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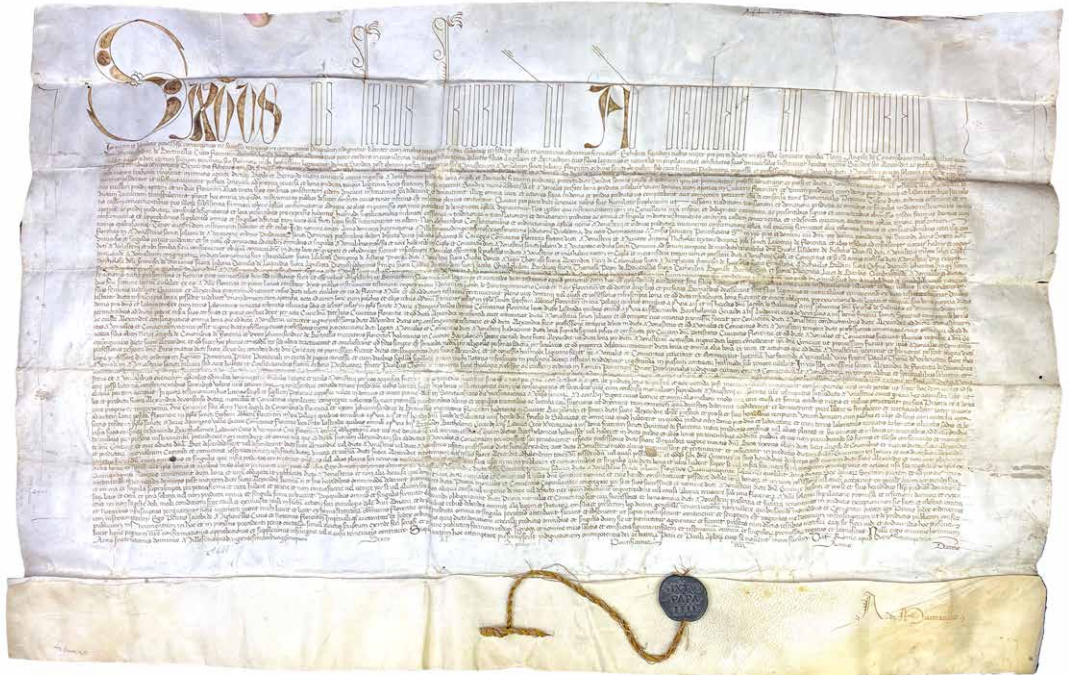


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Catalogue XL



PROPERTY & PIETY – FAMILY WEALTH OF FIFTEENTH CENTURY ITALIAN NUN

1. [SIXTUS IV.] [Papal bull exemplifying proceedings relating to the assets of Sister Alexandra of the convent of San Giuliano in Florence, recorded by the notary and judge ordinary Pietro Jacobi di Migliorelli at the request of her sister Ginevra, widow of Giovanni Andree de Bertinelli, citizen and merchant of Florence, living at Barcelona;

Recites that on 18 January 1464 in the convent of San Giuliano di Montarone in Florence, in the presence of Giuliano Giovanni de Careggio, factor of the monastery in the county of Florence, and Mariotto Antonio Nicolai, weaver of the parish of Laurence in Florence, all but one of the 13 professed nuns (who are named) assembled of at the ringing of the bell on the order of the Prioress Sister Lisabetta Simonis de Ristoris, who set out how in June 1417 the late nobleman Neri Angeli de Cononi, merchant of Florence, made his nuncupative will leaving his assets to his two sons Angelo and Bernardo in equal portions; if they died without lawful sons, then he left 100 florins to his two daughters Ginevra and Alexandra, witnessed by Ser Dananzati Jacobi, citizen of San Gimignano, notary of Florence; that Angelo and Bernardo died without lawful sons;

Alexandra as a child entered the monastery of San Giuliano, and the convent promised her guardians that all the assets which came to them as a result of her profession would be restored to her family; she made a profession in due course, at which point the convent renounced her assets; her sister Ginevra married Giovanni Andree de Bertinelli in Barcelona, and frequently requested the assets as had been promised; after negotiation the nuns obtained a licence (which is transcribed) from Brother Paolo Thomas de Urbeveteri, professor of sacred theology, Dominican Prior Provincial, to alienate the property, given at San Cassiano 28, January 1457 and examined by the notary; whereupon Sister Alexandra and the nuns, gathered in their chapter, irrevocably gave the property to her sister Ginevra, wife of Giovanni Andree de Bertinelli, merchant of Florence living at Barcelona, both being present, reserving the income from the property to Sister Alexandra during her lifetime; after the death of Sister Alexandra, Ginevra was to pay 50 florins to the monastery over the course of six years; the prioress and convent agreed to abide by the terms of the agreement under penalty of 1000 florins.

A Donasterij sancti Iuliani de Montarone ordinis sancti Dominici

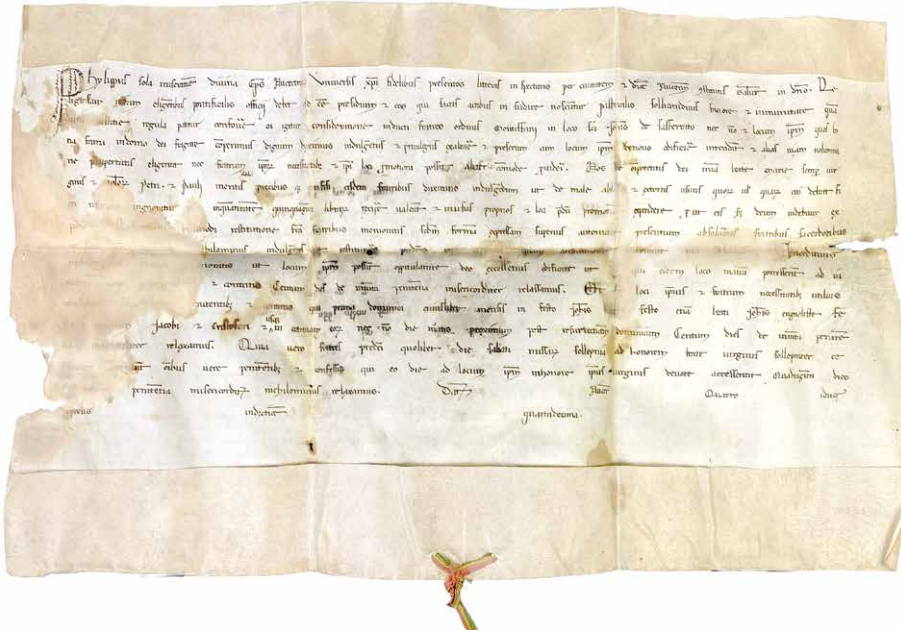
The property consisted of a house and wool storehouse (apoteca) in via del Palagio in the parish of Santo Stefano Abbazia in Florence, an estate (predium) for a master and workman with lands, vines and trees in Santa Maria at Pangano in the Val di Greve in the county of Florence; and any property which descended to Sister Alexandra from her mother Lady Bica.]

[Florence, 27 March 1481]] Manuscript in ink, on single sheet of parchment (approx. 76 x 50cm) 56 lines in Latin, old folds, clerical signatures of Giovanni de Salas, P[ietro] de Monte, B[enedetto] de Maffei, B[ernardo] Anconianus, A[ntonius] de Mucciarellis, M Palmierus, lead bull of Sixtus IV attached on silk threads, fraying in places, verso with seventeenth century manuscript docket title, in a very good state of preservation.

Dated Florence 27 March 1481, this large and finely-penned papal bull issued under Pope Sixtus IV (1414-1484) concerns the assets of a Dominican nun from a wealthy family, Sister Alexandra of the Dominican convent of San Giuliano in central Florence, founded in the fourteenth century. The document exemplifies legal proceedings concerning the return to her family of the ownership of the Florentine properties and businesses that she renounced on her profession as a nun. The text includes details of the nuns of the convent, Sister Alexandra's family, the inherited assets in Florence, including a wool warehouse, and the financial agreements made between the family and the convent. This is a substantial document offering a glimpse into the relationships between Italian nuns, their family members and the management of inherited property in a prosperous metropolitan Italian setting in the fifteenth century. Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£6500





INDULGENCE FOR SILVESTRINE MONKS IN SASSOFERRATO

2. [ODERISI, Filippo.] Letters of absolution and indulgence, Filippo Oderisi, bishop of Nocera Umbra to the brothers of the order of Montefano at San Giovanni, Sassoferrato: authority to receive £50 to be spent on their own purposes and for the promotion of their church with absolution for any penalties for usury; an indulgence of 100 days for those visiting the church on the first Sunday of each month and other named feasts, and 40 days to those attending the mass in honour of the Blessed Virgin which the monks conduct every Saturday.

Given at Nocera Umbra, 10 April indiction 14 [1271]. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 43 x 27cm) 17 lines in Latin, initial calligraphic "P", some darkened patches of old staining at left margin & along old folds in places (text recoverable), a few small tears along old folds, seal wanting, remains of green, yellow & red silk cords, verso with seventeenth century docket title.

The Benedictine monk the Blessed Filippo Oderisi (d.1285) served as bishop of Nocera Umbra in Perugia between 1254 and 1285. This indulgence was issued under his authority in 1271 to the little-known monastery of the Silvestrine order located at Colle Cornacchiario, near Sassoferrato in the vicinity of Ancona in the Marche. This congregation had been established by Saint Silvestro Guzzolini (1177-1267) founder of the Sylvestrines and is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1268. A general chapter of the order, attended by 66 monks, was celebrated there in 1326, and in 1371 it was exempted from the payment of tithes on the grounds of poverty. In 1653 the remaining three priests and two conversi were transferred to the nearby monastery of San Crocifisso. A rare and early document relating to the Silvestrines.

Provenance: Sothebys (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989. For a list of 27 documents relating to San Giovanni in Sassoferrato, see: Ugo Paoli, *L'archivio storico del monastero di San Silvestro in Montefano di Fabriano*, Rome, 1990, pp.204-209.

£2500



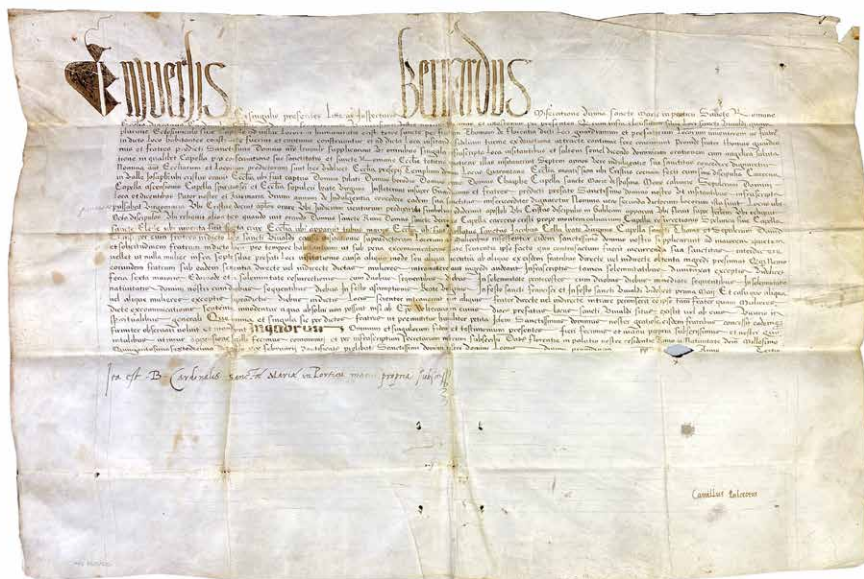
CITIZENSHIP IN RENAISSANCE BOLOGNA

3. [CAPRIS, Luigi de.] [Decree granting citizenship of the city of Bologna and its attendant benefits; Luigi de Capris, protonotary of Cardinal Ascanio Maria Sforza, cardinal-deacon of San Vito e Modesto in Macello, and lieutenant-general of Carlo Sforza Visconti in Bologna, apostolic legate in the exarchate of Ravenna and province of Romagna, to Bartolomeo, doctor of laws and apostolic protonotary, governor of Rome, Uguccione, doctor of laws, knight and comes palatinus, Jacobo canon and provost of the cathedral of Modena and Ser Simone, to the brothers and sons of the late Ser Ugolino Moreni, and their male heirs; order to the Podesta and other judges of the city.]

Given in our palace of residence at Bologna, 18 December 1488. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 53 x 36cm) 25 lines in Latin, subscription penned & signed by Bartholomeo Ghisilardi noting that the decree went forward with the consent & will of the Council of the Sixteen, registered on folio 329 by Francisco Comite Brusculi, notary of the chamber of acts, two patches of staining (not affecting legibility), red wax seal residue at foot, verso with some vellum strips added along old folds for strengthening, docket titles penned to verso.

Aloysius de Capris (d.1498) was active in the papal court and served as a locum tenens (lieutenant) during the Renaissance. From 1491 to his death he held the post of Bishop of Pesaro. This document, granting Bolognese citizenship to several listed noblemen, was issued in his capacity as protonotary of Cardinal Ascanio Maria Sforza (1455–1505). Bologna was an oligarchic republic between 1463 and 1506 under the dominance of the Bentivoglio family. Rather than holding a formal title, the nobleman Giovanni II Bentivoglio (1443–1508) ruled as the de facto lord and 'first citizen', balancing civic autonomy with the competing interests of the Papal States and foreign powers. Nominally, the city was governed by a civic council known as the Sedici (the Sixteen) and the Consiglio dei Nove (the Nine). The Bentivoglio family controlled these bodies through strategic alliances with prominent local mercantile and guild families. Although the city was in theory a part of the Papal States, Bologna negotiated a series of agreements (Capitula) that allowed it to govern itself. This period of independence was halted abruptly in October 1506 when the martial Pope Julius II (1443–1513) marched on the city, deposing and excommunicating the Bentivoglio family, and ushering in three centuries of direct papal rule. Provenance: Sothebys (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£1750



FLORENTINE FRANCISCAN CHAPEL COMPLEX – MODEL OF JERUSALEM

4. [DOVIZI, Bernardo.] [Indulgence in favour of visitors to the Holy Mount of San Vivaldo: Letters of Bernardo [Dovizi of Bibbiena], cardinal-deacon of Santa Maria in Portico, confirming the papal grant to the warden and brothers of the Locus Sancti Vivaldi of an indulgence of seven years to the faithful visiting the Locus, where the Franciscan Brother Tomaso of Florence has constructed many little churches or chapels (plurime ecclesiuncule sive capelle), which are listed, and continues to do so.

Because the place is overrun with female visitors, the brothers have further petitioned, for their greater quiet, that no woman be allowed entry, other than on major feast-days (listed, including the feast of St. Vivaldo on 1 May) by licence, under pain of excommunication both of the women and the brother directly or indirectly permitting their entry, from which they are to be absolved only by the bishop of Volterra (in whose diocese the Locus lies) or his vicar-general.]

Montaione, 19 February 1516. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 53.5 x 36cm) 25 lines in Latin, subscribed with autograph confirmation by Cardinal Bibbiena & signed by his secretary Camillo Paleotti, first line with calligraphic decoration, one negligible hole along old folds, verso with [17th century] docket titles, sewing perforations at foot (cords & seal gone), light wear to margins, in a very good state of preservation.

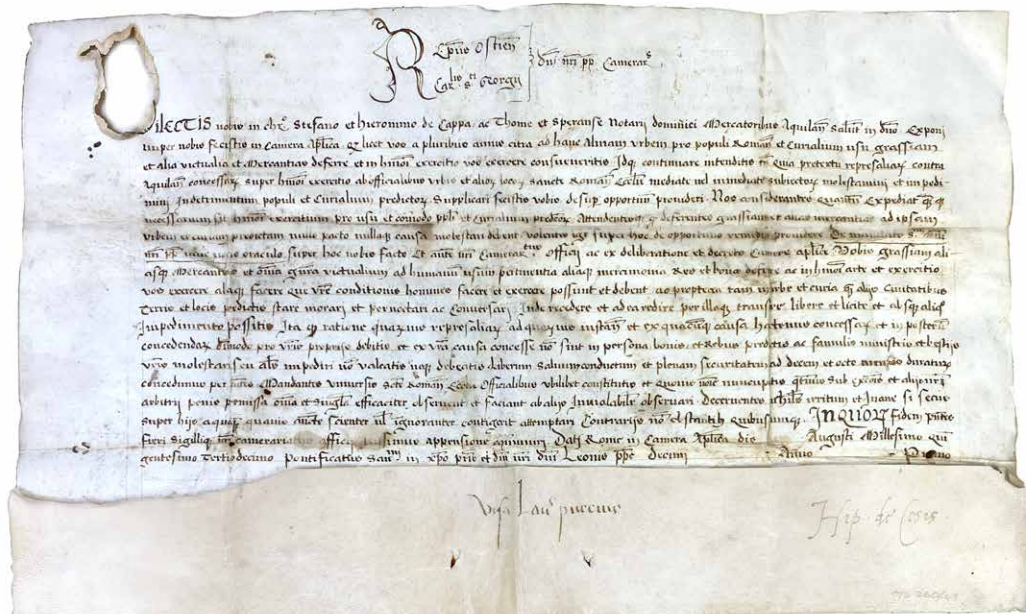
Dated 19 February 1516, this indulgence granted for seven years to visitors of the Florentine Franciscan chapel complex of the Holy Mount of San Vivaldo was issued under the authority of and bears an autograph inscription by Bernardo Dovizi of Bibbiena (1470–1520), known as Cardinal Bibbiena. A close friend of the artist Raphael, he is remembered in particular as the writer of the Renaissance comedy *La Calandra*, first performed in Urbino around 1507.

An attempt at an exact topographical reproduction of Jerusalem, this series of chapels was erected at the beginning of the sixteenth century in woodland in Montaione in which a hermitage, *Locus Sancti Vivaldi*, and related church, had existed since at least the thirteenth century. Built under the direction of Tommaso of Florence, at full extent the development included 34 small chapels filled with devotional sculptures depicting the life of Christ in full-size cold-painted terracotta models. The Holy Mount became for centuries a destination as a substitute for pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

In addition to describing the complex, this document is of interest for mention of what may be an early example of “overtourism” – on account of the site being overrun with female visitors, it includes the stipulations that “the brothers have further petitioned, for their greater quiet, that no woman be allowed entry, other than on major feast-days (listed, including the feast of St. Vivaldo on 1 May) by licence, under pain of excommunication both of the women and the brother directly or indirectly permitting their entry.”

Provenance: Sothebys (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£3500



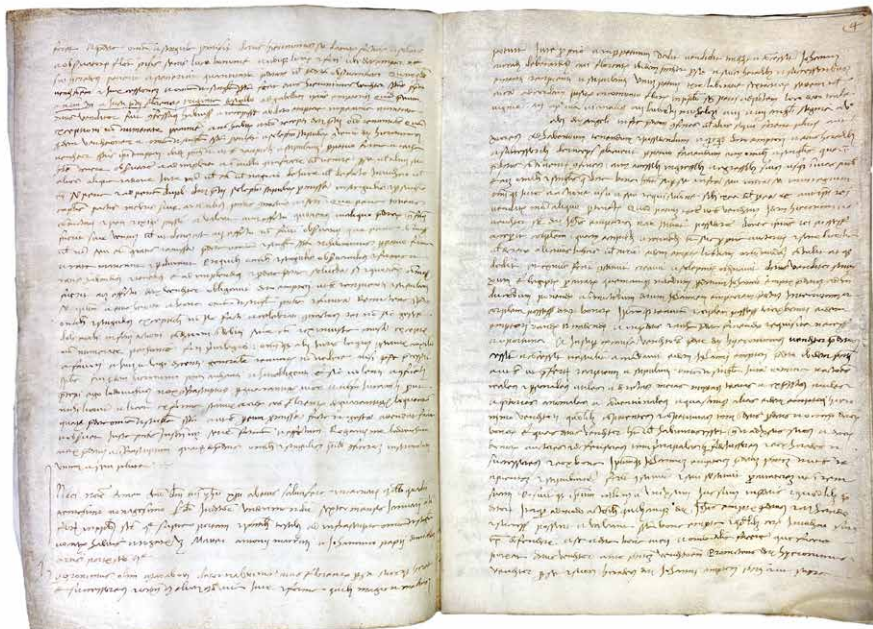
PAPAL SAFE CONDUCT FOR MERCHANTS SUPPLYING ROME

5. [RIARIO, Raffaele.] [Letters of safe conduct and licence to trade; to Stefano and Geronimo de Cappa, merchants of Aquilona, who have for many years been supplying foodstuffs and other merchandise to the people of Rome and the officials of the papal curia, and have recently been impeded in their trade by measures of the city officials, to the detriment of the people and curia; as a result of orders from the Pope, conveyed orally, the cardinal grants them permission and safe conduct to trade in Rome and other cities and places for the next 18 years, free of molestation of them, their servants or agents, belongings and animals, notwithstanding any regulations to the contrary; order to all officials of the Roman church, wheresoever stationed, to observe this order under pain of excommunication.]

Rome, given in the Apostolic Chamber, August 1513. Manuscript in ink, on single sheet of parchment (approx. 37 x 22cm) 19 lines in Latin, hole from ink burn around initial letter, signed at foot by Ippolito de Cesis (authorising) & Lorenzo Pucci (inspecting), seal & cords lost, blank verso with early manuscript docket title.

Raffaele Riario (1461-1521), Cardinal-Deacon of San Giorgio in Velabro, bishop of Ostia, papal chamberlain, granted this letter of safe conduct in Rome in August 1513 following oral instructions from Pope Leo X (1475-1521). It licenses Stefano and Geronimo de Cappa, merchants of Aquilona, to trade in foodstuffs and other produce in Rome and beyond for 18 years. Riario, one of the most powerful cardinals of the Renaissance era, commissioned the grand Palazzo della Cancelleria for his own use and is remembered as a collector of sculpture in particular, being the principal patron who invited Michelangelo (1475-1564) to Rome. The signatures penned at the foot of the document are those of two significant figures in the Roman Curia, Lorenzo Pucci (1458-1531) Cardinal-Bishop of Palestrina, a formidable administrator, and Ippolito de' Cesis (fl. c. 1510-1530) an archdeacon, apostolic notary, and jurist. Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£2500



FIFTEENTH CENTURY FLORENTINE CONVEYANCING

6. [FLORENCE.] [Notarial exemplification of the texts of five charters conveying land in Florence to Giovanni son of the late Carrad DeBerardis, citizen of Florence, 1491-1500: grants by Filippo son of the late Matthias Filippi Decaris of land in the parish of San Petro in the county of Florence, 14 June 1491; by Girolamo son of the late Marabotti of land in the chapelry of San Mauro, 9 April 1492, and of land in the parish of San Paolino, 6 January 1493; by Masius otherwise Masottus son of Mariotto Masio of land in the parish of San Stefano, 15 November 1499 and by Simone son of the late Pietro of land in the parish of San Lorenzo in the county of Florence, 11 July 1500, all given in the parish of Santa Maria sopra Porta, Florence.]

[Florence, c. 1500.] Manuscript, ink on paper, in Latin. Folio (approx. 21 x 30cm) [15 ¼] pages, stitched, last leaf with a few stains (text remaining legible), with the notarial signs of Lodovico son of the late Ser Cristoforo Menchi and Giovanni Gualberti son of the late Ser Antonio Salamoni, very good.

A European artistic and financial hub, Florence in the 1490s witnessed the banishment of the Medici in 1494 and the rise to power of Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498). Penned in Latin c.1500, this manuscript exemplifies the texts of five charters dated between 1491 and 1500 conveying lands in Florence to Giovanni son of the late Carrad DeBerardis, citizen of Florence. For references to the scribe Lodovico son of the late Ser Cristoforo Menchi, see: Pubblicazioni degli archivio di stato, Strumenti CCVI, Archivio di Stato di Firenze, Fonti anagrafiche dei secoli XV-XVI, Notificazioni di atti di emancipazione (1422-1534), Ministero della Cultura, Direzione Generale Archivi, 2022. Provenance: Sothebys (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£750

IOANNEM benemeritum, dignum, sufficientem et idoneum, ad dictum V. I. Doctoratus

ROME LAW DEGREE – SIXTEENTH CENTURY PENSMANSHIP

7. [UNIVERSITY OF ROME.] [Doctorate of canon and civil law awarded to Giovanni de Nardis of Aquila; reciting that Rome is the glorious mother of studies, the most celebrated for learning among all the cities of the world; in accordance with the edict of Pope Pius IV the candidate had taken an oath of his adherence to the Catholic faith, was presented for his degree by Mario Gabrielli before Michele Bonelli, Cardinal Alessandrino of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, deputy chancellor of the university, diligently examined in canon and civil law and approved by a group of seven learned doctors and advocates (named) and created and pronounced doctor by the cardinal.]

Rome, given at the university in the Rione of San Eustachio, 26 April 1568. Manuscript in ink, on single sheet of parchment (approx. 70 x 50cm) enlarged lettering of first line penned in gilt with blue foliate flourishes, 29 lines in Latin, with occasional use of gold lettering in the text, manuscript certification penned by Giovanni Battista de Rubeis, auditor of the Rota, & Cardinal Luigi Cornaro, printed (stamped) notarial sign of Curzio Sacconis de Sanctis, secretary of the college, signature of Mario Gabrielli, lower half of original tin skippet suspended on silk cords (wax seal & lid lost), a few small holes along old folds, 1/4 lower right section of vellum turn-up torn away not affecting text, blank verso with negligible old marks, in a very good state of preservation.

An excellent and scarce example of a mid-sixteenth century doctorate issued by the University of Rome, this large certificate was granted to Giovanni de Nardis of Aquila, in canon and civil law, 26 April 1568. The signature of his promoter, consistorial advocate Mario Gabrielli, is penned at the foot. Headed with large gold capitals decorated with blue foliate flourishes, this document is noteworthy also as a masterful example of the type of scribal italic penmanship that flowered in metropolitan Italy during the second half of the sixteenth century, Rome being the epicentre of development of this calligraphic modernisation. The most significant contribution of Pope Pius IV (1499-1565) to the development of the University of Rome (then Studium Urbis, now Sapienza University of Rome) was his decision in 1562 to build a centralised university campus to raise the prestige of the institution. Architects Guidetto Guidetti (d.1564) and Pirro Ligorio (1512-1583) were commissioned to design the edifice. The original building, located in Piazza Sant'Eustachio, served as the university's central headquarters until 1935 and now houses the State Archives of Rome. Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£3500





TUSCAN JUVENILE PRIEST GRANTED PREBEND BY PAPAL BULL

8. [LEO X.] [Papal bull to the vicar-general of the bishop of Cortona; mandate to collate Francisco Battista di Barciolis, aged eight, perpetual chaplain in the church of Cortona, whose laudable virtues have been heard from trustworthy men and which ought to produce the same when he comes to manhood, to the canonry and prebend of the church of Cortona vacant by the resignation of his uncle Giovanni Zacharie de Barciolis; absolving him from any excommunication or ecclesiastical sentence, censure or penalty; permission to hold with any future preferments; order that having examined him and found him suitable, he be collated to the canonry and prebend, of which the annual value is 24 ducats of gold, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, and place him in corporal possession in person or by his proctor in the choir and chapter-house of the same church; he may take oath by his proctor; indulgence to nullify the regulations for admitting persons under 14 to canonries and prebends, on condition that their accustomed burdens are maintained.]

Rome, given at St. Peters, 9 March 1517. Manuscript in ink, on single sheet of parchment (approx. 49 x 30cm) 30 lines in Latin, initial line with elongated lettering, authorised by "A. de' Conti" on turn up, a few small holes along old folds, lead seal of Leo X attached on cords, blank verso with early manuscript docket title.

The practice of the ordination of juveniles to clerical positions in the Roman Catholic Church in medieval Italy was facilitated through the use of papal bulls, used to bypass the age restrictions stipulated by Canon Law. Typically wealthy families exercised their influence to secure lucrative stipends for young priests, the funds from the prebend being used to fund their education and training. This papal bull issued under Pope Leo X (1475-1521) was addressed to the vicar-general of the Bishop of Cortona in Tuscany, mandating him to collate Francisco Battista di Barciolis, aged eight, to the canonry and prebend of the church of Cortona, made vacant by the resignation of his uncle Giovanni Zacharie de Barciolis. The annual value of this prebend is noted as having been 24 ducats of gold. The lead seal of Leo X remains attached on the original cords. Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

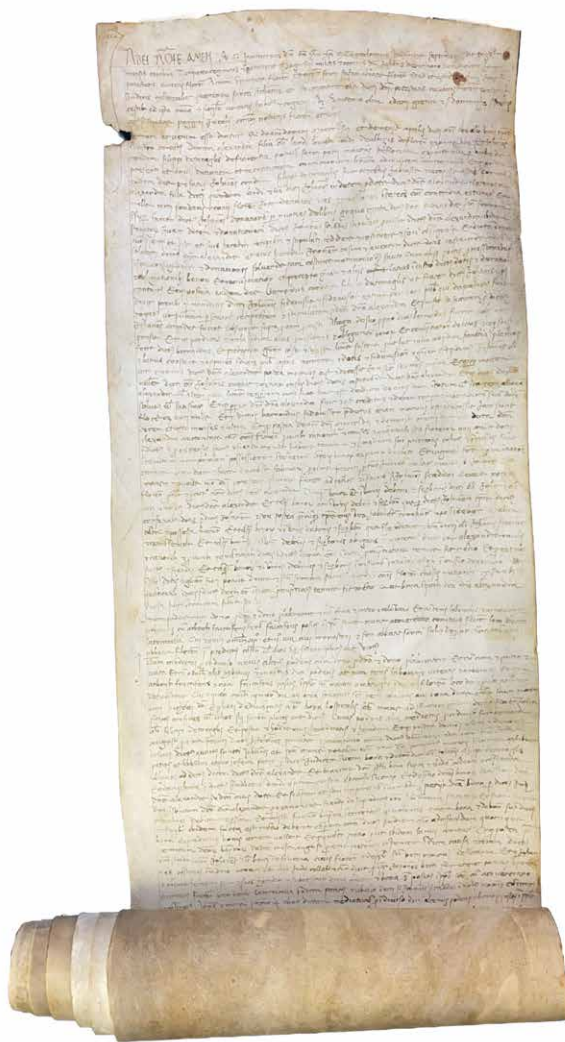
£2500

MARRIAGE OF FLORENTINE NOBILITY & DOWRY FINANCE

9. [FLORENCE.] [Exemplification of the arrangements for the marriage of Lady Alessandra, daughter of the late Landi Laurati de Albizis of Florence, and Giovanni son of the late Filippo de Canaglis of the parish of San Pietro Maggiore, Florence, and the subsequent legal proceedings leading to the sale of assets after his death to enable the repayment of her dowry; in the time of Giovanni de Barbiano, podesta of Florence, in the presence of two assistant judges of the quarters of San Giovanni and Santa Maria Novella and of three notaries of Florence:

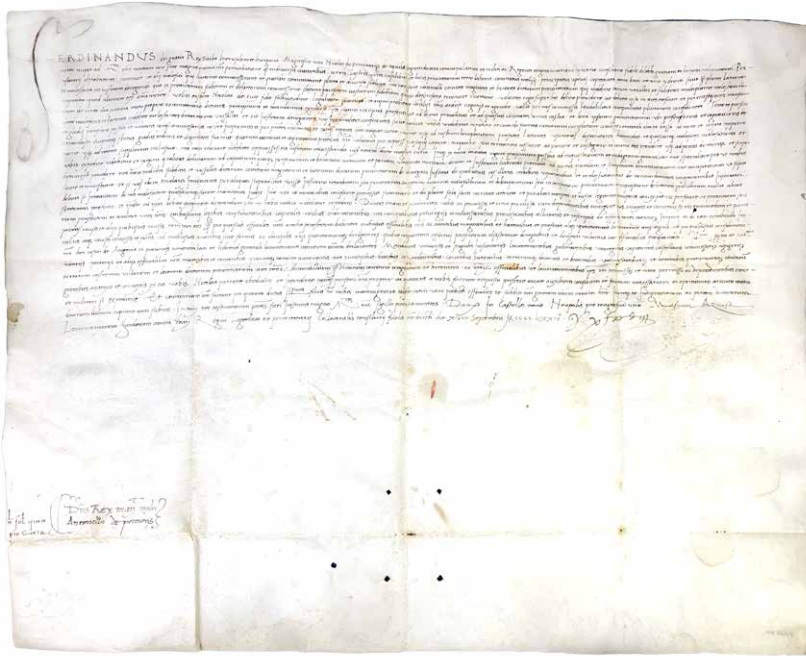
Recites the marriage per verba de presenti, exchange of rings and receipt by Giovanni of a dowry of 1000 golden florins and his gift to her of 50 libri according to the marriage contract; arrangements for the guarantee of the dowry by Giovanni's brother Bernardo, April 1452; death of Giovanni more than six months ago, upon which arose the question of the restitution of the dowry, which was not done; death of Bernardo more than 18 months ago; in March 1457 Alexandra brought proceedings to recover her dowry and expenses; list of the property subject to the marriage contract: a farm, farmhouse, workshop, courtyard, well and dove-house, trees and fruit-trees at La Torricella in the parish of Santa Maria a Coverciano in the county of Florence, and the moiety of another farm at San Antonio del Vescovo in the parish of San Martino a Montughi near Florence, the other moiety of which belonged to Giovanni's brother Bernardo; order by the judge for the goods on the properties to be sold to raise the dowry; sale to Giovanni Berti de Filicana, citizen of Florence of the parish of San Pietro Maggiore, for 900 florins, with expenses of 55 libri and 13 soldi.]

Florence, 30 October 1458. Manuscript, ink on parchment, a roll of 3 conjoined (stitched) membranes (total dimensions approx. 27 x 211cm) notarial signs of Matteo son of the late Giovanni Blaxi of Falgano in Valle Sieve in the county of Florence & Jeronimo son of the late Giovanni Sercaddei of Colle, citizen of Florence, whose notarial sign is written at the edges of the junction between the three membranes of this document, verso endorsed "San Salvi" (1 km SSW of Santa Maria a Coverciano), in a very good state of preservation.



In Renaissance Florence it was customary amongst the nobility and the upper strata of merchants and bankers for wives to bring their husbands a substantial dowry, to be managed by the husband as a marital resource. However, as evidenced in the present substantial manuscript scroll, dowries often precipitated complicated legal proceedings which could on occasional lead to the restitution of the dowry, in particular on the death of the spouse, or due to instances of financial mismanagement.

The Albizzi family were one of the most prominent noble dynasties in Florence, known in particular for their opposition to the Medici. See: Thomas Kuehn, 'Property of Spouses in Law in Renaissance Florence' in: *Patrimony and Law in Renaissance Italy* (CUP, 2022) pp.73-99. Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.



RENAISSANCE POWER POLITICS UNDER FERDINAND I OF NAPLES

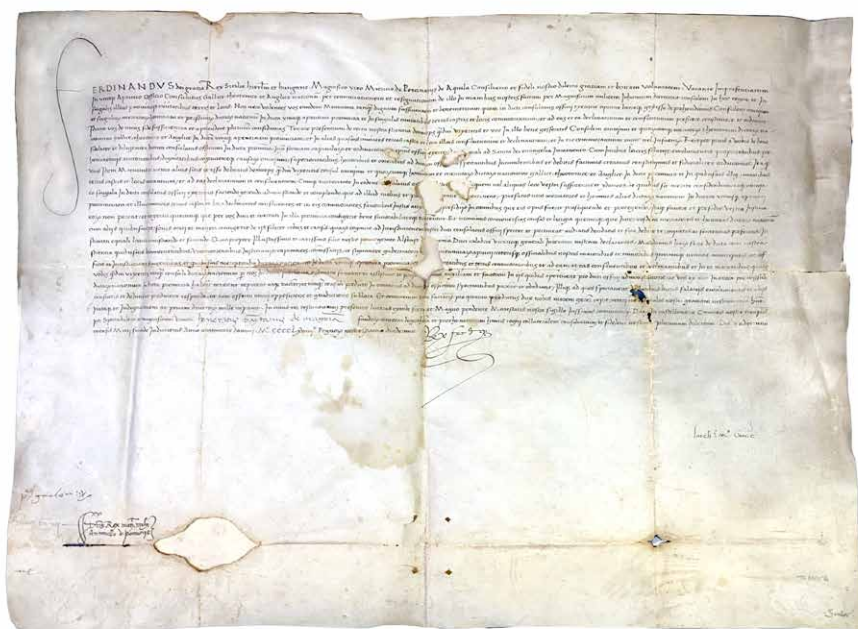
10. [FERDINAND I of Naples.] [Four documents, each signed “Rex Ferd[inand]us” addressed to Nicolo de Porcinario of Aquila, doctor of laws, Count Palatine and royal chamberlain.]

[FERDINAND I of Naples.] [Letters of Ferdinand, king of Sicily, Jerusalem and Hungary; appointment of Dr Nicolo de Porcinari of Aquila, doctor of laws, count palatine, as lieutenant of the grand justiciar of the kingdom and regent of the great court of the Vicaria for one year, beginning on the day of his entry into the office, and afterwards at the king's pleasure; the former holder Pietro Marco de Gicziis, doctor of laws, having been removed on account of notorious infamy, and called back to other court service; given at our city of Chieti (civitas Theatina) in the presence of our beloved councillor Battista de Clavellis di Piemonte, logothete [chief minister and chancellor] and protonotary of the kingdom of Sicily.]

