

Susanne Schulz-Falster

RARE BOOKS

Catalogue Twenty

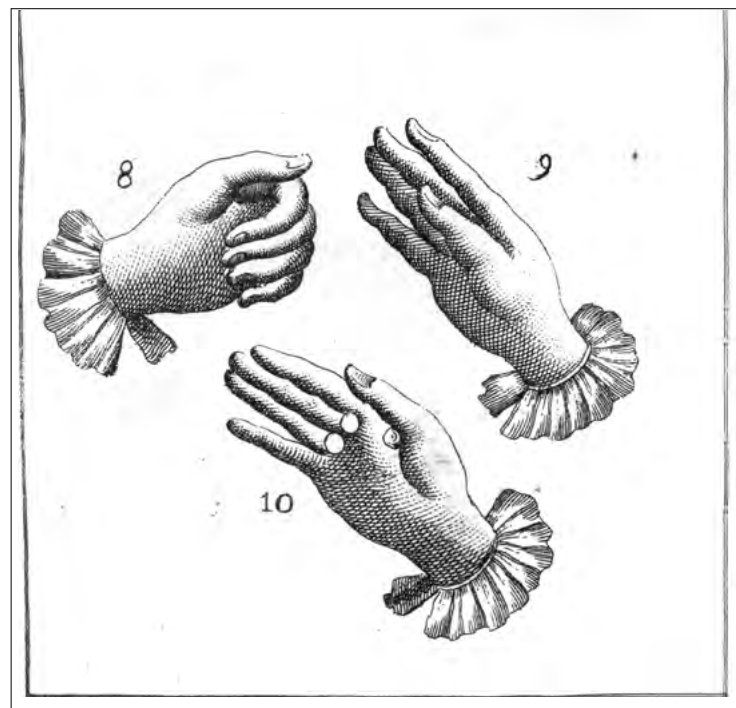
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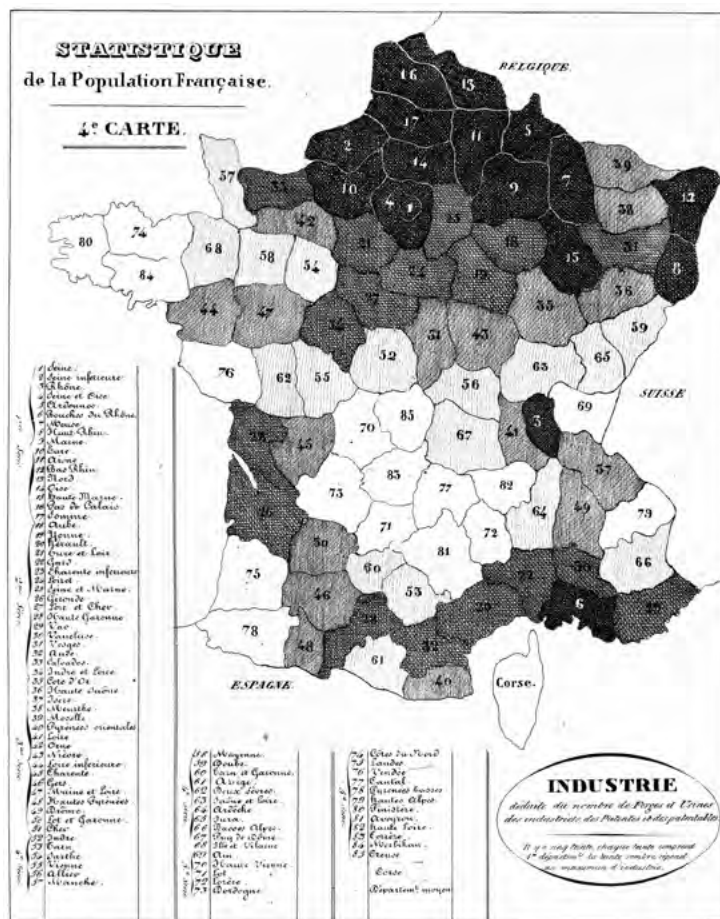
Mathematical Puzzles, Conjuring – the Handbook

1 ALBERTI, Giuseppe Antonio. I Giuochi numerici fatti arcani palesati. Seconda Edizione adornato di Figure. Venice, Francesco Locatelli, 1788. £1,500

8vo, pp. 154, pp. 155–156 catalogue, with ll. 16 of engravings bound in; title with large woodcut vignette; uncut in the original buff limp boards, a very good copy.

Second edition (first 1747), of Alberti's well-known handbook of mathematical puzzles, conjuring and magic, in effect the first Italian book on the subject. The first section is taken up by number theory and mathematical tricks, this is followed by card tricks, then sleight of hand, including the well-known thimble trick (illustrated on plates 1 and 2), and various tricks involving appearing and disappearing rings. Further party tricks involve (marked) cards and other 'equipment', optical illusions, invisible ink, blank books, and magic paper. All tricks are carefully described and explained and illustrated on the engraved plates, with the express intention of revealing the 'artistic' and scientific background to these tricks.

See: Riccardi I, p.15; Poggendorff I, p.23; Caillet I, 145 'rare'; Honeyman I, 40 for first edition.



Social Statistics – Presentation Copy

2 ANGEVILLE, Adolphe de. Essai sur la statistique de la population française, considérée sous quelques-uns de ses rapports physique et moraux. Bourg, Fréd. Dufour, 1836. £1,750

4to, (290 x 224mm), pp. 356, 16 lithograph plates, bound facing each other, pp. xxxv, [1] blank, (appendix, June 1837), with errata leaf pasted to verso of title page; tables and figures throughout; contemporary marbled boards, with Mss spine label; head and tail of spine a little chipped; from the Société Littéraire of Geneva, presentation copy from the author.

First edition of d'Angeville's revolutionary publication, the first major work arranged around thematic maps to document and explain variations in the degree of social and economic development in France. D'Angeville, together with Dupin, can be credited in combining data from agriculture, industry, meteorology and statistics to create an iconology of space.

D'Angeville here includes sixteen choropleth maps (i.e. maps in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map) of France, which cover population density, rate of population growth, number of farmers, development of industry, army rejections for insufficient height or poor health, education level, illegitimate births, foundlings, number of civil suits, and incidence of tax evasion.

D'Angeville (1796–1856) produced maps of much greater sophistication than Dupin had done before him. His ability to infer living conditions from the medical examination reports of new army recruits was truly inspired and has remained a part of social statistics ever since.

Goldsmiths' 29394; for a detailed study, see J. Konvits, *Cartography in France, 1660–1848: Science, Engineering and Statecraft*, 1987, pp. 149 ff.

Poll Tax in Pre-Revolutionary France

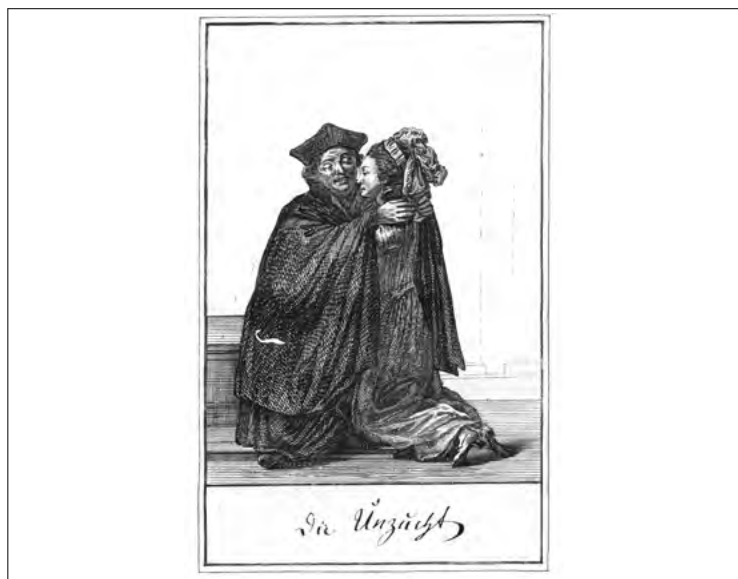
3 [ANON.] Méthode pour répartir la capitation, adoptée par l'Assemblée provinciale de Haute-Guienne, tenue en Septembre et Octobre 1779, et autorisée par arrêt du Conseil, du 30 Décembre 1780. [n.p, n.p], 1785. £700

8vo, pp. vii, 146, with 5 folding printed tables; printed on blue paper; uncut and partly unopened in the original marbled wrappers; a fine copy with a few manuscript corrections in ink.

First complete edition of this work on the reform of the poll tax in the French province of Haute-Guienne by the Assemblée Provinciale. Haute Guienne was one of only two devolved elected provincial assemblies, as envisaged by Turgot and created by Necker, and one of only two to survive until the Revolution. The proposal for a capitation or poll tax had been circulated in 1779 for the parliamentary debates, and is here re-issued together with the continuing deliberations. It aims to rid the capitation tax of inequalities, of the privileges of nobility, clergy, and towns, and proposes a fairer system, to increase revenues.

The large folding tables illustrate average number of tax payers for different areas, commoner capitation, and taxable income to be raised etc.

This work provided the original base for Necker's later *Compte Rendu*. Not in Kress or Goldsmith's; not in INED; OCLC: Columbia only; the Bibliothèque Nationale lists the 1779 version.



Misbehaving Clergy Illustrated

4 [ANON.] *Der Mönch in seinem Lüster*. Rome, Aloys Zaccaria [vere Leipzig, Beer?], [n.d.], ca 1770. £1,600

4to, (205 x 165mm); pp. [ii], 56, with 50 numbered engraved plates; plates before the text, partially filled in manuscript in ink or pencil; contemporary black paste-paper boards, extremities rubbed, head and tail of spine chipped and corners rounded; one page with extensive marginal annotations in ink.

Rare retake of a vicious satire on the excesses of the clergy, based on a late seventeenth century publication entitled *Renversement de la morale chretienne par les desordres du monachisme*, attributed to Cornelis Dusart – a series of fifty striking engraved plates, showing priests and monks engaging in unsuitable behaviour. Vices illustrated include drunkenness, gambling, smoking, gluttony, and love affairs and their consequences. These satirical prints were popular and frequently reprinted, and are here imitated in a late eighteenth century version.

The plates clearly correspond thematically to the originals, but there is no attempt to copy them exactly; whereas the earlier plates were circular, with head and shoulder portraits of the clergy, these are full-length cartoon-like caricatures.

Weller, *Falsche Druckorte* I, 132; see Brunet IV, 52 for the 1780 *Renversement*; OCLC lists three copies in Germany (Wolfenbüttel, Munich, Leipzig) and Strasburg; attributed dates vary between 1690 and 1770; see Landwehr, *Romeyn de Hooghe* 77; Drujon II, 841.

Increasing Coinage

5 ASCHNER, Joseph. *Auf welche Art die Vermehrung der klingenden Metallmünze zu bewerkstelligen?* Nach schlichten bergmännischen Ansichten beantwortet und zunächst den Hohen ungarischen Reichs-Ständen ehrfurchtsvoll gewidmet. Pressburg, Belnay, 1827. £180

8vo, pp. 29; recent marbled boards.

First edition of this argument for an increase of coinage in circulation as a means to improve business and commerce. Aschner argues for improved exploitation of the gold mines in Kremnitz and surrounding villages in Slovakia, and proposes to finance the infrastructure necessary with the help of shares in the company. Apparently with some success, since Kremnitz is the site of the oldest working mint in the world.

Kayser 114; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; OCLC records just two copies, Frankfurt and the Money Museum, Utrecht.

Silk Industry in Catania

6 ASMUNDO PATERNO, Giuseppe. *Oratio ad tuendum consulatum Artis serico-textoriae in clarissima, & fidelissima Urbe Cataniae habita in ala Tribunalis Reggi Patrimonii Anno 1727 sub die 9. Octobris...* Palermo, Angeli Felicella and Antonini Gramignani, 1728. £1,200

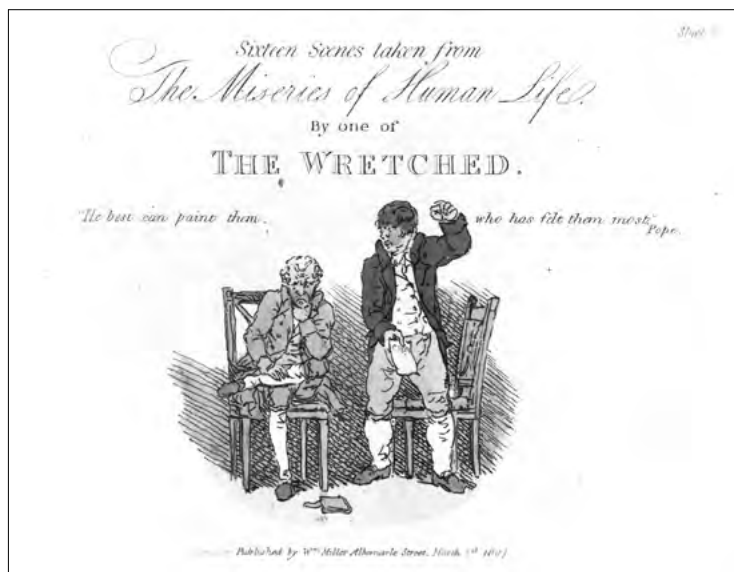
Small folio, pp. [IV], 47, [1] blank, including initial blank; large woodcut head-piece and initials; printed in double columns; contemporary vellum over boards; a fine crisp copy.

First edition of this rare description of silk production and trade in Catania, together with the legal condemnation of fraud affecting business. The city of Catania proposes to create a specific consulate to manage the problem, following the example of the cities of Palermo and Messina.

Silk production in the city of Catania is described in great detail, with information on different kinds of manufactures. Malpractice is identified, such as the production of fake silks. A producer, named Francesco Russo is singled out and accused of producing picots of fake silk, successfully sold at low prices. The treatise concludes with a further appeal to the city for the better regulation of the silk trade, for the benefit of all honest producers.

Giuseppe Asmundo Paternò (1694–1772), a member of the Sicilian aristocracy, was the president of the council tribunal and the supreme magistrate for commerce.

Mira p. 179; Narbone, *Bibliografia sicola sistematica*, II, p. 186; not found in OCLC, one copy in ICCU (Palermo).



Delicate Aquatints

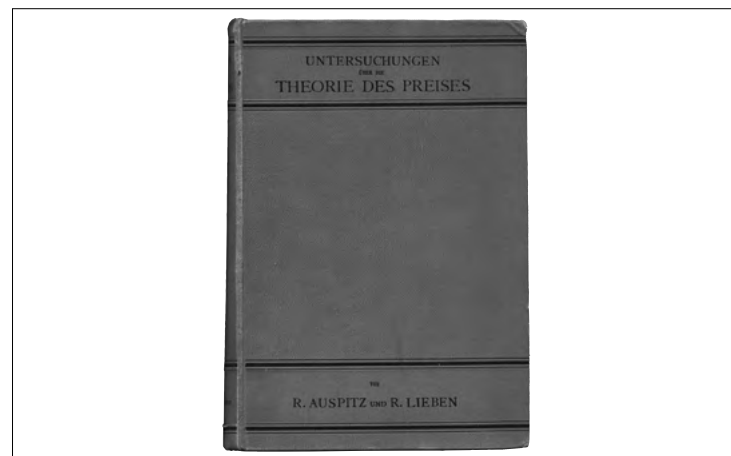
7 ATKINSON, John Augustus. *Sixteen Scenes taken from The Miseries of human Life. By one of the wretched.* [Sixteen plates, drawn and etched by John Augustus Atkinson, with quotations from "The Miseries of Human Life"]. London, W. Miller, 1807. £1,450

Oblong 4to (180 x 220mm), title, hand coloured aquatint, ll. 16 of colour plates (one of which folding); descriptive letter press text facing each plate; entirely uncut in the original pale blue boards, printed label to upper board, upper joint cracked, but holding firm; preserved in a blue cloth drop-back box, red morocco label.

First edition. Abbey rightly draws attention to the fact that the 'etchings, delicately heightened by water-colour, [are of] unusually distinguished draughtsmanship for this type of publication.' DNB eulogises: 'we have few better examples of aquatint engraving than these [plates] supply'.

Atkinson (b.1775) was a Londoner but, at the age of nine, was taken by an uncle to St Petersburg, where he studied in the royal galleries and gained the patronage of the Empress Catherine and, successively, the Emperor Paul I. His range of humerous 'miseries' (described in the letterpress for each as a 'groan') cover the gamut of difficulties encountered in the country, the town, the theatre, when travelling, or when dining. A wonderful glimpse of life in Regency England.

Abbey, *Life* 259; Prideaux; Tooley 89.



Mathematical Economics

8 AUSPITZ, Rudolf and LIEBEN, Richard. *Untersuchungen über die Theorie des Preises.* Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1889.

£3,250

Large 8vo, pp. xxxi, [1]; 555, [1]; with diagrams in the text printed in red and black; uncut in original publisher's full cloth, spine and sides ruled and lettered in black; corners very slightly bumped, and faint damp stain to fore edge of lower board; two small private Japanese library stamps: on title page (Ex library from Nakamura), on final blank (personal name, Yu); a very good copy in the original binding.

Very rare first edition of the important work by Auzpitz and Lieben, 'the book that assured its authors of a place among the eminent mathematical economists. It is essentially an exhaustive partial-equilibrium analysis of price in terms of an ingenious geometrical apparatus Auzpitz and Lieben, though highly regarded by men like Edgeworth, Pareto and Fisher, never received the credit they deserved. In their local environment, in view of the Austrian School's intolerance for mathematics, they were academic outcasts' (New Palgrave, I, p. 144 f). Schumpeter called the work 'one of the outstanding theoretical performances of the age' (Schumpeter p. 849).

The fundamental first chapter (of this work), pre-printed in 1887 to fix priorities relative to Böhm-Bawerk, provides the basic tools. (...) In subsequent chapters this apparatus is applied to a wide range of micro-economic problems and cases ... An important final chapter extends the analysis to monopoly, monopolistic competition, excise taxes and international trade, and includes a brilliant discussion of optimal tariffs (New Palgrave, p. 145).

Batson, p. 40; Menger, col. 71; Theodor pp. 151 and 218n; Einaudi 214; Mattioli 151 (first French translation, 1902, not this first edition).

9 [AUTOMATON – HANDBILL.] Par Permission Messieurs
et Dames. [n.p., n.d., Paris, ca 1750.] £950

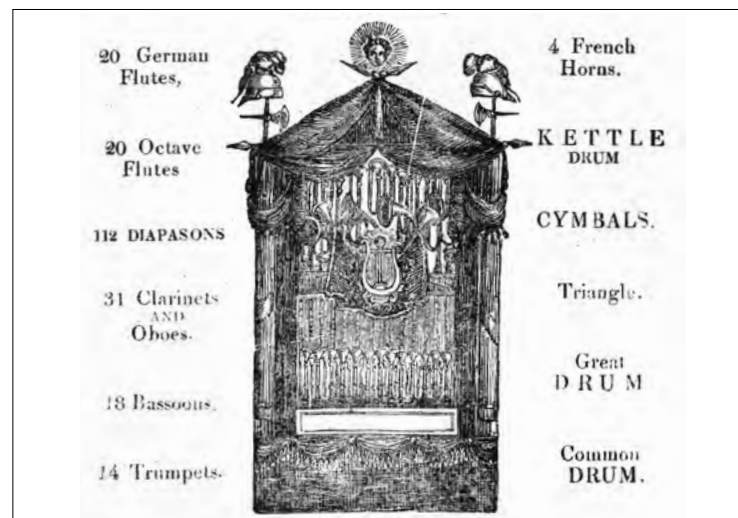
Small 4to handbill (200 x 140mm), woodcut arms at head, 10 line text completed in ink.

A very rare, possibly unique, handbill announcing an itinerant mechanical toy producer's presentation of an automaton comprised of 450 moving figures representing the Passion of Christ.

'On prend la liberté de faire sçavoir, qu'on commencera le '18' de ce Mois à faire voir au Public le Théâtre de la Passion de Notre Seigneur Jesus-Christ piece composée de 450 Figures mouvantes.'

The printed text outlines that the show had been well received in other towns and invites the readers to see for themselves. The exact details of the performance are entered in ink, as is the price (8 sol for first class seats, 4 for seconds). The performances will take place at the rue St Martin, next to the entrance of the Market, between the hours of 4 and 9 and will be accompanied by Italian Symphonies.

Religious automata utilising the power of a moving devotional image are known since the early seventeenth century.



10 [AUTOMATON.] [MAELZEL, Johann Nepomuk.]
Exhibition of the Panharmonicon Saville Rooms, Leicester-square.
The Performance takes place every Day commencing at 1, 2, 3, &
4 o'clock. The Panharmonicon contains within itself a Grand and
perfect Military Orchestra ... [London, n.p., 15 May ?1818.] £450

Handbill (252 x 189mm) advertising the exhibition of the panharmonicon, woodcut image of the instrument in the centre, with a five line printed heading, and woodcut price at the bottom, dated in manuscript 15 May 1818.

Charming handbill for the exhibition of the Panharmonicon, an 'automatic orchestra'. This mechanical toy, invented by the Viennese piano teacher and inventor of the metronome Johann Nepomuk Maelzel, generated the sound of a full military band by – as the handbill promises – combining the sound of 20 German Flutes, 20 Octave Flutes, 112 Diapasons, 31 Clarinets and Oboes, 18 Bassoons, 14 Trumpets, 4 French Horns, a Kettle Drum, Cymbals, a Triangle, a Great Drum and a Common Drum.

Maelzel (1772–1738) produced a number of mechanical devices, including musical instruments, music boxes and even an ear trumpet for the increasingly hard-of-hearing Ludwig van Beethoven. He had purchased the mechanical model of Kempelen's famous chess player, 'The Turk', which he repaired and exhibited throughout Europe and even America. In 1818 he went on a publicity tour for his musical 'automatons' in London and Paris, where he gave many sell-out performances.

Altick, p. 357; not in Shaw & Shoemaker.

Rare Illustrated Broadside

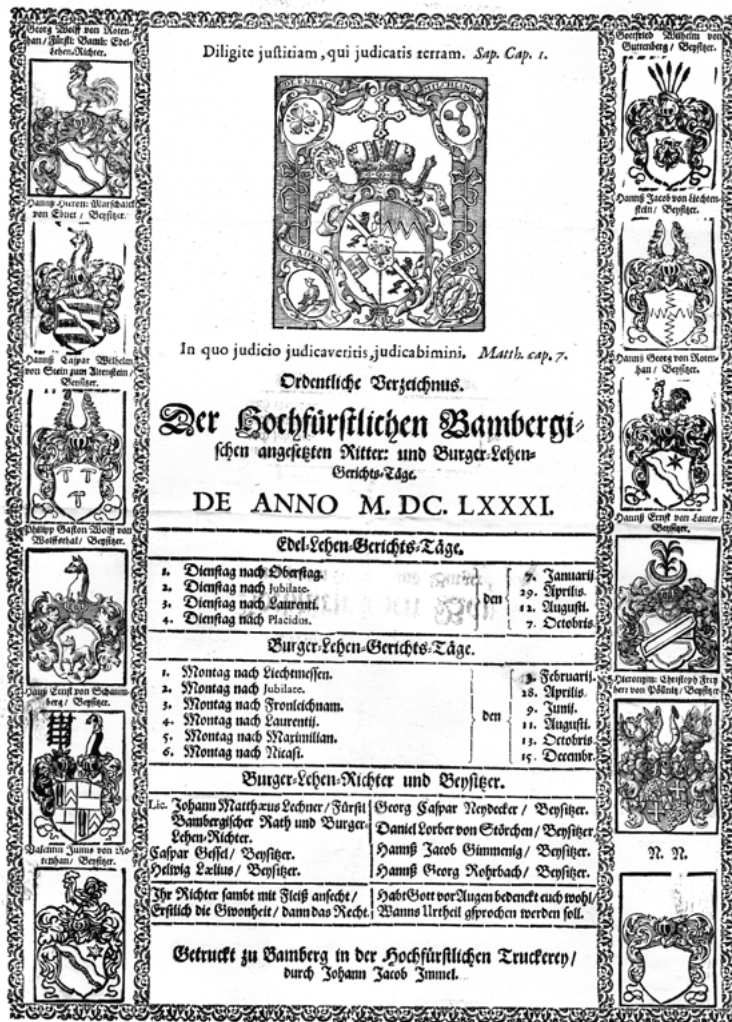
11 [BAMBERG – JUDGES.] Ordentliche Verzeichnus der
Fürstlichen Bambergischen aangesetzten Ritt: und Burger Lehen
GerichtsTage. De Anno 1665–1684. Bamberg, Andreas Baals and
Johann Jacob Immel, 1665–1684. £4,400

Twelve printed broadsides, (435 x 320mm), printed within typographic border, with central woodcut city arms and two strips of six small woodcuts of coats of arms to either side of the text; one broadside a little browned, some with fold marks, and small pin holes in corner; else in very good condition, clean and crisp.

Very rare run of illustrated broadsides announcing the courts of assize for the city of Bamberg. These were periodic criminal courts held between four (*Edel-Lehensgericht*) and six times a year (*Bürger-Lehens Gericht*). The assizes heard the most serious cases, which were committed to it by the quarter sessions (local county courts held four times per year), while the more minor offences were dealt with summarily by justices of the peace in petty sessions. The judges apparently set up court and summoned the juries.

These illustrated broadsides, issued every year, give the days of session for the different types of court sessions and the names of the judges and assessors. Each broadside has two rows of six heraldic woodcuts surrounding the text and showing the arms of judges and assessors.

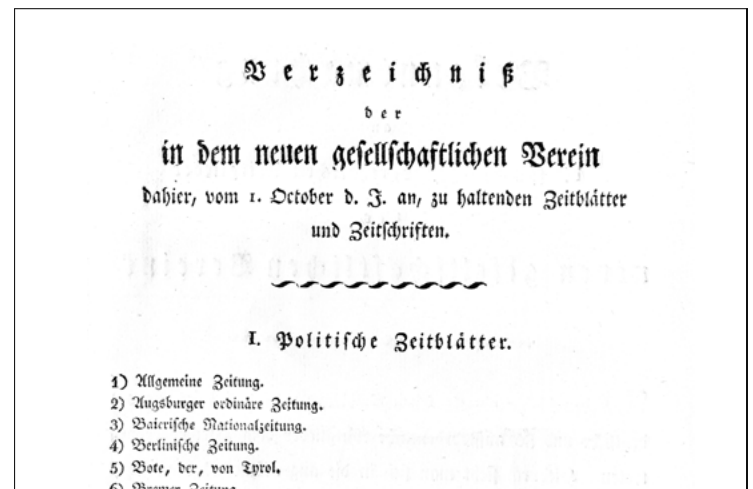
This run of broadsides covers the second half of the seventeenth century, between 1665 and 1684. Present are the years 1665, 1666, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1674, 1675, 1677 1680, 1681, 1682, and 1684. The broadsides



conclude with a verse exhorting the judges to apply the law fairly and without prejudice.

These elegantly printed broadsides document the close connection between legal and social history, visual and legal theory, and the way visual effects were used to bring justice and the law closer to the general population.

Very rare, not traced in VD17, KVK or OCLC.



12 [BAMBERG – SOCIAL CLUB.] Verfassungsurkunde des Gesellschaftlichen Vereins zu Bamberg. [Bamberg, n.p., 1818.] with: Manuscript list entitled: Verzeichniß der in dem neuen gesellschaftlichen Verein dafür vom 1. October d.J. angefangen zu haltenden Zeitblätter und Schriften.

with: Bekanntmachung an die sämtlichen verehrlichen Mitglieder des neuen gesellschaftlichen Vereins. Bamberg, June 1818. £650 4to, pp. 21, (original pale blue wrappers), with Mss folio bifolium written in ink and 4to bifolium printed (uncut, fore edge dust-soiled) loosely inserted; fine copies.

