INK FAIR LONDON
2017

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Money Game

8vo, pp. viii reviews; vi, 168, first half instructions & rules, together with historical background, part two 100 merchandise playing cards comprising 10 suits of 10; 2 insurance or catastrophe 'joker' cards; 146 (of 150) bank-notes; preserved in a book-effect card box; original blue cloth binding, spin and upper cover blocked and lettered in gilt; a little rubbed, but a good copy.

'The Money Game' aims to teach players the principles of economics, including the mechanisms of banking, barter, credit and currency exchange. For 5-10 players, it comprises 3 parts, all of which can be played independently of each other. Based around a fictitious island community, 'the principle of the game is that one person, the 'Banker' represents the Sailor-Engineer [who has recently arrived on the island and is attempting to develop a market economy in the previously money-free society] and the other players the Islanders' (preface to game no. 1). Sir (Ralph) Norman Angell (1872-1967) was convinced that the general populace knew little about economics; this was his most enjoyable answer to the problem. The game was marketed as suitable for all ages, from school children to business people. Angell was one of the pioneers of the idea of the League of Nations. A prolific writer, his manifold works were well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1933.

First Austrian Savings Bank

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

First edition of this early documentation on the recently founded first Austrian savings bank (1819). In the early nineteenth century, the beginning of industrialisation and the formation of a wage-earning class resulted in the foundation of the first savings banks, designed for small savers, 'to establish a better provision for the future, for endowments, for support during times of sickness, old age, or for the achievement of any worthy purpose.'

The general structure of the bank is outlined, with details of savings books, rules and regulations, training of apprentices etc. The work concludes with various sample forms for bank deposits and withdrawals, together with a table illustrating capital gains to be expected through regular long-term saving.

Not in Kress or Goldsmiths' OCLC lists copies at Bamberg, Thun, and NEHA.
Calligraphy and Hand-Writing

BECKMAN, Carl. Grunderne til skrif-konsten med kongl. maýtts allernådigste privilegio utgifne. Stockholm, Johan A. Carlbohm, 1794. £1850

Folio (420 x 250mm), engraved title, pp. 11 letterpress printed in double columns, 10 engraved plates, by Akerland and F. Acrel; twentieth century marbled cloth with gilt-lettered spine label; a fine copy.

First edition of the third Swedish writing manual, generally acknowledged as the finest Swedish contribution to the history of calligraphy in the eighteenth century (Hagelin p. 85).

Several passages, especially the charming plate on cutting the quill and holding the hand etc. are clear adaptations of Paillisson’s, but his further plates on basic strokes and the formation of letters are particularly attractive. Three of them deal with cursive alphabets, followed by four models of cursive writings, and finally one page with a number of examples of Roman alphabets.

The text part contains a general introduction to all aspects of calligraphy, together with annotations to the engraved plates. A second edition was published in 1805.


Etching, Engraving, and Print-Making


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

Second Jombert edition (and fourth edition in all) of Bosse’s treatise, the first manual of copperplate etching and engraving and the printing of intaglio plates. 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. First published in 1645, the second edition of 1701 had contained revisions by LeClerc, the third of 1745 those of the engraver Cochin.

This fourth edition adds two new plates by Louis-Marin Bonnet, the inventor of the Crayon manner of colour printing and a separate chapter on this method of colour printing.

Bigmore-Wyman, I, 72; Cicognara 255; see En Français dans le Texte, 92.
**Fine embroidered Binding**

[CALENDAR.] Almanach pour cette Année MDCCCLXXIX, supputé par Maître Mathieu Laensbergh, math. [with:] Pronostication particulière. [with:] Continuation des choses les plus remarquables. Liège, Veuve S. Bourguignon, 1779. £1800

Small 8vo (114 x 85mm), pp. [32] interleaved, 32, 64; with woodcut portrait of Laensbergh to title page, and masonic woodcut to second title; fine embroidered binding, covers of beige silk, embroidered with stylised flower pot with metallic ribbon border, the petals partly filled with tiny red and silver coils, all arranged around a fine oval watercolour scene of a courting couple, painted on vellum, on verso a country couple is depicted. A fine and highly unusual embroidered binding.

A charming and most unusual binding on the Almanach de Liège which was published annually from the 17th century onwards (the oldest surviving edition dates to 1626). This version lasted until 1792, when the tribulations of the Liège Revolution resulted in the abolition of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège.

The almanac revealed the stars' influences on human affairs and provided practical, medical and household advice, stories and anecdotes on current affairs. For some of its predictions the Almanach de Liège used a hieroglyphic style, officially to cater for the illiterate but also to encode messages at another level, as communications between secret societies, which were booming in that era.

**CALENDAR.** Kalendarium Gregorianum perpetuum. Cum Privilegio Gregorii XIII. Summi Pontificis. Paris, Iacob Kerver, via Iacobaea sub signo Vnicornis, 1583. £3500

8vo, ll. [38], (A4,B-E8, F2 (last leaf blank), large printer's mark of a unicorn to title page, woodcut initials, printed throughout in red and black, tables; an entirely unsophisticated copy in contemporary limp vellum, vellum a little stained and creased; with two 17th century ownership inscriptions in ink to title, reading Geryot, 1606 and B Le Bault, 1675, a very good copy.

A fine copy of the first Paris printing of the Gregorian Calendar introduced the previous year. The Gregorian Calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, was a reform of the Julian Calendar which had been in use since 46 BC. It aimed to reduce the divergence of the calendar, especially with respect to equinoxes and solstices, which help to set the dates of Easter and the church calendar in general. Within a year of proclamation the calendar reform had been adopted by the Papal States and all catholic countries in Europe. Many Protestant countries initially objected to adopting a Catholic innovation, for fear that it was part of a plot to return them to the Catholic fold, but joined in over the next centuries for the sake of convenience in international trade (Protestant German States in 1699, England and its colonies in 1752).

