1585 ELIZABETHAN TRADING LETTER FROM THE FAMED CORSINI CORRESPONDENCE

28. [TRADING LETTER] BELGIUM: 1585 (15th Oct) Entire Letter sent from "Antwerp" (see filing endorsement) to Corsini in London. The letter originally contained "samples" (presumably of cloth) from Hamburg. In vernacular Italian dialect. A rare attractive and very early 'sample' letter, presumably sent under cover in one of the Forwarding Agent's "packets".

\$ 1,200.-

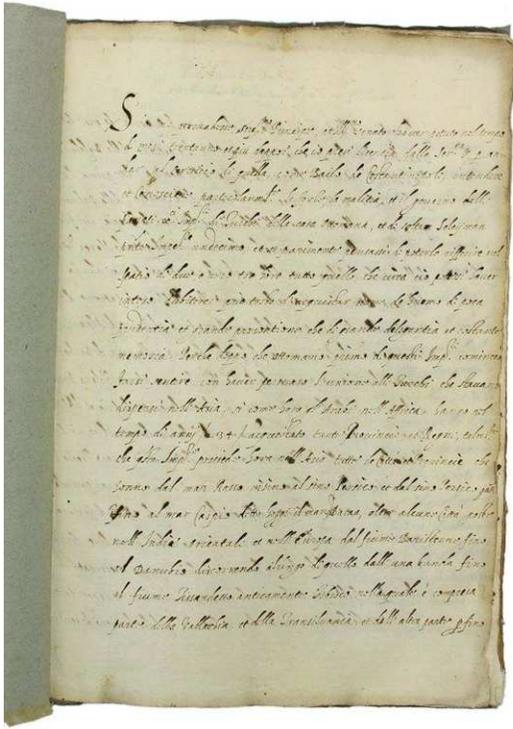
The Corsini family, prominent Florentine merchants led by Filippo and Bartholomew Corsini, operated in London during the 16th and 17th centuries. Their business on Gratiouse Street, served as a hub for extensive correspondence from 1568 to 1613, with letters arriving from various European regions.

In the 1970s, philatelist Robson Lowe, convinced the Corsini family to sell this collection. The letters, auctioned between 1984 and 1989 at Christies, hold significant value for postal history, showcasing meticulous postal endorsements from across Europe. This collection, comprising about 3,500 letters, is the largest surviving archive from an England-based Elizabethan merchant, offering a unique view into the political and religious dynamics of the era

DIPLOMATIC ACCOUNT OF CONSTANTINOPLE UNDER SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT

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

\$ 15,000.-



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

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

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

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



MANUSCRIPT FORGERY IN KUFIC SCRIPT

30. [ARABIC MANUSCRIPT] An early Arabic manuscript forgery in Kufic script, reminiscent of a letter purportedly sent by the Prophet to the ruler of Bahrain, currently preserved in the Topkapi Palace. Manuscript on vellum, oblong 21 by 14 cm and comprising nine bound leaves. Provenance: purchased in the 1920s in Egypt.

\$ 12,500.-

An enigmatic artifact within the context of the Arabic manuscript tradition.



Professor Ahmad Al-Jallad, a well-known scholar in the field, told us that the text is written in Classical Arabic—a language variant prevalent in the Arabian Peninsula during the 7th century—and delves into the topic of alcohol usage, employing characters that mimic early Kufic Arabic. As such, it seems to be a forgery. But C-14 suggests a date back to the 17th century.

Egypt has produced famous forgeries. In 1854, a French diplomat named François Alphonse Belin made a bombshell announcement: the discovery of an original letter sent by Muhammad to the governor of Egypt, complete with the Prophet's personal seal. This letter had been purportedly found in the library of a Coptic monastery in southern Egypt. Soon other letters were discovered and sold to the Ottoman sultans for large amounts of money. Four such letters are kept in the collection of sacred relics in the Topkapi Palace. Questions were not raised until 1904, when an article in the Egyptian journal *al-Hilal* argued that the letters' script—like ours—betrayed a crude attempt to imitate early Islamic writing. Nowadays, this letter has been discredited by scholars of note as forgeries (for instance Dr. Marijn van Putten).

But the history of forgeries goes much further back than the 19th century. It has also been suggested that they were made from the medieval period onwards. Christian (Coptic) and Jewish communities are known to have forged letters where Muhammad supposedly exempts the recipients from taxation. These forgeries had a clear practical purpose—to gain tax exemptions.

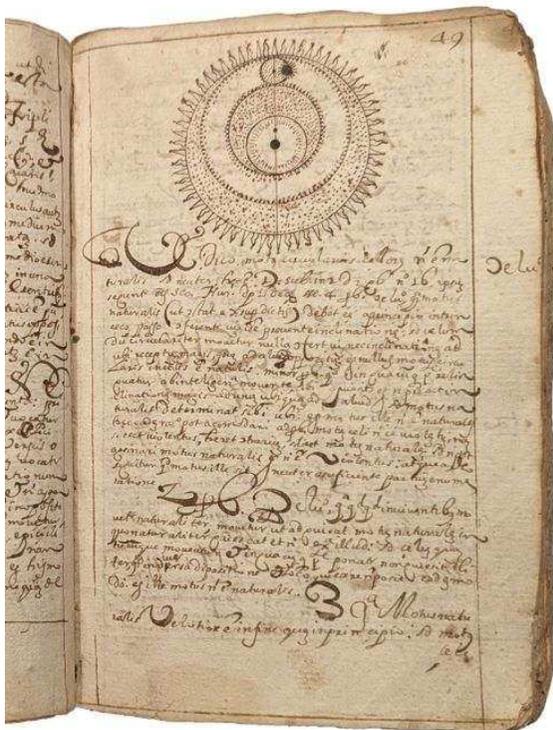


Our manuscript might be older (as the C-14 date suggests) than the 19th century. We do not even know if the knowledge was intended to deceive. Could it be a copy in a crude hand of an already existing early manuscript?

However, according to Professor Gerd R. Puin, a leading expert in Arabic orthography and Koranic paleography, it is a forgery and a special one. He suggests a possible link to a letter attributed to the Prophet Muhammad, currently housed in the Topkapi Palace. According to Puin our Ms displays the same distinctive paleographic errors as the one found in a letter attributed to the Prophet Muhammad, sent to the ruler of Bahrain, Munzir Bin Sawa. Gerd R. Puin's analysis of the letter of the Prophet can be found in his article titled "Das Siegel des Propheten" (The Seal of the Prophet), with specific reference to Figure 11 in that article.

Carbon-14 dating places its creation within several probable time frames, the most significant probabilities being between 1646–1681 and 1792–1803. Codex specialists have pointed out that the way it is bound looks old. This analysis underpins the manuscript's historical significance.

The questions surrounding this manuscript are manifold. The motivations behind its production, its original creators. Does it replicate an earlier text? If it is a forgery, how does this manuscript relate to the history of known forgeries, like the letter of Muhammad to the ruler of Bahrain? Are the paleographic errors indeed (as Prof. Puin claims) consistent with other known forgeries, suggesting a forgery workshop, active in the 19th century.



ARISTOTLE MANUSCRIPT

31. ARISTOTLE. Naturales Auscultationes & other works Two parts in one volume, in-12. (14 x 10 cm). Contemporary limp vellum, very worm, with some losses. 199 leaves, (3) blank leaves, 77 leaves [some foliation errors]. Ink stamp in Russian language on the first pastedown. 1638. France? Provenance, Dimitri Pavlovitch Riabouchinsky, a well-known Russian fluid dynamicist. The first and last leaves have been damaged and weakened by moisture, with small paper losses resulting in text loss.

\$ 1,500.-

The date 1638 is found at the end of the first part, and 1630 is written on the first page of the second part. The text is written in brown or red ink, with chapter headings in various colors and adorned with small calligraphic ornaments. A red and black (cosmographic drawing). at the top of leaf 49 in the first part.

Densely written, in one hand.

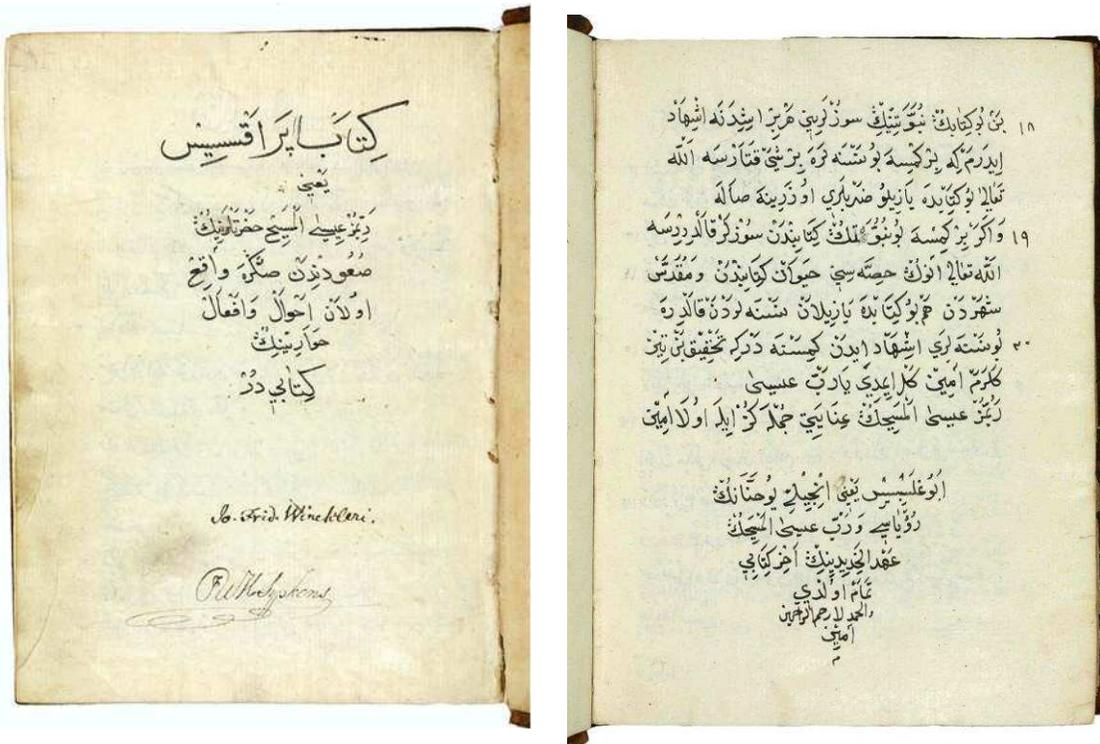


This work is a collection of treatises or lessons that deals with the most general (philosophical) principles of natural or moving things, both living and non-living, rather than physical theories (in the modern sense) or investigations of the particular contents of the universe. The chief purpose of the work is to discover the principles and causes of (and not merely to describe) change, or movement, or motion (kinesis), especially that of natural wholes (mostly living things, but also inanimate wholes like the cosmos).

A LOST 17TH CENTURY TURKISH BIBLE TRANSLATION

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

\$ 85,000.-



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

John Amos Comenius, the famous Czech educational reformer and religious leader, believed that the end of the world was near and one of its signs would be that Muslims converted to Christianity. For that



to happen, the word of God needed to be translated into Turkish. The Turks, once converted, would then crush the Habsburgs, which was but a step on the way to fulfilling the prophecies about the second coming of Christ.

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

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

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

OUR COPY

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

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

PROVENANCE

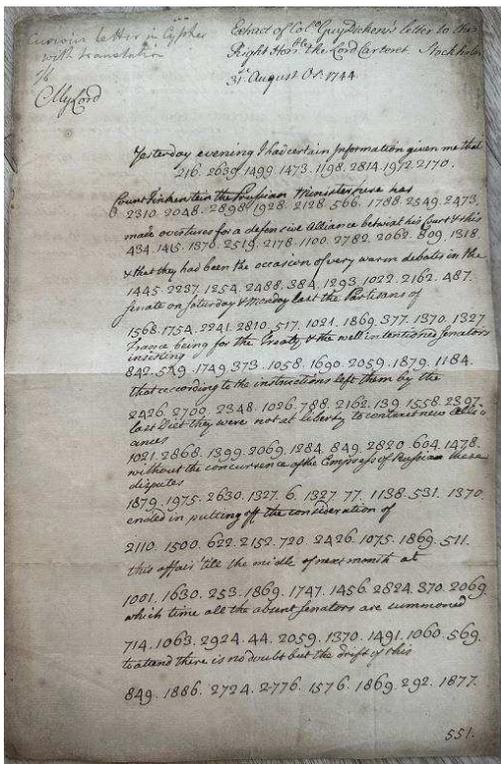
The manuscript carries the signature of Johann Friedrich Winckler (1679-1738), professor of theology in Hamburg. Subsequently, it was owned by Nicolaus Wilhelm Schroeder (1721-1798), professor of Oriental languages in Groningen. See Schroeder's auction catalog *Pars altera bibliothecae Schroederianae*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



SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

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

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



A SECRET 18th CENTURY "BOOK CYPHER" LETTER

33. [BOOK CYPHER] "Extract of Colonel Guy Dickens' letter to the Right Hon'ble the Lord Carteret. Stockholm 31st August 1744." The letter, in ink on a watermarked laid paper has lines of encoded numbers with alternate lines of decoded words. Presumably, the letter, written in code, was deciphered upon arrival. Single sheet; 2 sides. Approx. 31 cm x 20 cm.

\$ 950.-

An 18th-century book cipher is a cryptographic method where words or letters in a message are replaced with numbers corresponding to the page, line, and word or letter positions in a particular book. Both sender and recipient must have identical copies of this book to encode and decode messages. It's a form of steganography, as the encoded message appears to be a meaningless series of numbers to anyone without the key text, making it a secure method of communication during that era

The decoded letter reads: "My Lord, Yesterday evening I had certain information given me that Count Finkenstein the Prussian Minister here had made overtures for a defensive alliance betwixt his Court & this, & that they have been the occasion of warm debates in the Senate on Saturday & Monday last the Partisans of France being for the Treaty & the well intentioned Senators insisting that according to the instructions left them by the last Diet they were not at liberty to contract new alliances without the concurrence of the Empress of Russia these disputes ended in putting off the consideration of this affair till the middle of next month at which time all the absent Senators are summoned to attend there is no doubt but the drift of this Treaty is to be a check upon Russia to prevent that Crown sending any Assistance to the Queen of Hungary but as according to the letters of the last post we may now certainly expect to see Gen.rl Lubas here very soon the well intentioned Swedes hope jointly with him to be able



to baffle the designs of the French Faction I send the above Informations to Lord Prawly by this evenings post."

It is interesting that Dickens, supposedly a diplomat and ambassador, was clearly equipped with the cipher skills of a spy. Lieutenant-Colonel Melchior Guy Dickens (1696 - 1775) was a British diplomat, minister to Prussia and Sweden and ambassador to Russia. From 1724 to 1730 he was Secretary at the British embassy to Prussia in Berlin and was appointed Secretary to the Prussian Court in 1730, acting as chargé d'affaires there until 1740 and then as minister. He left Prussia in May 1741. In June 1742 he arrived in Stockholm as Minister to the Swedish Court, his role in the time that this letter was written and in 1749 he became ambassador to Russia.



18th CENTURY MEXICAN PATENT OF NOBILITY WITH CONQUISTADOR LINEAGE

34. CARTA EJECUTORIA. Mexico, 1761. Privilegio y real executoria perteneciente a Don Joseph Melchor de Ibarrola y Mendieta, México. Parroquia de Unza Valle de Comerciante miembro del Oquendo, Consulado de México Álava. Signed by the King "Yo El Rey- i.e. Charles III of Spain with seal. 68 lvs. On Paper. Folio. 31 x 22 cm., old blue velvet over pasteboard, with some wear and rubbing, clasps, present. Mexican floral block printed paste-downs and endpapers.

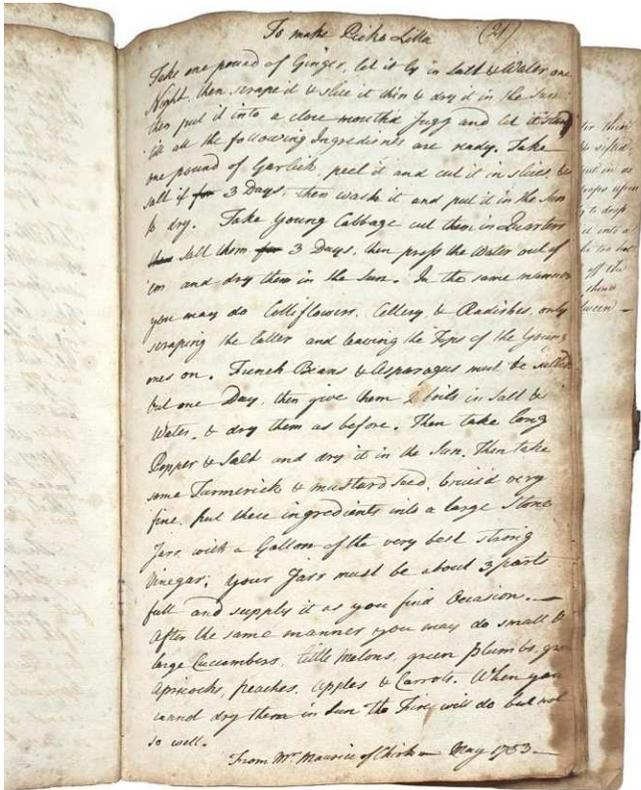
\$ 3,000.-

Patent of Nobility for a Mexican merchant, affirming his noble bloodline free from the blemish and race of Moors, penitent Jews, recently converted, and other reprobate sects. The patent affirms his paternal lineage as descending directly from Francisco de Ibarra (1539 – 1575), the Spanish-Basque explorer, founder of the city of Durango, and governor of the Spanish province of Nueva Vizcaya.

For individuals in the New World, it is plausible that patents of nobility were signed and sealed by officials in Spain and then sent to the Americas. In some cases, the viceroy or other high-ranking colonial officials could have been entrusted with the authority to issue such documents locally on behalf of the king, using pre-existing signatures and seals of the monarch.



HERITAGE AND HEARTH: THE ANN SHERMAN COLLECTION - 18TH CENTURY (WELSH) CULINARY SECRETS



35. [COOK BOOK] WELSH RECIPE MANUSCRIPT, from the first half of the 18th century, containing more than 100 recipes. Folio-sized recipe book (31 x 20 cm). Bound in English paneled calf leather. Boards worn and loose. Spine tattered. On the flyleaf Ann Sherman, inscribed 1742, 31 leaves, containing 46 recipes. Last entry, in a different hand, 1798. The reverse of the book is inscribed 'John Sherman Cash Book 1733', containing six pages of accounts, with the last entry dated 1740.

Plus a small recipe book, with the first date marked as 1722, also mentions the name 'Ann Sherman' several times. It includes 55 recipes.

\$ 12,500.-

The mention of John Myddelton (1685 – 9 April 1747) in the manuscript, a politician and a

Welsh landowner, led us to investigate Chirk Castle. The last entry in the cookbook, dated Gwaynynog, November 1796, pointed us again to Wales. Sometimes researching provenance is a bit like playing the detective, minus the trench coat and fedora.

Our inquiry took a notable turn upon finding that in the 1932 published cookbook 'Good Things in England', a collection of 853 regional recipes dating as far back as the 14th century, the author recounts receiving a cake recipe from Miss E. Lovet of 'Brynhyfryd,' St. Asaph. Astonishingly, this identical recipe is included as an inserted leaf in the manuscript booklet of this collection, complete with the same date, ingredients, and title. This discovery led us to Joseph Lovett (1714 – 1777) of Greenhead House, and later of Chirk, who married Ann Sherman (1710-1780) on 11th July 1743 in Chirk.

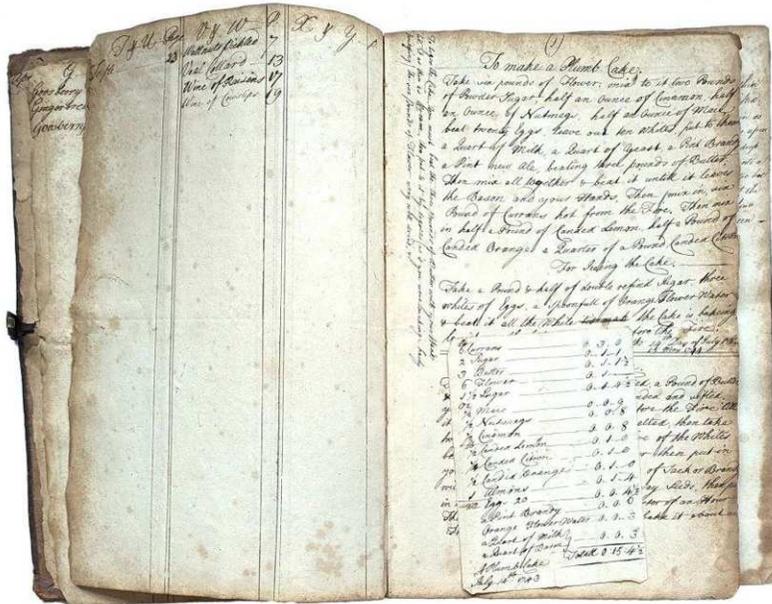
It was in this same year that she began her cookbook. The next year, they celebrated the birth of their first daughter, Peggy Lovet, whose christening on May 15th, 1744, was marked with a special cake. Sadly, Peggy's died in early childhood. (see: A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry)

Further investigation through documents from the National Archives of Wales revealed Joseph Lovett's role in collecting rents for Richard Myddelton, suggesting a function as an estate manager. Adding a poignant layer to this historical narrative, is the note in 'Country Houses of Shropshire,' (p. 318) that Thomas Maitland Lovett (1893-1946) possessed an old recipe book from 1742, originally belonging to Ann Sherman. This revelation adds a touching aspect to the book's provenance. Lovett must have cherished



the book from his ancestors. After all, this was a time when books like these were easily discarded. Therefore, we are delighted to have saved it, hoping it will find a new and above all loving home.

Content, mainly receipts for cooking but some medicinal as well, for instance, there is one against the King's evil, a skin disease believed to be cured by the touch of the monarch, and a really bonkers one against rabies, to be consumed at full moon. Curiously enough, there is also a diet drink, but it might not have meant the same then. The variety of the recipes is wide, including meat, fish, sweets, an assortment of drinks, and pastries.



CONTENTS.

1. To make a plum Cake.
- 2 To make a very good pudding
3. Rabbit Fricassee
4. To make Puff Paste,
5. To make Naples Biskets
5. To make Scotch Collops
6. Jelly of Currans
7. Roseberry Jamm
8. To Pickle Wallnuts
9. To Pickle Mushroom
10. To Make Goosebery Vinegar (in another hand)
11. To Pickle Oysters
12. To pickle Brann (in another hand)
13. A cake without yeast
14. A goose berry tool
- 15, Quaking pudding
16. Cream Curds
17. Gingerbread
18. Hasty custard
19. Sauce for boiled Fish
20. To Collar veal
21. Whip Lillibud
22. To Collar

Beaf 23. Diet Drink 24. Another Diet Drink that will purge the Wine 25. An anointment for the King Evil 26. To preserve Cherries 27 Raisin Wine (in another hand), 28. Raisin wine 29. Sugar Cakes 30. Force Meat Balle 31. To Collar Fish 32 Cowslip Wine 33. Extract of a letter March 1753, a receipt from Lady Shrewsbury, never known to fail, against the Bite of a Mad Dog (instruction what ingredients and when to be drunk). Another hand? 34. To make Peeks Lilla, from Maurice of ? 1753) 35. Poultry? For a bread 36. For Convulsion fits 37. To Make Horsemary Pye 38. A Trifle 39. To keep Mushroom all the year 40. A plaster for the throat 41. John Myddelton of Wreshams Wife receipt to make Mead (other hand), 42. The new way of Brewing Beer (same hand) 43. To salt hams (same hand) 43. Clary wine (same hand) 44. Rheumatism (new hand) 45. To make Little hollow Briskets. (original hand) 46. Stew a carp (new hand), signed, Gwaynynog Nov. 1796

Plus an 8vo manuscript booklet, with 55 receipts, that is (at least partly) even earlier. Earliest inscription, 1722, the receipts of these pages contain, mince pyes, eggy pye, Gooseberry wine, Chooke? Pye, Galoes ? foot pye, to Make Berry Wine, Birch Wine, Hare Pye, Chicken Pye, Syrop of Mulberries, Wardens of Quinces, veale pye, good soop, to collar Beef, to collar Fish, collar a Pigg, To pot Eels, To Pot pigeons, Pickle Cucumber, barberies, flowers, sauce for wild fowles, roast meat, woodcocks, ducks, chickens, fish. To make meat balls, to make Fricassee, to make a dish of collops.



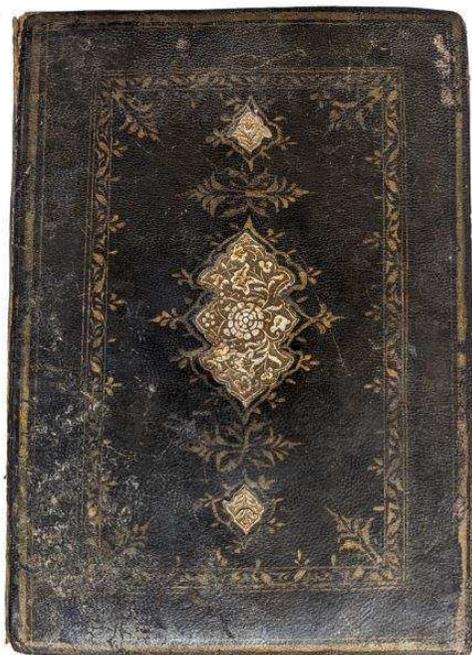
So far the 1722 part. In the next part, we the John Castor, preserve Cherries in liquids, make elderberry wine, currants wine and then the name of Ann Sherman multiple times. (1743?) To make perfume, fillit of veal, keep gravy, make west country flummery, make short rolls, a way make the hair black, to make harshorn jelly, leg of mutton, to make orange pudding, to make the face fair, fricafsy of veal, young chicken to stew, make danison wine, to dress a dish of fish, to make succages, to make scotch collops, to make a sarisey, a way to prevent marks from pox, a purge for rumatism, catchup that will keep good, sugar cakes, egg pyes, and last but not least: a Cake for Peggy.

A PERSIAN MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA MANUSCRIPT

36. 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.

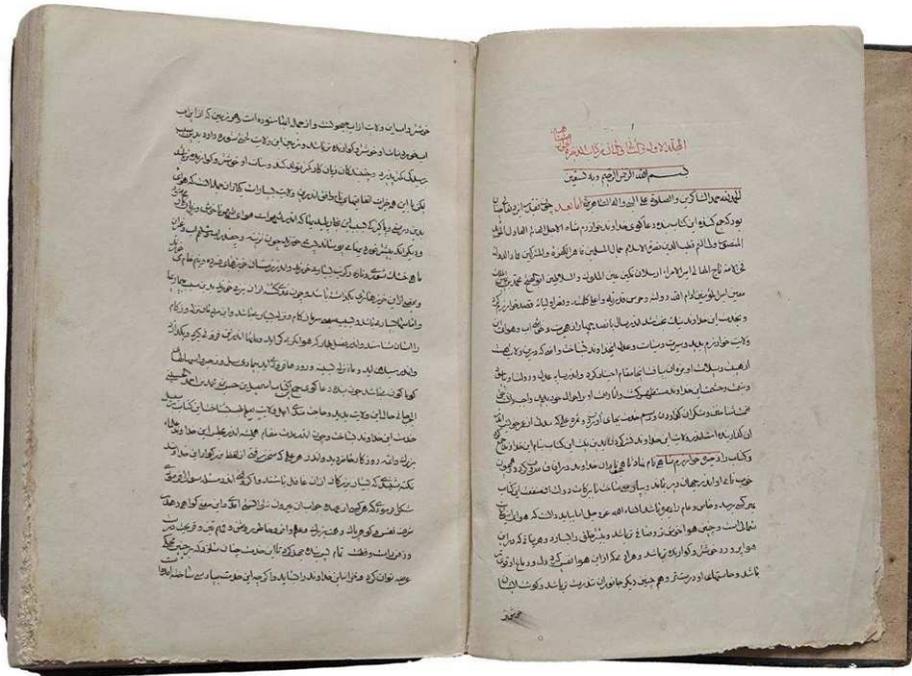
\$ 6,500.-

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.



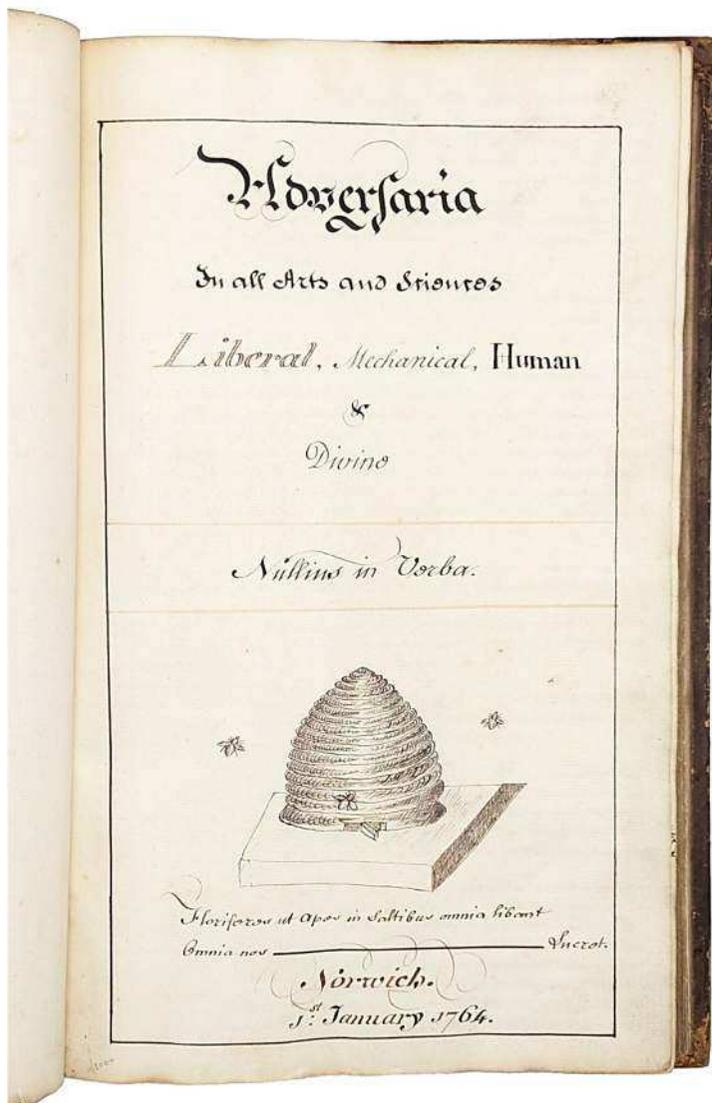
In the third chapter, Gorgani shifts focus to environmental and lifestyle factors affecting health, such as water, weather, nutrition, exercise, emotional well-being, and sleep patterns. This section also covers treatment approaches for specific demographics, namely children and the elderly.

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.



"A FREE-THINKER'S MUSINGS IN THE ENLIGHTENMENT ERA."

37. [MANUSCRIPT, UNPUBLISHED] ADVERSARIA, In all Arts and Sciences, Liberal, Mechanical, Human & Divine. Norwich, 1st January, 1764. Large folio, (33 x 21 cm), 85 leaves followed by multiple blank leaves and index. Contemporary paneled calf. (rebacked). Illustrated title, depicting a drawing of a beehive, with a Latin saying.

For just as we see the bee settling on all the flowers, and sipping the best from each, so also those who aspire to culture ought not to leave anything untasted, but should gather useful knowledge from every source.

\$ 4,250.-

Adversaria is a term that describes a collection of notes, remarks, or observations, and that is precisely what this book contains. The manuscript is written with great care, and has definite literary touch

This unpublished manuscript represents the thoughts of an enigmatic free-thinker from the 18th century. While it includes references to other writers, notably Alexander Pope, the ideas on various subjects presented are original. The author's identity remains a mystery. However, a detailed examination of the text may offer clues to uncover who this individual was. The manuscript delves into the following topics.

1. Reason. *"Truth never serves the purpose of Knaves"*
2. History, *"We are not only passengers or sojourners in the world, but we are absolute strangers at the first step we in it. our guides are often ignorant or unfaithful. By this map of the country that history spreads before us, we might learn if we please to guide ourselves"* Probably meaning that we might learn from the past.
3. Virtue: *the exalted virtue of the ancients is a farce, revenge and self-murder are heroic,*
4. Marriage: *marriage of love is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; and a marriage where both meet, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, indeed, all the sweets of life. (Quoting John Addison.)*
5. Maxims and Reflections: *The Slavs raise to command, may learn, not to fear the sword but he cannot*



shake the terror of the Whip. Perhaps meaning that while you might be courageous in one way, you might be affected by more subtle, psychological, or systemic forms of control (the whip). 6. Bible: *There is no more miscellaneous book, which treats of so great a variety of subjects ... Genesis: God is making bargains ...* 7. Incriptions. The author refers to the Church of Loosduynen in the Haque, A chapel in Clapham, a fountain at Houghton. He also mentions an inscription (now lost) on the back of the Temple of Worthies, which praises a Greyhound: *To the Memory of Signor Fido, an of Signor Fido an Italian of good Extraction who came into England not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen, but to gain an honest Livelyhood, etc.* 8. Law, *without it the world becomes a retreat for Thieves and Assassins.* 9. Moral Evil. "Man is a free agent." 10. Friendship. The author tells us, that while there is no greater good, one must be realistic

The author continues to discuss the following topics in a lively fashion 11. Chronology 12. Prophecy 13. Free Thinking 14. Miracles 15. Happiness, 16. Money 17. Books 18. Mathematics 19. Prudence 20. Learning 21. Morning 22. Delicacy of Taste 23 Example 24. Hope 25. Confidence of Opinion 26. Education 27. Poetry and Painting

17th CENTURY MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT INCLUDING A VOLUME ON WOMAN & CHILDREN

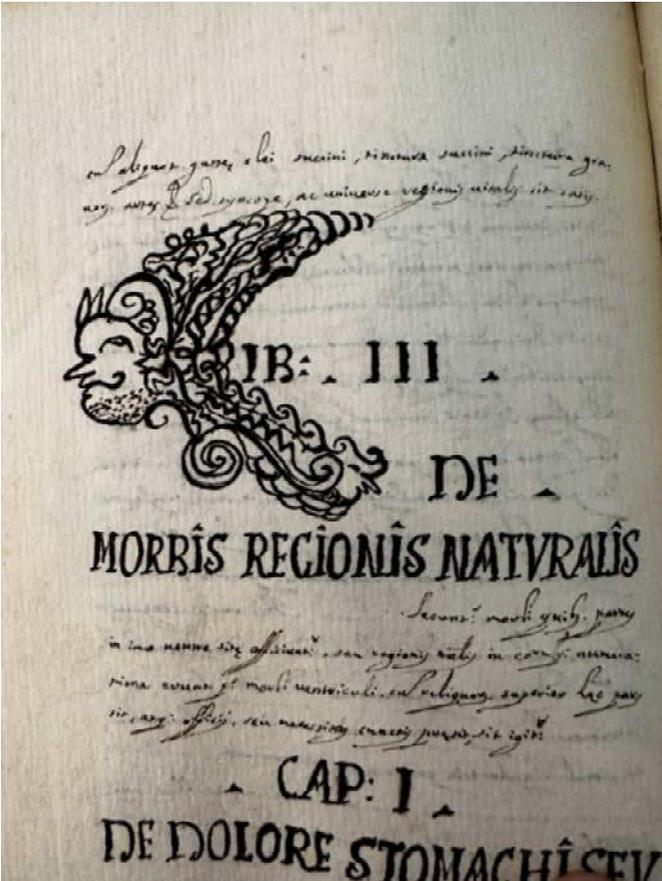
38. [MEDICINE] Medical Manuscript in Latin, on paper, s.d.s.l., but circa late 17th century Italy, likely Padua or Bologna. 2 volumes, each 8 1/2 x 6 cm, approx 600 lvs. in total. Marching limp vellum with calligraphic titling to spines

\$ 3,500.-

During the late 17th century, Italian medicine stood on the brink of the scientific revolution transforming Europe, moving away from medieval Galenic theories towards a more evidence-based practice.

Italy was at the forefront of this shift, with its renowned universities fostering medical breakthroughs and learning. These manuscripts embody this empirical shift, systematically cataloguing diseases, their causes, diagnoses, prognoses, and treatments. One volume encompasses a wide range of common diseases

such as headaches, dizziness, depression, paralysis, diarrhoea, vomiting, and hypochondria. The other is devoted to ailments particular to women and children. They are further enriched by contemporaneous marginal notes and loose paper inserts, likely the contributions of a practicing physician from that era.

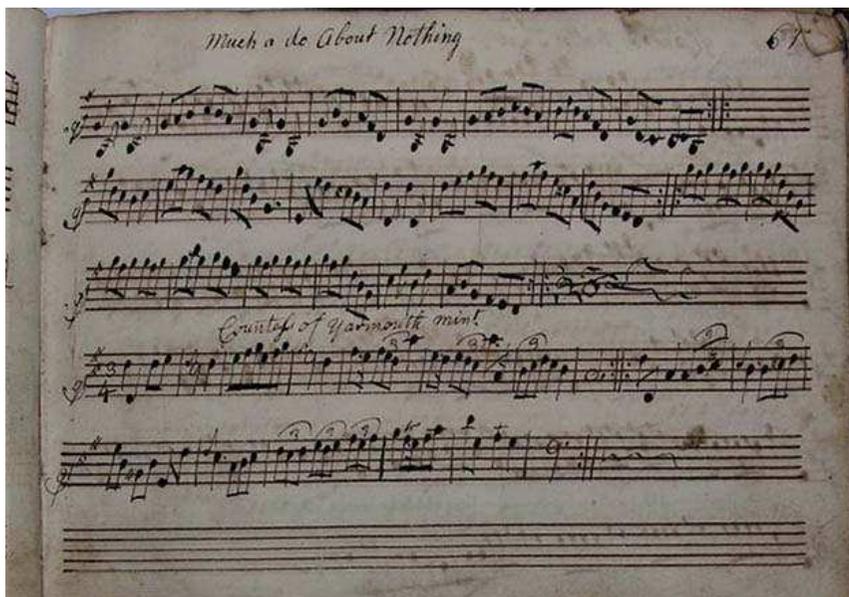




MUSICAL SCORES OF THE 18TH CENTURY WITH IMPORTANT COMPOSERS

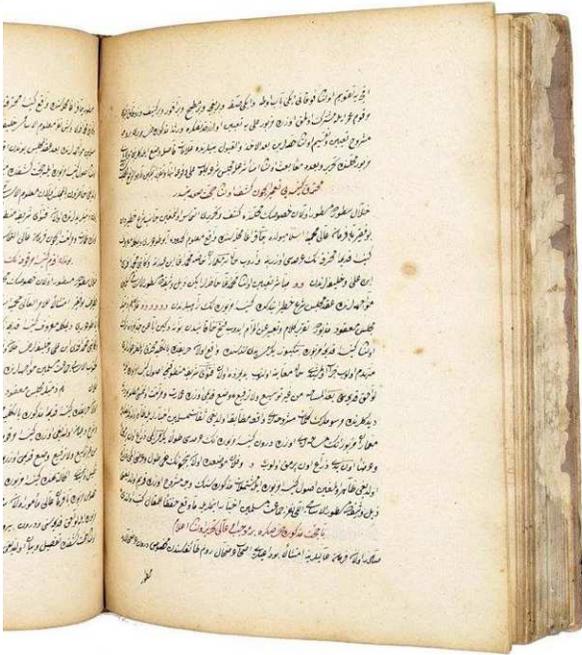
39. [MUSIC] [MANUSCRIPT] Anonymous (mid-18th cent.). (Anthology of 105 instrumental pieces and songs). England (Scotland?), n.d. (owner's entry of "Ralph Pattison His Book 1756" on pastedown), page numbering as follows: [2],3-31/ 40-196. Two leaves of index. Oblong 8vo. Covers detached and worn. Spine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

\$ 4,500.-



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

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



SQUABBLING NEIGHBORS, ROGUES AND CRIMINALS

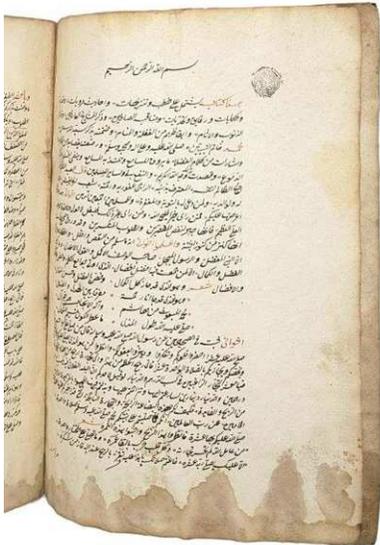
40. [OTTOMAN] [LAW] Ottoman legal compendium. Probably Istanbul. Second half of the 18th century. Small quarto (20.5 x 16 cm). Marbled boards with leather spine. 195 leaves on polished paper in Arabic and Ottoman. With a later Ottoman index of 10 leaves. Margin moldy from leaf 80 onwards, not affecting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

\$ 1,750.-

This manuscript diverges from the conventional jurisprudence, which often explores theoretical aspects of what law is and should be. Instead, it offers a more compelling and less formulaic perspective by focusing on the practical application of law in Istanbul. It deals with squabbling neighbors

in İstavros [now Beylerbeyi] 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 Meḫmed Sāḫīb Efendi (died 1749), a notable legal scholar in the Ottoman Empire, highlighting the work's historical and intellectual context.

SUFI CONTEMPLATIONS IN ARABIC



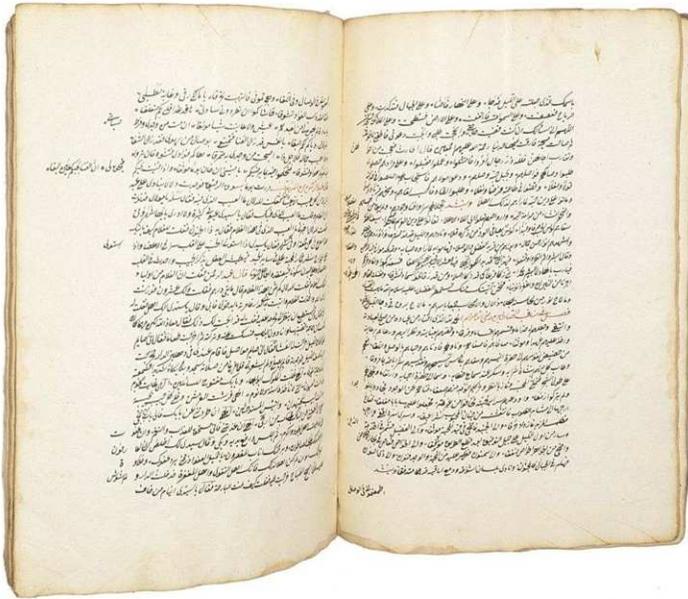
41. [SUFI] *Shu'ayb al-Ḥurayfish*. The Splendorous Garden of Homiletic Exhortations and Edifying Tales or The Superior Meadows of Preaching and Sermons. Folio (31 x 21 com). Limp leather binding. 70 leaves. Text in Arabic (not Ottoman). 27 lines to the text. No date, but the watermark is found in three manuscript, one of them Islamic (DE4860-Vollers_239_42), last part of the 17th, early 18th century. We do not know if this is just a part or the entire text. Very rare, the internet consistently list one text under this name in the Hathi trust.

\$ 3,500.-

An important hagiographic source, possibly containing information on female preaching are the exempla preserved in the anthology of Sufi hortatory sermons. A work of pious devotions (anecdotes of holy men, homilies, traditions, etc.) compiled by the Egyptian ascetic Sufi preacher, *Shu'ayb al-Ḥurayfish* (d. 801/1398).



The full work contains 56 sermons, 17 of which treat the prodigious deeds and virtues of male ascetics, Sufis, and saints while two sermons focus specifically on “devout women (al-ṣālihāt).” Whereas Ibn al-Ḥājj condemned the spectacle of women preachers speaking before mixed gender audiences, all the examples of female preaching al-Ḥurayfish de-scribes in his sermons on pious women take place as private audiences before one or more male listeners within the context of a specific type of religious activity, the Sufi siyāḥa, or spiritual wandering.



Al-Ḥurayfish tells stories about a devout Sufi woman who gives powerful, improvised speeches to a man. Sometimes she starts these talks on her own, and other times the man asks her to speak. In these stories, the woman who speaks always holds more spiritual power than the man listening to her. This shows that women can be just as spiritually strong as men and can even lead and guide them in matters of faith.

AN ITALIAN ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT ON SURGERY

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

\$ 7,500.-





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

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ujs6942>

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

MYSTICAL POETRY IN EARLY ANATOLIAN TURKISH

43. [TURKISH MANUSCRIPT] **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.

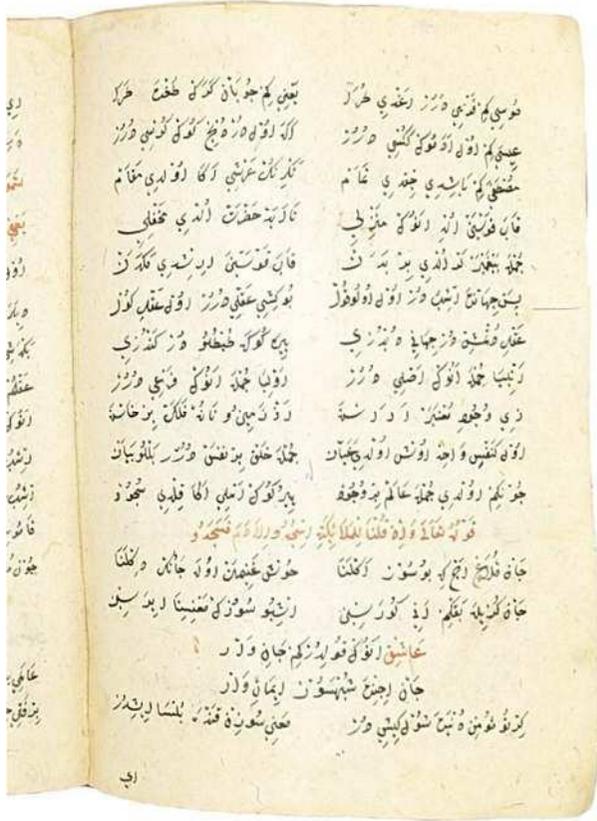
\$ 2,500,-

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 that emerged in the 13th century and was influenced by the Mongol invasions, becoming a distinct written language.

Aşık Paşa, (born c. 1272—died 1333, Kırşehir, Seljuk empire [now in Turkey]) a poet who was one of the most important figures in early Turkish literature. He was a Turkish 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 maşnavī (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 Qurʾān, 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 the world catalogue either. Both the Princeton Library and John Rylands library are not in possession of an original manuscript.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PROPHECIES

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

\$ 27,000.-

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



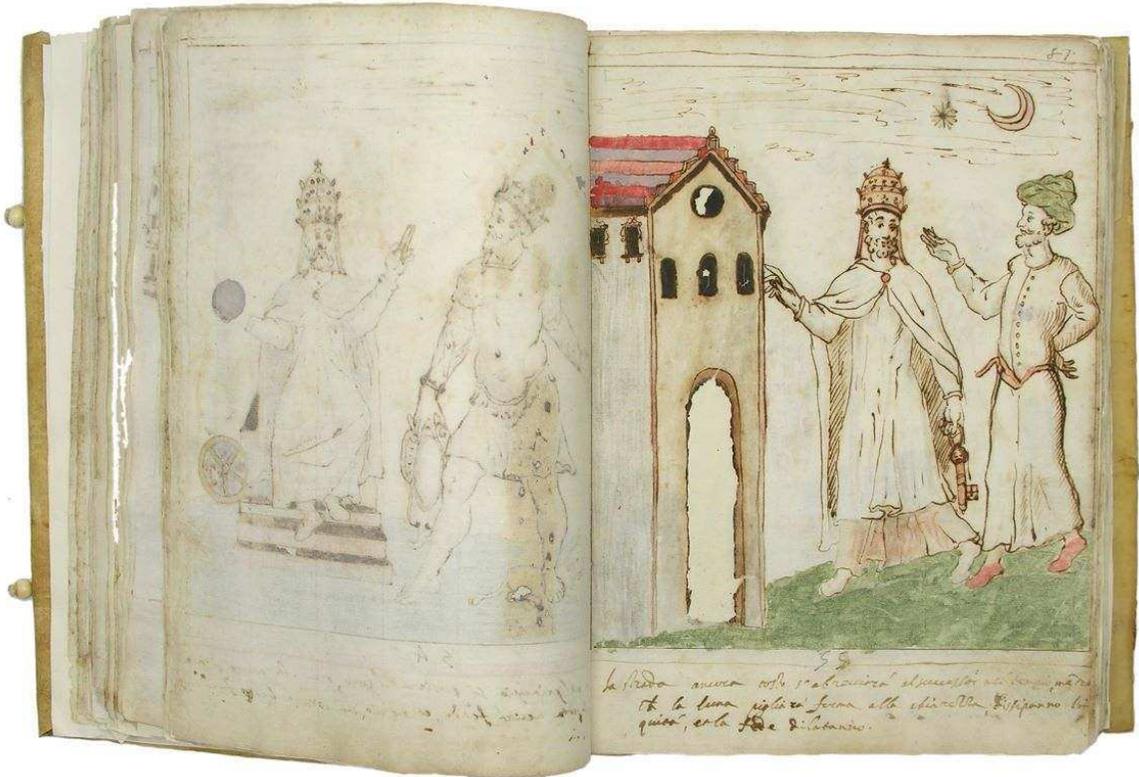
The entire manuscript uses period paper with a variety of watermarks, suggesting its origins between 1595-1630, likely from northern Italy. The manuscript is manually foliated, starting at fol. 48, with some irregularities in numbering. The consistent handwriting and illuminations throughout the piece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

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

The introduction references texts from Fiori, Lichtenberger, and Malachy, though other names are obscured and unreadable. We've been unable to trace prior publications and although the form might be known, we might have a totally unknown corpus of texts. The manuscript begins: "These sixteen figures that follow, and begin with Pius V, hail from Transalpine Gaul, authored by an uncertain hand,

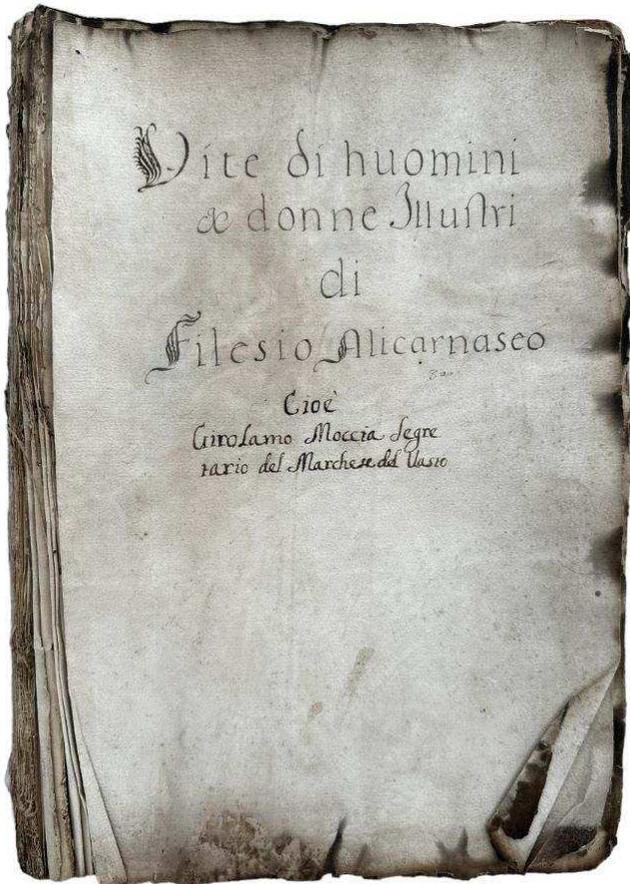


but universally deemed the prophecies of the Cretan Sibyl." The following page features an allegorical drawing of intertwined circles captioned, "Rota S[an]t[i]ago: evangelista quae habet in Apochalipsi."



The book is ideally suited for in-depth academic study. Who was it intended for? In what context was it composed? Does it introduce previously unpublished works? In my tenure as a bookseller, I've yet to encounter a manuscript as intriguing as this. If I wanted to write a blurb text of a thriller it would start something like this,

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



UNPUBLISHED 17th CENTURY MANUSCRIPT ON WOMEN

45. [WOMEN][MANUSCRIPT] 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.

\$ 2,500.-

This is an apparently 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. This manuscript may have been prepared for publication.

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. The manuscript's final section discusses "Pietro di Toledo," the Viceroy of Naples, who served under the Spanish crown from 1532 to 1553. He was noted for his extensive urban renewal in Naples and his stringent governance. Although the manuscript contains the final "Finis" leaf, it is possible that it was not completed or missing some terminal pages.

19th CENTURY UNPUBLISHED CHILDREN'S MANUSCRIPT

46. [CHILDRENS] [MANUSCRIPT] A Childrens' 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.

\$ 1,750.-

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

47. [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.

\$ 2,500.-

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

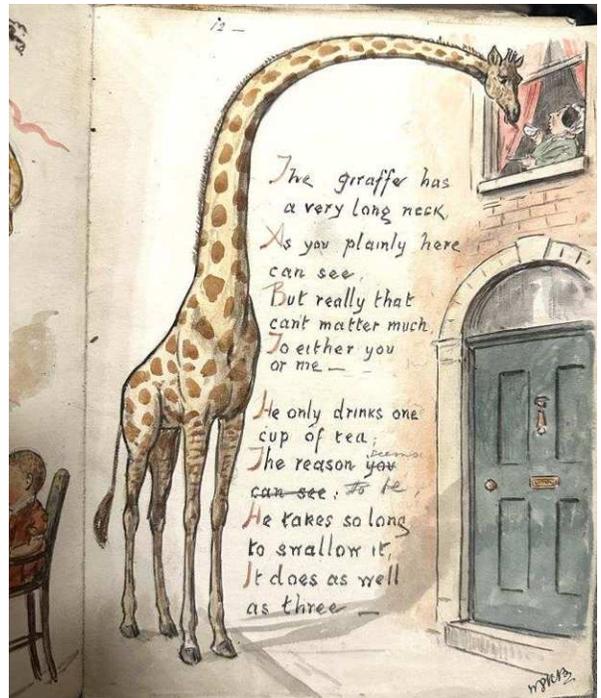




illustration were significant, particularly in the way he captured the spirit of the texts he illustrated. His art is reflective of the broader Victorian and Edwardian penchant for visual storytelling

A 19TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF A PAEDOPHILE

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

\$ 5,500.-

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

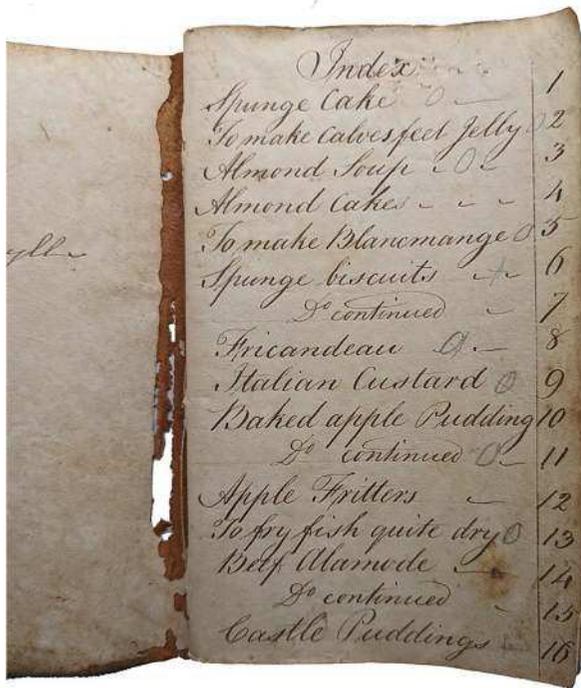
“Writing is like talking to a friend to whom one can tell most (though not all) that is in one’s heart. Such a friend I have never had, and shall never have probably, for I think that kind of friendship must be formed in boyhood and I was never given the chance.”

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

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

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

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



ENGLISH COOKING

50. [COOKERY MANUSCRIPT] 8vo (18 x 11). First half of the 19th century. N.d. Notebook in two hands. Owned by Sophia ...? Index, list 44 receipts, 87 leaves. Leather covers. Loose.

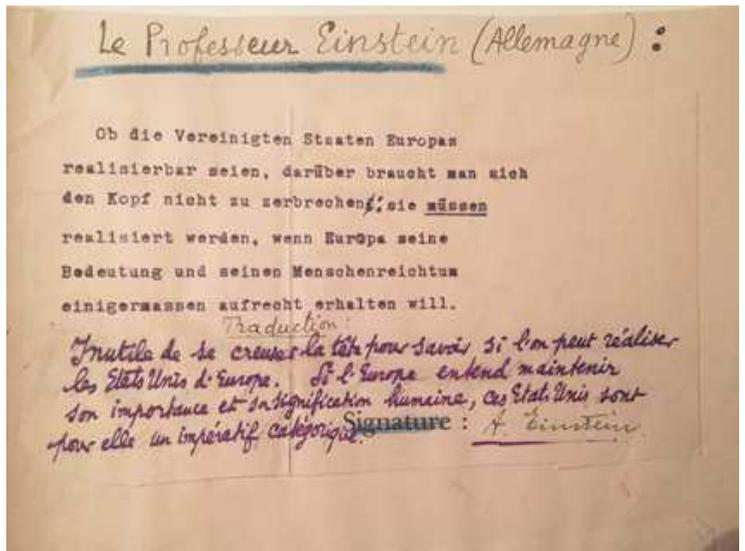
\$ 1,500.-

Bread cake, Apple drops, Hard Biscuits, Ratafi cakesm, to stew pears, Currants in a bottle, Cheese fritters, Ginger Beer, Groseberry pudding, Wafers, Custard pudding, Potatoo Pudding, Raspberry Crean, Castle Puddings, etc.