A collection of documents giving a fascinating insight into the social interactions and educational aspirations of the genteel middle-classes of Bamberg.

The main printed document sets out the founding statutes of a members only social club to be established for the benefit of not only the educated menfolk, but the independent widows and spinsters of the dukedom and, in social situations, wives and children too. While at the time of publication no suitable premises had yet been found, those setting up the club had a detailed list of requirements. They proposed rooms for scientific discussion and for conversation, as well as rooms for playing billiards and cards. There was also to be a substantial reading room. In the winter at least one of the rooms was to be non-smoking and the club would be open to its members until 10pm year round.

The manuscript found with the 'Statutes' is a hand-written list of newspapers, journals and periodicals made available in its reading rooms. Remarkably the printed piece is this list made official by publication. OCLC and KVK list just the Bamberg copy of the statutes.

- 13 [BANKING.] *Ausländische Noten und Münzen* (Uebersee). Deutsche Reichsbank, n.p., n.p., [Berlin, 1939.] £350

Tall 8vo, ll. ca 200, with approximately 800 collotype illustrations of coins and banknotes; loose leaf collection, with different numberings, preserved in original publisher's grey buckram springback binder, upper board lettered in gilt; from the Reichsbank Znaim (now Czech Republic), with stamp and manuscript note to title page.

Uncommon loose-leaf catalogue of coins and bank notes foreign to Germany in circulation, marked confidential and for internal use of the German Reichsbank, the German central bank in 1939. Some 800 different coins and banknotes are depicted, arranged by country, including Egypt, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India (British India), Indonesia (Dutch East Indies), Iraq, Canada and South Africa.

OCLC lists just one copy at the German National Library of Economics at Kiel.

The First Austrian Savings Bank

- 14 [BANKING.] *Die Sparcasse. Eine faßliche Darstellung des Zweckes, der Vortheile für das Allgemeine, und der Einrichtung einer Sparcasse-Anstalt, mit Rücksicht auf die erste österreichische Anstalt dieser Art; für das Volk und dessen nähere Vorsteher.* Vienna, Anton Strauss, 1821. £650

8vo, pp. x, [11]–71, [1] contents, [1] blank and ll. 14 with 10 pre-printed forms (one printed in red); original full marbled calf, flat spine decoratively gilt, with gilt-lettering directly to spine; sides with elaborate gilt rule; a fine copy, presumably bound for presentation purposes.

First and only edition of this early documentation on the recently founded first Austrian savings bank. In the early nineteenth century the beginning of industrialisation and the formation of a wage-earning class resulted in the foundation of the first savings banks. In 1819 the '*Erste österreichische Spar-Casse*', was founded in Vienna to promote thrift among wage earners and improve their welfare. It was specifically designed for small savers, 'to establish a better provision for the future, for endowments, for support during times of sickness, old age, or for the achievement of any worthy purpose.'

The general structure of the bank is outlined, with details of savings books, rules and regulations, training of apprentices etc. The statutes of the bank are given, outlining the financial foundation of the organisation, deposits, interest rates, oversight and accountancy.

The work concludes with various sample forms for bank deposits and withdrawals, together with a table illustrating capital gains to be expected through regular long-term saving.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths' (lists just the 1822 statutes); not in Humpert; OCLC lists copies at Bamberg, Thun, and NEHA.

- 15 [BECCARIA, Cesare.] *Traité des Délits et de Peines*, Traduit de l'Italien, d'après la troisième Edition, revue, corrigée et augmentée par l'Auteur. Avec des Additions de l'Auteur, qui n'ont pas encore paru en Italien. Lausanne, [Paris], 1766. £800

12mo, pp. xxxi, [1] blank, 286, [2] blank; with heraldic vignette to title page; contemporary full calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, triple fillet to sides; an attractive copy, with errata corrected in ink, front free endpaper with ownership inscription of ?J.C De Nauzelles.

French translation, one of seven editions published in 1766, of 'the most influential book in the whole history of criminology' (PMM 209). It was in this French version, translated and edited by Morellet, that the book became well-known. 'Beccaria maintained that the gravity of the crime should be measured by its injury to society and that the penalties should be related to this. The prevention of crime he held to be of greater importance than its punishment, and the certainty of punishment of greater effect than its severity ... He opposed capital punishment, which should be replaced by life imprisonment; crimes against property should be in the first place punished by fines, political crimes by banishment; and the condition in prisons should be radically improved' (PMM).

There are at least seven different issues of the first French translation, all published in 1766.

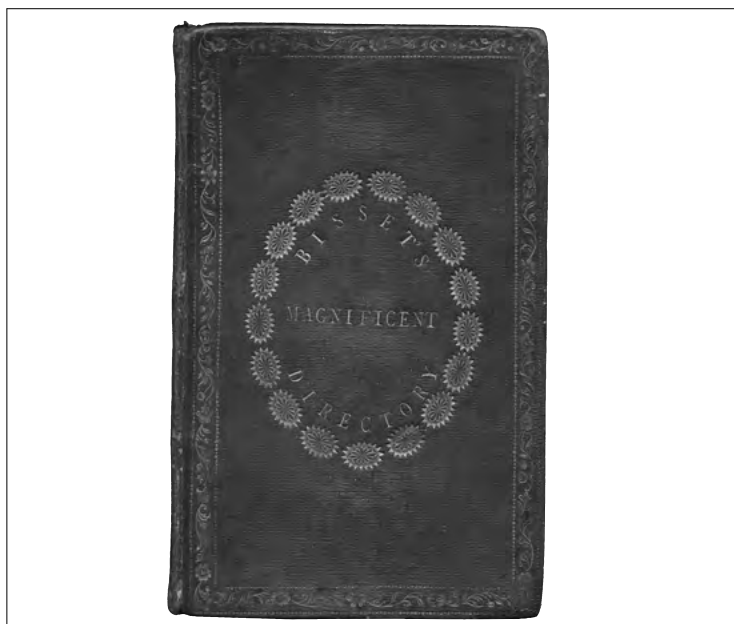
Cioranescu 47363; Higgs 3962; Manuppella, 206 (mistakenly asking for an engraved frontispiece portrait).

Royal Paper Copy in Publisher's Red Morocco

- 16 [BIRMINGHAM.] BISSET, James. *A Poetic Survey round Birmingham: with a brief description of the different Curiosities and Manufactories of the place. Intended as a Guide to Strangers. Accompanied by a magnificent Directory: with the Names, Professions, &c. superbly engraved in emblematic Plates.* Birmingham, Swinney & Hawkins, 1800. £1,600

8vo, (238 x 146) frontispiece map, pp. viii, [9]–62, [2], with 27 engraved emblematic plates, in all 28 engraved plates; royal paper copy (with Watman 1794 papermark); some light foxing to verso of B2 and B3; publisher's full red morocco, sides with floral gilt roll, title to upper board in gilt, surrounded by gilt devices; spine rubbed, and corners a little bumped, a.e.g., ; from the library of John L. Marks, Chippendale, Earlswood with bookplate to front free endpaper; a fine copy.

First edition of what appears to be one of the earliest illustrated trade directories. On the finely engraved plates, Bisset lists more than three hundred merchants, bankers, tradesmen and manufacturers operating in



and around Birmingham. Manufacturers are grouped together by trade, with illustrations of the most prominent factories or industrial tools in the background. The most famous of the factories is of course Matthew Boulton's Soho Works, which in addition to the steam engine business includes his button works, his mint and various other metal manufactories. The Soho Works was a complete system of manufactories, where each worker had only a limited range of work without any need to change position and tools constantly.

The letterpress section contains Bisset's poetry which takes the reader on an enthusiastic tour of the city, with the express purpose of attracting visitors and trade to the city of Birmingham.

The advertisement bound at the end indicates that manufacturers and tradesmen were invited to subsidize its production by paying either for a single line mention or for half page and full page display advertisements. Thus the overall cost of the directory was kept low.

James Bisset (1762?-1832) was an artist, publisher and popular poet. At the age of fifteen he became an artist's apprentice in Birmingham, and later established a museum and shop for the sale of curiosities in New Street, Birmingham. 'He had great facility in composing amusing and grandiloquent verses on the topics of the day so as to hit the popular fancy, and, while he obtained a considerable profit from their sale, they served to attract customers to his 'museum' and to advertise his medals' (DNB). ESTC t143270; Goldsmiths'-Kress 17921.1 and 17827; Johnson 96; Norton 716.



Map and Business Directory

17 [BIRMINGHAM – J. PIGGOTT SMITH.] Map of Birmingham, with engraved title and dedication: To The Right Honourable William Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham &c. &c. and Liberal Patron of its Public Institutions. This Map of Birmingham, engraved from a minute trigonometrical survey made in the years 1824 & 1825. *Inset:* Plan of the town of Birmingham taken in the year 1731. Birmingham, engraved by W.R. Gardner (London), Beilby, Knott & Beilby, 1828. £2,450

Single sheet, (1267 x 1362 mm), engraved map within decorative border; steel-engraved, uncoloured, dissected, linen-backed, folding, with marbled paper backed end-panels; scale [3 and 3/4" to 4 furlongs]; contained within the original calf slipcase, (190 x 250mm), resembling a book, spine with double gilt rule, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed, but a very good copy.

A fine plan of Birmingham, the earliest published plan on such a scale of England's second city, and based on the surveys of J. Pigott Smith. It is not just a map, but basically a business directory of Birmingham businesses and their location, just before the railway age. Numerous canals, their offices and wharves feature prominently in the plan, in addition to breweries, hotels, named manufactories of various kinds, the New Steam Mill Co.,

Union Rolling Mills and, of course Boulton's Soho Ironworks, churches, the synagogue, the workhouse and the hospital. Landowners and owners of individual premises are named – and if they refused to be listed and surveyed shamed with the note 'refused access'. Most prominent was Matthew Boulton's Soho House, its park and Mint and Manufactory, where the Lunar Society had first met and where Boulton had received many visitors including Catherine the Great.

The map covers the area of Birmingham and Edgbaston including Bolton's Soho Manufactory, Lichfield Turnpike Road, the Fazeley Canal, Bordesley, and Edgbaston.

Hallmarks

18 [BIRMINGHAM – SILVERSMITHS.] 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.

With Eight Hundred Pictograms

19 BLOCQUEL, Simon. *Physiologie complète du Rébus* ouvrage illustré par 800 petites figures, et rédigé par Blismon. Paris, Delarue, [1842.] £400

12mo, pp. 169, [3] and [8] of advertisements; all text and rebus within printed frame; original printed wrappers, stitching a little loose; a little dust-soiled and dog-eared, else fine.

First edition of this useful physiology of the rebus. With the help of eight hundred examples and illustrations, rebus pictograms are explained.



After a general introduction which introduces various rebuses, including pictograms which represent syllabic sounds, a veritable glossary of pictograms is given.

The author Simon-François Blocquel (1780–1863), here under the pseudonym Blismon, was active as a printer bookseller and lithographer in Lille.

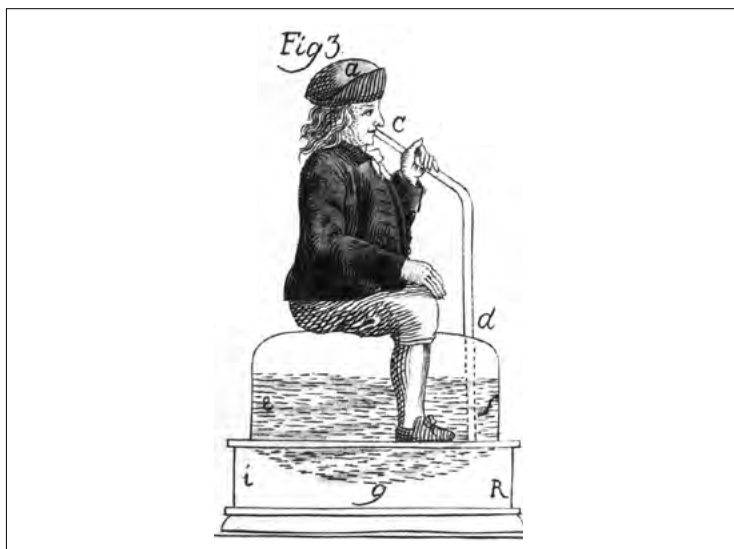
Quérard I, 538; OCLC: UCLA, Yale, Princeton, Amsterdam, and Bibliothèque Nationale.

Magic and Tricks

20 [BLOTTNER, Karl Ludwig.] *Der entblösste Apollonius dargestellt aus neuern Magiern von einem Freunde der Natur. Mit illuminirten Kupfern.* Breslau, Leipzig, Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn, 1794. £950

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [viii] title page and index, 344, with four hand-coloured engraved plates bound at the end; occasional light spotting, due to paper stock; later marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little sunned and chipped, with modern book-plate to front pastedown.

First edition of an uncommon and well-organised book of secrets and magic, attributed to Blottner. The first part is taken up with a comprehensive general history of magic from the earliest time with extensive references to authors and writers. This is followed by a detailed collection of tricks,



organised in different categories, such as chemical tricks (which include recipes for carrying fire in one's bare hands, inflammable substances, vanishing inks etc), mechanical tricks, mathematical tricks, tricks for card sharps, and tricks for artists and copper plate engravers.

The recipes for artists include the production of wax-based water colours, printing of engravings on porcelain, or cleaning prints and oil-paintings. The four hand-coloured plates illustrate a number of mechanical tricks – the numbering jumps from plate 3 to 5, but all comparable copies show the same feature.

Ackermann I, 341; Graesse, BMP 69; Holzmann/Bohatta I, 2797; Rosenthal 2868; OCLC: Library of Congress (*Houdini Collection*); Harvard, University of Minnesota; not in *Conjuring Arts Library*.

The Nature of Life

21 BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich. Ueber den Bildungstrieb und das Zeugungsgeschäfte. Göttingen, Johann Christian Dieterich, 1781. £1,250

Small 8vo, pp. 87, [1] blank, large engraved title vignette by J.W. Meil, one engraved plate; contemporary half tan calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments, spine label; an attractive copy, with contemporary ownership inscription by the surgeon Joachim Thomas Bosch to front free endpaper.

First edition, rare, of Blumenbach's work on the *Bildungstrieb* (*nisus formativus*), the continuing quest by thinkers since Aristotle to understand



the nature of life. Blumenbach shared this interest in the driving force that makes up life with many contemporary thinkers, most importantly Kant. Influenced by Haller and the eighteenth-century school of vitalism, Blumenbach conceived of the *Bildungstrieb*, i.e. the 'innate tendency in living creatures toward self-development. This impulse was to be added to irritability, sensibility and contractility as [an] essential feature of vitalism' (PMM 219). In this theory of reproduction and embryonic development, he rejected the 'preformation theory and advanced the theory of epigenesis as the true explanation of the phenomenon of evolution. They are of historical significance because they offered some new arguments in favour of epigenesis to the conflict between it and preformation'.

'Blumenbach had a great influence on the scientific explorers and travellers of the time; among his pupils were Alexander von Humboldt, Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, Prince Maximilian zu Wied and others' (PMM 219).

But in addition to the biological implications, the question of development takes on a huge and predominant educational function or role, which is epitomised in the German language in the word '*Bildung*', which means both formation and education, and thus encapsulates the ideas Blumenbach wanted to convey.

'Bildung goes on to play a critical role in later German history in education: a distinctive form of post-enlightenment education: can this distinctiveness be tied into anthropology? Contrast this with *Erziehung*, which exists in an interesting sociological tension that develops through the 19th century' (R. Brisson, *Blumenbach and the Emergence of Scientific Anthropology*, Research Website).

Blake p. 51; Garrison-Morton 104; NDB II, p. 329.

Books, Prints and Drawings

22 [BOOK AUCTION.] BURGDORFER, J. J. Katalog von Büchern und Kunstgegenständen der Buch- und Kunsthandlung von J. J. Burgdorfer, in Bern, welche den 23. Oktober 1848 und folgende Tage an öffentliche Steigerung gebracht und zu den höchsten Angeboten gegen baare Bezahlung abgeliefert werden. [colophon:] Berne, C. Rätzer, 1848. £550

8vo, pp. [iv], 219, [1] imprint, collation includes printed wrappers, with detailed contents list and order of sale; a little dog-eared, else clean and crisp.

A fine copy of this uncommon book auction catalogue for the liquidation sale of the stock of the Swiss book- and print seller and publisher Johann Jakob Burgdorfer (1763–1844) after his death.

In all about 3000 titles are listed, (author, title, size, with estimates) in individual sections covering fiction and general books in German and French, English and Italian titles, illustrated books (again subdivided into German and French), Swiss drawings and paintings, individual prints, lithographs, maps, etc. The catalogue concludes with a listing of Burgdorfer's publishing stock of books and prints, with detailed information on the number of copies still available (ranging from 1 to 6527 of the *Alpenrosenkupfer*). See *Neuer Nekrolog* 1844.

Novels, Travel Literature and Music

23 [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE.] HAAS, Franz. Verzeichniss von Verlags- und Sortiments-Büchern, Landkarten, Musicalien und Kupferstichen welche bey Franz Haas, Buchhändler in Carlsbad in seinem Laden zur goldnen Krone auf der Wiese, um beygesetzte Preise zu haben sind. Catalogue des Livres de fond et d'assortiment des Cartes géographiques, de Musique et des gravures en taille-douce. Carlsbad, Franz Haas, 1808. £400

8vo, pp. [ii], 54; stitched as issued, with pale blue paper spine, lower corner torn off (30 x 20mm), no loss of text; title a little dust-soiled, else fine.

Uncommon early publisher and bookseller catalogue, clearly separating Haas' own publications from those that he sold in his capacity as a bookseller. The first section of Haas' publications includes the classics, German authors, scientific books, books for entertainment – including novels and light reading – copperplate engravings, and music. As a retail bookseller, Haas offered classical authors, prayer-books, books for children, cookery books, medical books, economics, travel, an extensive section of novels and light reading, music, maps, engravings and a section of English

and French books. These foreign language titles are mostly novels, travel accounts and dictionaries.

Not in *Catalogues de Libraries* 1473–1810; not in *Répertoire d'imprimeurs et libraires*, 2004.

Angels' Share – Ullage Cask Gauger

24 BOYDELL, James. The Ullage Cask Gauger, comprised in a series of tables, calculated with the utmost accuracy and perspicuity. Whereby The Ullage Contents of any Cask, from Five to One Hundred and Sixty Gallons (inclusive) is at one View exactly and expeditiously known: and Likewise The Ullage Contents of all other Casks, however large. As also The Foot or Sediment in Oil Casks, are alike correctly ascertained. Compiled After the most approved Method made Use of by the Excise. By James BoydeLL, Late Wine Merchant. London, R. and H. Causton for the author, 1784.

£1,250

8vo in fours, pp. xiii, [iii], 143, [1] blank; second half printed tables; some light paper browning, stronger to title, title page repaired in gutter margin; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebaked and recorned, spine with raised bands, ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; a good copy, with BoydeLL's authenticating signature to verso of A7.

First and only edition of this guide to calculating ullage, published by the author, a former wine merchant, James BoydeLL. Ullage defines the headspace of air between wine and the top of its container, be it cask or bottle. This new guide for casks was intended for the wholesale wine trade, and was particularly useful for taking inventory and for controlling pillage. Ullage measurements, combined with other measurements presented in a sophisticated set of tables, with rules carefully explained in the preface, would provide an efficient means for ascertaining the true gallon content of a cask.

One section of this guide is specifically intended for use in the trade in whale oil, which due to the growth of the Arctic whaling industry in the 1750s was imported into England in increasing quantities.

Today ullage is mostly used in the wine trade, and in the 1980s the Master of Wine and Christie's consultant Michael Broadbent developed a guide for evaluating the ullage levels of matured wines. His terms to describe the levels of wine in a wine bottle are now commonly used to describe old wine bottles offered for sale in wine auctions and by dealers in rare wine.

Not in Biting, not in A.D. Francis, *The Wine Trade*, 1972; ESTC t85778 (BL, NLS, Glasgow, Leeds, St Andrews, US: Library of Virginia, University of Kentucky, St Olaf College only.)



Printed on Silk by Breitkopf

25 [BREITKOPF.] Bey der Riedel- und Schröderischen Eheverbindung, welche in Leipzig den 23. October, 1782. freudig gefeyert wurde, wollte seine Freude zu erkennen geben ein aufrichtiger Freund. Leipzig, Breitkopf, 1782. £1,500

4to, pp. [4], printed in colour on silk, title within border, with hand-coloured circular vignette, text printed within decorative border, large hand-coloured vignette; bound in pink silk, with hand-painted floral border surrounding a rose branch; very slightly faded at edges; a very fine copy.

A most sumptuous production, finely printed on silk, hand-coloured and bound in silk by the Leipzig publisher Breitkopf. This delightful piece is a celebratory poem on the occasion of a wedding. Unrecorded.

Prison Protest

26 [BROADSIDE – ANON.] Départ d'un républicain pour la prison du Mont-Saint-Michel. Paris, Auguste Mie, [1833]. £650
Broadside (478 x 310mm), five line printed headline, large woodcut (181 x 273mm), followed by printed text in three columns; a little frayed, fold-marks, and small hole in one fold; still an attractive copy.

A fine propaganda 'canard' produced by republican sympathisers in protest against the harsh treatment of political prisoners in the notorious Breton prison of Mont Saint-Michel, as decreed by Adolphe Thiers. The large woodcut shows a member of the 1832 revolt against Louis-Philippe bidding farewell to his family while two mounted soldiers in bearskin hats await. The text includes a long letter purportedly signed, among others, by Charles Jeanne, a leading member of the revolt and an inspiration to Victor Hugo, who placed the 1832 insurrection at the heart of *Les Misérables*.

Anonymous and undated, this broadside was legally registered by the printer Louis-Augustin Mie, to be released in 1000 copies. Mie was not a specialist in 'canards', but the printer of *The Tribune*, a Republican newspaper which covered the situation at the prison. He kept up correspondence with prisoners and sent them supplies.



27 [BROADSIDE – ANON.] Warhaffte und eygentliche Contractura, Des ... Herrn Gebhardts, Churfürsten von Cöllen etc. dess H. Röm. Reichs Erbtruchsess, Freiherrn zu Walpurg. Herrn zur Scheer und Trauchperg [et]c ... Cologne, Franz Hogenberg, 1583. £850

Broadside, (245 x 250 mm), woodcut portrait, border of typographic fleurons, 12 line letterpress printed text; trimmed to border, laid down on paper.

A broadside on the passing of the electorate from Gebhardt Truchsess von Waldburg to Ernst of Bavaria; with an engraving showing Gebhardt in a

roundel, surrounded with a border of type ornaments, and with title and text in letterpress. There is another issue showing Gebhardt without a hat.

Gebhard Truchsess von Waldburg (10 November 1547 – 21 May 1601) was Archbishop-Elector of Cologne. After pursuing an ecclesiastical career, he won a close election in the Cathedral chapter of Cologne over Ernst of Bavaria. After his election, he fell in love with and later married Agnes von Mansfeld-Eisleben, a Protestant Canoness at the Abbey of Gerresheim. His conversion to Calvinism and announcement of religious parity in the Electorate triggered a war. His conversion and marriage was the first major test of the principle of ecclesiastical reservation established in the Peace of Augsburg, 1555. His loss of the Electorate strengthened the Catholic counter reformation in the northern German states, gave the Jesuits a stronghold in Cologne, and expanded the Wittelsbach family influence in imperial politics.

There is a companion broadside, Ernst of Bavaria in a roundel, surrounded with a border of type ornaments, and with title and text in letterpress. (Cologne: Hogenberg: 1583).
See BM 1872,0113.599 for different issue.

Cries of Hamburg

28 BUEK, F.G. Album Hamburgischer Costüme. In sechs und neunzig, von mehreren Künstlern nach der Natur gezeichneten und lithographirten, colorirten Blättern. Mit erläuterndem Texte ... Hamburg, B.S. Berendsohn, [1847.] £2,800

8vo, lithograph title with gilt lettering; pp. [viii], including list of subscribers, [186] with 97 coloured lithograph plates; late nineteenth century half calf over marbled boards; spine ruled and lettered in gilt; printed title reinforced in gutter margin, one plate with repaired marginal tear; occasional light dust-soiling, but overall a very bright copy.

First book edition of this famous series of 'cries' of Hamburg, depicting the full range of street merchants, salesmen, and artisans in their respective costumes, which was first published in 48 parts. Not just the 'lower orders' including servants and maids, a seamstress and a cook, brewers, market workers and fishermen are included, but also undertakers, government officials, police and the military.

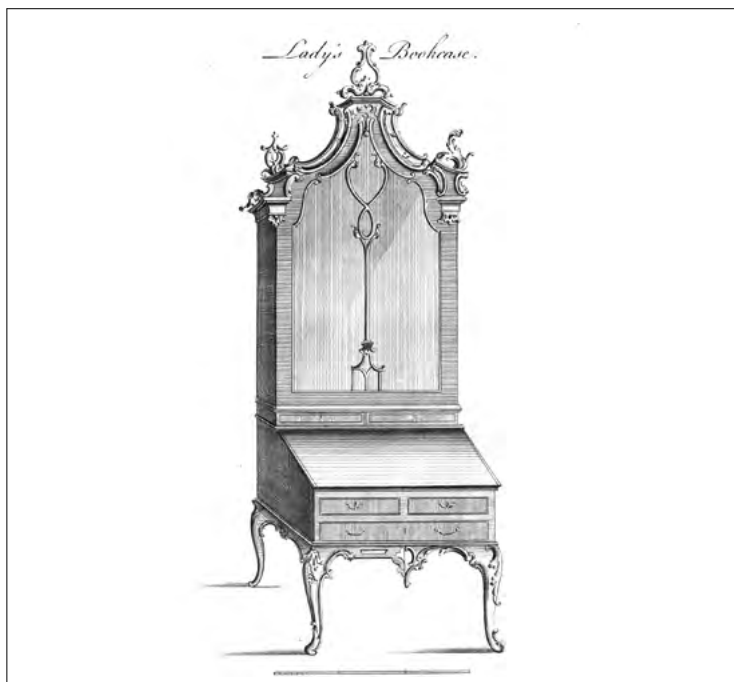
Buek writes in the preface that the work was inspired by Suhr's *'Ausruf'*, first published in 1808, but stresses the changes in popular dress and artisans' outfits within the past forty years. He also points to the much wider range of professions depicted in this version, including town officials, artisans, and inhabitants of the surrounding countryside. The fine lithographs are by Heinrich Jessen and Carl Friedrich Beer (both active in Hamburg from the early 1840s).

Beall D32; Colas 482; Hiler 125; Lipperheide 808; OCLC lists copies at the BL, Hamburg and Brown University only.



Apfelsinen u. Citronen Verkäufer.

Verlag von B. S. Berendsohn



The Best Designs from the Best Designers

29 [CHIPPENDALE, Mainwaring et al.] Household (!) Furniture in genteel taste for the year 1760. ... Containing upwards of 180 designs on 60 copper plates. Consisting of china, breakfast-, side-board-, dressing-, toilet-, card-, writing-, clav-, library-, slab- and night-tables, chairs, couches, French-stools, cabinets, commodes, china shelves and cases, trays, chests, stands for candles, tea-kettles, pedestals, stair-case-lights, bureaux, beds, ornamental bed-posts, cornices, brackets, fire-screens, desk, book- and clock-cases, frames for glasses, sconce- and chimney- pieces, girandoles, lanthorns, chandeliers etc. etc. with scales. London, Robert Sayer, [1760].

