



Susanne Schulz-Falster

RARE BOOKS

Catalogue Eighteen

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1. [ACADEMY – MANTUA.] Codice della Reale Accademia di Scienze Belle Lettere ed Arti di Mantova. Mantua, Giuseppe Braglia, 1794. £1,250

4to, pp. lxxv, [1]; title vignette; contemporary catspaw calf, flat spine with gilt decoration; a very crisp and wide-margined copy.

First edition of the rules and regulations of Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Northern Italian city of Mantua, which flourished under the rule of the Austrians and had Archduke Ferdinand as its sponsor. The founding of an academy had been first set in motion under Maria Teresa in 1767, with the indication that not only members from the *Accademia dei Timidi*, but also from the *Colonia Arcadica Virgiliana* (founded in 1752, but like the Timidi having roots going back to the *Invaghiti* of 1562), would be eligible for membership in the new academy (Maylender, v.5, pp. 470–471).

The founding statutes extend to twenty-nine paragraphs and specify the range of the academy, which is to include among the sciences, philosophy, mathematics, physics, then literature, and also agriculture and medicine. The arts included painting, sculpture, architecture, decoration, music, and mechanical arts. In the statutes internal organisation, election of officials, association, and reciprocal arrangements with other academies are clarified.

It is interesting to note that a separate class was dedicated to arts and crafts, which indicates the increasing interest in applied technology. The work concludes with a listing of all the members and officials of the society, including academicians with voting rights.

OCLC: UCLA, Bibliothèque Nationale, BL and Berlin; see M. Maylender, *Storia delle Accademie d'Italia*. Bologna, 1926–1930.

#### *Wallet-Style Binding*

2. [ALMANAC.] RIDERS, Cardanus [pseud.]. Riders British Merlin: for the Year of our Lord God, 1776. Being the Bissextile, or Leap Year. Adorned with many delightful and useful Verities fitting all Capacities in the Island of Great Britain's Monarchy. With notes of husbandry, fairs, marts, high roads, and tables for many necessary uses. London, Company of Stationers, 1776. £1,000

12mo, pp. 60, first part interleaved; title printed in red and black, headlines and saints' days printed in red throughout; half page anatomical woodcut of the 'zodiacal' man, showing the organs and parts of the body controlled by various signs of the zodiac; contemporary London red goatskin wallet-style binding, sides decoratively gilt; with silver clasp intact; some extra pages bound in for note-keeping, including two coated leaves for marking with a stylus; tax stamp visible on title; contemporary manuscript notes on blanks; an attractive copy.

*Riders' British Merlin* was one of the longest running British almanacs, published under the control of the Stationers' Company from 1656 to

the early nineteenth century. It contains a calendar of the year together with some astronomical data, medical information, interesting facts and statistics, moral precepts, and proverbs. The almanac thus fulfilled a variety of roles, providing information and entertainment at a time when reading matter was scarce. At the same time it fulfilled a secondary role as a diary and notebook, for which numerous blank pages were inserted, especially the two leaves of specially coated paper, on which one could easily write with a stylus, and subsequently erase the information.

Even though these almanacs were produced in large numbers, only few examples have survived. It is particularly appealing to find it well-preserved in its original red goatskin binding.  
ESTC t45016.



*Woodcuts of Trades and Professions*

3. [ALMANAC – TRADES.] Eweloser Schaw-Platz oder Newer Schreib-Kalender auff das Gnaden-Jahr M.DCC.XXIII. [part II:] Prognosis Astrologica. oder Himmels-Lauff. 1723. Ueberlingen, Georg Salomon, [1722]. £3,200

4to (204 x 158mm), pp. [28], [8]; title printed in red and black within central compartment of a nine-block woodcut assemblage, containing scenes of the seasons, arms and emblems, stencil-coloured in red, small astrological man cut on verso of title, calendar pages printed in red and black, rectos with 12 woodcuts of trades and professions; [Prognosis], title within four-part woodcut border, 9 small woodcut illustrations; early mss note to title giving date of 1723; self-wrappers with pink parchment backstrip, stitched into modern boards.

Only edition and only copy located of a crudely printed, but appealing calendar cum almanac, with primitive woodcut scenes of trades and professions. Trades depicted include a hunter for January, a wheelwright for February, a miser, refusing to help a beggar, for March, a stonemason for April, a sailor for May, a fisherman for June, a cabinetmaker for July, a carpenter for August, a potter for September, a knife sharpener for October, a bookbinder for November, and finally a butcher for December.

Four of the woodcuts, which were presumably part of the printer's stock, are signed with the monogram IGS. The stencil-coloured title cuts are religious, showing Virgin & Child, with four allegorical figures of the seasons. Salomon, active in Überlingen on Lake Constance from ca. 1694, had a small output, mostly of popular and religious printing, but also including some music. No other almanac is recorded by him.

No other almanacs printed by Salomon are recorded; not found in OCLC, KVK or COPAC.

#### *Shared Wealth*

4. AMBLER, James Arthur. Evolution in Economics An Analysis of Social Problems. De Luxe Edition. Prtd. from Type Written Sheets [by the author], 1899. £750

Small 4to, halftone frontispiece portrait of the author, pp. 588; preface printed on blue paper, text mimeographed; in the original gilt stamped cloth binding.

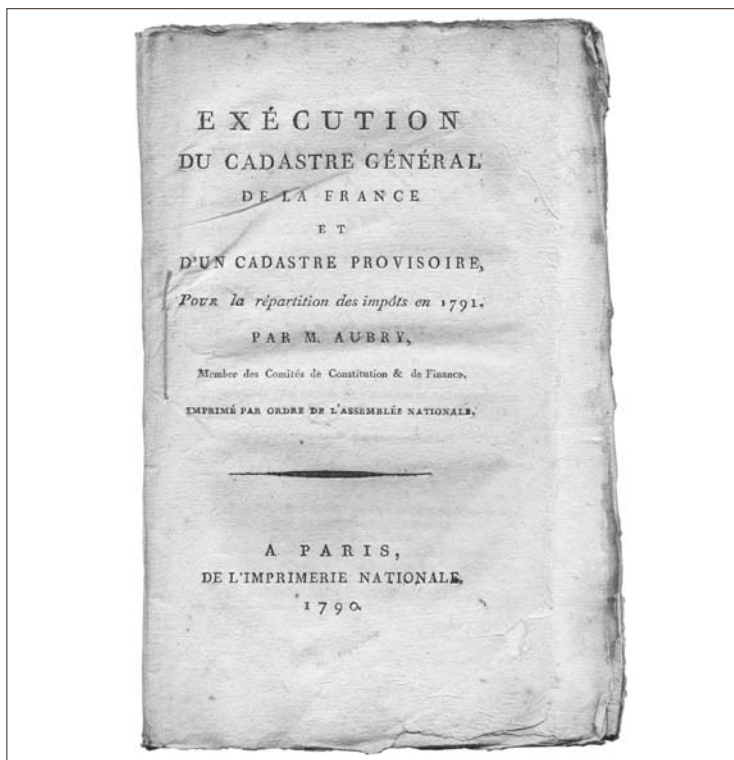
First and only edition of a curious work on political economy written and produced by the author (the copy offered here is one of the 'De Luxe Edition'). The prelims and introduction are printed on a blue paper; the text is printed from a stencil on good quality laid paper – an example of nineteenth century self-publishing. Ambler covers questions of value, currency, rent, commodities, foreign trade etc... and proposes a system of shared wealth and profits for the good of all.

#### *Public Administration*

5. AUBRY du BOCHET, Pierre-François. Exécution du Cadastre Général de la France et d'un Cadastre Provisoire pour la répartition des impots en 1791... Imprimé par ordre de l'Assemblée Nationale. Paris, L'Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. £900

8vo, [ii], 61, [1] blank, with one large engraved and outline-coloured plan bound at the end; uncut and stitched as issued; preserved in a custom-made slipcase.

First edition of this proposal for the introduction of a cadastre for France to ensure the effective administration of land taxes, and at the same time for applying the new revolutionary division into *départements* to the local level of administration. This had first been proposed by Turgot as early as



the 1760s, but was revived in 1790 during a debate on taxation by Aubry Du Bochet (1737–1800), a specialist in government finance and member of the committees on Finance and the Constitution. Aubry gives a clear outline of purpose and execution of his land registry proposal. He divides France into geographical areas, *departements*, districts and *arrondissements*, of roughly equal size and establishes three categories of contributions, i.e. *foncière*, *personnelle* and *industrielle*. He also includes a folding finely engraved sample map of one parish with indications of the divisions, and information on how to prepare such maps. Aubry maintained that a provisional cadastre could be set up within a year, but that it would take seven years to institutionalise such a concept, as it would involve creating a new government department.

Due to financial constraints, the Constituent Assembly voted in September 1790 for a general tax to be levied on all real property, rural and urban, depending on the revenue it produced, but this was based on self-assessment and control by tax farmers, rather than an official cadastre, which proved harder to introduce.

Martin & Walter I, 714; for a detailed study see Charles Coulston Gillispie, *Science and polity in France: the end of the old regime*, 2004, pp. 245 ff.

### *Major Contribution to the Population Debate*

6. AUXIRON, Claude-Francois-Joseph d'. *Principes de tout Gouvernement, ou Examen des Causes de la splendeur ou de la foiblesse de tout Etat considéré en lui-même, & indépendamment des moers. Tome Premier.* [–Second.]. Paris, J.Th. Herissant Fils, S. Paul & S. Hilaire, 1766. £2,200

Two volumes in one, 12mo, pp. lxxx, 213, [1] blank; [iv], 314, [4] privilege and approbation; light dampstain to the upper corner of a couple of leaves in the preliminaries; upper edge lightly browned throughout; a nice crisp copy in contemporary full mottled calf, marbled endpapers, red edges, spine gilt in compartments, with an armorial gilt stamp to the bottom compartment; gilt-lettered spine label.

Rare first edition of the major contribution to the population debate by Claude-Francois-Joseph d'Auxiron (1728–1778), a major non-physiocratic economist before Malthus and a significant early advocate of the importance of mathematical economics. 'Auxiron's work is significant chiefly because of his analysis of the determinants of population capacity, and his treatment of the relation between population growth and the interoccupational and interclass movements and balance in society' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, p. 296). Auxiron stressed the importance of commerce in the attainment of maximum yield from the given land area of any country, allowing for specialisation through trading, thereby creating a wealth-induced population expansion which would be impossible in a closed economy. He opposed Rousseau's beliefs on the relationship between labour and production. 'Si la terre rendoit ... proportion des travaux de ceux qui la cultivent, comme certains Auteurs l'ont avancé ce que nous disons ici seroit entièrement faux. Mais l'expérience de tous les lieux & de tous les siècles fait voir que la fécondité de la terre ne dépend pas uniquement des travaux des hommes ... Il est étonnant,' he continues, 'que de tous les auteurs, ce soit M. Rousseau de Genève qui ait le plus fortement soutenu la proposition que je combats, lui avoit sous les yeux la preuve la plus convaincante du contraire' (volume II, p. 302–304).

Goldsmiths'-Kress 10259.1; Higgs 3943; INED 145.

### *The Terminology of Decorative Arts & Design*

7. BALDINUCCI, Filippo. *Vocabolario Toscano dell'Arte del Disegno, nel quale si explicano i propri termini e voci, non solo della Pittura, Scultura, & Architettura; ma ancora di altre Arti a quelle subordinate, e che abbiano per fondamento il Disegno.* Florence, Franchi, 1681. £1,200

4to, pp. xii, 178, [177] blank, 178–188, xiii–xix, [1] colophon; printed in double columns, with decorative head- and tail-pieces and initials; occasional light browning, old repair to tear in O4; contemporary full vellum, spine lettered in manuscript; a fine and wide-margined copy.

First edition of the first dictionary of art terminology, dedicated to the *Accademia della Crusca*, and in fact cited in the 1691 edition of the *Vocabolario della Crusca*. Baldinucci (1624–1696), an Italian art historian, businessman and writer, provides an extensive dictionary of the technical language of painting, sculpture and architecture. ‘Il primo tentativo di un lessico del linguaggio artistico, secondo lo spirito dei ‘puristi’ della Crusca, ma importante perchè sorto su questo terreno di antica tradizione artistica’ (Schlosser-Magnino, *La letteratura artistica*, p. 407).

Interestingly Baldinucci not only explains the proper terms and expressions of the fine arts, including painting, sculpture and architecture, but also includes the vocabulary of the ‘minor’ arts, of decorative arts and design. Thus he introduces the vocabulary of jewellery and precious stones, metals, semi-precious stones, marble, timber, colour pigments and recipes, artists’ tools, and other materials connected with the artists’ and artisans’ world. The *Vocabulario* is of great importance, not only within art history and for the study of language, but also as an expression of style and taste at the end of the seventeenth century.

Brunet I, 622; Cicognara 2146; Gamba 95; Graesse I, 280; Michel, I, 352–11; Parenti 49; Vinciana IV, 4326; Zischka p. 120.



8. [BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE.] Tauf-Schein. Ephrata, S. Bauman, ca. 1810. £800

Broadside (335 x 418mm), woodblock printed, with typographical decoration, hand-coloured (possibly slightly later) and completed in ink, untrimmed, as issued.

An appealing wood-blockprinted Pennsylvania German baptismal certificate from the press of S. Bauman in Ephrata, Pennsylvania. The central text is surrounded by a series of charming wood-block flower sprigs, animals and birds, together with typographical ornaments with a distinctly eighteenth century feel. The baptism certificate is made out for Michael Hattorf, born 27 September 1803 to Johannes and Katharina Hattorf. The witnesses are also listed.

There was a Bauman printing family in Ephrata, Pennsylvania. Samuel Bauman (1788–1820) was the son of the original founder, John Bauman. Samuel’s father, John, died in 1810, so Samuel took on the business. He mostly printed broadsides, such as baptismal certificates and house blessings.

FLP 261 (variant – same imprint, different woodcut), Weiser 113; Arndt not cited.

### *Multi-Lingual Phrase Book*

9. [BARLEMONT, Noel de.] Colloquia et Dictionariolum Colloquia et Dictionariolum octo Linguarum, Latinae, Gallicae, Belgicae, Teutonicae, Hispanicae, Italicae, Anglicae, et Portugallicae. Liber omnibus linguarum studiosis domi, ac forris apprime necessarius. Bologna, de Longhis, 1692. £1,000

Oblong 8vo, pp. 398, possibly lacking advertisement or blank at end; each page in 4 columns, with eight languages across one opening; decorative initial and endpiece; a few signatures a little browned, due to paper stock, faint damp-staining affecting outer margin of a few signatures; contemporary full calf, spine decoratively gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label; head and tail of spine chipped.

Later edition of a popular multi-lingual phrase book and dictionary for tourists and business travellers. Eight languages are covered, Latin, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Italian, English, and Portuguese, printed in four columns per page. According to Claes, Verdeyen, and Van Loonen the first edition, in French and Dutch only, had been composed by an Antwerp schoolteacher, Noel de Barlaimont (or Barlemont), and was published in 1530. The earliest edition with English text was published in Antwerp in 1576. The first part of the work consists of extensive dialogues, covering all manner of situations, such as dinner party conversation, buying and selling, demanding payment, asking directions, general conversation at an inn, getting up in the morning, writing letters, etc. The second part is a dictionary, following the Dutch alphabet.

See Alston II 55 for earlier edition; uncommon, no copy in OCLC, ICCU lists two copies in Italy.

*Basedow's Educational Philosophy*

10. BASEDOW, Johann Bernhard. *Die ganze natürliche Weisheit im Privatstande der gesitteten Bürger*. Altona, Spieringk, [Halle, Curte], [1768]. £1,250

8vo, pp. xxiv, 184 (pp. 169–175 supplement bound at end); occasional browning and spotting; contemporary pale blue boards, rebaked and recorned.

First edition (second issue, with revised preface dated 1771), uncommon, of Basedow's fundamental outline of his philosophy, the ethos he hoped instil in his pupils through education. In sixty-six concise chapters, meant for adolescents or young adults, he combines natural piety with loyalty to the state, social responsibility, tolerance, but also, the right to one's own opinion.

In 1768 of Basedow's had published his first significant work on education, his privately published *'Appeal to the friends of mankind about schools, with a plan for an elementary book on human knowledge'*, in which he advocated non-sectarian, practical instruction by the play method. This 'appeal' aroused great interest and led to the foundation of his model school in Dessau called the Philanthropin. On the strength of receiving support (and funding) for this project, he apparently rewrote the preface to this publication and identifies it as one of the elementary textbooks.

Overall Basedow's educational principles were in stark contrast to the traditional pedantic school methods, and he attracted a wide following, amongst them Campe, GutsMuth, Salzmann etc.

OCLC: University of Illinois and Cape Town only outside of Germany.

*Illustrated Fairy Tales for Children*

11. [BASILE, Giambattista.] *Il conto de' conti trattenimento a' fanciulli trasportato dalla napoletana all'italiana favella, ed adornato di bellissime figure*. Naples, Gennaro Migliaccio, 1784. £2,200

12mo, pp. 264, title within printed border, with charming title woodcut, with 51 woodcuts (45 x 70 mm) in the text, and woodcut endpieces; printed on cheap paper, lightly browned; a few running headlines shaved; H2 verso, lacking 6 lines of the text, due to printing fault; contemporary full calf, flat spine gilt, gilt-lettered spine labels, chipped, extremities a little rubbed; with modern bookplate by A. Cid to front pastedown; a good copy.

Rare Italian translation of this popular collection of fairy tales, originally published in Neapolitan dialect, and illustrated with charming naive woodcuts. First published in 1634, Giambattista Basile's (1575–1632) *Cunto de li cunti* is in fact the oldest and most complete Italian fairy-tale collection, and was praised as such by the brothers Grimm just as much as Benedetto Croce. It consists of a collection of fifty tales told by ten old



hags in the course of five days, which explains the popular title *Pentamerone*. Most of the stories are based in the oral tradition, and some of the most familiar folk tales, such as *Cinderella*, *Puss in Boots*, *Beauty and the Beast* are included.

The first edition of this anonymous translation had appeared in 1747, was reprinted in 1754, 1769, and, as here, in 1784.

See Vinciana 3549; very uncommon, OCLC records copies at Glasgow and Cornell for 1747 edition, BL for 1754, Weimar for 1769, and Weimar for this 1784 edition.

*Early Study of the Book Trade*

12. BATTAGLINI, Angelo. *Dissertazione accademica sul commercio degli antichi e moderni libraj recitata nella generale adunanza tenuta nella Sala del Serbatojo d' Arcadia il di 7. settembre 1786*. Rome, Gio. Zempel, 1787. £1,600

8vo, pp. 61, [1] errata, [1] imprint, [1] blank; title printed in red and black, with fine engraved title vignette by Giordano; printed on heavy paper; a little spotted; early nineteenth century wrappers, spine lettered in ink.

First edition of this early history of the trade in books, both in classical and modern times. Battaglini (1759–1842), cleric, writer and editor, was drawing on his library research and especially his study of codices when compiling this study. He later became second custos of the Vatican library, under Marini, and was closely involved in the question of restitution of confiscated medieval manuscripts.

Battaglini comments on the earliest book dealers, who were in fact copyists or employed them to supply the texts requested. Not much appears to have changed, Battaglini cites unhappy authors at Roman times, who complain about incompetent scribes and unrealistic prices, similar to later complaints about badly-printed books or shoddy editing. He comments on book trade

history, early writers on the book trade, and gives detailed bibliographical references. His study is of particular interest, as it does not concentrate on institutional history, but individual bookseller data instead.

St Bride catalogue 3571; Munsell, *Catalogue of books on printing and the kindred arts*, 11; Cicognara 1577.

*Productivity Increased with Double-Handed Spinning Wheel*

13. BERNIÈRES, M. de. *Mémoire sur un rouet à filer des deux mains à la fois, inventé par M. De Bernieres, Ècuyer, l'un des quatre Contrôleurs-Généraux des Ponts & Chaussées de France, & Membre des Académies Royales des Sciences...* Paris, Clousier, 1777. £1,500

4to, [252 x 195 mm] pp. vi, [7]–22, with one large folding engraved plate; some browning, due to paper quality; contemporary calf-backed paste-paper boards, spine decoratively gilt, faint gilt lettering, red edges; manuscript note [by the author ?] to foot of A2 'Ce memoire a été présenté à la Reine par l'auteur le 14. decembre 1777'.

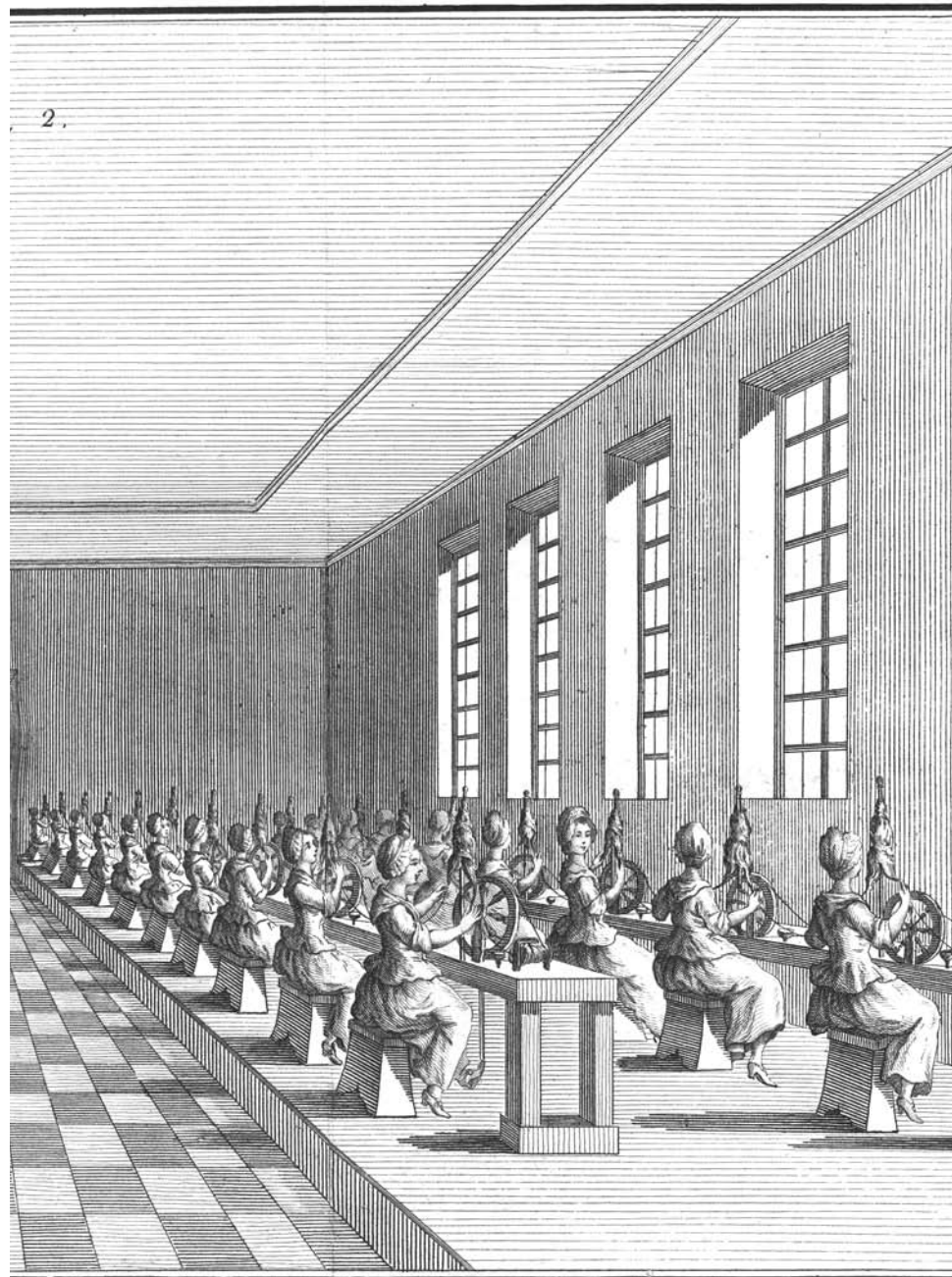
First edition, uncommon, of a detailed technical description of the double-handed spinning wheel, invented by de Bernières and presented to Marie Antoinette in 1777. De Bernières gives a detailed description of his invention, which is illustrated as a close-up on the left-hand side of the engraved plate. The wheel, positioned in the middle and propelled with the help of a foot peddle, drives two spindles with flyer bobbins. The fibres are spent from a single distaff, drawn with both hands. The large engraving shows some forty women in a large hall working on the double-handed wheels. De Bernières envisioned training children in the use of these spinning wheels, as he thought they were naturally ambidextrous. He also proposed their use in work houses and hospitals. De Bernières' invention which doubled productivity provided a considerable competitive advantage. Double-handed spinning was taught to girls and women in special spinning schools.

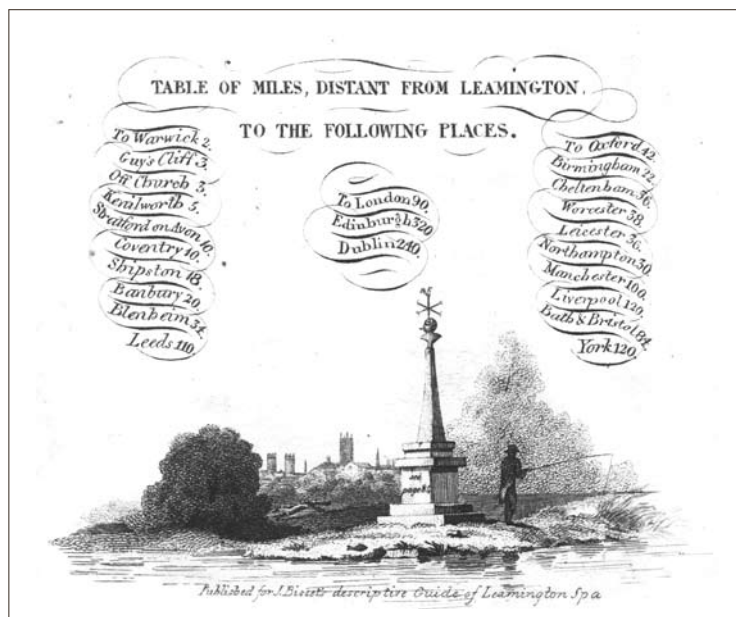
The charming engraving is probably based on a drawing by C. de Saint-Aubin, now in the *École des Beaux Arts*, Paris.

OCLC: Metropolitan Museum, Bibliothèque Nationale; see W. Endrei and R.P. Maines, 'Two-handed spinning', in D.M. Hafter, *European Women and Pre-industrial craft*, 1995, pp. 31–41.

14. BISSET, James. *A descriptive guide of Leamington Priors; containing a brief account of that celebrated and fashionable spa ... Comprising also various interesting county sketches, including a particular account of Kenilworth and Warwick castles... Illustrated with elegant Vignettes, and a Perspective View of the Castle and Borough of Warwick.* Coventry, Merridew, 1814. £450

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [iv], xii [verse x, vii/viii omitted from pagination], 98, with 11 plates, one folding; uncut in the original printed boards, rebaked, upper corner worn.





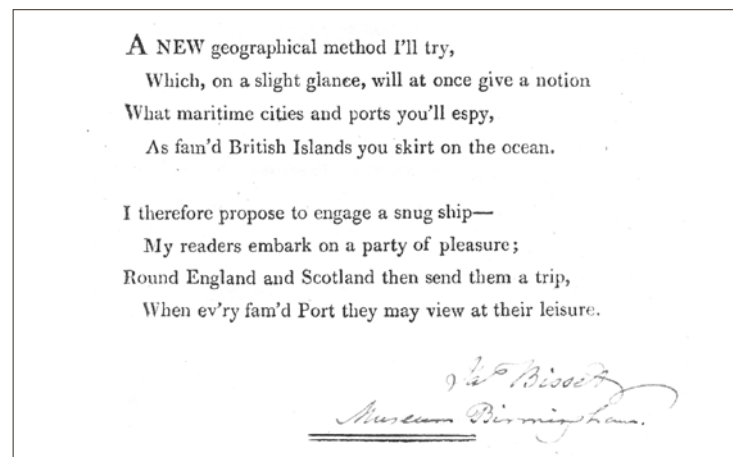
Large paper copy of Bisset's guide to the beauty of Leamington Priors, with information on the spa and local attractions, including Kenilworth and Warwick Castles, and Stratford-on-Avon. The work is extensively illustrated, with extra plates in this 'large paper' edition. Particularly appealing is Bisset's plug for his picture gallery and his *Museum of Natural History and Grand Cabinet of Curiosities*, with a listing of its prime attractions, such as a portrait of count Boruwaski, the celebrated Polish Dwarf, royalty ephemera, such as the coronation glove of Queen Elizabeth I and Mary Queen of Scots, and exotica, such as African Castinett, bead & basket work.

As with his other works, merchants' and manufacturers' engraved advertisements are included, such as Timmin's hothouses or Slater's cooking apparatus, described and illustrated.

OCLC: Toronto, Michigan, Princeton, Cambridge, BL and NLS.

*Bisset the Author – with his Signature to Poem*

15. [BISSET, James.] *The Geographical Guide*; a poetical nautical trip round the island of Great-Britain; with entertaining and illustrative notes, in prose, descriptive of its principal ports, havens, rivers, creeks, and inlets; cities, towns, forts, and mountains, &c and a particular description of the General Appearance of the Country as viewed from the Sea. London, J. Harris (successor to E. Newbery), 1805. £650



8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [iv], 69, [1] imprint, [1] poem, with 12 woodcuts in the text; frontispiece a little chipped; original red roan-backed boards, with printed label to upper board; corners bumped, but a good copy with Bisset's signature to introductory poem.

First edition of this charming children's geography, normally listed as an anonymous publication, but identified by his signature to be the work of James Bisset, of the Museum Birmingham. In his customary doggerel verse, Bisset describes a tour around the British Isles, highlighting the sights when approached from the sea. Further factual information on important towns, country seats, or buildings is given in the footnotes.

Gumuchian 2722; Moon 313; OCLC: Princeton, BL, NLS, Yale.

*Law Books for Sale*

16. [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE – LAW.] *Notice des Livres de Droit qu'on peut se procurer par l'entremise de MM. Friedel et Gasc, Voyageurs fondés de pouvoirs de MM. Neve, Garnery, Bavoux, Warée, et autres principaux libraires de Paris, pour la partie de la Jurisprudence ancienne et moderne, civile et criminelle, commercial, administrative et notarielle.* Paris, 1825–1826. £580

4to, pp. [ii], 10; pale-green original printed wrappers; a good copy.

