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Front cover illustration from item 6 - Bertotti Scamozzi.

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FIRST EDITION THUS. 12mo, pp. iv, 5-246, [6] advertisements; with added engraved title page with vignette and frontispiece by George Cruikshank; apart from some minor light foxing, a clean copy throughout; uncut in nineteenth century red half calf over marbled boards, spine tooled in gilt with morocco label lettered in gilt, lightly rubbed, otherwise a handsome copy.

Scarce edition, printed at the Minerva press, of the oft reprinted Letters of Abelard & Heloise. This edition is particularly appealing as it has a vignette and frontispiece by the young George Cruikshank.

OCLC records four copies in North America, at Florida, Florida State, Victoria and Alberta.

2 ADAMSON, James. SKETCHES OF OUR INFORMATION AS TO RAIL-ROADS. By the Rev. James Adamson, Cupar-Fife. Also an Account of the Stockton and Darlington Rail-way; with Observations on Rail-ways, &c. &c. (Extracted from the Caledonian Mercury.) Newcastle: Printed by Edward Walker, Pilgrim Street. 1826. £ 950

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. 4to, pp. 60; with large folding lithographed frontispiece showing a View of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Rail Road (expertly back in silk); stitched and disbound, as issued; housed in a custom made red morocco box by Zaehnsdorf, spine lettered in gilt, blackening at foot and lightly rubbed to extremities, but still a handsome and very appealing copy.

Rare first separate printing of Adamson’s influential essay recommending the general adoption of railways for the commercial transport of heavy goods.

The economics of rail transport by horse and by locomotive were carefully considered and compared by a small group of early railway writers, notably Tredgold and Wood. They provided experimental evidence on the forces applied by horses and engines and the resistance to traction of carriages on the level and on inclines. Adamson, an enthusiastic clerical amateur, cites both Tredgold and Wood but prefers the work of Wood with whom he carried out experiments at Killingworth.

He himself goes further than Wood in putting forward methods of calculating resistance on an incline.

The work first appeared in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for October 1825 and April 1826. This is its rare first appearance as a separate publication and has been enhanced by a detailed description of the Stockton & Darlington railway from the Caledonian Mercury (perhaps written by Adamson, who had inspected the line) together with two further articles promoting a railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It also includes a splendid plate showing scenes from the opening of the Stockton & Darlington Railway. The first part was reissued in 1827 as part of Longridge’s Remarks on the comparative merits of cast metal and malleable iron rail-ways.

Ottley 264; not in Skempton; OCLC records six copies in North America, at Illinois, California State, NYPL, American Philosophical Library, Michigan and Guelph.

FIRST EDITION? 12mo, pp. xii, 394; lightly browned throughout; in contemporary half, rebacked with spine in compartments ruled in gilt, with gilt-lettered morocco label; corners bumped.

As far as we are aware, this is the first edition of this much reprinted collection of French essays, stories, poems, and plays published for an anglophone audience.

Among the authors represented are Marmontel, Fontenelle, Fenelon, Mme de Maintenon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Descartes, Helvetius, Mme de Pompadour, Montesquieu, and Mme du Bocage. Designed for those learning French, it was sold by Mssrs. Serani and Bridel. Of Serani, we know nothing, but it seems from ESTC that Edmund Philip Bridel was master of an academy in Stoke Newington, and was the compiler of an English grammar designed to assist young people in the study of other languages, as well as a collection of translations of Quaker writings for French Quakers. L’orateur was reprinted in 1785 and 1792.

ESTC records copies at the British Library, University College Dublin, Oxford, and the University of Kansas.


FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [iv], 128; lightly browned throughout due to paper stock; in modern wrappers.

Rare first edition of Bayle’s response to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

Bayle published two works in the aftermath of the revocation: the present work and, later the same year, the Commentaire philosophique sur ces paroles de Jesus-Chrit. While the latter work was a cogently argued attack on religious intolerance, France toute catholique is an angry blast at the France “freed from heresy”, in three sections. The first purports to be a letter from a French cleric to a Huguenot living in London, expressing his views on the second part, a “Libelle violent” that had been sent to him by another refugee; the third is the London Huguenot’s response. Throughout, Bayle alternates attacks on the persecutions of Protestants by Louis XIV with observations on the folly of trying to convert people by force.

OCLC records four copies only, at the BNF, BL, Berlin and the National Library of Sweden.

5 [BEATTIE, James]. BEATTIE, James Hay. ESSAYS AND FRAGMENTS IN PROSE AND VERSE ... To which is prefixed an account of the author’s life and character. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Moir, Paterson’s Court. 1794.

FIRST EDITION, ASSOCIATION COPY. 8vo, pp. vii, 8-340; without the half-title, and with errata slip pasted to foot of last page; evidence of waterstaining to endpapers, but not affecting the text, which is clean throughout; in nineteenth century half green calf over marbled boards, spine tooled in gilt with morocco label lettered in gilt, lightly sunned, but still a very appealing copy, inscribed at head of title ‘To Dugald Stewart Esq., from Dr. Beattie’.
Uncommon first edition, and a highly desirable presentation copy inscribed to Dugald Stewart by James Beattie, of this compilation of the work in prose and verse of his son James Hay Beattie (1768-1790).

After an impassioned account of his life by his father, the work is set out in three parts, each a selection of ‘Essays and Fragments’, with works on Pope, Horace, Milton, Socrates, Johnson and Swift, to name but a few.

James Hay Beattie became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1787, as assistant to his father, but he was dogged by ill-health and died in 1790. Jessop p. 99.

6 BERTOTTI SCAMOZZI, Ottavio. L’ORIGINE DELL’ACCADEMIA OLIMPICA di Vicenza. Con una breve descrizione del suo teatro. … In Vicenza, per Giovanni Rossi, MDCCXC [1790]. £ 1,850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], v-xxx [first leaf blank], with four folding engraved plates; very clean and crisp throughout in contemporary patterned wrappers; some light wear, but still a very good copy.