Chieti, 12 October 1464. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 53 x 36cm) 24 lines in Latin, signed by Ferdinand, registered in the Chancery, register 10, admitted to the position by his predecessor, 23 November 1464, by the order of the king to Antonello de Petrucci (he paid nothing because he was presiding); some old staining at right margin & to verso, small hole with loss of one word, stitching holes at foot (cords & seal lost) old folds. [TOGETHER WITH]

[FERDINAND I of Naples.] [Letters of Ferdinand, king of Sicily, Jerusalem and Hungary; appointment for the term of his life or good behaviour of Micucio de Porcinari of Aquila as consul for all merchants and people of the French, German and English nations in the province of Abruzzo, vacant by the resignation of Giovanni Durmont, with power to appoint deputies and to settle disputes; with instruction to Ferdinand's son Alfonso, duke of Calabria, to notify all officers in the province of the appointment; given at the new castle of Naples by our beloved councillor Onorato Caetani d'Aragona, count of Fondi, logothete [chief minister and chancellor] and protonotary of the kingdom of Sicily.]

Naples, 11 May 1469. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 58 x 43cm) 22 lines in Latin, signed by Ferdinand, registered in the Chancery, register of patents 30, by the order of the king to Antonello de Petrucci - he paid 12 taranos [a coin weighing approximately 20 grains of gold]; old patch of staining at centre (not affecting legibility), several small holes (a few words lost at centre but sense of text recoverable), stitching holes at foot (cords & seal lost) old folds. [TOGETHER WITH]



[FERDINAND I of Naples.] [Commission of Ferdinand, king of Sicily, Jerusalem and Hungary appointing Dr Nicolo de Porcinari of Aquila, doctor of laws, count palatine, justiciar of the king's conciliar court, his commissary with full power, either alone or with others, to settle the dispute between Antonio of Aragon de Piccolomini, duke of Amalfi and chief justice of the kingdom, and Giordano Colonna, duke of Marsi, and between our subjects the inhabitants of Accumoli, Cittareale and Leonessa and the people of Norcia, Cascia and Monteleone [di Spoleto], subjects of the church, concerning the boundaries between them, with power to impose penalties on the king's subjects and to punish transgressors; given at the new castle of Naples by our beloved councillor and doctor of laws Luca Tozulo romanus, lieutenant of Onorato Caetani d'Aragona, count of Fondi, logothete [chief minister and chancellor] and protonotary of the kingdom of Sicily.]

Naples, 7 June 1470. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 64 x 39cm) 21 lines in Latin, signed by Ferdinand, by the order of the king to Antonello de Petrucci (he paid nothing because for the court), registered in the Chancery, roll of privileges of court 7; some marginal fraying & old staining, in particular at foot of document with some tears along fold of turn up with a few areas of loss to vellum at extremities (not affecting text), a few small holes along old folds touching a few letters (sense recoverable), stitching holes at foot (cords & seal lost). [TOGETHER WITH]

[FERDINAND I of Naples.] [Commission of Ferdinand, king of Sicily, Jerusalem and Hungary appointing Dr Nicolo de Porcinari of Aquila, doctor of laws, count palatine and regent of the great court of the Vicaria, his commissary with sole power to investigate and punish wrongdoers in the Terra di Lavoro, the County of Molise, Principate of Abruzzo, Capitanata, the Terra di Bari and the Terra d'Otranto; recites that many thieves, usurers, robbers, murderers and other wrongdoers are active in these regions, and that many counts, magnates and barons of these provinces have molested their vassals and subjects, denying them justice; the king appoints Nicolo to visit the provinces in person and to act as the king's commissary with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to arrest, torture, punish and chastise the criminals, of whatever rank they may be, with fitting punishments including sentence of death; notification to the king's [illegitimate] son Don Cesare di Aragona, lieutenant-general in the provinces of Bari and Otranto, and order to all officers great and small [listed] and all counts, barons, lords, ladies, to be obedient and answerable to him and if called upon to do so to provide assistance, including military force, if it should be necessary given at the new castle of Naples by Massimo Aquosa, lieutenant of [Onorato Caetani d'Aragona,] the count of Fondi, logothete [chief minister and chancellor] and protonotary of the kingdom of Sicily.]

Naples, 19 September 1475. Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 54 x 43cm) 25 lines in Latin, signed by Ferdinand, by the order of the king to Antonello de Petrucci; (he paid nothing because for the court), registered in the Chancery, roll of privileges of court 8; a few negligible stains, stitching holes at foot (cords & seal lost), old folds.

A splendid quartet of documents, each signed by King Ferdinand I of Naples (1424-1494), dating between 1464 and 1475, all addressed to the prominent Renaissance canon lawyer, jurist and diplomat Nicolo de Porcinario of Aquila (1411-1481).

King Ferdinand I of Naples, known also as Ferrante, was one of the most influential Italian monarchs of the Renaissance era, combining cultivation of cultural learning in the arts and sciences with a brutal grip on power. He brought prosperity and stability to the kingdom of Naples through careful alliances with other Italian city states and European powers, drove back the Ottoman threat after the invasion of Otranto in 1480, and encouraged humanist scholars to his court, also introducing printing to Naples by inviting the German printer Sixtus Reissinger (1440-1505) to the city in 1471.

Niccolò otherwise Micuccio Porcinari was born in L'Aquila in the Abruzzo in central Italy. The Porcinari family, established since the time of King Robert, had long been garlanded with titles, Porcinari himself being appointed Count Palatine as early as 1440. Studying law in Siena he befriended the Renaissance humanist Enea Silvio Piccolomini (1405-1464), later Pope Pius II. Following stints holding the prestigious posts of podestà of Florence, and subsequently Siena, he returned to L'Aquila where he held the highest offices: chamberlain and member of the Five in the fifth two-month period of 1445; judge and bailiff in 1447. On December 18, 1448, the Pope appointed him Senator of Rome, Porcinari holding this office in late 1451 and in 1452. Dressed in fine brocade, he is recorded welcoming the emperor Frederick III upon his arrival in the Rome to be crowned. Subsequently, in the Kingdom of Naples, Porcinari became a trusted man of the Aragonese royal house and was placed at the top of the financial and judicial administration, being appointed several times, from 1455 to 1476, as president of the Royal Chamber of the Sommaria, regent of the Great Court of the Vicaria and member of the Sacred Royal Council. His combination of academic learning with a reputation as a sadistic judicial inquisitor mirrored the temperament of his great patron Ferdinand.

The first document here, dated from Chieti in the Abruzzo 12 October 1464, appoints Porcinari as lieutenant of the grand justiciar of the kingdom and regent of the Supreme Court of the Vicaria, which incorporated the largest prison in Naples. Dated Naples 11 May 1469, the second document here appoints Porcinari as consul for all merchants of the French, German and English nations in the province of Abruzzo, then a highly strategic area under Aragonese control, wealthy on account of wool, saffron and textile production. The third document, dated from Naples 7 June 1470, appoints Porcinari with special powers to settle a dispute between Antonio Todeschini Piccolomini (1461-1493), later Duke of Amalfi, and Giordano Colonna 2nd Duke of Marsi concerning land rights contested between the inhabitants of Accumoli, Cittareale and Leonessa and the people of Norcia, Cascia and Monteleone. Escalating local conflicts over pasturing, grazing and wood rights threatened the fragile peace along border territories between the Papal States and Neapolitan lands. The fourth document, dated Naples 19 September 1475, also grants Porcinari special powers in this case commissioning him with sole power to investigate and punish wrongdoers in the Terra di Lavoro, the County of Molise, Principate of Abruzzo, Capitanata, the Terra di Bari and the Terra d'Otranto. He was to travel in person, being granted extraordinary powers to arrest, torture, punish and chastise the criminals, of any rank, with fitting punishments including sentence of death. Known for his unflinching inquisitorial vigour, this is exactly the sort of undertaking upon which Porcinari built his fearsome reputation.

Provenance: Sotheby's (London) Western Manuscripts & Miniatures, 20 June 1989.

£9500

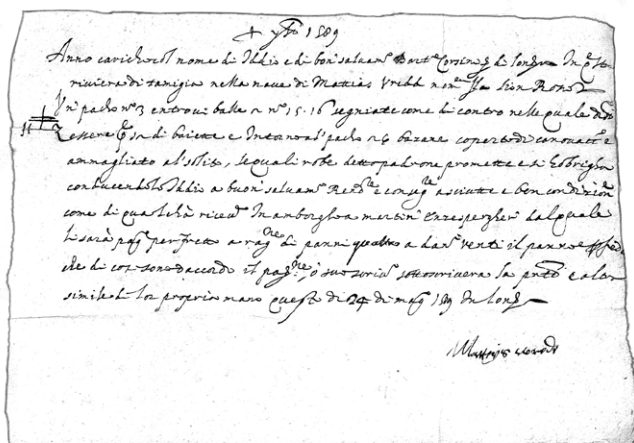


[London.] "Riviera di Tamigia", May 1589 & 24 May 1589.] 2 bills of lading, manuscripts, ink on single sheets of paper (23.5x14cm & 24x17.2cm) each [1] page, in Italian (mercantesca), signed by Mathias Wrede, uncut, old folds, very good.

Penned on the Thames waterfront scarcely a year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, these documents record the continuation of Anglo-Italian trade with Hanseatic ports during a period of heightened Elizabethan scrutiny of maritime commerce. Consignments of the London-based Florentine merchant and diplomat Bartolomeo Corsini (1566-1629) are loaded aboard the Lion Rosso captained by Mathias Wrede. The cargos include bales of baize — a coarse and durable English woollen cloth exported widely to continental markets — and parcels of bundled *bazane* - tanned sheepskin leather used as a softer and cheaper alternative to morocco, calfskin and cordovan, widely used for bookbinding, gloves and footwear. The *bazane* leather is described as treated, tied in bundles, and wrapped in coarse canvas cloth (*canovacce*). The names of the receiving merchants in Hamburg are Dirich Reniers and Martin Enzespergher. Merchants' marks are penned in the margin of both bills. In each case Mathias Wrede undertakes safe delivery of the cargos "dry and in as good condition as received," with payment stipulated at twenty denarii per cloth unit. Rare examples of Elizabethan bills of lading.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (Christie's Robson Lowe, 4 September 1984).

£950



ELIZABETHAN TRADE BEFORE SPANISH ARMADA

12. [CORSINI.] [Autograph letter signed by Seville-based Florentine merchants Gianfilippo Bartoli and Alessandro del Nero, writing from London to Bartolomeo Corsini in Rouen, concerning Spanish fruit, the restitution of goods seized from the Corsini ship Carità, the commercial repercussions of Sir Francis Drake's capture of a Portuguese East Indies carrack, and precautions to avoid privateering in the months preceding the Armada.]

London, 9 & 23 October 1587. Autograph letter signed, ink on watermarked Italian paper, in Italian, in 2 hands. Folio (31.4x21.5 cm) [3 1/4] p. on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel with mark "pqa" ("postage to pay"), uncut, old folds, very good.

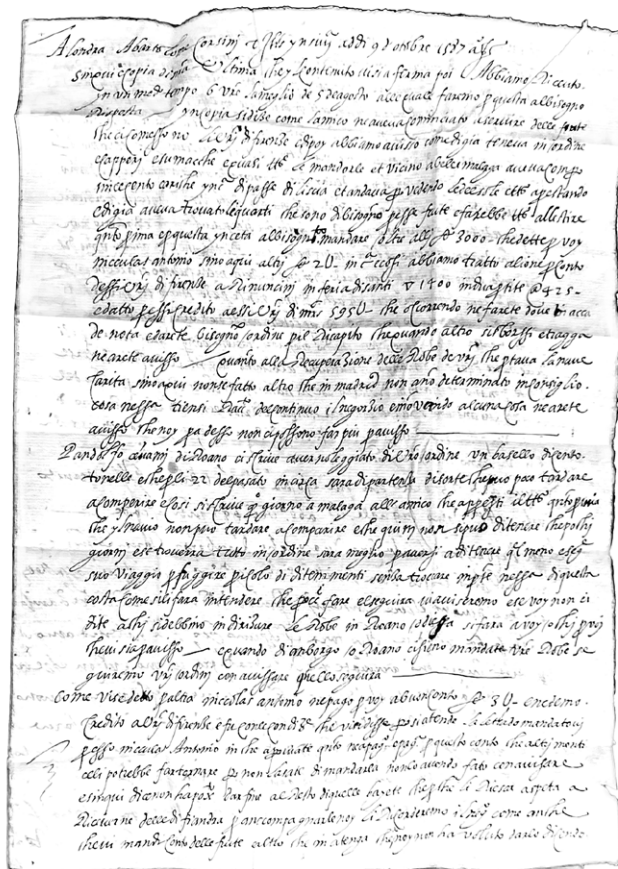
An exceptional Elizabethan mercantile letter from the Corsini archive offering a vivid insight into the disruption of Anglo-Mediterranean trade amid the escalating maritime tensions preceding the Spanish Armada. Unusually, the letter is addressed to Bartolomeo Corsini while travelling on business in Rouen, the address panel reading "in Rouen or wherever he shall be". Writing from London, the correspondents are the Seville-based Florentine merchants Gianfilippo Bartoli (d.1599) and Alessandro del Nero (b.1564) of the distinguished Del Nero family of Florence, agents of Bartolomeo's brother Lorenzo Corsini who manned the Corsini family firm in Florence.

The letter reports the arrival in London of Spanish cargoes ordered by Corsini, including capers, sumac, Málaga almonds, and large quantities of bleached raisins, all described as selling swiftly. News is also noted of the arrival at Seville of fleets bearing abundant cargoes of cochineal, sold wholesale at fifty-four ducats and expected to rise further in value. Wine and oil are described as difficult to trade owing to royal embargoes and detentions at port. Bartoli and Del Nero further report the collection of substantial sums owed to Corsini at the Lyon fairs and elsewhere. Detailed references are included to the precautions required to move goods safely through an increasingly perilous maritime world, with mention of routes through Calais, Le Havre, Sanlúcar de Barrameda, and Hamburg, noting the need for rapid unloading, discreet routing, and avoidance of detention or privateering. Cargoes of fustians, pins, wax, and woollens are mentioned.

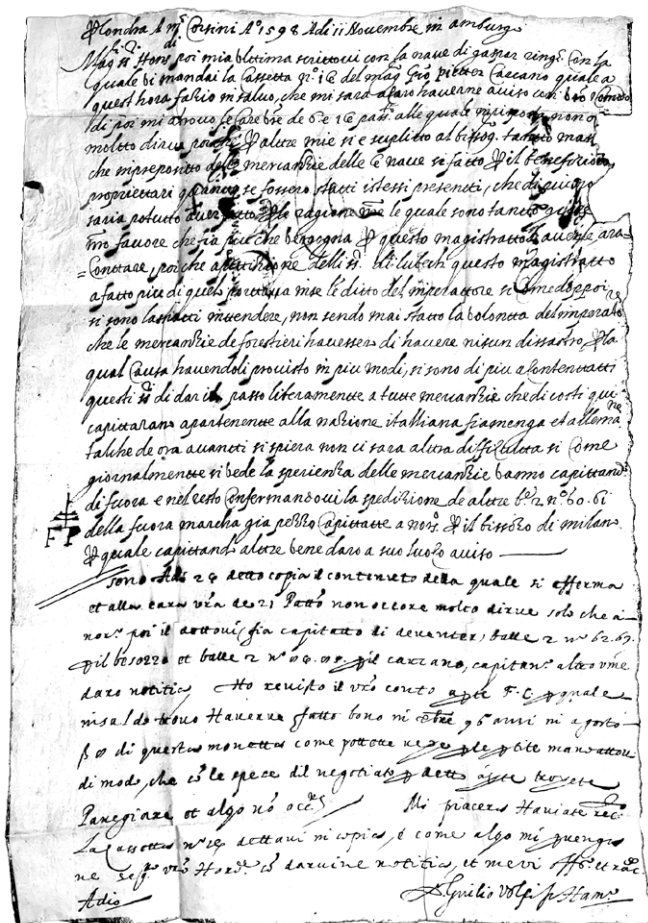
The letter also conveys anxiety surrounding the return to England of Francis Drake following his capture of the Portuguese carrack São Filipe, returning from the East Indies, and comments on the severe disruption this caused to the Lisbon markets and spice trade. Another focus of the letter concerns the continuing attempts to recover Corsini merchandise confiscated from the ship Carità' (Charité of Carcadie [Kirkcaldy]). The ship was captained by the Scottish merchant Balthazar Rysse and was seized near the Rock of Gibraltar under orders of the Duke of Medina. The two correspondents describe the frustrating legal proceedings before the Council in Madrid, the transfer of the case back to Gibraltar, the liquidation of portions of the cargo, and the mounting expense of pursuing restitution.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (Christie's Robson Lowe, 4 September 1984).

£2500



ANGLO-HANSEATIC RIVALRY & ELIZABETHAN TRADE



13. [CORSINI.] [Autograph letter signed by Giulio Volpi in Hamburg to Bartolomeo Corsini in London concerning Milanese merchandise and the protection of foreign goods following imperial measures against the English Merchant Adventurers.]

Hamburg, 2 November 1598. Autograph letter signed, ink on Italian watermarked paper, in Italian (mercantesca). Folio (34.3x23 cm), [1] page on a single leaf, verso with manuscript address panel & marked "Per mare" ("by sea"), with small embossed wafer seal, uncut, old folds, a few small areas of ink burn of text recoverable, small marginal paper loss from seal opening, old folds.

Writing to London from Hamburg, Giulio Volpi, a prominent Milanese merchant, asks the Florentine merchant Bartolomeo Corsini to confirm receipt of his previous letter together with a trunk marked "16", consigned by the Milanese merchant Giovan Pietro Carcano and entrusted to the shipmaster Kaspar Rintz for transport to London. With hope that no more difficulties are encountered, he reassures Corsini that he is dispatching two more bales, drawing the corresponding merchants' mark in the margin of the letter. These are to be forwarded by Volpi on behalf of the Milanese merchants Besozzo and Carcano.

On the topic of mercantile difficulties, Volpi explains the involvement of a magistrate who, following a petition submitted by the Commissioners of Lübeck, has done all that is possible within the limits imposed by the recent imperial edict. He stresses that it was never the Emperor's intention that foreign merchandise should suffer prejudice, clarifying for Corsini's peace of mind that all goods of Italian, Flemish, and German origin shipped from England remain free to circulate within Germany. By the later sixteenth century the Hanseatic League, long dominant in the export of English cloth into Germany, increasingly came under challenge from the expansion of the English Merchant Adventurers. In 1598, after decades of mounting commercial tension, Emperor Rudolf II expelled the Merchant Adventurers from the London Steelyard. Volpi's reference to the petition from Lübeck concerns the Hanseatic Commission established there during the dispute.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (Christie's Robson Lowe, 4 September 1984).

£750

ITALIAN SPY WRITES FROM ELIZABETHAN EXETER

14. [CORSINI.] [Autograph letter signed by Tommaso Sassetti in Exeter addressed to Filippo Corsini in London concerning a cargo of pepper from Plymouth, Sassetti's debilitating gout, requests for wine vinegar and reflections on the death of Leonardo Taddei.]

Exeter, 20 November 1591. Autograph letter signed, ink on coarse watermarked paper, in Italian cursive. Folio (30.3x20 cm), [1] page on a single leaf, verso with manuscript address panel, with traces of wax seal, uncut, old folds, very good.

Writing from Exeter, the Florentine adventurer, soldier, and intelligencer Tommaso Sassetti (c.1523-1593) updates the prominent London merchant Filippo Corsini (1538-1601) on the arrival from Plymouth of a cargo of pepper.

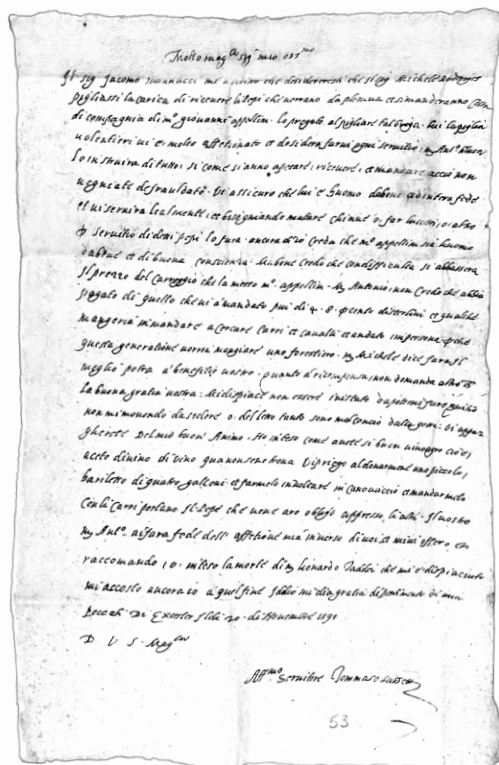
Sassetti reports that his associate Jacopo Mannucci has written from Plymouth requesting that Miguel Rodrigues receive Corsini's pepper at Exeter and arranges its onward transit to London through the services of Giovanni Appelen. He assures Corsini that Appelen will go to the trouble out of friendship, while their trusted Antonio de Buas will supervise the weighing, receipt, and forwarding of the cargo in order to prevent fraud. De Buas, he notes, may also be relied upon to replace locks and change keys where necessary. Sassetti further remarks that Appelen's reasonable charges would be difficult to improve upon, observing that De Buas himself paid no more than four or five per cent for it, thereby avoiding the far greater expense of procuring horses and transport independently — especially, he adds wryly, in an age where “this new generation would devour a foreigner alive”. Miguel, by contrast, seeks no payment beyond goodwill. Bedridden with gout, Sassetti apologises for being unable personally to oversee matters. He enquires after Corsini's wine vinegar, lamenting the scarcity of wine in Exeter, and asks whether Corsini might send him a small four-gallon barrel wrapped in canvas on the same carriage used for the pepper. The letter concludes with sorrow at the death of Leonardo Taddei and reflections on Sassetti's own declining health.

By the time of writing, the gout-ridden Sassetti was approaching seventy years of age. Having arrived in England in his twenties to fight for the Tudor Crown in Ireland, he entered the orbit of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, becoming one of his trusted retainers and political agents. Dudley's protection famously saved him from execution in 1569 after Sassetti's involvement in what appears to have been a politically motivated killing in London, the original charge of murder being reduced to manslaughter through Leicester's intervention. Sassetti later survived on a lifelong royal pension, his final decade spent largely bedridden with gout.

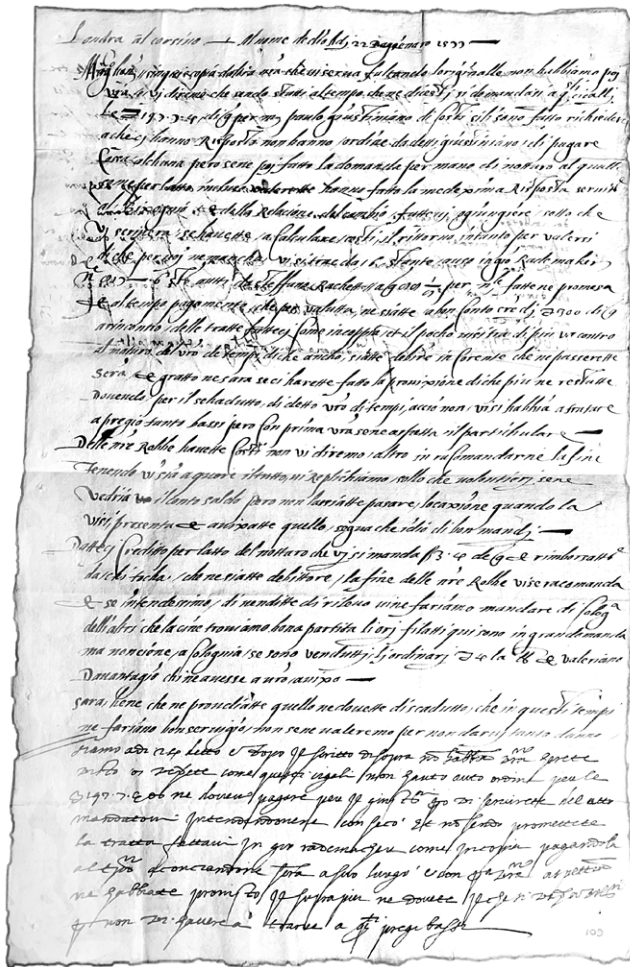
For more than fifteen years Sassetti also served within the intelligence network organised by Francis Walsingham, using his extensive Italian and mercantile connections — especially in France and the Low Countries — to gather political and commercial intelligence. Mannucci, mentioned in the present letter, was himself associated with Walsingham's network. Sassetti maintained contacts among Italian merchant communities abroad and is known to have encountered Giordano Bruno in England. He also supplied intelligence relating to the court of Ferdinando I de' Medici at a time when Elizabethan ministers remained wary of Tuscan alignment with Spain and the Papacy.

Sassetti is additionally remembered as the author of the *Brieve raccontamento del gran macello fatto nella città di Parigi*, an account of the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre written while gathering intelligence in France in 1572. The manuscript was later incorporated into Giacomo Castelvetro's collection of political writings, now preserved among the Castelvetro manuscripts at the Newberry Library.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (Christie's Robson Lowe, 4 September 1984).



ELIZABETHAN TRADE - ANTWERP AFTER THE SPANISH FURY



15. [CORSINI]. [Letter signed by Annoni and Vergani to Filippo Corsini in London concerning a disputed payment owed by Paolo Giustiniani, supplies of gold thread from Cologne, and merchandise consigned to Gillis de Greve in Hamburg.]

[Antwerp.] 24 January 1577 (& copy letter 22 January 1577). Letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian, in several hands. Folio. (approx. 34.5x23.5 cm), [1 1/2] p. on bifolium, second leaf verso with manuscript address panel, "Mag.co Filippo Corsino in Londra", lower blank half of second leaf excised for reuse contemporaneously (no loss of text), edges uncut, old folds, very good condition.

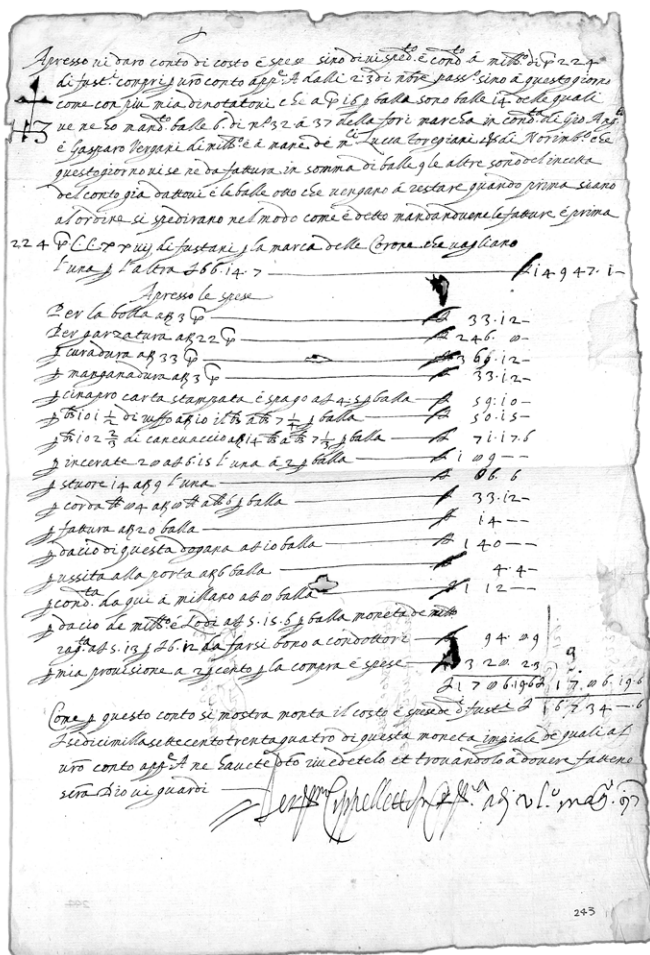
A commercial letter written from Antwerp scarcely three months after the Spanish Fury of November 1576, when mutinous Spanish troops sacked the city, killing thousands, devastating the commercial infrastructure, and disrupting European trade.

Dated 24 January 1577, it was penned by the Antwerp merchant Giovan Francesco Annoni (c.1535–1582) and his business partner Giovan Angelo Vergani to the prominent Florentine merchant Filippo Corsini in London.

The content relates to a long-running and historically well-documented dispute over a debt between Paolo Giustiniani and Toderin Lombardo. A notary has been engaged to pursue the matter and bring it to a conclusion. Also discussed are financial transactions involving the merchant and humanist Johan Radermacher the Elder (1538–1617) and a certain Stefano Rachett (perhaps Stephen Ratchett?). Annoni notes that should Corsini dispose of his existing stock and further demand arise for gold thread – a commodity then much sought after in Antwerp yet presently unobtainable – fresh supplies could be procured from Cologne.

The letter concludes with instructions to inform Lancelot Rolandson – English merchant resident in Venice associated with the importation of sword blades from Belluno into England – that three bales are on their way from Cologne for delivery to the Dutch Protestant merchant Gillis de Greve (1541–1604), a trader affiliated with the Merchant Adventurers at Hamburg. Having received no news from De Greve, the writers nonetheless assume no serious misfortune has occurred. The final lines capture the uncertainty of the moment – the correspondents express their continuing hope that peace may endure.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (dispersed, Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984–1988).



ELIZABETHAN CLOTH - EXPENSES FOR FUSTIANS FROM CREMONA

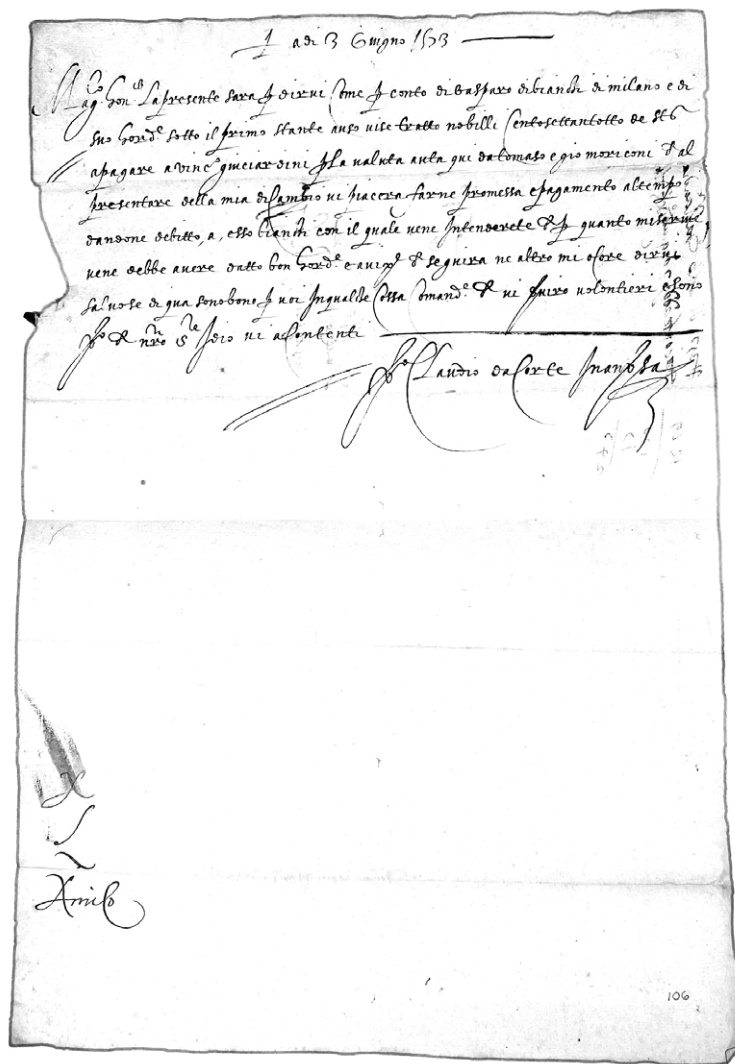
16. [CORSINI]. [Account of expenses signed by Geronimo Cipelletto in Cremona, sent to Bartolomeo Corsini in London itemising the expenses, processing and dispatch of 14 bales of fustians.]

Cremona, 31 May 1597. Letter signed, ink on single sheet of paper, in Italian. Folio. (approx. 35.5 x 24cm), [1] p., verso with manuscript address panel, "A M. ci Bartolomeo Corsini in Londra", uncut edges, old folds, very good.

A rare survival from the Corsini Archive, part letter and part expense account, this document was penned by the merchant Geronimo Cipelletto in Cremona 31 May 1597, providing Bartolomeo Corsini with details of the charges for the production and dispatch to England of fustian cloth, a durable northern Italian textile woven with a linen warp and a cotton weft. Cipelletto informs Corsini that he has purchased 14 bales of conditioned fustians and that 6 of these have been dispatched to London via the services of Giovan Angelo and Gaspare Vergani of Milan with a vessel owned by Luca Torregiani of Nuremberg. The identifying merchants' mark is drawn on the margin. The expenses that follow are expressed in Moneta Imperiale Milanese which was the currency in use in Milan under Spanish rule. The purchase of 224 fustians at 66 lira 14 soldi and 14 denari each total Lira 14947.1. The itemised account lists sums for the purchase of the cloth, together with packing, handling, warehouse expenses, napping, pressing and waxing, cordage, customs duties, portage, and commission (*provisione*).

Provenance: Corsini Archive (dispersed, Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984–1988), no. 244.

ELIZABETHAN BILL OF EXCHANGE: ANTWERP - MILAN - LONDON



17. [CORSINI]. [A Bill of exchange for 178 nobles signed by the agent Claudio da Corte in Antwerp addressed to Filippo Corsini in London.]

Antwerp, 1573. Autograph bill of exchange signed, ink on single sheet of paper, in Italian. Folio. (approx. 35 x 23.5 cm), [1/3] p., postally used, verso with manuscript address panel, 'A M.co d.no Filippo Corsini in Londra', remnants of red wax seal, edges uncut, old folds, very good.

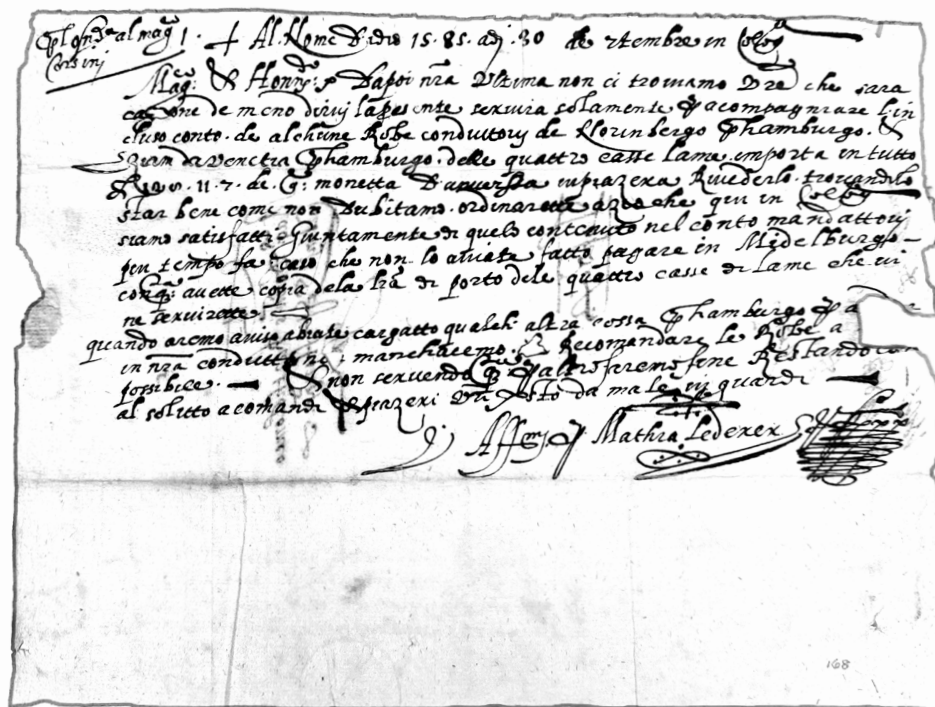
This scarce example of a bill of exchange from the Corsini archive illustrates the mechanisms by which Italian merchant networks moved capital across Europe in the later sixteenth century. The transaction links a Milanese merchant, Florentine banking interests, and the commercial centres of Antwerp and London, demonstrating the continued reliance upon bills of exchange as a means of transferring funds without the physical movement of coin. Particularly noteworthy is the use of 178 nobles sterling—equivalent to £59 6s 8d English currency—a substantial commercial sum. In a bill of exchange four roles are

key: da Corte as the *traente* ('drawer' - the merchant who issues the bill and orders payment), Corsini as the *trattario* ('drawee' - the correspondent who is ordered to pay, Guicciardini as the *beneficiario* ('payee' - the person who is to receive the money) and di Bianchi as the *rimittente* ('remittent' - the person who provides the funds to the drawer in the place of issue and receives the bill in return).

The bill was made payable to Vincenzo Guicciardini (1519-1581), the Florentine merchant long resident in England, recusant Catholic, and father-in-law of the poet Lodowick Bryskett (c.1547-1609). Guicciardini occupied a significant position within the Tudor world as an intermediary between the English court and the Medici Grand Dukes of Tuscany, facilitating both diplomatic and commercial exchanges. Following his death in 1581, this role was largely assumed by Filippo Corsini.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (dispersed, Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).