First edition of this rare specialist catalogue of law books, issued by enterprising Paris bookdealers Friedel and Gasc. Legal texts produced by a number of Paris publishers and bookdealers are sold on commission. Friedel and Gasc outline their terms of sale in the preface. Some 180 titles are offered, giving author, title, size, and price, and in many instances extensive commentaries. Friedel and Gasc acted as 'voyageurs', i.e. publisher's representatives.



*Medical Books*

17. [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE – MEDICINE.]

Verzeichniss gebundener Bücher, enthaltend Medicin, Chirurgie, Thierheilkunde, Pharmacie, Naturgeschichte und Naturlehre, welche um beigesetzte billige Preise bei dem Antiquar B. Seligsberg in Bayreuth zu haben sind. Bayreuth, n.p. 1835 £320

8vo, pp. 60; original printed wrappers, title within decorative border, wrappers with trading conditions on front inside wrapper and advertisements on back wrapper; a fine copy with faint circular stamp to upper wrapper.

First edition of a specialist antiquarian bookseller catalogue on medical and natural history books. Seligsberg lists just over 1000 titles in alphabetical order by author, giving title, size, number of volumes, binding and price. The books are predominantly eighteenth century, with some earlier titles included, such as a 1588 Hippocrates, 1616 Vesalius, etc.

Benedickt Seligsberg (1801–1876) was an antiquarian bookseller in Bayreuth. According to local records he was of ill health and could not learn a trade, so became an antiquarian bookseller, and survived to the ripe old age of 75. His father, an itinerant trader, had requested that his son would be given a trading patent, not normally granted to Jewish citizens, so that he could help him in his business.

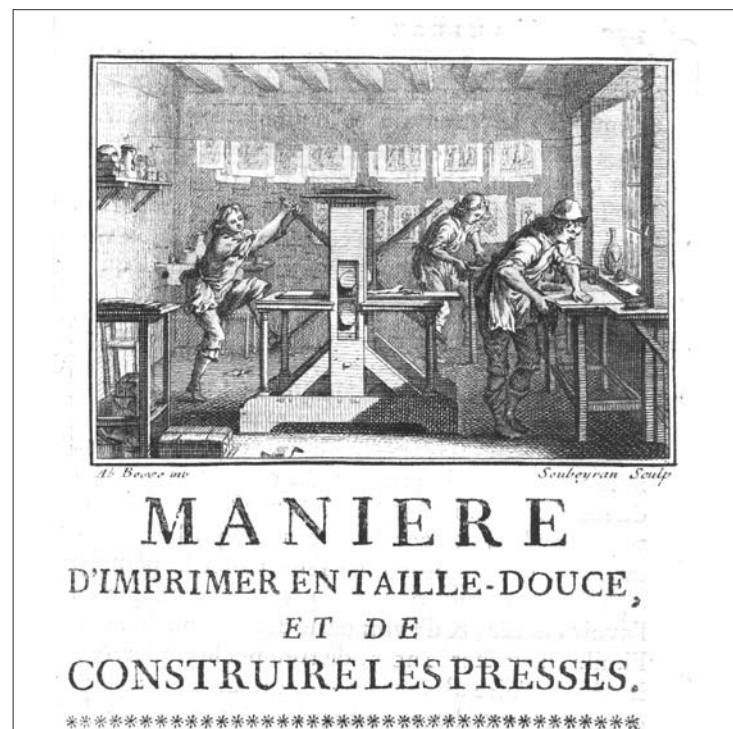
See Bayreuth, Epigraphische Datenbank, for information on Seligsberg.

*Etching, Engraving, and Print-Making*

18. BOSSE, Abraham. De la Maniere de Graver a l'Eau forte et au Burin. Et de la Gravure en Maniere noire. Avec la façon de construire les Presses modernes, & d'imprimer en Taille-douce. Nouvelle Édition, Augmentée de l'Impression qui imite les tableaux, de la Gravure en maniere de crayon, & de celle qui imite le lavis. Enrichie de vignettes & de vingt-une Planches en taille-douce. Paris, Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1758 [vere ca 1773]. £2,500

Tall 8vo (196 x120 mm), engraved frontispiece, pp. xxxii (including engraved dedication), 205, [3] privilege, with four finely engraved vignettes (one after Cochin, and one after Bosse), 21 engraved folding throw-out plates; contemporary full catspaw calf, spine decoratively gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; expert repair at head of upper joint; a fine crisp copy.

Second Jombert edition (and fourth edition in all) of Bosse's *Traité des manières de graver en taille douce*, with extensive additions on colour printing, dated 1758 but in fact apparently printed in 1773 (see below). Bosse's treatise, the first manual of copperplate etching and engraving and the printing of intaglio plates, was first published in French in 1645.

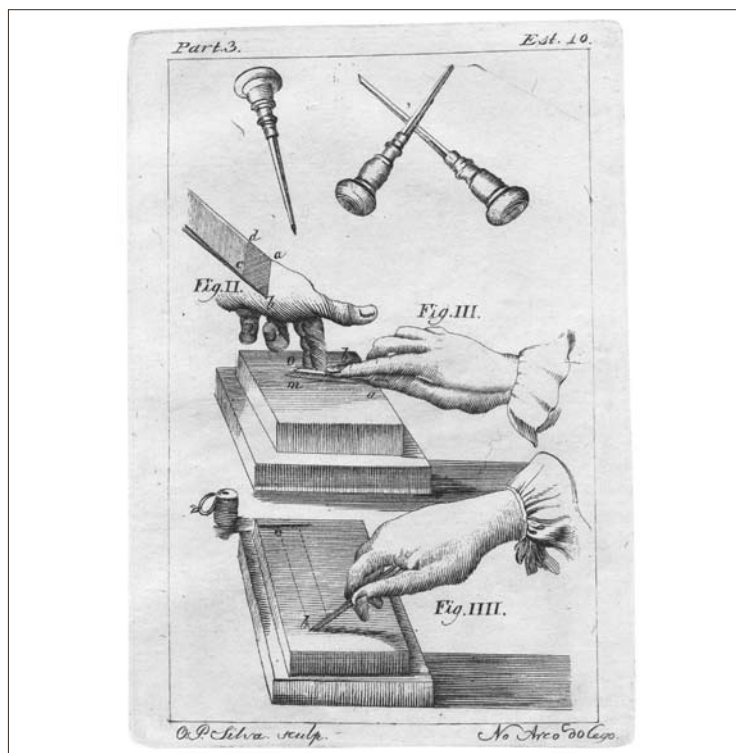


It was aimed both at the professional engraver and at the amateur and is extensively illustrated, with detailed engravings based on Bosse's own designs. A second edition of 1701 had contained revisions by LeClerc, the third of 1745 those of the engraver Cochin.

This fourth edition adds two new plates by Louis-Marin Bonnet, the inventor of the Crayon manner of colour printing and a separate chapter on this method of colour printing. As for the date of publication, Arthur M. Hind argues that due to a number of references in the text and the citing of the 'gravure' article in the *Encyclopédie* the date of publication has to be some fifteen years later than stated both on the title and the imprint.

In addition to a wealth of technical information, the work includes scenes of the engraving studio and the copperplate press, and several wonderfully informative step-by-step scenes of printmakers at work appear as engraved headpieces at the start of each new chapter (one of them a copy of Bosse's large plate of 1643). As adaptations were made to all subsequent editions, the work has remained an important introduction to print-making which is of practical use to the printmaker even today.

Bigmore-Wyman, I, 72; Cicognara 255; see *En Français dans le Texte*, 92; see Arthur M. Hind, 'A note on C.N. Cochin's second revision of Abraham Bosse's *Traicté des manières de graver*', *Burlington Magazine* (1907), p. 390 ff.



*First Portuguese Translation of Bosse's Engraving Manual*

19. BOSSE, Abraham. Tratado da Gravura a agua forte, e a buril, e em maneira negra com o modo de construir as prensas modernas, e de imprimir em talho doce. Nova edição traduzida do francez ... por José Joaquim Viegas Menezes. Lisbon, Arco do Cego, 1801. £1,500

Tall 8vo (208 x 152 mm), engraved title, pp. [x], ix, [1], 189, [1] errata, with 21 engraved plates; plates printed on slightly darker stock; a wide-margined clean copy in recent full calf, gilt.

First Portuguese translation of Bosse's classic introduction to copperplate etching and engraving, *Traité des manières de graver en taille douce*, first published in 1645. This Portuguese translation by José Joaquim Viegas Menezes is clearly taken from the Jombert edition (see above) and reproduces the same plates, but newly engraved.

Innocencio IV, 415; Moraes p. 11; see Bigmore & Wyman, I, 72 and Cicognara 255 for French edition; OCLC: Harvard, Getty, John Carter Brown Library, British Library and Victoria & Albert.

*The Language of Western Australia*

20. BRADY, John. Vocabolario della lingua nativa dell'Australia Occidentale compilato dall'Illmo e Revmo Monsig. Giovanni Brady... e tradotto dall'Inglese da Nicola Caporelli. Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1845. £1,200

24mo, pp. 49, [1] imprint; uncut in contemporary wrappers; a very good copy.

First edition in Italian of John Brady's Descriptive vocabulary of the native language of Western Australia, meant for use in the Western Australian missions, especially the Benedictine settlement at New Norcia, north of Perth.

John Brady (1800–1871), a Roman Catholic cleric originally from Ireland, was recruited to the Australian mission. In 1838 Brady arrived in Sydney as part of the first wave of secular Irish clergymen. His charges were mainly Irish convicts assigned to the landholders, and he was instrumental in establishing the convicts' right to freedom of worship. He was in touch with the Aborigines and ministered to the French Canadian prisoners at Longbottom. Convinced of the important role the church could play in settling Australia, Brady petitioned in Rome for priests and missionaries. He was particularly interested in evangelising the Aborigines, and it was to that purpose that he compiled his *Descriptive Vocabulary*. The Italian translation was prepared by Nicola Caporelli, one of the Italian missionaries at the New Norcia mission.

Ferguson 3996 (South African Public Library, Cape Town); OCLC adds only Indiana, National Library of Australia and State Library of New South Wales; on Brady see Australian Dictionary of Biography.

*The Origin Of Playing Cards*

21. [BULLET, Jean-Baptiste.] Recherches historiques sur les cartes à jouer avec des notes critiques et intéressantes. Lyon, J. Deville, 1762.

[bound with:] RIVE, Jean-Joseph. Éclaircissements historiques et critiques sur l'invention des cartes à jouer. 'Tirés de sa notice d'un ms. de la Bibliotheque de M. le Duc de la Valliere, intitulé le Roman d'Artus, comte de Bretagne; imprimée à Paris, chez Didot l'ainé, en 1779, in-4. Paris, [Amb. Didot], 1780.

[bound with:] DREUX DU RADIER, Jean-François et al. Essai historique, critique, philologique, politique, moral, litteraire et galant, sur les lanternes, leur origine, leur forme, leur utilité, &c. &c. avec quelques notes de l'éditeur & une table très-ample des matières. Dole, Cunophile & Co, 1755. £2,750

8vo, pp. [viii], 163, [3]; 12mo, pp. 48; xii, 156; some light even browning; contemporary full calf, sides with triple gilt rule, flat spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; expert repair to upper joint and head of spine; corners bumped, but overall a good copy.

First editions of all three works, including the two earliest treatises exclusively devoted to the history and origin of playing cards followed by a light-hearted essay on lanterns and other forms of illumination.

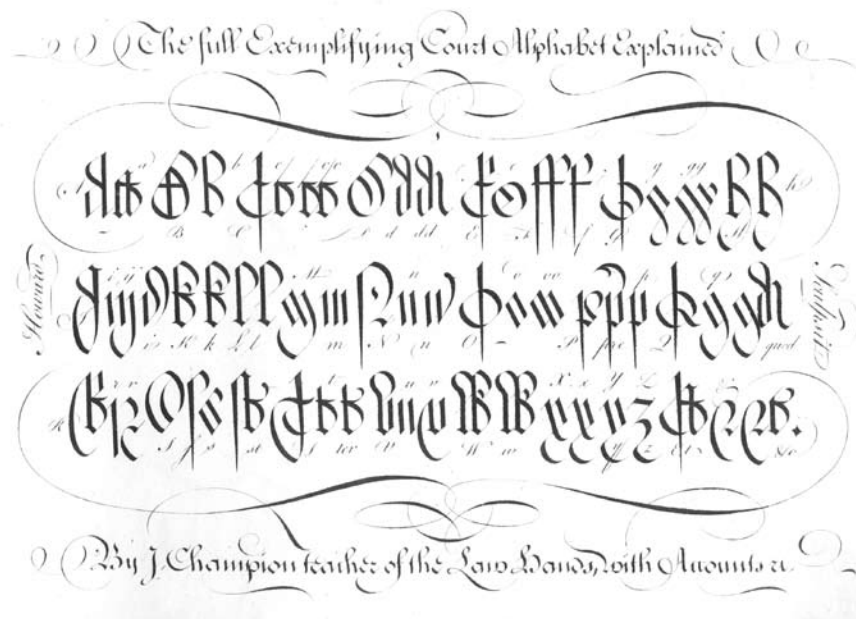
I. In his well-documented study, clearly based on historical sources, which are cited extensively, Bullet maintains that playing cards were a French invention. He indicates early legislation regulating card games and gambling, and gives in addition to the citation a brief abstract of the contents of the legislation. He comments on the iconography of playing cards, on the different suites, and on the production of early playing cards. The earliest documented playing cards were from Spain, from where they also made their way to the Americas. The first playing cards were painted, only later woodcuts were used to produce them, which reduced their price and made them more readily available. He concludes with a brief introduction to the most common card games, such as *piquet*, *hombre*, *hoc*, and *lansquenet*, with information on their origin.

Jean Baptiste Bullet (1699–1775), philosopher and historian, was born in Besançon, and is best known for his history of the Celtic languages. He includes linguistic approaches when trying to trace the origin of certain cards or games. A detailed advertisement for future publications (clearly over-optimistic) is bound after the preface.

II. Jean-Joseph Rive (1730–1791), the famous bibliographer, draws extensively on earlier citations and places the origin of playing cards in Spain, from Moorish origins. From Spain they were introduced in Italy in 1282. Rive gives extensive information on the further distribution of playing cards and card playing.

III. Dreux du Radier, Le Camus and Le Boetif et Jamet collaborated on this squib on lanterns and light sources, with the clear intent to both amuse and entertain. The light-hearted essay is given an impression of gravitas through numerous quotations, references to the classics and general comparisons in literature, such as the discourse on the ‘essay’ as a literary form. Mention is made of the *laterna magica*, Chinese lanterns and Paris street lighting. Underhand comments are made on the philosophes, Rousseau, Voltaire and others. According to Barbier contributors included in addition to the writer Dreux du Radier (1714–1780), the medical doctor Le Camus (1722–1772), the essayist Jean Le Boef (1687–1760) and the writer and famous bibliophile François Louis Jamet (1710–1778).

I. Bigmore & Wyman I p. 91; Cioranescu 14871; OCLC: Chicago, Harvard, NYPL, Yale, Morgan, Philadelphia; II. Bigmore & Wyman II p. 261; Cioranescu 53423; (OCLC:) Yale, Nevada, Cleveland, Harvard, North Carolina, Newberry, Morgan III. Barbier II, 214 f; Cioranescu 25382; 34461; 37925; see Hargrave, *A History of Playing Cards*, and H.T. Morley, *Old and Curious Playing Cards*.



22. CHAMPION, Joseph. New and complete alphabets in all the various hands of Great Britain, with the Greek, Hebrew, and German characters. London, Robert Sayer, ca. 1760. £550

Oblong 4to, (165 x 225 mm), ll. 21 engraved on one side only; paper a little browned and dust-soiled; title with repair to verso, possibly resulting from the removal of a book-plate; recent calf-backed boards, with original label mounted to upper board.

An attractive copy book by the writing master and accountant Joseph Champion (1709–1768), who published a number of works on calligraphy. In addition to English and Italian capitals, a secretary alphabet, an italic script alphabet, a number of court alphabets, a chancery alphabet, and Greek and Hebrew alphabets are included.

There appear to be a number of issues/editions of this work, the original c. 1754 engraved by Bickham (watermark crowned shield with fleur-de-lis over LVG), another undated edition engraved John Howard, printed on the same paper (this copy), and a 1790s edition on wove paper. The present copy is dedicated to the Princess of Wales.

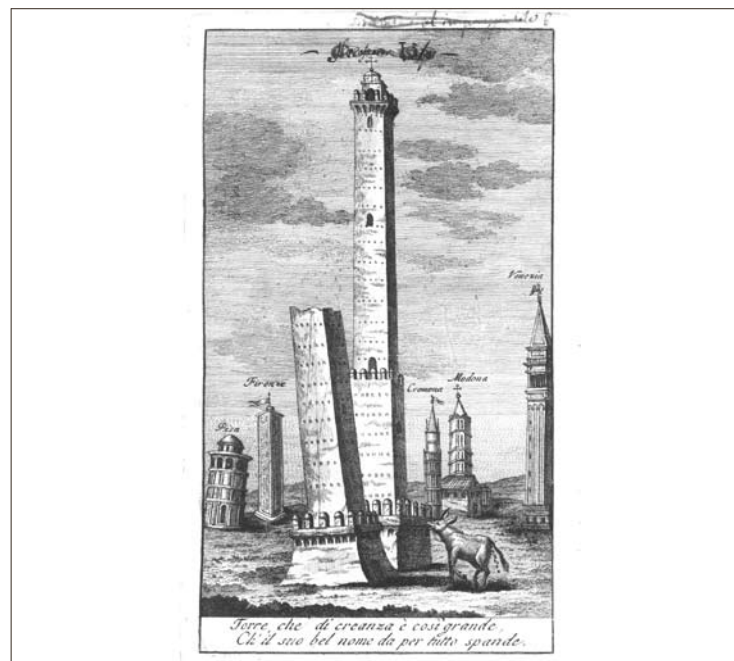
ESTC t149007; see Heal, p. 181; Becker 213; Bonacini 349–50, Berlin 5067, all apparently other editions;

23. COQUILLE, Guy. *Oeuvres postumes excellens et curieux de M. Guy Coquille, Sieur de Romenay, Nouvellement recouverts & mis en lumière. Ensemble trois autres petits ouvrages de divers Auteurs.* Paris, veuve I. Guillemot, 1650. £1,550

4to, pp. [viii], 68; 184; 88 (misnumbered 76); 26, [2], contemporary limp vellum, a little wrinkled, spine lettered in ink; some worming to lower inner blank margin, handwritten ownership entries in blank portions of title-page, some scribbling to front free endpaper.

Interesting collection of the posthumous works of the French jurist Guy Coquille, (1523–1603), who ‘was one of the stars, and not the least brilliant, in that remarkable pléiade of jurisconsults which France produced in the sixteenth century. (...) In the Estates General he participated in the political and religious struggles of his time. His opinions were moderate and in favour of the Gallican doctrine as against the ultramontanists and of a limited monarchy as against the League. His views are expressed in his singularly penetrating and almost prophetic *Traité des libertez de l’Eglise de France* (1594, one of the texts in this volume). In contending that it is the people who make the law he expressed a theory very close to that of national sovereignty’ (ESS IV, p. 405). The *Dialogue sur les causes des misères de la France* (the first work in this *Oeuvres*) is a dialogue between a moderate Catholic (*Catholique Ancien*), a fanatical Catholic (*Catholique Zelé*) and a ‘*homme de cour*’, rather detached from religious questions. It is again a defence of the rights of the Gallican church, discusses the question ‘who has the right to call a meeting of the estats general’, and stresses the mutual obligation that exists between the sovereign and the people: the people must obey the legitimate king, but the king has the duty to protect the people and to keep them free from oppression. Coquille here exposes without any mercy the real motives of the various parties in the religious conflicts, accusing them of using religion as a pretext to pursue personal and worldly ambitions. Coquille was a moderate, a *Politique*, who detested absolute and despotic power and defended a moderate monarchy, insisting that only a limited monarchy could save France from her two greatest enemies: Spain and Rome.

This collected edition also includes his *Memoires pour la reformation de l’Estat Ecclesiastique, faits en l’année 1592*, and the following three works: A. Loisel, *Consultation de M.A.L.A.E.P. sur la réception du Concile de Trente en France faite en l’année 1596*; *Extraict d’aucuns Articles du Concile de Trente, qui semblent estre contre et au prejudice de la Justice Royale, et Libertez de l’Eglise Gallicane, fait par Messieurs de l’Assemblée tenue a Paris en Avril 1593*; and: M. Cureau de la Chambre. *Observations de Philaethe sur un libelle intitulé Opatius Gallus, et publié en l’an 1640 en ce qui regarde le livre des libertez de l’Eglise Gallicane, Imprimee en l’année 1639*. See: Quérard, vol. i, col. 229, f, and Quérard, vol. iii, col 101, d.  
Not in Camus; Gouron & Terrin 25; Hauser, 2934, 3043, 3108; not in BMSTC, French Books 1601–1700.



*The Leaning Towers of Bologna*

24. DALL’AJA, Martino. *Il commento di ser Martino dall’Aja. Nel quale spiegasi a Donna Berta dal Mulino un libretto, che venne alla luce l’anno 1792 con l’aggiunta di un dialogo fra uno stampatore, ed un poetuzzo. Dedicato alla sublime, ed eccelsa Torre degli Asinelli.* Venice, Antonio Curti, 1799. £550

Tall 8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [viii], 9–108, [1] privilege, [3] blank, including initial blank; uncut in contemporary blue stiff wrappers; early reback.

First edition of a fine light-hearted essay on the beauty and size of the Two Towers of Bologna. The towers, the Asinelli and the Garisenda are both of them leaning, and are the symbol of the city. The fine engraved frontispiece shows the two towering over the clock tower of San Marco’s in Venice, the leaning tower of Pisa and the cathedral of Modena. The work was apparently first published on the occasion of a wedding in 1792 and dedicated to the mother of the bridegroom.

Particularly appealing is the second half, which contains a dialogue between a bad poet and his printer. The poet complains about the difficulty of expressing his high emotions, the printer gives welcome advice. Morazzoni, p. 223; uncommon, OCLC: Harvard.

*Fresh Air and Ventilation*

25. DARDANA, Gioseffantonio. Memoria intorno al Mezzi di Togliere agli Appartamenti il Fetore Comunicato dai Luoghi Segreti; di Migliorare le Condizioni degli Ospedali Riguardo la Salubrità di essi; e del Modo di Espurgar le Cloache più Comodo Meno Insalubre e meno Dispendioso. Con un' Appendice intorno alla Conservazione del Pollame. Venice, Sebastiano Valle, 1792. £380

8vo, pp. 112; title-page within decorative border, with attractive woodcut head-and tail-pieces; uncut in contemporary paste-paper boards, cords exposed; covers a little rubbed and dustsoiled; an attractive, clean copy.

Second edition (first Vercelli, 1790) of this scarce essay on public health and hygiene, written by the Piedmontese physician, Giuseppe Antonio Dardana (1743–1796), and concentrating in particular upon ventilation, ways to remove noxious fumes from buildings, and the improvement of hospital sanitation through better architectural planning. Methods of improving the construction and effectiveness of sewers are also discussed. Dardana cites numerous authorities including Scopoli, Wolf, Alberti, and John Howard.

In addition to the present work, Dardana also wrote on agricultural matters, including his treatise on fungi and fungi poisoning, *In agaricum campestrum veneno in patria infamem acta ad amicissimum et amantissimum Victorium Picum* in 1788. Indeed the final appendix of the present work is a short section on the preservation of the health of poultry.

Bonimo, *Biografia Medica Piedmontese*, II, p. 243; Hirsch II, p. 182; OCLC cites one copy only of this edition at the Wellcome, with the first edition located at the National Library of Medicine, Berkeley, Wisconsin and McGill.

*With a Catalogue of His Published, Unpublished, and Unfinished Books*

26. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. Memorie storiche sugli studj e sulle produzioni del Dottore G. Bernardo de-Rossi. Parma, Stamperia Imperiale, 1809. £680

8vo, pp. 112; uncut in original pink pastepaper wrappers; printed spine label; a fine copy.

First edition of the memoirs and academic bio-bibliography of the Italian Hebraist and professor of Oriental languages at the university of Parma Giovanni Bernardo De Rossi (1742–1831).

After a brief biographical account, De Rossi provides details of his academic interests, which throughout his career had concentrated on typographical, bibliographical, and text-critical investigation. His most

important works included his study of the early history of Hebrew printing. He gives an account of his main works, and concludes with a listing of his published works (indicating those privately printed) and an even longer list of unpublished or unfinished works. This finds particular mention by Petzoldt, p. 245.

Brooks 1078; Petzoldt p. 245; see Maier-Schäfer, *Piccola enciclopedia dell'ebraismo*, p. 158.

*Eighteenth Century Pest Control – the Elimination of Wolves*

27. [DELISLE DE MONCEL, Nicolas.] Méthodes et projets pour parvenir à la destruction des loups dans le royaume. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1768. £1,450

12mo, pp. xiv, 322, with large folding printed table bound at the end; contemporary full mottled sheep, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; head and tail of spine chipped, and short split to upper joint, but firm; still a good copy.

First and only edition of a detailed study of the various methods used to reduce, or preferably eliminate, wolves from France in general and the area of Lorraine in particular. Wolves were seen as a widespread risk to public safety and generally regarded as a pest, however at the same time they were also considered game and thus subject to hunting laws and encumbent restrictions.

Delisle de Moncel begins with some information on the species of wolves present in France, added to by migrant wolves from the north, and their habitats. He proposes a variety of measures for decimating their numbers, including a combination of traps, poison, and relentless hunting. The measures come in two categories, either using specialized agents or wolf hunters to organise public hunts in an attempt at killing as many wolves as possible, or delegating the task of wolf reduction to individual initiative by establishing a system of bonuses.

Delisle de Moncel includes a number of specific hunting initiatives used in the rest of Europe for wolf reduction, and the report of the final elimination of the man-eating wolf which entered public mythology under the title of the Beast of the Gévaudan.

OCLC lists copies at Penn State, Michigan State, and Yale only; see Thompson, Richard H., *Wolf-Hunting in France in the Reign of Louis XV*, 1991.

*Early Ecological Building Techniques*

28. [DELL ROSSO, Giuseppe.] Dell'economica costruzione delle case di terra. Opuscolo diretto agli industriosi possidenti e abitatori dell'Agro Toscano. Florence, J.A. Bouchard, 1793. £650

8vo in 4s, pp. 74, with four fold-out engraved plates; original blue wrappers, uncut; presentation copy from the author to a fellow architect.

First and only edition of this study on the use of unbaked clay or earth as cheap and sustainable building material in the construction of rural houses and agricultural buildings in Tuscany. The author, Giuseppe Del Rosso, a member of the *Georgofili*, reports an abundance of buildings made of unbaked clay in the Val di Chiana, in the upper and lower Provinces of Siena, in the upper Val d'Arno, etc., dating from the late 15th century, and expresses the hope that this building technique would be revived, for the purpose of providing low-cost housing and satisfying the demand. Del Rosso refers to Cointeraux's influential publication on earthen architecture of 1785. In his well-organised practical treatise he explains what earth is suitable for construction, necessary tools, wall construction, and how to insert windows, doors, etc. His comments are clearly illustrated on the fine folding engraved plates.

The second half is taken up with an extensive correspondence on the same subject between Leonardo de Vegni and Giuseppe-Angelo Santini, supported by extensive references.

Melzi I, 341–342; not in OCLC, KVK lists four copies in Italy.

#### *Early Birmingham City Directory*

29. [DIRECTORY – BIRMINGHAM.] The Birmingham Directory; or, Merchant and tradesman's useful companion: containing an historical account of Birmingham, from the earliest date, and most authentic records; an estimate of the number of inhabitants from a late correct survey; the situation, number, and time of erecting, the public edifices, viz. Churches, chapels, schools, &c. faithfully described; with observations on improvements and increase of the last century. An alphabetical list of the principal inhabitants, their respective trades, and places of abode. A list of the several stage waggons, carriers, &c. that go from Birmingham, to various parts of this kingdom; the days on which they set out, the places to which they go, and the days on which they return. Birmingham, Pearson and Rollason, 1777. £1,800

8vo, large folding engraved view of Birmingham bound as a frontispiece, pp. xxvii, [1], 64; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label.

First edition (mixed issue) of the 1777 Birmingham directory, illustrated with a fine engraved view of Birmingham. Different from many later directories, this one includes a brief history of Birmingham, with information on the most notable buildings, form of civic government, etc., before listing all inhabitants/households in alphabetical order, with their profession and addresses. Some two thousand two hundred entries are listed. The specialisation of the professions is quite astounding, not just button-maker, but shirt-button-maker and hornbutton-makers, compass-

makers, scientific instrument makers, and metal toy-makers, locksmith or pocket-book lock-maker, instrument case maker, thumb-latch-maker, are all listed as separate professions.

This appears to be a mixed issue, having the prelims of the second issue, but no addenda.

Norton 703/704 (no addenda); ESTC t190817; there also seems to be a copy with pp. xxxii prelims, this copy collates exactly as the Bodleian copy; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'.

30. [DIRECTORY – BIRMINGHAM.] Pye's Birmingham Directory for the Year 1797. Birmingham, W. Richardson, 1797. £1,600

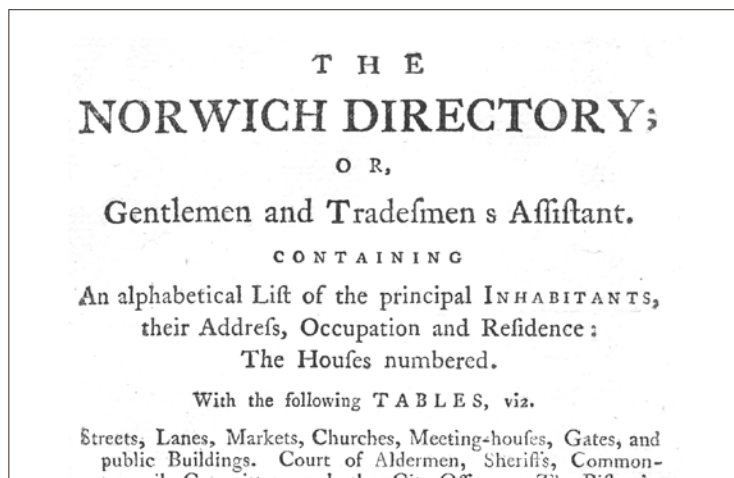
8vo, engraved title, pp. viii (including initial blank), 100; uncut, stitched as issued in the original wrappers; a little spotted and browned; preserved in cloth fold-over box, gilt-lettered spine label.