Regency England

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

First edition of a fine series of satirical aquatints depicting humorous 'miseries of human life' encountered in all manner of situations. Urban irritations and inconveniences are depicted and give a wonderful glimpse of life in Regency England. Atkinson's volume of plates is also a key publication showing innovative ways of marketing traditional caricature through association with a printed text. The commercial potential of caricature aimed at relatively wealthy collectors and connoisseurs was exploited by the publisher William Miller (see A. Kremers and E. Reich, Loyal Subversion? Caricatures from the Personal Union between England and Hanover, p. 165).

Abbey, Life 259; Prideaux; Tooley 89.

CHAPBOOKS. A Collection of fifteen chapbooks for children printed by F. Houlston and Son in Wellington and London. Wellington and Jersey, Houlston and Sons, 1904-1838. £2850

Fifteen volumes, 32mo (104 x66mm), all in the original printed wrappers, illustrated with woodcuts, most of them hand-coloured; housed in a dark blue hard-grain morocco case.

A charming collection of fifteen chapbooks for children. Sold on the streets by the 'chapman' or pedlar, this affordable form of literature covered a range of subject areas, from picture alphabets to fairy tales, classics to news stories. All of them are illustrated with crude woodcuts, and most of them hand-coloured and preserved in their original printed wrappers. A fascinating overview of the genre, including picture alphabets, children's classics and original works.

Most of these are from the press of Frances Houlston and Sons. Edward Houlston had been a bookseller in Wellington, Shropshire from 1779. Following his death in 1800, his widow Frances took over the business and began to print books in partnership with her son Edward Houlston II. Their joint imprint F. Houlston and Son is first recorded in 1804. The operation was a success and by the 1820s they were printing in London.

A full list of chapbooks available.
The Flying Stationers


£650

Six chapbooks (5 Nottingham printed), I. pp. 8, with woodcut to title showing a conjuring trick; recent wrappers; II. pp 16, with title woodcut, printed on brown paper, uncut and partly unopened; recent wrappers; III. pp. 8; IV. pp. 8; V. pp. 8; VI. pp. 8 with small title woodcut; last 3 uncut in sheets, folded.

A small collection of Nottingham printed chapbooks by the variously styled ‘Company of Walking Stationers’ or ‘Flying Stationers’. Included is the sob story of Rhyming Dick, the lasting legacy of a father to his children when on his deathbed and the summary of the life and death of the 2nd Earl of Rochester, the notorious libertine.

I. Toole Stott 599; II. Osborne II p. 614; Cropper 17, ESTC n9051; Gumuchian 6233; III. Cropper 24; IV. Cropper 30; V. Cropper 25; VI. Bodley.

Cupid Disarmed - by an opera librettist


£850

8vo, folding engraved frontispiece, pp. 166; some spotting throughout; uncut in the original buff limp boards, with sprinkled paper spine, manuscript spine label, some surface abrasions; library shelf mark to spine, early manuscript ownership inscription to front free endpaper, recording purchase date 19 August 1772 and price.

First edition of an extensive narrative poem on falling out of love. Revenge seems on the cards: ’Ora voi Beltà neglette, ed amanti disperati, preparate le vendetta contra chi v’ha maltrattati’. Particularly appealing is the finely engraved frontispiece entitled ‘amor disarmato’ where a determined lady breaks Cupid’s bow and arrows.

Durandi (1737-1817) is particularly known as the author of numerous opera libretti, notably Paisiello’s Annibale in Torino (1771) and Cherubini’s Armida abbandonata (1782).

Ersch, p. 354; OCLC lists copies at Harvard and Göttingen; see Ferri and Castreca-Brunetti, Biblioteca feminile Italiana, p. 295.
FARINATI, Paolo. Diverses Figures a l'eau forte de petits Amours, Anges voleũts, et Enfans. Paris, A. Bosse, 1644. £5800

Oblong 4to, (197 x 250 mm), ll. 30 of numbered engraved plates; 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; a fine, 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’ and could be used in sculptural, architectural, art and book illustration. 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. Farinati’s drawings are held in high esteem and, according to Mariette...he was a gifted draughtsman whose compositions show the influence of Paolo Veronese, though he fails to match Veronese’s expressiveness of light and refinement (Benezit, Vol. 5, p. 474).

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.

Hunting & Shooting Engraved Buttons

GOSDEN, Thomas & Abraham COOPER. Impressions of a series of animals, birds, etc. illustrative of British field sports: from a set of silver buttons drawn by Abraham Cooper... and engraved by John. Scott. London, J.H. Burn... R. and S. Prowett, 1821. £1200

8vo, pp. ll. 17, including engraved title, printed title and 15 engraved plates illustrating 16 buttons with hunting motifs, pp. 4 advertisements; printed label on pastedown; original pale blue boards with engraved pictorial title to upper boardl; preserved in a custom-made box by Riviere, with book plate of Douglas Peter Crossman; a very crisp and fine copy.