£750



ELIZABETHAN TRADE IN VENETIAN SWORD BLADES

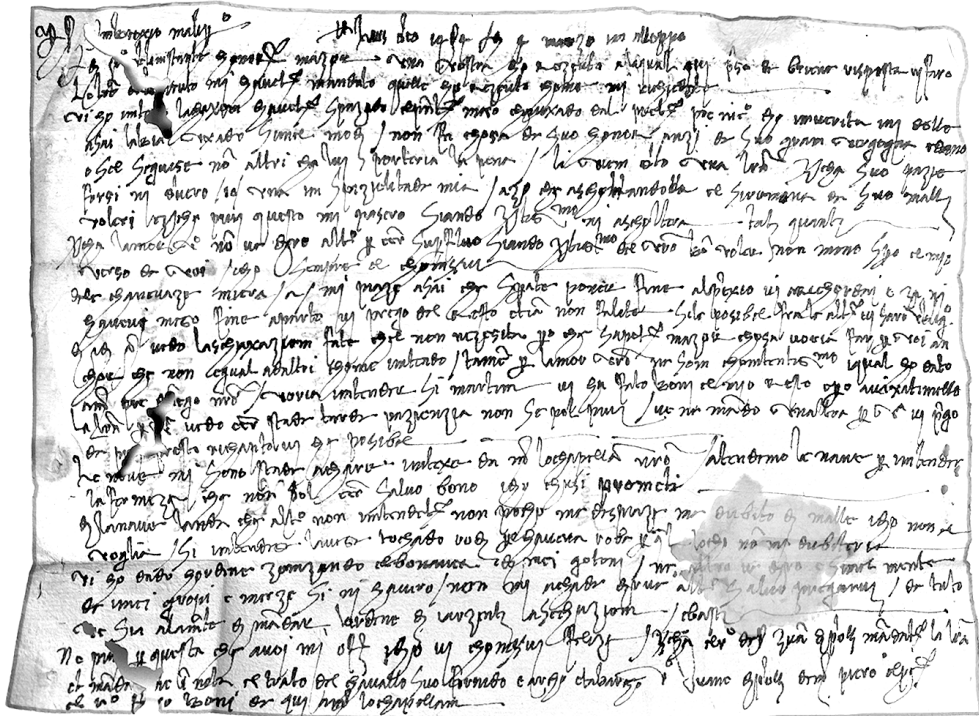
18. [CORSINI]. [Autograph letter signed by Matthias Lederer in Cologne to Bartolomeo Corsini in London concerning forwarding goods from Nuremberg and Venice to Hamburg, including four cases of metal blades.]

Cologne, 30 September 1585. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian. Half folio (21.2 x 16.2 cm), [1] page, verso with manuscript address panel, "Mag.co dominus Bartholomeo Corsinj in Londra", edges uncut, old folds, very good.

Written 30 September 1585, scarcely six weeks after the fall of Antwerp to the forces of Alexander Farnese, this letter reflects the rapid adaptation of international merchant networks to the disruption of Europe's principal commercial emporium. The writer, Matthias Lederer, recently relocated from Antwerp to Cologne, reports that the present letter serves chiefly to accompany various consignments forwarded to Hamburg, including merchandise arriving from both Nuremberg and Venice. Particular attention is given to four cases of blades (*casse di lame*), for which copies of the relevant shipping documentation are enclosed. Lederer notes a charge of 28 lire, 11 soldi, 7 denari in local currency, expressing the hope that Corsini will find the account satisfactory upon examination. Venice was famous for the export of "naked" blades - manufactured inland especially in Belluno, and packed in animal grease and straw to prevent sea-salt rust, these included rapier and side-sword blades for fencing, alongside utilitarian blades like butcher knives and razors.

Provenance: Corsini Archive (dispersed, Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984–1988), no. 169.

£450



VENETIAN MERCANTILE DIASPORA IN MAMLUK SYRIA

19. DE PRIOLI, Giovanni di Pietro. [Autograph letter signed from Aleppo to Ambrogio Malipiero, Venetian vice-consul at Tripoli, concerning mercantile matters including cargoes of cotton and hemp cloth, business accounts, personal recommendations for fellow merchants and comments on the capture of the ship *Landa*.]

Aleppo, 4 March 1484. Autograph letter signed, ink on laid paper, in Venetian Italian (mercantesca) Single sheet (16.7 x 22.6cm) [1 1/4] p., verso with manuscript address panel, small embossed paper wafer seal depicting a Christian cross within a shield, remains of original string tie, two small stains & wormhole touching a few words, otherwise very good.

This letter was penned in Aleppo 4 March 1484 by the Venetian merchant Giovanni de Prioli, son of Pietro, and addressed to Ambrogio Malipiero (d.1487), Venetian vice-consul at Tripoli. Both belonged to prominent Venetian patrician families closely involved in Mediterranean trade and diplomacy. By the later fifteenth century Aleppo had become one of the principal commercial centres of the eastern Mediterranean, serving as an entrepôt for cotton, silk, spices, and other Levantine goods destined for Europe. Tripoli, then under the Mamluk Sultanate, acted as the principal maritime outlet for Aleppo's commerce.

Prioli writes concerning orders for cotton and coarse hemp canvas cloth (*canevaze*), as well as monies owed which were expected to be settled through an agent named Martin, resident in Tripoli. He also comments upon contemporary commercial events, including the recent capture of the ship *Landa*, whose seizure he attributes solely to the great value of the merchandise on board. The vessel — built in Candia and owned by Piero Lando — had reportedly been intercepted by forces of Ferdinand I of Naples during the closing phase of the War of Ferrara (1482–1484). The ship was badly damaged and driven off course, at one stage believed lost off the coast of Africa, before eventually running aground near Ancona, its crew surviving.

Further details record the cost of hiring horses for transport, payment for which was to be settled through Malipiero's chaplain. Such consular chaplains in the Venetian Levant often functioned not merely as clergy but also as secretaries, notaries, and administrative intermediaries. Prioli provides a favourable recommendation for a merchant named Elias Pizzolla and encloses monies sent by Piero Bonifazio for delivery to the latter's wife.

A scarce example of fifteenth century correspondence from the Venetian mercantile diaspora in the late medieval Levant.



CRUCIFIXION ENGRAVED ON COPPER PRINTING PLATE

20. [BOSSE, Abraham.] [Christ on the cross, with Mary and St. John the Evangelist.]

[France?] A[braham] B[osse] F[ecit]. [c.1620.] Copper printing plate, engraved with burin (plate approx. 8.6 x 11.4cm), light surface wear, verso with some old patination, in a very good state of preservation.

This copper printing plate of c.1620 was engraved by hand with a burin rather than etched. It bears a depiction of the Crucifixion – Christ on the Cross is flanked by the Virgin Mary to his right and St. John the Evangelist to his left. Mountains are shown in the distance, with the rooftops of a Northern European village in the midground.

We have not been able to trace any impressions of this plate. It is signed at the foot AB F[ecit]. This does not appear to be in the style of Alessandro Badiale (1626-1671), however it may be a very early plate by Abraham Bosse (c.1604-1676) from the start of his career. This monogram “AB” is cited in Benezit (vol. 1, pp.13) as having been used initially by Abraham Bosse and appears on the engraving “Le Théâtre de Tabarin” (c.1620) showing the Parisian street performer Anthoine Girard (1584-1633), known as Tabarin (see; BnF, département des Estampes et de la photographie, RESERVE FOL-QB-201 (21)). This crucifixion has been engraved by the same hand.

£1500



SIGN OF CHRIST ON SIXTEENTH CENTURY SILVER SIGNET RING

21. [RING.] [A signet ring bearing the design "IH" signifying Christ.]

[France?, c.1500?] Silver signet ring (size 1) with octagonal seal matrix with initials "IH" (diameter approx. 1 cm), smooth plain shank, in a very good state of preservation.

The matrix of this fine silver late medieval signet ring of c.1500 bears calligraphic lettering "IH" which was used as a symbol for Christ, "IHS" also bearing the same significance. This is quite a large fitting and most probably would have been worn by a man, indicating their Roman Catholic Christian devotion. Most probably manufactured in France, the "IH" exhibits finely-formed calligraphy, making this an object of paleographic interest, evoking the continuum in the sixteenth century between goldsmiths, engravers, jewellers and punchcutters. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners. This is an appealing ring - in addition to the bold, crisp forms of the letters, some fine foliage tracery is still intact on the surface of the matrix

£2500





EARLY TUDOR SILVER SIGNET RING – CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM

22. [RING.] [A signet ring bearing the letter “W” with Sun and Moon symbols.]

[England, c.1520.] Silver signet ring (size V) with round seal matrix with letter “W” within pearly border (diameter approx. 1.2cm), ropework shank rubbed smooth in places, light wear to extremities.

The matrix of this fine English early Tudor signet ring of c.1500 displays the letter “W”, signifying the name of the owner. Above the “W” is the symbol of the Sun, and below a crescent Moon. This is Christian symbolism, the Sun symbolising the divine nature of Christ, with the Moon symbolising His worldly aspect. The Sun and the Moon were often painted either side of the Cross in miniatures of the Crucifixion in medieval manuscripts. This is quite a large fitting ring and certainly would have been worn by a man. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners. For examples of English medieval and Tudor matrices incorporating the Sun and Moon, see: British Museum: 1904,0420.1; 1838,1232.5; 1996,0401.10.

£1750





ROMAN CATHOLIC CULT OF CORPUS CHRISTI - PRINTED ON VELLUM

23. [FARNESE, Alessandro.] [In Christi nomine Amen. Nos Alexander miseratione divina epus tusculani. Cardinalis Farnesius nuncupatus Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ ... Piæ et Universalis Confraternitatis Sacratissimi Corporis Domini Nostri Iesu Christi in ecclesia domus Beatae Mariæ supra Minervam de urbe ...]

[Rome, 1 June 1578.] Broadside, printed on vellum. Large folio (47.5 x 70.5cm) letterpress text in Latin with contemporary manuscript completions, framed by illuminated handcoloured border with some gilt areas, signed at foot by Alessandro Farnese, Paolo Odescalchi & Virgilio Crescenzi, some marginal dustmarking, several marginal tears, small perforations along old folds, dustmarking at extremities of margins.

Printed on vellum and decorated with a handcoloured illuminated border, this large folio broadside is dated from Rome 1 June 1578 and contains the privileges and indulgences granted under Pope Gregory XIII (1502-1585) to the members of the Archconfraternity of Corpus Christi attached to the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva. It bears the signatures of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (1520-1589) at this time Cardinal-Bishop of Frascati, Paolo Odescalchi (d.1585) Bishop Emeritus of Penne and the influential Roman prelate Virgilio Crescenzi (1540-1592) under whose authority it was issued.

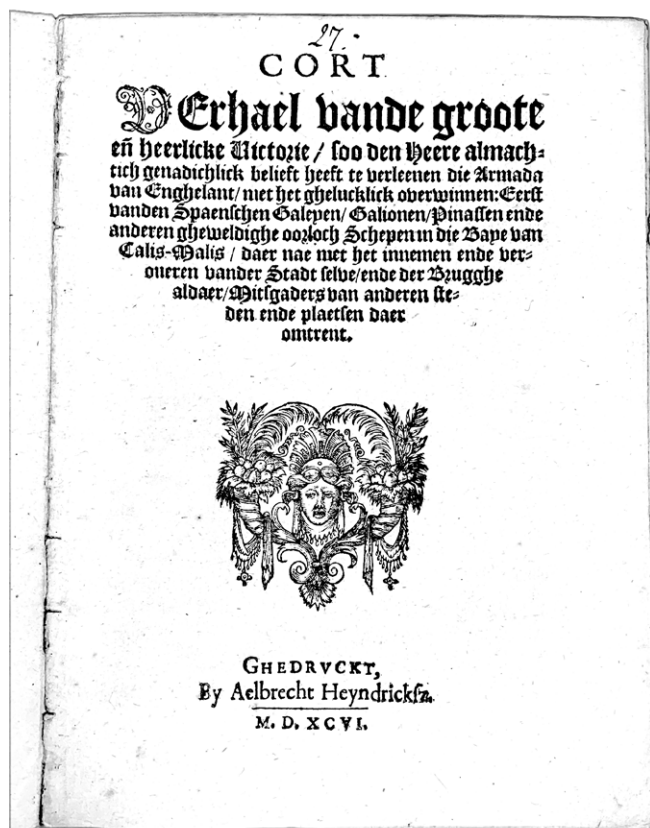
The colourful illuminated floral border incorporates five miniature devotional scenes. At the upper centre, two kneeling angels support a ciborium from which the Eucharist emerges amid radiating beams representing the Real Presence of Christ, central to the Eucharistic devotion of the Confraternity. Beneath appears the inscription "Verbum caro factum est" ("And the word was made flesh", John 1:14). The upper left miniature depicts the Virgin and Child with Saint John, while the upper right displays Saint Catherine of Alexandria. Flanking the text appear the arms of the Farnese family and those of the Dellamano, likely the family of the donor.

This imposing document lists the degrees of remission of sins granted to all new members in relation to different acts of devotion: attending and praying at the church on the Feast of Corpus Christi, accompanying the Blessed Sacrament in processions, assisting in the administration to the sick, and visiting prisoners and hospitals. Plenary indulgence at the point of death is promised to members who are truly penitent even without confession. The latter part of the document confirms the statutes of the confraternity, together with its rights of assembly, admission of members, and liturgical observance. Presumably this document was intended to be sent out by the archconfraternity in Rome to the numerous smaller affiliated confraternities in Italy and other Roman Catholic strongholds.

Devotion to Corpus Christi assumed particular importance during the Counter-Reformation, when the Eucharist became one of the principal theological and devotional battlegrounds between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestant reformers.

A rare survival - we have not been able to trace another example in OCLC or elsewhere.

£4500



ANGLO-DUTCH ARMADA CAPTURES CADIZ

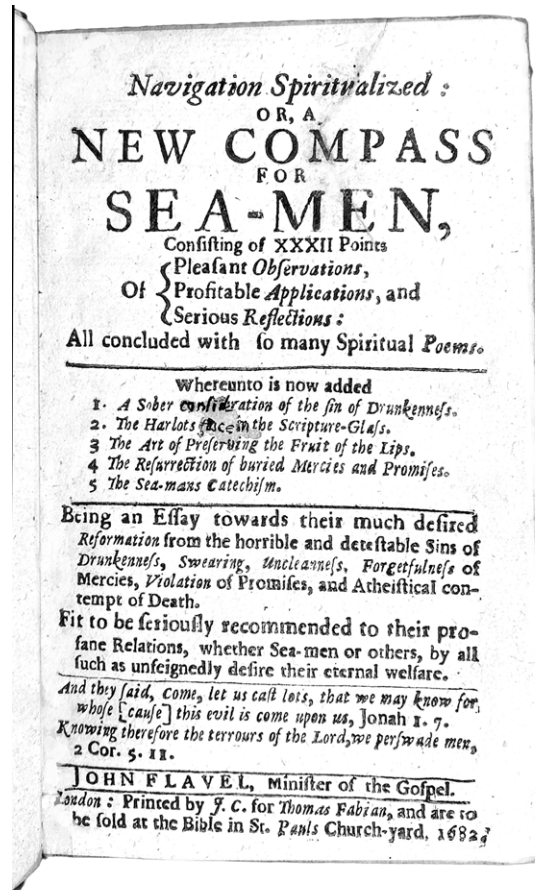
24. [ANGLO-SPANISH WAR.] Cort verhael vande groote en[de] heerlicke victorie, soo den Heere almachtich genadichlick behest heeft te verleenen die Armada van Enghelant, met het ghelucklick overwinnen: eerst vanden Spaenschen galeyen, galionen, pinassen ende anderen gheweldighe oorloch schepen in die baye van Calis-Malis, daer nae met het innemen ende veroueren vander stadt selve, ende der Brugghe aldaer, mitsgaders van anderen steden ende plaetsen daer omtrent.

[’s-Gravenhage] Ghedruckt, by Aelbrecht Heydricksz. 1596. First edition. 4to (14 x 19cm) [8]pp., printed in Dutch black letter type, title-page with woodcut device, very good in plain paper wrapper c.1900, book label “Ex Bibliotheca J[an]. W[illem]. Six [van Vromade (1872–1936)]”.

First edition, rare, of this Dutch news pamphlet printed in the Hague giving an account of the Capture of Cadiz in 1596, a pivotal event in the Anglo-Spanish War (1585–1604). An Anglo-Dutch armada under the naval command of admiral Charles Howard 1st earl of Nottingham (1536–1624) sailed with troops headed by Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex (1565–1601), with Lord Thomas Howard (1561–1626), Sir Walter Raleigh (1553–1618), and Sir Francis Vere (1560–1609) each commanding their own units. At Cadiz the Spanish set fire to 32 of their own ships, including several from their West Indies fleet, to prevent them being captured by the Anglo-Dutch forces. The limited Spanish fortifications and disorderly defence planning allowed the English to take possession of the city with ease. Cadiz was plundered and sacked, with some 50 English prisoners being freed and several prominent Spanish hostages being taken back to England for ransom. After the debacle of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the sacking of Cadiz in 1596 was one of the worst defeats for the Spanish during the Elizabethan period.

Knuttel 953a; Typographia Batava 2858. OCLC locates 5 copies (Koninklijke Bibliotheek; Universiteit Leiden; British Library; Universiteit Utrecht; Vlaamse Erfgoedbibliotheek)

£2500



DRUNKEN MARINERS REFORMED BY SPIRITUAL POETRY

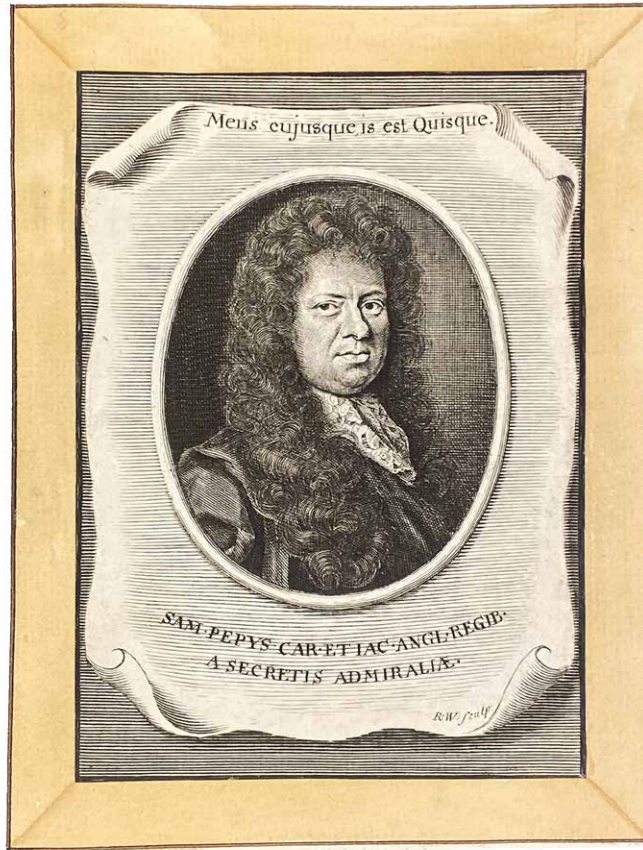
25. FLAVEL, John. *Navigation spiritualized: or, A new compass for sea-men, consisting of XXXII points of pleasant observations, profitable applications, and serious reflections: all concluded with so many spiritual poems ...*

London, printed by J.C. for Thomas Fabian. 1682. Third edition. 12mo (9 x 14cm) [32], 294, [2]pp., with initial blank & final leaf of advertisements, first few leaves with small repaired hole (touching a few letters of title-page but sense recoverable, sectional title-page at p. [173], very good in contemporary blind-ruled sheep, front joint with imperceptible strengthening, light wear to extremities.

A rare example of an early edition of this influential spiritual manual for mariners, the work for which Presbyterian minister and writer John Flavel (1630-1691) is best remembered. Dedicated "to all masters, mariners, and sea-men: especially such as belong to the borrough of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnes, in the county of Devon," the book combines spiritual guidance for sailors with Flavel's religious poems on maritime themes: gales, shipwreck, storms, rocks, navigation, fishing, trade. The second part includes "The sea-mans catechism ... an essay towards their much desired reformation from the horrible and detestable sins of drunkenness, swearing, uncleanness, forgetfulness of mercies, violation of promises, and atheistical contempt of death ..." Mention is made of fishing in American waters "from ... especially the western parts of England, many sail of ships are sent yearly to the American parts of the world; as Newfoundland, New-England &c. Whence every year is brought home, not only enough to supply our nation ..." (p. 112).

First printed in 1664, ESTC lists 19 editions up to 1800. This 1682 edition appears to be the third. Examples of the six editions published before 1700 are each recorded in a tiny number of copies. Wing F1172. ETSC locates 2 copies only of this edition (British Library; Yale University Sterling Memorial Library).

£1250



SAMUEL PEPYS - ENGRAVED PORTRAIT BOOKPLATE

26. [PEPYS, Samuel.] Mens cuiusque is est Quisque ... Sam. Pepys. Car. et Iac. Angl. Regib. a Secretis Admiraliae.

[London.] R[obert]. W[hite]. Sculp[ist]. [c.1690]. Bookplate, engraved on paper (approx. 8.6 x 12.3cm) window-mounted into watercolour trompe l'oeil eighteenth-century paper frame (approx. 11 x 14.8cm) mount handcoloured to imitate wood, a good impression, very good condition.

A Pepysian rarity, this engraved portrait of Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) was produced specifically to be used by him as a bookplate, one of several different exlibris that he is known to have pasted inside the front covers of the volumes in his library. It was engraved c.1690 by Robert White (1645-1703) after a portrait painted in 1689 by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723). The Latin motto at the head of the plate was adopted by Pepys from Cicero, the meaning being translated variously, along the lines of "As is the mind, so is the man." It is indicative of the high regard in which he held himself that Pepys made the unusual choice of utilising a portrait for this purpose. However from an aesthetic point of view it can be seen that this bookplate has been influenced somewhat by the Dutch fashion for trompe l'oeil paintings and prints. The border with edges curling up suggests a print pasted to a wall. A former owner in the eighteenth century has taken this aesthetic direction further by window-mounting the print in a watercolour border imitating wood, a much-used background in trompe l'oeil gouaches. Franks 23260.

£650



PORTRAIT OF A PRINTSELLER - FIRST LONDON ART AUCTIONEER

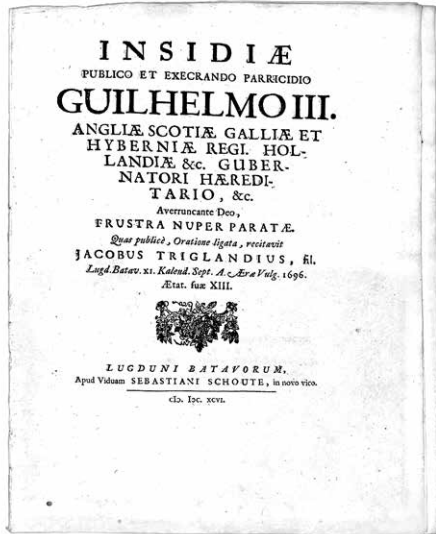
27. [PLACE, Francis.] Richard Thompson.

[London, c. 1693?] G: Soest pinxit. P: Tempest excudit. F: Place fecit. Print, mezzotint (sheet approx. 21 x 26.3cm, thread margins beyond the platemark) a very good, rich impression.

This mezzotint portrait depicts the London art dealer and printseller Richard Thompson (d.1693). In addition to publishing prints, in particular mezzotints, he is also credited, in partnership with Alexander Browne (d.1706), with organising the first regular art auctions in London, beginning in 1678. After a painting by the London-based Dutch artist Gilbert Soest, this print is a fine example of the virtuosity of the printmaker Francis Place (1647-1728), an early pioneer in the medium of mezzotint. Bearing the imprint of the influential London print publisher Pierce Tempest (1653-1717), this is an example of the second state of this print. Here Richard Thompson's name has been added below the portrait, it not being present in the first state.

Chaloner Smith 1883 13.II. Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints.

£750



JUVENILE NEO-LATIN VERSE – WILLIAM III SURVIVES JACOBITE PLOT

28. TRIGLAND, Jacob. *Insidiæ publico et execrando parricidio Guilhelmo III. Angliæ Scotiæ Galliæ et Hybernæ, regi. Hollandiæ &c. ...*

Lugduni Batavorum [ie Leiden], apud Viduam Sebastiani Schoute. 1696. First edition. 4to (19 x 24.5cm) [12]pp., unbound, very good.

First edition, rare, of this Neolatin poem by the thirteen-year-old Jacob Trigland, son of the identically-named Leiden theological professor Jacob Trigland (1652-1705), celebrating the failure of a Jacobite plot in early 1696 against the life of King William III (1650-1702).

OCLC locates 4 copies only (Universiteit Leiden; Universiteit Amsterdam; Bibliothèque Nationale de France; Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma).

£450

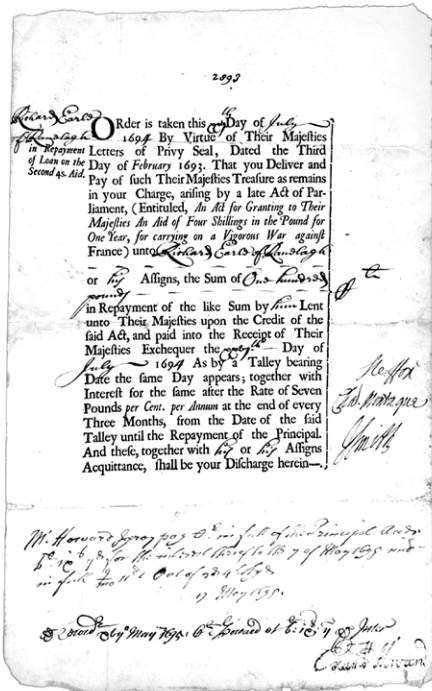
FUNDING THE NINE YEARS WAR AGAINST FRANCE

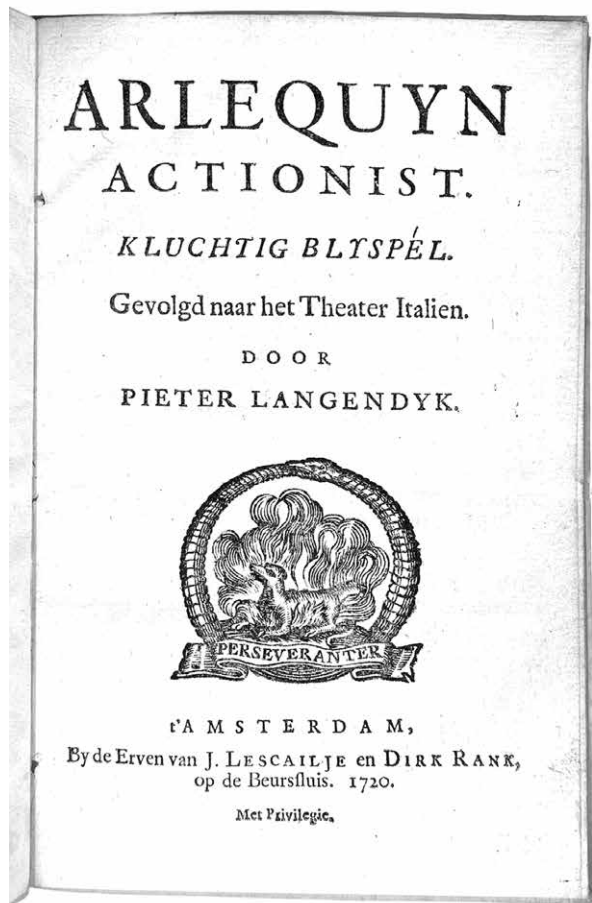
29. [EXCHEQUER.] Order is taken this [xxvith] day of [July] 169[4] by virtue of ... An act for granting to their Majesties an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year, for carrying on a vigorous war against France ... unto [Richard Earle of Ranelagh] ... the sum of [one hundred pounds] in repayment of the like sum by [him] lent unto their Majesties upon the credit of the said act ... together with interest ... after the rate of seven pounds per cent. Per annum ...

[London, 26 July 1694.] Printed Exchequer receipt, single sheet. Folio (22.5 x 34cm) completed in manuscript, signed off by 3 Treasury commissioners, with related contemporary ink annotations at foot & to blank verso, small almost imperceptible marginal repair, old folds, very good.

Dated 26 July 1694, this is a scarce example of an Exchequer receipt recording repayment of a loan made under the 1693 *Act for granting to their Majesties an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year, for carrying on a vigorous war against France*. This was levied to fund the English war effort against France during the Nine Years War. Richard Jones First Earl of Ranelagh (1641-1712) has signed the verso, recording his receipt of £105 9s 2d in repayment. In the margin are penned the signatures of three politicians, commissioners of the Treasury: John Smith (1656-1723) of Tedworth House, Sir Stephen Fox (1627-1716) and Charles Montagu, First Earl of Halifax (1661-1715), then chancellor of the Exchequer, a post he had just been rewarded with in 1694 on account of his devising the establishment of The Bank of England.

£450





JOHN LAW & FINANCIAL SPECULATION ON THE DUTCH STAGE

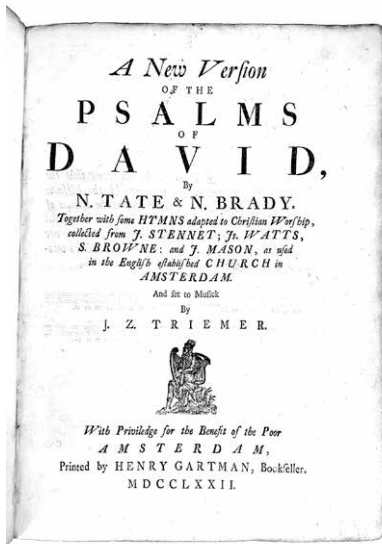
30. LANGENDIJK, Pieter. *Arlequyn actionist. Kluchtig blyspél. Gevolgd naar het Theater Italien.*

T'Amsterdam, by de erven van J. Lescailje en Dirk Rank. 1720. First edition. 8vo (10 x 16cm) 24pp., modern bookplate (initials "GB"), modern full plain vellum in period style, slightly sprung, very good.

First edition, scarce, of this one act farce by Dutch playwright Pieter Langendijk (1683-1786) written to satirise the stock market speculation and subsequent financial panic that followed the bursting in 1720 of the huge bubbles associates with both the South Sea Company and the Mississippi Company operated by Scottish financier John Law (1671-1729). The title translates as "Harlequin stock-jobber." Another Amsterdam-printed edition was issued in 1720 with 18pp.; the text was reprinted also in that celebrated Dutch compendium of bubbling *Het groote tafereel der dwaasheid* ... (Amsterdam, 1720), known as "The great mirror of folly."

Goldsmiths' 5898.44-1 suppl.; Kress S.2902; Van Aken, II, 274.

£950



PSALMS WITH PRINTED MUSIC FOR ENGLISH CHURCH IN AMSTERDAM

31. [TATE, Nahum; BRADY, Nicholas.] A new version of the Psalms of David, by N. Tate & N. Brady. Together with some hymns adapted to Christian worship, collected from J. Stennet; Js. Watts, S. Browne: and J. Mason, as used in the English established church in Amsterdam. And set to musick by J. Z. Triemer. Amsterdam, printed by Henry Gartman. 1772. Third edition? [BOUND WITH]

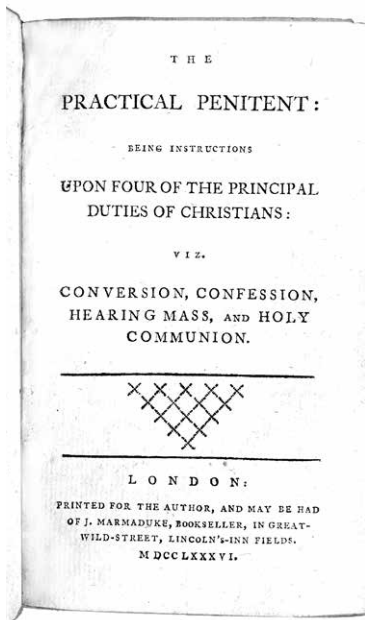
[AMSTERDAM.] The Heidelbergh catechism of the reformed Christian religion.

Amsterdam, printed by Henry Gartman. 1772. 4to (approx. 21 x 25cm) [4], 222, [4]; [4], 52pp., psalm book with printed music throughout, catechism without final errata leaf, very good in contemporary Dutch polished leather, centre of front board with gilt stamped crowned cypher with initials below: "ECM", front board with a little warping & starting at foot of joint but sound, light wear to extremities.

A rare edition of Tate and Brady printed in Amsterdam for the Anglican Church in Amsterdam. The metrical text of the psalms in accompanied throughout by printed music, the settings having been arranged by the Dutch composer and musician Johann Zewalt Triemer (d.1761). Editions in 4to and 12mo were issued in 1753, 1765 and 1772. All are rare.

ESTC locates only 2 copies of the psalm book (British Library; Cambridge University Trinity College).

£450



ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC DEVOTION AFTER PAPISTS ACT

32. [ROMAN CATHOLIC.] The practical penitent: being instructions upon four of the principal duties of Christians: viz. conversion, confession, hearing Mass, and Holy Communion.

London, printed for the author, and may be had of J. Marmaduke, bookseller, In Great-Wild-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. 1786. 12mo (9.5 x 15.5cm) 79, [1]pp., very good in contemporary blind-ruled sheep, front pastedown with contemporary ink inscription "Wardour Library No.1".

Only edition, rare, of this devotional manual for English Roman Catholics, the preface noting that the contents were drawn principally from "the piety of a most respectable lady." Printed at Lincoln's Inn Fields at the press of the Catholic printer James Marmaduke (d.1788), this was one of a flurry of titles that were issued after the Papists Act of 1778 which precipitated the Gordon Riots of 1780. However it would not be until the more comprehensive Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1791 that English Catholics were permitted officially to practice their religion freely.

ESTC locates 7 copies only (British Library; Downside Abbey; Bodleian Library Oxford University; Society of Jesus Library, London; St. Patrick's College Library, Maynooth; University College Dublin; O'Neill Library, Boston College).

£450

ABBESS OF THE ENGLISH POOR CLARES AT ROUEN

33. [BUTLER, Alban.] A short account of the life and virtues of the venerable and religious mother, Mary of the Holy Cross, abbess of the English Poor Clares at Rouen; Who died there in the sweet odour of sanctity, March 21, anno 1735. By A. B.

London, printed with permission ... 1767. First edition. 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) [2], 205, [1]pp., front pastedown with early ink inscription: "this book belongs to the Monastery of the Visitation of our Lady of Shipton", tiny stab holes at inner margin from previous sewing (not affecting legibility), very good in contemporary plain calf, joints starting but boards attached firmly on stitching, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this spiritual biography of Ven. Mary Howard, of the Holy Cross (1653-1735), abbess of the English Poor Clares at Rouen from 1702. Born in England into the Howard family, on becoming a Roman Catholic nun in France she hid her nobility by assuming various different surnames. The authorship of the "A.B." on the title-page is in some places (including ESTC) attributed to Anne Bedingfield, also a nun at Rouen, however it seems more likely that it is the work of Alban Butler (1710-1773), Roman Catholic priest and historian, author of the four volume *The lives of the fathers, martyrs, and other principal saints* ... (London, 1756-1759).

Provenance: an early ink note on the front pastedown notes: "this book belongs to the Monastery of the Visitation of our Lady of Shipton." The Roman Catholic Visitation Sisters traced their origins to Rouen. Fleeing France on account of the Revolution, first to Portugal, they established themselves in England in 1804.

£450

MYSTICISM & EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

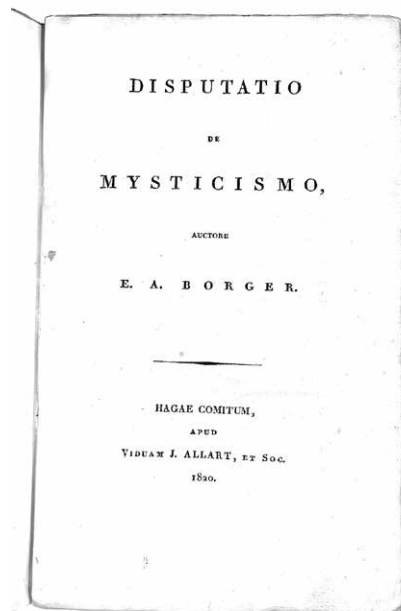
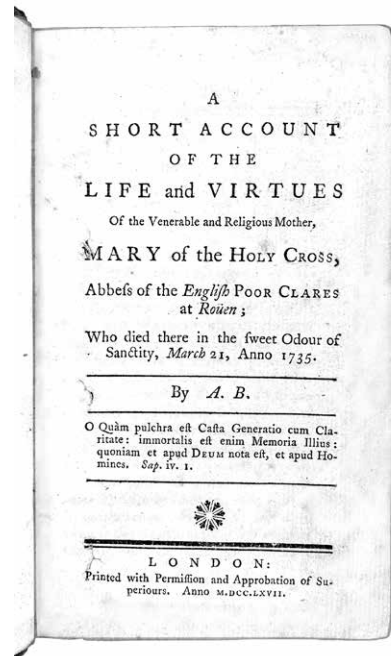
34. BORGER, Elias Annes. Disputatio de mysticismo

...

Hagae Comitum, apud Viduam J. Allart, et Soc. 1820. Second edition, revised. 8vo (13.5 x 23cm) xvi, 311, [1]pp., negligible pinholes to last few leaves not affecting legibility, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary pink speckled painted boards, some losses to paper at spine & joints starting but sound, remains of printed paper label, light wear to extremities.

A very good, uncut copy in contemporary boards of this rare treatise on the subject of mysticism, one of the very earliest European academic works to be published on the subject. The author Elias Anne Borger (1784-1820) was a Frisian poet and professor of theology. Here he examines the development of medieval European mysticism while also criticising various forms of German philosophy that emerged in the eighteenth century, including Kant's ideas. Following the first edition (Harlem, 1819), this second, revised, edition was printed at The Hague and includes a substantial new preface; a German translation followed as *E.A. Borger über den Mysticismus* ... (Altona, 1826).

£450





GERMAN CONJURER'S CALLIGRAPHIC LOVE CHARM

35. [BUCHINGER, Matthias.] Carlo Don hear my mon. ... Come hear and gett my life ... I'l work my fingers to the boon ... If thou will mak my to thy wife ...