£2,450

4to, engraved title, and ll. 60 engraved plates, showing over 180 designs for furniture, four of the plates are signed J. Couse; a little marginal dust-soiling to title, else clean and crisp; recent half calf over boards.

Rare first edition of this catalogue of designs by the best English eighteenth century furniture designers including Robert Mainwaring, Ince and Mayhew, Thomas Chippendale and Thomas Johnson. 'In 1760 some

of the leading designers seem to have banded together into a 'Society of Upholsterers' and to have published a design book. It is neither known why the society was formed nor who was the moving spirit behind it, but it was probably felt, that if some of the leading members of the profession joined together and published some of their designs, business and prestige would be harvested by all concerned' (Coleridge, *Chippendale furniture*, p. 69).

A number of designs from quite early in the Gothic revival are included: a chair (plate 24), a bookcase (plate 51) and a door (plate 52); along with some examples of chinoiserie.

'[The engraver] Matthias Darly... is well-known because of his role in engraving the majority of the plates for Chippendale's *The Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers Director* (1754)... In the late 1750s he was involved in engraving plates for two other major rococo furniture pattern books, firstly for William Ince and John Mayhew's *Universal System of Household Furniture*... and secondly *Household Furniture in Genteel Taste for the Year 1760*' (*Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England*, The Victoria and Albert Museum exhibition catalogue 1984, p.158).

ESTC t301258 (London: Geffrye Museum, Columbia University); OCLC adds Art Institute of Chicago, Getty, Yale); Ward-Jackson, *English furniture design* 1958, p. 52; see *Ornamentstichkatalog Berlin 1230* (second edition of 1763), not in UCBA.

Business Etiquette for a Young Pretender

30 COLLY ALSINA, Pedro Martir. Norma, en que se presentan varias formulas de contratas de fletamentos, conocimientos, pólizas de seguros, letras de cambio, patronías de buque, facturas, libros de cuentas, balances, contrata de compañía, cartas, &c. que para gobierno de un hijo suyo joven comerciante compuso Don Pedro Martir Coll, y Alsina. Barcelona, Jordi, Roca, y Gaspár, 1803. £950

8vo, pp. [xii], iv, 120, [4], title-page with woodcut printer's vignette, prefatory letter in cursive type-face; p. 38 a sample bill of exchange, with typographical border; very slight spotting; contemporary mottled sheep, early black paper cover to spine (probably over an original gilt-decorated spine), this a little worn; a very bright fine copy with striking geometrical endpapers.

First and only edition of a charming introduction to business with advice to a young merchant. The main text is a standard business handbook, covering model merchant letters, contracts, ledger and inventory entries, letters of exchange and credit, invoices etc., all assembled for an aspiring young merchant (the author's son) and accompanied by explanatory notes.

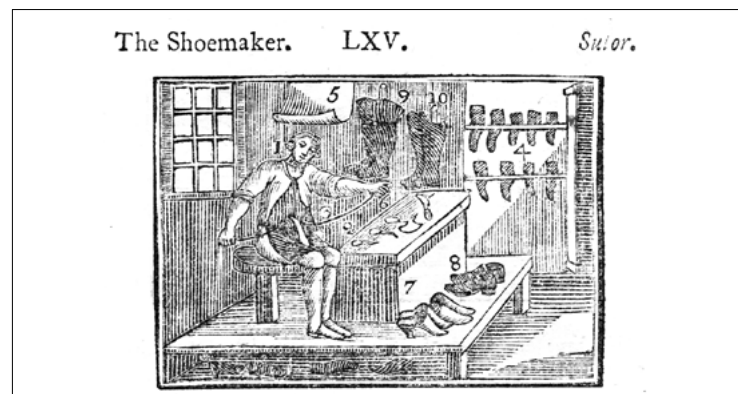
Particularly attractive is the initial letter of advice to the son on morals and conduct in business: 'You must be constant without being tenacious, humble without abasing yourself, and intrepid without being audacious'.

'The science of commerce consists of two parts. One is the perfect understanding of all the qualities and circumstance of the things in

commerce, and the other is knowing how to prepare the right documents for such commerce, with an order, clarity, and exactitude, so that one always sees perfectly everything that [the commerce] has consisted of ' (general preface).

The work combines commercial advice with an insight into the commercial culture of Barcelona at the time.

Palau 57479; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; OCLC lists copies at BN Mexico, University of Kansas, and University of Girona only.



Illustrated Children's Encyclopaedia

31 COMENIUS, Johann Amos. *Orbis Sensualium Pictus: Hoc est Omnium Principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in Vita Actionum, Pictura & Nomenclatura*. Joh. Amos Comenius's visible world: or, a nomenclature, and pictures, of all the chief things that are in the world, and of Men's Employments therein; In above 150 cuts. Written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last Essays; and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made. Translated into English by Charles Hoole, M. A. For the Use of Young Latin Scholars. And the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin. London, S. Leacroft, 1777.

£1,250

12mo, pp. [xvi], 197, [1] blank, [6] index, with more than 154 woodcut illustrations in the text; occasionally lightly browned, title page with some faint staining, minute worm trace in gutter margin of the first signature; contemporary full sheep, flat spine ruled in gilt, joints starting to crack but holding firm, head and tail of spine chipped; with early ownership inscription in ink of B. White, dated 25 Dec. 1795; an entirely unsophisticated copy.

First published in 1658 (here twelfth edition), the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus*

represents the final and mature result of Comenius' thoughts on education, and is the strongest expression of his belief in the powers of visual teaching. This attractively illustrated 'encyclopaedia' is clearly designed for children and explains 'the world'. Every trade, occupation, bird, beast, plant, natural phenomenon etc. dealt with is illustrated, and each illustration is numbered for reference to the explanations contained in the accompanying text.

In his preface Hoole emphasizes that sensual perception is the basis of knowledge. He argues that exercise of the senses will lay the ground for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life.

Simple but expressive woodcuts illustrate each of the 153 chapters, with the letters of the alphabet and tenses being shown on two strips of woodcuts.

ESTC t13161; Osborne, p.112; Pilz, K. *Die Ausgaben des Orbis Sensualium Pictus*, p. 229.

Universal Justice Discussed

32 CORTE, Bartolomeo. *Lettera di Bartolomeo Corte al ... Giuseppe Antonio Sassi. Bibliotecario dell Insigne Biblioteca Ambrogiana*. Milan, Domenico Bellagatta, 1729.

£450

8vo, pp. 99, [1] imprint, [1] errata, [3] blank; original buff stiff wrappers, a little dog-eared and spine reinforced.

First and only edition of this letter addressed to the librarian of the Ambrosiana Library in Milan discussing aspects of universal justice. Corte in particular concentrates on the content and author of the anonymously published *Lettera di Amarini Mastricolla Francese ad Egisippo Santinio Susa*, a strident criticism of the treatment of the Curia di Conversano some years earlier. The anonymous author was adamant that the Curia di Conversano had been wrongfully prosecuted and attempts a revocation of the original verdict.

Amarini Mastricolla has only recently been identified in the Fondo Bartolomeo Corte as Francesco Mariani (1684-1758).

OCLC: outside of Italy, University of Illinois, Madison, Wisconsin; for the original letter see Lippolis, *Fondo Bartolomeo Corte*, 259.

Magic Tricks & Popular Medicine – in Ten Parts

33 [CRAILSHEIM, Albrecht E. von.] *Die zehenmal hundert und eine Kunst, oder vermischte Sammlung von tausend und zehen nützlichen, auch lustig und scherzhaften, doch allesamt durch die Erfahrung bewährten Kunststücken zum allgemeinen Nutzen und Vergnügen in zehen Theilen an das Licht gestellet, mit Figuren und einem brauchbaren vollständigen Register versehen*. Nuremberg, Christoph Riegel, 1766.

£1,200



Ten parts in one volume, each with separate title-page, but continuous pagination, 8vo, pp. [iv], 825, [49] index, with five plates (four folding), bound after the title of parts 6 to 10; all titles within typographic border, first title printed in red and black; numerous woodcut illustrations and tables in the text; lightly browned throughout, due to paper quality; contemporary full calf, spine ruled in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, label and foot of spine chipped.

First edition of this extensive compendium of scientific recreations combined with a book of secrets, first issued in ten parts, and here with the collective title. Each of the ten parts lists and describes 101 secret recipes – in random order, but easily accessible with the help of the detailed index.

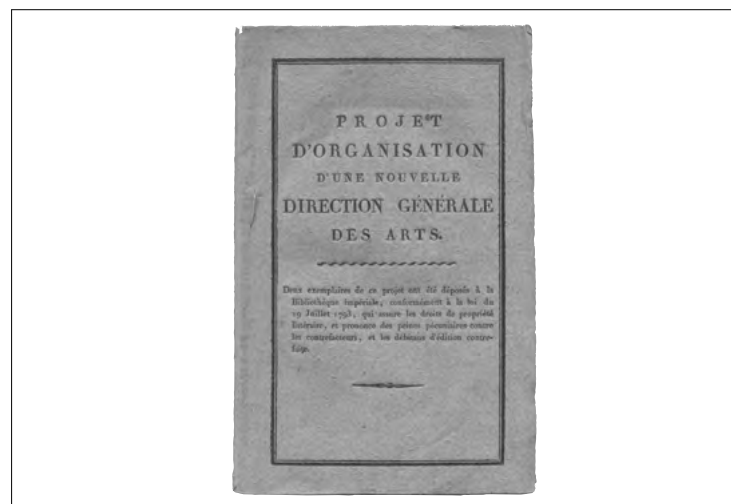
Included are instructions for the making of medicines, recipes for preserving food, recipes pertaining to domestic management (such as making inks and removing stains), some for cosmetics and some 'alchemical' recipes for refining chemicals. These alternate with descriptions of games, both party games and card games, party tricks (such as vanishing cards or whoopee cushions), mathematical tricks and technical experiments.

These manuals were popular until well into the nineteenth century; as manuals for 'domestic' medicine they had a huge circulation and are central to the history of medicine and health. At the same time they provide a fascinating insight into popular science and cultural and social trends.

Clarke/Blind 84; Volkmann 48; Holzmann-Bohatta II, 12693; OCLC records copies at University of Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York Public Library.

Business Plan for the Arts

34 [D'AGESCI, Bernard.] *Projet d'organisation d'une nouvelle direction générale des arts; et moyens de les faire fleurir dans toutes les villes de l'Empire français.* Cette organisation, loin de rien coûter au Gouvernement, lui rapportera quatorze millions par an, et mettra à la nomination de l'empereur six cent quatre-vingt-une places. Paris, Rondonneau, 1805. £750



8vo, pp. xiv, 44; original printed pink wrappers, with printed note on title page that two copyright deposit copies were deposited at the Bibliothèque Impériale (Nationale); a very fine copy.

First and only edition of this programme for the reform and reorganisation of art and art education in France, by the French artist Bernard d'Agesci (1756–1828). In the spirit of the French Revolution, d'Agesci proposes the near military-style re-organisation of all aspects of fine art, to extract use and profit from art in all parts of the country.

Under the leadership of an appointed general director of the arts painting, sculpture and architecture are organised, not just for Paris but with local chapters in smaller towns, with regulated numbers of professors, inspectors, regulators etc. details of their remuneration, and a general business plan. It is clear from the organisational principles that the arts are to have a close relationship with both applied arts and industry.

The painter and sculptor Augustin Bernard alias Bernard d'Agesci (1756–1829), trained and worked for seven years in Italy, at the Villa Médici in Rome and the School of Painting in Bologna. In 1792 he founded a revolutionary county museum in Niort, his birthplace.

OCLC: BL and Canadian Centre for Architecture.

Historical Town-Planning & Architecture: An Important Association Copy

35 D'ANCORA, Gaetano. *Della Economia fisica degli Antichi nel costruire le città.* Naples, Zambraia, 1796. £1,400

8vo, pp. [ii], 8, 297, 1; some browning and spotting at beginning and end; contemporary limp buff boards, backed with marbled paper;

manuscript note in ink to verso of final page; presentation copy with the inscription 'Dono dall' Autore' to title page, from the library of the eminent statistician Luca de Samuele Cagnazzi.

First edition of this interesting treatise on historical town planning, documented in the publications from classical authors. D'Ancora argues that over the centuries various precautions were taken when planning towns or individual dwellings, which could well be of use when planning in the present day. With reference to classical authors, but also early modern and enlightenment writers, he discusses the location of water supplies, temperate climate, air flow and exposure to wind, climate change, and prerequisites regarding soil. He stresses the importance of an existing or developing road and port system, and proximity to a civic centre with public facilities, such as theatres and hospitals – again with detailed references to the classics.

An extensive chapter is devoted to the construction of private houses, stressing the importance of natural light, galleries for privacy, and cool rooms for food storage. He concludes with a chapter on how to keep the towns clean by removing certain professions such as tanners to outside of the city limits, and positioning cemeteries out of town. Throughout D'Ancora supports his findings with extensive bibliographical details. The final index makes the information more easily accessible.

Gaetano D'Ancora (1751–1816) was professor of literature at the University of Naples.

[*Provenance:*] From the library of D'Ancora's contemporary and fellow professor at Naples university, the eminent Italian statistician Cagnazzi (1764–1852), who is best known for having published the first comprehensive Italian work on statistics.

Uncommon, OCLC list copies at Berkeley, the University of Alberta, Edinburgh and NEHA only.

Monetary History

36 DIODATI, Luigi. Dello Stato presente della Moneta nel Regno di Napoli e della Necessità di un Alzamento. Naples, Michele Migliaccio, 1790. £1,400

8vo, pp. xvi, 158; some marginal damp-staining to first and last signatures; occasional light browning; contemporary half sheep over marbled boards; spine with double gilt rules, gilt-lettered spine label; a few individual wormholes to spine, foot of spine worn.

First edition, uncommon, of this innovative study of monetary history by Luigi Diodati, who is also known for the biography of his fellow Neapolitan economist Galiani. Diodati's contributions to the history of coins and money were recognised by the government and he was made the director of the Neapolitan mint.

Diodati attempts to resolve the question of why gold had disappeared in 1587 from the kingdom of Naples, which was not sufficiently explained by all earlier monetary writers, such as De Sanctis, Serra, Locke, Melon,

Galiani or Beccaria. The usual explanation of this fact was an excess of imports over exports. Diodati, however, maintains that the lack of gold was caused by the monetary reform undertaken by the other states of Italy, each of which had raised the nominal value of their coins. This had been a reaction to the rise of prices and the fall in the value of money consequent to the discoveries of silver in America, and the impulse these supplies of metal gave to enterprise and business, whilst reducing all fixed incomes.

In the concluding chapter Diodati develops a theory of ideal money, '*moneta immaginaria*' which is not subject to re- and de-valuations, but sustains its value. It appears to be a form of exchange-rate mechanism, with fixed exchange rates.

A second edition was published in 1849.

Cossa 47 (170); Einaudi 1571; Goldsmiths'-Kress 14462.33; OCLC lists copies at the Chicago, Berlin and Paris.



Amsterdam Directory & Almanac

37 [DIRECTORY – ALMANAC.] D'Erve der Wed. C. Stichters Almanach, voor 't jaar 1792. Voorsien van eene aanwijzing der jaar-, paarden-, beesten- en leermarkten, welke in de Bataafsche Republiek gehouden worden. with: 1)Naamwyzer waar in vertoond worden de namen en woonplaatsen van [...] regeerders der stad Amstelredam, 2)Het edel mogende collegie ter admiraliteit, 3)Hollands en Utrechts hoogheemraadschap van den Zeeburg en Diemerdyk,

4)Naamen en woonplaatsen van de heeren professoren, 5)Naamregister van al de predikanten, 6)Lyste van de capiteinen, luitenants en officieren, 7)Naamregister van alle de kooplieden, 8)Naamen en woonplaatsen van de heeren assuradeurs, 9)Lyste der naamen en woonplaatsen van de makelaars, 10)Naamen en woonplaatsen van de solliciteurs, 11)Verbetert specie-boek. Amsterdam, Josiah Schouten, 1792. £500

Eleven parts in one volume, almanac bound last, tall 12mo, pp. 64, [4]; 28; 12; 14; 32; [48]; 128; 12; 48; 60; [12]; [28]; almanac printed in red and black; contemporary full green vellum, wrap-around wallet binding, elaborately gilt, gilt arms of Amsterdam to upper and lower board.

A fine example of an Amsterdam almanac, combined with specialised business and professional directories, giving commercial and exchange rate information, bound in its characteristic Dutch green vellum wallet binding.

Sir Walter Scott's Edinburgh

38 [DIRECTORY – EDINBURGH.] The Post-Office annual directory, from Whitsunday 1808, to Whitsunday 1809, containing an alphabetical arrangement of the noblemen, private gentlemen, merchants, traders and others, in the city and suburbs of Edinburgh and Leith, with their residence. Edinburgh, Abernethy & Walker, 1808. £1,400

12mo in 6s, pp. 349, [1] blank, [1] index, large folding engraved map of Edinburgh and another of the Wet Docks at Leith; original drab brown boards skilfully rebacked with paper, paste-down label on upper cover torn; 19th century visiting card of William Ford on front pastedown, neat late 19th century ownership inscription at head of title; a very nice copy.

A delightful survival and a fascinating snapshot of Edinburgh society in the first decade of the 19th century, the city as Sir Walter Scott would have known it. Indeed, Scott himself receives an entry on p. 212: 'Scott, Walter esq. Advocate, 2 North Castle Street'.

The breadth of trades and occupations described is extraordinary, from plumbers, leather-merchants, pewterers and brush makers to tobacconists, architects, surgeons, dentists and candle makers. Names and addresses are given for all; in addition, there are a good number of 'furnished lodgings' listed. And, this being Scotland, there are quite a few 'spirit dealers'.

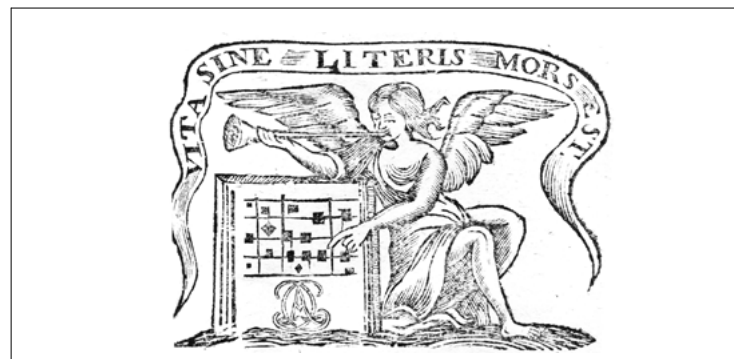
The plan of the Wet Docks at Leith is early, as they were opened in May 1806. They were the first of their kind in the country.

Ballantyne's Directory

39 [DIRECTORY – EDINBURGH.] Under the Patronage of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. Postmaster-General for Scotland. The Post Office Annual Directory for 1826–27; containing an Alphabetical List of the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants and others, in Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven. With an Appendix and a Street Directory. Edinburgh, for the Letter-Carriers of the General Post Office. Edinburgh, James Ballantyne & Co., 1826. £600

Tall narrow 12mo (207 x 84mm), folding engraved map of Edinburgh by Lizars bound as a frontispiece, pp. [ii], xvi, 244, 81 [vere 77, 61–64 omitted from pagination, but thus complete]; short tear to map in gutter margin, no loss; original green cloth-backed drab grey boards; printed label to spine, corners a little rounded, but a good copy.

A wonderful survival of an ephemeral publication. A plethora of trades and occupations are given, from the ubiquitous 'spirit dealers' to 'beef, steak and ham shops', dressmakers, shoemakers, cow-feeders, last makers, bakers and bookbinders. Editions of the Post Office Annual Directory became more sophisticated with passing years, this one includes a street directory, 'rates of postage from Edinburgh to Countries beyond Sea', stage coach offices, Hackney coach offices, banks and bankers, shipping and insurance companies. In all, a fascinating snapshot of Edinburgh just a few years after George IV's famous visit to the city in 1822.



Interest & Usury

40 [DU PUY, Bernard.] Eclaircissement nouveau, sur le Prêt et les Interêts. Seconde Edition. [bound with:] Dissertation sur le prêt et la vente du bléd, gasailles et bladades, qui peut servir d'addition a` l'Eclaircissement du prêt & interêts, par le même auteur. Toulouse, Pierres Calac, 1687. £650

Two works in one volume, 12mo, pp. [vi], 7–102, [1] permission, [1] blank; [vi], 7–43, [2], [3] blank; large woodcut printer's mark to both titles, wormhole from p. 79 onwards, from p. 101 extending to small worm trace, occasionally touching a letter; contemporary full sheep, spine gilt in compartments, a little rubbed and with single wormhole to spine.

Second edition of the first work, first edition of the second work, which complements the first and provides further additions to Bernard Du Puy's detailed discussion of interest and usury. Du Puy gives an overview of the need for credit, which in turn was used to justify the charging of interest. With extensive reference to church and critical authorities, he discusses the development of interest charges through the centuries. He maintains that the Church may not get involved in lending money at interest, that civil and canon law are not in contradiction as regards money-lending, and finally that interest in moderation may be charged.

In the second work he extends his findings on the just price of food, especially bread flour.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 02667.1.



Festival of Fools – the Clergy Unleashed

41 DU TILLIOT, Jean Bénigne Lucotte. *Memoires pour servir a l'histoire de la fete des foux*. Lausanne & Geneva, Marc-Michel Bousquet, 1741. £1,250

4to, pp. vi, 68 [i.e. 112], 12 leaves of engraved plates, title printed in red and black, with circular fool's vignette; lightly browned throughout; contemporary full calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, title page a little creased, else fine.

First edition of this illustrated study of the 'Feast of Fools', a popular festival during the Middle Ages, especially in France. The festival was generally celebrated between Christmas and Epiphany, but most generally held on the first day of the year. A mock bishop or pope was elected, ecclesiastical ritual was parodied and low and high officials changed places. This festival was probably a Christian adaptation of the pagan festivities of the Saturnalia. By the 13th century these feasts had become a burlesque of Christian morality and worship. In spite of repeated prohibitions and penalties imposed by the Council of Basel in 1431, the feasts did not die out entirely until the 16th century.

Du Tilliot publishes here a number of interesting historical documents relating to the Society of Mother fool (*la Société de la mère Folle*) at Dijon, founded in 1482, and the twelve plates illustrate the costumes, banners, seals and carvings used by the company in their processions, illustrated with heads of fools.

Caillet 3475; Cioranescu 27211; for a detailed study see Max Harris, *Sacred Folly: A New History of the Feast of Fools*, 2011.

In Praise of Love as the First Law of Creation

42 ECKARTSHAUSEN, Karl von. *Ueber das erste Wesensgesetz in der Schöpfung*. Eine Rede, abgelesen auf der churfl.

Hofbibliothek, als die churfl. Akademie der Wissenschaften ihren Stiftungstag, und zugleich das Fest der fünfzigjährigen Regierung Sr. itzt regierenden Churfürstl. Durchläucht etc. etc. feyerte ... Den 2ten April. Munich, Joseph Lindauer, 1793. £650

4to, pp. 40, with engraved woodcut to title and head-piece; printed on good paper, small single worm trace to front free endpaper; original full sheep, with arms supralibros to upper board, roll-tool in blind to upper and lower board; a little scratched, else a fine copy.

First edition, an original offprint produced for presentation purposes, of Eckartshausen's evocation of divine love and pantheism. In his characteristic aphoristic writing style, he discusses the importance of love in the world. Rather unusually, this offprint has the pages renumbered and is printed on fine paper. It was originally published in the proceedings of the academy of sciences.

The Christian theosopher and jurist Karl von Eckartshausen (1752–1803) straddled the cultural divide between the German Aufklärung (Enlightenment) and the early Romantic period. His works in natural philosophy and Christian theosophy was read and discussed by some of the most well-known European writers and poets of his time. He defended his own kind of religious philosophy against the new rationalism and

materialism of what he considered the wrong sort of Enlightenment. He was closely involved in the social and legal developments in his society, and foresaw and warned against the political and religious unrest in the era of the French Revolution (1789–1801).
Faivre 70.

Air Pollution

43 ECKARTSHAUSEN, Karl von. Ueber das Verderbniß der Luft, die wir einathmen, ihrer Schädlichkeit für die Gesundheit der Menschen und die Art, sie leicht und schnell zu verbessern. Eine Rede ... München März 1788. Munich, Joseph Lindauer, 1788.

£600

4to, pp. [ii], 35–102; original offprint, printed on pale blue paper; finely bound in tan leather, with Bavarian arms in gilt to upper board; folio letter loosely inserted, written in ink dedicating the publication to the King of Bavaria 'Votre altesse Serenissime'.

Original offprint, bound for presentation purposes, of Eckartshausen's talk at the Bavarian Academy of Sciences on the question of air quality and how to preserve and improve it. Even though Eckartshausen maintains that air quality will be improved by the cultivation of the land, he points out the dangers of deforestation.

Clearly influenced by the phlogiston theory, he comments on the importance of air circulation, the separation of animal and human accommodation, but also remarks on the detrimental effect of tobacco fumes. In cities he points to the density of chimneys, but reserves his most strident comments on the location of cemeteries.

He concludes with a structured program on the improvement of air quality, presented in the form of an eighteenth-century power-point presentation, and includes various suggestions for its improvement.

Faivre 37. OCLC lists copies at Columbia, Strasburg, Lucerne, and Paris outside of Germany.

44 EDWARDS, Grace [Illustrator.] *The Louse Danger*. Issued by the British Museum (Natural History). London, British Museum, 1918.

£200

Broadside, folio (480 x 295 mm), with fold marks; large line drawing of a louse, under the large print headline of *Louse Danger*, with explanatory text underneath.

A striking public health poster warning about the dangers of lice, produced by the Natural History Museum, (then attached to the British Museum). It includes a magnified sketch of a louse by Grace Edwards, an entomological artist working at the museum. She also illustrated another poster, 'The Mosquito Danger', and books such as 'Illustrations of African blood-



sucking flies other than mosquitoes and tsetse-flies' (1909) by Ernest Edward Austen.

The magnified picture of the louse is alarming, obviously designed to shock people into action.

45 [ENCYCLOPAEDIA – HUMAN SCIENCES.] *Encyclopédie progressive, ou collection de traités sur l'histoire, l'état actuel et les progrès des connaissances humaines, avec un manuel encyclopédique, ou dictionnaire abrégé des sciences et des arts*. [all published]. Paris, Bureau de l'Encyclopédie Progressive, 1826.

£650
8vo, pp. [viii], 128, [2] errata, [129]–529, [1] blank; contemporary sheep-backed boards, gilt lettering directly to spine.

First edition (all published) of a short-lived 'progressive' encyclopaedia of economics and social sciences, initiated by Guizot, in fact a collection of articles on pertinent issues of the 19th century written by leading French intellectuals of the time. It includes ten articles of varying extent and includes important contributions by Guizot himself (on encyclopaedias and election), A. Thiers (a biography and analysis of John Law and the Mississippi bubble, later also published in book form), Benjamin Constant (religion), Jean-Baptiste Say (political economy), A.C. Renouard (industrial patents).

Say's contribution is of particular interest for his introduction to economics, aimed at the general public and reiterating his familiar division of production, distribution and consumption of wealth. He criticises the physiocrats and Ricardo for their abstract systems, and especially for their

misinterpretation of high prices as a sign of wealth. Say advocates low taxes, free trade and an end to colonial exploitation. He concludes with a detailed and annotated bibliography of some 150 books and authors on political economy, from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century.

Guizot writes on encyclopaedias in general, again with a bibliography of important examples from France, England, Germany, and Italy.

Renouard gives a detailed introduction to industrial patents with a comparative analysis of practice and legal situation France, England, Austria, Netherlands, Germany and America.

OCLC: Berkeley and University of Philadelphia; Newberry and University of Reading have first part only.