Second issue of a charming series of engravings illustrating British field sports, including images of a pheasant, grouse, fox, mallard, hare, greyhound, pointer, fox-hound, and stag, accompanied by notes drawn from Bewick and Daniel. The images were originally meant for silver buttons, engraved by Scott and drawn by Cooper, the whole exercise financed by Gosden. The silver buttons owed their inspiration to Napoleon Bonaparte, who apparently had emblematic silver buttons made for his hunting jacket. This was reported in the British Press and Thomas Gosden, the bookbinder specialising in sporting bindings, commissioned Abraham Cooper to design buttons for hunting jackets. ‘There is apparently slightly larger format version as described in a Yale Library Gazette article. Greenfield, Jane. “Notable Bindings XII: Impressions of a Series of Animals, Birds, Etc. Illustrative of British Field Sports from a Set of Silver Buttons.” 70, no. 1/2 (1995): 72-75.; Schwerdt, vol. I, p. 213.
Hogarth’s *Aesthetics in Germany*


Large 4to (270 x 206 mm), pp. [xxviii], viii, 111, [1] errata, with two large folding engraved plates (420 x 530mm) bound at the end; typographic head and tail-pieces; contemporary grey pastepaper boards, spine label lettered in ink; extremities a little rubbed, but a good copy.

Second enlarged edition of the German translation of Hogarth’s only book, his *Analysis of Beauty* (first 1753), written with a view to fixing the fluctuating ideas of taste, here with the important introduction by Lessing. Hogarth’s central thesis was that there is a ‘Line of Beauty’ which underlies everything we perceive as beautiful. He makes a claim for the universality of a sense of beauty, rather than a privileged or ‘Connoisseur’ perception of beauty. This book was not only one of the most important treatises in the history of English aesthetics, but highly influential in European art history. The two engraved plates are particularly attractive. The first shows a sculptor’s yard with copies of antiques for garden sculpture, the second ‘The Country Dance, depicting comic deviation from ideal beauty.

Hayn/G. III, 328; see Goedecke IV1, 73, 7 and Seifert 1553 (first edition, 1754); see Heiner Klemme & Manfred Kuehn, eds, *The Reception of British Aesthetics In Germany*, 2001; David Bindman, Hogarth and His Times: 1998, p. 168.

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[Juvenile - Army.] Das Zeughaus mit 25 colorirten Kupfertafeln. Pirna, Carl August Friese, (Dresden, Gärtner), [1810].

Square 8vo (138 x123mm), pp. viii, [9]-162, [4] imprint and advice to the binder, with 25 numbered hand-coloured plates (two folding); occasional light dust-soiling; recent half calf over marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; a very clean and crisp copy with bright colouring.

First edition, very rare, of this unusual guide to the armoury and military technology for the young. Well illustrated with 24 hand coloured plates, the work illustrates both military equipment and uniforms in particular French and Saxon helmets and cuirasses. On individual plates vehicles, ordnance, canons, and ammunition are depicted. The work is clearly in the tradition of the Prinzenliteratur, i.e. literature meant for the education of princes, but here in the early nineteenth century is addressed the young in general. The author comments on the fact that ‘playing soldier’ was popular both with young boys and young girls, and sets out to provide detailed information on all aspects of military life and machinery. He points to the importance of proficiency in mathematics, geometry and arithmetic for a career in the military.

OCLC: Brown and Dresden.
£1000

12mo (178 x 107 mm), ll., 14, all printed on one side only, including title page, introduction and Harris’s advertisement and 11 half-page hand-coloured engravings with verses beneath; original buff printed wrappers, spine a little chipped, else fine, with ‘Harris’s Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction’ printed on lower wrapper; with early ownership inscription in ink dated 1825.

First edition of this charming children’s introduction to grammar. ‘One day, I am told, and, as it was cold, I suppose it occurr’d in cold weather, the Nine Parts of Speech, having no one to teach Resolv’d on a Pic-nic together...

On eleven hand-coloured plates the different parts of speech are explained in a verse and illustrated, beginning with ‘the Articles’: An A and a THE, two Articles small, had on their best cloths, to attend at THE Ball; Like two little lackeys they stood at the door...

Moon, John Harris’s Books for Youth, 396; the book was popular and reprinted a number of times;

[A L L N O T E S A P P E A R]
Mnemonics

LAIRITZ, Johann Georg. Synopsis historiae ecclesiasticae Novi Testamenti, ante plures, quam viginti, annos praecipuo juventutis studiose[sic.]bono dextro & congruo ordine concinnata, nunc vero perpetuis adnotationibus ultra dimidium aucta, & figuris aeneis pro memoria illustrata. Leipzig, Lanckisch heirs, 1700. £2500

12mo, pp. [xiv] including engraved portrait frontispiece and title printed in red and black, 820, [84] index, [2] blank, with four large folding engraved plates (287 x 162mm); contemporary vellum boards, spine lettered in ink, speckled edges; a fine copy.

First illustrated edition (first published in 1676) of this rare global history of the church up to the present, illustrated with four large format mnemotechnical plates, with information on a large range of subjects, such as university history, heresies (including Quakers and Puritans), conversions, councils, Arab and Jewish scholars, etc. The particular attraction of this synoptic view of world and church history lies in the emblematic plates, which compress various features of church history into four engraved plates, showing at the bottom key features of Christian religion, library and leaning and the crusades. In each case the upper part of the engraving shows the arbor scientiae or tree of science or knowledge.

VD 17 23:668717X; no copies located outside of Germany; ADB XVII.

LAW - CENSORSHIP. Index Librorum Prohibitorum Innoc. XI. P.M. Ivssv Editvs Vsque ad Annum 1681. Eidem accedit in fine Appendix usque ad mensem Iuni 1704. [bound with:] Decretum Sacrae Congregationis eminentissimorum, Rome, Camera Apostolica, 1704. £1250

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

An interesting edition of the Index, issued under Innocent XI (1611 - 1689), with the additions of 1704, and the separately published Decretum. The first 'modern' Roman Index had been published in 1557 and was divided into three classes, which were to be maintained in the Tridentine Index. Banned were: all the writings of some authors; prohibited books whose authors are known, and pernicious books by anonymous authors. After the council of Trent a revised version was prepared and brought up to date. The banned books, by this time some fourteen thousands of them, are listed in alphabetical order under author and title. All classes of books are affected, not only books of theology and philosophy (Hobbes, Bacon, and Bodin) but also science (Cardano, Galileo, Kepler and Kircher), history and law (Grotius, Damhouder), and of course literature.