[Dublin? c.1736.] Micrographic drawing, ink on single sheet of paper (sheet approx. 7.5 x 9cmcm) [1] page, paper toned, framed & glazed [c.1750] in wooden frame (frame approx. 10.3 x 11.8cm) with patterned gilt mount under the glass, papered verso of frame with ink inscription, "Miss MB[?] Augt. 16 [17]50", some wear to verso & extremities of frame, very good.

An unusual example of the penmanship of the celebrated conjurer, musician and writing master Matthias Buchinger (1674-1739), "born without hands or feet in Germany June the 3 1674." His condition today would be categorised as phocomelia, his height being recorded as 2 feet 5 inches. Buchinger arrived in England after the accession of George I and toured widely across the country, also travelling in Ireland and Scotland. He became well-known through his public performances. With his small fin-like appendages Buchinger developed extraordinary dexterity. Calligraphy, and micrographic writing and drawing, in particular, was one of his specialities, with surviving productions of this kind illustrating his considerable accomplishment. He was known also to play several musical instruments and perform magic tricks, advertising himself as "the greatest German living."

This drawing is somewhat mysterious, however it can be conjectured that it was penned by Buchinger as a type of love charm to aid his teenage daughter in the pursuit of the object of her matrimonial desire. A man in a cage is suspended from a tree, identified as "Carolus Don." in adjacent manuscript text, he appears to be the object of amorous designs being channeled from the young woman below. Holding a rose, she is identified in manuscript text below her as "Elizabeth Buchinger." This must be Buchinger's daughter Elizabeth, born in London 20 December 1723. Floating at the centre of the image are two flaming hearts suspended in mid air. The textual border seems to be voiced from Elizabeth to her beloved: "Carlo Don hear my mon. ... Come hear and gett my life ... I'l work my fingers to the boon ... If thou will mak my to thy wife ..." Two lines of text in German offer further encouragement to him to make Elizabeth his wife. In the early modern period in England, Ireland and Scotland, girls could be married at an age as early as twelve. The name "Carolus Don." can be surmised to refer to a young man with name Charles Donald or Donnelley, or similar. Dublin as a place of production and a date of c.1736 seem possible – Buchinger's pen is known to have remained active during his final years in Ireland, and his daughter Elizabeth must have been at least of marriageable age to be offering herself as a wife who would work her "fingers to the boon".

For comparable details from another drawing in Buchinger's hand, in particular in the decorative border, shaded sky and handling of grass tufts, see: Jay, Ricky, Matthias Buchinger "The greatest German living", L.A., Sigilo, 2016, pp.[74]: "Bancks family tree".

£3500



COLOUR WOODBLOCK PRINTING ON GERMAN GREETING CARDS

36. [GREETING CARDS.] [Six German greeting cards, each woodblock-printed in three colours, with pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress-printed verses.]

6 greeting cards: [Germany], 3 dated in manuscript (1780; 1781; 1782) & 3 undated but [c.1780] (each approx. 11 x 21cm) each with woodblock-printed decorative architectural design in 3 colours framing a pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress German verse, all but one with contemporary manuscript gift inscriptions, 1 with some light paper toning, very good.

Rare examples of eighteenth century colour-printed ephemera, these six greeting cards must have been produced by the same German printer. Evoking the Romantic era, they date from the early 1780s and are each printed in three colours, together displaying red, green, blue and rose-coloured inks. Each design is centred on an architectural frame, stone plinth, tomb or similar, on which a section of coloured silk bearing letterpress verses has been pasted. All but one bear contemporary manuscript gift inscriptions for new year good wishes, greetings or tokens of friendship. These are representative examples of what appear to be the earliest obtainable modern European greetings cards and the colour printing adds a further dimension of xylographic interest.

£1250



GERMAN ROMANTICISM – GREETING CARDS WITH SILK-PRINTED VERSES

37. [GREETING CARDS.] [Six engraved German greeting cards, each with pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress-printed verses.]

I. [New Year card.] [Germany.] 1781. (10.5 x 20cm); II. [New Year card.] [Germany.] 1783. (10.5 x 19cm); III. [Friendship card.] [Germany.] "Kirchberg ... 1784" (12 x 10cm); IV. [Greetings card.] [Germany, c.1790.] (12 x 20cm); V. [Card for a mother.] [Germany, c.1790.]; VI. [Friendship card.] [Germany.] 1791. (10 x 13cm); together 6 cards, each with engraved decorative design framing a pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress German verse, I-V with contemporary handcolouring, VI printed in sepia ink; I-IV & VI with contemporary presentation inscriptions, very good condition.

Evoking the era of German Romanticism, these six scarce examples of German greeting cards date from the last decade of the eighteenth century. Each engraved, handcoloured, design is centred on an architectural frame, stone plinth, tomb or similar, on which a section of coloured silk bearing letterpress verses has been pasted. All but one bear contemporary manuscript gift inscriptions for new year good wishes, greetings or tokens of friendship. These are scarce examples of what appear to be the earliest obtainable modern European greetings cards.

£950



DUTCH SCHOOL PRIZE BINDING

38. DAMM, Christian Tobias. *Compendium historiae fabulosae ... in Latinum convertit Carolus Ferdinandus Nagel ...*

Leidae, A. et J. Honkoop. 1812. Typis J. Brill, Leidae. "Sextam editionem, reliquis emendatiorum". 12mo (10.5 x 16cm) viii, 226, [2]pp., 16 engraved plates, initial printed prize dedication leaf (14 x 21cm, folding) bound at front of book (presented to "Georgium Henricum Muller, completed in manuscript & signed by 5 schoolmasters), bound in contemporary gilt-stamped vellum with device of the Dutch Virgin on both boards, light wear to extremities.

A large gilt-stamped device depicting the Dutch Virgin, modelled on Athena with helmet and spear, adorns both boards of this vellum-bound school prize book presented to "Georgium Henricum Muller" at the Hague Gymnasium 8 September 1823. The gilt design incorporates a shield bearing the stork, referencing the arms of the city, together with an owl and a pile of books. The folding presentation certificate bound in at the front of the book includes the signatures of five schoolmasters, including the then rector Johannes Kappelijne van de Coppello (1790-1833).

£250



GEORGIAN SPELLING ALPHABET FOR CHILDREN

39. [JUVENILIA.] [Spelling alphabet.]

[England, c.1825.] Boxed alphabet set: the varnished softwood box (approx. 13 x 9 x 5.5cm) with sliding lid inlaid with bone rectangle with incised title "Spelling alphabet", housing a set of bone letter pieces (147 pieces, each approx. 13 x 17 x 3mm) incised & inked, some light wear to extremities of box & pieces, very good.

Dating to c.1825, this charming boxed set of bone letter pieces would have been used by children learning to spell. A scarce survival evoking juvenile education in the Georgian era.

£450

READING LESSONS WITH BANBURY BATTLEDORE

40. [JUVENILE.] Playing with fire ... The cock ... This is the cat ... This is The ark ...

Printed by J.G. Rusher, Banbury. [c.1830.] Single sheet of card (approx. 17 x 14cm) folded twice as issued, printed with letterpress text on both sides, woodcuts in the text, fine condition.

A fine example of a battledore printed at Banbury by John Goldby Rusher (1784-1877) a leading provincial publisher of chapbooks for children. Printed on sturdy card and incorporating upper and lower case alphabets and numerals together with woodcuts, these learning aids for young children can be considered a nineteenth century replacement for the hornbook of earlier centuries. This example includes four woodcuts with related texts titled "Playing with fire ... The cock ... This is the cat ... This is The ark ..." Tuer 390.

£350





VICTORIAN JUVENILE SCRAPBOOK – CORNUCOPIA OF ENGRAVINGS

41. [JUVENILE.] [A scrapbook filled with cut-out and handcoloured engravings, artfully arranged.]

[London?] "This book was made by Charles Lucas 1856" (penned on front cover). Folio (approx. 30 x 40cm) [70] pages, each decorated with cut-out engravings & printed scraps, many in contemporary handcolour, the backing leaves consisting of blue, red and beige cloth, plain cloth covers, some light wear & fraying to extremities of leaves, a few negligible marks, cover with some light staining & wear to extremities, overall in a very good state of preservation.

This juvenile scrapbook, filled with carefully cut-out engravings, many in contemporary handcolour, is an unusual early Victorian survival. The artful arrangement, variety of the illustrations and the fact that the backing pages of the scrapbook consist of coloured cloth rather than paper, all mark this out as a superior production by a digitally dexterous young aesthete, an ink inscription on the front cover proclaiming that "this book was made by Charles Lucas 1856." We find a wide range of visual delights here: hunting scenes; royal ephemera; a particular focus on exotic animals; dancing dandy couples, Neoclassical vignettes; ethnographic curiosities; eruptions & conflagrations; The Great Exhibition; flora and fauna; gypsies and beggars; theatrical excitements. It offers a overview of the printed imagery that would have occupied the eyes of a middle-class metropolitan Victorian lad in the mid 1850s.

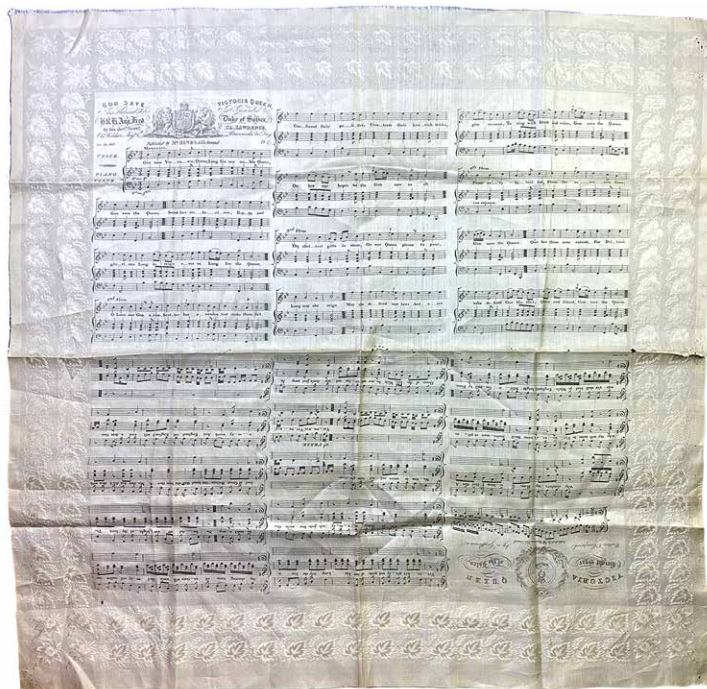
£2500

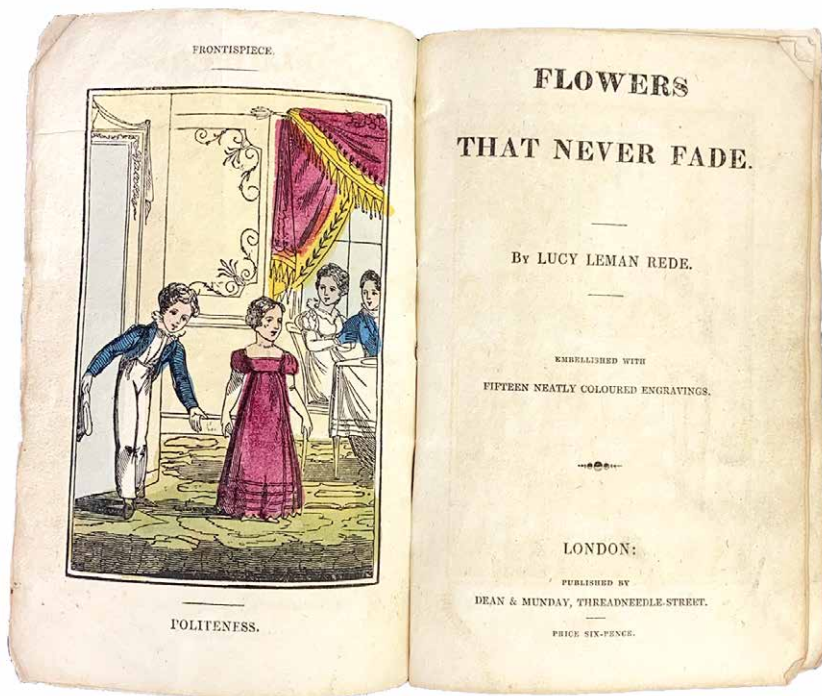
MUSICAL VICTORIANA ON PRINTED SILK SCARF

42. [MUSIC.] God save Victoria Queen. This national air is inscribed to H.R.H. Aug. Fred. Duke of Sussex, by his dev[ote]d serv[an]t CL. Lawrence, Old Windsor, Augst. 1 Brunswicks. Ascen. Day. ... Victoria Queen bright star of the isles written & composed by a gentleman ... [London.] Published by Mr. Hawes, 355, Strand. [c.1838.] Printed handkerchief, musical scores in black ink on white silk, with woven design of vine leaves in the border (approx. 75 x 75cm) printed on one side, blank verso, some negligible tears along old central fold not touching printed surface, very good.

This large white silk scarf offers some musical Victoriana – the printed music and accompanying wording for "God save Victoria Queen" and "Victoria Queen bright star of the isles." The music publisher William Hawes operated from premises in London at 355 Strand from c.1830 to 1846 – suggesting this was most probably produced around the time of her coronation in 1838. A rare survival of an ephemeral item.

£650

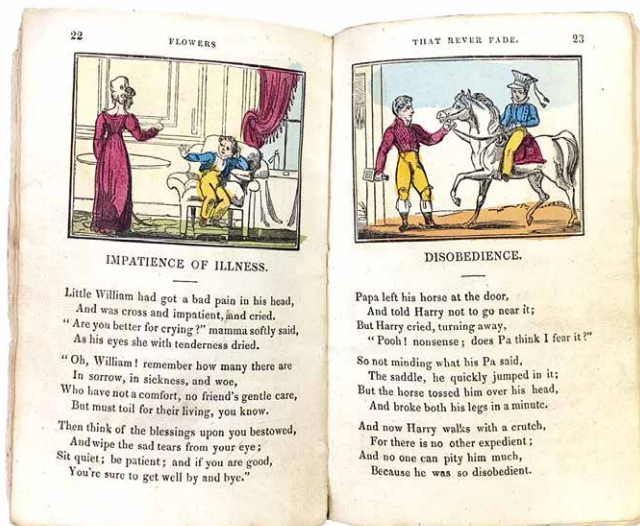




JUVENILE CHAPBOOK WITH COLOURED WOODCUT ILLUSTRATIONS

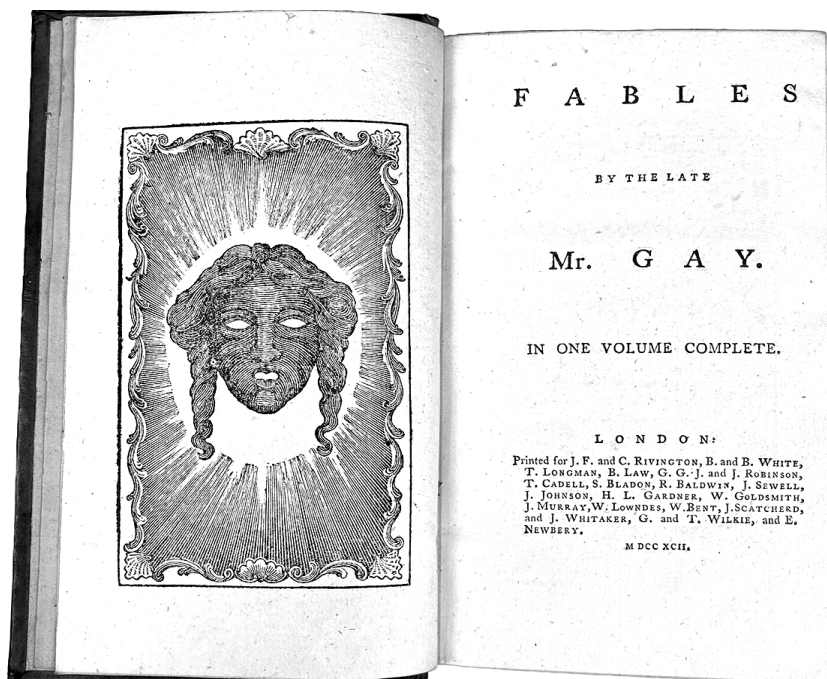
43. REDE, Lucy Leman. *Flowers that never fade ... Embellished with fifteen neatly coloured engravings.*

London, published by Dean & Munday. [c.1824.] First edition. 16mo (9 x 14cm) 31pp., with handcoloured woodcut frontispiece & 14 handcoloured woodcuts in the text, printed on alternating rectos & versos of leaves as issued, negligible occasional dustmarking, very good in the publisher's blue paper printed wrappers, light wear to extremities of paper wrapper, front wrapper verso with juvenile ink inscription "Mary Edgley".



First edition, rare, of this chapbook for children containing moral tales illustrated with fifteen handcoloured engravings, with titles including: "The rose ... Good humour ... The fisherman ... The greedy child ... Come when you are called ... The coach" The book was one of a small number of juvenile titles written by Lucy Leman Rede (1806-1870), one of several literary siblings including the writer Leman Thomas Tertius Rede (1799-1832), actor and playwright William Leman Rede (1802-1847) and writer and reformer Mary Leman Grimstone (1796-1869), children of the lawyer and writer Leman Thomas Rede (d.1810).

OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library, supplying date of 1825; Oxford University; UCLA).



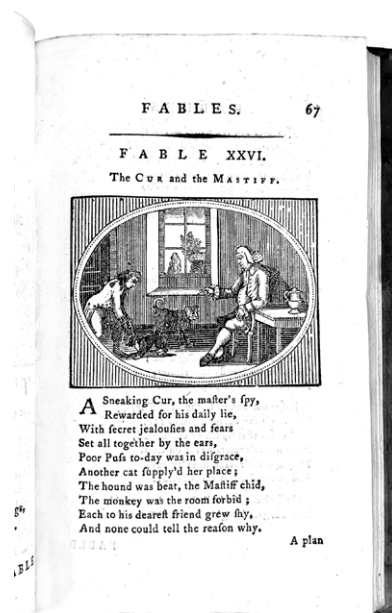
GAY'S FABLES FOR CHILDREN – ILLUSTRATED WITH BERWICK WOODCUTS

44. [GAY, John.] *Fables by the late Mr. Gay. In one volume complete.*

London, printed for J.F. and C. Rivington ... 1792. 12mo (11 x 17.5cm) viii, 232pp., complete with woodcut frontispiece & 68 woodcuts in the text, a fine, fresh, copy in contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label titled in gilt.

Written for the six year old Prince William Augustus, later Duke of Cumberland (1721-1765), the *Fables* (London, 1727) of English poet and dramatist John Gay (1685-1732) remained popular throughout the eighteenth century, being reprinted in numerous editions. This example contains sixty-eight illustrative woodcuts engraved by John Berwick (1760-1795). A book that is usually found in poor condition, this copy however is noteworthy for being in fine, fresh condition in a very well-preserved binding of contemporary tree calf gilt. Hugo 63.

£450



The American Toilet.



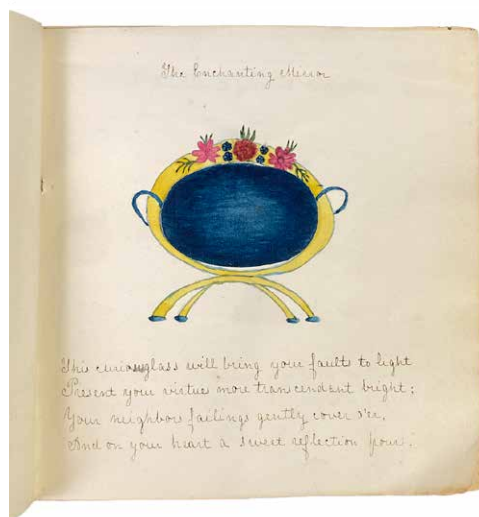
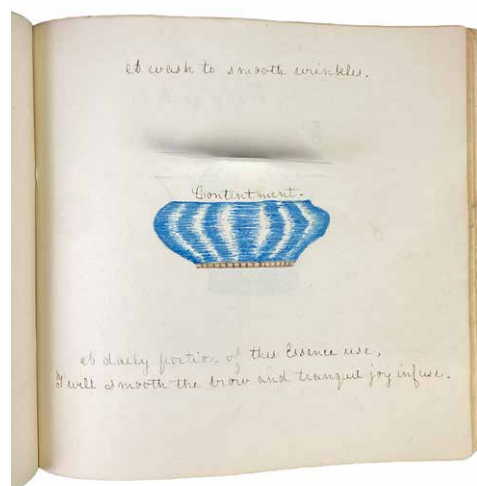
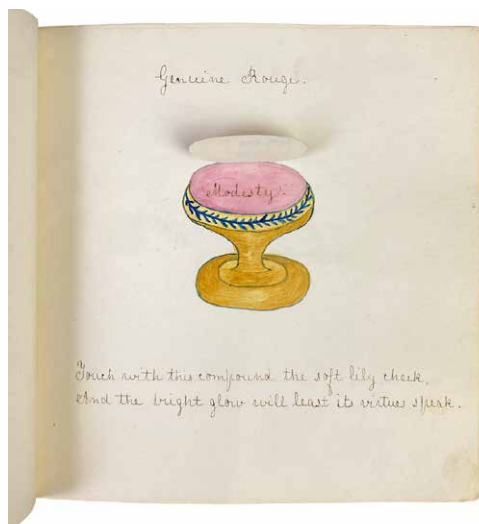
"Whose adorning, let it not be that outward
adorning, of wearing of gold, but let it be even the ornament
of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God,
of great price.

1st Epistle of Peter 3rd Chapter, 3rd & 4th verses.

The Enchanting Mirror.



This curiouglass will bring your faults to light
Present your virtues more transcendent bright;
Your neighbors failings gently cover o'er.
And on your heart a sweet reflection pour.



QUAKER CONDUCT BOOK FOR NEW YORK GIRLS - WATERCOLOUR MOVEABLES

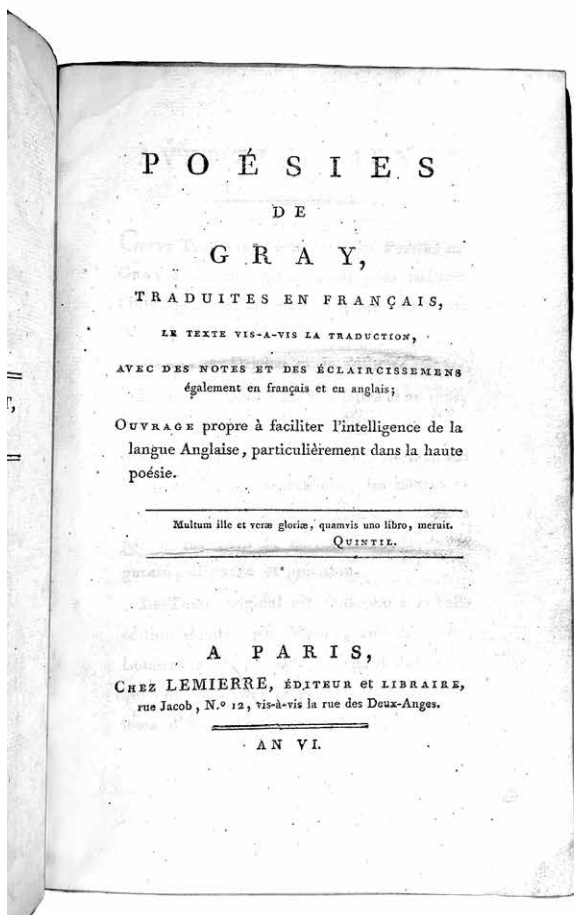
45. [JUVENILE.] *The American Toilet*.

[New York, c.1850.] Manuscript book with watercolour illustrations. 12mo (12.5 x 12.5cm) [20] leaves including title leaf, with [20] pages, penned & drawn in watercolour on rectos of leaves, each of the watercolour drawings incorporating moveable fold-over flaps, fly leaf with pencil inscription "Emily M. Merrill", contemporary marbled paper wrappers, very good.

This unique and charming manuscript conduct book for American girls offers a series of riddles on moral themes, the answer to each being penned inside a watercolour drawing of various decorative boxes, ointment jars, bottles, under a moveable fold-over paper flap. This is an enlarged hand-produced copy made c.1850 of the early lithographic book *The American Toilet* (New York, 1825), possibly the first American book with "moveables", attributed to the Quaker Hannah Lindley Murray (1777-1836).

Provenance: inside the front cover is penned the ownership inscription of "Emily M. Merrill" (1840-1889), daughter of farmer Orson Merrill (1809-1896) of Champion, Jefferson County, New York. Perhaps this book was penned and drawn by her mother Emeline, nee Fitts (1810-1880). For details of the printed version of *The American Toilet*, see: Gumuchian, *Les livres de l'enfance du XVe au XIXe siècle* 334; Rosenbach, *Early American children's books* 683; Reese 51.

£2500



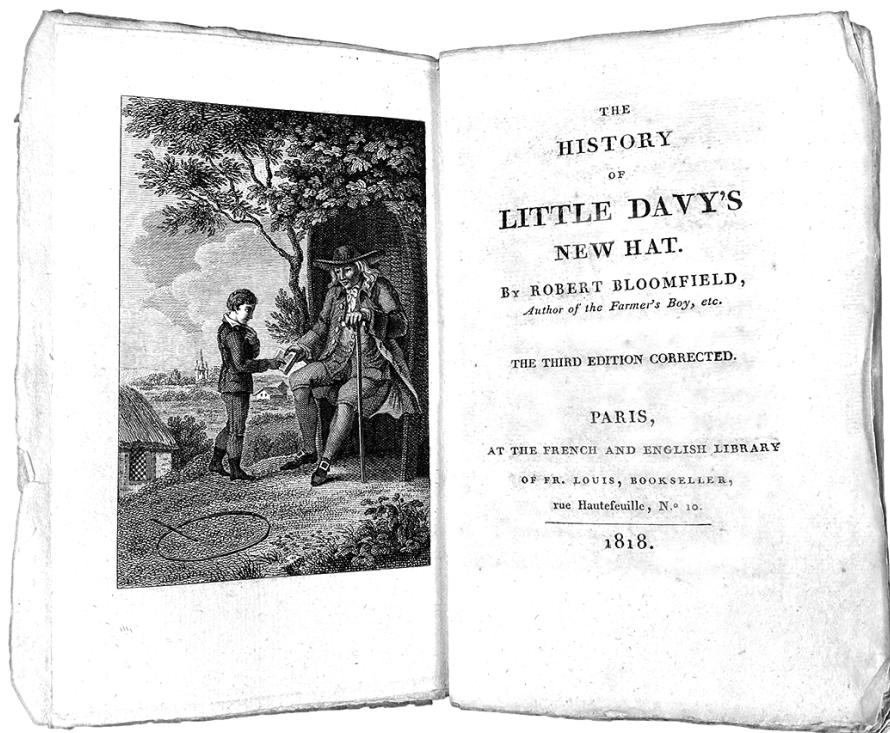
GRAY'S POÉSIES TRANSLATED BY PARISIAN BOOKSELLER

46. GRAY, Thomas. Poésies de Gray, traduites en français, le texte vis-a-vis la traduction, avec des notes et des éclaircissemens également en français et en anglais; ouvrage propre à faciliter l'intelligence de la langue Anglaise, particulièrement dans la haute poésie.

A Paris, [de l'imprimerie de Migneret] chez Lemierre, éditeur et libraire, Rue Jacob ... AnVI [i.e. 1798]. First edition of this translation. 8vo (15 x 22cm) xii, 173, [3]pp., with half-title & index, very good in contemporary French tree calf, marbled endleaves, boards ruled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with original red morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, a very good copy in contemporary polished French tree calf gilt, of this new French translation by Parisian bookseller and writer Auguste-Jacques Lemierre d'Argy (1762-1815) of the collected poems of Thomas Gray (1716-1771), with French text presented opposite the original English, here drawn from Mason's edition published as *The poems of Mr. Gray* ... (London, 1775). Lemierre advises in the preface: "cette traduction complète des Poésies de Gray a été entreprise autant pour faciliter l'intelligence de la langue Anglaise, que pour faire connoître en France un digne rival d'Ossian, de Dryden et de Milton ..."

ESTC locates 6 copies only (British Library; Cambridge University Peterhouse; Eton College Library; Warsaw University Library; University of North Carolina Wilson Library; Yale University Beinecke Library).



ENGLISH JUVENILE FICTION - PRINTED IN PARIS

47. BLOOMFIELD, Robert. *The history of little Davy's new hat.*

Paris, at the French and English Library of Fr. Louis, bookseller, rue Hautefeuille, no. 10. 1818. 12mo (9.5 x 15cm) [4], viii, 132 pp., with half-title & engraved frontispiece, uncut in contemporary pink paper wrappers, light wear to paper at head of spine.

An excellent, uncut copy in contemporary paper wrappers, of a rare Paris-printed edition of this moral tale for children by the English poet Robert Bloomfield (1766-1823), author of *The Farmer's Boy* (1800), one of the most commercially successful English poems of the Romantic period. First published in London in 1815, *Little Davy's new hat* belongs to the then-flourishing genre of didactic juvenile literature, combining moral instruction with scenes of rural and domestic life. The charming engraved frontispiece depicts the young Davy receiving instruction from his grandfather Master Woody in a pastoral landscape. An additional tale, *The history of the chickens and horse, and of the boy and wasp*, intended as a companion moral narrative, is appended. Printed in the French capital during the Bourbon Restoration, English books of this type found a ready market amongst the large influx of English travellers, expatriates and language students.

OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Indiana University; Angers-BU Letters et Scis).

£750



EVE OF FRENCH REVOLUTION - LAPDOG A SYMBOL OF INEQUALITY

48. [GAMELIN, Jacques.] [An aristocratic woman with lapdog is brought a croustade by her maid.]

[Narbonne?] Signed with initials in black oil paint on left arm of armchair: "JG: 1788." Painting, oil on canvas (stretcher approx. 27 x 33cm) unlined, on the original stretcher, surface with light even craquelure, a few tiny pinholes, very good in [early 19th century?] pierced giltwood frame.

A pointed satire attacking the excesses of the French upper classes, this oil painting was produced by the French painter Jacques Gamelin (1738-1803). Signed with his initials "JG" and dated by him "1788" it was painted during a year of famine in France on the eve of the French Revolution. The painting depicts a corpulent, seated aristocratic lady holding a lapdog while being brought a dainty sweet pastry croustade by her maid. The soberly-dressed, ruddy-cheeked maid looks down at the cake and the lapdog. The lapdog looks up defensively. The mistress holds a fork aloft which she is about to plunge into the cake. The viewer is left wondering whether the cake is in fact intended for the dog. Given that this was painted during a famine in France, the message is clear: that inequality between the classes is so great that the lapdogs of the wealthy live in more favourable conditions than the servant class. The use of a lapdog as a symbol for aristocratic decadence was a much-employed device in painting, *La Gimblette* by Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806) being perhaps the best-known example. In his monumental overview of pre-Revolutionary Parisian life, *Tableau de Paris* (1781/1788), Louis-Sébastien Mercier (1740-1814) includes a specific section decrying the fashion for lapdogs amongst the wealthy.

Born in Carcassonne, Jacques Gamelin is known as a prominent French provincial painter of the second half of the eighteenth century, foregoing the debauched metropolis of Paris for provincial cities, in particular in the vicinity of his native southwest. A stint in Rome in the 1760s saw him appointed painter to Pope Clement IV. He returned to France in 1774, pursuing anatomical studies at Toulouse before teaching at Montpellier and subsequently Narbonne, where he settled in the 1780s and where the present painting must have been produced. During the French Revolution he is recorded as a member of the *Société Populaire et Révolutionnaire des sans-culottes de Narbonne*. He was competent in a broad range of styles and media. The present work can be compared to several oil portraits of women in which Gamelin, as here, pays special attention to the detail of head coverings (See: Jacques Gamelin 1738-1803. [catalogue raisonné des oeuvres conservés au Musée des Beaux-Arts de Carcassonne] Musée de Carcassonne, 1990: Item 23: "La Perpignanaise").

£4500



FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY FASHION – ORIGINAL COPPER PRINTING PLATE

49. [FASHION.] *Les Merveilleuses*.

[Paris.] C[har]les Vernet Del[inea]vit]. Darcis Sculp[si]t [December 1796.] Copper printing, plate, engraved, line & stipple (approx. 35.5 x 31.5cm) a few negligible dents & scratches, verso sometime lacquered in black, in a very good state of preservation.

The Directory (1795-1799) period of the French Revolution saw a resurgence of the theatre, musical entertainment and metropolitan leisure pursuits in Paris. Reverberations from the shock of The Terror precipitated a peculiar period of cathartic dandyism amongst the aristocracy. Exaggerated dress styles found their expression in the male *Incroyables*, notable for double-breasted jackets and white neck scarves, and the female *Merveilleuses*, resplendent in their flowing Neoclassical gauze dresses, the Empress Josephine, before her marriage, herself being a noteworthy member of the *Merveilleuses*. These men and women from the upper classes, intoxicated by the realisation that they had survived the decimation wrought to their social strata by the guillotine, attended balls and paraded around the French capital in extraordinary styles.

This large and significant copper printing plate from the Directory period is a survival of the utmost rarity. It was produced in December 1796, the print being titled *Les Merveilleuses*. A very fine engraving by Louis Darcis (d.1801) in line and stipple after a drawing by Carle Vernet (1758-1836), it depicts two upper class women and an accompanying man clad in the exaggerated fashions of this short-lived but influential stylistic subculture. This print was produced together with a similarly-sized pendant print titled *Les Incroyables* depicting complementary male dandies. They were issued in both colour and black ink, capturing this dramatic and distinctive moment in French dress. For further historical background to these prints, see "Curator's comments" to: British Museum 1874,0711.835.

It is worth noting that the popularity of these two prints of 1796 influenced the later production of a bound series of 35 smaller handcoloured engravings, themselves celebrated as a record of Empire-era fashions. Designed by the artist's son Horace Vernet (1789-1863), these were published under the somewhat confusingly similar title *Incroyables et Merveilleuses* (Paris, [c.1815]).



MINERVA PRESS GOTHIC NOVEL IN FRENCH TRANSLATION

50. ROCHE, Regina Maria. *Les enfants de l'abbaye ... traduit de l'Anglais par André Morellet. Orné de gravures.*

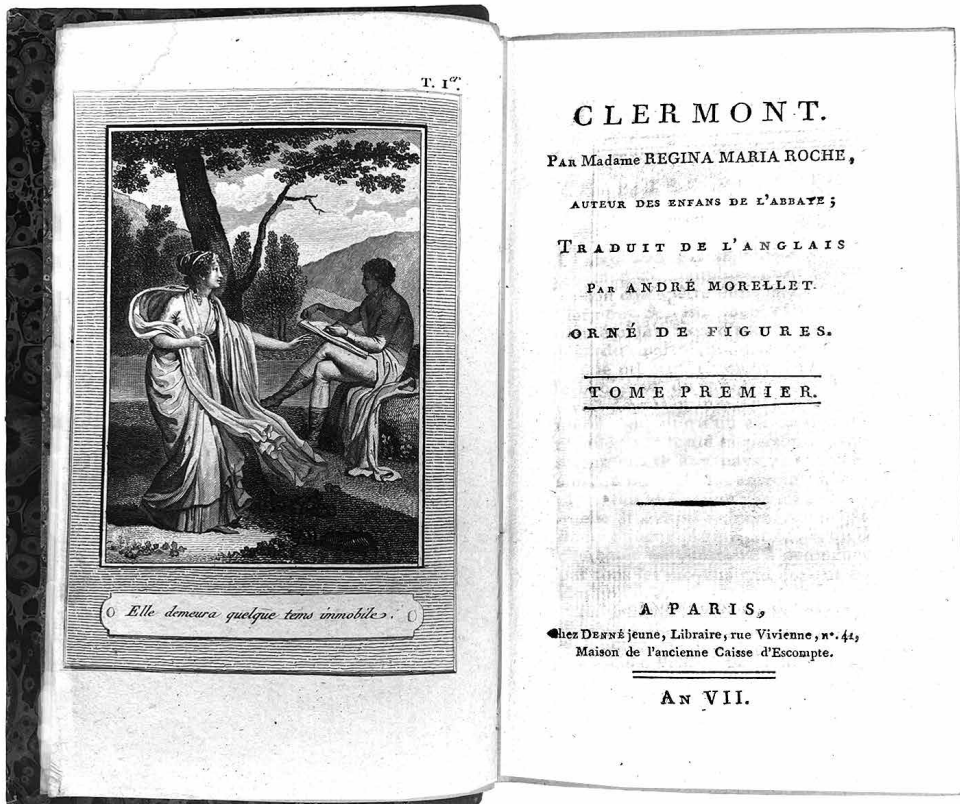
A Paris, chez Denné jeune. 1797. 6 volumes. First edition in French translation. 12mo (approx. 11 x 18cm) xviii, 372; [4], 255, [1]; [4], 291, [1]; [4], 282; [4], 300; 303, [1]pp., each volume with half-title and engraved frontispiece, negligible waterstain to first half of vol. 5, a very good set, uncut in contemporary publisher's blue paper wrappers as issued, some wear to paper at spines, remains of original printed labels, manuscript shelfmarks penned on front wrappers.

First edition, scarce, an excellent uncut set in contemporary wrappers, of the first French translation of the important gothic novel *The children of the abbey, a tale* (London, 1796) by the Irish novelist Regina Maria Roche (1763-1845). Published at the Minerva Press of William Lane (1745-1814), this was her third novel and by far the most popular, remaining in print through the nineteenth century. It is referenced in Jane Austen's novel *Emma* (1816). A sentimental gothic tale in which the orphans of an Irish soldier, Amanda and Oscar Fitzalan, are disinherited through a forged will by a malevolent aunt and cousin, the narrative features an Irish castle, the Abbey of Dunreath, reputedly haunted, and a smorgasbord of supernatural phenomena from the Radcliffean playbook.