The Beginning of Agricultural Chemistry

46 [FABBRONI, Giovanni.] Reflexions sur l'état actuel de l'Agriculture; ou Exposition du véritable plan pour cultiver ses terres avec le plus grand avantage, & pour se passer des engrais. Paris, Nyon, 1780. £550

8vo, pp. xxii, 294, [1]; tables in the text; brown stain to C10–12, else clean and crisp; uncut in the original pink wrappers, spine label lettered in manuscript; a little dog-eared, and head and foot of spine chipped; a very good copy, with author's name noted in ink on the title.

First edition of Fabbroni's remarkable treatise on the state of agriculture and agricultural reform, in which he developed new techniques in agronomy and cultivation, based on procedures of pneumatic chemistry. Fabbroni's work contributed considerably to the application of chemistry to the study of the plant world, and the beginning of agricultural chemistry.

Fabbroni (1752–1822), a strong supporter of the Leopoldine reforms in Tuscany, was vociferous in his defence of free trade and rejected all forms of restrictions of the trade in grain. He worked with Felice Fontana in the Museum of Physics and Natural Sciences in Florence, and later became the museum's director. From 1776 to 1778 he lived in Paris and then in London and frequented enlightened and radical circles in both cities. During this time he also met and corresponded with both Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 11983.3; see M.M. Libelli in IESS and M. Gliozzi in DSB.

Franklin's Way to Wealth

47 [FRANKLIN, Benjamin.] La Science du Bonhomme Richard, ou Moyen Facile de payer les Impôts. Philadelphia, Ruault, 1777. [bound with:] [GUIDI, L. Abbé.] Dialogue entre un Éveque et un Curé, sur les mariages des Protestans. [n.p.], 1775. £800

Two works bound in one volume, 12mo, pp. 151, [1] blank, 4 advertisement; iv, 5–120; title vignette; occasional light browning, due

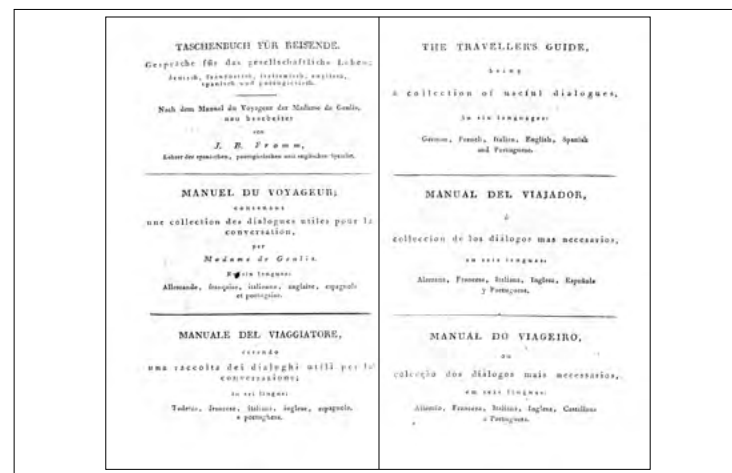
to paper stock; contemporary mottled sheep, sides with triple gilt rule, spine decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; discreet repairs to joints; an attractive copy.

First separate French translation of Franklin's *Way to Wealth*, containing his shrewd maxims and proverbs against idleness, pride and folly. The work, first published in *Poor Richard's Almanac* for 1758, and then separately issued in 1760 under the title of *Father Abraham's Speech*, gained instant popularity as a gospel of bourgeois thrift and common sense.

The translation is by F.A. Quétant and J.B. Lecuy. Also included are translations of *Examination of Dr Franklin before the British Parliament*, in 1766 translated by Dupont de Nemours, the *Constitution of Pennsylvania, as established in 1776*, and the *Examination of Mr Penn, at the bar of Parliament in 1776*.

The work is bound with the first edition of Guidi's treatise in the form of a dialogue on Protestant marriage. Guidi writes in favour of Protestants, and advocates their integration into French society, not just for reasons of fairness, but also for economic advantage.

I. Fajj 10; Echeverria, p. 54; see Sabin 25583 for 1778 edition; very rare, this edition not in Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi (all record only the 1778 edition); II. Barbier I, 945; INED 2205.



48 FROMM, J.B. Taschenbuch für Reisende Gespräche für das gesellschaftliche Leben; deutsch, französisch, italienisch, englisch, spanisch und portugiesisch; nach dem Manuel du Voyageur der Madame de Genlis neu bearbeit. Manuel du Voyageur; Manuale del Viaggiatore; The Traveller's Guide; Manual del Viajador; Manual do Viageiro. Dresden, Arnold, Vienna and Trieste Fr. Vokes, et al, [1822]. £450

8vo, pp. xv, 295, [1] imprint; printed in triple columns, showing all six languages per page opening; original blue boards, printed spine label; extremities a little rubbed.

A handy traveller's phrase book, with phrases and dialogues arranged side by side in six languages: German, French, Italian, English, Spanish and Portuguese. It was originally compiled by Mme de Genlis, described as a woman of encyclopaedic information (though her early education had consisted of 'a little catechism and many ghost stories') and with a mania for instructing others, and is here revised by J.B. Fromm. The phrase book is arranged by social occasion, beginning with basic travel and tourist dialogues, such as reservations, in hotels and restaurants, during meals etc. This is followed by shopping transactions, conversations at the hairdresser or while renting a horse or carriage. A separate section deals with written business correspondence, with ready-made excuses and payment reminders. OCLC: Princeton only.

Vienna Loan Sharks

49 FUNK, Franz. Das Verzeichniß der Vielperzentigen. Ein zeitgemässes Schema renommirter Kapitalisten Wiens, die für zwölf, achtzehn, vier und zwanzig, sechs und dreißig und mehr Perzent ihr Geld ausleihen. Vienna, the author [Schmidbauer and Holzwarth], 1848. £480

8vo, pp. 73, [1] blank, [5] index, [1] imprint; a little dust-soiled, paper spine, chipped.

First complete edition of this polemical publication, revealing the names and addresses of Viennese moneylenders and usurers. The work consists of five parts, listing a total of ninety names, with separate chapters on money lending in general and a justification of the present publication. According to the title, the first listing of a dozen moneylenders had been published earlier.

A brief description of the particular characteristics and extortion techniques of each moneylender is followed by his or her full address. A surprisingly large number of women are involved. A separate section is devoted to Jewish moneylenders, with even more colourful characteristics listed. Goldsmiths'-Kress 35791.23; Gugitz II, 10398; Hayn/G. VIII, 445; Mayer 656 (von bekannter Seltenheit); OCLC: Northwestern, Brigham Young, Minneapolis, Indiana.

50 [GAMES – TANGRAM.] Nuovo e dilettevole Giuoco Chinese. [Milan, Fratelli Bettalli, 1817?] £550

8vo, ll. [1] engraved title, ll. 28, printed on one side only (323 samples); a little spotting and foxing due to paper quality; contemporary marbled boards, spine a little worn and chipped.



First edition in Italian of one of the earliest books on the Chinese game of Tangram published in the West. Tangram was apparently introduced into Europe after Lord Amherst's ill-fated 1816 embassy to China, and enjoyed great popularity.

The engraved title shows two Chinese figures, and gives a six-line description of the ingenious game, which is based on geometrical principles and consists of 7 pieces, i.e. five triangles, one rhomboid and one square, which can be arranged in more than three hundred shapes. The 28 leaves printed on card illustrate 323 shapes. They are arranged Chinese style, printed on one side only and arranged as facing pairs.

This edition is apparently identical to the Florence one dated 1817, except for the title page.

OCLC: Yale, Indiana, ICCU records another 1817 edition with a Florence imprint; see Jan van der Waals, History & Bibliography in Joost Elffers, Tangram (1973/1976); David Singmaster, Sources In Recreational Mathematics: An Annotated Bibliography (2000).

Comprehensive Printing Manual

51 GERONVAL, Maurice-Ernest Audouin de and Nicolas-Edme RORET. Manuel de L'Imprimeur, ou Traité Simplifié de la Typographie; Avec un grand nombre de figures. Paris, Crapelet, 1826. £180

12mo, pp. [viii], 240, [4] advertisement, with six folding engraved plates, most of them by Guignet; occasionally a little browned, fore edges of plates frayed; quite worn in contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, spine in compartments, with remains of gilt lettering and decoration.

First and only edition of this comprehensive French printing manual, published as part of the Roret series of practical technical manuals. It includes a description of type, composition, and presswork and illustrates various presses, stereotyping etc.
Bigmore & Wyman I, 264.

Enlightened Economic Reforms in Tuscany

52 GIANNI, Francesco Maria. *Governo della Toscana sotto il Regno di sua Maestà il Re Leopoldo II*. Florence, Gaetano Cambiagi, 1790. £1,000

Tall 4to, pp. [iv] including first blank, 76, 60 unnumbered leaves and 4 folding sheets, tables A–DD, dimostrazione I–V; bound in contemporary vellum-backed pattern paper boards; a very crisp fine copy, printed on strong paper.

First edition of Gianni's account of the economic reforms carried out during Leopold II's rule as grand duke of Tuscany, before he became emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1790. Leopold II was one of the most capable and remarkable of the reforming princes of the eighteenth century. Advised by the liberal economist Bandini, he introduced a system of free trade in grain and foodstuffs, promoted agriculture, and reclaimed marshlands for intensive cultivation. Taxation was reformed on the basis of equality for all citizens, which abolished the privileges of the nobility. Local government and the administration of justice were also revised, and torture and capital punishment abolished.

Written by the economist and administrator Gianni (1728–1821) in close collaboration with Leopold II, this account was clearly modelled on Necker's famous *Compte Rendu*. Gianni gives a detailed, and first-hand report of these economic reforms, which in the first part are described in great detail, with clear reference to the legislation passed and new rules introduced. In the second section the achievements are presented in detailed account form, presenting the 'end-of-year' accounts of Leopold's last year in office in Tuscany, compared to 1765, the beginning of his reign. In a clear cost versus result analysis, all aspects of public finance are covered, ranging from the Tuscan tax income, public accounts and the national debt, to local accounts of cities such as Siena, and state expenditure on specific areas, such as prisons, fine arts, and public administration. Even the accounts of the grand duke himself are laid open.

A fascinating document of enlightened administration, which shows an astonishing degree of openness and accountability of an absolute ruler. The work was widely distributed through two reprints in 1791 and even translated into German in 1795.

Cossa 143, 87; Einaudi 2668; Kress Italian 595.



Hand-Coloured French Officials

53 GRASSET de SAINT-SAUVEUR, Jacques. *Amtskleidungen der Stellvertreter des französischen Volks und der übrigen Staatsbeamten der Republik Frankreich: nach den Originalzeichnungen* [Costumes des représentants du peuple, membres des deux conseils, du Directoire Exécutif, des ministres, des tribunaux, des messagers d'Etat, huissiers, et autres fonctionnaires publics]. Mit 16 illuminirten Kupfern und jede Figur mit einer historischen Notiz begleitet. Paris, Deroy, 1795. £2,250

8vo, double-pages pp. 21 and 16 hand-coloured engraved plates, including engraved title; occasional light damp traces to upper margin; ink inscription to verso of half title, with some show-through; a little browned; contemporary pastepaper wrappers; a little dog-eared, else fine.

Bilingual edition illustrating the costumes of French officials during the Directory period, the second phase of the French Revolution. Ranging

from the Council of the Five Hundred (the lower house of the legislature of France) and the Ancients, to the Directeurs (members of the executive), ministers of state, members of the judiciary and finally municipal officials, all are depicted with their official robes. The accompanying text in French and German explains the robes and clarifies the underlying message. The preface stresses the importance of the official dress code as a visual part of the republican system.

The Directory was a fateful experiment in weak executive powers. Created in reaction to the dictatorship under the Reign of Terror of 1793–94, it ultimately ended up in the hierarchical dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The writer, illustrator, editor and adventurer Jacques Grasset de Saint-Sauveur (1757–1810) was Canadian by birth; he followed in the diplomatic career of his father, became consul in pre-revolutionary France, and published a number of illustrated works on a variety of peoples of the world.

For French edition see Cohen, 452 ; Colas 1294 ; Lipperheide 1781; Monglond, III, 589–591.

From Venetian Grandee to Adventurer

54 GRATAROL, Pier Antonio. *Narrazione Apologetica*. Stockholm, Enrico Foug, 1779. £1,800

Small 4to, pp. [iv], 146, [2]; contemporary marbled calf, marbled edges, sides blindstamped, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt, and with gilt urn motif; head of spine chipped, else a very attractive copy with early 20th century ownership stamp of Granziotto to front free endpaper.

First edition of this exposition of the corruption and intrigues at the Council of Ten in Venice. Gratarol demonstrates how he has become a victim of the draconian laws of the Venetian Government and shows up government corruption and underhand dealings. His revelations were reprinted a number of times before the end of the century.

Gratarol (1730–1785), a Venetian noble and Secretary of State, had been pilloried on stage by Carlo Gozzi for an illicit affair in his *Le droghe d'amore* (The Love Potions), which resulted in a public scandal. Gratarol left Venice without authorisation, fell into disgrace and had to escape to Stockholm, where he published this defence, his 'Narrazione Apologetica'. His later peripatetic life led him to England, Portugal, North America, Brazil and Madagascar, and he died in poverty in 1785.

Gratarol begins his revelations with three prefaces, first for his enemies, then his supporters and finally those who are impartial. The affair was clearly of Europe-wide interest, which is evidenced in the title note that copies are available through Téron in Geneva and the Adress Comptoir in Hamburg. Apparently published in an edition of 600 copies only (Harvard); uncommon, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, BL, Danish National library, in addition to some copies in Germany.

The Beginning of a Central Bank

55 GRAUMANN, Johann Philipp. *Lettre de Monsieur Grauman... concernant les monnoyes d'Allemagne, celles de diverses nations et singulièrement celles du duché de Brunswick*. Berlin, Etienne de Bourdeaux, 1752. £750

12mo, [xiv], 170, [1] errata; contemporary mottled calf, flat spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, very small worm trace to foot of spine, a very fine copy from the Bibliothèque de Champvieux.

A fine copy of the French translation of Graumann's (first published in German, 1749) ingenious proposal for a reform of the mint. Graumann (1706–62) was a business adventurer and currency theorist who approached the question of currency as a business proposition. Convinced that a reliable currency was the main means by which the state could control economic activity, he suggested that the absolutist state should mint coin with the purpose of extracting a profit, the seigniorage. To achieve this he arranged for the minting of lighter silver pieces than those normally in use in the Duchy of Brunswick.

This served as a blueprint for Prussia. In 1750 Graumann had been made director of the Prussian mint by Frederick the Great, and introduced the new standard, the fourteen taler-foot, and thus effectively stabilised the Prussian economy. Presumably this French version was published to coincide with the expansion of the Duchy of Brunswick system to Prussia.

In the long run, Graumann's export of money without the export of goods was inadequate to control the rate of exchange. His standard had to be abandoned and he was dismissed from office. Graumann is, however, generally credited with modernising coinage and creating a supraregionally accepted form of currency to boost trade and industry.

Higgs 321; Humpert 11100.

Satire on Authors & Publishers.

56 [GROEBEN, Georg Dietrich von der.] *Vorschlag und Entwurf einer allgemeinen Büchermanufactur in und vor Deutschland, herausgegeben von einem deutschen Gelehrten*. Frankfurt und Leipzig, n.p., 1764. £850

8vo, pp. 224; title with engraved vignette; some spotting and browning; contemporary boards rubbed; contemporary ownership inscription ?H. Leber to title, 19th century inscription Heinrich Lesser, 1771 to front paste-down and bookplate of G.A.Griewell.

Very rare first and only edition of this well written and highly entertaining satire on the German literary landscape of the eighteenth century. Von der Groeben presents the literary world as an economic process, a kind of manufacturing industry for the production of texts, which will surpass all foreign literature despite its intrinsic superficiality and narrow-mindedness.



With great wit he describes a 'map' of the literary highlights, and suggests that certain types of books should be produced in specific towns or regions. Switzerland in its neutrality seems ideal for books on warfare. As money-spinning ideas he identifies reprints, supplements and enlarged editions. Groeben comments on the lack of appreciation for German literature abroad, but blames it on German lack of humour.

Georg Dietrich von der Groeben (1725–1794) was better known as a military writer. Under the patronage of Frederick the Great he wrote on military tactics and history and was the editor of the earliest military history journal *Versuch einer Kriegsbibliothek* (10 volumes 1754–72).

Holzmann Bohatta IV, 11103; not in Hayn Gotendorf; OCLC lists just New York Public Library outside Europe.

Literary Censorship

57 GRUNER, Johann Ernst. *Cremutius Cordus oder über die Bücherverbote*. Leipzig, Schäfer, 1798. £650

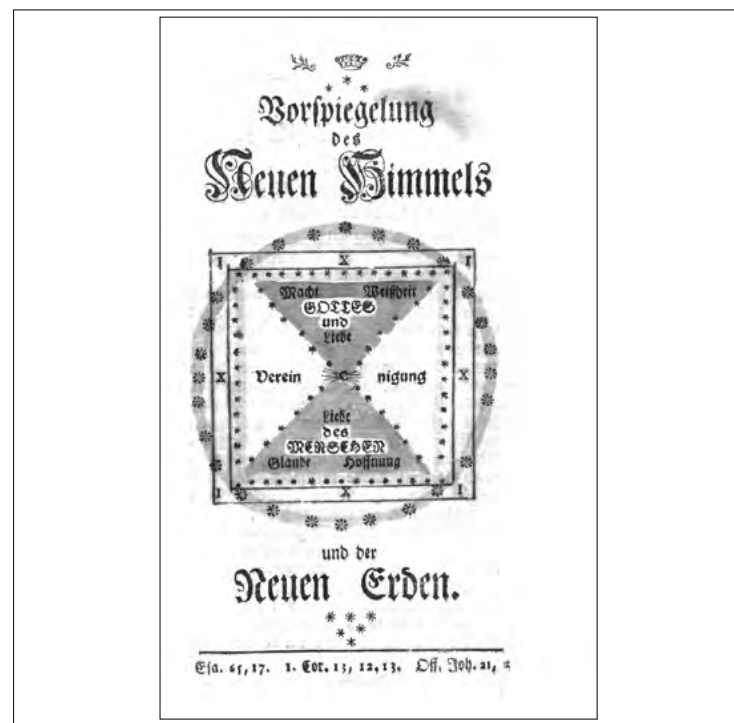
8vo, pp. v, [1] contents, 178; some light browning due to paper stock; contemporary pastepaper stiff wrappers; a little dog-eared, else fine.

First and only edition of this detailed account of the history of literary censorship since antiquity. With the help of numerous examples Gruner (1757–1822) shows the pernicious effect of censorship and book bans, and refers to freedom of expression as a basic human right. In a final chapter, *Von den Mitteln gegen den Missbrauch der Pressfreyheit*, he identifies ways of limiting press freedom.

The title refers to one of the most famous Roman cases pertaining to the freedom of speech and writing. Cremutius Cordus (died 25 AD) was charged with literary treason. He had written a historical account of the Augustan period, Annals, during Augustus' reign, which had been recited and approved at the time. However, eleven years later, the work was accused of being full of treasonable passages. A decree of the senate ordered

that his works should be confiscated and burned. Cremutius, realising his fate, committed suicide.

Ersch 1606; outside of Germany, OCLC lists just BL and Newberry Library.



The Second Known Copy

58 [HAGELGANS, Johann Georg.] *Liebliches Rauch-Werck zum Gebeth der Gottesfürchtigen, In dem Garten Christi gesamlet, und auf die Zeiten der Posaunen des sechsten Engels zugerichtet, allen denen, so die Erscheinung des Herrn lieb haben, aus Christlicher Liebe mitgetheilet von einem Mitbruder, der In Gott Hoffet.* [n.p., n.p.], 1750. £1,250

8vo, pp. [xx], 196; with three hand-coloured woodcuts; typographically extravagant; printed on strong paper, occasional marginal worming, but not touching any text; recent half calf over paste-paper boards to style.

First and only edition, very rare, of this curious prayer book, an extravagant typographical tour-de-force. Published anonymously, the author is only identified through an inscription in the only other known copy at Göttingen.

He was clearly inspired by the German Lutheran theologian Johann Arndt (1555- 1621) who wrote several influential books of devotional Christianity, and was best known for his *Paradiesgärtlein* (published in English as *Garden of Paradise*) which is seen as a major forerunner of pietism. Hagelgans adds to this a curious synthesis of science and mysticism.

Hagelgans *Rauch-Werck* is divided into three parts, the first gives an overview of the prayers of the Christian calendar, with related plants, fruit, and scents; this is followed by the *Vorstellung des neuen Himmels und der Neuen Erden*, with a curious typographically designed title page; and finally *‘Eine christliche Wallfahrt auf die sieben Heilige Berge’*, with the motto ‘God’s friend and the Whole World’s enemy’.

Johann Georg Hagelgans (1687–1762) combined the study of theology with the career of a diplomat. He later became an archivist and published a number of works which combined mysticism with scientific observation. The best known of these was *‘Architectura cosmica’*, 1736, which Jantz (German Baroque Literature 1267) described as ‘typographically as well as intellectually one of the remarkable books of the earlier 18th century’. Whereas *Architectura cosmica* was published through a commercial publisher (Frankfurt, Fleischer), his *Liebliches Rauch-Werck* was published privately, which presumably accounts for its rarity.

OCLC lists just one copy at Göttingen.

Greek Manuscripts in Bavarian Library

59 HARDT, Ignatz. Ueber den Zustand der churfürstlichen Hofbibliothek überhaupt, und insbesondere über die griechischen Handschriften derselben. Eine Rede am Namensfeste Sr. churfürstl. Durchlaucht, &c. &c. Munich, Joseph Lindauer, 1803. £550

4to, pp. 34; printed on fine paper; bound for presentation purposes in full tan leather, with Bavarian coat of arms in gilt to upper and lower board, within decorative gilt border; very slight worm damage to foot of spine; a fine copy.

Original offprint of Ignatz Hardt’s account of the library of the Bavarian Electorate, later to become part of the Bavarian State Library. After some philosophical remarks on what constitutes a library, and an account of its earliest librarians and early catalogues, and their respective uses, Hardt concentrates on the lists of Greek manuscripts. He comments on their cataloguing idiosyncrasies.

Clearly inspired by his talk, he later published a multi-volume catalogue of Greek manuscripts.

Economics of Scale – Critical Response to the Physiocrats

60 HATZEL, Adam Heinrich. Briefe über die Wirthschaft grosser Landgüter und über die Ursachen des geringen Ertrags derselben,

nebst der Geschichte seines Schicksals auf seiner fünfjährigen ökonomischen Laufbahn zu Frankenberg im Dienste ... Freyherrn von Pöllnitz ... Heilbronn, J.D. Class, 1796. £750

8vo, pp. 144; some faint inoffensive dampstaining; contemporary marbled calf, spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine labels; a fine copy with engraved heraldic bookplate to front paste-down, two faint Hungarian library stamps to title; a very attractive copy.

First edition, rare, of what is arguably the earliest study of the economics of scale in agricultural estates. Hatzel differentiates between small farms, owned and run by an individual farmer; tenant farmers who paid rents and provided obligatory services to the landlord, who was typically a nobleman; and large estates run by an estate manager on behalf of the owner. He argues that only long lease contracts result in decent returns, whereas short ones are more likely to lead to the exploitation of the soil without any long term management ideas. Estate managers, who should be employed with long term contracts, need to have virtual independence to guarantee successful results. Only then will this be preferable to leaseholds.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths’; Humpert 2712 (wrongly dated 1776); OCLC lists copies in Germany only.

Physical Education in Switzerland

61 [HEINZMANN, Johann Georg.] Akademie junger Schweizer. Deutsch und Französisch. Auswahl von Lesestücken zur Bildung des Herzens, und Geistes, und Kenntniss der Welt. Zwey Theile mit 46 Kupfern. Académie des jeunes Helvétiens. Allemand et françois. Choix de lectures pour former le coeur et l’esprit et faire connaitre le monde. Bern, Typographical Society, 1797–1804.

£1,750

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 2 engraved titles, pp. xvi, 319; 2 engraved titles, printed title (dated 1805), 344; elaborately engraved facing title pages (in German and French), and 46 engraved plates; some browning, due to paper quality; contemporary half calf over sprinkled and marbled paper respectively, spine gilt with gilt-lettered spine label; with early ownership inscriptions to front pastedown.

Mixed edition of a charming illustrated children’s book with parallel German and French text. The work combines fables and anecdotes, with information on natural history, a reduced *Orbis Pictus* and historical biographies of famous personalities such as Wilhelm Tell, Gustav Adolf and Rousseau.

Particularly noteworthy is the fine series of five engraved plates depicting boys engaging in gymnastics, outdoor exercises, vaulting and balancing, all clearly inspired by the illustrations used in GutsMuths’ *Gymnastik für die Jugend*, the founding text for modern physical education, published just a few years earlier. Heinzmann’s use of these demonstrates how quickly



these ideas have spread. His *Akademie junger Schweizer* is regarded as one of the earliest books on children's physical education. The fine engraved titles have been attributed to Balthasar Anton Dunker, who apparently was also responsible for some of the plate designs.

The compiler of this work was Johann Georg Heinzmann (1757–1802), arguably one the most influential book dealers of the time, and a strong proponent of enlightenment ideas.

Lonchamp 1434; Nicolas (Dunker) 128; Walthard/Weigelt 48 (with mistaken collation); Wegehaupt IV, 871 (just volume I); uncommon outside of Switzerland, OCLC: Berkeley, University of Illinois, and Princeton.

The Rare Original Offprint

62 HERSCHEL, William. Description of a forty-feet reflecting telescope. By William Herschel, LL. D.F.R.S. From The philosophical transactions. [London, 1795.] £9,800

4to, pp. [ii] title, [3]–65, [1] blank, with 19 folding engraved plates; some light browning to text, due to paper quality, small stab hole in gutter margin, never touching any text; contemporary half sheep, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label, discreet repair to head of spine; a crisp copy.

ORIGINAL OFFPRINT of William Herschel's account of his great 40-foot telescope erected at Slough, which was one of the wonders of the world, no larger instrument being constructed for nearly 50 years. The account



was first published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1795, Part 1. Paid for by the King and commissioned in 1785, it cost at least £4800 and was not completed until 1789, with its inauguration being celebrated by a concert held inside its base, the music perhaps composed by Herschel himself, as he was also an accomplished oboist, violinist and organist.

The telescope contained a 48-inch mirror and was nearly five foot in diameter. Almost as soon as it was completed it revealed the sixth satellite of Saturn, although in the long run it was clumsy to use and apt to tarnish. It was, however, an extraordinary achievement and Herschel gives full details in this paper of its make-up and construction. The first of the 19 explanatory plates is an attractive engraved view of the telescope dedicated by Herschel to the King.

Note on p. 1: Read before the Royal Society, June 11, 1795./ Reprinted from vol. 85 of 'The philosophical transactions' of the Royal Society.

ESTC n6196 (Chicago, Huntington Library, Columbia, Harvard, Göttingen); Poggendorff I, 1088; DSB VI, 322 ff.

The first significant History of Birmingham

63 HUTTON, William An History of Birmingham, to the end of the year 1780. Birmingham, Pearson and Rollason, 1781. £1,050

8vo, large folding panorama of Birmingham bound as frontispiece, pp. [ii], xii, [10], 280 (vere 286), 15 leaves of plates (some folded); with index and list of subscribers; uncut in original drab grey-brown boards, handwritten paper spine label; only minor wear to binding otherwise an excellent tall, clean, uncut copy; from the library of the noted British bibliophile Eric Quayle (1921–2001) with his small bookplate (dated 1962) and a pencil note remarking: 'uncut – probably unique'.