Rare trade directory for the city of Birmingham, compiled by Charles Pye. It gives a detailed overview of the inhabitants of the industrial city of Birmingham, listing, after some general information on postal services and dates, some two and a half thousand inhabitants, with names, address, and occupation. A final index of professions indicates the main trades, such as button-makers, iron founders, cuttler, sword-makers, plates, smiths, etc., even allowing for a couple of strange combinations, such as 'coffin and picture-frame makers'. There is a long list of toy-makers, spectacle and scientific instrument makers, together with merchants, druggist, & tea-dealers.

Pye worked 'successively as watchmaker, wine merchant and collector of taxes, besides being a printer an engraver' (Norton p. 185). Pye had produced his first directory in 1785, but seems to have encountered problems in compiling the data, as is evidenced in his preface, where he complains about the lack of house numbering, and mentions that many house owners refused to supply the necessary information, as they feared he was taking down names for the Militia.

ESTC t216757 (Birmingham, Bodleian Library); Norton 713; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'.

31. [DIRECTORY – NORWICH.] The Norwich directory; or, Gentlemen and tradesmen s [!] assistant. Containing an alphabetical list of the principal inhabitants, their address, occupation and residence: the Houses numbered. With the following tables, viz. Streets, lanes, markets, churches, meeting-houses, gates and public buildings. Court of aldermen, sheriffs, ... bankers, physicians, surgeons, attorneys, and Saturday merchants &c. Coaches, waggons, inns, coffee-houses, carriers, vessels, post and single-horse chaises



... To which is added, A sketch of the history of Norwich, and hints for public improvements. With an engraved plan of the city; and references. Norwich, W. Chase and Co., March 22, 1783. £3,800

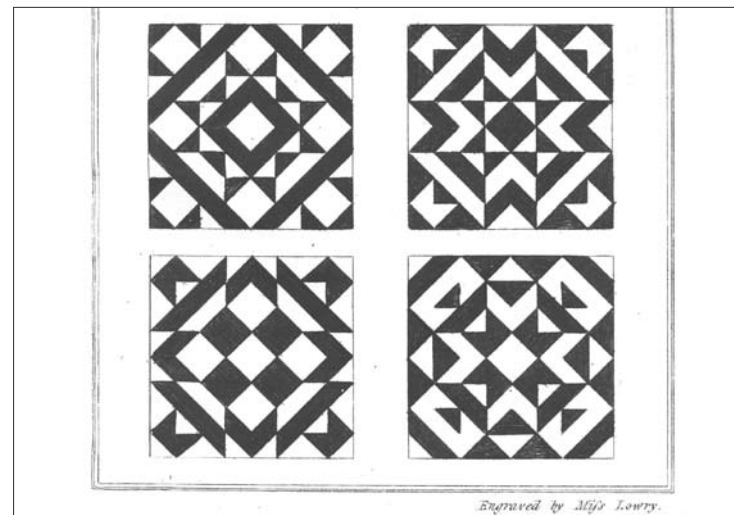
8vo, [ii], vi, [5]-52, [2], 59-73, [7], with an engraved folding map bound after the title page, last leaves a little dust-soiled and repaired tear to foremargin; fore- and lower edge uncut, in nineteenth century half calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt with gilt-lettered spine label, front wrapper preserved, but repaired, a few later neat annotations in ink.

First edition of the first Norwich city directory – a book of considerable interest in social history, and of notable rarity. The publication of city directories began in London in the 1760s to meet a growing demand for accurate information on trade and industry, and they gradually spread to the provinces. After an alphabetical listing of the streets of the city and some suggestions of city improvements (requests for wider streets and better public houses and hotels) all the inhabitants of Norwich are listed in alphabetical order, with address details and an indication of their profession. Clearly great care has been taken in the preparation of the directory and much detail is given on trade information. Brewers and wine merchants are plentiful, but also boot and shoemakers, numerous peruke-makers, milliners, textile professions in general, and of course boarding house keepers, surgeons, lawyers, and bankers. At the end a number of indexes list various professions, inns, coffee- and boarding houses, schools, and banks, together with carriers and their rates.

The front wrapper, which is preserved, carries the contemporary ownership inscription of Mr Jn Cooke, possibly the John Cook who is listed as an agent to the Sun Fire Assurance Office, or his son John Cook, Jun. at the Glass Warehouse, corner of St. Andrew's Church-yard.

There was apparently a 7 page appendix, issued in 1784, which is present in two of the surviving copies, but this is not present here.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; Norton, Guide to the national and provincial directories of England and Wales, 563 ('all copies of either issue have the jump in pagination after p. 52'); ESTC t43183, listing copies at the BL, Oxford, Norwich Central Library, and Yale (Harold Walpole library) only.



#### *Tiling for Children*

32. [DOUAT – JUVENILE.] Mosaic Amusement, or, Jeu de Parquet. Edlin's Juvenile Library. [n.d., n.p.]. London, Hodson, ca. 1817.

[with:] Mosaic Amusement. A pleasing and entertaining pastime. [London, ca. 1817.]

£2,200

8vo, pp. [iv] title and introductory text, ll. 8 engraved plates containing a total of 62 tessellated geometrical designs, ll. 4 engraved plates, with grid left blank to be completed, plate signed 'engraved by Miss Lowry'; original pale blue boards, vellum spine, with two printed labels to upper board, one to lower board; front inner joint cracked, else a fine copy, together with flat mahogany box with engraved paper label, containing 16 square wooden pieces, each made from triangle of plain beech and one of beech dyed black, with which to create the designs.

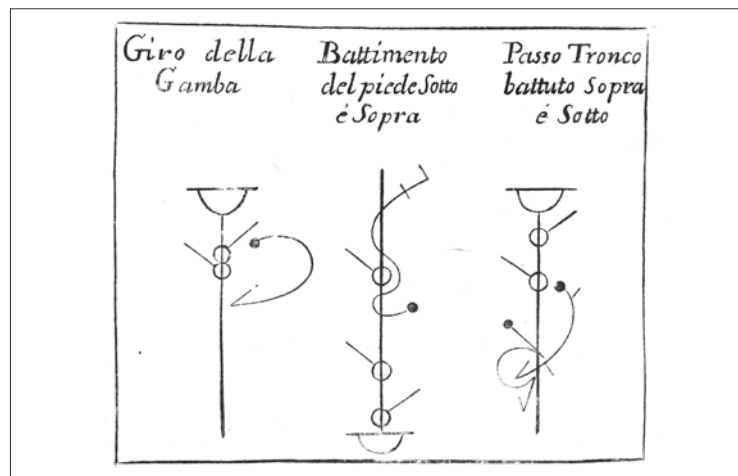
A fine children's board game, based on the Douat's *Methode pour faire une Infinité de Desseins*, 1722. The importance of Douat's work has been recognized both in mathematical probability theory and art history an early example of the mathematical theory of tiling.

Douat uses square tiles, each divided into two triangular sections, one

black and one white to create finite continuous designs. The game, sixteen two-colour pieces housed in a small flat mahogany box, is accompanied by a brief rule-book with engraved plates of sample tile patterns, and engraved grids to record further patterns.

The text is reprinted from the 1803 edition of Ozanam's 'Recreations in mathematics and natural philosophy', enlarged by Montucla and translated and further enlarged by Charles Hutton, pp. 100–102 with some small variations in the text.

Imprint from undated colophon, date from imprint, E. Hodson was active between 1815–1819; Brown, Philip A. H., London publishers and printers c.1800–1870 (1982); p. 91; OCLC: BL, Leeds (both text only), Melbourne (board game only).



#### Modern Dance Notation

33. DUFORT, Giovanni Battista. Trattato del Ballo Nobile Indirizzato all'eccellenza delle Signore Dame, e de' Signori Cavalieri Napoletani. Naples, Felice Mosca, 1728. £3,400

Sm. 8vo, pp. [xxiv], 160, with 25 etched vignettes with dance notation; some dust-soiling to lower corner of title, and a few signatures lightly browned, due to paper stock; contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink.

First edition of one of the first dance books in Italian to employ the steno-choreographic dance notation of Beauchamp and Feuillet.

Part one of this text consists of thirty-four chapters devoted to instructions for steps required in Italian Baroque dance including *pirouette* (*pirouette*), *sfuggito* (*échappé*), *passo unite* (*assemblé*), and *cadente* (*tombé*). Each step is fully described and notated in Feuillet notation, the dance notation system first

published by French choreographer Raoul-Auger Feuillet in 1700. The second part of the manual contains detailed instructions for contredans, galliards, sarabands, rigodouns, etc., and a separate chapter on the minuet. Also included is a brief history of dancing at the French court, and a discussion of theatrical dances of the time.

Cole Collection 167; Derra de Moroda 833: 'An important book on the dance of the time, giving the names of the steps in French and Italian, and very good descriptions'; Fletcher, *Rare Dance Books*, 29; Magriel, p. 97; Sowell 49.

#### The Physiocrats' Manifesto

34. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel.] De l'Origine et des Progrès d'une Science nouvelle. London, Paris, Desaint, 1768.

[bound after:] [PECHMEJA, Jean de.] Eloge de Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Discours, Paris, J.B. Brunet, 1773. £5,500

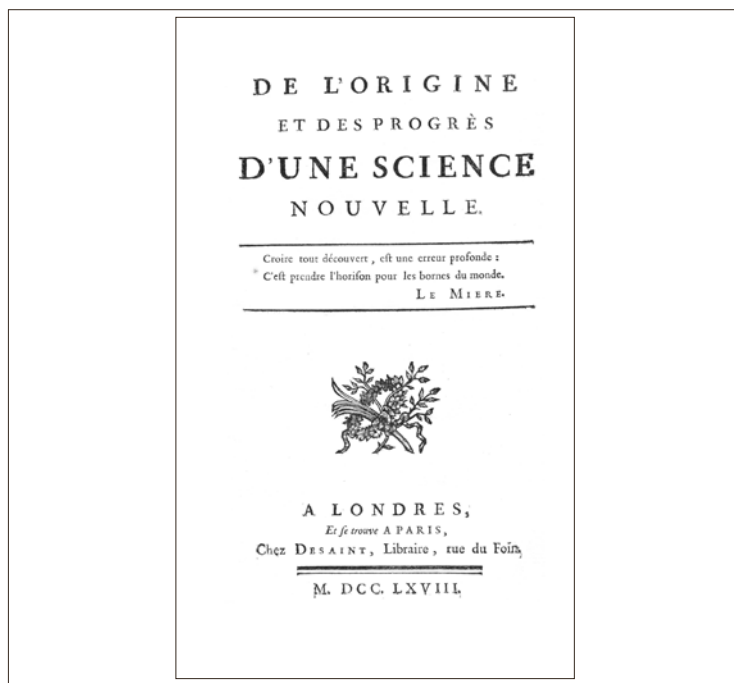
8vo, pp. [iv], 84, title vignette and head-piece, with B1 uncanceled and no errata; some light browning due to paper quality; 52; contemporary green vellum, sides with triple gilt rule and arms to upper and lower board, spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label, paper shelf mark to head of spine; short split to foot of upper joint; with somewhat later bookplate of Jean Wallon to front paste-down.

First edition, very rare first issue of the book edition of Dupont de Nemours' famous analysis and epitome of the Physiocratic doctrine. *De l'Origine* had a two-fold purpose: to describe the origin of physiocratic doctrine and to restate in popular language the theoretical synthesis of Quesnay's ideas constructed by Mercier. In this eighty-four-page work Dupont de Nemours presented the clearest explanation of the origins, philosophy, economics, and politics of the physiocratic doctrine and the nature of society envisioned by the physiocrats, in terms that were easy to understand. Quesnay may have invented physiocracy, and Mercier may have systematized it; but Dupont de Nemours clarified its theory and interpreted it in a manner capable of being understood by the general literate public (see James. J. McLain, *The Economic Writings of Du Pont de Nemours*, pp. 86–89). Dupont's account can be seen in many ways as the apogee of the Physiocratic movement, with this small book as the pinnacle of their achievement, it was published simultaneously in volume III of the *Physiocratie*.

This is the very rare first issue with B1 uncanceled, different from most copies extant (including the Kress copy) which have it cancelled. In his uncanceled B1 Dupont de Nemours comments with a somewhat ironical tone on the *Journal d'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Finance*, after he had been ousted as editor: 'On prétend qu'il dure encore' – assuming that it still exists – as if it was likely to have folded under the new editor. This was apparently too much for the censors, who forced Dupont de Nemours to cancel leaf B1 and tone down his comment on the replacement leaf.

Dupont de Nemours had been director of the *Journal d'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Finance* and had used it for pro-physiocratic propaganda





but was ousted by the owners in 1766 (according to Schelle on the recommendation of Morellet) and replaced by a new director, who changed editorial policy. From 1768 to 1772 Dupont de Nemours was editor of the new mouth-piece of the Physiocrats, the *Ephémérides*.

Provenance: From the library of the Château de Digoine, property of the family of La Coste-Messelière, and thus possibly from the library of Benjamin Léonor Louis Frottier de la Coste-Messelière (1760–1806), member of the French national assembly and contemporary of Dupont de Nemours. The arms on the binding are reproduced in Olivier, Hermal et Roton, *Reliures armoriées françaises*, (2020, planche I, fer n° 4), but not identified.

see ESTC t122006 for other issue; Goldsmiths'-Kress 10390; Higgs 4260; INED 1617; Martin-Walter II, 12130; see A.Robert et G.Coungny, *Biographie extraite du dictionnaire des parlementaires français de 1789 à 1889*.

#### *French Military Strategy*

35. FABER, Gotthild Theodor v. Bemerkungen über die französische Armee der neuesten Zeit, oder der Epoche von 1792 bis 1807 ... nach dem handschriftlichen französischen Originale, von dem Verfasser desselben deutsch bearbeitet. Königsberg, Fr. Nicolovius, 1808. £950

8vo, pp. viii, 150; very clean and crisp in contemporary marbled boards, sides with gilt filet, spine ruled in gilt with gilt-lettered spine label; an attractive copy.

First edition of this comprehensive assessment of the new French military tactics, which came into force as a result of the French Revolution. Faber (1766–1847) apparently composed the study in French and translated it from the manuscript.

The size of the Revolutionary Army increased enormously through the *levée en masse*, i.e. general recruitment of all able-bodied unmarried males aged 18 to 25. Utilising the increased numbers of soldiers, and the lack of formal training of this people's army, French tactics relied on bringing forward the greatest number of troops, trained or not, and launching them into the attack within an open order formation, supported or, in most cases, preceded by skirmishers. These skirmishers employed guerrilla-warfare like fighting tactics. The general principle was to be fast moving and unpredictable, in clear contrast to the traditional organized army in strict regimental formation. The French army deployed companies, battalions, and regiments, and attacked with battalions in column, supported by artillery and skirmishers.

The French original was apparently not printed until the early twentieth century, when général Dragomirov had it published under the title *Observations sur l'armée française de 1792 à 1808*.

Recke et al, *Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Esthland und Kurland*, 1827, p. 545.

#### *Colour Prints & Aquatints*

36. FAGNANI. Introduzione del Metodo Fagnani privilegiato da Sua Maestà I. R. A. Milano, Francesco Sonzogno, 1828. £350

8vo, pp. 12; original printed wrappers with decorative typographic border; upper wrapper a little discoloured and with some insignificant staining; else a good copy.

First and only edition of a brief pamphlet with detailed instruction for colouring prints and aquatints, describing step-by-step the application of glaze to the verso of the print, followed by the application of colour. The resulting image will be, according to the author, indistinguishable from an oil painting.

Particularly interesting is the list of pigments and materials sold by the author, together with instructions on how to mix the twelve colours provided to achieve specific tints. In a final section Fagnani gives advice on what colours to use when trying to depict specific events or objects.

OCLC records just one copy at Harvard.

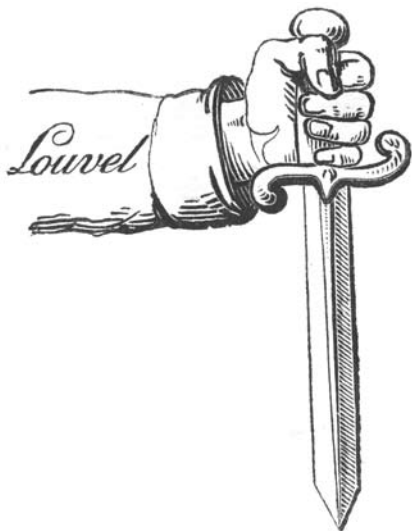
*Italian Illusionist*

37. FOLLINI, Giorgio. Osservazioni fisiche dell'abate  
Giorgio Follini,... sul preteso vero uomo incombustibile signor  
Giuseppe Lionnet, di nazione comasco. Turin, Bernardino  
Barberis, 1808. £550

8vo, pp. 48; blue wrappers.

First edition of this first-hand report on the Italian illusionist Giuseppe Leoni or Lionnet, or 'fire-proof man', who became popular at the beginning of the nineteenth century in France and Italy. When he put on a number of shows in Turin, Milan, and Como, the scientist Giorgio Follini, physicist at the university of Turin, decided to investigate. Follini describes Leoni's preparations, such as wiping himself with some spirit – Follini suggests alum – and then gives a close account of seven of his acts, which involved being covered with glowing hot metal bars, putting molten lead into his mouth, etc. – all apparently without showing any ill effect or burns. Follini intends to show that Leoni's 'acts' involved trickery, sleight of hand or the application of anti-flammable substances.

OCLC: Bibliothèque Nationale, Padua.



38. [FRANCE – CARICATURE.] Le Joli Petit Jeu De La  
Maison Que Pierre A Batie. Dédié à un Enfant gâté. Paris, Pillet  
Ainé, 1820. £500

4to, pp. 24, with 10 woodcut plates; woodcut title vignette; original printed wrappers bound in; modern boards; some spotting in margin of text.

First edition of this illustrated pro-Bourbon satire disguised as a children's book and illustrated with ten woodcut plates. The text is inspired by the popular English nursery rhyme, 'The House that Jack built'. The pamphlet, here with the original printed wrappers present, pillories the impact Louvel's assassination of the Duc de Berry had on French political life. The '*Maison que Pierre a bâtie*' is solidly built, divided into three chambers, the constitutional monarchy flanked on either side by the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, and resting on the foundation of the Catholic Church. A band of revolutionaries arrive threatening the structure, supported by politicians, journalists and rabble-rousers, all depicted on the further illustrations. This leads up to the dramatic plate showing an upraised arm labelled 'Louvel' wielding a dagger, in fact a dagger sharpened 'by the grindstone of liberal ideas'. The work ends on a triumphalist note however, neither Louvel, nor the alleged facilitator Elie Decazes, the Minister of Police, succeed and a new monarchical dawn beckons: '*Vive le Roi!*'

*Le Bibliographe Alsacien*, 531; OCLC: Harvard, University of Michigan, University of Connecticut and Melbourne.

39. [FRANCE – FINANCE.] Le Trésorier de France, ou  
Mémoire contenant un précis historique de ce qui concerne cet  
office, une réfutation des écrits intitulés: Traité sur la juridiction des  
Trésoriers de France 1777 ... État véritable des Trésoriers de France  
1779 ... et des réponses aux critiques anciennes et modernes que ces  
Magistrats ont essayées. Geneva, n.p., 1780. £950

8vo, pp. [iv], xi, [1], 172; a couple of signatures lightly browned, due to paper stock; contemporary mottled sheep, flat spine gilt in compartments; with the bookplate of Ayral Bonneville to front pastedown and ownership stamp to half title.

First edition of this comprehensive history and defence of the office of *trésorier de France*, key agents of the crown in the Ancien Regime. The office of *trésorier*, part of the financial administration, though not necessarily well-paid, and laborious and onerous to boot, was much coveted by the nobility, because of the connections and influence it afforded. The anonymous author, according to the preface himself a *trésorier*, takes particular issue with two recent publications deriding the office, Jousse's *Traité sur la juridiction des Trésoriers de France* (1777) and the anonymous *État véritable des Trésoriers de France* (1779). He cites numerous supporting letters from regional financial offices, where his refutation had been circulated.

He gives a thorough overview of the office of *trésorier*, explains its function, its jurisdiction, and organisation. He defends *trésoriers* against accusations of financial mismanagement or profiteering, and comments on the newly instituted controls by the financial administration. Not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; OCLC: Columbia and Lyon.

40. [FRANCE – SATIRE.] *Le Papillotage, ouvrage comique et morale ... Ridendo dicere verum Quid vetat. Hor. ...* Vienna, J.-T. Trattner, 1769. £350

12mo, pp. 153, [3] blank; typographic head-pieces and initials; contemporary blue sugar-paper over thin wooden boards, corners bumped, else very clean and crisp; with contemporary ownership inscription of Monsieur Grenier to title page, and 20th century book label to front free endpaper.

Vienna reprint of a popular anonymous publication (first 1764) satirising contemporary French social life and aesthetics, with a mixture of libertine comment, moral advice, and gentle fun. This ‘papillotage’, aims to have the reader’s attention oscillate between illusion and awareness. The anonymous author pokes fun at the shallowness of French society, and its dedication to fashion or extravagant gardens, and gives a travel account of visiting northern Italy.

Gay III 623, A. Martin 67.R2; see Conlon 65: 368.

*Interim Binding – with Catalogue of Fictitious Books*

41. [FRANCE – SATIRE.] *Recueil Historique de Chansons Vaudevilles Epigrammes. Pasquinades qui ont paru, qui paroissent, & qui paroîtront [sic]. Première [...Seconde] Partie. ‘A. N. ....’: [n.p., n.p.], 1746. £1,400*

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. 38, 37–94; 96; uncut in the original wrappers, or endpapers, spine with stitching exposed, as issued; remains of mss label to spine; a little dog-eared and some fly-staining to upper wrapper.

Very rare printed miscellany of manuscript pieces circulated ‘*sous le manteau*’, toward the end of the War of the Austrian Succession, with an overall anti-French and pro-Friderician tone. The work is arranged in two series of six extended letters commenting on current affairs, scandals etc., interspersed with pasquinades, satirical pieces, anagrams and poems and songs, including some pieces attributed to Voltaire. There also is a brief catalogue of fictitious books and a listing of new satirical titles for existing comedies. Typographically interesting is a puzzle revealing the date of the Louis XIV revocation of the edict of Nantes.

The work is clearly a serial publication and seems to have been printed at different stages, successive signatures (each containing a letter) are printed on different paper stock and many conclude with ‘fin’ or a tailpiece at the foot of the final page.

Conlon 46: 251; Viollet le Duc (Bibl 1857), see Weller II, 119; not in Hatin, Sgard, or Giraud; OCLC lists copies at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Augsburg and the Dutch Royal Library only; no copies in the US.



*Satirical Testament of Frederick the Great*

42. [FREDERICK THE GREAT – attrib. VOLTAIRE.] *Die Morgenstunden des Königs von Preussen Oder lehrreiche Vorschriften an seinen Thronfolger. Aus dem Französischen frei übersetzt, berichtigt und mit Anmerkungen versehen.* Boston, n.p. [prob. Berlin, n.p.], 1782. £950

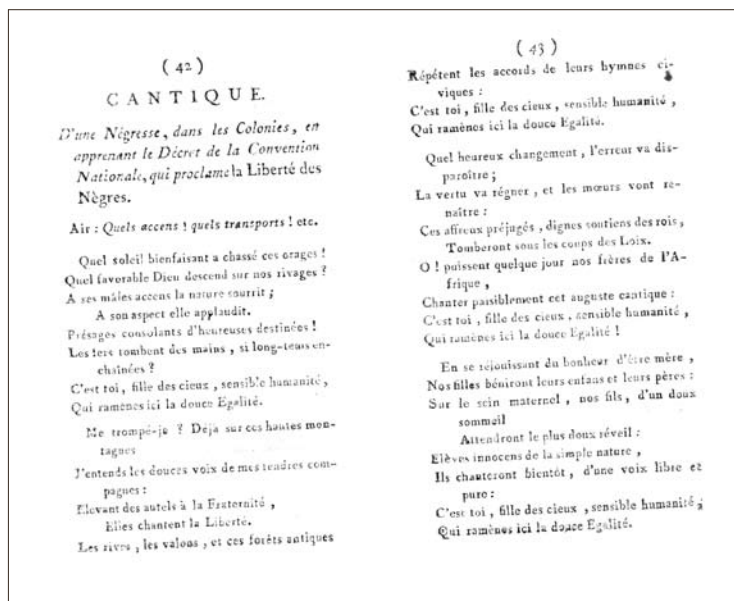
12mo, pp. 72, title within typographic border; contemporary boards, extremities a little rubbed, boards dust-soiled.

First edition in German of *Les matinales du roi de Prusse* (first 1766), a strident satire, which purports to be Frederick the Great’s ‘testament’, a kind of outline of his reign, principles of government, etc. for his heir. It has been variously ascribed to Voltaire, Benoît Patono, or Nicolas de Bonneville, and even to the translator Wilhelm Friedrich Karl von Schwerin. Under the guise of ‘serious’ advice, scurrilous comments are attributed to Frederick the Great, who had the book banned.

A second edition of this German translation was published in 1783. ESTC w477149; Leithäuser, *Verzeichniss sämtlicher Ausgaben und Uebersetzungen der Werke Friedrich des Grossen*, 399; Barbier, III, 83 11; see Querard p. 203; OCLC: Basel only.

*Abolitionist Hymns*

43. [FRENCH REVOLUTION.] *La Lyre de la raison ou hymnes, cantiques, odes et stances à l’Être Suprême pour la célébration des fêtes décadaires.* Paris, Dufart, 1792. £950



12mo, engraved allegorical frontispiece by Quevedo, pp. 144;  
 contemporary half sheep over buff boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-  
 lettered spine label, corners a little worn, else a good copy.

First edition, rare, of this compilation of revolutionary songs. It is interesting  
 to note that it includes a couple of abolitionists hymns, such as '*Cantique  
 d'une Nègresse dans les Colonies en apprenant le Décret de la Convention  
 Nationale qui proclame la Liberté des Nègres*', '*La Liberté de nos Colonies*', and  
 '*Chant d'une Esclave affranchie*'. Also included is a song in praise of printing  
 and the free press, entitled '*Hymne à l'Imprimerie*'.

A year later another edition was published under a virtually identical title,  
 which seems in fact a second issue with a cancel title.

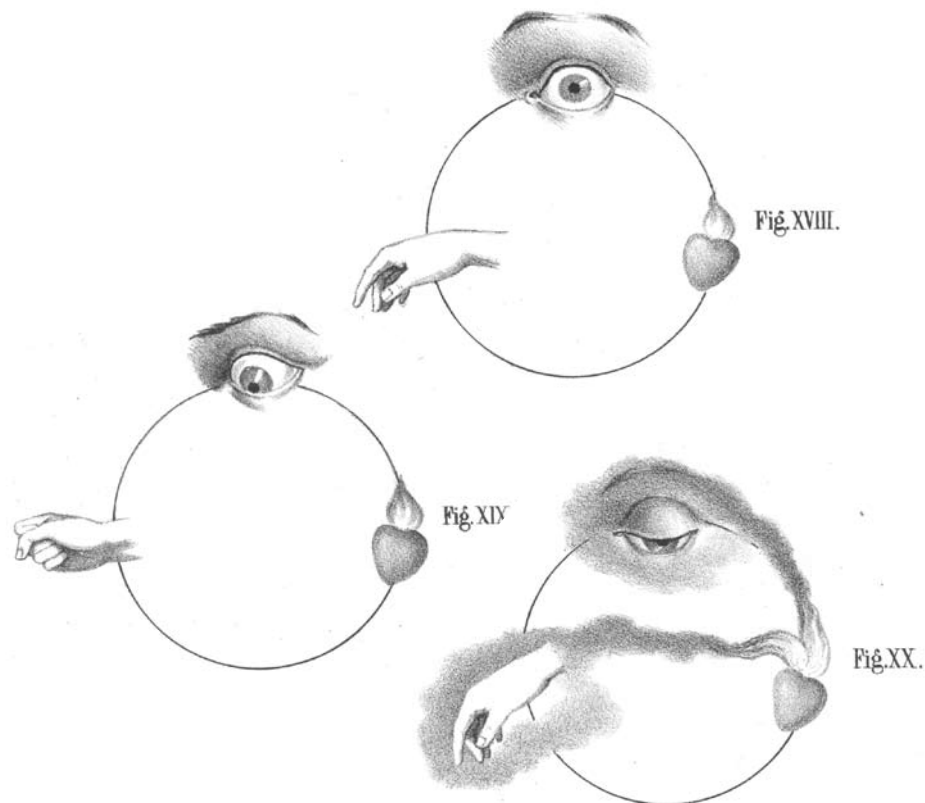
Grand-Carteret, *Les almanachs français*, 1196; *Catalogue des Livres composant la  
 Bibliothèque Poétique de M. Viollet le Duc*, II, p. 30 (Chansons): *Choix de pièces  
 correctes, au moins, de Chénier, Saint-Ange, François de Neufchateau, de Ximènes, etc.*;  
 OCLC: Bibliothèque Nationale.

*Inspired by Kaspar Hauser*

44. FROST, Wenzel and Wenzel KOTATKO. Der Mensch im  
 Symbole. Ein Spiegel für Jeden, dem daran liegt, Mensch zu seyn.  
 Prague, Gottlieb Haase, 1846. £1,000

Tall 8vo, pp. [viii], 180, with 16 lithograph plates, partly heightened in  
 gilt; contemporary green roan, flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt,  
 sides with double gilt file; a.e.g.

SUSANNE SCHULZ-FALSTER RARE BOOKS



First edition of this attempt to found a theory of anthropology, psychology,  
 and ethics, based on close observation of deaf-mutes. Frost and Kotatko,  
 director and instructor at the Prague institute for deaf-mutes, argued that  
 it is through his gestures (the unspoken language of the soul) that the true  
 nature of man can be seen. They aim to examine the relationship between  
 body and soul. Various organs are considered by the authors to correspond  
 with the instruments of the spirit and a number of the remarkable illustrations  
 represent this. Others show subjects using sign language – quite possibly  
 portraits of actual students at the authors' private institute for the deaf and  
 dumb in Prague.

OCLC records copies at University of Manchester, UCLA, Harvard; a Czech  
 edition was published the same year.