This was one of a number of English translations of gothic novels made by André Morellet (1727-1819), others including works by Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823) and Matthew Lewis (1775-1818). It is worth noting that unusually Morellet has added a substantial 14 pages of his own "preface du traducteur" here, in which he offers his musings on the merits of Roche as an author, mentioning other British novelists by way of comparison, including Richardson, Radcliffe, Burney, Fielding, Sterne and others. This edition is adorned with six fine engraved frontispieces by Edme Bovinet (1767-1832) after Etienne-Joseph Chaillou.

Rochedieu p.283; Martin, Mylne & Frautschi 97.63.

£2500



NORTHANGER ABBEY "HORRID" GOTHIC NOVEL TRANSLATED

51. ROCHE, Regina Maria. *Clermont*. Par Madame Regina Maria Roche, auteur des *Enfants de l'Abbaye*; traduit de l'Anglais par André Morellet ...

A Paris, chez Denné jeune ... An VII. [i.e. 1798/9] 3 volumes bound in 1. First edition in French translation. 12mo (11 x 17cm) 299, [1]; 335, [1], 345, [1] pp., each volume with half-title and engraved frontispiece, nineteenth century book labels of "F.M. Caye," a few negligible marginal dust marks to a few pages, very good in mid-nineteenth century leather-backed marbled boards, spine ruled & direct-lettered in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of the earliest French translation of the important gothic novel *Clermont. A tale*. (London, 1798) by the Irish novelist Regina Maria Roche (1763-1845). *Clermont*, Roche's darkest work, followed her popular *The children of the abbey* (London, 1796). Both were published at the Minerva Press of William Lane (1745-1814). The notoriety of *Clermont* as a work of gothic fiction is underlined by inclusion as one of the seven "horrid" novels on a list given to Catherine Morland by Isabella Thorpe in Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey* (London, 1818). These rare titles were thought originally to have been invented by Jane Austen, however bibliographic research in the twentieth century revealed them to be actual gothic novels. The narrative begins with the heroine Madeline Clermont in nocturnal exploration of ghostly ruins adjacent to her father's cottage. Soon after meeting a captivating stranger, Sévigné, she is taken away to a remote chateau by the countess of Merville. Incarcerated in dark chambers she endures a frenzied series of horrific chases, being pursued by D'Alembert, the foul son-in-law of the countess, before her eventual escape, being reunited on the road to Paris with Sévigné who comes to her defence. *Clermont* is much-studied both as a literary influence on Jane Austen and a good example of the "terror" subgenre of English gothic fiction, however it received contemporary condemnation in *The critical review* (London, 1798):

"This tale reminds us, without any great pleasure, of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances. In Clermont, mystery is heaped upon mystery, and murder upon murder, with little art, and great improbability. This writer, indeed, claims murders as her *forte*; for, not content with such as are connected with the story, she details three instances at considerable length as episodes. We have also the usual apparatus of dungeons, long galleries, clanking chains and ghosts, and a profusion of picturesque description which, though it displays some merit, serves only to interrupt the narrative."

This was one of a number of English translations of gothic novels made by André Morellet (1727-1819, others including works by Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823) and Matthew Lewis (1775-1818).

Rochedieu p.283; Martin, Mylne & Frautschi 99.153. OCLC lists 2 copies only (National Library of Sweden; Lyon UCLy).

£2750

RADCLIFFEAN GOTHIC ADVENTURES IN HUNGARY

52. [GOTHIC.] *Faulconstein Forest. A romantic tale.*

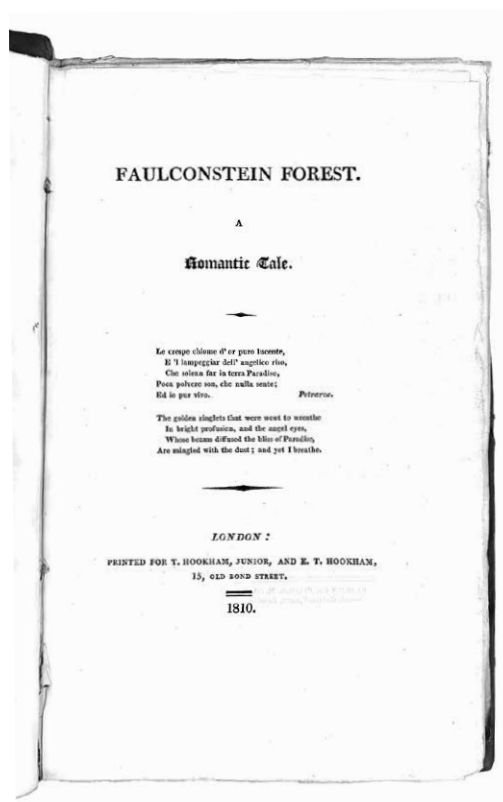
London, printed for T. Hookham, junior, and E. T. Hookham. 1810. First edition. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) [8], 176pp., with half-title & errata leaf, a very good, uncut copy in the original publisher's grey boards, spine retaining contemporary printed label, front joint starting but sound, some light wear to paper at spine.

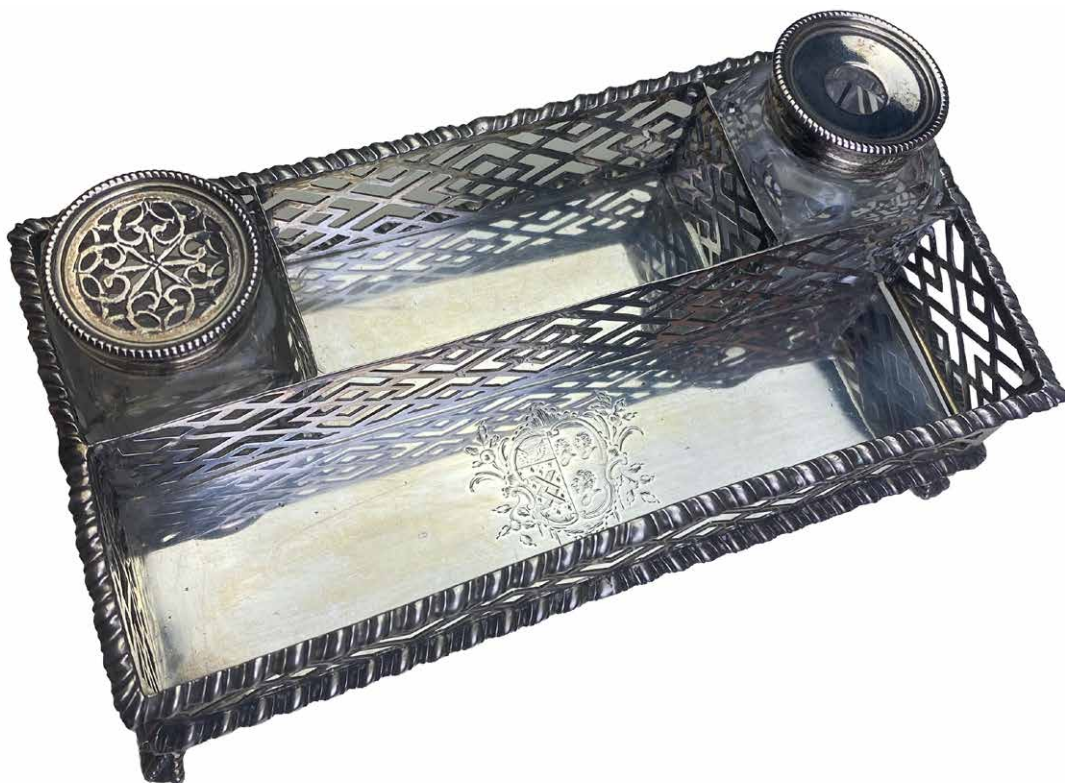
First edition, rare, an uncut copy in contemporary publisher's boards, of this popular but now little-known Gothic romance in the style of Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823):

"This is a very pleasing romance. The story is well put together, and related without improbability ... The scene is laid in Hungary during the reign of the young Queen Frederica, who is beset by enemies ... The heroine of the tale, Ernestine, sister of Casimir, count of Faulconstein, is admirably drawn. She is gifted with every feminine charm, which she combines with that enthusiastic spirit of love for her country, and that high sense of duty which we may imagine an Hungarian soldier's daughter to feel and to display .. The account which is given of the seizure of the queen by Vedova, in order to force here to marry him, and her miraculous escape from perishing in the falls of Hela, we will transcribe ..." (The Critical Review, S3, V20, June 1810, pp.157-158).

Summers pp.321. OCLC locates 7 copies only (Yale University; Harvard University; Johns Hopkins University; University of Virginia; Australian National University; University of Alberta; British Library).

£1250





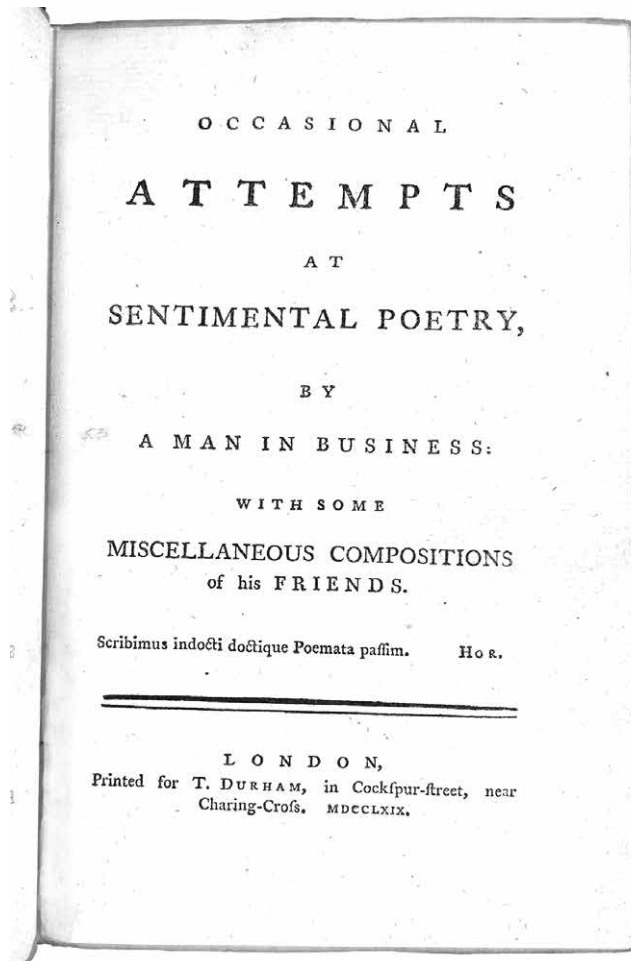
L ADIES' ROCOCO ARMORIAL GEORGIAN SILVER INK STAND

53. [WRITING.] [George III silver ink stand, with cut-glass ink bottle and pounce pot, the pen tray engraved with a contemporary armorial shield.]

Hallmarked for London, 1765, maker's mark: H over SH over B (Samuel Herbert & Co.), dimensions approx. 16 x 8 x 5cm, the gallery pierced, standing on claw feet, the original matching cut-glass ink bottle & pounce pot with silver lids, the pen tray engraved with contemporary armorial shield, very good condition.

This fine silver ladies' Georgian ink stand was manufactured in London in 1765 by Samuel Herbert and Company, specialists in pierced flatware. Standing on claw feet, it has a pierced gallery, the design evoking the mid-eighteenth century English Rococo fashion for Chinoiserie. Pens, nibs and quills would have been stored in the gallery compartments. The cut-glass ink bottle and pounce pot both have their original silver lids. Pounce was a powder usually made from cuttlefish bone or sandarac resin that was used for preparing paper before writing on it. This particular style of inkstand is known to have been intended for female usage and the contemporary engraved armorial shield per pale, dexter the arms of Mills of Kent, sinister the arms of Morison." In marital heraldry the husband's arms are normally on the dexter side (viewer's left) the paternal arms of the wife on the sinister side (viewer's right). The "three Moor's heads" are a well-known Morison/Morrison charge in Scottish heraldry.

£1250



GEORGIAN VERSES ON LIFE IN JOHNSON'S LONDON

54. [HOPE, John.] Occasional attempts at sentimental poetry, by a man in business: with some miscellaneous compositions of his friends.

London, printed for T. Durham. 1769. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18cm) xvi, 168pp., with half-title, front pastedown with small modern printed book label of "Gerrit Komrij", marbled endleaves, negligible waterstain to foot of initial flyleaves, printed on thick paper, occasional [presumably authorial] contemporary ink corrections, very good in contemporary tree calf, boards with gilt border roll, spine gilt in compartments with rococo tooling, label with some lettering rubbed, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this volume of poetry penned by John Hope (1739-1785), writer and politician, following his return to London after several years working at the leading Dutch bank Hope & Co in Amsterdam. This was the earliest separate book to published by Hope, brought into print just as he succeeded his father as MP for Linlithgowshire. His political career was cut short by his support for John Wilkes, and Hope became a prolific contributor to periodicals, in particular to *The Westminster Magazine*, writing as "The leveller." Many of the poems here make reference to life in mid-Georgian London: "An epitaph intended for Michael Uttely, of Endfield ... To Dr. Thomas H--, who had taken me to the top of a house where he lodged in Pall-Mall, to show me an observatory ... The old pond. A piece of water on Endfield Chace, whither the gentlemen in the neighbourhood used frequently to repair, and amuse themselves in parties of angling ... A trip to Soho ..."

ESTC lists 6 locations only (bL (2, 1 imp.); bE; nCSmH; nNjP; nICU; oZDU).

£950



[Christ Church, Oxford, c.1746-1747.] Manuscript, ink on paper, the majority in autograph of Fane William Sharpe (a few sections possibly in the hand of friends), principally in English, a few sections in Latin 4to (17 x 21 cm). c.285 pages of text over c.146 leaves very good in near contemporary vellum-backed marbled paper boards, refurbished to style in the nineteenth century (renewing marbled paper, retaining original gilt-titled leather spine label), engraved armorial bookplate ("Fane William Sharpe student of Ch: Ch:."), light wear to extremities.

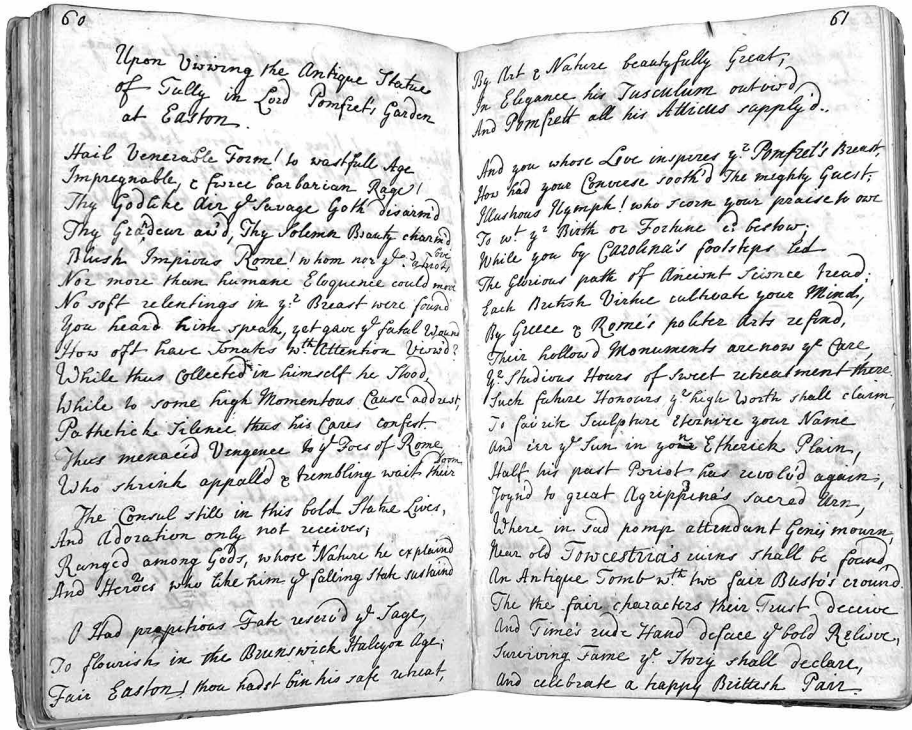
This substantial mid-eighteenth century Georgian student's manuscript commonplace book of poems, literary amusements and miscellanea was penned by Fane William Sharpe (1729-1771) while at Oxford, incorporating some material from his days at Westminster School. The volume bears his bookplate, unusual in that the engraved inscription beneath his armorial identifies him specifically as a student and notes his college: "Fane William Sharpe student of Ch[rist]: Ch[urch]:" He went on to represent Callington in Cornwall as M.P. from 1756 until his death. His London townhouse was situated in Bloomsbury Square. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts from 1764, also being elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His daughter Mary Sharpe (1753-1807) was a prominent Bluestocking.

Principally poetic, the titles of pieces here include: Mr. [George] Lyttleton to Mr. Poyntz ... The universal tack ... Abelard to Eloisa [by Judith Cowper Madan] ... A translation from an oriental mss: the meditation of Cassim the son of Hamid ... On the statue of Diana at Marston-House by Lord Orrery ... Epistle to a friend in love ... The skeleton ... Epistle from a Cantab, to a West[minste]r scholar from Mr Tittely fellow of Trinity Colledge Cambridge now envoy at Copenhagen ... Epitaph on Jacob Tonson a bookseller ... Horace Book 4 Ode 7 imitated by Miss Carter ... Verses occasion'd by the delay in building the dormitory at Westminster ... The fire side. A pastoral soliloquy ... Manners. A satire. By Mr. Whitehead ... On a gent: who died abroad ... [by Dr Shipley] ... The Link ... [by Mr Louth of New Coll. Ox.] ... On woman written in the spirit of Sappho ... On the death of Dr. Bentley ... [by Mr. Rust] ... Benedicite the song of the 3 children paraphrased by James Merrick B.A. of Trinity Colledge Oxon ... The Silphs & Prudes. A fable, by a gentleman of Oxford ... Dr Alsop to Mr Keil the great algebraist on his marriage 1746 ... Blenheimia autore Andreo Stone ... A Riddle for the Ladies ... To the Rt. Hon.ble the Earl of Orrery on his marriage with Miss Hamilton ... On Tobacco ... The friends & the oyster ... Hymn to the Blessed Virgin Mary occasion'd by my admittance into St. Mary Hall Oxon. May 28: 1746 ... [by Mr. George Russell] ... The fractious Trumpeters ... Prologue to Ignoramus as represented by the Westminster scholars ... Upon the dormitory at Westminster ... From the Latin of Mr. Bourne ... On Miss Cracherode's death ... Barbara Allen ... Copy of a letter to Mrs. Montague writ by Mr Friend, Bath: Sept. ye 8 th 1740 ... The education of Achilles. In Spencer's stanza ... [by Bedingfield of Hertford Coll.] ...

The content as a whole evokes a mid-eighteenth century Oxford undergraduate's enthusiasm for verse during the Augustan age of British poetry. Some of the material must be unpublished and the fact that the sources and authors have in many instances been noted by Sharpe adds considerable value.

£4500





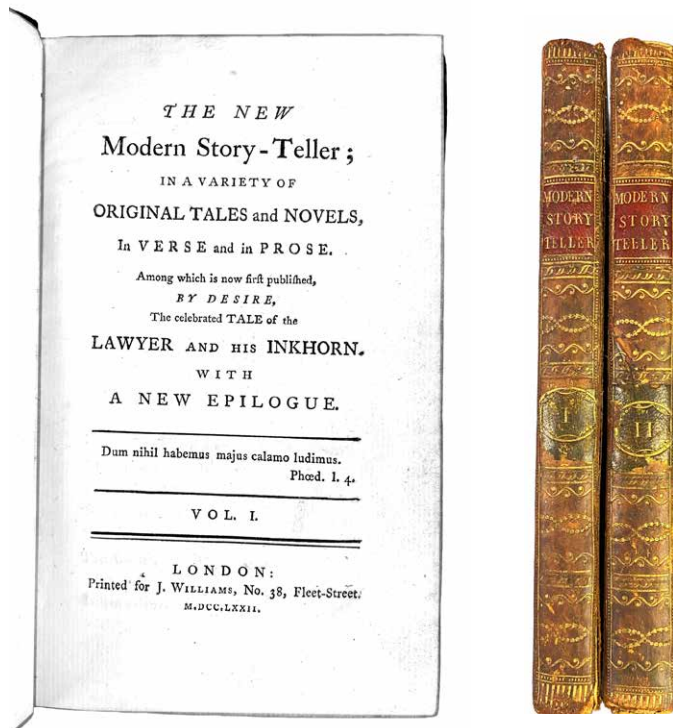
GEORGIAN MANUSCRIPT VERSE – WARWICKSHIRE GENTRY - OXFORD ACADEMIA

56. [MORDAUNT, Sophia.] Verses presented to the Lady Mordaunt upon her first arrival at Walton. 1730 ...

[Warwickshire, 1730.] Manuscript, ink on paper, in English. 8vo (approx. 12 x 18.5cm) 145 pages of text, contemporary vellum-backed marbled boards, a few negligible stains, rubbed with some wear to extremities, starting at upper front joint but boards soundly attached.

An intriguing collection of English poetry in manuscript. The ownership of this volume can be deduced from the heading of the first page: "Verses presented to the Lady Mordaunt upon her first arrival at Walton. 1730." This opening poem trumpets the arrival of a new lady to take on the mantle of Walton Hall, in Walton d'Eiville, Warwickshire, then seat of the Mordaunt baronets, relations of the Earls of Peterborough. This was Sophia (d. 1738), daughter of Sir John Wodehouse 5th Bt. of Kimberley in Norfolk, who became on 7 July 1730 the second wife of Sir John Mordaunt 6th Bt. MP (1697-1778) of Walton. Educated at New College Oxford, Sir John represented Warwickshire in the Tory interest for forty years.

The manuscript was compiled presumably as a wedding gift for Sophia by a well-wisher in Warwickshire with literary inclinations and connections to the Mordaunts. The content includes a number of poems and ballads which we have not been able to trace elsewhere and, given several have specific family references to the Mordaunts and connections with other gentry families, some are most probably unpublished. There also several indicating ties with Oxford. Titles include: "Marriage, a poem, address to doc.r Grivil of Gloucester ... Sutton Green or Wully's farewell. A song ... On seeing Miss Brigantine's picture ... By Mrs Singer on ye death of her husband ... On the death of Mrs Bowes [but not Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's poem on the same subject] ... To Mr Marrow Knightly upon his being chosen a fellow of All Souls Coll. Oxon 1730 ... Upon viewing the antique statue of Tully in Lord Pomfret's garden at Easton ... On nanny Brigindon's going to Newnham, by water ... An epithalamium on Sr Robert Walter and his Lady ... T[homas]. H[ammer]. To Sir Hans Sloane M.D. who desired him to collect all ye rarities for him he c[oul]d. Meet w[i]th in his travels ... On Woolston's publishing his blasphemous books ... Upon Dr. Newton P[ro]vost of Hart Hall & Dr Carter of Oriol Coll. Oxon ... A satyr on the Oxford Toasts ... On Catherine Hill at Winchester ... On Sir Verney Caves birth day ... "A substantial and varied manuscript poetic miscellany from the Augustan era.



GEORGIAN SHORT STORIES & NOVELLAS INVERSE & PROSE

57. [NOVELS.] The new modern story-teller; in a variety of original tales and novels, in verse and in prose. Among which is now first published, by desire, the celebrated tale of The lawyer and his inkhorn. With a new epilogue.

London, printed for J. Williams. 1772. First edition. 2 volumes. 12mo (11 x 17.5cm) [6], 216; [6], 225, [3] pp., with half-titles to both volumes, final advertisement leaf at end of vol. 2: "Books printed and sold by J. Williams ...", occasional light marginal foxing, contemporary English tree-calf, spines gilt with red & green morocco labels titled in gilt, some wear to extremities, joints starting but bindings sound.

First edition, rare, of this two volume Georgian collection of short stories and novellas. The anonymous compiler advertises on the title-page "a variety of original tales and novels, in verse and prose", suggesting that the content was previously unpublished, however it was commonplace in the eighteenth century for literary content to be recycled and such claims should be treated with caution. "The lawyer and the inkhorn" in particular is highlighted as "now first published", other titles include: "The humorous mistake, a novel ... The universal nostrum, a tale ... The witty doctor, a tale ... The stratagem, Or, the doctor fluxed by his patient, a tale ... Paddy Mac Marrough and the Hackney-coachman, a tale ... The rosary, a tale ... The gondolier, Or, the husband instructed to his own cuckoldom, a novel ... The tragical loves of Zoello and Agrippina, a novel ..." The content of several of the tales in volume 2 suggests that they might be translations from the Italian.

ESTC locates 2 copies only (British Library; University of Pennsylvania). Garside, Raven & Shöwerling 1772:18.

£1500



**SOCRATES ENGRAVED
ON NEOCLASSICAL
CHALCEDONY INTAGLIO**

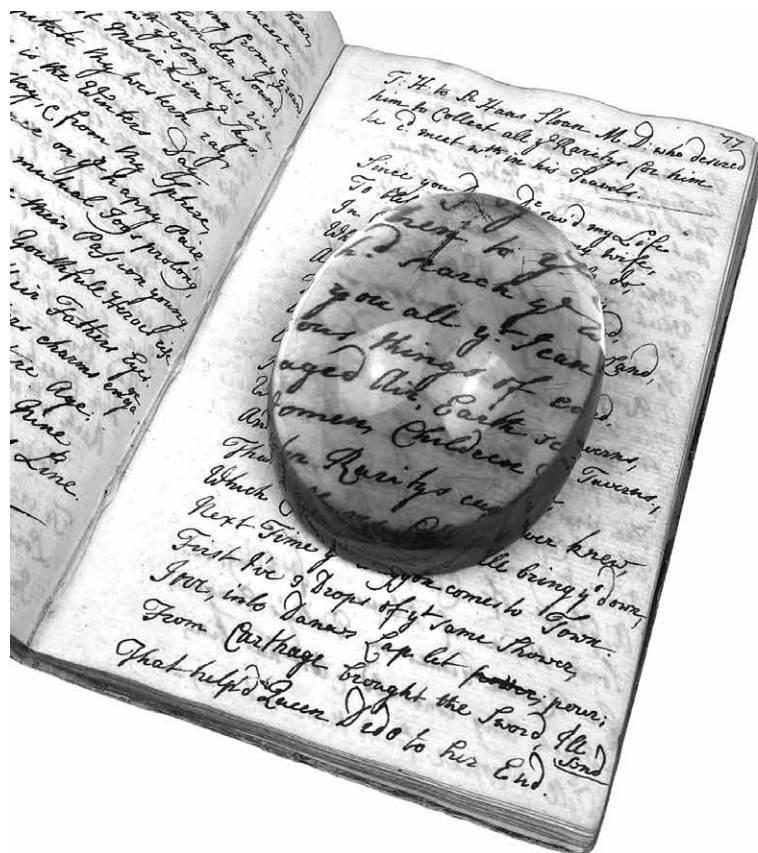
58. [NEOCLASSICAL.] [Fob seal with engraved chalcedony intaglio bust portrait of Socrates.]
[London?, c.1780.] Fob seal, contemporary gilt metal fob frame housing oval engraved chalcedony intaglio matrix (oval faced matrix approx. 1.7 x 2.1cm; oval metal housing approx. 2.1 x 2.3cm, length approx. 3cm) the double-looped housing with suspension loop & suspended floral finial, very good condition.

This fine example of a Georgian fob seal on a Neoclassical theme can be dated to c.1780. The engraved oval chalcedony matrix here bears a finely-cut depiction of the bearded head of the Greek philosopher Socrates (c.470-399BC), teacher of Plato (c.428-348BC) and Xenophon (c.430-355BC).

This would have been a fashionable accessory on the fob chain of a scholar or gentleman wishing to display their affiliation to the cult of the classical, whether grand tourist or armchair antiquary. The head of Socrates would have been impressed into the wax seals of the owner's letters. In an age of letter-writing the seal that impressed the missives of a sender were used to signal status and sensibility.

£750





ROCK CRYSTAL READING STONE – EARLY DOME MAGNIFIER

59. [READING.] [A hemiovoid rock crystal reading stone.]

[Northern Europe, c.1800.] Reading stone, hemiovoid form, clear quartz with some natural inclusions (dimensions approx. 9.3 x 7.2 x 4.2cm) a few tiny chips around edge of base, in a very good state of preservation.

A rare example of an early modern reading stone, this dome magnifier of hemiovoid form is made from a piece of shaped and polished rock crystal. First invented in the medieval period and used in the West by monks with presbyopia to assist reading and illuminating, this type of magnifying glass was used into the nineteenth century and beyond. This large example most probably dates from c.1800 – it can be differentiated from more modern glass examples by the fact that the rock crystal (clear quartz) here contains clearly visible rutile inclusions, internal golden needle-like structures that catch the light. For comparison, see “meniscus reading stone”: Yale Peabody Museum, Thomas Lentz Collection (YPM HST 400326). Note: manuscript in photo is not included!

£2750



A splendid example of this rare and imposing medallion, the obverse depicting a bust of the Anglican clergyman, writer and librarian Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), the reverse displaying a book-filled corner of Cambridge University Library, with shelves, a bust of Minerva and tomes displayed on a velvet-covered table. In amelioration of his bitter feud at Trinity College Cambridge with the master Richard Bentley (1662-1742), the university senate voted to create the new post of "Protobibliothecarius", Chief librarian, of Cambridge University, appointing Middleton to the position in December 1721 with an annual income

of £50. This large and impressive medal was cast in Rome in 1724 by Giovanni Battista Pozzo (1670-1752), commissioned by Middleton during an extended sojourn in the Eternal City for which he departed August 1723, returning to Cambridge after Easter in 1724. In Rome Middleton entered the orbit of the Prussian spy, antiquary, and gem collector Baron Phillip von Stosch (1691-1757) and made numerous purchases of antiquities. They were published in a catalogue as *Germana quædam antiquitatis eruditæ monumenta quibus Romanorum veterum ritus varii tam sacri quam profani, tum Græcorum atque Ægyptiorum nonnulli illustrantur, Romæ olim maxima ex parte collecta* ... (London, 1745), the collection being purchased by Horace Walpole (1717-1797) in 1744.

The genesis of this medal, perhaps one of the most extravagant memorials created for any librarian in the early modern era, is explained thus: "Being exceedingly indignant at finding that the Librarian of the Vatican supposed that Cambridge was only a great school to prepare youths for Oxford, he [Middleton] caused this medal to be executed as a record of the existence of Cambridge and of its library, which was of sufficient extent and value to make its librarianship a post of honour, worthy of commemoration upon a medal" (Medallic illustrations of the history of Great Britain, Vol. 2, 1885, p.460). See examples at BM: (G3,IP.611 & 1966,0403.244); an example in ivory is held at the V&A (A.16-1941); an example in bronze-gilt is housed at Cambridge University Library (Burnett, A., *The hidden treasures of this happy island*, 2002, p.403, fig. 15.9).

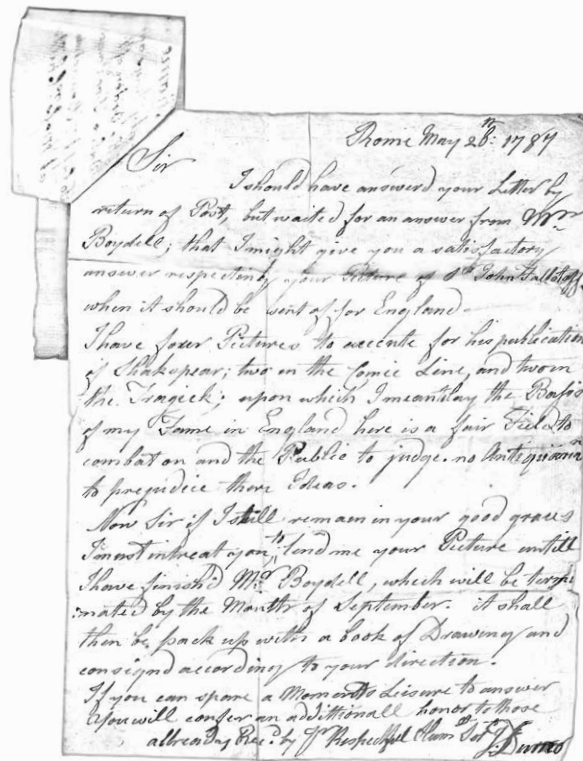
CAMBRIDGE LIBRARIAN DEPICTED ON GRAND TOUR BRONZE MEDAL

60. POZZO, Giovanni Battista.
CONYERS · MIDDLETON
. S · T · P ... ACADEMIÆ .
CANTABRIGIENSIS . PROTO .
BIBLIOTHECARIVS ...

"GIO . POZZO . F . ROMA . 1724." Medal, bronze (diameter 8.1cm) cast & chased in high relief, obverse: bust of Conyers Middleton, border legend: "CONYERS · MIDDLETON · S · T · P ·" ...; reverse: a book-filled library, border legend: "ACADEMIÆ . CANTABRIGIENSIS . PROTO . BIBLIOTHECARIVS ...", excellent old patina, extremely fine.



£4500



PAINTING IN ROME FOR BOYDELL'S LONDON SHAKESPEARE GALLERY

61. DURNO, James. [Autograph letter signed, to George Beauchamp Proctor Esq., concerning the sending of a picture of Sir John Falstaff, and Durno's painting of four pictures for Boydell's publication on Shakespeare.]

Rome, 28 May 1787. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 22.5cm) [1] page on recto of bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal markings, remains of red wax seal, docketed by Proctor, with attached autograph signed manuscript bill of exchange for £30 dated 25 September 1784 addressed to Proctor (19 x 5.5cm), old folds, very good.

Resident in Rome from 1774 to his death in 1795, the artist James Durno (1755-1795) was visited by many prominent British travellers on the Grand Tour and is remembered in particular for his history paintings of Shakespearean subjects. Here Durno writes from Rome 28 May 1787 to George Beauchamp Proctor (1759-1838) advising:

"I should have answered your letter by return of post, but waited for an answer from Mr Boydell; that I might give you a satisfactory answer respecting your picture of Sir John Falstaff, when it should be sent for England. I have four pictures to execute for his publication of Shakspear; two on the comic line, and two on the tragick; upon which I mean to lay the basis of my fame in England, here is a fair field to combat on and the public to judge, no antiquarian to prejudice their ideas. Now sir if I still remain in your good grace I must intreat you to lend me your picture until I have finished Mr Boydell, which will be terminated by the month of September. It shall then be to pack up with a book of Drawing and consigned according to your direction. If you can spare a Memorandum to answer you will confer an additional honor to those already Recd. by Jth Boydell from Jth Durno

Durno was amongst the group of leading painters commissioned by the prominent printseller John Boydell (1720-1804) to produce pictures for reproduction in an intended series of folio prints illustrating Shakespeare's plays. The paintings themselves were exhibited in London by Boydell in his Shakespeare Gallery, which opened to great fanfare 4 May 1789. In addition to the letter a manuscript bill of exchange is included, pasted to the letter, payable to "Capt. Beauchamp Proctor at Messrs. Childs & Co London" for £30 penned and signed by Durno 25 September 1784 on the account of the Roman Grand Tour banker Domenico Lavagni. For details of other Falstaffs painted by Durno, see: Ingamells, A dictionary of British and Irish travellers in Italy 1701-1800, pp. 323-324.

Perspective made Easie :

OR, THE

A R T

Of Representing all manner of

OBJECTS

As they appear to the EYE in all

SCITUATIONS.

CONTAINING

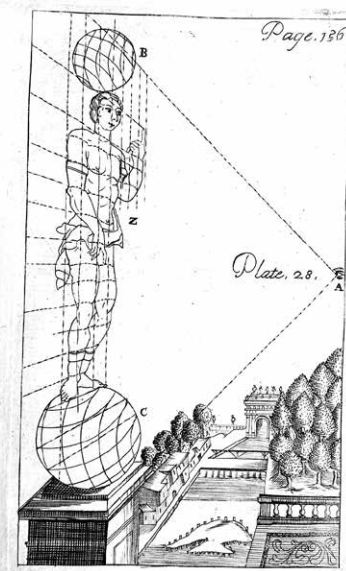
The Elements of Designing and Painting.

Illustrated with above Fifty Figures in Copper.

Written Originally in French,
By *Bernard Lamy*, Priest of the Oratory, and
Faithfully Translated into English, by an Offi-
cer of Her Majesties Ordnance.

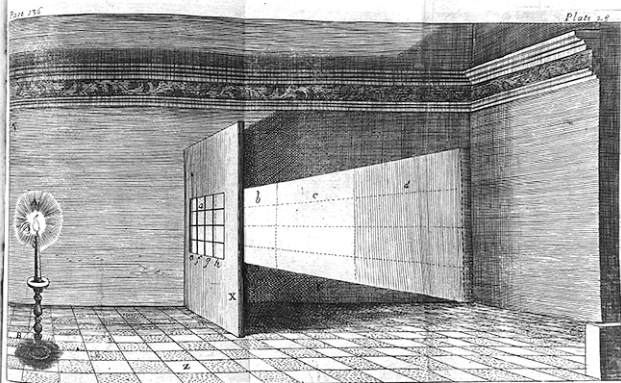
LONDON:

Printed, and are to be Sold by *W. TAYLOR* at the
Shop in *Paternoster Row*, MDCCLX.

136 *A Treatise of Perspective.*

parts must be done in a natural proportion, as
(for instance) the Eye must be equal: In the
Picture Y, the Eye which is in *a*, ought to be
so much greater than the other Eye, as this
other is in a place whose appearance is lesser.
The Figure gives a sufficient Idea of this
matter here.