First edition of this essay on the Accademia Olimpica of Vicenza, and in particular on its Palladio theatre, by the Vicenza architect and writer Ottavio Bertotti Scamozzi (1719-1790).

As an architect, Bertotti Scamozzi trained under Tommaso Temanza, and was one of the leading neoclassical architects of the Veneto in the second half of the eighteenth century. He was also well connected in literary circles, acquainted with Algarotti, Goethe, and Elisabetta Caminer Turra. His tourist guide to Vicenza, Il forestiere istruito, remained for many years the standard guidebook to the city after its publication in 1761, and he remained in close contact with James and Robert Adam and William Chambers, after their visits to Italy. Bertotti Scamozzi was greatly influenced by Palladio, and his five volume I fabbriche e i disegni di Andrea Palladio remains of importance in Palladian studies.

Bertotti Scamozzi had already written on the Teatro Olimpico; this work, published in the year of his death, was designed less for a specialist audience but more as a guide for the general public. The four plates, while superficially similar to those engraved by dell’Acqua for the earlier works, are newly engraved by Antonio Mugnon, and were added to later editions of the I fabbriche e i disegni.

Avery 904; cf L. Olivato, Ottavio Bertotti Scamozzi studioso di Andrea Palladio, Vicenza, 1975; OCLC records three copies in North America, at the Eastman School of Music, Cornell, and Yale, with further copies located at the National Libraries of Sweden and France, and the Zurich Central Library.

7 BOYLE, James. A TREATISE ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA OF INDIA … London: Printed and Sold for the Author by T. Baker, Finsbury Place … 1821. £ 195

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. v, 6-75, [1] errata; with some pencilled corrections throughout (perhaps authorial?), otherwise clean; in recent paper backed blue boards to style, with printed label on spine; a very appealing copy.
First edition of this essay on cholera in India, by the naval surgeon James Boyle, based on his observations taken during his tour on HMS Minden, which arrived in Trincomalee in 1819, which coincided with the pandemic that started in Bengal in 1817.

Boyle’s approach in treating cholera was to focus on the symptoms as and when they presented themselves, rather than to seek for some systematic approach; his principal recommendation was the use of emetics to clear the stomach, remove obstructions, and enliven the vascular system. Boyle speculates that drunkenness may be a contributory factor, (although he is not above recommending brandy punch as a remedy) and includes eight case histories.

OCLC records copies at McGill, the Library of Congress, the University of North Carolina, Vanderbilt, and the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Ireland and England.


First edition, rare, of this attempt by the Parisian lawyer Barthélemy-Joseph Bretonnier (1656-1727) to illustrate the inconsistencies that were prevalent in France between the different jurisdictions.

Bretonnier offers a sort of dictionary, in which various questions are arranged in alphabetical order along with the different responses found in the courts of various parts of France. The questions largely relate to family law, and include the marriage of the wives of absent husbands, dowries, bastards, the passing on of jewelry, rights of litigation, women’s obligations, the marriage of minors, second marriages, subrogation, wills, and wards. Bretonnier notes the most common practice, and cites the different approaches of regional parlements, offering suggestions for ways in which the inconsistencies in the application of the law could be minimised.

Bretonnier’s work went through several editions throughout the eighteenth century.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Harvard, Michigan, and Alabama.

Comparative anatomy for India

9 BRUCE, Henry J. ANATOMY, HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE. Prepared expressly for translation into the Marathi language, and designed for the use of schools and students in Western India. Satara, printed on the “Columbian Press”, 1877. FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xiv, 264; with engraved frontispiece and 208 engravings throughout the text; aside from a dampstain to the very top of the first few pages, clean and fresh throughout, but with cancelled library stamp of the Andrews Library, College of Wooster, prominent on title-page and front paste-down; in contemporary brown cloth, boards tooled in blind, with title in gilt on spine; spine and joints rubbed; with a presentation inscription from the author to Julius Hawley Seelye, president of Amherst College from 1877-1890.
First edition of this uncommon and attractively illustrated comparative anatomy, by the American missionary Henry J. Bruce, designed to be translated into Marathi.

“It is hoped that the glimpses of knowledge which are here afforded, may awaken an interest in these subjects among the people of this land, and lead them to continue their investigations in the various branches of Natural Science. It is marvellous that, while they are surrounded with so many interesting forms in Nature, the people of India should know so little about them. Their powers of observation and discrimination are but little cultivated. Even the names of many species of common birds and mammals are wanting in the native languages” (Preface).

Bruce notes that there may be some errors; the printing was done in his own house, and “almost the entire compositor’s work has been done by two of his children, a boy of thirteen and a girl of eleven years of age”.

OCLC only records one copy, at the British Library, with copies of the 1878 edition at Harvard and the New York Public Library.

*Streaming music in 1904*

10 CAHILL, Thaddeus. [BRITISH PATENT] NO 3666 ... IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART OF AND APPARATUS FOR GENERATING AND DISTRIBUTING MUSIC. [Redhill, Love & Malcolmson for His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1904].

[bound with:] [British Patent] No 3666A ... Improvements in the Art of and Apparatus for Generating and Distributing Music. [Redhill, Love & Malcolmson for His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1904].

[bound with:] [British Patent] No 3666B ... Improvements in the Art of and Apparatus for Generating and Distributing Music. [Redhill, Love & Malcolmson for His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1904].

[bound with:] [British Patent] No 3666C ... Improvements in the Art of and Apparatus for Generating and Distributing Music. [Redhill, Love & Malcolmson for His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1904]. £225

Large 8vo, pp. 151, with 46 photolithographic plates (36 double-page size); pp. 145, with 46 photolithographic plates; pp. 89, with 62 photolithographic plates; pp. 140, with 46 photolithographic pages; title pages with accession stamps of Manchester Public Free Libraries, dated June 10, 1904, the first title a little spotted; in recent boards.