*The Original Sheets – Uncut*

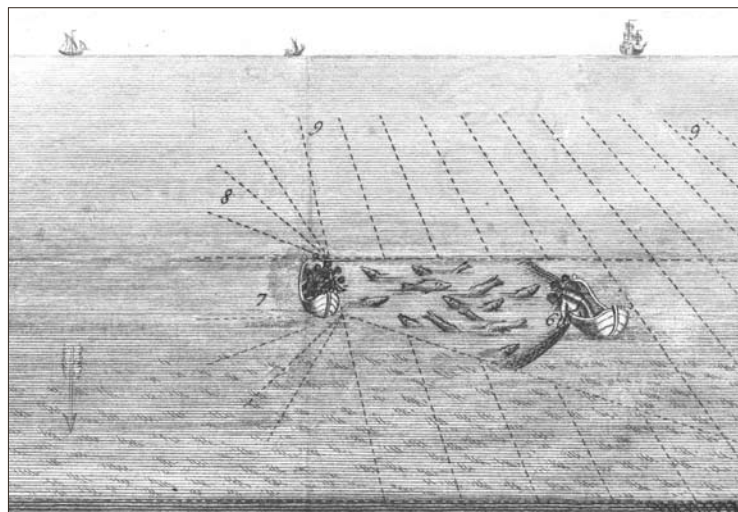
45. FUGGER, Maria Joseph von. Patriotische Gedanken von den  
 leibfälligen Bauren-Gütern in Schwaben. Ulm, Stettin, 1785. £300  
 8vo, pp. 70, [2] blank; title vignette and head- and tail pieces; entirely  
 uncut, folded, the original sheets.

CATALOGUE EIGHTEEN

First and only edition of this interesting legal treatise on leasehold questions in agriculture, in particular on tenancy at will agreements, which were part of the manorial system of estate farming. 'Tenancy at will' signified the use of land not as a hereditary right, but leasehold for life, which could be terminated at any time. With the death of the leaseholder, the land automatically reverted to the landlord. This led to a particular dependency of the farmers.

Fugger studies the question from the position of the farmer, the landowner, and the state and deplores the effect this form of landownership and use has on all of them. He makes a number of proposals to remedy the situation.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths', not in Humpert; OCLC: Augsburg, Tübingen, Stuttgart.



*Sicilian Tuna Fisheries*

46. GAETANI, Cesare, conte della Torre. Pescagioni del conte della Torre Cesare Gaetani de'marchesi di Sortin, Diputato ai Regi Studi, Custode del Fonte d'Aretusa, e suoi Agricoltori, Pastori, e Pescatori Aretusini. Syracuse, Francesco Maria Pulejo, 1797. £2,250

4to, pp. xvi, folding engraved plate (plate mark 232 x 296 mm), 336; G1, H4, O2-4 and P1 and 2 are cancels; some light and even browning; contemporary pattern paper limp boards; corners a little rounded; presented by the author to Sebastiano Li Greci in 1813, with note to front pastedown and verso of front free endpaper, and nine line mss annotation by Sebastiano Li Greci on p. 115.

First edition, rare of a most detailed report on the Sicilian tuna fisheries. Gaetani, proprietor of the tuna fisheries of Fontane Bianche, describes the fisheries in Arcadian verse, but in the detailed notes at the end of each 'idyll', he gives extensive information on all aspects of tuna fisheries, which amounts to the most detailed picture of the Sicilian tuna fisheries, their course, abundance, and economics. Gaetani supports his comments with detailed references to the relevant literature, both historical, biological and economical.

He includes information on the provenance of the tuna, its journey, on the way of placing the nets on the return, its catch, on owners of the fisheries, crew and dealers, and on ways of salting the tuna.

At the end of the 18th century numerous attempts had been made to bring some order to the various concessions, appropriations, duties, and taxable incomes derived from the fisheries. They were trying to regulate the distances between individual fisheries and find ways of enforcing boundaries.

Mira, *Bibliografia Siciliana*, I p. 377; Ceresoli, *Bibliografia delle opere italiane, latine e greche su la caccia*, 260. Biblioteca Siciliana, 892; OCLC: Harvard only; for further information see Vincenzo Consolo, *Reading and Writing the Mediterranean*, 2006, pp. 167 et al.

#### *First Library Catalogue*

47. [GAISBERGER, Joseph.] Verzeichniss der im Museum Franzisko-Carolinum vorhandenen Druckschriften. Herausgegeben von dem Verwaltungs-Ausschusse. Linz, Joseph Wimmer, 1845. £400

8vo, pp. vi, [ii], 158, [2] blank; with circular armorial woodcut of Museum Franzisko-Carolinum to title page; original printed wrappers, a little spotted, else fine.

First edition of the first catalogue of the library of the Museum Francisco-Carolinum in Linz, which had been founded in 1833 as the *Verein des vaterländischen Museums für Österreich ob der Enns*. Just over ten years later the catalogue, meant for the use of members only, lists over 2500 titles. It was prepared by Gaisberger, (see ÖBL XII, p. 392), a local cleric and founder member, who includes a brief history of the institution. It is arranged as a subject catalogue covering history and auxiliary sciences (by far the largest section), philology, law, theology, philosophy, the arts, mathematics, natural history, medicine, economics and technology, literary history, and bibliography.

OCLC: Augsburg.

### *Neapolitan Dialect*

48. [GALIANI, Ferdinando.] *Del Dialetto Napoletano*. Naples, Vincenzo Mazzola-Vocola, 1779. £2,200

8vo, pp. 184; woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces; some light spotting and browning due to paper quality; paper fault to lower corner of title page; contemporary full vellum over boards, gilt-lettering directly to spine, a few small wormholes to spine, but an attractive copy.

Rare first edition of the first scientific study of the Neapolitan dialect by the economist and enlightenment writer Galiani. He gives a detailed history and grammar of this dialect, which he maintains was the primitive language of Italy. In his preface Galiani stresses the importance of dialect and language as a patriotic bond and means for preserving national heritage even in times of political and social turbulence. He defends the Neapolitan dialect against the influences of Tuscan Italian, and points to the importance of dialect poetry for Neapolitan literature. He gives a general assessment of the characteristics of Neapolitan dialect and its grammar, covering syntax, spelling, etc., followed by chapters on the origin of the language, and its changing fortunes. He covers Sicilian and Puglian language, and traces Neapolitan influence in Italian. He gives numerous bi-lingual examples from Boccaccio, relevant glossaries, and concludes with a catalogue of works written in Neapolitan dialect.

A second enlarged edition, published ten years later, also included the beginnings of a dictionary of words unique to the Neapolitan dialect.

Not in Zaunmüller, or Robert A. Hall, *A bibliography of Italian linguistics*, 1941, who only records the second edition (Hall 3357).

49. [GAMBLING.] *Almanach de Perte et Gain, suivi d'un Extrait des Jeux les plus connus en France, par ordre alphabétique, & d'un Agenda*. Paris, Veuve Duchesne, 1768. £350

12mo, [111 x 51 mm], pp. 12, 24, 37–84, 25–48, [12]; printed throughout within double border, partly printed in columns; contemporary sheep, faint gilt decoration to sides; Dutch gilt paper endpapers, corners very rounded and a little dog-eared.

An interesting almanac and calendar, combined with the rules of the most important gambling games and a profit and loss gambling account book.

### *Dreambook for Lottery Numbers*

50. [GAMBLING.] [INDOVINO Fortunato]. *Il vero mezzo per vincere all'estrazione de' lotti O sia una nuova Lista Generale Contenente quasi tutte le voci delle cose Popolaresche appartenenti alle visioni e sogni, col loro Numero. Esposte per ordine Alfabetico*. Opera di Fortunato Indovino, da esso estratta dai Vecchi Libretti



dell'Anonimo Cabalista, e di Albumazar da Carpentieri. Accresciuta di 985 voci ed ora in questa ultima edizione se ne aggiungono altre, oltre delle 90 ... Edizione Nuovissima con li Numeri di tutte l'ètrazioni passate sino a quella seguita li 5. Agosto 1809. e la nuova Tariffa in Lire Italiane a norma del Decreto per qualunque Gioco. V'è annesso il giuoco Romano, e i Numeri delle Contrade ... Venice, Silvestro Gnoato, 1809. £1,250

12mo, pp. 228, including woodcut frontispiece, and 90 naive woodcuts on 15 plates, followed by a full-page woodcut of the 'Numeri ritrovati nell'estrazione di Venezia, 7. February 1754' and a further 90 woodcuts on four plates illustrating the lotto romano; paper slightly and evenly browned; contemporary pattern paper covered boards; discreet repairs to spine; a good copy.

Much enlarged edition of this 'scientific' approach to predicting lottery numbers (first ca. 1764), a much reprinted guide book by an astrologer, who went by the name of *Fortunato Indovino*, or 'Lucky Guess'. This dream book, listing some ten thousand terms in alphabetical order, each with its associated number, was commonly used to 'interpret' dreams, and translate them into supposedly winning lottery numbers. 180 very attractive though rather crude woodcuts depict specific objects, which in turn can be numerically interpreted. Lists of names, cities, general lists, together with cabbalistic listings and Hebrew names are all used to specify the winning numbers. Separate sections deal with the 'Lotto Romano', with winning lottery numbers since 1734, astrological influences on lottery numbers, and complicated cabbalistic calculations for the divination of lottery numbers.

Lottery dream books were immensely popular and published in large numbers, but only a few copies have survived. Earlier dreambooks by *Fortunato Indovino* appeared from the middle of the eighteenth century. See Pitré, *Bibliografia delle tradizioni popolari d'Italia*, 2950 for later edition; OCLC lists four copies of earlier editions in European libraries only.



*Satire on the French Revolution*

51. GILLRAY, James. *La Rigenerazione dell' Olanda Specchio a Tutti i Popoli Rignerati*. Venice, Giovanni Zatta, 1799. £7,200

Folio, engraved title, and ll. 20 of text facing 20 full-page satirical engravings printed in red; faint dampstain to upper margin, not touching text or images; contemporary pattern paper boards, with discrete paper repairs to spine; a fine, wide-margined and very crisp set.

Rare anthology of political caricatures satirising the revolutionary French government's attempt to run The Netherlands as a puppet state, exemplified especially in one plate featuring a peepshow, showing the 'Committee of Foreign Affairs' observing the situation at a distance. The vivid etchings by Gillray depict parliament as a many-headed monster, the government as a bunch of idiots or troublemakers, and in general offer a bitter satire of the excesses of the French Revolution.

The caricatures provide a detailed political, economical, and historical commentary, illustrating amongst others the 'Finance Committee' (faced with empty coffers and nearly flattened by huge amounts of assignats and promissory notes), or the 'Military Committee' with the Dutch army represented by a skeleton.

The text in French is followed by the Italian translation and a brief commentary. The plates are after drawings by David Hess (1770–1843), a Swiss painter and print-maker, who sent them to London to have them etched by James Gillray (1757–1815), the leading political caricaturist of the time. Hess was so impressed by Gillray's skill and international reputation as a caricaturist and draftsman, that he occasionally called himself Gilray junior.

The collection was first published as *Hollandia regenerata* in 1796, and there also appears to be a Dutch edition. The prints were also issued individually.

BMSat. 8846–65; M. Dorothy George, *Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires in the British Museum*, VII, 1942; Morazzoni, 136 'vivacissimo album antigiacobino'; Cohen-Ricci, 895; Lapicciarella, cat. 3, 117; see Wolfgang Cillessen in Alberto Milano (ed.), *Commercio delle stampe e diffusione delle immagini nei secoli XVIII e XIX*, 2008, pp.333–49.

52. [GOUDAR, Ange.] *Le Brigandage de la Musique Italienne*. [n.p.], Paris, 1777. £1,150

8vo, pp. iv, viii, 156; uncut in contemporary carta rustica wrappers; some light browning, small circular private ownership stamp to title; spine a little rubbed; else a good copy.

First edition of Goudar's violent attack of Italian music in general, with particular comments on Italian countertenors on the French stage. Goudar was a staunch supporter of French music

For future quality control in musical performance, Goudar draws up satirical statutes for a singing parliament 'Statuts du Parlement chantant', citing genius, talent, taste, good sense, and national spirit as the main components.

Mars 132; Cortot, p. 90; Eitner IV, p. 317; RISM BVI, p. 372; OCLC: Yale, NYPL.

*With Striking Illustrations*

53. HILL, John. *Decade di Alberi curiosi ed eleganti piante delle Indie Orientali, e dell'America ultimamente fatte gia note ... dall'idioma Inglese, ridotta all'Italiana favella, col lasciare intatta la descrizione Latina, e corredata di alquante note.* Rome, Stamperia Salomoni, 1786. £1,750

4to, pp. [viii], 31, [1] imprint, with ten hand-coloured engraved plates by Bianchi after Majoli; paper with light marginal spotting; but a fine copy in contemporary marbled boards.

First edition in Italian of John Hill's *A decade of curious and elegant trees and plants Drawn after Specimens Received from the East Indies and America in the Year 1772*, first published in folio in London in 1773. Ten plants are introduced, each with its name given in English, Latin, and Italian, with information on habitat and characteristics, and extensive footnotes by the translator. They are illustrated on the striking hand-coloured botanical plates by P. Maioli (Majoli) engraved by Giuseppe Bianchi. Amongst the plants included are a number of the unusual American plants, such as the 'Venus Fly Trap', from the swamps of Carolina and Pennsylvania, and 'Yellow American Water-Lilly', from the North American lakes.

John Hill (1714–75) botanist, actor and prolific writer in natural history, is also known for his famous scientific spoof *Lucina sine concubitu*, (1750), arguing that intercourse is not necessary for conception, which was written as hoax on the Royal Society, after Hill had been rejected as a candidate for membership.

Hunt 679; Nissen 878, Pritzel 4076; see Ebert 9715.

54. HOCQUART, Edouart Auguste Patrick. *L'art de juger du caractère des hommes sur leur écriture. Avec vingt-quatre planches représentant les écritures de divers personnages célèbres, gravées d'après les originaux autographes.* Nouvelle edition augmentée. Paris, Saintin, 1816.

[*bound with:*] [ANON, Mme de G\*\*\*.] *Les sympathies, ou, L'art de juger, par les traits du visage, des convenances en amour et en amitié.* Seconde Edition. Paris, Saintin, 1817. £900

Two works in one volume, small 8vo, hand-coloured frontispiece, pp. 78, with two engraved plates and twenty-two lithograph plates; 79, [1] advertisement; with ll. 32 of hand-coloured plates, one bound as a frontispiece; some spotting and browning, due to paper quality; contemporary half roan over marbled boards; gilt-lettered spine label.

Two charming spin-offs of Lavater's works on physiognomy, an early work on graphology, and a 'couple physiognomy'. A brief introduction to a 'scientific' interpretation of hand-writing, which appears to contain a



large number of modern criteria, such as dimension, form, pressure, speed, etc., is followed by the analysis of twenty-two engraved plates of autograph samples. Included are autographs of famous public figures, such as Marie Antoinette, Racine, Mme de Maintenon, Frederick the Great, Benjamin Franklin and the philosophers Voltaire, Pascal, Condillac, and D'Alembert. Two plates showing alphabets for the deaf and dumb are also included. Together with Lavater, Hocquart (1787–1870) can be seen as one of the founders of the science of graphology.

The second work contains a physiognomy for couples, illustrating matching couples on opposite plates. For each character trait or temperament, both the male and female versions are depicted on the thirty-two hand-coloured plates.

Wellcome III, 280; see Babier I, 289.

55. HOYLE, Edmond. *The Polite Gamester: containing short treatises on the games of whist, with an artificial memory, quadrille, backgammon, piquet and chess. Together with an essay towards making the doctrine of chances easy to those who understand vulgar arithmetick only. To which are added, some useful tables on annuities for lives &c &c.* Dublin, George and Alexander Ewing, 1761. £900

12mo, pp. [ii], [iv], 56, 12, 23,[1], 47,[1], 34,[2],58; in six parts, each with separate title page (except for piquet), pagination and register, and are respectively dated (apart from piquet) 1762, 1762, 1754, 1753 and 1761; tables and figures in the text; clean and crisp in contemporary full calf, spine in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, faded and chipped; early ownership inscription to title.



C H E S S.	A N E S S A Y TOWARDS MAKING THE D O C T R I N E O F C H A N C E S
<i>Reasons for not playing out your Queen early in the Game.</i>	Page 24
<i>Caution about taking a Queen, &amp;c.</i>	26
<i>How to take off a Pawn.</i>	ibid.
<i>A Caution not to play any of the three Pawns before your King.</i>	ibid.
<i>How to gain the Move with your King only against a King and a Pawn.</i>	27
<i>How to save a Game against a Bishop and one Pawn, with your King only.</i>	ibid.
<i>How to prevent your Adversary from winning a Game by a Stale.</i>	ibid.
<i>How to force a Stale.</i>	28
<i>How to prevent the Loss of a Piece when you are checked.</i>	ibid.
<i>When to gain a good Situation.</i>	ibid.
<i>Explanations and Applications of some of the foregoing Rules and Observations.</i>	29
<i>Some general Rules.</i>	31
<i>Laws of Chess.</i>	34

E A S Y to those who understand VULGAR ARITHMETICK only.
To which are added,
Some Useful T A B L E S ON ANNUITIES for LIVES, &c. &c. &c.
By Mr. HOYLE.
D U B L I N: Printed for G. and A. EWING, at the <i>Angel and Bible in Dame-street,</i> M,DCC,LXI.

First edition to include the *Doctrine of Chances* of Hoyle's standard English-language collection on the rules and strategies of popular card games, in particular gambling games. Edmond Hoyle (1679–1769) wrote about whist, backgammon, piquet, chess, quadrille, and brag, as well as a book about probability. Hoyle began publishing his treatise on the game of whist in the 1740s, followed by other titles and numerous re-issues. The first Dublin imprint (where, different from pirated editions in England, Hoyle could be reprinted legally, as the copyright law did not apply to Ireland) was published in 1743. This was followed by numerous further editions both of the treatise on whist, and of his other titles.

This collection consists of six parts with separate title pages (except for piquet).

ESTC t128493, Levy PG.4; for detailed information on Hoyle and his publications, see David Levy, *Edmond Hoyle, gent. Bibliographical musings about the Writing of Edmond Hoyle. (1679–1769)*.

### *Banned Books*

56. [INDEX.] Index Librorum prohibitorum Cvm Regvlis Confectis Per Patres à Tridentina Synodo delecto Avctoritate PII IIII. Primvm Editvs. Postea vero à Syxti V. auctus, Et Nvnc demum S.D.N. Clementis Papae VIII. iussu recognitus, & publicatus.

Instrvctione Adiecta De exequenda prohibitionis, deq, fincère emedandi & imprimendi libros, ratione. Venice, Nicolaus Morettus, 1596. £1,200

12mo, pp. 140, [4] blank; papal arms to title; some dampstaining to gutter margin of first few leaves; contemporary carta rustica, illegible lettering to spine, spine worn and discretely reinforced, corners a little bumped.

An interesting pocket edition of the Clementine Index, which marked the turning point in the relations between the papacy and the Italian states. The earlier Tridentine index, issued in 1564, though the basis of all subsequent editions of the index, and the first to regulate the reading, selling and pre-publication censorship of books, had been under review. The Clementine Index, first issued in 1596, attempted to decentralize censorship and pass on the responsibility for it and for expurgation to local bishops. These were meant to preside over local committees to supervise censorship and expurgate according to the rules. However, decentralization did not work and in 1602 the Congregation in Rome took over and issued a single Index expurgatorius in 1602 for about fifty authors, the only expurgation index produced in Italy.

In this Clementine Index, the ban extends to some authors with all their writings; then there are lists of prohibited books, whose authors are known, and pernicious books by anonymous authors. Some individual books are listed and are banned, unless either corrected or expurgated.

Reusch, *Index der verbotenen Bücher I*, pp. 38 ff; Petzholdt p. 149 (without the later issued appendix); *Index de Rome 1590, 1593, 1596*.

57. [INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION – TURIN.] Giudicio della Regia camera d'agricoltura e di commercio di Torino, sui prodotti dell'industria de' Regi Stati nell'Anno 1832. Turin, Chirio and Mina, 1832. £350

8vo, pp. 111, one signature misbound; original printed wrappers; spine a little sunned and dog-eared, else fine.

A fine copy of this industrial exhibition catalogue, which clearly shows the beginning of industrialisation of the Piedmont. Divided into different categories the prize-winning entries are given, with textiles strongly represented, but also a water-powered chocolate-factory, construction and agricultural machinery, metal and ironworks, musical instruments, chemical products, food stuffs, paper, etc. The catalogue concludes with a statistical account of the number of medals won, and names and addresses of all the prize winners.

Carpenter p. 483; Goldsmiths'-Kress 27311.41.



58. [JUVENILE – ANON.] Die fleissigen Künstler u. Handwerker. Ein leichtes deutsch und französisches ABC und Lesebuch. Mit illum. Kupfern. Leipzig, Magazin für Industrie und Literatur, [1815]. £1,250

8vo, pp. [iv] including lithograph title, 95, with 24 hand-coloured engraved illustrations on twelve plates; a little dust-soiled, but overall a clean copy; contemporary pink pattern cloth; extremities rubbed, foot of spine chipped and corners rounded.

First and only edition of a charming bi-lingual German-French alphabet of trades and professions. First the alphabet is introduced, black letter, Roman, italics, followed by a handy introduction to reading and writing, introducing vowels and consonants, and then words with increasing numbers of syllables, with information on spelling. An alphabet of trades and professions is given (following the French terms) and illustrated on the charming hand-coloured engraved plates. The professions are identified and explained on facing pages in French and German. Not all of them are necessarily 'desirable professions' for children to aspire to, and include a magician performing the three cup magic trick, and a usurer, in addition to more common professions, such as printer, baker, painter, grape harvester and vinegar merchant.

Teistler 824; not found in OCLC.



#### Colour

59. [JUVENILE – ANON.] Le Savant de huit ans suivi du Petit Coloriste. [*colophon*:] Lille, Blocquel, 1830. £980

Oblong 8vo, (92 x 114 mm), pp. [viii] including frontispiece, coloured title, 96, and six hand-coloured woodcuts; original printed yellow boards, rebacked.

Charming children's guide to arts and sciences, covering in brief paragraphs all aspects of knowledge. Text illustrations include charts for drawing in proportion, printed music, and many definitions of arts and trades. The second half is taken up by an introduction to colour, information on simple and composite colours, some of which are illustrated on the title.

The coloured plates, including the title, surrounded by fourteen colour samples, illustrate painter, sculptor, engraver, copperplate printer, letterpress printer, and finally book-binder.

OCLC: Princeton, Newberry, Morgan Library.

#### Military Training in Questions & Answers

60. KLOTZ, Friedrich von. Entwurf einer Anleitung zum Unterrichte des Infanteristen. Dresden, Carl Gottlob Gärtner, 1817. £600

8vo, pp. x, 173, [1] advertisement; contemporary half calf over green boards, crowned cipher stamp 'I.A.' to front free endpaper; a fine copy, with mss note '1st Compagnie' to front free endpaper.

First and only edition, untraced in the usual bibliographies, of this introduction to military practice in the form of questions and answers. In twenty-two chapters all aspects of army life are covered, from the military oath, to basic tasks like cleaning of rifles, packing of tornister, caring for equipment. Guard duty and combat duty are explained, as is reconnaissance and the treatment of POWs or civilians. Further chapters deal with procurement, the unacceptability of looting, and behaviour on special messenger duty. The final section covers military ranks and positions, followed by a number of sample letters and reports. The work is clearly meant to help in the instruction of basic infantry soldiers, and gives a fascinating insight into everyday army life.

Not found in any of the usual bibliographies, no copies located in OCLC or KVK.

*The Most Famous Cross-Dresser of the Eighteenth Century*

61. [LA FORTELLE, Lieutenant.] La vita militare, politica, e privata della nobile Zittella la signora d'Eon conosciuta fino all' anno 1777. sotto il nome di Cavalier d'Eon. Scritta in francese dal Signor de La Fortelle e trasportata in italiano. Seconda edizione con aggiunte. Florence, Francesco Pisoni, [Gaetano Cambiagi], 1779. £750

8vo, engraved portrait frontispiece by Cecchi, within elegant frame, pp. 80; title within typographic border; near contemporary stiff red pastepaper wrappers; apparently first bound in a volume with page numbers in ink in top right-hand corner; an attractive copy with extensive manuscript annotations at the end.

Second enlarged edition of the Italian translation of La Fortelle's biography of the Chevalier d'Eon, i.e. Charles-André Eon de Beaumont (1728–1810), the most famous cross-dresser of the eighteenth century. After living the first forty-nine years of his life as a man, he spent the next thirty-two years as a woman. The biography, first published in French the same year, and possibly written by d'Eon himself, is generally regarded as biased, but informative all the same, especially as numerous documents and letters are included.

The life story of the Chevalier d'Eon is a fascinating one. Born into an eminent French family, d'Eon enjoyed an illustrious career as military officer, diplomat, and spy. He served at various times as a royal censor, a secretary to the ambassador of the Russian court of the Empress Elizabeth, a captain of the dragoons under the Maréchal de Broglie during the Seven Years' War, and a plenipotentiary minister to England in its aftermath. When his successor was appointed, he attempted to blackmail the king by publishing secret diplomatic correspondence. He was finally paid off and went into exile in England, but was later pardoned.

When rumours began to circulate about his sexuality (a betting pool on the question was started at the London stock exchange), d'Eon claimed to be physically not a man, but a woman, and had dressed in man's clothing



*Carlo, Geneviesà, Luigi, Augusto  
Cesare, Andrea, Timoteo D. Eon,  
de Beaumont, nata a Jonnere  
nel 1728.*

only because of some codicil in his father's will. He requested official recognition, and Louis XVI and his court complied, but demanded that d'Eon dress appropriately and wear women's clothing. He agreed, especially when the king granted him funds for a new wardrobe. He lived as a woman until his death in 1810 – when doctors examined the body after his death, he was found to have been anatomically a man.

The case of the Chevalier d'Eon attracted Europe-wide attention, and translations of the original French account were published immediately. See Gay-Lemonnier III, 1349; Cioranescu 27739.

*Poaching and the Law*

62. [LANGHAIDER, Sylvester.] S.C. Disquisitio furtivae venationis, ad genuina juris principia verumque Germanorum sensum accomodata. Nuremberg, Wolfgang Schwarzkopf, 1767. £950

8vo, pp. [viii], 191, [1], title vignette and head-and tail-pieces; occasionally lightly browned and a little foxed; contemporary full mottled sheep, spine in compartments, decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; head of spine chipped; author's name noted in ink on front paste-down.

First edition of this rare study of poaching and the law, and game law in general. Langhaider gives a thorough overview of anti-poaching legislation, with detailed reference to the legal authorities. He demonstrates how poaching contravenes natural law, property rights, and is detrimental to animal preservation. He gives vivid examples of penalties applied to those caught poaching, from cutting off of hands or thumbs and cold-water dipping, to the more common financial penalties; aggravated poaching involving threatening behavior to officials was punished much more severely. In the last section he gives a veritable bibliography of legal publications on poaching, beginning with Lex Salica, and the 1338 ruling on the Drey Eicher-Wald.

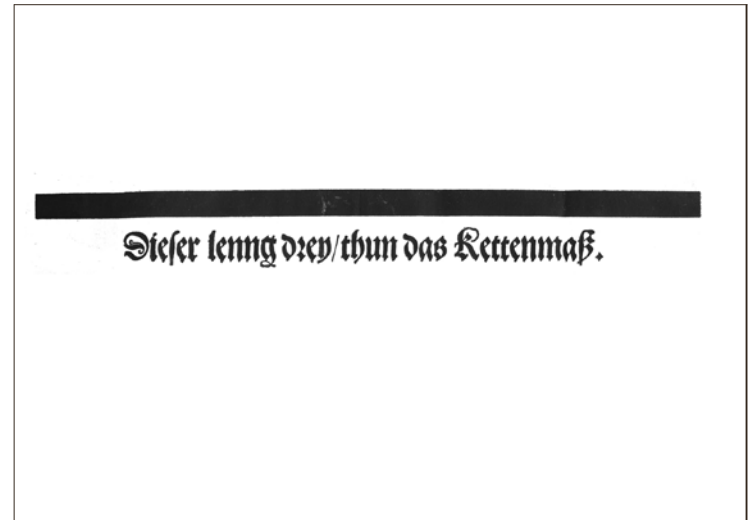
Sylvester Langhaider (originally Ignaz) (1717–1795), studied at Kremsmünster, Linz and Salzburg before entering the Benedictine monastery. He taught law at Kremsmünster academy, first canon law, later constitutional law, and became public notary and librarian of Kremsmünster. His published a number of well-regarded dissertations on law (Wurzbach).

Wurzbach XIV, 120; Hamberger/Meusel IV, 352 (mistakenly dated 1764); not in Lindner, Schwerdt or Souhart; OCLC: BL, Bibliothèque Nationale, National Library of Scotland.

63. [LAW.] Waids Ordnung, betreffend die Marggreuischen Vnterthanen so Wald gerechtigkeit in den Nürmberger Welden haben. n.p., 1535. £1,500

4to, pp. [38], [2] blank, with one large folding woodblock printed plate (*Kettenmaass*); contemporary vellum, using an antiphonary leaf with illuminated letters in red, green and brown, lacking ties, title in ink at head of upper cover; with charming hand-painted arms of Rieter von Kornburg, 1609 pasted onto front pastedown.

First edition of the revised legislation regulating forestry and land usage rights in the woods around Nuremberg, part of the Franconian territories of the Hohenzollern (Brandenburg-Ansbach and Brandenburg-Kulmbach). Original usage for the subjects of the Margraves Brandenburg-Ansbach-Kulmbach had been regulated in a treatise agreed by Peter Knorr and Dietrich von Harras in 1496, but, after repeated conflicts in the early sixteenth century, the ruling was re-established with some modifications. In fourteen paragraphs basic forestry rights are regulated, followed by a



multi-paragraph explanation of community usage, such as using fire-wood, taking out wood, using land for grazing, etc. Specific penalties apply on contravention.

Particularly appealing is the plate illustrating the '*Kettenmaas*', the measurement used in the regulation.