In this situation, and generally in all others
where Painting is to be done on irregular
bodies, and which ought to be seen from far,
we must make a Model of what we would
represent: that is to say, we must paint upon
a Picture that is level and even, as we have
already said, whatever we would represent
on another Picture that is uneven. We divide
the level Picture in several small Squares;
then make a frame of the same bigness, which
we divide in equal squares with the help of
several Threads. This frame we put in the
place from whence the uneven Picture, whose
parts are unequal, hath the appearance of the
Picture which is in *a*, and whose parts are
equal. As here the Picture Y hath the ap-
pearance of the Picture X. This frame being
prepared and placed, we put a Candle in the
point A, where the Spectator is supposed to
be placed. The shadow of the Threads of
the frame X, will mark Figures on Y, to re-
present the Squares of X; so we must trans-
port what is in each Square of X, into the
cor-



PAINTING & DRAWING MANUAL – INSTRUCTION IN PERSPECTIVE

62. LAMY, Bernard. Perspective made easie: or, The art of representing all manner of objects as they appear to the eye in all scagarituations. Containing the elements of designing and painting. Illustrated with above fifty figures in copper ... faithfully translated into English, by an officer of Her Majesties Ordinance.

London, printed, and are to be sold by W. Taylor. 1710. Second edition? 8vo (12.5 x 19cm) [18], 174pp., complete with 31 engraved plates, blank verso of title with old pencil drawing of architectural frame, title a little dusty, several quires with some foxing, contemporary panelled calf, rubbed with some wear to joints & extremities but sound.

Few copies of this early English drawing and painting manual from the reign of Queen Anne (1665-1714) have survived – most would have been handled to destruction by students of art and architecture. Translated from the French of *Traité de perspective* ... (Paris, 1701) by the mathematically inclined priest Bernard Lamy (1640-1715), this edition includes 31 engraved plates, some depicting diagrams concerning optics and human vision. Lamy takes particular interest in the relationship between the eye of the artist and picture-making, with chapter headings including “Of the situation of the eye, or of the point of sight ... Establishing the necessity of perspective, and answering the difficulties which are fram’d against this necessity ... How to find the perspective of any object whatever, its situation being given in regard to the picture and the eye ... Of pictures which are not perpendicular on the geometrical plan ... Of pictures and statues to be placed in high and eminent places ... Shewing the most important rules for laying on of colours, proceeds from perspective ...” This is the second printing of this English translation, attributed to “A. Forbes”, the first having been issued with the different title *A treatise of perspective. Or, the art of representing all manner of objects* ... (London, 1702). Both editions are scarce. RIBA, Early printed books no. 1722.

£950

MARMONTEL’S BÉLISAIRE IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

63. MARMONTEL, Jean-François. Belisarius. By M. Marmontel, member of the French Academy.

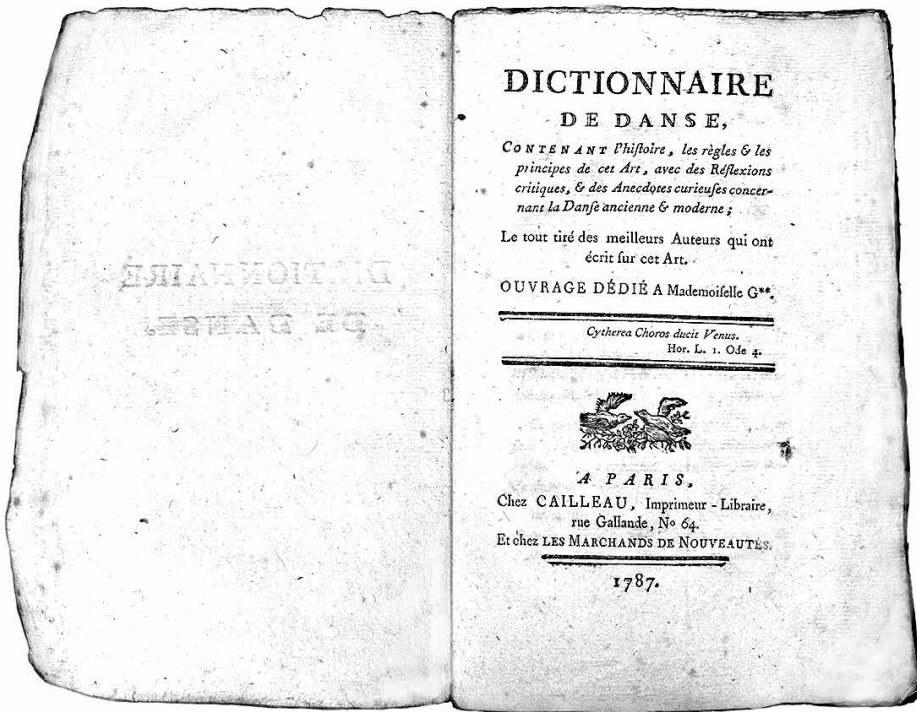
London, printed for C. Nourse. 1783. “A new edition.” 12mo (11 x 17.5cm) xii, 240pp., with 4 engraved plates (including frontispiece), title-page with marginal ink inscription “London in June 1790 Dav. Christie junior”, slight offsetting from frontispiece to title-page, very good in contemporary plain calf, spine ruled in gilt with original gilt-titled red morocco label.

A scarce eighteenth century English translation of the influential French historico-political novel *Bélisaire* (Paris, 1767) by the historian and dramatist Jean-François Marmontel (1723-1799). The plot is centred on the life of the Byzantine general Belisarius who is reduced to begging despite his service to Justinian I. The book was banned in France, the narrative being considered an oblique criticism of the ingratitude shown by French king Louis XV (1710-1774) to his own officials. This edition published by Charles Nourse presents the text of the first English translation (London, Vaillant, Robinson & Roberts, 1767) including the original translator’s preface dated 2 March 1767 which offers some contextual commentary. The four illustrative plates present here were engraved after Gravelot. Several different translations were published in the eighteenth century (London, M. Cooper, 1768; Francis Ashmore’s translation: London, Harrison & Co., 1789), however few copies of any of these various English printings survive, a testament perhaps to the novel’s popularity. Thomas Jefferson is known to have been among the admirers, recommending in 1771 the work to Robert Skipwith as a significant political text.

ESTC locates 5 copies only (British Library; National Library of Wales; Bowdoin College; Harvard University Widener Library; University of Adelaide Library).

£450





FIRST DICTIONARY OF DANCE – CANADIAN TRIBAL DANCES

64. [COMPAN, Charles.] *Dictionnaire de danse, contenant l'histoire, les règles & les principes de cet art, avec des réflexions critiques, & des anecdotes curieuses concernant la danse ancienne & moderne; le tout tiré des meilleurs auteurs qui ont écrit sur cet art ...* A Paris, Chez Cailleau ... Et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1787. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18cm) xvi, 395, [3] pp., with half-title & final advertisement leaf, a very good, uncut copy in original pink paper wrappers, spine with ink manuscript title, half-title with some negligible marginal dustmarking, wrappers a little faded along spine.

First edition, scarce, a very good, uncut copy in original wrappers, of this significant book, considered the first dictionary of dance and ballet. Compiled by Charles Compan it offers a mixture of historical information, critical commentary and curious anecdotes drawn from a wide variety of sources. Topics include masked balls, royal dances, ballet, choreography, Greek and Roman dance, dancing masters, marriage dances, mime, opera, pantomime, quadrilles, and Spanish dances. Of particular interest is the inclusion of several entries relating to the dances of indigenous Canadian tribes, with headings including: "Festins de guerre et danses des sauvages du Canada ... Funérailles des peuples du Canada ... jongleur. Espèce de médecin chez les peuples du Canada ... Kalumet, ou Calumet. Danse des Othagras & des Sakis, sauvages du Canada ... Sacrifice, (danse du). Elle est usitée chez les peuples du Canada ..." There is also a section examining Chinese dances.

Beaumont, p. 28 (with incorrect date of 1767); RISM BVV p. 233; Magriel, p. 15; Derra de Meroda 637.

£2500

**FAVOURITE DOG
DEPICTED BY
FEMALE
AMATEUR ETCHER**

65. [ST. AUBYN, Catherine.] [A dog, sitting under a tree, in profile to left, looking up, with dark patterns on white fur.]

[Cornwall?] "C St A April 22 1788". Etching in sepia ink on paper (sheet approx. 27 x 20cm) very good.

A very good example of a rare, privately-printed etching by the amateur painter and printmaker Catherine St. Aubyn (1760-1836). It can be identified as her work and dated from an etched

inscription at the upper right margin: "C St A April 22 1788". Sister to the Cornish politician, art collector and mineralogist Sir John St. Aubyn (1758-1839), she was a pupil of the artist John Opie, whose work her brother collected. In 1790 she married her cousin John Molesworth (1763-1811), rector of St. Breocke, Cornwall. The style of the image suggests that this dog was a favoured family pet, making this an example of a portrait of an artist's pet somewhat in the tradition of Hogarth's depictions of his dog Trump, or Hollar's celebrated etching of a cat.

For details of her paintings and etchings see: ODNB. BM 1931,0413.397; BM 1925,0511.143 The British Museum holds a small group of her prints.

£450

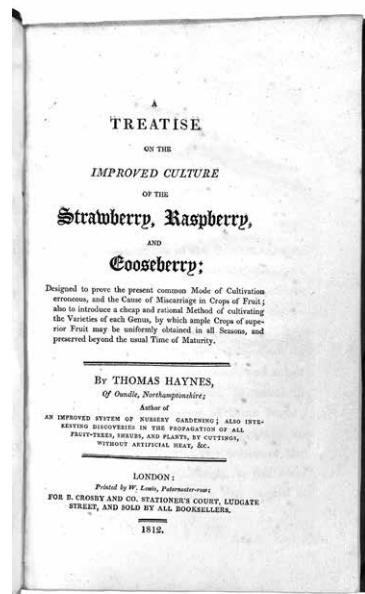


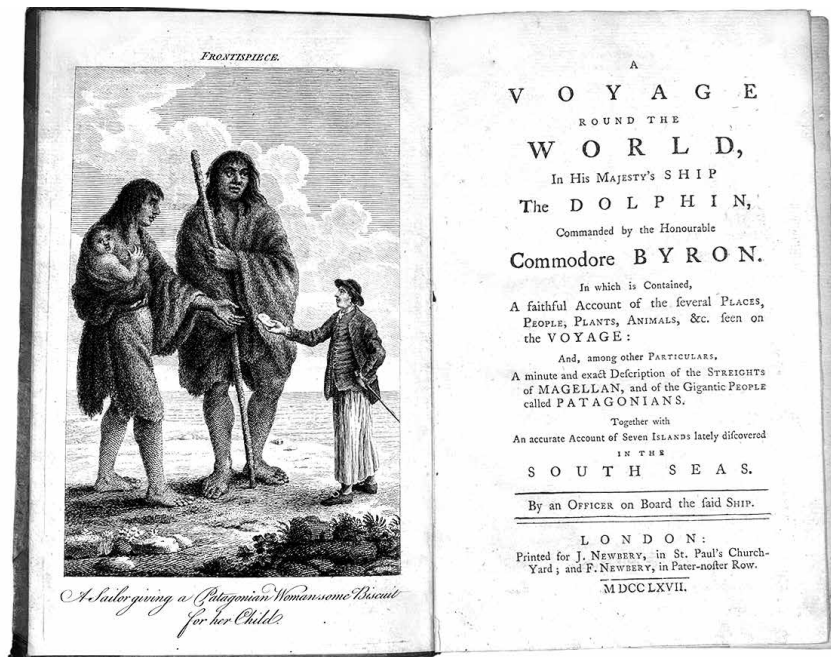
CULTIVATION OF ENGLISH SUMMER FRUITS

66. HAYNES, Thomas. *A treatise on the improved culture of the strawberry, raspberry and gooseberry; designed to prove the present common mode of cultivation erroneous, and the cause of miscarriage in crops of fruit; also to introduce a cheap and rational method of cultivating the varieties of each genus, by which ample crops of superior fruit may be uniformly obtained in all seasons, and preserved beyond the usual time of maturity.* London, printed by W. Lewis ... for B. Crosby. 1812. First edition. 8vo (14.5 x 23cm) vii, [1], 101, [3, ads.]pp., a very good copy in the original publisher's grey paper-covered boards, front cover with original printed label, spine with printed label as issued, joints starting but sound on stitching, light wear to extremities.

First edition, a superior copy in the original boards with printed labels to spine and front board, of this optimistic guide to the cultivation of that trinity of English summer fruits, the strawberry, raspberry and gooseberry, by Thomas Haynes, "of Oundle, Northamptonshire": "designed for the use of the amateur, the connoisseur, and other private persons wishing to excel in the size and flavour of these fruits". Advice is included on planting, forming beds, manuring and composting, benefits of shade, transplanting &c. Three pages of advertisements for book published by B. Crosby & Co. are appended. A second edition was issued in 1814. Rothamsted Catalogue, p.70.

£350

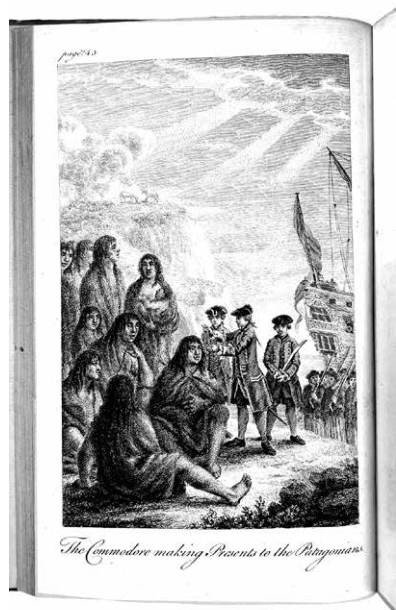




PATAGONIAN GIANTS DISCOVERED ON BYRON'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION

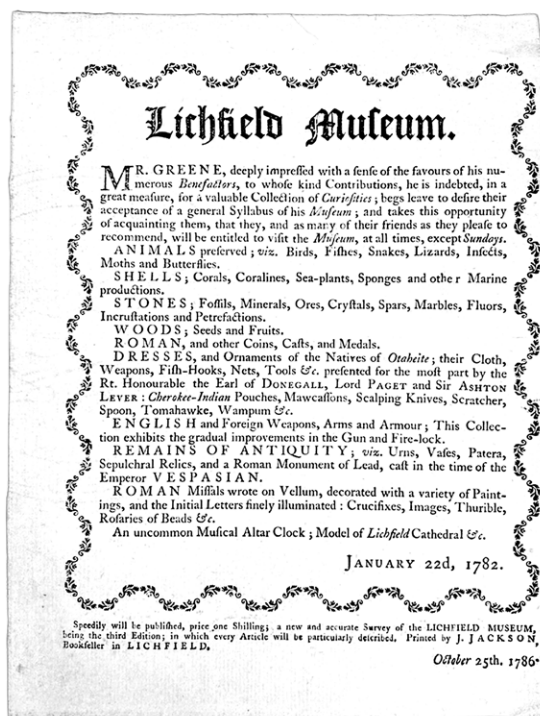
67. [CLERKE, Charles.] A voyage round the world, in His Majesty's ship the Dolphin, commanded by the honourable commodore Byron. In which is contained, a faithful account of the several places, people, plants, animals, &c. seen on the voyage: and, among other particulars, a minute and exact description of the Straights of Magellan, and of the gigantic people called Patagonians. Together with an accurate account of seven islands lately discovered in the South Seas. By an officer on board the said ship.

London, printed for J. Newbery ... and F. Newbery. 1767. First edition. 8vo (13.5 x 20cm) [4], 186, [2]pp., with engraved frontispiece, 2 engraved plates & final advertisement leaf, very good in contemporary leather-backed paper-covered boards, spine ruled in gilt with raised bands, original leather label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.



First edition, a very good copy in contemporary leather-backed boards, of the official narrative of this celebrated voyage, famous for the descriptions of eight-foot tall giants of Patagonia, a myth which endured for decades. The authorship is ascribed to midshipman Charles Clerke (1741-1779) who later sailed with Cook. The 24-gun frigate HMS Dolphin, the first copper-sheathed Royal Navy vessel, captained by commodore John Byron (1723-1786), together with the 16-gun sloop HMS Tamar, set out from Plymouth in June 1764, purportedly bound for the East Indies but with secret instructions to sail to the Pacific on an exploratory expedition. From Brazil, Byron sailed through storms and ice to Patagonia and on through the Straits of Magellan. Finally sighting the Falklands he claimed them for England, however unbeknown to him Bougainville had claimed them already for France. He went on to explore parts of the Tuamotus and Tokelau Islands, Nikunau in the southern Gilbert Islands and Tinian in the Northern Marianas Islands before heading on to the Philippines, Sumatra and the Cape of Good Hope. The circumnavigation was completed in twenty-two months, then a record.

Hill p.310; Kroepelien 152; Sabin 9732; Spence 237; Borba da Moraes I: 38.



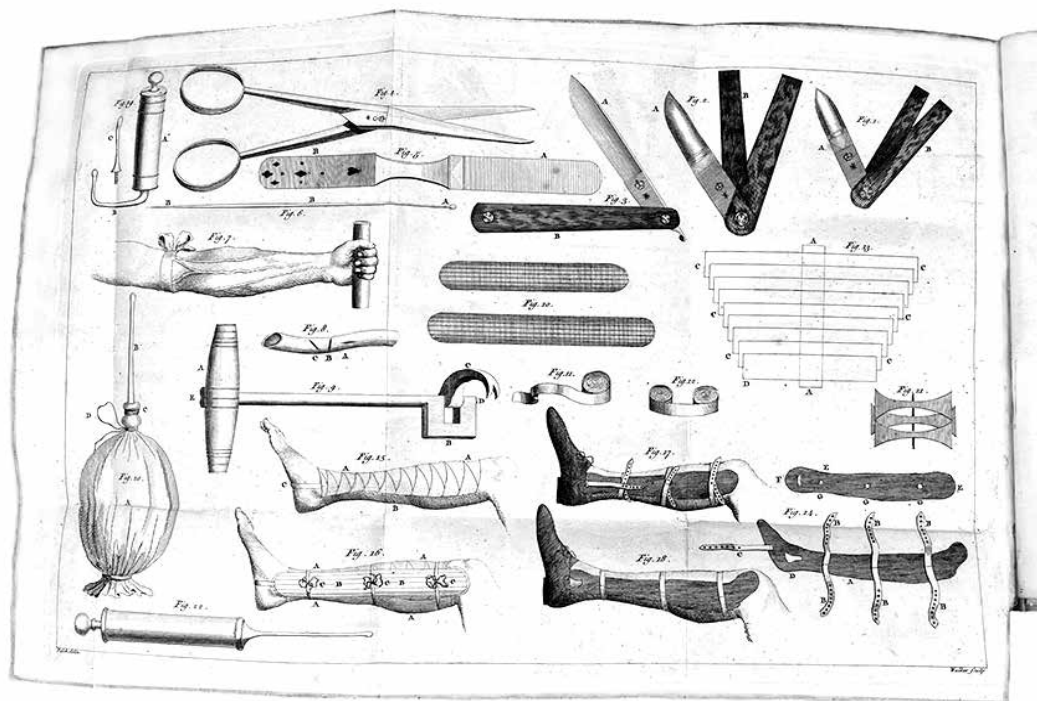
“DRESSES, AND ORNAMENTS OF THE NATIVES OF OTAHEITE”

68. GREENE, Richard. Lichfield Museum. Mr. Greene, deeply impressed with a sense of the favours of his numerous benefactors, to whose kind contributions, he is indebted, in a great measure, for a valuable collection of curiosities; begs leaves to desire their acceptance of a general syllabus of his museum ...

[Lichfield, John Jackson.] October 25 th. 1786. Printed handbill. 4to (14.5 x 19.5cm) [1] page, text framed by decorative border of type ornaments, very good.

A rare example of a handbill advertising the curiosities on display in Lichfield Museum, the repository of the collections of the Staffordshire apothecary and antiquary Richard Greene (1716-1793). Founded in the late 1740s, Greene's museum predated the foundation of the British Museum in London in 1753 by several years. Johnson and Boswell visited together in 1776. The text here offers a “general syllabus” of the contents: “animals preserved; viz. Birds, fishes, snakes ... Shells; corals, corallines, sea-plants, sponges ... Stones; fossils, minerals, ores ... Roman , and other coins ... English and foreign weapons ... Remains of antiquity; viz. Urns, vases, patera, sepulchral relics ... Roman missals ... An uncommon musical altar clock ...” Of particular interest from the Pacific perspective is the specific mention of the “dresses, and ornaments of the natives of Otaheite; their cloth, weapons, fish-hooks, nets, tools & c. presented from the most part by the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Donegall, Lord Paget and Sir Ashton Lever.” Other ethnographic materials in the museum included “Cherokee-Indian pouches, mawcassons, scalping knives, scratcher, spoon, tomahawke, wampum &c.”

ESTC locates a single copy of a very similar handbill advertising the museum dated 1772 (National Library of Wales). This handbill was printed in 1786 and can be dated from the printed note at the foot advertising the third edition of Greene's printed guide to the museum: “Speedily will be published, price one shilling; a new and accurate survey of Lichfield Museum, being the third edition; in which every article will be particularly described.”



“FOR SHIPS THAT CARRY NO SURGEON”

69. FALCK, Nikolai Detlef. The seaman's medical instructor, in a course of lectures on accidents and diseases incident to seamen, in the various climates of the world. Calculated for ships that carry no surgeon. The whole delivered in a plain language, and founded on a long and successful experience.

London, printed for Edward and Charles Dilly. 1774. First edition. 8vo (14.5 x 22.5cm) [2], xx, 244pp., with large folding engraved plate, a very good copy, uncut in contemporary paper-covered boards, spine paper renewed to style, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this comprehensive naval medical manual intended for use aboard “ships that carry no surgeon” by the physician Nikolai Detlef Falck (1736-1783). This was a pioneering work of considerable utility to mariners given that many small ships sailed without medical personnel. Following an introduction to anatomy and physiology Falck outlines his “plan of a medicine box” listing required drugs, dressings and surgical implements. A large folding engraved plate illustrates various knives, scissors, splints, bandages and syringes. Treatment of falls, wounds, dislocations, fractures and, vitally, a lengthy examination of methods for the resuscitation of the drowned follows. Ulcers, boils, venereal disease, snake bites and rabies are included in the section on “external diseases”, together with some rudimentary dental procedures. Other chapters cover different types of fever and “internal diseases”, among which Falck includes scurvy. Falck's explicit advocacy of lemon juice and vegetables for curing scurvy is especially noteworthy in the timeline of treatment of this disease - although experiments made by James Lind (1716-1794) had earlier come to similar conclusions, the use of lemon or lime juice was not adopted by the Admiralty until 1795. Writing from personal experience Falck notes that he:

"hit upon the true antidote; namely, the saccharine quality and acidity of vegetables ... when a man is found to have evident signs of the scurvy, let his drink be acidulated with one fourth, or third, &c. of good vinegar, or what is yet better, lemon juice ... If however there is an opportunity for the patient to come on shore, it will greatly facilitate his cure ... I have with astonishment seen patients devour vegetables in large quantities, and mended surprizingly, even in a few hours ..."

Given the intended use aboard ship it is not surprising that few copies have survived – most examples must have been used to destruction at sea. Garrison-Morton 9519.

£3500

**GEORGIAN MEDICAL MANUAL -
"GREATER VARIETY OF USEFUL
PRESCRIPTIONS"**

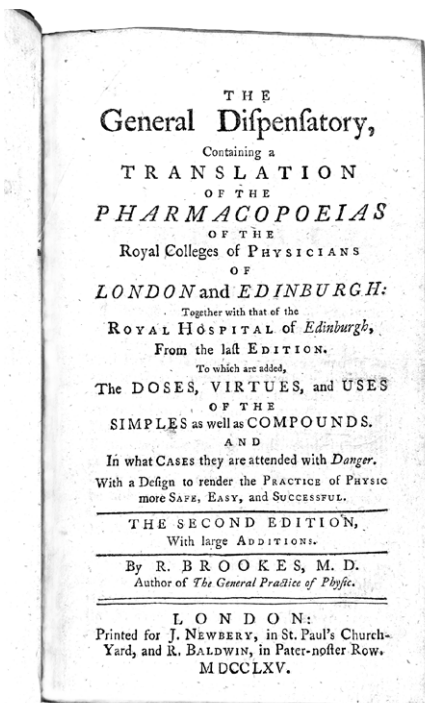
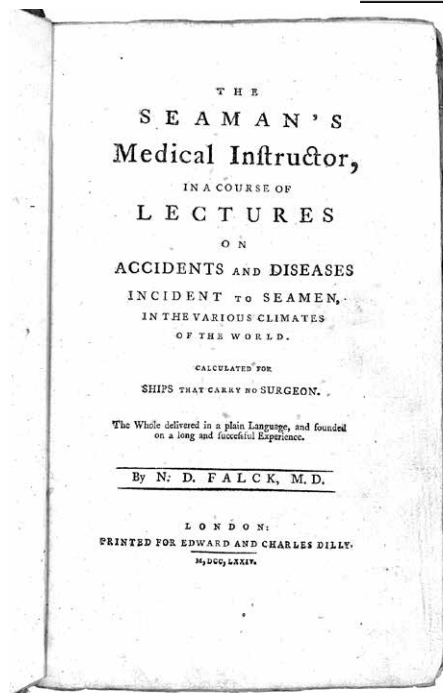
70. BROOKES, Richard. *The general dispensatory, containing a translation of the pharmacopoeias of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, together with that of the Royal Hospital of Edinburgh ... To which are added, the doses, virtues, and uses of the simples as well as compounds ...*

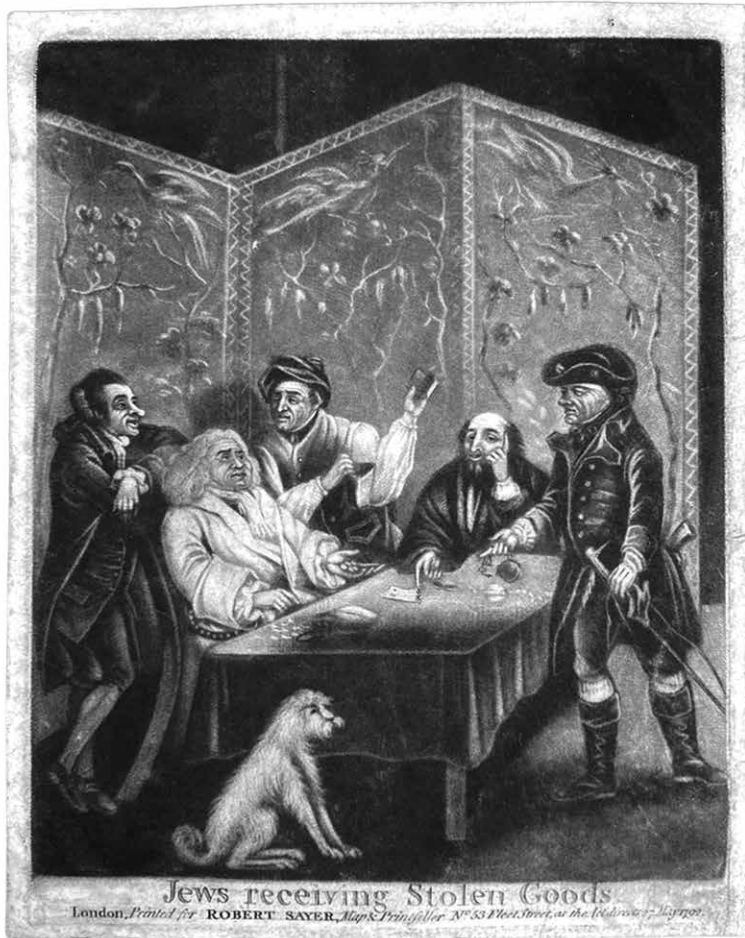
London, printed for J. Newberry ... and R. Baldwin. 1765. Second edition: "large additions". 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) x, [2], 388, [32]pp., with half-title, flyleaves with early ink ownership inscriptions: "Wm Wither Beaches book July 10 th 1767", very good in contemporary gilt-ruled sheep, light wear to extremities.

An excellent copy of this uncommon Georgian medical manual, a substantial compendium on the preparation of all manner of medicines by the physician and adventurer Richard Brookes (fl. 1721-1763) with content including translations into English of the London and Edinburgh pharmacopoeias. This is the second edition, with "large additions", following the first, also printed by Newbery of 1753: "in this edition the *Materia Medica* is considerably augmented with respect to the description and uses of many of the simples ... the compound medicines of the Edinburgh and hospital dispensaries are carefully revised and altered ... it has also been thought proper to add an appendix, containing ... such medicines ... as seemed different from those common in the shops ... this compilation contains a greater variety of useful prescriptions ... than any book ... hitherto offered to the public ..."

Provenance: William Wither Beach (1747-1829) attended New College, Oxford, his translations from Xenophon being printed as *Abradates and Panthea. A tale* ... (Salisbury, 1765). Roscoe, A56 (2); Wellcome II, 246.

£450





ANTISEMITIC MEZZOTINT – JEWISH MERCHANTS IN GEORGIAN LONDON

71. [SAYER, Robert.] *Jews receiving stolen goods.*

London, printed for Robert Sayer, map & printseller no 53 Fleet Street, as the act directs 27 May 1792. Print, mezzotint on paper (sheet approx. 12.2 x 15.8cm; platemark approx. 11.3 x 15.1cm) remnants of old adhesions to corners of blank verso, very good.

A rare antisemitic mezzotint depicting Jewish merchants in London receiving stolen goods from a highwayman or similar rogue. On the table around which they are sitting are displayed watches, coins, notes and scales. The painted screen in the background and the fine dress of the men are intended to emphasise Jewish wealth. Not in British Museum. This seems to be a reduced version of a larger mezzotint first published by Sayer and Bennett 11 October 1777 (BM 1870,0514.2770). It may be a later state of the reduced version published 27 May 1778.

£950

ENGLISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA – DANISH MARITIME TOLLS

72. [DENMARK.] [Sound dues certificate issued at Kronberg Castle confirming payment of the required tolls by captain Benjamin Holland of Hull, sailing from St. Petersburg to Hull.]

[Denmark.] Öre-sunds Told-kammer, 11 July 1793. Printed certificate. Folio (21 x 31cm) [2] pages, on bifolium, large initial woodcut "P", contemporary manuscript completions, large embossed paper (over red wax) wafer seal with Danish arms, verso of first leaf with contemporary manuscript cargo list, old folds, light dustmarking to blank verso of second leaf, very good.

Between 1429 and 1857 the Danish state derived substantial income from the toll charges, know as sound dues, which it required to be paid at the custom house at Kronberg Castle by foreign vessels sailing through the narrow sound of water between Denmark and Sweden. This certificate, issued 11 July 1793, the woodcut initial letter of which incorporates a representation of a ship moored up at Kronberg Castle, certifies payment by captain Benjamin Holland of Hull, bound from St. Petersburg to Hull. The verso of the certificate is penned with a manuscript list of the cargo, which included iron, tallow, hemp, canvas, fat, naval planks, wooden staves and pig bristles.

£450

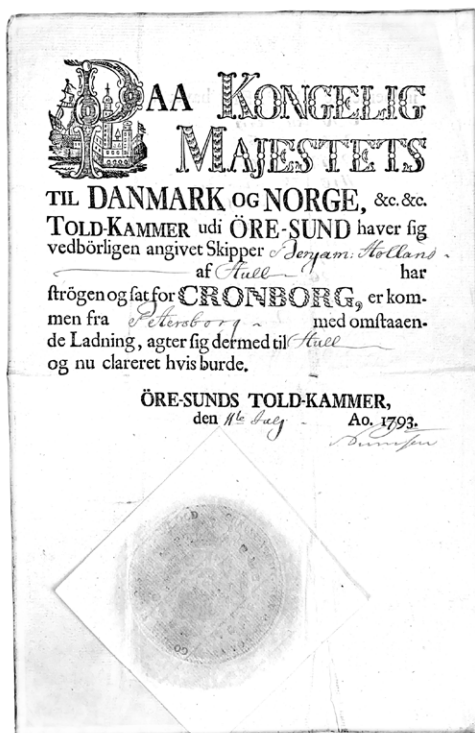
TICKET FOR THE TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS

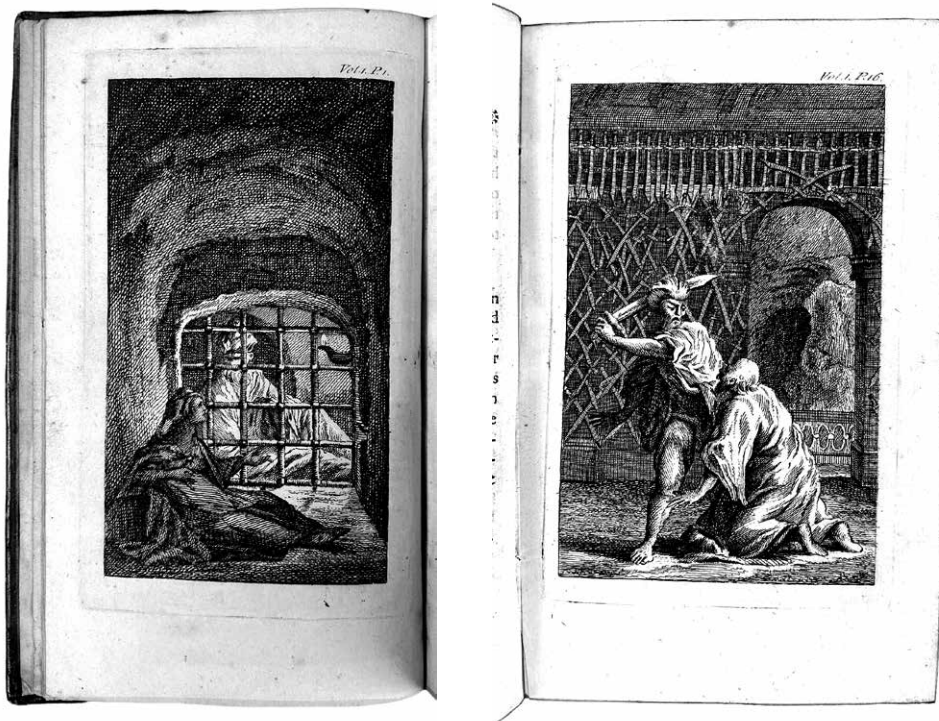
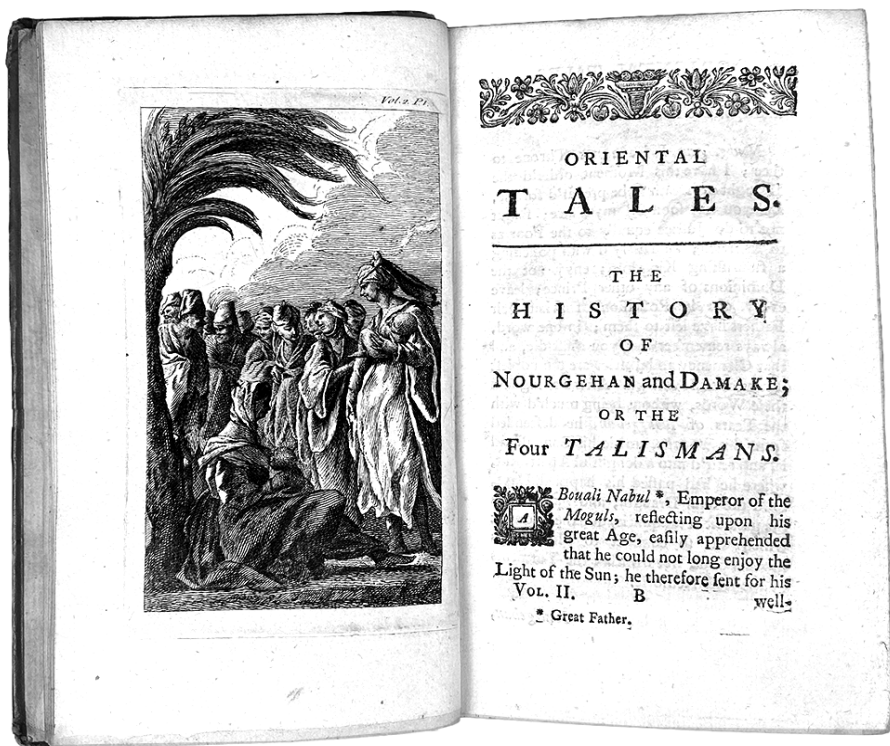
73. [INDIA.] For the trial of Warren Hastings Esq. ... Great Chamberlain's Gallery. Hundred and ninth day.