Reusch, Index der verbotenen Bücher I, pp. 38 ff; Petzholdt p. 149.
The Most Influential Book in Criminology


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

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

There are at least seven different issues of the first French translation, all published in 1766. Cioranescu 47363; Higgs 3962; Manuppella, 206 (mistakenly asking for an engraved frontispiece portrait).
Marriage Mapped out - a wonderfully witty 18th century Satire
[LE NOBLE, Eustache.] Carta Topografica dell’Isola del Maritaggio di Monsieur Le Noble per la prima volta tradotta dal Francese in Italiano. Cosmopoli, n.p. 1765. £1450

8vo, pp. 43, [1] folding engraved map (platemark 250 x 365 mm) bound at the end; clean and crisp; early nineteenth century half red roan over marbled boards, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, sides with gilt corner fleurons; delightfully playful hand drawn cartoon of a lovelorn seahorse (added at a later date) to the map’s cartouche; from the library of Count Sperello Aureli, a Perugian nobleman, with book plate to front paste-down.

Rare first edition in Italian of this satire on love and marriage, with an allegorical map of the Island of Matrimony. The work is arranged like a travel book, describing and illustrating in detail the journey to wedded bliss, passing through the ports of ‘love’, ‘bad advice’, or ‘self-interest’. The travellers are invited to make their home in the ‘province of jealousy’, the ‘county of the cuckolds’, or the mountain range of the ‘in-laws’. Once on the island it becomes impossible to leave, though a transfer to the peninsulas of ‘widowhood’ and ‘divorce’ is still possible, as is a relocation to the ‘island of bigamy’.

See Cioranesco II, 42504 (French first edn of 1705) Fromm IV 14905 (German edn of 1736); OCLC lists copies at McGill, UCLA, Kansas and Princeton.

Allegorical Engravings
LUYKEN, Caspar. [The Senses] Sehen; Hören; Riechen; Fühlen, Schmecken. [Series of five plates showing the Senses]. Nuremberg, C. Weigel, [1700]. £12,000

Folio (371 x 231mm), ll. 5 of engraved plates, platemark 307 x 202mm, with large allegorical scene measuring 255 x 188mm with border, with four line description underneath, with fine contemporary hand colouring, heightened in gilt; recently bound in drab boards.

A very rare series of five emblematic plates interpreting the senses (Sight, Hearing, Smell, Touch, Taste) by Christoph Weigel in Nuremberg after Caspar Luyken. Each one of the engraved plates illustrates one of the senses, in a lively satirical scene with a moralistic subtext, underlined in the four line verse below.

The first one on vision satirises the delusion of the older man in love, whose glasses don’t quite reveal the discrepancy between reality and appearance. The plate on taste shows a glutton gorging himself, with a warning that moderation would be better at guaranteeing old age and lack of illnesses.

Caspar Luyken (1672 - 1708) was one of the foremost Dutch book illustrators and engravers. For a while he worked with the engraver and art dealer Christoph Weigel in Nurnberg, for whom he produced the small format Ständebuch of 1698, with prints of more than 200 trades and crafts, and this elaborate series.

Type Specimen in a Blow-Book
Berlin, A. Sala, ca 1860.

£750

8vo (152 x 100mm), ll. [42], including frontispiece and title, coloured lithography; five series of plates, with tabs in foremargin; original blue wrappers, with modern bookplate Helmut Bender.

A fine example of a blow-book, once the mainstay of itinerant performing magicians. With a flick of the finger, the performer can make a range of images appear and then disappear. First time round you might see farm animals, the next time round it is playing cards, papercut silhouettes, or type specimens.

The blow book is one of the oldest magic tricks. It is well-documented in historical sources. The book has a range of different series of plates, with the help of discreet cuts in the foremargin, which work like a tab, the ‘performer’ or viewer can run through one series at a time and then ‘just like magic’ show a different one. These picture magic books became very popular in the nineteenth century, but few have survived in functioning condition.

Antonio Vinzenz Sala’s Kunst-Anstalt und Spielfabrik was founded in 1845, and one of the illustrations bears the date 1848.


£900

4to, ll. 3, 25, with 25 copper plates; very faint dampstain to last few leaves; contemporary red pastepaper wrappers, small hole to lower wrapper; spine reinforced.

First edition, uncommon, of this Swiss emblem book, 25 emblems with explanatory text on the opposite page. The emblematic images are enigmatic and need the explanatory text below and on the opposite page to elucidate the meaning.

One example can be seen in the depiction of injustice, where the allegory of justice is an amplification of the text and image. The inscription reads ‘Unrecht üben, sich selbst betrüben; Gerechtigkeit macht stahte [stete] Freüd’, and states that if you perform injustice, you will deceive yourself; Justice makes joy. Landwehr 437; VD17 23:298412U; Lonchamp 2038a (dated 1673 and with portrait); OCLC: BL, University of Illinois, Cornell, Kansas, New York Public Library.

£5500

12mo (103 x 60 mm), pp. [viii], including with frontispiece (three horse owners with a horse, horse with brand), 112, with 107 full page wood cut of horse brands; both text and woodcuts printed within strong woodcut border; later full red morocco, with double gilt files, and floral vignettes, a.e.g., gilt dentelles; a fine copy.