EINSTEIN ON PEACE

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

\$ 12,000.-



Paste on a A4 paper with a French translation. In typoscript 6 lines with Einstein signature. The inquiry on Les États-Unis d'Europe sont-ils réalisables? came from Maurice d'Hartoy of Paris, initiator of a number of surveys under the title Les Grandes enquêtes françaises et internationales and was sent to the leading intellectuals of the day. 12 sheets of paper, with the question, 'Les États-Unis d'Europe sont-ils réalisables', with the answers, mostly in manuscript. Among others, Emmanuel Bourcier (handwritten response), Jacques Bainville * (signed handwritten response cut out in its entirety and pasted on paper,



Henri Barbusse (Typography corrected by hand and signed; 2pp), Maurice d'Hartoy (signed handwritten response accompanied by a signed handwritten note of Hanotiaux), Albert Lebrun (handwritten signed response cut out and pasted on paper). Einstein was acquainted with most of them. It is very rare to find Einstein material with utterances on international matters.

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



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

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

\$ 1,250.-

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

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

A TEENAGE MANUSCRIPT ON LEWIS CARROLL

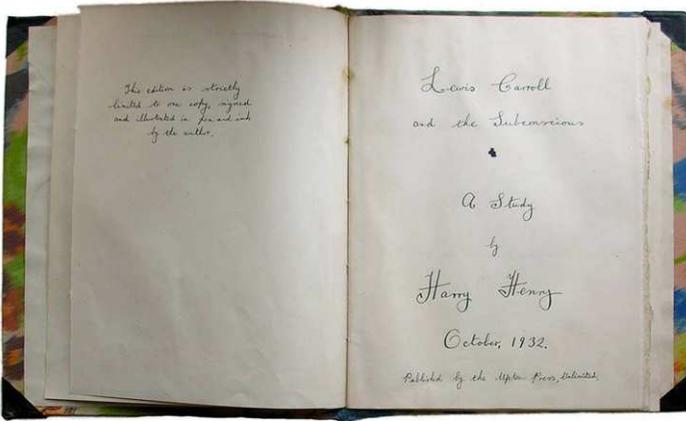
53. [LEWIS CARROLL] HENRY, Harry. 'Lewis Carroll and the Subconscious', dated October 1932 Manuscript. 11 leaves. (21 x 18 cm). Contemporary, multi-coloured silk binding, small 4to, contemporary. "Published by the Upton Press, Unlimited", and with m/s text opposite title page "This edition is strictly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

\$ 1,450.-

"Any student of the life and works of Lewis Carroll...cannot have failed to have been struck by a...presentiment - that hidden in his words is something of the esoteric, or, at least, of the subconscious. This may be purely unintentional on the author's part. He himself always emphatically disclaimed ever having



written any serious or solemn meaning into his verse. Yet everybody knows that, when was discussing himself, he was quite untrustworthy, his love of fun overcoming his passion for truth ...it is quite possible that while he did not intentionally put any great truths into his work, yet his subconscious may have had a vast effect in the shaping of his thoughts...Living as he did a solitary and somewhat morose existence, it is obvious he must have become in some degree introspective and self-analytical."



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

A former director of the Thomson Organisation, he changed the face of newspaper publishing in Britain. He was an innovator in all aspects of marketing and the media. In 1965 he was responsible for the introduction to Britain of Yellow Pages directories, his single main achievement. During WW2 Henry was the principal statistician of 21 Army Group in the invasion of Europe 1944-45 where he was the "father" of military statistical analysis.

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

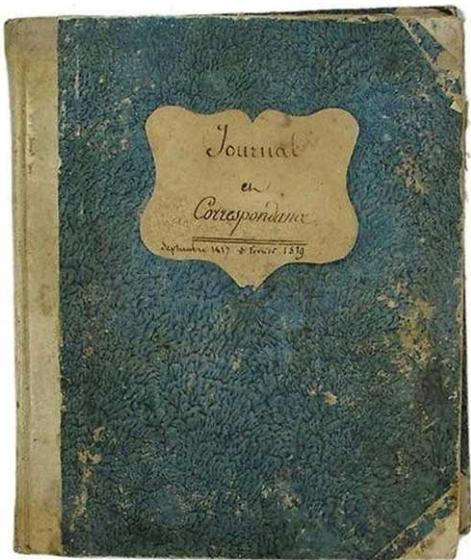
A NARRATIVE OF A FAILED TRADE MISSION TO COCHIN CHINE

54. MÉNIOLLE, François Valentin JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE - September 1817 to February 1819.

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

\$ 5,900.-

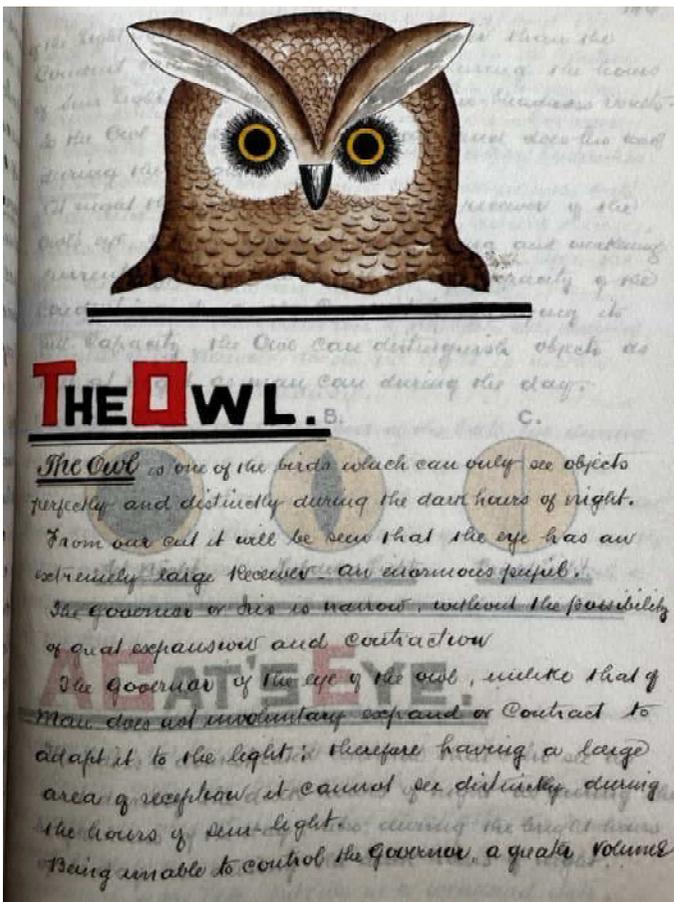
Written by François Valentin Méniolle. The Julie-Marthe was to land in Cochinchina to secure French trade agreements. But following their near death as a result of a typhoon, the expedition turned back, arriving first in Mauritius, in February 1818, and staying there until May 1818.





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

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



SPECTACULAR 1920s OCCULT AND PSEUDO-SCIENCE MANUSCRIPT

55. [OCCULT] CHURCHWARD, James. Manuscript on Paper, Mount Vernon, c. 1923-1925. Includes: Extracts from the Seven Sacred Inspired Books of the Land of Mu, 18 pp.; The Land of Mu and Her Colonies Showing From Where and How The Earth was Peopled, 53 pp.; Lecture Part II - III Force, 54-175 pp.; Our Original Heat, 4 pp unnumbered; A Satire Atlas and the Glacial Period, 34 pp.; Gas Belt, 77 pp + various plates and maps, approx. 60 pp of letters from Churchward to Tanzer, 4to, 20 x 10, some manuscript inserts and maps loosely laid. Bound in simple black morocco, spine lettered in gold "Truth Versus Theory | James Churchward." Upper hinges are just starting but generally in fine condition.

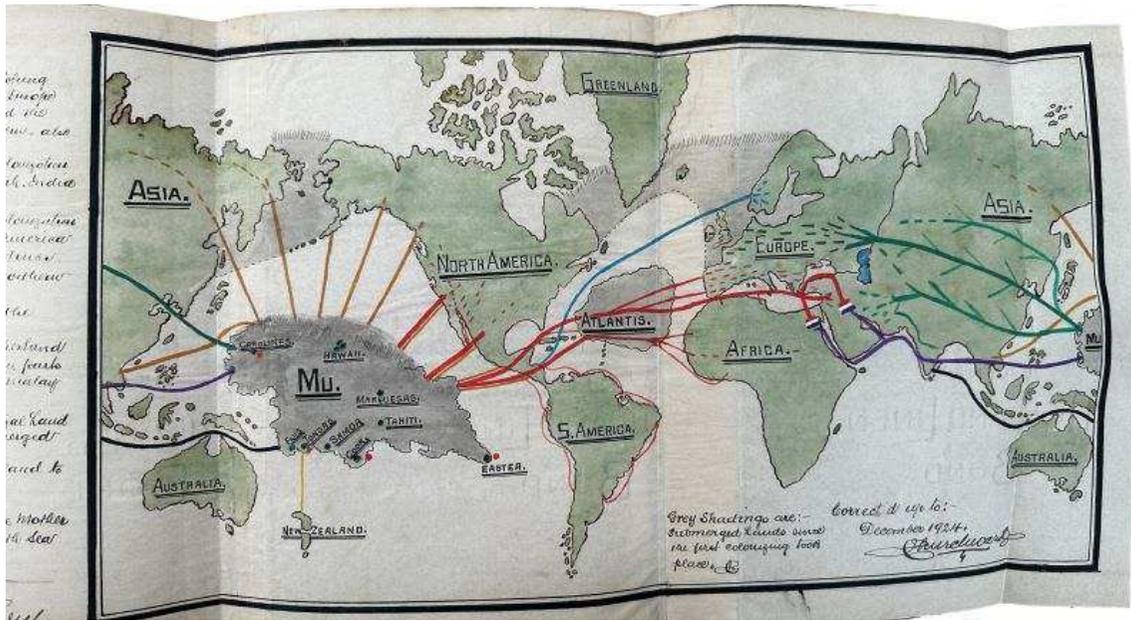
\$ 35,000.-

A MAGNIFICENT MANUSCRIPT AND ONE OF THE FINEST PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF THE 20th CENTURY - FILLED WITH SPLENDIDLY DRAWN MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS AND ART-DECO ELEMENTS BY JAMES CHURCHWARD.

This manuscript contains the full range of James Churchward's investigations into the Lost Continent of Mu. It appears that Churchward regularly sent his findings and splendidly drawn maps and illustrations to Dr. G.L. Tanzer, who had them compiled and bound in this volume. Dr. Tanzer was the author of

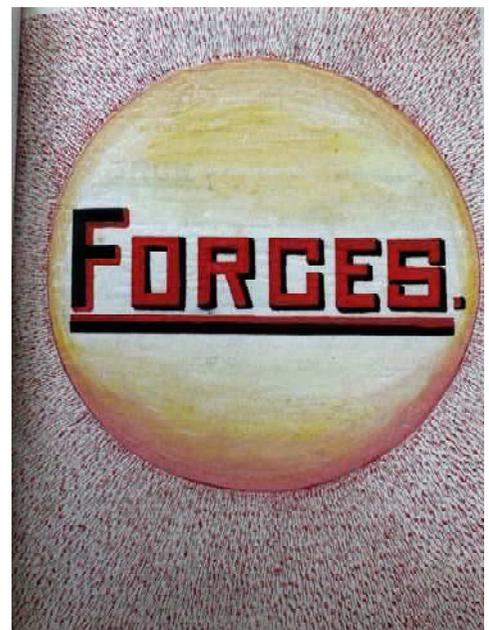


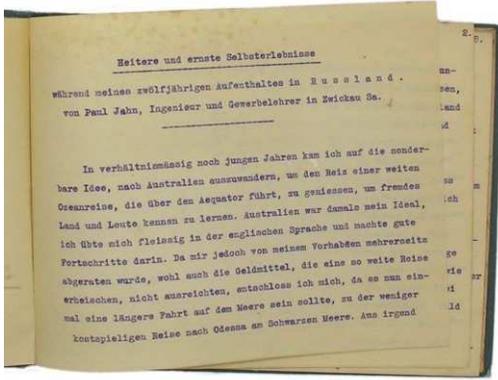
Cosmic Reciprocity, and James Churchward dedicated his first book, "The Lost Continent of Mu: Motherland of Man" (1926), to him. Interestingly, the manuscripts and correspondence all predate the publication of the Mu Books: The Lost Continent of Mu, the Motherland of Man (1926), re-edited later as The Lost Continent Mu (1931), The Children of Mu (1931), and The Sacred Symbols of Mu (1933), etc.



Occultist James Churchward, renowned for his seminal contributions to the lore of lost civilizations, occupies a unique place in the annals of esoteric and alternative history. Churchward's literary legacy is primarily anchored in his exploration of the lost continent of Mu, a hypothetical prehistoric landmass purported to span a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, from north of Hawaii to the Fijis and Easter Island. His narrative of Mu was not just a geographical construct but an elaborate cultural and historical tapestry that purported to unveil the origins of ancient civilizations and their esoteric wisdom.

Churchward's journey into the realm of the esoteric began in earnest following a significant life transition. After a lucrative settlement from a patent infringement case related to NCV steel, he embarked on a literary career that would see the publication of "The Lost Continent of Mu: Motherland of Man," his inaugural treatise on the subject. This book would mark the beginning of a prolific period in which Churchward would author five additional volumes on Mu. Churchward is mentioned in fiction in the short stories "Through the Gates of the Silver Key" by H. P. Lovecraft, "Out of the Aeons" by Lovecraft and Hazel Heald, and The Fitzgerald Contraction by Miles J. Breuer. Churchward and the lost island of Mu also appear in Philip K. Dick's Confessions of a Crap Artist.





A DIARY WRITTEN IN THE TIME OF THE TSAR

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

\$ 750.-

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

Jahn starts to narrates, how he travels in on board of a steamer to St. Petersburg, that nearly is shipwrecked on the way. From the start the account is lively, for example"

"In the Easter night, the simple Russian does not think about sleep. Alternating between feasting, drinking tea and vodka, loud singing, playing a monotonous harmonica, or plucking the few strings of the balalaika, the night is experienced in a rush. During this music-making, he cannot get enough of dancing and drinking and on Easter morning dozens, dozens of drunk Russians are lying in the street"

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

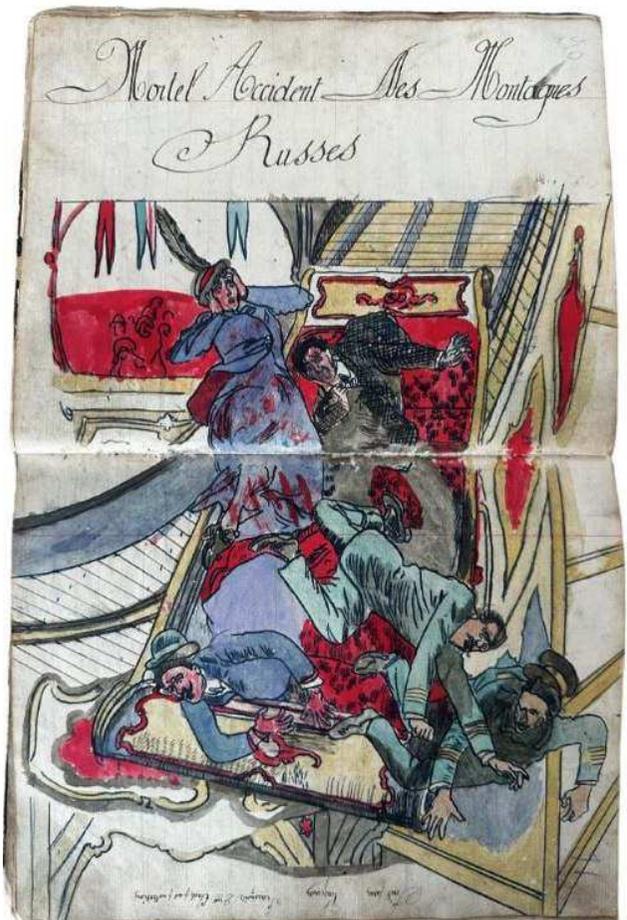
GEORGE ADAMSKI ARCHIVE

57. [UFOLOGY] Small Archive of about 75 pieces owned by George Adamski and largely concerning his work and the Royal Order of Tibet including: scarce or unique monographs of Royal Order of Tibet Number, items on Invisible Worlds, UFOs, Body Consciousness, a private group lecture, State Department letter, various pamphlets, notecards, manuscript pamphlet of Cosmic Man, some flying saucer photos, and personal photos. Sold as found and should be seen.

\$ 2,000.-



George Adamski (1891–1965) was a prominent and controversial figure in UFOLOGY, known for his claims of contact with humanoid extraterrestrials from Venus, Mars, and Saturn, starting with a reported encounter in the California desert in 1952. He detailed his experiences in books like "Flying Saucers Have Landed" and "Inside the Space Ships," describing meetings with benevolent aliens and their warnings about nuclear war and environmental damage. Before his fame as a contactee, Adamski led the Royal Order of Tibet, where he lectured on metaphysical concepts, though details about this order and Adamski's time in Tibet are viewed skeptically and considered by many to be fabrications. Despite the controversies and skepticism surrounding his claims, Adamski became a leading figure in the contactee movement of the 1950s and 1960s, attracting both followers and critics within the UFO research community



HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED PRE WWI FRENCH SONG MANUSCRIPT

58. [WWI] "Classe 1910 Cahier de Chansons appartenant à Lagarde François au 9ème R. de Dragons. À Épernay, Marne, le 20 mai 1913." 22 x 17 cm. 89, [2] pp.; but according to some old purple numbering evidently missing some pages like i.e. 59-62, 67-8. Old mottled boards, cloth spine peeling. Internally, title page detached and worn. Approx. 22 illustrations.

\$ 2,250.-

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

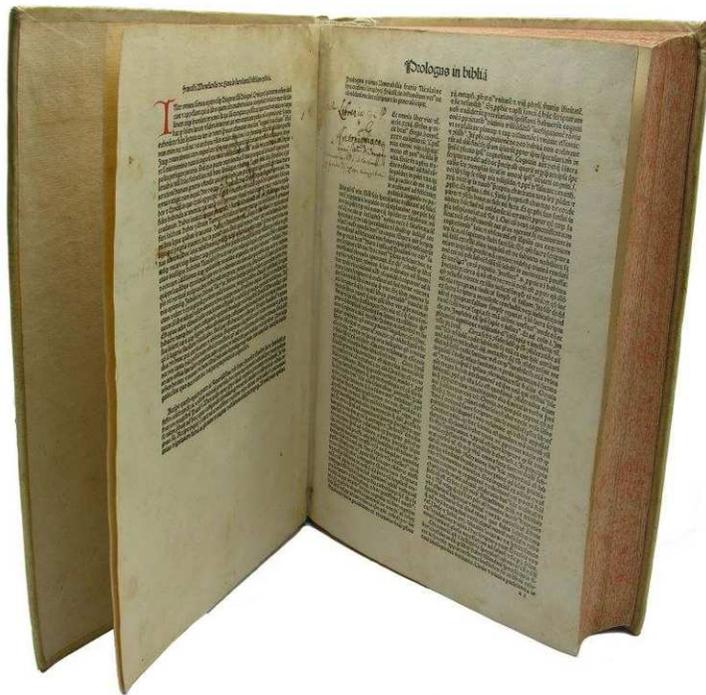


EDITIO PRINCEPS OF LYRA'S BIBLE COMMENTARY BY JENSON

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

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

\$ 11,500.-



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



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

"A fine soul: a good Hebraist and a true Christian."

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

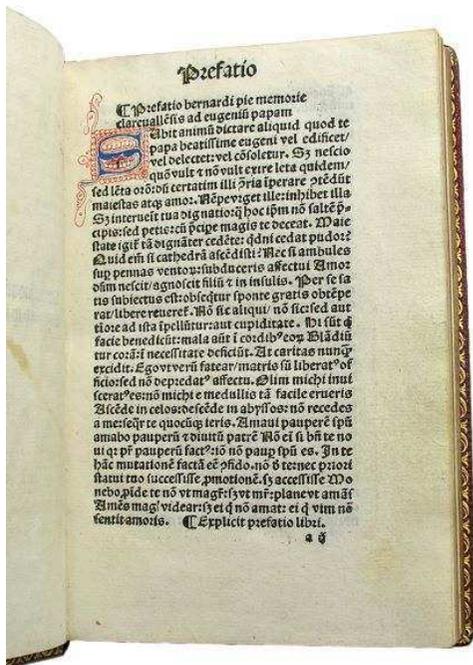
Even his rotunda and gothic types (as in this Bible) were remarkably well crafted and soon became the model for Italian punchcutters. It has been suggested that Jenson was responsible — perhaps together with Peter Schöffer — for the final development of moveable type, transforming a more primitive technique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

REFORM OF THE PAPACY

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

\$ 9,500.-

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





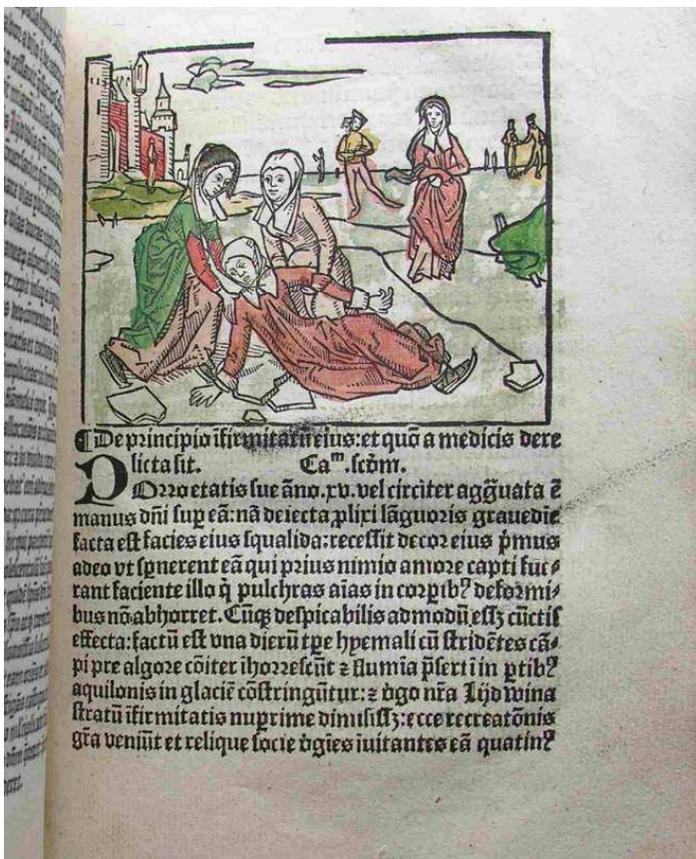
The successor of the Apostles should not occupy himself in judging worldly affairs and disputes between the powerful he says. By contrast, it is your task is to defend the oppressed and the poor: "We cannot abandon the downtrodden; we cannot refuse judgment to those who suffer injustice"

THE SUFFERINGS OF LIDEWIJ. AN ILLUSTRATED DUTCH HAGIOGRAPHY

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

\$ 17,500.-

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



THE STORY

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

Liedewy came into this world in 1380, christened with a name that foretold her fate: "Lijd-wijt" or "suffering widely," an omen of the boundless suffering she would endure. On the feast day of Candlemas, while skating with her friends, she broke a rib (as depicted in the incunable). This fall defined the rest of her life. Her recovery did not progress, and after years of ongoing struggle, she could no longer get up from her sick bed. In the last 33 years of her life – a time span which points to the life of Jesus – she was unable to touch the ground. She ate and drank very little: a slice of apple or a small piece of bread, with



a little beer or sweet milk. Gradually, she only drank water. During the second half of her illness, from 1414 until her death in 1433, she ate absolutely nothing, only receiving Holy Communion brought to her by the parish priest. Liedewy's sickness went hand in hand with bodily deterioration, yet she asked God to allow her to suffer even more, in order to ease the suffering of others.



THE WOODCUTS

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

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



pain, and no miracles will occur, her body is miraculously beautiful to behold. 20. Her funeral is attended by thousands.

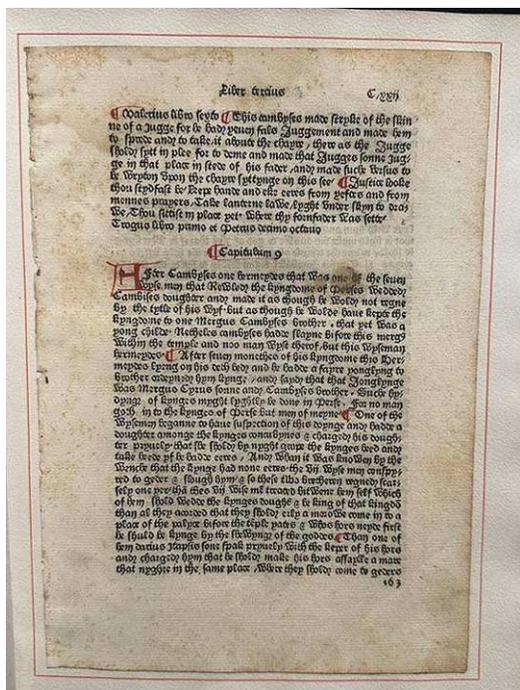
ART HISTORY

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

PUBLISHING HISTORY

Liedewij was a real person and shortly after her death, several manuscripts circulated, there are three manuscripts known. There is a 1487 Dutch work by Jan Gerlach *Leven van Liedwij, die maghet van Schiedam* 1900182500, but the text does not have woodcuts (only a woodcut on the title-page). Besides it is a different text.

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



CAXTON INCUNABLE LEAF ON ANCIENT PERSIA.

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

\$ 2,000.-

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

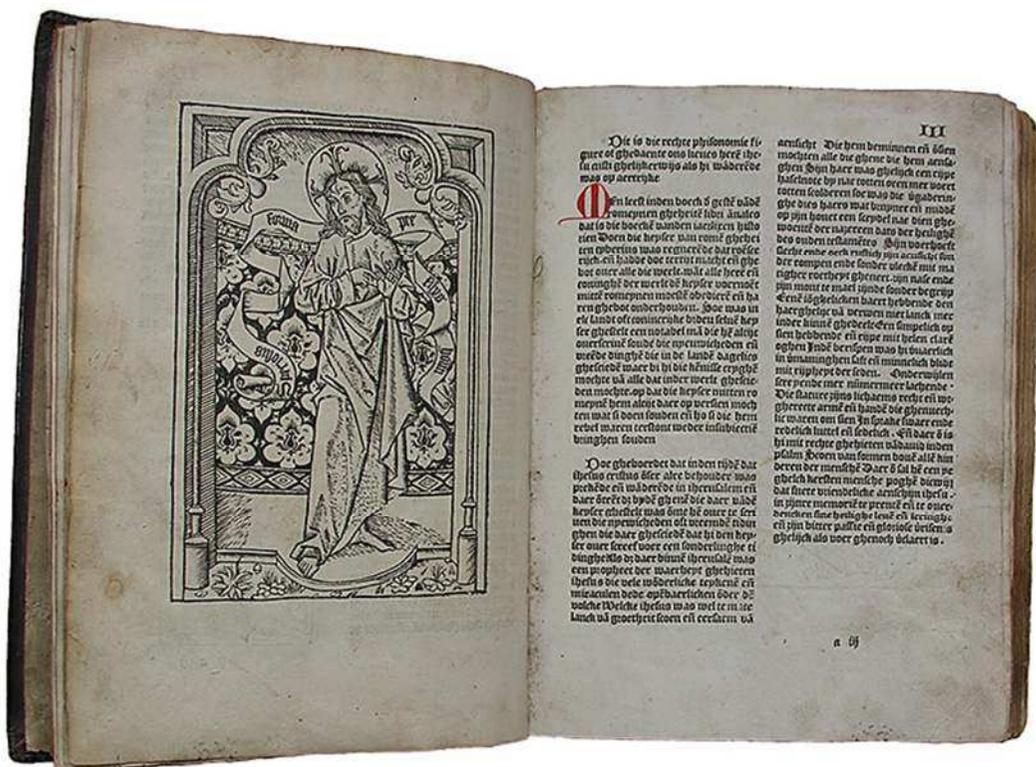


This is primarily a guide to healthy living, dealing with such topics as sleep, exercise, sex, hygiene and drugs. Essentially, however, it is a treatise on diet with an emphasis on the qualities and properties of a great number of foods (including their cooking and preparation.) There is a great deal about drinking, drinks and especially wines. ISTC ig0011000.

A MONUMENT OF DUTCH TYPOGRAPHY

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

\$ 29,500.-





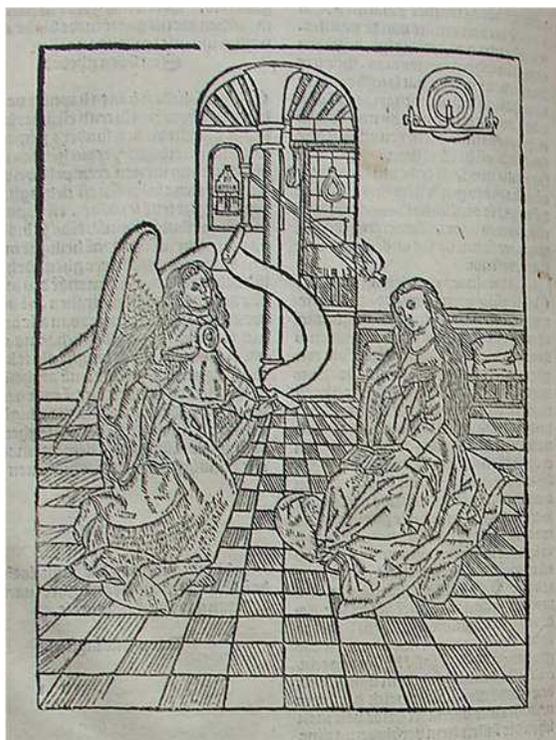
HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL EDITIONS.

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

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

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

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



TEXT: AUTHOR & AUDIENCE

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

This narrative should however not be read as a biography of Jesus as we understand the term. The intent was not so much to describe events but to invite contemplation and set an example of virtue. Ludolph's work offers a course in the training of our senses and imagination to enable everything to remind us of Christ, so that in time our meditation on him embraces



all things. This explains the wealth of detail found in Ludolph's Vita Christi. Not only the appearance, words, and actions of Christ speak of his divinity; the whole world does! Its seasons, plants and animals, places, people.

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

LITERATURE:

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.

SAMMELBAND

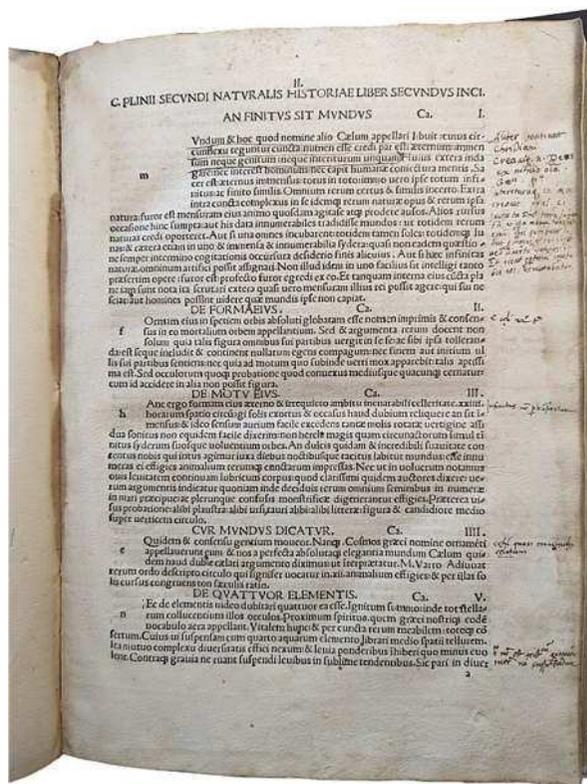
65. PLINIUS SECUNDUS. *Historia Naturalis*, 1491, Venice, Thomas de Blavis, de Alexandria, 3 November 1491. (GW M34324). 308 leaves. I 13-4, 15-6 partially detached. With Aulus, Persius Flaccus. *Satyrae*. Venice, Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, Bononiensis and Dionysius Bertochus, 10 September 1484. (GW M3137). Splendid contemporary binding in cypress boards and leather. Folio.

\$ 8,000.-

By his own account Pliny sets out 20,000 facts derived from 2000 works to comprise his encyclopedia of knowledge, the *Historia naturalis*. While it certainly covers subjects of the physical world, geography, agriculture, anthropology, mathematics, etc., the *Historia naturalis* also includes literature and arts. Its description of sculpture and painting as well as of techniques such as chasing in silver make it an important source for the history of ancient art. The extensive tables and indexes

provided by Pliny attest to its aim as a universal reference work, and the authority attributed to Pliny in the Middle Ages attests in turn to its continued usefulness. Even up to his death Pliny followed his natural curiosity, preferring to stay and observe the eruption of Vesuvius rather than flee its flames and sulphurous vapours.

The second work Aulus Persius Flaccus deals with superstition, laziness, miserliness, and the behaviour of the literati or rich people, and lectures us about freedom, the gods, and the qualities of public men.



*A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TRIAL AGAINST SAVONAROLA*

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

\$ 8,500.-



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

As far as we know, this is the only work with the woodcut, while the text seems to differ from other editions, under different names. A post incunabula edition was sold at auction for € 3,936 in 2008. This edition was sold for \$5000 at Doyle in 2011. The Rare Book Hub entry of \$700 is wrong (you wish). These are the only auctions record found. 11 copies in the US, but not in Princeton, Harvard, Huntington, Notre Dame. Goff P879; H 13386* = 14479. ip00879000.

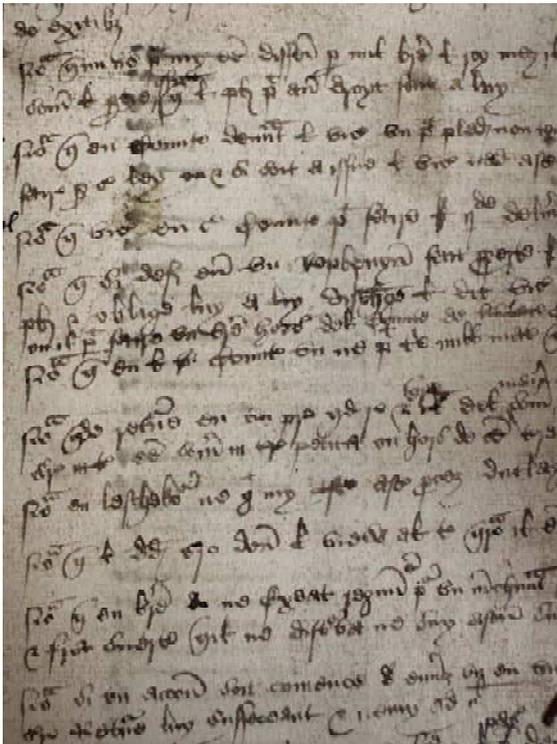
"INTERLEAVED COPY OF THE GREAT ENGLISH INCUNABULA LAW BOOK WITH EARLY ANNOTATIONS

67. **STATHAM, NICHOLAS.** ABRIDGEMENT OF LAW CASES [ANGLO-FRENCH OF THE LAW COURTS]. [ROUEN]: GUILLAUME LE TALLEUR, FOR RICHARD PYNSON, [ABOUT 1488-90] Chancery folio (280 x 1210-mm.), 190 leaves (last leaf of 10 lines in an old manuscript replacement without device), several interleaved blank pages from an early paper stock. [*]2 a-y8 z [et]6, printed in secretary type, 50 lines plus headline, woodcut printer's device at end, many cases numbered in an early hand on some

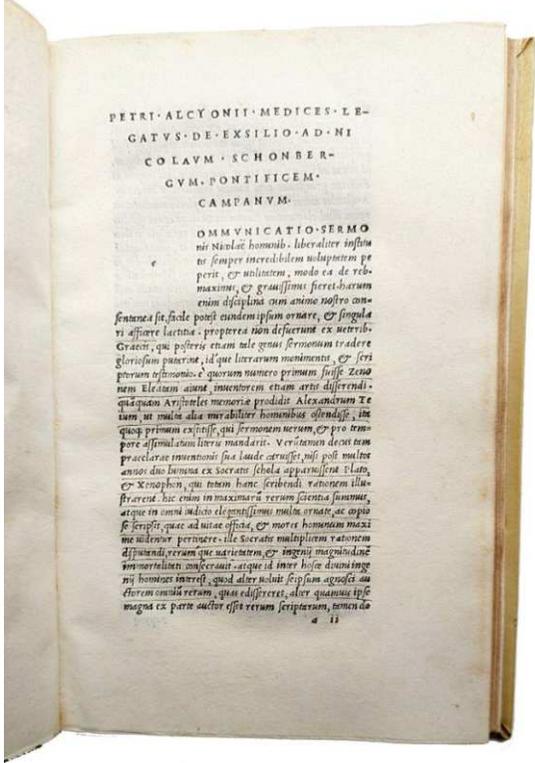


leaves, other sparse but interesting annotation in an early hand, resto of first blank in a contemporary late 15th century/early 16th century hand in Middle English and Latin of various outcomes of court proceedings (Recordatum) including one mentioning Robert de Boleyn, a member of the Boleyn family who reached the peak of their influence during the Tudor period, when Anne Boleyn became the second wife and queen consort of Henry VIII. Binding: reversed calf, heavily worn, boards detached, without spine, several stamps internally of the NYLI, with presentation note from the Hon. David S Jones.

\$ 35,000.-



Tatham's "Abridgement of Law Cases," produced circa 1488-90 by Guillaume Le Talleur for Richard Pynson, is a foundational text in English legal scholarship. As the earliest compilation of English case law, with abridgements of cases decided in the English courts between the reigns of Edward I and Henry VI, it remains indispensable for the study of English common law's early codification. Duff suggests that the index (missing in many copies but present here) was printed later than the rest of the book and only added to certain copies, and that the words "Per me. R. Pynson" which appears at the end of the index may therefore mean that Pynson was "the compiler, not the printer, as it would seem to suggest." It should be noted that this copy is interleaved with early paper, understandable given its utilitarian nature, and making it one of the oldest known interleaved books.



ON EXILE

68. ALCIONO (Pietro) Medices legatus. De exsilio. Venise, Aldus, 1522. 8vo. (20 x 12,5 cm.) Modern limp vellum. 38 leaves, [2] blank, 30 leaves. Woodcut Aldine device on title-page and final verso. Wide-margined copy, near pristine, some marginal damp stains on the last two gatherings. Many passages neatly underlined.

\$ 4,500.-

This is a Stoic dialogue on the consolations of exile that refuses the notion of exile as an evil and examines it as a blessing and boon. Wanting to be at home, to have a patria, is a delusion because, - for the virtuous person - the entire world is home. Exile can lead to a sense of freedom from societal constraints and the opportunity to redefine one's identity. A dialogue that was pertinent in the past but holds even greater relevance today.

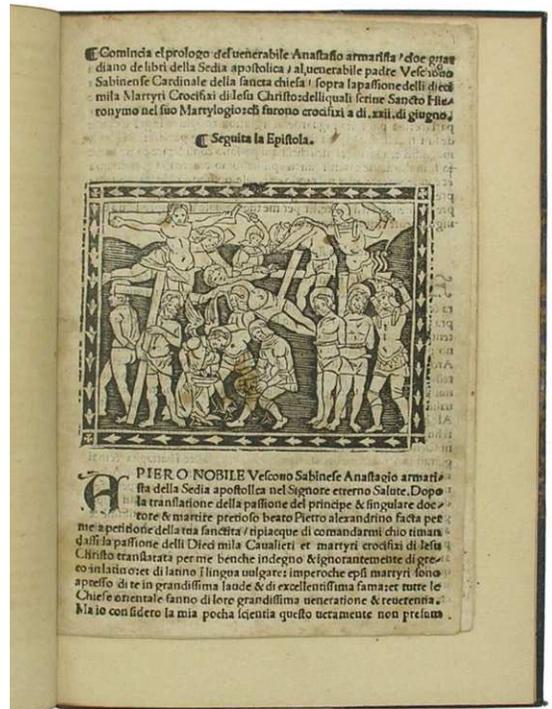
This quasi Ciceronian dialogue is set in the Medici palace in Rome in 1512. The work took its name from the service of Giovanni de' Medici (the future Pope Leo X) as papal legate for Julius II.

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

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

\$ 6,750.-

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





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

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

AUTHOR

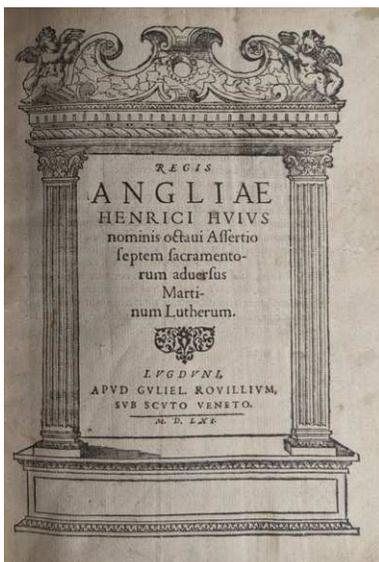
Anastasius the Librarian is one of the most fascinating controversialists of the ninth century. He was a native of Rome, scholar of Greek, and (probably) anti-pope for all of three days and the best Greek scholar of his age in the West. and became Papal librarian (hence his title). He attended the final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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFO

There is a Latin incunabula account of this text (GW M29728] but it contains an unrelated frontispiece (that of the Virgin Mary). This Italian edition remains a bibliographical mystery, as we have not found a copy in any other library.

There might be a reference to it in the short title catalogue of books printed in Italy of the British Museum, p. 26 (4829) [also gives the date of 1510 with relative uncertainty]. In the catalogue of books and manuscripts composing the cabinet of Mr. Gancia (Paris, Labitte, 1872) another copy of this book is mentioned (no. 27). So somewhere in the world there must be another copy of this, anywhere else unknown work.



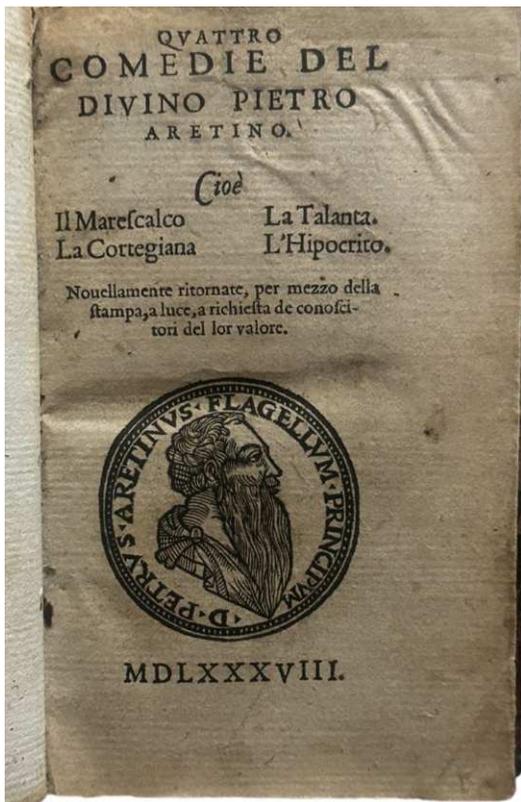
KING HENRY VIII'S DEFENSE OF THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS AGAINST MARTIN LUTHER

70. [ANTI-PROTESTANT] Regis Angliae Henrici huius nominis octavi assertio septem sacramentorum aduersus Martinum Lutherum. Lugduni : Apud Guliel. Rouillium, sub scuto Veneto, M.D. LXI [1561]. lxxxxvj, 195, [1] pages. Small quart (22 cm x 16 cm). 18th boards, with rebacked modern spine. Ex libris de hardress Robert Saunderson on fly leaf. A good copy.

\$ 1,250.-



In response to Luther's critique of indulgences and his 1520 *De captivitate Babylonica ecclesiae*, King Henry VIII issued the theological treatise "Defense of the Seven Sacraments," dedicated to Pope Leo X. The pope responded by assigning King Henry the title of *Fidei Defensor* ("Defender of the Faith"). The work is preceded by a publication by the theologian Gabriel who wrote a preface full of the most violent expressions against Protestantism. This is the first edition published in France. Only two copies at auction appeared the last decades.



SHAKESPEARE SOURCE BOOK

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

\$ 1,950.-

John Wolfe, an audacious and outspoken Elizabethan printer, was responsible for several surreptitious Italian publications. The Aretino reprints fell in the middle of Wolfe's period of specialising in Italian texts between 1581 and 1591, during which he had printed around fifty Italian-related titles, and had sent the most books of any English printer.

Following the ban on Aretino's works in 1558, unauthorized 'pirate' editions began to circulate, with those published by Wolfe—known for specializing in prohibited texts—being particularly sought after. It is a fair assumption that Shakespeare, Middleton and Jonson derived their knowledge of Aretino's comedies from Wolfe's *Quattro Comedie* because it was the most recent, uncensored, and local edition available to them.

Pietro Aretino (1492–1556) was notorious for a series of erotic sonnets, in one of which he declares himself to have been a sodomite from birth. Notably, Aretino has also been dubbed the 'Father' of Pornography, with works that touched even upon homosexual themes. For instance, in "Il Marescalco", the male protagonist is delighted to find out that his forced bride is actually a disguised page boy.



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

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

\$ 7,500.-

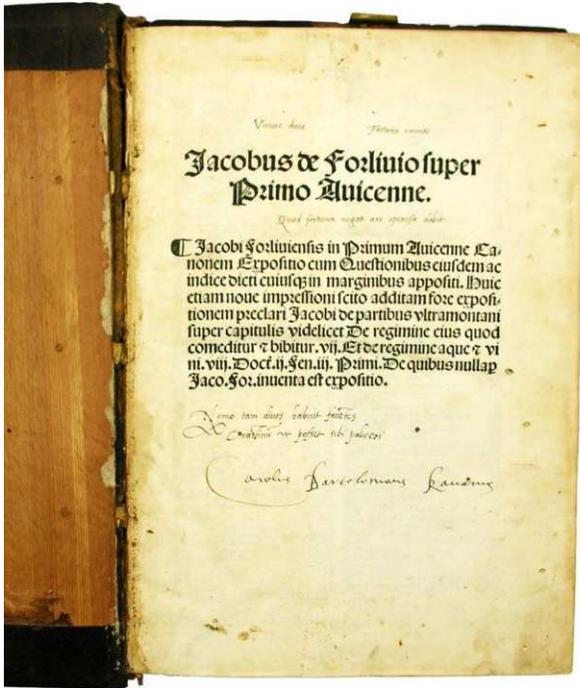
Articella was the name given to the early printed editions of a variety of Galenic and Hippocratic texts which formed the basis of lectures at the medical school of Salerno in the twelfth century and, eventually, most of the medical faculties of Europe. This volume also contains the first appearance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

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

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

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

Since first translated by Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187) in the middle of the 12^e century, the Latinized poem was frequently published in Medieval Europe either independently or – as here - combined with the Latinized Canon of Medicine or with the Articella; the famous collection of Greco-Roman and Latinized Arabian medical treatises in use in the universities of Salerno.



*THE CONFLUENCE OF AVICENNA AND FORLIVIO
IN RENAISSANCE VENICE*

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

\$ 32,500.-

This Venice edition from 1520 includes the commentary of Jacopo da Forlì on the first book of Avicenna's "Canon of Medicine" (Al-Qānūn fi 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.

1549 ENGLISH BIBLE BELONGING TO QUEEN MARY'S TUTOR

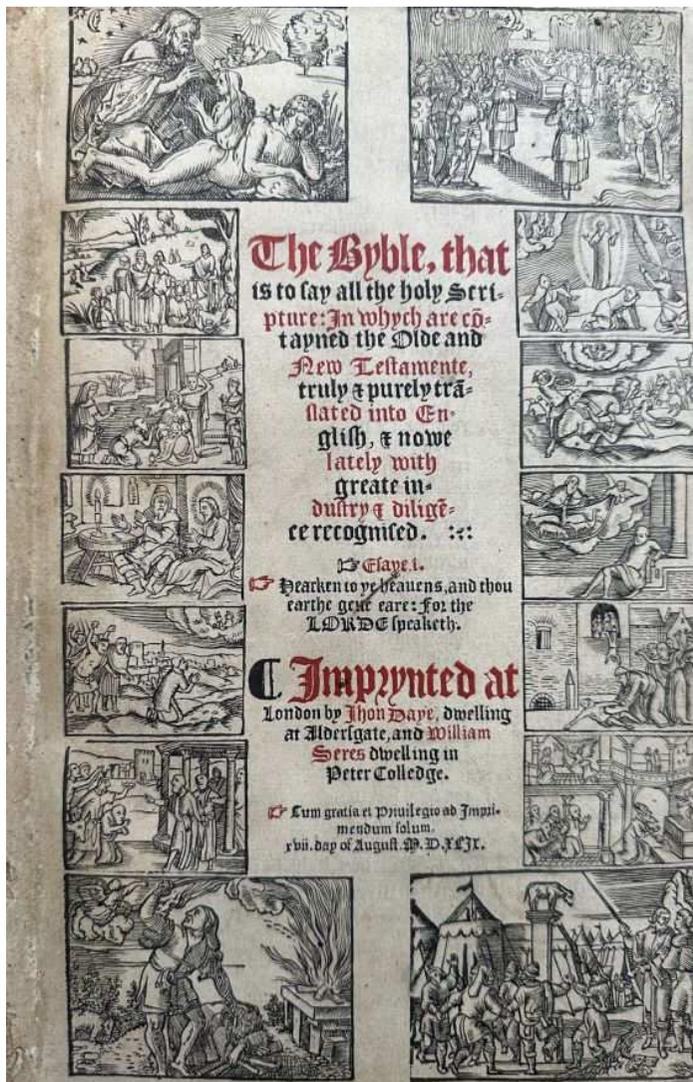
74. BIBLE IN ENGLISH (MATTHEW'S VERSION) [THE BYBLE, THAT IS TO SAY ALL THE HOLY SCRIPTURE: IN WHYCH ARE CO[N]TAYNED THE OLDE AND NEW TESTAMENTE, TRULY [AND] PURELY TRA[N]SLATED INTO ENGLISH, [AND] NOWE LATELY WITH GREATE INDUSTRY [AND] DILIGE[N]CE RECOGNISED. LONDON: BY (S. MIERDMAN FOR) IHON DAYE, AND WILLIAM SERES, 1549] Folio (10 3/4 x 7 3/8 in.; 279 x 190 mm). COMPLETE. [20], lxxxvi (i.e. lxxxviii), cxiii (i.e. cxiv), cxlv (i.e. cxlvii), lxxvi, cxxiii leaves : ill. (woodcuts) Black letter, text in two columns, woodcut text illustrations including 2 half-page, ornamental wood-and metal-cut initials, New Testament title within six-block border (4 pictorial, 2 side-blocks decorated with fountains and



putti), with early inscription of Richard Prichard. Contemporary calf in tatters, but present except for half loss to spine, and eminently restorable if desired. Internally, some damp stains, minor losses, marginal chipping to last leaves, text block shaken, all generally consistent with English Bible of the period.

The Bible has been termed the "Wife-Beater's Bible" because of the reading in 1 Peter iii "And yf she be not obedient and healfull unto hym endevoureth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that therby she maye be compelled to learne her dutie and do it."

\$ 35,000.-





PROVENANCE: Early signatures of Alexander Livingstone to inner rear boards on blanks. Livingstone was the guardian of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her childhood. Verso of NT with extensive Livingstone family inscriptions through 1716.

Laid in an extensive handwritten genealogy stating that Alexander Livingston, 5th Lord Livingston (c. 1500–1553) was the original owner of the Bible (with his descendants and greater family tree through the 20th century).

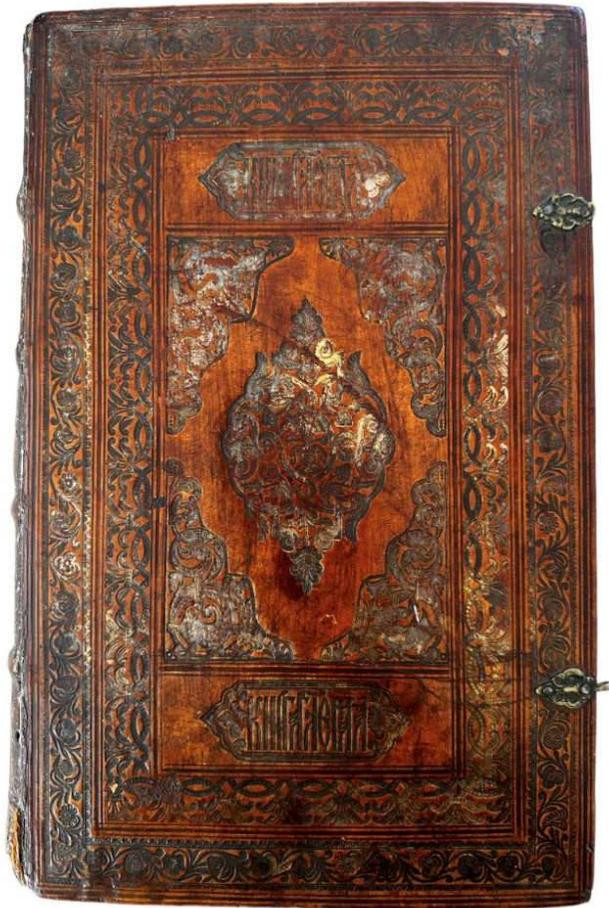
Interestingly, there is also a circa mid-18th century inscription to the inner margin of one table leaf "Ex libris Bibliotheca Facultatis Juridica Edinburgi." The Advocates' Library is the predecessor of the National Library of Scotland.

A complete copy of this exceedingly uncommon Bible, this one with important provenance. Alexander Livingston, 5th Lord Livingston, was a notable Scottish nobleman who served as one of the guardians and tutors of Mary, Queen of Scots. Mary, born in 1542, was the only surviving legitimate child of King James V of Scotland. After the untimely death of her father when she was just six days old, she ascended to the Scottish throne as an infant. Livingston, as part of a group of regents, was tasked with the upbringing and education of the young queen during a tumultuous period in Scottish history. This group was responsible for ensuring her safety and overseeing her early education during a time of significant political and religious upheaval. It does not stretch credulity, that this Bible helped to instruct the seven year old Queen.

The Matthew Bible, also recognized as "Matthew's Version," emerged as a pivotal edition in the English Bible's evolution, first published in 1537. First published in 1537, it was the work of John Rogers, who operated under the pseudonym "Thomas Matthew" due to the illicit nature of English Bible translation at the time.

This Bible amalgamated a significant portion of William Tyndale's pioneering work, which marked the first direct translation of the New Testament from Greek into English, along with parts of the Old Testament. For the segments of the Old Testament that Tyndale couldn't complete, Rogers integrated the translations done by Myles Coverdale. Coverdale was a key figure in the history of the English Bible, credited with producing the first complete Bible in English in 1535. His work filled the gaps left by Tyndale and was instrumental in the compilation of the Matthew Bible.

The Matthew Bible was unique for its inclusion of brief commentaries and explanatory notes. Its significance was further heightened in 1549 when it received royal sanction by Henry VIII, thereby legitimizing English translations of the Bible. This edition, with its comprehensive and accessible English translation, contributed substantially to the spread of Reformation ideas and the development of the English language as a medium for religious texts. It laid the groundwork for subsequent English Bibles, notably the Great Bible and the King James Version, and remains a milestone in religious and linguistic history.



FIRST SLAVONIC BIBLE - A FEAT ON PAR WITH THE KING JAMES BIBLE AND LUTHER'S TRANSLATION

75. [BIBLE, SLAVONIC] Biblia sirech knigi vetkhago i novago saveta. [Ostrog: Ivan Federov, 12 August] 1581. Folio (289 x 190mm). 628 lvs, but completed in manuscript with the title page and 9 lvs. index supplied in old expertly done manuscript (circa late 18th -early 19th century) with hand drawn arms of Konstantin Ostrozhkii on title verso, and Federov's hand drawn engraved device in colophon .Internally, title defective with small hole repaired. Handsome embossed early binding, evidence of clasps, hinges repaired with old strengthening on inner binding. Provenance: 1828 inscription to verso of last blank; Robert Pierpont Blake (1886 1950), renowned Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures. Overall, a handsome copy Cyrillic Books 35; Darlow & Moule 8370.

\$ 20,000.-

The first Slavonic Bible represents a monumental achievement in the cultural and linguistic history of the Slavic peoples, analogous to the transformative impact of the Luther Bible for German-speaking populations. This pioneering work was the product of Ivan Fedorov, a foundational figure in Russian publishing, who embarked on this endeavour under the patronage of Prince Konstantin of Ostrog. Prince Konstantin had secured a version of the Gennadius manuscript Bible, a significant text in its own right.