A profusely illustrated volume containing the rare first English editions of the specifications for a gigantic electrical musical instrument, which was actually built, played and transmitted. The Telharmonium, also known as Dynamophone, of which McClure’s Magazine of April, 1906 stated that this invention guaranteed ‘democracy in music’ and that ‘it may revolutionize our musical art,’ is to be considered the first synthesizer; moreover, a synthesizer with a touch-sensitive keyboard, and an instrument designed to deliver (‘stream’) music to far away places, long before radio and the internet.

In 1898 Cahill started to work on his first Telharmonium, and succeeded in transmitting music via the telephone to a fundraising dinner in Baltimore from many miles away. His aim was to provide hotels, restaurants and other businesses with music on a subscription basis. In 1906 Cahill completed his second Telharmonium, with which the
Composer Edwin Hall Pierce presented a series of concerts, transmitted via telephone cables. The Telharmonium was probably the largest and most expensive musical instrument certainly of its day, costing just under $200,000. The sound generation was based on a series of gears with serrated teeth rotating against electromagnetic coils. This contact resulted in electrical oscillation of a sine wave. The precursor of modern synthesizers was touch-sensitive, a feature not often found until the 1980s. The almost 60 foot long instrument, which weighed about 200 tons, was housed in Telharmonic Hall, having been transported on 30 railroad carriages from Massachusetts to New York. Cahill's company managed to secure several prestigious subscribers, and even Giacomo Puccini came to hear a performance. The transmissions of telharmonic music were abandoned in 1916 because they were interfering too much with other telephone lines. According to Fernando Iazzetta and Fabio Kohn, Cahill's machine was one of the most audacious and creative technological realizations of the beginning of this [the 20th] century (Downloading Musical Signs, online under http://choices.cs.uiuc.edu).

The last surviving Telharmonium was sold for scrap in 1950; no recording of the instrument is known to have survived. See Reinold H. Weidenaar, The Telharmonium: a history of the first music synthesizer, 1893-1918 (1989).

First edition of this uncommon work, written in a lively burlesque style, by Claude Chambellan, a canon at Laon cathedral. The handwritten note on the initial blank tells us that this work was written as revenge against the chapter at Laon, here represented by Polyphemus, after Chambellan had been accused of misconduct with “une jolie nièce pretendue”. Littered with French and Latin verse, the work is a splendid account of the various harassments and hatreds practised among members of the chapter, to the extent, it is suggested, of having one of their number murdered. This did not, it seem, go down well with the authorities; the author was condemned to apologise bareheaded to the Laon chapter by an arrêt of the Paris parlement in 1629.

This copy is bound with two parts (of five) of Le Pentagone Historique by Camus, bishop of Belley. OCLC records copies at the Library of Congress, University of Delaware, the French National Library, and the University of Mannheim.

First edition (?) of this pocket guide to feminine health, by the French priest and prolific inventor of remedies Jean-Marie Victor Chaupitre (1859-1934).
The opening chapter bears the title “My wife is impossible - what is wrong with her?”, but the first half of the book is otherwise divided into a conventional structure, dealing with childhood, marriage, pregnancy, breast-feeding, and the menopause, throughout recommending homeopathic practices. The second half, however, is of more immediate interest, being an account of Chaupitre’s defence when he was taken to court by the doctors’ and pharmacists’ unions of Ille-et-Vilaine. Accused of the illegal practice of medicine, based on his (apparently successful) homeopathic treatment of both meningitis and dental abscesses, and his lack of any form of medical diploma, Chaupitre argues that traditional medicine lacks the tools to cure disease, and accuses his critics of incompetence and of enriching themselves at the expense of patients. This was his first trial, but not his last; similar cases were heard in 1920, 1923, and 1925, the last two each resulting in Chaupitre’s imprisonment for three months.

OCLC records one copy only, at the BNF.


£ 200

Printed in black, red, blue, green, purple and brown; apart from light spotting to one corner, not affecting map, well-preserved and clean, original folds.

These two maps, one with Beijing in the North and the Yellow River in the South, the other covering the coast of the Yellow Sea, were issued for the rather few U.S. forces engaged in China during the Second World War. Such maps, covering European theatres of war are much more common.

These ‘restricted’ maps on silk are sometimes called ‘escape maps’ and were issued for U.S. and British troops. The scale is 1:1,000,000, and the sea areas indicate the prevalent wind directions and the water currents.

14 [CHOLERA]. PRIEUR, Eugène. LETTRE SUR LE CHOLÉRA-MORBUS DE PARIS, les altérations pathologiques, les symptômes, la marche, la nature de cette maladie et le traitement qui lui convient … A Poitiers: chez Saurin frères, Imprimeurs-Libraires. 1832.

£ 200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iii], 36, [2] blank; a clean copy throughout; uncut and stitched as issued in the original printed pink wraps, lightly marked, but still a very appealing copy.

Uncommon essay on the 1832 cholera outbreak in Paris, addressed to the Commission centrale de salubrité of the Vienne département.

Prieur describes the arrival of cholera in Paris, the first few recorded cases, the symptoms observed, the spread of the disease within hospitals, and the development of the disease, before discussing its treatment, the sanitation measures put in place in Paris in advance of the arrival of the disease, and their efficiency, and the methods employed by Dupuytren and others to treat the symptoms.

OCLC records one copy only, at Poitiers.

15 COLE, J. A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO ARITHMETIC, Questions and Answers Illustrative of the Five Fundamental Rules. Designed for the Use of Ladies’ Schools, and Private Families To which is added, a Set of Arithmetical Tables … By J. Cole, Teacher of Writing and Arithmetic in Private Families, and Ladies’ Schools. London: Printed by Plummer and Brewis, Love-Lane, Eastcheap. 1812.

