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Books for the New York Book Fair 2013 Stand C09

Renaissance Polymath Alberti on the Importance of Family and Business Life

1. [ALBERTI, Leon Battista.] Trattato del governo della Famiglia. D'Agnolo Pandolfini. Colla Vita del Medesimo scritta da Vespasiano da Bisticci. Florence, Tartini e Franchi, 1734.

\$1000

4to, pp. 52, 104; engraved title vignette, title printed in red and black; engraved head- and tail-pieces and initials; uncut in the original buff boards; marbled paper spine; a good copy.

First edition thus of book III of Alberti's famous sociological study *Della Famiglia*, written between 1437 and 1441. Alberti (1404-72), Italian humanist, philosopher, painter and architect, a true 'Renaissance man', concentrates in this most important third part on household management and business. In lively dialogues with his family he stresses the importance of family life and a well-run household. The dialogues are based not on principles but on real people and have a life-like



immediacy. He underlines the importance of business and money, which is central to the household and needs to be managed carefully. Alberti's description of content family life under the watchful eye of the pater familias has been used by sociologists as the first documentation of bourgeois family life. Gamba 700.

2. [ALBUM.] Embroidery Pattern Book. [n.p., n.d.] ca 1780. \$650

Oblong 8vo (94 x 155mm), pp. [xxiv], preprinted heavy grid paper with manuscript patterns in ink; 6 of the leaves with small numbers to the lower edge; bound in contemporary pattern paper; extremities a little rubbed, else fine.

A charming embroidery pattern book, including patterns for the alphabet, numbers, borders and repeat patterns. It gives the impression of a sampler, and includes a cross section of simple basic stitches and and more complicated patterns. The final sections shows over 40 designs for simple wall hangings or book marks.

Charming Set of Almanacs - with Math Instruction

3. [ALMANACK - 1808.] The Gentleman's Diary, or the Mathematical Repository; London, Stationers Company, 1808.

[bound with:] The Ladies' Diary: or Woman's Almanack ... designed for the use and diversion of the Fair Sex.

[bound with:] MOORE, Francis. Vox Stellarum: or a Loyal Almanack.

[bound with:] PARTRIDGE, John. Merlinus Liberatus. An Almanack.

[bound with:] Old Poor Robin. An Almanack, composed of a variety of Subjects, both Ancient and Modern.

[bound with:] SEASON, Henry. Speculum Anni: or, Season on the Seasons for the Year 1808.

[bound with:] The Coelestial Atlas; or a new Ephemeris for the year 1808. London, Stationers' Company, 1808. \$900

Seven works in one volume, 12mo, all pp. 48; titles printed in red and black, headlines and saints days printed in red throughout; with extensive woodcut mathematical, astronomical and astrological figures and half-page woodcuts in the text; with vellum tabs; bound in contemporary red crushed morocco, flat spine decorated in gilt; extremities a little rubbed; all title-pages with duty stamp; with mid-nineteenth century manuscript ownership inscription by Stephen Cotterrell and commentary by his brother G.J. Cotterell, 1870.

A fine set of seven almanacs for the year 1808 printed for the Stationer's Company, including the *Mathematical Repository*, a *Ladies' Diary*, a *Vox Stellarum* and a *Coelestial Almanac*.

Included are calendars of the year together with astronomical data, medical information, interesting facts and statistics, moral precepts, and proverbs. The almanac thus fulfilled a variety of roles, providing information and entertainment at a time when reading matter was still scarce. The *Ladies' Diary* includes a large number of mathematical problems in addition to enigmas and charades.

It is curious to have seven almanacs for the same year bound together, as they invariably duplicate some of the information, but this seemed not uncommon at the time. Even though these almanacs were produced in large numbers, due to their ephemeral nature not that many have survived.

OCLC records a copy at Ohio State University of the same composition.



4. [ANON.] Calligraphy, Typography Sample book, including HEINRIGS, Jean. Le Maitre d'Ecriture des Commerçans en Caractère Français, Anglais, Hollandais, Italien et Alleman. Der kaufmännische Schreibmeister. Krefeld, Heinrigs, 1813. [n.p.] ca 1820. \$3300

Folio, (400 x 255 mm), ll. 50, first 20 ll., Heinrigs' calligraphy manual, the remainder examples of engraved calligraphy, cut out and pasted on, partly in the form of model title pages (31), printed alphabets and sample book title pages (13) (including almanacs, title pages with elaborate border, early lithography: R. Winter, Lithographische Thierzeichnungen, 1816, large print advertising for Dr Hunter's pills against venereal disease (ca 1792), ll. 2 manuscript or stencil calligraphy samples in ink, 40 business, trade, and calling cards in German, English, and French and employing a number of techniques (engraved, stencil, embossed, porcelain finish), 2 elaborate large format engraved calling cards of Ermeler, writing master in Paris in the early 19th century (190 x 228mm and 117 x 121 mm respectively), 17 finely engraved ciphers with names micro-engraved within them, examples of assignats, advertising material, sample invoices, circular letters, and bankdrafts; bound in contemporary half calf over blue boards, lozenge-shaped title label to upper board; spine and corners quite worn, head and tail chipped, but holding; occasionally a little spotted and with some light damp staining, but overall in very good condition.

A fascinating source-book of lettering, calligraphy, calling card design, and book- and title page layout, possibly prepared as a sample book for a local jobbing printer, illustrating a wide variety of designs. A large number of the examples, such as business cards, advertisements and cheque and invoice forms are from the Rhineland, together with examples of French printing, and even a number of English examples.

Also included are trade cards for wine and alcohol merchants, finely engraved business cards for an 18th century writing master, examples of mss calligraphy and stenciling.

Advanced Printing Techniques for Bank Notes

5. [BANK NOTES.] Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts, &c. together with the approved communications and evidence upon the same relative to the mode of preventing the forgery of bank notes. Printed by order of the society. London, T.C. Hansard, 1819. \$2250

8vo, pp. [iv], 72 [i.e. 76], with 6 engraved plates, one folding, large paper copy; uncut in original boards, rebacked, a fine copy.

First edition, uncommon. Early bank-notes were simply printed forms, with the amounts inserted by hand. They were usually for large amount (£40 and upwards) and were printed upon water-marked paper; and, although no precautions were taken in the engraving to prevent fraudulent imitation, forgeries were comparatively rare. But, when at the end of the 18th century small notes for £1 and £2 were put in circulation, forgery became rife, and from that time to the present a constant trial of skill has been going on between the makers of bank-notes and the counterfeiters. Here are presented a number of different printing processes which were designed to help making the forgery of bank notes if not impossible, then at least more difficult. Suggestions include Hansard's typographic bank note, machine engraved copper-plates, engine turned ornaments, delicate steel-engravings. The report is well illustrated with plates showing examples of the different printing process suggested. The two plates illustrating steel-engraving, are some of the earliest successful examples of the technique which was to dominate book illustration between 1835 and 45.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 22503.



Early Study of the Book Trade

6. BATTAGLINI, Angelo. *Dissertazione accademica sul commercio degli antichi e moderni libraj recitata nella generale adunanza tenuta nella Sala del Serbatojo d' Arcadia il di 7. settembre 1786.* Rome, Gio. Zempel, 1787. \$2500

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

First edition of this early history of the trade in books, both in classical and modern times. Battaglini (1759-1842), cleric, writer and editor, was drawing on his library research and especially his study of codices when compiling this study. He later became second custos of the Vatican library, under Marini, and was closely involved in the question of restitution of confiscated medieval manuscripts. Battaglini comments on the earliest book dealers, who were in fact copyists or employed them to supply the texts requested. Not much appears to have changed, Battaglini cites unhappy authors at Roman times, who complain about incompetent scribes and unrealistic prices, similar to later complaints about badly-printed books or shoddy editing. He comments on book trade history, early writers on the book trade, and gives detailed bibliographical references. His study is of particular interest, as it does not concentrate on institutional history, but individual bookseller data instead.

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

Bisset's Grand Cabinet of Curiosities

7. BISSET, James. *A descriptive guide of Leamington Priors; containing a brief account of that celebrated and fashionable spa ...* Comprising also various interesting county sketches, including a particular account of Kenilworth and Warwick Castle, Stonley-abbey, Off-church, Guy's cliff, Birmingham, Coventry, Ragley park, Stratford-on-Avon, &c. Illustrated with elegant Vignettes, and a Perspective View of the Castle and Borough of Warwick. Coventry, Merridew, 1814. \$720

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

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

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

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



Bisset the Author - with his Signature to Poem

8. [BISSET, James.] The Geographical Guide; a poetical nautical trip round the island of Great-Britain; with entertaining and illustrative notes, in prose, descriptive of its principal ports, havens, rivers, creeks, and inlets; cities, towns, forts, and mountains, &c &c &c and a particular description of the General Appearance of the Country as viewed from the Sea. London, J. Harris (successor to E. Newbery), 1805. \$980

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

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

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

Shorthand & Cryptography

9. BLANC, Honoré. Okygraphie ou l'Art de fixer par écrit tous les sons de la parole avec autant de facilité, de promptitude et de clarté que la bouche les exprime. Nouvelle méthode adaptée à la langue française et applicable à tous les idiomes. Paris, Bidault, 1801. \$770

8vo, engraved title, pp. lx, 67, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank, with 15 fold-out engraved plates; paper lightly browned; contemporary full calf, flat spine decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label.

First edition of Blanc's description of his newly developed secret speedy writing system, similar to stenography. The aim is to record speech in 'real time', just as fast as it is spoken. He uses a modified alphabet, with a notation of ascending, descending and semi-circular lines recorded on lined paper similar to music paper.

Blanc argues that his system may also be used for secret writing, i.e. crypt-okygraphie. Various alphabetical notations are demonstrated on the 15 fold-out engraved plates.

Melin, I, 360; Ebert, see Peignot, *Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie*, 1802, II, pp. 7ff.

Law Books for Sale

10. [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE - LAW.] Notice des Livres de Droit qu'on peut se procurer par l'entreprise de MM. Friedel et Gasc, Voyageurs fondés de pouvoirs de MM. Neve, Garnery, Bavoux, Warée, et autres principaux libraires de Paris, pour la partie de la Jurisprudence ancienne et moderne, civile et criminelle, commercial, administrative et notarielle. Paris, 1825 - 1826. \$900

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

First edition of this rare specialist catalogue of law books, issued by enterprising Paris bookdealers Friedel and Gasc. Legal texts produced by a number of Paris publishers and bookdealers are sold on



commission. Friedel and Gasc outline their terms of sale in the preface. Some 180 titles are offered, giving author, title, size, and price, and in many instances extensive commentaries. Friedel and Gasc acted as 'voyageurs', ie publisher's representatives.

Medical Books

11. [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE - MEDICINE.] Verzeichniss gebundener Bücher, enthaltend Medicin, Chirurgie, Thierheilkunde, Pharmacie, Naturgeschichte und Naturlehre, welche um beigesezte billige Preise bei dem Antiquar B. Seligsberg in Bayreuth zu haben sind. Bayreuth, n.p. 1835 \$ 500

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

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

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

On Seligsberg see online Bayreuth, Epigraphische Datenbank.

Rare Venetian Bookseller's Catalogue

12. [BOOKSELLER CATALOGUE.] ZATTA, Antonio. Catalogus Librorum omnium tam veterum, quam recentiorum, qui venales reperiuntur apud Antonium Zatta q.m JAC. Bibliopolam & Typographum Venetum Accedit etiam in fine parvus index librorum Gallica lingua conscriptorum. [Venice, Zatta], 1780. \$4000

12mo, pp. 307, [3] blank; contemporary publisher's binding of buff carta rustica; a fine and crisp copy.

First edition thus of this fine booksellers' catalogue recording all the books to be had at the leading Venetian publisher Antonio Zatta (1722-1804), who specialised in illustrated books and bibliography. The catalogue lists a stock of about 3300 books for sale, giving author, title, format, place and date of printing and price. The catalogue is alphabetically arranged by author and title, listing first the Latin books by author and within a separate alphabet the books in Italian by title. The only exception to this rule are books by Dante who do appear in the Italian section under 'D' rather than the individual titles. At the end follow a brief separate sections of books in French, prints and engravings, and maps. Not just Zatta's publication are being offered - many in a variety of formats on printed on different papers, but also books published by other contemporary Venetian printers, including his main rivals Albrizzi and Pasquali. Zatta also advertises books for sale from other contemporary Italian printers, and some from printing presses in France, Germany and the Netherlands, and thus acts as a



clearinghouse for European publications. The majority of the books are eighteenth century, but there are a few from the seventeenth and even sixteenth centuries.

Zatta's catalogue is a highly valuable first hand source on the distribution of books.

Pollard & Ehrmann, *The distribution of Books by Catalogue to 1800*, p. 306, n 127 (this copy); OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Newberry Library, Bavarian State Library in Munich, and Bibliothèque Nationale.

Presentation Copy

13. BORNHAGEN, Lida, Souffleuse. Journal des National-Theaters in Bamberg. Sr. königl. Hoheit dem Herrn Herzog Maximilian in Bayern erhabensten Beschützer der dramatischen Kunst zum Abschiede in tiefster Ehrfurcht zugeeignet. Bamberg, n.p. 1837. \$750

8vo, pp. [xii], with initial and final blank present; bound in full cream silk, with gilt applications to upper and lower board (some chipped), with oval gilt-lettered label to upper board, reading 'Aus Ehrfurcht gewidmet'; with ink inscription to upper board with author's name; a fine copy.

A charming survival, a privately printed calendar of performances at Bamberg National Theatre for the year 1837, together with a cast list. This was produced and apparently paid for by the prompter Lida Bornhagen on the occasion of her retirement. The little volume, elegantly bound in cream silk, is dedicated to Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria (1808 - 1888), generally known as Max in Bayern, a member of a junior branch of the House of Wittelsbach and a keen supporter of theatre, Bavarian folk-music, and popular entertainments. He is most famous today as the father of Empress Elisabeth of Austria.

The fine binding suggests that the present copy is the dedicatee's copy, supported by the fact that it has the author's name written on the upper board, just like many other small format volumes in his Tegernsee library.

Not found in KVK or OCLC; there appear to be earlier examples of Souffleusen-Gaben in Bamberg in 1813 and 1814.

First Portuguese Translation of Bosse's Engraving Manual

14. BOSSE, Abraham. Tratado da Gravura a agua forte, e a buril, e em maneira negra com o modo de construir as prensas modernas, e de imprimir em talho doce. Nova edição traduzida do francez ... por José Joaquim Viegas Menezes. Lisbon, Arco do Cego, 1801. \$2400

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

First Portuguese translation of Bosse's classic introduction to copperplate etching and engraving, *Traité des manières de graver en taille douce*. This Portuguese translation by José Joaquim Viegas Menezes is clearly taken from the Jombert edition and reproduces the same plates, though newly engraved with subtle adaptations; an extensive introduction precedes the text.

Bosse's treatise, the first manual of copperplate etching and engraving and the printing of intaglio plates, was first published in French in 1645. It was aimed both at the professional engraver and at the amateur and is extensively illustrated, with detailed engravings based on Bosse's own designs. A second edition of 1701 had contained revisions by LeClerc, the third of 1745 those of the engraver Cochin. The Jombert edition added two new plates by Louis-Marin Bonnet, the inventor of the Crayon manner of colour printing and a separate chapter on this method of colour printing. In



addition to a wealth of technical information, the work includes scenes of the engraving studio and the copperplate press.

As adaptations were made to all subsequent editions, the work has remained an important introduction to print-making which is of practical use to the printmaker even today.

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

Hot Springs & Spa Treatments in San Casciano

15. BOTTARELLI, Giovanni. De Bagni di San Casciano, Osservazioni del Dottor Giovanni Bottarelli, Medico fisico di Foiano. Florence, Vincenzo Vangelisti, [1688]. \$3500

12mo, pp. 308 [310], with four etched plates bound in; decorative initials and head- and tail-pieces; some very light browning, else clean; contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink; early purchase note by Alexandro Benadici (?) to front free endpaper.

First and only edition of this detailed account of the medical benefits of the hot springs of San Casciano, one of the preeminent Italian thermal baths of classical antiquity and up to the eighteenth century. The baths of San Casciano consisted of a number of different springs, which were used for a variety of treatments and applied both internally and externally. The four engraved plates give a vivid illustration of the various applications, from full immersion in the bath, to the famous head shower, the external application to stomach and uterus, and diuretic purging on the 'shower stool'.

Bottarelli gives details of historical treatises on the hot springs, and with his detailed index allows easy access to relevant treatments.

Vinciana 1845; Krivatsy 1607; Waller 1338; Wellcome II, p. 210.

Angels' Share

16. 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. \$2000

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, rebounded 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 Bitting, not in A.D. Francis, *The Wine Trade*, 1972; ESTC t85778.

Verbal Trickery - Printed on Yellow Paper

17. [BOZE, Claude Gros de or Gilles-Augustin BAZIN.] *Le Livre Jaune* contenant quelques conversations sur les Logomachies, c'est-à-dire sur les Disputes de mots, abus de termes, contradictions, double entente, faux sens, que l'on employe dans les Discours, et dans les Ecrits. Basle, 1748. \$2800

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 184; contemporary half calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments, with double blind fillets; some scratches to spine and extremities rubbed, but a very attractive copy, printed on bright yellow paper.

First edition, privately printed on yellow paper (limited to thirty or fifty copies only), of this philosophical discussion of logic and semantics.

The work consists of a series of dialogues between an English gentleman and a German doctor in which they explore the areas in which semantic controversies, misunderstandings, illogic or deliberate verbal trickery can wreak havoc, such as politics, religion, law, philosophy, but also 'geometry' or applied mathematics. This 'battle of words' or logomachia has been attributed both to the numismatist Gros de Boz and the natural historian and physician Gilles Augustin Bazin.

In the preface, the author comments on the reasons for having the book printed on coloured paper. He argues that coloured paper is not only easier on the eye, but also offers economic advantages, coloured paper could be produced locally rather than having to be imported from Holland. Peignot describes the paper as plant-based (*papier végétal jaune*), but it appears to be regular laid rag paper dyed yellow.

Provenance: engraved eighteenth century bookplate of Comte C.F. de Wartensleben, engraved nineteenth century booklabel Joseph Schlemmer, with (his) ms notes on the text on front free endpaper; twentieth century bookplate of Chuard-Corcelles.

Barbier II 1331; Brunet III 1129 (50 copies); G. Peignot & A.A. Renouard, p. 25 (30 copies); Chaudon, *Dictionnaire Universel*, I, p.245: 'imprimé à trente exemplaires seulement sur papier végétal'.

Early Dictionary of the Language of the Australian Aboriginals

18. BRADY, John. *Vocabolario della lingua nativa dell'Australia Occidentale* compilato dall'Illmo e Revmo Monsig. Giovanni Brady... e tradotto dall'Inglese da Nicola Caporelli. Rom, Propaganda Fide, 1845. \$1600

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



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

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

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

Playing Cards and Paper Making

19. BREITKOPF, Johann Gottlob Immanuel. Versuch den Ursprung der Spielkarten, die Einführung des Leinenpapieres und den Anfang der Holzschneidekunst in Europa zu erforschen. Erster Theil, welcher die Spielkarten und das Leinenpapier enthält. Mit vierzehn Kupfertafeln. Leipzig, Joh. Gottl. Imman. Breitkopf, 1784. \$1950

4to, pp. iv, 136, with 14 engraved plates, mostly folding; contemporary half sheep over paste-paper boards, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt; a good copy with modern ownership inscription to front free endpaper.

First edition of two extended illustrated essays on the history of printing by the eminent Leipzig printer and typographer Breitkopf, covering the history of playing cards and the origin of linen paper in Europe, and in particular in Germany. A third essay on woodcuts and their invention was to follow in 1801 and is not present here. This first part was clearly meant as an independent publication, with a detailed concluding subject and author index.

In the first part on playing cards, Breitkopf gives a thorough history of playing cards, the origin of cards, their iconography, and their printing. The second essay covers papermaking, both from cotton and linen, and its distribution and development in various European countries. Both essays are accompanied by very detailed bibliographical references and annotations.

Breitkopf (1719 - 1794) was an eminent printer, typefounder and bookseller in Leipzig, and is particularly known for his experiments in printing maps and music with movable type. He also wrote and published extensively on questions of printing history.

Bigmore & Wyman I p. 81; St. Bride catalogue 8947.