In pursuit of this project, Prince Konstantin amassed an extensive collection of Greek and Slavonic manuscripts, as well as printed works. This library became the bedrock for Fedorov's translation efforts. With meticulous care, Fedorov and his team scrutinized the Slavonic text against its Greek counterparts and, where available, Latin versions. This comparative study ensured that the translation was not only accurate but also resonant with contemporary linguistic usage. Archaic or ambiguous terms were replaced with modern equivalents, ensuring clarity and comprehensibility. In addition, any discrepancies or errors identified during this rigorous vetting process were rectified.

The significance of this first Slavonic Bible cannot be overstated. It served as a standardizing force for the Slavic language, much as the King James Version did for English. It solidified the vernacular, standardized grammatical structures, and expanded the lexicon.



Moreover, it played a pivotal role in religious and cultural spheres by making the sacred texts more accessible to the wider Slavic populace. The meticulous efforts of Fedorov, under the visionary leadership of Prince Konstantin, culminated in a work that was not just a religious tome but also a cornerstone of Slavic identity and heritage, as noted by bibliographic scholars Darlow & Moule.

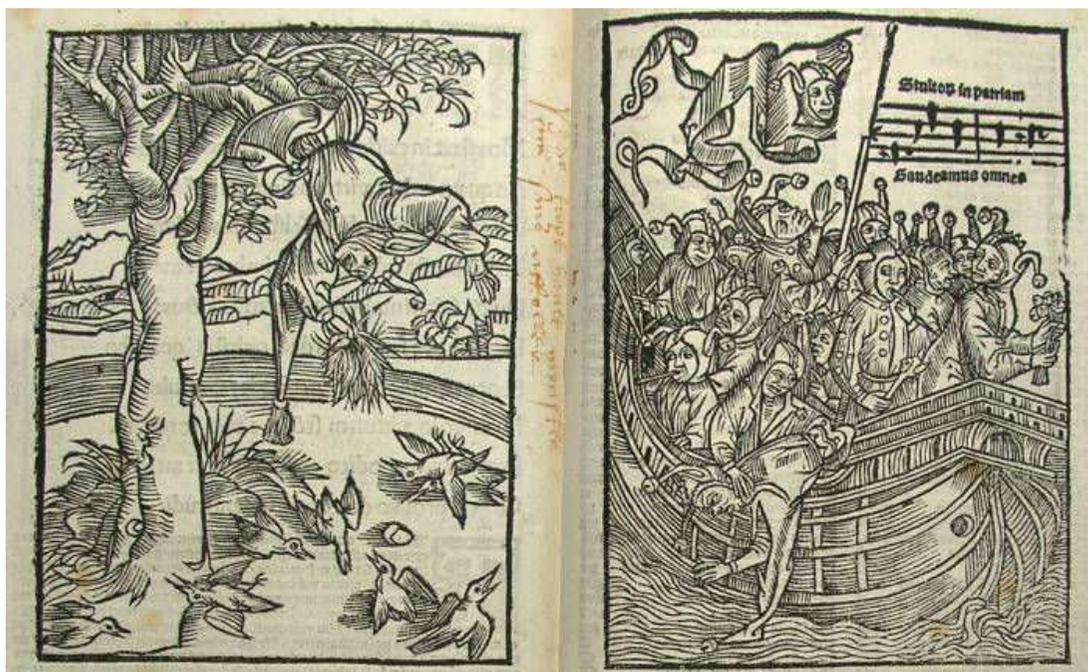
SCHIP OF FOOLS

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

\$ 14,500.-

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

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



Often Brants book is called a satire but Brant was a firm believer and a moralist.



The ship, crewed by jesters, serves as a metaphor for humanity, ensnared by every conceivable vice and imperfection. Thus, the jester emerges not merely as a character but as an embodiment of human folly—of the whimsical, negligent soul who abandons virtue for the serpentine allure of vice. This narrative holds up a mirror to society, compelling readers to confront their reflections. As one delves into the story, a recognition dawns: each of us, in our own way, succumbs to sin. Perhaps this universal resonance is what propelled the book to remarkable popularity.

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

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

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



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

77. [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.-

Intended to be an Edict posted on the Door of the Palace,, the broadside seems to be addressing a financial or commercial matter, specifically the settlement of debts and the sale of goods related to certain individuals. While it is not directly related to the Inquisition, it's possible that financial documents like these could have tangential

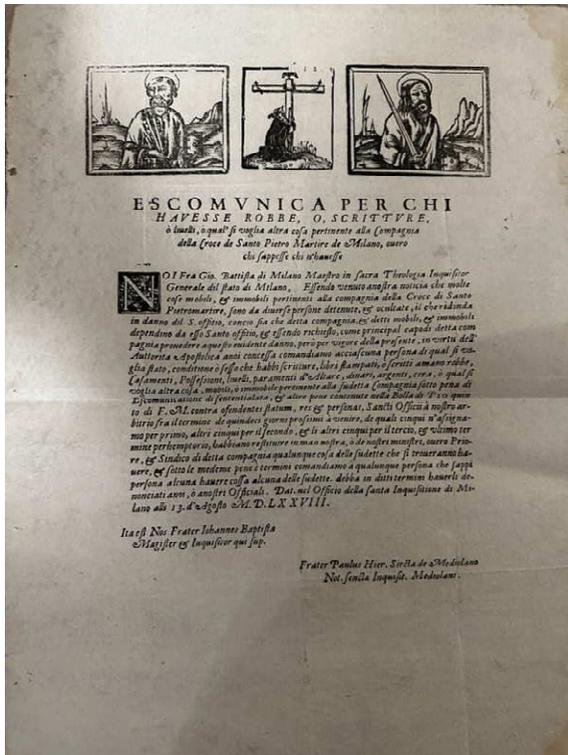
connections to the Inquisition. For example, if individuals were implicated or found guilty of heresy, their assets could be seized, and such an edict might be used to settle their financial affairs.

[Rough trans] "By the present public Edict ordered by Mons. Governor of Rome, to the infantry of Mr. Pompeo Molella and to all individual creditors, general and special forces of Gio: Nicola Coli, and Gio:



Giuseppe Finiceni of the Mercatalli under the sign of the Cross of Bianca, that for the space of six days, of which two for the first term, two others for the second, and two others for the very last and peremptory term, they must have legally claimed, declared, and shown the credit, amount, and claim passed in quiet, and if it proceeds infallibly in the selling of the goods of the aforementioned Gio: Nicola and Gio: Giuseppe, without there being any further some in it.

Wanting that the present public Edict posted on the Door of the Palace, Campo di Fiore, & other usual places, has the same strength and efficacy as if it were made to each and every individual practice was made to personally intimate, and presented. In faith, &c. Given in Rome on the 1st of October, 1597.



A RARE ILLUSTRATED EXCOMMUNICATION BROADSIDE AGAINST THOSE WHO STOLE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, CODICES ETC. FROM A MILANESE ORDER THAT ASSISTED THE INQUISITION

78. [BROADSIDE] Escomunica per chi Havesse Robbe, o Scritture o Livelli o qual'si Voglia Altra Cosa Pertinente all Compagnia della Croce de Santo Pietro Martire de Milano, [Milan, 1578], large broadside with three woodcuts. 17 1/4 x 12 1/2 in. Deckle edges, old folds, some creases light stains.

\$ 2,500.-

The document targets individuals ("per chi Havesse") who have in their possession certain items ("Robbe, o Scritture o Livelli") that are connected to the Compagnia della Croce de Santo Pietro Martire de Milano. The Compagnia della Croce de Santo Pietro Martire de Milano was a confraternity dedicated to Saint Peter Martyr, a

Dominican inquisitor known for his zealous fight against heresy. This group supported the Inquisition's efforts in Milan by fostering religious adherence and combating heretical beliefs. How these books, manuscripts and related items went missing remains unclear.

{Trans in part}. Brother John Baptist of Milan, Master in Sacred Theology, General Inquisitor of the state of Milan, Having come to our notice that many movable and immovable things pertaining to the company of the Cross of Saint Peter Martyr are held or hidden by various persons, which results in damage to the Holy Office, since said company, and said movables and immovables depend on the Holy Office, and being required, as the main head of said company, to address this evident damage, therefore by the power of the present [document], and by virtue of the authority granted to us, we command every person of whatever state or condition, who has writings, printed books, manuscripts, codices, poems, sermons, ecclesiastical vestments, money, silver, wax, or any other movable or immovable thing pertaining to said Company, under penalty of Excommunication



TORTURE SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED FOR PLEASURE

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

\$ 1,200.-

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

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

A NOBLE FRAGMENT OF THE ICONIC ALPHABET BOOK

80. BRY, Johann Theodor and Johann Israel de BRY. *Alphabeta et Characteres, iam. inde a creato mundo ad nostrausq. tempora, apud omnes omnino nationes usurparii; ex variis auto: ribus accurate depromptii.* Frankfurt, 1596. Oblong 4to. 153 x 200 mm. INCOMPLETE: Engraved title and vignette, 47 of 51 engraved plates: Also note: A1 plate in early manuscript, Lacking I4, Lacking K-M3, N1 ; interestingly verso of N4 with manuscript verse in a 17th century English hand. Leaf N1, which presents an alphabet created from the forms of one or two gymnasts is lacking, Leaf N2, showcases six unique monograms. Leaves N3 and N4 offer a "Sonetto Figurato," 17th century English limp vellum with losses to cover, some leaves detached from text block, some damp staining. Berlin Kat. 5283 and Brunet I:1309,



\$ 2,500.-

A Noble fragment of this exceptionally rare and interesting first edition of De Brys' iconic Mannerist alphabet, featuring a diverse collection of expertly engraved calligraphic alphabets that represent a wide array of cultures. The alphabet, which is filled with imaginative depictions of animals and plants



like horses, butterflies, and vines. The plates derive from various linguistic traditions, including but not limited to Syrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Egyptian, Arabic, Sumerian, Greek, Slavic, Croatian, Russian, Armenian, Indian, and Visigothic, as well as several variants of Roman scripts. The volume also contains plates that highlight different national calligraphic styles, ranging from German and Flemish to Italian and Spanish.



THE MOST IMPORTANT MATHEMATICIAN OF HIS TIME

81. CARDANO, Girolamo (1501-1576). *Practica arithmetice, & Mensurandi singularis*. Milan: Giovanni Antonio da Castiglione for Bernardinus Caluscus, 1539. 80 (16.5 x 10.5 cm). Collation: A-N8 O4 P-X8 AA-RR8 SS4. 304 leaves, unpaginated. Woodcut portrait of the author on title, printer's device at end, numerous woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum, a near immaculate copy.

\$ 13,500.-

CARDANO was the most important mathematician of his time. This is the RARE FIRST EDITION OF CARDANO'S FIRST BOOK ON MATHEMATICS. Devoted to numerical calculation, the *Practica arithmetice* was written for the use of scientists and therefore treats the wide variety of subjects from a theoretical standpoint.

It opens with a discussion of the kinds of numbers considered in arithmetic, such as integers, fractions, surds, and denominate numbers. This is followed by the fundamental operations with these numbers



and a treatment of proportion. The properties of numbers occupies a considerable space and includes much of the ancient theory. The work then runs into algebra, combining this with arithmetic"

Practica arithmetice is made up of 68 chapters, nearly half of which are dedicated to the classification of numbers in four categories («inte-ger, fractus, surdus, denominatus») and to calculations between numbers either of the same or a different kind. After some brief chapters dedicated to calculations with numbers expressed in sexagesimal form, to the mnemonic techniques of calculation and to matters concerning the calendar, a long chapter follows illustrating 36 «myrificae» properties of numbers. The strictly arithmetical part concludes with the rule of three as well as the rule of false position. An algebraic appendix devoted mostly to the classification of equations follows. The second part of the work is dedicated to practical arithmetics and geometry and it concludes with a collection of geometrical and arithmetical problems and their resolution. (Last auction record, 7500 €). Not in the trade.



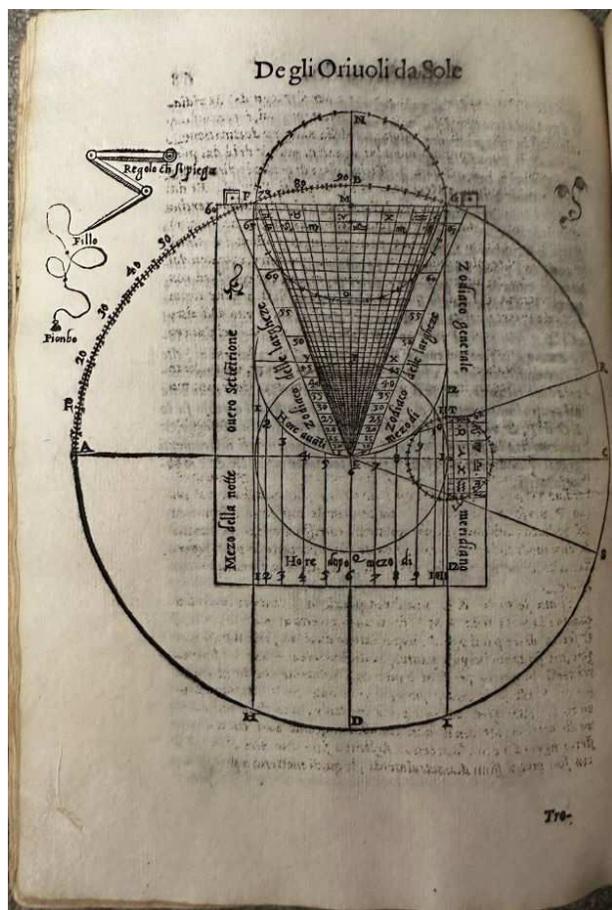
AMONG THE MOST INFLUENTIAL LETTERS PENNED BY A WOMAN - WITH A CENSOR'S APPROBATION

82. CATERINA DA SIENA. Epistole et orationi della seraphica vergine santa Catharina da Siena. Venice, appresso Federico Toresano, 1548 4to., 21 x 15 cm. [viii] 305 pp. Woodcut t.p., with some small ur. corner loss, large woodcut portrait of St. Catherine. Second edition after the Aldine of 1500. Modern vellum and titles, ties and blanks renewed. Two old stamps to the title page; internally some minor stains and a few paper flaws. Contemporary Counter-Reformation signature to title page near imprint of 'Johannas Baptiste de cellis Confessor,' indicating censor approval of the work.

\$ 1,750.-

The work contains Catherine's famous letter to Pope Gregory XI, urging him to return the papacy from Avignon to Rome, remarkable for its directness and audacity. During the 14th century, it was almost unheard of for a woman, particularly one without formal ecclesiastical authority, to advise or reprimand a pope. Her letters are a testament to her profound spiritual insight and her active engagement in the religious and political matters of her time, reflecting the larger dynamics of the Church and society in Medieval Europe.

This specific edition, printed in the heart of the Counter-Reformation period, bears witness to the Church's efforts to control and endorse religious texts during a time of significant religious upheaval and change. The censor's signature of Johannas Baptiste de Cellis Confessor on the title page is a historical marker of the Church's scrutiny and approval, a practice that was part of the broader regulatory framework of religious publications in the wake of the Reformation.



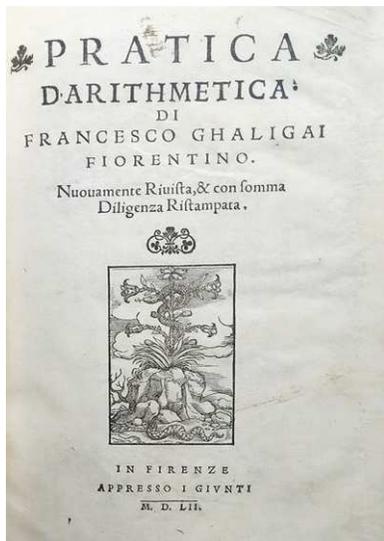
*RARE AND IMPORTANT ITALIAN TRANSLATION
OF ONE OF THE GREAT RENAISSANCE SCIENTIFIC
WORKS*

83. **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

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

\$ 4,500.-

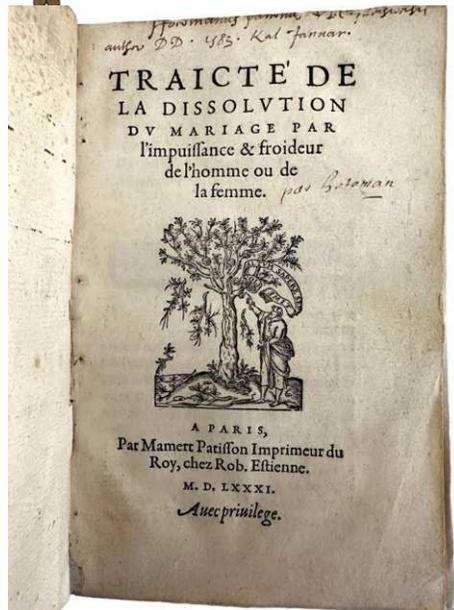
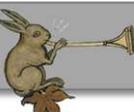
Francesco Ghaligai proposes a new notation for powers of the unknown. but the other notations never caught on with other authors. However, it is believed that it may have had a significant influence on the study of mathematics. This opinion is based on the fact that his book is much simpler than other books such as Pacioli's Suma, and therefore could have been used more easily as an introduction to mathematical study. Ghaligai's work is divided into thirteen books, the first nine of which are wholly arithmetical. The last four are devoted to algebra, including Regula dell' Arcibra, which, like other works of the time, includes long explanations of methods for the extraction of roots and operations with binomial surds classified as they are found in Euclid's Elements. Book ten contains a theoretical treatment of the solution of equations, where we find the equation with one variable in the six forms given by the Arab writer Al-Khwarizmi in his ninth-century algebra. Book XIII, the last and most intriguing section of the text, contains forty-seven problems that cannot be attributed to any other author.

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

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

ONE OF THE MOST PECULIAR TRIALS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

85. HOTMAN, Antoine (1525-1596) Traicté de la Dissolution du Mariage par l'Impuissance & Froideur de l'Homme ou de la Femme. Paris: Par Mamert Patisson, chez Rob. Estienne, 1581.



Small 8vo., 6 3/8 x 4 1/8 in. later limp vellum, woodcut device to title. WITH AUTHOR'S GIFT INSCRIPTION "Hotamanus Author D[ono] D[edit]," dated 1583, inscription cropped obscuring doner's name. Antoine Hotman, a French jurist, was the brother of the celebrated Protestant jurist François Hotman. Bound in later limp vellum. Intrenanly, minor toning and light damp stain throughout. Not in Schreiber; Brunet V, 917.

\$ 4,500.-

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

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

17TH TREATISE ON GRAFTING, PRUNING, AND PLANTING

86. MASCALL, Leonard. The country-man's recreation, or the Art of Planting, Grassing, and Gardening. Published by London printed by B. Allsop and T. Favvct for Michael Young and are to be sold at his shop in Bedford-street in Coven-garden neere the New Exchange, 1640. 8vo. 88 pages. With the ex-libris of James Banks Stanhope. 19th century calf. A lovely copy. With an illustration of a man planting trees and grafting them. First edition.

\$ 550.-

Title continued" Declaring divers waies of Planting, and Grafting, and the best times of the year, with divers commodities and secrets herein, how to set or Plant with the Root, and without the Root; to sow or set Pepins or Curnels, with the ordering thereof, also to cleanse your Grafts and Cions, to help barren and sick Trees, to kill Worms and Vermin, and to preserve and keep Fruit; how to plant and proyne your Vines, and to gather and presse your Grape; how to cleanse and mosse your Trees, how to make your Cider and Perry,



Here followeth certaine waies of Planting, and Grafting, with other necessaries, hereto meete to be knowne.

Translated out of Dutch, by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on another.

You that will Graffe one Vine upon another, ye shall (in January) cleave the head of the Vines, as ye doe other stocks, and then put in your Vine, Grafte or Cion, but first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in the head, then Clay and Melle him as the other.

Chosen dayes to Graffe in and to choose your Cions.

Also whensoever that ye will Graffe, the best chosen time is on the last day before the Change, and also in the Change, and on the second day after the change, if ye Graffe (as some say) on the third, fourth, and fifth day after



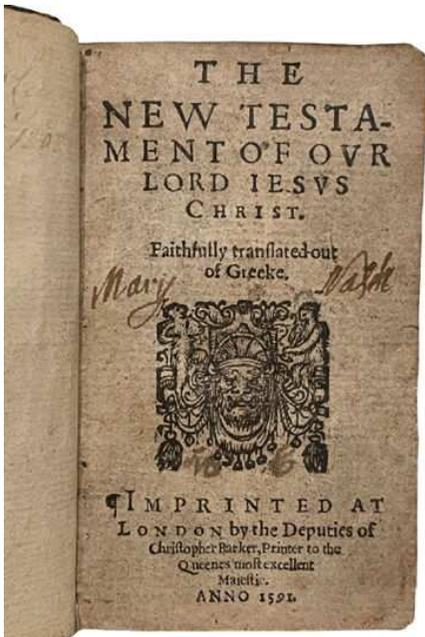
with many other secret Practises which shall appear in the Table following, 1640

This book is basically a reprint of Leonard Mascall's A Booke of the Art and Maner. The others parts, on gardening are (as often) missing. Hence the price.

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

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

\$ 27,500.-



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

The question of why this miniature bible was printed provides some fascinating avenues for scholarly research. Miniature bibles could have been conceived for private devotion or perhaps for travel or women, as the provenance on this copy suggests.





However, this particular printing may also have been spurred on by the legal disputes between John Legate, printer to Cambridge University, and Christopher Barker, who had held an exclusive patent to print the Bible. Legate encroached on the patent in 1591 by printing the whole Geneva Bible in a compact octavo (STC 2155) as well as an undated 32 mo. edition (STC 2889) "Barker protested vigorously to the Privy Council. The letter of June 1591 from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Cambridge University to Lord Burghley pleading Legate's case provides an entirely unique, precise reference to an Elizabethan printer's intended market: 'The suit ... is so prejudicial to the poor man ... it could not but tend to his utter undoing...'"

Barker may have tried to undercut those arguments, by printing a poor man's bible that could evade the restrictions of the Stationers' Company, whereby the minimum allowable price for a book was set according to the size of the type (an octavo edition ran 3 shillings) (See : Taylor, Greg and Lavagnino, John. *Thomas Middleton and Early Modern Textual Culture*, 2007. p. 204)



ON THE MEANING OF COLOURS AND DIVINATION

88. MORATO, Fulvio Pellegrino. *Significato de' colori, e de' mazzoli. Di Fulvio Pellegrino Mantouano.* - Di nuouo con somma diligenza ristampato. In Pavia : appresso Andrea Viani, 1593. 30 leaves (last blank) 12mo (14 x 10 cm). 30 leaves. Modern paste paper binding.

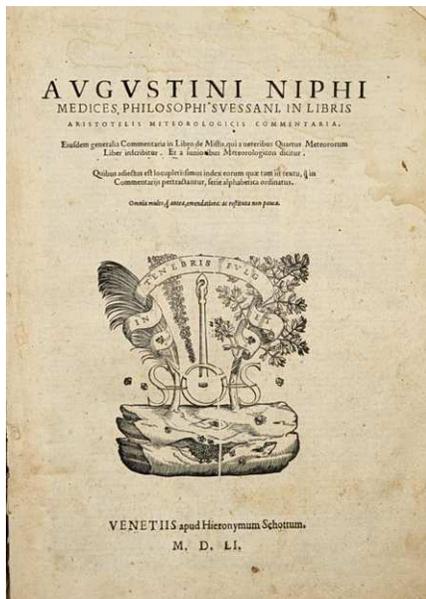
\$ 1,250.-

This book, exploring the meanings of colors and bouquets (mazzoli), underwent eight editions during the 16th century. In the context of the Renaissance, colors took on symbolic significance, with artists employing them to convey specific messages in their artworks. For instance, blue and red were often associated with divinity and royalty, while green symbolized fertility and rebirth. Renaissance literature also embraced color symbolism and metaphors to convey emotions and themes in both poetry and prose.

The text delves also into the language of flowers and the meaning of bouquets, elucidating the emotions they express and the symbolic interpretations that can be attributed to them in divination. Divination was an integral part of life in Ferrara during this period. Remarkably, five years before Morato's treatise on color and bouquet meanings, Antonius Thylesius had published the first printed study exclusively dedicated to the significance of colors.

Fulvio Pellegrino Morato was a humanist professor well-versed in Classics and Italian literature, and was also a poet. His slender booklet, akin to other practical texts such as recipe books and guides to secrets, circulated widely among the literate populace of the time.

All editions differ, for instance this book contains a dedication to Federigo Beccaria.



HUMANIST COMMENTARY ON ARISTOTLE

89. 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-Āṭār al-ʿulwiyya, or the book of the upper celestial effects.



A RARE PAPAL BRIEF OF THE ORDER THAT HELPED PLAGUE VICTIMS

90. [PAPAL BRIEF] Breue sanctiss. D.N. Pij pp. 5. super declaratione & extensione bullae Mendicantium, in fauorem fratrum Jesuatorum ordinis Sancti Hieronymi r: apud haeredes Antonij Bladi impress. camerales, Romae, 1567 Small 4to. [1 lv manuscript] [4] pp . VERY RARE, OCLC cites 2 copies. With censor's approval in manuscript to verso last page, the iron gall ink biting a bit through and evidence of red wax seal; the whole bound in modern Morocco.

\$ 1,500.-

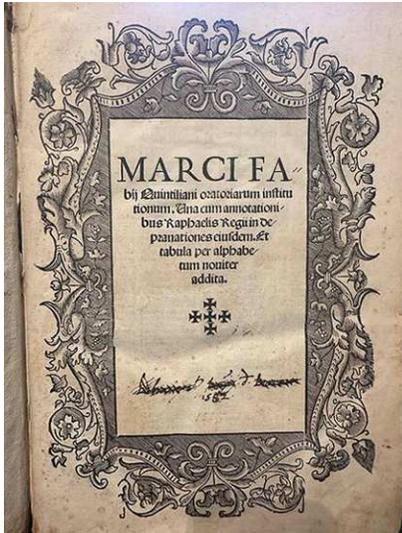


A Papal Brief for the order of the Jesuits. Howard Eves writes that the order was then "dedicated to nursing and burying the victims of the rampant bubonic plague." In 1567 they were strictly a lay order. In many of their houses they practised pharmacy and distillation for helping the sick, and sold the alcoholic liquor which they manufactured ; hence they came to be known as the " Aquavitae Fathers." For this and other reasons Clement IX., in 1668, deemed it advisable to suppress the order.

A DENSELY ANNOTATED POST-INCUNABLE

91. QUINTILIANUS (Marcus Fabius) Marci Fabii Quintiliani oratoriarum institutionum Quintilian (Author), Raffaele Regio (commentary) Venice, Bernardinum de Vianis de Lexona Vercellensem, 1522 Folio. 30 x 20 cm. 8 unnumbered pages, CLXXIII [i.e. 346] pages. Simple woodcut diagrams; t.p. slightly detached. Printed 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.-



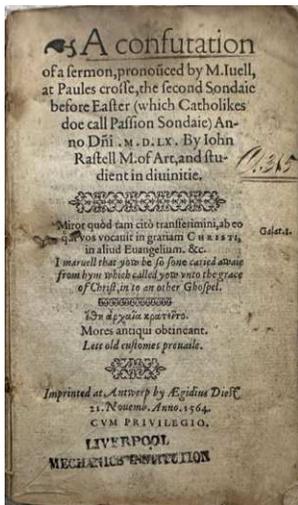
Heavy marginal annotations throughout. From an effaced inscription on the title page the annotations are from approx. 1582. Usually, the annotations grow denser as the book progresses when normally an annotator tires after the first sections.

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.



RARE ELIZABETHAN CATHOLIC WORK PRINTED IN ANTWERP

92. RASTELL, John, (1532-1577). A confutation of a sermon, pronou[n]ced by M. Iuell, at Paules crosse, the second Sondaie before Easter (which Catholikes doe call Passion Sondaie) Anno D[omi]ni .M.D.LX. By Iohn Rastell M. of Art, and student in diuinitie. Variant title Confutation of a sermon, pronounced by M. Juell, at Paules crosse, the second Sondaie before Easter (which Catholikes doe call Passion Sondaie) Anno Domini .M.D.LX. Imprinted at Antwerp : by Ægidius Diest, 21. Nouemb. Anno. 1564. 8 vo., 16 x 10 cm., [5], 176, [3] leaves. Limp vellum, minor loss to top of spine. text-block





detached and in need of reviewing, evidence of vellum ties. Small Liverpool Mechanics Stamp to title page, and bookplate to recto, blank with minor loss to top, small wormhole to title and A2/3, another.

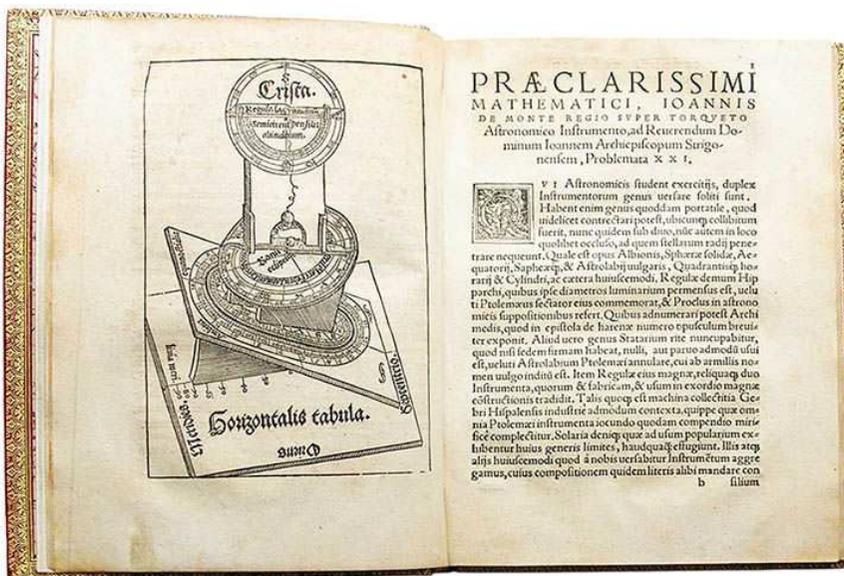
\$ 1,900.-

John Rastell (1532-1577) was a staunch Catholic debater who fervently opposed Bishop John Jewel, the Anglican bishop of Salisbury. Bishop Jewel defended the English Reformation and authored numerous pieces advocating for the Anglican stance against the Catholic Church. No copy at auction for decads.

EARLY ASTRONOMY

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

\$ 6,000.-



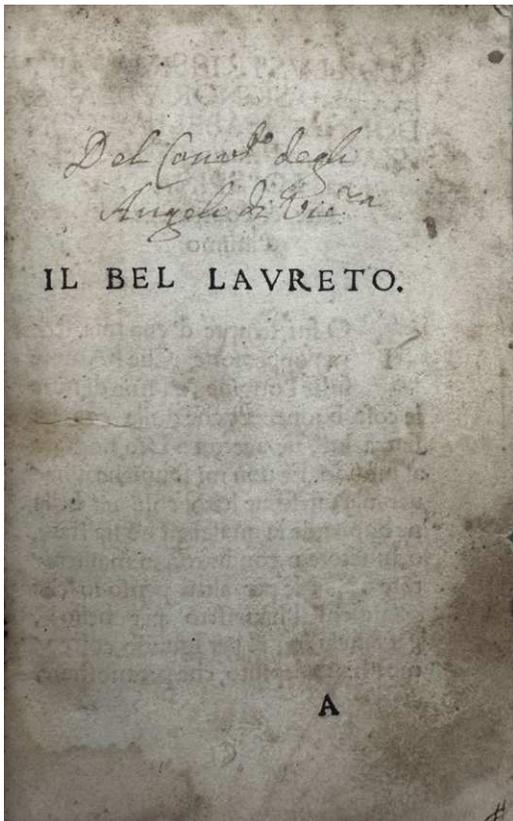


Johannes Müller from Königsberg was a German mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, translator, instrument and is better known under the Latinized version of his name as Regiomontanus. His diligent and accurate observations, measurements and recordings paved the way for modern astronomers such as Tycho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

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

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

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



LOVE VIRTUE AND THE HUMAN CONDITION - RARE MILAN PRINTING

94. SPINA, Bernardo. *Il Bel Laureto* (per Innocentio da Cigognera), (Milano), (1547)., 12 mo. 6 x 4 inches. [viii] + 63 [64] + [xxvii] ff. ; 6" x 4" early 19th century vellum, plausibly copy sold in 1826 by Thomas Thorp, bookseller, described in the catalogue as "Very Rare".

Part prose, part verse: the prose section is contained in the numbered leaves, the 'rime' are in the unnumbered leaves at the end. Provenance: likely Convent of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Brescia with inscription in an early hand to title, later 19th century unidentified armorial bookplate. RARE. OCLC cites 5 copies, none in RBH.

\$ 2,250.-

"*Il Bel Laureto*" by Bernardo Spina, dedicated to Donna Isabella Gonzaga revolves around themes of love, virtue, and the human condition. It appears to be a dedication to a noble lady, weaving in classical references and personal contemplations, indicative of the Renaissance humanist



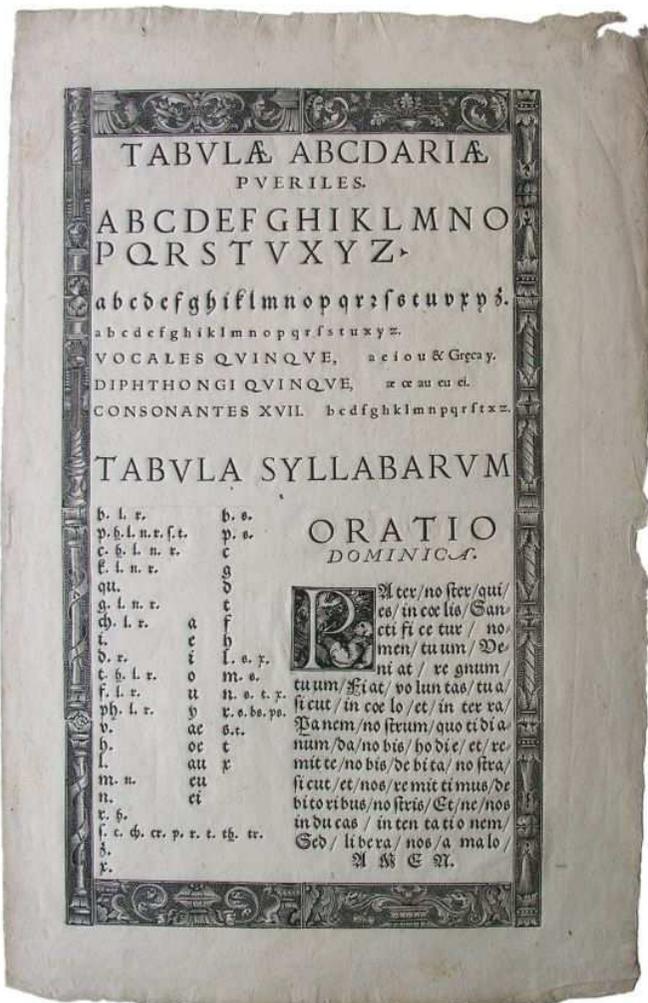
tradition. The text reflects on love's transformative power, both as a personal experience and as a philosophical ideal, suggesting that true love can lead to noble deeds and elevate one's spirit. The prose is interlaced with allegorical elements, suggesting a deeper moral and possibly spiritual journey.

It's a work that would appeal to collectors interested in early modern humanist literature, especially those intrigued by the interplay of love, virtue, and intellectual pursuit typical of the period.

FIRST CHILDREN'S ABC

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

\$ 17,500.-



The ABC chart features different fonts for alphabets, including uppercase Antiqua, lowercase Fraktur, and lowercase Antiqua. It incorporates vowels, diphthongs, and consonants. It also includes syllable exercises and the Lord's Prayer in Fraktur script. A decorative border with the monogram "IL" or "IV" is present. Similar border elements are found in devotional books by Bapst, suggesting the source of the ABC chart. This one of the unused copies was discovered in 1925. A strong imprint, when you touch the back side of the chart, the raised imprints or indentations of the letters from the printing process can be felt.

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

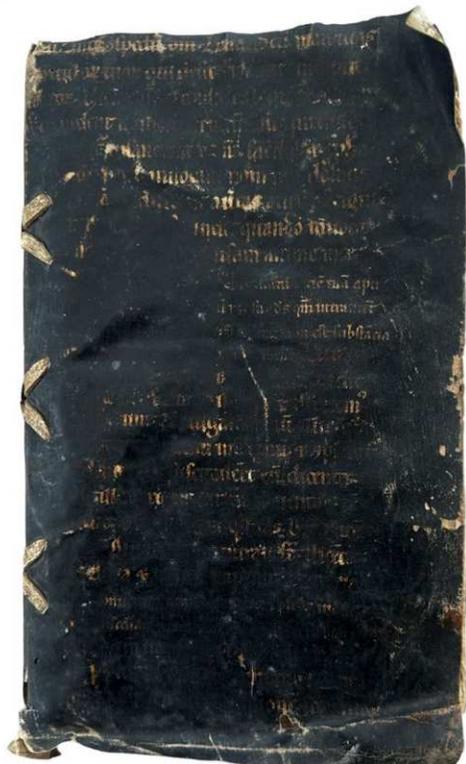


MEDIEVAL RARE BLACK-DYED VELLUM BINDING

96. THEMISTIUS Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Posteriore & Physice etc., Hermolao Barbaro Palutio Veneto interprete. Basileae, apud J. Walderum, 1533. [20 of 32], 675 pages; 8vo. 23 cm x 15 cm. Black-dyed limp vellum binding.

\$ 1,750.-

A very scarce work by Themistius, a prominent philosopher, rhetorician, and commentator of the 4th century. This book contains Themistius's paraphrases of Aristotle's works. Themistius was known for his ability to make complex Aristotelian philosophy more accessible. Nevertheless, the book is not the main point of interest but rather the binding: a 14th-century vellum manuscript that has been dyed ENTIRELY BLACK—with thick pigskin ties. The black ink has interacted with the underlying ink to turn the letters a ghostly white, making for a most unusual and rare binding worthy of study.

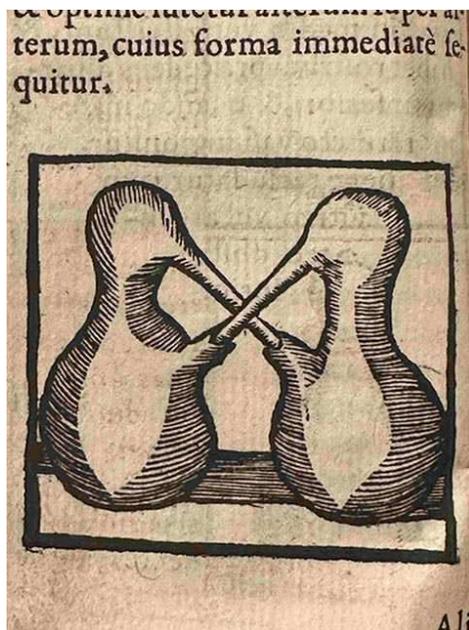


TREATISE ON DISTILLATION BY PHILIPPE ULSTADT

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

\$ 2,500.-

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





WUNDERKAMMER

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

\$ 9,500.-

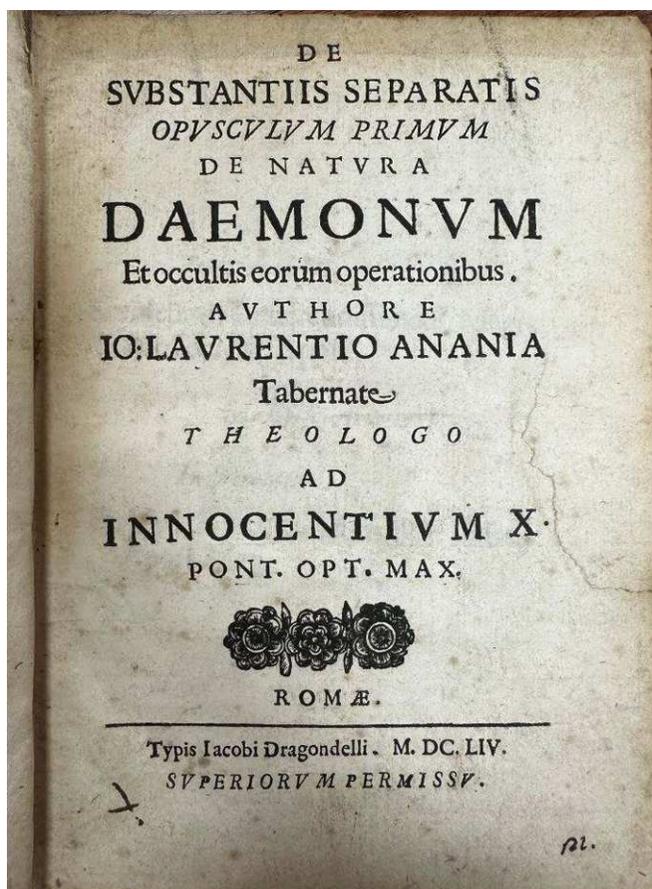
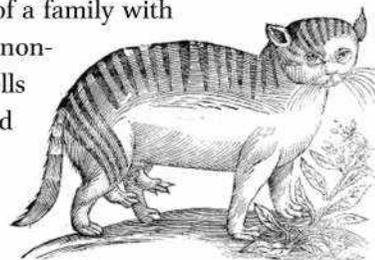
Engraved architectural title, dated 1642, by Giovanni Battista Coriolano, incorporating a portrait of the dedicatee Ferdinando de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, c. 450 woodcut illustrations, many near full-page, initials and ornaments (engraved title, some browning and spotting) an attractive copy.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

Ulisse Aldrovandi, (1522, Bologna, Bologna - 1605, Bologna) was Renaissance naturalist and physician. Aldrovandi amassed, a Wunderkammer, an extraordinary cabinet of curiosities, intended to be a representation of the diversity of the natural world. His collection grew to contain more than 7,000 specimens and another several thousand herbarium and plant specimens. When Aldrovandi died in 1605, he left his



vast collection to the Senate of Bologna, and many of his unpublished works were published for the first time many years after his death.

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



MALEVOLENT BEINGS AND ANGELS

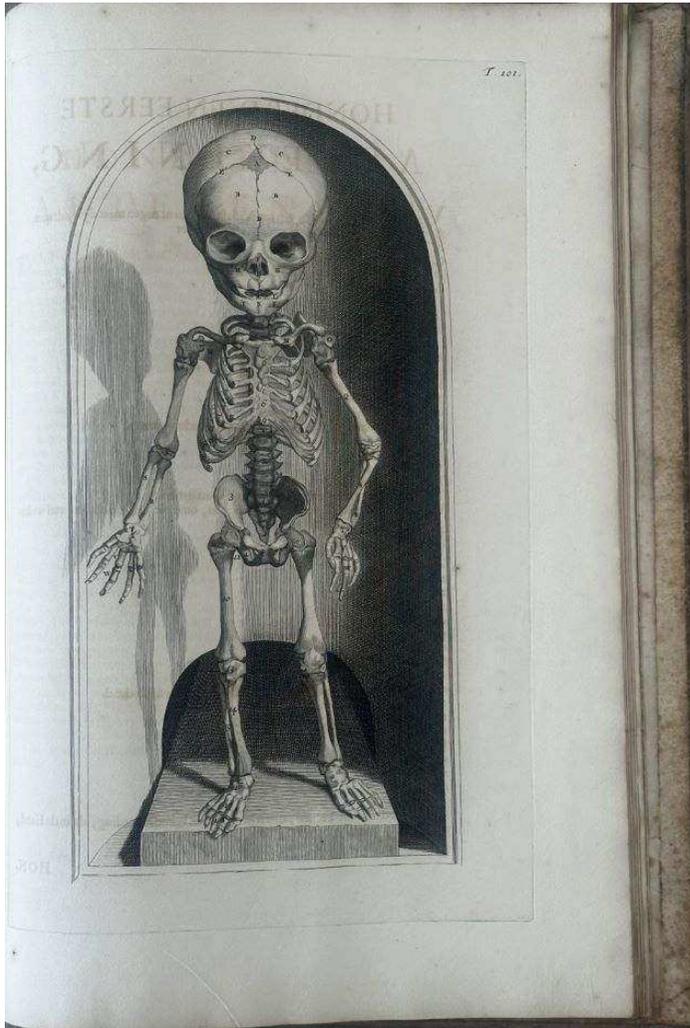
99. ANANIA, Joannes Laurentius. De substantiis separatis : opusculum primum de natura daemonum [and] opusculum secundum de natura angelorum J. Dragondelli, Rome, 1654. Small 4to., [12], 181 pages Head- and tail-pieces ; historiated capitals Signatures: [dagger]⁶ [A-Z⁴] ; [1-12] [1-181+[1]+1.] With: De substantiis separatis opusculum secundum : de natura angelorum, et occultis eorum operationibus ([8], 126 p. 2 parts: I. De natura daemonum et occultis eorum operationibus II. De natura angelorum et occultis eorum operationibus.. 18th Century mottled calf, rough with some losses to spine, textblock detaching from binding, some attractive 18th century Italian paper endpapers and paste-downs. VERY RARE with no copies in RBH

\$ 3,750.-

Giovanni Lorenzo D'Anania's "De substantiis separatis," a scholarly treatise on demonology. The first edition of Anania's treatise on the existence of malevolent beings was printed in 1570. But this edition is composed of two parts including on the nature of angels, with the latter completed on January 5th, 1607 and here appearing for the first time. This edition is a comprehensive study that traces the conceptual development of demons from pre-classical cultures through to Christian thought, analyzing



their intended disruption of the Divine order. D'Anania, a cosmographer and theologian, discusses the multifaceted nature of demons, their historical deception of humanity, and their involvement in events such as natural disasters, supported by narratives of biblical events like Lucifer's rebellion and human encounters with the diabolic. His subsequent and rarer "De natura angelorum," is a theological exploration into the ontology and roles of angels within Christian cosmology.



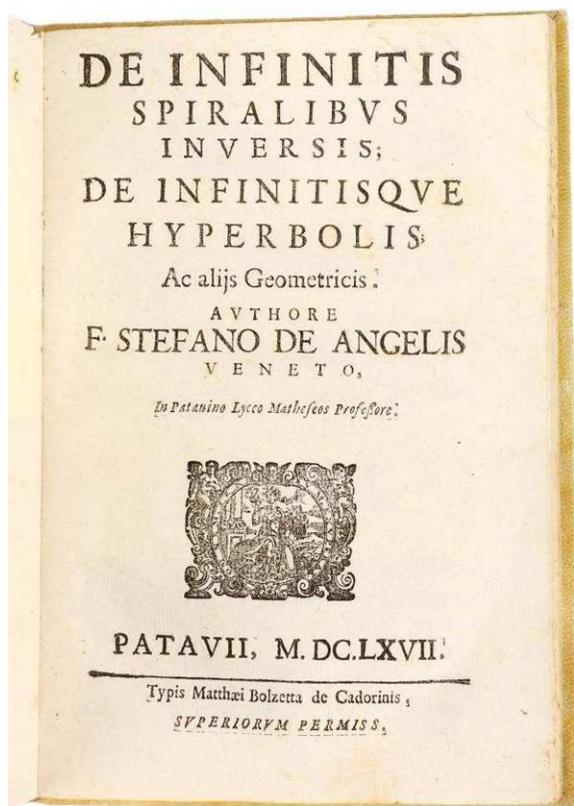
BIDLOO'S SPLENDID ANATOMICAL ATLAS

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

\$ 9,500.-

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

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



INFINITY IN MATHEMATICS

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

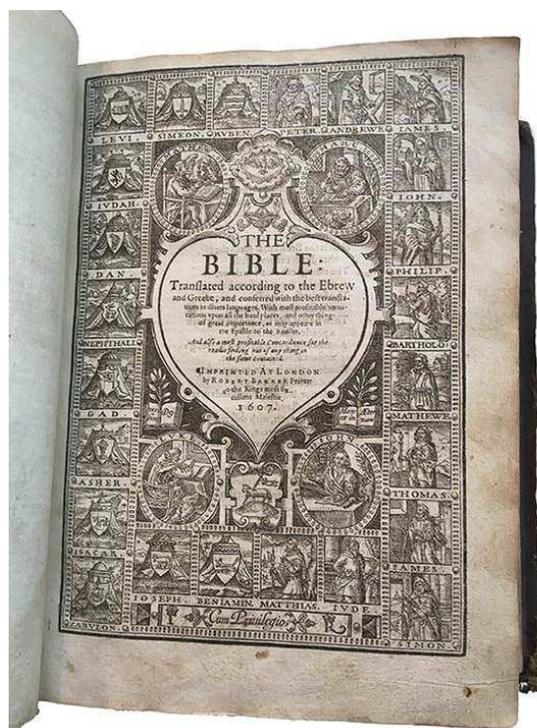
\$ 2,950.-

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

A COMPLETE BREECHES BIBLE

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

\$ 3,950.-





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

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

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

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

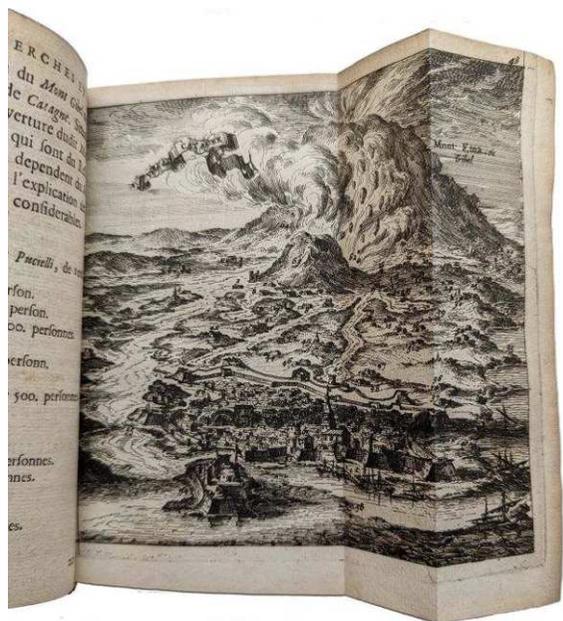
103. [BIBLE] The Holy Bible Containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the original Tongues, and with ye former translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesties special command, Appointed to be read in Churches, Cambridge: Printed by Tho. Buck & Roger Daniel, Printers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

\$ 9,500.-

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

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

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



WUNDERKAMMER & FOSSILS

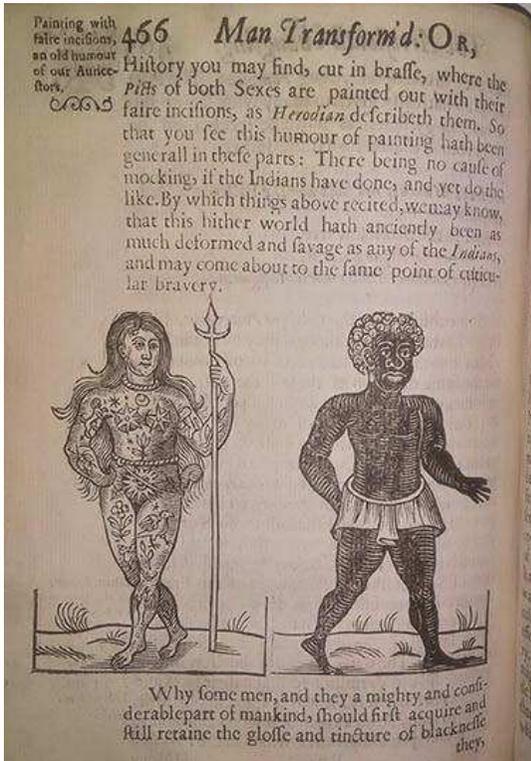
104. BOCCONE, P. Recherches et observations naturelles touchant le corail, la pierre étoilée, les pierres de figure de coquilles, la corne d'Ammon, l'astroïte Undulatus, les dents de poissons pétrifiées, les hérissons altérés, l'embrasement du Mont Etna, la sangsue du Xiphias, l'alcyonium stupposum, le bezoar mineral, & les plantes qu'on trouve dans la Sicile, avec quelques réflexions sur la végétation des plantes. Amsterdam 1674. Small 8vo. (15 x 9.5 cm). Contemporary full calf, with raised bands. A nice copy. With frontispiece and 16 plates. Complete.

\$ 1,250.-

Paolo Boccone was a Sicilian botanist and naturalist, he became botanist to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in Florence, and he seems to have retained that position throughout his life, although he spent much of his time elsewhere, especially in Paris, where he introduced noble families to the joys of amassing a Wunderkammer. This lovely book opens with an allegorical frontispiece, showing naked Truth being revealed by experimental Inquiry (wearing a cloak covered with ants and wielding a magnifying glass).



Boccone firmly believed that fossils such as ammonites, which previously had been characterized as productions of the earth, were in fact the remains of living creatures. The plates show the eruption of Mount Etna, fish, plants, shells, fossils, the bezoar, corals, etc.



COSMETICS: FOOLISH BRAVERY, RIDICULOUS BEAUTY AND FILTHY FINESSE

105. 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.

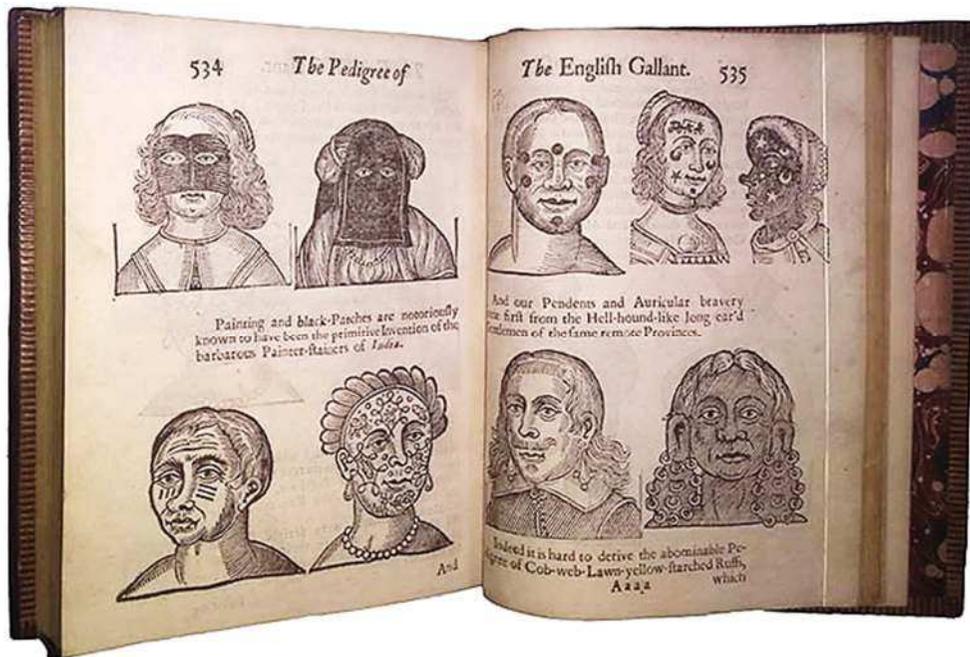
\$ 16,000.-

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.

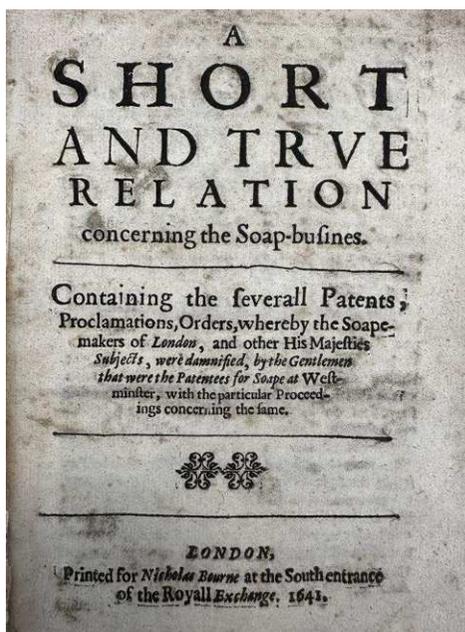
Anthropometamorphosis surveys the "artificial deformations of the body practised by various people from head to toe" says Graham Richards in the Oxford dictionary. But there is much more to it than this more or less objective remark. Only in a way could it be called a study of cultural anthropology.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

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

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



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



ONE OF THE EARLIEST ANTI MONOPOLY BUSINESS TRACTS

106. [BUSINESS TRACTS] A Short and True Relation concerning the Soap-business. Containing the Severall Patents, Proclamations, Orders, whereby the Soape-makers of London, and other His Majesties Subjects, were damnified by the Gentlemen that were the Patentees for Soape at Westminster, with particular proceedings concerning the same . London, 1641. FIRST EDITION, several headlines and sidenotes just shaved, small 4to, 16, [1], blank. Disbound. [Wing S3555; Goldsmiths' Cat 724] RARE.