£ 300
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 53, [1] blank; with errata slip pasted to front free endpaper; a clean copy throughout; with contemporary neat ownership inscriptions on front pastedown; in contemporary half blue morocco over marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, lightly rubbed, but still a very appealing copy.

Rare first edition of this charming Short Introduction to Arithmetic, ‘Designed for the use of Ladies’ Schools, and Private Families’. The work aims, as is stated on the title to ‘enable any Person who understands the two first Rules of Arithmetic, to solve most questions with equal facility as those versed in the whole science; and they may be made to answer almost every purpose in business, with very little consideration; as the most difficult examples may be resolved in half a minute’.

Not in OCLC or COPAC.


FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, pp. VIII; with attractive engraved vignette; clean and crisp throughout; unopened and stitched as issued in modern wraps.

A very good copy of this case history of conjoined twins born in Pisa. The twins were born joined at the stomach, as shown in the fine title-page engraving; the pamphlet describes the babies, before sketching a history of conjoined twins in Italy from 1742 to 1769, detailing the four cases that had occurred, and noting the work of Stampini, Calvi, and Duverney in the field.

OCLC records three copies, at the Wellcome, New York Academy of Medicine and Göttingen.


FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [iii], 8, with 50 engraved plates by Cooper and Page; lightly dust-soiled in margins; in contemporary maroon cloth, rebacked, upper cover lettered in gilt, light rubbing to extremities, but still a desirable copy.

Rare first edition of this splendid compilation, with fine portraits of the prodigious, the phenomenal, and grotesque. Among the attractions are ‘Dirty Dick’, who didn’t bathe for 40 years; Daniel Dancer, ‘The Remarkable Miser’; the Chevalier d’Eon, who, for forty years, passed as a woman; Signora Girardelli, the extraordinary fire-eater who could pour molten lead into her mouth and spit it out indented with her tooth-mark; the redoubtable Daniel Lambert, whose girth was nine feet four inches; the eccentric pedestrian bookseller and scholar, Henry Lemoine; ‘Peter the Wild Boy’; Joanna Southcott, the extraordinary fanatic who declared herself the one spoken of in Revelations, ‘the bride, the lamb’s wife, and woman clothed with the sun’; Renwick Williams, the monstrous artificial flower-maker and serial killer of women; and many, many others.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Harvard, NYPL and the Winterthur Museum, and one in the UK at the BL.
18 **DEVINCENZI, Giuseppe.** _DEL MUSEO INDUSTRIALE ITALIANO_ e del Progetto di Legge pel suo ordinamento ... Torino, tipografia di Enrico Dalmazzo. 1865. **£ 285**


The Museo Industriale Italiano was established by royal decree in November 1862, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, but the driving force behind its establishment was Giuseppe Devincenzi (1814-1903). Devincenzi had been especially impressed with the newly established South Kensington Museum (now the V&A) and the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in Paris, and felt that newly united Italy should boast a similar museum, in order to “promuovere l’istruzione industriale e il progresso dell’industria e del commercio”.

The present work describes the parliamentary process which led to the establishment of the museum, and the laws which govern its remit and arrangement.

Not in OCLC.

19 **[FLORENCE].** _RINNOVAZIONE DELLE LEGGI_ in materia di Vino, Macello, Poste, Procacci, Vetturini, &c. In Firenze, Nella Stamperia di S.A.R. In Via del Garbo, MDCCIV [1704].

[bound with]: _MODERAZIONE_ della nuova legge del vino. In Firenze, Nella Stamperia di S.A.R. Per Anton Maria Albizzini, MDCCV [1705]. **£ 650**

**FIRST EDITIONS.** Two works in one volume, 4to, pp. [vi], with final blank removed; 1-80, [1] title, [1] blank, [2] table of contents; one gathering misbound, but complete; some spotting, especially to the _Moderazione_, but generally clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; a good copy.

First edition of this comprehensive revision of the laws regulating food and wine in Florence.

The eleven chapters cover, among other matters, the sale and storage of wine and meat, the licencing of cafés and inns, the adulteration of wines, and the types of cooked foods that may be sold at _grecaioli_ and _pasticcieri_. The final chapter details the ways in which the new regulations differ from existing ones.

Bound with the _Rinnovazione_ is a brief revision and correction, printed the following year.

OCLC records copies of the _Rinnovazione_ at the British Library and Berkeley, and of the _Moderazione_ at Berkeley only.

_Poetry in the age of science_

20 **GRAVINA, Vincenzo.** _DELLA RAGION POETICA_ Libri Due. In Roma, Presso Francesco Gonzaga, MDCCVIII [1708]. **£ 950**

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. [viii], 215, [1] blank; some light browning in places, and dampstain to foot of first half, barely affecting text; in contemporary drab stiff wrappers, title in ink on spine; some wear to spine and dampstain to corner of upper cover.

First edition of this lengthy essay on the art of poetry, by the Calabrian philosopher and lawyer Gian Vincenzo Gravina (1664-1718).

Gravina was one of the principal movers behind the foundation of the _Accademia degli Arcadi_ in Rome in 1690, and was the author of its constitution, based on the Twelve Tables of ancient Rome. In the present work, published three years before the schism in the _Arcadi_ that lead to his founding of the _Accademia de’ Quirini_, Gravina addresses the issue of
poetic truth, questioning whether it is a notion with any meaning in an age when truth was increasingly to be found more among scientists than poets. Gravina, while happily acknowledging the importance of modern science (he had previously been scathing about scholastic Aristotelianism), argues that truth also depends on human character, desire, and interpretation, and it is here that the poet can contribute. Gravina illustrates his views through studies of Homer, Catullus, Lucretius, Theocritus, Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, and others, in particular defending Dante against many of the criticisms of his contemporaries.