Writing Master

20. CHAMPION, Joseph. New and complete alphabets in all the various hands of Great Britain, with the Greek, Hebrew, and German characters. London, Robert Sayer, ca. 1760. \$880

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



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

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

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

Mathematics for Economists, Insurers and Lawyers

21. CHASSOT DE FLORENCOURT, Carl. Abhandlung aus der juristischen und politischen Rechenkunst ... Nebst einer Vorrede Herrn Hofrath Kästners. Mit einem Kupfer. Altenburg, Richter, 1781. \$1,800

4to, pp. [ii], vi, 292, [1] plate on guard; engraved vignette on title by J.D. Philippi, engraved head and tail pieces, numerous tables in the text; paper lightly but evenly browned throughout; contemporary black pastepaper boards, some expert repairs to joints; corners bumped; with library shelf label to front pastedown and purchase note in ink to front free endpaper; a good copy.

First edition of this interesting practical textbook on the application of mathematics to economics and political economy, very much based on practical experience. In his preface Kästner briefly reviews previous contributions to this field.

Chassot de Florencourt begins with interest calculations, including those with changed payment terms, those, where part of the interest due is compensated for by use of other facilities, and compound interest. He then proceeds to the calculation of probability, illustrated with examples from lotteries and gambling. The most extensive part of the work deals with population figures, calculation of life expectancy and average death rates, in its different applications for insurance.

The last section deals with a variety of calculations which might prove useful in legal disputes, such as the calculation of legal portions in inheritance questions, legacies, insurance disputes etc. In this chapter he also discusses a variety of insurance schemes, which he deems impracticable, such as Justi's proposal of a kind of agricultural mutuality scheme and Schreber's suggestion that every livestock farmer joins an insurance scheme, whereby in the event of an epidemic, the remaining livestock will be re-distributed proportionally. The very last section shows interest tables, for simple and compound interest, mortality tables, both in general and male and female separately, with an additional table for mortality calculation for retirement funds.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths', RLIN/OCLC list copies at Cornell, New York Public Library, Harvard and Syracuse.

Idealised Landscape Plans

22. CHOWANETZ, J. Ideal-Pläne der Erzherzoglichen Wäldern (!) gehörig zum Teschner Waldamte gezeichnet im Jahre (1)830. Manuscript on paper. Teschen, 1830. \$6800

Oblong 4to, (180 x 278mm), ll 28, calligraphic title and 27 accurately drawn and hand-coloured plans with explanatory text written in a neat, legible hand; paper-covered marbled boards in a



contemporary wallet and slipcase, slipcase a little damaged; upper board with finely executed colour drawing of an idealised park scene, with gilt border.

An attractively illustrated forestry manuscript, depicting woodland areas and enclosures belonging to the Duchy of Teschen, which passed to Archduke Karl, the victor of Aspern, in 1822. The present work, signed by J. Chowanetz, was prepared during this period, and shows twenty-seven idealised landscape plans with agricultural and forestry use. The finely drawn plans include much detail, including small villages, scattered farmsteads, roads and paths, and land and forest use.

The cover shows an idealised classical landscape park, with Greek and Roman temples, columns etc. Together with Austrian Silesia, the territory of Teschen had become part of the Austrian Empire in 1804 and a crown land of Austria-Hungary in 1867. At the end of World War I the duchy was disestablished with the dissolution of Austria-Hungary, and was divided up between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

23. COBALT BLUE. Schneeberger Cobalt Contract. Sammelband with 149 manuscript invoices and receipts for expenses of the joint account of the Blaufarben-Konsortium. Freiberg and Schneeberg, 1776 - 1780. \$6000

Folio, ll. 167 varying formats, written in brown, black and red ink in a number of hands, numbered at the time 1 - 149; contemporary pale red boards with and mss label to upper board reading 'Belege und Quittungen zur Kobald Contracts Casse Rechnung auf die Jahre von 1776 - 1779'.

A highly interesting volume documenting the financial transactions of the Schneeberg Cobalt Contract (*Schneeberger Kobalt-Kontrakt*), for the blue-colour industry. It had been founded as a cooperation between a number of Schneeberg cobalt mines in 1641. The Saxony ore mountains, especially the Schneeberg district, were the most important supplier of cobalt ores. The main products of the 'Blaufarbenwerke' were zaffers (Safflor) cobalt oxides of different colours and smalte (Smalte) a mixture of cobalt oxides with quartz. The Saxon cobalt resources were so profitable that the Elector of Saxony privileged the trade and imposed taxes. Private export was strongly prohibited.

The invoices and receipts of the Cobalt Contract collected in this volume can be divided into four sections. 1. Fee payments to the Saxon authorities in Freiberg and Schneeberg for contract renewal and administrative costs (receipts 1 - 35). 2. Compensation for ritual festivities such as the annual mining breakfasts and dinners at the cobalt mines (receipts 36 - 76). 3. Levies and charges for the regular and indispensable smelting trials (Kobalt-Probeschmelzen) (receipts 77 - 04). 4. Internal expenses for accountant and lawyer fees, postal expenses, compensation for the mining medics, and final settlement for a longstanding financial dispute with the Pfannenstiehl Blaufarbenwerk (receipts 105-149).

These documents of the Schneeberger Cobalt Contract reflect the strictly regulated transactions between the Saxon Bergwerksregal, the authorities who had the historic right of ownership of untapped mineral resources in this part of Germany and the Schneeberger mining companies. They demonstrate ongoing conflicts of interest, the preeminence of specific families within the cobalt contract, such as the 'dynasties' Schnorr, Friedrich, Lindemann or Schmid, and at the same time give a vivid picture of the mining rituals, with details of meals (with their costs).

A full listing is available on request.



Land Reform after the French Revolution

24. [CUCCHI, Giuseppe M.] *Dell'uso legittimo e necessario della potenza legislativa sopra la private proprietà dei Terreni.* Genoa, Franchelli, 1798. \$1200

4to, pp. 102; uncut in contemporary marbled wrappers, some surface wear to spine, but holding firm; a very crisp and wide-margined copy.

Rare second much enlarged edition (first edition undated, but after 1750) of this detailed discussion of the right of legislative powers over privately owned land. In his wide-ranging discussion, Cucchi touches on questions of land reform for political and agricultural reasons. He discusses the redistribution of land, ie the transfer of ownership from the more powerful to the less powerful, ie from a relatively small number of wealthy owners to individual ownership by those who work the land. He is particularly concerned with necessary changes of the law to implement such political decisions. Cucchi comments on the difference between usufruct, patrimonial and natural property. It is interesting to see that he decided to expand and republish his treatise after the Revolution and at the time of the Italian republics.

Not in OCLC, ICCU records one copy of the first edition (just pp. 50) in Bari, and one copy of this edition in Turin.

De Moivre on Probability & Statistics

25. DE MOIVRE, Abraham. *Annuities on Lives: third edition, plainer, fuller, and more correct than the former. With several Tables, exhibiting at one View, the Values of Lives, for several Rates of Interest.* London, A. Millar, 1725. \$900

8vo, pp. xii, 117; with extensive tables and calculations in the text; very clean and crisp in contemporary vellum-backed marbled boards, spine lettered in manuscript, corners a little rubbed, with Swedish printed book label to front pastedown; an attractive copy

Third, revised edition of this important contribution to the theory of probability and statistics (first 1725). De Moivre had a great interest in the analysis of mortality statistics and the foundation of the theory of annuities ... De Moivre's contribution to annuities lies not in his evaluation of the demographic facts then known but in his derivation of formulas for annuities based on a postulated law of mortality and constant rates of interest on money. Here one finds the treatment of joint annuities, problems about the fair division of the costs of a tontine, and other contracts in which both age and interest on capital are relevant. This mathematics became a standard part of all subsequent commercial applications in England. The work is based in part on the mortality data collected by William Halley in the 1690s and is influenced by Halley's 1693 article on the inane life annuities still being sold by the British government, in which the age of the annuitant was not considered relevant. (DSB, IX p. 454).

For first edition see Goldsmiths'-Kress 6398.7; Norman 1530; Hanson 3492; Garrison-Morton 1690; Blake p.307; see Pearson, pp. 146 ff.

With a Catalogue of his Published, Unpublished, and Unfinished Books

26. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. *Memorie storiche sugli studj e sulle produzioni del Dottore G. Bernardo de-Rossi.* Parma, Stamperia Imperiale, 1809. \$1000



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

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

After a brief biographical account, De Rossi provides details of his academic interests, which throughout his career had concentrated on typographical, bibliographical, and text-critical investigation. His most important works included his study of the early history of Hebrew printing. He gives an account of his main works, and concludes with a listing of his published works (indicating those privately printed) and an even longer list of unpublished or unfinished works. This finds particular mention by Petzoldt, p. 245.

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

Sustainable Building Materials and Natural Building Methods

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

\$1000

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

First and only edition of this study on the use of unbaked clay or earth as cheap and sustainable building material in the construction of rural houses and agricultural buildings in Tuscany. The architect and member of the Georgofili Giuseppe del Rosso (1760 - 1831) reports an abundance of buildings made of unbaked clay in the Val di Chiana, in the upper and lower Provinces of Siena, in the upper Val d'Arno, etc., dating from the late 15th century, and expresses the hope that this building technique would be revived, for the purpose of providing low-cost housing and satisfying the demand. Del Rosso refers to Cointeraux's influential publication on earthen architecture of 1785. In his well-organised practical treatise he explains what earth is suitable for construction, necessary tools, wall construction, and how to insert windows, doors, etc. His comments are clearly illustrated on the fine folding engraved plates.

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

Melzi I, 341-342; OCLC: Getty Library, Princeton, Cornell, NY, Columbia.

Eighteenth Century Pest Control - the Elimination of Wolves

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

\$2250

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

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



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

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

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

Stud Book of Hounds - English Country Life

29. [DOGS.] Stud Book of Hounds [title on upper cover and spine]. [n.p., probably Hertfordshire, England, 1838-1855. \$3500

Small 4to, (200 x 170 mm), ll. 112, preprinted with headings, ruled in ink, completed in ink in various hands; large oil ink stain on two facing pages, else in fine condition; original green vellum, title in gilt to upper cover and spine.

A fascinating early record of a dog-breeding kennels, probably located in Hertfordshire or the nearby part of Essex, judging by the location of the clients, who are all identified.

The stud book is kept in the style of a ledger and lists not only the names and residences of the clients, but also the identity of the dog and the bitch 'when warded', when pupped, the date each puppy was 'sent out', the puppy's name, identifying marks if any (e.g. '2 slits right ear', 'top left ear off', 'one notch right ear', 'notch point both ears' etc.) and rather enigmatically 'when returned', with later notes such as 'dead', or 'drafted', etc.

Clients' addresses include most market towns and large villages in an area soome 15 to 40 miles north and north-east of London, including Bishop's Stortford, Hadham, Standon, Ware, Royston, Pickeridge, Stanstead etc, and client names include Lord Petre of Thorndon Hall, ie William Henry Francis Petre, 11th Baron Petre, 1793-1850.

Dog stud books as early as this must be decidedly uncommon, the Kennel Club itself, which boasts to be the 'oldest recognised kennel club in the world' was not formed until 1873.

Carbonated Drink

30. DUCHANOY, Claude-François. Essais sur l'art d'imiter les Eaux Minérales, ou de la Connaissance des Eaux Minérales, et de la manière de se les procurer en les composant soi-même dans tous les tems et dans tous les lieux. Paris, Mequignon, 1780. \$720

12mo, pp. vii, [i] blank, xxiv, 402, [4] approbation and privilege, with one engraved plate bound between prelims and text; clean and crisp, with insignificant worm trace to lower gutter margin of first two signatures, never near text; contemporary full mottled calf, spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; head of spine chipped.

First edition of this interesting work on mineral waters, concentrating both on the chemical analysis of naturally-occurring mineral waters and the production of artificial or 'ersatz' mineral waters for



medicinal uses. Duchanoy begins with a review of recent developments in chemical analysis before giving a detailed classification of different types of mineral waters.

On the engraved plate Duchanoy illustrates an apparatus to dissolve carbon dioxide gas in water, i.e. to produce carbonated drinks. A similar device had already been invented and described by Priestley in 1772, but it was difficult to use, as was the improved version designed by Nooth and manufactured and sold by Parker, which Duchanoy dismisses as being pretty to look at, but more suitable for display than for use. Also included in the work is a detailed account of the thermal springs of France and neighbouring countries, with details of their respective composition and how to produce them artificially. Duchanoy (1742-1827), a disciple of Antoine Petit (to whom the work is dedicated), was a professor at the medical faculty in Paris.

Blake p. 128; Wellcome II, 491; Duveen 182; not in Ferguson.

Italian Baroque Dance with Feuillet Notation

31. DUFORT, Giovanni Battista. Trattato del Ballo Nobile Indirizzato all'eccellenza delle Signore Dame, e de' Signori Cavalieri Napoletani. Naples, Felice Mosca, 1728. \$5400

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

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

Part one of this text consists of thirty-four chapters devoted to instructions for steps required in Italian Baroque dance including *pirola* (pirouette), *sfuggito* (échappé), *passo unite* (assemblé), and *cadente* (tombé). Each step is fully described and notated in Feuillet notation, the dance notation system first published by French choreographer Raoul-Auger Feuillet in 1700. The second part of the manual contains detailed instructions for contredans, galliards, sarabands, rigodouns, etc., and a separate chapter on the minuet. Also included is a brief history of dancing at the French court, and a discussion of theatrical dances of the time.

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

Bibliography of Syriac Publications

32. [ECCHELENSIS, Abraham.] Ope Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Incipimus scribere Tractatum continentem Catalogum Librorum Chaldaeorum, tam Ecclesiastorum, quam Profanorum. Auctore Hebediesu Metropolitano Sobensi. Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1653. \$2800

8vo, pp. 29, [3] blank, 270, [2] blank, [32]; text in Syriac and Latin on facing pages; some browning and spotting, due to paper stock; contemporary full vellum, spine lettered and decorated in ink, with shelfmark in ink to front pastedown; a good copy.

First edition of this bibliography of Syriac publications, prepared by the learned Maronite, Abraham Ecchelensis (1600 - 1664). He studied at the Maronite College in Rome, published a Syriac grammar (1628), and taught Syriac and Arabic at the College of the Propaganda Fide. The Maronite College had been established in Rome in 1584, and numerous Syriac works were published by the Propaganda Fide.



Ebert 9349; Graesse III 227; Ottino-Fumagalli I, 750; Petzholdt p. 428.

Fine Emblem Book Illustrating Love

33. ELGER, Willem den. *Zinne-beelden der liefde, met puntdigten en aanteekeningen*. Leyden, Boudewyn, 1703. \$1200

4to, engraved title, pp. [xiv], 368, illustrated with 50 copperplate emblems; contemporary full vellum over boards, spine in compartment, with raised bands, lettered in manuscript; from the Free Public Library Wigan, with blindstamp to lower corner of title page.

First edition of this emblem book illustrated with fifty fine copperplate engravings, based on *Amoris divini et humani antipathia*, adapted for use by Protestant readers. Each emblem includes a Dutch motto and a hexameter followed by poetry in Dutch, French, Italian and Latin.

The emblems depict both divine and human love, and the charming engravings include an image of cupid and a girl skating in a winter scenery, love teaching a young boy a croquet-like game, cupid playing cards, cupid and a girl counting money, or playing backgammon.

Landwehr 62; Praz p. 322.

Diorama - Paper Theatre

34. [ENGELBRECHT, Martin. *Gemsenjagd*. [Augsburg, M. Engelbrecht, ca. 1740. \$2000

Set of six engraved card-backed cut-away sheets, image size 72 x 90mm, mounted as a diorama, with one sheet pasted onto the original wrapper (100 x 940 mm); outside of the diorama with recent marbled paper covering.

A fine Engelbrecht diorama, showing a mountain goat hunting scene. This 'miniature theatre' consists of five scene-like sheets, cut out and arranged one after the other to create a theatre-like perspective scene. Engelbrecht's miniature theatres or dioramas are generally regarded as the earliest paper theatres in history. They preceded the peepshows of the late 18th and early 19th century, and have been cited by both photographers and cinematographers for their early optical effects and the attempt to create dramatic perspective. (see Ann Montanaro, *A Concise History of Pop-Up and Moveable Books*). It is particularly rare for the original wrapper to be present.

See Ann Montanaro. *A Concise History of Pop-Up and Moveable Books*.

The First Philosophical Argument for Peace - of Enduring Relevance

35. ERASMUS, Desiderius. *Querela Pacis undique gentium eiectae profligataeque. Cum quibus alijs, quoru[m] catalogum proxima reperies pagella*. Basle, [colophon:] J. Froben, 1517. \$30,000

Four parts in one volume, 4to (212 x 159mm), ll. 2, pp. 642, [2] imprint; with five fine woodcut borders to title and part-titles, four by Holbein, fine printer's mark at end, and numerous figurative woodcut initials; some dampstaining to front free endpaper, and margins of title, title page a little dust-soiled, faint stain to last page with printer's mark; contemporary full calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, discreet repairs to head and tail of spine; sides elaborately stamped in blind, with central geometrical panels, with pineapple device, lacking both clasps; a very appealing and crisp copy, in a fine contemporary binding.



First edition of Erasmus' '*Querela Pacis*' (*The complaint of Peace spurned and rejected by the whole World*), his 'most explicit and celebrated plea for general peace'. Erasmus should be regarded as the first and most prominent pacifist, who did not cease to oppose war in his writings. Throughout his work he juxtaposes the miseries of war with the advantages of peace. Written more than a century before Grotius wrote his famous work on international law, Erasmus of Rotterdam laid the foundations for the modern critique of war. He argued as a moralist and educator, rather than as a political theorist or statesman, brilliantly and devastatingly condemned war not only on Christian but also on secular and rational grounds. His graphic depiction of the miseries of war, together with his impassioned plea for its avoidance, remains unparalleled. Van den Dungen argues that if any single individual in the modern world can be credited with 'the invention of peace,' the honour belongs to Erasmus rather than Kant whose essay on perpetual peace was published nearly three centuries later.

A modern translation of the work by José Chapiro under the title of '*Peace Protests!*' (1950) makes a compelling argument for the validity of Erasmus' stance. He argues that the work is 'a masterpiece without any counterpart in the pacifist literature of the world', and Erasmus the inventor of peace, the founder of peace research and peace education. Chapiro dedicates his book to the United Nations, as the embodiment of the ideals of Erasmus'.

In addition to *Querela Pacis*, the volume also includes Erasmus' *De morte declamatio*, and two collections of Lucianus' dialogues translated by Erasmus, ie. *Lvciani samosatensis [opera varia]*, *Des. Erasmo interprete*; *Lvciani [opera varia]*, *Thoma Moro interprete*. Each part has its own title page with ornamental borders.

More's *Utopia & Epigrammata* and Erasmus's *Epigrammata* are called for in the table of contents on verso of the title page, but in a note at end Froben states that they are to be published separately. The promised volume appeared in March of 1518.

Woodcut borders: four by Hans Holbein I. children's triumphal procession; II. Lucretia and Tarquinius, III. inscriptions, IV. Beheading of St John the Baptist (catalogue Basel 1960, 344, 343, 340 and 342), the border of the first title, illustrating joking and fighting boys is by Ambrosius Holbein (catalogue Basel 1960, 112).

VD 16, E 3488; Bezzel 1666; van den Dungen - ter Meulen, p. 54; Panzer VI, 201; vanden Haeghen 166; not in Adams, STC; see Peter van den Dungen, Erasmus: 16th Century Pioneer of Peace Education and a Culture of Peace', revised version of a paper presented at the International Peace Research Association Convergence, Leuven, 2008; this first edition if rare, OCLC locates copies at Harvard, Michigan, and Ohio State in the US.

Extensive Publisher's Catalogue

36. [ESTEVE, Pierre.] *L'esprit des beaux arts*. Tome premier [- tome second.] Paris, C.J. Baptiste Bauche fils, 1753. \$900

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv], 252, [3] contents and errata, [[1] blank; [iv], 231, [8] contents, errata and privilege, 17 publisher's catalogue; engraved title vignettes; uncut in contemporary carta rustica boards, spines with later labels lettered in ink, and remains of shelf labels; head of spine of volume one chipped, else a good copy.

First edition of this general study of aesthetics and taste. In addition to language and literature Estève concentrated in particular on music, with special chapters on modern taste in music, French opera, and dance and ballet. The final part covers architecture, especially theatre architecture.

The section on music is of particular importance, because here his mechanistic theory of harmony on the basis of the classification of sound intervals, which are aesthetically pleasing, finds more wide-ranging application. The same principles are applied to architecture and other fields. Estève (1720-



1790) trained as a medical doctor in Montpellier and was a member of the local scientific society. He published on astronomy, music and the arts.

The final section is taken up with an extensive catalogue listing around three hundred titles, mostly science, law, history and philosophy, of which multiple copies were available at the publishers. Noticable is the large number of translations of English authors.

Barbier II, 179; Cohen 363; Cioranescu 27897.