First edition of the first significant history of Birmingham. Hutton gives an eyewitness account of the development of the city in the late 18th century, with details of its architecture, trade and commerce, and an insight into the political and religious climate. His highly idiosyncratic description covers subjects as diverse as gentlemen's and workingmen's clubs, theatres and public buildings, the lamp act, important figures in Birmingham's history, but also the beginnings of the Soho works, charity schools and poor house statistics.

The fine view of the city is taken from 'the summer house, Cheapside, Bordesley' – presumably Hutton's country residence. The other plates include a folding town plan by Thomas Hanson and a map of the canal from Birmingham to Autherley.

William Hutton (1723–1815) started a small book business in Birmingham around 1750 and in 1756 opened the first paper warehouse in the city, which brought him prosperity.

ESTC t53076; Goldsmiths'-Kress 12120.



Dutch Emblems by Jan Luiken

64 HUYGEN, Jan. Stichtelyke Rymen op verscheyden Stoffen, hier in Order gesteld, in twee Deelen, met schoone Kopere Platen. Amsterdam, Jacob Verheyde, 1723. £1,150

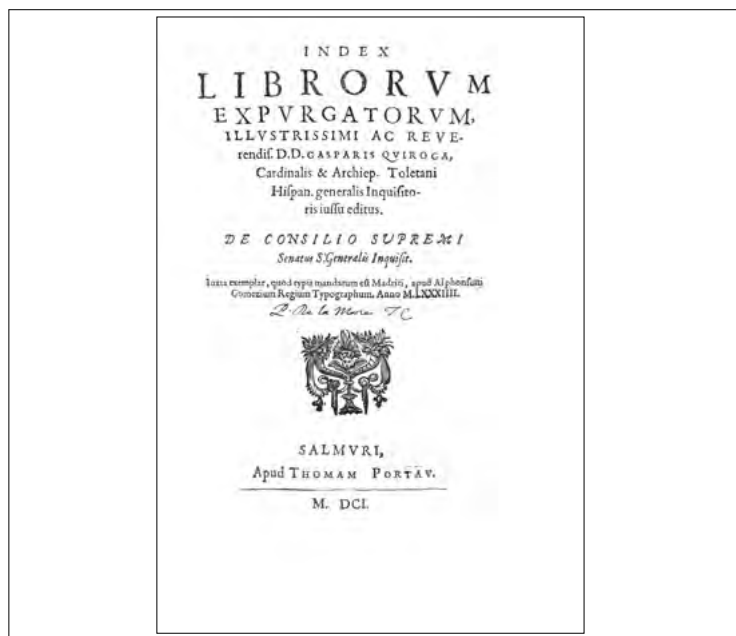
8vo, pp. [xxiv], 141, [3] index; with 12 etched emblems by Jan Luiken, woodcut ornament to title, title printed in red and black; minor marginal damp marks to upper margin of a few leaves, early inscription to title; contemporary calf, spine decoratively gilt in compartments, remains of spine label.

Second edition (re-issue of the 1722 edition) and with an additional poem by Verheyde de Jonge, of this attractive emblem book with twelve fine etchings by Jan Luiken, which was first published in 1700.

Most of the etchings illustrate scenes from the Bible, but some include social commentary, for which Luiken is so well known. One full-page etching shows a man in his study, surrounded by books, with two panels above and below showing a hunting scene, a gardener, and a woman bookbinder.

According to Thieme-Becker (XXIII, 488 ff) Jan Luiken (1649–1712) was the most versatile and most productive etcher of the Dutch School, and can be counted with Romeyn de Hooghe and Gerard de Lairesse among the most important representatives of Dutch engraving in the period following Rembrandt.

Landwehr, *Emblem and fable books*, 363; Van Eeghen en van der Kellen, Luyken, 352; Springer, *Mennonite Bibliography*, 8401 (1722 issue).



Protestant Opposition

65 [INDEX.] Index librorum expurgatorum, illustrissimi etc. Casparis Quiroga, Cardinalis etc. Toletani Hispan. generalis Inquisitionis jussi editus. Juxta exemplar, quod typis mandatum est Madriti, apud Alphonsum Gomezium Regium Typographum anno 1534. Saumur, Thomas Portau, 1601. £1,250

4to, pp. [xii], ll. 158 (vere 160), pp. [5]; woodcut vignette to title, decorative initials; faint dampstain to fore margin of prelims and signature A, not touching any text; small worm hole; contemporary full vellum, lettered directly to spine; head of spine quite chipped.

'This *Index librorum expurgatorum*, a reprint of the first Spanish edition of 1584, was published by Protestants at the French university town of Saumur in an effort to expose the methods of the Catholic censors. It includes a preface by the Protestant scholar Philippe de Mornay Du Plessis (1549–1623), who had intercepted a copy of the Spanish Index intended for a Catholic censor.' He shows the misguided nature of censorship by the Spanish Inquisition, and begins by listing examples of harmless yet censored books. 'One of its longest entries lists numerous expurgations to be made in the glosses that accompany the Decretales of Gregory IX, a collection of papal decrees printed at Lyon in 1553'.

The *Index librorum expurgatorum* (Index of Expurgated Books) was

designed to allow books that were only partially objectionable to be circulated as soon as corrections by an ecclesiastical censor had been entered. Such Indexes listed the specific passages of books that required censorship in the expectation that all copies would be brought forward to the censor for physical correction. This correction usually took one of three forms: deletion of the text by applying ink over the printed passage, deletion of the text by gluing blank paper over the printed passage, or removal of the text by cutting the leaves containing the passage out of the book. In rare cases, the correct words were substituted in place of incorrect ones. Typically, the censor would sign and date the book to certify that it had been expurgated correctly. Not all expurgated books were considered heretical. Many books of mainstream Catholic orthodoxy were expurgated simply because they contained errors.' (Eric M. White, *Heresy and Error, The Ecclesiastical Censorship of Books 1400–1800*, 45). Petzoldt, p. 144.

66 [INDEX.] Index Librorum Prohibitorum Innoc. XI. P.M. Ivssu Editus Vsque ad Annum 1681. Eidem accedit in fine Appendix usque ad mensem Iuni 1704. [bound with:] Decretum Sacrae Congregationis eminentissimorum, & reuerendissimorum dominorum S.R.E. cardinalium a' Sanctissimo Domino Nostro Clemente Papa XI ... : ad Indicem librorum, eorumque prohibitionem expurgationem, & permissionem in uniuersa republica Christiana specialiter deputatorum, ubique publicandum. Rome, Camera Apostolica, 1704. £1,250

Two works in one volume, 8vo, pp. [xxiv], 405, [3] blank (with separate title page for Appendix); 15, [2] blank; with woodcut of papal arms to both titles; contemporary full vellum, lettered directly to spine, with remains of shelf label to fore of spine; lower corner with some loss; very clean and crisp, printed on strong paper.

An interesting edition of the *Index*, issued under Innocenz XI (1611–1689), with the additions of 1704, and the separately published *Decretum*. The first 'modern' Roman Index had been published in 1557 and was divided into three classes, which were to be maintained in the *Tridentine Index*. Banned were: all the writings of some authors; prohibited books whose authors are known, and pernicious books by anonymous authors. After the council of Trent a revised version was prepared and brought up to date, and its 'ten rules' underwent further revisions and explanations, which are included in this Index. The banned books, by this time some fourteen thousands of them, are listed in alphabetical order under author and title.

All classes of books are affected, not only books of theology and philosophy (Hobbes, Bacon, and Bodin) but also science (Cardano, Galileo, Kepler and Kircher), history and law (Grotius, Damhouder), and of course literature (a late addition here Arétin's, *Carte Parlanti*). Reusch, *Index der verbotenen Bücher* I, pp. 38 ff; Petzoldt p. 149.

Austrian Index Put on the Index

67 [INDEX.] *Catalogus Librorum a commissione aulica prohibitorum*. Vienna, Joh. Thomas Trattner, 1765. £1,600

8vo, pp. 184; printer's mark to title; a little browned and occasionally spotted, due to paper quality; fore-margin of title page brittle; contemporary mottled sheep, flat spine ruled in gilt, with gilt lettered spine label, some worm damage to foot of spine and some abrasions,

As the head of the Austrian Imperial Censorship Commission Gerard van Swieten tried to reorganize the censorship, which up to then had been largely carried out by the Jesuits. He initiated an Austrian list of banned books for government offices, publishers and booksellers, based on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* of the Roman Catholic Church. The list was first published in 1754, and updated regularly. It soon became the most interesting bibliography and in 1777 it was even placed on the Index.

This catalogue lists some 3500 titles, mostly literature, fiction, and drama, but also philosophy and history. Arranged mostly by title, but also occasionally by author, books in German, French, English, and Italian are included. Judging by the titles, quite a number of racy titles are listed, which might explain why the catalogue found use as an 'unofficial' bibliography and was eventually itself put on the Index.

Yearly updates were published in the following years until 1784.

Petzholdt, *Bibliotheca bibliographica*; p. 149–150; see F.H. Reusch, *Der Index der verbotenen Bücher* (1885), II, 895.

The Ethical Foundation of the Welfare State

68 JUSTI, Johann Heinrich Gottlob von. *Die Natur und das Wesen der Staaten, als die Grundwissenschaft der Staatskunst, der Policy und aller Regierungswissenschaften, desgleichen als die Quelle aller Gesetze*. Berlin, Stettin and Leipzig, Johann Heinrich Rüdigers, 1760. £2,000

8vo, pp. xiv, 488, [32] index; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; contemporary full sheep, spine in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; head of spine repaired; a very clean and crisp copy from the Donaueschingen Library.

First edition of Justi's most explicit treatise on political philosophy. 'An advocate of enlightened despotism...he uses the postulate of the general happiness to provide an ethical foundation for the welfare state and explains the formation of the state by the social contract, entered into when the instinct for self-preservation impelled men to renounce their freedom.' In his work he combines the tendencies of the mechanistic and rationalistic school represented by Wolff and Pufendorf with the more organic ideas of Montesquieu. 'He judges 'internal administration' to be the center of gravity of the state's power. After reaching the conclusion that a stable balance

of power is rendered impossible by the diversity of national character he recommends the formation of universal monarchy in Europe' (L. Sommer, *ESS*, VIII, 508).

This treatise is also intended to show that 'all the sciences embraced in the general sense of the term 'cameralism' are deductions from a fundamental political philosophy' (Small, p. 400).

Higgs 2415; Masui p. 916; Menger, c. 51; uncommon NUC, RLIN and OCLC list copies at Harvard, Chicago, and Columbia.

Economic Welfare – the Path to Political Power

69 JUSTI, Johann Heinrich Gottlob von. *Staatswirthschaft oder systematische Abhandlung aller Oekonomischen und Cameralwissenschaften, die zur Regierung eines Landes erfordert werden*. In zweien Theilen ausgefertigt. Erster Theil, Welcher die Lehre von Erhaltung und Vermehrung des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift. [Zweyter Theil, Welcher die Lehre von dem vernünftigen Gebrauche des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift. Nebst einem vollständigen Register über beide Theile. Zweyte stark vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf, 1758. £2,000

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xlviii, 606; [ii], 744, [51] index, [1] errata; 5 folding printed tables (3 in volume one; 2 in volume two); some faint dampstaining affecting first two signatures of volume two; recent half calf to style, spine gilt with matching gilt-lettered labels; contemporary Mss notes and calculations to front free endpaper of volume one; still a good copy.

Second, much enlarged and revised edition of Justi's *Staatswirthschaft* (first published in 1755). Justi (1705–1771), was a man of remarkable gifts and indefatigable industry. His importance in the history of political economy arises from the fact that he was the first German to write systematically on the science. In his earlier publications he endorses the mercantilist doctrine, but in his later works he was influenced by the encyclopaedists and tended towards views similar to those of the physiocratic school (Palgrave II, p. 499).

'His major work is the *Staatswirthschaft*, literally 'state economy', which details the manner in which a ruler should govern his lands to assure the 'happiness of the state' and a flourishing population. Cameralism had begun as a systematization of the principles followed by the administrators of the ruler's domains. In Justi these principles are identified with the management of the absolutist state, in which economic welfare is conceived as the path to political power. Welfare and wealth are produced by good government and the implementation of 'good police' – *Polizei* in the 18th-century sense of regulations covering all aspects of social action and public order' (New Palgrave, ii, p. 1039). 'The subject of Justi's inquiry is what the German

historians call the Welfare State (*Wohlfahrtsstaat*) in its historic individuality and in all its aspects. That is to say, he dealt with economic problems from the standpoint of a government that accepts responsibility for the moral and economic conditions of life – just as modern governments do – in particular for everyone's employment and livelihood, for the improvement of the methods and organization of production, for a sufficient supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, and so on through a long list of topics that include beautification of cities, fire insurance, education, sanitation, and what not' (Schumpeter, p. 171).

Goldsmiths'-Kress 09326.2; Einaudi 3104; Higgs 1634; Humpert 790; not in Mattioli.



Rare Humorous ABC Cards

70 [JUVENILE – ABC.] Series of six coloured engravings showing the adventures of a Calicot. [n.p., n.d.], ca 1812. £1,250

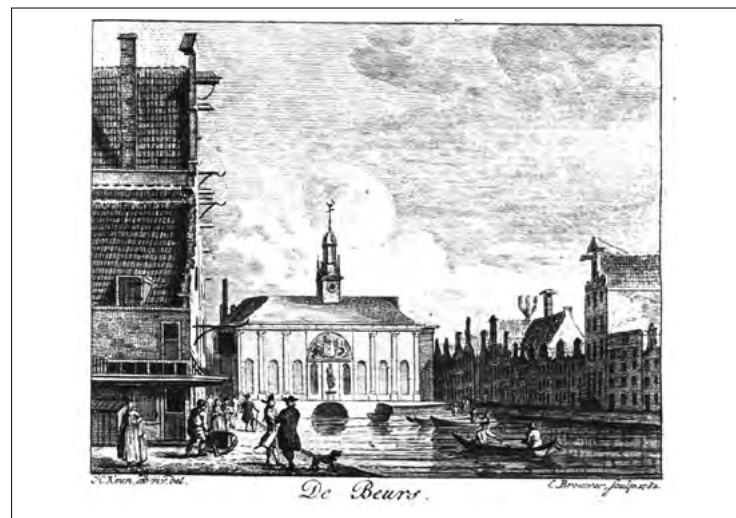
Six engraved cards (135 x 75mm), upper half with hand-coloured image within a circle, surrounded by four letters of the alphabet, with 4-line explanatory text underneath and four-line verse; housed in custom-made fold-over cloth box.

A very rare suite of six coloured engraved ABC cards representing the adventures of a 'calicot'. The figure of the 'calicot', a fictionalised shop assistant in a fancy goods store became a ubiquitous figure in 19th century French literature and visual culture. He epitomised social anxieties, was the butt of satire, and his dandy-like demeanour and clothing and stiff elegance were ridiculed.

Each card shows four letters of the alphabet, with the image of the *Calicot* within a central circular frame and with four lines of text and four lines of verse below. The individual cards are entitled "Toilette de Mr. Calicot", "Les

Calicots rasés", "Réception du nouveau Calicot", "Mlle Percale n'écoutez pas Mr. Calicot", "Leçon de Bernard le Rond aux Calicots", "Désespoir de Mlle Percale".

Not found in OCLC or KVK; see Susan Hiner, *Monsieur Calicot: French Masculinity between Commerce and Honor*. West 86th, vol. 19, No. 1 (Spring- Summer 2012), pp. 32–60.



Guide to Amsterdam for Children

71 [JUVENILE – FOKKE, Jan.] Beschryving van Amsterdam verkort. Gevolgd naar den Heer Jan Wagenaar, met Kunstplaat. Amsterdam, H. Gartman and I. de Jongh, 1782. £750

8vo, pp. [viii], 183, [1] advice to the binder, with 16 engraved views of Amsterdam on 8 plates; contemporary calf, spine decoratively gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, a.e.g., striking Dutch floral endpapers; an attractive copy.

First edition of this adaptation for children of Wagenaar's well-known history of Amsterdam. Jan Fokke (1745–1812) presents the information in the form of questions and answers. He covers Dutch history, the foundation and history of Amsterdam, prominent buildings, and trade and commerce in a manner to make it interesting to children. The engraved illustrations show sights of the city, and illustrate major events, such as fires and battles. A separate chapter is devoted to Amsterdam's Jewish population, the synagogue etc.

The historian Jan Fokke (1745–1812) was the brother of the Amsterdam bookseller, publisher and popular author Arend Fokke. He also collaborated

with Jacobus Kok in a multi-volume Dutch children's history series, entitled *Geschiedenissen der Verenigde Nederlanden* (1783–1795) in twenty-five volumes.

Uncommon, outside of the Netherlands OCLC lists copies at Bethel College, KS, and the Mennonite Hist. Library, KS only.

By Tom Telescope

72 [JUVENILE – NEWBERY, John.] The Newtonian System of philosophy, explained by familiar objects, in an entertaining manner, for the use of young persons. By Tom Telescope. A new and improved edition, containing all the recent discoveries and improvements in the different departments of natural philosophy. By James Mitchell ... Illustrated with numerous cuts. Chiswick, Whittingham, 1827. £350

Small 8vo, engraved folding frontispiece, pp. [iv], 158, [2] advertisements, with numerous figures in the text; original printed boards, extremities a little rubbed, but a good copy.

Later edition of this popular children's book, the first to attempt to teach Newtonian science to children. All aspects of natural knowledge were incorporated under this 'Newtonian' label because, in popular science, Newtonianism became synonymous with natural science. Authorship has most often been ascribed to John Newbery, the printer of the first edition of 1761, with Oliver Goldsmith as a more glamorous alternative (Welsh 314 and the Yale Goldsmith exhibition in 1928). The appeal of the book lies in its child-centred approach, the instructor Tom Telescope is a little boy and the scientific principles are explained using objects and situations familiar to children.

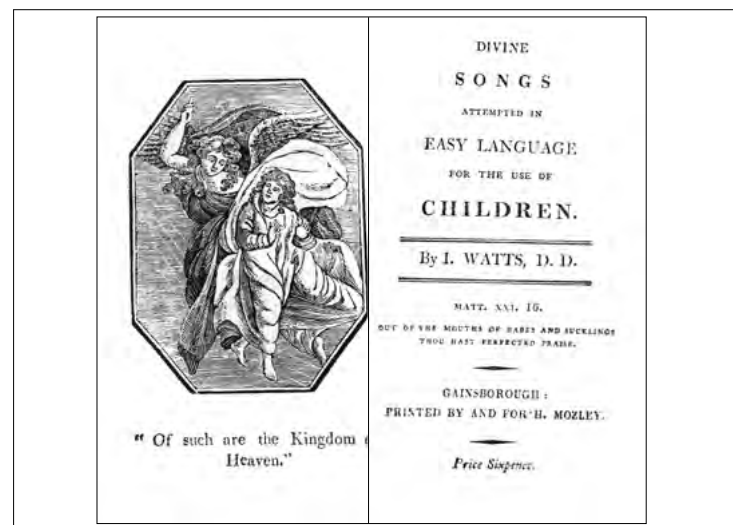
The work is well-illustrated with a number of simple woodcuts of the solar system, different kinds of telescopes, air pumps and water guns; the plates show a domestic science lesson, an observatory, Mount Vesuvius and a schematic view of the solar system. The present edition is updated and enlarged to incorporate more recent scientific discoveries.

Wallis 127. 018; see Osborne, p. 831; Gumuchian, 5564.

73 [JUVENILE – WATTS, Isaac.] Divine Songs attempted in Easy Language for the use of Children. Gainsborough, H. Mozley, [?1785]. £350

12mo, pp. 71, [1], with woodcut frontispiece and 37 woodcuts in the text; original calf-backed drab boards, joints cracked, but holding.

Uncommon printing of Isaac Watts's collection of moral songs for children first published in 1715. For the next 150 years it was one of the most popular children's books, typical of the kind of verse directed at children at this time. Unlike the fanciful and imaginative stories, rhymes and proverbs found in



cheap 18th century chapbooks, these books were aimed at a 'polite' middle class readership, and provided lessons on how children should behave and understand the world. Watts's poems, like others of their kind, simplified the complexities of ethical, religious and social issues, condensing them into packaged didactic instruction.

ESTC t181862; Osborne p. 85; Pafford B82.

Code of Finance inspired by Physiocratic Principles

74 LAPORTE, Jean. Organisation et administration des finances pour un peuple libre. Paris, Gastelier, 1790. £950

8vo, pp. [iv], v-xxviii, 176; uncut in the original pale blue wrappers; a little dog-eared and a few slight tears, due to careless opening.

First edition, uncommon, of this draft code of finance inspired by physiocratic principles and advocating a single direct tax on products of the soil.

La Porte, a stock broker from Bordeaux, maintains that this single tax will lead to public prosperity and proposes a clear plan of how to put this into practice. He deals in turn with the administration of finances both on the national and the district level, the Banque Nationale, and French trade and commerce, and arranges his arguments in the form of bullet points.

He concludes with chapters on the regeneration of agriculture, reform of the tax system and financial institutions, improvement of commerce, and internal government. In his chapter on the colonies, he clearly proposes the abolition of slavery, branding it both unjust, inhuman and uneconomical. Goldsmiths'-Kress 14356; INED 2620.

Livorno Military Police

75 [LAW – MILITARY.] Ordini e privilegi militari accordati da sua altezza reale Ferdinando III. Arciduca d'Austria e granduca di Toscana ec. ec. ec. al Corpo de' Cacciatori Volontari formato nella città di Livorno L'anno 1794. [Livorno], Gio. Vinc. Falorni, 1794.

£750

4to, pp. [ii] blank, 14, [4] blank; large woodcut arms to title, printed on pale blue paper; contemporary pattern paper wrappers, a.e.g.; a fine copy.

First edition of the founding edict of 'Cacciatori Volontari', a light infantry company detached from the regiment, under Ferdinand III. The purpose of this infantry company is to maintain law and order within the city of Livorno. They are strictly organized, divided into six companies and regulated by the head of the government of the city of Livorno. The organisational structure is given, together with their enrolment, uniforms and pay, and their privileges.

There was apparently another issue the same year, printed 'presso la societa tipografica', but this appears to be a special printing, on strong light blue paper, and, most unusual for a publication in the original wrappers, with all edges gilt.

Early Lobbying against Fisheries' Legislation

76 [LAW – MONOPOLY.] Observations on the fishermen's attempt to render ineffectual an act, passed in the twenty-second, and another in the twenty-ninth, year of His Majesty's reign, to prevent the forestalling and monopolizing of fish. [London, House of Commons, prob. 1760.]

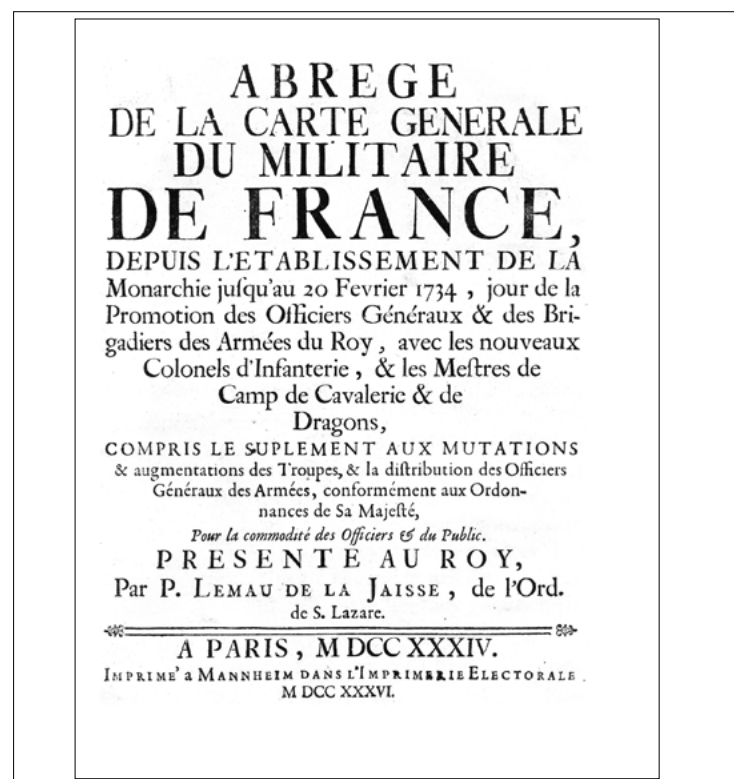
£480

Folio, bifolium (420 x 265 mm), pp. 3, [1] title; uncut as issued, folded.

First and only edition of this early example of lobbying literature, printed by Parliament in a small print run for use of its members. This circular relates to the attempt of regulating the fish market and halting the practice of sending the best fish exclusively to Billingsgate Market at high fixed prices. Bills to that effect had been passed earlier by parliament, but had been opposed by a petition (according to Higgs dated January 26, 1760) signed by just seven fishermen who were presumed to be in collusion with middlemen.

The Observations, presumably encouraged by fish retailers in London, give detailed information on the fish trade and its regulation in the port of London. Monopoly, forestalling and the scheming middle-man were becoming more common complaints against increasing market capitalism and laissez-faire.

Higgs 2170; Kress 5887; not in ESTC.



Seckendorff's Copy

77 LEMEAU DE LA JAISSE, Pierre. Abregé de la Carte Générale Militaire de France, depuis l'Etablissement de la Monarchie jusqu'au 20 Fevrier 1734, jour de la Promotion des Officiers Généraux & des Brigadiers des Armées du Roy, avec les nouveaux Colonels d'Infanterie, & les Mestres de Camp de Cavalerie & de Dragons, compris le Supplément aux Mutations & augmentations des Troupes, & la distribution des Officiers Généraux des Armées, conformément aux Ordonnances de sa Majesté, pour la commodité des Officiers & du Public. Présenté au Roy par P. Lemeau de la Jaisse, de l'Ord. de S. Lazare. 'A Paris, 1734. Imprimé à Mannheim dans l'Imprimerie Electorale, 1736'

[bound with:] Second Abregé de la Carte Générale Militaire de France, en forme de Supplément depuis l'Etablissement de la

Monarchie jusqu'au premier Mars 1735, avec les Promotions des Maréchaux de France, des Officiers Généraux & des Brigadiers des Armées du Roy, & les nouveaux Colonels & Mestres de Camp d'Infanterie, de Caval. & de Dragons. La Suite du Journal Historique des Fastes de Louis XV. Les mutations & augmentations des Troupes, & la distribution des Officiers Généraux des Armées, conformément aux Ordonnances de sa Majesté, y compris l'Addition qui est à la fin du Livre. Présenté au Roy par P. Lemeau de la Jaisse, de l'Ord. de S. Lazare. Paris, 1734. Mannheim, l'Imprimerie Electorale, 1736. £1,500

Two volumes bound in one, small 4to, pp. [xii], 435; [xxiv], 635; uncut, very fresh and clean, in contemporary buff boards, with the armorial bookplate of Count Friedrich von Seckendorff (one of the foremost commanders of the period, Imperial chief of staff in the Rhine campaign of 1734–5) on the front pastedown.