Pioneers of Western feminism

21 [GRIPEMBERG, Alexandra]. BIOGRAFISKT ALBUM med 13 Portratter i Ljusteyck utgifvet af Finsk Qvinnofo\textsuperscript{r}orening. Helsingfors, G.W. Edlund. 1890. £ 850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 194; with frontispiece and 3 photographic plates; lightly browned due to paper stock, but generally clean throughout; in contemporary morocco backed mottled boards, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, rather rubbed, but still an appealing copy; with the original printed publisher’s wraps bound in; inscribed by Alexandra Gripenberg on front free endpaper

First and only edition of this biographical album published by the Union of Finnish Women, containing 13 illustrated portraits of pioneers of Western feminism. The women covered are: Aurore Karamsin, Emma Åström, Ellen Key, Ragna Nielsen, Mathilde Fibiger, Nadschda Hvostschinskaya, Lina Morgenstern, Janka Zirzen, Isabelle Bogelot, Caroline Ashurst Biggs, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Anthony, and Pundita Ramabai.

This copy bears a presentation inscription from Alexandra Gripenberg to one of the women eulogised, Isabelle Bogelot. Gripenberg, a member of the Swedish minority in Finland, was a social activist, author, editor, newspaper publisher and feminist. She founded the first Finnish Women’s Rights Association in 1884, travelled widely in England and America, where she attended the founding convention of the International Council of Women in 1888. All her writings for the Finnish women’s cause had to be translated from the Swedish.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Kansas, Duke and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Arab beauty in literature


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 312; with engraved frontispiece; some light foxing in places, and stamp on title, but generally clean; partly unopened in contemporary drab boards, with paper label on spine, lettered in black; spine somewhat worn.

First edition of this unusual treatise on the ideal of feminine beauty in the Muslim world, by the Protestant theologian and orientalist Anton Theodor Hartmann (1774-1838).

Hartmann draws heavily on the mass of Persian and Arab poetry and literature that had begun to be translated into English, appearing in publications such as the Spectator, in his survey of literary references to
female beauty. He also discusses the mu’allaqat and other sources, and the whole work anticipates his more substantial work on Jewish women, the three volume *Die Hebräerin am Putztische und als Braut* of 1809-10.

Hartmann studied at Göttingen under Eichhorn, who encouraged his interest in oriental languages. He became professor of Old Testament theology at Rostock in 1811.


23 **HORVATH, Keresztély János.** PHYSICA PARTICULARIS, auditorum usibus accommodata a Jo. Bapt. Horvath Presb. ... Editio Prima Veneta. Venetiis, excudebat Antonius Zatta, MDCCCLXXXII [1782].

**FIRST VENICE EDITION.** 8vo, pp. viii, [ii] errata, 576; with ten folding leaves of plates; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary carta rustica, with yellow paper spine and handwritten paper label; significant wear to joints and spine.

First Venice edition, expanded with two extra leaves of plates from the first of 1770, of this influential physics textbook by the Hungarian Jesuit Johann Baptiste Horvath (1732-1799)

Following on from his earlier *Physica generalis* (1767), which dealt with classical and celestial mechanics, the *Physica particularis* contains sections on fluid mechanics, heat transfer, and optics. Of special interest, however, is the attention paid to electricity; Horvath is one of the earliest central European writers to link electricity to magnetism, and emphasises the importance, in common with other Jesuits, of experimental physics, citing Franklin's electrical experiments among others.


*From the Library of David Hume*


[bound with]: **FLORUS.** C. CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS; ET L. ANNAEUS FLORUS. Birminghamiae: typis Joannis Baskerville. 1773.

[Together with]: **CATULLUS, TIBELLUS and PROPERTIUS.** CATULLI, TIBULLI, ET PROPERTII OPERA. Birminghamiae: typis Johannis Baskerville. 1772.

[bound with]: **LUCRETIUS.** TITI LUCRETII CARA DE RERUM NATURA Libri Sex. Birminghamiae: typis Johannis Baskerville. 1772.

**FIRST BASKERVILLE EDITIONS.** Four works in two volumes, 4to, pp. [iii], 364; [iii], 317, [1] blank; [iii], 372 (pagination 201-220 not used: A2 and H3 neat cancels as usual); [iii], 280; with the signature of ‘Baron Hume 1829’ to A1 of first work, and one annotation in pencil to E2 of the third; lacking the half-title to second work; otherwise, apart from some minor light browning in places, very clean examples throughout; contemporary Russia, rebacked with labels lettered in gilt, boards ruled in gilt, corners and extremities rubbed and worn, with recent marbled endpapers pasted over the originals; with the first text leaf of the first work of this set inscribed by David Hume’s nephew and heir David, Baron Hume, dated 1829.
A remarkable association copy, from the library of the philosopher David Hume, of the last four Baskerville quarto editions of the classics. David Hume established in his will that his brother John Home, whose son was the celebrated professor of Scots law at Edinburgh David, later Baron Hume (1757-1838), was his ‘Sole Executor and Universal Legatee’. John Home had left his brother’s library relatively undisturbed, when it passed on to his nephew. ‘David Hume the Younger, or Baron Hume, as he became [in 1822] ... was David Hume’s favourite nephew, and he demonstrated by his publication of Hume’s *Dialogue concerning Natural Religion* his own early respect and affection for his uncle’ (Norton & Norton, p. 21). In his will he called for inventories to made of all his possessions, and consequentially the Edinburgh bookseller Thomas G. Stevenson catalogued the library. Dispersion of the books began slowly in the middle of the nineteenth century and it was Stevenson’s successor, who in 1851 published a sales *Catalogue of a select Collection of Law Books* from various libraries, including Hume’s. Already by 1850 he had issued a catalogue not indicating a Hume provenance offering a miscellany of books, which, as Norton & Norton believe, belonged to the philosopher. Later some spectacular human science titles found their way to McGill University, the University of Nebraska, and appeared in the sale rooms of Edinburgh and London.