Another edition was published the same year. VD 16 B 6979; Hohenemser 849; OCLC records five copies of either issue in Germany, no copies outside of Germany

*Index to Laws Regulating Education in Bohemia*

64. [LAW – EDUCATION.] Auszug der höchsten Gesetze und hohen Verordnungen, welche für das Normalschulwesen oder die Nationalschulen im Königreiche Böhmen vom Jahre 1770 bis 1788 ergangen sind. In alphabetischer Ordnung. Prague, k.u.k. Normalschul-Buchdruckerey, 1788. £950

8vo, pp. [viii], 188 [vere 138]; lightly browned, due to paper stock; original beech board covered with blue paper, extremities rubbed; a good copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this compilation of all the laws, rules and regulations affecting schools and education in Bohemia in the late eighteenth century. Designed for the use of lawyers, headmasters, teachers, and, one assumes, parents, all manner of questions regarding education are arranged in alphabetical order, with brief rulings and reference to the relevant statutes and regulations. Beginning with the problem of whether second-hand ABC primers may be sold at markets or by itinerant traders

(forbidden, regulations of 31.8.1775 and 28.2.1779), to the responsibility of parents to educate their children, the organisation of girls schools (convent schools, decree 3. 10.1775), and questions of the curriculum or the maintenance of school buildings – all discussed with detailed reference to the legal authorities.

OCLC: Dresden, Leipzig only.

65. [LAW – LYON.] Les Privileges Franchises et Immunitiez octroyees par les Roys Tres chretiens, aux consuls, eschevins, manans & habitans de la ville de Lyon, & à leur posterité. Avec une ample déclaration des choses plus notables, contenues en iceux, recueillie par M. Claude de Rubis, docteur ès droits, advocat & procureur général de laditte ville & communauté. Lyon, Antoine Gryphius, 1574. £1,250

Folio, pp. [xii], 116, [4], with large printer's mark of Gryphius; title-page with insignificant loss in blank outer upper margin; contemporary flexible vellum, some wear to outer margin of rear cover; still a good copy.

Second edition, first published the previous year, by the same printer and with the same collation, of this collection of privileges, exemptions and immunities granted to (and often reconfirmed) the city of Lyon by various French kings, stressing the importance of the city and its strategic position close to Italy and Switzerland.

Baudrier, viii, 364; BMSTC, French, p. 387 (under Claude de Rubis); not in Adams.

#### *Papal Police Reorganised – in Red Morocco*

66. [LAW – PAPAL POLICE.] Regolamento sulla Istituzione del Corpo dei Carabinieri Pontifici. Rome, Vincenzo Poggioli, 1816.

[together with:] GALASSI, Vincenzo. Sentimenti morali e brevi Istruzioni per un Carabiniere. Rome, Vincenzo Poggioli, 1816. £1,250

Two works in two volumes, 8vo, pp. 116; 72; contemporary full red crushed morocco, sides and spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettering directly to spine, a.e.g., with attractive yellow pattern-paper endpapers; a fine set.

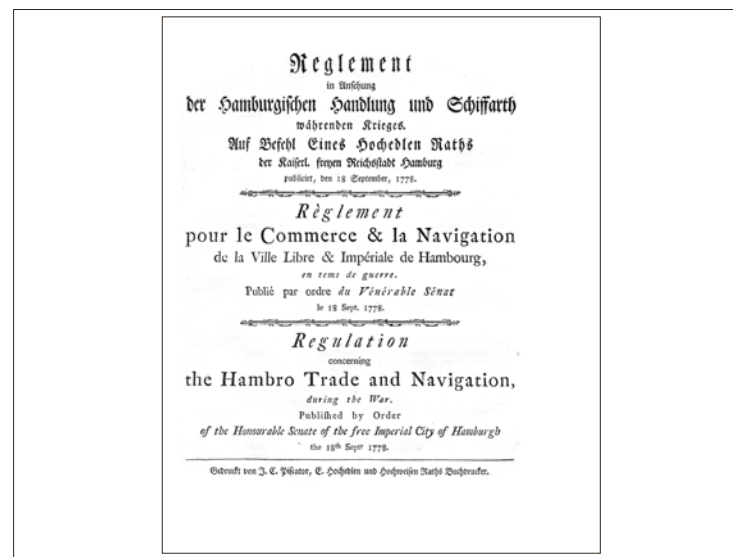
First edition, rare, of the founding documents of the papal police, based on the French Gendarmerie, and replacing the discredited earlier '*sbirri*' of the Papal States. They are distinct from the Swiss Guard, whose remit is the protection of the pontiff.

Whereas the earlier police force of the Papal States had been mainly responsible for executing the dictates and warrants of the judiciary, and were directly under the control of the various courts of Rome, the new police force, the *Carabinieri Pontifici* were to be made more accountable, and organized in a strictly hierarchical structure. A lengthy set of rules specify structure,

duties and discipline for the organization. They regulate pay, chains of command, details of uniform and equipment, pensions etc. Clear controls are put into place against unauthorized arrests etc. In individual tables the main functions of the police are outlined, and details of deployment are given, within the different parts of the city. Some of the police are deployed on foot, others on horseback. These reforms were executed under the leadership of Cardinal Consalvi, who argued that the Carabinieri had to be a 'moral force' representing a moral, and all powerful regime.

The second work, Galassi's *Sentimenti Morali e Brevi Istruzioni per un Carabiniere* gives a more detailed insight into the everyday procedures and working practices of the Papal Police, with information on investigative practices, how to deal with fires, special regulations for policing markets, fairs and public events, how to deal with remand prisoners, how to transport prisoners to courts, etc. A handy formulary of useful documents concludes the volume.

I. Rossetti 10426; OCLC: St. Johns, MN; II. OCLC: Harvard Law, ICCU: Rome; see Steven Hughes, 'Fear and Loathing in Bologna and Rome the Papal Police in Perspective', in *Journal of Social History*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Autumn, 1987), pp. 97–116.



#### *Freedom of Trade in Times of War*

67. [LAW – TRADE.] Reglement in Ansehung der hamburgischen Handlung und Schifffarth währenden Krieges. Auf Befehl Eines hochedlen Rathes der kayserl. freyen Reichsstadt Hamburg publicirt, den 18. September, 1778. Règlement pour

le Commerce & la Navigation de la Ville Libre & Impériale de Hambourg. Regulation concerning the Hambro Trade and Navigation, during the War. Published by Order of the Honourable Senate of the free Imperial City of Hamburg the 18th September 1778. Hamburg, J.C. Piscator, 1778. £420

4to, pp. 18, [2] blank; uncut folded sheet; fine and wide-margined.

First tri-lingual (German, French, and English), edition of the rules & regulations securing the freedom of neutral navigation for the free city of Hamburg and the right to transport all kinds of goods, war contraband excepted, at the time of the American War of Independence. This regulation proclaimed freedom of navigation and the right to trade based on the principle 'free ships, free goods'.

This was an outcome of the Franco-American treaty of friendship and trade signed on 2 February 1778. 'It provided for a total freedom of navigation between all places, whoever their sovereign. Yet, most important, the treaty widened the rights of neutrals to a level unknown hitherto in French legislation: 'It is hereby stipulated that free Ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the Confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the Enemies of either, contrebanded goods being always excepted'. (Schnakenbourg, p. 106).

Conditions and procedure for neutral shipping in time of war are given in three parts, covering first owners and masters of ships, then owners and shippers and finally ship's brokers. This includes details of necessary shipping documents, bill of loading and muster rolls, as well as restrictions as regards contrebanded.

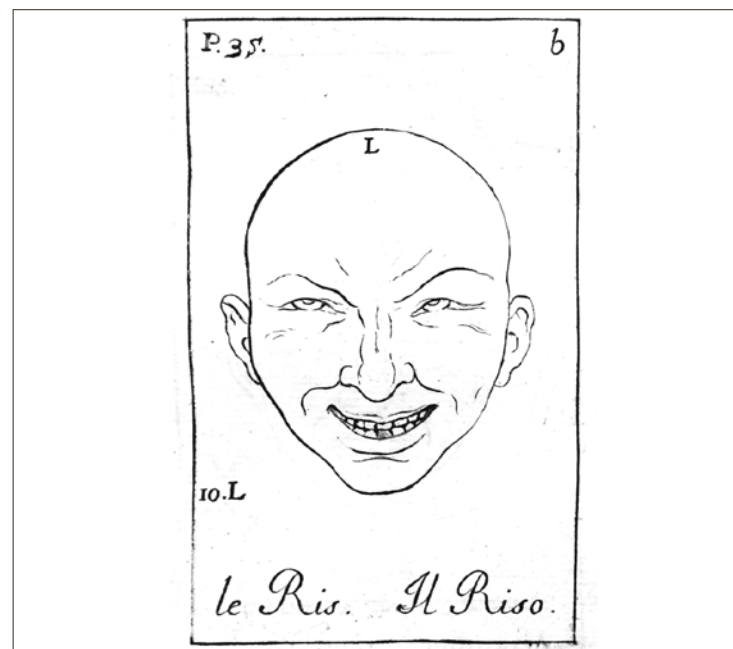
OCLC lists just the Berlin copy; for further information see E. Schnakenbourg, *From 'hostile infection' to 'free ship, free goods': Changes in French neutral trade legislation, (1689–1778)*, 2011.

#### *Art Education – The Expression of Emotions*

68. LE BRUN, Charles & Bernard PICARD. Conferenza del signor Le Brun sopra l'espressione generale e particolare delle passioni = Conférence de monsieur Le Brun ... sur l'expression générale et particulière des passions. Verona, Agostin Carattoni, 1751. £1,500

8vo, etched title, pp. xxiii, [1] blank, 111, [1] blank, with 52 ll. of plates; occasionally a little dust-soiled in margins; contemporary calf-backed buff boards, spine with paper covering, and paper label lettered in manuscript; extremities a little rubbed.

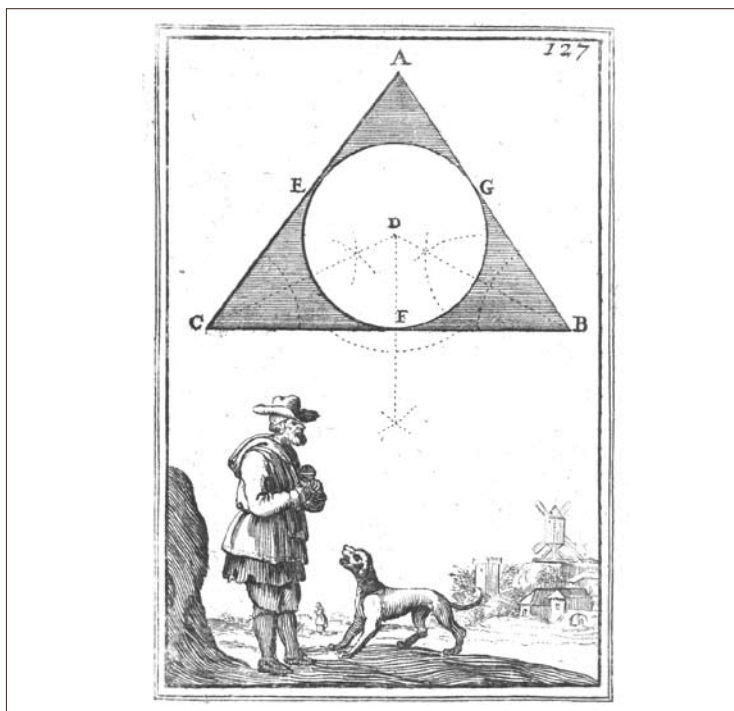
French-Italian parallel edition of Le Brun's theory of the expression of emotions, based on Descartes and illustrated on fifty-two plates. Le Brun's work is of great interest in art education and art history.



Le Brun (1619–1690), founder and president of the *Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture* – the powerful Parisian institution which, under the aegis of Colbert, controlled the world of art – set out to explain for the artist how the 'passions' of the soul manifested themselves in the face. Whereas Descartes described the internal movements of each passion or emotion, Le Brun showed how they appeared on the face, and in particular how they were indicated by the eyebrows and adequate facial expressions. His lecture was first published after his death in 1698.

See Line Cottegnies, 'Codifying the Passions in the Classical Age: a few reflections on Charles Le Brun's scheme and its influence in France and in England', *Etudes Epistémè*, n° 1 (2002).

69. LE CLERC, Sebastien. Practical Geometry: Or, A new and easy method of treating that art. Whereby the practice of it is rendered plain and familiar, and the student is directed in the most easy manner through the several parts and progressions of it. Translated from the French of Monsieur S. Le Clerc. The fifth edition. Illustrated with eighty copper-plates. Wherein, besides the several geometrical figures, are contained many examples of landscapes, pieces of architecture, perspective, draughts of figures, ruins, &c. London, John & Carington Bowles, 1768. £750



8vo, pp. [ii], 195, 5, with 80 copper engraved plates; clean tear to p. 41, no loss; contemporary sheep, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt, sides with double gilt fillets; short tear at upper joint and head of spine chipped, a very clean and crisp copy, with a charming early ownership inscription to front free endpaper 'William Akerman his book', 1772.

A fine copy of the English translation of Le Clerc's well-known and influential geometry primer for artisans, painters, sculptors and architects, first published nearly a century earlier (1669). It attests both to the importance of his treatise and the charm of his illustrations that it was still being reprinted. The fine engravings each show a geometrical design placed within a charming landscape vignette or genre scene and are frequently cited as highlights of scientific illustrations. The originals were engraved by Le Clerc, the engravings for this English edition are reversed recuts. ESTC t174069.

#### *Nineteenth Century Book Thief*

70. LIBRI, Guillaume. Réponse de M. Libri au rapport de M. Boucly, publié dans le Moniteur universel, du 19 mars, 1848. London, Schulze & Cie, 1848. £280

8vo, pp. xii, 86; original printed wrappers, head of spine chipped and frayed; else a good copy.

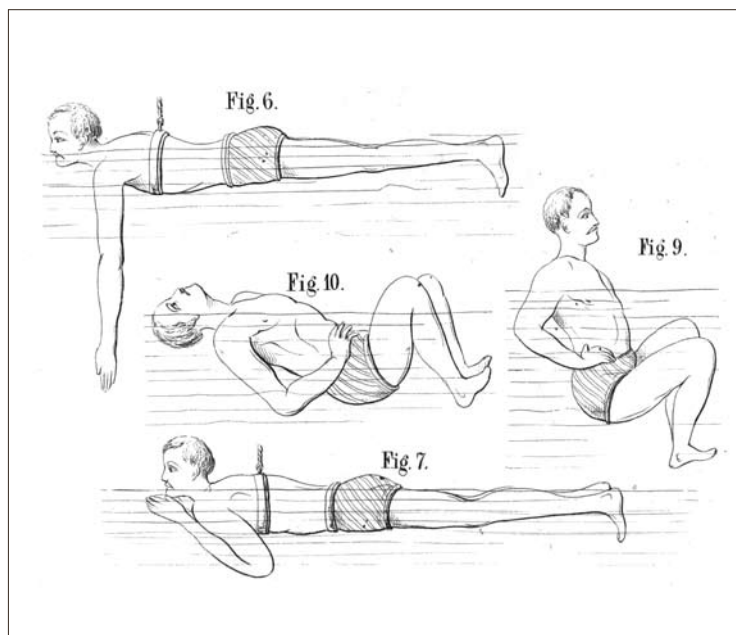
First London edition of Libri's reply to a report made by Boucly, as *Procureur du Roi*, charging Libri with a long series of thefts from the Bibliothèque Nationale and other French libraries. The work was issued both in London and Paris and includes bibliographical references. Guglielmo Libri (1802–1869) was one of the most prolific book and manuscript thieves ever known. He used his connections and reputation as a scholar to gain access to France's most valuable book collections, and in 1841 he was put in charge of making an inventory of the manuscript collections of France – a perfect opportunity for augmenting his own collection. The increasing size of his own library attracted the suspicion of fellow collectors, who questioned whether it could have been accumulated by legal means. By the late 1840s the authorities were alerted and he left for England, having arranged for his library of some 30,000 books and manuscripts to be shipped to England. St Bride catalogue p. 537; for a full account, see P. Alessandra Maccioni Ruju and Marco Mostert, *The Life and Times of Guglielmo Libri, Scientist, Patriot, Scholar, Journalist, and Thief: A Nineteenth-century Story*, 1995.

#### *The Dangers of the Literary Profession*

71. [LINGUET, Simon Nicolas Henri.] L'aveu sincère ou, Lettre a une mere sur les dangers que court la jeunesse en se livrant à un goût trop vif pour la littérature. Londres, et se trouve a Paris, L. Cellot, 1768. £850  
[bound after:] [Georg Ludwig Schmid d'Avenstein, *Traité sur divers sujets intéressans de politique et de morale*. Paris, [n.p.], 1760.

Two works bound in one volume, 8vo, pp. 99; vi, [3], 10–254; attractively bound in contemporary sprinkled vellum, reusing a mss leaf, spine in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; names of both authors added in manuscript; a fine copy.

First edition of Linguet's outspoken warning to parents, or mothers in particular, of the dangers of literature or the pursuit of literary life. Addressed in particular to his sister, and clearly based on his own experiences as a pamphleteer and provocative writer, he depicts the futility and pecuniary poverty of a life as a writer, and advises other aspiring authors to chose more lucrative and respectable professions. He describes the temptation of being lured by literary ambition and pride in elegant and well-turned phrases, but acknowledges that this only provides an illusion of social advance. He deplores the increasing commercialisation of literature. I. ESTC t188917; OCLC: Stanford, Cornell, Philadelphia, Cambridge, Oxford; II. INED 2907; II. Barbier IV, 814.



*Gymnastics, Swimming & Fencing*

72. LINSINGEN, Alphons von. Handbuch zur Anweisung des Soldaten in der Gymnastik und im Bajonetfechten. Mit 30 Abbildungen auf 5 lithographirten Tafeln. Hannover, Hahn, 1854. £650

8vo, pp. xvi, [1] 108, with five lithograph plates with thirty illustrations; contemporary red blind-stamped ribbed cloth, spine gilt in compartments, lettering directly to spine, gilt arms to upper board; from the library of Ernst August of Hanover (1845–1923), with mss ownership note to front free endpaper; a fine copy.

First edition of this comprehensive introduction to sports and physical exercise for soldiers. Linsingen, himself a lieutenant in the Royal Hanoverian battalion, covers exercises with weights, gymnastics, track & field, climbing and bar exercises, vaulting and swimming, with the final section covering fencing, both with bayonet and sabre. Particularly appealing are the plates, two of them illustrating fifteen different swimming and diving moves.

[Provenance:] From the royal military library of crown prince Ernst August of Hanover (1845–1923), with a mss ownership inscription ‘crown prince of Hanover’, presumably in a secretarial hand, to front free endpaper. Thimm p. 167; not in Hagelin, *Kinetic Jottings*; OCLC: V & A, NYPL, Strasbourg, Zurich, Basel outside of Germany.

*Metalworkers' Advances*

73. LOOFT, James Geheimes Kunst-cabinet für Metallarbeiter und Fabrikanten. Oder die wichtigsten neuesten englischen, französischen und deutschen Entdeckungen und Erfindungen in der Kunst, in Gold, Silber, Stahl, Messing, Kupfer, Zinn, Eisen, Blech s.w auf das geschmackvollste und vortheilhafteste zu arbeiten, und die verschiedenen Metalle auf das beste zu den mannichfaltigsten Gegenständen zu behandeln. Aus dem Englischen. Quedlinburg and Leipzig, Gottfried Basse, 1826. £1,000

8vo, pp. viii, 264; title page with stain to foremargin, and some creasing to upper outer corners of pp. 67 - 87, leading to paper damage, but no loss of text; contemporary marbled boards, upper corner repaired; contemporary ownership inscription G. Schall to title.

First edition of a fascinating book of secrets for metal workers and manufacturers, despite the note on the title, apparently not a translation, but a German original. The author has collected a great number of recent English, French and German developments and industrial advances in metal processing, and covers any process involving gold, silver, steel, copper, brass, tin, iron, etc. In sixty-six chapters, these individual new developments are presented, including information on English cast iron, the hardening of steel following a method developed by Parkes, production of Wootz steel, details of the production of pins, gilt-plating, tinned metal, welding, wire production, metal compositions, to mention but a few. In most cases the sources are given and the inventors credited, in others just the technical details are included.

A chapter on occupational medicine suggests methods for the prevention of mercury poisoning of gilders.

Engelmann, p. 147 (under Loof); OCLC: Berlin, Dresden, Basel, and Winterthur.

*Book of Trades*

74. LUYKEN, Jan and Caspar. Spiegel van het Menselyk Bedryf, vertoonende honderd verscheiden ambachten, konstig afgebeeld, en met godlyke spreuken en stichtelyke verzen verrykt. Amsterdam, Jan Roman de Jonge, 1749. £2,200

8vo, pp. [8] including engraved title, 208, [3] index and advertisement, with one hundred engraved plates of trades; contemporary full vellum, blindstamped with central device to upper and lower board; spine lettered in ink; a fine crisp copy.

Later edition of Jan and Caspar Luyken's book of trades (first 1694), presenting in one hundred plates all trades and professions practised in the Netherlands at the end of the seventeenth century. This was one of the most





popular children's books of the eighteenth century, and served not just as a depiction of how things were made, but also as a guide to professions to take up.

The work gives a fascinating overview of the professions active in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Northern Europe at the time, including printers, booksellers, and engravers, but also broom-makers, bellow-makers, opticians, medical doctors, undertakers, glaziers and glassblowers, both musical and scientific instrument makers, cheese-makers, and dress-makers to mention but a selection. In each case the professional is shown in his typical working environment surrounded by tools, customers, and equipment.

Luyken's much reprinted picture book clearly belonged to the emblem book tradition of the time, with the images accompanied by couplets and mottos, together with quotations from the scriptures, reflecting on the worldly and spiritual side of trades and professions.

Landwehr, *Emblem and Fable books printed in the Low Countries 1542-1813*, 3rd edition 536; van Eeghen 244, pp. 262.

75. MATHEMATICS. Figure di fisico matematica. tom. prim  
[–secon.] Anno 1822. Manuscript in ink. n.p., 1822. £1,150

Two volume manuscript, 8vo, ll. 91; 85; in all 174 numbered pages of attractive pen-and-ink drawings and titles, plus indices, one or two with colour added by a near contemporary identifying himself as 'Gabrieli Giovanni'; contemporary half vellum over boards, extremities rubbed, and fore-edge gnawed, else fine.

A fine manuscript illustrating the applications of geometry to a multitude of practical problems, possibly a student's scientific notebook, recording the designs that accompanied the lectures, or alternatively a professor's notebook for his lectures. The first volume covers all aspects of mechanics, including its application to screws, scales, pumps, cog wheels, motion on inclined surfaces, and pulley systems. Volume two opens with a section on astronomy, planetary motions and celestial mechanics. This is followed by a long section (leaf 33 to 67) on optics, comprising plates on refraction and lenses, eyesight, diffraction of sunlight, prisms, microscopes, and telescopes. The end of the volume is taken up by illustrations of the geometry of spheres, the Archimedean Screw, and a final chapter on ballistics, which is based on the eighteenth century mathematician and physicist Francois Jacquier.

*Beuth's Lost 'Wunderkammer'*

76. MINDEL, Carl Heinrich August. Wegweiser Düsseldorf's oder Grundlagen zur geographisch-, statistisch-, topographisch-, historischen Darstellung von Düsseldorf nach seinen frühern und derzeitigen Verhältnissen. Aus den zuverlässigsten Quellen entnommen, zusammengetragen und aufgestellt. Düsseldorf, Stahl, 1817. £1,800

Small folio (310 x 190 mm), pp. [iv], 97, [2] contents and errata; printed on light blue paper; finely bound in pale blue glazed paper, ornamental gilt filets to sides, spine ruled and lettered in gilt; spine a little faded and small abrasion to lower board; a fine copy.

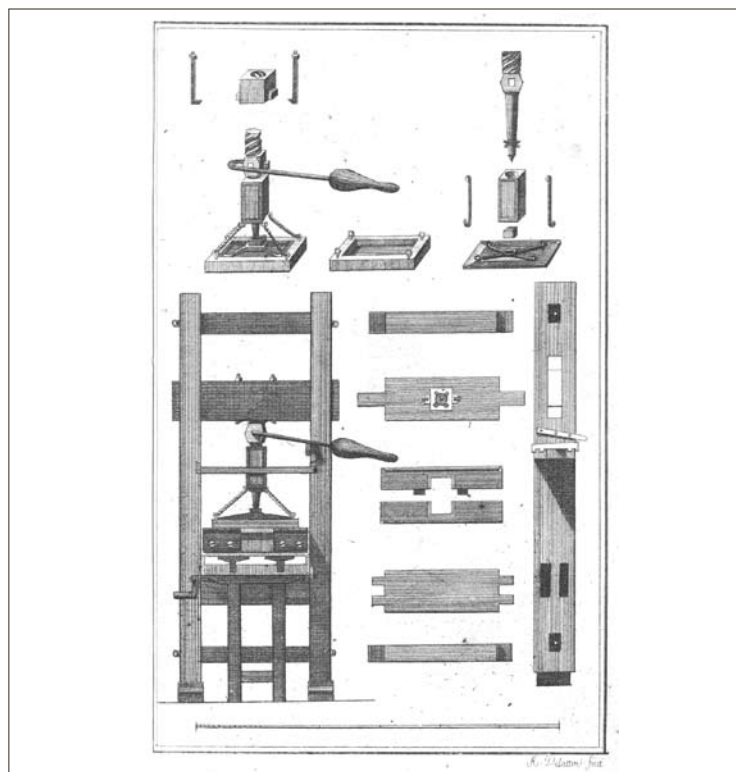
First edition of this detailed and elegantly produced account of the German city of Düsseldorf, which is of particular interest because of its detailed information on literary, scientific and cultural institutions and private and public museums – including the famous, but sadly lost natural history collection of Beuth.

Factual information on the city of Düsseldorf is given in tabular form this includes geography, population figures, details of public buildings, schools, poor houses, prisons, etc., but also information on societies, theatres, music venues, printers & lithographers, hotels, wine- and coffee houses, and businesses of all kinds. This is followed by an index of the different businesses, with address details and information on their specialisation. The final general part gives a detailed history of the city.

Of particular interest is the separate chapter on the natural history cabinet of Beuth and Abel's copperplate engraving collection. Hermann Joseph Friedrich Beuth (1734–1819) was an entomologist and collector, who continued the collection started by his brother Franz Martin Beuth. The very extensive natural history collection, which was well known all over Europe, included entomological specimen, some 3000 conchilia, fossils, minerals and stuffed animals, but also paintings, copperplate engravings and coins & medals. Mindel includes detailed information on the extent of

the collection and comments that the 22,000 prints and drawings which had been in the collection were looted by the French. Mindel points out with praise that Beuth had made provisions to save his collection intact for the state or for his home town of Düsseldorf, but according to modern sources, the collection is now lost, only a few mineralogical specimens are at Bonn university.

OCLC: Harvard, Leiden, Dresden.



*One of the Most Important French Printing Manuals*

77. MOMORO, Antoine François. *Traité élémentaire de l'Imprimerie, ou Le Manuel de l'Imprimeur; avec 36 planches en taille-douce.* Paris, Veuve Tilliard & Son, 1796. £2,750

8vo, pp. [iv] (cancel title), 347, [1] errata, with 36 engraved plates (numbered 1–28, and 1, 2, 13–18), and 1 folding engraved table bound in; some light browning of the paper; contemporary full calf, flat spine gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; repairs to joints and head and tail of spine; overall a good copy.

Re-issue of the first edition with a cancel title page of 'one of the most important French [printing] manuals. A brief introduction covers the history of printing, the different types, and parts of the press, as well as the principal operations of printing. The rest of the work consists of articles, in alphabetical order, dealing with every aspect of printing and the printing world and often giving detailed descriptions of contemporary practice. An alphabetical list of the headings used follows together with specimen impositions, case layouts, and engraved proof-correction sheet and nine other plates' (Gaskell, Barber & Warrilow, F6). The other plates show views of the printing office, illustrating type-setting, paper-making and printing, and also show a number of different printing presses with close-ups of individual parts and tools.

In his brief introduction Momoro refers to Fertel's printing manual, which is getting to be out-of-date. Momoro (1756–1794) was a fervent revolutionary, became the official printer of the French Commune, and styled himself *Premier Imprimeur de la Liberté*, nevertheless his fortune turned, and in 1794 he died on the guillotine (Hanson, p. 218). This second issue was published after his death.

Bigmore & Wyman, II, 48; Gaskell, Barber & Warrilow, F6; Jackson Burke 984.

#### *Early Dry-Cleaning?*

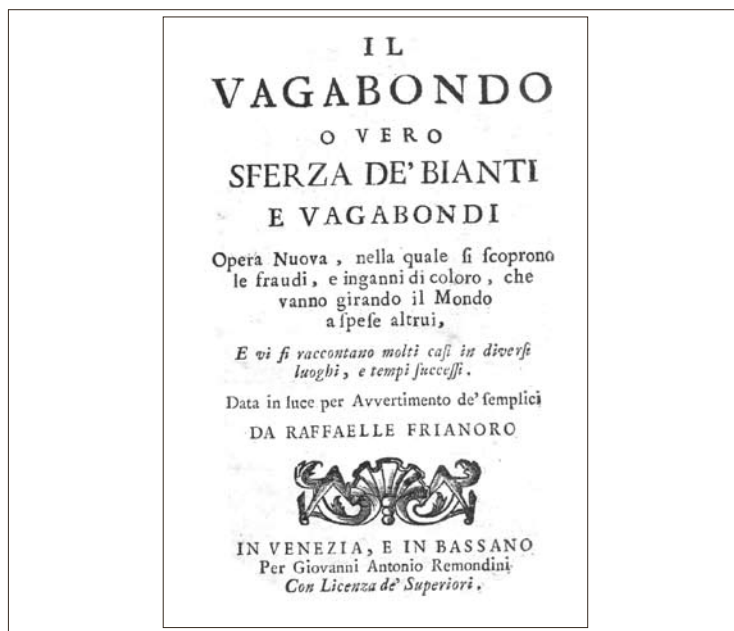
78. NIEWALD, Albrecht. *Der wohlerfahrene Fleckenvertilger oder die Kunst, alle Arten Flecken aus allen Zeugen und Stoffen, aus Leder, Meubeln, ... zu vertilgen ... ; Mit 1 ... Tafel.* Osteroda a. Harz, A. Sorge, 1839. £450

8vo, lithograph frontispiece, pp. viii [9]–55, [1] advertisement; contemporary buff boards; faint stamp of Kloster Andechs.