In Praise of the Frankfurt Book Fair

37. ESTIENNE, Henri. *Francofordiense Emporium, sive Francofordienses nundinae. Quàm varia mercium genera in hoc emporio prostant, pagina septima indicabit.* [Geneva], H. Estienne, 1574. \$12,000

8vo, pp. [viii], 31; 120; with printer's device 16 on title; decorative headpieces and initials; occasional light browning, last three ll with very faint marginal dampstain; recent full calf to style; a good copy.

First edition of Estienne's famous essay in praise of the Frankfurt Book Fair, or more generally of the famous Frankfurt Fair, 'which offered to the civilized world such precious riches, of which books were only one category' (Schreiber p. 163). This is a fitting testimonial to the Estienne dynasty of scholar printers, arguably the greatest dynasty of scholar-printers in history.

'Estienne enumerates and describes the other kinds of merchandise offered for sale: horses, arms, wines, food, spices, clothing, earthenware, metalware, etc. After a section on books and literature, he ends with general praise of Germany, especially as the nation who gave the world the art of printing: "no nation has contributed so great a benefit to letters since our redemption by Christ" (nulla natio in literas post partam nobis a Christo salutem tantum [beneficium] contulerit').

Estienne's encomiastic essay is followed by a considerably longer section consisting of a quite curious collection of Latin poems and translations from the Greek; the majority of these pieces deal with the subject of drunkenness ...

Estienne printed the *Francofordiense Emporium* only once, and it was not reprinted for three centuries, consequently becoming an extremely desirable and rare book, which today seldom comes on the market.' (Schreiber). Estienne's charming publication came about when he realised that he needed to concentrate on selling the books he printed. To this end he attended the Frankfurt Fair, where he was well received, and in gratitude printed this famous book, dedicated to the consuls and members of the Senate of Frankfurt.

Schreiber, *Estienne* 189; Renouard (*Estienne*) p.141, no 2 (p. 47 'devenue rare'); Adams S1768; Moeckli 81; Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica* II, no 235.

38. EXHIBITIONS - AMERICANA. International Centennial Exhibition Philadelphia. A group of 6 medals made of a wood (walnut?), in the original fitted display card board box. Philadelphia, Ornamental Wood Co., 1876. 1876. \$3200

Hexagon shaped box (195 x 260 x 25 mm) containing tray of blue cardboard with six holes, rimmed in gold, with the 6 medals, the lid with a fine litho 'Birds Eye View of the International Exhibition Buildings' (published by Breuker and Cassler, Philadelphia); the 6 die-pressed wood medals have a diameter of 70 mm (4x) and 85 mm (2x), the medals are extremely fine, the two larger medals show on the obverse the Memorial Hall and the Main Building while the smaller medals depict the Independence Hall and portraits of George Washington, General Joseph Hawley



(President of the Centennial Exhibition) and Alfred Goshorn (Director General and chief organiser of the Centennial Exhibition); all medals are rendered in high relief on the obverse, while the reverse has around 'The 100th Anniversary of the American Independence. 1876' with 'Great International Exhibition Fairmount Park, Philadelphia 4th of July' in the field; in excellent condition, the litho a little browned, the box outside in plain dark green pebbled card boards, a few nicks but essentially sound.

A rare survival. A fine set, in its original display case, of six medals commemorating a visit to the first World Exhibition held in America, at Philadelphia in 1876. The set was also used to advertise the Ornamental Wood Company of Philadelphia which had manufactured the medals using a newly patented process. Two of the medals have 'Pat[ented] June 1, 1875' stamped beneath the portraits. These medals could be purchased separately or as a set in fitted cases in three different sizes. The few examples in collection worldwide seem to be smaller than the ones offered here; the smaller medals are either 57 mm or 62 mm (we have 70 mm) while the large ones are 68 mm or 76 mm (we have 85 mm). The Ornamental Wood Company exhibited in the Machinery Hall where visitors bought the medals as souvenirs.

The Philadelphia exhibition marked the centenary of the Declaration of Independence, hence the inclusion here of a view of Independence Hall.

French Military Strategy

39. FABER, Gotthild Theodor v. Bemerkungen über die französische Armee der neuesten Zeit, oder der Epoche von 1792 bis 1807 ... nach dem handschriftlichen französischen Originale, von dem Verfasser desselben deutsch bearbeitet. Königsberg, Fr. Nicolovius, 1808. \$1500

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

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

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

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

Recke et al, Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Esthland und Kurland, 1827, p. 545; OCLC lists Newberry, Cleveland, and BL only.



Cupids, Angels and Masks Engraved by Bosse

40. FARINATI, Paolo. Diverses Figures a l'eau forte de petits Amours, Anges vollants, et Enfants, propre a mettre sur frontons portes et autres lieux. Ensemble plus.rs sortes de Masques de l'invention de Paul Farinaste Italien. Paris, A. Bosse, 1644. \$8000

Oblong 4to, (197 x 250 mm), ll. 30 of numbered engraved plates; front free endpaper creased and with tear at foot; early eighteenth-century vellum-backed marbled boards, spine lettered in manuscript; from the Macclesfield library with blindstamp to title and first few leaves, and North Library book plate to front pastedown; a fine, large and wide-margined copy, with an acquisition date of January 7, 1727/28 on front pastedown.

First edition of a very appealing series of engravings by Abraham Bosse after designs by the Italian artist and draughtsman Paolo Farinati (1524-1606). Farinati's chiaroscuro drawings were often used as 'modelli'. The plates depict small cupids and angels (22 plates) and the remaining eight plates show masks.

Paolo Farinati was a highly productive painter and draughtsman from Verona, whose paintings are preserved in many churches. Bartsch XVI 164 ff also records engravings by him, and many of his drawings on coloured paper are in institutional collections. The suite was republished in 1736 by Jombert (see Berlin Katalog 4355).

Blum, *L'Oeuvre gravé d'Abraham Bosse*, 940-943; Cicognara 2028; see Berlin 4355; Saur XXXVII, pp. 53-54; OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Getty, New York Public Library, Princeton, Winterthur and University of Arizona in the US.

Collecting Antiquities and Books - Private & Public Collections

41. [FEUSTKING, Friedrich Christian.] Das geöffnete Antiquitäten-Zimmer, worinnen kurtze Anleitung gegeben wird, wie man Inscriptiones, Statuen und andere Reliquien des Alterthums mit Nutz verstehen und betrachten soll. [bound with:] Die Neu-eröffnete Bibliothec, Worinnen Der studirenden Jugend und anderen curieusen Liebhabern guter Unterricht von Bibliothequen, nebenst bequemer Anleitung dieselben anzulegen, wohl zu unterhalten, und nützlich zu gebrauchen, an die Hand gegeben wird. Welchem angefügt die vornehmsten Bibliothequen in Europa, und was Reisende vornehmlich bey deren Besichtigung zu beobachten haben. Hamburg, Benjamin Schiller, 1704. \$2000

Two works in one volume, 12mo, pp. 186; [2], with one folding woodcut, extensively illustrated with woodcuts throughout, depicting relics, symbols, alphabets; [xii], 298; contemporary full sheep, spine gilt in compartments, discreet repair to head and tail of spine; a good copy with modern ownership inscription in pencil, reading M. Lorenz, Strasbourg.

I. Second edition (first 1702) of this introduction to classical antiquities, and classical inscriptions or epigraphs, engraved gems or stones, and Egyptian inscriptions, and mosaics. In this well-illustrated guide all aspects of antiquities are covered, ranging from Runic alphabets to Egyptian hieroglyphs. The guide was composed by Friedrich Christian Feustking (1678-1739), a Lutheran pastor and theologian.



II. Second edition (first 1702) of this comprehensive guide to libraries, their purpose, building, organisation and management, together with a guide to their holdings. A detailed chapter is devoted to exceptional libraries in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, England as well as Germany.

The anonymous author includes plenty of practical advice, such as how to prevent theft from libraries, how to 'decorate a library', how to read and work in a library for greatest benefit. He concludes with a detailed bibliography of books on libraries, listing over 250 titles.

Both works were included in the series *Der Geöffnete Ritterplatz*, and frequently reprinted.

I. Schröder II, 293, 3; see Dünnhaupt F1; Holzmann-Bohatta, I, 2428; OCLC: Chicago, Cornell in the US; II. see Petzholdt p. 448 (1711 edition); OCLC: Newberry, Georgia in the US.

Italian Illusionist

42. FOLLINI, Giorgio. Osservazioni fisiche dell'abate Giorgio Follini,... sul preteso vero uomo incombustibile signor Giuseppe Lionnet, di nazione comasco. Turin, Bernardino Barberis, 1808. \$880

8vo, pp. 48; blue wrappers.

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

OCLC: Bibliothèque Nationale, Padua.

The first Book to be successfully Printed with Colour Plates

43. FOSSE, Charles-Louis. Idées d'un Militaire pour la Disposition des Troupes confiées aux jeunes officiers dans la Défense et l'attaque des Petits Postes. Paris, Franc, Amb. Didot l'ainé, 1783. \$5500

4to, pp. [xiv], 116, 60, with 11 colour printed plates (ten of which folding) each with a leaf of letterpress printed explanation, and pp. [2] privilege; with arms of the dedicatee, the Duc du Chatelet also printed in colour; all plates signed Bonnet 'premier graveur de ce genre'.

First edition of the first book to be successfully printed with colour-plates, following the crayon method invented by Bonnet. This is the only book illustrated by Bonnet (1736-1793), apparently the inventor of crayon-manner engraving in several colours with different plates: 'gravure en manière de pastel'. Bonnet imitated the effect of multi-colour drawings by using a large number of plates.

Fossé (1734 - 1812), a French infantry officer and mathematician, first deals, as the title suggests, with questions of tactics, in the second part, however, he discusses the best methods of producing coloured military maps and charts. The attractive plates, which show, for example, the '*Application de la fortification de campagne*', '*Defenses de postes*', and a '*Plan d'un chateau escarpe occupé par 300 hommes disposés à se défendre contre un attaque d'emblée*', were drawn by Fossé. They were engraved by Louis



Marin Bonnet, who utilised the crayon manner colour-printing technique which he claimed to have invented. Although his assertion 'to the discovery of the whole method is out of the question, he at least seems to have been the first to imitate the quality of pastel by printing a crayon engraving in various colours, apparently using a plate for each tone His pigment seems to have been comparatively permanent in colour' (Hind, *A short history of engraving and etching* p. 288).

Benezet II, p. 5; Brunet II 1354; Graesse II 620; NBG XVII, c 247-8; Thieme-Becker IV, 311; Waddleton, *Books with colour printed illustrations* 1783.2.

Utopian Socialism

44. [FOURIER, Charles.] *Théorie des quatre mouvemens et des destinées générales. Prospects et annonce de la découverte.* Leipzig [Lyon, n.p.], 1808. \$6000

8vo, pp. [iv], 425, [3], with one large folding printed table; title vignette; entirely uncut in the original pink wrappers, upper portion of spine covering lacking, but stitching holding firm; faint traces of damp-staining to title page; occasionally some light dust-soiling; a good entirely unsophisticated copy.

First edition, very rare, of Fourier's fundamental contribution to Utopian Socialism. Fourier (1772-1837), from one of Besançon's oldest merchant families, was appalled by the inequality he saw around him. He identified that anarchic competition and the profits of 'parasitic' merchants and middlemen, were the chief causes of working-class poverty. He wanted to set up a harmonious society where men followed their passions, achieving perfect happiness by virtue of a law he considered the counterpart of one that Newton had discovered: universal passionate attraction. Going against morals and ideologies that preach poverty and mediocrity, Fourier defends opulence, luxury, gluttony and sensuality for all. He imagined a social structure embodied in the *Phalanstère*, a combination of 'phalanx' and 'monastery' where the inhabitants would live in beautiful rural settings away from urban misery, organised into 'series passionelles' composed of like-minded members. Tasks would be divided according to these temperaments, but personal property and distinctions based on talent or wealth could continue to exist.

'Fourier is distinctive in the generous, indulgent, and epicurean, rather than Spartan or stoical emphasis, given in his vision of the future and of human nature. In Fourier's phalansteries, work, as well as the rest of life, was to be organized according to the grand psychological principle ... of 'passionate attraction' whereby the passions rather than reason were to be harnessed to ensure the maximum gratification of sexual, social, and other instinctual desires, and the commensurability of aptitudes with socially necessary labor. ... Labor itself would be organized according to the principle of 'attractive association' in 'compound groups' with the aim being that 'attractive labor would make work as free, and as interesting as possible.' (Schaer et al, *Utopia, The Search for the Ideal Society in the Western Work*, 2000, p. 209).

This is the first published version of his utopian system, published anonymously in Lyon using the fake address of Leipzig in 1808. The subtitle announced that this was merely a 'prospectus and announcement of a discovery'. Fourierism, which reconciled reason and passion, won a widespread following despite the failed phalanstère experiment. This following was particularly strong in the United States, where Fourierism had been introduced by Brisbane in the 1840s. A number of experiments of community living were introduced, with the most famous being the North American phalanx of New Jersey, The Wisconsin Phalanx, and Brook Farm in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A century later Fourier's epicurean, poetic socialism was popular with the Surrealists: André Breton sang the praises of the 'great visionary who believed he had defeated routine and unhappiness'.



En Français dans le texte, 218; Backwoods, *Utopias*, p. 13; Barbier IV, 704; Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 5; Gimon 82; Goldsmiths'-Kress 19750; Weller II, 264; see R. Schaer, G. Claeys, and L.T.Sargent, *Utopia, The Search for the Ideal Society in the Western World*, 2000, pp. 208 ff..

Fournier's Magnificent Type Specimen

45. FOURNIER. Pierre Simon. *Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, & à ceux qui exercent les différentes parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie. Tome I [-II].* Paris, the Author, J. Barbou, 1764/1766 [vere 1768]. \$5500

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv] two engraved frontispieces, xxxii, 323, [1] errata, [4] privilege, and 8 folding engraved plates; [iv] frontispiece and title, xlv, [ii], 306, and 8 folding engraved plates, pages 177-186 as fold-out pages with printed music; type specimen printed within decorative border; contemporary full calf, spine decoratively gilt, with two gilt-lettered labels and numbering pieces, sides with Greek rule, gilt dentelles, a.e.g.; a little rubbing to joints, front free endpaper removed; a fine copy, with engraved book-plate to front pastedown.

First edition, a fine copy, of Fournier's masterpiece, a magnificent type specimen, which is regarded as 'the most important book on French eighteenth century typography' (Birrell & Garnett 37). His types dominated European printing for fifty years (PMM II, 112). It includes 186 pages of specimens of type and 101 alphabets, ancient and modern, and was 'intended to explain to the layman the intricacies and nuances of the typographic art' (Jackson Burke 527). This copy also includes the portrait of Fournier after Bichou, which is often missing.

The very attractive type specimen shows Roman, italic, Greek, and Hebrew fonts, with many additional exotic type faces, such as Syriac, Arabic, Coptic and Armenian. It presents the amazing repertory of Fournier's foundry, ranging from the tiny 'Parisienne' and 'Nonpareille' sizes to the grand size of 'Grosse Nonpareille', an unusually large face for cast type. A further highlight of this type specimen is the extensive choice of ornaments, which was clearly designed to be composed into a great variety of combinations and patterns.

Fournier's contribution to typography cannot be overestimated. 'His grasp of typography was so complete and so firm that he could venture into every corner of it, its literature, its history, its relation to greater things, writing, architecture, music.' His first contribution had been his 'table des proportions qu'il faut observer entre les caractères', an attempt to standardize type sizes by a point system - a standard which is still in use today. He was a great innovator and moderniser of type faces, and his type specimen gives ample proof of this.

Fournier had planned this work to consist of four volumes, but died before its completion.

Audin, 55,56; Bigmore & Wyman I p. 228; Birrell & Garnett 37; Jackson Burke 527; *Printing and the Mind of Man* (Exhibition Catalogue) II, 112; see Updike, *Printing Types*, 1951, I, pp. 250-266 with numerous sample pages.

The Statutes of the Jews of Frankfurt from a Rothschild's Collection

46. [FRANKFURT - JEWS.] *Der Juden zue Franckfurth Stättigkeit undt Ordnung, wie die im Nahmen der Kaysserlichen May[es]t[ät]. geendert unnd verbessert worden, de anno 1616.* [n.p., n.d., ca 1753.] \$4500



Small Folio (320 x 198mm), pp. 28, 18, woodcut head- and tailpiece; very clean and crisp in contemporary boards, spine discreetly repaired, with the lithograph bookplate of August Paula Rothschild, shelf mark 599.

Revised statutes of the Jews of Frankfurt, with a complete up-to-date list of the houses in the Frankfurt Judengasse, the Jewish ghetto. Beginning with 1488, privileges or *Judenstättigkeiten*, which clarified the legal status of the Jewish community, were issued in Frankfurt, but not published until the first printed version of 1613. Resentment of perceived Jewish privileges resulted the following year in anti-Jewish riots instigated by Fettmilch, a guild-member and baker. The riots, which caused several deaths, led to the flight of the entire Jewish population. Unusually, Fettmilch was arrested in 1616 and executed by order of Emperor Matthias, who welcomed back the Frankfurt Jews and put them under imperial protection, with the publication of a revised *Judenstättigkeiten*. Promulgated in 1616, ratified anew in 1661 and 1705 and in force until 1811, when the Jews received full citizenship. In 118 articles the life and business activities of the Jews were heavily curtailed and regulated, covering clothing (Jews had to be easily identifiable, and wear a a ring-shaped yellow cloth patch attached to their clothing, when outside the ghetto), interaction with the gentile population, marriage, commerce, number of immigrants etc. The number of houses in the Judengasse was limited to 500. The final section gives a comparative listing of the houses in the Frankfurt Judengasse in 1616 and 1753, which became the family names of their inhabitants. This includes the first mention of the Rothschild family.

All editions are rare, of this edition OCLC records copies at Penn and Harvard; of the earlier editions, there are copies at New York Public Library, Harvard, Berkeley, and Hebrew College, Ohio.

Interim Binding - with Catalogue of Fictitious Books

47. [FRENCH - SATIRE.] Recueil Historique de Chansons Vaudevilles Epigrammes. Pasquinades qui ont paru, qui paroissent, & qui paroitron [sic]. Premiere [...Seconde] Partie. 'A. N.': [n.p., n.p.], 1746. \$2250

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

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

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

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



French Wit and Humour with Bawdy Verse

48. [FRENCH WIT - ANON.] *Sotisier ou Recueil de B. S. & F. Sunt mala, sunt bona quaedam.* Paris, [Amsterdam], 1717. \$3500

Small 8vo, pp. [xii], 172, with typographic fleurons throughout; title page a little dust-soiled; nineteenth-century green crushed morocco by Koehler, triple fillets to sides, inner gilt dentelles, a.e.g., spine in six compartments, decoratively gilt, gilt lettering directly to spine; purchase note in ink to front pastedown, dated 1859.

First edition, rare, of this manual of French wit and humour, of bagatelles and literary absurdities (*bêtises, sottises et fadaises*) in prose and verse. This jest book includes aphorisms and apothegms of an arguably racy nature, although the nineteenth century owner was apparently disappointed, as he records in his manuscript note.

Brunet V, c 461; Gay-Lemonnier III, c 1138; OCLC: Munich, Leipzig, Amsterdam, and Princeton.

Gillé Type Specimen Sample Book

49. GILLÉ, Joseph-Gaspard. *Extensive Type Specimen Sample Album, Fonderie et Imprimerie J. Gillé.* Rue St Jean de Beauvais no. 28, Paris. Paris, Gillé, 1800 - 1813. \$19500

Folio, (430 x 290mm), album of ll. 50 of Gillé's typical wrappers with classical decorative border printed on strong blue paper, partially inserted, partially bound in are ll. 150 of type specimen, specimens of vignettes, decorative borders, advertising circulars, sample title pages etc.; bound in contemporary marbled boards, with red paper spine and corners, gilt-lettered red roan label to upper board, reading 'Fonderie et Imprimerie J. Gillé, rue St. Jean de Beauvais, no 28, à Paris; binding rubbed and corners bent, but in very good condition.

A fascinating type specimen album serving presumably both as a file copy and advertising tool for the firm of the Paris typesetter and printer Gillé fils.