\$ 950.-



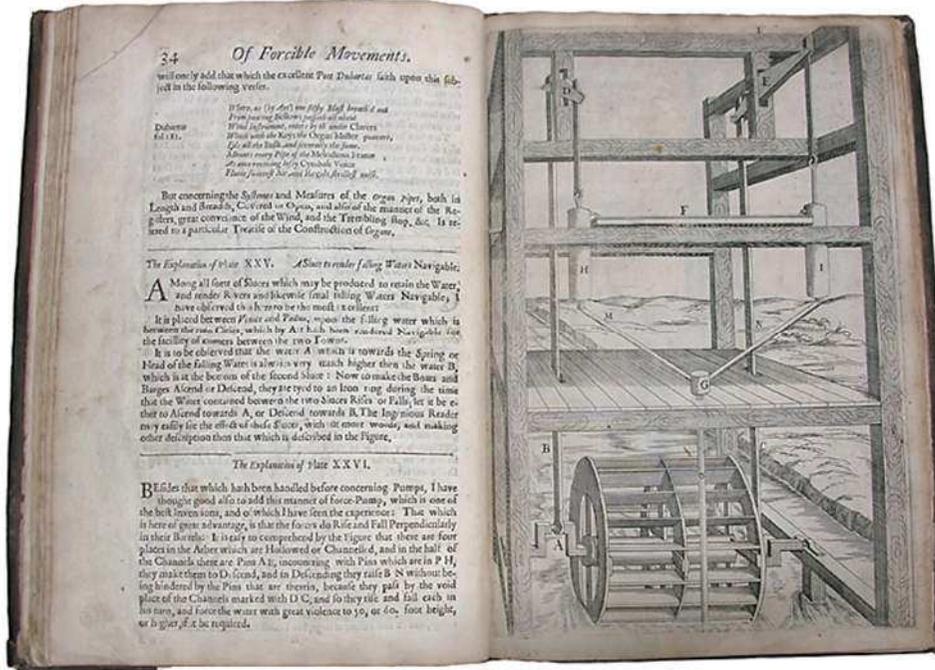
The tract is an early denunciation of monopolistic practices, detailing how the soap monopoly granted by Charles I in 1631 disadvantaged London's traditional soap-makers. It combines direct quotes to illustrate the harm inflicted on these artisans, who were displaced from a lifelong trade by "Knight, Esquires and Gentlemen," unversed in soap-making, and critiques the inferior quality of soap that "spoyled and burnt the linen, and fretted the hands of the washers," according to public complaints. This document encapsulates the conflict between established tradespeople and privileged monopolists, marking a significant early stand against business monopolies.



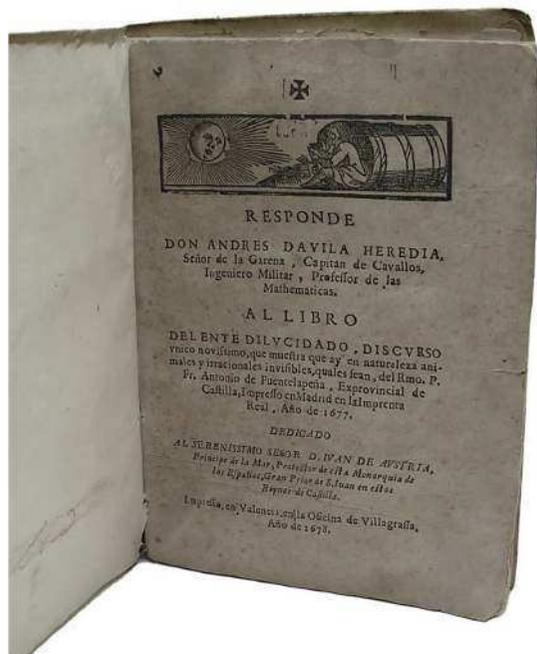
HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

107. CAUS (Isaac de). *New and Rare Inventions of Water-Works Shewing the Easiest waies to Raise Water higher then the Spring. By which Invention the Perpetual Motion is proposed Many hard Labours performd and Varieties of Motions and Sounds Produced ... now Translated into English by John Leak, printed by Joseph Moxon, 1659.* 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 and slight wear, with spine renewed and repair to top margin of upper cover, folio (33 x 21.5 cm)

\$ 12,500



First edition in English, a translation of the *Nouvelle invention de lever l'eau* (Moxon, 1644) illustrated with the same plates. Isaac Caus's text and illustrations were adapted from his uncle or father Salomon de Caus's *Les raisons des forces mouvantes avec diverses machines* (Frankfurt 1615), an important work for the development of technology and particularly that of the steam engine. Isaac de Caus was a pioneer in the construction of life-sized automata, several of which are illustrated here. The present treatise also includes descriptions of a fire engine, various pumps, several types of musical organs, and a sluice. He collaborated with Inigo Jones on the design of Wilton House and its gardens.



ON SUPERSTITION

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

\$ 1,750.-

Don Andreas Davila Heredia, Lord of Garena. Madrid, 1627 – c. 1689. Soldier, engineer, astrologer, arbitrator, and polemicist. His work can be viewed as a precursor to the Age of Enlightenment. A colourful figure, a man

of arms and deep thoughts, a musician and politician of which we know little about.

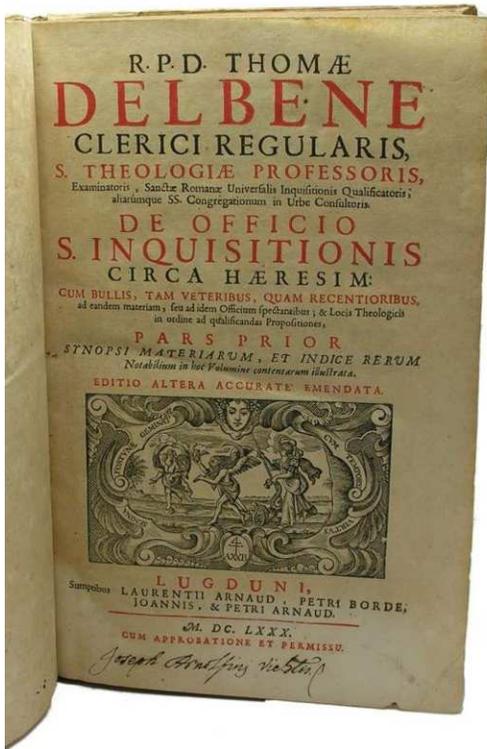
He served the king in Flanders from 1645 to 1651. In 1651, he returned to Madrid and was designated Her Majesty's Military Engineer. The subsequent year, he married María de la Torre. He was also the secretary of the ambassador of the King of Denmark, a professor of Mathematics, an astrologer, and, most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

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

This work is exceedingly rare (Palau 68970). Salvá, 4.046: "The work of the clarified Entity is not easy to find; but the book of Dávila Heredia is even more challenging to acquire." Outside Spain, copies are



located at Stonebroke University USA, one in Chile, and one in the British Library. None in Germany. We checked Princeton, Harvard and Yale individually to be sure. No copies to be found there.



THE WORK OF THE INQUISITION

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

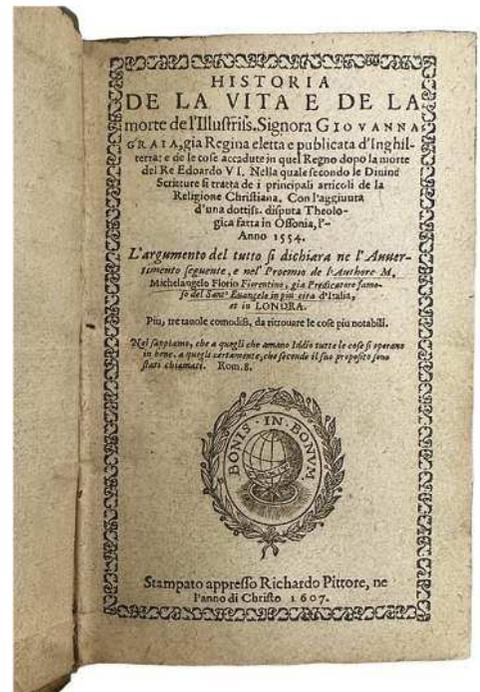
\$ 2,950.-

A detailed work on the office of the Inquisition. The author, who entered the order of the Theatines in Naples in 1623, taught theology at Sant'Andrea della Valle in Rome where he became a consultant to the Holy Office on the Jansenistic question in 1651. No auction record found, not in the trade.

THE FIRST WOMAN IN ENGLAND TO HAVE HER SPIRITUAL LETTERS PUBLISHED

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

\$ 2,500.-



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

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

For a fascinating history of the printer see:

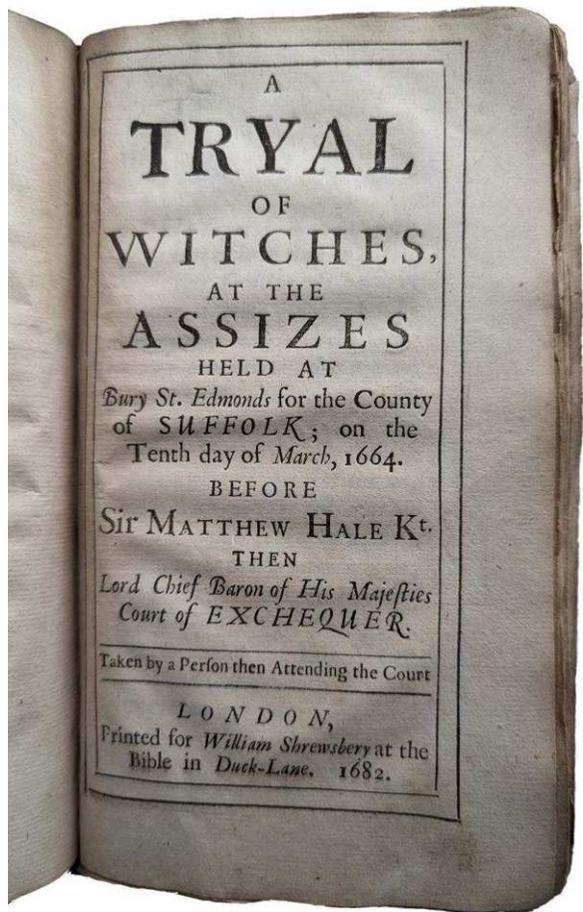
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Richard_Schilders_and_the_English_Purita/uii-AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=MIDDLEBURGH+%C2%AORichardo+Pittore.&pg=PA28&printsec=frontcover

A TRIAL OF WITCHES

III. **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 well-documented witch trial at Bury St. Edmunds. This trial involved Rose Cullender and Amy Duny, two elderly widows from Lowescroft, Suffolk, accused of casting spells on seven children, ranging from infants to an 18-year-old. 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 Cullender and Duny on thirteen counts, 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, overshadowing the mass witch executions at Bury St. Edmunds in 1645.



NUMEROLOGY

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

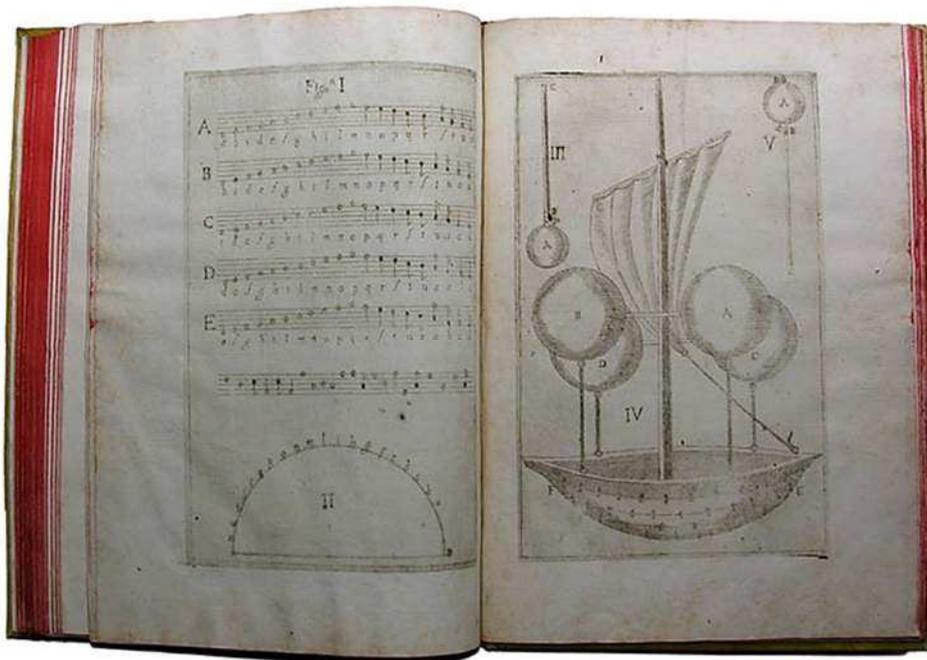
\$ 2,450.-

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

FATHER OF AERONAUTICS

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

\$ 5,500.-

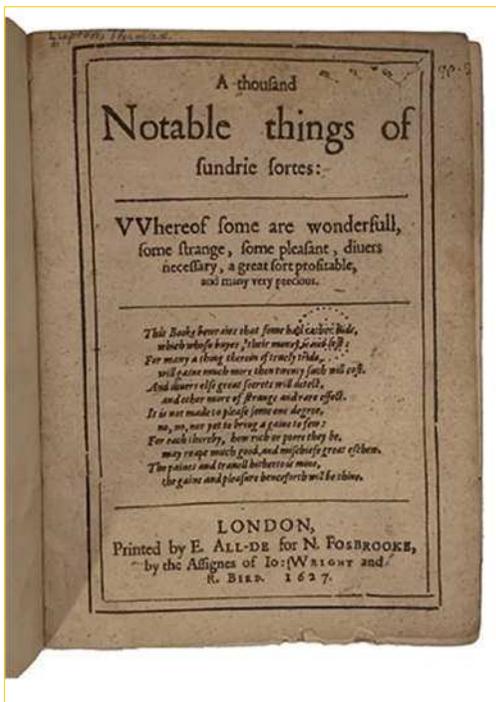


Terzi published a book in which he described a flying ship that was lighter than air. Although the machine was never built, his work laid the groundwork for a systematic theory of aeronautics backed by mathematics. Like the Wright brothers, Father Terzi feared that the invention of a flying machine would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



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

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

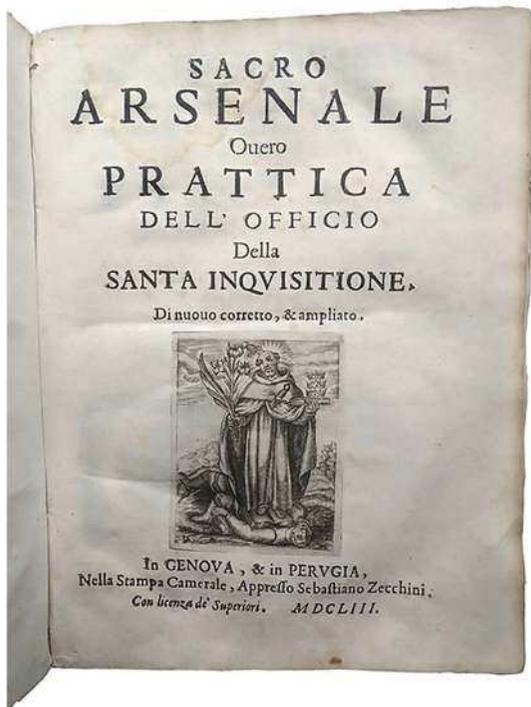


ECLECTIC ELIXIRS AND ARCANES ARTS

114. LUPTON, Thomas. *A Thousand Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes*, whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable and many very precious. London, Printed by E. ALL-DE for N.FOSBROOKE, 1627. Small 4to., 3 preliminary leaves, 174 (i.e. 214), [19] pages, 18 cm. Black letter, a few woodcut initials, two small perforated library stamps, some inner damp staining to last leaves, 1 leaf of table with small partial loss to margin just touching text, last table leaf half cut and rebaced without loss. 19th century vellum, marbled endpapers, white library marking to spine, bookplate, library pocket to inner rear board. The last decennia no complete copies have come up for auction, except Frances Wolfreston's copy that made 13,000 GBP.

\$ 3,750.-

This work, a compilation, a collection of medical, herbal and alchemical receipts, can be placed in the wonder-book tradition. It serves as a guide through an array of topics, ranging from the mystical use of an eagle-stone (aetites) in aiding childbirth, to the concoction of potent remedies like dwale, a dangerous blend of poisonous herbs, gall, and wine, aimed at battling sleeplessness. Encompassing ten distinct sections, with a hundred unique entries, the book mirrors the labyrinthic mind of its author, Thomas Lupton. There is no rhyme nor reason to his thoughts, as he leads his readers unexpectedly from the cultivation of "good artichokes" to the curious belief in a connection between gout and sex.



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

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

\$ 3,500.-

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

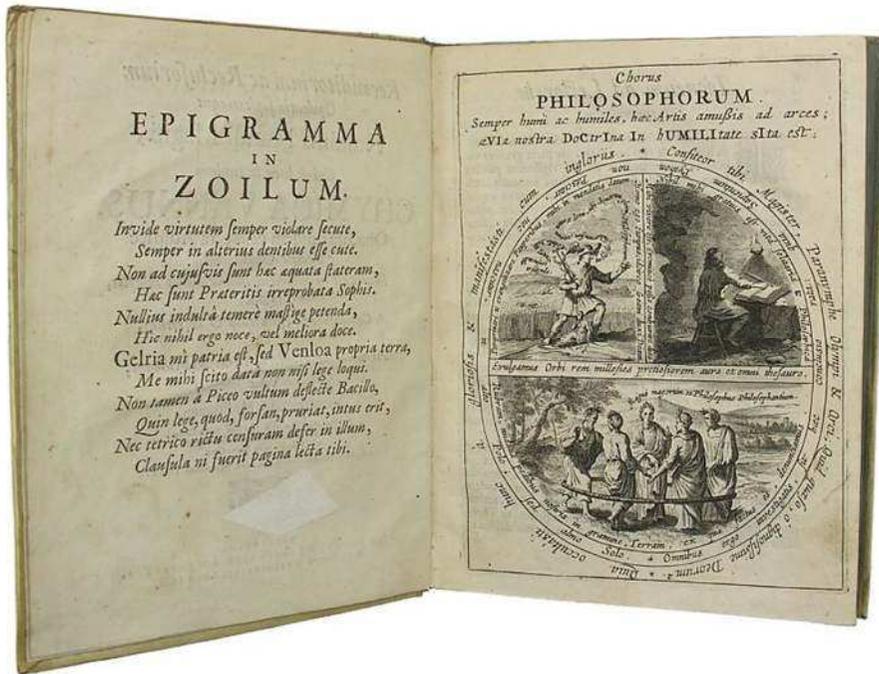
The Sacro Arsenale is divided into ten parts, preceded by two dedications (to Pietro da Verona, the holy martyr of the Inquisition, and to the other judges of the faith) and a brief preface. The first eight parts deal with the nature and purposes of the Holy Office and the different stages of the process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

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

ALCHEMY

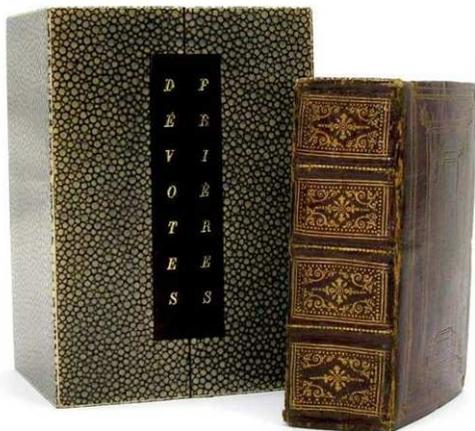
116. (MONTE-SNYDER, Johannes) Reconditorium ac reclusorium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis magni, cui deditur in titulum chymica vannus. Amstelodami : Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, et Elizeum Weyerstraet, Anno 1666. A pristine copy. 92 [i.e. 292], 76, [2] p. (the last blank) : ill. (engravings)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

\$ 5,000.--



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

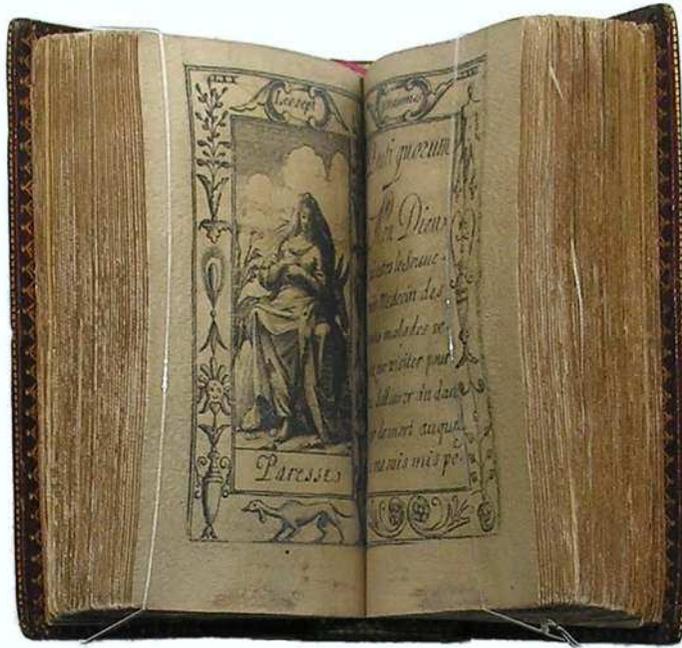
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED ON SILK. A BOOK WORTHY OF A KING



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

\$ 18,500.-

ENGRAVED THROUGHOUT AND PRINTED ON SILK laid on thick paper. Title within architectural border, portrait of Louis XIII on the title page; 14 plates; royal arms; historiated borders (p. i-[clxxii]) The t. p. and 13 of the plates (depicting among others, the seven deadly sins L'orgueil, La paresse, La gourmandise, La luxure, Ennui, Ira, Avarice) are attributed to Bosse by Duplessi, all within engraved borders of flowers, fruits, cornucopia, arabesques.



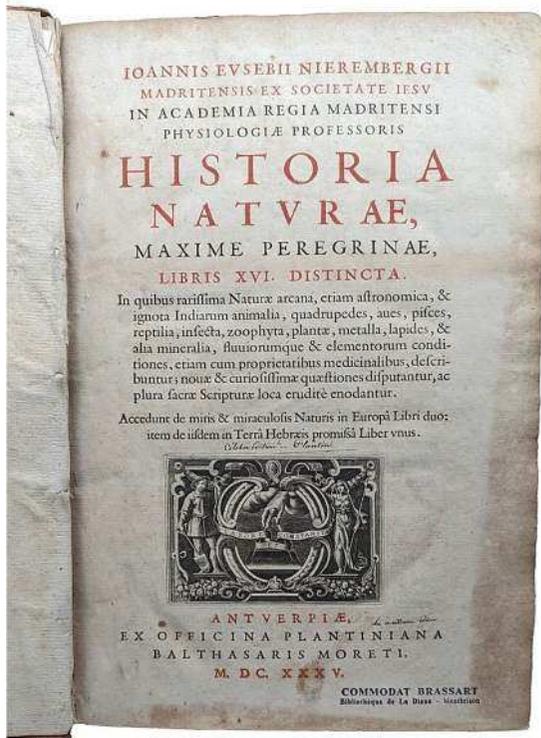
Inspired by the decorative richness of devotional manuscripts the calligrapher Pierre Moreau engraved this book. Although every prayer appears at first to have its own ornamental border, close examination reveals that Moreau engraved the prayer texts on small plates inserted into any one of several recurring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

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY

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

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

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



THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SPANISH COLONIES OF AMERICA

118. NIEREMBERG, Juan Eusebio. *Historia naturae, maxime peregrinae, libris XVI distincta.* Antwerp. Plantiniana. 1630. Folio (35 x 23 cm), [8], 502, [104] pages. Contemporary calf with armorial of Pierre de Villars (1588-1662), Boards somewhat rubbed, top of the spine with a little split, but an attractive copy. No copy in the trade.

\$ 6,500.-

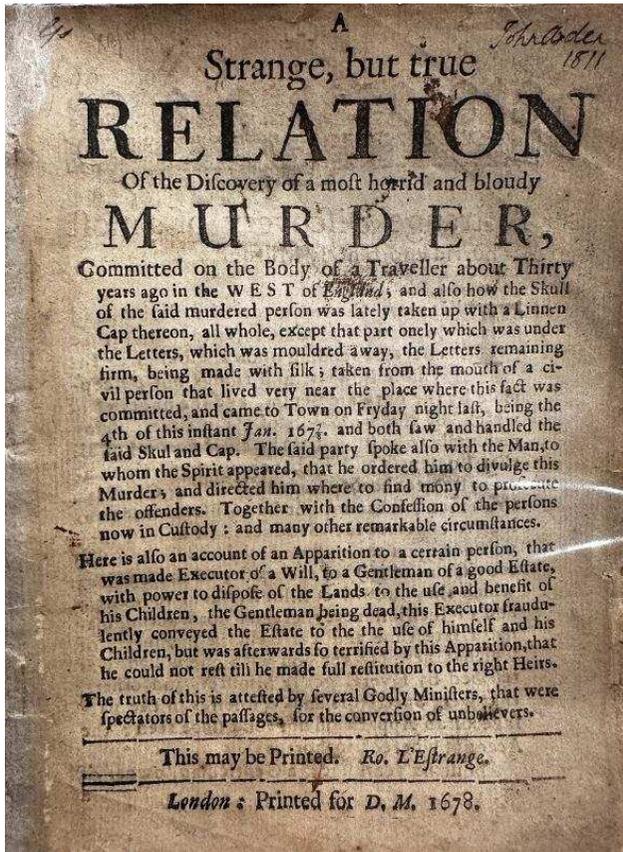
The first edition of this richly illustrated natural history. Nieremberg was born in Madrid and entered the Jesuit order. He became professor of natural history at the Imperial College of Madrid, and wrote many books known for their elegance of style and vivid descriptions.

The present work is an account of the natural world, particularly important for its depictions of animals of

North America, including Mexico, and the East Indies. There are fine early descriptions of the bison, the cassowary, birds of paradise, snakes, etc.. Alden & Landis 635/94; Brunet IV:76; Nissen ZBI 2974; Palau 190738; Sabin 55268; Wood, p.493 ("a classic work of some value describing a medley of animals, plants and minerals ... some of them new to the zoological science of the day. This volume is becoming quite rare.")



The book recorded several species for the very first time. For instance the rattle snakes. Nieremberg writes, “the Aztecs called these creatures “Teuhtlacocauhqui,” He recorded different species of armadillos that were found in the Indies. “The shell was made up of movable plates linked together.” When powdered, the shell could be used as a cure for syphilis. About the Mimosa, he reports that when one has a cough, chewing the leaves decongests the chest and makes the voice clear.



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

119. [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 seek out and 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. This segment of the tale accentuates the notion of justice extending beyond the grave. In an era rife with superstition, alongside the tumult of religious and scientific revolutions, tales of the supernatural were rife with moralistic and cautionary undertones.



1609: *BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDING MISSIONS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES*

120. RIBADENEIRA, P. *Illustrium scriptorum religionis Societatis Iesu catalogus*: auctore p. Petro Ribadeneira, Societatis eiusdem theologo Pillehotte, Lyon 1609 Lyon. Edition: Hac secunda editio 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.

THE BEAUTY OF SNOW

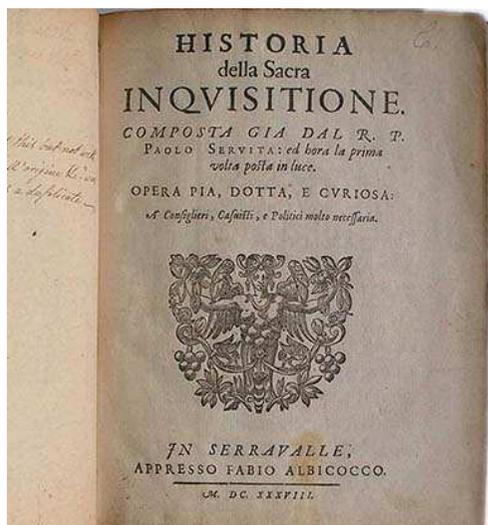
121. ROSSETTI, Donato (1633-86). *La Figura della Neve*. Turin: "Per la Vedova Gianelli, e Domenico Paulino," 1681. 8vo. (18 x 11 cm). Half title, woodcut ornament on title, initial, 7 beautiful etched illustrations of snowflakes by Donato Rossetti, four of which full-page (the final leaf [E4]. 4 unnumbered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

\$ 3,500.-

Rossetti published a pioneering investigation of snowflakes, *La figura della neve* (Turin: Per la Vedova Gianelli, e Domenico Paulino, 1681). Building on earlier microscopic studies of snowflakes by scientists like Robert Hooke, Rossetti carefully classified and illustrated a broad array of snowflake types. In his *Clerks and Craftsmen in China and the West*,

Joseph Needham notes that Rossetti, “was the first to draw in detail the hexagonal platelet type of crystal.”

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



FIRST EDITION OF A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION

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

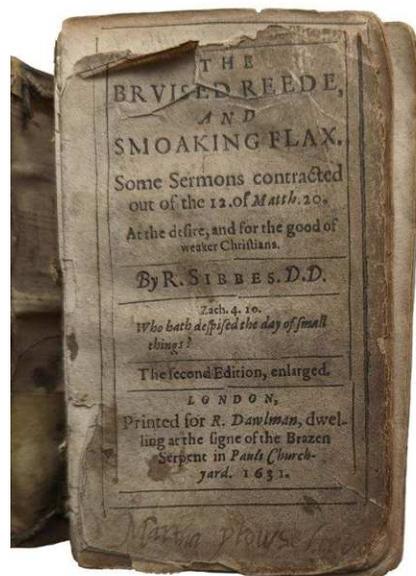
\$ 1,750.-

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

TO PREACH IS TO WOO

123. SIBBES, Richard 1577-1635. *The bruised reede, and smoaking flax : Some sermons contracted out of the 12. of Matth. 20. At the desire, and for the good of weaker Christians* London : printed by M[iles]. F[lesher]. for R. Dawlman at the Brazen Serpent in Pauls Church-yard 1632. Contemporary vellum, with the armorial of the Order of the Garter. Partly loose in the binding, upper margin of the title page damaged (no loss of text). Binding broken. Title-page somewhat soiled. Complete.

\$ 1,750.-





Small 8vo (13,5 x 6). [52 pages] 1 – 381 [18] Complete. There are libraries that give another collation but ours is identical to one of the copies in the Folger library and others.. There are libraries that give another collation but ours is identical to one of the copies in the Folger library. Rare. The most recent auction of a similar copy occurred as far back as 1975 at Sotheby's.

Sibbes was referred to as the “Sweet Dropper” because of his consistently encouraging sermons. His emotive language and imagery in his sermons are striking. “To preach is to woo,” he states *There is a sweet sight of God in the face of a friend; for though the comfort given by God's messengers be ordinarily most effectual, as the blessing of parents, who are in God's room, is more effectual than the blessing of others upon their children; yet God hath promised a blessing to the offices of communion of saints performed by one private man to another.*

Sibbes appears to have had a notably less Puritanical demeanor compared to his contemporaries. Unlike many of his Puritan peers, he remained unmarried, cultivated intimate friendships, and stood out by wearing elaborate clothing. He also highly praised the importance of friendship. As a result, some have labeled him as the first Puritan theologian with potential LGBTQ+ associations. An assertion open to debate.

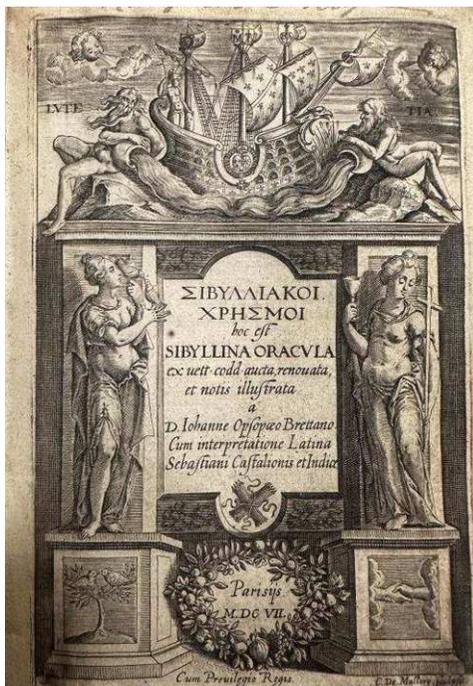
*As we see creatures of the same kind,
they love and company one with another,
doves with doves, and lambs with lambs;
so it must be with the children of God,
or else we do not know what the Communion of Saints means,
which indeed is a thing little understood in the world.*

**MAGIC AND PROPHECY - ILLUSTRATED WITH THE 12 SIBYLS AND
3 GRECS DU ROI FONTS**

124. [SIBYLLIAKOI CHRESMOI] hoc est, Sibyllina oracula. Paris: [Compagnie du Grand Navire], 1607. 4 parts in 1 volume. a8, A-Z8, Aa-Oo8, Pp4, aa2, [em], a-g8, h4, aa6, bb-ii8. Engraved general title, engraved vignettes to sectional titles, 12 half page engravings of the Sybils by Charles Mallery, Greek and Latin text. 8vo (175 x 115 mm). Contemporary full vellum with gilt and yapp edges. General age toning, else a fine attractive example, some underscoring in red by a contemporary reader. With the beautiful engravings by Charles de Mallery's of the Sibyls.

\$ 3,250.-

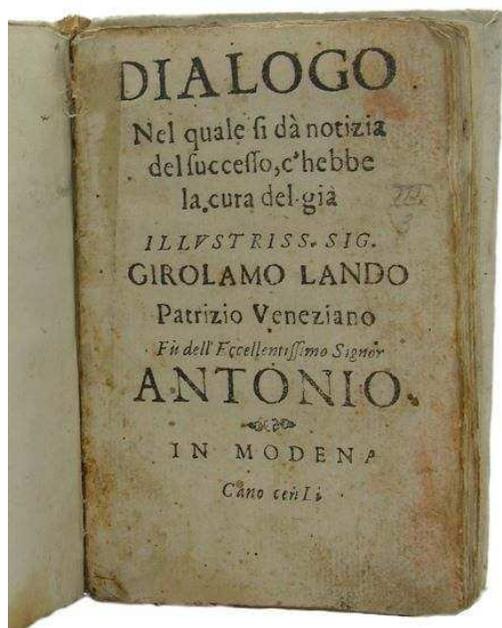
The second edition of the Sibylline Oracles, after the first 1599 bilingual edition, This edition, diligently edited by Johannes Opsopaeus, a physician from Heidelberg, not only revisits the





oracles traditionally attributed to the sibyls but also enriches the text with Opsopaeus' extensive annotations. The meticulous care in its production is evident, boasting superb typographical execution with the use of three different sizes of the Grecs du Roi fonts, and embellished by Charles de Mallery's exquisite engravings of the twelve Sibyls in Onofrio Panvinio's essay.

The Oracula Sibyllina, surviving the tumultuous periods of history including the destruction and subsequent reconstruction of the Sibylline Books, serves as a testament to the enduring fascination with the sibyls' prophecies. This edition, which includes Greek verses and their Latin translations, delves into themes of divination, necromancy, and magic, exploring the complex interplay between pagan, Jewish, and Christian traditions.



NO EXISTING COPY FOUND

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

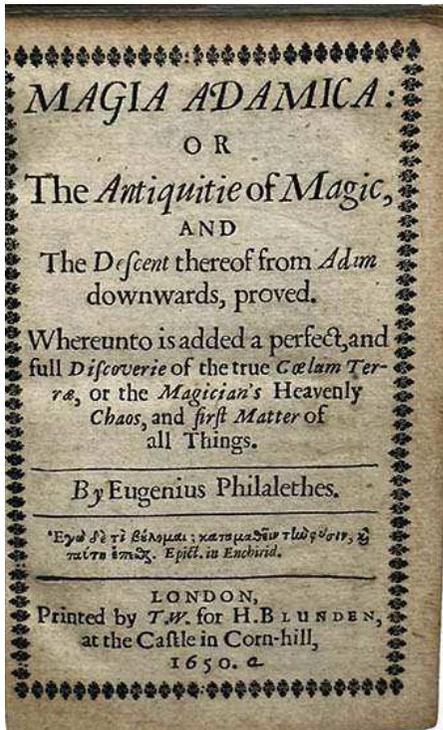
\$ 1,750-

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

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

<https://www.geni.com/people/Gerolamo-Lando/600000092640339888>

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



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

126. VAUGHAN, Thomas, 1622-1666. *Magia adamica: or The antiquitie of magic, and the descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved. Whereunto is added a perfect, and full discoverie of the true coelum terræ, or the magician's heavenly chaos, and first matter of all things. By Eugenius Philalethes. London: printed by T.W. for H. Blunden, at the Castle in Corn-hill, 1650. Small 8vo., [34], 140 p. 13.5 x 8.5 cm. BOUND WITH The man-mouse taken in a trap, and tortur'd to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes [London]: Printed in London and sold at the Castle in Corn-hill, 1650. small 8vo. [10 of 12, lacking an errata leaf in some copies] 116 p. A reply to: More, Henry. *Observations upon Anthroposophia theomagica, and Anima magica abscondita.* Ref: ESTC Citation No. R203905; Wing (2nd ed.), V151. 19th century full calf, some rubbing, hinges tender. Provenance: diamond-shaped morocco*

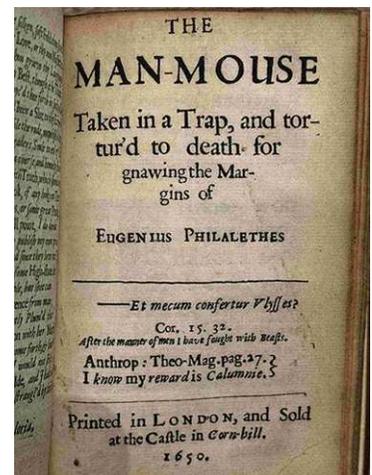
book label of Williams, John Camp, 1859?-1929 son in 1929 in the library of the late John C. Williams,. RARE in commerce; RBH does not list a copy since 1988, though ESTC cites numerous Institutional copies.

\$ 6,500.-

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

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

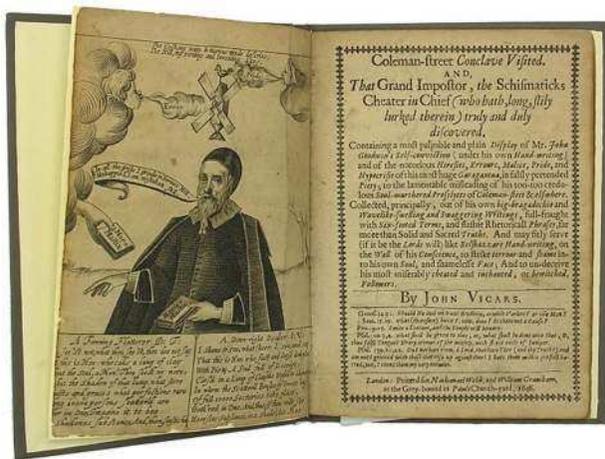
More and Vaughan had some philosophical disagreements. More was a Cambridge Platonist and a prominent figure in the intellectual circles of 17th century England. He was known for his defense of Christian Platonism and his criticism of materialism, skepticism, and atheism. Vaughan, on the other



hand, was an alchemist and mystic who was interested in Hermetic philosophy, the Kabbalah, and other esoteric traditions.

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

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



PURITANISM

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

too credulous soul-murdered proselytes of Coleman-street & elsewhere, etc, etc. London : printed for Nathanael Webb, and William Grantham, at the Grey-hound in Pauls Church-yard, 1648. [14], 40 pages. Portrait of John Goodwin. 8vo. Modern paper boards. ESTC 006082712. No auction record. Not in Yale, Princeton, Harvard.

\$ 950.-

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

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

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



BEAUFOY-FAIRFAX COPY OF A WORK OF EARLY JOURNALISM

128. WATTS, William, 1590?-1649. The Swedish intelligencer, compleat: all 4 parts; with the discipline. Containing the historie of that victorious king; from the time of his first landing in Germanie, untill the day of his death, at the famous battle of Lutzen. A story of 2 yeares and 4 months. The times and places of every action being so sufficiently observed and described, that the reader may finde both truth and reason in it. Complete: Collation: [1; with frontispiece of Equestrian Portrait of Gustavus Adolphus by G. Mountain sculpsit (apparently not called for); [16], 128, [4]; [16] 240, [16]; [8], 227, [35]; [2], 174, [8]; [8], 90; 43, [1] p., 6 leaves of plates (maps) including frontispiece. London, 1634.

\$ 3,500.-





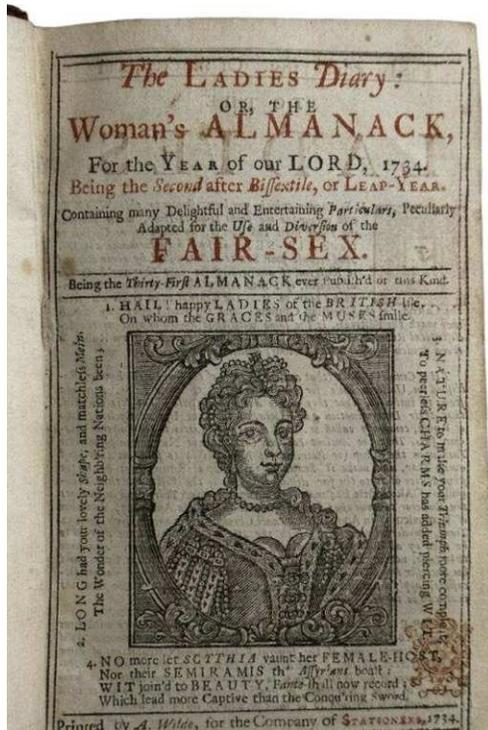
RARE in ESTC citing only 5 copies. Collation differs and this copy appears to have an added frontis, and one extra plate, and 128 pages in the first part instead of 124.

The Swedish Intelligencer is in four parts. Each part has a separately dated title page, register and pagination. : Occasional unobtrusive upper marginal dampstains. some light toning, some dust soiling to the upper edge, 2 plates laid and strengthened on verso (one with tear without loss), but generally a handsome fine copy. STC (2nd ed.), 23525.2; ESTC Citation No. S95438

Provenance: 1) Old Pencil note indicating this is the Fairfax Library copy at Leeds Castle of Robert Fairfax., one of England's finest private libraries disposed on en-bloc in a private transaction in 1756. 2) Ex-libris of Henry Beaufoy "Captain Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy (1786-1851), was an MP, philanthropist, an artist specialising in landscapes and architectural drawings, and a book collector (especially of Shakespeare - his library was formed in the early part of the nineteenth century and the 'Beaufoy Shakespeares' consisting of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's works were sold at Christie's in July 1912)."

A work of important 17th century English work that uses first hand material spirit of early objective journalism: "We have every where dealt candidly not magnifying the King, nor derogating from his enemies: not left out or put in for favour or advantage (Preface)." The work holds particular significance as it was published in the shadow of Gustavus Adolphus's demise at the Battle of Lützen in 1632. Adolphus, often hailed as one of the foremost military geniuses and the father of modern warfare, left an indelible mark on history. His death came just before England slowly, yet inexorably, spiraled into its own Civil War.

However, Adolphus's legacy extends beyond his battlefield prowess. He was perhaps the 17th century's most extraordinary 'book-raider', revolutionizing the concept of war spoils. While others sought gold, Adolphus pursued cultural and literary treasures, unmatched in his zeal until the era of Napoleon. The University Library at Upsala is a testament to this, its collection largely comprising war spoils seized from Catholic strongholds



SAMMELBAND OF ALMANACS OWNED BY A FAMED ASTROLOGER

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

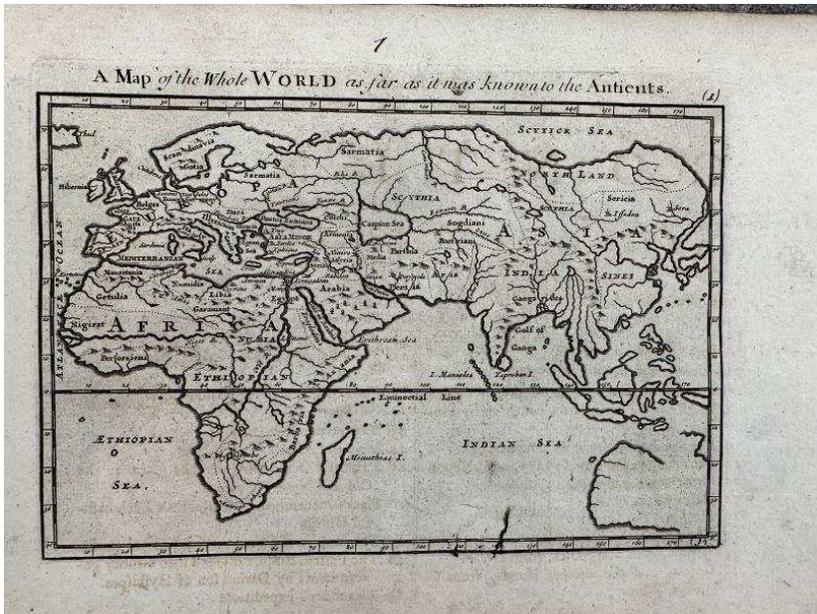
Calculated for the Meridian of King's Lynn, [ESTC lists 3 copies only in the UK, not in BL], Printed by A. Wilde, for the Company of Stationers, 1734 [bound with] **Perkins (Francis)**. A New Almanack, for the Year... 1734, [ESTC lists 2 copies only], Printed by John Tilly, for the Company of Stationers,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

\$ 1,400.-

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

In many ways, almanacs of the period could be considered the 'Google of their day.' Just as we turn to Google for quick answers to a myriad of questions—be it weather forecasts, tide tables, or calendars—people in 18th-century England relied on almanacs as a comprehensive source of essential information. Much like how Google serves various professions by providing specialized data, from agricultural tips to

financial market insights, almanacs catered to a range of occupational needs, from farming to seafaring. While Google extends its utility by offering features like entertainment, news, and even interactive puzzles, almanacs of the time similarly included poems, stories, and puzzles to engage a broad audience. Both are—or were—accessible, versatile platforms that combined utilitarian function with elements of entertainment, serving as primary go-to sources for quick, reliable information.



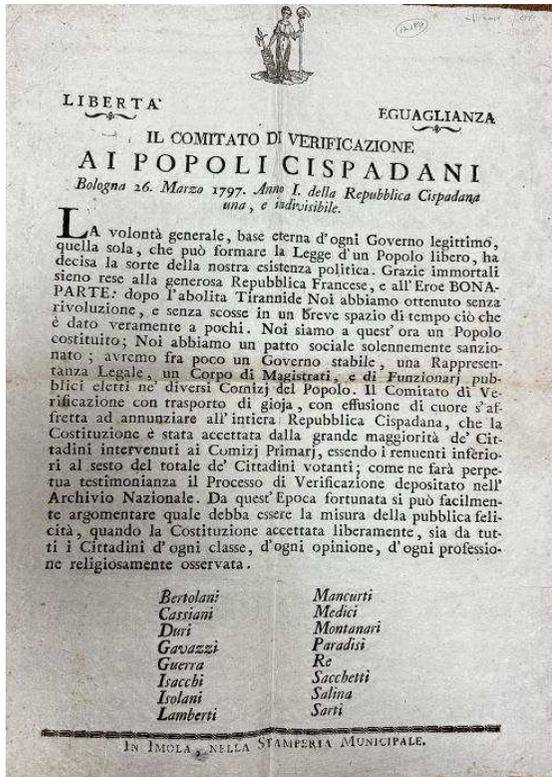
1783 ATLAS BELONGING TO LADY BEAUMONT - CLOSE FRIEND OF WORDSWORTH

130. [ATLAS] [WOMEN] : the geography of the ancients so far describ'd as is contain'd in the Greek and Latin classicks, in the maps of the Old World, and its several Kingdoms and Provinces: Wherein the chief Places mentioned in Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, Eutropius, Cornelius Nepos, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Sallust, Livy, Caesar, Plutarch, Xenophon, Herodotus,

and many other Ancient Authors are describ'd. To which is added, a map of the places mention'd in the Old and New Testaments. A collection long wanted, and now publish'd for the use of schools MDCCLXXXIII. [1782] Stated twelfth edition. Oblong 4to. 35 x 22 cm ([2], iv, [2] pages, 29 plates) : maps" 18th century marbled board detached , wear to spine. Provenance. 1783 inscription of Margaret Beaumont in Bath with 3 pages of lengthy manuscript notes in her hand. Outdoor sketch to verso of last blank, presumably in her hand. NO COPIES IN OCLC or RBH

\$ 1,750.-

Lady Margaret Willes Beaumont distinguished herself as a pivotal figure within the artistic and literary domains, extending far beyond her supportive role to Sir George Beaumont. Renowned for her eloquent correspondence and adept social networking, she played a crucial role in cultivating the creative talents of her contemporaries. Her salons not only fostered artistic discourse but also provided material support for the arts. Her own creative pursuits in drawing and painting complemented her substantive influence on William Wordsworth, particularly in his engagement with the natural world which profoundly informed his poetic vision.



EXTREMELY RARE BROADSIDE ON FORMATIVE ITALIAN UNIFICATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC

131. [BROADSIDE] [Napoleonic States] COMITATO DE VERIFICAZIONE AI POPOLI CISPADANI. BOLOGNA 26. MARZO 1797. ANNO I. DELLA REPUBBLICA CISPADANA UNA, E INDIVISIBILE [above the title:] LIBERTA. EGUAGLIANZA. Large folio broadside, 54 x 38 cm., untrimmed as issued, in fine, fresh condition (at one time folded. Bold headline, engraved allegorical female figure of liberty. In Imola: nella Stamperia Municipale, 1797

\$ 2,400.-

This exceptional broadside, the second known copy, captures a pivotal moment in the evolution of modern Italy—representing an initial, albeit fleeting, stride towards Italian unification and the establishment of a republic. The emergence of the Republic of Cispadana in 1796 signifies the dawn of Napoleonic states in Italy, distinguished by the adoption of the first modern Italian republican constitution and the introduction of the tricolor flag, emblematic of Italy's national identity. This document heralds the popular endorsement of a new constitution, achieved remarkably without upheaval, marking the birth of the Cispadana Republic as a beacon of constitutional republicanism.

This event is not merely a footnote in Italian history but a landmark in the broader narrative of modern European nationhood. The formation of the Cispadana Republic, followed by its merger with the Transpadane Republic to create the Cisalpine Republic, and eventually its transformation into the Kingdom of Italy under Napoleon, illustrates the fluidity and complexity of national identities and state formation in Europe during the Napoleonic era. This period highlights the tension between revolutionary ideals and the pragmatic realities of political power, as territories oscillated between republics, kingdoms, and empires.

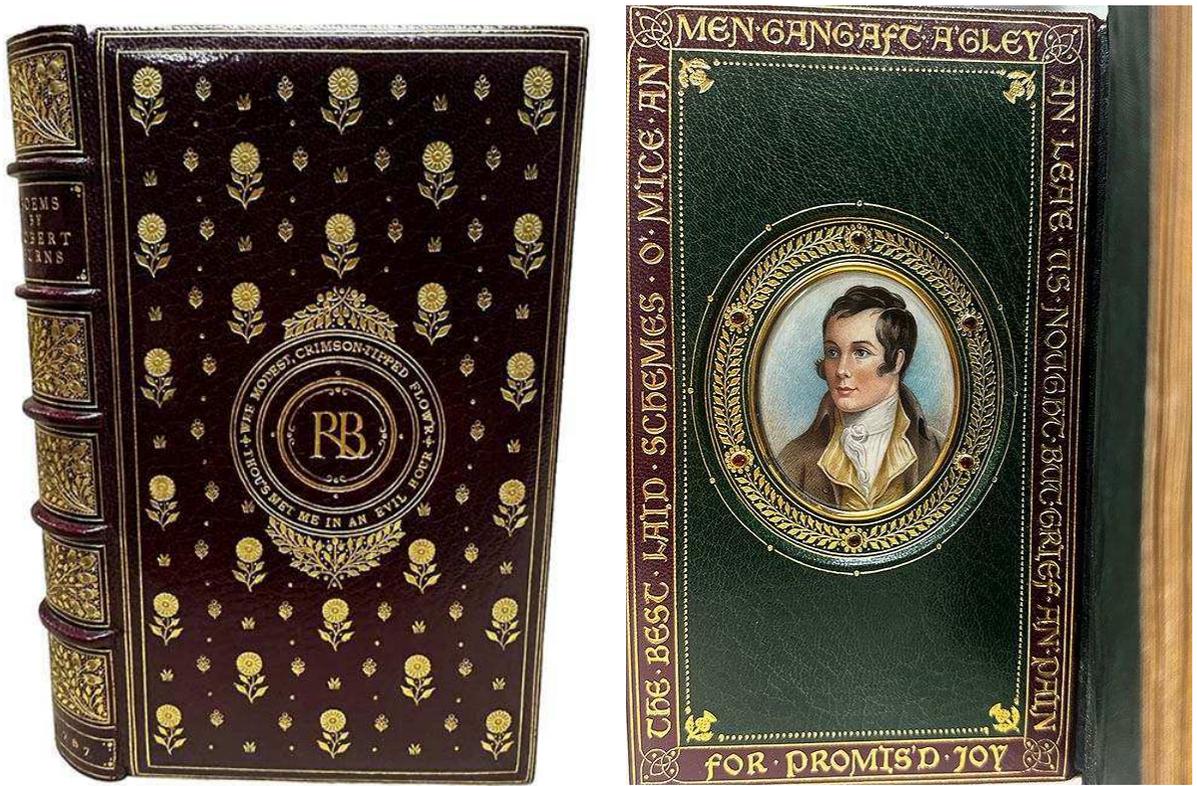
The broadside's announcement, endorsed by 16 committee members, not only commemorates the ratification of a foundational republican constitution but also captures the optimism and aspirations of an era. It underscores the profound impact of the Napoleonic reforms on the Italian peninsula and the broader European landscape, setting the stage for the eventual unification of Italy and the challenges of forging a unified national identity amidst diverse regional cultures.

This journey from the Cispadana Republic to a unified Italy not only marks a critical chapter in Italian history but also offers insights into the broader dynamics of nationhood and state formation in modern Europe.

STUNNING JEWELLED BINDING

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

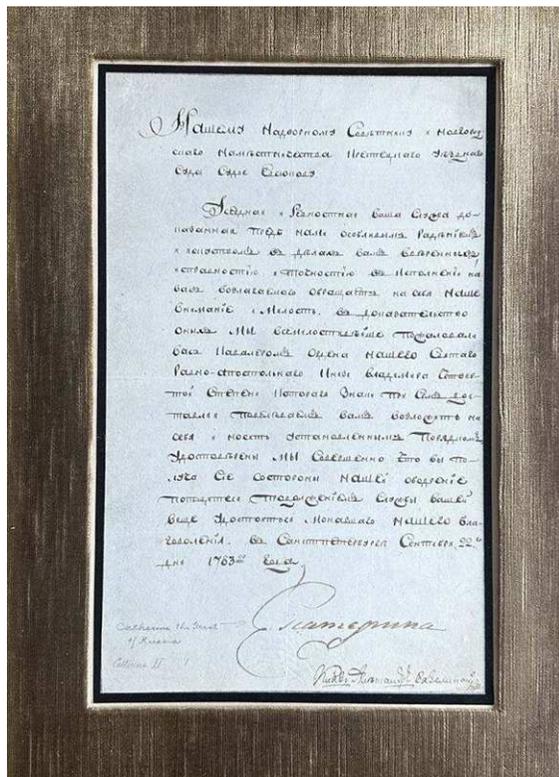
\$11,000



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



tooled and jewelled oval containing six jewels (rubies or amethysts). In a green cloth slipcase. Exlibris: *Permelia (Hogg) Albertson*



CATHERINE THE GREAT - PATENT OF NOBILITY

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

\$ 2,000.-

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

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

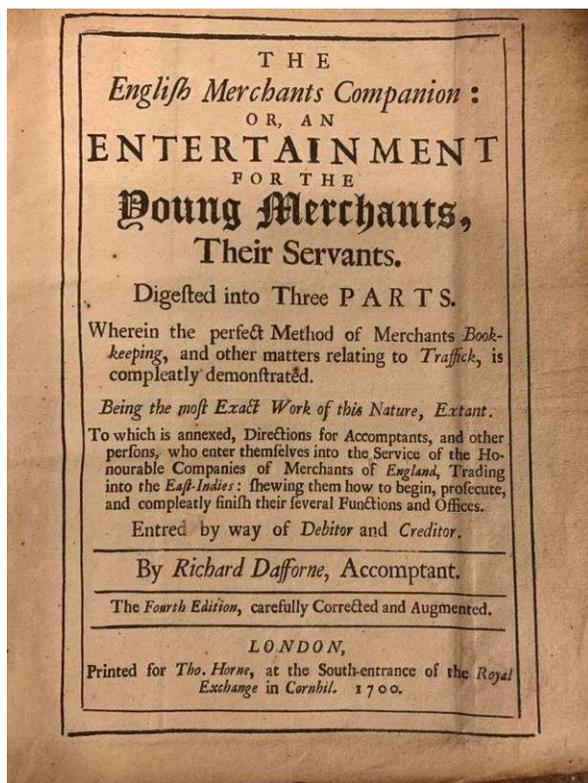
TRADING IN THE EAST INDIES

134. [EAST INDIA] DAFFORNE, Richard. The English merchants companion: or, An entertainment for the young merchants, their servants. : Digested into three parts. Wherein the perfect method of merchants book-keeping ... is compleatly demonstrated. Being the most exact work of this nature, extant. : To which is annexed, Directions for accomptants .shewing them how to begin, prosecute, and compleatly finish their several functions and offices ... :London, : Printed for Tho. Horne ..., 1700. Small 4to., ([4], 99, [123], 17, [2] p., 3 folding leaves of plates. Contemporary vellum, with spine handsomely lettered with Merchants Companion:

text-block separating exposing a 17th century English manuscript used as binders waste for the entire binding, internally moderate toning and foxing throughout, some minor inner marginal worming.