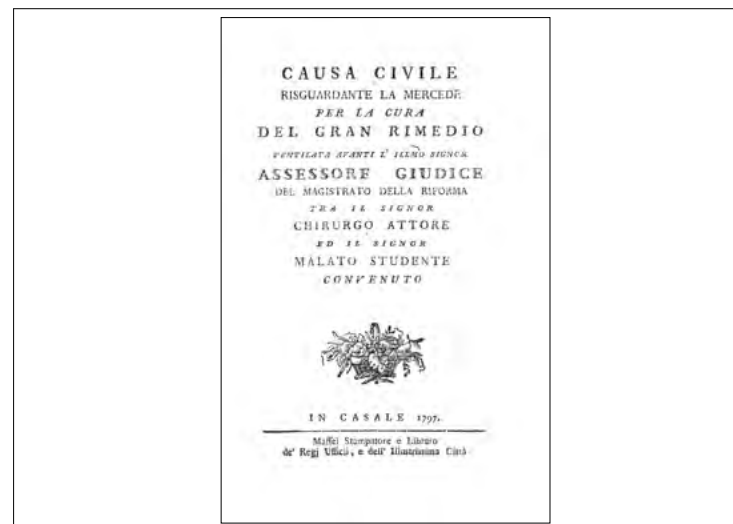
Very rare early Mannheim printing of this landmark survey of French military forces. In his entry for the octavo Paris printing, Grand-Carteret notes the comprehensive information on various regiments, details of structure, officers, uniform, and locations ('cet Abrégé est fort intéressant; on y trouve l'origine des divers régiments de toutes armes avec leurs effectifs, leur uniforme, leur quartier'), but he and Saffroy were unaware of this quarto printing, presumably intended solely for the use of senior commanders such as Seckendorff.

Deschamps cites Falkenstein's date of 1738 for the introduction of printing at the new capital of the Palatinate, but notes that the court moved from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720. But this appears to be the earliest use of the new Mannheim imprint of the Electoral press recorded in KVK, which locates both volumes only at the Zeughaus in Mannheim and the successor of the imperial library in Vienna (the first volume is located at Munich – the only record in OCLC – and the second at UB Düsseldorf). Brunet III 970–1; Conlon 34:544; Grand-Carteret 123; OCLC records copies in Bamberg, Mannheim and Mainz only.

Case History in Court

78 [MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.] Causa Civile risguardante la mercede per la Cura del Gran Rimedio ventilata avanti l'illmo Signor Assessore Giudice del Magistrato della Riforma tra il Signor Chirurgo Attore ed il Signor Malato Studente convenuto. Casale, Maffei, 1797. £550

8vo, pp. 71, [1] imprint with fine woodcut printer's mark; recent calf-backed boards to style, spine ruled and decorated in gilt; an attractive copy, with late nineteenth century ownership inscription of Gustavo Couvert to front free endpaper and last leaf.



A fascinating first hand account of the legal proceedings between a surgeon and his patient, a student. The student presents with symptoms which are diagnosed as a form of venereal disease. Details of the medical treatment as prescribed by the doctor follow and result in the cure of the student. This is accompanied by details of medical symptoms and reference to the relevant medical literature.

Despite this positive outcome, the student refuses to pay the charge of 120 lira, arguing that although he was given general advice by the doctor, no specific medication was proscribed, leaving the possibility that the illness would have passed without intervention.

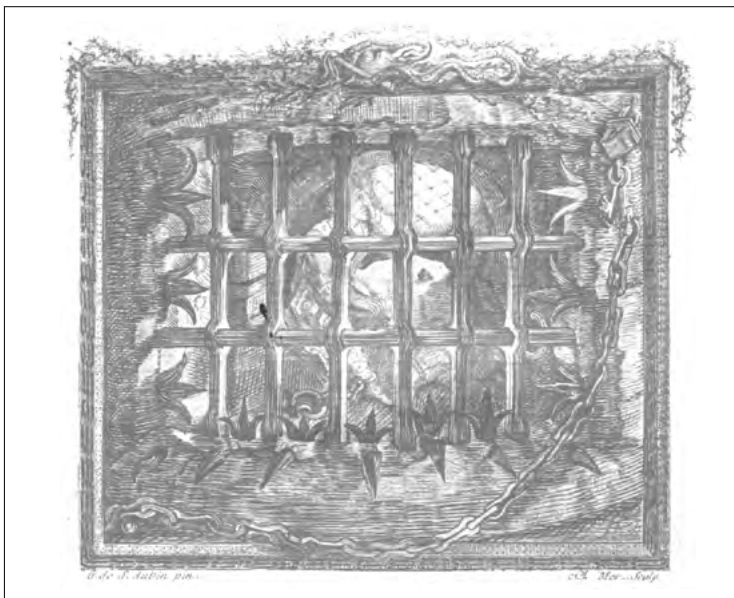
The surgeon decides to take the case to court, which results in extensive legal arguments outlining their respective positions. This interesting exchange of arguments can be seen as an early example of a medical court case, full of medical and legal argument. In the end the patient has to pay the charge together with legal costs.

Not found in OCLC, KVK, or ICCU.

Scandalous Poem Luxuriously Bound

79 MERCIER, Louis-Sébastien. Lettre de Dulis a son ami. Londres and Paris, Veuve Duchesne, 1767. £1,550

8vo, pp. 34, with one engraved plate inserted between B3 and B4; with three striking etchings after Gabriel de Saint-Aubin (1724–1780), printed in sanguine; a little dust-soiled; later (ca 1900) full dark pink crushed morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt inner dentelles, top edge gilt; moirée endpapers; with the bookplate of the opera singer Emmy Destinn (1878–1930); a good copy.



First edition, uncommon, of the scandalous poem by Louis-Sébastien Mercier, illustrated with three striking etchings after Gabriel de Saint-Aubin (1724–1780). A unique chronicler of bohemian Paris under the reign of Louis XV, Gabriel de Saint-Aubin was a marginal artist who roamed the streets of the capital his entire life, a sketchbook in his hands. Since his rediscovery by the Goncourt brothers, admiration for his keen eye, liveliness of execution, sensuous use of materials and freedom of expression has never waned (Louvre).

The London imprint is, of course, false. The work was printed with a 'permission tacite' granted on 30 April 1767. A new edition was published the following year, but with illustrations after Moreau.

Cioranescu 44503; Cohen/Ricci 699; ESTC t168448; Fürstenberg 93; not in Sander; OCLC: Yale, Harvard, University of Chicago, BL, Oxford; Bibliothèque Nationale.

Saving France's Architectural Heritage

80 [MÉRIMÉE, Prosper.] *Monuments historiques. Rapport au ministre de l'Intérieur*. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1840. £850

4to (280 x 230 mm), pp. 40, uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, wrappers strengthened in gutter margin; a very wide-margined copy.

First edition of Mérimée's important contribution to the preservation of national heritage: a detailed report and a listing of protected buildings and sights of historic interest.

As *Inspecteur des Monuments historiques* (historic monuments inspector), the writer spent 18 years listing and protecting France's historical masterpieces. He prevented local interests from destroying masterpieces and saved some 4000 buildings by classifying them as historical monuments, among them the bridge of Avignon and the basilica of Vézelay.

On pages 13–40 over a thousand buildings and historic sights are listed, those of special interest are highlighted, and at the end a listing of those receiving varying degrees of financial support.

Prosper Mérimée (1803–1870) is otherwise best-known for his novella *Carmen*, the basis for Bizet's eponymous opera.

OCLC: Columbia, McGill, Library of Congress.

Army Taxes in Padua

81 [MILITARY FINANCE.] *In Nome della Repubblica Francese una ed Indivisibile la Municipalità di Padova*. Padova, n.p., 1797.

£180

4to, pp. 12, folded, unstitched as issued; some underlining in the text; manuscript notes at head.

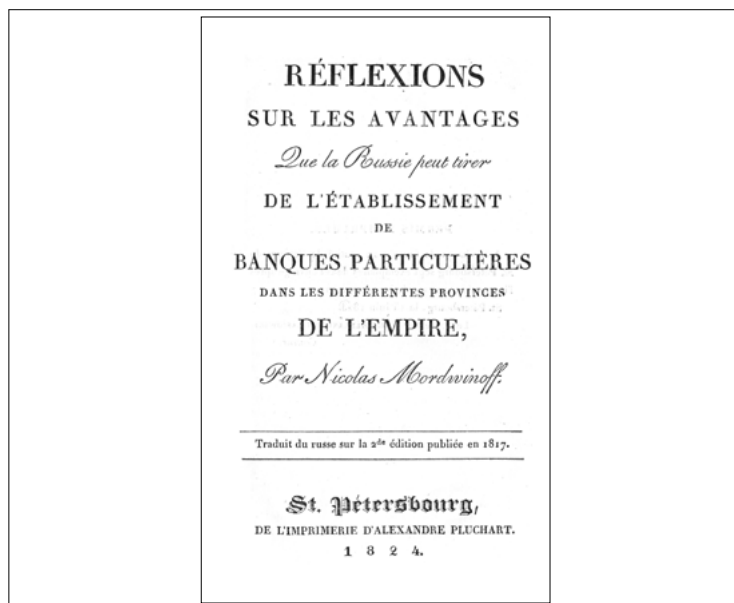
Edict of the Republic of Padua outlining the necessity of raising money to fulfil the financial obligations towards the French army. The paper outlines the various taxes necessitated by this, including property and use tax and tariffs on various food stuffs and raw materials.

Russian Banking Reform by a Follower of Adam Smith

82 MORDVINOV, Nicholas. *Réflexions sur les avantages que la Russie peut tirer de l'établissement de banques particulières dans les différentes provinces de l'empire*. Par Nicolas Mordwinoff. Traduit du russe sur la 2de éd. publiée en 1817. St. Petersburg, Alexander Pluchart, 1824. £1,800

8vo, pp. viii, [9]–115; printed on pale blue paper; recent marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label; very clean and crisp.

First edition in French, rare, of this important economic contribution by Admiral Mordvinov, the greatest of the nineteenth century Russian reformers, and the most outspoken liberal. Nicholas Mordvinov (1754–1845) here proposes the establishment of provincial banks in Russia. Amazingly, at the time only a single bank had been established in Saint Petersburg. Mordvinov had made his first banking proposals as early as 1801, when he presented a plan for a state bank for stimulating labour. He identified the lack of money as one of the most serious problems for the development of Russian industry. Too much capital remained in private hands because of a lack of credit institutions. To remedy this, he proposed the establishment



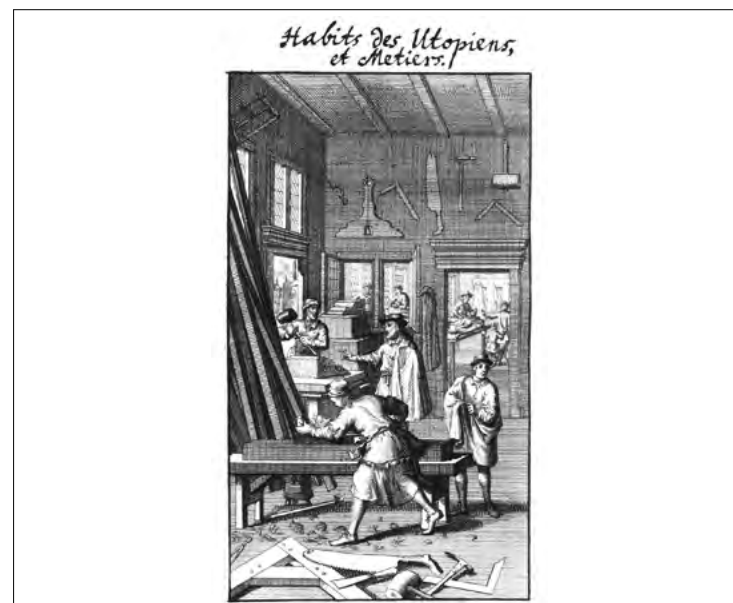
of a wide network of provincial banks. He believed in the creative power of capital and saw it as an important factor in the creation of wealth.

In this concise but wide-ranging essay, he also covers general economics and stresses the importance of finance in the prosperity of the country, exemplified by a rather telling comparison between France and England. He also proposes the introduction of a universal income tax, of one per cent on high incomes, less on lower ones, for the 'trésor commun' (pp. 33–35), to fund in a cumulative way the capital of the banks to be established. As a future project he envisions abolishing all other taxes with the help of the banks' profits, arguably even the income tax.

Nicholas Mordvinov (1754–1845) had two main careers, the first, from 1771 to 1801, was that of a naval officer, his second, from 1801 onwards, as a high ranking public servant. After stints in the Unofficial Committee of Alexander I, he became Chairman of the Department of Economics, and with Speransky, he masterminded the financial reform of 1808–1810. He was a dedicated follower of classical economists in general and in particular of Adam Smith. He adopted many of Adam Smith's ideas, in particular his concept of national wealth.

This is apparently the only one of his contributions to be translated into French, and is very rare indeed, presumably because of its St. Petersburg imprint.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; rare, OCLC lists just two copies at Yale and University of Chicago; for a study see Basil Dmytryshyn, *Admiral Nikolai S. Mordvinov: Russia's Forgotten Liberal*. Russian Review, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan., 1971), pp. 54–63; Vincent Barnett, *Economics in Russia: Studies in Intellectual History*. 2008.



Utopia Freely Interpreted – Rare Publisher's Catalogue

83 MORE, Thomas. [Nicolas Gueudeville, translator.] *L'Utopie* de Thomas Morus chancelier d'Angleterre; idée ingénieuse pour remédier au malheur des Hommes; & pour leur procurer une félicité complete. Cet ouvrage contient le plan d'une republique dont les lois, les usages, & les coutumes tendent uniquement à faire faire aux societez humaines le passage de la vie dans toute la douceur imaginable. Republique, qui deviendra infalliblement réelle, des que lès mortels se conduiront par la Raison.

[*bound with:*] Catalogue des livres, de cartes geographiques, des villes, chateaux &c. de l'univers, tant en plan qu'en profil: publiés en France, en Allemagne, en Angleterre & ailleurs, qui se trouvent tout nouvellement a Leide, chez Pierre van der Aa, marchand en livres, en cartes geographiques & autres tailles douces, demeurant a present dans l'Académie. Leyden, Pierre van der Aa, 1715. £950

Two works in one volume, 12mo, pp. [148] including engraved frontispiece and dedication, 372, with sixteen engraved plates; 48; title in red and black, plates titled in manuscript, manuscript list of plates at end; some slight even browning; contemporary vellum boards, with overhanging edges; spine with title in ink; old bookseller's description pasted onto front pastedown; a very good copy.

First edition of Nicolas de Gueudeville's translation of More's *Utopia*, together with a brief biography of More and an extensive bookseller catalogue by Pierre or Pieter van der Aa.

Gueudeville (1652–c.1721), a French emigre who settled in Holland in the late 1690s, was a notorious and controversial figure in the republic of letters. He clearly shared the ideas of More and produced a free but congenial translation, twice as long as the original. The plates have been attributed to François van Bleyswick. The plate at K4 verso [here present] is often removed, as it 'depicts a man and a woman in a state of nature approving each other before marriage' (Gibson).

Pieter van der Aa (1659–1733) was a prolific Dutch publisher of maps and atlases. He was apprenticed to the bookselling trade at an early age and started his own publishing business at age 23. He published a large number of cartographic and illustrated works and regularly recycled the works of earlier cartographers, without much concern for copyright or originality. In 1713 he bought up a significant part of the Elzevier stock from the widow of Abraham Elzevier, and thus became the principal successor to the scholarly publishing empire of Elzevier.

Gibson 22a; see A Rosenberg, *Nicolas Gueudeville and His Work*, 1982.

In Sheets

84 [MORELL, Johann Georg.] *Prima Elementa Historiæ Urbis Augustæ Vindelicorum In Colloquia Puerillia Redacta Et Usui Classium Inferiorum Gymnasii Annæi Destinata*. Augsburg, Lotter, 1763. £1,150

8vo, unbound and uncut, in sheets (360 x 455 mm); A–C8 D4, pp. 55, [1]; with one engraved map, signed M. A. Lotter; very clean and crisp.

First edition, in the original sheets, of the history of the city of Augsburg, in fact the first city history specifically meant for use in schools. The work was prepared by the Augsburg architect, scientist and historian Johann Georg Morell (1690–1763) and meant for the Augsburg school Gymnasium bei St Anna. Morell gives details of the geographical location of the city, its architectural history, of prominent buildings, such as hospital and orphanage, all in the form of questions and answers.

It is particularly appealing to have this work in the original sheets, since it means that the large plan, which would have to be folded twice to fit into an 8vo volume, remains as issued.

Zapf: Augsburgische Bibliothek I, p.30.

Model Alphabet of Slanted Letters

85 MÜLLER, Andreas. *Wiener Original Muster-Blätter eines neuen liegend und stehend verzogenen Alphabetes in 26 Blättern*. Mit den Anfangsbuchstaben von jedem Blatte erscheinen

fünf verzogene Namen eingeschlossen, deren jeder mittlere als: Name einer Hauptstadt mit Desseins vorkommt, wie auch mit abwechselnden Zügen umgeben ist. Vienna, S.A. Steiner & Co., 1822. £1,450

Oblong Folio (280 x 415mm); engraved title and ll. 25 engraved plates; some spotting and foxing throughout, a couple of central letters retraced in pencil; contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, a little rubbed, small private circular blind stamp cypher to lower corner of every plate.

First and only edition of this very rare model alphabet designed and engraved by the Vienna writing master and calligrapher Andreas Müller.

This copybook presents each letter of the alphabet on a single page, on seven lines, surrounding a central larger and more elaborate version, which includes the name of a city starting with the relevant letter. Cyphers, ligatures and letter combinations of varying complexity are given.

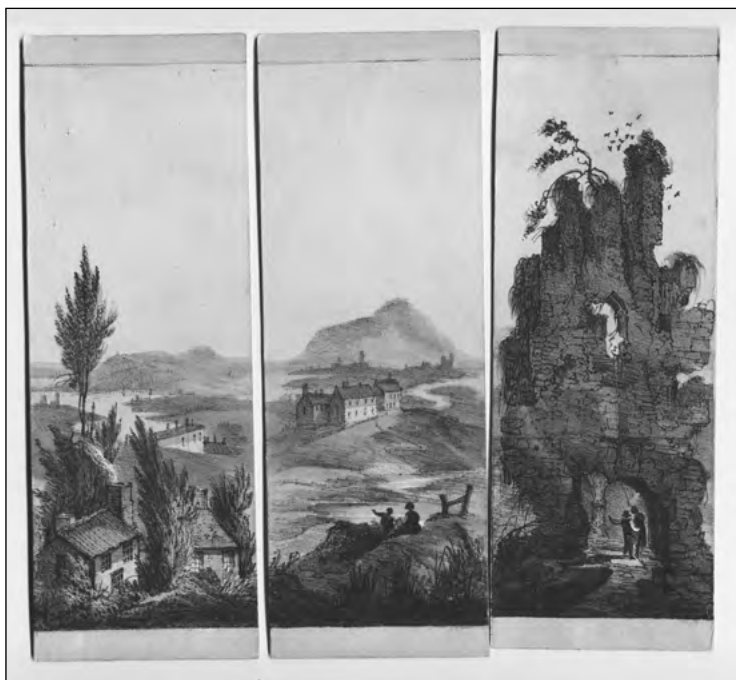
Müller published the work at his own expense, presumably to encourage business, and includes copyright information on the engraved title. It was printed by the firm of S.A. Steiner & Co, who had purchased Senefelder's lithographic printing house and concentrated mostly on music publishing. Not in Jessen or Bonacini; OCLC: Strasburg and Vienna only; Frank & Frimmel, *Buchwesen in Wien 1750–1850*, 2008, p. 186.

Make and Change your own Picturesque Landscape

86 [MYRIORAMA.] *Polyorama or, Endless changes of landscapes*. London, Hodgsons & Co, [ca. 1824]. £2,400

Small oblong 4to, 16 hand-coloured lithographed cards forming an interchangeable panoramic landscape view, each card measuring c. 195 x 70mm., some light spotting or soiling and cards slightly bowed but a good set, preserved in the original board box with divider and lid, hand-coloured lithographed label on lid within embossed paper border, a little worn, label browned and border slightly defective.

Polyorama presumably follows the success of John Clark's *Myriorama*. The cards are early examples of lithography in England; Hodgson & Co published a number of lithographic landscape views during the 1820s. 'The formulaic nature of the picturesque landscape had become, by the nineteenth century, a visual cliché, so much so that it was fashioned by John Clark into a children's game called the *Myriorama*, a *Collection of Many Thousand Landscapes* in 1824. Clark followed this first *Myriorama* of English-like scenery with a second series composed of Italian scenery which made explicit the classical, Claudian antecedents of Gilpin's picturesque formula. As the suffix 'orama' suggests, Clark saw his *Myriorama* as the domestic counterpart to those large-scale popular landscape amusements, the panorama and diorama.' Ann Bermingham, *Learning to Draw: Studies in the Cultural History of a Polite and Useful Art* (Yale – Paul Mellon



Centre 2000) pp.107–08. The cards certainly reflect the Romantic view of landscape: crumbling Gothic ruins, distant castles and great houses, looming towers, sequestered cottages.

According to an advertisement in the *Bristol Mercury* of 17th May 1824, the views were by the Irish artist Frederick Calvert (c.1785–c.1845), who specialised in seascapes and landscapes, and later also published a series of 39 plates depicting picturesque views of Staffordshire and Shropshire. Opie collection of children's literature, 039:026; see Ralph Hyde, *Myrioramas, Endless Landscapes: The Story of a Craze*, *Print Quarterly*, December 2004, XXI.

Anti-Napoleon

- 87 [NAPOLEON.] [ANON.] Vero Immagine del Conquistatore. [with:] CHATEAUBRIAND, François-René de. Di Bonaparte dei Borboni e della necessità di attaccarsi ai nostri principi legittimi per la felicità della Francia e dell'Europa. Venice, Fracasso, 1814.
[with:] [ANON.] Lettera di un italiano al signore di Chateaubriand autore dell'opera intitolata Buonaparte e i Borboni. Milan, Antonio Fortunato Stella, 1814.
[with:] [CICCONI, Tito.] Supplimento alla lettera di un italiano



al sig. di Chateaubriand autore dell'opera intitolata: Buonaparte e i Borboni. Milan, G. Pirotta, 1814. £550

Four works bound in one; 8vo, engraved hand-coloured plate (with fold-marks); pp. [ii], 41, [1] blank; bound with two other works; contemporary paste-paper boards, spine a little chipped else fine.

A fine satirical head and shoulders portrait of Napoleon bound as a frontispiece to a *Sammelband* of anti-Napoleonic publications, most prominently the Italian translation of Chateaubriand's inflammatory and highly popular denunciation of Napoleon as a tyrannical figure, first published in French the same year.

The satirical engraving is the Italian version after J.M. Voltz's *Triumph des Jahres 1813*. It shows a bust portrait of Napoleon, with explanatory text below. The Emperor's petit chapeau is formed of an eagle, its talons grip Napoleon's head; naked corpses cover the profile. The hand forming the epaulet holds a thread extending from the spider's web representing the star of the Legion of Honour. Voltz's satire was based on H.A. Dahling's portrait of Napoleon, painted in Berlin in 1806 when Napoleon stayed there – it was reproduced throughout Germany in engravings and would

have been well-known and easily recognisable in satirical form. Voltz's image proved very popular and was re-created throughout Europe. BM Satires 12177; De Vinck 8862.

National Art Register for Italy

88 [NATIONAL HERITAGE.] Chirografo della Santità di nostro Signore Papa Pio VII in data del primo Ottobre 1802. sulle Antichità, e Belle Arti in Roma, e nello Stato Ecclesiastico. Con editto dell' Eo, e Rmo Signor Cardinal Giuseppe Doria Pamphili pro-Camerlengo di Santa Chiesa. Rome, Lazzarini, Camera Apostolica, 1802. £900

Folio, pp. 16; papal arms to title page; title with date in Mss at head; a little spotted; uncut in recent wrappers.

First edition, very rare, of this highly important document, which constitutes the first attempt to regulate the exportation of works of art and to protect national heritage. Napoleon's spoliation of Italian art in the course of the French occupation wreaked havoc on the Italian artistic and cultural landscape. Even though the looting of art as one of the spoils of war and conflict has a long history, it experienced new heights under Napoleon, and Paris became a repository for art treasures and its collections were enriched by Napoleon's conquests.

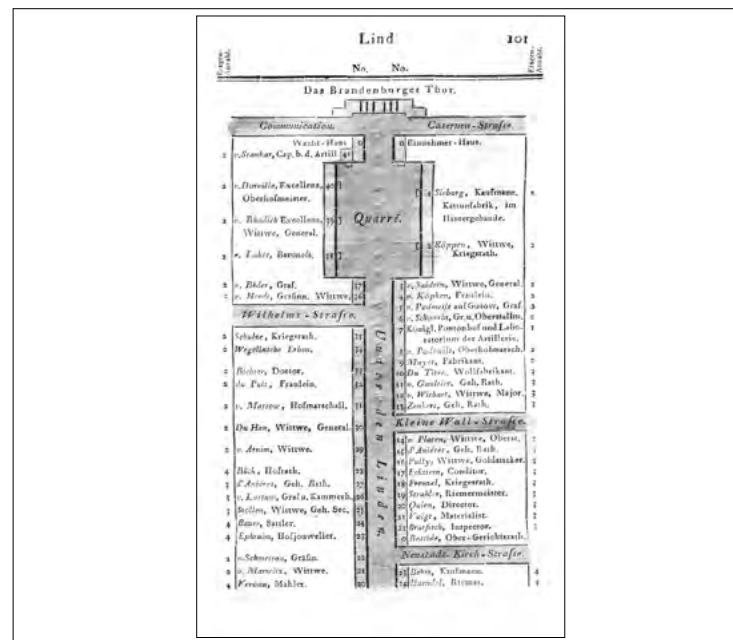
In 1802 Pope Pius VII enacted new regulations for the Vatican in order to protect the heritage in art. He requested that an art registry of all kinds of immovable and movable pieces of art, belonging either to the church or to private citizens, be listed and their export prohibited. This formed the first step towards cultural heritage planning and was the beginning of a comprehensive body of law preserving national heritage.

This legislation was copied by other countries, and was the basis of the famous law 1089 of 1939, which still regulates art export from Italy.

Montorsi 28.1.24; Andrea Emiliani, *Leggi bandi e provvedimenti per la tutela dei beni artistici e culturali negli antichi stati italiani (1571-1860)*, Bologna, 1978; Beatrice Mirri, *La Cultura del bello. Le Ragioni della tutela*. OCLC lists copies at Louisiana State, the Uffizi in Florence and University of Leiden; for further information see Christoph M.S. Johns, Antonio Canova and the Politics of Patronage, 2003; F. Bottani, *L'Italia dei Tesori, Legislazione dei beni culturali*, p. 73.

Berlin's First Street and Business Directory

89 NEANDER VON PETERSHEIDEN, Karl. Anschauliche Tabellen von der gesamten Residenz-Stadt Berlin, worin alle Straßen, Gassen und Plätze in ihrer natürlichen Lage vorgestellt, und in denenselben alle Gebäude oder Häuser wie auch der Name und die Geschäfte eines jeden Eigenthümers aufgezeichnet stehen. Berlin, the author, 1799. £4,500



8vo, pp. [viii], [ii], 270, [2] advertisement, with one folding plan of the Berliner Schloss outside of the pagination; typographic maps and plans throughout, hand-coloured, mostly in grey, red, blue, and yellow; occasionally some light spotting and browning; early twentieth century marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label; a good copy.

First edition, very rare, of a fascinating document of social and commercial history, a typographical street plan of Berlin, listing all the buildings and house-owners with their professions and occupations.

Neander, who had actively campaigned to introduce street numbering to Berlin, prepared this innovative typographical map to represent the layout and location of all the streets of the city. The streets are depicted in alphabetical order. Within each street all the houses on either side are listed and numbered (this was before street numbering had been officially introduced), the name of the owner is given, together with his profession. A small marginal note indicates the number of storeys to each house. For easier use, the streets and house numbers, together with geographical features such as rivers and parks, are hand-coloured in different colours. Comprehensive indices to street names, churches, bridges, and to the names of all the house owners, complements the work and makes the information accessible.