Gillé is particularly important as a promoter of the newer styles of ornament, offering typographic decoration to the printers of France, in a kind of stereotype, which he asserted was in design and method of reproduction destined to overthrow the outdated woodcuts of the ancien régime (see Fleuron VI, p. 167 ff). He also proposes vignette and borders cast on various type bodies, introduces type faces that resemble hand-writing, and borders of Greek and classical design. The type specimen combines traditional forms of presenting new type faces, with 'promotional' literature, and an extensive range of borders and decorative devices. This type specimen has arguably been compiled within the firm of Gillé fils to provide an overview of his type specimens, advertisements and prospectuses published in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

Amongst French type-founders at the end of the eighteenth and in the early years of the nineteenth century, the two Gillés, père et fils, held a prominent position. Gillé fils 'was not content to rest on his father's laurels after taking over the foundry in 1789. With the help of a workforce numbering between 80 and 100, he added substantially to his father's range of types and ornaments. He also made a considerable personal reputation by successfully combining artistic talent, commercial ambition, and the ability to keep himself well informed about technical developments in printing at home and abroad' (Dreyfuss).

Gillé produced a number of type specimens, bound normally in the wrappers which serve here as the dividers in the scrapbook. A number of these type specimens exist, all of them differ somewhat in their composition. This Gillé album not only contains most of the examples included in these type



specimens, including the rarest items, such as the prospectus and a number of large folding type-specimen, but has the added attraction of being Gillé's own copy.

Full details available on request:

See Audin 75-79; Birrell & Garnett 47; Gaskell, Barber & Warrilow, F9; Barber, French Letterpress printing p. 14; Fleuron 6, pp. 167 etc.; D.B. Updike, 'A translation of the reports of Berlier & Sobry on Types of Gillé fils; OCLC records copies with different make-up, some of them including type-specimens up to 1815, at the Getty, Newberry, Huntington, Harvard, and the Victoria & Albert Museum, and Cambridge.

First Women's Periodical

50. [GOTTSCHED, Johann Christoph, editor.] *Die vernünftigen Tadlerinnen. Der erste Theil* [Der andere Theil.] Leipzig and Hamburg, Conrad König, 1738. \$4200

8vo, p. [xvi], 464; [ix] - 470, [18]; both containing 52 issues; engraved title vignette by Richter, depicting in a three-part architectural scene, a woman reading, women playing cards, and a woman surrounded by children; occasionally a little browned; contemporary full vellum, with lettering directly to spine; a little sprung, and corners bent; early ownership inscription in ink to title, reading 'Germain'.

First collected edition, (first published in 104 issues in 1725-26) of the first periodical specifically addressed to women, entitled *Die vernünftigen Tadlerinnen*, (*The Reasonable Female Critics*), a journal aimed at improving the intellectual and moral standards of women.

This moral weekly was nominally a collection of essays by several learned women, but in fact almost entirely written by Johann Christoph Gottsched (1700-1766), with the collaboration of J.G. Hamann and J.F. May. Gottsched can be characterised as one of the earliest German feminist, he advocated the establishment of a university for women, and in this publication includes a women's library, a Frauenzimmer Bibliothek on page 199. Inspired by a secular desire for knowledge and education, the *Tadlerinnen* provided lists of books which would be appropriate and useful in a woman's library.

The periodical was based on the examples of the *Spectator* and the *Tatler* (which apparently even inspired the title). It was witty and satirical, just like its English forerunners, and used a number of literary forms, such as essays, dialogues, reviews etc. The articles included were belletristic, helped to increase literary awareness and thus furthered German imaginative writing. At the same time, they were proof of Gottsched's literary ability, established his reputation and provided an income before he managed to secure a university position. The periodical was highly popular, limited from the start to a publication run of two years (52 issues each), and reprinted in this first collected edition. It provides a fascinating insight into enlightenment culture, and in particular into the women's role and position in it.

See Jantz 1166, Faber du Faur 1763 and Goedeke III, 359, 2,1 for third edition of 1748; J.P. Mitchell, *Johann Christoph Gottsched (1700-1766): Harbinger of German Classicism*, pp. 11 ff.

Goudar's Music Criticism

51. [GOUDAR, Ange.] *Le Brigandage de la Musique Italienne*. [n.p.], Paris, 1777. \$1800

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

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



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

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

Hunting Songs

52. [GOURY de CHAMPGRAND, Jean.] *Almanach du Chasseur*, Paris, Pissot, 1773. \$1200

8vo, engraved title by Choffard, pp. [viii], 207, [1] blank, 40 of engraved music (pp. 38-40 blank); contemporary mottled calf, spine decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; a fine copy.

Rare edition of a charming perpetual almanac for hunters, an *Almanach du chasseur*; the calendar is valid until the end of the century. The usual calendar information is followed by remarks on different forms of hunting, with specific information on hunting deer, hares, foxes or wolves. This is followed by a 100 page hunting glossary, with the terms of hunting carefully explained. The work concludes with 37 p. of engraved music, with hunting songs.

According to Grand-Carteret the first edition was published in 1772 and it was reprinted with different imprints until 1785.

Grand-Carteret 463; OCLC: Library of Congress, College of William & Mary, Halle.

A Blueprint for Collectors

53. [HAYM, Nicola Francesco.] *Biblioteca Italiana o sia Notizia de' Libri Rari nella lingua Italiana, Divisa in quattro Parti principali; cioe' Istoria, Poesia, Prose, Arti e Scienze, Annessovi tutto il Libro dell' Eloquenza Italiana di Mons. Giusto Fontanini col suo Ragionamento intorno alla stessa materia. Con Tavole copiosissime, e necessarie.* Venice, Angiolo Geremia, 1728.

\$480

4to, pp. [xxiv], 264; woodcut initials; contemporary full vellum, spine lettered in manuscript; with censor's stamps of M. A. Parenti and B. Bonelli, of the Duchy of Modena, to foot of title page and last leaf; a good copy.

Second edition, substantially enlarged, of 'the first or one of the first national catalogues' (Taylor, p. 15), and the standard bibliography of Italian books for most of the eighteenth century. Haym first published his Italian bibliography under the title *Notizia de Libri rari nella Lingua Italiana* with a London imprint in 1726 with the original intention of listing only rare books. However, subsequent editors, beginning with Angelo Geremia, so enlarged the work that it came to be considered as a library of Italian literature. The bibliography is arranged in sections, beginning with history and geography, then poetry, followed by prose writings, and a final extensive section of arts and sciences, including grammar, linguistics, history of art, philosophy, politics and political history, mathematics and astronomy. The format of the books is given, in addition to some indication of rarity and advice on best editions.

Bestermann 921; Krieg, *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, 36 (1741 edition); Taylor, *Catalogues of rare books*, p. 15.



The Greatest Work on the Ancient Northern Languages - Large Paper Copy

54. HICKES, George. *Linguarum Vett. septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archaeologicus*. Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1703-1705. \$12,000

Two volumes, folio, large paper copy (442 x 272mm), pp. [16], xlvi, [18], 235, [9], 111, [5], 92; [viii], 159, [3], 161-188, [18], 326, [56], with fine engraved frontispiece portrait by Whyte, engraved armorial dedication, 8 part-titles with vignettes, 27 plates (2 folding) of alphabets, coins etc, many text illustrations throughout, 5 full-page, engraved head-pieces and decorated initials, pages of runic printing; early eighteenth-century mottled and diced russia, sides with a rich gilt border, spine gilt in compartments with olive lettering pieces, marbled endpapers and differentially coloured edges; very lightly rubbed, with occasional dust-soiling at head; from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield, with North Library bookplates, a very fine large paper set.

First edition, large paper copy, of the greatest work on the ancient Northern languages of the eighteenth century - perhaps, indeed, the most comprehensive account ever published. The present copy is in excellent condition, a crisp and clean large paper copy. Hickes' work embraces not only the grammar and vocabulary of Anglo-Saxon but all Teutonic dialects from Moeso-Gothic to Icelandic. The valuable accounts of Scandinavian manuscripts were supplied by the Swedish scholar Peringskiöld and by Thwaites' correspondents Olaus Rudbeck and Jonas Salanus. In addition the *Thesaurus* contains a dissertation on Anglo-Saxon law and government, a treatise on Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coinage (by Andrew Fountaine) and a catalogue of manuscripts containing Anglo-Saxon (by Humphrey Wanley). The scale and breadth of Hickes' achievement has been well appreciated by contemporaries as much as modern scholars, who have always heaped it with praise. A book 'to which the learned world never yet saw anything like or comparable in this kind of literature' (Wotton in his epitome of 1708), which 'never had nor will have its equal' (Ritson in 1782) and which 'scholars will continue to use or neglect at their peril' (N.R. Ker in 1951), the *Thesaurus* has never lacked for admirers.

The book was originally intended to be bound in two volumes, but it was found that the large paper copies were too heavy and cumbersome and most of them, as well as most of those in small paper, were bound in three parts. This is an impressive exception and a survival remarkable in this condition. Only a small number of the large paper copies, sold at five guineas, were printed, intended, as in this case, 'for the libraries of princes and the private libraries of great men'.

Alston III 10; ESTC t108393; Kennedy 2362; Petheram pp. 76-86; Francisque Michel p. 93; see Douglas, *English scholars* (1951) pp. 88-95 and 113-7; see Bennett, 'Hickes's *Thesaurus*: A Study in Oxford Book Production', in *English Studies*, I, 1948, pp. 28-45.

Games and the Doctrine of Chances

55. HOYLE, Edmond. *The Polite Gamester: containing short treatises on the games of whist, with an artificial memory, quadrille, backgammon, piquet and chess. Together with an essay towards making the doctrine of chances easy to those who understand vulgar arithmetick only. To which are added, some useful tables on annuities for lives &c &c*. Dublin, George and Alexander Ewing, 1761. \$1400

12mo, pp. [ii], [iv], 56, 12, 23, [1], 47, [1], 34, [2], 58; in six parts, each with separate title page (except for piquet), pagination and register, and are respectively dated (apart from piquet) 1762, 1762, 1754, 1753 and 1761; tables and figures in the text; clean and crisp in contemporary full



calf, spine in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label, faded and chipped; early ownership inscription to title.

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

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

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

Early Lithography Manual for England

56. HULLMANDEL, Charles. *The Art of Drawing on Stone, giving a full explanation of the various styles, of the different methods to be employed to ensure success, and of the modes of correcting, as well as of the several causes of failure.* London, C. Hullmandel, R. Ackermann, [1824]. \$1900

4to, pp. [ii] lithograph title, xvi, vii, [1] blank, 92, [2] advertisement for various lithographic works, with 19 lithograph plates in various techniques (two with tinted background); uncut in recent blue boards; some light foxing and spotting due to paper quality; early ownership inscription to title by M. Leather; a good copy.

First edition of 'the most important lithographic manual published in England in the the first half of the century with the most explicit illustrated instructions for the artist working in the tonal style' (Bridson & Wakeman, p. 132.) Hullmandel had studied lithographic printing under Senefelder, the inventor of the process, and gives a thorough introduction to the technique of crayon drawing for lithography. His sufficiently high standards in printing attracted competent draughtsmen to draw on stone, and during the 1820s and 1830s he was responsible for making many important improvements to the printing process, which in turn was responsible for the success of lithographic printing in England. A full analysis of the work and its importance in making the lithographic printing process more popular is given in Twyman, *Lithography 1800-1850*, pp. 114-31.

The plates include a map, samples of handwriting, demonstrations of techniques and effects, with one example in two colours.

Bigmore & Wyman I, 349; Bridson & Wakeman D20; Jackson Burke 1025; Twyman *Lithography*, p. 114;

Science for Children

57. [JUVENILE.] *Naturlehre für die Jugend zur Beförderung des Beobachtungs- und Forschungsgeistes in den Geschäften des bürgerlichen Lebens. Mit 10 Kupfertafeln. Zum Gebrauche der deutschen Normal- und Hauptschulen in den k.k. Staaten.* Vienna, Verl. der k.k. Schulbücher-Verschleiß-Administration, 1831. \$1200



8vo, pp. [iii] title, iv, [5] - 190, with with 101 figures on 10 engraved folding plates; contemporary sheep-backed pattern paper boards; small heraldic stamp to title; a very good copy.

First and apparently only edition of this detailed introduction to physical science for children, meant as a school book for those intending a career in business or the arts, and as a preliminary course for those destined for a scientific career. In fourteen chapters an overview is given of the physical laws of matter, energy, and the forces of nature, ranging from laws of motion, to gravity, energy and heat, optics, electricity and magnetism, to physical geography and astronomy. The large number of figures are given on the ten folding tables.

Not found in the usual bibliographies; OCLC: Berlin, Augsburg only.

A Fine Copy in Green Morocco

58. KÄMMERER, Johann J. *Moral für Jünglinge*. Frankenthal, Segel, 1787. \$1250

8vo, pp. [xxxiv], 274, [2], title with woodcut vignette, printed on slightly greenish paper; a clean and fresh copy in contemporary green morocco, spine with raised bands, highly ornamented in gilt and with red lettering-piece, boards with gilt ornamental borders, all edges gilt, patterned endpapers.

An exceptionally fine and decoratively bound copy of the rare first edition of this outline of the education - physical and moral - of the male youth, written by a teacher from Ladenburg, a small town in the Palatinate (now Baden-Württemberg). In the preface Kämmerer reports of his own youth and educational path, which had not been restrained by dogmatic principles, as he 'had been pushed out into the vast ocean of the world as an uneducated boy' (translated from p. [xi]). In the part on physical education he deals with exercise, clothing (avoiding foreign fashions), food and drink, manners and facial expressions, and good posture. The principles of moral and intellectual education are embedded in the sensualism, and the praise for a 'natural feelings', which was the main characteristic of the Sturm und Drang movement, which had one of its greatest moments in 1782, when Schiller's controversial *Räuber* were first staged under the protection of the Count Palatine Carl Theodor, to whom this volume is dedicated. Kämmerer also includes a chapter in praise of the enlightened educational system introduced by the Count in the Palatinate.

OCLC lists just one copy at Munich.

Military Training in Questions & Answers

59. KLOTZ, Friedrich von. *Entwurf einer Anleitung zum Unterrichte des Infanteristen*. Dresden, Carl Gottlob Gärtner, 1817. \$960

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

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



sample letters and reports. The work is clearly meant to help in the instruction of basic infantry soldiers, and gives a fascinating insight into everyday army life.

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

The Beginning of Colour Printing

60. LE BLON, Jacques-Christophe. *L'Art d'imprimer les Tableaux. Traité d'après les Ecrits, les Opérations & les Instructions verbales.* Paris, P.G. Mercier, Jean-Luc Nyon, & Michel Lambert, 1756. \$10,800

8vo, pp. xi, [1] blank; vi, [2], [xiii] - xxv, [26]-180, with one hand-coloured sepia mezzotint (possibly very slightly shaved at foremargin) and two black and white folding plates, bound without the final Privilege du Roy, which was clearly never present in this copy; contemporary full calf, flat spine in compartments, with gilt-lettered spine label; joints a little rubbed and corners bumped, a good copy.

Second edition of Le Blon's landmark introduction to the three colour process of printing mezzotints, generally regarded as the foundation of modern colour printing - and the first edition to include practical information on the printing process.

'LeBlon's invention was based on Newton's theory of light, which held that a few (originally seven but later modified to three) primary colours in various combinations composed all the visible colours, and together formed pure white light. Le Blon's process consisted of printing three mezzotint plates, each in one of the primary colours of red, blue and yellow, on the same sheet of paper, thereby reproducing all the compound colours visible in an original picture. ... Le Blon made his first colour prints after his own designs in Amsterdam, c. 1704. In 1715, hoping to be granted a royal privilege of monopoly for his process, he visited The Hague and Paris, and eventually settled in England. There, under the patronage of Colonel Sir John Guise and the Earl of Halifax, a company was formed to employ LeBlon to make inexpensive colour prints.' (Friedman, 13). It was during this time, that he published details of his process in the virtually unobtainable *Coloritto, or the Harmony of Colours in Painting*, (1723), which explained the theory but not the practice of his process.

Coloritto, with text both in English and French, is incorporated in this book, which was published after Le Blon's death by A. Gautier de Montdorge, one of his French followers. Montdorge tried to establish Le Blon as the inventor of the three-colour mezzotint against the claims of another follower, Gautier d'Agoty, and therefore added text on the practical application of Le Blon's technique.

Bigmore & Wyman I, p. 67; Franklin, *Early Colour Printing*, p. 40; J.M. Friedman, *Color Printing in England 1486-1870*, 13.

61. LE CLERC, Sebastien. *Practical Geometry: Or, A new and easy method of treating that art. Whereby the practice of it is rendered plain and familiar, and the student is directed in the most easy manner through the several parts and progressions of it. Translated from the French of Monsieur S. Le Clerc. The fifth edition. Illustrated with eighty copper-plates. Wherein, besides the several geometrical figures, are contained many examples of landscapes, pieces of architecture, perspective, draughts of figures, ruins, &c.* London, John & Carington Bowles, 1768. \$1200

8vo, pp. [ii], 195, 5, with 80 copper engraved plates; clean tear to p. 41, no loss; contemporary sheep, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt, sides with double gilt fillets; short tear at upper joint



and head of spine chipped, a very clean and crisp copy, with a charming early ownership inscription to front free endpaper 'William Akerman his book', 1772.

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

ESTC t174069.

Tercentenary of the Invention of Printing Celebrated

62. [LEICH, Johan Heinrich.] Gepriesenes Andencken von Erfindung der Buchdruckerey wie solches in Leipzig beym Schluß des dritten Jahrhunderts von den gesammten Buchdruckern daselbst gefeyert worden. Leipzig, 1740. \$1000

4to, pp. lvi, 88, 81-102, [3] - 176; with engraved title vignette, two further engraved vignettes, showing the interior of a printing office, portraits of Gutenberg and Fust etc.; numerous decorative initials and head- and tail -pieces; very clean and crisp in contemporary vellum, with

First and only edition of this full account of the public proceedings at Leipzig to celebrate the third centenary of the invention of printing. Included are a listing of all printers, an assessment of the importance of the invention of printing, a celebration of Gutenberg, orations by Fred. Menzius and Ernesti in Latin, Gottsched's and Mayer's eulogies in German, and number of celebratory poems, one of them in Hebrew.

Bigmore & Wyman I 8,

Ballochmyle House - Robert Burns, Scott & Goldsmith

63. [LIBRARY CATALOGUE - BALLOCHMYLE.] Catalogue of the Books at Ballochmyle. Commenced in 1826. Manuscript in ink. 1830. \$2400

8vo, ll. [68], with entries to approximately one third, listing some 400 titles in 880 volumes; written in a clean and legible hand in ink; bound in contemporary half red roan over marbled boards, spine letter in manuscript; extremities a little rubbed, a very good copy.

A fine early 19th century library catalogue for the Scottish country house Ballochmyle. This manuscript catalogue, kept from 1826 to the mid 1830s (according to one periodical entry) records some 400 titles in twice as many volumes. Although no dates are given, most appear to be publications of the period, ie mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The simple author or title entries include single volume works, sets and periodicals, including novels and plays, classical literature, memoirs, history, travel, maps, dictionaries, gardening, sport, medicine, heraldry, law, cookery et all. There are only very few religious works.

Ballochmyle House, Ayrshire was built in 1760 for the Whitefoord family, the design is attributed to Robert Adam, responsible for the neo-classical revival in both England and Scotland. John Whitefoord was an influential patron of Robert Burns, and was instrumental in having Burns' first book of poems published. In 1786 the Ballochmyle was sold to the Claude Alexander family. The



house was immortalised by Burns in his 'Bonnie Lass o'Ballochmyle', a poem inspired by Wilhelmina Alexander, Claude Alexander's unmarried sister, whom Burns observed walking one evening near Ballochmyle house at twilight. Several other members of the original owner's family were immortalised in the works of Sir Walter Scott and Oliver Goldsmith.

The Dangers of the Literary Profession

64. [LINGUET, Simon Nicolas Henri.] L'aveu sincère ou, Lettre a une mere sur les dangers que court la jeunesse en se livrant à un goût trop vif pour la littérature. Londres, et se trouve a Paris, L. Cellot, 1768. \$1350

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

First edition of Linguet's clear warning to parents, or mothers in particular, of the dangers of literature or the pursuit of literary life. Addressed in particular to his sister, and clearly based on his own experiences as a pamphleteer and provocative writer, he depicts the futility and pecuniary poverty of a life as a writer, and advises other aspiring authors to chose more lucrative and respectable professions. He describes the temptation of being lured by literary ambition and pride in elegant and well-turned phrases, but acknowledges that this only provides an illusion of social advance. He deplores the increasing commercialisation of literature.

[bound after:] [Georg Ludwig Schmid d'Avenstein, *Traité sur divers sujets intéressans de politique et de morale*. Paris, [n.p.], 1760.

ESTC t188917; INED 2907; II. Barbier IV, 814; I. OCLC: Stanford, Cornell, Philadelphia, Cambridge, Oxford.