First edition of this comprehensive guide to stain removal from all manner of surfaces. Niewald covers the removal of stains from all kinds of textiles, from leather and furniture, floor coverings, carpets, but also from paper, copperplate engravings, and books. Niewald, a professional chemist, also gives information on the preparation of chemical bleach, called Javelle water or Javel water, an aqueous solution of sodium or potassium hypochlorite, which was originally made near the French town of Javelle (now part of Paris). The use of this first chemical bleach was first demonstrated by C. L. Berthollet in 1785. It was produced by passing chlorine gas through a water solution of potash (potassium carbonate). The lithograph frontispiece shows the chemical apparatus for the preparation of Javelle water. Niewald analyses the basic causes of stains, be they colour pigments, fat, rust or iron – and takes care when suggesting stain removal from coloured cloths.

The book was clearly popular, it was issued in a Dutch translation the same year and went through a number of editions up to 1860.

OCLC lists copies at the BL and Göttingen only.



### *Beggars & Vagabonds Classified*

79. [NOBILI, Giacinto, de'.] *Il Vagabondo o vero, Sferza de' bianchi e vagabondi*. Opera nuova, nella quale si scoprono le fraudi, e inganni di coloro, che vanno girando il Mondo a spese altrui, e vi si raccontano molti casi in diversi luoghi, e tempi successi. Data in luce per Avvertimento de' semplici da Raffaello Friano. Venice and Bassano, Giovanni Antonio Remondini, [ca. 1700, not after 1715]. £2,800

8vo, (146 x 101 mm), pp. 96; woodcut title ornament and initial; late eighteenth-century red boards, later paper title label, spine chipped; red mottled edges; from the Sforza family of Milan, with etched book-plate with initials 'FR SF' and shelf mark label; a few headlines shaved, still an attractive copy.

Early edition of a fascinating medieval treatise on conmen, beggars, and vagrants. The author presents a detailed classification system of the vagrant population, dividing them in thirty-four categories (p. 5), with telling names and detailed characterisation. '*Allacrimanti*', or weepers, who could shed tears at will, principally in the presence of women, with the hope of receiving favours; '*Cagnabaldi*', or exchangers, who persuaded people to part with pearls, rings, &c., in exchange for nothing; '*Spettrini*', or false priests, who pretended to collect for hospitals, and pocketed the money;

'*Reliquiarii*', or vendors of false reliques, '*Tucchi or Ribattezzati*,' Jews, who repeatedly had themselves baptised, in return for valuable gifts; or '*Falpatori*' or masters of arts, aged or impotent rascals, who taught children the art of cheating. Each type is carefully described followed by a telling anecdote.

This text by Nobili was first published in Viterbo in 1621. As a genre, the beggar book has long been associated with the German *Liber Vagatorum* (after 1509), but recent research has unearthed another unknown prototype of this genre, namely a manuscript from Urbino, written by Teseo Pini ca. 1484–86 and entitled *Speculum cerretanorum* (first published by P. Camporesi in 1973, see Pugliatti, p. 133). Nobili's text is a word-for-word translation of this fifteenth century work. It is rather appealing to have this guide to beggars and vagrants in a handy pocket format.

There are a number of editions, all of them rare. Remondini published at least two editions, this one and one with just 87 pages.

Libreria Vinciana 3267 (pp. 87); Passano, *Novellieri* I, p. 213; Melzi III, 171; see Paola Pugliatti 'The European Tradition of Beggar Books' in *Beggars and the Theatre in Early Modern England*, 2003, pp. 132 ff.; D. Levinson, *Encyclopedia of Homelessness* I, p. 650 ff.

### *Neapolitan Horsemen*

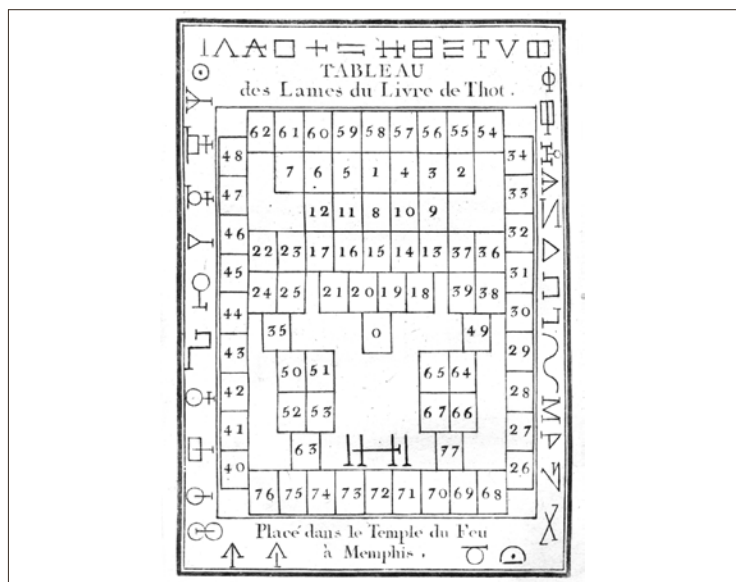
80. NOVI, Giuseppe. *Vanto delli cocchieri Napolitani o sia dell'arte nobilissima, che tengono essi, in domare li Cavalli, e guidarli sotto le Carrozze, sopra qualsisia Nazione*. Naples, G. Coda, 1776. £1,600

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. xi, [1] blank, 194; decorative initials; contemporary woodblock printed pattern paper; short worm trace to upper margin of last two signature, not touching any text.

First edition, uncommon, of this thorough introduction and homage to Neapolitan horsemanship, in particular to Cajetanus Pezzella, the famed master horseman and equerry to the prince of Francavilla. Novi begins with a brief background to horse training, especially for use with carriages, before stressing the particular aptitude of the Neapolitans for horsemanship in a semi-psychological study. Novi maintains that extreme dedication is needed to achieve excellence as a horseman, but this is not necessarily rewarded with social status. However, he identifies a special 'code of honour' amongst the *cocchieri napolitani*, the Neapolitan horsemen, which has been commented on by Benedetto Croce as a parable of Neapolitan republican character.

The fine unsigned frontispiece shows Cajetanus Pezzella, with a horse being trained in the background.

OCLC: Harvard, UCLA, Michigan, & BL; see M. Meriggi et al, *Le regole dei mestieri e delle professioni: secoli XV-XIX*, p. 302; B. Croce, *Aneddoti e profili settecenteschi*, p. 196.



81. ODOUCET, Melchior Montmignon. *Science des Signes, ou Médecine de l'Esprit*, connue sous le nom d'art de tirer les Cartes; contenant: 1. La Théorie du Livre d Thot, et la Pratique de la science des signes ou Médecine de l'esprit. 2. Des Combinaisons scinetiques sur le lotteries de France, et l'Interpétation des songes et visions. Paris, chez l'auteur, n.d., [ca. 1800].

[bound after:] [WARTEL, Louis.] *Les Bêtes Sensitives*, par un membre de la Société Littéraire d'Arras. [colophon:] Arras, d Michel Nicolas, 1773.

[bound after:] DODSLEY, Robert. *Oeconomie de la Vie Humaine*, Edinburgh, n.p., 1752. £1,800

Three works in one volume, 8vo, pp. [iv], engraved frontispiece, xiv, 126, [2] advertisements, with numerous figures in the text and 4 engraved plates; half-title signed by the author to guarantee authenticity; 6; [ii], iv, 101, [1] blank; [iv] engraved frontispiece and title, xxxii, 160; early nineteenth century roan-backed mottled boards; extremities a little rubbed, but clean and crisp inside.

An interesting *Sammelband* of three works documenting late eighteenth century fascination with the occult.

I. A rare treatise on occultism, magic and divination carried out with a deck of Tarot cards, as described in the first book on esoteric Tarot (*Etteilla, ou manière de se récréer avec un jeu de cartes*) which had appeared in 1785 under

the pseudonym Etteilla, an inversion of the name of the French occultist and populariser of Tarot, Jean Baptiste Alliette (1738–1791). In 1788 he founded the '*Société des Interprètes du Livre de Thot*', a group of French-speaking correspondents through which he continued to disseminate his teachings. Towards the end of his life he and his circle were interpreting the hermetic wisdom of the Egyptian Book of Thot. All these topics are digested in this illustrated work and Odoucet, the foremost pupil of Alliette, puts them into the context of other hermetic authors, such as Basilius Valentinus, Nicholas Flamel, cabbalists and Greek philosophers. At the end is bound in a review of a three-volume work by Odoucet, written by one Rochelim.

II. First edition of Wartel's rare work on the question of emotions, feelings, free will and the soul of animals. Wartel, an Arras cleric, argues against Descartes' determinist view of animals and mechanistic explanations of life. Against the '*partisans des automates*' Wartel holds his own observations of dogs and farm animals, proves that animals have memories, emotions and a soul. As creations of God, who is not a designer of machines, animals cannot be regarded as soulless creatures. Even what is described as animal instinct is 'engraved onto their soul by the great master of nature' (p. 25). He gives examples of intelligent behaviour of animals from Buffon, such as the architectural and social skills of beavers, or the wisdom of elephants. The second half of the book consists mainly of anecdotes of domestic animals proving the author's point.

III. French edition with a spurious imprint of Dodsley's popular moralistic epistolary work, *The Economy of Human Life* (first, 1751). Handsomely printed, a copy with wide margins.

I. OCLC: Weimar (1793), Yale (1790s), New York Historical Society (1785–1795); II. Conlon 73:1387; III. ESTC T82510.

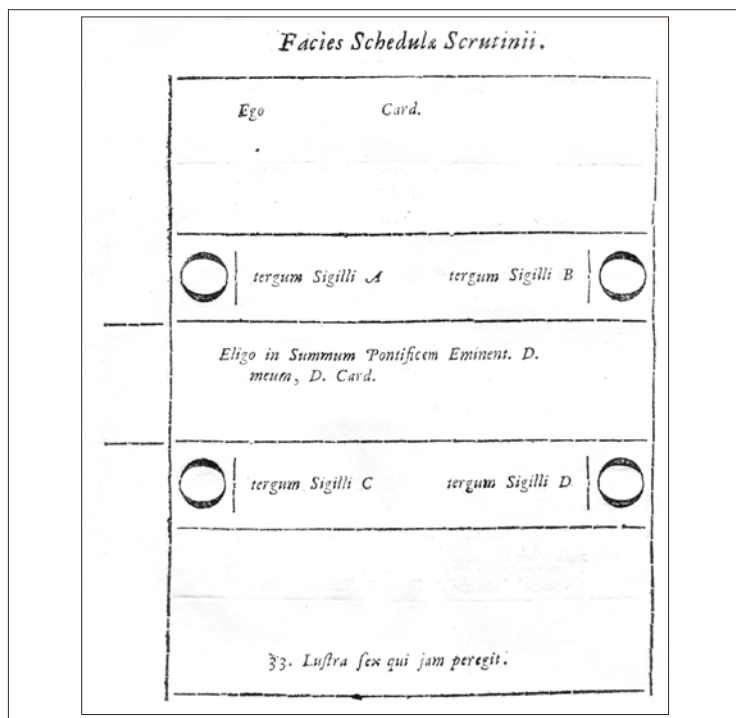
#### *The Philosophes under Attack*

82. [PALISSOT, Charles de Montenois.] *Petites Lettres sur de grands Philosophes*. Paris, n.p., 1757. £200

12mo in 8s & 4s, pp. [ii], iv, 101, small worm trace in outer lower margin of last section; modern wrappers.

First edition of Palissot's popular satire on the *encyclopédistes*, coming at the beginning of a whole spate of attacks on *philosophes*. Palissot attacked the *encyclopédistes* for slavishly following Bacon, made fun of their sensitivity to criticism, accused them of becoming a 'church, and in passing also attacked d'Alembert for accepting a pension from France's enemy Frederick the Great. The dramatist Palissot (1730–1814) was a renegade from the *philosophes* camp and a protégé of the highly influential Comte de Stainville, later Duc de Choiseul.

Barbier III, 858e; Cioranescu 48774.



83. [PAPAL ELECTION.] Ceremoniale del conclave o Esposizione di ciò, che si suol praticare per l'elezione del Sommo Pontefice. Verona, Antonio Andreoni, 1758. £2,400

8vo, pp. 40, with 1 large folding printed plate (printed on both sides), with electoral forms; large title vignette; contemporary stiff paste-paper wrappers; a crisp copy.

First edition thus of the rules applying to the election of the pontiff. Detailed information is given on the procedure and timetable of the conclave, selection of electors, ballot, and the actual voting process, which comprises three phases: the 'pre-scrutiny', the 'scrutiny', and the 'post-scrutiny.' During the pre-scrutiny, the Masters of the Ceremonies prepare ballot papers bearing the words *Eligo in Summum Pontificem* ('I elect as Supreme Pontiff') and provide at least two to each cardinal elector. Examples of the ballot paper which need to be completed by hand by each cardinal are bound in.

These 'Ceremoniale' was presumably published each time a new Pope was elected, and later editions include 1769, 1799 and 1823. In 1758 Cardinal Carlo Rezzonico of Venice was elected, who under the name of Clement XIII became 248th pope of the Catholic Church. OCLC: V & A, Stuttgart.



*Classification of Knowledge – an Early Encyclopaedia*

84. PASTRENGO, Guglielmo da. De originibus rerum libellus ... in quo agitur de scripturis virorum illustrium. De fundatoribus urbium, de primis rerum nominibus, de inventariis rerum, de primis dignitatibus, deque magnificis institutionibus. Expurgatus omni errore... a Michaelae Angelo Biondo solerti rerum exploratore. [colophon:] Venice, N. de Bascarinis, 1547. £2,400

8vo, ll. 131; staining to title page and first leaf of signature B, illegible ownership inscription to title; very narrow short worm trace to margin of signature C, touching some text, but no loss; nineteenth century green crushed morocco, sides with double gilt filets and floral corner devices, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering and numbering directly to spine, a.e.g.

First edition of Patrengo's important attempt at classification and organisation of knowledge, in effect a humanist ancestor of the modern encyclopaedia. Pastrengo combines an encyclopaedic bio-bibliography of pagan and Christian authors, with a dictionary of inventions and inventors, followed by sections on geography, topography, and 'res gestae'. The material is arranged in alphabetical order in six separate sections. Different from his predecessors, he is concerned with providing a reliable bibliographical repertory of known authors and their works and omits much of the legends and moralising commentary which had occupied earlier compilations. His *De Originibus* is edited by Michelangelo Biondo (1500–1565).

The Veronese jurist and humanist Guglielmo Patrengo (c 1290–1362),

was a friend of Petrarch's and tutor to his son. After studying in Bologna, he settled in Verona, where he served as a judge. He later became chancellor to Mastino II della Scala, and was involved in diplomatic missions.

DBI 61. 17–22; Graesse *C'est le premier essai d'un dictionnaire historique, bibliographique et géographique*.

### *Political Utopia*

85. [PILATI DI TASSULO, Carlo-Antonio.] *Riflessioni di un Italiano sopra la Chiesa in generale, sopra il Clero si regolare che secolare, sopra i Vescovi ed i Pontefici Romani, e sopra i Diritti ecclesiastici de' Principi.* Borgo Francone, n.p., 1768. £950

8vo, pp. [xiv], [2], 564, [2] errata; contemporary full sheep, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, blue pastepaper endpapers; a fine copy.

First edition of Pilati's second work, a political utopia, which followed on from his *Riforma d'Italia* of the year before with its demands of tolerance and freedom of conscience.

'The description of the events in Cumba, an imaginary country and that 'immense stretch of land lying between the Empire of China and the kingdom of Portuguese Brasilia' belongs ... to that genre of Utopian literature popular in the eighteenth century. It was designed to demonstrate the destruction wrought in an innocent and pagan kingdom by the arrival of Catholic missionaries, and particularly Jesuits. This was an excuse for a fierce attack on the religious order, their system of education, their parasitism and social harmfulness' (Carpanetto & Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason*, pp. 279ff.). Just as in his *Riforma*, Pilati argues that the only effective solution of the problem was the abolition of all religious orders. Their mere reform would prove insufficient, since it preserved their power and thus their vices, and kept the 'state within the state' strong. Pilati argues for their total destruction, so as to abolish immunities, church properties and jurisdiction.

A German translation was published the same year.

Not in Feltrinelli catalogue; OCLC: National Library of Scotland.

### *Pictographic Origin of Chinese Characters*

86. PIPER, Gottfried Otto. *Bezeichnungen Bezeichnungen des Welt- und Lebensanfanges in der Chinesischen Bilderschrift.* Berlin, G. Reimer, 1846. [*together with:*] ALS, written in ink, Bernburg, 4. October 1849. £2,200

8vo, pp. viii, 167, [1], with one large folding lithograph plate showing Chinese characters; contemporary marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label; tail of spine a little scuffed, else fine, with faint library stamp (discarded) to title; together with fine ALS in French, large 4to (280 x 220 mm), pp. 4 on bifolium, foldmarks.

First and only edition of this early study of the pictographic origins of Chinese characters, well-illustrated and accompanied by an extensive autograph letter by Piper defending his theories. In the preface Piper expresses his interest in Chinese characters denoting physical and physiological concepts. He restricts himself to deal with 176 characters used in expressing concepts of the beginning of the world and life, their combination, underlying philosophical concepts and change of use. Piper was born in 1820 in Bernburg and got a medical degree from the Leipzig University in 1838 for a thesis on pharmacology. Besides being a medical practitioner, first in Dresden and later in his hometown, he had a keen interest in the young discipline of sinology and published an article on the physiological concepts of the Chinese in 1842. The Société Asiatique was not impressed, accusing Piper of subjective interpretation of phonetic symbols. In the accompanying long autograph letter containing many Chinese characters, which was presumably sent to the well-known sinologist Stanislav Julien, Piper defends his work and explains his theories about Chinese phonetic signs and their historical roots in pictographic signs.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, c. 1747; not in Löwendahl; OCLC lists copies at the BL, University of Philadelphia and Cornell.



*The Rules of Tarot*

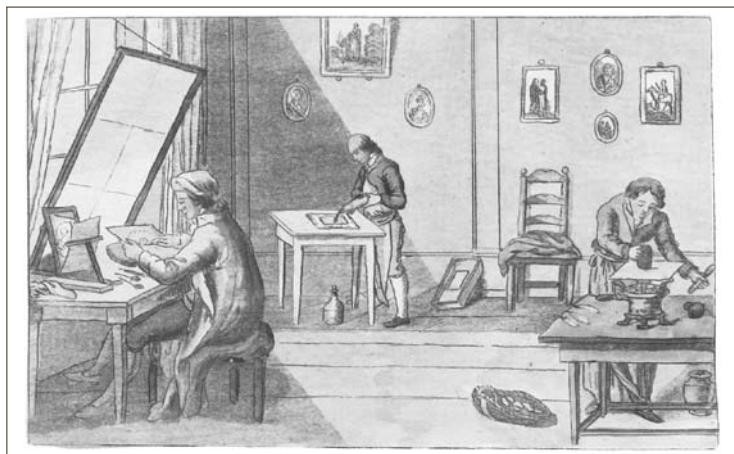
87. [PISARRI, Carlo.] *Istruzioni necessarie per chi volesse imparare il giuoco dilettevole delli Tarocchini di Bologna.* Bologna, Ferdinando Pisarri, 1754. £600

8vo, pp. 123, [1] license leaf, engraved vignette to title page depicting a putto with tarot cards in his hands, and charming engraved headpiece, showing a card-playing scene; some spotting and foxing, due to paper quality, and more pronounced at beginning and end; contemporary carta rustica, spine quite rubbed and chipped, corners rounded, and some pencil markings to upper wrapper.

First edition, uncommon, of this introduction to the game of Tarot, as played in Bologna with 62 cards. Pisarri explains the basic rules, how to declare, how to score points, and which laws of probability to observe. But he warns that this is just a basic guide, practice and a lucky hand are needed to perfect the game. He gives a brief history of the game and explains its specific terminology, comments on 'gambling etiquette' and penalties incurred when contravening the rules. In the last chapter Pisarri discusses other games played with Tarot cards, some involving more than four participants.

Although the Tarot cards were originally used for fortune telling, they also found extensive use for gambling. Many Tarot cards bear representations of symbolic and mythological character.

Lensi, p. 24; rare, NUC and OCLC record just three copies, at the Warburg institute, Yale, and Cleveland Public Library.



*Charming Aquatint Plates*

88. [RAHBK, K.L., *translator.*] *Gallerie for de fornemste Kunster og Haandvaerk. En laererig og undervisende Billedbog for Ungdommen.* Copenhagen, Brummer, 1814. £1,200

8vo, pp. [iv], 60, with 22 hand-coloured aquatint plates (bound in landscape); contemporary marbled boards, spine repaired, corners a little bumped.

First edition in Danish this guide to trades and professions with charming and unusual illustrations. The guide was apparently first published in 1804/5 under the title *Gallerie der vorzüglichsten Künste und Handwerke*, and is here translated and adapted by Rahbek. The fine hand-coloured aquatints, similar to Geissler's, depict workshop scenes in alphabetical order. Included are an apothecary's shop, with a crocodile suspended above the counter, a

bakery, a sculptor surrounded by large statues, a book-binder and printer, but also a blacksmith, a painter, and a bricklayer, etc. All the illustrations include a number of artisans or professionals engaging in their work, within their workshop and surrounded by tools, equipment or customers.

See Wegehaupt I, 703; Seebass 697 (both for German edition with 40 plates); OCLC: Princeton, Danish National Library.

*How to Organise a Workhouse*

89. RULFFS, August Friedrich. *Ueber die Preisfrage der Königl. Societät der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen: von der vortheilhaftesten Einrichtung der Werk- und Zuchthäuser... Mit einer Vorrede von Johann Beckmann.* Göttingen, Friedri. Andr. Rosenbusch, 1783. £450

4to, pp. [vi], 74; engraved title vignette, head- and tail-pieces; numerous tables in the text; contemporary pink glazed boards, faded, with decorative gilt rules and ornaments to sides; corners a little bumped, else fine; from the Abo library with stamp to title; presentation inscription by the author in ink.

First edition, uncommon, of Rulffs' detailed suggestion for the most opportune and economically viable organisation of correctional institutions, both workhouses and prisons, written in response to a prize question of the Göttingen Royal Society. Rulffs concentrates on the organisation of a workhouse, which should be an economically viable addition to the local community. Therefore it should not be in competition with already existing manufacturing industry. Spinning and weaving of flax and linen are identified as the most promising branch of industry, because of low initial investment in machinery and because the end product could be exported at a multiple of the price of the raw product. Rulffs includes detailed calculations for economical running of the workhouse, with intricate cost calculations, including buildings, subsistence costs and salaries of the foremen. In the second part he contrasts this with the running of workshops in prisons, which have to be organised in a different way, because work there is part of the punishment.

August Friedrich Rulffs (1736–1800) was a government official and also published on the related question of orphanages and their organisation. Uncommon, a second edition was published in 1785 (Goldsmiths'-Kress 13094.4).

90. SALMUTH, Heinrich. *Responsum juris pro matrimonio principis cum virgine nobili.* Jena, Johann Nisius for Zacharias Hertel, 1660. £450

4to, pp. [iv], 194, [2] blank; lightly but evenly browned, contemporary full sheep, spine in compartments, spine label, and paper shelf label to spine; extremities rubbed.

First edition (one of three issues) of this early comprehensive treatise on family law, in particular on morganatic marriages, i.e. marriage between people of unequal social rank, which, especially in the nobility, prevents the passage of the husband's titles and privileges to the wife and any children born of the marriage. With extensive reference to the legal authorities, Salmuth discusses not just the legality of these marriages, but also their suitability. In his wide-ranging study, Salmuth presents many historical precedents of unsuitable marriages, due to difference of rank, difference of age (he reserved particular contempt to young men who marry older women for money), illegitimate children, etc.

VD 17, 23:237352R; there appear to be three different issues of the same year.

### *Probabilistic Quality of Judicial Proof*

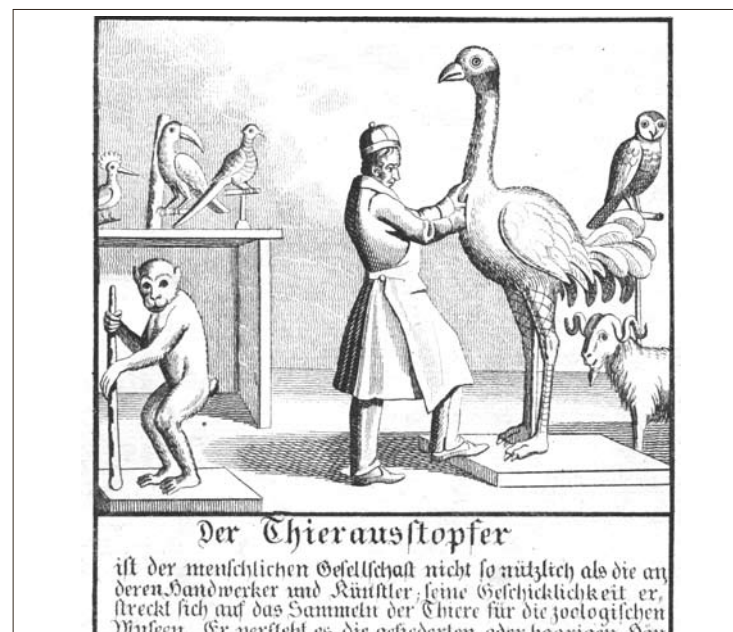
91. SAN BUENAVENTURA, Manuel de. Propugnaculum probabilismi tractatus unicus de opinionum probabilitate in quo antiquus probabilismus ab eius impugnatoribus vindicatur; traduntur principia theologiae moralis, regiaque via sternitur ad conscientias securé aequé ac suaviter regendas, inhaerendo accut- oritati sacrae scripturae, & sacrotum canonum, omninoque ad mentem D. Augustini, D. Thomae, D. Antonini, seraphicae virginis, mysticaeque doctricis, ac matris nostrae divae Theresiae á Jesu, aliorumque patrum. Pamplona, Francisco Picart, 1725. £1,800

Small folio, pp. [xvi], 428; title woodcut; mostly printed in two columns; some browning; contemporary full flexible vellum, lacking ties; stamp removed from title.

First edition of this uncommon study of probabilism in law, i.e. the argument that probability is a sufficient basis for belief and action, since certainty in knowledge is unattainable. San Buenaventura discusses the probabilistic quality of judicial proof, both in general judicial argument, and also when reaching practical legal verdicts. The work is divided into four parts (*quaestiones*). The first deals with true and false consciousness or knowledge (*conscientia recta, et erronea*), the second concerns the character and the positive and negative influence of doubt when reaching verdicts. The third and fourth part consider the role of probability or plausibly correct verdicts within legal deliberation (*De opinionum probabilitate in ordine ac licite iudicandum*). Multiple forms of probability are described and analysed. Buenaventura elaborates on how decisions are reached, how we are influenced by perception or preconceived ideas. What can be argued to be a just verdict? What is the function of productive doubt (*Movetur intellectus, et ligatur; movetur ad inveniendam veritatem, examinando motiva, quae utriusque parti favent*). He attempts to establish within practical probabilism, the morally acceptable course of action when several alternatives are available. He concludes with formulating three basic principles which should be the basis of any judgement (pp. 412 ff).

Not much seems to be known about the Carmelite Manuel de Buenaventura. He was born somewhere near Burgos in the second half of the seventeenth century, died sometime after 1734. He studied and taught philosophy and theory in the seminaries of Burgos and Pamplona and published a number of other titles on moral philosophy.

OCLC: University of New Mexico, and two copies in Spain only.



92. [SCHARTMANN, Carl. attrib.] Wanderungen durch die Werkstätten der Künstler und Handwerker, in 24 Bildern. Berlin, [colophon:] F. Weidle, c. 1820. £1,000

8vo, ll. [12] with 24 engraved plates, pp. 8, 8; engraved plates with half-page image at the top, followed by text in German and French; a little dust-soiled; contemporary calf backed lithograph boards, corners rounded, but a charming copy.

An unrecorded German French tour through workshops of artists and artisans, with twenty-four engravings with explanatory text in German and French, printed in black letter and italics respectively. A wide variety of professions are included and range from turner to plumber, horse trader to hair-dresser, instrument maker to whisk maker, taxidermist to ship builder. The final section includes a fairy tale by Schartmann, *Der kleine Wissbegierige*, and the French tale, *Le pauvre José. Conte dédié à la jeunesse*.

OCLC: University of Illinois (ca. 1840); not found in usual bibliographies.



*Mesmerism Defended*

93. [SERVAN, Joseph Michel Antoine.] Doutes d'un Provincial, proposés a MM. les Médecins-Commissaires, chargés par le Roi, de l'examen du Magnétisme animal. Lyon, Paris, Prault, 1784. £350

8vo, [ii], pp. 126; uncut in contemporary block-printed wrappers, overprinting waste from a religious publication, printed in red and black.

First edition, one of two issues, of Servan's vigorous defence of Mesmerism, following the negative reports published by the *Société Royale de Médecine*. 'The best of the many attacks published by the pro-Mesmerists against the report of the first Royal Commission' (Norman M142). Servan (1737–1807) a distinguished French lawyer, and associate of Voltaire and d'Alembert, defends Mesmer by pointing out the subjectivity of the report of the royal commission, making it 'one of the most thoughtful contemporary criticisms of the findings of the commission' (Crabtree 111). He supports his stance by personal experience, and reports that he had been cured by a Mesmerist when traditional medicine had failed to help him.

Mesmer's theory of a universal magnetic fluid influencing tides and men alike, led to a large scale investigation of psychological phenomena, resulting ultimately in modern psychopathology and psychotherapy. By concentrating on the 'rapport' of patient and doctor, Mesmer seems to have dealt effectively with nervous disorders. A highly effective publicist, Mesmer generated enormous interest in his teachings all over Europe.

See Caillet 10163 and Cioranescu 60157 for other issue with imprint; Norman catalogue M 142; Crabtree 111.

*With Close to 6000 Woodcut Pictograms*

94. [SEYBOLD, Johann Heinrich.] Teutsch-Lateinisches Wörter-Büchlein zum Nutz und Ergötzung der Schul-Jugend zusammen getragen, und mit 6000 darzu dienlichen Bildern gezieret. Deme noch über das eine Kurtz-gefasste Lateinische Sprach-Übung und ziemliche Anzahl auserlesener Sprüche beygefüget... Dictionariolum Germanico-Latinum in Usus & delectationem Scholasticæ

Juventutis. Nuremberg, Johann Zieger, 1703. £2,400

8vo, pp. [ii], 256, 44, 48 index; with nearly 6000 pictograms in the dictionary part of the text; some light browning and dust-soiling, title page a little creased, and clean tear to one leaf; but in all a clean copy in contemporary full vellum.