First edition of one of the earliest brand books to be published, produced by the diplomat, librarian and historian Giovan Battista Nani. Brand books originate in Renaissance Italy, where the first appeared after 1550 to record not cattle, but horse brands. The format of the book anticipates later developments in its duodecimo size, intended for pocket-sized portability in the field, and clear presentation of the branded patterns... Most of the brands seem to be modified versions of family symbols, or in some cases simplified versions of coats of arms" (Reese).

Two issues of this work exist...


Oblong 8vo (142 x 177mm), ll. 120 of decorative, marbled and pattern papers designed and produced by J. Jeffery and bound in goatskin-backed decorative paper covered boards, spine lettered in gilt, pattern paper endpapers; limited to 24 copies, with limitation incorporated into endpaper design.

A comprehensive collection of specimens of paper designed and lino cut by Jane Jeffery and printed, coloured and gilded in collaboration with her husband John, who bound them as a book, using a piece of paper decorated by Jane for the covers.

The pattern paper samples are produced on a variety of papers, some plain, some brown cartridge, others taken from 18th and 19th century printed books with occasional overprinting of paper waste, which produces innovative effects. The Jefferys have followed traditional techniques for producing their decorative papers, which include ‘Dutch gilt’, pastepaper (Kleisterpapier), marbled paper, block printed paper all produced using inventive methods, such as the use of linocuts. Their approach and output is unique.


Two parts in one volume, tall narrow 12mo (103 x 40 mm), double-page engraved title, pp. 505, [7] index; 64; occasionally lightly browned; contemporary full calf; preserved in a custom-made blind-stamped calf slipcase; with mss note to front free endpaper.

A charming miniature prayer and church song book, designed for the pocket with its long narrow format. The main part contains Lutheran hymns, the brief section at the end Christian prayers.

The reformer Martin Luther regarded music and especially hymns in German as important means for the development of faith. He himself wrote and composed catchy tunes, which Protestants belted out as protest songs. He was a talented musician and wrote songs for all parts of the liturgical year (Advent, Christmas, etc.), hymns on topics of the catechism (‘Ten Commandments, and paraphrases of psalms, and other songs.

Included are popular hymns such as ‘Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her’ (From Heaven above to Earth I come), the angel of annunciation singing about the ‘glad tidings’, or ‘Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott’ (A Mighty Fortress is our God).

Not found in OCLC or KVK.
Handy Calculating Manual
READY-RECKONER. Reformirtes auf die weisse und schwarze Ingolstatter Münz gerichtes Ingolstädter Zahlbüchlein, Allen, so mit Kauffen und Verkauffen Vormundschaften, und allerley anderen Zins-Rechnungen umgehen, zu sonderm Gefallen in Druck verfertigt. Samt zweyen nützlichen Tabellen, worinnen die 17r und 7r, je 5 auf einen Wurf gerechnet, biss auf 100. zu fl. und kr. reduciret sind. Ingolstadt, [n.p.], 1700?.

£450

Four parts in one volume, tall narrow 8vo, (145 x 50 mm), pp. [xii] title page and introduction, 366 tables; occasional ight browned; contemporary full panelled calf, spine in compartments, a little chipped, with both clasps present.

Particularly well-preserved copy of an early edition of a popular eighteenth century ready-reckoner, specifically designed in a narrow tall format, to be carried around in the breast pocket by the merchant or business man. Apparently first published in the 1650s under the title Reformiertes Zahl-Büchlein, the work was very popular, and was reprinted frequently until the middle of the eighteenth century. Despite a presumably large print-run, few copies survive.

The handbook includes pre-calculated tables for simple multiplications, but also covers interest and salary calculations, in both metric and non-metric units.

Humpert 6529; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'.

Russian Pharmacopoeia and Naval Formulary

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

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

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


£450

Small 8vo, pp. II, 13, with two silhouettes per page, in pp. [iv], xx, II, 11, 422, [2], with pp. 24 Tanztouren inserted after the Silhouettes; original pale brown pebblegrain cloth, sides a little stained; very clean and crisp; 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 artist.

Kippenberg II, 7894; Hübscher 852; Lanckoronska Rümann, p. 104.

Before Photography - Introduction to Silhouettes and Physiognomy


£2400

Three volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [ii], 243, [2], with 23 engraved portraits in the text; 219, [5] blank, with 14 engraved portraits in the text and 3 nearly full-page engraved plates with multiple portraits; 246, [2] blank, 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; occasionally a little spotted, but a very good copy in contemporary pale blue boards.

First edition of this anonymously published work on physiognomy, with the often lacking third volume.

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.

Kippenberg 8; Holzmann-Bohatta VII 2123, Goedeke IV, 265; Rümann 857 (listing only 2 parts); outside of Germany, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Cornell, Madison, and the British Library.
[Silhouette - Müller, Johann Carl.] [Biographien jetzt lebender Gelehrten und gelehuter Künstler nebst ihren Silhouetten en Bou-Magie]. [Leipzig, Johann Carl Müller, 1779.]

£1600

Small 4to, pp. 16, [18], with 8 silhouettes by Joh. C. Müller; here bound without the general title and preface; contemporary buff boards, spine a little sunned.

First and only edition of both issues (all published) of the anonymous publication combining silhouette portraits of German scholars with brief biographical essays and bibliographical information on their publications. The preface (not included here) states that each silhouette could be bought separately together with its printed text leaves for 4 Groschen; that may well explain why there is no title-page or preface in this copy as the owner just bought the portraits.

Among the portrait we find jurists and educationalist like C. F. Hommel (1722-81) and J. L. Püttmann (1730-96), theologians like Johann Gottfried Körner (1726-85), but also, unusually also a silhouette of a woman, the philologist Ernestine Christine Reiske (1735-98), who translated from the Greek, was the wife of the Arabist Johann Jacob Reiske (d. 1774) and an intimate friend of Lessing.