It is interesting to see that strict guild organisation seems to have become a thing of the past at that time. To take a side street from the Friedrichstraße we find a fisherman next to a builder, a tobacco shop owner, Spener's

publishing house and Thiede (who traded in billiards); opposite live a blacksmith, a merchant, a baker, a carpenter and a locksmith. Proper 'shopping areas' seem to have developed too, with Nicolai's bookshop in close proximity to a wine shop, a number of jewellers, a shop specialising in knives, and one in silk buttons, to mention just a few.

The entirely typographic maps are highly successful in conveying the relative position of each street, and work like a large scale A-Z.

A second edition was published in 1801.

Berlin-Bibliographie 47; OCLC lists just two copies of the first edition outside of Germany: Penn State and Yale.

Eighteenth Century Art Marketing

90 [OESFELD, Carl Ludwig von *or* August Wilhelm CRAYEN.]
Anzeige sämmtlicher Werke von Herrn Daniel Berger Rector und
Lehrer der Kupferstecherkunst bey der Königlichen Preussischen
Akademie der Künste und mechanischen Wissenschaften zu Berlin.
Mit Genehmigung des Künstlers herausgegeben und nach der
Zeitfolge geordnet; nebst dessen Bildniss. No. I. Leipzig, Rost,
1792. £750

8vo, engraved frontispiece portrait by Frider. Berger (1786), pp. [viii], 168; pencil markings throughout; contemporary boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities rubbed; with cancelled library stamp of the Berlin Academy of Arts to verso of title page and a manuscript note by Henne that the work had been returned to the artist's family: 'Herrn Berger zurückgegeben d. 23. August 1828, Henne'.

First edition of this comprehensive catalogue of the works by the German engraver Gottfried Daniel Berger (1744–1824). The catalogue is arranged in chronological order, frequently giving details of different states and variants. Over 800 individual works are listed. According to the introduction, some of the individual prints were available either from the artist or via the Leipzig art dealer Rost.

Berger was trained by the French painter Blaise Nicholas Le Sueur, who at the time was the director of the Prussian Academy of Arts. He continued to promote him and provided him with influential contacts to public figures such as the painter and director of the Sanssouci Picture Gallery Matthias of Austria, the bank director and art connoisseur Carl Philipp Caesar, and anatomy professor Johann Friedrich Meckel. This led to numerous important commissions and among other works Berger produced many illustrations for medical and biological works.

In 1778, Berger became a full member of the Academy of Arts; in 1787 he was appointed professor of engraving and in 1816 Berger became Vice Director of the Academy. He died November 17, 1824 in Berlin.

The Leipzig art dealer Karl Christian Heinrich Rost (1742–98) was

highly influential in modernising the German art market of the time. He formed a '*Kunsthandlung*', which combined production, publication and sale of graphical productions with the auction of paintings and sometimes antiquarian books. The present oeuvre catalogue was apparently a further marketing and sales venture.

Uncommon, OCLC lists just the Zürich copy outside of Germany.

Binocular Vision

91 PANUM, Peter Ludvig. Physiologische Untersuchungen über
das Sehen mit zwei Augen. Mit 57 Bildern. Kiel, Schwer, 1858.

£1,600

4to, pp. [iv], 94, [1] contents, [1] imprint; with 57 black and white illustrations in the text and four colour illustrations on two plates; very faint dampstain to upper margin towards the end; contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards; with private library stamp to title page.

First edition of Panum's famous monograph on binocular vision, published partly in response to Wheatstone's article on the stereoscope, which had presented his empiricist interpretation of binocular vision. In his studies of binocular vision, he identified the eponymous 'Panum's fusional area'. This is defined as the region of binocular single vision. Outside of Panum's fusional area, physiological diplopia takes place, i.e. seeing two images of a single object in the visual field.

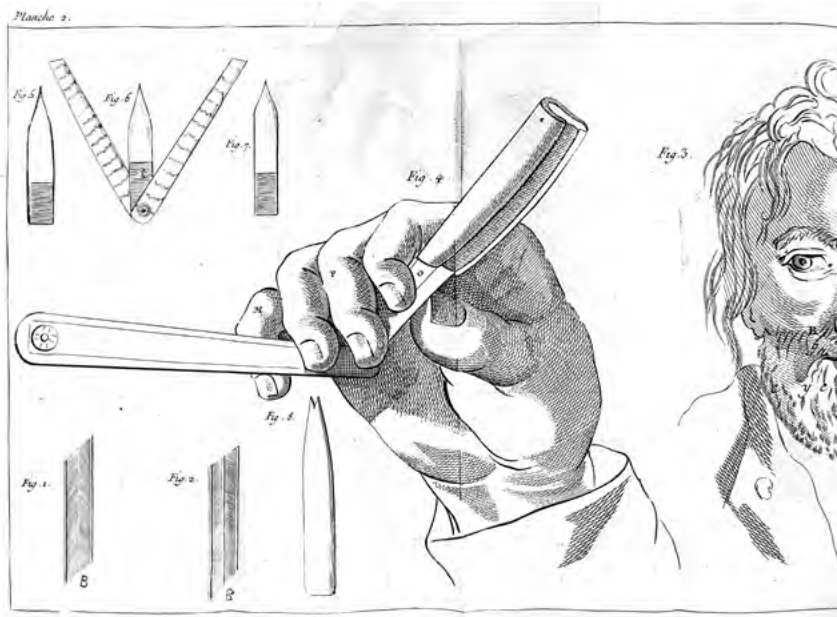
Peter Ludvig Panum (1820–1885) was a Danish physiologist and pathologist. The Panum Institute in Copenhagen is named in his honour. Waller 7098; Hirsch IV, pp. 429 ff.

Beards beware – the first Description of the Safety Razor

92 PERRET, Jean-Jacques. La Pogonotomie, ou, L'art
d'apprendre a se raser soi-meme: avec la maniere de connoître toutes
sortes de pierres propres à affiler tous les outils ou instrumens, & les
moyens de préparer les cuirs pour repasser les rasoirs, la manière d'en
faire de très-bons: suivi d'une observation importante sur la Saignée.
Paris, Dufour, 1769. £800

8vo, pp. xxiv, [4], 197, [1], [xxiii]-xxvi, [2], with 2 folding engraved plates; uncut and mostly unopened in early nineteenth century marbled boards, extremities rubbed and chipped; a very wide-margined copy.

First edition of the classic work on shaving and the first description of the safety razor. Jean-Jacques Perret (born 1730) trained as a barber from age 12. Perret invented the art of self-shaving and coined the term Pogonotomie, from the Greek pogos meaning beard. He also invented the *rasoir de rabot* (razor plane) in 1762. It was inspired by a carpenter's plane



and consisted of a wooden sleeve that enclosed the blade of an ordinary folding straight razor. This allowed only a small portion of the edge to protrude, thus preventing any unfortunate 'ear slicing' whilst shaving.

In individual chapters Perret describes the art of shaving, the technicalities of the razor, and how to sharpen it by stropping. He recommends stropping on leather rather than sharpening the blade on stone, as the result is more even and guarantees a smooth shave.

Given the ubiquity of barbers, self-shaving was still a relatively new practice, and one for which many men were unprepared. If the inept barber was a stereotype, many individual shavers must have injured themselves with their own clumsy efforts. A growing body of literature sought to instruct men how to shave themselves quickly, cleanly and expeditiously.

The two plates show, firstly, the correct method of stropping the blade; and secondly, the correct method of holding the razor.

See Alun Withey, *'Shaving and Masculinity in Eighteenth-Century Britain'* (2012).

Nuns in Disarray

93 [PERTUSATI, Francesco, pseud. Canfrancesco PERUSATTI.] *Le Monache in Disordine*. Poemetto di Canfrancesco Puresatti. Monaco, Stamperia Trasupeti, [Milan, the Author], 1774. £850

4to (185 x 125mm), pp. [iv], [2] blank, 9–104, [4], [4] blank; with the initial and final blanks, collation as the BL copy; title and text within typographic border; contemporary full mottled calf, with remains of heraldic gilt supralibros to upper and lower board, spine gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label, chipped; head and tail of spine worn.

First and only edition of this light-hearted and irreverent poem in Goldonian style, printed by the author himself. Entitled 'The nuns in disarray', the poem was written as a commentary on the dissolution of the abbey Santa Lucia.

Pertusati immediately regretted his publication and added a disclaimer at the end. He managed to suppress the few copies he had already distributed amongst friends, which accounts for the rarity of the work. The manuscript, however, is preserved in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana.

See De Castro, *Milano e la Repubblica Cisalpina giusta le poesie, le caricature ed altre testimonianze dei tempi*, Fratelli Dumolard, 1879.

Melzi I, 168; Parenti p. 145; OCLC lists one copy at the BL, no copy in Italian library catalogues.

Pseudo-Science

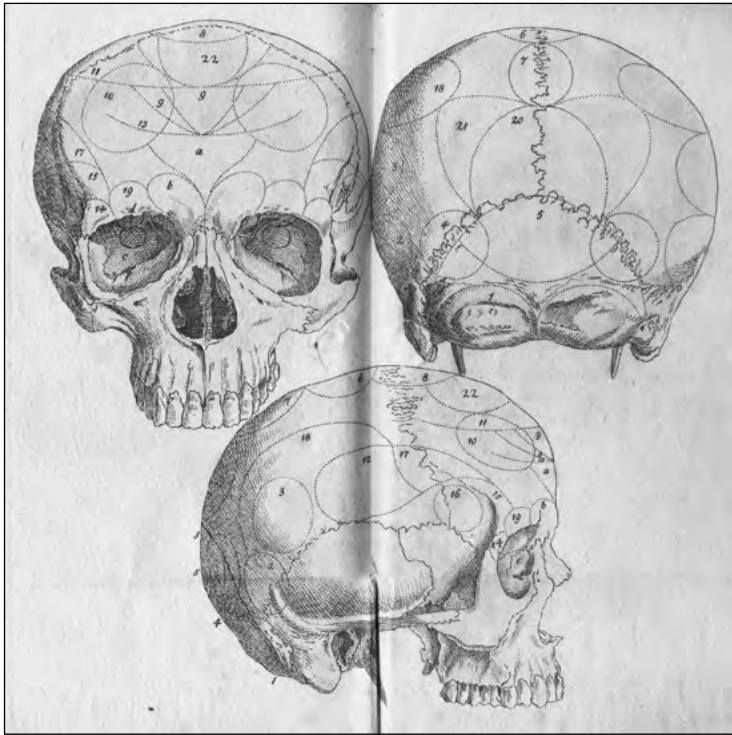
94 [PHRENOLOGY – ANON.] *Reisen eines Schädellehrers*. Eine launige Geschichte, zuletzt ein ernsthafter Anhang. Mit Kupfern. Halle, Hendel, 1805. £850

8vo, pp. [ii] engraved title vignette, hand-coloured, 135, [1] advertisement, with one hand-coloured folding plate; plate and engraved title printed on fine paper, very clean; text on cheap paper, foxed and browned; small hole close to gutter margin affecting last few pages and the plates; uncut in marbled wrappers.

First edition of this satire on the phrenology craze of the time, entitled 'travels of a craniologist'. The science of phrenology, developed by the German physician Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828) in 1796, was based on the concept that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that character, thoughts, and emotions are located in specific parts of the brain. It primarily concentrated on measurements of the human skull, and enjoyed great popularity in the early nineteenth century, especially in Germany. In the UK, Edinburgh was the main center of the craze, and the Edinburgh Phrenological Society was established in 1820.

This satire is focused not on Gall himself, but on a penniless poet and writer, who, inspired by one of Gall's lectures, embarks on a lecture tour of his own. The anonymous author is clearly ambivalent on the merits of the science, and concludes with a serious introduction into the science of phrenology, explains its main tenets and gives some practical examples of Gall's invention.

Although phrenology is now regarded as a pseudo-science, an obsolete combination of primitive neuroanatomy with moral philosophy, phreno-



logical thinking was influential in nineteenth-century psychiatry. Gall's assumption that character, thoughts, and emotions are located in localized parts of the brain is considered an important historical advance toward neuropsychology.

Hayn Gotendorf VI 418; OCLC: BL, Yale, Frankfurt.

Rare Venetian Novel

95 [PIAZZA, Antonio.] *Il Nobile immaginario, storia che può istruire e piacere.* Venice, Novelli, 1771. £580

8vo, pp. [iv] engraved frontispiece and engraved title, [viii], 111; later full vellum, spine lettered in ink.

First edition of this rare novel of romance and deceit by Antonio Piazza. Written from the perspective of the hero or '*nobile immaginario*' a wide puzzle of relationships evolves. Trying to identify his real father, estranged from his parents, through marriage, seduction and other adventures, our hero tries to establish his history and his destiny. The fine engraved frontispiece shows two figures tearing each other's masks off.

Piazza (1742–1825), author of novels and plays, at first clearly copied



much from Chiari's style of writing, which in turn was influenced by English examples. However, in his later works, like this one, Piazza became much more independent.

Marchesi, p. 402; not in Morazoni, Cicogna, or Lapicciarella; one copy in ICCU, no copies found in OCLC.

The First Edition to Include Italian

96 POMEY, François Antoine. *L'Univers en abrégé où sont contenus en diuerses listes, presque tous les noms des ouvrages de la nature, de toutes les sciences, & de tous les arts, avec leurs principaux termes; composé en Francois et Latin. ... et augmenté dans cette Edition de la Langue Italiene & de plusieurs mots phrases titres &c.* Venice, Pontus Bernardon, 1682. £850

8vo, pp. [xvi], 384, title with woodcut vignette; printed in three columns; signature D misbound; a few pages with manuscript annotations, especially pp. 150/151 and 159/160; contemporary full vellum, a little rubbed and short split to foot of spine, spine lettered in manuscript.

First edition to include Italian. This very popular dictionary and phrase book was first published in 1672 and covered just French and Latin. Arranged in subject areas, all aspects of life are covered, mostly in tri-

lingual dialogues and questions and answers, but also in direct translations. A large proportion of the dialogues concern education, different branches of knowledge and the classification of sciences, including a listing of 'men of learning' and 'tradesmen', names of games – all, of course in Latin, French & Italian.

Barbier II 914; uncommon: OCLC lists copies at Leiden University, Erlangen, Bibliothèque Nationale and the National Library of Spain.

Postal Stamps for the Papal States

97 [POSTAL SERVICE.] GALLI, Angelo. Regolamento per l'applicazione dei bolli franchi alla corrispondenza epistolare. Rome, Camera Apostolica, 1851. £1,000

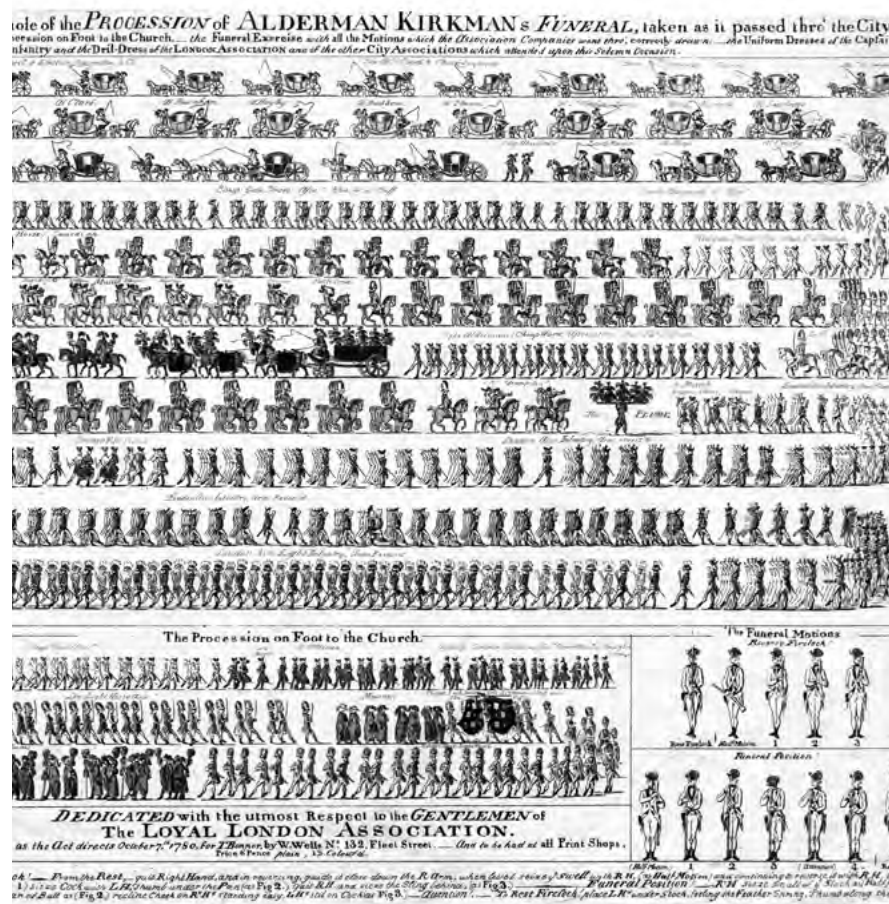
Folio broadside, measuring 820 x 600 mm, printed in two columns, with some discreet repairs to verso; folded.

First edition of a document of great importance for economic and philatelic history: a broadside announcing the introduction of the postal stamp to the Papal States. Prepared and signed (19. December 1851) by the economist and finance minister Angelo Galli (1789–1859), the broadside gives the legal and practical directives on the introduction of postal stamps, followed by information on rates both inland and abroad and size specifications.

Postal stamps had first been introduced in 1840 in England, as a single rate prepaid charge for the safe delivery of mail, after Rowland Hill's reform of the postal system. He had suggested the simplification of the postal system with a flat rate rather than a complicated rating system according to distance practiced up to the time. The benefits of the modern postal system became immediately obvious, and the flat rate was introduced in various European countries. Within Italy, the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia was the first to introduce the postal stamp, followed by the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. On January 1, 1852 the Papal States followed.

Not found in Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi; for information on the postal system and the introduction of the postal stamp see Royal Philatelic Society.

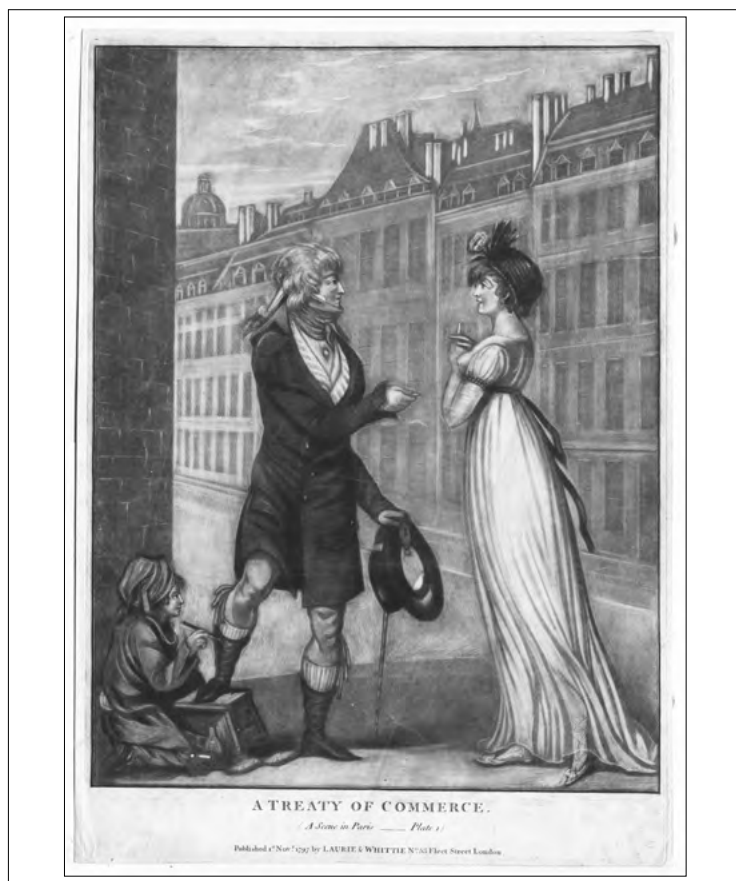
98 [PRINT – FUNERAL PROCESSION.] An exact representation of the whole of the Procession of Alderman Kirkman's Funeral, taken as it passed thro' the City to St Michael Bassishaw Church – together with the Procession on Foot to the Church, – the Funeral Exercise with all the Motions which the Association Companies went thro', correctly drawn; – the Uniform Dresses of the Captains of the Horse, Infantry, and Light Infantry and the Drill-Dress of the London Association and of the other City Associations which attended upon this Solemn Occasion. London, T. Bonner by W. Wells, 1780. £780



Folio, engraving measuring 230 x 318mm; edges shaved, small loss from upper left corner, now professionally repaired.

A fine broadside, showing the extraordinary procession for Alderman Kirkman's funeral, one of the longest and best attended London funeral processions ever. John Kirkman (1743–1780), Alderman for Cheap Ward, was a London fishmonger and Sheriff elect at the time of his death, which apparently caused the extraordinary interest.

Composed of small-scale figures, on foot, on horseback and in carriages, the full length is shown on eleven lines including a heady array of aldermen, mounted and foot musicians, soldiery from the London Association and a curious plume-bearer. Smaller scenes below illustrate 'The Uniform Dresses...', 'The Procession on Foot to the Church', and 'The Funeral Motions', engraved text above and below gives further explanations.



- 99 [PRINT – PROSTITUTION.] *A Treaty of Commerce.*
[A Scene in Paris – Plate 1.] London, Laurie & Whittle, 1797. £650
Mezzotint print, sheet 357 x 256 mm, platemark 353 x 250mm; three small wormholes at the foot, but in all a good impression with small margins.

A rare representation of the propositioning of a prostitute. A dandy carrying hat and cane, right leg raised to have a street child blacken his boots, offers a coin to a passing young lady in a long gown and bonnet.

The title possibly alludes to the series of Treaties of Amity and Commerce signed between the United States of America and Various European nations between 1778 and 1794.

Not found in British Museum or Victoria and Albert Museum catalogue; with thanks to Edward Bayntun-Coward.



Printing and Bookselling in Amsterdam

- 100 [PRINTING.] *Ordonnantie nevens boek- kaart- plaat-drukkers, en boekbinders gilde deser stede Amstelredamme.*
Amsterdam, Samuel Lamsveld, [1750]. £1,750
4to, pp. 40; gutter-stitched as issued, bound in old Dutch paper boards; title with arms of Amsterdam; paper fault to title page, small tear to upper outer corner of B4; printed in black letter; clean and crisp.

Highly important documentation of the framework of Printing and Bookselling in Amsterdam, one of the main, and most influential European centres of the printing and publishing trades. Here the rules governing the trades are outlined, from the first city ordinance of 1663, after the separation from the St Lucas Guild until minor revisions in 1749.

The ordinance of 1663 consists of twenty-seven original articles; these are followed by six additional articles of 1666, three more in 1695, thirteen articles of a general reform of the Amsterdam Guild system on 21 August 1749 and the final modification of 9 July 1750.

OCLC: Amsterdam only, of the 1769 edition OCLC records copies at Columbia and the Grolier Club.

Broadside Censorship

- 101 [PRINTING – LAW.] *Editto D. Placido dell'Ordine di S. Benedetto della Congregazione Camaldolese ... L'invenzione, il perfezionamento delle arti, ...* Rome, Vincenzo Pogliolo, 1825.
£850

Broadside, (630 x 430mm), printed in double columns; a little frayed, and with fold marks; else fine.

First edition of an interesting broadside justifying the implementation of strict printing controls. A brief initial discourse on the importance of the art of printing for the spread of knowledge and the great ideas of art and science, is followed by an outline of the dangers of printing, such as blasphemy, obscenity etc. This necessitates the introduction of strict controls on what is published, what kinds of publications are imported into the city Rome, and what kinds of publications may be sold by booksellers in their shops.

The edict is divided into three parts with details of the rules which must be respected in order to conduct printing or bookselling without penalties. These rules are issued by churchmen and are characterized by a severe point of view, highlighting the importance of decency and of respect of religion; furthermore, any kind of possible offence to other nations' politics must be avoided. All aspects of printing, publishing and distribution of books are strictly regulated.

The ruling was produced under the Cardinal Vicario Giacinto Placido Zurla (1768–1834).

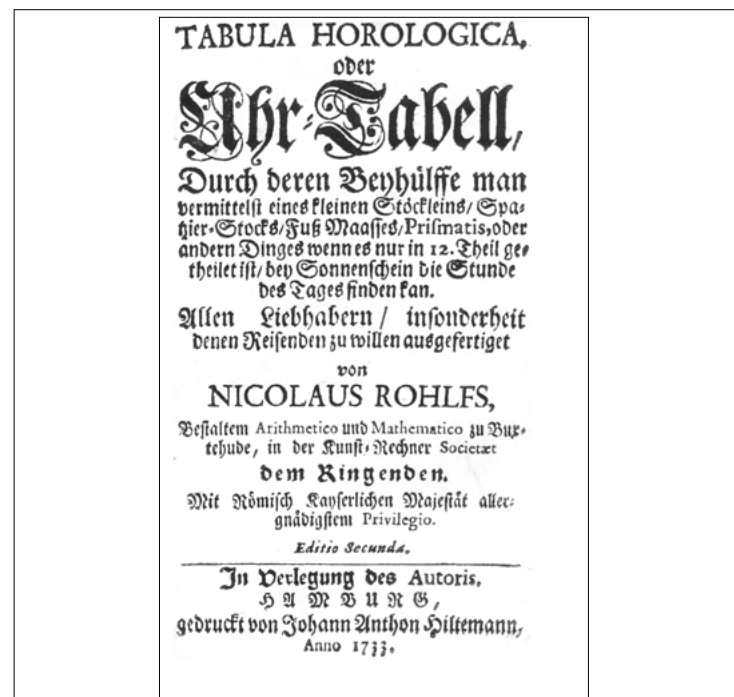
OCLC: Frankfurt only.

102 ROHLFS, Nicolaus. *Tabula Horologica, oder Uhr-Tabell, Durch deren Beyhülffe man vermittelt eines kleinen Stöckleins, Spathier-Stocks, Fuß Maasses, Prismatis, oder andern Dinges wenn es nur in 12. Theil getheilet ist, bey Sonnenschein die Stunde des Tages finden kan. Allen Liebhabern, insbesondere denen Reisenden zu willen ausgefertigt von Nicolaus Rohlf, Bestaltem Arithmetico und Mathematico zu Buxtehude, in der Kunst-Rechner Societæt dem Ringenden. Hamburg, for the author, Johann Anton Hiltmann, 1733.* £3,200

12mo, pp. 48; title cut close at head, no loss, with figures and tables; contemporary full vellum, binding a little stained; a very good copy, with contemporary ownership inscription by Antonius Rissing, Hamburg 29 May 1763; one leaf with contemporary annotations, including cryptic number/letter combinations.

Second edition, same year as the first edition published by Richter, and apparently only recorded edition of Rohlf's handy travel sun dial and horological tables that allowed the exact measurement of time with just the help of a pointed stick and the tables provided. Rohlf argues that this is particularly useful for travellers or journeymen. The horological tables are followed by detailed instructions on how to use them, and a number of tests and examples. He even makes a suggestion on how to construct an indoor version of his sun dial, which may be ordered from him directly.

Nicolaus Rohlf (1695–1750) was an 18th-century German mathematics teacher (*arithmeticus*) in Glückstadt and Buxtehude. He was a member



of the Hamburg mathematical society '*Kunstrechnungsliebende Societät*', founded in 1690 by Heinrich Meissner and Valentin Heins, and carried the name '*der Ringende*'. He published an astronomical calendar, a book about gardening, and a number of other treatises which were continued by his son Matthias Rohlf.