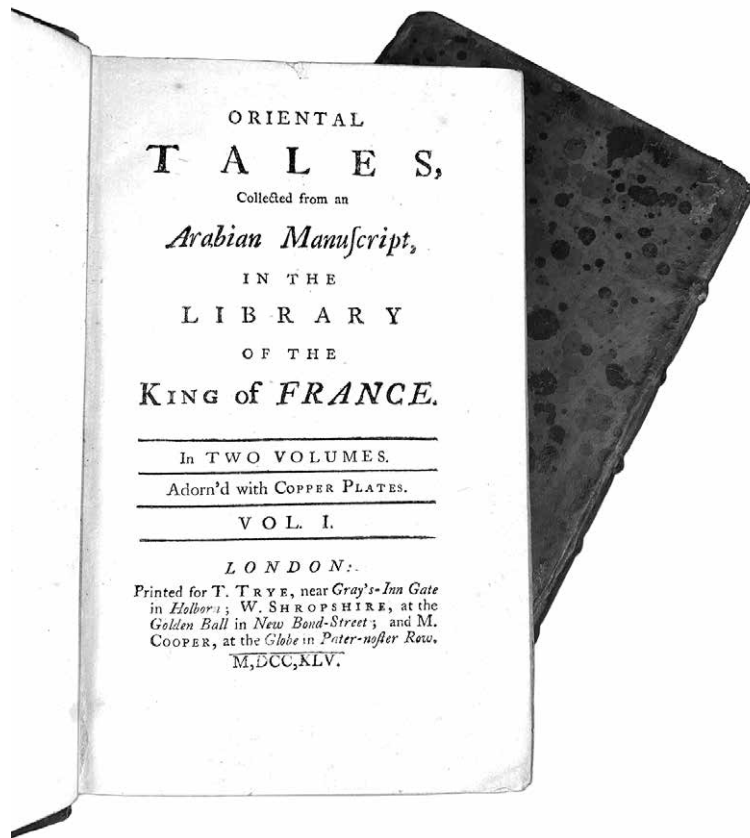
[London, 1793.] Ticket, engraved in black ink on paper, laid on eighteenth century blue album paper (sheet dimensions 16 x 21cm; engraved plate 11.3 x 16.6cm) ink annotation to one corner "Ap[ri]l 25 1793", very good.

The trial of Warren Hastings (1732-1818), in which he was accused of oppression and political and personal corruption while governor-general of Bengal, ran between 1788 and 1795. It was perhaps the most extraordinary British legal spectacle of the second half of the eighteenth century and ended in his acquittal. This engraved ticket would have allowed admission to the Great Chamberlain's Gallery on the one hundred and ninth day of the trial, 25 April 1793.

£250







ARABIAN TALES WITH ORIENTALIST ILLUSTRATIONS

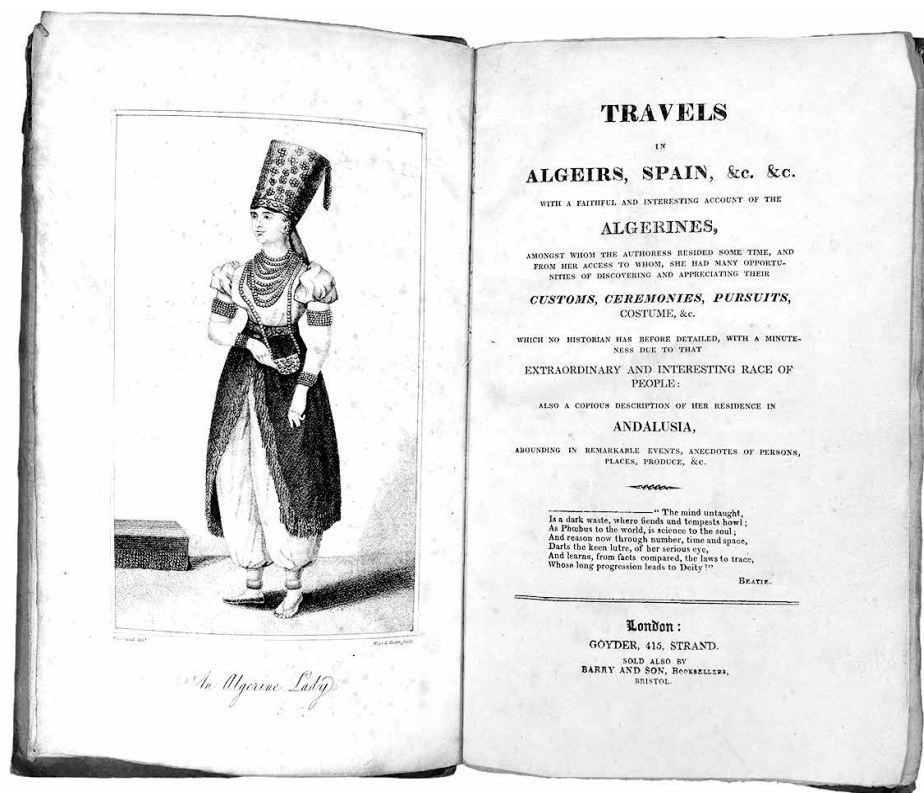
74. [CAYLUS, Anne Claude Philippe, comte de.] Oriental tales, collected from an Arabian manuscript, in the library of the King of France. In two volumes. Adorn'd with copper plates.

London, printed for T. Trye ... W. Shropshire ... and M. Cooper. 1745. 2 volumes. First English translation. 8vo (10 x 17cm) [2], ii, [2], 237, [5]; [4], 252pp., 8 engraved plates (4 in each volume), engraved heraldic bookplates of John Smith de Burgh, Earl of Clanricard (1720-1782) & John Thomas Hope (1807-55), a few negligible marginal stains, very good in contemporary speckled calf, spines with red morocco labels titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition in English translation, scarce, of this collection of short stories on Arabian themes by antiquary and man of letters Anne Claude Philippe, comte de Caylus (1692-1765). Initially published in French as *Contes orientaux* ... (La Haye, 1743), this English edition includes fine copies in reverse of the 8 plates that were included in the French language edition. These are striking orientalist vignettes including depictions of scimitar-wielding warriors, imprisoned maidens, palm fronds, minarets, mosques, and divan scenes. Caylus had travelled to Constantinople himself for archaeological studies so had some experience of Levantine life. He edited and adapted his French renderings of these tales by using translations from Turkish and Arabic originals made by French students at *École des Jeunes de langues*. Founded by Colbert in 1669 at Constantinople, this school specialised in teaching oriental languages. This translation by Caylus was one of several significant compilations of Eastern tales produced in France in the eighteenth century, interest having been precipitated in particular by the influential translation by Antoine Gallard (1646-1715) of *The thousand and one nights* published as *Les mille et une nuit* (1704-1717).

Conant, The oriental tale in England, 36. ESTC lists 10 locations only of this edition (bL; bO; bOc; eGOT; nOCL; nLCN; nNjP;; nCLU-C; nTxAuHRH; nCtY) and for the second edition (London, 1767) 1 copy only (CLU-SC).

£2750



FEMALE ADVENTURER IN ALGIERS & ANDALUSIA

75. [BARNARD, Sophia.] *Travels in Algiers, Spain, &c. &c. with a faithful and interesting account of the Algerines, amongst whom the authoress resided some time, and from her access to whom, she had many opportunities of discovering and appreciating their customs, ceremonies, pursuits, costume, &c. which no historian has before detailed, with a minuteness due to that extraordinary and interesting race of people: also a copious description of her residence in Andalusia, abounding in remarkable events, anecdotes of persons, places, produce, &c.*

London, Goyder, 415, Strand. Sold also by Barry and son, booksellers, Bristol. [1820.] First edition. 8vo (14.5 x 23.5) viii, 140pp., engraved frontispiece, last 2 leaves with small marginal repairs to closed tears (no loss), a very good, uncut copy in contemporary plain grey paper-covered boards, spine with contemporary printed label, some wear to joints but sound, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good copy, uncut in contemporary boards, of this account of adventuring in Algiers and Andalusia between 1811 and 1813. Noteworthy as a travel narrative by a Western woman, the author Sophia Barnard accompanied her merchant husband, recording her impressions of North Africa and Spain with diligence: "That nothing worthy of record might escape the attention of the authoress, she kept a regular journal, from her departure till her return to her native land. This plan, during her interesting visit in Algiers was of infinite use to her, as she mixed in that sphere of society, where personal observation could be most serviceable, and where information was only to be obtained genuine and authentic ... she culled even minutia, that her family and friends might be gratified with a full and just detail of their customs, ceremonies, costume, manners, &c. which no historian has yet given ... She found the Algerines affectionate, courteous, and most hospitable ..." Headings from the "contents" include: "Terrors of the Barbary Coast ... Horrors of slavery ... The Cadi of Bona ... A Moorish wedding ..." The engraved frontispiece displays "an Algerine lady" in traditional dress.

Playfair, Algeria, 336; Palau 24219.

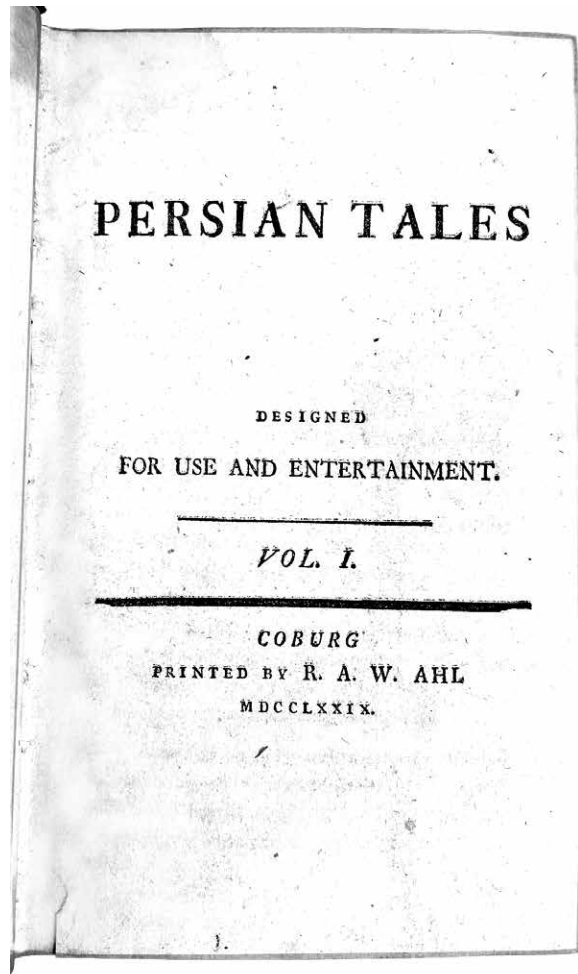
£1250

PERSIAN TALES ENGLISHED IN GOETHE'S GERMANY

76 .[FACIUS, Johann Freidrich.] Persian tales designed for use and entertainment.

Coburg, printed by R. A. W. Ahl. 1779, 1780 & 1781. . First edition. 3 volumes bound in 1. 12mo (11.5 x 16.5cm) 120; 158; 153, [1]pp., modern bookplate of Olof Holmberg, very good in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine with morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this English translation of the influential collection of short stories known as *The thousand and one days*, considered a companion volume to *The thousand and one nights*. This translation must have been made from the French first printing, published as *Les mille et un jour* (1710-1712), freely translated and edited by orientalist François Pétis de La Croix (1653-1713), in part from fifteenth century Turkish sources. This English translation is an unusual bibliographic curiosity. It is the only English book to have been published in the German city of Coburg in the eighteenth century. The translation was made by the Bavarian philologist Johann Freidrich Facius (1750-1825), from 1784 professor at the Gymnasium Casimirianum at Coburg. From the press of the Saxe-Coburg court printer Rudolph August Wilhelm Ahl (1744-1815), the book advertises itself as "for use and entertainment." Facius intended presumably that it would have been used for English teaching, while also making a contribution to the burgeoning eighteenth century German interest in orientalism.



The tales include versions of "The life and adventures of Aboulcasem ... The history of king Ruzvanschad, and of the princess Cheherstany ... The history of the young king of Thebet, and of the princess of the Naimans ... The history of Caverscha ... The history of Colouse, and of the beautiful Dilara ... The history of prince Fadallah, son of Bin-Ortoc, king of Mousel ... The history of king Bedredin Lolo, and his visier Atalmule, surnamed The sorrowful visier ... The adventures of Malek, with the princess Schirine ... The history of Hormoz, king of Astracan, surnamed, The king without sorrow ... The history of Avicene ... The history of fair Arouya ... " This was the fourth separate English translation of this influential collection of tales to have been printed in the eighteenth century, the first being issued by Tonson as *The thousand and one days: Persian tales ... Translated from the French by Mr. Philips* (London, 1714-15).

Conant, *The oriental tale in England*, 15 (c) [ii]; Burmester, *English books printed abroad 1695-1900*, 295. ESTC locates 4 copies only (British Library; Columbia University; Butler Library, Harvard University; Houghton Library; Yale University; Beinecke Library). OCLC adds 5 locations (National Library of Scotland; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Forschungsbibliothek Gotha; Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek Hannover; Sveriges Nationalbibliotek).

£6500



**THE FLYING DUTCHMAN – PLAYBILL
PRINTED ON SILK**

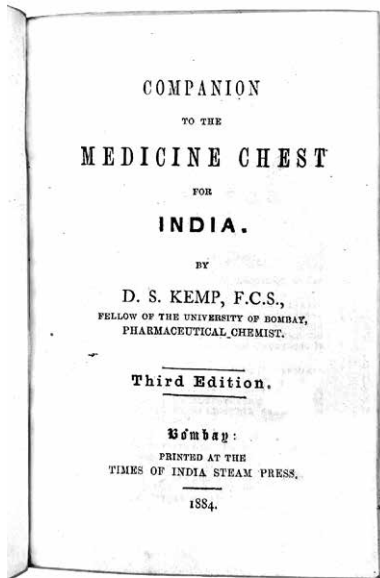
77. [LONDON.] Theatre, Town Hall, Barking ... on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1827, will be performed, (first time,) The Flying Dutchman or, The phantom ship ...

[London.] Colyer, printer, Fenchurch-street. [1827.] Playbill, black ink on cream-coloured silk. Folio. (approx. 17 x 43.5cm) a few tears along old folds touching a few letters but not affecting sense of text, verso strengthened imperceptibly with silk.

Printed on silk, this playbill advertises a performance of *The Flying Dutchman* or, *The phantom ship* 19 December 1827 in the town hall at Barking, East London. Written by Edward Fitzball (1793-1873), this popular melodrama had premiered 8 January 1827 in London at the Adelphi. The theme, here outlined on the playbill, was drawn from stories of the fabled ghost ship, doomed to sail forever, never reaching port:

“The Flying Dutchman” is said to be an Amsterdam vessel, which about a century ago, sailed from that port: the master’s name was Vanderdecken, whose constant boast it was, that “he always would have his own way, in spite of the Devil.” Once on doubling the Cape, they were a whole day trying to weather Table Bay, the wind increasing a-head of them, and Vanderdecken walking the deck, continued swearing fearfully – just after sunset he was spoke by a vessel which asked him whether he did not mean to go into the bay that night, to which Vanderdecken with a tremendous oath, replied, “he would not, though he should beat about till the Day of Judgement.” Vanderdecken never did go into Table Bay, and is believed to undergo the doom he so desperately dared. His vessel is still seen in the Cape seas in foul weather, sailing against the fiercest storm, with every inch of canvas set, striving in rain to reach her home, or to send despatches to relatives by other vessels ...”

£450



MANUAL FOR INDIAN MEDICINE CHEST

78. KEMP, D.S. Companion to the medicine chest for India.

Bombay, printed at the Times of India Steam Press. 1884. "Third edition." 16mo (8 x 12cm) [10], 63, [1], xiii, [1]pp., several illustrations in the text, very good in publishers' cloth, title stamped in gilt on front cover, light wear to extremities.

This diminutive medical rarity offers an alphabetically-arranged guide to medicines recommended in a medicine chest intended for use in the Indian subcontinent: “chloral hydrate ... chlorodyne ... chloroform ... chrysarobine or Goa powder ... compound camphor liniment ... compound tincture of gentian ...” The author, Kemp, a chemist, presumably also was proprietor of “Kemp & Co”, a list of thirty different medicine chests being appended to the guide. This manual would have been included in Kemp’s medical chests.

This is advertised as the “third edition.” *The Lancet* (April 17 1875, p.562) makes reference (“very useful”) to what was most probably the first edition. We have not traced another copy of this, or any other edition, in OCLC, or elsewhere.

£450

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ATLANTIC NAVIGATION BEFORE COLUMBUS

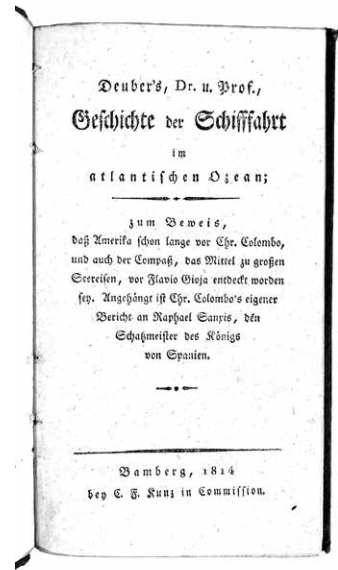
79. DEUBER, Franz Xaver Anselm. *Geschichte der Schifffahrt im atlantischen Ozean; zum Beweis, dass Amerika schon lange vor Chr. Colombo, und auch der Compass, das Mittel zu grossen Seereisen, vor Flavio Gioja entdeckt worden sey. Angehängt ist Chr. Colombo's eigener Bericht an Raphael Sanxis, den Schatzmeister des Königs von Spanien.*

Bamberg, C. F. Kunz. 1814. First edition. 8vo (10.5 x 18.5cm) viii, 160pp., very good in contemporary plain paper-covered boards, spine with original manuscript title label.

First edition, scarce, of this examination of the history of navigation and seafaring in the Atlantic ocean from prehistory to the early modern era by Franz Xaver Anselm Deuber (1781-1850), from 1804 professor at the Lyceum at Bamberg, from 1818 professor of history at Freiburg. The numerous numbered references to textual sources render this a valuable early bibliography of Atlantic exploration with much relevance to the historical controversies concerning the dating of the first discovery of the America by European adventurers:

"Dr Deuber's History of Navigation in the Atlantic Ocean; in proof that long before Columbus America had been discovered, and also the compass, the means for great sea voyages, before Flavio Gioja. Annexed is Chr. Columbus's own Account to Raphael Sanxis, Treasurer to the King of Spain. The preface commences thus: "The question whether Christopher Columbus first discovered the Fourth Quarter of the World, or only re-discovered it, is by far not so decided as the prevailing opinion supposes; it belongs rather to the contested points in history on which scientific discussions are not yet concluded." The author has collected with true German industry all the passages from an enormous number of works which seem to support his theory, and argues the question well and fairly. As a work on the bibliography of the subject alone it is valuable; but it is more" (Henry Stevens, *Bibliotheca geographica & historica*, London, 1872, p.103: 876). Sabin 19793.

£750

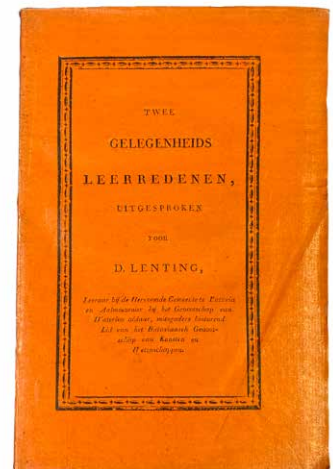


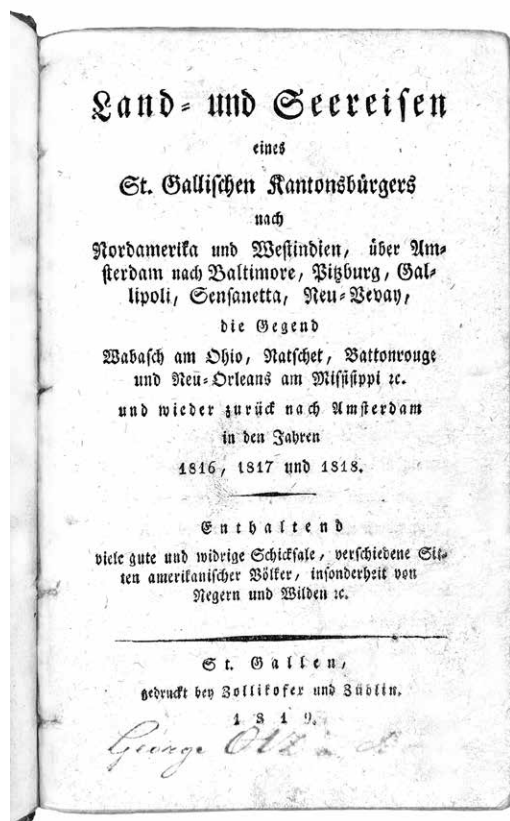
DUTCH PRINTING IN INDONESIA – WATERLOO SOCIETY IN BATAVIA

80. LENTING, Dirk. *Twee gelegenheds leerredenen; de eene bij de eerste jaarlijksche feestviering van het Genootschap van Waterloo, te Batavia gevestigd, op den 19 junij 1826, en de andere bij de viering van 's konings geboortedag, invallende op zondag den 24 augustus 1823: beiden uitgesproken te Batavia ... Te Batavia, Lands Drukkerij. [1826.] First edition. 8vo (14 x 21cm) 57, [1]pp., a fine copy, uncut & unopened in the publisher's printed orange paper wrappers.*

First edition, scarce, of this fine example of printing from the Indonesian press of the Lands Drukkerij at the port city of Batavia, then capital of the Dutch East Indies, now Jakarta. Printed in 1826 on fine Dutch laid paper and retaining the original orange printed paper wrappers this volume contains two sermons delivered at Batavia by pastor Dirk Lenting (1789-1877). The first celebrates the anniversary of the foundation of the Genootschap van Waterloo (Waterloo Society) at Batavia, for the benefit of which the book was printed. Dutch and Belgian soldiers made up approximately a third of Wellington's forces at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The second sermon celebrates the birthday of the Dutch King William I (1772-1843). The Dutch Government's printing office in the Dutch East Indies, the Batavia Landsdrukkerij, was established by governor Herman Willem Daendels (1762-1818) in 1809 and was restarted after the brief period of British control of Java between 1811 and 1815. The first printing in the Indonesian archipelago is thought to have been carried out by the Dutch East India Company who were printing in the mid-seventeenth century on presses brought from the Netherlands.

£450





SWISS EMIGRANT TO AMERICA – OHIO & MISSISSIPPI TRAVELOGUE

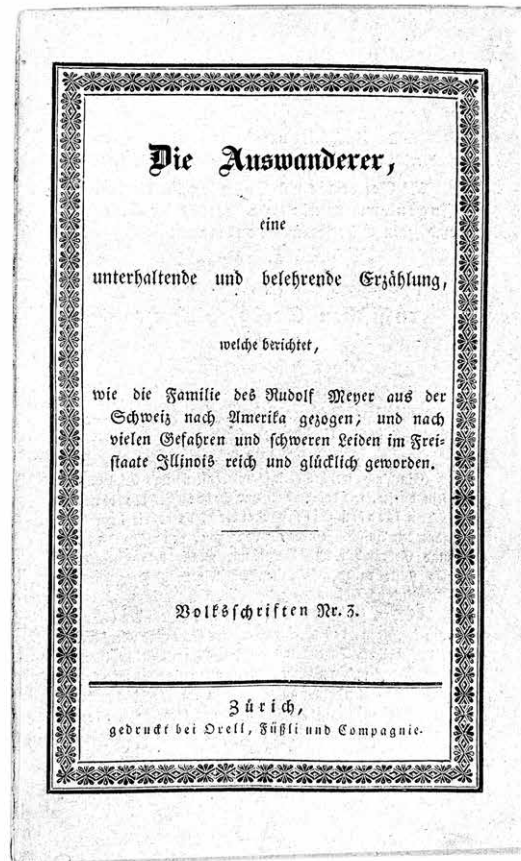
81. [BÜCHLER, Johann Ulrich.] Land-und Seereisen eines St. Gallischen Kantonsbürgers nach Nordamerika und Westindien, über Amsterdam nach Baltimore, Pitzburg, Gallipoli, Sensanetta, Neu-Vevay, die Gegend Wabasch am Ohio, Natschet, Battonrouge und Neu-Orleans am Mississippi &c. und wieder zurück nach Amsterdam, in den Jahren 1816, 1817 und 1818. Enthaltend viele gute und widrige Schicksale, verschiedene Sitten amerikanischer Völker, insonderheit von Negern und Wilden &c.

St. Gallen, gedruckt bey Zollikofer und Züblin. 1819. First edition. 8vo (11 x 17.5cm) 228pp., title-page & flyleaf with contemporary ink signatures of "George Otz", title-page & a few margins with occasional light dustmarks, contemporary grey marbled-paper covered boards, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this substantial and significant travelogue recording the emigration in 1816 from Switzerland to America, and subsequent return, of Johann Ulrich Büchler. Recording an early trip down the Ohio and Mississippi with descriptions of towns including Pittsburgh, Gallipolis and Cincinnati, the narrative offers valuable details of social conditions in the nascent United States of America. It is noteworthy also as an example of emigration following the effects of the eruption of the Indonesian volcano Tambora, which gave 1816 the epithet the "Year Without a Summer." Temperatures in Western and Southern Europe and Northeastern America plummeted, causing summer frosts. A famine in Switzerland on account of crop failure due to severe storms led Büchler, an unemployed merchant of 54, to seek his fortune across the Atlantic, despite him speaking no English. He wandered through North America and Cuba for a whole year before returning disillusioned to Switzerland. He cites one of his principal reasons for returning home as being the deplorable treatment of African slaves. Nonetheless the work includes some advice for prospective emigrants.

This first edition of 1819 was printed at the author's own expense and is a rarity. A second edition followed in 1820. Holzmann/Bohata III, 231; Howes B 932; Sabin 8873.

£1750



EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS IN SWISS NOVELLA

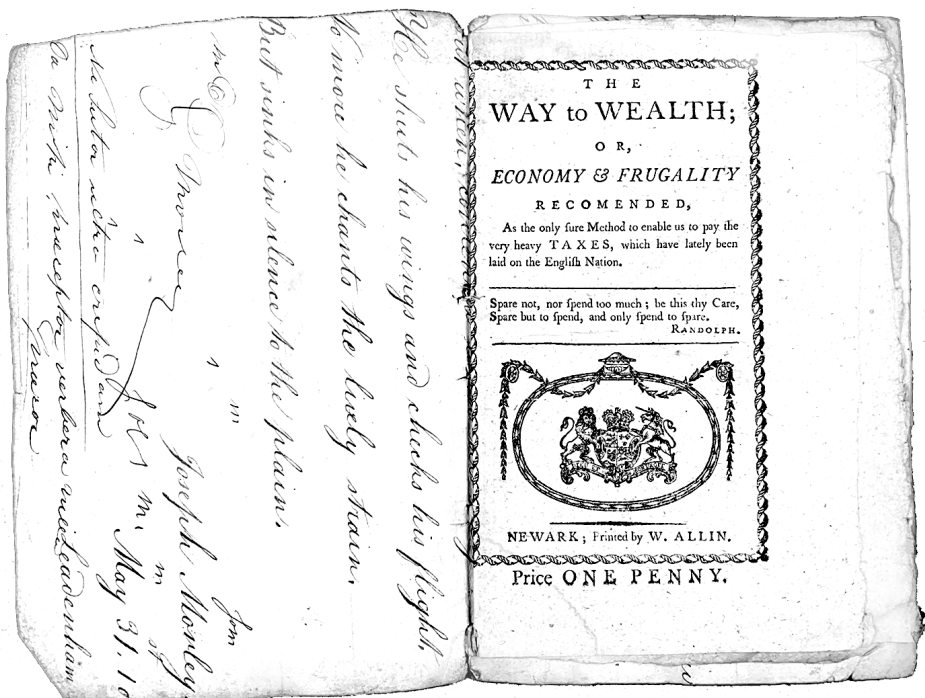
82. [ILLINOIS.] Die Auswanderer, eine sehr unterhaltende und belehrende Erzählung, welche berichtet, wie die Familie des Rudolf Meyer aus der Schweiz nach Amerika gezogen, und nach vielen Gefahren und schweren Leiden im Freistaate Illinois reich und glücklich geworden sind.

Zürich, gedruckt bei Orell, Füssli und Compagnie. [1839.] First edition. 12mo (10.5 x 17.5cm) 117, [1]pp., some light foxing, very good in the original publisher's printed wrappers.

First edition of this rare novella on the theme of Swiss emigration to America. Rudolf Meyer, a farmer from a village in the canton of Zurich, emigrates with his family to the United States, after various challenges becoming wealthy and content in Illinois. The narrative must have been inspired by the settlement of the Swiss German city founded in 1837 as Helvetia (New Switzerland) in Madison County, renamed Highland in the twentieth century. Large numbers of Swiss emigrants went on to settle in Illinois in the second half of the nineteenth century.

OCLC locates 3 copies only (Zentral- und Hochschulbibliothek Luzern; Universitätsbibliothek Basel; Zentralbibliothek Zürich).

£450



FRANKLIN'S WAY TO WEALTH – PROVINCIAL ENGLISH PRINTING

83. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin.] The way to wealth; or, economy and frugality recommended, as the only sure method to enable us to pay the very heavy taxes, which have lately been laid on the English nation.

Newark; printed by W. Allin. [1787.] 16mo in 8s (approx. 11 x 17cm) 16pp., title-page with British royal arms, typographic border, edges uncut, light waterstain to upper half of pages (not affecting text), early nineteenth century stitched blue paper wrappers (the paper reused, front & rear pastedowns penned with manuscript poetry, signatures of Joseph Morley & Sarah Morley c.1810), last page with ink ownership inscription "Rob.t Morley Leadenham", light wear to extremities.

This eighteenth century provincial English chapbook printing of Benjamin Franklin's *The way to wealth* appears to be unrecorded. Written by Franklin while he sailed from London to Philadelphia in 1757, the popularity of this short tract narrated by the fictional Father Abraham on the benefits of industry and frugality when compared with idleness and profligacy must have surprised even the author. The content was published first over various editions of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, brought together in the last edition for year 1758 (Philadelphia, 1757) and subsequently reprinted in America, Britain and beyond, in various formats and numerous languages. Franklin's advice is in essence a summation of the Protestant work ethic, including emphasis on the avoidance of debt. Many of his sayings have found a permanent place in popular phraseology: "... he that riseth late, must trot all day ... early to bed, and early to rise, make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise ... there are no gains without pains ..."

Printed in the town of Newark in Nottinghamshire on the press of William Allin, this provincial edition is undated. The earliest recorded London edition appears to be dated 1774. The earliest Newark-printed publication bearing the imprint of Allin in ESTC dates to 1787 (Robert Waring Darwin's *Principia Botanica*). Allin appears to have gone into partnership with a Mr Ridge in 1788, after which date their both names appear together in the imprints of their publications. Therefore it seems very likely that this edition was printed in 1787.

Not traced in ESTC or OCLC. Not in Ford, Franklin Bibliography. We have not been able to locate any reference to another copy. Provenance: this copy did not travel far from the printer's shop in Newark: early nineteenth century signatures indicate ownership of members of the Morley family some ten miles away over the border into Leicestershire in the village of Leadenham.

£7500

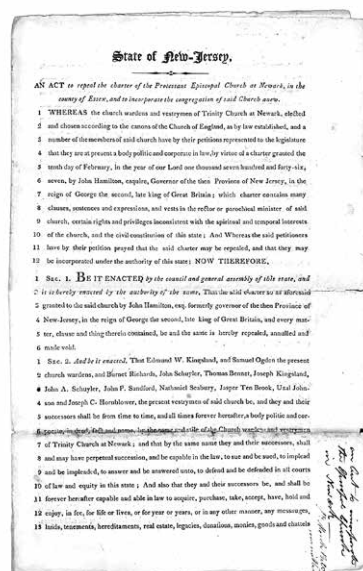
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOUNDED AFTER REVOLUTION

84. [NEW JERSEY.] State of New-Jersey. An act to repeal the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newark, in the county of Essex, and to incorporate the congregation of said church anew ...

[New Jersey, 1806.] Folio (21 x 33cm) 4pp., drop-head title, a few small tears along old folds, edges uncut, unbound as issued, contemporary manuscript note in margin 'An act to incorporate the Episcopal Church in Newark 7th March bill committed ...', very good.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America took shape in 1790 in the aftermath of the American Revolution, the charters of member congregations having to be repealed and reincorporated to recognise the separation from the Church of England, headed by the British monarch. This printed act records the repeal of the original 1746 charter and reincorporation under a new charter of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newark, New Jersey. This historic American church is now known as Trinity & St. Philip's Cathedral. Of particular interest here is the inclusion of the names of many prominent and powerful local figures: "Edmund W. Kingsland, and Samuel Ogden the present church wardens, and Burnet Richards, John Schuyler, Thomas Bennet, Joseph Kingsland, John A Schuyler, John P. Sandford, Nathaniel Seabury, Jasper Ten Brook, Uzal Johnson and Joseph C. Hornblower, the present vestrymen ..." We have not been able to trace another example of this slip bill: not in OCLC.

£450



GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS TAUGHT ENGLISH

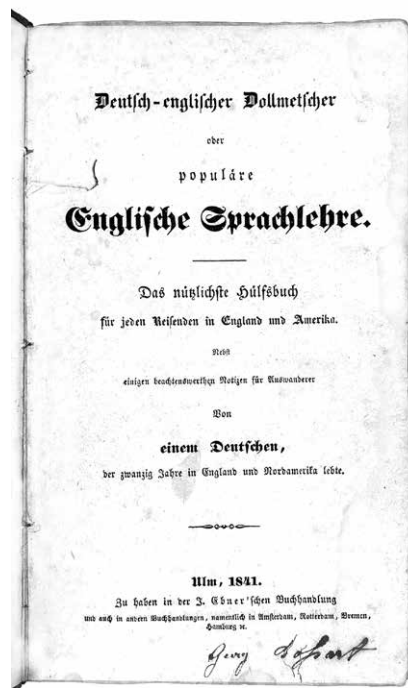
85. [TEXAS.] Deutsch-englischer Dollmetscher oder populäre Englische Sprachlehre. Das nützlichste Hilfsbuch für Reisenden in England und Amerika. Nebst einigen beachtenswerthen Notizen für Auswanderer von einem Deutschen, ver zwanzig Jahre in England und Nordamerika lebte.

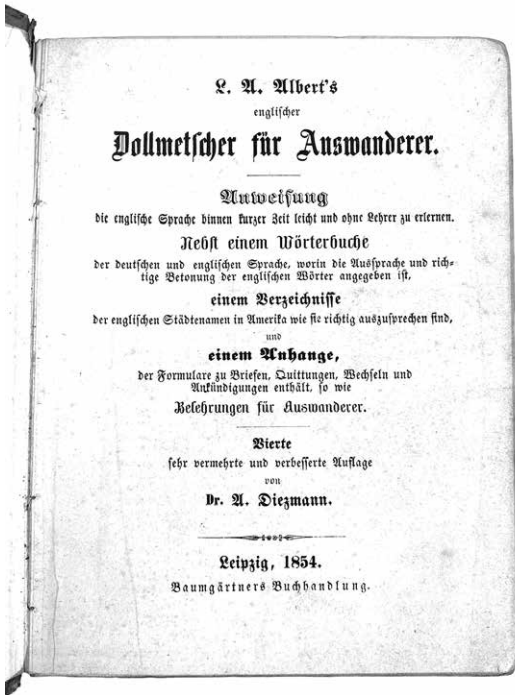
Ulm, J. Ebner'schen Buchhandlung. 1841. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21.5cm) [4], 144pp., some marginal foxing & a few small stains, first few leaves with tiny marginal worm holes not affecting text, front pastedown & title-page with ink ownership inscription "Georg Bossart", rear flyleaf & pastedowns with related pen trials, occasional pencil study notes, contemporary leather backed painted paper boards, worn at extremities but sound.

First edition, rare, of this English language manual intended for German emigrants to the United States of America. Printed at Ulm in Baden-Württemberg, it can be linked to settlement in Texas in particular. Attracted by free land and religious freedom a large number of German-speaking Protestants travelled to Texas in the mid-nineteenth century, including from the vicinity of Ulm, hence the founding of New Ulm in Austin County in 1852. In addition to a grammar and extensive dialogues in English and German, this book includes an appendix with advice for emigrants to America: "Beachtungswerthe Notizen für Auswanderer nach Nordamerika".

No copy of this first edition is listed in OCLC, which locates 1 copy only of a second edition (Ulm, 1847).

£450





ENGLISH LESSONS FOR GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

86. DIEZMANN, August. L. A. Albert's englischer Dollmetscher für Auswanderer. Anweisung die englische Sprache binnen kurzer Zeit leicht und ohne Lehrer zu erlernen. Nebst einem Wörterbuche der deutschen und englischen Sprache, worin die Aussprache und richtige Betonung der englischen Wörter angegeben ist, einem Verzeichnisse der englischen Städtenamen in Amerika wie sie richtig auszusprechen sind, und einem Anhange, der Formulare zu Briefen, Quittungen, Wechselln und Ankündigungen enthält, so wie Belehrungen für Auswanderer.

Leipzig, Baumgärtner's Buchhandlung. 1854. "Vierte sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage." 12mo (11.5 x 15.5cm) vi, 378pp., occasional negligible marginal foxing, in the original publisher's blue printed boards (front cover with printed title), boards a little dusty with a few old stains, wear to joints & extremities but binding sound.

A rare English language manual for German emigrants to America, this compendium printed in Leipzig includes grammatical guidelines, an English-German dictionary, useful dialogues, a list of American place names with phonetic pronunciations, sample mercantile letters and a final appended section of advice for those bound for the United States: "Rathschläge für Auswanderer".

We have not traced any surviving copies of earlier editions of this title – this is the fourth edition, edited by Dr Albert Diezmann (1805-1869). OCLC locates 1 copy only of this edition (Swedish National Library) and 1 copy of the sixth edition (Leipzig, 1858: Hochschul-und Landesbibliothek Fulda).

£450

DUTCH SLAVETRADE DRAMA SET IN MOROCCO

87. KRAUSENECK, Johann Friedrich. Zama, tooneelspel, gevolgd naar 't Hoogduitsch ... Te Amsterdam, by Izaak Duim. 1777. First Dutch edition. 8vo (10.5 x 17cm) [8], 52pp., title-page with large engraved device, a very good, uncut copy in modern marbled wrappers.