A. Kippenberg, die Technik der Silhouette, in Sammlung Kippenberg I, p. 171, no 22; see Christa Pieske, Jacob von Döhren und die Silhouettenbücher. In: Philobiblon XI, 1 (1967), p. 12; very uncommon, OCLC only locates the Harvard copy in the US, and 5 copies in German libraries. No copy in COPAC.

Colour Printing

Soldini, Francesco Maria. Commentarj sopra la dipendenza dei Soldini di Firenze e di Francia dall'anno MCCC fino ai tempi presenti. [colophon:] Florence, Gaetano Cambiagi, [1774.]

£3000

8vo, II. [iii] engraved title and two colour engravings, [1] large folding genealogical table, pp. 146, with 15 colour plates; plates printed in red and blue; some of the text quite browned, due to paper stock, and faint dampstaining to outer corner of final signature; contemporary dull mottled calf, sides decorated with gilt fleurons, spine gilt in compartments, pastepaper endpapers; a.e.g.; an attractive copy.

Finely bound copy of the first and only edition of Soldini’s genealogical study of his own extended family, the Soldinis of Florence and France, from the 14th to the mid eighteenth century. The particular appeal of the book lies in the plates printed in colour, red, blue and sepia, with one plate printed in two colours, which constitute one of the earliest uses of colour printing in Florence. They are printed in colour, with one in two colours, ‘à la poupée’.

A detailed folding genealogical table of the Soldini family is bound at the beginning and is followed by brief biographies of the more notable family members, together with bibliographical information.

Spreti, Saggio di bibliografia araldica italiana, 3795; G. Colaneri, Bibliografia araldica e genealogica d’Italia, 1856; OCLC: Newberry, Harvard, Allen County Public Library, IN.
**The Etiquette of Public Discourse**  

£1500

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

First edition of this rare contribution by the Austrian economist Joseph v. Sonnenfels, on the role of academics in public discourse. In this commencement speech to university students, Sonnenfels encourages belief in one’s convictions, but at the same time taking 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.

VD18 10181846; Goedeke IV/1, 525, 27; OCLC lists just University of Kansas and Basel outside of Germany.

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**Maritime Law & Insurance**  
STRACCHA, Benvenuto. Tractatus De Mercatura ... Petri Santernae Lusitani Tractatus, de Sponsionibus & Assecurationibus mercatorum ... D. Ioan Nider, De contractu mercaturae ... D. Bald. de Ubald. Perusini, de Constituto ... D. Roberici Suarez Consilia, de Usu maris, & mercibus, Cum Indice rerum singularium locupletissimo. Lyon, Sebastian Honoratis, 1558.

£3400

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

Early edition of Straccha’s classic of commercial and maritime law (first published in 1553), including lengthy sections on bankruptcy and the law. Benvenuto Straccha (1509-1578) was the first to present a systematic exposition of commercial law (as distinct from civil law) and to examine it from the practical standpoint.

This edition is particularly attractive because it also includes a number of related works: Santerna’s treatise on insurance; Nider’s work on merchant contracts and Baldus de Ubaldis’s work on statutes of merchants and artisans.

Ars Mercatoria S31.4; BMSTC (French), p. 409; Kress, IEL, 31 and Kress 77; Goldsmiths’ 69.1; Adams S.1911; Baudrier, Bibliographie Lyonnaise, iv, p. 174.
**French Theatre & French Actors**


£2800

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 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.

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 BN for the full complement of supplements.

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**THEATRE COSTUME DESIGNS.**

Shakespeare. Twenty-one original costume designs of the 1930s for a German production of Shakespeare’s Measure for Measure, pencil drawing with colour gouache, some heightened with gilt. [Germany], ca 1930s. £1500

21 professional pencil and water colour sketches (210 x 145 mm) on brownish Kraft paper, mounted on thin paper (295 x 210 mm), pen drawings with colour wash, some heightened in gilt; one sketch signed in lower right-hand corner: Kunze; one sketch with tear, no loss; all sketches with identification of the character; preserved in a custom made cloth box.

A charming set of original costume designs from the 1930s for a German production of Measure for Measure. The accomplished sketches are for all twenty characters of the play, who are identified in each case. completed in varying degree and all identified. They are competently drawn, finished in varying degrees, and with colour wash and occasional gilt. Some are reminiscent of the style of the German cartoonist Zille. One of the designs is signed ‘Kunze’ in the right hand corner, but sadly it has not been possible to identify the artist.
TRADE CATALOGUE - STEEL GOODS.
Book of Steel Toys. Birmingham, [n.p.] c. 1812. £12,000

Oblong folio (235 x 375mm) letterpress ‘Index to book of steel toys’, folding letterpress and engraved leaf ‘Gentlemen’s Tool Chests’, and 46 leaves of plates, many printed recto and verso from 80 engraved plates. There is a gap in the pagination and stubs between 34 and 41 and these leaves have presumably been removed; pls 49 and 50 are also missing but there are no stubs so may never have been present; recent half morocco and marbled boards.

A remarkable trade catalogue of steel goods for the household, ladies and gentlemen’s personal effects, gardening tools, and tools and instruments for the trades and professions. This is a treasure trove of visual information about a vast range of now obsolete tools and the objects required for daily life in the age of Jane Austen: spinet tuning keys, muffin toasters, cheese tasters, sugar hatchets, teeth cleaning sets, netting vices, boot hooks and so on. Particularly fascinating is the distinction between tradesmen’s tools and those specifically marketed for amateurs.

Engraved trade catalogues of this sort were used by salesmen to solicit orders from retailers. Stamped brass and silverware catalogues turn up from time to time but catalogues of steel goods are much rarer. Unusually too, this catalogue is provided with a letterpress index.