Houzeau-Lancaster 11612 (under Rohlf, this edition); Schröder 3266; Jöcher IV, c 299 ff; VD18 1091580X; OCLC and KVK list just the Göttingen copy, no copy of the first edition printed by Richter recorded.

Miniature Directory for Evangelical Ministers
– including Excerpts from Cotton Mather

103 RYLAND, John et al. *Christianæ militiæ viaticum; or, a brief directory for evangelical ministers.* By John Ryland, D.D. London, W. Button, 1799. £850

Small 8vo, (74 x 42 mm); pp. 96; printed on yellow-tinted paper; contemporary full sheep, spine ruled in gilt; upper hinge beginning to crack but firm; a charming copy.

Second edition of this miniature directory of the evangelical ministry, first published in Philadelphia the year before. John Ryland (1753–1825),

Baptist minister of Bristol, was instrumental in the founding of the Baptist Missionary Society in Bristol in 1792. For his work he was later awarded an honorary doctorate at Brown University, RI.

This collection of sermons includes: 'The words of understanding... [Extracted from Cotton Mather's *Manductio ad ministerium*]', 'Sixty memorials for a godly life, found among the private papers of the Rev. John Rogers, ...', 'President Edwards's resolutions, extracted from his private writings ...', and 'From Dr. Owen, on spiritual mindedness'.

ESTC t231346 (BL only); Evans 33515; Reuss, *Das gelehrte England*, p. 287; OCLC lists just BL and Sydney.

104 [SAINT-JOSEPH, Pierre de.] Catechisme des Partisans, ou Resolutions Theologiques touchant l'Imposition, Levées & Employ des Finances. Dressé par Demandes & Responses, pour plus grande facilité. Par le R.P.D.P.D. S.J. Paris, Cardin Besongne, 1649.

[bound with:] Suite du Catechisme des Partisans ou des Resolutions Theologiques touchant l'Imposition, Levées & Employ des Finances. Par M. J.B.D.E.T.E.R.O.D.P.M. Paris, Besongne, 1649.

£200

Two works in one volume, 4to, pp. 32, with large title vignette; 32; some spotting and light browning, due to paper quality; modern grey boards.

First edition of this contribution to the pamphlet war of the Fronde, a pamphlet in the form of questions and answer, voicing opposition to the unlimited power of Mazarin. The main arguments concern financial matters, especially royal power in fiscal matters and the raising of taxes.

The second pamphlet is clearly by a different author and uses pro-Mazarin arguments.

Moreau, *Bibliographie des Mazarinades*, 652 ('très remarquable pamphlet'); INED 4055 (only first part).

Extra-Illustrated

105 SAXE-WEIMAR, Ernst August v. Zu dem hoechsten alleinigen Iehovah gerichtete theosophische Herzens Andachten, oder Fuerstliche selbst abgefasste Gedanken, wie wir durch Gottes Gnade uns von dem Fluch des Irdischen befreuen und im Gebet zum wahren Lichte und himmlischen Ruhe in Gott eingehen sollen; nebst einigen aus dem Buch der Natur hergeleiteten Philosophischen Betrachtungen von denen dreyen Haushaltungen Gottes im Feuer Licht und Geist zur Wiederbringung der Creatur. [n.p., privately printed], 1742.

£950



4to, engraved title, pp. 148, with pp. [iv], engraved portrait and arms of Ernst August bound in; with author's signature to title; large final engraved vignette and woodcut; contemporary panelled sheep, head of spine chipped and a little worn, but an attractive and very wide-margined copy.

First edition, privately printed, of this outline of the Theosophical Devotions, religious studies of the Duke Ernst August Saxe-Weimar, which oscillate between theology, Rosicrucianism, mysticism, and free masonry. Ernst Augustus I (1688–1748), was a duke of Saxe-Weimar and, from 1741, of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, which became the most important of the Thuringian principalities. He is best remembered for his patronage of J.S. Bach.

The work traces the scriptural sources for the justification of freemasonry. It was printed for private circulation only, meant for the friends of the Duke. This copy also has an engraved portrait of Ernst August bound in, and carries the signature of the Duke on the engraved title.

The fine engraved title includes a view of the small palace Belvedere, one of the results of the Duke's lavish spending, which eventually bankrupted the duchy.

Rosenthal 274; Seebass 249; Kopp I, 139; Kloss 269; Wolfstieg 42102: 'Sehr selten. Enthält die Resultate der Forschungen des Herzogs zur Ergründung des Zwecks der Maurerei'; the work was reprinted in 1762 and 1786, with a Philadelphia printing following in 1789.

Jews Regulated and Restricted

106 SCARI, Hieronymous von. Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und im k.k. Antheile Schlesiens erlassenen Gesetze und Verordnungen. Brünn, L. W. Seidel, 1835. [bound with:] Zusätze zu der im Jahre 1835 erschienenen: Systematischen Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden ... Vienna, I.P.Sollinger, 1841. £850

Two works in one volume, 8vo, pp. xx, 260, [1]; [iv], 60, and one folding printed table, printed on recto and verso, numerous tables and forms in the text; contemporary half calf over marbled boards; flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt; some light foxing to title page, else clean; a good copy.

First edition, uncommon with the additions of 1841, of this comprehensive history of the rules and regulations concerning the Jews in Moravia, Bohemia and Silesia. The number of Jews in these countries was heavily regulated with the help of the Familiants' Laws, i.e. the limitation to a certain number of families in order to curtail the number of Jewish immigrants per regional authority. 'Family numbers were inherited by the oldest son, which meant that daughters or younger sons were prevented from founding their own families. Jews were only allowed to live in certain quarters, streets or even houses, with strict punishment of violations of these regulations.

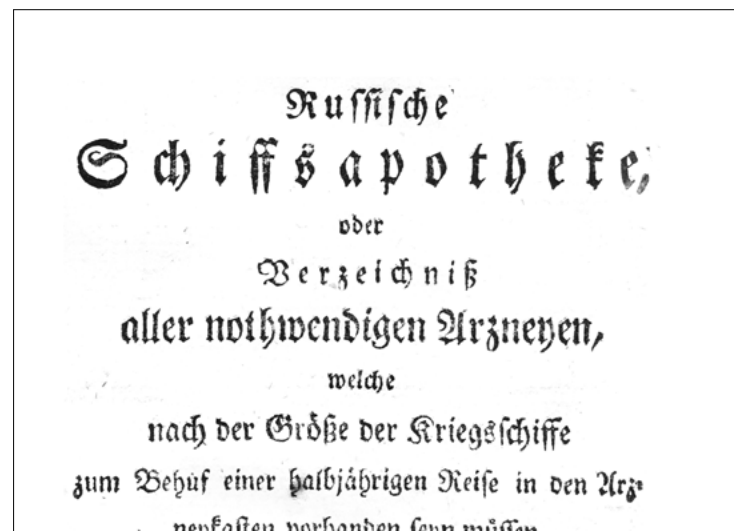
The Familiant system denied many Jews the right to marry, start a family, or to settle permanently, and resulted in the creation of a wandering Jewish beggar class, which lived virtually outside the law and without a regular means of livelihood. This led to conflict within the Jewish communities and with the secular authorities. It led to large-scale emigration and also to assimilation.

Scari discusses in individual chapters the structure of the Jewish population, and the restrictions they lived under, Jewish marriage law, Jewish communities. Further chapters deal with education, Jewish property rights and employment rights, Jews' rights within the state, and finally an assessment of special Jewish taxes.

He gives Jewish population figures for individual parts of the country, and includes blank forms for keeping records of prospective Jewish immigrants, according to the legislation of 1833. These forms show the extent of information required, from family situation, to education, financial situation, and tax commitments. Separate forms help in assessing the financial situation of individuals, and the tax potential of Jewish communities.

In the supplement the revised regulations of 1835 are incorporated, and the large folding table gives a comprehensive account of the tax commitments of the Jewish community.

See Michael Miller, *Rabbis and Revolution: The Jews of Moravia in the Age of Emancipation*, 2011.



Russian Pharmacopoeia and Naval Formulary

107 SCHROEDER, Karl Franz. Russisches Apothekerbuch nebst der russischen Feld-und Schiffsapotheke. Aus dem Lateinischen von Karl Franz Schröder. Copenhagen and Leipzig, Faber and Nitschke, 1788. £1,850

8vo, pp. [iv], 208, [14]; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, flat spine with two gilt lettered spine labels, spine and labels a little chipped, else an attractive copy with fine pattern paper endpapers.

First combined edition in German of the first national Russian pharmacopeia together with the German version of Bacheracht's naval formulary, a table of supply listings of about 200 pharmaceutical items necessary for a voyage of six months duration. This is combined with a table of pharmaceutical and surgical equipment, together with prescriptions, directions on how to maintain a sick bay, and information on diet for sick personnel. This is preceded by a brief section on a pharmacopeia for the army, listing some 180 drugs, which should be available on a regiment basis.

The *Pharmacopea Rossica* was originally prepared by two members of the St. Petersburg medical college, Christian Paeken (1732–99) and Georg Thomas von Asch (1729–1807), and was first published in 1778. It was reprinted as recently as 1891 and 1930.

Bacheracht's naval formulary (1724–1806) was first published in Russian in 1783, followed by a Latin edition.

Not in Schelenz, Hirsch-H; OCLC lists copies in Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg and Amsterdam only; for the Russian edition see Blake, p. 349; Callisen, A.C.P. *Medizinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, vol. 22, no. 2715a.

Leiden Antiquities

108 [SEYN, C.] *Catalogus van oudheden en bijzonderheden, betreffende het beleg en ontzet der stad Leyden, in het jaar 1574, welke, bij gelegenheid der viering van het vijl'de halve eeuwfeest, op den 4, 5 en 6 October 1824, op het Raadhuis der Stad Leyden zullen worden ten toon gesteld.* Leyden, Wed. L. Herdingh, 1824.

£250

8vo, pp. 46, [2] blank; stitched as issued; title a little dust-soiled, but a very good copy.

Only edition of this curious catalogue of the municipal collection of antiquities displayed in Leiden in 1824, 250 years after the end of the siege of Leiden. One hundred and fifty-two items are described in great detail, with categories including books, medals and commemorative coins, original letters, manuscripts, portraits, numerous pencil drawings, playing cards, and original documents relating to Leiden from the year 1574.

During the Eighty Years' War the city of Leiden had initially remained loyal to Philip II of Spain, but in June 1572, the city switched allegiance to William of Orange. In an attempt to regain power over the city, the Spanish starved the inhabitants in order to force them to surrender. During the siege, some 6000 of the 18000 inhabitants of Leiden died of starvation and the plague. The siege of the city was lifted on October 3, 1574, and gave rise to annual festivities in the city.

Grijzenout p.127; Nijenhuis 1013; OCLC: outside of Netherlands BL and Cambridge only.

Printed on Silk

109 [SILK PRINTING.] BRANDT, Johann Daniel and George Karl. *Opfer der Lieb' und Freundschaft. Dargebracht dem Königl. Preuss. Kriegs Rath Herrn Herrn (!) Friedrich Moritz Helmbrecht wohlgebohren an Seinem Geburtstage als am 27. September 1760 von den Gebrüdern Johann Daniel Brandt sen. und George Karl Brandt jun.* Berlin, Wilhelm Dieterici, 1790.

£420

4to, pp. [iv], printed on silk, two wood-engraved vignettes; small dampstain to gutter margin at foot; bound in the original rose-coloured silk, border of a floral role with corner floral ornaments and outer double-fillet, all in silver-gilt (oxidised), central laurel wreath and bow ornament in silver, very lightly soiled, spine worn with some loss to silk, lower boards with a few small stains and partially sunned.

A luxurious and unusual production, a commemorative poem commissioned as a special birthday gift by King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia for his military adviser Friedrich Moritz Helmbrecht (1744-97), printed on and bound in silk.

A Woman's View

110 STAËL-HOLSTEIN, Anne Louise Germaine, *Lettres sur les ouvrages et le caractère de J. J. Rousseau.* [Paris or Geneva], 1788.

£450

Tall 12mo, pp. [iv], 127, [1] blank; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, flat spine with double gilt rules, gilt-lettering directly to spine; an attractive copy.

An attractive copy of an early edition (third printing) of Mme de Staël's first literary work, published when she was just 22, her tribute to Rousseau. She acknowledges Rousseau's influence on her thinking and discusses his work, with special reference to his view of women. But her whole career, as a self-styled woman of genius fully conscious of her talents, reveals contradictions at the core of Rousseau's thinking on women. Mme de Staël advocated freedom and equality in love, politics, and literature, a topic central to most of her later writing.

Longchamp 5-3, p. 8; Schazmann 4; see Herold, *Mistress to an Age. A Life of Madame de Staël*, and Mary Seidman Trouille, *Sexual Politics in the Enlightenment: Women Writers Read Rousseau*.

Presentation Copy

111 STEIGENBERGER, Gerhoh. *Historisch-literarischer Versuch von Entstehung und Aufnahme der Kurfürstlichen Bibliothek in München. Abgelesen am Stiftungstage der hiesigen Akademie den 28. März 1784 in dem Bibliotheksale.* Munich, Maria Anna Bötterinn, 1784.

£550

4to, pp. 54; bound for presentation in contemporary full calf, a.e.g.; with Mss presentation letter signed by Comte de Törring-Seefeld (1725-1812); a fine copy.

Original offprint of Steigenberger's account of the foundation and progress of the library of the Bavarian Electorate, which later became part of the Bavarian State Library.

He refers to three important collections that formed the original basis of the library, and points to a number of highlights in these. The collections mentioned are those of Hartman Schedel (numerous incunables, German and Latin works), Johan Albert Widmanstadt (oriental manuscripts, Hebrew and Arabic printed books), and finally the Fugger library (with numerous Greek manuscripts). Throughout he gives details of particularly note-worthy holdings and adds information on numerous other small collections.

Bigmore & Wyman II, 393.

112 TERRAY, Joseph-Marie. [COQUEREAU, J.B.L.] Mémoires de l'abbé Terrai, controleur général, contenant sa vie, son administration, ses intrigues et sa chute. Nouvelle édition. [Paris,] La Chancellerie, 1776. £600

Two volumes, 12mo, pp. [ii], vi, 320; [iv], 266; uncut in contemporary Remondini paper wrappers; a very attractive copy.

A very fine copy of this outspoken polemic against the French treasurer under Louis XV, Joseph-Marie Terray (second edition). Under the guise of being Terray's memoirs, the express purpose of the publication is to demonstrate the disastrous effects of his economic management. Terray, a hard-liner on deficit reform, together with Maupeou and the duc d'Aiguillon 'ruled together as a triumvirate; and they ruled firmly, promoting the centralized power of the state at the expense of traditional liberties and vested interests' (Darnton 149). Darnton cites the work as a prime example of a forbidden bestseller in Pre-Revolutionary France, exemplifying the reduction of politics to 'private lives'.

Included are an extensive report on mismanagement of the Compagnie des Indes, that is, the controlling body for French colonies in North America and elsewhere; Letters from one share-holder to another and a *Lettre de l'abbé Terray à M. Turgot*, an apocryphal letter attacking Maupeou and the financial policy of Terray (see INED 4292).

The work was first published the same year and frequently reprinted all over Europe.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 11454; not in Einaudi; Stourm, p. 85; see INED 1195.

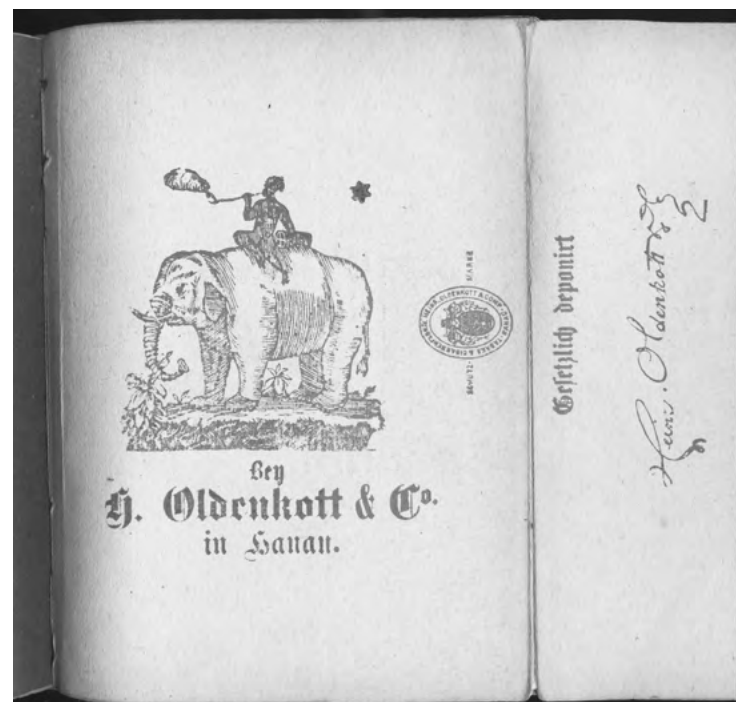
194 Examples

113 TOBACCO. [OLDENKOTT]. Tobacco Wrappers. Heinr. Oldenkott & Comp Hanau. Hanau, ca 1880. £1,350

8vo, ll. 194 (43 of them folded); tobacco signs of the firm of Oldenkott on different paperstock; a little frayed, and some of the papers cracked in fold; contemporary full calf, with gilt lettering to upper board.

A fascinating collection of late nineteenth century tobacco wrappers from the German firm of Oldenkott. The collection was presumably put together either by the printers of these labels, or the company themselves, as a pictorial record.

'Tobacco was among the first commodities to be sold in printed paper wrappers ... The design element of tobacco papers was normally confined to the centre of the printed sheet, which was large enough to accommodate varying quantities of tobacco. The earliest designs were in the tradition of the bookplate, but later they took on the characteristics of the trade card and were often printed from plates actually designed as trade cards.' (*Ephemera*, p. 329)



The labels are printed on a variety of papers, both plain and coloured, employing different printing techniques, some letterpress, engraved, stencilled or lithographed. They provide an illustrative example of the development of advertising.

The firm of Oldenkott was founded in Amsterdam in the mid-eighteenth century, and added various further sites, including Hanau in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Economics of the Slave Trade

114 TOLOSAN, Jean-François de. Mémoire sur le commerce de la France et de ses colonies. Paris, Moutard, 1789. £1,850

4to, pp. [ii], 122; title vignette and decorative head-piece; numerous figures and tables in the text; uncut in the original buff wrappers, spine discretely strengthened; some occasional foxing and with faint circular stain to L1; a large and wide-margined copy.

First edition, very uncommon, of the best panorama of France's economy in 1789 on the eve of the French Revolution. De Tolosan (also Tolozan), superintendant of trade was the greatest statistician of the period, and gives, in this comprehensive treatise, a much more accurate picture of the state of



France than the later publication by Lavoisier. He concentrates on industry and commerce rather than just agriculture, and was clearly inspired by Adam Smith rather than the physiocratic mode of Quesnay. He includes industrial production, salaries and industrial profits in his national revenue calculations.

Amongst his observations he includes some comments on the economic viability of the slave trade, with the cynical aside that discussing the morality of the slave trade is outside his remit. His study of French commerce is clearly presented and he is credited with providing the first classification of industry, later only slightly modified by Chaptal.

He commented on the inadvisability of the free trade in grain, since French grain production was so close to consumption levels that any exported grain would have to be re-imported to feed the nation. This might profit the coffers of the merchants, but not the public purse or the starving population. In comparative assessment of British and French industry he believed that French patent regulations discouraged French inventors and investors.

Barbier 4119; Goldsmiths²-Kress 13839; INED 4339; not in Einaudi or Mattioli; see Perrot, *Une Histoire intellectuelle de l'Economie politique* for a detailed assessment.

The Prussian Pestalozzi

115 TÜRK, Wilhelm von. Die sinnlichen Wahrnehmungen, als Grundlage des Unterrichts in der Muttersprache. Ein Handbuch für Mütter und Lehrer. Mit zwey Kupfer-Tafeln. Winterthur, Steiner, 1811. £980

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 192, with two fold-out engraved plates with geometrical diagrams bound at the end; very clean and crisp, printed on strong paper; contemporary red straight-grain morocco, flat spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; sides with gilt roll tool; from the Grossherzogliche Bibliothek, with faint stamp and release stamp to title; a fine copy.

First edition, possibly a presentation copy, of Wilhelm von Türk's important publication on education. Von Türk (1774–1846) was one of the leading followers of Pestalozzi in Germany, and this book *Die Sinnlichen Wahrnehmungen*, or 'Perception by the Senses' is the outcome of his teaching at Pestalozzi's school in Yverdon.

In the tradition of Rousseau and Pestalozzi Türk makes an impassioned plea for the importance of '*Anschauung*' or immediate experience and perception in children's education. Words and concepts should be taught through experience rather than through an emphasis on reading and writing. He warns that children should not be taught to read and write too early, before they have had direct experience of the concepts conveyed. Speech development is of utmost importance, and his book concentrates on this, with the aim of enriching verbal ability in the mother tongue, followed by factual learning of natural, technical and scientific concepts, and finally by enriching the imagination, memory, and visual perception. The work consists of incentives to talk and to experience and then describe objects, facts and eventually concepts.

Von Türk also published a brief general account of Pestalozzi's method, and a short work on teaching arithmetic. In his later years he ran an orphanage school near Potsdam.

University of Illinois, a second edition was published in 1823.

Italian Display Types

116 [TYPE SPECIMEN – CAPRIOLO, Luigi.] Campione dei Caratteri, Vignette e Fregi della Tipografia Capriolo in Alessandria. Alessandria, Luigi Capriolo, 1855. £1,850

Tall 8vo, (200 x 148mm), ll. 171, all printed on one side only, within decorative border; occasionally a little browned, due to paper stock, and title page strengthened in gutter margin; contemporary full sheep, flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt, quite rubbed, joints weakening, but holding firm.



Very rare type specimen of the publishers and printers Luigi Capriolo in Alessandria, Italy. Thirty leaves of text type are followed by ca 60 ll. of display types of all shapes and sizes, 7 leaves showing typographic borders, and ca 70 ll. of vignettes, including woodcut borders. About half the leaves are printed landscape. Particularly expressive are the display types, bulked up roman letters, 'fatface, shaded and decorated types'. The large size woodcut borders include architectural designs, but also figurative borders, similar to sixteenth century designs.

The printers, publishers and booksellers Luigi Capriolo were apparently active in Alessandria (Piedmont) from the end of the 18th century. Not found in OCLC, not in St Bride catalogue, Jammes, or Mosley.

In Praise of Venice

117 [VENICE – FARSETTI, Giuseppe Tommaso.] La Trasformazione d'Adria al Serenissimo Doge Pietro Grimani. Venice, Gianbattista Albrizzi, 1752. £650

4to, pp. xxviii, [2], with four small and one full page engravings; original buff stiff wrappers.

First edition of this illustrated poem in praise of Venice – a fine example of eighteenth century Venetian book production, with elegant unsigned engravings. The narrative poem traces the origin of Venice as a powerful city to the marine nymph Adria, who fell in love with the god Neptune, and eventually was transformed into a small island, Venice (F.A. Zaccaria, *Storia Letteraria d'Italia*, p. 50). This is accompanied by some literary notes by Farsetti outlining Venice's exploits and grandeur. The work was praised by Foscarini in his *Letteratura Veneziana*, and later republished in Morelli, *Componimenti Poetici di varii autori*, etc. 1792.

Morazzoni, *Libro illustrato veneziano del settecento*, 229; Cicogna, *Saggio di bibliografia veneziana*, 1848 and 2452; not in Gamba; OCLC records copies at NYPL, Boston College, University of Rochester, BL and Bavarian State Library.

Venice Population Statistics – a Broadside

118 [VENICE – POPULATION.] Ristretto di tutti li nati nella Città di Venezia – Ristretto di tutti li morti nella città di Venezia l'Anno 1799. Pietro Fucci Gradenigo Scrivan. Venice, n.p. [poss. Pinelli], 1799. £500

Broadside (540 x 400 mm), deckle edge on all four sides; folded.

A rare survival showing figures of births and deaths in the city of Venice for the year 1799. Printed in double columns, a detailed listing is given of population developments in the city. Subdivided by 'sestiere' and then parish or hospital, births, both male and female are given, whereas the deaths are grouped in male/female children, and male/female adults. The totals seem to indicate that even in the eighteenth century Venice was struggling with a diminishing population. Venice had become Austrian territory in January 1798 and in 1799, the year of publication of this broadside, Venice held the Papal conclave – the last time it was to be held outside of Rome.

Not found in any of the bibliographical reference works.

Earliest Edition Found

119 WILLIAMS, Thomas Sydney and Carl CRUEGER. Modern English and German Dialogues and elementary phrases for the use of the two nations ... The German revised and corrected by

C. Crüger ... The second edition. Englisch-Deutsche Gespräche, nebst Beispielen über Sprachgebrauch und Grundregeln des Englischen Idioms. Hamburg, Herold, 1826. £350

12mo, pp. [xii], 249, [5] publisher's advertisements and subscription form; from the Donaueschingen library, with stamp to last leaf, and Lassberg pencil notes; original pale blue boards, spine covering rubbed, but stitching firm, with two Mss labels.

Second edition of this manual of English-German dialogues and phrases, compiled by Thomas Sidney Williams, with the German corrected by the director of the Hamburg business academy Carl Crueger. Even though this is styled 'second edition', no copy of an earlier edition seems to be recorded.

The information is presented in a well-organised fashion, beginning with simple dialogues and those covering situations of daily life. This is followed by 'educational ones' concentrating on prepositions, irregular verbs, etc. The second half is taken up with charming dialogues covering meals, travel, theatre and social occasions, weddings, funerals, and visits to booksellers.

Most copies checked seem to be lacking the contents leaf and part title. OCLC: Stanford, Alabama only.

Jews in Nuremberg

120 WÜRFEL, Andreas. Historische Nachrichten von der Juden-Gemeinde welche ehehin in der Reichstadt Nürnberg angericht gewesen aber Ao. 1499 ausgeschaffet worden. Nuremberg, Georg Peter Monath, 1755. £2,250

4to, engraved frontispiece, pp. [vi], 164; contemporary buff boards, paper shelf number to spine; insignificant short worm trace to gutter margin of second half, occasionally touching text, but not affecting legibility; extremities a little rubbed, else a very good copy.

First edition of this comprehensive history of the Jewish community in Nuremberg, from its early settlements to their permanent expulsion from the imperial city in 1499.

Würfel presents a detailed picture of Jewish political, social and economic history in the city, covering special taxation (Jew's tax) which extended rights of residence by 15 years, pogroms, destruction of the synagogue, expulsions at various points, but also rules and regulations governing clothing, professions, visiting Jews etc. He gives details of the Jewish inhabitants of Nuremberg, listing those that had citizen's rights and those that converted to Christianity. The fine engraved frontispiece, entitled 'Prospect der Juden Schul, wie sie stande, dort, wo jzt die Frauen Kirche', shows the Jewish synagogue in Nürnberg. Underneath are six figures in various traditional Jewish attire, such as weekday attire, a Jewish woman in Sabbath attire etc.

The expulsion of the Jews from Nuremberg in 1499 was unusual in that it was semi-permanent. Earlier pogroms had normally been followed



by resettlement, a gradual relaxing of rules in return for higher or more restrictive taxation. This time it was not until the early nineteenth century that Jews returned to the city.

The theologian and historian Andreas Würfel (1718–1769) published extensively on historical subjects.

Fürst III 538; Pfeiffer, *Fränkische Bibliothek* 29647; Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, IV, p. 307; outside of Germany OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Jewish Seminary Library, New York Public Library, and University of Melbourne.