A Fine Copy from the Macclesfield Library

65. LOMEIER, Johannes. De bibliothecis liber singularis. Editio secunda, priori multo auctior, & addito rerum indice locupletior. Utrecht, Johannes Ribb, 1680. \$2200

8vo, pp. [xvi] including engraved title (specially engraved for this edition), printed title with printer's mark, 414; [20] index, [1] errata, [1] blank; contemporary full calf, spine in compartments, gilt lettered spine label; from the Macclesfield library with North Library book plate to front pastedown and blindstamp to title; a fine copy.

Second much enlarged edition of this comprehensive survey and history of libraries (first edition 1669). Lomeier (1636-1699), professor of belles-lettres at the academy at Zutphen, studies the origin of libraries, conservation of records in Biblical times, the most celebrated collections of Europe, with especially detailed information on the great libraries of the seventeenth century. Lomeier is also of great interest for information on the responsibilities of librarians, library locations and buildings, and library fittings. His work proved a great sourcebook for Le Gallois *Traité des plus belles bibliothèques de l'Europe*.

The fine engraved title was specially engraved for this second edition.

Petzholdt p. 26 (with a discussion on the order of books in libraries).



Book of Trades

66. LUYKEN, Jan and Caspar. Spiegel van het Menselyk Bedryf, vertoonende honderd verscheiden ambachten, konstig afgebeeld, en met godlyke spreuken en stichtelyke verzen verrykt. Amsterdam, Jan Roman de Jonge, 1749. \$3500

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

Later edition of Jan and Caspar Luyken's book of trades (first 1694), presenting in one hundred plates all trades and professions practised in the Netherlands at the end of the seventeenth century. This was one of the most popular children's books of the eighteenth century, and served not just as a depiction of how things were made, but also as a guide to professions to take up.

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

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

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

Wine-Growing and Bee-Keeping

67. MARANI, Girolamo. Pratiche osservazioni intorno al governo de'cavalleri e alla coltivazione de'morari, viti, e siepi nei terreni magri e sassosi del territorio Veronese. Ed in questa seconda edizione aggiuntevene dall'Autore alcune altre utilissime intorno le Api. Verona, Agostino Carattoni, 1761. \$1950

Two parts in one volume, 4to, pp. 31, [1] blank; 22, title vignette and decorative initials, part two with numerous woodcut illustrations in the text; Dutch gilt paper covered boards; a very crisp and clean copy.

Second enlarged edition, including the section on bees and bee-keeping. In the first half Marani deals with the cultivation of wine and fruit trees in poor soil and the stony area near Verona. The second part is devoted to bees and bee-keeping. All aspects of bee-keeping are covered, beginning from the desired characteristics in the bee population, appropriate surroundings for bees, how to keep them, and finally how to extract and produce honey. The essay is illustrated with a number of text illustrations showing the hives, frames, and other useful equipment.

Re II, p. 109; Library of Benjamin Franklin 2717; 1st edn (first part only) 1755; OCLC lists just the Goettingen copy for this edition, and Rylands Library and Göttingen.



68. MATHEMATICS. Figure di fisico matematica. tom. prim [-secon.] Anno 1822. Manuscript in ink. n.p., 1822. \$1800

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

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

Menger's Masterpiece

69. MENGER, Carl. Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre... Erster, allgemeiner Theil. (All published). Vienna, Wilhelm Braumuller, 1871. \$5500

8vo, pp. xii, 285, [1] errata; light spotting and discolouration to title, number removed from foot of spine; contemporary half cloth over marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; a good copy, with lower wrapper bound in.

Rare first edition of Menger's masterpiece, a work which 'sets forth the views of one of the pioneers of the use of psychological concepts to explain the nature and determination of value' (Batson). 'Carl Menger, economic theorist and founder of the Austrian school of marginal analysis, was both the most influential and the least read of the major figures who gave economic theory the shape it preserved from about 1885 to 1935 ... Menger studied law at the universities of Vienna and Prague, following which he entered the press section of the prime minister's office in Vienna. In that position, apparently as a result of having to write market reports, Menger developed an interest in price theory. In his extensive reading, he found material in the early nineteenth century German and French economic literature on which to build fully developed utility analysis ...

'The results of Menger's studies appeared in his *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre*, the work on which his fame mainly rests ... In somewhat copious but always clear language, it provided a more thorough account of the relations between utility, value, and price than is found in any of the works by Jevons and Walras, who at about the same time laid the foundation of the 'marginal revolution' in economics' (Friedrich von Hayek in IESS).

Einaudi 3831; Menger, col. 86; Batson p. 52 (second edition) IESS, vol 10, p. 124-126; Menger c. 86.

Pay Reform in the French Army

70. [MILITARY.] Instruction sur la Solde et le Traitement Militaires. [*colophon:*] Paris, L'Imprimerie de la République, An VI, [1798]. \$1400



4to, pp. viii, 96, interleaved copy; contemporary full calf, flat spine decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed and chipped, but a good copy.

First edition, very rare indeed, of this detailed proposal on pay and military salaries, as part of a general reform of the French army at the end of the eighteenth century.

This blueprint of chargeable salary for all levels of the military was proposed by Desrez, Lemonnier, Gombault, Defermon and Oberlin, and clearly sent out to the relevant departments for discussion. This is indicated in the concluding remarks, and also obvious from the fact that this copy is interleaved, allowing ample opportunity for comments.

Rather than just giving specific figures, the authors set out to codify the general principles, which regulate pay, and who will benefit from it. Throughout this is backed up by detailed reference to edicts, circulars of the treasury etc. The pay discussion concerned not only all ranks of the military, but also staff members, veterinary surgeons, but not the wives or children of officers. Pay rates vary depending on whether the soldiers are in barracks or on military mission, whether they are treated in field hospitals or convalesce at home.

Whereas the army during the ancient regime had been characterised by privilege and inequality, the French Revolutionary Army was a national conscript army, and at least in principle a professionally organised and highly disciplined arm of the state. Problems, however, remained: pillage and looting was a continuing problem, especially because pay was often in arrears. This was one of the reasons for the reform proposals contained in the present publication.

Very rare, possibly for internal circulation only; OCLC records just the British Library copy.

All five Issues, in the Original Wrappers

71. [MILITARY - KIRSCHBAUM, Emanuel. *Militärische Zeitschrift*. Erstes Heft [- Fünftes Heft.] [apparently all published]. Lemberg, Piller, 1803-04. \$2000

Five issues with consecutive pagination, 8vo, pp. 88, with one folding letterpress printed plate in red and black; [89] - 168; [169] - 248; [249] - 328, with printed advertisement, folded and loosely inserted; [329] - 408; original printed wrappers, with woodcut title vignette; a little dog-eared, and spines a little worn, but in all a very nice set, red pencil numbering to upper wrappers.

First and only edition of this complete run of the short-lived journal for military questions, edited by Emanuel Kirschbaum.

Emanuel Kirschbaum, professor for technology at Lemberg University had been active in the Austrian army. He announced the forthcoming publication of his periodical, which was meant to appear monthly, starting on July 1, 1803 in the *Allgemeine Literaturzeitung*. After the initial three issues, publication was delayed, and two more issues appeared for January and February 1804, no more was published.

The program was ambitious, in addition to military topics, such as strategy and tactics, fortification, military history etc., new developments in military equipment (such as Rumford on gunpowder) and recent publications of military interest were to be included. Despite the extensive list of subscribers, the periodical ceased publication within its first year. Of particular interest are the list of recent publications, together with detailed reviews, and the series covering earlier military historians.

It is rare to find such periodical publications with all original wrappers present and intact.

Estreicher II, 379 (4 issues only); not in Pohler, Kirchner, or in KVK.



Mingaud's Guide to Billiards

72. MINGAUD, François. *Noble Jeu de Billard. Coups Extraordinaires et surprenants, qui ont fait l'admiration de la majeure partie des Souverains de l'Europe.* Bruxelles, Lithographie Royale de Jobard, [1828]. \$3600

Tall 8vo, pp. [iv] lithograph title and lithograph 'bille synoptique', both printed on recto only, and 40 coloured lithograph plates on 20 leaves; some slight discolouring to the colour lithographic plates; original marbled boards with title to upper board, rebacked.

First Belgian edition (first published the year before in Paris) of Mingaud's influential guide to billiards. Mingaud (1771 - 1841), an infantry officer in the French army, is credited as the inventor of the leather tip for a billiards cue, an idea that he perfected whilst imprisoned in Paris for political reasons. This revolutionized the game of billiards, allowing the cue ball to be finely manipulated by the application of spin. After leaving prison Mingaud made a career of displaying his billiards skill and new cue in Paris and was a driving force in popularizing the game across Europe.

The forty colour plates show a large variety of shots.

Devolder M-932; KVK lists copies at the Biblioteca Sportiva Nazionale, Rome, not in OCLC.

One of the Most Important French Printing Manuals

73. MOMORO, Antoine François. *Traité élémentaire de l'Imprimerie, ou Le Manuel de l'Imprimeur; avec 36 planches en taille-douce.* Paris, Veuve Tiliard & Son, 1796. \$4400

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

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

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

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



Tom & Jerry Cant Dictionary

74. [MONCRIEFF, William Thomas.] Tom and Jerry; or, life in London. A musical extravaganza, in three acts. To which is affixed, the most copious vocabulary of flash and cant yet published. Founded on Pierce Egan's popular work of "Life in London". Dublin, Courtney, 1822. \$880

12mo, pp. 56; uncut and stitched as issued in the original blue wrappers; stitching broken; housed in a cloth folder and quarter morocco slip-case; spine lettered in gilt; a fine copy.

First Dublin edition of Moncrieff's popular play based on Pierce Egan's (1772-1849) *Life in London, or the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn Esq and Corinthian Tom*, a description of the life of the 'man about town' of the day, and of particular interest for the light it throws on the manners of the period and for the many slang phrases it introduces. This includes a fascinating cant dictionary, partly based on Hotten's *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*.

COPAC: BL only, in National Library of Ireland.

History of Italian Trade Fairs

75. MONTI, Gioacchino. Notizie storiche sull'Origine delle Fieri dello Stato Ecclesiastico. Dell'utilità delle medesime, dei privilegi ad esse accordati dai Sommi Pontefici, del giorno e durata della loro celebrazione, a cui vanno unite tutte le nozioni generali di quelle che sono stabilite in Italia, ed in Europa. Rome, Giuseppe Salviucci, 1828. \$650

8vo, steel engraved portrait frontispiece portrait by Tosetti, pp. [iv], 91, [1] imprint, [4] blank; occasional light spotting; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, flat spine gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label; from the library of Sacchetti, with bookplate to front pastedown; an attractive copy.

First edition of this interesting study of the emergence of trade fairs in the Papal States and other countries. Of particular interest is the comparative analysis of the effect these trade fairs had on economic and technological development. After a brief historical section, describing the fairs of Frankfurt and other European countries, Monti deals in more detail with the fairs held in Ascoli, Cesena, Faenza, Fermo, Lugo, Ravenna, Senigallia, and Viterbo. In each case the date of the first fair is given, together with some historical information on the town, followed by details of length and frequency and special emphasis of the fair. Some of the earlier fairs described deal with agricultural products etc. rather than industrial exhibits.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 25739A.4; Einaudi, 4002; not in Mattioli.

Guide to the Stock Market

76. MORTIMER, Thomas. Every man his own broker; or, a guide to the Stock-Exchange. In which the several classes of the public funds, commonly called the Stocks, are distinctly explained; and the Mode of Transferring, or of Buying and Selling them, is rendered intelligible for Persons desirous to transact their own Business. The twelfth edition, considerably improved. London, W.J. and J. Richardson, 1798. \$1800

12mo, pp. xxii, [2], 257, [1] blank, [18] appendix, errata and publisher's advertisement, with one folded printed table bound after prelims; contemporary full sheep, flat spine ruled in gilt, joints



cracking, but cords firm; extremities a little bumped, else a good copy with contemporary ownership inscription by J. Bateson.

Later edition, much improved, of this popular guide to dealing on the stock exchange, which went through some thirteen editions between 1761 and 1810. 'As the title suggests, the author's object was to encourage members of the public to buy and sell for themselves, without employing brokers. His attacks upon the brokers, though often amusing, are obviously exaggerated, but on technical matters he is accurate Legally, only licensed brokers could deal on behalf of others, but there was nothing to prevent any member of the public from dealing on his own account' (Morgan & Thomas, p. 58). 'Mortimer is invaluable if only as a source of information about the stock market in the latter half of the eighteenth century' (Jenkins, *The Stock Exchange Story*, p. 45).

ESTC t130497; Goldsmiths'-Kress 17381.15; see E. Victor Morgan & W. A. Thomas, *The Stock Exchange: its history and functions*, 1962.

French Theatre & French Actors

77. MOUHY, Charles de Fieux, chevalier de. *Tablettes dramatiques, contenant l'abrégé de l'Histoire du Théâtre François, L'établissement des Théâtres à Paris, un Dictionnaire des Pièces et l'abrégé de l'Histoire des Auteurs & Acteurs*. Paris, Sébastien Jorry, 1752.
[bound with:] *Supplément aux Tablettes dramatiques pour les Années 1752 & 1753*. Paris, Pissot, Jorry, Duchesne, 1753.
[bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1753 & 1754*. Paris, Jorry, Duchesne, 1754.
[bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1754 & 1755*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1755.
[bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1755 & 1756*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1756.
[bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1756 & 1757*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1757.
[bound with:] *Supplément ... pour 1757 & 1758*. Paris, Jorry, Lambert et Duchesne, 1758.
Paris, Jorry et al., 1752-1758. \$4400

8vo in 4s, pp. [ii] (series title dated 1763), xxii, [ii], 244, 88; 48 (the pagination of the six supplements is continuous); text printed within woodcut border; partly uncut, finely bound in late nineteenth century crushed blue morocco, spine in compartments, gilt-lettering directly to spine, tooled with theatrical mask to spine and to all four corners of upper and lower board, upper edge gilt, gilt dentelles; a fine copy.

First edition, very rare with all six supplements present, of this detailed account of French theatre up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The supplements, which were published separately over the course of six years, are very rarely present. Here they are collected with a general title page, dated 1763, published 'at the expense of the author', and bound in a fine 'theatrical' binding.

The *Tablettes dramatiques* are a most valuable source for the history of French theatre, covering first the history of the theatre, the history of the foundation of specific theatres, an inventory of plays performed or printed for the period 1552 to 1752, with critical commentary, and finally a biographical dictionary of authors and actors. The supplements generally follow the same format and give information on new plays, a performance calendar for the period in question, details of ballets, and biographical information on new emerging actors. A fascinating overview of French or more specifically Parisian theatre history, documenting the transition from medieval theatre to the highly organised and politicised drama up to the middle of the eighteenth century.



The chevalier de Mouhy (1701-84), was a playwright and prolific author on the theatre, he also published an *Histoire du theatre français depuis son origine jusqu'en 1780*.

Grand-Carteret (*Almanachs Français*) 192; Dufour, *Bibliographie de Paris*, p. 395; Soleinne, IV, 283; OCLC locates a number of copies of the main work, but only Dutch Royal Library, Lyon and Bibliotheque Nationale for the full complement of supplements.

Introduction to Silhouettes and Physiognomy

78. [MÜLLER, Friedrich Christoph.] *Physiognomisches Cabinet für Freunde und Schüler der Menschenkenntnis. Mit eingedruckten Kupfern [... Zwote Eröffnung ... Dritte und letzte Eröffnung !]*. Frankfurt and Leipzig, [vol III, Münster], Philipp Heinrich Perrenon, 1777 - 1780. \$3850

Three volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [ii], 243, [2] blank, with engraved title-vignette, one engraved head- and tail-piece, and 23 engraved portraits in the text; 219, [5] blank, with engraved title vignette, one engraved tail-piece, and 14 engraved portraits in the text and 3 nearly full-page engraved plates with multiple portraits; 246, [2] blank, with engraved title-vignette, 23 engraved portraits in the text (of which 17 are silhouettes), and 3 nearly full-page engraved plates with multiple silhouettes, and 3 other engraved illustrations in the text; all the engraved illustrations were done by the author after his own drawings (see pp. 8 - 12, first preface); occasionally a little spotted, but a very good copy in contemporary pale blue boards; neat contemporary ownership inscription by Messner to verso of all title pages.

First edition of this anonymously published work on physiognomy, with the often lacking third volume, which deals exclusively with silhouettes. In the preface of the third volume, the author debates whether to reveal his identity, but then opts only to reproduce a profile silhouette.

Müller comments extensively on the physiognomy controversy between Lavater and Lichtenberg. He generally approves of Lavater's *Physiognomische Fragmente* (1775-78), but in his own work relies on music and mathematics as the main cornerstones of physiognomy, rather than the fine arts. In the third volume he deals exclusively with silhouettes. Silhouettes became popular in the eighteenth century as a cheaper alternative to full miniature portraits, and were, before photography, the cheapest way of recording a person's likeness. Lavater, who used them to analyse facial types is thought to have contributed to their popularity.

Müller (1751-1808) was a pastor in Westphalia. He had studied mathematics, astronomy and theology and was a corresponding member of the Berlin Academy. He was a skilled amateur artist, assembled a collection of physiognomy portraits (mostly drawn by himself), and taught himself etching and copper engraving.

I. Kippenberg 8; Holzmann-Bohata VII 2123, Goedeke IV, 265; Rümman 857 (listing only 2 parts); outside of Germany, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Cornell, Madison, and the British Library.

With Hand-Coloured Plates

79. [MYTHOLOGY.] *Götterlehre für junge Leute in deutsch-lateinisch-italienisch- und französischer Sprache. Mit 63 illuminierten Abbildungen*. Vienna, the author, 1809. \$3000

Large 8vo (222 x 149 mm), pp. [iv] engraved frontispiece and title, [iii], 4-199, [5], with 18 numbered engraved plates, all with publisher's hand-colouring, plates 1 -15 with three or four figures each, pl. 16 and 18 signed 'Cl Hanauer sc.'; text in double columns, German and Latin texts



in gothic and roman type, printed on versos, and Italian and French versions (in italic and roman type) printed on facing rectos; pp. 4 of index at the end; uncut in the original printed publisher's wrappers, discreetly rebacked, a little dog-eared, a fine copy.

First and only edition of an extensively illustrated polyglot encyclopaedia of mythology for the young. Instead of a retelling of classical myths, the anonymously published work gives a sophisticated account of the sources and religious and cultural significance of the figures and elements of classical mythology. Gods and goddesses, demi-gods, heroes, mythical creatures and places, all are covered and illustrated on the vividly coloured plates.

The anonymous editor remarks in his preface that the colouring was applied carefully under the publisher's direction to reflect the tradition representation of each figure. Particularly striking is the frontispiece, which shows a humanised Chaos with flames rising from his chest, apparently plunging into the deeps as he separates the four elements into their respective entities.

OCLC lists 3 copies in the US, at Yale, Princeton, and Free Library of Philadelphia.

The Sights of Berlin, with Details of Libraries, Tradesmen and Shops

80. NICOLAI, Friedrich. Wegweiser für Fremde und Einheimische durch die königl. Residenzstädte Berlin und Potsdam und die umliegende Gegend, enthaltend eine kurze Nachricht von allen daselbst befindlichen Merkwürdigkeiten. In einem bis jetzt fortgesetzten Auszuge der grossen Beschreibung von Berlin und Potsdam. Nebst einem Grundrisse der Stadt Berlin. Berlin, Friedrich Nicolai, 1799. \$2000

8vo, pp. [xxxii], 261, [4] advertisement, with one folded printed table bound in the text and one engraved map bound at the end; contemporary buff boards, spine ruled in gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed, head and tail of spine chipped and some surface wear to boards; a good copy, internally clean and crisp.

First edition thus of this compact guide to the cities of Berlin and Potsdam, both for foreigners and locals, covering the sights and the cities' history, but more importantly their industry and commerce. The publisher Nicolai had published an earlier more comprehensive history of Berlin and Potsdam, entitled *Beschreibung von Berlin*. The main aim of this publication is to provide a handbook for the inhabitants. Demographic data is included, as is information on the government and its departments, scientific and literary institutions, educational establishments, charities and religious institutions, libraries, museums and galleries. A separate section is devoted to industry, with details of main manufacturers and their respective specialities; this is accompanied by trade and guild information. A particularly charming section includes information on all manner of practical concerns, such as carriage rentals, coffee houses, restaurants and lodging houses, newsagents, cleaners, lottery ticket sellers etc.; followed by tips for weekend excursions, from local attractions like Charlottenburg, to Potsdam with its Royal attractions.

The large folding engraved map of Berlin is by Carl Ludwig von Oesfeld, and dated 1798.

See Holzmann-Bohatta I,11918 and Engelmann 340, both later editions, this edition not in *Berlin-Bibliographie*.