\$ 3,750.-

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



The book is perhaps the most detailed and authoritative work on accounting in 17th century England and really the birth of modern financial statements. "Richard Dafforne, London accountant and arithmetic teacher, had lived many years in Amsterdam and wrote a bookkeeping text to introduce Dutch accounting methods into England.

The Merchants' Mirrour (1636) adopted Simon Stevin's method of platonic dialogue, posing "250 rare Questions with their Answers," but omitted such Dutch practices as special journals, subsidiary ledgers, and co-pound entries. However, Dafforne's was the first English text to describe a complete double entry system and the first to go into multiple editions. Early financial statements were made either by copying the accounts as they appeared in the ledger or by organizing trial balance figures into columnar reports. Dafforne illustrated a six column statement in which the left pair of columns showed a trial balance of totals, the middle pair a trial balance of balances, and the two right hand columns a balance sheet containing the remaining assets and equities." {ref; Vangermeersch, Richard. The History of Accounting 2014, p. 187]"

The work is supplemented by the insertion of a separately printed broadside (as one of the three folding plates), by Richard Handson, entitled Analysis or Resolution of Merchants Accompts. "This single printed sheet contains an orderly classification, neatly laid out, of a number of types of commercial transactions, giving their treatment in double entry by identifying the appropriate accounts to be debited and credited in each case. It must have been very helpful and convenient in the hands of a merchant or bookkeeper in the counting-house; the frequent use of the work and its insubstantial form no doubt account for its present rarity" [Ref: Yamey, B.S in Accounting Research, 1948-1958: Selected articles on accounting history, p. 299"



FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT TRACT ON SLAVERY

135. 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.

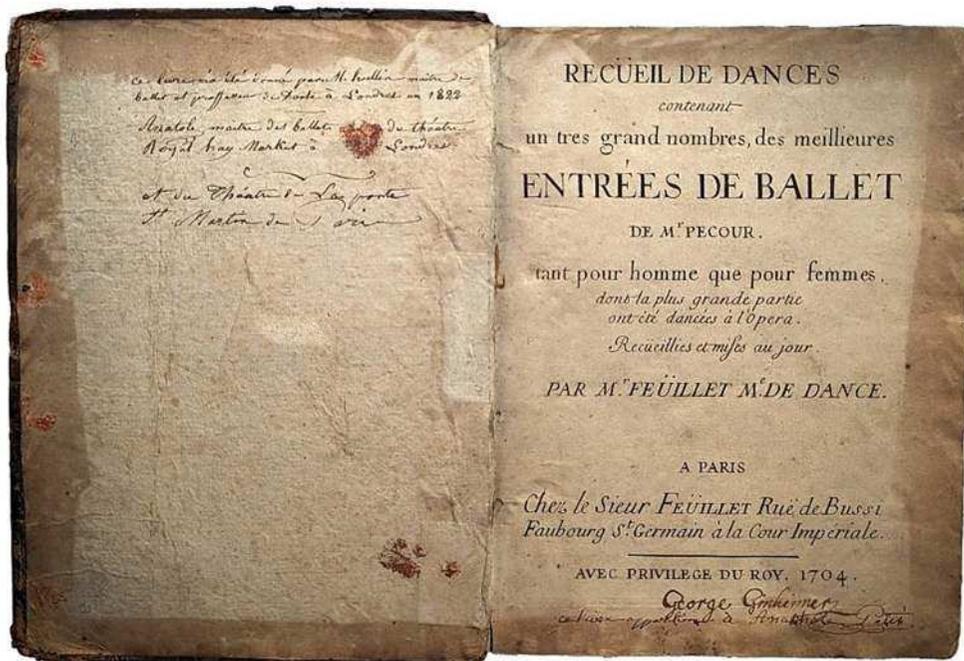
\$ 1,850.-

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.'

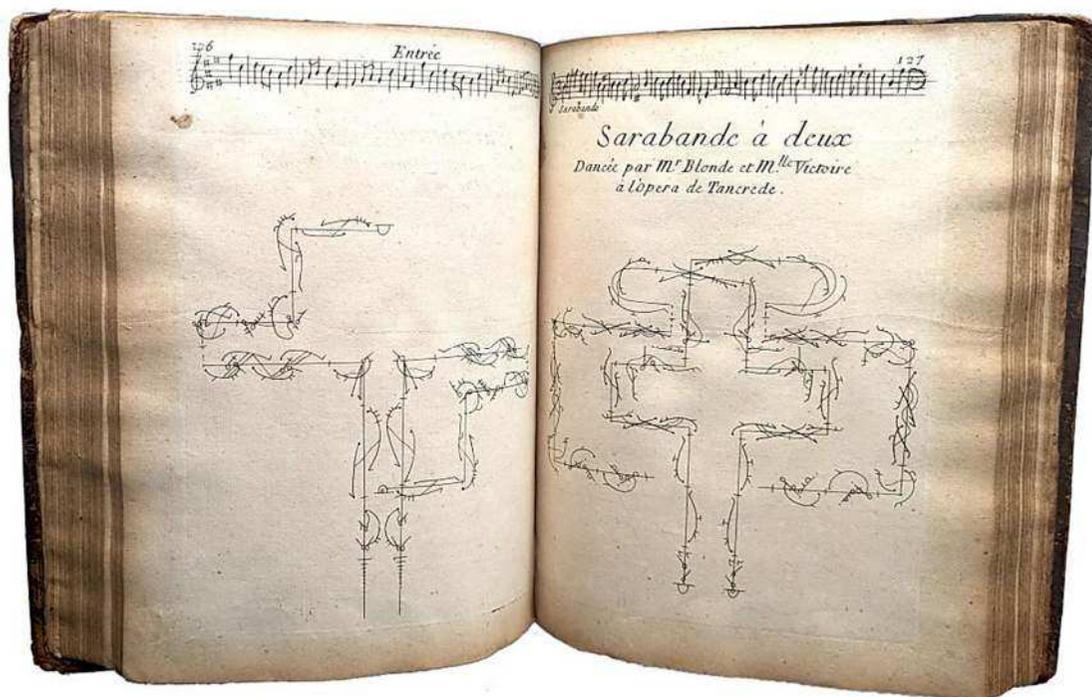
BAROQUE BRILLIANCE: THE RARE AND REVERED 'RECUEIL DE DANCES' BY GUILLAUME-LOUIS PÉCOUR

136. 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.

\$ 17,500



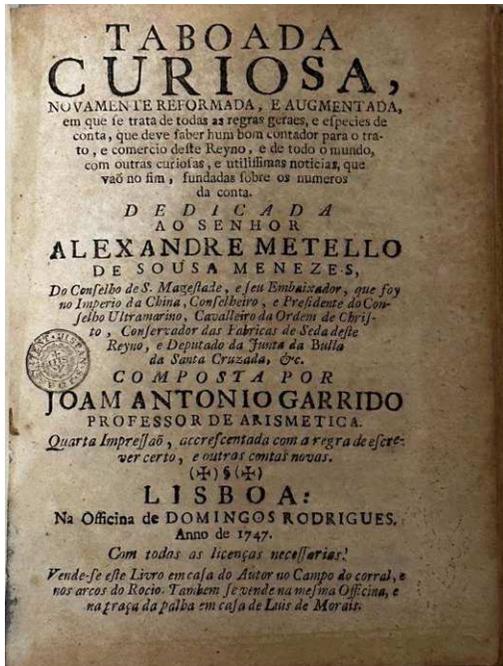
Guillaume-Louis Pécour (1653–1729) created numerous dances that were popular in the court of Louis XIV and later, Louis XV. His works were notable for their elegance, complexity, and their reflection of the sophisticated tastes of the French court. His choreographies were exemplary of Baroque dance style, 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 choreographical methods, which only described dance steps verbally, Feuillet's book is a visual representation, of Pécour'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 from the Cracovia Danza academy effectively 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=8xcextlPIBM>



INFLUENTIAL AND RARE PORTUGUESE TRADING MANUAL

137. GARRIDO, João Antonio . *Taboada curiosa, novamente reformada, e augmentada* : em que se trata de todas as regras geraes, e especies de conta, que deve saber hum bom contador para o trato, e comercio deste Reyno, e de todo o mundo. Officina de D. Rodrigues, Lisboa, 1747. 8vo 19 x 143., ([18], 182 pages); interbally toned tjhrioughout, couple smal old l.rl corner repairs. Vellum over stiff boards Ref: Kress no. 08301.4

\$ 2,500.-

Early and Rare edition of a popular 18th century Portuguese trading manual,. of which few copies survive due to its use aboard ships and at trading posts. In the mid-18th century, Portuguese trading networks were far-flung, extending from Goa in India to Macau in China, which find mention in various currency conversions in the manual.

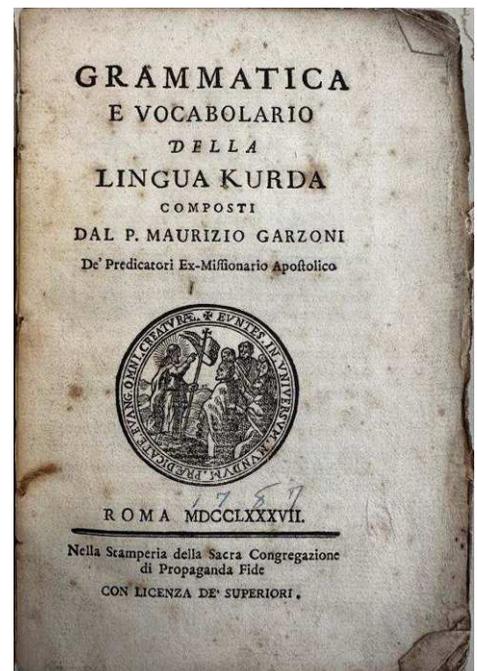
This "all-purpose" handbook includes rates of exchange for European currencies, rules for basic math, instructions on bookkeeping for companies, rules of spelling and pronunciation, and a number of odd lists" (Ramer). This is the stated 4th impression, but the earliest to appear in RBH and OCLC cites 2 copies,

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY OF KURDISH

138. 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.





FIRST BIBLE PRINTED IN GEORGIAN

139. [GEORGIAN PRINTING] [BIBLE] The so-called Bakar's Bible. Moscow, 1743. No title page (Never issued?). Eight preliminary leaves. Text printed in double columns, with verse numbers at the side and marginal matter, 406 leaves (i.e., 812 pp of 1092 pp?); Royal Folio. 400 x 270 cm. Pagination in Georgian numerals. Full contemporary calf, tooled in blind, spine with wear and some small losses, text block a little shaken, one leaf damaged with loss, one leaf with larger tear, edges painted with red ecclesiastical motif. D&M. 4164. Provenance: 1890 ownership inscription in Georgian; Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950), renowned Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures; 1920s Harvard Library loan deposit bookplate, later reclaimed by Dr. Blake. OF THE GREATEST RARITY.

\$ 95,000.-



Among all the Georgian publications released in Russia during that time, the 1743 single-volume Bible printed in Moscow is particularly notable for its significant content, large scale, and distinctive appearance. Printed in Georgian ecclesiastical script, its text was cross-referenced with Slavonic rather than Greek texts. By May 1, 1743, the first Bible in Georgian came of the press in a run of 300 copies but they were not yet distributed; 100 copies were designated for delivery to Georgia via Bakar- the king of Kartli during 1717-1719 and the son of Vakhtang VI. While the remaining 200 copies were likely retained by the printing house for future sale.

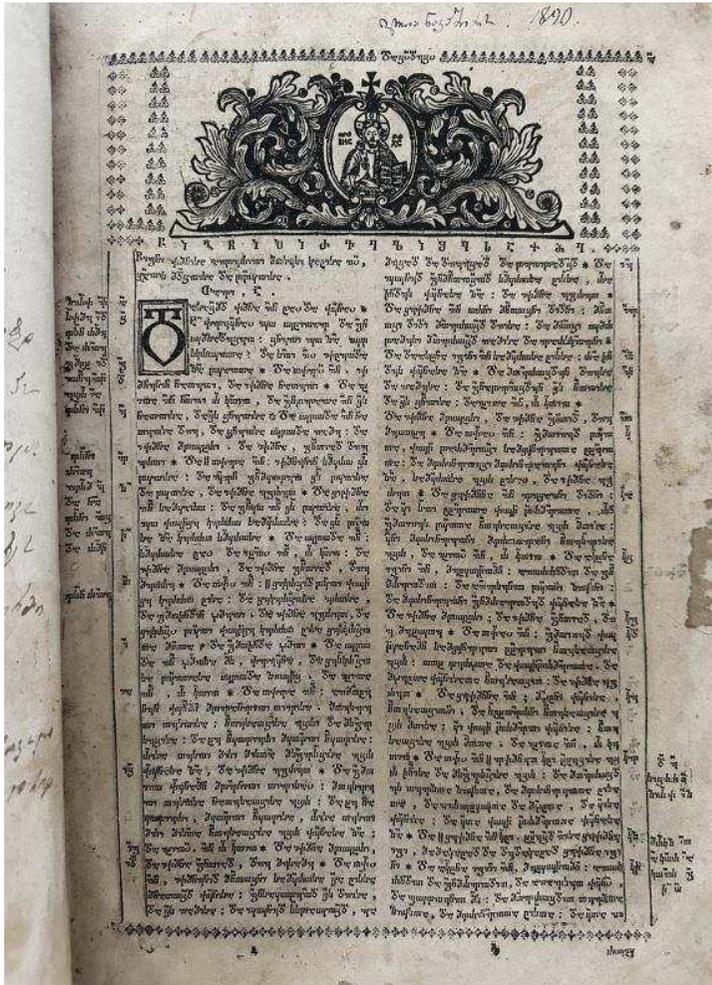
Unfortunately, the Georgian publishers' plans did not come to fruition, as the first Georgian Bible unexpectedly faced overt political backlash and even suppression by the Russian authorities and church. The crackdown on the first Georgian Bible began in September 1744, following Tsarevich Bakar's request to the Board for Foreign Affairs for permission to transport 100 copies of the Bible to Georgia for use in churches and monasteries, but this "ukase" never came.

The son of tsarevich Bakar, lieutenant-captain Alexander Bakarovich wrote in 1750 about the sorry state of preservation of the Bible.

"Since then the printing house has been abandoned and 'all the appurtenances remains idle to no purpose at all.. I am asking the Holy Governing Synod for a hundred copies of the Bible printed by my father, which have remained undamaged, having been kept in the boxes which were to be shipped to Georgia, while the remaining two hundred have been damaged. The fact is that, in the past year of 1749, all our possessions and villages have been distrained, and those Bibles distributed among those ' estates



were damaged by repeated handling and they were also affected by rain and the elements in general, and it is impossible to gather all the sheets.”



So, in 1749, a hundred copies were still intact. According to Darlow (Vol II, no 4163) who examined the copy now in Cambridge university library, “only a few copies survive, since almost the whole edition perished in the burning of Moscow during Napoleon's invasion (1812).” We do not know, what the source of this quote is. However very few copies worldwide can be found. There is one copy at Cambridge, one in the British Library, one in the National Parliamentary library in Georgia and one in the Tbilisi university library. The copy that T. H. Darlow, H. F. Moule describe, is the Cambridge Bible and has 1092 pp, we do not know if there is a mis pagination, so that the number of leaves is actual less. The copy of National Parliamentary library in Georgia has only 730 leaves, including interleaved French engravings, that are unrelated. The British Library one as well as the one in Tbilisi do not mention a collation. The author of the article mentioned below, researched another one in Rome, in the Propaganda Fidei library. Only 1 copy at auction of a small fragment of 57 leaves that sold at Sotheby's in 1991.

Uncovering the fifth Georgian Bible marks an extraordinary discovery. Despite extensive research, no other copies have been located globally. The 1743 edition of the Georgian Bible stands as a pivotal

achievement in Georgian literary history and Christian studies. It was the inaugural effort to translate the complete Holy Scriptures, Apocrypha included, into Georgian. This monumental task furnished the Georgian Orthodox community with the biblical texts in their own language, marking a significant cultural and religious victory.

D. Vateishvili, "The first Georgian printed Bible: on the history of its appearance": *Estudios Bíblicos* 41/3-4 (1983) 205-240.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN GEORGIA AND OF THE GREATEST RARITY

140. [GEORGIAN PRINTING] The Psalter, the Prophets and the New Testament Date, Tbilisi, Royal Printing House, established by Vakhtang VI, 1709. Small Folio 27 x 18 cm, being a substantial fragment of the FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN GEORGIA AND OF THE GREATEST RARITY. 199 leaves, (of 300?) including 9 lvs. replaced in early manuscript, 5 woodcuts of the Apostles and terminal woodcut of Vakhtang VI; 2 index leaves used as paste-downs. Contemporary calf over boards, heavily 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. Ref: D&M 4163. See also: <https://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/handle/1234/7087> (but note this does not correspond directly). Provenance: Robert Pierpont Blake (1886 –1950) American Byzantinist and scholar of the Armenian and Georgian cultures, likely acquired c. 1920. Tucked in the book is a possibly unrelated 1949 letter to the Blakes with New Year Congratulations signed by the Catholicos Patriarch of All Georgia (Callistratus Tsintsadze). Should be seen and examined in person.

\$ 60,000.-





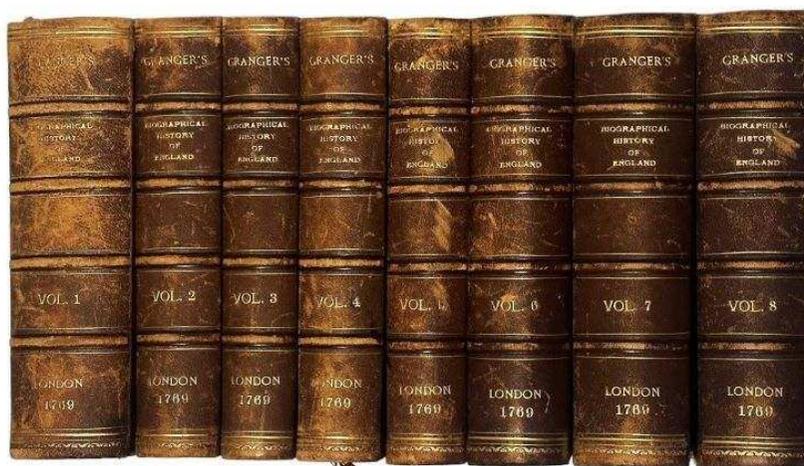
The Georgian translation of the Bible is pivotal in the context of the nation's literary heritage. The original translation from Greek, as per Georgian tradition, dates back to the 5th or 6th century, accredited to Saint Mesrop Mashtots. Nonetheless, subsequent revisions occurred, one notable instance being attributed to Euthymius the Athonite (circa 955–1028), a figure of significant ecclesiastical import in Georgian literary history. This version of the Georgian scriptures was extant in manuscript form until the 18th century.

In a historical turning point at the close of the 17th century, King Archil of Georgia, then in exile in Russia and under the patronage of Tsar Peter the Great, was determined to print the Georgian scriptures. He commissioned his nephew, Prince Vakhtang VI, to oversee the translation and printing of these texts. Vakhtang VI, who ascended to the Georgian throne in 1703, was a notable patron of Georgian culture and literacy. He initiated the printing of the Psalter, the Prophets, and the entire New Testament, marking a significant step in the preservation and dissemination of Georgian religious texts. The printing was conducted at the press established by Vakhtang himself in Tbilisi in the year 1709.

THE SET THAT STARTED OFF THE EXTRA-ILLUSTRATING CRAZE

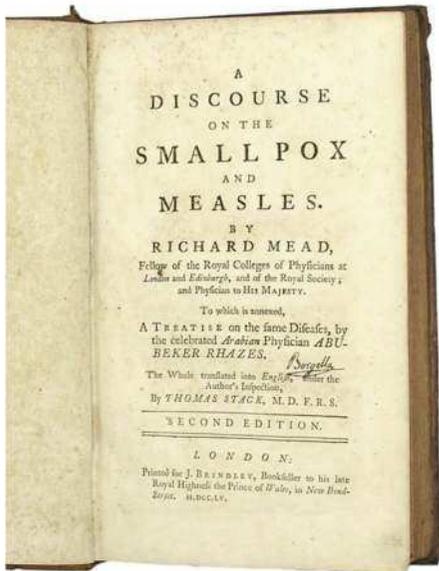
141. GRANGER, James. A Biographical History of England from Egbert the Great to the Revolution [With] A Supplement, Consisting of Corrections and Large Additions, To A Biographical History of England 2 volumes expanded into 8 volumes. London, T. Davids, 1769-74 4to., 27 x 22 cm. First Editions, complete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

\$ 5,000.-



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

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



ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF AN ARABIC TEXT ON THE SMALL-POX

142. MEAD, Richard. A discourse on the small pox and measles. By Richard Mead, Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians at London and Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society, and Physician to His Majesty. To which is annexed, a treatise on the same diseases, by the celebrated Arabian physician Abubeker Rhazes. The whole translated into English, under the Author's Inspection, by Thomas Stack, M. D. F. R. S., 1755. Contemporary calf. XVI, 204 p. A bit scuffed.

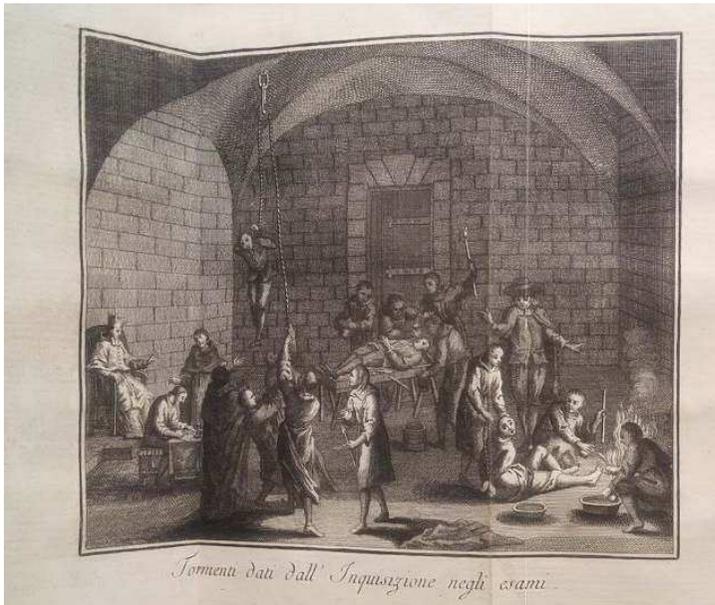
\$ 950.-

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

THE SIENESE WITCHES

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

\$ 750.-

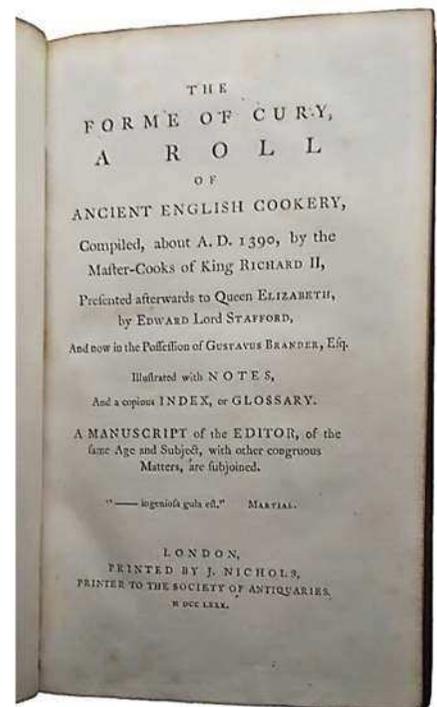


According to OCLC rare. This book covers the Inquisition in Florence and Tuscany, including the trials of Aonio Paleario and Galileo, the Socini and Carnesecchi, the Sienese witches, and the case of Pandolfo Ricasoli. Like many cult leaders nowadays, Ricasoli seduced nuns with the libertine promise that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

OLDEST ENGLISH COOK BOOK.

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

\$ 950.-

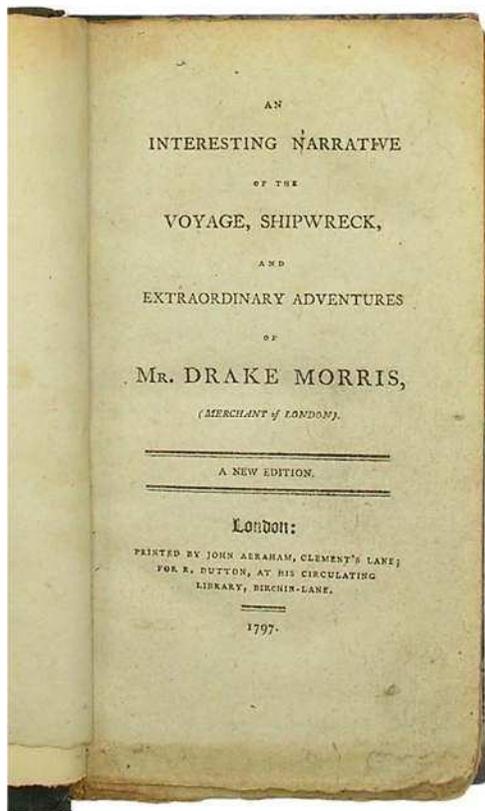


The medieval English cookery scroll known as the *Forme of Cury* (The Method of Cooking, *cury* from Middle French *cuire*: 'to cook') was compiled around 1390 by the master-cooks in the court of King Richard II. It is one of the earliest English cook books. The name, *Forme of Cury*, came from this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

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

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

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



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

\$ 3,500.-

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

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

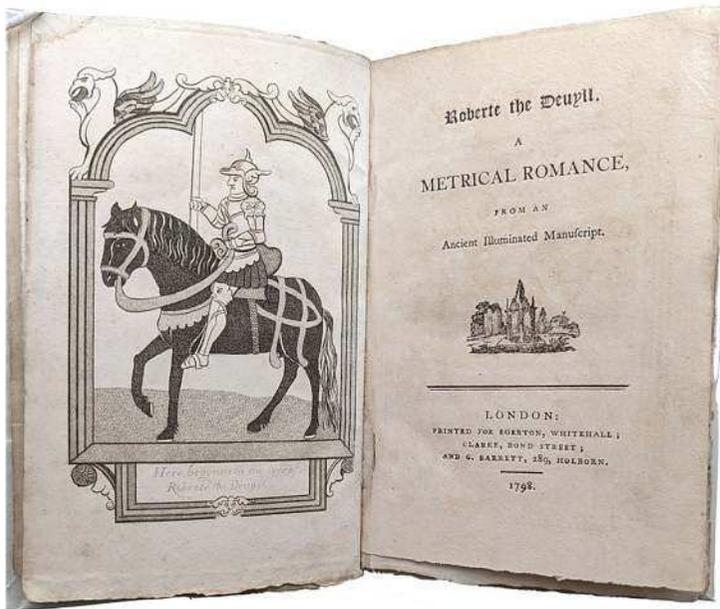


THE SON OF SATAN

146. ROBERTE THE DEUYLL : a metrical romance : from an ancient illuminated manuscript. London, printed for Egerton. 1798. Plain cardboard. 49 pages and 14 plates.

\$ 350.-

Robert the Devil (Latin: *Robertus Diabolus*) is a legend of medieval origin about a Norman knight who discovers he is the son of Satan. His mother, despairing of heaven's aid in order to obtain a son, had asked for help from the devil. Robert's satanic instincts propel him into a violent and sinful life, but he eventually overcomes them to achieve repentance. This famous medieval tale was based on a fragment published by Wynken de Worde in 1502.



THREE BOOKS THAT GIVE ANIMALS A VOICE



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

\$ 2,350.-

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



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



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

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



ENTRETIENS
SUR LES
PRÉROGATIVES
DES
DEUX SEXES,

Où l'on montre que l'Ame n'est pas
moins parfaite dans la Femme
que dans l'Homme.



A LA HAYE,
Aux dépens DE LA COMPAGNIE.

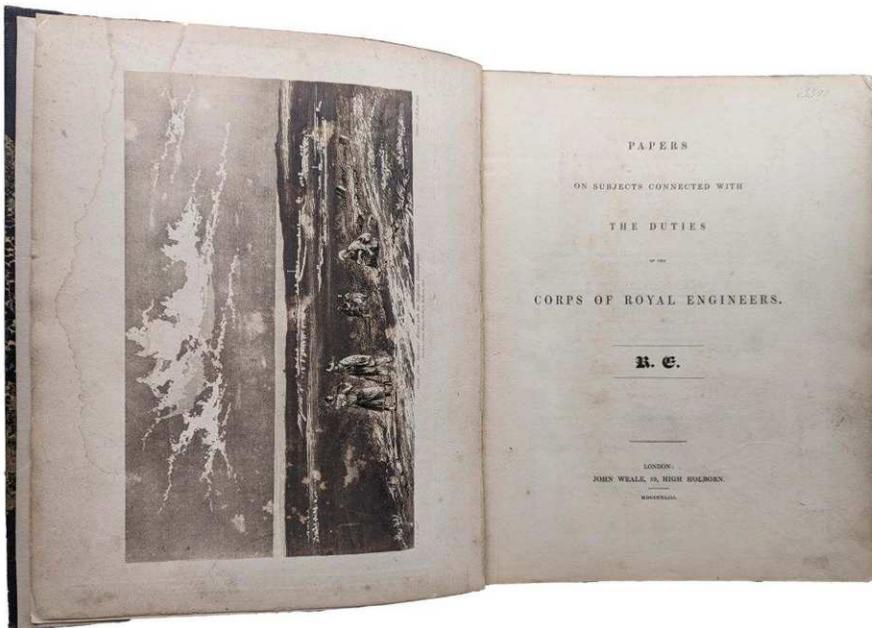
M. DCC. LIII.

RARE WORK ON THE DIFFERENCES OF THE SEXES

148. [SEX DIFFERENCES] Entretiens sur les prérogatives des deux Sexes : où l'on montre que l'ame n'est pas moins parfaite dans la femme que dans l'homme. A La Haye : Aux dépens de la Compagnie, MDCCLIII [1753] 12mo., 132 pp. 18th century calf with some wear and minor losses; internally some occasional foxing or edgework. Extremely Rare with the OCLC listing only one copy at Stanford University and none recorded in RBH. None found through KVK. Not in the BNF or the Dutch Short Title catalogue.

\$ 2,750.-

A dialogue between a Marquis and a Count that delves into the nuanced distinctions between genders. This piece aims to revisit and expand upon the debates initiated by the 1739 publication of 'Woman Not Inferior to Man' ('La femme n'est pas inférieure à l'homme, 1750'), which stands as one of the most vigorous defenses against the era's prevalent notion that women were subordinate to men. This rebuttal is sometimes credited to Lady Montague or the Cartesian philosopher François Poullain de la Barre. Given its sensitive exploration of gender and the soul's differences, the authorship of this particular work remains anonymous.



WAR ON GAZA AND JAFFA

149. ALDERSON, Ralph Carr. Notes on Acre and the coast Defenses of Syria, *Papers on subjects with the duties of the corps of Royal Engineers* London 1843. New buckram binding. 220 p. Folio (27.5 x 21 cm).

\$ 850.-

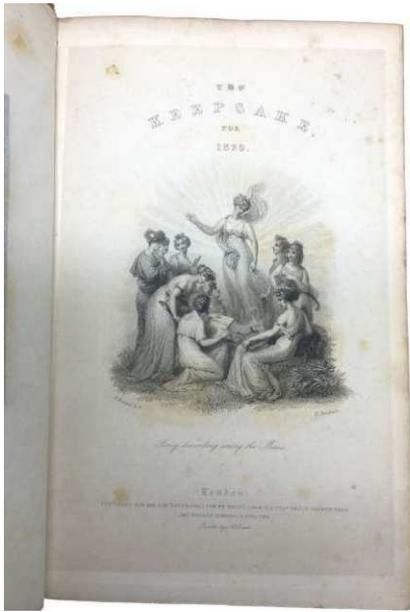
The book offers a detailed and illustrated account of three attacks on Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza. The first attack occurred under Napoleon in 1799. At the time, Napoleon decided to enter Syria (now Israel, Gaza) when the Ottoman Empire declared war on France. He personally led 13,000 French soldiers into Syria, swiftly capturing the coastal towns of El Arish, Gaza, Jaffa, and Haifa from Mamluk, Arab, and Turkish defenders. The storming of Jaffa was a grisly affair, marked by indiscriminate robbery and murder, including the execution of 3,000 Turkish troops who had surrendered. So much for chivalry.

In October 1831, Ibrahim Pasha initiated a campaign against the Ottoman Empire, resulting in Egyptian troops occupying Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa, and eventually, Acre, which had once blocked Napoleon's path. After a six-month siege from November 26, 1831, to May 27, 1832, Acre fell to the Egyptian forces.

In 1839, the Ottoman Empire attempted to retake Syria from the Egyptians, leading to renewed hostilities between Muhammad Ali and the Ottomans. In June 1840, the entire Ottoman navy defected to Muhammad Ali, prompting European powers such as Britain, the Austrian Empire, Prussia, and Russia to intervene on behalf of the young Sultan. The Ottoman Empire's precarious situation ultimately led to their rescue by the European coalition.

This book provides a comprehensive description (page 19-63) of all three attacks and includes accompanying illustrations and plates. It sheds light on a lesser-known chapter of history. The remainder of the book focuses on various British engineering feats worldwide, encompassing topics such as steam engines, swing bridges, iron beams, and girders.

1. View of Gaza, 2. Plan of Acre 3. View of Jaffa 4. El Arish 5. Ashkelon, 6. The villages of Gaza, 7. Jaffa Harbor South East view, 8. Jaffa harbor North East view, 9. Jaffa and Vicinity 10, 2 double panorama's at Acre 11. Plan of Caiffa 12. Defenses of Acre 13. Large fold out plate of Acre (with a tear along the folds) 13. Defenses 14. Inner Breaches of Acre 13. Sketch of the Barrier Gates

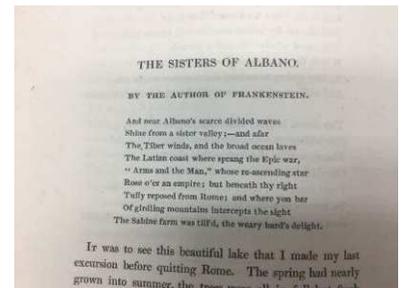


FROM THE AUTHOR OF FRANKENSTEIN

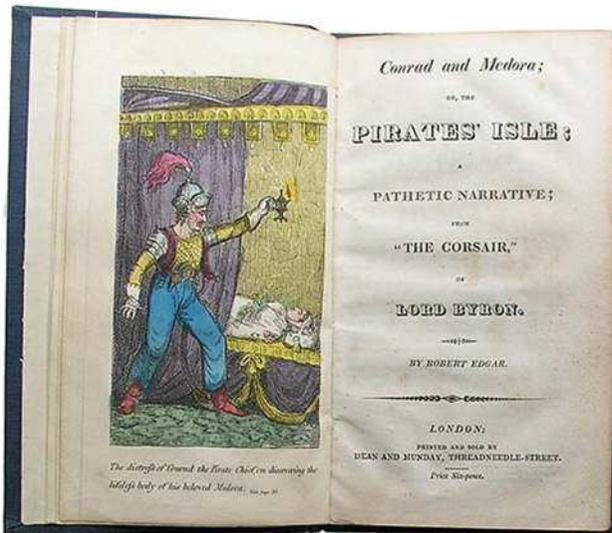
150. [ANNUALS] A collection of **ROMANTIC LITERARY ANNUALS**, with a great number of now forgotten contributions by Mary Shelley. From the collection of William St Clair's, author of "The Reading Nation in the romantic period", a monument of scholarship A book from which the papers wrote that "No romanticist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

\$ 2,500.-

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



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



AN ADAPTATION OF BYRON FAMOUS NOVEL

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

\$ 1,950.-

The Corsair, first published by Lord Byron in 1814, tells the story of Conrad, a wild and ruthless Aegean pirate, who is a "man of loneliness and mystery," making him the archetypical "bad boy." He is in love with Medora, who fits within

conventional gender norms, expressing her melancholy at her lover's absence and her fear of being forgotten by the hero. But Conrad soon meets another woman, the formidable Gulnare, who murders the Pasha that captures Conrad and kills to free him. The book achieved immediate success.

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

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

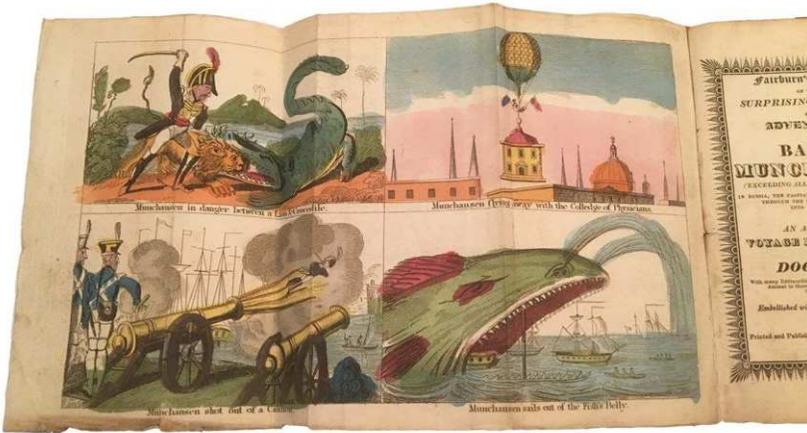
THREE COPIES WORLDWIDE

152. [CHAP BOOK] Fairburn's edition of the surprising travels and adventures of Baron Munchausen (Exceeding all other travellers) in Russia, the Caspian Sea, Turkey, Gibraltar, and through the centre of Mount Aetna into the South Sea : Also, an account of a voyage into the moon and Dog Star ... Embellished with six colored engravings. London : Printed and published by J. Fairburn, 110, Minories, [approximately 1830]. Modern, grey wrappers. 24 p. 8vo with folded engraved frontispiece (hand colored) with four depictions of his adventures. Incomplete?

\$ 650.-



We located only three copies worldwide. The British Library and the University of Gottingen mentions the frontispiece. 24 pages, [1] folded leaf of plate. The Huntington library (assumes 5 missing engravings, on the bases of info on the frontispiece, counting the frontispiece as one),

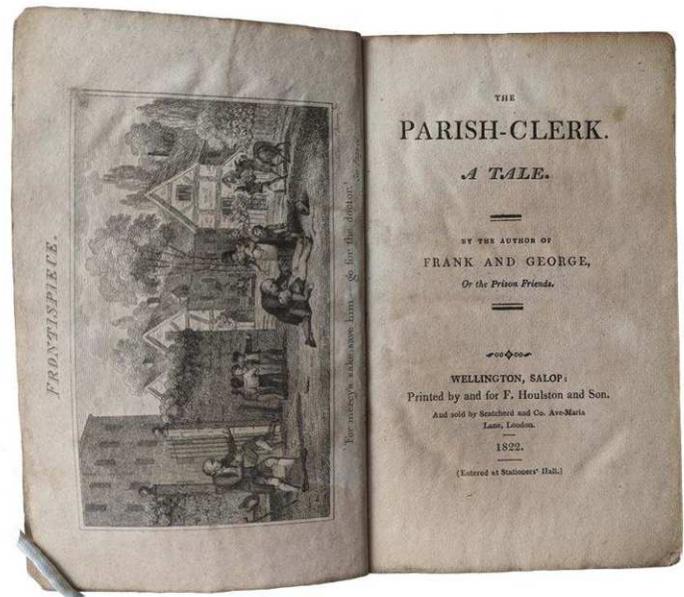


UNKNOWN, PROVINCIAL CHAPBOOK BY A FEMALE AUTHOR

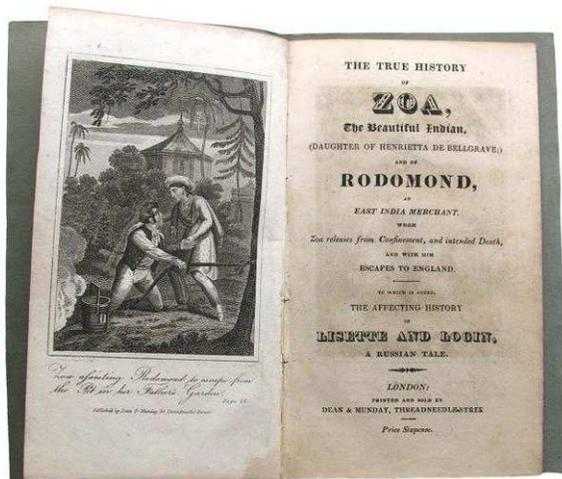
153. [CHAPBOOK] [TAYLOR, Emily]
The Parish-Clerk. By the author of Frank and George or the Prison Friends. Published in Wellington, Shropshire by Houlston and son. 1822. Original wrappers. 12 mo. (14 cm x 8.5 cm) with one engraving, 84 pages.

\$ 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. In 1811, her father moved the family to nearby New Buckenham. Largely through her own efforts, but with help from her friend Sarah Glover, Emily Taylor established here 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. Her earliest books, *Letters to a Child, on the Subject of Maritime Discovery* (1820) and *Letters to a Very Little Girl* (1821), charted this course, although she also published books for wider audiences, including *The Vision of Las Casas, and Other Poems* (1825), *A Memoir of Sir Thomas More* (1834), and *Help to the Schoolmistress, or Village Teaching* (1839). *Irish Travels* (1839), designed for children, shows her wide ranging reading, in which travel writing played an important role. She wrote frequently for periodicals.



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



INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE

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

\$ 750.-

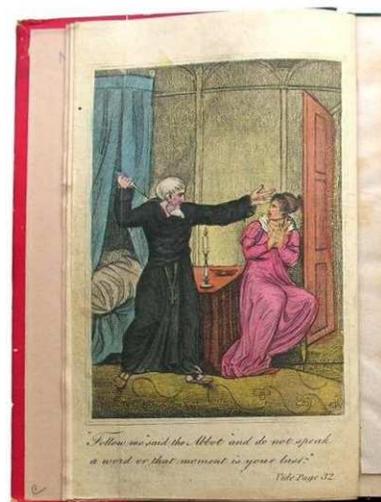
The narrator shares the story of Rodomond, a once penniless child who became a successful but controversial interpreter in Bombay. After being kidnapped, he is freed by his captor's daughter, Zoa, and they escape to England. They fall in love en route, with Rodomond teaching Zoa English and Christianity. Once in England, they marry with the narrator's blessing and live happily under his roof. This story comes from a novel entitled *The Lady's Drawing Room*, which was first printed in London in 1743. The popularity of Zoa's story is evident, though, as Roxann Wheeler reports that both Henrietta and Zoa were printed separately in chapbooks and as single pamphlets until the 1830s. The Zoa story has much to offer any study of the importance of Christianity to European identity. It also has much to offer in regards to race relations, as Rodomond's and Zoa's happy union is an example of the bliss that is attainable if Christianity is the basis for an interracial marriage.

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

A SHILLING-SHOCKER

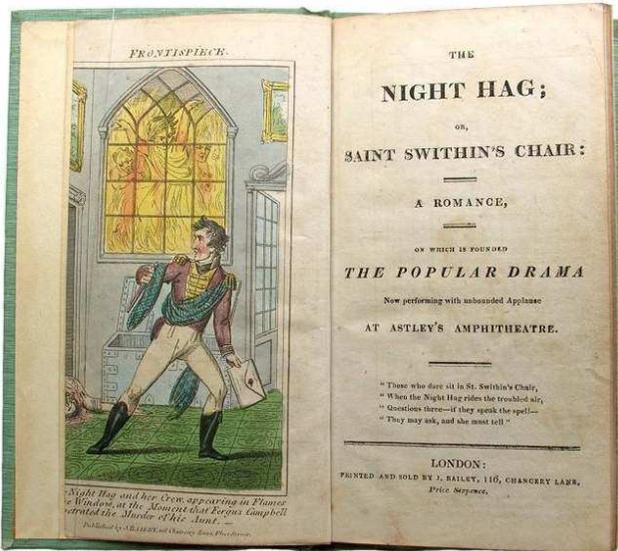
155. [CHAP-BOOK]. The Mysterious stranger, or, Sorrows of a natural daughter : being the affecting history of Catherine Mowbray, who, while an infant, is left at the door of her aunt, the Countess De la Clare, she is brought up by her benevolent relation, and her interesting adventures until the discovery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

\$ 950.-





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



HALLOWEEN HORROR.

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

\$ 1,250.-

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

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

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

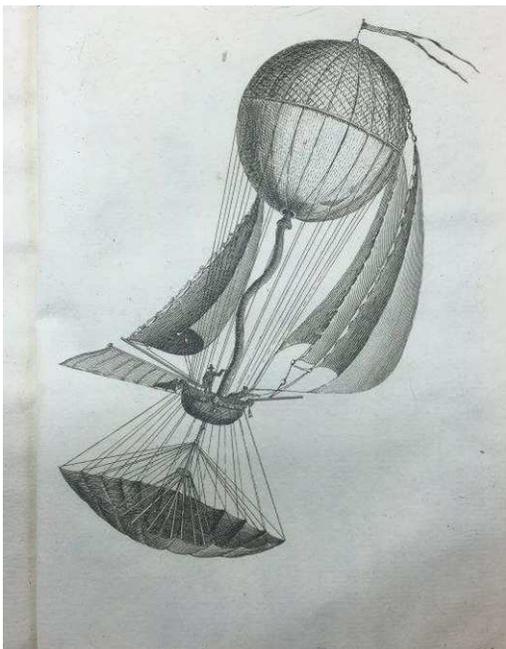
LIKELY UNIQUE SURVIVING EARLY AMERICAN CHILDREN'S BOOK PRINTED ON LINEN

157. [CHILDRENS] [TEXTILE PRINTING] "My Childhood". c. 1820. Approx 28 x 25 cm (exc. fame), in gilt frame (not examined out of frame). Appears to be in very good condition. This wood engraved printing on linen appears to be a unique survivor and was almost certainly intended to be hung in a schoolhouse or child's room for contemplation.

\$ 1,750.-

It is based on Upton's My Childhood. A Poem. Philadelphia: Published and sold by William Charles, 1816, published with half-page coloured illustrations with quatrains printed above and below. The 1816 Upton is itself very rare: the American Antiquarian Society has only a copy on microform. Welch 1367 locates

only one incomplete copy missing the rear printed cover. The images here are interpretations of the 1816 book with some stark differences (unforgivably the cat had been removed in one), but the quatrains are the same.



AERONAUTICS

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

\$ 450.-

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



The text begins with Henin addressing his audience:

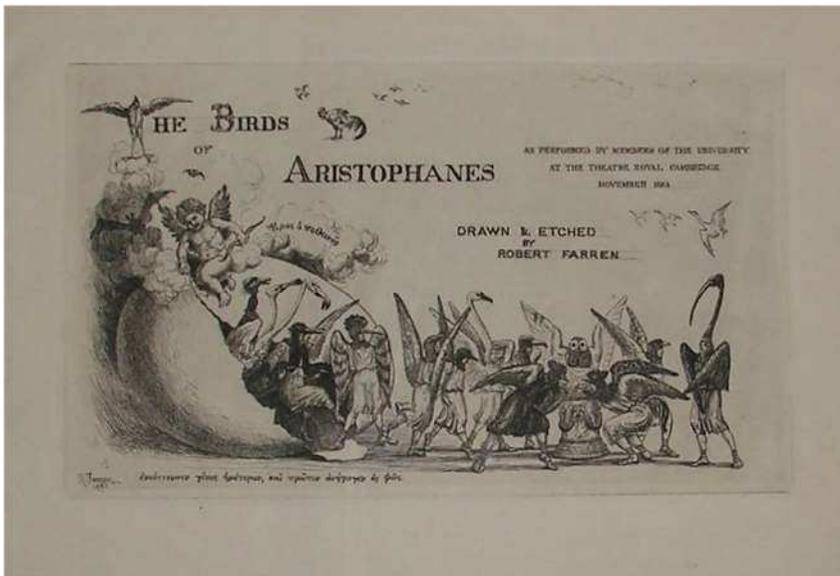
In recent years, minds have turned to ways of creating new communication channels, improving old ones, making them faster. Steam and the railways, electricity and telegraphy have achieved, before our eyes, prodigies which would have seemed chimerical, of which we would not even have dared to think sixty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

Thus it is little to cross in ten days the immense distance which separates Europe from America; it is nothing to cover France in a few hours, to travel from its northern frontiers to those of the south; we want to circumnavigate the globe in forty-eight hours; and some ardent and daring minds affirm that it is not impossible. While awaiting the solution of this last problem, all eyes are turned towards the atmosphere; it is from there, it seems, that the new hippogriff must come to us which will devour space.

FIRST FULL PERFORMANCE OF THE BIRDS BY ARISTOPHANES SINCE ANTIQUITY

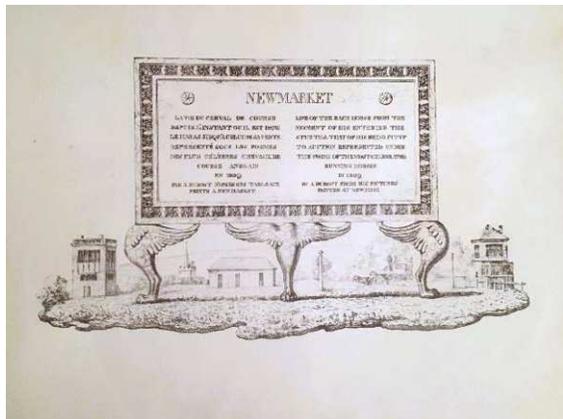
159. FARREN (Robert). The birds of Aristophanes, as performed by members of the university at the theatre royal Cambridge, November 1883, drawn and etched by Robert Farren, large oblong folio (46 x 32 cm). format, red cloth boards, somewhat faded, with embossed gilt title, cast list to endpaper, tissue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

\$ 1,250.-



The university of Cambridge has a Greek play tradition dating back to 1882. These were performed in their original language and were independent of either the ADC or the Marlowe Society. JK Stephen (KC 1878: poet and tutor to Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence) took the starring role in their first performance, Sophocles' Ajax. Their second play was Aristophanes' The Birds, staged in 1883 and reported to be the first full performance of any comedy by Aristophanes since antiquity.

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



THE GODOLPHIN LEGACY: DUBOST'S MASTERPIECES OF NEWMARKET RACING

160. DUBOST, Antoine (1769-1825). A Collection of Eleven Plates, executed in lithography, representing a View of Newmarket and the Life of the Race Horse. Paris: J. Smith for the author, 1818. Elephant folio. oblong Original binding buckram binding with gilded letters (63 x 48), some tears repaired. Parallel letterpress title and text in French and English.

\$ 8,750.-

Lithographic frontispiece and 10 impressive lithographic plates by Dubost. First edition of Dubost's exceedingly rare series of lithographs of Newmarket, which includes portraits of a number of thoroughbreds descended from the Godolphin Arabian.



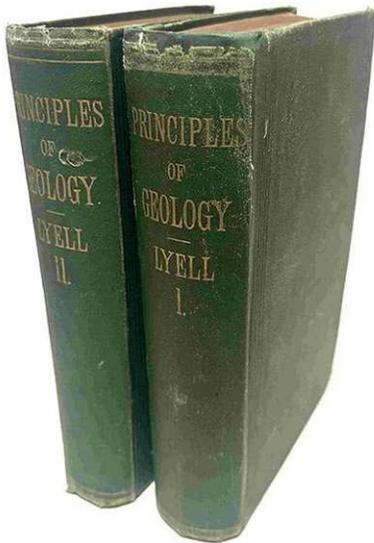


The frontispiece states that the plates include portraits of the 'most celebrated running horses in 1809', whilst also showing the 'life of the race horse from the moment of his entering the stud till that of his being put up for auction'.

Dubost, thanks to a substantial private income, was able to concentrate on both the painting and racing of horses. A friend and contemporary of Carle Vernet, he studied in Paris under Vincent whilst also owning and riding horses in a number of important races. After a period in the French army he went to England in 1806, apparently attracted by the lure of Newmarket and the high quality of the racing, and in 1809 he painted the twelve canvases on which the present series of prints are based.

Only 3 other copies of the work are recorded at auction by ABPC online since 1946. World catalogue lists 3 copies in the US, not in the British Library, nor – it seems – anywhere else in the UK. One copy in the BNF. Mellon/Podeschi 106; Mennessier de la Lance I, pp. 413-4.

JOHN MUIR'S COPY OF LYELL'S GEOLOGY

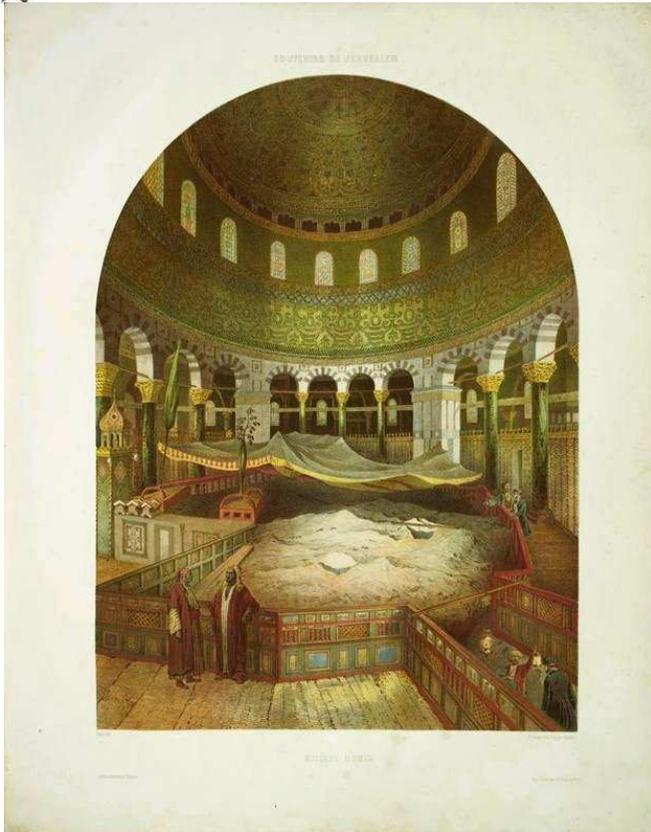


161. [GEOLOGY] [CLIMATE] LYELL, Charles Principles of Geology; or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, Considered as Illustrative of Geology. London, John Murray 1872. Two volumes. xx, 671, [32]; xviii, 652. Illustrated from seven engraved plates, incl. frontispiece, in addition to multiple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

\$ 5,500.-

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

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



EVOCATIVE IMAGES OF THE DOME OF THE ROCK

162. PÂRIS, François-Edmond. Souvenirs de Jérusalem. Album dessiné par M. le contre-amiral Pâris [...].Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, [1862]. Elephant folio (ca. 64 x 51 cm). Title-page with etched, coloured plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, two leaves of text, and 14 lithographs, 12 printed in colour). One plate with a mended tear. Original buckram binding. Top corner of the backboard restored.

\$ 3,950.-

The French admiral Francois Edmond Paris commanded a naval squadron that visited Palestine, and he was in Jerusalem in 1861. His Souvenirs de Jérusalem was published the following year, with fourteen plates of which two are early views of the interior of the Dome of the Rock (not a mosque): one to the west from the

octagonal arcade, across the area inside the south entrance; the second from an elevated viewpoint corresponding to the eastern end of the dikkah, to the north-northwest, across the Rock. It also depicts the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The other plates depict the Christian places of worship such as the Church of the Holy sepulcher , the Prison of Christ, the chapel of Saint Helena in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of the Virgin Mary and the Grotto of the Nativity in nearby Bethlehem.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE ROMANIAN PRINTING

163. [ROMANIAN] The acts of the Apostles [in Romanian] Bucharest, no date, but 1820. Folio (30 x 23 cm). Contemporary calf over wooden boards with blind stamps on the board. Metropolitan Press of Bucharest. Clasps gone. 182 leaves. 6 half page woodcuts, initials in red throughout. Leaves somewhat soiled towards the end. No date but printed in Romania, with Cyrillic letters. Around 1820, by the Print-house of the Archdiocese of Ungro Vlahia (Mitropolia Ungro Vlahiei) Commissioned by Prince Alexandru Suțu, a puppet prince on the throne of Wallachia installed by the Ottomans.

\$ 2,500.-



Hardly anything is known about the publishing house. Of which there are only scant references. Very rare, no copy in any library catalogue (but this might be due to erratic spelling), the title-page of our copy can be found on the internet. Not digitized.

The book has an interesting provenance. It belonged to the famous mathematician Petre Sergescu', the founder and organizer of the International Committee on the History of Sciences, regarded as the one who forged a close relation between the International Academy of the History of Science and UNESCO. In their apartment, his wife, Maria Kasterska founded the Romanian Library in 1961, which was dispersed after 1994.

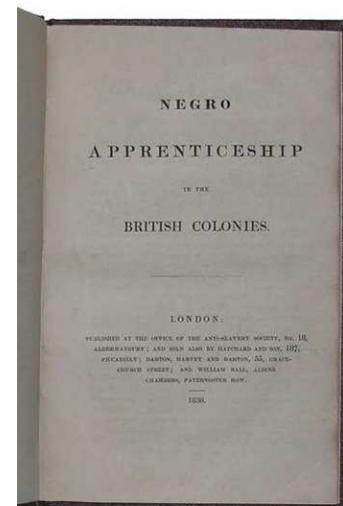
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

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

\$ 750.-

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

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



A SURREALISTIC DANCE OF DEATH

166. **FIEDLER, Frans.** Narre Tod, Mein Spielgesell', ca. 1923. Kunstbildner Frans Fiedler, Text: Thea Giradelli ; Verlag. Der Schönheit, Dresden – A. 24. 10 plates, Folio, 34 cm x 27 cm. Original cloth portfolio.