Lucretius was important to Hume’s materialist thought, as illustrated in Boswell’s deathbed interview with him, ‘I asked him if the thought of annihilation never gave him any uneasiness. He said not the least; no more than the thought that he had not been, as Lucretius observes. As well, Hume’s *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion* (1779) contain a paraphrase of Lucretius’ selection principle, arguing that the currently existing species of animals are those who, unlike their counterparts, had apt combinations of organs and were thus able to survive and reproduce, and this notion was common amongst the philosophes’ (Johnson and Wilson, *Lucretius and the History of Science*).

David Hume owned one other Baskerville, the beautiful Virgil of 1757, presented to him by John Home. Hume had helped Home with the manuscript of his Douglas after Garrick had rejected it in 1755, and Hume dedicated his *Four Dissertations* of 1757 to Home. With respect to other copies of these works which Hume may have possessed, we find no other edition of Lucretius. Catullus is represented by the Brindley 1744 edition, and a Lyon 1743 edition, both 12mo. Hume owned two other copies of Sallust, one edited by Johannes Minellius, Hagae-Comitum : apud Arnoldum Leers, 1685, 12mo., now at Edinburgh University Library, and the Brindley 1744 edition, also in 12mo, edited by Usher Gahagan. Finally, he owned the Brindley 1744 Terence, also in 12mo. It does seem odd that although he owned multiple editions of the other three [and many further] works, a practice common among bibliophiles of means like Hume, he had no other copy of Lucretius.

As no inventory of David Hume’s library survives, we are left with heavy conjecture on perambulations of the books from Hume’s library made after his death. It is interesting that when Stevenson carried out his inventory of Baron Hume’s Library in 1840 he affixed the note regarding the provenance of the quarto Virgil [noted above] of it being a presentation copy from John Hume to David Hume after the four volumes in two described here. Clearly at the time Stevenson made his inventory he conjectured that all the quarto Baskervilles belonged together. Although our copy has now been rebacked the spines may originally have been tooled to compliment each other.

Apparently the two bookplates bearing the name of David Hume may also be a red herring. It has always been assumed that one plate was used by David and another, almost identical was used by his nephew. The Nortons leave this conjecture open to question and it is quite possible that both bookplates were used by Baron Hume and that there is no tangible evidence that either was used by David Hume or that all or any of his books were so identified.

Another pointer to the question of the origin of these Baskervilles is revealed if we look what each of the Humes read. Although we have
little knowledge of David Hume’s early education ‘save that he studied at
the University of Edinburgh, and had finished his college education at an
age earlier than even the too juvenile period of life at which most
modern students commence it. Wherever he got his knowledge, he
proved himself afterwards a widely read, classical scholar; and though
his writings owe little in substance to Greek or Roman philosophy, yet in
their graceful clearness and elegance of style we can discern no
indistinct reflection of classical models. From the very onset of his
intellectual life there are indications that the bent of his mind was toward
that province of thought in which his brightest laurels were afterwards
won’ [John Caird’s essay on David Hume in University Addresses
Glasgow, 1899, p.165]. Baron Hume on the whole lived, breathed and
spoke law. He was equally versed in the latin language but not so much
its poetry.

David Fate & Mary J. Norton, The David Hume Library, p. 74, item 106,
listing the four works, ‘In 2 vols 4to Russia Extra. Birmingham
1772-1773’; Gaskell 46; 51; 44; 43; Rothschild 2652.

25 HUME, David. TRAKTAT O CHELOVECHESKOI PRIRODE. 
Kniga I. Ob uche. Perevod s angliiskago Sofii Tsereteli. Yurev [i.e. 
Tartu, Estonia], Ed. Bergman, 1906.  
FIRST RUSSIAN TRANSLATION. 8vo, pp. xxii, [2], 272, [2]; minor
evidence of the removal of a ownership signature at head, and copious
pencilled marginalia, but otherwise clean; in later cloth, a very good
copy.

First edition in Russian of the first book of Hume's Treatise, with a long
introduction by the translator, discussing Hume's thought and his place
in the history of philosophy, with reference to recent scholarship on the
subject. The source text for the translation was Green and Grose's edition
of the Treatise (new impression, 1898), together with Theodor Lipps' 
German translation (second edition, 1904). 
Not in OCLC.

26 [HUME]. [SHEPHERD, Lady Mary]. AN ESSAY UPON THE
RELATION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT, controverting the doctrine of
Mr. Hume concerning the nature of that relation; with observations
upon the opinions of Dr Brown and Mr Lawrence, connected with
the same subject. London: printed for T. Hookham, 1824.  
copy throughout, some marginal notes in pencil; in recent paper backed
blue boards, to style; an appealing copy.

First edition of this anonymous work by the female philosopher Lady
Mary Shepherd (1777-1847).

‘Lady Mary’s two metaphysical works, An Essay upon the Relation of
Cause and Effect (1824) and Essays on the Perception of an External
Universe (1827), challenged the conclusions of the philosophers George
Berkeley and David Hume concerning ideas of the external world. These
conclusions, she believed, could be used as a foundation for atheism.
She countered Hume's scepticism, arguing that reason, not ‘fancy’ or
‘custom’, leads to knowledge of cause and effect’ (DNB).

It had been Shepherd's intention in the present work to have introduced
an appendix containing some enquiry into the nature and proof of the
existence of matter, and of an external universe. However finding that
these notions would exceed the limits of that work she ventured to write
Essays on the Perception of an External Universe in 1827.