Neapolitan Horsemen

81. NOVI, Giuseppe. Vanto delli cocchieri Napolitani o sia dell'arte nobilissima, che tengono essi, in domare li Cavalli, e guidarli sotto le Carrozze, sopra qualsisia Nazione. Naples, G. Coda, 1776. \$2500



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

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

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

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

Eighteenth Century Fascination with the Occult

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

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

[*bound after:*] DODSLEY, Robert. *Oeconomie de la Vie Humaine*, Edinburgh, n.p., 1752. Paris, author 1790? \$2,800

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

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

I. A rare treatise on occultism, magic and divination carried out with a deck of Tarot cards, as described in the first book on esoteric Tarot (*Etteilla, ou manière de se récréer avec un jeu de cartes*) which had appeared in 1785 under the pseudonym Etteilla, an inversion of the name of the French occultist and populariser of Tarot, Jean Baptiste Alliette (1738-1791). In 1788 he founded the '*Société des Interprètes du Livre de Thot*', a group of French-speaking correspondents through which he continued to disseminate his teachings. Towards the end of his life he and his circle were interpreting the hermetic wisdom of the Egyptian Book of Thot. All these topics are digested in this illustrated work and Oduocet, the foremost pupil of Alliette, puts them into the context of other hermetic authors, such as Basilius Valentinus, Nicholas Flamel, cabbalists and Greek philosophers. At the end is bound in a review of a three-volume work by Oduocet, written by one Rochelim.



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

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

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

Shopping before the Supermarkets

83. [OWEN, William.] *An Authentic Account published by the King's Authority, of all the Fairs in England and Wales, as they have been settled to be held since the Alteration of the Stile. Noting likewise the Commodities which each of the said Fairs is remarkable for furnishing.* London, W. Owen, 1759. \$800

12mo, pp. [iv], 142, [1]; with facsimile signature of Owen to half title; contemporary full calf, sides ruled in blind; fore-margins a little frayed, tear to upper corner of H 2, with loss of a few letters; mss ownership inscription of William Timings, dated 1760 to half title and verso of last leaf, and a few mss annotations.

Second edition, (first 1756) of this fascinating handbook of all the fairs held in England and Wales, with information on the dates of the fairs, their frequency and day of the week, the place where they are held, and commodities traded. The information is arranged by county, followed by an alphabetical list of locations of fairs, a monthly listing of fairs, and a final listing of fairs depending on moveable feast days.

A large proportion of the fairs traded livestock, but produce, clothing, wood etc. were also prominent. It is interesting to see how many fairs listed toys as one of their specialities. The fairs are clearly local in range, not like Frankfurt or Leipzig at the crossroads of Europe, but served the local population.

The contemporary owner, a William Timings apparently purchased the book in 1760, and made a number of annotations and corrections in the text.

ESTC t32001; OCLC & ESTC list copies at Cambridge, Oxford, BL, NLS, McMaster and Cleveland Public Library.

The Pope's Police Force Reformed

84. [PAPAL POLICE.] *Regolamento sulla Istituzione del Corpo dei Carabinieri Pontifici. [together with:] GALASSI, Vincenzo. Sentimenti morali e brevi Istruzioni per un Carabiniere.* Rome, Vincenzo Poggioli, 1816. \$1,850

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



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

Whereas the earlier police force of the Papal States had been mainly responsible for executing the dictates and warrants of the judiciary, and were directly under the control of the various courts of Rome, the new police force, the Carabinieri Pontifici were to be made more accountable, and organized in a strictly hierarchical structure. A lengthy set of rules specify structure, duties and discipline for the organization. The regulations give pay and chains of command, details of outfit and equipment, pensions etc. Clear controls are put into place against unauthorized arrests etc. In individual tables the main functions of the police are outlined, and details of deployment are given, within the different parts of the city. Some of the police are deployed on foot, others on horseback. These reforms were executed under the leadership of Cardinal Consalvi, who argued that the Carabinieri had to be a 'moral force' representing a moral and all powerful regime.

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

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

On Women and Marriage

85. PASSI, Giuseppe. Dello Stato Maritale tratto di Giuseppe Passi Ravennate nell'Academie de' Signori Informi di Ravenna L'Ardito. Nel quale con molti essempli Antichi, e Moderni, non solo si dimostra quello, che una donna maritata deve schivare, ma quello ancora, che fare le convenga, se compitamente desidera di satifare all'officio suo. Opera non meno utile, che dilettevole à ciascheduno. Con una Tavola copiosissima delle cose più notabili, che nell'Opera si contengono. Venice, Antonio Somascho, 1602. \$3500

4to, pp. [xvi], 176; printer's mark to title, decorative initials and head- and tail-pieces; title dust-soiled, and staining to verso of b4; contemporary full vellum, spine lettered and numbered in ink; title with presentation inscription dated 1692.

First edition of this tendentious treatise on women and marriage by Giuseppe Passi, who a few years earlier had published a thoroughly misogynist treatise *I donneschi difetti* (1599), which had been received very critically, and had prompted Lucrezia Marinella's refutation and thus the famous debate on the nature of women. Here Passi appears to have had a complete change of heart and has written a general defence of women. He begins with a listing of illustrious women, those praised for their beauty, military accomplishments or exceptional learning. He concedes equality in creation and even the superiority of women over men, with the aim of proving that women are worthy companions and marriage is worthy of men's attention.

The main point of the treatise is to praise the institution of marriage, but clearly as a means of social control. Within marriage, women fulfill their traditional role within the home, predestined to procreation, with a life revolving around their husbands. Passi does not accept the ideal of equality, and instead develops a thoroughly conservative view of marriage.



Not in Vinciana; for a detailed study see Stephen Kolsky, Moderata Fonte, Lucrezia Marinella, Giuseppe Passi: An Early Seventeenth-Century Feminist Controversy, *The Modern Language Review*, Vol. 96, No. 4 (Oct., 2001), pp. 973-989.

Classification of Knowledge - an Early Encyclopaedia

86. PASTRENGO, Guglielmo da. De originibus rerum libellus ... in quo agitur de scripturis virorum illustrium. De fundatoribus urbium, de primis rerum nominibus, de inventaribus rerum, de primis dignitatibus, deque magnificis institutionibus. Expurgatus omni errore... a Michaele Angelo Blondo solerti rerum exploratore. [colophon:] Venice, N. de Bascarinis, 1547. \$3800

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

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

The Veronese jurist and humanist Guglielmo Pastrengo (c 1290 - 1362), was a friend of Petrarch's and tutor to his son. After studying in Bologna, he settled in Verona, where he served as a judge. He later became chancellor to Mastino II della Scala, and was involved in diplomatic missions.

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

Till Eulenspiegel with 103 Woodcuts by Amman

87. PERIANDER, Aegidius. (BOTE, Hermann.) Noctuae Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles, variasque et admirabiles, Tyli Saxonici machinationes complectens, planè nouo more nunc primùm ex idiomate Germanico latinitate donatum, adiectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus veras omnium historiaru species ad vivum adumbrantibus, antehac nunquam aut editis. Frankfurt, Sigmund Feyerabend, 1567. \$6750

8vo, ll. [iv], 210, [2], with printers' mark to last leaf; with title woodcut and 103 woodcuts within woodcut borders by Jost Amman; seventeenth century full calf, spine in compartments, decoratively gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label; title verso with modern ownership inscription in ink, with slight show-through.

First Latin edition of Till Eulenspiegel, a Volksbuch based on the picaresque adventure of the German peasant trickster of the same name and illustrated with 103 charming woodcuts by Jost Amman.

The series of unconnected comic episodes, with Till as the central perpetrator, are broadly farcical, often brutal and sometimes obscene and enjoyed great popularity in the sixteenth century, especially amongst peasants and artisans. *Till Eulenspiegel* takes in his victims, who belong to the governing



classes, by his disarming air of simple innocence. In the figure of Eulenspiegel, the individual gets back at society; the stupid yet cunning peasant demonstrates his superiority to the narrow, dishonest, condescending townsman, as well as to the clergy and nobility.

Authorship of the German original was only conclusively attributed to Hermann Bote in 1969, the translator of this Latin edition was the poet Aegidius Periander (1545 - 1590). The text has been translated into many languages and has served as the source book for numerous books,

Early editions of this popular chapbook are rare, especially since it had been put on the index in 1554, which explains the lack of German edition between 1555 and 1570.

VD16 ZV 2294; BM STC (German) 289; Graesse II,517; Goedecke I,347:19; Becker, Amman, 148:12; Hinz 354.

Ingenious Defence of the Public Debt

88. [PINTO, Isaac de.] *Traité de la Circulation et du Crédit. Contenant une Analyse raisonnée des Fonds d'Angleterre, & de ce qu'on appelle Commerce ou Jeu d'Actions; un Examen critique de plusieurs Traités sur les Impôts, les Finances, l'Agriculture, la Population, le Commerce &c. précédé de l'Extrait, d'un Ouvrage intitulé Bilan général & raisonné de l'Angleterre depuis 1600 jusqu'en 1761; & Suivi d'une Lettre sur la Jalousie du Commerce, où l'on prouve que l'intérêt des Puissances commerçantes ne se croise point, &c. avec un Tableau de ce qu'on appelle Commerce, ou plutôt Jeu d'Actions, en Hollande. Par l'auteur de l'Essai sur le Luxe, & de la Lettre sur le Jeu des Cartes, qu'on a ajoutés à la fin.* Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey, 1771. \$9900

8vo, pp. xvi, 368, [369] - 384 addition, [1] errata, [1] blank, with additional [8] pages on the state of English finance in 1770 (interim half-sheet H* inserted between signatures Y and Z); uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, a little dog-eared; a few leaves with staining to the lower outer corner; an entirely unpressed copy.

First edition, rare, of Pinto's ingenious defence of the public debt - a superb copy combining the uncommon pp. 8 on the state of English finance in 1770 (interim sheet half sheet H*) and the exceptionally rare final '*Addition au Traite de la Circulation*' and errata at the end. Pinto (1715-1787), an economist and advisor to the Stathouder William IV, maintained that the public debt supported 'circulation' and that England's economic advance had been promoted by her public debt and public credit. He takes Hume to task on this matter, and comments on a number of other contemporary authors, such as Berkeley, Boisguilbert, Buffon, Colbert, Diderot, Mirabeau, Petty, Rousseau and Voltaire. He is also well known for his criticism of the agricultural enthusiasm of Boisguilbert, as expressed in his *Le Detail de la France* and of the physiocrats.

'Pinto's *Traité* is written from a national as well as an international perspective. His experience as a merchant and financier in the Republic, along with his knowledge of French and English economic thought, laid the foundations for his European economic model. Pinto wanted above all to convince his readers of the soundness of the British system of public debt. With the adoption of improvements in the redemption policy proposed in his book, the system would achieve a high degree of perfection. In France the physiocratic opinions of the elder Mirabeau in particular required Pinto to respond, and in England the otherwise admiring Hume was in disagreement. By means of a critical discussion of the work of these and other authors, Pinto propagated a financial policy that he thought would benefit both the State and the individual' (Nijenhuis).



This copy contains the sheet H*, entitled *L'Etat des Finances en Angleterre à la fin de la session du Parlement en 1770*, which is not always present and not mentioned by Einaudi, and it also contains *Addition au Traité* (pp. 369-384) and the errata leaf, which are present in very few copies indeed.

Einaudi 4447; Goldsmiths'-Kress 10791; Higgs 5282; INED 3603; Mattioli 2851 (no addition); Stourm, p. 42; Szajkowski, Franco-Judaica, 868; for an elaborate analysis of Pinto's work see I.J.A. Nijenhuis, *Een Joodse Philosophie. Isaac de Pinto (1717-1787)*, Amsterdam, NEHA, 1992.

Food, Drink & Gastronomy

89. PISANELLI, Baldassare. Trattato della Nature de Cibi et del Bere ... Nel quale non solo tutte le virtù, & i vitij di quelli minutamente si palesano; ma anco i rimedij per correggere i loro difetti copiosamente s'insegnano: tanto nell' apparecchiarli per l'uso, quanto nell'ordinare il modo di riceverli. Distinto in un vago, e bellissimo partimento, tutto ripieno della dottrina de' piu celebrati Medici, & Filosofi: con molte belle Historie Naturali. Venice, Giovanni Battista Porta, 1584. §2800

4to, pp. [viii], [ii] blank, 1- 144, 155-162, (vere 152); printed throughout within a woodcut border; woodcut title vignette, illustrated initial and head-piece; barely noticeable repair to blank margin of title page; contemporary full vellum, spine lettered in manuscript; ties lacking; a fine copy.

First public edition, uncommon, of this very early cookery and gastronomy book, only preceded by a privately printed folio edition of 1583 published in Rome. Baldassare Pisanelli describes the natural history, the usages, the qualities of fruits (such as apples, strawberries, grapes etc) and vegetables (such as mushrooms, artichokes, carrots, fennel, cucumbers etc), liqueurs, meats, game, fish, milk, cheese etc, and gives detailed information of the conditions under which such food and drink should be used. The information is laid out in a very attractive form for easy reference. There is a special section devoted exclusively to wine, with its various types and usage.

Pisanelli (fl. 1559-1583), a medical doctor from Bologna, became famous on the strength of this book, which went through numerous subsequent editions until the mid seventeenth century.

B.IN.G. 1498; BM STC Italian p. 521; Cagle 1168; Horn-Arndt 72; Simon Bibliotheca Bacchica II.507; Simon Bibliotheca Gastronomica 1171; Vicaire 682 (listing this edition as the first); Westbury, p. 173; uncommon, OCLC lists just three copies of this edition (UCLA, University of Indiana, National Library of Medicine), together with two copies of the first edition (DLC, University of Iowa).

Note Taking and Indexing for Information Management

90. PLACCIUS, Vincentius. De Arte Excerptandi, Vom Gelahrten Buchhalten Liber Singularis, quo Genera & praecepta excerptandi, ab aliis hucusq; tradita omnia, Novis accessionibus aucta, ordinata methodo exhibentur, et suis quaque materiis applicantur: speciatim Scrinii Litterati inventum peculiare, ex Manuscripto Anonymi emendatum etiam exhibentur. Stockholm and Hamburg, Gottfried Liebezeit, 1689. §2250

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [viii] including errata, 228, [6], with 6 engraved plates; 80; 8 Libri à Vincentio Placcio praeter programmata ... editit usque ad A.C. 1690; lacking front free endpaper; some light browning and spotting throughout, contemporary full calf, spine gilt in compartments, quite rubbed and corners bumped, from a seminary library with faint stamp to title page and shelf figure in ink, bookplate removed from front pastedown.



First edition, uncommon, of Placcius' unusual system of note taking and indexing - in effect the forerunner of the card index catalogue. Placcius suggested taking notes on slips of paper, to be stored in a specially designed *Scrinium Literatum*, a 'literary chest'. The slips of paper were stuck onto hooks labelled according to their topic. He explains in detail his preference for slips of paper over the more common bound notebooks, pointing out that extra slips could easily be added or deleted and moved between different categories. With this method he avoided the usual problems of running out of space in the notebooks, or having to copy out entries repeatedly. He also used his *Scrinium* for filing his notes, printed pamphlets, programmes or fragments of books. The finely engraved plates show the slips, and different designs of the *Scrinium*, the literary chest. Also shown are the hooks, and the wooden rulers, to which the hooks were attached. It is interesting to note that naturalists appear to have adapted Placcius' design for their specimen cabinets.

Leibniz is said to have had a *Scrinium* made according to Placcius' design.

Placcius (1642-1699) a professor at Hamburg, was a prolific writer and is best known for his dictionary of pseudonymous works (1674). The final section contains Placcius' autobiographical appendix, and reveals his dedication to collecting, sorting and indexing, yielding a total seventy-two different works, including his *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*.

Uncommon, NUC, OCLC list copies at Berkeley, Harvard, Princeton, and Keio University, Japan; see Petzholdt, p. 103 (note), see Ann Blair, *Coping with Information Overload in Early Modern Europe*, talk delivered at Princeton, 14 February 2003.

The Earliest Printed Book on Economics - Incunable Edition

91. PLATEA [PIAZZA], Franciscus de. *Opus restitutionum usarum et excommunicationum edita per venerabilem Dominum Fratrem Franciscum de Platea Ordinis Minorum*. [colophon:] Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Mathen, 22 January 1477. \$15,000

Chancery 4to, (200 x 151 mm), ll. [152] including initial and final blank; in double columns, printed in Gothic letter, with initial spaces, some with guide letters; a few leaves with insignificant marginal dampstaining, some dust-soiling; contemporary full vellum, out of a fifteenth century rubricated legal manuscript leaf, some wear to spine with splits, and worm hole to upper cover; early manuscript ownership inscription of ?Davitis, and a few contemporary marginal annotations; a fresh unsophisticated copy in a contemporary binding.

A fine unsophisticated copy of an incunable edition of the first printed book to deal with economics. Platea's *Opus restitutionum*, first printed in 1472 is the first, and earliest, book in the Goldsmiths' and Kress catalogues.

Platea, (also known as Fra Francesco Piazza) (?-1460), a Professor of law at the University of Bologna and a well-known and acclaimed preacher, includes a detailed discussion of monetary questions, the taking of interest, and usury, in this treatise on canon law. The first part of the *Opus Restitutionum* deals with the return of illicit gains. Also discussed are commercial transactions under a variety of different legal circumstances, such as two creditors competing for the spoils of one debtor. The second part concentrates on usury, which, as in all canon law, denotes not just high interest but all interest. Platea is firmly aligned within the church authorities in his condemnation of usury. The final section, *De Excommunicationibus*, deals with the judicial exclusion of offenders from the rights and privileges of the Christian community.

The printers de Colonia and Mathen had already published an earlier edition of Platea's popular work in 1474.



Bodleian Library XVth Century Books, P-337; Hain-Copinger 13040; BMC V, 227; Goff P-758; Proctor 4312A; Walsh 1695; see Goldsmiths'-Kress 1 for first edition.

One of the first Science Fiction Novels

92. [RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE.] *Les Posthumes; lettres reçues après la mort du mari, par sa femme, qui le croit à Florence. Par feu Cazotte. [Premier partie - quatrième partie].* Paris, the author, Duchène, 1802. \$5600

Four volumes, 12mo, engraved frontispiece to each volume, pp. [iv], 356, with half title; 360; 360; 335 [5], [36]; with the new version of *Histoire de l'origine de la mère d'Yfflasie* in vol II pp. 133-138 (ter); and in *'Les revies histoires refaites'* volumes IV p. 304-314; with all four frontispieces present; uncut in contemporary paste-paper wrappers, with discreet repair to upper joint of volume I, extremities a little rubbed, but a very nice copy in its original state.

First edition, very rare, of Restif de la Bretonne's last published work, his utopian science fiction novel *Les Posthumes*, with all four frontispiece plates present, which had led to the 'suppression of the book, and [which] are rarely found in copies sold after its seizure' (see Lacroix). *The Posthumes* describes the travels of the Duke de Multipliandre through the solar system and the galaxy. Like many early science fiction novels, Restif includes the thesis of the plurality of inhabited worlds. But he presents the first exemplary model of the genre: 'a narrative universe in expansion, subject to cycles of centrifugal metamorphoses. From the language of the Selenites to the customs of the Martians, Restif's audacity is unbridled: he extrapolates, dreams, systematizes, parodies. At the apex of his conjecture is the insight on the origin of species: 'Did man, before becoming Man, pass through each and every animal species?' (Lettre cccxv) (see Marc Angenot, *Science Fiction in France before Verne*). The novel, which can be interpreted as a history of the French Revolution, was immediately banned on publication, in part because of the frontispieces, which were regarded as too racy, and for the additional section of text in volume II (continued in volume IV) *Histoire de l'origine de la mère d'Yfflasie*.

Restif de la Bretonne (1734 - 1806), a prolific novelist and a working printer (this would explain the imprint in this work) is best known for his risqué novels. He was highly controversial at the time, as evidenced in the sobriquet 'the Rousseau of the gutter' and the Voltaire of chambermaids', but was rediscovered in the early 20th century which resulted in his reevaluation by Funck-Brentano, where he was hailed 'the greatest writer of the eighteenth century'.

Cioranescu 52711; Paul Lacroix Jacob, *Bibliographie et iconographie de Restif de la Bretonne* XLVIII; Rives Childs XLVI; Querard VII, 543.

Imaginary Map- and Plan Making

93. ROPPELT, Johann Baptist. *Practischer Entwurf eines neu zuerrichtenden Urbariums, Saal- oder Lager Buches, zum Gebrauch der Lehenherrschaften, Beamten, Amtsverwalter, Kameralisten, Feldmesser verfertigt... Mit vielen Kupfertafeln.* Nuremberg, Raw'sche Buchhandlung. 1793. \$8800

Folio (405 x 243 mm), engraved title, pp. [iv], 24, 55, [1] advice to the binder, with 13 engraved plates, of which 3 large and folding, and 9 double-page, all but one plate hand-coloured; text



printed on pale-blue paper; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, some discreet repairs to head and tail of spine; a very attractive copy.