Two parts in one volume, 4to (252 x 205 mm), pp. 92, 93-97 folding tables, [14] index; engraved double-page title, 39 double-page engraved plates, by J. Fischer, [1] contents; contemporary marbled boards; a very clean and crisp copy, with the contemporary manuscript ownership inscription by Carl Zois Frh. v Edelstein.

First and apparently only edition of this most attractive trade catalogue and price book for metal and iron wares. Wathner gives a detailed introduction to ironmongery in general and metal and iron products, divided up into different classes depending on their use and production. He then proceeds to describe all manner of products, ranging from screws, wire, and needles, to saws, kitchen utensils, sheep shears, hammers, tongs, compasses, pick axes, chains, spurs, to horse shoes, scythes, sickles, and belt buckles. In each case size, weight, price and common packing conventions are given. The work was clearly meant not just as a trade catalogue, but also to regulate the trade and manufacture of hand-forged iron wares.

Most appealing is the second part, with its forty double-page plates showing up to fifty items per opening, and illustrating all the items on offer.

Uncommon, not in Kress or Goldsmiths’, OCLC list copies at the Winterthur Museum, the University of Michigan, and NEHA.
Tobacco Wrappers

TRADE CATALOGUE - TOBACCO.
£1350

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

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

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

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

Charming Aquatint Plates

£2000

Oblong 8vo (110 x 157mm), pp. 186, [2], [3] advertisements, with 40 aquatint plates (probably after Johannes Senn); contemporary marbled boards, spine with gilt-lettered label; extremities rubbed, head and tail of spine chipped; a very clean and crisp copy.

Revised edition (first 1804/5) of this uncommon Swiss guide to trades and professions with charming and unusual illustrations. The fine aquatints, similar to Geissler's, depict workshop scenes in alphabetical order. They are designed to introduce the young readers to different trades and professions. Included are an apothecary's shop, with a crocodile suspended above the counter, a bakery, a sculptor surrounded by large statues, a bookbinder and printer, but also a blacksmith, a painter, and a bricklayer, etc. All the illustrations include a number of artisans, within their workshop and surrounded by tools, equipment or customers.

The unsigned plates are attributed to the Swiss artist and illustrator Johannes Senn (1780 - 1861), who studied in Copenhagen before returning to Switzerland.

Wegehaupt I, 703; Seebass 1 697; Kraut, Die Jugendbücher in der der deutschen Schweiz bis 1850, 1945, 68.
**Bologna Street Traders**


£8200

Folio, 405 x 250mm (page size), plate marks ca 270 x 160 mm, etched portrait frontispiece of Carracci, pp. 8 letterpress title, with a biography of Annibale Carracci, and ll. 1 a list of the 'Nomi degli artisti della città di Bologna figurati da Annibale Carracci', ll. 80 etched plates, within frame, numbered and with an identification of the trade; original buff boards, spine lettered in ink; inscription in ink per il Sig. Domenico Moletti'

A charming series of 80 prints illustrating the itinerant traders and professions of Bologna. Based on lifelike drawings by Annibale Carracci (1560 - 1609), one of the greatest draughtsmen and painters of his age, and etched and engraved by Simon Guillain (Simone Guilino Parigino) (1618 - 1658), they were first published in 1646.

Amongst the hawkers & peddlars we find vendors selling foodstuffs, such as wine, lemons, bread, garlic & vinegar, pears, or Parmesan cheese and also those selling goods such as pans, hats, clothing, lace and slippers or books and prints. Amongst the professions there is a builder, a dentist or toothdrawer (cavadenti), a chimney sweep, a postman and someone delivering legal documents and summons.

Street entertainers are also included such as an itinerant musician holding a mandolin, and also a few women such as a girl guarding chickens.

Beall I 2; Lipperheide Jba 15; Hiler p. 141; Colas 538; Nagler, Künstler-Lexicon, II, 390; V, 445.

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**Teach Yourself - Travel Companion**


£750

Small 8vo, pp. [viii], 240, with four hand-coloured lithograph double-page plates; contemporary blindstamped red cloth, with gilt lettering to upper board, with tabs and pencil holder; with bookshop stamp A. L. Schaefer’s Antiquariat to front pastedown.

First and only edition of this charming handbook of general knowledge in geography, history, natural history, etc. meant as a handy travelling companion. The work was originally compiled for his personal use by Friedrich Hohe, a painter and lithographer, but then published due to popular demand. Hohe features in his 'Begleiter' an atlas, a gazetteer, a list of prominent people (past and present), a miniature encyclopaedia of general information, and a chronological list of events. Neatly arranged in individual sections, easily findable with the help of tabs, and illustrated with four hand-coloured lithograph plates showing a world map, geological strata, the planetary system and a map of world migrations. He suggests that any spare moment can be used to improve one’s knowledge.

The painter and lithographer Friedrich Hohe (1802 - 1870) specialised in lithographic reproductions of old and modern masters (Thieme & Becker XVII, p. 11).

OCLC Munich, BL, University of Illinois.
Venetian Coats of Arms

£2000

12mo (136 x 103 mm), engraved title page, pp. [xvi], ll. 114 engravings of coats of arms (9 per page); contemporary ownership inscription and stamp of A. Marcello Cavalli to margin of title page and last leaf; original buff wrappers; a very wide-margined copy.

Second edition (first published in 1693) of this guide to the coats of arms of the Venetian families. Coronelli provides a brief introduction to the different elements of coats of arms, illustrated on the first two engraved plates. He gives the crowns and crests of the lay dignitaries, followed by the insignia of the ecclesiastical offices. Seventy-eight crests of the cities of the Veneto region are depicted, all drawn by the cosmographer P. Coronelli. The main section presents 930 coats of arms of the patrician families of the Veneto, many with multiple variants attributed to the numerous branches of these families (the Contarini count more than 20) - in all 1008 coats of arms are given.