\$ 7,500.-

A weird and wonderful album of life's dance with sex, love and death by the eccentric photographer Franz Fiedler (1885-1956), which shows a nude woman with a skeleton in various erotic poses. The preceding text, tells about death who is a fool and her playmate. A wonderful and in every sense of the world unique album, made against the backdrop of unstable Weimar republic, in which hedonism, sex and fear 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. The outstanding publication on the city of Dresden, conceived in the spirit of Die Neue Sachlichkeit, is one of the first illustrated works created according to the new principles of photography. It marks a turning point in his work. Fiedler's studio was destroyed on 13 February 1945. All that was left was a box with photographs for exhibition which was deposited with his family in Moravia. After 1945 he did not have his own studio and earned a living in the GDR as author of books on photography. Anneliese Kretschmer, Dortmund, is one of his pupils. The publication history of this work is as confusing, as interesting. An extensive search yielded only two copies in Germany, no other institutional copies seem to exist worldwide.

We searched, OCLC, COPAC and KVK. The collation in the two institutional copies is two leaves and 10 tables. In none of the copies at auction, there is mention of two introductory leaves, there is always only one. However our leaf seems to differ from other copies that have a more elaborate title page. Our copy seems to be printed in 1923 (See: Archiv für Geschichte des Buchwesens, Volume 11, p. 469). We assume that this is the sole surviving copy of the book with photogravures, instead of silver gelatine prints





BULGARIAN FEMINIST AND SUFFRAGETTE

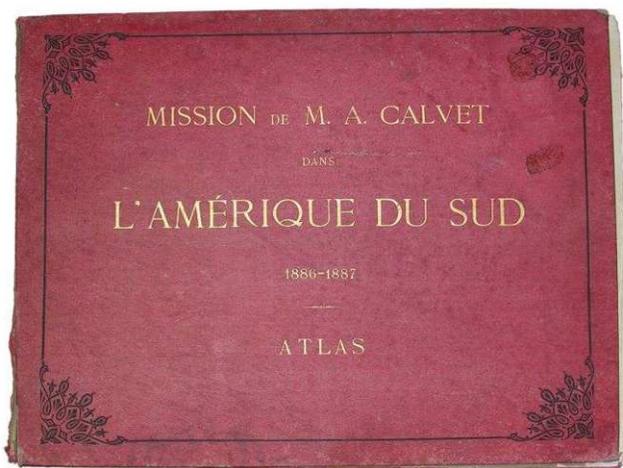
167. KARIMA, Anna, née Anna Todora Velkova (1871–1949), was a Bulgarian writer, translator, editor and journalist, suffragist and women's rights activist. She was co-founder of the Bulgarian Women's Union, and served as its chairperson from 1901 to 1906. Six works.

\$ 1,450.-

In 1897, she founded the society Suznanie ("Conscience") and started to campaign for women's education, one of which was to have the University of Sofia open to women. From 1899, she edited the paper Zhenski glas ("Female voice") with Julia Malinova, and in 1901, they co-founded the Bulgarian Women's Union with Karima as its first chairperson. The organization was an umbrella organization of the 27 local women's organisations that had been established in Bulgaria since 1878.

In 1906, she left the Bulgarian Women's Union. She founded the rival women's organization Ravnopravie ("Equal rights", 1908-1921) and toured the country lecturing on women's rights reform. In 1918, she opened the first day care center for working mothers in Bulgaria and was exiled for political reasons from 1921 to 1928.

Her work is little known in the United States. In OCLC, few copies of her works can be found, but due to erratic spelling of Bulgarian names, it is hard to determine rarity. We offer six of her works: 1. "For Freedom" – novel, first edition - Tutrakan, 1908, cardboard covers, 360 pages. With dedication to her father, the revolutionary leader Todor Velkov on the dedication page. Issued by Mavrodinoff print house – Tutrakan. A historical novel about the struggle of Bulgarians against Ottoman rule in the last quarter of the 19th century. It features the story of Bulgarian emigrants from Besarabia, present-day Ukraine, who are longing to return to the motherland and contribute in any way they can towards its liberation. 2. "Dead Heart" – novel, first edition - Sofia, 1940, hardcovers, 110 pages. The story of a young unmarried lady - Stella, who quits music school despite her talent to become an actress. It follows her hardships and limitations in achieving her dream in a men's world. 3. "Repentance" – short novel, first edition - Sofia, 1941, soft covers, 64 pages. Issued by Polygraphic print house Sofia. A story of love and regret, a story about a woman – Mina, torn apart between her heart and her duty. 4. "Stories" – a collection of short stories, first edition - Sofia, 1939, soft covers, 46 pages. Issued by the Union of Bulgarian writers. 5. "Lottery's Fault" – dramaturgy, theater play script, comedy in three acts, first edition – Sofia, 1940, soft covers, 40 pages. Issued by Dr. J. Marinoff. 6. "One Great Idea" - dramaturgy, theater play script in one act. First edition – Tutrakan, 1907, soft covers, 30 pages. Issued by Mavrodinoff print house – Tutrakan.

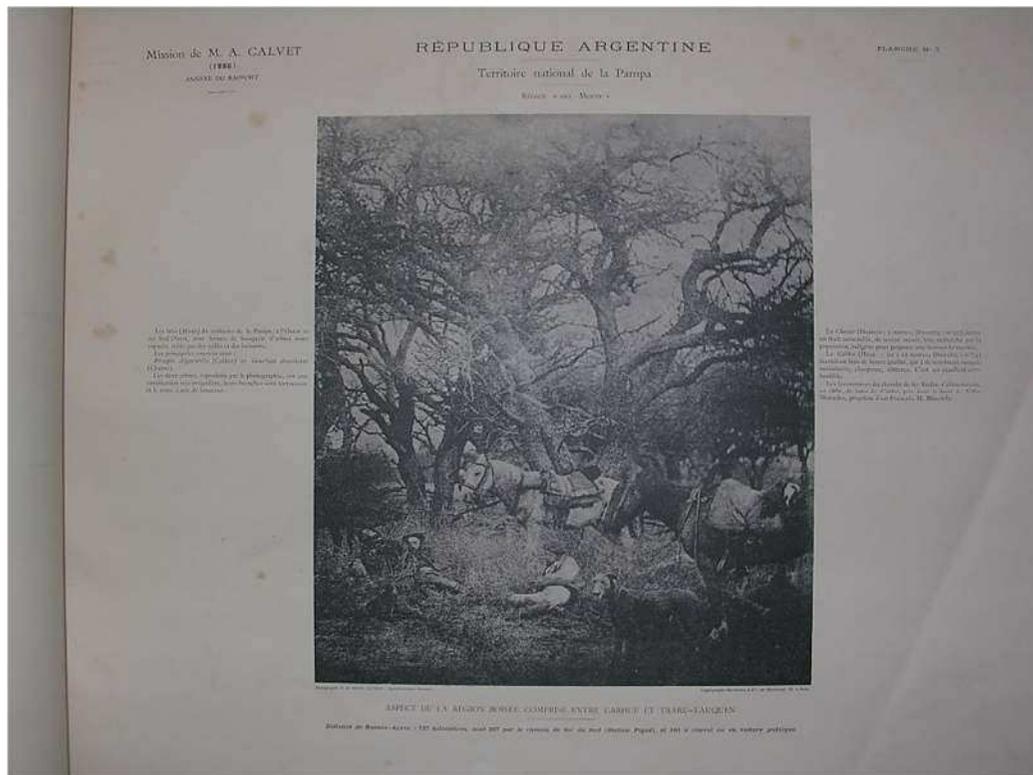


EXCEEDINGLY RARE ATLAS ON SOUTH AMERICA

168. CALVET, M.A. Amérique du Sud, mission de M.A. Calvet: étude économique des republics du Rio de La Plata, Confédération Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay. 1886-1887. Red percaline cloth binding. 25 plates. Giant atlas (63 x 50 cm.). Exceedingly rare, possibly unique. A smaller size atlas known as the "Mission de Mr Calvet dans l'Amérique du Sud. L'immigration européenne, le Commerce & l'Agriculture" is to be found in a number of institutions. (30 x 40 cm).

\$ 1,750.-

The Frenchman Calvet was commissioned to study the "conditions of Emigration and Colonization in the countries of the Rio de La Plata. Argentine Confederation, Uruguay, Paraguay. 22 plates of photographic reproductions, 1 color map, 1 plate of economic diagrams and 1 plate of standard plans of agricultural colonies. No text part.





RARE 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.
- 22. Alvarado's death in Guadalajara.



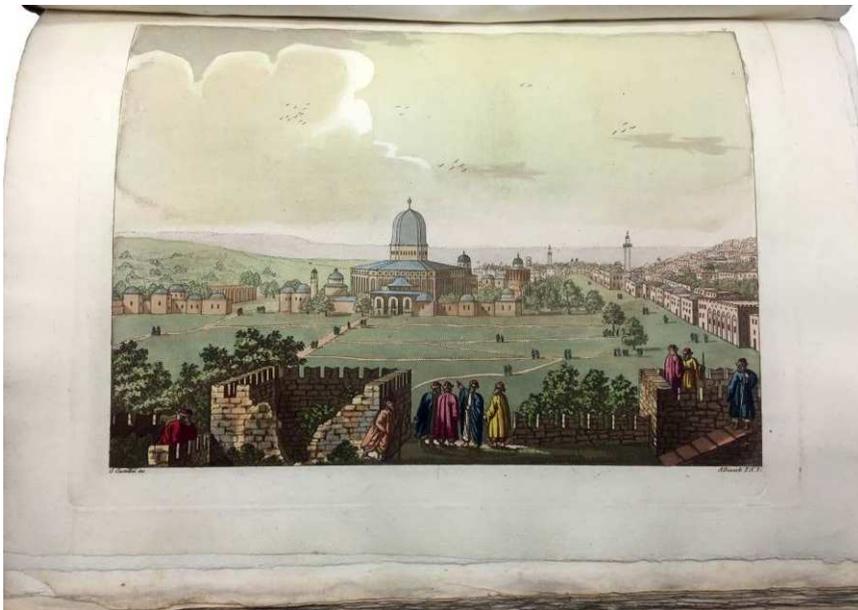
HOLY LAND ARABIA, SYRIA AND PERSIA

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

\$ 2,500.-

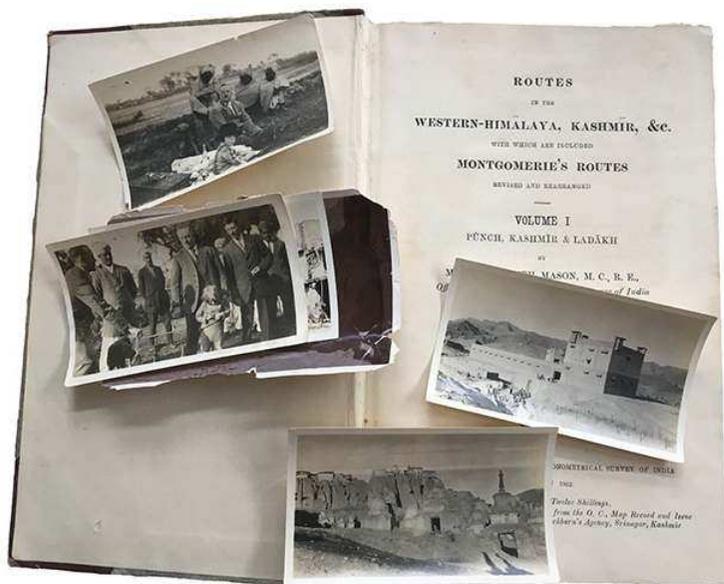
Syria, Judea, Jerusalem, Arabia, Asia Minor (Troje, Lycia, Pontus), Persia. 75 delicate hand-colored plates in an unusual beautiful state without any browning or foxing. Signed by Ferrario. This is no 98, dedicated to Pozzi da Perego (Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medica, Persia, Islamic civilization.)

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





EXPLORING THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS



171. MASON, KENNETH. Routes in the Western Himalaya, Kashmir, 1922. 1st. Edition. With which are included Montgomerie's Routes revised and rearranged. Volume I. Punjab, Kashmir & Ladakh - Royal 8vo Hb. Qtr. brown cloth and papered boards with the title. Title page, text with numerous charts and table relating to the various routes surveyed. Together with two folding maps (as called for) in the rear pocket - 1. Kashmir & Jammu N.W. Frontier Province & Punjab. 2. Eastern Turkistan, Kashmir, Punjab and Tibet.

\$ 1,500.-

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

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

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

A SEMINAL WORK ON ARMENIA

172. LYNCH, H. F. B. (Harry Finnis Blossie). Armenia, Travels and Studies 2 volumes.[2], xvi, 470; [2], xii, 512 pp. With pull-out color frontispiece in volume I, seven maps and plans (large fold-out map in rear cover pocket), numerous full page plates and in-text illustrations. Quarto.

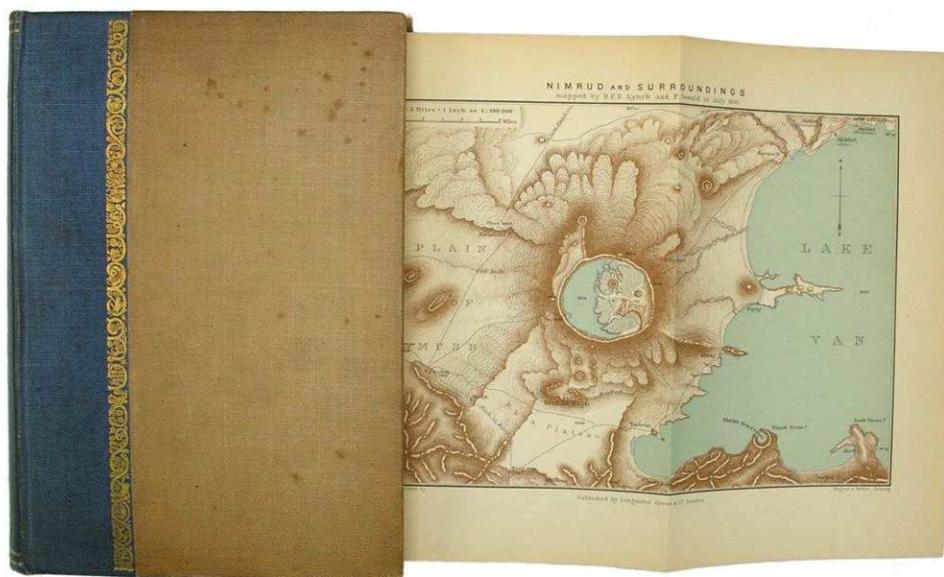
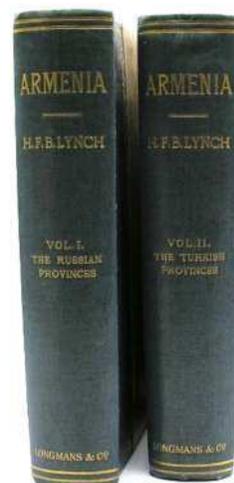


24 x 17 cm. original brown cloth boards with gilt floral design separating it from the blue cloth spine. First Edition. Longman 1901.

\$ 1,500.-

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

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



JESUIT JOURNEYS IN ETHIOPIA, ARABIA FELIX, AND BEYOND

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

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

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

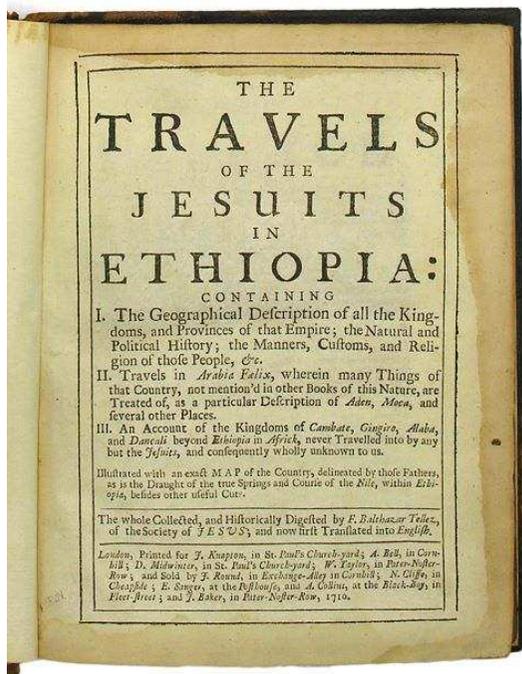
III. An account of the Kingdoms of Cambate, Gingirol, Alaba, and Dancali beyond Ethiopia in Africk, never travelled into by any but the Jesuits, and consequently wholly unknown to us.

Illustrated with an exact map of the country, delineated by those Fathers, as is the draught of the true springs and course of the Nile, within Ethiopia, besides other useful cuts [translated by



John Stevens]. London: for J. Knapton (etc.), 1710, 4to. Contemporary polished paneled calf, rubbed. [4] 264 [12]. Faint waiter stain to the outer margins.

\$ 3,500.-



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

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

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

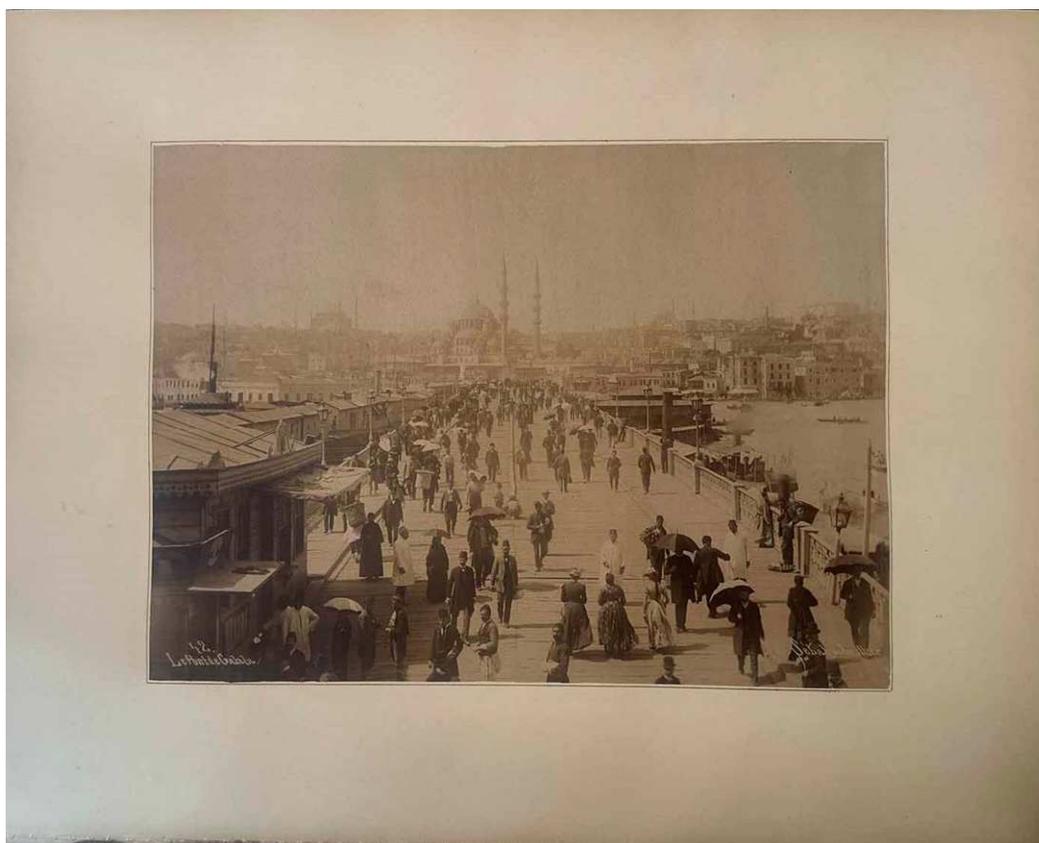


A GRAND TOUR PHOTOGRAPHY ALBUM: MISS ADELE KNEELAND (1856-1937)

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

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

\$ 7,500.-



Adele Kneeland (1856-1937), heiress of a great shipping fortune, was a close friend of Edith Wharton the famous American writer and designer. Wharton drew upon her insider's knowledge of the upper-class New York "aristocracy" to portray realistically the lives and morals of the Gilded Age. At a young age Adele went on the Grand Tour and amassed this large photo album



*ITALIAN ARCHITECTURAL DOME
PAINTINGS IN PRINT*



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

\$ 8,500.--

Andrea Mantegna, Raphael, Michelangelo, Pietro da Cortona, and Giovanni Battista Tiepolo are world famous for their achievements in monumental painting. Few could extensively travel in the 16th and 17th century and artists wanted to be inspired by these great works of art. So, this need gave way to a series of engravings, that are artworks in their own right. Often, they even had a more enduring influence on people's perceptions of these decorations than the originals. The most difficult problem that printmakers faced was the reproduction of decorative paintings that had been created on spherical surfaces, especially domes. There were different approaches to this problem,

1. A 'fake', i.e., the square vault fresco transformed into a circle by copper engraver. 2. Renditions of the dome in layered strips, example: gathering of various Olympian gods and mythological figures among clouds, after the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sala dei Giganti, engraved by Pierre Bartoli. 3. But the most ingenious way to depict dome painting without distorting the proportions was thought of by Carlo Cesio (1622-1682), a baroque painter and engraver. He divided the circular dome into vertical, trapezoidal sections. Joined together like a globe, but viewed from the inside, these reproductions provide vivid impressions of works such as Lanfranco's colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.

When Cesio was young, he became the pupil Pietro da Cortona, one of the key figures in the emergence of Roman Baroque architecture. Cesio soon took over commissions and the importance of the clients grew. The Pope commissioned him to paint the fresco of the Judgment of Solomon in the gallery of Alexander VII in the Quirinal palace in Rome. But Cesio was also a gifted engraver. In 1657 he opened



up a print studio in Rome and published a print series Galleria nel Palazzo Farnese. Cesio's most ambitious project in terms of difficulty, scale and size were the extremely large suite of 8 engravings, the first great dome painting of the Baroque, the colossal dome painting in the Roman church of Sant' Andrea della Valle.

1. Ascension of Mary 2. Petrus with the Key of Heaven. 3. The Holy Andreas 4. Abraham and Isaac 5. The Holy Joseph 6. Young Saint? 7. Adam & Eve 8. Noah.



FROM THE ROMANTIC BOOK COLLECTION OF WILLIAM ST CLAIR

176. [COMMONPLACE BOOK] Romantic Commonplace book, profusely illustrated, folio. (28.5 x 21 cm) 60 leaves. 19th half leather, contemporary binding, ownership inscription by William St Clair', author of "The Reading Nation in the romantic period". A book described as a monument of scholarship. St Clair writes on the flyleaf "One of the fullest visual commonplace book... contains the puzzle portrait of Byron which becomes a rock ..."

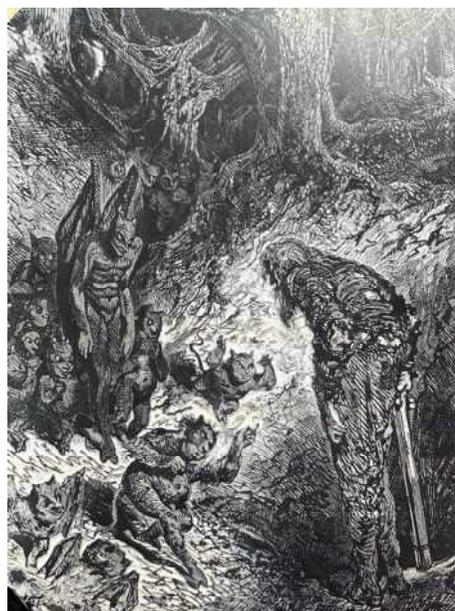
\$ 1,250.-

The book contains two such Victorian puzzle pictures, The shade of Byron contemplating the ruins of Missolonghi, Greece and The shade of Napoleon visiting his Tomb. Both of them contain images, or that viewers are challenged to find. They reflect the Victorian fascination with puzzles, riddles, and optical illusions. Many engravings heightened in gum Arabic. A delightful book filled to the brim with cut-outs, poems and pictures.

GUSTAVE DORÉ WOODBLOCK FOR GARGANTUA ET PANTAGRUEL

177. [DORÉ, Gustave] [DAUPAR, engraver. attr.] Published: Paris, ca. 1873. A design for an illustration for Gargantua et Pantagruel, created for Doré's 1873 illustrated edition of the collected works of François Rabelais (Oeuvres. Paris : Garnier Frères, 1873, v. 2, p. 143). 1 wood block : boxwood; 14.5 x 10 cm., inscribed on reverse with number. Increasingly uncommon in commerce,.

\$ 2,750.-





REBECCA AND ELEZIER

178. [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.

\$ 5,500.-



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.

1929 ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR ART DECO FLAPPERS SAMPLE ALBUM

179. [FASHION] Album (likely Paris, Geneva or Zurich,. Winter, 1929-1930) . 23.7 x 19 cm., 24 sheets with NINETY-TWO (92) ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS of elegant ladies in dresses, number 310-403, evidence of 2 removed, but 92.

\$ 4,000.-



The Album is bound in Japanese style boards with art deco textile patterned silk. The cover shows slight wear; internally occasional minor soiling. The details captured in the drawings are masterful, illustrating fabric patterns and elegant dresses and hairstyles with remarkable precision. One small pencil note indicates these may be designs of Jane Régny, but it would be more cautious to say French or Swiss school pending additional research; the unique binding may also tie it to some particular fashion house or designer.

16TH CENTURY FLEMISH ENGRAVINGS, PHANTASY LANDSCAPES, BIBLICAL SCENES AND THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

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

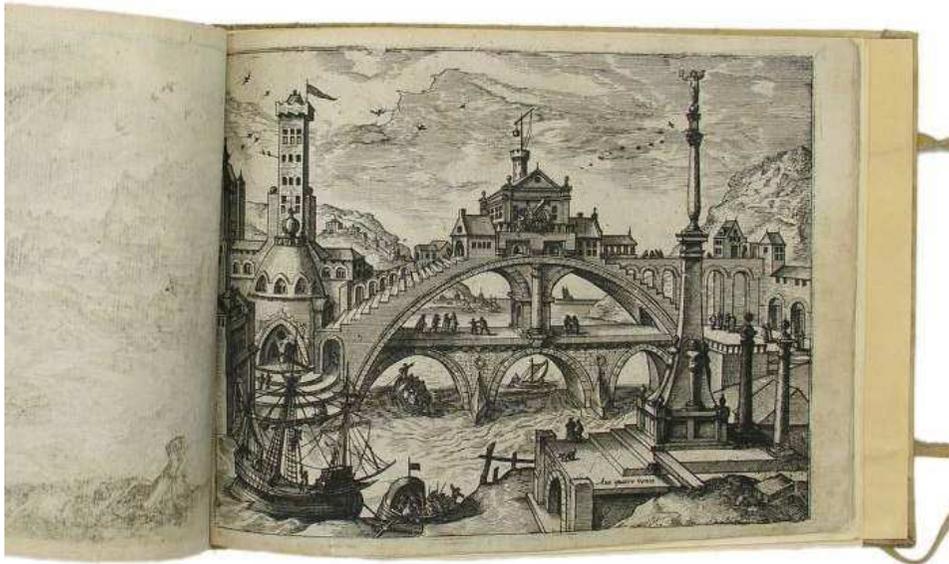
\$ 5,000.-

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

2. Suite months of the year. Engraved by Adriaen Collaert and published by Hans van Luyck. The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations that are characteristic for each month. (11 of 12). The months can be identified by the signs of the zodiac and by the occupations



that are characteristic for each month. The drawings show a variety of details from everyday life and bear witness to Bol's dual talent: he was both a landscape painter and a chronicler of everyday life. March is missing.



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

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

The inscription 'Aux quatre vents' on three of landscape prints refers to the house of the painter and print publisher Hieronymus Cock and his wife volcxken Diercx. The latter started to use this inscription on the new prints she published after the death of her husband in 1570. This means that the landscape prints came on the market after that date. In the inventory of the estate of volcxken Diercx (1601) the printing plates she produced after the death of Cock are listed separately. Among them are mentioned 'Zestien coperen plaeten wesende Lantschapkens' (Sixteen copper plates being small landscapes).

These fantasy prints can only be found in a handful of large public print collections in Europe and America. The prints are all executed in a combination of etching and engraving which is typical for the brothers Joannes and Lucas van Doetecum. There are incomplete sets in New York (Metropolitan Museum), Wolfenbüttel (Herzog August Bibliothek) and Brussels (Royal Library of Belgium). The suit of the Prodigal Son made 1500 GBP in 2011.

A RACE FROM BERLIN TO PARIS

181. [GAME BOARD] Die Reise nach Paris. Farblithographischer Spielplan auf Leinwand kaschiert und gefaltet. Berlin, C. Söhlki, um 1855. 48 x 57 cm.

\$ 850.-



Lithographic game board laminated and folded onto canvas. A game board for race from Berlin - Potsdamer Bahnhof to Ausstellungs Pallast (Palace of Industry in Paris). Library of Congress <https://lccn.loc.gov/2004669389>

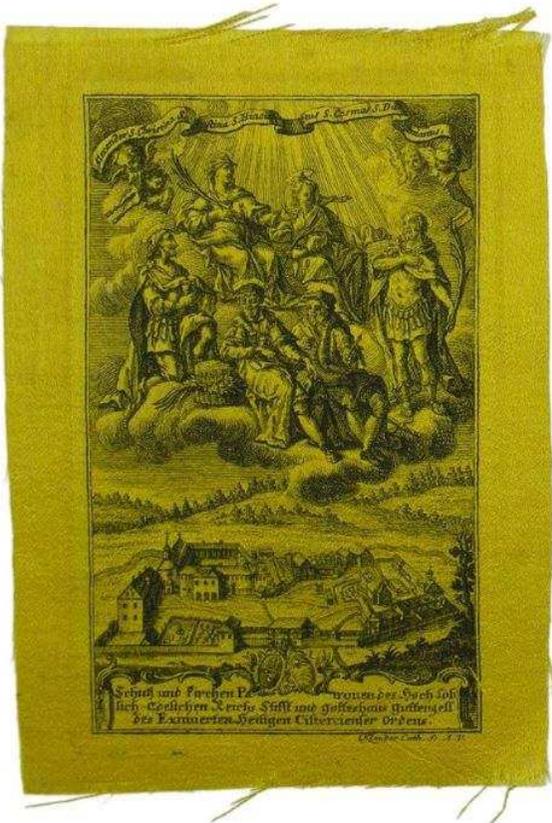
The game board shows seventy one beautifully executed views (hand colored) of places along the Berlin-Paris route in 1850's (Paris without Eiffel tower at that moment).



ENGRAVING ON SILK

182. KLAUBER, Joseph Sebastian. "View of the Frauenkloster Gutenzell with its Patron Saints" Engraving on yellow silk, 17 x 10 cm.

\$ 850.-



Joseph Sebastian Klauber (1710-1768) was an engraver, draughtsman, and publisher who played a significant role in 18th-century Augsburg print production. He also produced books of hours with engravings, as evidenced by Walters Art Museum MS. W.513. This devotional engraving on silk depicts the well-known nunnery of Gutenzell, along with its patron saints. The initials following the engraver's name, Klauber, do not match his or his brother's names. It's possible that "B.A.V." refers to the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, suggesting that the engraving was intended as a presentation copy.



NARRATIVE DUTCH LOTTERY SET



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

\$ 5,750.-

We had a similar set in one of our last catalogues, but not only are the cards in this set all coloured but there are other differences too. Most remarkable is that no single man is depicted, only women, sometimes with their child or lover. The narrative is solely about them



The depictions are more refined. They catch the style of costumes well. All are, in all kinds of ways, more daring. Our last set depicted games, professions, mythological figures, etc., but there was no story to them. Our present cards are more narrative—some examples. Two women lamenting their dead cat, covered by a cloth (since we are cat lovers, very recognizable to us). A woman consoles her friend. Yet, she admires herself in the mirror. One woman scolds another, a tailor shows the lady of the house her clothes, a thief is robbing the treasure chest, a suitor asks his girlfriend to sit down, a woman is doing make-up in front of the mirror, a girl is drunk, a dancing couple, several couples fumbling on the couch, scenes of courtship, women teaching their children, etc.



There were three people in charge of the game. First, there is the collector, who, after shuffling, distributes the cards with the allegorical drawings among the audience, collects the money for each card and pays out the gains. The second person shuffles the cards with rhymed mottoes 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.

CRYSTAL PALACE



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

\$ 2,950.-

The Great Exhibition in 1851 was the first international exhibition of manufactured products. Organised by Henry Cole and Prince Albert, it was held in the purpose-built Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in London. The Exhibition spurred great international interest, and was one of the two most popular subjects of the paper peepshow in nineteenth century, the other one being the Thames Tunnel. Like the Thames Tunnel, the Great Exhibition became the topic of a large variety of souvenirs, including many optical toys.

In this paper peepshow, the exhibits on the cut-out panels are a selection of the highlights on display at the Crystal Palace, and would not have lined up in this way in reality. It appears then that the publisher Charles Augustus Lane is less concerned with representing the Great Exhibition accurately than with giving the users a sweeping impression of the spectacle.

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





50 NYU PROTEST POSTERS - MANY UNIQUE SURVIVORS

185. [SOCIAL HISTORY] [NEW YORK] Collection of approx. 50 NYU Protest Posters and fliers, some approx. 10 x 8, but most larger standard poster sizes. Most, c. 1970. Some tears and a few with some condition issues, but most very good. Collection should be seen. Many are no doubt unique survivors. Provenance: Collected by NYU Alum and City University of New York, Bruce Chandler, professor of mathematics

\$ 3,500.-



In 1970, New York University (NYU) experienced a series of protests that were reflective of the broader social and political unrest occurring across the United States during that period. The protests at NYU were primarily driven by opposition to the Vietnam War, as well as issues related to civil rights, student rights, and university governance. Key concerns among students included the university's involvement with military research, the presence of ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) on campus, and the demand for greater student participation in university decision-making processes. One notable event was the occupation of university buildings by students as a form of protest against the Vietnam War and in solidarity with the nationwide student strike that followed the shooting of four students by the National Guard at Kent State University in Ohio on May 4, 1970. This tragic event galvanized students across the country, leading to demonstrations, sit-ins, and building occupations at many universities, including NYU.



A CHARMING EARLY CHILDREN'S TOY IN FINE CONDITION

186. [TOY THEATER][PEEP SHOW] Daniel in the Lion's Den., Martin Engelbrecht, Augsburg. ca. 1760. Complete set of 6 engr. hand coloured scenes. (in contemporary paper wrapping with manuscript "Drooghouden"). 9.5 x 14.2 cm.

Due to their ephemeral nature, and great fragility, Engelbrecht's dioramas are hardly ever perfectly preserved.

\$ 1,750.-

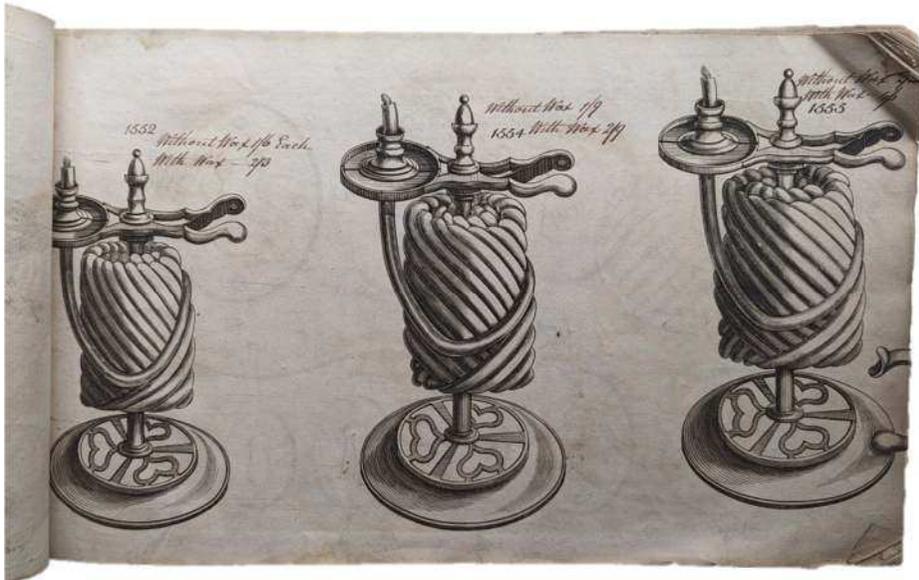


The Old Testament recounts how the Persian king Darius I "The Great" (550–486 BC) condemned the devout and steadfast Daniel to spend the night in a lions' den for worshipping God rather than him. The following morning, after the stone sealing the entrance was rolled away, the astonished Persians saw Daniel, very much alive, giving thanks to God for keeping him safe overnight: "Then said Daniel unto the king, O king, live for ever. My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt." (Daniel 6:21–22)

ELEGANCE OF THE 18TH CENTURY: AN EXQUISITE COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL FIXTURES

187. TRADE CATALOGUE. Oblong folio, 20 x 32 cm. No date. Possibly from Birmingham, circa 1770/1780. Includes 10 large-sized fold-out plates of chandeliers (loose and with tears, 30 x 45 cm, various sizes), 1A, and another nine unnumbered plates. Plates 3-165 (with fold-out plates) are in perfect condition. In a modern, protective box.

\$ 2,750.-



The catalogue showcases hinges, desk sets, door knockers, socket casters, wheels, ceiling hooks, onlays, drawer pulls, castors, and escutcheons. The items are often impressively engraved, highlighting the intricate designs and quality of these fixtures. This collection is very rare. We only found one comparable example, which carried an estimate of \$3000 to \$5000 USD.



ARTS & CRAFTS

188. [WALLPAPERS] Two lengths of decorative embossed leather textured paper, one length [920 x 560mm] with a vine leaf design interspersed with the head and wings of a wyvern, original company label pasted to the rear, the second length decorated with peacocks and cherubs on a 'fountain-like' feature, brown background, slightly rubbed at edges, [c. 1875]

\$ 3,500.-



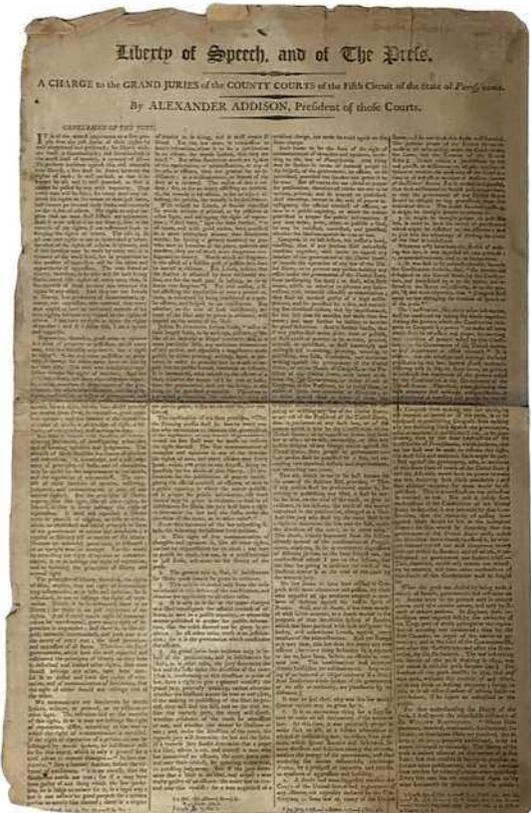
Jeffrey & Co was an English producer of fine wallpapers that operated from 1836 to the 1930s. From 1864 to 1896, the company was owned by Metford Warner. The company produced papers based on designs by William Morris as early as 1864. In 1871, under Warner's direction, it began printing papers by designers such as Walter Crane, Lewis F. Day, Bruce J. Talbert and C. F. A. Voysey. IN 1851 the company exhibited at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. In 1878 the company received a gold medal at the Paris exhibition for their wallpaper Sunflowers, designed by Bruce J. Talbert.



Historical examples of the papers produced by Jeffrey & Co are found in the Museum of Fine Arts Houston, the RISD Museum, the National Gallery of Victoria, Australia, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

In Castle Howard, Morris & Company produced wallpapers for two salons that imitated embossed leather hangings produced in Spain and Holland in the 16th and 17th centuries. Unfortunately they were lost in a fire, so we can't compare. But these do have that feeling.

<https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O77330/jeffrey-cos-artistic-wallpapers-advertisement-jeffrey-co/jeffrey--cos-artistic-wallpapers-advertisement-jeffrey--co/>



THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGE AGAINST THE BILL OF RIGHTS - A RARE BROADSIDE ON LIBERTY OF SPEECH

189. ADDISON, Alexander. Free Speech and Liberty of the Press. Broadside, 1799. Liberty of Speech, and of The Press. A Charge to the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania. By Alexander Addison, President of those Courts. Folio 2pp printed, four columns to the page, lower margin lightly cropping one line of text, general toning, some slight tears without loss, some edge wear. Very Rare. RBH cites none since the 1970s

\$ 8,500.-

The Sedition Act of 1798 is considered the first significant challenge to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, specifically regarding freedoms of speech and the press. While the First Amendment explicitly prohibits Congress from passing laws that abridge freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the Sedition Act criminalized certain types of expression, specifically those deemed critical of the federal government

This important and very rare broadside was Issued by the Columbian Centinel, Boston, January 1, 1799.. In it, Alexander Addison (1758–1807), serving as the president of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Circuit of Pennsylvania, gave a charge to the grand jury in 1799 where he discussed the Sedition Act. He essentially defended the Sedition Act's constitutionality and emphasized the importance of respecting and supporting the government. Addison highlighted that the government had the right to protect itself against false and malicious criticisms that could incite unrest or rebellion. The Sedition Act posed a fundamental challenge to the constitutional principles of free expression. Though championed by Federalists who argued its necessity for national security, it was decried by Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, as a blatant infringement on individual liberties.

FIRST EDITION OF BENEZET'S INFLUENTIAL ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT

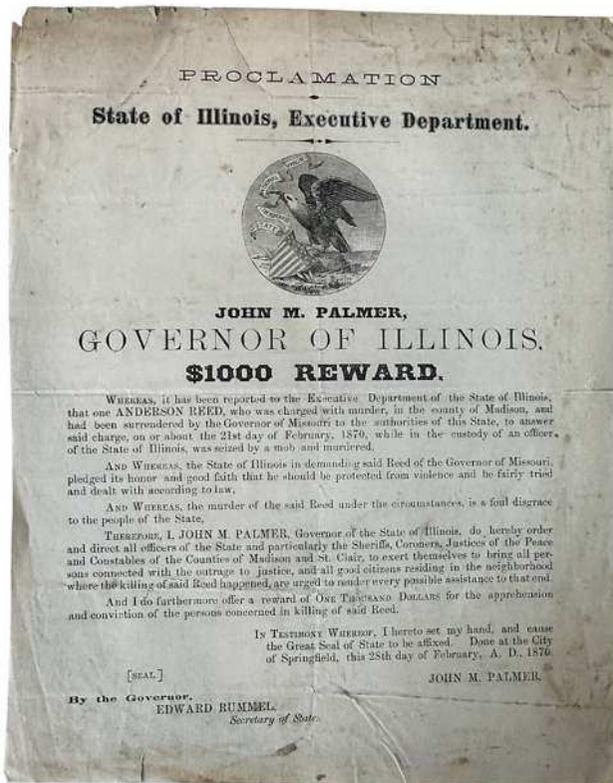
190. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN] BENEZET, ANTHONY; A Short Account of that Part of Africa inhabited by Negroes. With respect to the Fertility of the Country; the Good Disposition of Many of the Natives and the Manner in which the Slave Trade is Carried on. Philadelphia:

Dunlap, 1762. 8vo., 8pp. later calf and marbled boards, Afro-Americana, 1073; Evans, 9067; Sabin 4686.

\$ 2,750.-

The scarce first edition of Anthony Benezet's 'A Short Account of that Part of Africa Inhabited by Negroes', an enlightening and pioneering work in the field of abolitionist literature, providing an in-depth and empathetic overview of the African regions and societies affected by the slave trade in the 18th century. Benezet (1713-1784), a renowned Quaker educator and abolitionist, meticulously describes the varied cultures, languages, and societal structures of African communities, countering the prevailing stereotypes and dehumanizing narratives common in Europe and America at that time. His work is notable for its detailed accounts of the brutalities and injustices of the slave trade, highlighting the human cost and the cultural devastation it wrought on African societies. The work offered a rare and compassionate perspective on African cultures but also served as a factual and moral argument against slavery. His book played a crucial role in shaping the early anti-slavery movement, influencing contemporaries and subsequent generations of abolitionists with its blend of rigorous observation and humanitarian concern.

\$1000 REWARD POSTER FOR THE MURDER OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN



191. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN] [CIVIL RIGHTS] [REWARD POSTER] \$1000 REWARD for Anderson Reed "who was charged with murder" but while in custody "Seized by a mob and murdered". 28th February, 1870. Signed in type by John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois. Broadside, 28 x 21 cm., with some toning and cooling. Old glue stains to recto from having been posted. A remarkable proclamation, issued by The Governor of Illinois, offering a \$1000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of those responsible for the lynching of an African American man accused of murder while in custody. This reward displayed the intent to prosecute those who violated Reed's civil rights, regardless of his race during the very month of the passage of the 15th Amendment. Possibly a unique surviving copy, not cited in OCLC.

\$ 6,500.-



In 1868, a German resident named Mr. Lutka was tragically killed in his residence. Two African-Americans, Joseph Marshall and Anderson Reed, were implicated in this heinous act. While Anderson Reed managed to flee, Joseph Marshall wasn't so fortunate. Rather than being detained and facing a just trial, an enraged group apprehended him, tethered him to a wagon, and gruesomely dragged him until he lost his life. By February 1870, authorities apprehended Anderson Reed in St. Louis. During his confinement, he was lynched before trial.

"About two years ago, a German by the name of Lutka, who lived in the American Bottoms near Venice, was murdered in his own house, and the horrible charge was laid to two negroes, one of whom was caught and lynched by being tied behind a wagon by the neck, and dragged over the ground until he was dead. His accomplice, Anderson Reed, escaped, and until Saturday, February 12, he successfully eluded the authorities. He was arrested in St. Louis, and a requisition was obtained from the Governor of this State [Illinois] to bring him over into this State for trial. On February 21 he was brought over, but instead of bringing the man directly to Edwardsville, he was detained in Venice, and placed in confinement at Justice Robinson's office. What transpired afterwards we clip from the St. Louis Republican:

"The news that Reed was in town spread very quickly through the country, and very evident symptoms of excitement were observable, and threats of lynch law were freely made. Notwithstanding these indications, on the afternoon of the following day, constable Lammert started in a light wagon with the Reed, and no other companion, to drive to Edwardsville – a distance of twenty-five miles. In view of the circumstances and feeling then existing, this act of the Constable shows a very curious conception of his duty. He should have taken every precaution to preserve his prisoner; instead of which he exposes him to the lynchers in the most favorable way for their design. The result was, as might have been plainly foretold, when about three and a half miles from Venice on the Alton Road, he was stopped by two men, who jumped into the wagon and demanded the prisoner. Reed was thrown from the wagon. A crowd of men gathered and surrounded the culprit, but offered no violence to the Constable, who, deeming discretion the better part of valor, offered no resistance. The lynchers immediately set about their murderous work. They put a long rope around Reed's neck, so that men could hold the ends at each side, and yet be at some distance away, while a number of executioners in front poured a volley of bullets into the body of the half-strangled victim, who fell dead instantly. The corpse was then taken and thrown over a fence, but a few minutes afterwards, a wagon was driven up and the body was tumbled into it, when the vehicle drove off, and nothing further is known. It is supposed the corpse was rudely interred at some point in the woods nearby." [Ref: Source: Edwardsville Intelligencer, March 03, 1870]

VERY RARE FIRST US OFFICIAL SANCTION FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

192. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN] ENROLLMENT Laws of the United States, for calling out the National Forces. Approved March 3, 1864, and amended February 24, 1864. Official and Complete. New York: J. W. Fortune. 1864. 18mo, 11 x 7 cm 48 pp. Blue paper wraps, very minor tear to upper spine, built very good. Signature in contemporary hand of J[ames] Evans, Jr. Sabin: 22655. Very Rare. OCLC lists two institutional copies; none in RBH since 1913

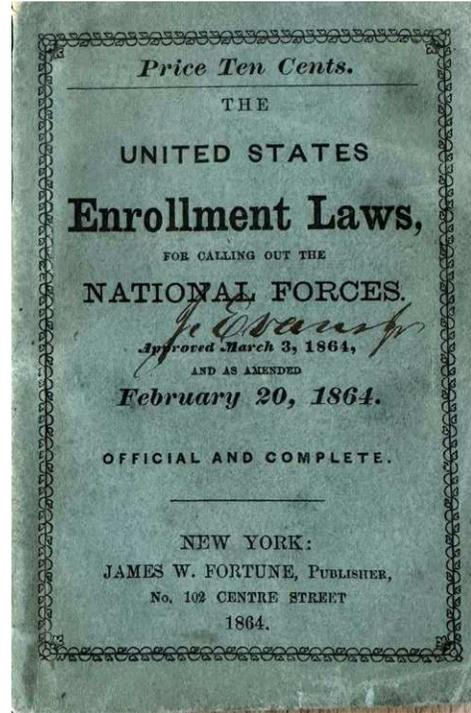
\$ 2,500.-



The 1863 Enrollment Act stands as a crucial legislative milestone in the annals of American history, particularly in the context of African American military involvement and civil rights evolution. First edition to contain the significant the African-American enrollment laws.

Crucially, Section 24 of this act, detailed on pages 41-42, signifies a monumental shift in the American Civil War's dynamics, marking the first official sanction for the enrollment of African American men into the national forces. This legislative text declared, "That all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act." This inclusion represented a profound departure from previous military policies and reflected the changing attitudes towards race and citizenship amidst the war.

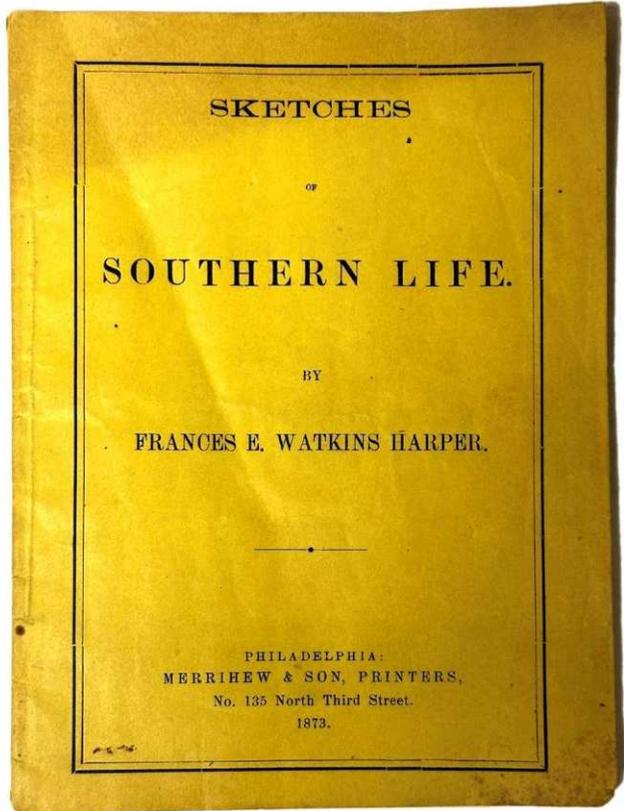
Furthermore, the act's provision for granting freedom to drafted slaves and the allocation of a bounty to their former masters underscores the complex interplay of economics, morality, and legalities in this era. Replacing the Militia Act of 1862, the Enrollment Act was the first national conscription law in the United States. Its broader scope, encompassing all male residents, and its controversial policies of substitution and commutation, which allowed individuals to pay \$300 to avoid the draft, highlight the socio-economic disparities of the time. This act played a role in inciting significant civil unrest, including the infamous Draft Riots in New York City in July 1863.



ONE OF THE RAREST AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN WRITERS OF THE 19th CENTURY

193. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN] [WOMEN] HARPER, FRANCES E. WATKINS. Sketches of Southern Life. Philadelphia, 1873 16mo, 22 pp. original lettered yellow wrappers, slight creases, some very minor soiling, but generally a superb copy Porter, North American Negro Poets p. 43. No copy in RBH since 2004 \$ 12,500.-

Very Rare, first published in the previous year. (but unobtainable) Frances E. W. Harper's "Sketches of Southern Life," published in Philadelphia in 1873, is a seminal work in African American literature and an important document in the history of post-Civil War America.





Harper, a prominent African American writer and activist, uses the character Aunt Chloe, a former slave, as the narrator in this collection of poetical vignettes. Through Aunt Chloe's voice, Harper provides a unique and poignant perspective on the experiences of African Americans during and after the Civil War, particularly in the context of Reconstruction.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN WAR BROADSIDE

194. ALCANCE AL SONORENSE, NUM. 9. Imprenta del gobierno de Sonora, dirigida por Jesus P. Siqueiros, Ures [Sonora, Mexico] 1846, Broadside 33 x 22 cm., minor tears, but very good. RARE. Not in OCLC.

A fiery and important early military communication including the burning of vessels and the fortification of positions, that led up to the important Battle of Guaymas in 1847

\$ 1,500.-

(rough tans:) MILITARY COMMAND OF GUAYMAS,—Exmo. Sr.—In this moment, when the first lights of dawn are seen, it has been reported by friends about the enemy's fires, and the first providence was to set fire to both launches, which have been sunk despite the barrels that are in the hands of the enemies on the part where they are located. It has fallen at the moment to fire, but we suppose that the fire will continue later, after. I hasten to communicate to Your Excellency these incidents adjoining that at this moment the evacuation has been ordered, leaving the location to the use of one and the other side and that I have ordered to set fire to the gunboat, enemy ship, and to the Protectorate, as a bombarded ship.

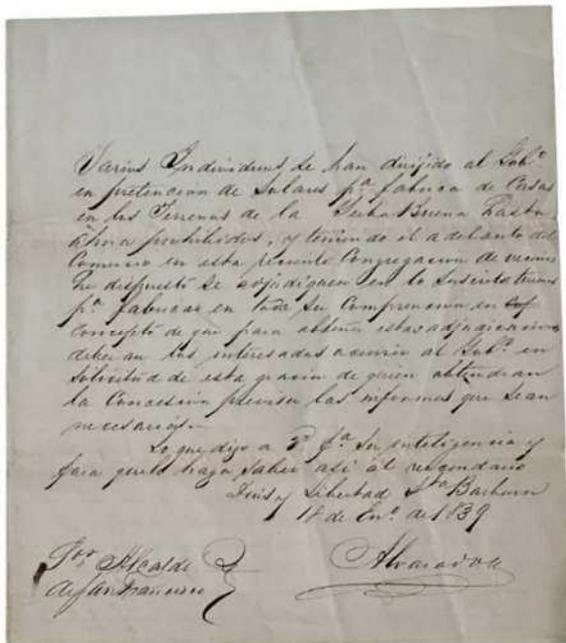


FOUNDATION DOCUMENT OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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

\$ 35,000.-

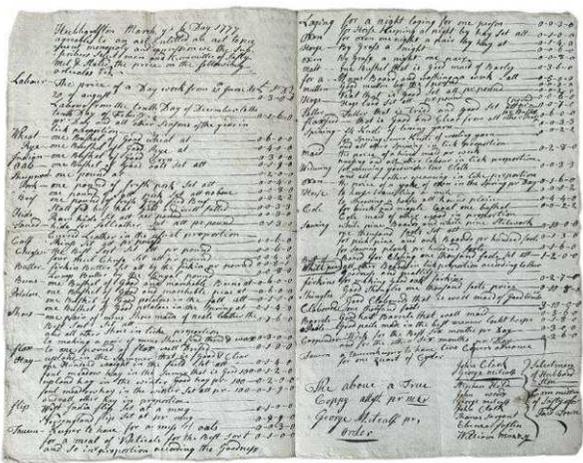
Governor Alvarado proclaims his intention to permit land grants and building of homes and commerce in the previously prohibited lands of Yerba Buena. The letter was written in connection with sending John



Vioget, the Swiss surveyor and sea captain, who came to California in 1837, to familiarize himself with the area in preparation for the first official survey. Vioget's map was a ragged, irregular delineation which probably took account of the structures already built- only a few dozen buildings scattered along the waterfront.