Chuo 190; Jessop, p. 56.
27 LATOUR, M. RECHERCHES SUR LES INFLUENCES DE L’IMAGINATION et des Passions Dans le développement, la durée et la guérison de diverses maladies rebelles aux remèdes. ... A Orléans, de l’Imprimerie de Huet-Perdoux, 1813. £ 200

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. 8vo, pp. 98; clean and fresh throughout; uncut in contemporary wrappers.

First separate edition of this rare study of the role of the imagination on health and illness, by M. Latour, who was, among other things, physician to the King of Holland.

Latour, with the use of several case histories, discusses hypochondria, the impact of trauma, the effects of shock even where no injury has occurred, and various remedies. In particular, he devotes a number of pages to the beneficial effects of music and dance on mental and physical health.

The study first appeared in the Bulletin de la Société des Sciences d’Orléans.

OCLC: 53774787 records just one copy, at Montreal.


SECOND ITALIAN TRANSLATION. Three volumes bound in one, 12mo, pp. viii, 179, [1] blank; 132; 110; lightly foxed in places due to paper stock, but text still generally clean and fresh; contemporary half mottled calf over mottled boards, spine gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, a handsome and very appealing copy.

Rare second Italian translation of Locke’s Essay concerning Human Understanding together with his Conduct of the Understanding for the first time.

‘Locke was the first to take up the challenge of Bacon and to attempt to estimate critically the certainty and the adequacy of human knowledge when confronted with God and the universe. Knowledge is the perception of relations among ideas: ideas ‘neither true nor false, being nothing but bare appearances’, are the only existence of which we are aware, the existence of God being demonstrated by causal necessity, without which there can be no knowledge. Locke writes with a freshness and a solid common sense which are all his own; his conceptions have remained fundamental to a philosophical discussion ever since’ (PMM 297).

Locke left the manuscript of his Conduct of Understanding unfinished at his death in 1704 and it was first published in the posthumous edition of his works in 1706. The work expands on Locke’s initial concern that truth is based on say-so and unexamined tradition.

This second Italian translation is taken from Wynne’s abridgement, following the pattern of the French (Bosset) abridgement, with notes and ‘appendici’ by Soave interpersed. The work includes the Of the Conduct of the Understanding in Italian for the first time, having first been published separately in 1776. The first Italian translation of the Essay (by Soave) was published in Milan in 1775.

Yolton 145; Attig 394; OCLC records two copies in North America, at Berkeley & Chicago.

29 MANNI, Giovanni Battista. MORS EXARMATA ET AMARITUDINES EJUS REDULCORATAE. ... Idiomate Italico Typis vulgata Nunc vero in translatione Latina Aurea Via Vitae Aeternae intitulata ... Latine explanata, & ante oculus posita ab Francisco
Friderico Zialkovski … Vetero Pragae, Typis Archi-Episcopalibus in Collegio Sancti Norberti, 1698.

**FIRST EDITION IN LATIN.** 4to, pp. [xx], 448 (numerous errors in pagination), [12], woodcut initials and tail-pieces in the text; evenly a little browned due to paper stock (a few gatherings more so), here and there spotted; contemporary half-vellum over marbled boards, spine lettered in ink; a little worn and dusty; contemporary ownership inscription in ink inside front cover by one Zarachis Waissuer inside front cover.


Death disarmed is a lengthy guide to the Christian approach to death and dying, and the ways in which the Christian should prepare for it. Manni starts the work with observations on visiting and consoling the dying, including a discussion of the necessity of hearing pre-death confession, and the best means of telling someone that they are soon to die. He describes the various ways in which different professions (lawyers, judges, doctors, merchants, scribes, soldiers) should examine their consciences before death, and examines the nature of contrition. The work also contains many prayers and litanies for the dying, and draws heavily, in its account of the role of the sacraments in preparation for death, on Suarez.

See Sommervogel vol V, 502 fir Italian editions; OCLC locates three copies, in Tübingen, Fulda and Olomouc.

30 **MASSEI, Giovanni Conte.** *LA SCIENZA MEDICA DELLA POVERTÀ* ossia la beneficenza illuminata. Firenze, coi tipi di M. Celini, 1858.


First edition of this compendious study of the links between poverty, hygiene, and disease, by the Italian lawyer, civil servant, and economist Giovanni Massei (1798-1860).

Massei had previously written on public education in Bologna, and was involved in a project to reform public charities in the light of the increasing numbers of those below the poverty line; in addition, his work with the Società agraria of Bologna led to much research on rural poverty, as seen in his article “Dei proletari in generale ed in particolare di quelli dell’agricoltura nella provincia di Bologna” of 1847, in which he addressed the issue of unemployment in farming communities.

In the present work, Massei examines the various health problems that can be linked to poverty, and proposes a number of remedies, chiefly linked to hygiene; he argues against the notion that almsgiving can provide a solution, proposing instead a system whereby municipal aid is offered in people’s homes.

In our copy, the titles of volume one and two are reset with the date 1858; these two volumes were issued originally in 1858.

OCLC locates copies in the British Library, Amsterdam, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Following ‘Mr. Hume, as his chief guide’

31 **MILLOT, Claude François Xavier.** [KENRICK, Mr., Translator]. *ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND;* from the invasion of the Romans to the reign of George II. Translated from the French of Abbe Millot, … By Mr. Kenrick. In two volumes. Vol. I [-II].
FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH? Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xxxii, 388; [iii], 456; apart from some minor foxing in places, a clean copy throughout; bound in contemporary sprinkled calf, spines tooled in gilt with contrasting red and green morocco labels lettered in gilt, minor chipping at foot of vol. II, but not detracting from this being a handsome and appealing copy.

Rare, and possibly first, English edition of Millot's *Eléments de l'Histoire d'Angleterre, depuis la conquête romaine jusqu'à Georges III*, translated by Mr. Kenrick.