Cicogna 2222.

Guide Book for the Grand Tour

£1850

8vo, pp. xxxi, [1], 128, [2], with one folding printed table; numerous tables in the text; uncut in the original buff wrappers; inside wrappers with advertisement for Gerlache’s ‘Cabinet Littéraire’, established at Metz, with a listing of periodicals and journals available; a very good copy.

Rare first edition of this popular European travel guide, providing practical information regarding distances from one place to another, weights, measures, money, post hire etc. together with details of inns, sights and local specialities. The work was clearly a success, popular with all Grand Tour travellers and quoted by Jefferson as the first thing to buy before starting to travel. Another anonymous edition with a false London imprint was published the same year.

Louis Dutens (1730-1812), a prolific author, was a Swiss Huguenot. Early on he went to London, where he came under the protection of Lord Bute. In the late 1760s he accompanied Lord Algernon Percy on his grand tour, and put the experience of travelling through Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Poland the the United Provinces to good use in this publication.

An anonymous edition with a Londres imprint, but possibly printed in Paris, was published the same year (ESTC t167468); outside of Europe OCLC lists copies at McMaster, Michigan, Stanford and Yale.

8vo, pp. 16, self-wrappers with title on p. 1; with typographic headpiece; uncut, folded sheets as issued; a little dust-soiled, number in red crayon to title page.

First and only edition, very uncommon, of the 16 page pamphlet designed to accompany Johann Daniel Herz’s spectacular view of Jerusalem. The birds eye view of the Holy City, with an incredible wealth of detail is combined with a meticulous reconstruction of biblical Jerusalem, showing one hundred and fifty nine buildings, gates, places of historical interest or of historic events, which are explained in German and Latin in the pamphlet.

Because of the intricate mix of the depiction of Jerusalem, with its fantastic microcosm of Eastern palaces, temples and towers, populated with thousands of tiny figures and individual scenes of the Passion story, which are cleverly interwoven, the leaflet is of great importance in the understanding of the engraving.


TYPE SPECIMEN - LUNO, Bianco. Aftryk af skrift-materialet hos kongl. hofbogtrykker Bianco Luno i Kjøbenhavn. Copenhagen, [Banco Luno], 1848. £2800

12mo, ll. 114 printed on one side only, l. 88 folded, printed within decorative border, different for each leaf; some foxing and dust-soiling, but very clean overall; publisher’s greyish green moiré-patterned cloth, spine ruled gilt, Bianco Luno’s Bogtrykkerie’ in gilt to front cover; a little worn and discoloured; with ms signature of P. A. Holst, dated 13 June 1852 in ink on front free endpaper.

A fine and very rare type specimen documenting the type faces used by the Danish Royal printer Bianco Luno. His press was the most technical and typographically advanced operation in Copenhagen.

The carefully designed type specimen contains over 150 Antiqua type faces, including shaded, decorated and grotesk type. Also text type, both Antiqua, italics, Schwabacher and black letter, over 50 gothic or black letter designs, 24 different decorated poster type and some 18 pages of calligraphic swirls from two French type foundries, Laurent & De Berny and Charles Derriey. Interestingly Bianco Luno also includes a number of examples of sans serif type.

Bianco Luno (1795 - 1852) was named Royal Court printer in 1847. He is noted for printing some of the most important works of literature of the time, including all of Kierkegaard’s output and the works of Hans Christian Andersen.

OCLC: Danish National Library only; not in Birrell & Garnett, Bigmore & Wyman or Jackson Burke.
Very Rare

TYPE SPECIMEN - POP[P], Bernard. Proben aus der Schrift- und Stereotypen-Giesserei von Bernard Pop in Trier. [title on printed boards]. Trier, Pop, CA 1845. £2750

4to, (271 x 189mm), ll. [1] Guss Preis Courant, ll. 26 numbered leaves of type specimen, all printed within border and with running headline ‘Proben’, all printed on recto only; faint dampstain to lower corner, a few ink stains; pencil scribblings to endpapers and to verso of a number of plates; original printed boards with title to upper board and a small vignette showing a print shop to lower board; extremities rubbed with some surface abrasions to lower board; still a very good copy.

Very rare type specimen of Bernard Pop’s type foundry in Trier, Germany. This type specimen is more comprehensive than the earlier one of 1830. Included on the numbered specimen sheets are 22 black letter types, from text type to poster size, 36 Antiqua and italics, poster types (3), 68 different types of borders, lines, brackets etc (40), tables and figures (2).

Pop’s type foundry is recorded since 1834. In 1835 he advertised the publication of a new type specimen, and in 1835 a sample broadside showing borders was published. By the 1850s Pop operated two furnaces, and from 1867 his son Johann Franz Pop is also listed in the Trier directory, but only as a printer, not as a type founder.

See Bigmore & Wyman II, p. 215 (1830); Jolles p. 249 (1835); not in Börsenverein; not in Birrell & Garnett; not in St. Bride catalogue; F. Bauer, Chronik der Schriftgiessereien in Deutschland und den deutschsprachigen Nachbarländer unter Trier.

Utopian Socialism


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, and identified merchants’ profits as 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. Instead of preaching morals and poverty, Fourier defends opulence, luxury, gluttony and sensuality for all.

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.

En Français dans le texte, 218; Arthur Bestor, Backwoods Utopias, p. 13; Barbiere IV, 704; Del Bo, Fourier, p. 5; Gimon 82; Goldsmiths’-Kress 19750; Weller II, 264; OCLC: Stanford, Cornell, St. Gallen and Edinburgh.
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