First Dutch translation, scarce, of this slave trade drama set in Morocco. Penned by the German writer Johann Friedrich Krauseneck (1738-1799), this play was first published as *Zama, oder, Die Junge Marokkanerin, ein Lustspiel in einer Handlung* (Bayreuth, 1770). This translation was made by the dramatist Jacob Lutkeman (d.1782), who has added a preface here. In addition to the slave girl Zama, the cast list includes an English sea captain named Berrim, an overseer named Alehmamed and a Portuguese merchant, Don Joseph Elviro. Not traced in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*.

£350





JAMAICAN POWDER FLASK FROM PORT ROYAL GARRISON

90. [JAMAICA.] [A carved West Indian gourd powder flask, inscribed "Thomas Franklin ... P, S & T, S ... The year of our Lord 1803."]

[Jamaica, 1803.] Flask fashioned from a small whole dried gourd (length approx. 9cm, diameter approx. 6cm), inscription of "Thomas Franklin ... 1803", the base engraved with two diamonds and two hearts alternating, in a very good state of preservation.

This powder flask, fashioned from a small whole dried West Indian gourd, bears the incised inscription: "Thomas Franklin ... P, S & T, S ... The year of our Lord 1803." Thomas Franklin is recorded between 1801 and 1803 as Officer Commanding 1st Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Artillery at Port Royal, Jamaica, the fortified Royal Navy station and garrison. This was an essential hub for the British in the Caribbean during the Napoleonic Wars and the nearby Haitian Revolution. Decoration at the base of the flask displays two diamonds and two hearts, alternating, a reference to love and fortune, also a tangential evocation of soldiers whiling away their spare time gambling at games of cards. A rare memento of military folk art produced in the West Indies.

£1500



SUGAR HAMMER

91. [SUGAR.] [A steel sugar hammer with turned hardwood handle.]

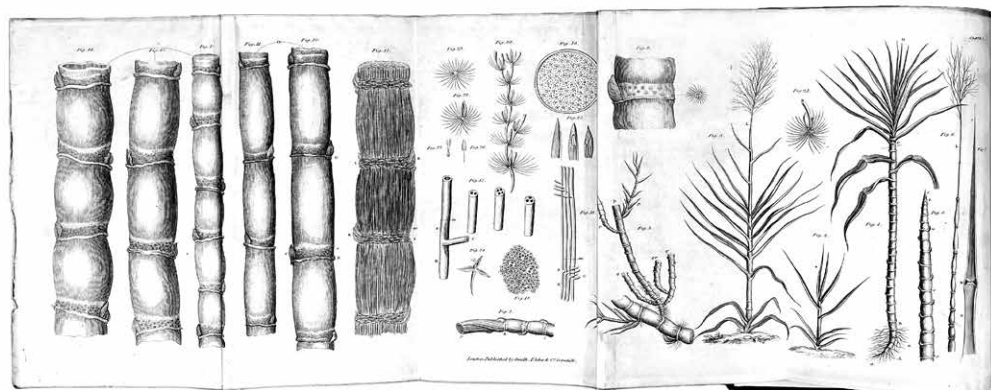
[France, c.1780.] Sugar hammer, steel head (approx. 9.1 x 2cm) turned hardwood handle (approx. 26.5cm) some light wear to extremities, very good.

A scarce example of an eighteenth century sugar hammer. Dateable to c.1780, the ergonomic, turned hardwood handle is topped with a steel head with hammer on one side and pick on the other. The head of the hammer is engraved with floral patterns. The pick was used for chipping blocks of sugar from large sugar cones, while the flat rectangular hammer was then employed to further reduce the chopped-off pieces of sugar into smaller broken up cubes.

For comparable examples, see: Antique tools and instruments: from the Nessi Collection, 1999, plate 87. Musée du Louvre, Département des Objets d'art du Moyen Age, de la Renaissance et des temps modernes: OAR 342. Museum voor de Oudere Technieken (Grimbergen, Belgium): ID 342 .

£950

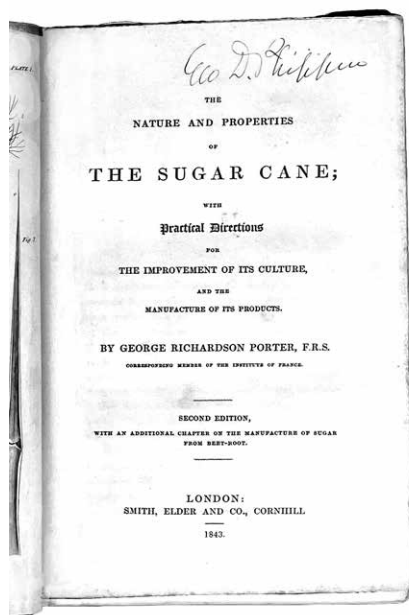




SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION, REFINING & RUM

92. PORTER, George Richardson. *The nature and properties of the sugar cane; with practical directions for the improvement of its culture, and the manufacture of its products.*

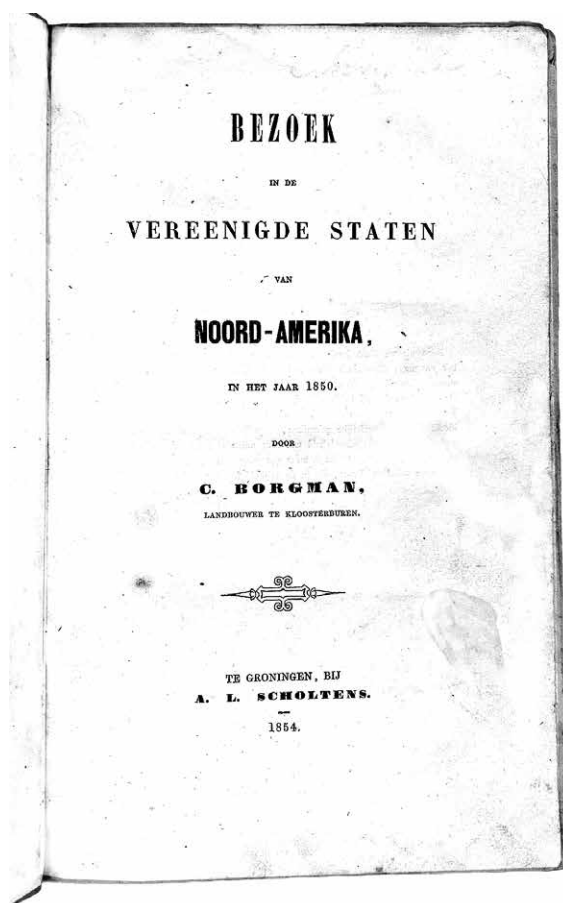
London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1843. Second edition (enlarged). 8vo (15 x 23cm) xiv, [2], 240pp. with initial advertisement leaf, half-title & 6 engraved plates (four folding, the first bound as a frontispiece), one plate with light waterstaining, title with contemporary ink signature partially uncut, very good in the publisher's blind-stamped green cloth, centre of both boards with blind-stamped sugar cane design, spine titled in gilt, spine strengthened (almost imperceptible) at head & foot to style, light wear to extremities.



Second edition, enlarged, of the most substantial nineteenth century manual on the cultivation of sugar cane. Compiled by George Richardson Porter (1792-1852), a former sugar broker turned statistician, chapters include discussion of climate and soil, sugar manufacturing processes, the distillation of rum, sugar refining and comparisons between French and English practice and different agricultural methods used in both the West and East Indies. This second edition includes a chapter titled "on the manufacture of sugar from beet-root" that was not present in the first edition of 1830, while the new preface by Richardson offers observations on the changed economic landscape for sugar production following the abolition of slavery. The illustrations include a folding frontispiece displaying "the sugar cane in its various parts and stages", "Dutrone's furnaces and boilers" a "horizontal sugar mill worked by cattle" and a "horizontal sugar mill worked by steam".

Sabin 64252 (erroneously noting 9 plates, when in fact there are 9 illustrations: 6 engraved plates on 5 leaves (4 folding, the first being the frontispiece) with a further 3 illustrations in the text. Goldsmiths' 33251.

£650



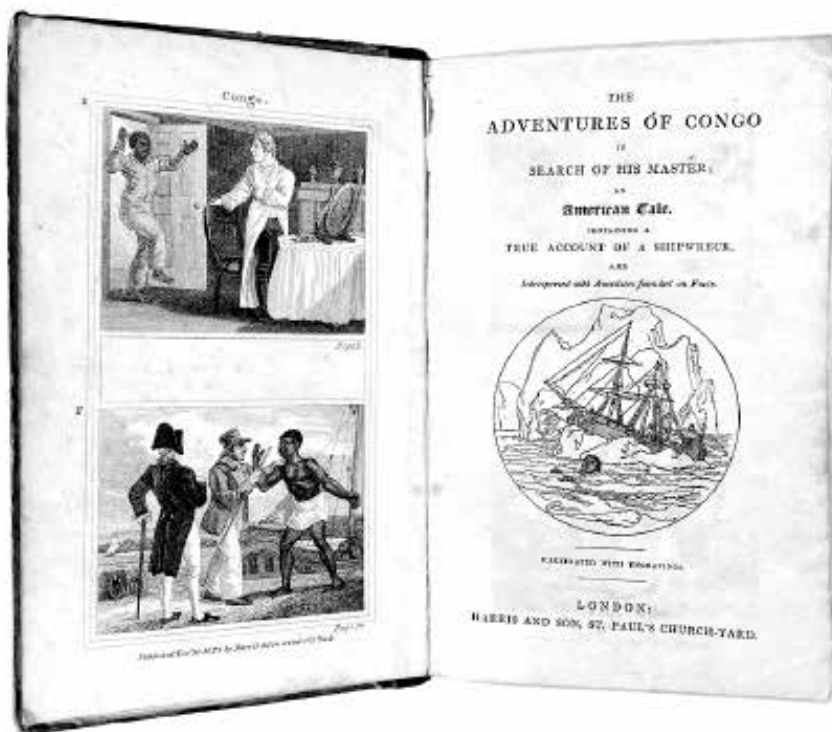
NEW YORK AGRICULTURE OBSERVED BY DUTCH FARMER

93. BORGMAN, C[ornelis]. *Bezoek in de Vereenigde Staten van Noord-Amerika, in het jaar 1850.*

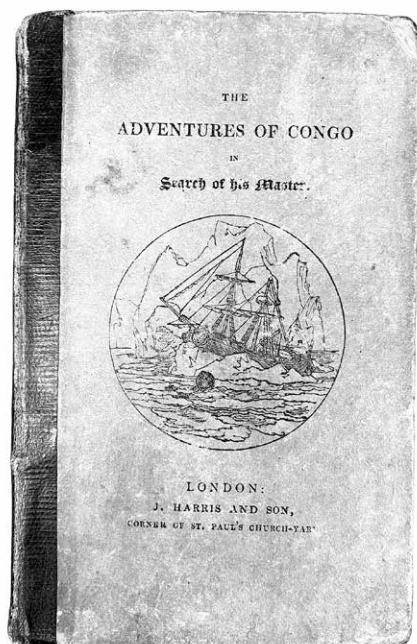
Groningen, A.L. Scholtens. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22.5cm) [6], 227, [3]pp., with final errata leaf, 1 illustration in the text, small marginal tears to final leaf not touching text, title & pastedowns with a few light stains, contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, spine with gilt-stamped title lettered direct to cloth, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this account of the travels of Cornelis Borgman (1822-1909) in the vicinity of New York and New Jersey in 1850. A Dutch farmer from Kloosterburen in the Netherlands, he travelled to visit his uncle Klaas Beukema who had emigrated in 1835. Borgman is celebrated as the man who brought the Arend plough from America to Groningen. Known at the eagle plough in the United States, it had been invented in 1842 by Joel Nourse of Westborough, Massachusetts, and is credited with revolutionising farming in the Northeast, offering significant improvements over the heavy wheel plough. Borgman's detailed travelogue here includes visits to Buffalo, Lancaster and Niagara Falls. The account is of particular value for his observations on American agricultural practices and the book includes an engraved illustration of the eagle plough. Sabin 6427.

£650



ABOLITIONIST SHIPWRECK TALE FOR CHILDREN



94. [FARRAR, Eliza Ware.] *The adventures of Congo in search of his master; an American tale. Containing a true account of a shipwreck, and interspersed with anecdotes founded upon facts.*

London, Harris and Son. [1823.] First edition. 12mo (11 x 17.5cm) x, 191, [3]pp., with half-title, final advertisement leaf; 12 engraved plates (including frontispiece), frontispiece with contemporary ink ownership annotation "John Congreve", very good in the original publisher's morocco-backed blue printed paper-covered boards, leather spine ruled & titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, a rare and superior copy in the original publisher's printed boards, of this abolitionist tale for a juvenile audience by American author of books for children Eliza Ware Farrar (1791-1870). The plot, in the genre of a Robinsonade, centres on an African American servant boy named Congo who is separated from his master, a Virginia planter, in a shipwreck off the English coast caused by an iceberg. Following adventures in Ireland and Wales he is reunited with his master in England. The narrative includes strong anti-slavery sentiments. The twenty-four illustrations on twelve plates include depictions of Congo in various Regency-era settings, in particular finding employment as a footman. Sabin 81808.

BRITISH NAVAL SIGNALS FOR AFRICAN COASTAL WATERS

95. [ROYAL NAVY.] Private signals, by day, to be observed between His Majesty's ships ... and the government vessels belonging to the colony of Sierra Leone [, and between the former ships and the British forts on the coast of Africa.]

[London, c.1808.] [2] printed pages on the rectos of a bifolium (versos blank), paper watermarked 1803, flags handcoloured contemporaneously, manuscript annotations, small tears along old folds, manuscript docket title to verso of second leaf "Private signals to be used on the coast."

In 1808, following the abolition of slavery, Sierra Leone in West Africa was made a British Crown Colony. The anti-slavery activist Granville Sharp (1735-1813) had supported the formation of the Sierra Leone Company, settling the capital Freetown in 1792. The initial population consisted of over 1100 black settlers from Halifax, Nova Scotia, principally Black Loyalists who had fought for the British side during the American War of Independence. These signals for British ships at Sierra Leone, displaying flags to be raised during the day, and lantern patterns to be used at night, would have been kept secret, given that they were intended as a means of authenticating British ships from other foreign powers, different signals being used for each day of the week. No copy traced in OCLC.

£450

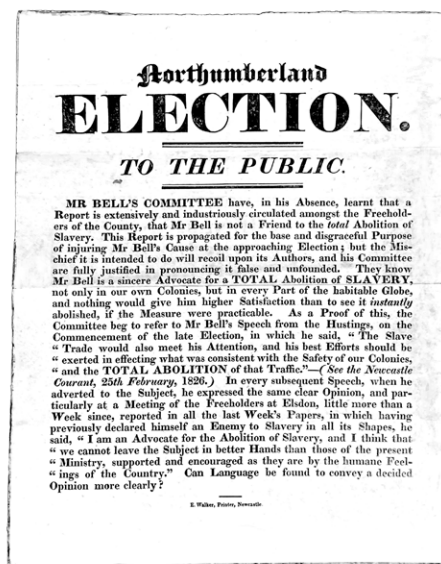
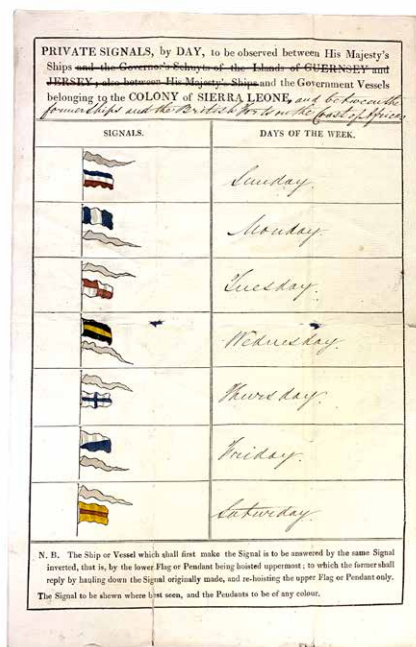
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND BALLOT BOX

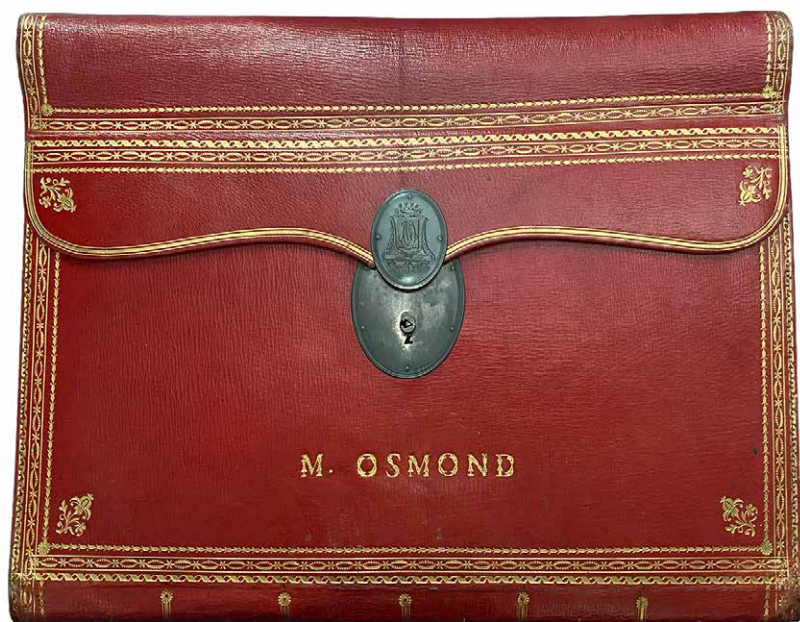
96. [ABOLITION.] Northumberland election. To the public. Mr Bell's committee have, in his absence, learnt that a report is circulating amongst the freeholder's of the county, that Mr Bell is not a friend to the total abolition of slavery. This report is propagated for the base and disgraceful purpose of injuring Mr Bell's case at the approaching election ...

Newcastle, E. Walker. [1826.] Handbill. 4to (approx. 22.5 x 28.5cm) [1]pp., old folds, uncut edges, fine condition.

An ephemeral survival, this printed handbill illustrates that in the 1826 election the cause of the total abolition of slavery in all British dominions had become a major political issue at the ballot box. Referencing the forthcoming Northumberland contest in the 1826 election, the text here emphasises objections to a report recently circulated that questioned the commitment of Matthew Bell of Woolsington to the abolitionist cause, protesting vehemently that "Mr Bell is a sincere advocate for a total abolition of slavery ..." Bell was returned to the seat along with Henry Thomas Liddell. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, one of the candidates that failed to win the seat, had in fact made the total abolition of slavery an integral part of his campaign.

£450





**RED MOROCCO PORTFOLIO
FOR ARISTOCRATIC SAINT-DOMINGUE OFFICER
MADE BY STATIONER TO FRENCH KING LOUIS XVI**

97. [PRESTAT.] [Portfolio in red morocco, tooled in gilt, the front cover stamped with the name of the owner: "M. Osmond".]

[Stamped in gilt under fold-over flap:] "Prestat L'Ainé garnisseur du roi. Fecit. Parvis Notre-Dame No.15. A Paris." [c. 1780?] Red morocco portfolio (dimensions when closed approx. 40 x 30 x 5cm) tooled in gilt, the front with ornate lettering "M. Osmond", exterior borders with three gilt rolls, floral cornerpieces, flat spine with compartments emulating a book, the fold-over flap closed with silver furniture (two ovals) the larger housing a lock (key lost), the top face of the smaller oval (with catch on underside) bearing engraved "MO" within a shield, the interior of flap richly gilt incorporating all-over gilt-tooled patterned section with repeated flower tool, the interior lined with blue silk, retaining original blue silk divider, fine condition.

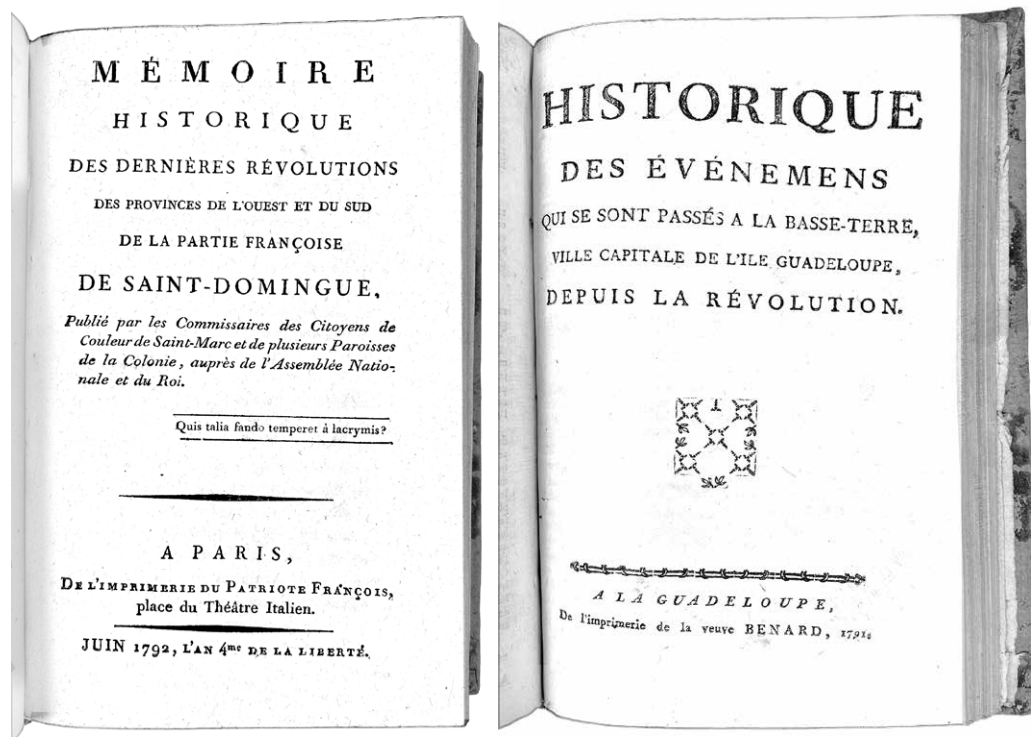
A fine example from the heyday of French eighteenth century bookbinding and stationery manufacture, this imposing large folio red morocco portfolio was made c.1780, the Parisian manufacturer identifying himself from the gilt stamp under the folding flap "Prestat L'Ainé garnisseur du roi. Fecit. Parvis Notre-Dame No.15. A Paris." Inspecting this portfolio of the finest morocco, tooled in gilt with precision and delicacy, and lined with blue silk, it is not surprising that Monsieur Prestat held a royal warrant to King Louis XVI (1754-1793) for the production of stationery wares. His name and address are stamped inside the flap: "Prestat L'Ainé garnisseur du roi. Fecit. Parvis Notre-Dame No.15. A Paris."

The aristocratic owner of this portfolio is identified by the ornate, gold-tooled letting on the front: "M. Osmond". A younger son of Louis Eustache d'Osmond, third comte de Boitron, Marquis d'Osmond (1720-1781), like his father, Marie Joseph Eustache d'Osmond (1756-1839) was a French officer who spent time on the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue, now Haiti. His father had commanded the militia of Fort Dauphin on the island. As part of his lengthy military career Marie served in 1796 as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Hulus Britanniques de Saint Domingue during the Haitian Revolution. The family of his mother, Marie Élisabeth Cavalier de la Garenne (1730-1807) owned extensive coffee plantations.

This portfolio would have been used for storing documents, the tooling on the spine in imitation of a book suggesting that it could have been intended for upright storage in a bookcase. A virtuoso performance by a master stationer, this beautiful object evokes the extravagant finery handled by the French nobility in the last years of the Ancien Régime.

£6500





GUADELOUPE PRINTING IN FRENCH WEST INDIES SAMMELBAND

98. [REGNAULT, Arthur.] *Historique des évènements qui se sont passés a la Basse-Terre, ville capitale de l'île Guadeloupe, depuis la révolution.*

[Pointe-à-Pitre.] *A la Guadeloupe, de l'Imprimerie de la veuve Benard, 1791.* [2], 91, [1]pp., [BOUND AFTER]

[COLONIES.] *Notice des principaux décrets. No XX. Décrets concernant les colonies.*

[Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale. 1791?] 34pp., drop-head title. [BOUND WITH]

DU MORIER, Joseph Pierre. *Sur les troubles de colonies, et l'unique moyen d'assurer la tranquillité, la prospérité et la fidélité de ces dépendances de l'Empire; en réfutation des deux discours de M. Brissot, des 1er. et 3 décembre 1791.*

A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Didot Jeune. Décembre 1791. [2], 60pp. [BOUND WITH]

[SAINT-DOMINGUE.] *Mémoire historique des dernières révolutions des provinces de l'ouest et du sud de la partie françoise de Saint-Domingue, publié par les commissaires des citoyens de couleur de Saint-Marc et de plusieurs paroisses de la colonie auprès de l'Assemblée nationale et du roi.*

A Paris, De l'imprimerie du Patriote françois ... Juin 1792 ... 114pp. [BOUND WITH]

TARBÉ, Charles. *Pièces justificatives du Rapport sur les troubles de Saint-Domingue, fait au nom du Comité Colonial ...*

[Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale. 1791-2] 271, [1]pp., with additional folding table, drop-head title, a few pages with some light toning. [BOUND WITH]

DUMAS, Matthieu. *Opinion de M. Dumas, député du département de Seine-et-Oise, sur les troubles de St.-Domingue, & les secours à y apporter.*

[Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale. 1792] 34pp., drop-head title. [BOUND WITH]

BLANC-GILLI, Mathieu. Observations importantes sur les troubles de Saint-Domingue. Inutilité absolue des moyens qu'on prend pour les apaiser, si l'on n'améliore pas en même temps le sort des nègres esclaves, si l'on n'interdit pas aux colons les rigueurs excessives qu'ils se permettent d'exercer sur eux.

[A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale.] [1791?] 11, [1]pp., drop-head title.

SECOND VOLUME:

[SAINT-LÉGER.] Compte rendu à l'Assemblée Nationale, par M. Saint-Léger, commissaire civil pour l'isle de Saint-Domingue, le 2 juin 1792.

[Paris, June 1792.] [2], 66pp. [BOUND WITH]

TARBÉ, Charles. Projet de décret présenté, au nom du comité colonial, par M. Tarbé [pour l'entretien des enfants dont les parents ont été victimes des troubles de Saint-Domingue et qui se trouvent dans les maisons d'éducation du royaume.]

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie Nationale.] [1792] 3, [1]pp., drop-head title. [BOUND WITH]

GARRAN DE COULON, Jean-Philippe. Opinion de J. Ph. Garran, député du département de Paris, sur les causes et les remèdes des désastres des colonies, lue à la séance du 29 février 1792; imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée nationale.

[A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale.] [1792] 46pp., drop-head title. [BOUND WITH]

[CRASSOUS, Joseph-Augustin.] Révolution de la Martinique, depuis le premier septembre 1790 jusqu'au 10 mars 1791.

[Paris, Impr. de Testu.] [1791.] [2], 123, [1]pp. [BOUND WITH]

GONYN, Pierre. Rapport fait aa l'assemblée nationale, au nom du comité colonial, sur les troubles de la Martinique ... le 2 mai 1792 ...

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie Nationale.] [1792.] 123 [i.e. 135], [1]pp. [BOUND WITH]

LEVAVASSEUR, Pierre-Léon. Rapport et projet de décret, concernant la colonie de l'isle de Bourbon, présentés, au nom du Comité colonial ...

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie Nationale.] [1792.] 54pp, drop-head title [BOUND WITH]

[PONDICHERRY.] Mémoire sur les colonies des Indes Orientales, adressé à l'Assemblée nationale par des colons de Pondichéry réclamant contre leur exil depuis la révolution, pour leur servir de justification ...

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie de Pougin.] [1791.] 40pp., drop-head title [BOUND WITH]

[SAINT-DOMINGUE.] Projet de pétition d'un colon, aux représentants du peuple françois, sur la motion de faire décréter le concordat passé à la Croix des Bouquets, le 11 Septembre 1791, entre les blancs de la garde nationale du Port-au-Prince, et les mulâtres libres & nègres esclaves campés auprès de cette ville.

[Paris] [De l'imprimerie de J.B. Chemin] [1791.] 16pp., drop-head title [BOUND WITH]

[CORSICA.] Mémoire en forme de pétition, présenté à l'Assemblée nationale législative, faisant suite, et se référant à un autre beaucoup plus étendu, et contenant les détails les plus précis, remis à l'Assemblée constituante sous la présidence de M. Target, au mois de février 1790; sur la nécessité de soulager le trésor public de deux millions environ que coûte annuellement le département de Corse ...

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie du Cercle Social.] Février 1792. 30pp.

Together 2 volumes containing 16 separate titles in total, all first editions. 8vo (approx. 13 x 19cm) very good in matching contemporary bindings of sheep-backed patterned paper-covered boards, flat spines ruled in gilt with original leather labels titled & numbered in gilt "Decrets des Colonies", negligible wear to extremities.



This substantial two volume *sammelband* contains a total of 16 tracts, principally concerning post-revolutionary tumult in 1791-2 in the French Caribbean colonies of Guadeloupe, Saint-Domingue and Martinique.

Of particular interest here is an example of eighteenth century printing from a press on the island on Guadeloupe: *Historique des évènements qui se sont passés à la Basse-Terre, ville capitale de l'île Guadeloupe, depuis la révolution*. The imprint reads: "A la Guadeloupe, de l'Imprimerie de la veuve Benard, 1791." The printer, identified as "la veuve Benard", was the widow of Jean Bénard (d.1785), the first printer on the island, who had set up his press at Basse-Terre in 1765 under authority from king Louis XV. Louise-Pierrette Guillot, his wife, took on the running of the printing business after his death, inheriting also *La Gazette de la Guadeloupe* which she replaced with a new periodical titled *Affiches, annonces et avis divers de l'île Guadeloupe*. In April 1790 the widow Bénard then set up a second press on the island, at Pointe-à-Pitre, on which this book was printed. If not the first woman to set up a printing office in the Caribbean she is one of the first female printers and newspaper publishers in the West Indies. For the early history of printing on Guadeloupe, see: Blanche, Lénis, *Contribution à l'histoire de la presse à la Guadeloupe, [Basse-Terre, Imprimerie catholique, 1935]*. Only a handful of items printed by the widow Bénard are listed in OCLC, several appearing to be unique copies. This is one of the most substantial titles from her press.

The text here outlines the political tensions and disorder in the capital Basse-Terre on Guadeloupe that threatened the old social and racial hierarchies connecting the white planters, the free gens du couleur, local soldiery, the poor

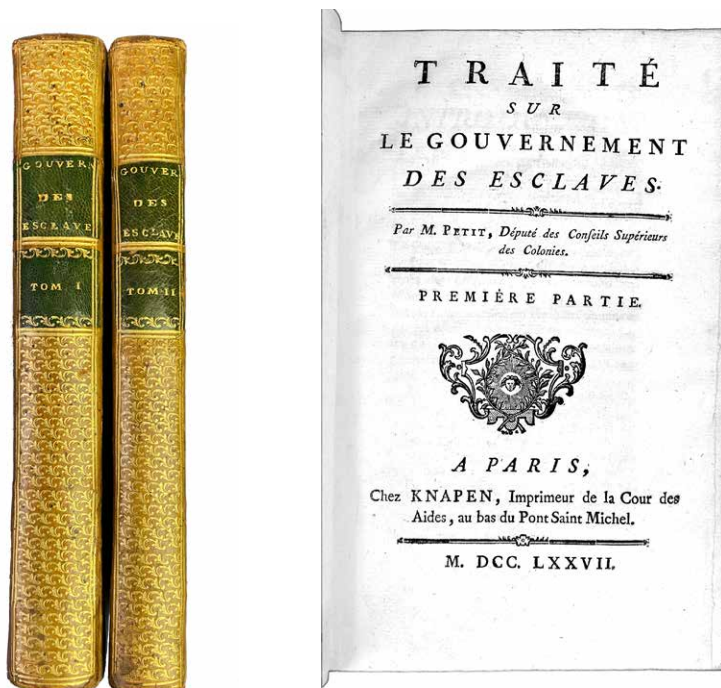
Petits blancs and the enslaved population. Other pamphlets in the two *sammelbands* chart the same period on the islands of Saint-Domingue and Martinique, where a deputation was sent to re-establish peace in 1790. Following the suppression of a slave revolt in 1789 the governor of Martinique, Charles du Houx de Vioménil (1734-1827), was faced with ongoing political factionalism caused mainly by the impact of the ideas of the French Revolution. Vioménil returned to France 6 April 1790, relieved of his post by the arrival on 26 March 1790 at Fort-Royal of the returning governor of the Windward Islands Claude-Charles de Damas (1731-1805). Several of the pamphlets here offer reports on the outbreak and early stages of the Haitian Revolution on the island of Saint-Domingue. This conflict which began with the slave revolts of 1791 ran on throughout the 1790s, eventually leading to the foundation of Haiti, the first black republic in the Americas, by general Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803).

Also present here are two rare pamphlets concerning French colonial interests in the Indian Ocean, in particular the island of Réunion (then Isle de Bourbon), and the city of Pondicherry, a French outpost in India, in the light of disputes over new legislation concerning colonial government passed in the aftermath of the French Revolution.

Volume 1: I. Sabin 32100. We can trace only the Harmsworth copy at auction (Sotheby's, 20/11/1950: £40). II. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Bibliothèque nationale de France). III. Martin & Walter II, 11920; Bissainthe 5591; Hogg, *The African slave trade* 2085; Goldsmiths' 14718. IV. Martin & Walter IV:2, 9677; Sabin 75161. VI. Martin & Walter 11809. VII. Sabin 5815; Martin & Walter 3494; Bissainthe 4785.

Volume 2: I. OCLC locates 2 copies only (Mediatheque de Montpellier; British Library). II. OCLC locates 2 copies only (British Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France). III. OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Mazarine Library Paris; Bibliothèque Universitaire du Morne Ferret). VI. Martin & Walter 21397; OCLC locates 3 copies only (University of Maryland; British Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France). VII. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Bibliothèque nationale de France). VIII. Martin & Walter IV:2, 14707

£7500



FRENCH COLONIAL SLAVERY AS POLITICAL ECONOMY

99. PETIT, Emilien. *Traité sur le gouvernement des esclaves.*

Paris, chez Knapen. 1777. Two volumes. 8vo (approx. 13 x 20cm) [2], iv, 466 [ie 470]; [2], 330, [2]pp., complete, a very good copy in contemporary French veau porphyre [ie tree calf], boards with gilt triple fillet borders, flat spines richly-tooled in gilt all over with a foliage tool, marbled endpapers & endleaves, original black leather labels titled & numbered in gilt, negligible wear to extremities, very good.

First edition, rare, a superior set in contemporary *veau porphyre* of this substantial compendium compiled to assist in the management of enslaved labourers in the French Caribbean island colonies during the heyday of the Ancien Régime's interest in the plantation economy. The author Émilien Petit (1713-1783) gained experience as a creole magistrate sitting on the council of the coastal parish of Léogâne on Saint-Domingue, now Haiti, which then informed his role as advisor to the French state on colonial policy. On the title-pages here he is described as *Député des Conseils Supérieurs des Colonies*. He viewed plantation labour as not simply a matter of private gain by wealthy colonists, but rather as a critical part of the French economy and a major driver of foreign policy.

Petit's work is the most substantial eighteenth century overview of the laws and legal framework for the management of slaves and the operation of plantations on the different islands of the West Indies, producing sugar, coffee and indigo. It can be considered an essential companion to the *Code Noir*. The first volume collects the full texts of all relevant French ordinances and regulations concerning enslaved African labourers from beginnings in the seventeenth century until the 1770s, in particular concerning Saint-Domingue, but also other colonies including Martinique and Guadeloupe. This includes legislation governing the trade in enslaved Africans and their management on plantations. Topics include food, housing, medical care, relations between enslaved men and women, policing, island militias, the maintenance of security and punishments. Also the regulations concerning transactions between different strata of the population including white planters, free blacks, and the mixed-race population. In the second volume Petit offers a comparative study of the different regulations governing the enslaved populations of the French, Spanish and English colonies of the Caribbean, including Jamaica, Barbados and Nevis.

A condensed German translation by Heinrich Ottokar Reichard (1751-1828) was published as: *Ueber den gesetzlichen Zustand der Negersklaven in Westindien ...* (Leipzig, 1779). Other notable works by Petit include: *Le patriotisme américain. Ou Mémoires sur l'établissement de la partie française de l'isle de Saint Domingue, sous le vent de l'Amérique ...* ([Paris?] 1750) ; *Dissertations sur le Droit Public des Colonies Francoises, Espagnoles et Angloises* (Paris, 1778).

Sabin 61253. Not in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*. The only copy we have been able to trace at auction in the last century is the Harsmworth copy, sold at Sotheby's 06/09/1952.

£9500



VENETIAN GLASS BEAD TRADED WITH AFRICA

100. [TRADE.] [Venetian murano millefiori beads manufactured for trading with West African merchants.]

[Venice: Murano. c. 1850] 28 tubular glass millefiori beads (between approx. 1 & 3.5cm in length, diameter approx. 1cm) a few chips to extremities, very good.

This particular type of decorative multicoloured tubular Murano-made beads were exported in huge quantities from Venice to West Africa in the nineteenth century, where they were used for trading with merchants for commodities, including gold, palm oil and ivory. They were manufactured as long “canes” and then cut up once the glass had cooled. They are named millefiori beads from the Italian *mille* meaning thousand and *fiori* meaning flowers. The trading of Venetian beads in Africa in return for commodities, and also for use in the slave trade, has a history that can be traced back over several centuries.

For comparison, see: Victoria & Albert Museum 374-1900; Smithsonian: National Museum of African American History and Culture 2014.182.62; University of Oxford, Pitt Rivers Museum 1893.28.2.

£450