First edition of this 18th century guide to geodetics for administrators of large estates, with information on how to survey and document these estates and everything produced in them. With regular updates, this would then serve as the basis of taxes, ground rent, and other obligations.

Roppelt presents his material in two parts, he gives a detailed theoretical outline of what needs to be recorded, followed by a detailed practical guide on how draw up maps and plans, with instructions on what to document, be it fields, forests, buildings, transport links etc, and what colours and colour pigments to use to produce finely coloured maps. The finely engraved and sumptuously coloured maps and plans, with buildings, types of fields, etc. indicated are accompanied with extensive explanatory text.

Urbaria were an important instrument of agricultural reform, as they accurately fixed the reciprocal obligation of the lord and his peasants, and demonstrated to the peasants that they were protected by the government. *Urbaria* specified taxes, feudal labour service, and its gradual replacement by free wage labour, and the equation of payment in kind and payment in wages.

The mathematician Roppelt (1744-1814), was professor of mathematics at Bamberg University, and a Benedictine cleric at Banz monastery. He published comprehensive surveys of Banz, Bamberg and the surrounding areas.

For Roppelt see Poggendorff II, 686 (not this title); Jäck, *Pantheon der Literaten Bambergs* H. V. und VI. p. 929- 933.

Historic Dress - on 25 hand-coloured Plates

94. [SCHLICHTEGROLL, A.H. Friedrich v.] *Gallerie altteutscher Trachten, Gebräuche und Geräthschaften, nach zuverlässigen Abbildungen aus den vorigen Jahrhunderten. Als ein Beytrag zur Geschichte der Sitten gesammelt und mit historischen Erläuterungen begleitet von einigen Freunden des teutschen Alterthums. [Erstes Heft - Zweytes Heft.] [all published].* Leipzig, Industrie-Comptoir [1801-2]. \$1500

4to, pp. 35, [1] advertisement, [2] title to part II, [37]-78, with 25 hand-coloured engraved plates (numbered 1-24, with 8a and 8b); paper of text occasionally lightly browned, due to paper stock; contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards.

First edition, all published, of this overview of historic German dress, collected, illustrated with striking hand-colour plates. The work was compiled by the historian and scholar Schlichtegroll (1765-1822), member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and first biographer of Mozart. It was originally meant as part of a general German social history; however, never to be continued. Steeped in the romantic spirit of the German national revival - initiated by Herder and turned into a historical discipline by the brothers Grimm, this work presents finely coloured reproductions of paintings and drawings of the sixteenth century as source material for the costume historian. The text, unusually long for a costume work of that period, describes the images, with all their inscriptions and related archival material. Schlichtegroll includes detailed bibliographical information.

Lipperheide Db13; Hamberg Meusel, XV, p. 315ff; outside of Germany OCLC lists copies at the University of Illinois, and Concordia College (pt 1 only), BL, and two copies in Switzerland.



95. [SILHOUETTE.] SCHOPENHAUER, Adele. Silhouetten Alphabet in: W.G. Becker's Taschenbuch zum geselligen Vergnügen. herausgegeben von Friedrich Kind. Auf das Jahr 1820. Leipzig, Georg Joachim Göschen, 1820. \$750

Small 8vo, pp. ll. 13, in pp. [iv], xx, ll. 11, 422, [2], with pp. 24 Tanztouren inserted after the Silhouettes; original pale blue printed boards; a.e.g., a fine tight copy.

A fine copy of the filigree silhouette-alphabet, cut by Adele Schopenhauer (1797 - 1849), author and sister of the philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer. Each 'telling letter' incorporates a fairy tale figure or scene giving clues for a riddle. This was one of Adele's Schopenhauer's earliest publications, she later became a well-known silhouette artists.

Kippenberg² II, 7894; Hübscher 852.

First Dublin Edition

96. SMITH, Adam. Essays on Philosophical Subjects ...to which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Dugald Stewart. Dublin, Wogan, Byrne, 1795. \$1600

8vo, pp. cxxiii, [1] blank, 332; contemporary marbled calf, gilt rules to spine, gilt-lettered red roan spine label; short splits to joints, corners a little bumped; an attractive copy.

First Dublin edition, published the same year as the London edition, of Smith's posthumously published works. These essays, which Smith had left in manuscript form with friends, were written throughout his career, the article on astronomy being one of his earliest works. They had been withheld from publication since Smith had planned to write a connected history of the liberal sciences and the elegant arts. The essays cover philosophy, aesthetics, and the history of sciences.

Stewart's Life, taken from the Transactions of the Royal Society, is here first published in book form.

Vanderblue p. 43.

97. SMITH, Adam. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. In three Volumes. The eighth edition. London, A. Strahan, T. Cadell, W. Davies, 1796. London, A. Strahan, T. Cadell, 1796. \$2800

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. x, 499; vi, 518, [5] appendix; [iii]-vii, [i] blank, 465, [49] index [1] advertisement; bound without the half titles; recent half calf over marbled boards, spines in compartments, gilt, with contrasting lettering and numbering pieces; a very clean and crisp set.

An attractive eighteenth century edition of *The Wealth of Nations*, the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought (PMM). The *Wealth of Nations* did more than any other book on economics in the West to create the subject of political economy and to develop it into an autonomous discipline. It was the 'first major expression of the freedom of the individual'. It developed the theory of laissez-faire and the right of individuals and states to carry on their economic activity unimpeded. Smith ends with a history of economic development, and virtually demolishes the basis of the mercantile system. There are some prophetic comments on the limits of economic control.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 16776.27; Vanderblue p. 4.



Secrets and Recipes - From Glass-Making, to Fire-works and Paper-Marbling

98. [SMITH, Godfrey.] *The Laboratory or School of Arts: in which are faithfully exhibited and fully explain'd, I. A variety of curious and valuable experiments in refining, calcining, melting, assaying, casting, alaying, and toughening of gold; with several other curiosities relating to gold and silver ... Second Edition. To which is added, An Appendix: Teaching, I. The Art and Management of Dying Silks, Worsteds, Cottons, & c in various Colours. II. The Art of preparing Rockets, Crackers, Fire-globes, Stars, Sparks, & Recreative Fire-works. Illustrated with copper plates.* London, J. Hodges, J. James and T. Cooper, 1740. \$1650

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [viii], 240 with 5 engraved plates; [ii], lxxx, [6] index, [2] blank, with three engraved plates (two of which folding), dampstain to gutter margin of last two leaves; ownership inscription partly removed from title page and at head of preface; ink inscription with dyeing recipes in ink pasted on front free endpaper; contemporary calf, rubbed and bent; lacking spine label.

Second edition, much enlarged, of Godfrey Smith's *compendium of secrets and recipes* first published in 1738. The separately paginated appendix contains the extensive introduction to the preparation of fireworks, 'the Art of preparing Rockets, Crackers, Fire-globes, Stars, Sparks & for Recreative Fire-works'.

The range of Smith's *Laboratory* is immense: he includes recipes of use for gold and silver workers, jewellers, those working with copper, brass, tin or steel, glass-makers, dyers, wood-workers, joiners, turners, japanners, distillers, etc. A large section concentrates on dyeing, with numerous colour recipes for paints, glazes and textile dyes.

It is interesting to note that Smith includes the earliest descriptions and illustrations of paper marbling (p. 142 ff), and gives a thorough introduction to book-binding (see Pollard & Potter, *Early bookbinding manuals*, no 73, and Richard Wolfe, *Marbled paper*, p. 64-65, illustrating the plate).

This is the true second edition, reset, rather than a re-issue of the first with a cancel title-page. It contains a new section on cosmetics (Part XII), the Appendix is a re-issue, with the date changed to Roman numerals and the price removed.

ESTC t 65470; C. Philip, *Bibliography of firework books*, S160.5.

The Catalogue that Sold the Collection fit for a King

99. [SMITH, Joseph.] *Bibliotheca Smithiana, seu Catalogus librorum D. Josephi Smithii angli per cognomina auctorum dispositus.* Venice, Jo. Baptist Pasquali, 1755. \$4800

Two parts in two volumes, 4to, pp. [viii], xliii, [1] blank, 520; 348 [vere] 352, [4]; title vignette with finely engraved coat of arms; contemporary calf-backed paste-paper boards; spine with gilt decoration, gilt-lettered spine labels; small worm trace to foot of spine of volume I, head of spine of part II chipped; a very clean and crisp copy, conveniently bound in two volumes.

First complete edition of Smith's library catalogue, listing the superb collection formed by Joseph Smith (1682-1770), British Consul at Venice, which in 1765 was sold in its entirety to George III, and thus became the 'nucleus' of the King's library and thus the British Museum, now British Library.

Smith's initial interest had been manuscripts and early printed books, and he had issued two earlier catalogues, one in 1724, listing 218 incunables and a later one listing 246 incunables. The present catalogue, however, records Smith's entire library as it stood in 1751, consisting of an enormous



variety of books, prints, atlases and a few manuscripts and totalling over 12000 items. Having first concentrated on Venetian or at least Italian items, from the mid-1720s Smith covered the international book market. In the 1730s he opened a bookshop with the printer publisher Pasquali entitled *Felicità delle Lettere*, which became the greatest importer of foreign books into Venice.

'The *Bibliotheca Smithiana* was rich in Latin, classical Greek, Italian, French and English works, with occasionally works in Spanish. Classical authors are well represented in early as well as in modern text editions, but the main texts of European literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries can also be found, and there is particularly interesting coverage of theatrical texts in English, French and Spanish. A focus of collecting, noted by Paquali in his preface, were famous publishing houses: the Estiennes, Elzeviers and the Imprimerie Royale in Paris. Other strong subjects are architecture, topography, some natural history and science, and there is much that we would term reference material to support Smith's wide-ranging collecting interests, especially those of coins and gems' Hellinga, p. 265).

Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, c. 125; De Ricci, pp. 54 ff; Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 261 ff.; for a full study see Lotte Hellinga, *The Bibliotheca Smithiana*, in G. Mandelbrote ed., *Libraries within the Library. The Origins of the British Library's printed Collections*, 2009.

Standardised Handwriting

100. SNELL, Charles. *The Art of Writing; in it's Theory and Practice* by Charles Snell, writing Madyrt at the Free Writing-School in Forster-Lane, London: with whom youth may board. George Bickham, sculpsit. London, Henry Overton, 1712.

[*bound with:*] The standard rules of the round and round-text-hands: mathematically demonstrating how better alphabets of those hands may be performed than have ever yet been published in Great Britain. Absolutely necessary to be known by all writing-masters and others who would gain a perfect knowledge of those hands; and very useful for engravers, painter, masons, &c. who may have occasion to draw large inscriptions. London, Henry Overton, 1723. \$4400

Two works in one volume, oblong folio (217 x 350 mm), engraved portrait bound as frontispiece, pp. [iv], v, [1] advertisement, engraved title, engraved dedication, and 25 engraved plates (numbered 4 - 28); [iv], viii, and six engraved plates (A to F); some light browning, the advertisement and engraved title shaved at foot; nineteenth-century half vellum over marbled boards, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label.

Two engraved writing manuals by the highly successful writing-master Charles Snell and engraved by George Bickham, first edition of the first work, unrecorded edition of the second. Charles Snell (1667 - 1733) was for many years London's most prominent writing master and accountant. He was highly influential in replacing Puritan flourish with a plainer and more efficient round hand, which set the standard for commercial handwriting in the eighteenth century, 'his practice and teaching of a simpler and standardized mode of handwriting most effectively met the need of clerks in the growing number of commercial houses. This is his principal claim to fame' (Oxford DNB).

In addition to the twenty-five engraved plates illustrating various styles of handwriting and forms of letters, cheques etc., the work contains a finely engraved portrait of Snell. The advertisement leaf, where Snell comments in less than flattering terms on some of his competitors, is omitted in later issues.

The second work, *The standard rules of the round and round-text-hand*, was first published in 1715, the present edition is unrecorded. Here Snell gives a brief introduction to his standardized round-hand,



both in the letterpress text and in the engraved plates, which clearly outline the strength and thickness of strokes for forming legible letters and figures

I. ESTC t139398; See A. Heal, *The English writing masters*, 1931, p. 161; II. this issue not found in ESTC, see ESTC n23247 for the 1717 edition.

Bound in Red Morocco

101. SONNENFELS, Joseph von. Von der Bescheidenheit im Vortrage seiner Meinung. Eine Rede an die Zuhörer beym Eingange der Vorlesungen. Vienna, Joseph Kurzböck, 1772. \$2250

8vo, pp. [xxxx], 48, 1; large engraved title vignette by Mansfeld after Schmutzer, typographic headpiece, decorative initials; contemporary full red morocco, sides with gilt floral decoration, flat spine with gilt pattern; a.e.g.; a fine copy.

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

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

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

The Earliest Statutes of Friuli in the Vernacular

102. [STATUTES - FRIULI.] Statvti della patria del Frivli rinovati, e dedicati all'illustrissimo, & eccellentissimo Sig. Girolamo Ascanio Zustignano, gloriosissimo luogotenente generale della medesima Patria. Vdine, Carlo Schiratti, 1673. \$5150

Small 4to, large woodcut arms to title, pp. [xvi], 156, [8]; decorated initials, typographic head- and tail pieces; some light browning and occasional light dust-soiling; contemporary full vellum; with extensive mss annotations to front and final endpapers by Danielo Locatelli, and marginal notes by Locatelli and another hand in the text; a very good copy.

First vernacular edition of the statutes and municipal ordinances of the province of Friuli, an area in the north-east of Italy, positioned between the powerful Austrian Empire, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Venetian Republic. From the 15th century Friuli was under Venetian rule, but maintained some form of autonomy. It kept its own Parliament ruling on the old territory of the Patriarchate, and maintained its feudal nobility, an autonomy not granted to the other cities and provinces submitted to Venice (even Venetian ones).

The earliest constitution of Friul was published in 1484. The present statutes and municipal ordinances were the first ones to be published in the vernacular, as explained in the preface, to ensure that it would be understood by the population. They include a reform of the antiquae statutes. The statutes themselves are in 158 sections, 1 - 4 deal with church matters and religious holidays, 5-18 with the respective roles of solicitor, legal officials and state official. This is followed by extensive questions of legal procedure, civil cases, merchants and usury. Section 141 deals with assassins, while the remainder concentrate on hunting and fishing rights etc. Information on criminal law, or penalties is not included in these statutes. A comprehensive index concludes the work.



Throughout there are extensive manuscript annotations, with notes to front and final endpapers, some of them attributable to Danielo Locatelli.

Chelazzi III, p. 219; Fontana I, 501; Manzoni I, p. 197; OCLC: Bibliothèque Nationale only.

In Praise of Individual Anarchism

103. STIRNER, Max [pseud. for Johann Kaspar Schmidt.] *Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum*. Leipzig, Otto Wigand, 1845. \$1600

8vo, pp. [ii], 491, [1] imprint; occasional light browning, due to paper quality; contemporary moiré cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; a fine copy, with small private library stamp to verso of title.

First edition of Stirner's influential and highly original main work, his proclamation of individualistic anarchy which placed him in the tradition of Godwin, and exerted considerable influence over the modern school of anarchists in Germany and Russia.

Max Stirner is frequently cited as one of the earliest and best-known exponents of individual anarchism, because of his rejection of the state, law, and government. His *The Ego and Its Own* (sometimes translated as '*The Individual and His Property*') is considered to be 'a founding text in the tradition of individualist anarchism.' Stirner maintained that society had no responsibility for its members, and that many generally accepted notions, such as the concept of the state, property as a right, natural rights, and the very notion of society, were mere illusions or ghosts in the mind, saying of society that 'the individuals are its reality'. He advocated egoism and a form of amoralism, in which individuals would unite in 'associations of egoists' only when it was in their self interest to do so. For him, property simply comes about through might: 'Whoever knows how to take, to defend, the thing, to him belongs property.' And, 'What I have in my power, that is my own. So long as I assert myself as holder, I am the proprietor of the thing.'

His ideas influenced many anarchists, although interpretations of his thought are diverse, and one of his most prominent disciples was the American anarchist Benjamin Tucker.

Stammhammer I, 241; Borst 2187; Menger c. 368.

Trades for Children

104. [STRICKLAND, Agnes.] *The little Tradesman, or, A peep into English Industry*. Accompanied with forty-eight copper-plates (vere 24 copperplates). London, William Darton, [1824]. \$700

8vo, pp. 91, [1] advertisement, with 24 illustrations on twelve engraved plates, one bound as a frontispiece; contemporary red roan-backed marbled boards, corners a little rounded.

A fine introduction to trades and professions for children by the prolific children's author Agnes Strickland (1796-1874). The charming plates show a great variety of tradesmen and artisans in their workshop surroundings. The accompanying text gives extensive factual information on the professions and their use and role in society, followed by a brief poem.

Strickland's declared aim is to show how 'the ingenious hand of man contrives to turn the rough materials of nature into articles of elegance and comfort', and encourage the curiosity of children.

Osborne Coll., I, 187 & 212./ Date from date on plates: 9mo. 2nd. 1824./ Publisher's ads, [1] p. at end.



Stockmarket Folly

105. [THE GREAT MIRROR OF FOLLY.] Het groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid.[The great mirror of folly, showing the rise, progress and downfall of the bubble in stocks and windy speculation, especially in France, England and the Netherlands in the year 1720, being a collection of all the terms and proposals of the incorporated companies ... with prints, comedies and poems published by various amateurs, scoffing at this terrible and deceitful trade ...], [n.p., n.p.], [Amsterdam, after 1720]. \$14,500

Folio, pp. [ii], 25, [1], 52, 26, 29-31 (thus complete), [1], 8, 10, engraved frontispiece (Muller plate No. 1), title printed title in red and black (Cole version 2), text in double columns, and 74 engraved plates, mostly double-page, and/or folding, including maps, portraits, playing cards, broadsides; some faint damp-staining to lower outer corner of first few plates, only just touching image of first plate; a few plates cut out and mounted, one or two leaves a little soiled; contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt and sides with rich gilt decoration, head and tail of spine repaired; a good copy.

The classic, rare literary and pictorial satire on John Law's 'system' and the wild speculation in stocks at that time. As part of Law's well-conceived plan to finance the French national debt, funds were raised, a portion of which was invested in the 'Compagnie d'Occident' which was given rights to exploit trade in Louisiana and Canada. The underlying plan was sound but unprecedented wild speculation sent the share price rocketing to unrealistic levels. Inevitably the 'bubble' burst; the Company was bankrupted and many investors ruined, and the 'Système Law' unfortunately discredited. Law himself had foreseen the developments and had withdrawn funds from the French scheme to invest in the British South Sea affair which was being set up at that time. This 'bubble' also burst, in 1720. 'Rarely does a single volume combine in itself so much economic interest ... in neither of these countries [France and England], however, did appear such a stout and extravagant piece as this Dutch volume' (Cole, p. 1).

Each copy of this work is unique. The number of plates varies from 60 to 90 (though generally around 70) and the order of the text and the plates differs from copy to copy. The present copy has the regular plates 1-26, 28-48, 50-71 and 73, as well as the supplementary plates 2-4 and 6. These plates include the map of the canal from Utrecht to the Zuiderzee (6), the large folding map of Enkhuizen with an inset plan (64), the double-page True picture of the wind-trade of the rue Quinquempoix in the year 1720 (16), the double-page folding plate with playing cards known as Aprilkaart (65), the Magic card (73), and the map of Louisiana and the Mississippi (Suppl.6).

A superb economic and social comment on this historic episode.

Arthur H. Cole, *The Great Mirror of Folly*, 1949; Sperling, *The South Sea Company*, 205; Kress 3217; Goldsmiths 5879; Sabin 28932; Lipperheide 3550.

Music for Children & Beginners

106. TIMATE, Teralbo [pseud.]. *Gl' Elementi generali della Musica esposti, e spiegati con metodo sistematico per uso de' giovanetti principianti con diverse figure in rame*. Rome, Arcangelo Casaletti, 1792. \$2800

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



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

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

Abduction and Kidnapping - the Law

107. TITTMANN, Karl August. Beiträge zu der Lehre von den Verbrechen gegen die Freiheit insbesondere von dem Menschenraube und der Entführung. Meissen, Erbstein, 1806. \$880

8vo, pp. [vi], 90; a little foxed and spotted; contemporary marbled green boards with glazed border, spine ruled in gilt, extremities a little rubbed, but an attractive copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this considered discussion of criminal law in relation to crimes against personal liberty and security, especially abduction and kidnapping. Tittmann first covers personal liberty in general and its negation in slavery and servitude, etc. He traces its origins to Roman law and cites from contemporary legal sources. Restrictions of personal liberty can take numerous forms from coercion, to slavery and servitude, incarceration, and abduction. He points out its limited application to the military.