Third edition of this very attractive Latin-German school book (first published in 1683 or 1685), extensively illustrated with pictograms arranged in three vertical columns per page, to illustrate the meaning of Latin words. Despite their small size the illustrations are immensely informative. The dictionary part is followed by an introduction to Latin Grammar



(*Rudimenta grammaticæ*) and some proverbs (*Farrago Sententiarum*). The subject arrangement is similar to Comenius' *Orbis Pictus*, but much enlarged. The illustrations are clearly meant to assist the memorisation of the vocabulary.

Seybold (ca. 1620–90?), a school teacher and educator from Schwäbisch Hall, was widely known as a 'superior mind' and a progressive educator. He is important as the author of a collection of proverbs which appeared first at Ulm in 1654 under the title of *Fasciculus Adagiorum Latino-Germanicorum*. His translation of the Latin proverbs is worded not in bookish German but in the colloquial, with free use of popular sayings and turns of speech (Faber

du Faur, p. 165). Some of the Latin German proverbs are here reprinted as the third section.

All early editions of this very attractive work are rare. Rammensee apparently asks for a frontispiece, which is not present in any of the copies traced, or described in any of the bibliographies.

Schug, *Bilderwelt*, 65 (no frontispiece), Rammensee 1640 (lists a frontispiece); see Brüggemann/Brunken I/c. 448 ff; OCLC list just 2 copies in the US (University of Minnesota, and Cotsen Library, Princeton University both not listing a frontispiece), and copies in Germany (Weimar, Berlin, Munich, Greifswald).

95. [SILVERSMITHS – BIRMINGHAM.] An abstract of such parts of the Acts of Parliament of ‘The guardians of the standard of wrought plate, within the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham,’ as particularly relate to the silversmiths and plate-workers in the said town of Birmingham, or within twenty miles thereof, adapted for the use of the said silversmiths and plate-workers and for their better understanding the rules and regulations contained in the said acts. Birmingham, J. Belcher, 1813. £350

8vo, pp. 21, [3] blank; stitched as issued in the original marbled wrappers; a little dog-eared and stitching loose, with mss. cypher to head of title.

First edition, uncommon, of the condensed rules on hallmarking specifically as they affect the Birmingham silversmiths and plate-workers, together with explanations. The marking of precious metals has been in existence for centuries for the protection of the public against fraud and of the trader against unfair competition. Indeed, hallmarking is one of the oldest forms of consumer protection. At the same time it is also a source of tax revenue for the government.

COPAC: Birmingham only, not in OCLC.

#### *Avalanche Survivors*

96. [SOMIS, Ignazio.] Ragionamento sopra il fatto avvenuto in Bergemoletto, in cui tre Donne, sepolte fra le rovine della Stalla per la caduta d’una gran mole di neve, sono state trovate vive dopo trentasette giorni... Turin, Stamperia Reale, 1758. £2,200

4to, pp. [viii], 165, [1] imprint,, [2] blank, with two fold-out engraved plates; engraved title vignette showing the women’s shelter, engraved illustrated initials and portrait vignette of Carlo Emmanuele, paper a little browned and dedication with a few insignificant ink stains; contemporary full sheep, flat spine gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; binding a little dry and extremities rubbed, still a good copy.

First edition of a curious publication, documenting an event which had attracted Europe-wide attention. In 1755 a massive avalanche had buried

and destroyed the village of Bergemoletto, near Turin, but after thirty days three women survivors were found. They had survived in a stable with very limited food and water. Ignazio Somis, a local medical doctor gives a detailed assessment both of the avalanche, how it was caused and how it manifested itself, and more importantly on the psychological effect on the three women, confined by the snow. This report has since been recognized as the earliest documentation of what is now known as ‘post-traumatic stress disorder.’ No other publication has been located, to date, approaching the depth and detail of Somis’ (Barry-Jones), and has been used as an argument that the phenomenon of post traumatic stress disorder is not a twentieth century ‘invention’, but part of the human condition.

Blake 426; Wellcome V, 148; see Brenda Parry-Jones, *Post-traumatic stress disorder: supportive evidence from an eighteenth century natural disaster*, Cambridge, 2009; with thanks to Bernard Seacombe of Rappaport.

#### *Joseph Sonnenfels’ first published Work*

97. SONNENFELS, Aloys von. Controversia cum Judaeis Prodromi Libri II. 1758. Vienna, Prague, & Tergesti, Trattner, 1758. £550

8vo, pp. 35, [1] blank, 278, [1] errata; engraved title vignette and head-and tail-pieces; paper somewhat browned; contemporary full marbled sheep, spine gilt in compartments, some surface worming to upper and lower board and foot of spine; head and tail of spine chipped; from the Collegium Antonianum with stamp to title.

First edition of Joseph Sonnenfels’ first published work, a preface to this study of the origin of Jewish controversies, and the relations between Judaism and Christianity by his father, Aloys de Sonnenfels (Perlin Lipman). Sonnenfels, one of the most influential ministers of the Hapsburg Empire, here writes on rabbis and Jewish rites.

Aloys Sonnenfels, son of a Brandenburg rabbi, converted to Catholicism together with his children sometime between 1735 and 1741. In Vienna he became a professor of Oriental languages and court interpreter to Maria Theresia. In 1753 he had published a work in defence of the Jewish faith, to support the Jews of Poland in their struggle against blood-libel charges.

Wurzbach XXXV, 332; uncommon, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, University of Indiana, Yale, Chicago, and Berkeley Law Library.

#### *Bound in Red Morocco*

98. SONNENFELS, Joseph von. Von der Bescheidenheit im Vortrage seiner Meinung. Eine Rede an die Zuhörer beym Eingange der Vorlesungen. Vienna, Joseph Kurzböck, 1772. £1,500

8vo, pp. [xxxx], 48, 1; large engraved title vignette by Mansfeld after Schmutzer, typographic headpiece, decorative initials; contemporary



full red morocco, sides with gilt floral decoration, flat spine with gilt pattern; a.e.g.; a fine copy.

First edition of this rare contribution by the Austrian economist Joseph v. Sonnenfels, on the role of academics in public discourse. In this commencement speech to university students, Sonnenfels encourages belief in one's conviction, but at the same interest in the opinion of others, a desire to learn, and restraint when expressing one's opinion.

The first part of the work is taken up by an elaborate dedication to Maria Theresia and seventy statements on political science by Johann Albrecht Huber. Huber's principles of politics and public administration bear a close resemblance to those published by Sonnenfels.

Goedeke IV/1, 525, 27; OCLC lists just University of Kansas and Basel outside of Germany.

99. SONNENFELS, Joseph von. *La Scienza del Buon Governo*. Tradotto dal Tedesco in italiano. Edizione prima Veneta. Venice, Giovanni Vitto, 1785. £450

8vo, pp. [vi], 208; uncut in contemporary boards; faint dampstaining to front free endpapers.

First Venetian edition (first Italian was published in Milan the year before) of the first part of Sonnenfels' important treatise *Grundsätze der Polizey- Handlungs- und Finanzwissenschaft*, the most important textbook

of economics and statecraft in the Catholic German-speaking areas. His treatise remained the standard textbook well into the 1840s.

Sonnenfels (1733–1817), professor of police and cameral science at Vienna, held a number of high offices under Maria Theresa and Joseph II, and was a main representative of the spirit of intellectual enlightenment and practical philanthropy which marked those reigns. He ranks with Justi as one of the most representative and important eighteenth century Cameralists.

Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XXIII, 5; Cossa, p. 260.

#### *Praising Law & Order*

100. [SPEDALIERI, Nicolo.] Stanze di Nicolò Spitaleri ... in occasione d'essere stato restituita la tranquillita pubblica alla Sicilia coll Estirpazione d'una Compagnia di Ladri dal Vicaripo Generale. Palermo, Stamperia de' SS. Apostoli in Piazza Vigliena, 1767. £580

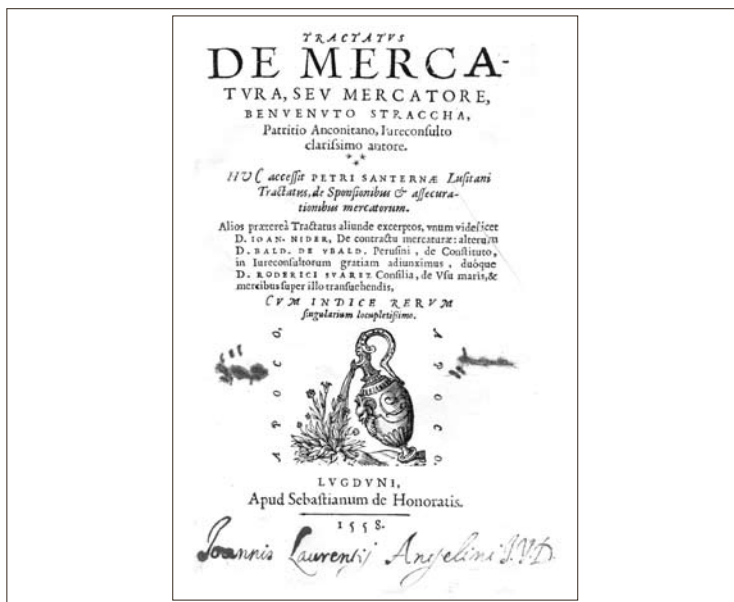
4to, pp. [iv], 35, decorated initial; contemporary full calf, sides decorated in gilt, with decorative devices in each corner; spine decoratively gilt, damage to foot of spine, lacking spine covering to bottom 30 mm; front endpaper renewed, possibly a remboitage; internally very clean and crisp; a wide-margined copy.

First edition of what is apparently Spedalieri's first publication; a celebratory poem on the restitution of law and order in Sicily by principe Don Giuseppe Lanza di Trabia. Trabia managed to defeat a group of bandits headed by Testalonga, which had terrorised the countryside. Nicolo Spedalieri (1740–1795), Sicilian philosopher and reformer is best known for his 1791 publication *I Diritti dell'Uomo*, conceived as the catholic answer to the *Rights of Man*, and to counterbalance revolutionary theories. Mira II, p. 381; rare, not found in ICCU or OCLC.

#### *Maritime Law and Maritime Insurance*

101. STRACCHA, Benvenuto. *Tractatus De Mercatura, seu Mercatore, .... Huc accessit Petri Santernae Lusitani Tractatus, de Sponionibus & Assecurationibus mercatorum. Alios praeterea Tractatus aliunde excerptos, unum videlicet D. Ioan Nider, De contractu mercaturae: alterum D. Bald. de Ubald. Perusini, de Constituto, in Iureconsultorum gratiam adiunximus, duoque D. Roberici Suarez Consilia, de Usu maris, & mercibus super illo transuehendis, Cum Indice rerum singularium locupletissimo*. Lyon, Sebastian Honoratis, 1558. £3,400

8vo, pp. 635, 82, [2] colophon; contemporary flexible vellum, spine lettered in ink; a little spotted and spine a little browned; contemporary ownership notes to title-page and to blank margins.



Early edition of Straccha's classic of commercial and maritime law (first published in 1553), including lengthy sections on bankruptcy and the law. Benvenuto Straccha (1509–1578), was the first to present a systematic exposition of commercial law, as distinct from civil law, and to examine it from the practical standpoint. He deals with commerce in general, the merchant class, mercantile contracts, maritime law, bankruptcy and mercantile practice. Straccha's work is distinguished by the care with which he studies the practical arguments which are disregarded by the other jurists of his period and by the absence of the scholastic categories and formulae so much in vogue at the time. Previously commercial law had been studied only with regard to individual cases, as part of civil and canon law. It was Straccha's distinctive merit to have been the first to present a systematic exposition of commercial law as a complex of norms separate from the other branches of the law and to have carried it out from both the practical and the legal aspect.

This edition is particularly attractive because it also includes a number of related works: Santerna's treatise on insurance, in fact the first modern treatise on the subject, first published in 1552; Nider's work on merchant contracts first published in 1468 (Kress 9 and 13); and Baldus de Ubaldus's on statutes of merchants and artisans first published about 1475. The present edition of the *Mercatura* is the first to include all these additional treatises on related subjects.

*Ars Mercatoria* S31.4; BMSTC (French), p. 409; not in Einaudi (5491 for the first edition); Kress, IEL., 31 and Kress 77; Goldsmiths' 69.1; not in Camus, *Bibliothèque de droit*, (other edition cf. nr. 2169); Adams S.1911; Baudrier, iv, p. 174.



*Skirts Neither Too Short Nor Too Long*

102. [SUMPTUARY LAWS.] *Provisione Reformata sopra le Pompe, e Vestire cosi delle Donne come de gli Huomini, Apparati di Doti, & de Banchetti.* Publicata alli vij & reiterrata alli viii di Genaro 1574. Bologna, Alessandro Benacci, 1574. £750

4to, pp. [viii]; three heraldic woodcuts to title page, decorative initial; slight browning due to paper stock; folded, unbound as issued; a little dog-eared.

First edition of rare sumptuary laws regulating dress and ornaments of the inhabitants of Bologna, in fact a revision of the laws promulgated in 1572. The dress code of women attracts particular attention, skirts are meant to be neither too long, nor too short, jewellery is to be worn in moderation. A single-strand pearl necklace is acceptable, unless it is too long – and variations apply depending on whether a woman is married or not. Special exceptions are made for weddings, but even then the social order needs to be upheld, and women have to be dressed according to rank and status. Contravention of the detailed rules leads to fines, which increase for repeat offenders.

BL has 1560 edition, no others in OCLC.

103. [TEXTILES – LYON.] *Arrets et Réglemens concernant La Manufacture & Fabrique des Bas, & autres Ouvrages de soie, laine, fil & cotton de la Ville de Lyon.* Lyon, J.J. Barbier, 1762. £1,000

8vo, pp. 92, [4]; contemporary marbled calf, spine with raised bands, gilt fillet on sides; slightly rubbed, covers warped; small partial stain in outer blank margin, pp. 27/28 with a tear affecting text but not legibility, front cover gilt-tooling with name: M. Antoine Humbert Maitre-Garde.

A charming and interesting volume containing the rules and regulations governing the trade and manufacturing of stockings and other products made of linen, silk, cotton, etc. The first regulations reproduced in this work date from November 1674, the last one dates from 1762.

Questions covered include guild requirements for those trading in the city of Lyon, together with working practices, legal rights and obligations, both of masters and apprentices active in the textile industry. Product specifications, including restrictions from which countries the linen may be imported, are also given.

Conlon 62:70; S. Charley, *Bibliographie Critique de l'Histoire de Lyon depuis les origines jusqu'à 1789*, 1296.

#### *Early Social Insurance*

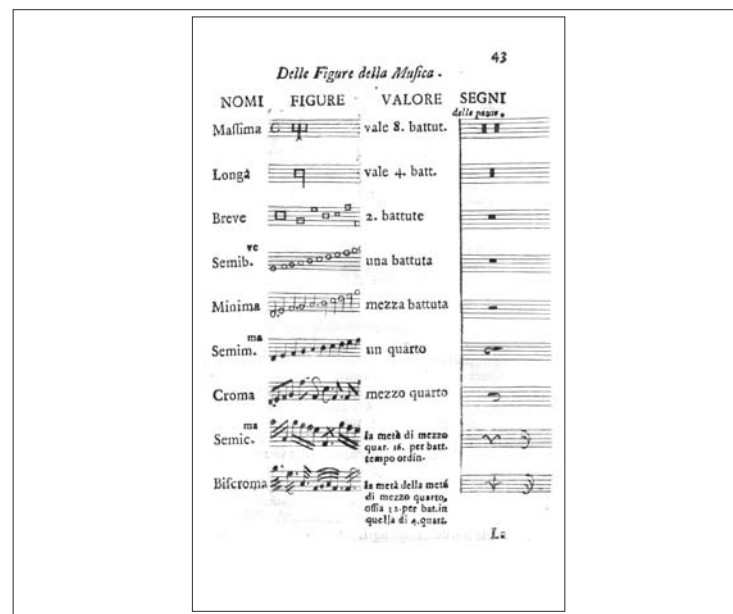
104. [THOREL, Jean-Baptiste, abbé de.] *Essai sur les moyens d'abolir la mendicité dans tous les Pays. Tome Premier* [all published]. Rouen, Le Boucher and Paris, Durand, 1780. £850

12mo, pp. xii (including initial blank, 130; contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; insignificant scratch to upper board, a fine copy.

First and only edition of this proposal for poor relief and the abolition of poverty. Thorel proposes to centralise both the poor houses and the distribution of alms. The poor house should be located in the centre of town, rather than in the poor districts, so that the rich are more aware of it and thus more involved. He makes detailed proposals for the collection of money, which appears to work like a tax imposed on households depending on income, i.e. a sliding tax scale. The funds available are to be administered in a registry of assessment. Pay-outs are clearly regulated and depend on the wealth of the local community on the one hand, and the specific needs of the recipients on the other hand.

Work programs for the mendicants able to work are introduced, as is schooling for the children. Overall Thorel attempts to alleviate the responsibility for the indigent by creating a social insurance system, which pays out to the 'deserving poor', i.e. those who work.

According to Garnier the work was reprinted in 1848 (Garnier 1443). INED 4318; Ersch p. 317; Querard IX p. 452; not in Kress or Goldsmiths', OCLC lists just two copies in France: Bibliothèque Nationale, and University of Poitiers.

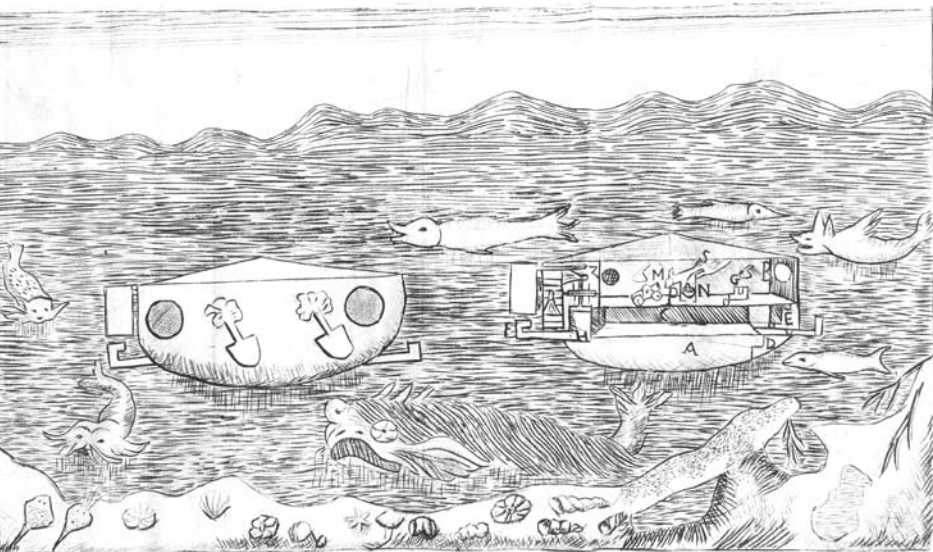


105. TIMATE, Teralbo [pseud.]. *Gl' Elementi generali della Musica esposti, e spiegati con metodo sistematico per uso de' giovanetti principianti con diverse figure in rame.* Rome, Arcangelo Casaletti, 1792. £1,750

8vo, pp. xii, 103, [1] blank, with six engraved plates, some engraved on both sides; four pages with engraved music in the text; title within decorative border, title vignette; contemporary half vellum over boards, spine lettered in ink; with small crowned cypher stamp GAV to title; a good copy.

First edition of this rare comprehensive introduction to music, dedicated to the nephew of the anonymous author. Whereas the first part deals with music theory, introducing tonal organisation, the Guido's solmization, musical notation, etc., the second half concentrates on musical practice, intervals, accidentals, cords, etc. The book was printed in the Palazzo Massimi in Rome, where a few musical books were published in the last third of the eighteenth century. We were not able to pin down the musical life in this palace (now Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne); however, the Roman composer Gregorio Ballabene (born 1720) is known to have one work printed by Casaletti in 1774. In the fifteenth century the building had been the home of the first printing press of Rome.

Becker, p. 296; Lancetti p. 266; Sonneck, *Catalogue of early books on Music in the Library of Congress*, p. 266; Sulzer, III, p. 463; OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Library of Congress and Eastman School of Music only.



*Scientific Illustration*

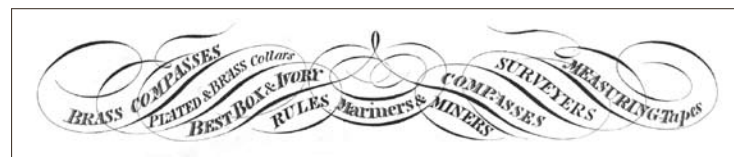
106. TOMASSI, Marchetti. *Nuovo Trattato sulla vera Rettificazione del Circolo*, with *Dissertazione sul modo di navigare sott'Acqua*. Fuligno, Feliciano Campitelli, 1817. £1,500

4to, pp. 75, [1], 34, [2] blank, with six folding etched plates; uncut in contemporary wrappers, early reback; a little dog-eared.

Second edition (first 1814) of a curious scientific work on 'modes of navigating under water', with a detailed description of a submarine, illustrated on a charming plate.

Count Gaetano Marchetti Tomassi (1774–1857) was an amateur mathematician who studied various methods of squaring the circle, documented here in the first essay, the second part contains a discussion of conic sections, and the third of curves. The fourth essay, (with its own title page) is illustrated with an etching of the submarine propelled by oars. Tomassi describes his invention of a simple submarine, designed to protect a man while navigating under water for prolonged periods of time. He hints at military use of the invention and maintains that classical artillery could be kept dry and functional in the submarine. In the introduction he writes that he invented the submarine as early as 1799 and first published a note of it and built a prototype in 1800. He claims his idea was stolen, and six months later a copy was built in Rouen – Fulton's 'Nautilus', the first practical submarine.

Roller-G. II, 507; Catalogue Weil 6, 275; Anderson, *Submarines, diving and the underwater world*, 1254.



*With Trade Cards and Trade Advertisements*

107. [TRADE DIRECTORY – BIRMINGHAM.] Wrightson's *New Triennial Directory of Birmingham*, including an alphabetical list of the Merchants, Tradesmen and respectable Inhabitants of the Town; the Different Trades arranged under their own particular heads; and the departures and arrivals of the various Mails, Coaches, Waggons, Boats, and every other Conveyance. Embellished with Plates, engraved purposely for this work. Birmingham, R. Wrightson, 1815. £1,600

8vo, frontispiece advertisement, pp. [vi], 198, [1] blank, with 53 inserted leaves (10 of which folding), mostly engraved some letterpress printed, one colour-printed; a couple of folding engravings with tears in fold; original printed boards, rebacked; corners rounded, still a good copy.

First edition under this name, of one of the earliest illustrated trade directories for the city of Birmingham. Wrightson's lists some 4000 names, with street address and profession, followed by an alphabetical list of the principal trades, which gives a firsthand insight into Birmingham industries. Listed are over eighty Brass Founders, twenty-eight Bridle- Bit & Stirrup-Makers, nearly one hundred Button Makers (including Matthew Bolton's Soho Works), some eighty Gun Makers, about one hundred and twenty Jewellers and Silversmiths to mention but a few. The listing shows very clearly the predominant role that the metal-working industry had in the city.

The great attraction of the work are the numerous advertisements placed within it, most of them finely engraved, similar to trade cards, showing business addresses and relevant tools or products, shop fronts and advertising material. Some of the inserts are letterpress printed and give price lists of products sold or services offered. The directory, one of the earliest of its type, was first published under the title *New Triennial Directory* in 1808. They continued to be published until 1839 – though not necessarily in three year intervals, but instead in 1815, 1818, 1823, 1828–30, 1833 and 1839.

The trade cards included provide a virtual gallery of classical or patriotic motifs, which indicate how the owners wished to present the culture of their business. Many engravings present the urban landscape, individual buildings, industrial processes and manufactured products. They provide an insight into how artists presented Birmingham's architectural and economic life at the start of the 19th century.

Norton 726; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'.



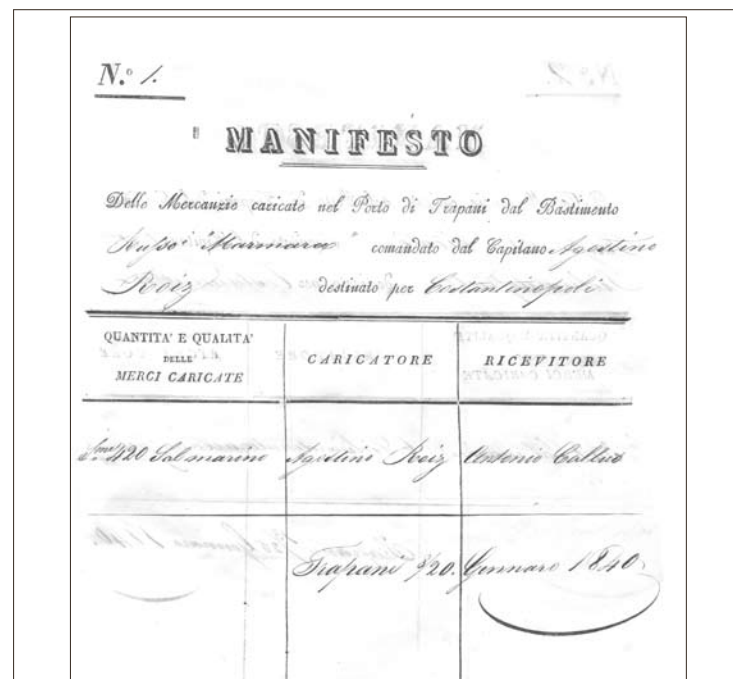
*With 80 Inserted Engraved Business Advertisements and Trade Cards*

108. [TRADE DIRECTORY – BIRMINGHAM.] Wrightson's Annual Directory of Birmingham, including an alphabetical list of the Inhabitants of the Town, a complete Classification of the Trades; a new Arrangement of Mails, Coaches, and Carriers, under the Places to which they go; A list of all the civil Officers of the Town, public institutions and places of Divine Worship, with the times of service. Embellished with numerous Plates, engraved purposely for this work. Birmingham, R. Wrightson, 1829–30. £1,400

8vo, pp. [1] advertisement, [1] lithograph frontispiece, [ii], 188 with 80 inserted plates, mostly engraved, some letterpress printed, some folding, some printed on both sides, some printed on colour paper, and two printed in colour; original cloth-backed printed boards; bookplate removed from front paste-down; a little loose in binding and corners a little rounded; still a good copy.

See above. An updated illustrated trade directory of the city of Birmingham. Wrightson here lists some five and a half thousand names, with street address and profession, followed by an alphabetical list of the principal trades. While the predominant role of the metal-working industry is still obvious, individual trades have changed, depending on the market forces or fashion. Most of the inserted trade cards and business advertisements are newly engraved.

Norton 730; rare, not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; very uncommon, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Duke and New York only; all issues are equally rare.



109. [TRADE – EXPORT FORMS.] Vice Consolato di Russia. Manifesti cominciando dal 1840. Trapani, 1840–49. £1,200

Small folio, pp. 196 of pre-printed shipping manifest forms, of which 137 completed in ink; contemporary flexible vellum-backed marbled paper boards with ink-lettered label to upper board; corners bumped and spine a little chipped.

Fine documentation of the maritime trade going out from the harbour of Trapani in Sicily. The manifest gives bills of lading from January 1840 to March 1849. The pre-printed manifests are completed in ink giving the name of the freight ship and its captain, the destination and then details of its freight, i.e. type and quantity of merchandize, names of senders and receiver.

The main export article from Trapani was clearly sea salt, and according to these shipping manifests it was sent to destinations as far afield as Constantinople, Abo in Finland, Stavanger, Carlsrona, Stockholm, Bergen, Odessa, Reval, and Riga.

Clearly some of the shippers acted on their own account, being both captains of the ship and shipper, whereas others acted on commission. The shipping routes went through Russian waters, which would explain the accounts kept of it by the Russian Vice consulate.

### *Criminal Slang*

110. TRAIN, Josef K. von. Chochemer Loschen. Wörterbuch der Gauner- und Diebs- vulgo Jenischen Sprache, nach Criminalacten und den vorzüglichsten Hülfquellen bearbeitet. Regensburg, Friedrich Pustet, 1832. £1,000

8vo, pp. xiv, [ii] section title, 294, [1] errata, with ll. 2 folding lithograph leaves showing secret writing systems, bound after p. 254; contemporary black boards, gilt-lettered spine label; a very good copy with early twentieth century book-plate of Albert Treier, see below.

Second edition of this handbook and dictionary of criminal language and slang, also known as Jenisch. The first edition had been bought en bloc by the Bavarian police force, or possibly had been an internal publication only. The work is arranged in four separate sections: a German – Jenisch and Jenisch – German dictionary, which takes up most of the work, is followed by an introduction to criminal secret writing systems (with an example of the lithograph plates) and finally a little scene from ‘criminal life’ written in Jenisch and with its German translation.

Jenisch is the secret language of travellers in southwest Germany, Switzerland and Austria, which contains some elements of Yiddish, but mostly Gypsy elements and criminal slang. The glossary had been compiled from interviews with criminals and court documents, and was particularly designed for use in criminal investigations.

A second edition was published in 1833 with a Meissen imprint.

[Provenance:] From the library of the jurist and book-plate collector Albert Treier (1886–1956), whose valuable reference work on book-plates was published posthumously (A. Treier, *Redende Exlibris. Geschichte und Kunstform des deutschen Bücherzeichens*, 1986).

Zaunmüller 65; uncommon, OCLC locates copies at UCLA, Colorado, New York Public Library and London university.

111. TRIPPAULT, Léon. Coustumes generales, des bailliage, et prevosté d'Orleans, & ressorts d'iceux. Revveuës, corrigées, & de nouveau augmentées d'Annotations, avec le Proces verbal, par Leon Trippault, Avocat au siege Presidial d'Orleans. Plus, un Extrait de l'Antiquité, & choses plus notables d'icelle ville, fidelement recueilly par le mesme autheur, des Comographes, & historiens qui en ont escrit. Et Almanach, contenant les iours non plaidoiables, qui y sont pour le present observez. Orleans, Eloy Gibier, 1570. £780

Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 152, 69, [1], with initials and sideglosses; bound without the final blank; faint staining to first few signatures; eighteenth century marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt

lettering, red edges; a fine copy with early mss annotations, and early ownership inscriptions to title page.

The rare first edition of this edition of the *Coutumes* of Orleans. The first 16 (unnumbered) pages contain among others *Extrait de l'Antiquité*, and the *Almanach*. Some scribbling in blank portion of the title-page, and with handwritten ex-libris, some pages with marginal handwritten annotations, a longer handwritten note at the end of the *Coutume*, dated 1584. The last 70 pages contain the *Proces-verbal*.