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

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



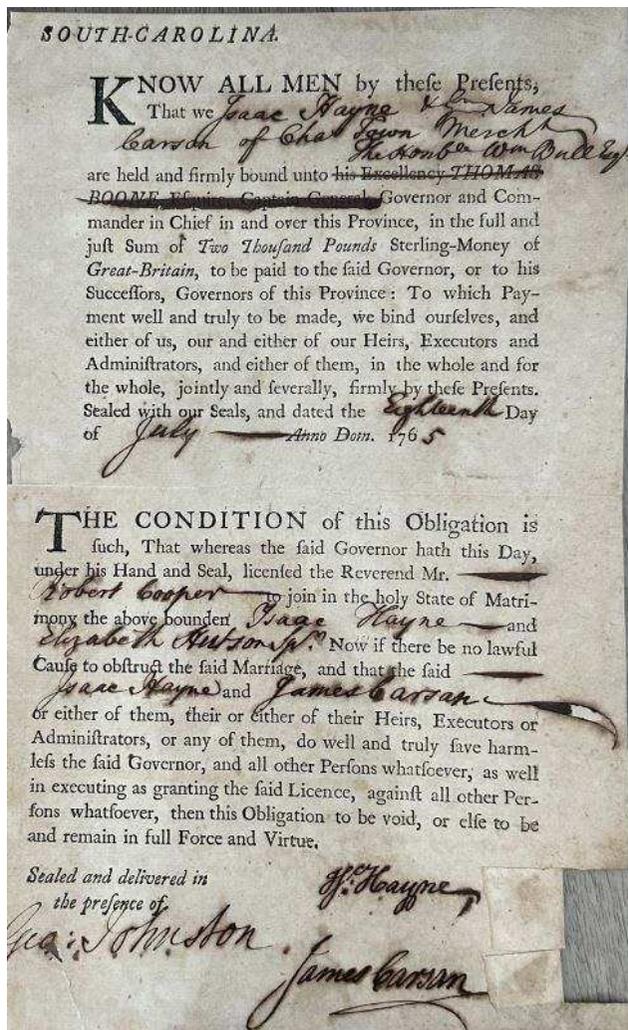
AMERICAN FINANCE DURING THE REVOLUTION

196. [AMERICAN FINANCE]. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Manuscript of an American Revolutionary Committee of Safety for Price Controls. 4 pages (2 primary written pages), 33 x 21 cm. Entitled "BA. state Bill of the state of prices for the year 1777]. Compiled by the selectmen and the Committee of Safety. Hubbardston. MA, March 6, 1777. Clean long tears without loss to the first leaf, and other small minor tears and fold. Lists many necessities as well as their regulated prices from lodging for horses to shoes and shingles.

\$ 1,750.-

During the tumultuous period of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress grappled with the severe financial implications of a devalued "Continental currency." In this backdrop, the role of the Committee of Safety played a critical role.

This rare surviving 1777 safety committee document detailing price controls (notably in more stable English currency) stands as testament to this. It didn't just serve as an immediate remedy against rampant inflation; it became a blueprint that hinted at the foundational principles for a centralized, robust banking system. This document underscored the importance of systemic checks and balances in financial governance, foreshadowing the structured economic protocols of the Federal Republic. Thus, while the Committee of Safety dealt with immediate wartime exigencies, their vision – captured in this key document – was transformative. It provided an essential scaffold upon which the United States' federal banking system and the broader federal structure would be erected, ensuring economic stability and resilience in the nascent nation's future.



THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE SIGNATURE OF ISAAC HAYNE- THE NATHAN HALE OF THE SOUTH

197. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Blank form filled in in mss and dated 18th day of July 1765. "South-Carolina. Know all men by these presents that we ISAAC HAYNE AND JAMES CARSON OF CHARLESTOWN" are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency ... in the full and just sum of two thousand pounds sterling money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said governor." "The Condition of this obligation... to join in Holy State of Matrimony Isaac Hayne and Elizabeth Hutson.... Sealed and delivered in presence of Geo: Johnston. SIGNED BY Isaac Hayne |. James Carson. SIGNATURES OF HAYNE ARE NOTORIOUSLY RARE

Provenance: Henkels sold this document in 1898 described as "The document is a bond for £2000 to Governor William Ball, of South Carolina, to hold him harmless for granting a marriage license of Isaac Hayne and Elizabeth Hutson" Along with a Hale item, it was described in the 1898 sale "as hardly necessary to mention the rarity of all these specimens, especially the Hale and the Hayne papers,"

\$ 35,000.-

The rediscovered Marriage Bond of the prominent American Patriot bearing the exceptionally rare signature of Isaac Hayne, as well as that of James Carson. Isaac Hayne married Elizabeth Hutson, and the couple had several children. Hayne was deeply affected by Elizabeth's death in 1771. Carson initially assisted Hayne by signing this bond, but later betrayed him after Hayne pledged allegiance to the Patriot cause. Infamously, Carson signed Hayne's death warrant.

It's worth mentioning that in certain American colonies, before issuing a marriage license, the prospective groom might have had to post a bond. This bond ensured no moral or legal obstructions to the marriage. If no objections to the marriage arose within a specific timeframe, the bond was returned.

Isaac Hayne of South Carolina is primarily remembered for his tragic fate during the American Revolutionary War. To many, he stands as the South's counterpart to Nathan Hale, exemplifying British cruelty and rallying support to retake the South. A patriot and landowner, Hayne initially sought

neutrality but was reluctantly drawn into British service. However, after aligning with the Revolutionary cause, he was captured by the British. Controversially, they executed him without a formal trial. This act sparked widespread American anger and became a symbol of defiance against British cruelty and tyranny, emphasizing the personal tolls of the war.

James Carson, a Loyalist during the American Revolutionary War, played a direct role in the events leading to Isaac Hayne's execution. Having once sworn allegiance to the British crown under pressure, and then joining the Revolutionary cause, Hayne was viewed as a traitor when captured by the British. Carson's decision to sign Hayne's death warrant led to his execution.

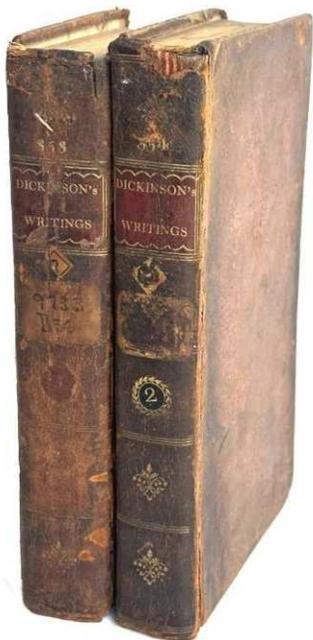
The decision to execute Hayne without a legitimate trial stirred significant controversy and served as a vehement protest against British inhumanity. Given Carson's involvement in this event, he was undoubtedly seen as a controversial figure by the Patriots.

RARE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF FOUNDING FATHER JOHN DICKINSON

198. [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.

\$ 2,750.-

Scarce first edition of the first collection of revolutionary and constitutional works by Founding Father John Dickinson. The 'Political Writings' offer a fascinating 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 defense 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.



at a Convention of the committees of safety of the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol and Petersham, at the House of Daniel Winslow in Petersham, on the 12th July 1776. The following votes and Resolves were passed

The Question being put whether those Persons called Tories in said Petersham were Liberated from the Restrictions they were laid under by a former convention of committees of safety the People assembled at the same Place, and it passed in the Negative

2^d The question being put whether it is the sense of this Body that the House Erected by the Town of Petersham for Publick worship was the place intended and meant in the Restrictions the above said persons were laid under by the former convention and it passed in the Affirmative

3^d The question being put whether the aforesaid persons should be indulged to meet for Publick worship at any other place than at the the House Erected by the above said Town for Publick worship and it passed in the Negative

4th Resolved that if such Persons or any of them should presume to violate any of such Restrictions in future and more especially at such a critical day as the present that this Body will use their utmost influence that they or any of them so offending after previous notice being given to them of this Resolⁿ shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our political troubles are at an end and whereas our Town which hath publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons in violation of such Restrictions which Restrictions was heard to him therefore Resolves as the approbation of this Body that such Declaration and Practice is an insult on the Committee and against the peace and good order and safety of the said Colony and ought by any means to be supported to be continued but that he be deemed as ineluctable and as punishable as any who has been so Restrict^d and ought to be brought immediately to a rigorous punishment

The Restrictions above said are as follows

1st That they should Deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the select men of Petersham, and that they should not go out of the town of Petersham without a Pass signed by the major part of the committee of Correspondence of said Town

2^d That not more than two should assemble together at any place except publick worship, legal town meetings or funerals &c

The Reasons given by the committees for the laying on the Restrictions above said are as follows

at a meeting of the committees of Correspondence from the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol, District Hubbardston, Westham, Petersham, Royalton, Athol, Greenwich, Winstendon & Royalton at said Petersham July 25th 1775, at the Request of the committee of Petersham on account of the riotous assembling of Joseph Willard, William Barron, John Penner, Benge and others did on said 25th day find that the said Persons with their associates had entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our Natural and Charter'd Rights and

AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENT JUST DAYS AFTER THE DECLARATION

199. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION] [MANUSCRIPT]: Autograph Document Signed, by Ephraim Doolittle regarding a Crack Down on Loyalists in Massachusetts During the American Revolution]. Petersham, Ma. July 12, 1776.. [2]pp. Folio. Minor fold wear and foxing, a few tiny holes along the center fold, affecting just a handful of words. Very good.

\$ 12,000.-

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

The document records the minutes of a meeting of several Massachusetts Committees of Safety, concluded just eight days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Ephraim Doolittle, who signed and probably wrote up these minutes, was a prominent figure and political agitator in Revolutionary Massachusetts. He had served in the French and Indian War, at both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and as a colonel of Massachusetts minutemen in 1775, participating at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775. The document begins: "At a Convention of the Committee of Safety of the Towns of Hutchinson, Templeton, Athol and Petersham." The meeting was called to discuss how Tories would be treated in these central Massachusetts towns. They resolved that Tories "should deliver all their arms and implements of war immediately into the hands of the selectmen of Petersham, and that they should not go out of the town of Petersham without a pass" and "that no more than two should assemble together at any place except public worship, legal town meetings, or funerals." If any Tories "should presume to violate any such restrictions...at such a critical day as the present that this body will use their utmost influence that they...shall be committed to close confinement and there be continued until our political troubles are at an end." In particular, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, an outspoken Loyalist, was called out for punishment after having "publicly declared that he will keep open doors for the assembling of such persons." The minutes go on to trace the reasons for these restrictions, including a 1775 "riotous assembling" of several Tories who had "entered into a combination or covenant utterly subversive of our natural and charter'd rights and tending to strengthen and assist the enemies of our constitution."



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

THE DIRTY BOOK OF THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD



200. [ARISTOTLE] [AMERICANA] Aristotle's master-piece, or, the secrets of nature displayed: complete, in two parts. To which is added, the family physician: containing, choice and approved remedies, for several distempers incident to human bodies. Publisher/year Philadelphia Printed for the purchasers, 1795. 94 p., [1] leaf of plates of Child in Womb : ill. ; 12 mo., 6.5 x 4 inches. Signatures: A-H⁶ (F2-F3 missigned E2-E3). Not in Evans. This edition was apparently issued without a frontispiece and matches the collation of the Library Company copy. The printer's almost certainly Peter Stewart, a Scottish printer who arrived in Philadelphia in 1784. Binding: Original boards, rear board detaching (held by strings). spine with some losses and old stitching; internally some toning but generally a surprisingly well preserved copy of a modest publication. Provenance : contemporary inscription to last

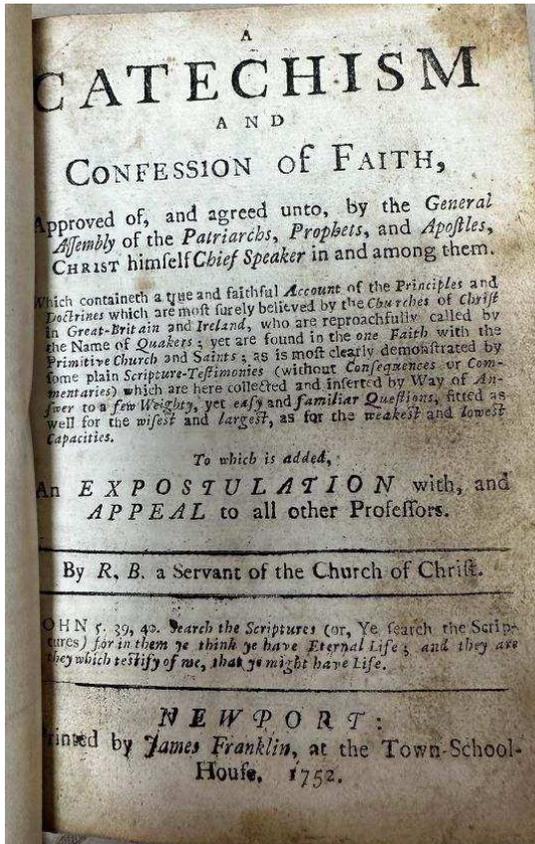
blank of Christopher (Scrivin?). RARE EARLY AMERICAN EDITION. ESTC cites on the copy at the Library Company of Philadelphia. No copies in RBH. The American woodcuts are cruder than comparable English editions with the child in the womb with a hint of early unintended cubism.

\$ 2,750.-

Aristotle's Masterpiece, here in an 18th-century American edition, holds a notorious reputation as the quintessential "dirty book" of the early modern period. This publication, veiled in controversy and curiosity, was discreetly circulated beyond the conventional channels of bookshops. Peddled covertly by itinerant vendors, nestled in the shadows of general stores and taverns, it was a tome that booksellers rarely openly acknowledged, though it was often kept just beneath the counter, ready for those in search of its forbidden knowledge. Its content, a blend of pseudo-scientific theories on human reproduction and intimate matters, made it a subject of both clandestine fascination and public censure. Despite—



or perhaps because of—its contentious nature, it became an underground bestseller of its time, embodying the paradox of societal norms versus human curiosity. The American editions, particularly those printed in the late 18th century, are marked by their rarity and distinctive crude woodcuts, offering a unique glimpse into the era's attitudes toward sexuality, censorship, and the dissemination of knowledge.



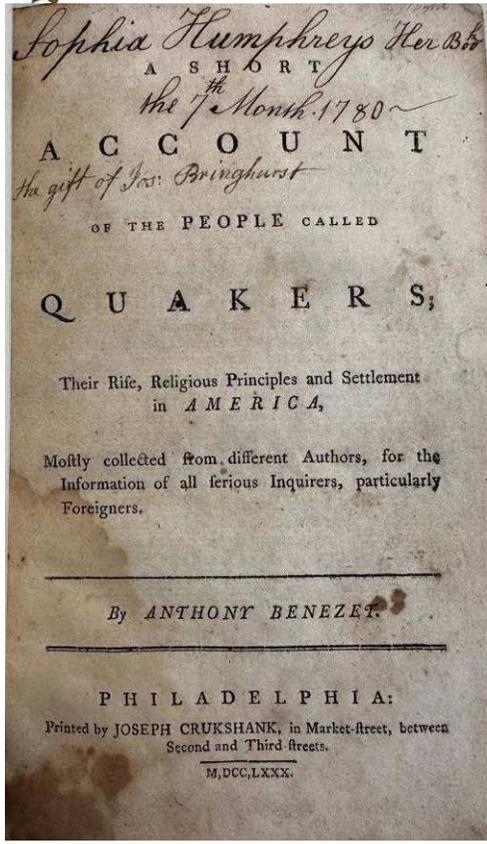
VERY RARE SPECIMEN OF THE WORK OF JAMES FRANKLIN, THE ELDER BROTHER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

201. BARCLAY, Robert. FRANKLIN, James (Printer). A catechism and confession of faith, : approved of, and agreed unto, by the general assembly of the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, Christ himself chief speaker in and among them. : Which containeth a true and faithful account of the principles and doctrines which are most surely believed by the churches of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland, who are reproachfully called by the name of Quakers. Printed by James Franklin, at the Town-School-House., Newport [Rhode Island]; 1752. 12mo., Early 20th century calf; internally some toning and light staining to t.p. Provenance: purchased for \$14.20 at the 1891 J.R. Baker sale.

\$ 3,500.-

"A Catechism and Confession of Faith" by Robert Barclay is a seminal Quaker theological text, published in 1752. This catechism-style book delineates Quaker beliefs, utilizing a question-and-answer format to simplify complex doctrines. Barclay employs scriptural evidence to underpin the Quaker ethos, emphasizing direct, personal spirituality and scriptural authority. The text is pivotal in defining Quaker religious tenets during a period of significant expansion in the American colonies.

James Franklin, who printed Barclay's book, was an influential early American printer based in Newport, Rhode Island, known for producing a mix of religious and political literature. Notably, he was the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin. Their relationship was complex and formative; Benjamin apprenticed under James, learning the printing trade before eventually establishing his own illustrious career.



INCLUDES QUAKER OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY

202. BENEZET, Anthony. A Short Account of the People Called Quakers; Their Rise, Religious Principles and Settlement in America. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1780. First edition. 8vo, (3). (1)-27, [1] p. 19th century marble paper and calf. Large inner marginal damp stain affecting half the text, some other minor staining. Provenance: Gift of prominent Quaker Joseph Bringhurst to Sarah Humphreys, with several of her signatures and ownership marks. This copy sold in Andrew Wight's sale in 1864. 'Among the religious principles discussed is the Quaker opposition to slavery.' Evans 16711; Sabin 4682.

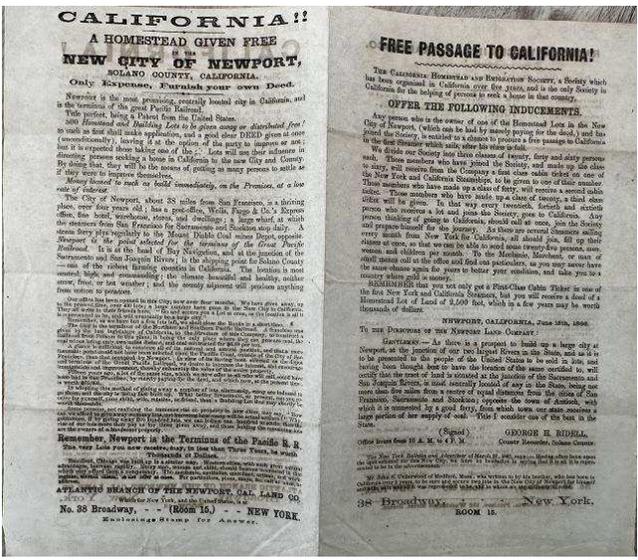
\$ 850.-

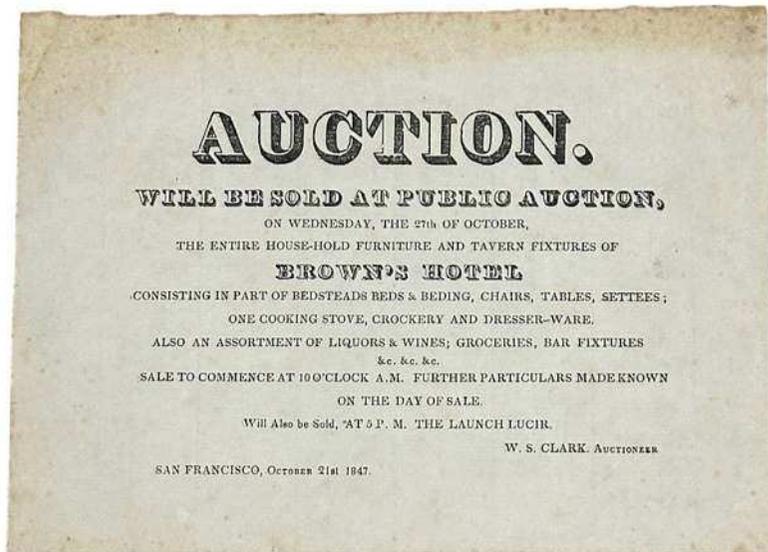
Joseph Bringhurst (1733-c.1811) was an active member of the Society of Friends, signing a remonstrance against the incarceration of Quakers suspected of Loyalism in 1777 and serving as clerk of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting and as overseer of the Friends School. During the American Revolution, he maintained his Quaker pacifism and withstood the temptations of wartime profiteering that beset some of his fellow Friends.

1866 REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA BROADSIDE

203. [BROADSIDE] California!! A Homestead Given Free in the New City of Newport, Solano County, California [circa 1867]: 2 unnumbered pages; folded 8vo; 23 cm. Collinsville (Calif.); Newport Land Co. The name of Newport was changed to Collinsville shortly after its founding. This is a rare broadside, with OCLC listing only one copy. It highlights the wage rates in San Francisco and promotes the homestead lots being offered, suggesting that "the very lots you now receive, may, in less than three years, be worth thousands of dollars."

\$ 1,750.-





*THE OLDEST BROADSIDE
PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO IN
PRIVATE HANDS*

204. [BROWN'S HOTEL] Broadside, printed on one side, 16.0 x 21.5 cm.. Auction. Will be sold . . . on Wednesday, the 27th, of October, the entire household furniture and tavern fixtures of Brown's Hotel. . . W. S. Clark, Auctioneer. October 21, 1847. Provenance: Howell, 1979. \$18,000.-

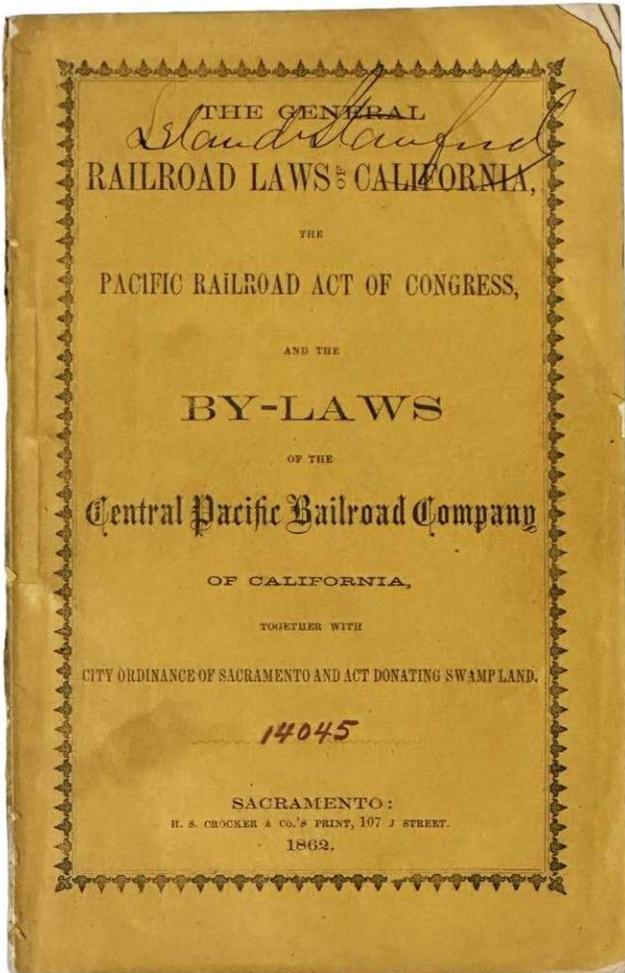
A remarkable survivor from San Francisco's earliest days, printed the very year General Stephen W. Kearny renamed Yerba Buena San Francisco, in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi.

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

LELAND STANFORD'S PERSONAL COPY - THE BIRTH OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

205. [CALIFORNIA] CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY The General Railroad Laws of California, The Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and the By-Laws of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. Sacramento, H. S. Crocker, 8vo., 22.5 x 14.5 cm. 104 pp. Original orange printed wrappers, some soiling, minor chipping to corners, some chipping to spine, old call numbers to front wrapper, Signed boldly at top by Leland Stanford. Extremely Rare. No copy appears in RBH since the Streeter copy, that sole copy notably not signed.

\$40,000.-



The Ceremonial Spike marking the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, which recently sold at auction for \$2.2 Million, bore engraved words that elegantly celebrated the enterprise that "banded a continent, dictated a pathway to commerce." In many ways, this remarkable survivor is the bookend to that triumph: the very beginning of the enterprise that would ensure America's Manifest Destiny - owned by the man central to that effort. Stanford was one of only two Central Pacific directors to attend the Gold Spike ceremony at Promontory Summit Utah.

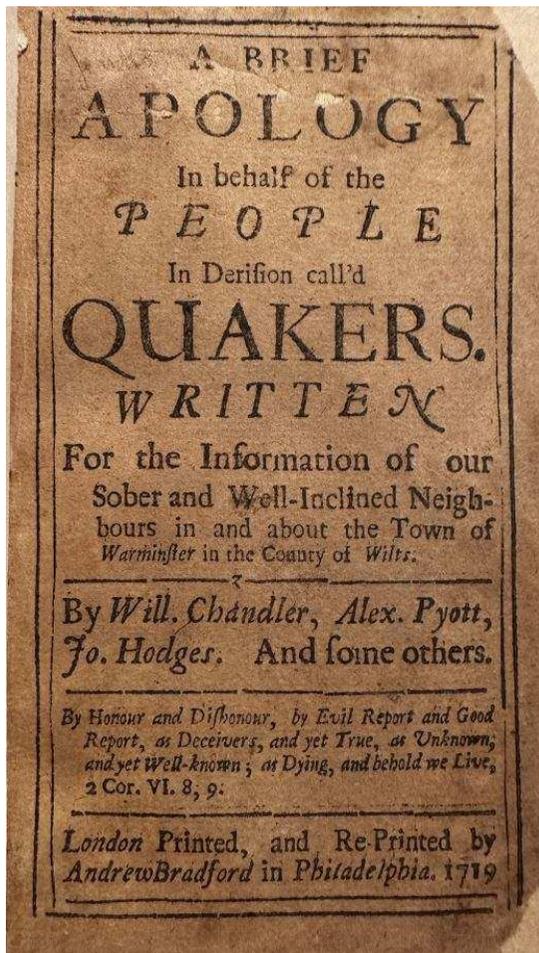
The Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) was a rail company chartered by U.S. Congress in 1862 to build a railroad eastwards from Sacramento, California, to complete the western part of the "First transcontinental railroad" in North America. Leland Stanford was one of the "Big Four" entrepreneurs who financed and built the Central Pacific Railroad, along with Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Charles Crocker. These robber barons provided the necessary capital, political influence, and construction expertise to lay the tracks for the first transcontinental railroad in the United States.

This foundational document of the Central Pacific Railroad was owned by Stanford while he served as the governor of California from 1861 to 1863, during which time he signed legislation that provided government support for the railroad's construction.

NO COPY SINCE THE 1880 BRINLEY SALE

206. CHANDLER (Will.) and others. A Brief Apology In behalf of the People in Derision call'd Quakers. Written for the Information of our Sober and Well-Inclined Neighbours in and about the Town of Warminster in the County of Wilts. By Will. Chandler, Alex. Pyott, Jo. Hodges, Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford 1719. 12 mio. 104 pp. title page browned and rebacked with minor losses (no text loss), p. 102 margin relaid, p. 103 partially relaid with l.r. loss intruding into text. 19th century calf and marbled boards. EXTREMELY RARE with no copies sold since the 1880 Brinley sale where it sold for an astounding \$55

\$ 5,000.-



A defense and explanation of the Quaker faith, aimed at clarifying misconceptions and addressing the prejudices held against them.

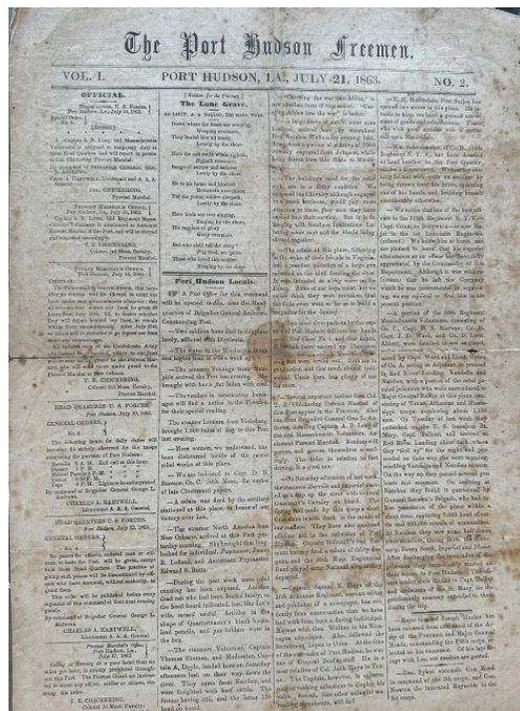
Andrew Bradford had Quaker connections, primarily through his father, William Bradford, who was associated with the Quakers. William Bradford initially moved to Philadelphia, a city with a significant Quaker population and founded by William Penn, a prominent Quaker, as a place of religious freedom for Quakers and other religious minorities. William Bradford's printing business in Philadelphia likely served the Quaker community among others, given the city's Quaker roots and the community's need for printed materials, such as pamphlets, books, and documents related to their religious and social practices. Andrew Bradford, following in his father's footsteps in the printing business, would have naturally inherited these connections and maintained them through his work.

UNRECORDED UNION SOLDIER NEWSPAPER ISSUE

207. [CIVIL WAR - LOUISIANA]. Rare Union newspaper The Port Hudson Freeman. Two pages, 11.5" x 16.5", Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 21, 1863, Vol. 1, No. 2. Some folds, minor losses to creases and stains. Provenance: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, private acquired from family.

\$ 3,000.-

An extremely rare (possibly unique surviving) copy of the second issue The Port Hudson Freeman, previously believed to only to have been issued once for Jul 14. The masthead has been altered to a more calligraphic style but the newspaper shares the same typography as the first issue underscoring its authenticity.

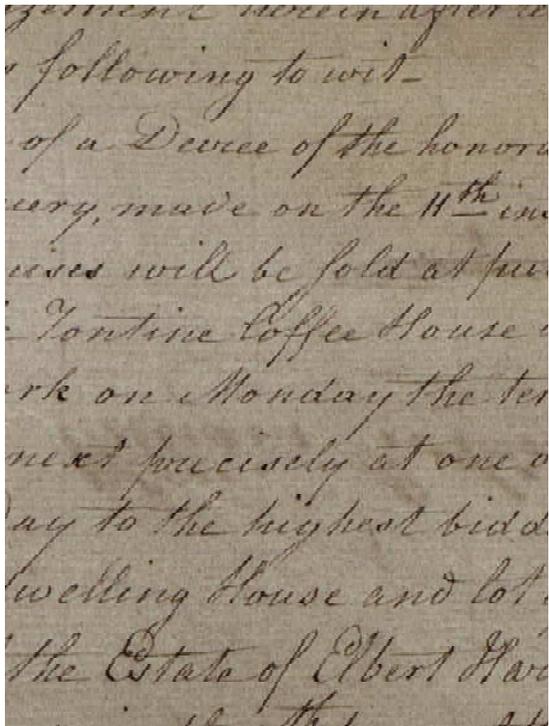




During the Civil War, as Federal soldiers captured Confederate towns, they frequently commandeered local newspapers. Often, they would utilize these found printing presses to produce newsletters for their forces.

When Port Hudson in Louisiana surrendered to General Banks on January 8, 1863, some of the army's printers identified and used a local newspaper's tools. By July 15, 1863, they had published an issue of 'The Port Hudson Free Press'. This issue, aimed at updating their comrades, prominently featured Union successes. Charles A. Ackert served as the editor of this edition.

This previously unknown issue discusses the Battle of Gettysburg and announces the turning point for the war as the "Last Ditch" that the recent march of General Lee into Pennsylvania, and the demoralization of his army, end the hope for the Southern Confederacy" The Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 was the Confederacy's boldest offensive during the American Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee aimed to alleviate strain on Virginia, defeat the Union Army on Northern ground, and dent Northern morale. However, just days into leading the Union army, George G. Meade clashed with Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Over three days, the brutal battle saw 51,000 casualties and ended with the failed Confederate attack, Pickett's Charge. The Confederate army retreated, diminishing Lee's once-formidable reputation. Many historians see Gettysburg and Vicksburg's capture as the war's pivotal moments. Postwar debates often centered on the leadership during the battle, leading to the "Lost Cause" narrative of the war.



TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE- PRECURSOR TO THE NY STOCK EXCHANGE

208. [FINANCE] MANUSCRIPT, 2 pp, Dated April 10, 1797 Real Estate Auction document, pertaining to property from the Estate of Elbert Haring. The document is signed in print by Ephraim Hart and autographed by William Robins, printer of the Daily newspaper, who verified the auction's publication. James M. Hughes, Master in chancery, also signed it by court order. Additionally, it bears the printed signature of William Ward Burrows.

Tontine coffee house material is extremely rare on the market.

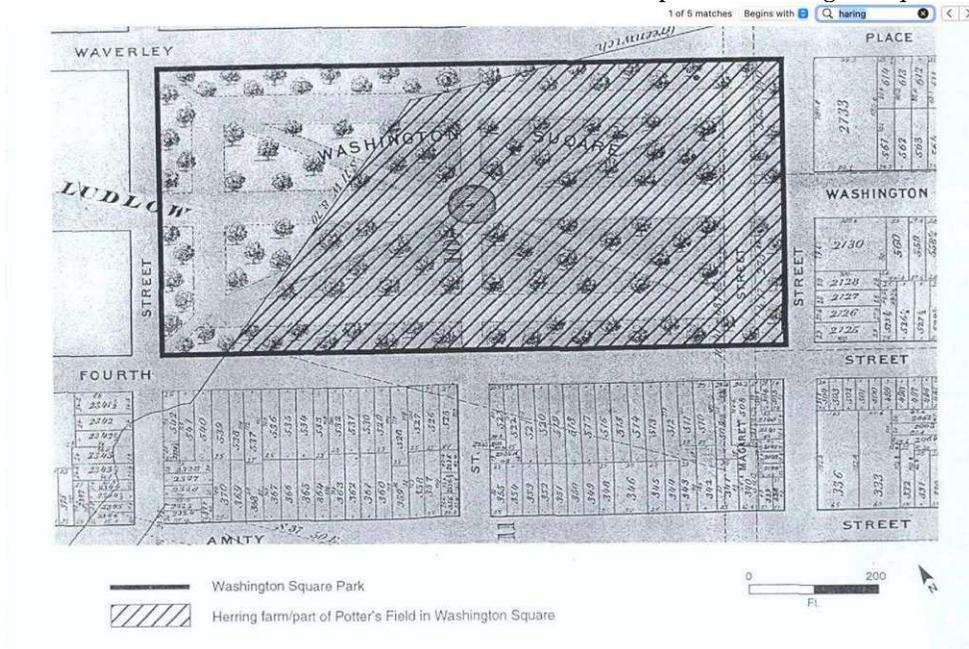
\$ 5,500.-

The Tontine Coffee House, the precursor to the New York Stock Exchange, was a coffeehouse in NYC, which served as a significant meeting place for traders and merchants during the late 18th century. It was was here that in 1792, the famous Buttonwood Agreement was signed, which laid the foundation for what would become the New York Stock Exchange,



The coffee house brimmed with underwriters, brokers, merchants, traders, and politicians; selling, purchasing, trafficking, or insuring; some reading, others eagerly inquiring the news [...] The steps and balcony of the coffee-house were crowded with people bidding, or listening to the several auctioneers, who had elevated themselves upon a hoghead of sugar, a puncheon of rum, or a bale of cotton; and with Stentorian voices were exclaiming, "Once, twice. Once, twice"

This auction in the manuscript was held on April 10, 1797, just months after the Tontine Coffee house opened its doors, and centered on the sale of an estate that is now part of Washington Square.



Originally, these lands consisted of small farms known as "the Negroes' Lots," owned by slaves freed but indentured by the Dutch West India Company. A key individual in this history is Anthony Portuguese, a freed slave granted a patent for this land in 1645, representing possibly the earliest instance of land ownership by a freed black slave in the colonies. The property subsequently passed to Susannah Anthony Roberts, likely his daughter, marking an early instance of property ownership by a black woman. Eventually it became the Elbert Haring estate and the sale of these lands to the City of New York, played a crucial role in the formation of Washington Square.

Ephraim Hart (1747-1825) Ephraim Hart, a distinguished Jewish financier and a signatory of the 1792 Buttonwood Agreement, which laid the foundations for the New York Stock Exchange. His involvement highlights the substantial contributions of the Jewish community to the early American economy, reflecting the diversity of the emerging financial industry in the United States.

Source: "Washington Square Park: Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment," New York City Department of Parks & Recreation, http://s-media.nyc.gov/agencies/lpc/arch_reports/821.pdf



FRANKLIN'S FAMOUS REBUS



209. FRANKLIN, Benjamin. The Art of Making Money Plenty. A Rebus in Engraved Figures. With a frontispiece of a very rare portrait of Benjamin Franklin. Published by T. Powers, 116 Broadway, New York, circa 1810. Small 8vo. 13.5 x 10.5 mounted onto larger sheets and preserved in a simple morocco binding. Printed on one side of the leaf on opposite pages.

\$ 1,500.-

In the form of a rebus, with text at the bottom of the page. The original pink wraps are preserved, largely because the etchings were printed on their verso. Some toning, light staining, and foxing. Portrait on t.p. Signature to top, almost certainly from provenance Anthony Morris (1766–1860), a Philadelphia lawyer and merchant, had been the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1793–94. An early American edition of Franklin's famous rebus, the text based on his *The Way to Wealth*, first published in his *Poor Richard's Almanac* in 1758. No copies in RBH, with only the Henkels copy recorded in 1900 as 'very rare'; one copy cited in OCLC. Not in the Library Congress.

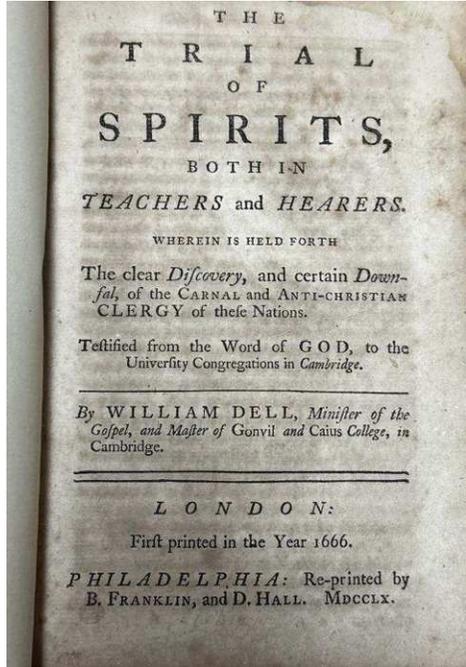
"1666" A FRANKLIN IMPRINT

210. [FRANKLIN IMPRINT (EARLY AMERICAN IMPRINT.) DELL, William. *The Trial of Spirits, both in Teachers and Hearers.* First printed in the year 1666. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1760. 8vo, later 1/2 morocco, minor wear; foxing. Calf and marbled boards; internally some toning. Evans 8578; Miller, Franklin 726.

\$ 1,500.-

A private printing at the bequest of the 1760 Philadelphia Quaker meeting. The group eventually decided not to attach their name to it, so several Quakers independently covered the printing cost by private subscription. The switch from the original 1653 printing to so prominently citing 1666 seems quite curious.

Dell's work, "The Trial of Spirits," reflects the Puritan ethos and focuses on discerning true spiritual guidance from false





teachings, a theme that was particularly relevant during a time when there was a great deal of religious controversy and differing interpretations of Christian doctrine. This 1760 reprint indicates the continued relevance and interest in religious and spiritual discussions in Franklin's era, aligning with the broader context of religious inquiry during the American Enlightenment.

EXTREMELY RARE FRANKLIN IMPRINT OWNED BY HIS CLOSE FRIEND - *LAWFULNESS OF TAKING UP ARMS*

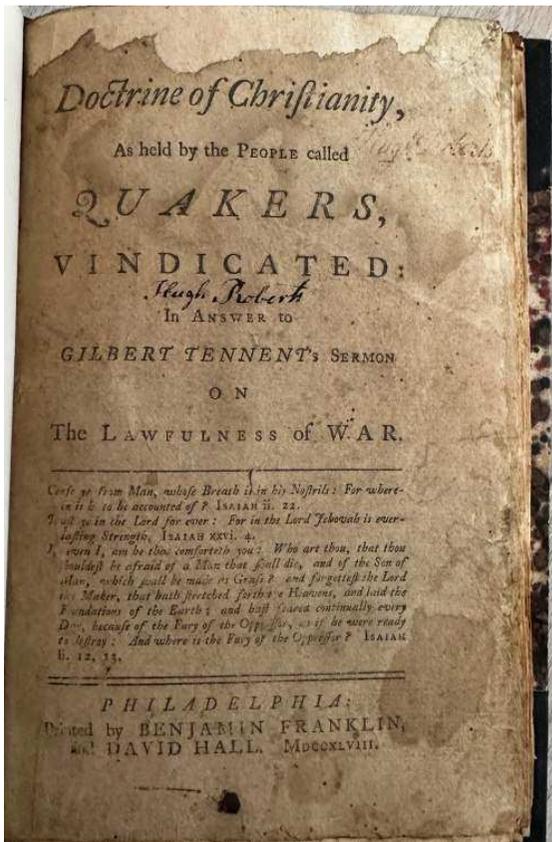
211. [FRANKLIN IMPRINT] SMITH, John. The doctrine of Christianity, as held by the people called Quakers, vindicated : in answer to Gilbert Tennent's sermon on the lawfulness of war. Printed by Benjamin Franklin, and David Hall, Philadelphia, 1748. 8 vo., 56 pp; Collation: Title, 1 leaf; To the Reader (iii-iv); Text, 1-56. some upper marginal loss to t.p. (not affecting text) restored, some other corners and margins with old expert restorations not affecting text; general toning. 19th century black morocco and marbled boards.

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION. No first edition has appeared in RBH records and OCLC does not cite any copies. The second edition last sold in 2020 and evidently a third edition was planned but never printed. Provenance: This copy was sold lot 1049 in the 1864 'A Catalogue of the Entire Library of Andrew Wight' Three signaturied (2 two title; one faint) and more boldly with 1769 date to [1] of High Roberts, Franklin's friend.

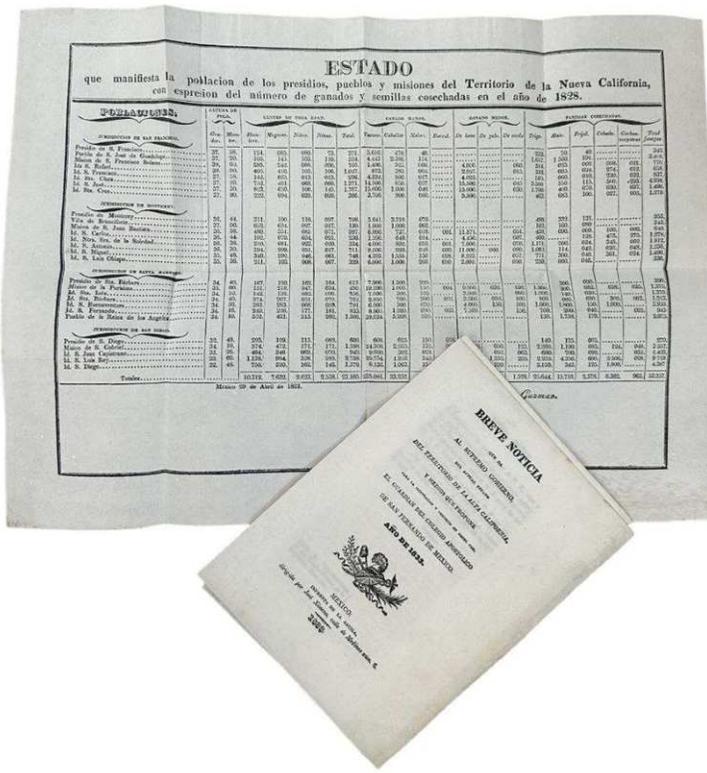
\$ 10,000.-

The publication of Smith's work in 1748, several decades before the American Revolution, reflects the early and consistent engagement of Quakers in advocating for peace and challenging justifications for war. This stance was significant in the context of the growing tensions and eventual call to arms against British rule for liberty in the colonies.

Franklin's assessment of his relationship with Denham epitomizes many of his other contacts with Quakers during the following two decades. Some of these relationships came about when, in 1728, he formed most of his "ingenious Acquaintance[s] into a Club for mutual Improvement, which we call'd the Junto." One of the Junto's earliest members was Hugh Roberts, a Quaker merchant, who seems to have exemplified the image of the "good Quaker," as well as being the sort of Friend with whom Franklin had a great deal in common. These two men shared many experiences during their lifetimes, including



their participation in intellectual and humanitarian pursuits—the Junto, the Library Company, the Union Fire Company, and the Pennsylvania Hospital. Extending their shared experiences to the political arena, Franklin and Roberts were both elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1751. Coincidentally, the two men also shared the same birth year, and they remained very close friends until Roberts' death in 1786. [Ref: Miller, Jacqueline. Franklin and Friends: Benjamin Franklin's Ties to Quakers and Quakerism, 1990]



ONE Of WAGNER'S 20 RAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT CALIFORNIANA

212. 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. Ano 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 exceedingly 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



*A CORNERSTONE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR
WORKERS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA*

213. [HAYMARKET RIOT] [LABOR] Attention Workingmen! Great Mass-Meeting To-night, at 7.30 O'Clock, Haymarket. [4 May 1886] One sheet, 10 x 6 3/4 inches; toned with very minor nicks to edges, fint inked Chicago Historical Society stamp on recto as several were sold off c. 1950s. Provenance: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, purchased from their estate

\$ 3,500.-

Issued in the wake of a deadly confrontation where Chicago police clashed with union iron molders, this bilingual broadside—printed in both English and German—was a rallying call to mobilize a significant turnout on what would be remembered as the night of the Haymarket Affair. The broadside is not just a piece of ephemera; it's a historical artifact that signifies a critical moment in the labor movement. The call for a "Great Mass Meeting" at Haymarket, a common ground for laborers, especially the robust German immigrant worker population of that era, underscores the unity and solidarity in the face of oppression.

Attention Workingmen!

————— GREAT —————
MASS MEETING

TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 o'clock,

————— AT THE —————
HAYMARKET, Randolph St., Bet. Desplaines and Halsted.

Good Speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon.

CHICAGO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Achtung Arbeiter!

Große

Massen-Versammlung

**Heute Abend, halb 8 Uhr, auf dem
Heumarkt, Randolph-Strasse, zwischen
Desplaines- u. Halsted-Str.**

Gute Redner werden den neuesten Schurkenstreich der Polizei, indem sie gestern Nachmittag unsere Brüder erschoss, geißeln.

Das Executiv-Comite.

The revised broadside, from which the original exhortation "Workingmen Arm Yourselves and Appear in Full Force" was excised upon August Spies' directive, reflects the volatile dynamics of labor activism. It speaks to a broader narrative of the labor movement's struggle for rights and recognition, with the Haymarket gathering positioned as a focal point for protest against police brutality—a "Schurkenstreich der Polizei" or "scoundrel's trick of the police," as termed in its German text.

This document, calling for peaceful assembly against the backdrop of violence inflicted upon worker comrades, holds its place in labor history as an emblematic call to action. It symbolizes the labor movement's fight for fair treatment and stands as a poignant reminder of the sacrifices made in pursuit of labor equity, encapsulated by the events surrounding the Haymarket affair of 1886, a cornerstone in the struggle for workers' rights in America.



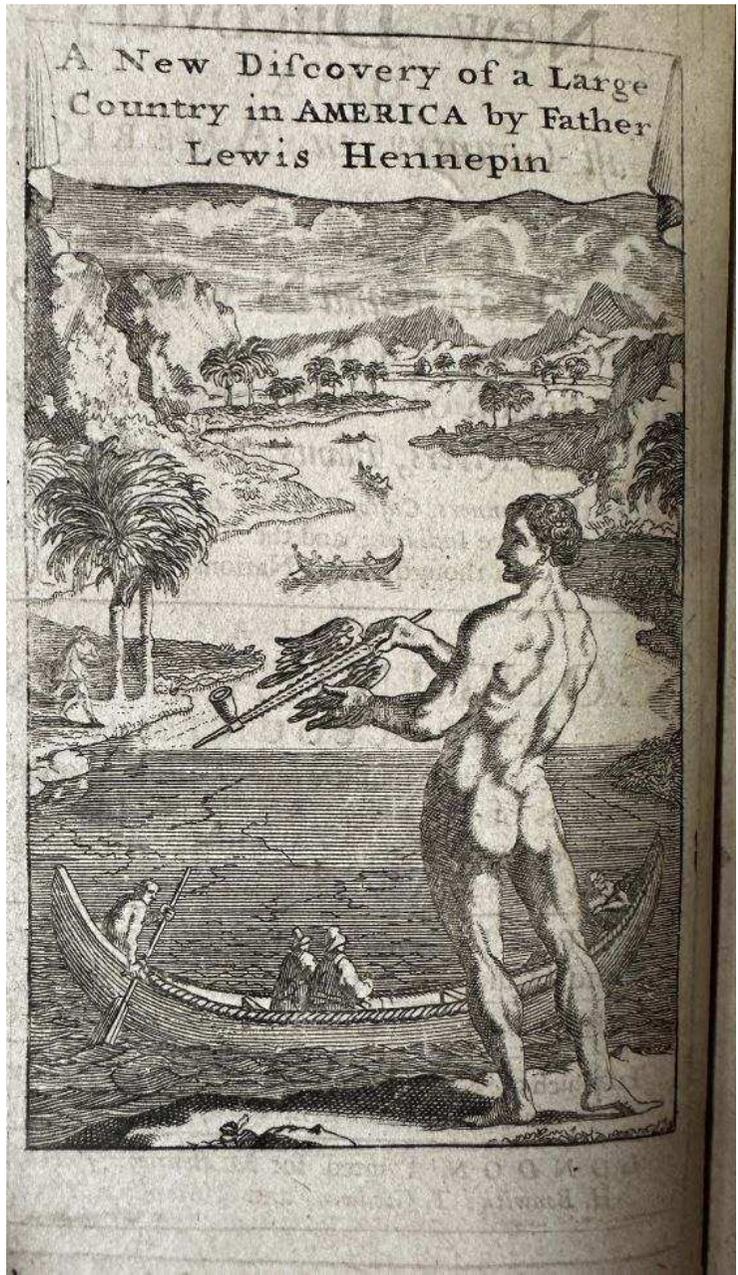
FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF HENNEPIN'S IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS OF HIS AMERICAN EXPLORATION

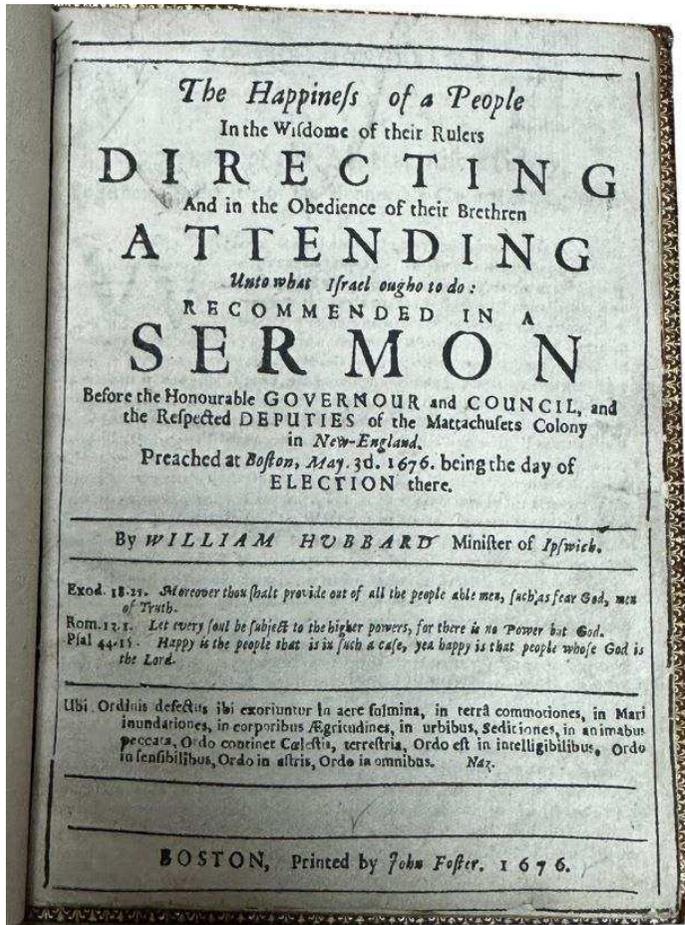
214. HENNEPIN, Father Louis. A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America. ISSUED WITH: A Continuation of the New Discovery. ISSUED WITH: An Account of Several New Discoveries in North-America. London: M. Bentley, et al., 1698. 8vo. (22) 1-299 (1); (30) 1-178; [301]-355 (1) pp. Internally, with ample lower margins, text and plates quite fresh and clean. 19th-century full morocco, double ruled in gilt. First edition, variant issue without the first line of the printers on the title-page ending in "Bon" and a handsome copy. Faded inscription partially effaced of Charles Smyth on title page.

\$ 7,000.-

First edition in English of Hennepin's important accounts of his American exploration. This first English translation of Hennepin incorporates "An Account of Several New Discoveries in North-America," which is a detailed chronicle of Marquette's voyages. This account is particularly notable as it was not included in the earlier Utrecht editions. Alongside the two significant maps that provide detailed geographical insights, "New Discovery" features two folding plates of considerable interest. One of these plates depicts an American bison, offering a visual representation of the native wildlife. The other is a notable illustration of Niagara Falls, marking the first time this iconic landmark was published in image form. This depiction marks a pivotal moment in the European encounter with the American landscape.

Jefferson notably owned copies of Hennepin's work, and the maps influenced the planning of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.





PRINTED 1676 IN BOSTON - AN AMERICAN INCUNABLE

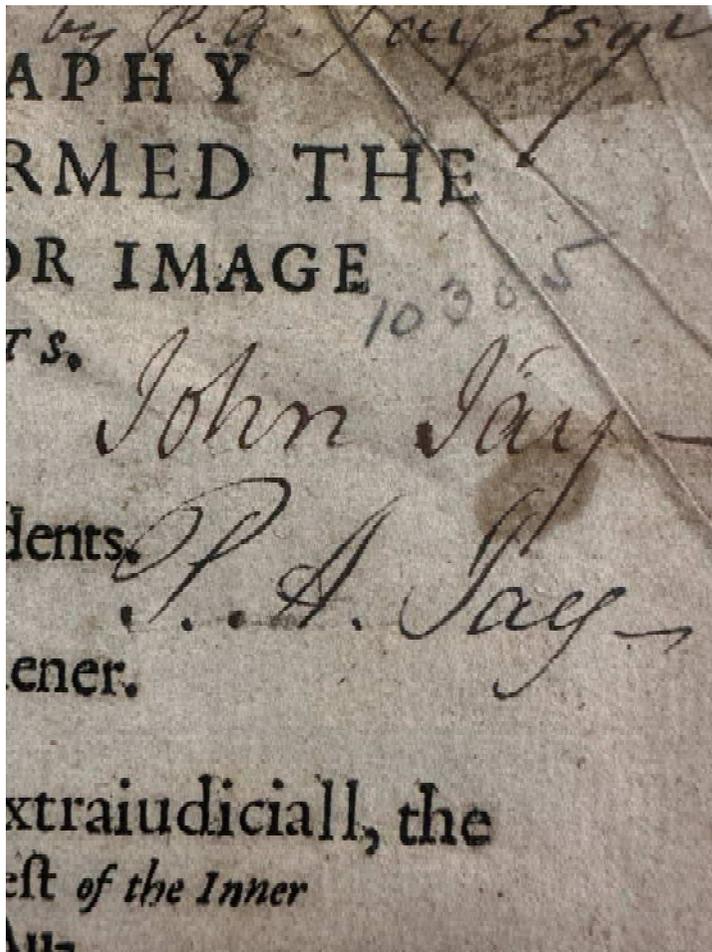
215. HUBBARD, William (1621-1704). *The Happiness of a People In the Wisdome of their Rulers Directing And in Obedience to their Brethren Attending Unto What Israel ought to do: Recommended in a Sermon Before the Honourable Governour and Council...the day of Election.* Boston: John Foster, 1676. 4to., 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.

\$ 14,000.-

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, heavily 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 civill 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.



*JOHN JAY'S COPY OF A MAJOR
ELIZABETHAN LEGAL WORK*

216. [JOHN JAY] WEST, Willaim. Symbolæography : which may be termed the art, description, or image of instruments. Or the paterne of præsidents. Or the notarie or scriuener. The first part of instruments extraiudiciall, the third time corrected by William West of the Inner Temple Esquire, first author thereof : In Fleetstreat, by Charles Yetsweirt Esq. and are to be sold at his House within Temple Barre, neere to the Middle Temple gate, Imprinted at London, Anno Do. 1594 Small 4to. approx 20 x 134 cm, 622 pgs. Numerous contemporary marginal annotations to about 50 pages. Later modern red buckram cloth, minor losses and repairs to t.p., paste downs and endpapers renewed.

\$ 8,500.-

PROVENANCE: Signature of JOHN JAY Founding Fathers of the United States, American jurist and statesman, member of the Continental Congress who also helped Franklin negotiate peace with Great Britain, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (deaccessioned from and with stamp of NYLI), donated to NYLI by P.A. Jay; Contemporary cypher, possibly of Richard Topcliffe (1531–1604), The interesting cypher of RT (JL intertwined Juris Legem and smaller SDO Sigillum (Seal) Dominus" (Lord) or "Ordo" (Order)., Richard Topcliffe, English lawyer and Member of Parliament, is most infamously known for his role as an investigator and prosecutor of Catholics during the reign of Elizabeth I. Topcliffe's notoriety comes from his methods of interrogation and torture.

"Simboleography," is a significant work in the field of legal documentation. The book primarily serves as a comprehensive guide to the drafting of legal documents, such as contracts and wills, detailing the formal aspects and symbolism used in these documents. It is regarded as an important resource for understanding the legal practices and documentation standards of the Elizabethan era. The world would have aligned well with John Jay's professional interests, his role in American legal development, and his intellectual pursuits in understanding and shaping legal systems.