In the second part he discusses in detail abduction as a criminal offence based on the Roman law concept of 'plagii', ie the forcible and unlawful abduction and conveying away of a man, woman, or child, from his or her home, without his or her will or consent, and sending such person away, with an intent to deprive him or her of some right. Throughout Tittmann makes extensive reference to historic legal sources.

Tittmann (1778-1834), King's counsel at the Saxon court, published extensively on questions of criminal law.

ADB 38 (1894), p. 388-389; OCLC: St Gallen.

Smoke-free Chimneys

108. TOFFOLI, Bartolommeo. Saggio di una nuova forma di Cammini che non fumano... Padua, Seminary Press, 1790. \$450

8vo, pp. 49, [1], 1 folding engraved plate bound at end; title within decorative border; some light browning and dust-soiling; uncut in the original wrappers, some damp-staining to wrappers; with decorative initial stamp to foot of title page.

First and only edition of an attractive and well-illustrated treatise on an improved chimney design, to avoid smoke-filled rooms, and, with the help of heat ducts, use the fireplace also as a stove for heating the house. Toffoli (1755-1834) gives detailed test reports of various chimney designs installed, and illustrates his perfected design on the engraved plate. He concludes with a commentary on recently published reports on smoke-free wood or charcoal in use in classical antiquity.



Just the Harvard copy recorded in RLIN and OCLC.

London Commercial Life Made Easy

109. [TRADE DIRECTORY.] The London Directory for the year 1791; containing an alphabetical arrangement of the names and residences of the merchants, manufacturers and principal traders in the metropolis and its environs, with the Number affixed to each House; also Separate Lists of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Commissioners of Customs, East-India and Russia Companies. London, W. Lowndes, 1791.

[bound with:] A guide to stage coaches, mails, diligences, waggons, carts, coasting vessels barges and boats, which carry passengers and merchandize from London, Westminster and Southwark, to the various towns in Great Britain; describing the number of Miles to and Market Days of each Place. With the Periods when the Carriages set out from the Inns, &c. in the Metropolis and its Environs; also an Account of The several Wharfs, Quays and Stairs, from whence Goods and Passengers are conveyed in Coasting Vessels, Barges or Boats, to different Parts of both Kingdoms. London, W. Lowndes, 1789. \$2800

Two works bound in one volume, 8vo, pp. 160, [2]; iv, 112; paper fault to lower corner of Q1, no loss; contemporary half calf over marbled boards with contrasting green and red spine labels, lettered in gilt; upper joint cracked, but holding firm; an attractive copy.

An appealing handy volume for the eighteenth century London business man, combining a trade directory, with a guide to stage coaches etc, providing a wealth of practical information.

I. ESTC t131663; Goss p.72, COPAC, ESTC and OCLC record copies at BL, Guildhall, NLS, Cambridge and Chetham's; II. ESTC t131672, Goss p. 69, copies at BL, Guildhall, NLS, Columbia, London Borough of Barnet.

Criminal Slang

110. TRAIN, Josef K. von. Chochemer Loschen. Wörterbuch der Gauner- und Diebs- vulgo Jenischen Sprache, nach Criminalacten und den vorzüglichsten Hülfquellen bearbeitet. Regensburg, Friedrich Pustet, 1832. \$1600

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

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

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



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

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

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

Turgot's most important Work in Economic Speculation

111. TURGOT, Anne-Robert-Jacques. *Réflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses*. n.p., n.p. [Paris], 1788. \$8350

8vo, pp. 136; nineteenth century half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spine; extremities a little rubbed; marginal worming throughout, from page 81 to the end an occasional wormhole in the text touching the occasional letter but without rendering text or words illegible, some worm traces with discreet repairs.

First edition in book form of Turgot's most famous work, his most substantial work in economic speculation. First written in 1766, the work was first published in 1769-70 in the *Ephémérides du citoyen*.

'The *Réflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses* was a major influence on Adam Smith, and an early example of the economist as policy-maker. The *Réflexions* is a remarkable book, containing not only the skeleton of the structure of Adam's Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, particularly the concept of the division of labor, the distinction between the market and the natural equilibrium price of commodities, and the stress on the volume of real savings as the prime determinant of an economy's rate of growth, but going beyond Adam Smith in the analysis of the relation between profit and interest and the clear statement of the law of diminishing returns in agriculture' (Blaug, pp. 254-255).

'His treatment, however, of value and exchange, here, and, briefly, in the *Reflexions*, foreshadowed that of such leading neoclassicals as Menger, Böhm-Bawerk, Walras and Marshall. As Professor Groenewegen has concluded: 'He has no peer in the eighteenth century in the elegance with which the exchange models are developed. They resemble contributions of the neoclassical school much more than those offered by Turgot's contemporaries' (Hutchinson, *Before Adam Smith*, ch. 18).

'If we now try to compare Turgot's scientific personality with those of Beccaria and A. Smith, significant similarities strike us first: all three were poly-historic in learning and range of vision; all three stood outside the arena of business and political pursuits; all three displayed single-minded devotion to the duty in hand. Turgot was undoubtedly the most brilliant of the three, though his brilliance was somewhat tinged with superficiality, not in economics, but in his outlying intellectual domains. The main difference, from the standpoint of their scientific achievement, is that A. Smith expanded very little of his energies on nonscientific work, Beccaria very much, and Turgot, from 1761 on, almost all he had..... Such as it is, however, Turgot's theoretical skeleton is, even irrespective of its priority, distinctly superior to the theoretical skeleton of the *Wealth of Nations*. In order to arrive at this opinion, it is not necessary to impute to Turgot anything he did not actually say or to credit him with any implications of what he did say that he may possibly not have seen himself. He actually delivered the goods And there are practically no definite errors to be found in this first of all treatises on Value and Distribution that were to become so popular in the later decades of the nineteenth century. It is not too much to say that analytic economics took a century to get where it could have got in twenty years after the publication of Turgot treatise had its content been properly



understood and absorbed by an alert profession. As it was, even J.B. Say - the most important link between Turgot and Walras - did not know how to exploit it fully' (Schumpeter, pp. 246-249).
Goldsmiths'-Kress 13536; Einaudi 5772; Mattioli 3673; INED 4362; En Français dans le Texte, 165.

The first Book-length Type Specimen to be Published in Italy

112. [TYPE SPECIMEN. BROGIOTTI, Andrea.] *Indice de caratteri, con l'inventori, & nomi di essi, esistenti nella Stampa Vaticana, & Camerale. All' Ill.mo & R.mo Sig Francesco Card. Barberino. Rome, [Stampa Vaticana e Camerale], 1628.* \$15,200

8vo, ll. 74 (i.e. 72), printed on rectos only, title in red and black with woodcut Barberini arms, pagination includes 68 pages of type specimens, and four pages of music, one also printed in red and black; very faint trace of damp to margin of first signature; contemporary full vellum over boards, Spanish lettering along the spine, ownership inscription to title of Enea Corradini; a fine copy.

First edition of the first book-length type specimen to be published in Italy. 'The *'Indice'* is among the most interesting specimens in the history of printing, and shows the material of a seventeenth-century Italian printing office at its simplest and best' (Updike I, pp. 168 ff). Brogiotti was director of the Stamperia Vaticana, which evolved out of the Typographia Apostolica Vaticana (the learned press) and the Stamperia Camerale, responsible for printing official documents. He gives information on the origin of the type faces before presenting first a series of woodcut alphabets, then those in metal type. He first shows the older faces (mostly French) followed by the newer ones of Italian origin, such as those designed by Granjon during his time in Rome and later typefounders. In each case he indicates their origin. Included are Hebrew, Arabic, Cyrillic, Gothic Greek and Latin alphabets, together with four specimens of plain-song music types.

Bigmore & Wyman I, p. 84; Birrell & Garnett 2; Updike I pp. 166-168; see also the facsimile with extended introduction by H.D.L. Vervliet (1967).

113. TYPE SPECIMEN - CAPRIOLO, Luigi. *Campione dei Caratteri, Vignette e Fregi della Tipografia Capriolo in Alessandria. Alessandria, Luigi Capriolo, 1855.* \$3000

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 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 from the end of the 18th century.

Not found in OCLC, not in St Bride catalogue, Jammes, or Mosley.



Proof Copy

114. TYPE SPECIMEN - OOMKENS. Proef van Letteren, Bloemen, enz. der Boekdrukkery van J. Oomkens J. Zoon. Groningen, Oomkens, 1807. \$4500

8vo, ll. [iv], half-title, title and preface, followed by ll. [66] of type specimen, mostly printed within border of type ornaments, mostly loose proof sheets, no signatures etc.; preserved in old board, with lozenge-shaped printed label loosely inserted; a very fine and crisp copy.

Proof copy of the first type specimen of the printers J. Oomkens. Oomkens (1772 - 1851) states in his preface that after acquiring the printing house in 1802 he intended to publish a type specimen, but decided to hold back until he had built up a representative stock. This proof copy indicates his careful selection of suitable type faces, and the care with which he presented them. The type specimen not only gives a comprehensive overview of his display and text types, vignettes, borders and lines, but is particularly attractive, with every specimen printed within a different border of type ornaments. His son Alle van der Veen Oomkens (1814 - 1872) later added a type-foundry to the printing works. In addition to display type and text type, Oomkens includes Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic letters. He offers a large selection of mathematical and commercial abbreviations, figures, fractions and superscript, almanac cyphers, and medical and alchemical symbols. The type specimen concludes with vignettes, fleurons, and typographical ornaments.

Bigmore & Wyman, II, 93; not in Birrell & Garnett; not in Jammes.

The Founder of the History of Ideas

115. VICO, Giambattista. Principj di Scienza Nuova ... d'Intorno alla Comune Natura delle Nazioni in questa terza impressione dal medesimo Autore in un gran numero di luoghi Corretta, Schiarita, e notabilment Accresciuta. Tomo I [-Tomo II]. Naples, Stamperia Muziana, 1744. \$6000

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

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

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



there exists in history a pattern which repeats itself in each civilisation, a *storia ideale eterna*. Just as the individual man passes through successive states, so does the history of civilisation.

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

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

Croce I, p. 53, Gamba 2493; see *Printing and the Mind of Man* 184 for first edition.

Vico on Jurisprudence

116. VICO, Giovanni Battista. *Liber alter qui est de Constantia Jurisprudētis ad amplissimum virum Franciscum Venturam a Regis Consiliis. et Criminum quaestorem alterum.* Naples, Felix Musca, 1721. \$5150

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

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

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

Croce I, p. 27 - 29, Ziegenfuss II, 785; OCLC: Harvard, Cornell, Philadelphia, Madison, Kansas.

The Founding Father of German Seaside Resorts

117. VOGEL, Samuel Gottlieb von. *Allgemeine Baderegelein. Zum Gebrauche für Badelustige überhaupt und diejenigen insbesondere, welche sich des Seebades in Doberan bedienen.* Stendal, Franzen & Grosse, 1817. \$1200

8vo, pp. xiv, [ii], 159, [1] blank; wood-engraved title vignette with goddess lifting a water dish; contemporary marbled boards, extremities a little rubbed, but a good copy.



First edition of this charming guide to bathing both in the sea and in spa or bathing facilities by the founding father of German seaside resorts.

Vogel begins with the general principles of sea-bathing, best done in the morning, never with a full stomach, or when exhausted, over-heated, or over-emotional. Gradual entry into cold water is recommended, and sea bathing is most beneficial when approached in a jolly mood. Vogel recommends full immersion into the water for best effects, preferably without any bathing suits or shirts, and can thus be seen as the earliest supporter of naturist bathing. He also recommends swimming caps to protect the hair. A number of brief dips are better than remaining in the water for a longer period. Under certain medical conditions, sea bathing is not recommended, such as high blood pressure, pregnancy, or old age.

Vogel concludes with a brief final section on hot baths, which in general are to be treated with similar caution as cold ones, but which may be enjoyed for much longer periods. He stresses the importance for entertainment during hot baths, be it through music or readings.

Samuel Gottlieb von Vogel (1750 - 1837) was a German physician, and is generally seen as the founding father of German seaside resorts. After studies in Göttingen, Vogel practiced as a physician in the town, and published a number of medical works. Later he became professor at the University of Rostock, and in 1793 he advised Friedrich Franz I in the foundation of the seaside resort Heiligendamm, where he became the resident spa physician.

Uncommon, OCLC lists DNLM in addition to three German libraries.

Promoting Marginal Utility

118. WALRAS, Auguste A. De la Nature de la Richesse, et de l'origine de la Valeur; par M. Auguste Walras. Paris, Alexandre Johanneau, 1831. \$11,500

8vo, pp. [iv], xxiv, 334, [1] errata; modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; a very fine copy, lightly washed, page 29-30 with short repaired tear in blank margin, pages 31-32 and 101-102 with a small tear in outer blank margin.

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

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

It is difficult to form an estimate of the importance of his work, but it is probable that political economy would have got on the right lines at an earlier stage than it did if economists had been properly conversant with his works ... His writings are unfortunately very rare ... but a perusal of his



earliest book is quite sufficient to show that he was a man of great originality of thought, and that he expresses his views in a clear style.' (Palgrave III, pp. 652-653).

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

The Spanish Economy - Measures of Reform

119. WARD, Bernardo. Proyecto Economico, en que se proponen varias providencias, dirigidas á promover los intereses de España, con los medios y fondos necesarios para su plantificacion: Escrito en el Año de 1762 ... Opera Postuma. Madrid, D. Joachin Ibarra, 1779. \$1600

4to, pp. [iv], xxviii, 400, armorial woodcut to title; contemporary full limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript, tear to endpaper; a very fine and crisp copy with contemporary ownership note to title.

First edition, rare, of 'perhaps the best digested and most methodical book written on these topics [i.e. political economy] in Spain during the [eighteenth] century, giving a clear insight into the causes of the decay of the country, which, like his predecessors, Uztariz and Ulloa, Ward ascribes to the neglect of trade and industry, and to the absurd system of taxation which had prevailed for more than two centuries. Like them, Ward is a mercantilist, but more discriminating and less extreme' (Palgrave, III, p. 656).

Bernardo Ward (died around 1760), of Irish descent and in the employment of King Ferdinand VI of Spain, travelled throughout Europe to study the means of remedying the state of the poor and to promote trade and manufactures in Spain. The clear outcome of these travels is this considered and detailed report, and his proposals for reform. He suggests the foundation of a land-bank and far-reaching reform of taxes and tariffs, including the exemption of national manufacturing industry from internal taxation, free inland trade in corn, and free trade with the Spanish colonies. Manufacturing is to be encouraged by the abolition of guilds, and active settlement of 'industrious' foreigners in Spain. His far-reaching reforms of the poor laws, which were first published separately under the title *Obra Pia*, are appended at the end. An extensive section deals with the American colonies and contains proposals to grant the native population the freehold of a certain proportion of the land.

Ward's study, published posthumously, proved popular and was reprinted in 1779, 1782 and 1787.

Colmeiro 401; Kress B243; Palau 373988; Sabin 101282.

120. WATELET, Claude-Henri L'Art de Peindre. Poëme avec des Réflexions sur ses différentes Parties de la Peinture. Paris, H.L. Guerin & L. F. Delatour, 1760. \$1050

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

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



(1718 - 1786), an amateur painter and socialite was elected to the Académie française, and an expanded version of the essays provided the basis of his unfinished dictionary of the fine arts. Particularly appealing are the vignettes and portrait medallions, showing reading and drawing putti. Cohen-de Ricci 1051.

Experimenting with Electricity

121. WEBER, Joseph. *Neue Erfahrungen idiolektrische Körper ohne einiges Reiben zu elektrisiren. Mit dreyen Kupfertafeln.* Augsburg, Eberhard Klett, 1781 \$1900

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

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

Together with Volta and Lichtenberg, Weber (1753-1831) followed the theories of Aepinus' *Tentamen Theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi* published in 1759: that is the view that electrical phenomena were based on action at a distance and the rejection of the notion of electrical atmospheres. Weber's contribution was to confirm and spell out Aepinus' views in much greater detail with the experimental aid of the electrophore. This device, originally invented by Volta to produce an electric charge by means of induction, Weber assembled from components of an electrical machine he purchased as a student:

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

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

Wine Consumption Tax

122. [WINE - LAW.] Maximilian III, Kurfürst Bavaria. *General-Mandat wegen des Weinaufschlags de Anno 1749.* Munich, Johann Jacob Vötter, 1749. \$880

Folio, pp. 19, [1] blank; with large armorial woodcut to title; uncut, folded unbound; title lightly dust-soiled, else clean and crisp.

First edition of this rare regulation for the imposition of a special consumption tax on wine in Bavaria, superseding all earlier legislation governing import duties etc. This tax of 2 Gulden, 30 Kreuzer on is due irrespective of the type of wine. It is interesting to note that foreign wines, such as Champagne, Frontinac and 'Monte Pulciano', which are imported in casks or bottles, are also subject to this tax, which is due on import.

KVK lists a copy in Munich only, later edition in 1760.



With Fifty-Four Marbling Samples

123. WOOLNOUGH, Charles W. *The Whole Art of Marbling as applied to paper, book-edges etc. containing a full description of the nature and properties of the materials used, the method of preparing them, and of executing every kind of marbling in use at the present time, with numerous illustrations and examples.* London, Bell, 1881. \$2650

8vo, pp. 82, with one inserted lithograph plate (facsimile letter from Michael Faraday), and 54 specimens of marbled paper, of which twenty mounted on five plates, the remainder full-page; original publisher's green cloth, gilt lettering to spine and to upper board; clumsily rebacked, and inner hinges strengthened; later book-plate to front pastedown; still a good copy.

Second, much enlarged edition of the most important English book on paper marbling. First published in 1853, but with far fewer specimens of marbled paper, the work was also reprinted in 1854. Woolnough gives a very detailed account of the methods and materials of the craft of marbling and gives practical instructions on making thirty-two traditional and 'modern' patterns. He includes information on the stages involved in producing different patterns, all illustrated on the specimen pages, which were produced expressly for the book. Woolnough concludes with instructions on the use of marbled papers in bookbinding, how to marble on vellum or cloth, and how to marble book edges.

Until well into the nineteenth century the marbling process had remained a closely guarded secret. Apprentices were taught only separate stages of the craft, not the entire procedure. It was in 1853 that Charles Woolnough revealed the secret in his book 'The Art of Marbling' the predecessor to the present work, and met with much criticism from within the trade.

In the preface, he writes: 'The Art of Marbling is by no means a novel invention, although it has been kept in the dark and involved in a kind of mystery by those who practised it...[this] is the only practical work of the kind that has ever appeared (except the smaller edition of twenty-seven years ago), calculated to impart correct instructions to the minds of those who desire to become acquainted with its various details. There have been many receipts given and articles written and printed in Cyclopaedias and works of similar character, but the methods therein described are so utterly ridiculous that anyone possessing the smallest amount of knowledge on the subject must treat them with contempt' (introduction, p. 13).

Ph. J. Easton, *Marbling: A History and Bibliography*, p. 178.

The Numismatist at Work

124. ZANETTI, Guidantonio. *Lettera scritta ... al nobil uomo signor conte Giacomo Zauli sopra una moneta di Astorgio II battuta in Faenza.* [bound with:] ZANETTI, Guidantonio. *Delle Monete di Faenza. Dissertazione.* Faenza, Gioseffantonio Archi, 1768, and Bologna, Lelio dalla Volpe, 1768 and 1777. \$2250

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



First editions of both works on the coinage of the northern Italian city of Faenza by Zanetti. Guido Antonio Zanetti (1741-1791), chief accountant at the Ragioneria's public offices in Bologna, later head of the Bologna bank, had a strong interest in numismatics. He put together a vast collection of coins and medals and relevant publications and documents regarding the mints in which the coins had been coined, in preparation of publishing a comprehensive overview of Italian coinage. He requested assistance from local scholars of the time to gather relevant information on the mint and coins of various cities. The present volume collects his correspondence with Giacomo Zauli on the history of the coinage of Astorgio II, a condottiere or mercenary captain, who was governor of Faenza followed by Zanetti's comprehensive account of coinage of that city. It thus shows directly his method of research and allows a close insight into how the comprehensive work *Nuova raccolta delle monete e delle zecche d'Italia* - edited and financed by Zanetti - could be published by Lelio dalla Volpe, from Bologna, in the years 1775 - 1789. Further volumes were projected, but the work remained unfinished due to Zanetti's early death; it still remains a most comprehensive study of Italian coinage.

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