Gouron & Terrin, *Bibliographie des Coutumes de France*, 1548; not in Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*; Brunet, vol. v, col. 950.

### *Pottery and Porcelain Manufacturers' Directory*

112. TUNNICLIFFE, William. A topographical Survey of the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster ... Concluding with a directory of the principal merchants and manufactures, market towns, and days on which their markets are held, and Principal Inns in each Town, within the said Counties, &c. &c. Nantwich, E. Snelson, 1787. £850

8vo, pp. iv, 118 (with ll. 4 of blanks between parts), [1] blank, [1] advertisement, with three large folding maps, and pp. 8, 8, 16 engraved plates of coats of arms; uncut in the original pale blue boards, printed spine label; spine a little chipped and dust-soiled, but a good copy, with pencil ownership inscription James Greenwood, Grasmere 1831 to front free endpaper.

First and only edition of a charming topographical survey of Staffordshire, Cheshire and Lancashire, which includes detailed trade directories, listing the principal merchants and manufacturers in each county. Of particular interest is the extensive listing of pottery and porcelain manufacturers in Staffordshire, listing some 70 of them, arranged by place and including, of course, Wedgwood. Whereas Manchester records a large number of textile manufacturers and merchants, Liverpool depends predominantly on trade.

Each county report is prefixed by a list of subscribers, a detailed map of the county and engraved plates with arms of the nobility. The final leaf is an advertisement by the author for employment.

ESTC t51473; Norton 6; OCLC: US: DLC, Winterthur, NYPL.

### *Shoplifting in Venice – Police Report*

113. [VENICE – THEFT.] Specifica degli effetti stati rubati per opera di ignoti malfattori, ed a danno di Gacome Daci regattiere, con bottega nella contrada di S. Basso, marcata al Civico N. 184. la giornata dei 30 prossimo passato. [colophon:] Venice, 31 October, 1818. £450



4to, pp. [3], [1] blank; lightly browned and discoloured in upper outer corner; uncut and unbound, with mss filing note to last page.

Official order for a police investigation into the theft of a large mirrored walnut showcase from a bric-a-brac shop in Venice, 1818. A full listing of the forty-five different objects stolen is given, amongst them two miniature paintings on vellum (one of the Nativity and the other of David); various coins (identified and not); five pearl necklaces – two in pearl agate, two of ‘pearls’ in yellow glass, and a necklace of miniature black pearls with matching earrings; in mother-of-pearl, a piece in the shape of an animal; four saints, and an oval of St. George; two gilded crucifixes, and much more, all to the value of around 350 Italian Lire. A fascinating insight into Venice life and trade.

*The Founder of the History of Ideas*

114. VICO, Giambattista. Principj di Scienza Nuova ... d'Intorno alla Comune Natura delle Nazioni in questa terza impressione dal medesimo Autore in un gran numero di luoghi Corretta, Schiarita, e notabilment Accresciuta. Tomo I [–Tomo II]. Naples, Stamperia Muziana, 1744. £3,800

Two volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [ii] frontispiece portrait, [xvi], [ii] allegoric engraved frontispiece, 376, one folding printed table bound in; [377]–526 [vere 516], [4] index; engraved title vignette; a few signatures lightly browned, due to paper stock, and faint marginal damp-stain to first signature; contemporary paste-paper covered boards, spine label lettered in manuscript; corners a little bumped, but in all a very good copy.

Third and definitive edition of Vico’s masterpiece, which had originally been published in 1725, rewritten for the second edition (1730), and further extensively revised for this one. Ahead of his time, Vico was neglected during his life and forgotten for years after his death, but his *Scienza Nuova* laid the foundations for many of the most important intellectual developments of the following two centuries. It was in this definitive edition, published in the year of Vico’s death, that his ideas became known.

The *Principi di una Scienza Nuova* has been justly called ‘the vehicle by which the concept of historical development at last entered the thought of western Europe’ (PMM 184). It remains one of the most influential treatises in the history of ideas. The concept of a history of human ideas, the principles of a universal history and its philosophical criticism, a recognition of the importance of social classes all begin with Vico. Vico was the first to formulate a systematic method for historical research. He revived the Greek concept that the course of history was subject to cyclical phases (*corsi e ricorsi*). This however did not indicate an upward or forward move towards perfection: according to Vico there exists in history a pattern which repeats itself in each civilisation, a *storia ideale eterna*. Just

as the individual man passes through successive states, so does the history of civilisation.

Vico recognised the importance of myth, tradition, and language for our understanding of primitive people. His was the first comprehensive study of human society before Comte, and he presented the first detailed analysis of the class struggle prior to Marx. Vico’s concept of recurring patterns or cycles in history greatly influenced Joyce whose cyclical novel *Finnegans Wake* presents an elaborate history of mankind. In an obvious acknowledgement, Joyce even named the stage manager of his panorama John Baptist Vicker, and Samuel Beckett’s seminal essay on Joyce, published in 1929, was entitled ‘Dante ... Bruno . Vico .. Joyce’.

Vico founded no school and though his book was well-known in Italy during his lifetime, his achievement met with little success and understanding until the nineteenth century, when the German Romantics turned to his ideas. Herder, Goethe, Hegel and later Spengler took up his contributions to historical philosophy and method, and through them he greatly influenced modern historical and sociological research, though often unacknowledged. Sir Herbert Read sums this up in the statement ‘Vico is probably the most unacknowledged source of ideas in the history of philosophy’.

Croce I, p. 53, Gamba 2493; see PMM 184 for first edition.

*Early Foundations of Vico’s Scienza Nuova*

115. VICO, Giambattista. De nostri temporis studiorum ratione dissertatio ... ad literarum studiosam juventutem solenniter habita deinde aucta. Naples, Felix Mosca, 1709.

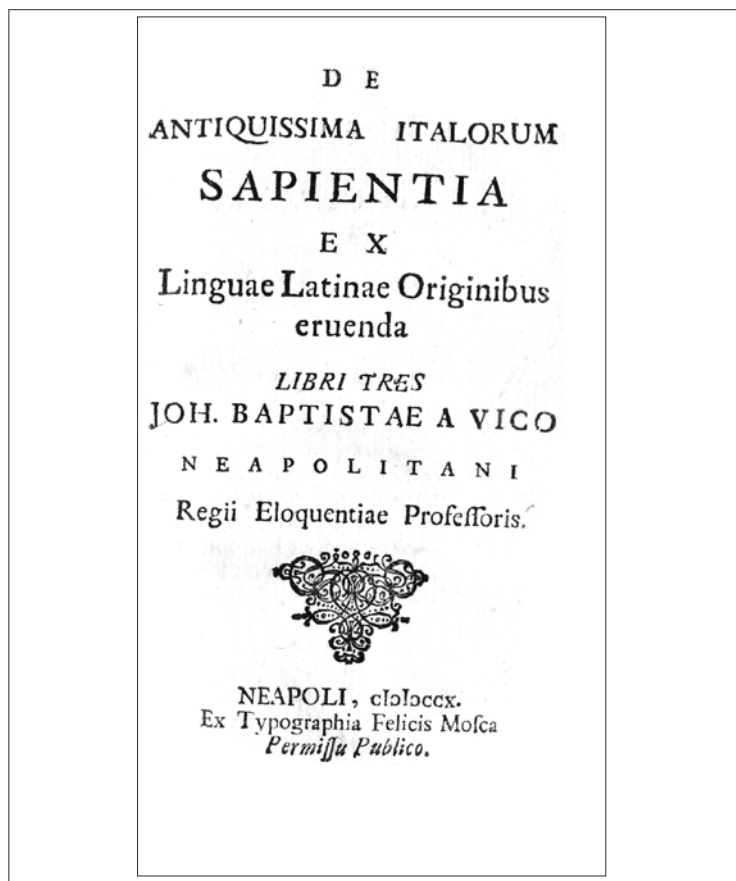
[*bound with:*] De antiquissima Italorum sapientia ex linguae Latinae originibus eruenda. Libri tres. Naples, Felix Mosca, 1710.

[*bound with:*] Risposta del Signor Giambattista di Vico nella quale si sciogliono tre gravi opposizioni fatte ... contra il primo libro ‘De antiquissima Italorum sapientia’ ... ovvero della metafisica: tratta da’latini parlari. Naples, Felix Mosca, 1711.

[*bound with:*] Risposta di Giambattista di Vico all’articolo X. del Tomo VIII. del Giornale de’letterati d’Italia. Naples, Felix Mosca, 1712. £15,500

Four works bound in one volume, I. 12mo, pp. [viii], 9–126, [2] blank; II. [ii], 3–130, [2] privilege; III. [iii], 4–48; IV. [ii], 3–93, [3]; some browning, due to paper stock, last few leaves a little frayed and with faint dampstaining to lower margin; contemporary full vellum, lettering directly to spine, foot of spine worn with headbands exposed.

First edition of all four works, presenting Vico’s earliest statement of his philosophy and his most important early works, which clearly foreshadow his *Scienza Nuova*.



*De nostri temporis studiorum* – ‘On Method in contemporary fields of study’ contains the first statement of Vico’s original philosophical position. It is generally pedagogical in emphasis and allows a reexamination of his views on the unity of the sciences and human wisdom.

*De antiquissima Italorum sapientia* presents Vico’s system of metaphysics, and contains the fullest statement of his ‘verum-factum’ principles. Philosophically, it offers a criticism of Descartes’s phenomenalism comparable, in many ways, to that found in the works of C. S. Peirce and John Dewey. Unlike other treatises of the early Enlightenment it transforms the paradigm of the knower and contemplator of unchanging ideas and processor of mental sensations into that of the knower as maker of truth. In the history of thought, *De Antiquissima* is significant because it marks the transition in Vico’s intellectual development from the professor of rhetoric to the philosopher of historical knowledge.’ (preface by Lucia

M Palmer, to the Cornell edition of *On the Most Ancient Wisdom of the Italians*, 1988).

This publication received two long reviews, which Vico responded to with two equally long and considered replies, which are both present here. Croce I, pp. 12; 15–16; 18–19; Parenti p. 510; Ziegenfuss II, 785.

*Vico on Jurisprudence*

116. VICO, Giambattista. Liber alter qui est de Constantia Jurisprudentis ad amplissimum virum Franciscum Venturam a Regis Consiliis. et Criminum quaestorem alterum. Naples, Felix Mosca, 1721. £3,200

4to, pp. [ix], 260; title vignette, small ownership stamp to title; signature S-X, AA-BB, and DD quite browned, due to paper stock, else with some spotting and faint marginal dampstaining to title and first signatures; contemporary full vellum, lettering directly to spine; extremities a little worn, but still a good copy.

First edition of Vico’s important contribution to the study of jurisprudence and Roman law, in which he asserts his conception of the development of law as governed by a single, universal principle of reason and authority.

It is important to note that Vico saw himself primarily as a lawyer, and this work, together with the slightly earlier *De Universi Juris* contains much of the preliminary material for the *Scienza Nuova*, the first version of which contained a much more thorough rebuttal of the natural law theorists such as Grotius, Selden and Pufendorf. Whereas he concentrated on juridical questions in *De Universi Juris*, the *Liber Alter* has a wider aim, covering in turn *De Constantia Philosophiae* and *De Contantia Philologiae*, and clearly providing the outline for the *Scienza Nuova*.

Croce I, pp. 27–29, Ziegenfuss II, 785.

117. [VOLTAIRE.] MARCHAND, Jean-Henri. Testamento politico del signore Francesco Maria Arouet di Voltaire, Traduzione dal Francese. [n.p.], 1779. £450

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. vii, [1] blank, 130; uncut in contemporary paste-paper stiff wrappers; a fine crisp copy.

First Italian edition of Marchand’s entertaining fictitious and scurrilous last will of Voltaire, first published in French in 1770. Marchand, (died 1785), lawyer and writer, was royal censor and a prolific author, mostly of satirical and vaudeville publications.

Uncommon, OCLC records copies at Princeton, Florida Atlantic University, and Texas A & M only; see Bengesco 2415 and Cioranescu 42428 for first French edition; DBU III, p. 914.

*With an early History of Book-keeping*

118. WAGNER, Andreas. Neue und leicht zu erlernende Englische Buchhalterei nach welcher es unmöglich ist, dass ein Fehler in den Büchern länger als einen halben Tag unentdeckt bleiben, und durch die man jedes noch so grosse Geschäft in einigen Stunden übersehen kann. Nach dem Englischen des E.T. Jones völlig umgearbeitet, und für Deutschlands grosse und kleine Kaufleute brauchbar gemacht. Leipzig, Sommer, 1803. £850

4to, pp. 63, [1], [2], 22, 12 (numbered ll. 6), 8, 4 (ll. 2), title page foxed, else clean and crisp; contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, head and tail of spine chipped, with loss of some spine covering; corners bumped; with contemporary ownership inscription and purchase price by Carl Fried. Drechsler, 1804.

Second revised edition of Wagner's German translation and adaptation of Jones' *English system of book-keeping, for the use of business*, which was first published in 1796. Jones had claimed that his system gave more information, required less labour, and could be balanced 'without the least inconvenience'. This is in fact an adaptation of Jones' system, and incorporates a history of the science, regarded by Bywater & Yamey as 'one of the earliest sustained attempts at reconstructing the origins and early development of the subject, with comments on more recent German expositions of the science of bookkeeping.' (p. 217)

The illustrative set of account books record business transactions for a six months period, and include *Tage-Buch* (daybook or memorial), *Register*, and *Hauptbuch*, together with a number of subsidiary books introduced by Wagner, and explained in detail. Wagner introduces accounts for each type of good, with quantities, to allow for an instant profit and loss assessment. He has clearly modified Jones' system and adapted it to more complex transactions.

Wagner's adaptation of Jones' system of book-keeping was first published in 1801 and possibly reprinted in 1802; this 1803 edition contains further additions and corrections.

Historical Accounting Literature p. 32; Herwood, 506; not in Kress and Goldsmiths'; see Bywater & Yamey pp. 217–220; uncommon, outside of Germany OCLC lists one copy in Japan.

*Promoting Marginal Utility*

119. WALRAS, Auguste A. De la Nature de la Richesse, et de l'origine de la Valeur; par M. Auguste Walras. Paris, Alexandre Johanneau, 1831. £7,000

8vo, pp. [iv], xxiv, 334, [1] errata; modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; a very fine copy, lightly washed,

page 29–30 with short repaired tear in blank margin, pages 31–32 and 101–102 with a small tear in outer blank margin.

The very scarce first edition of the principal work of Auguste Walras, father of Léon, in which can be found the point of departure for Léon's marginal utility theory. 'Auguste Walras was one of the first economists who perceived that value was not determined by utility. The key to his system is clearly given in one sentence in his earliest book (i.e. the present work): 'Mais l'idée de l'échange implique celle de la propriété, et la propriété elle-même suppose un fait très important et qui jusqu'ici a malheureusement échappé l'observation des économistes; c'est la limitation de tous les objets qu'on peut s'approprier et qu'on peut donner ou recevoir en échange.'

He proceeds to explain that value does not come from utility or from cost of production, but from rareté, or as we should now say, marginal utility ... But it is not quite certain that he completely appreciated exactly what this rareté or marginal utility is. His more precise description of it is not very satisfactory. 'La rareté n'est et ne peut être autre chose que le rapport qui existe entre la somme des biens limités et la somme des besoins qui en réclament la jouissance.' That is to say, in mathematical language, he regards final utility as a ratio rather than as a differential coefficient. On the other hand, there are many passages in his writings in which he appears to be on the point of enunciating in precise language the more correct views that are now associated with the name of his son Léon Walras and Jevons ...

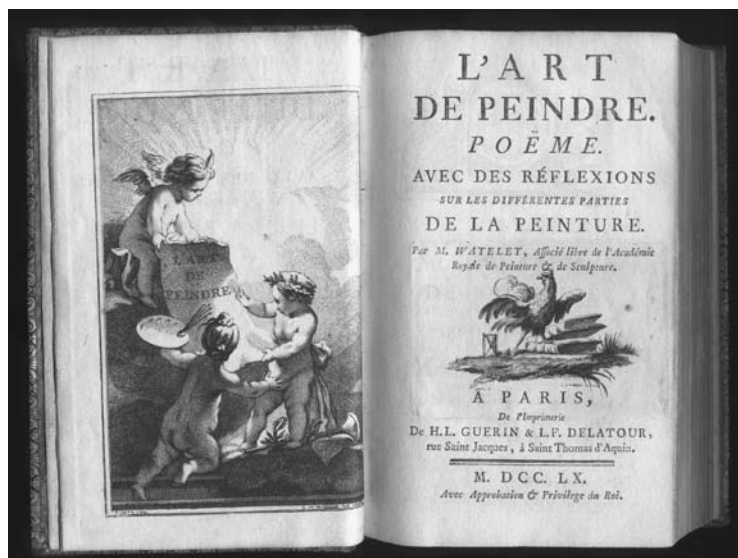
It is difficult to form an estimate of the importance of his work, but it is probable that political economy would have got on the right lines at an earlier stage than it did if economists had been properly conversant with his works ... His writings are unfortunately very rare ... but a perusal of his earliest book is quite sufficient to show that he was a man of great originality of thought, and that he expresses his views in a clear style.' (Palgrave III, pp. 652–653).

Kress C.2997; Goldsmiths' 26693; Einaudi 5960.

120. WATELET, Claude-Henri L'Art de Peindre. Poème avec des Réflexions sur ses différentes Parties de la Peinture. Paris, H.L. Guerin & L. F. Delatour, 1760. £650

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. xxiv, 152, with five engraved vignettes showing putti reading, drawing, etc., eight portrait medallions, seven culs-de-lampe, and two full-page plates, by Watelet after Jean-Baptiste-Marie Pierre, and three culs-de-lampe by Marguerite Lecomte; finely bound in contemporary full red morocco, gilt dentelles, gilt decoration to sides, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed, a good copy.

First edition, illustrated with finely engraved vignettes of Watelet's didactic poem on art. In four chants he covers design, colour, picturesque invention and poetic invention. This is followed by observations in prose on proportions, ensemble, balance, movement of the figures, beauty, grace,



harmony of light and colours, effects and the expression of passions. On the strength of this, Watelet (1718–1786), an amateur painter and socialite was elected to the *Académie Française*, and an expanded version of the essays provided the basis of his unfinished dictionary of the fine arts.

Particularly appealing are the vignettes and portrait medallions, showing reading and drawing putti.

Cohen-de Ricci 1051.

### *Experimenting with Electricity*

121. WEBER, Joseph. *Neue Erfahrungen idioelektrische Körper ohne einiges Reiben zu elektrisiren. Mit dreyen Kupfertafeln.* Augsburg, Eberhard Klett, 1781 £1,200

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 118, [1] errata, [1] blank, with three large folding engraved plates (a little creased); uncut in contemporary half pigskin over pale blue boards; a very fine copy.

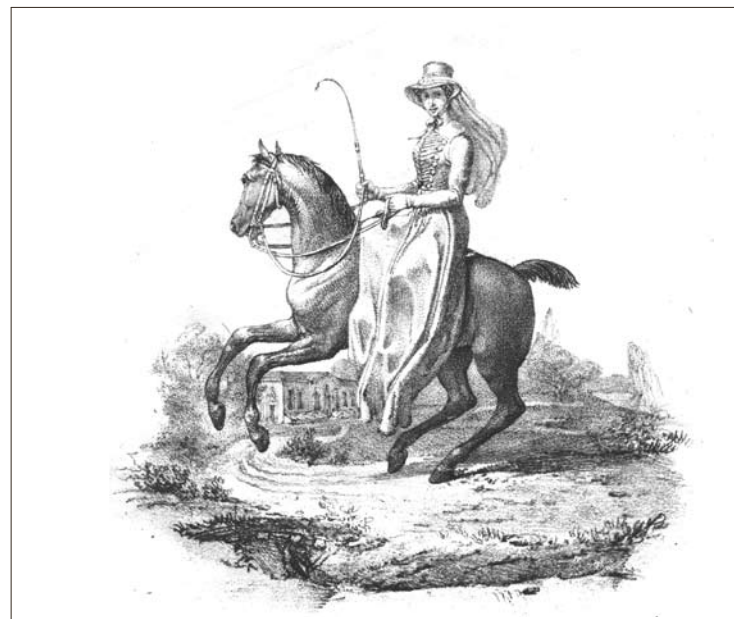
First edition of Weber's interesting compilation of eighty-one electrical experiments, carefully described and illustrated on the three large plates. This work follows on from his earlier publication on the construction of an 'electrophore' in 1778, for which he had won a prize from the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Together with Volta and Lichtenberg, Weber (1753–1831) followed the theories of Aepinus' *Tentamen Theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi* published in 1759: that is the view that electrical phenomena were based on action at a distance and the rejection of the notion of electrical atmospheres. Weber's

contribution was to confirm and spell out Aepinus' views in much greater detail with the experimental aid of the electrophore. This device, originally invented by Volta to produce an electric charge by means of induction, Weber assembled from components of an electrical machine he purchased as a student:

'In the early 1770's, while still studying theology, Weber bought an electrical machine from an old clothes peddler. The purchase showed its value when, just after his ordination, he won a prize from the Bavarian Academy of Sciences for an 'air electrophore,' an air condenser with a movable coating, whose action he explained in the modern manner, using 'atmosphere' to mean 'sphere of activity.' In 1783, in a formal account of electrical theory drawn up for a new scientific society in Berlin, he observed that, until experiment proved the contrary, we must maintain that electrical matter does not leave an [electrified] body to form an atmosphere' (Heilbron, p. 425).

Poggendorff II, 1272; not in Wheeler Gift, where his other works are listed; see Heilbron, *Electricity in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, pp. 424–5; Gartrell, *Electricity*, 553; Trefzger, *Joseph Weber als Philosoph der katholischen Romantik*, pp. 1–15.



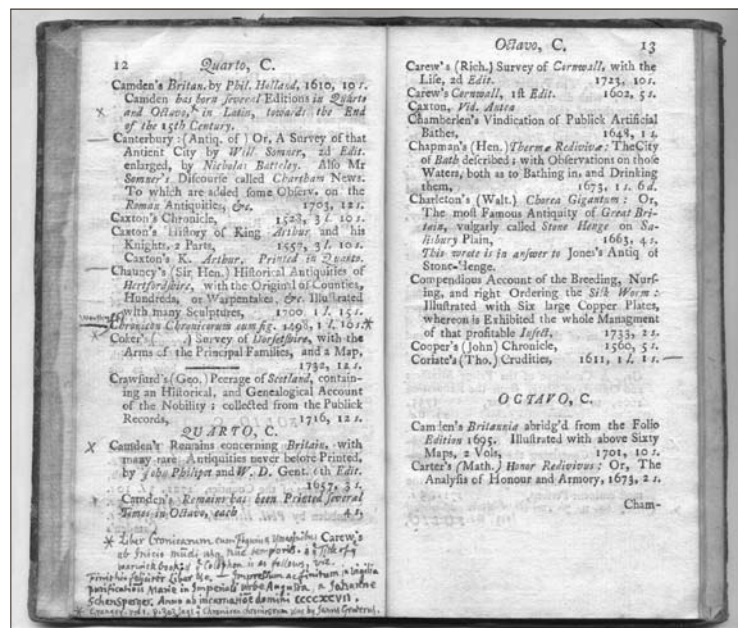
### *Lady Riders*

122. [WOMEN – ANON.] *Breve esposizione di alcuni precetti sull'arte dell'equitazione da proporsi alle donne. Con sei tavole in rame.* Milan, Felice Rusconi, 1827. £950

8vo, pp. viii, 135, [1] errata, with six lithograph plates; uncut in recent blue morocco-backed boards, the original printed wrappers bound in.

First edition of this riding manual for ladies illustrated with a series of delightful lithographic plates at the end, and containing a detailed glossary of Italian equestrian terminology. After a brief discussion of the benefits of riding especially for women, the anonymous author gives a thorough introduction into the nature and biology of horses, all elements of horsemanship and riding. The anonymous author, identified only by his initials L.F., dedicates the work to his cousin Luigia Greppi, nee Lechi, the Milan poet.

OCLC: National Sporting Library only; ICCU lists three copies in Italy.



### *An Eighteenth Century Antiquary's Annotated Copy*

123. WORRALL, John, *compiler*. Bibliotheca Topographica Anglicana: or, A new and compleat catalogue of all the books extant relating to the antiquity, description, and natural history of England, the counties thereof, &c. to the present year 1736, alphabetically digested in an easy method; giving an account of their various editions, dates, and prices, and wherein they differ. London, J. Worrall, 1736. £2,500

Small 8vo, pp. 64; contemporary sheep, rebounded; ownership inscription Joseph Greene of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 1740, with his annotations, from the Kensington Public Library, with stamp to verso of title and last leaf.

First edition, an annotated copy, of Worrall's bibliography of topographical books on England. Arranged in alphabetical order by author, and subdivided by size, Worrall lists some five hundred titles, with information on year of publication and price.

John Worrall began as a bookbinder, but soon turned bookseller and publisher, specialising in law books. In 1731 he published the first catalogue of law books, which proved very useful to the legal profession and was frequently reprinted throughout the eighteenth century.

[Provenance:] This copy belonged to the parson, school-master and antiquary Joseph Greene of Stratford-on-Avon, and is marked up by him, indicating the books in his own library. Additionally there are some 14 pages with annotations, listing further titles, correcting bibliographical or price details in ink and in pencil.

ESTC t21625; Lowndes II p. 1986; Petzholdt p. 845; see Levi Fox, *The Correspondence of the Reverend Joseph Greene of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1712–1790*. The Dugdale Society, Vol. XXIII. 1965.

### *The Numismatist at Work*

124. ZANETTI, Guidantonio. Lettera scritta ... al nobil uomo signor conte Giacomo Zauli sopra una moneta di Astorgio II battuta in Faenza. Faenza, Gioseffantonio Archi, 1768.

[bound with:] ZANETTI, Guidantonio. Delle Monete di Faenza. Dissertazione. Bologna, Lelio dalla Volpe, 1777. £1,400

Two works in one volume, 4to, pp. xxx; [vi], cx (110), and one folding engraved plate bound at the end; first work with engraved coin depictions in the text, second work with woodcut coin depictions; both titles with large title vignettes; contemporary half calf over sprinkled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, a fine copy with faint small ownership stamp of Clemente Falsini (?) to foot of title page.

First editions of both works on the coinage of the northern Italian city of Faenza by Zanetti. Guido Antonio Zanetti (1741–1791), chief accountant at the Ragioneria's public offices in Bologna, later head of the Bologna bank, had a strong interest in numismatics. He put together a vast collection of coins and medals and relevant publications and documents regarding the mints in which the coins had been coined, in preparation of publishing a comprehensive overview of Italian coinage. He requested assistance from local scholars of the time to gather relevant information on the mint and coins of various cities. The present volume collects his correspondence with Giacomo Zauli on the history of the coinage of Astorgio II, a *condottiere*

or mercenary captain, who was governor of Faenza followed by Zanetti's comprehensive account of coinage of that city. It thus shows directly his method of research and allows a close insight into how the comprehensive work *Nuova raccolta delle monete e delle zecche d'Italia* – edited and financed by Zanetti – could be published by Lelio dalla Volpe, from Bologna, in the years 1775–1789. Further volumes were projected, but the work remained unfinished due to Zanetti's early death; it still remains a most comprehensive study of Italian coinage.

Both works rare, I. not in Kress Goldsmiths', Einaudi, or Mattioli, OCLC records copies at the Warburg Institute and the Paris Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archeologie; II. see Goldsmiths'-Kress 1340.14, suppl., Einaudi 606; Mattioli 3897; OCLC: Yale, University of Illinois, Cornell, NYPL.

### *Waterway Improvements for Economic Benefit*

125. [ZIMMERMANN, Johann Carl David.] Ohnmassgebliches politisches Bedenken über die Schiffbarmachung der Elde. Neubrandenburg, C.G. Korb, 1791.

[*bound with:*] [BRANDENSTEIN, August Georg von.] Noch etwas über die Schiffbarmachung der Elde. Schwerin, W. Bärensprung, 1792.

[*bound with:*][ANON.] Auch etwas über die Schiffbarmachung der Elde, als Antwort auf das Noch Etwas von einem unpartheyischen Land-Begüterten. n.p., 1793.

[*bound with:*] [FLOERKE, Friedrich Jacob.] Epistel an die Patrioten Mecklenburgs. Von Schiffbarmachung der Elde. Schwerin, W. Bärensprung, 1793.

[*bound with:*] [[ZIMMERMANN, Johann Carl David.] Ohnmassgebliches politisches Erachten über die Möglichkeit der Schiffbar- oder Fahrbarmachung der von der Stadt Neubrandenburg bis in die Peene gehenden Tollensee. Neustrelitz, Michaelis, 1796. £1,850

Five works bound in one volume, 8vo, pp. [viii], 119, [1] bank; vi, [7]–120, with four folding letterpress tables and one large folding engraved map (partially hand-coloured); 23; 40; 66; very clean and crisp; contemporary half purple sheep over glazed red straight-grain paper boards, flat spine gilt, gilt-lettered spine label, worm trace to upper joint, but firm.

First editions of a near comprehensive collection of pamphlet contributions to the 1791–96 debate on improving the navigability of the river Elde in the Duchy of Mecklenburg and for the construction of a canal to improve transport links and thus increase trade in this traditionally agricultural and poor province. The ambitious plan included a navigable link between

Dömitz in the West and the lakes of the Müritz with the town and harbour of Waaren in the East. In Dömitz access to the river Elbe and thus to the North Sea would be achieved. In calculations, folding charts, statistics and a detailed map a comprehensive picture Mecklenburg's economy is given, with details of its improvement through transport links. Calculations of tolls to be collected at each lock, current production rates and transport cost of grain, fodder, livestock and tobacco, with a subsequent analysis of the potential benefits of reaching a wider market through canal access to the North Sea. Proposals for the financing of the scheme included of course state support, and the introduction of a share scheme.

A large folding map by ECA Behrens after Münchmayer is also included.

Despite general approval for the scheme, some opposing voices were also heard, who feared the collapse of the grain price, when faced with a more international market, the decline of the country towns, and overambitious expansion. As a result of these consultations, navigability of the Elde was improved and further canals added in the mid-nineteenth century.

I. Heess, *Geschichtliche Bibliographie von Mecklenburg* 6794, Holzmann-Bohatta I 4245; II. Heess 6798; III. Heess 6801; IV Heess 6800, Holzmann-Bohatta II 1095; V Heess 6807, Holzmann-Bohatta II 1269 (1797).



*Item 44*