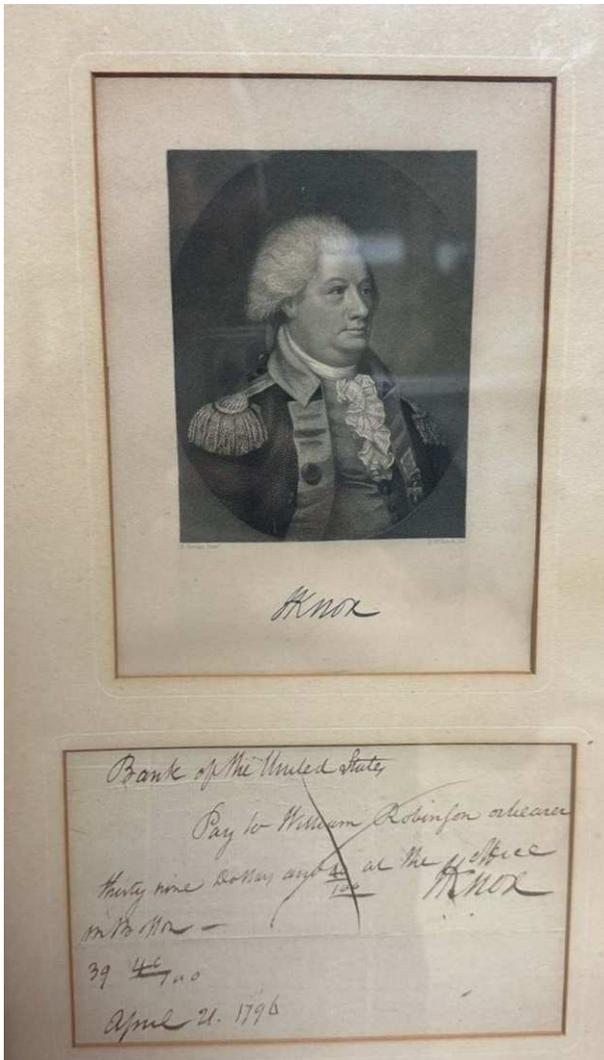


*RARE 1796 'BANK OF UNITED STATES' CHECK
SIGNED BY KNOX*

217. KNOX, Henry. Handwritten Check Signed. One partially printed check, April 21, 1796 to William Robertson for thirty-nine dollars Darwin Bank of the United States" The check was signed just shortly after Washington had offered Knox an appointment as one of the commissioners created under Article V of the Jay Treaty to determine the river boundary between Maine and Canada. Knox checks are very uncommon.

\$ 2,500.-

Henry Knox, a military officer in the American Revolutionary War and later U.S. Secretary of War, ventured into land speculation in what is now Maine during the late 18th century. Although he acquired more than 200,000 acres with hopes of selling them for profit, Knox faced legal challenges, disputes with settlers, and financial difficulties. His ambitious plans for development failed to materialize as quickly as he had hoped, leading to significant debt and unrealized profits from his Maine land investments.

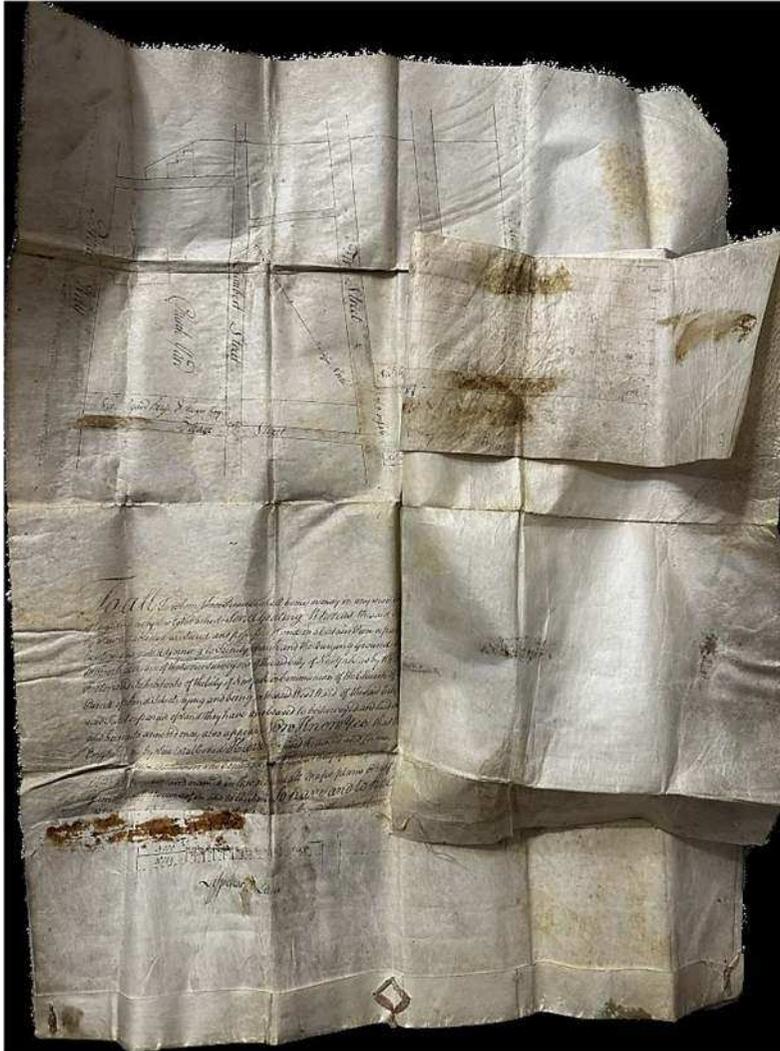


WHEN TRINITY CHURCH RULED MANHATTAN - TWO ORIGINAL 18th CENTURY MAPS ON VELLUM

218. [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.

\$ 4,500.-

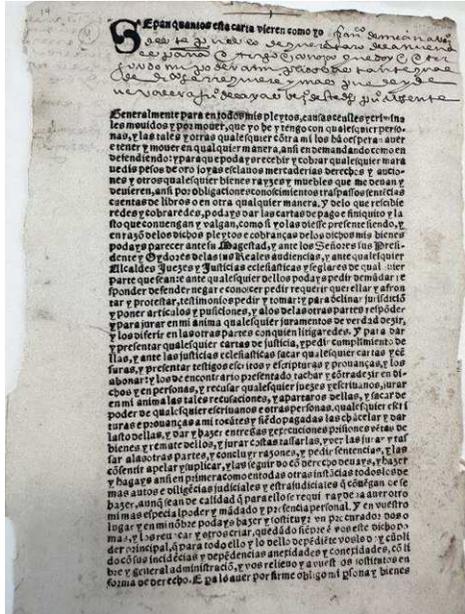
In this original conveyance dated April 9, 1761, Trinity Church relinquished all rights to the streets that were established through the southern portion of the King's Farm, that is, below Duane Street, except for streets on land previously granted to the college—a highly important cession that had a 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 Maerschalck, 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."



A SIXTEENTH CENTURY NEW WORLD BROADSIDE

219. [MEXICAN BROADSIDE] A Sixteenth Century Mexican Broadside from the collection of Emilio Valtn. Described, with a Checklist, by Edwin H. Carpenter. 14 pp. Title printed in red & black; front pocket. Folio, original quarter beige cloth with blue-gray boards and a gilt-device on upper cover, printed spine label. One of 140 copies, designed and printed by Saul & Lillian Marks at the Plantin Press. The leaf is dated October 1589. "Carta de pago" [power of attorney]. Gothic type. Approx. 9 x 12 inches. 44 lines. Printed on one side. With a leading capital letter S followed by the phrase cited above, "Sepan . . ." followed by seven lines of manuscript text. . . . The verso also has a nine-line manuscript with elaborate signature. By inference this piece is attributed to Pedro Ocharte. See: Valtn, Emilio. *Impresos Mexicanos del siglo XVI (Incunables Americanos) en la Biblioteca*. 1935.

\$ 1,500.-

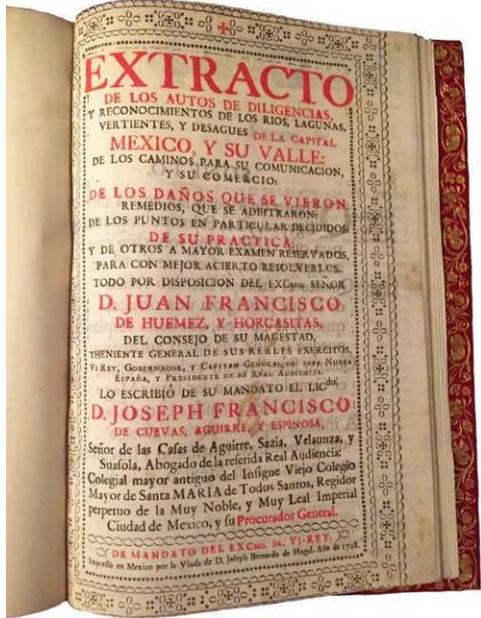
This leaf book contains an original printed leaf from the first press in the New World. The present specimen is a promissory note, opening with the printed phrase, "Sepan quantos estra carta vieren come yo . . ." translates closely to "Know by all men that this letter . . ." The accompanying essay describes that similar legal documents were among the first printed documents in Mexico. This was because certain legal phraseology allowed for a document to print the standard words needed and then add the necessary text in manuscript, as with this specimen. Dr. Emilio Valatn was the first bibliographer to collect this extremely early and otherwise ignored form of printing in New Spain.

ENGINEERING IN MEXICO

220. [MEXICO] Cuevas Aguirre y Espinosa. Extracto de los autos de diligencias, y reconocimientos de los rios, lagunas, vertientes, y desagues de la capital Mexico, 1748. Small folio (290 mm x 200 mm). [1], 1-71 [1, blank] pp. Map 39 x 46 cm. Complete. Beautiful (modern) red Morocco binding, with a slipcase.

\$ 6,500.-

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



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

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

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

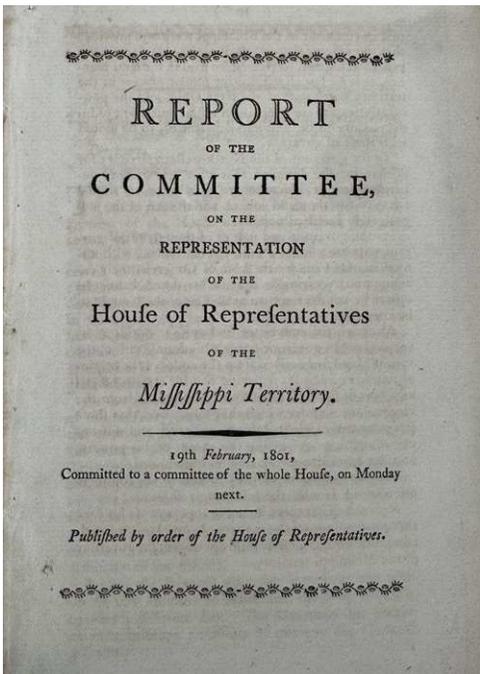
FIRST ELECTION IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

221. [MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY] Report of the Committee, on the Representation of the House of Representatives, of the Mississippi Territory. 19th February, 1801 ... [Washington. 1801.] 8vo, pp. 4; i.e. 2 lvs. Disbound as issued, though a small contemporary manuscript '8' at top indicated it was likely once part of a sammelband. RARE. OCLC cites 5 copies. Sabin 69831

\$ 1,250.-

An important document of Westward Expansion, issued weeks before Thomas Jefferson, took office as president.

A very significant report as it pertains to the first election in the Mississippi Territory, a key event in the early political organization of the United States during its period of westward expansion. This election was important for several reasons. Firstly, it marked the beginning of representative government in the Mississippi Territory, which was established in 1798. It symbolized the





extension of U.S. governance and democratic principles into newly acquired territories, following the Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795, which paved the way for American expansion into this area. This process of organizing and establishing governance in new territories was crucial for the westward expansion of the United States, as it laid the groundwork for future states to be admitted to the Union. The election and the subsequent report highlighted the challenges and complexities of integrating new territories into the United States, setting precedents for governance and representation that would influence the development of other territories in the west

ONE OF THE GREAT MORMON DOCUMENTS

222. [MORMONS] [AMERICANA] YOUNG, Brigham (1801--1877) Proclamation by the Governor. Citizens of Utah--We are invaded by a hostile force . . . Dated at Salt Lake City, September 15, 1857. First Edition, Second Issue. Broadside, 27 x 19 cm.. Laid, with evidence of old folds and some spoiling. In a custom red morocco folding slipcase. Graff 4449. Streeter 2302.

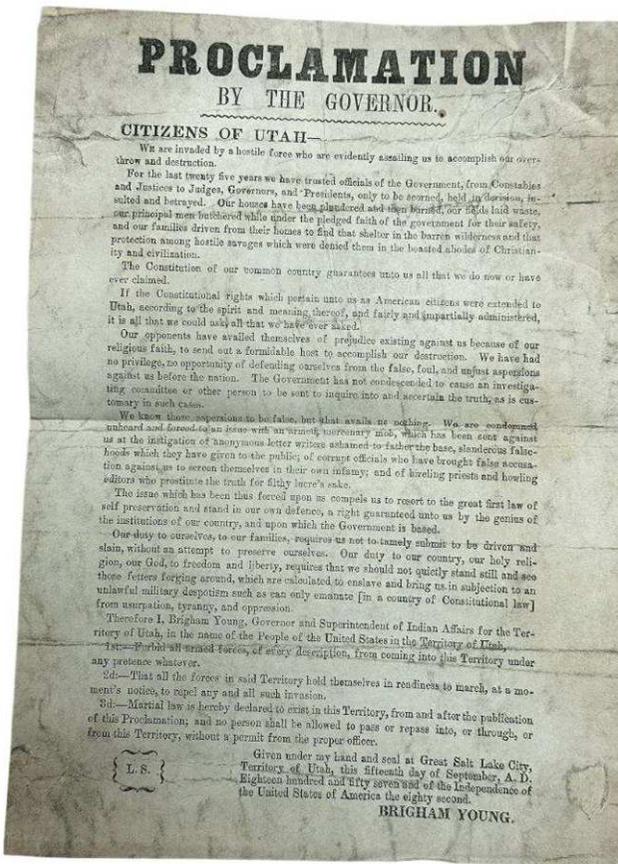
\$ 35,000.-

The famous proclamation by Brigham Young establishing martial law in the Utah Territory. The proclamation boldly opens with an address to the Citizens of Utah "We are invaded by a hostile force who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction"

In 1857, there was tension between the federal government and the Mormons living in the Utah Territory. The U.S. government had appointed a non-Mormon governor, which the Mormon leaders saw as a threat to their autonomy.

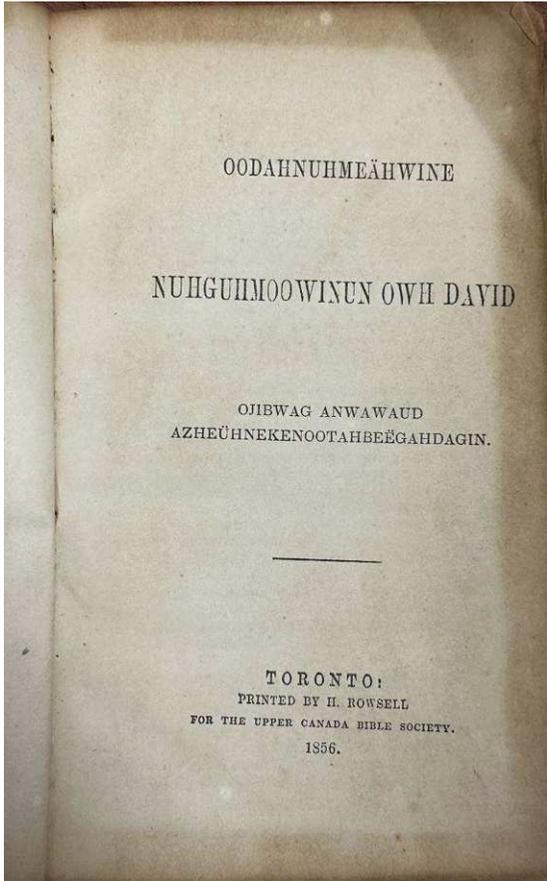
Additionally, there were rumors of a federal army marching toward Utah to put down a supposed Mormon rebellion. On September 15, 1857, Brigham Young declared martial law in the Utah Territory, which meant that military law took precedence over civil law. This declaration was made in response to the perceived threat of the federal government, and it gave Brigham Young broad powers to maintain order and defend the territory against perceived threats.

Under martial law, Brigham Young set up a military government and established a system of military tribunals. The Mormon militia was mobilized, and civilians suspected of being hostile to the Mormon community were arrested and held without trial. The declaration of martial law by Brigham Young





increased tensions between the Mormons and the federal government, and ultimately led to the Utah War in 1858. The conflict was resolved peacefully, and Utah was eventually granted statehood in 1896.



VERY RARE OJIBWA LANGUAGE PSALMS

223. [NATIVE AMERICAN] [CANADA] [CHIPPEWA] F. O'Meara (Translator) Oodahnuhmeähwine nuhguhmoowinun owh David Ojibwag anwawaud azheühnekenootahbeëghadagin * Literal translation: His-religion | songs that David. | The-Chippewas as-their-language-is | so-translated-and-put-in-writing. | Printed by H. Rowsell for the Upper Canada Bible Society, Toronto, 1856. 8 vo., 19 x 12 cm. Original calf, with some lower spine peel on corner bumped, textblock shaken, first blanks creased, some edge toning. RARE. Inscribed to Professor Crowe from His Pastor Alderville Jan 14, 1895; Alderville has been home to the Mississauga Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation since the mid-1830's

\$ 2,500.-

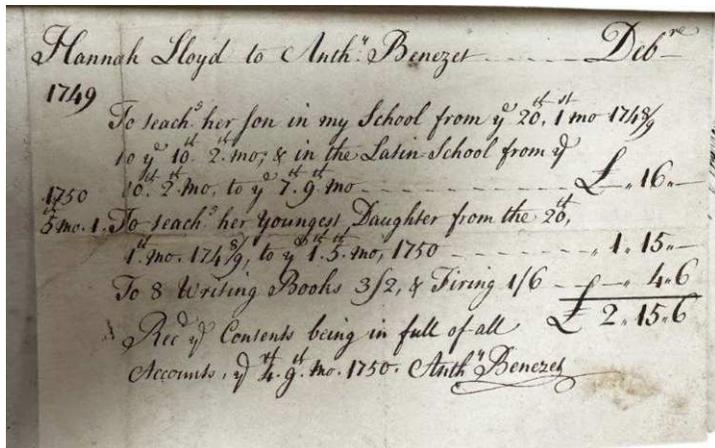
The Ojibwa language, also known as Chippewa or Anishinaabe, is native to the Great Lakes region of North America. In the 1850s, Christian missionaries, aiming to evangelize and promote understanding of their teachings,

translated select Psalms from the Bible into Ojibwa, which are referred to as the "Chippewa Versions."

PRESENTATION COPY WITH A BENEZET MANUSCRIPT INSERTED

224. [AMERICANA] [NATIVE AMERICANS] VAUX, Robert. Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet. Philadelphia, 1817. With engraving of the Indian Medal-engraved by Kneass. 12mo, 136 pp. 19th century marbled paper and calf. PRESENTATION Copy by the Author to Judge Thompson. *Contains very interesting accounts of the Pittsburg and Allegany Indians in their relation with the French and English." Additionally, bound in a unique manuscript School Bill paying Anthony Benezet for services as a teacher to the Pemberton children. Provenance: 1864 sale of Andrew Wight

\$ 4,500.-



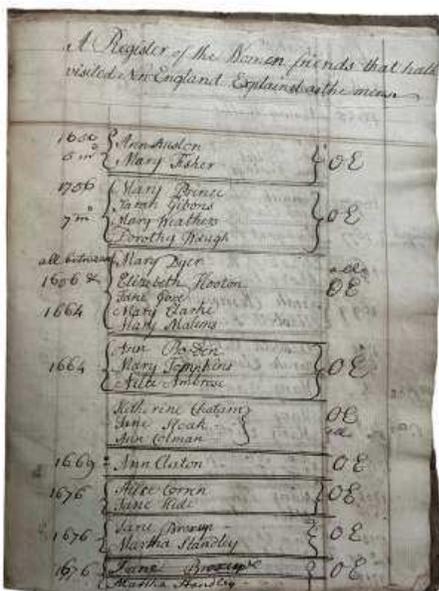
Robert Vaux, he was a notable American abolitionist and philanthropist. Born into a Quaker family in Philadelphia in 1786, Vaux was an active opponent of slavery and a proponent of education and prison reform. He was known for his efforts in the abolitionist movement and his work in improving the education system, especially for African Americans. Thompson presided over the Circuit Court trial in Connecticut in the Amistad case in 1839. He would also rule on the same case as a justice of the US Supreme Court in 1841.

Bound in Vaux's tract is a single page 18th-century school bill, made out to Anthony Benezet by Hannah Lloyd. Hannah was the first wife of James Pemberton (1723-1809), a successful Philadelphia merchant, founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and a member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, eventually becoming its president in 1790. The manuscript is a remarkable survivor, outlining Benezet's teaching to the children of the President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society.

The manuscript reads:

Hannah Lloyd to Anthony Benezet

1749 To teach her son in my School from the 20th of the 1st month,
 1748/9 to the 10th of the 2nd month; & in the Latin School from the 10th of the 2nd month to the 7th of the 9th month... £ .16.-
 1750 To teach her youngest Daughter from the 20th of the 1st month, 1748/9, to the 1st of the 5th month, 1750..... 1..15.- To 8 Writing Books 3/2, & Tiring 1/6..... 4..6
 Total: £2..15..6
 Received the Contents being in full of all Accounts, the 4th of the 9th month, 1750 Anthony Benezet



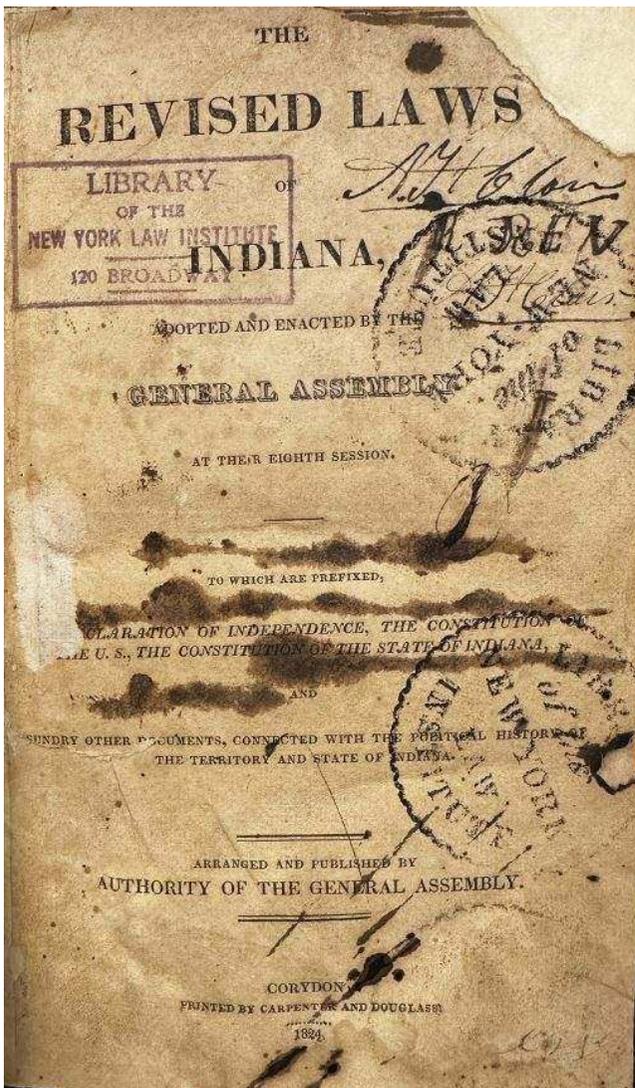
18th CENTURY AMERICAN QUAKER MANUSCRIPT WITH LIST OF WOMEN MISSIONARIES

225. [QUAKER MANUSCRIPT] On paper. 4to, 21 x 16; 8 pp., 6 blank, 3 pp., 10 blank. Original paper binding with string construction. The first page is signed twice in bold script: 'Thoas Richardson His Book 1747.' Incipit: 'A Register of the names of the publick friends that have visited New England since the year 1656 from Old England, Ireland, Barbadoes, Antgo (Antigua), North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys & Long Island.'

\$ 4,500.-

The manuscript consists of two parts; divided into men and women, documenting the names of prominent Quakers who visited New England from 1656 to 1761. It includes early Quaker women missionaries such as Ann Austin, along with Mary Fisher, who arrived in Boston in 1656. This was a period when Quakerism was still very new, and their arrival marked one of the earliest introductions of Quaker beliefs to the American colonies. The list of women concludes with Susanna Hatton, a notable Quaker woman of the 18th century.

This practice of separate listings in Quaker manuscripts is a small but telling detail that reflects the societal norms of the time and the unique organizational structure and values of the Quaker community, which often provided women with greater roles and recognition than they might have found in the broader society.



" THE BOOK THAT STARTED LINCOLN ON HIS CAREER AS A LAWYER, AND ON WHICH HE BASED MANY OF HIS FUTURE ARGUMENTS ON SLAVERY"

226. [SLAVERY] Revised Laws of Indiana, adopted and enacted by the General Assembly at their eighth session. Corydon, 1824. 8 vo. 438pp. Binding of blue legal buckram VERY RARE. Byrd-Peckham No. 222. Numerous Institutional Stamps and pockets (deaccessioned), minor losses and small burn to title page. Several signature of A.H. Claire (?) in early ink. EXTREMELY RARE. No copy in RBH since 1956

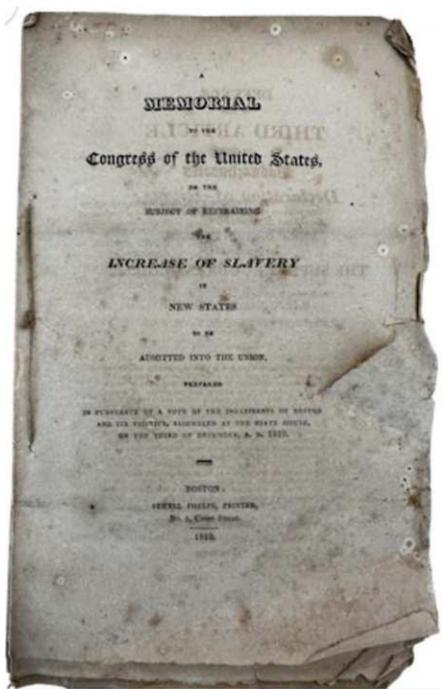
\$ 20,000.-

"There is probably no single item in existence that had a wider effect on Lincoln's character, start in life, career as a lawyer, and his stand on slavery. ' Ida M. Tarbell, in her Life of Lincoln, says: We know from Dennis Hanks and from Mr. Turnham, and from other associates of Lincoln at the time, that he read the book intently and dismissed its contents intelligently. It contained the ordinance of 1787 for governing the territory, containing that clause on which Lincoln in the future based many an argument on the slavery question: 'There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory. . . .' When Lincoln finished this book, as he had,



probably before he was eighteen, we have reason to believe that he understood the principles on which the nation was founded, how the State of Indiana came into being, and how it was governed. His understanding of the subject was clear and practical, and he applied it in his reading, thinking and discussion." See: Lincoln's copy of the book was sold in 1923 by Anderson Galleries in the Library of the Late William H. Winters, formerly library of the New York Law Institute.

The Revised Indiana Code of 1824 holds a significant place in the complex tapestry of American legal history concerning fugitive slave laws and the broader discourse on state versus federal authority. The Indiana statute, as a precursor to similar legislation in other states, symbolized a growing chasm between northern free states and the slaveholding South. By setting a precedent in challenging the federal fugitive slave laws that protected slaveholders' rights, Indiana's laws represent an early exercise of state rights that contested the reach of federal power. This was a notable assertion of state sovereignty over an issue that the federal government had legislated on, marking a deliberate state-level intervention in a domain hitherto governed by national law. Indiana's stance was indicative of a burgeoning resistance within free states against the institution of slavery and the federal complicity in its perpetuation, as they began to enact laws that created friction with the national legislation aimed at protecting slave owners.



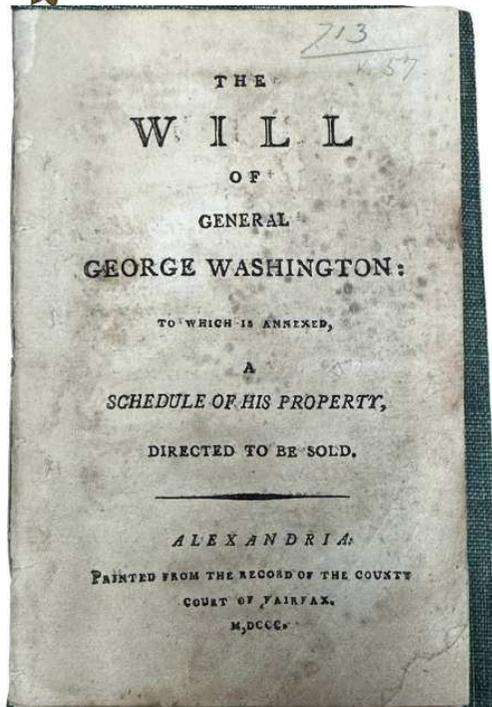
A SEMINAL PIECE IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

227. [SLAVERY] (attr.) WEBSTER, DANIEL. A Memorial to the Congress of the United States, on the Subject of Restraining the Increase of Slavery in the New States to be Admitted to the Union. Prepared in pursuance of a vote of the inhabitants of Boston. 1st ed. 8vo. 22 pp. Sewn; untrimmed as issued, some minor stains. No copies in RBH since 2000.

\$ 750.-

One of the earliest tracts concerned with the states and territories west of the Mississippi River. The tract, notably attributed to Daniel Webster, is a seminal piece in the history of the American anti-slavery movement. Webster, a prominent figure in American politics and a fervent opponent of the expansion of slavery, played a crucial role in articulating the sentiments of the North during the era of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This document, prepared under the

auspices of the inhabitants of Boston, where Webster was a leading voice, underscores the early and organized resistance against the spread of slavery. Its significance lies not only in its reflection of the burgeoning anti-slavery sentiment but also in exemplifying the active engagement of influential figures like Webster in shaping legislative debates. As an early indicator of the profound regional divides and a precursor to the ideological conflicts that culminated in the Civil War, this memorial is a vital artifact in understanding the trajectory of the anti-slavery movements in the early 19th century United States



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

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

\$ 15,000.-

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

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

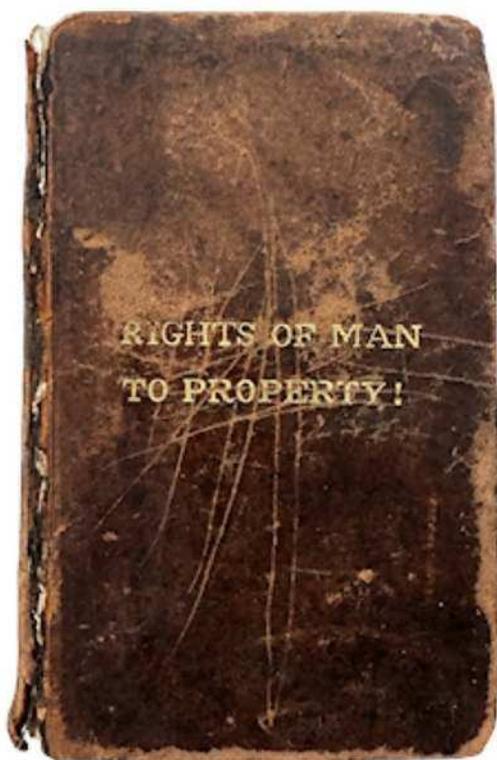
PIONEERING WORK OF AMERICAN RADICALISM

229. 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

\$ 4,500.-



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."

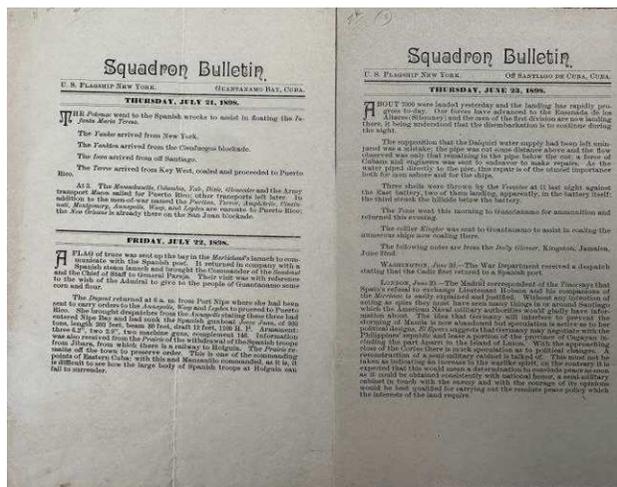
"The Rights of Man to Property!" is a seminal early work in American progressive economic philosophy. It advocates radical ideas like property redistribution, workers' rights, and universal education. Authored by Thomas Skidmore (1790-1832), a key figure in the early U.S. labor movement, it contributed 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.

PRINTING ON A SHIP - GUANTANAMO BAY

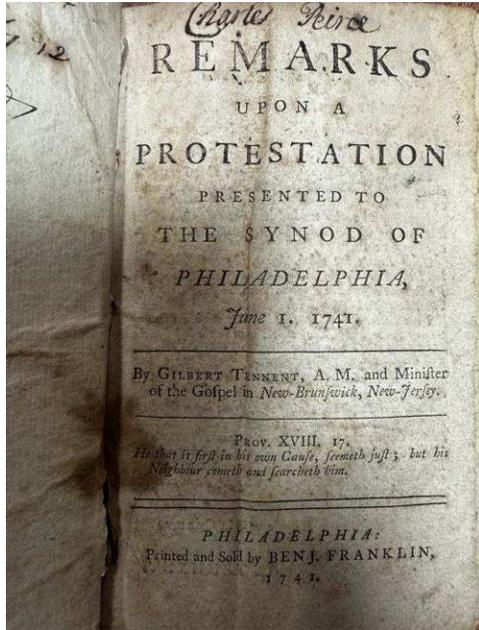
230. [AMERICANA] SQUADRON BULLETIN. US FLAGSHIP. New York. Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. 2 broadsides, approx. 8 x 6 inches (one slightly smaller). Thurs Jun 23, 1898 and July 21, 1898. The Bulletins, printed ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP New York while the fleet was stationed off Santiago, offer a glimpse into a pivotal moment in history. These two surviving small broadside sheets are not only rare survivors of wartime printing, but very uncommon examples of printing on a





ship. They serve as a valuable record of the events and strategies employed by sea and land forces during this period. RARE. RBH does not list any since 1927. Provenance: From the from the Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang (private estate)

\$ 850.-



VERY RARE GREAT AWAKENING FRANKLIN IMPRINT IN ORIGINAL WRAPS

231. TENNANT, Gilbert. Remarks upon a Protestation presented to the Synod of Philadelphia, June 1. 1741. By Gilbert Tennent, A.M. and Minister of the Gospel in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. ... Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Benj. Franklin, 1741. 8vo, 68 pp. . Pp. 37--68: The Apology of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, for Their Dissenting from Two Acts or New Religious Laws, which were made at the last Session of our Synod. Humbly offer'd to the Consideration of the Synod now conven'd at Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Benj. Franklin, 1741. No copies in RBH since 1904 Original paper wraps; internally few leaves creased some general tonning, but very good.

Provenance: 18th century signatures of Charles and Sarah Peirce, forebears of Charles Saunder Pieces, he father of pragmatism and notable logician.

\$ 5,750.-

A Very Rare Franklin imprint in the original paper wraps. Notably few Franklin imprints in wraps appear in commerce. From 1728 to 1747, of 110 imprints, of which only 16 were issued bound in leather, and most issued just stitched for later bindings, accounting for most being found in 19th century leather bindings.

Gilbert Tennent (5 February 1703 – 23 July 1764) was a Presbyterian revivalist minister in Colonial America, This rare tract illustrates the early struggles for religious liberty and the burgeoning of what can be termed a "Greek Awakening" in colonial America. It offers profound insights into the early American ethos of seeking both spiritual enlightenment and the freedom to govern one's religious beliefs, thereby contributing to the foundational discourse on liberty, governance, and individual rights in the shaping of American identity,.

TWO IMPORTANT THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATIONS

232. [THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION].** *The Salem Gazette* Vol 1 No. 27. Thursday, April 18, 1782. Printed by Samuel Hall. Signed in print ("John Hanson," President of the Congress of Confederation and "Charles Thomson," Secretary of Congress), 4 pages, 36.5 x 24.5 cm. Folded at the center, some toning, minor tears to the left margin. Provenance: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.



THE FIRST KNOWN NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, preceded only by the original signed proclamation and the broadside printed by Timothy Green of New London, Connecticut (Evans 17500). No copies found in RBH.



"The Goodness of the supreme Being to all his rational Creatures, demands their Acknowledgments of Gratitude and Love; his absolute Government of the World dictates, that it is the Interest of every Nation and People ardently to supplicate his Favor and implore his Protection.... The United States in Congress assembled, therefore, taking into Consideration our present Situation, our multiplied Transgressions of the holy Laws of our God, and his past Acts of Kindness and Goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest Gratitude, think it

their indispensable Duty to call upon the several States, to set apart the last Thursday in April next, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer; that our joint Supplications may then ascend to the Throne of the Ruler of the Universe, beseeching him to diffuse a Spirit of universal Reformation among all Ranks and Degrees of our Citizens, and make us holy, so that we may be a happy People; that it would please him to... give Success to his Arms employed in the Defence of the Rights of human Nature... establish Peace in our Borders, and give Happiness to all our Inhabitants..."

WITH...

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE]. Newspaper. *The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*. Wednesday, November 11, 1789. 4 pages. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. Folio 43 x 36.5, cleanly split in two along the central fold. Philadelphia, printed by Thomas Bradford. The second newspaper printing (preceded by *The Gazette of the United States*, New York: John Fenno, Wednesday, October 7, 1789). No copies in RBH since Sotheby's 1979. Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from family.



THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF WASHINGTON'S THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION, additionally signed in print by His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, 1st Governor of Pennsylvania on the 30th of Oct., 1789. On page 3 is found, in part, "... A Proclamation. Whereas the President of the United States hath transmitted to this Council his Proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer ... to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness... I assign Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next..." Brigham II, 937-40.

\$ 18,000.-



18th CENTURY AMERICAN TRADE SIGN, POSSIBLY FOR A BOOKSELLER

233. TRADE SIGN. Polychrome Iron and hammered. 41 X 34 cm American, cica 1750-1780. Eagle with three crosses. A Very Rare and attractive 18th century American trade sign, possibly for a bookseller or printer.

\$ 8,500.-

Prior to the American Eagle, the eagle's association with St. John became symbolic for those in the profession of writing and selling books, as St. John's Gospel was considered a profound theological work, thus linking the eagle indirectly to booksellers. A scholar also advised that it could also be for an American Freemason society given the three Teutonic crosses. Regardless, a very interesting and rare colonial American sign.

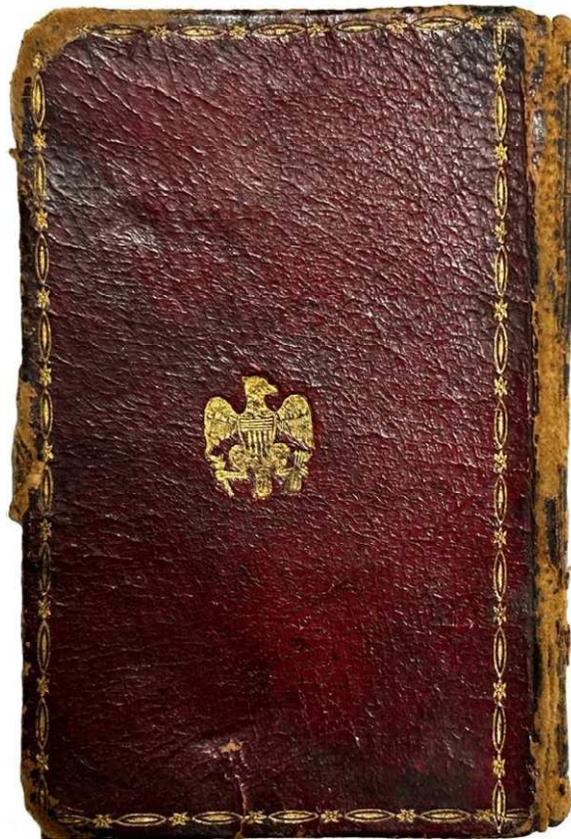
FIRST BOOK FORM OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS WITH HIS LAST SPEECH - IN A PRESENTATION BINDING

234. WASHINGTON, George. "Columbia's Legacy; or, Washington's Valuable Advice to His Fellow Citizens," was published at the time he announced his intention to retire from public life at the end of his current presidential term. This publication includes his speech to Congress, marking the end of his political career. Printed in Philadelphia by H. Sweitzer & J. Ormrod on December 10th, 1796. The book is a 32mo, wide-margined copy, approximately 95 x 68 mm, without the first one-line half-title, It includes the speech to Congress with a separate half-title and title page, along with blanks DD5, D8, F6, and features a woodcut tailpiece. Binding: Full red morocco stamped with a variant of the Great Seal, unsophisticated, some rubbing, but sound. Evans 31545; Sabin 101578.

\$ 37,500.-



A seminal book in the history of American political literature, this publication is the first book-form edition of George Washington's Farewell Address, a key text in which the first president articulated his vision for the nation's future, emphasizing national unity and warning against the dangers of partisan politics and foreign entanglements. Its publication, coinciding with Washington's announcement of retirement from the presidency, makes it a document of both historical and political significance, encapsulating a critical moment in the early years of the American Republic. Washington emphasized the importance of national unity, stating, "The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local distinctions."

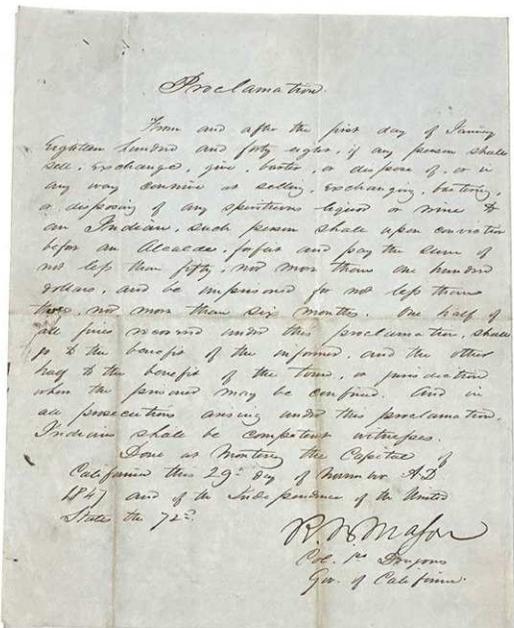


The Farewell Address overshadows what is also arguably Washington's more important speech - the last State of the Union Address, bound here as well for the first time in full book form (having been issued only as a separate tract). In his last public appearance as President, Washington expressed confidence that after eight years under the new Constitution, the American Experiment was beginning to succeed. The address provides a snapshot of the new country in the final days under the administration of its greatest leader. The speech touches on Jay's Treaty, the rights of Native Americans, the Barbary pirates, and the establishment of the Navy. Washington concludes his address with proud reflection: "The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the Representatives of the People of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the Administration of the present form of Government



commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you and my Country on the success of the experiment."

Few copies have appeared in commerce in the past few decades, and it was clearly issued in variant bindings of plain sheep, plain morocco, and the present binding with the Great Seal, suggestive that the edition was likely intended for an official or ceremonial purpose, possibly as a presentation item for members of Congress or other dignitaries. American armorial binding of the 18th century is of the greatest rarity.



ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST DRUG LAW

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

\$ 12,000.-

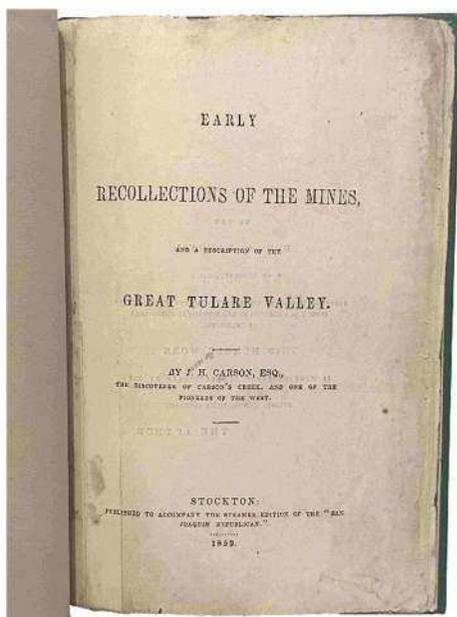
The proclamation prohibits the sale of liquor to the Indians after January 1, 1848: 'if any person shall sell, exchange, give,

barter, or dispose of in any way connive at selling, exchanging, bartering or disposing of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, such person shall upon conviction before an Alcalde..." face fines and imprisonment.

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

ONE OF THE RAREST GOLD RUSH BOOKS

236. [WESTERN AMERICANA] CARSON, James H. Early Recollections of the Mines, and a Description of the Great Tulare Valley, 1852. 8vo., 20 x 13 cm., 64 pp + 1 folding facsimile map. ; Note: pp. 25--32 supplied in expert facsimile,. Without front wrapper, rear wrapper restored. The whole bound in attractive full green morocco and gilt. Considered by Wagner to be one of



the twenty rarest California books. Cowan (I), p. 43; (II), p. 107. Graff 604. Howes C-183. Sabin 11084. Wagner List of 20 Rarest. Only two copies (including this in 1979 from Howell \$2000) are cited in RBH and only one with a map. Despite being incomplete, it is unlikely another private copy will surface.

\$ 9,000.-

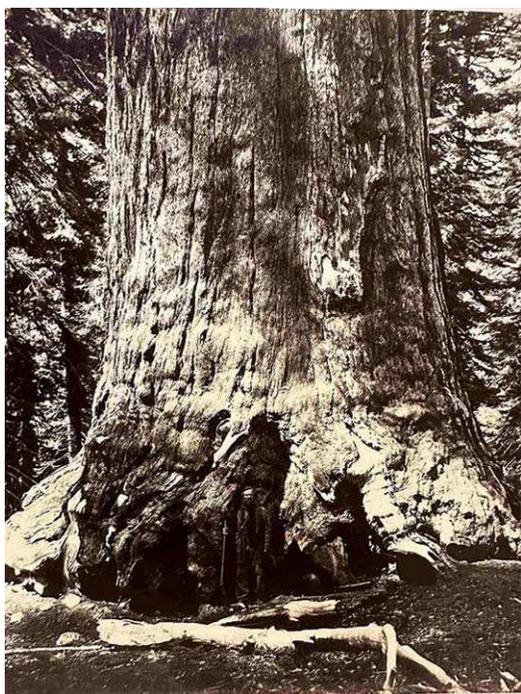
The first book printed in Stockton and one of the most important books of early California and the Gold Rush. There is an account of the discovery of gold including how a party of Mormons brought the discovery of gold to Capt. Sutter, anecdotes of mining life, morals, and gambling, and how within a year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

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

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

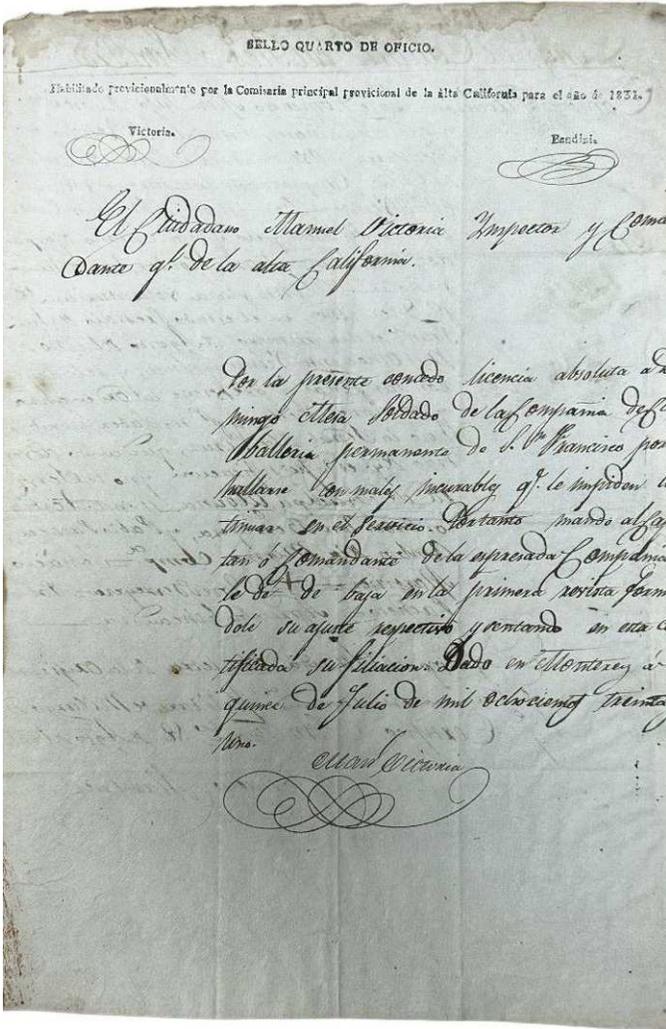
\$ 20,000.-

Consisting of: FULL PAGE: 1 (half-loss), 7 of Japan, 1 (half-loss), 1 of California (SF and Yosemite). Notably, the Yosemite Photos include : Carleton Watkins Bridalveil Fall in Springtime, Yosemite, 1865-1866 and Watkins Yosemite Valley, about (c. 1878-1881?), and Watkins Grizzly Giant, Mariposa Grove, California, c. 1861. and Yosemite Falls (likely Watkins), 2 of Oregon, 3 of Salt Lake City including Tabernacle, Brigham Young's House,





and a very rare photo of the Interior of the Mormon Chapel, VARIOUS SIZES: 1 of Central Pacific Railway,; 1 SF, 2 Mining photos Virginia City, Panorama of Virginia City, 2 mines in Utah, 4 of Nebraska, 7 Photos Chicago, 6 Niagara Falls, 7 Siberia, 1 Colorado, 1 Arizona, 5 NY Hudson, 9 New York, 5 Chicago, plus numerous other more minor world photos.



FIRST KNOWN DATED CALIFORNIA PRINTING WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN COMPLETED MANUSCRIPT

238. [WESTERN AMERICANA] [INCIPIIT IN PRINT] Habilitado provisionalmente por la Comisaria principal de la Alta California para el año de 1831. Victoria. Bandini. At top: Sello Quarto De Oficio Printed sealed-paper document, rubricated by Victoria and Bandini. [Monterey: Augustin Zamorano, 1831]. Broadside, Small folio. 350 x 220 mm. Manuscript completed Monterey July 15, 1831. Ref: Bancroft III, pp. 131--239. Fahey, pp. 7--12. Harding, Zamorano, pp. 184--191.

\$ 30,000.-

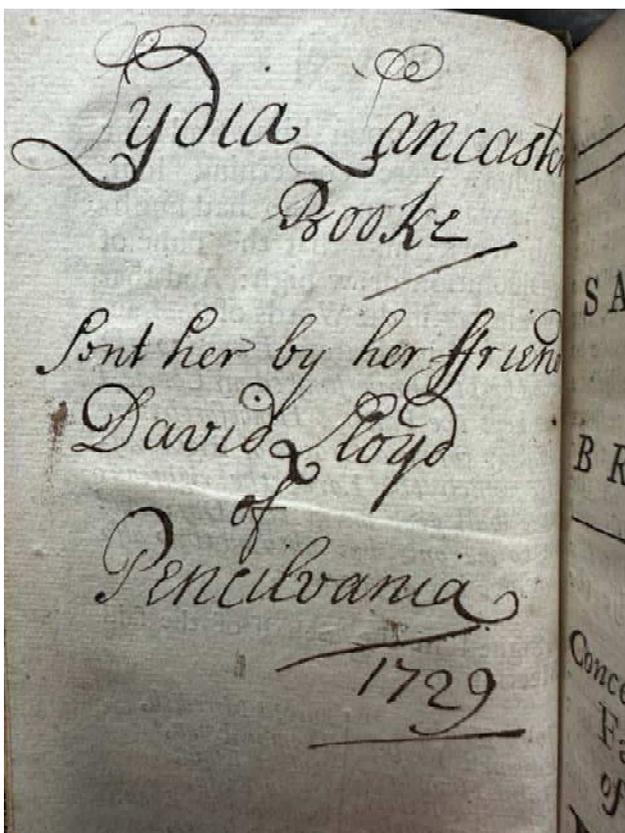
The earliest known of the ephemeral Zamorano imprints and one with the earliest known dated manuscript content.

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

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



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



EXTREMELY RARE 1729 AMERICAN IMPRINT AND A PRESENTATION COPY FROM DAVID LLOYD TO AN EARLY IMPORTANT QUAKER WOMAN

239. [WOMEN] KEIMER IMPRINT (likely with Ben Franklin). PUGH, Ellis. A Salutation to the Britains, To Call them From the Many Things, to the One Thing needful, for the Saving of their Souls; Especially, To the poor unlearned Tradesmen. Plowmen, and Shepherds, those that are of a low Degree like myself. This, in Order to direct you to know God and Christ, the only wise God, which is Life eternal, and to learn him, that you may become wiser than your Teachers. By Ellis Pugh. Translated from the British Language by Rowland Ellis. Revis'd and Corrected by David Lloyd. [Quotations from Scripture]. Philadelphia: Printed by S. Keimer, for W. Davies, Bookbinder, in Chesnut Street, 1727. 16 mo., 14 x 9 cm., xv, [1], 222, [2] p. Signatures: pi A-O (O8 blank) An account of the author."--p. iii-vii "The testimony of the Monthly

Meeting at Gwynedd, in the county of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, concerning our friend, Ellis Pugh, the author of the following treatise."--p. viii-xv. 19th century calf, inner gilt dentelles and marbled paste-downs. Provenance: Sold in 1874 in Alfred Russel Smith's A Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Books and Pamphlets. Extremely rare; the author was a Quaker minister at the Welsh Settlement at Gwynedd in the County of Philadelphia.

\$ 18,000.-

Fine clean copy of this excessively rare imprint, and doubly interesting from the fact of its being revised and corrected by David Lloyd, Penn's Colonial Secretary. Additionally, this copy was a presentation copy

from David Lloyd, to " Lydia Lancaster, given by her friend David Lloyd, Judge of Pennsylvania." See MS. note on fly-leaf. as well as a 1729 inscription on the verso of XV. Additional Ms., index likely in Lydia Lancaster's hand,

This spiritual guide was crafted with the intention of reaching out to individuals of humble backgrounds, specifically "To the poor unlearned Tradesmen. Plowmen, and Shepherds, those that are of a low Degree like myself." It underscores the Quaker doctrine of the early 18th century, emphasizing the Quaker belief in the accessibility of spiritual wisdom to those who might lack formal education or social status. Beyond its religious message, the book possesses linguistic and cultural value as one of the earliest Welsh-language publications in America, reflecting the diverse immigrant communities in colonial Pennsylvania and their freedom to preserve their cultural and religious heritage in the New World

Benjamin Franklin began working for Samuel Keimer, a printer in Philadelphia, in 1723. Franklin, then 17 years old, had just arrived in Philadelphia after leaving his apprenticeship with his brother James in Boston. Keimer's print shop was one of the few in Philadelphia at the time, providing Franklin with an opportunity to continue honing his skills in the printing trade. As such, it is very plausible that only 4 years in, Franklin participated in printing this book.

David Lloyd, a pivotal figure in early American history, particularly in Pennsylvania, was deeply committed to upholding and developing a legal system that valued justice and the rights of individuals in the early American colonies. Appointed as the Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1686 by William Penn, and later serving as the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Lloyd's career was distinguished by his steadfast dedication to ensuring fair legal representation and maintaining the independence of the judiciary. His efforts were instrumental in laying the groundwork for the principles of justice and individual rights that would come to define the American legal and political system.

Lydia Lancaster, an influential Quaker in early American history, significantly impacted both her religious community and society, challenging the gender norms of her time. As a Quaker, she embraced and promoted their values of gender equality, pacifism, and simplicity. Lydia actively engaged in community and religious leadership, roles not typically held by women in the 17th and 18th centuries. Her dedication to these principles, especially in an era when women's societal roles were heavily restricted, marked her as a trailblazer for women's involvement in religious and community affairs.

ITEMS JOINTLY OFFERED FOR SALE BY

ADAM WEINBERGER RARE BOOKS &

KONSTANTINOPEL RARE & FINE BOOKS

All items are complete and in good condition, unless otherwise stated. All items are offered subject to prior sale. Prices are net and in (\$) us dollar. VAT not included. Preferred mode of payment: Banktransfer (invoice can be paid in dollar, euro or British pound) We accept Visa, Master Card and American Express through AbeBooks. Paypal accepted.

General Terms of Sale <https://www.ilab.org/eng/ilab/code.html>. All items are securely packed. They are also fully insured; unless instructed to the contrary. Orders are usually shipped within a week . We want happy customers, so every item can be returned within two weeks of receipt without any obligation for the customer.



Doulce dame de mi
sericorde mere de
pitie fontaine
de tous biens qui
portastes ihesu crist neuf mois