‘In giving an English dress to his work, the translator has endeavoured, rather to imitate than to translate him. In several passages, where he betrays a partiality to his own country, or to the Romish faith, he ventured to suppress his sentiments, or to substitute, in their place ideas more conformable to truth. As he has followed Mr. Hume, as his chief guide, the translator has sometimes, where it could be done with propriety, adorned his version with the expressions of that elegant historian’ (p. v).

Another translation of the same work, by Frances Brooke, was printed in the same year. Quite why two translations appeared at the same time is unclear, although the most likely reason would seem to be to coincide with Miss Robert’s translation of Millot’s *Eléments de l’Histoire de France depuis Clovis jusqu’à Louis XV* (Paris 1767-69), also published in 1771. We have been unable to establish priority over which edition appeared first, both are equally rare in libraries.

The *Critical Review* (vol. 32, 1771) gives a favourable review of Kenrick’s translation, nothing that he ‘has executed his version in a concise and perspicuous stile’.

ESTC records six copies in North America, at Charleston, Duke, McLean County Historical Society, Miami, Akron and the American Antiquarian Society, with no copies recorded in the UK; OCLC adds two further copies, at Cincinnati and Virginia.

32 [MNEMONICS]. EPITOME OF HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, &C. Bristol: Printed by Joseph Hewitt, 1, All Saints’ Street, 1850. £165

FIRST EDITION. Oblong 8vo, pp. [iii], 226; lightly browned due to paper stock, otherwise a clean copy; in the original publisher’s cloth, upper board lettered in gilt, with brass clasp; expertly recased, corners lightly rubbed.

First edition of this mnemonic aid for children with one to two pages left empty (however, paginated) after the chronologies of the different countries for the reader to fill in, which was extensively done in our copy. The last printed date in French history mentions Louis Napoleon as 1st president, which is completed in manuscript ‘Emperor in 1852, he was compelled to abdicate in 1870’ (p. 18). Scotland’s chronology is preceded by a hand-written essay about its prehistory, on pages 9 and 10. The dates of world history are memorised with the help of seemingly random combinations of words and phrases, printed in a column between the event and the date.

COPAC lists one copy only, at the Bodleian; not in OCLC.

33 MONTI, Carlo Antonio. TRATTENIMENTO ARITMETICO di d. Carl’Antonio Monti della citta di Modena professore di aritmetica nel quale con brevita, e facilita sciogliesi ogni piu intricato laberinto di conti con l’aggiunta d’un registro di semplice scrittura. Opera nuova, ed utile agli studiosi di tale professione. Dedicata al nobile ... Girolamo Porto Godi Pigafetta. In Vicenza, per Giacomo Leoni, 1790. £950
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 191, [1] blank, 35 [ie. 70], 36-40; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; uncut in contemporary marbled wraps, lightly rubbed, but still a very appealing copy.

First edition of this rare guide to arithmetic by the Modena teacher and mathematician Carlo Antonio Monti.

Aimed both at young students and at professionals who may benefit from a systematic knowledge of arithmetic, the work examines both number theory and the practical applications of the subject, as applied to weights and measures, accounts, and other useful areas. Various techniques for arithmetical operations are explained using numerous examples; these are particularly applied to mercantile contexts, and Monti supplies instructions for single entry bookkeeping; the final section shows a template for sample entries.

Riccardi, 181; ICCU records two copies only, in Vicenza and Padova; not in OCLC.

34 [MUSIC]. PECATA, ou, l’Ane du pays d’Artois, allégorie. En Arcadie, De l’Imprimerie, de Clameuret Brayant à la discordance. [1785]. £ 325

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 25, [1] blank; uncut in contemporary grey wrappers; edges frayed.

First edition of this anonymously published poem satirising singers.

“The only aim of the author is to cast ridicule on all these boring and indiscreet singers, who without ears, without taste, without voice and without discernment, make a constant occupation of, by their discordant accents, rendering insensible from morning to night all those who hear them; and here do we find the true cause of migraines?” (Avis).

OCLC records copies at UCLA, Harvard, New York Public Library and the National Library of Chile.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 390, [1] errata, [1] advertisement; a very good copy throughout; in contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, joints and head and tail of spine expertly repaired; a handsome copy.

First edition of the first volume of James Oswald’s Appeal to Common Sense in behalf of Religion in which he proposes that ‘Common sense perceives and pronounces upon all primary truths with the same indubitable certainty with which we perceive and pronounce on objects of sense by our bodily organs’ and then goes on to attack a variety of sceptical and anti-religious themes within Hume’s writings and those of other notable Scottish philosophers.

[Oswald] ‘takes substantially the same line of defence as Reid; but the “Appeal” is less pointed, and is vastly looser than Reid’s “Inquiry”…. He opposes Lord Kames and blames him for resting morality on feeling, and Adam Smith for resting it on sympathy, whereas it should be represented as founded in common sense … Oswald cannot be represented as grappling with the deeper problems of metaphysics, as, for example, with the question, whether common sense is subjective or objective, or whether it is subjective in one sense, as it is in the mind, and objective in another sense, as the mind in many cases - not all, however - looks to external objects. He seems to me to be right when he combines two elements in moral apprehension: ‘we have a feeling, as well as perception, of moral excellence’ (McCosh, p. 230).

James Oswald (d. 1793) was born in Dunnet, became minister there in 1727, and at Methven in 1750. This first volume, published in 1766,
despite the critics (Joseph Priestley in his Examination of Dr. Reid's Inquiry [1774] remarks ‘As to Dr. Oswald, whom I have treated with the lest ceremony, the disgust his writings gave me was so great, that I could not possibly show him more respect’) proved popular enough for a second edition to be printed in 1768. Oswald then went on to publish the second volume in 1772. Jessop p. 161; see McCosh The Scottish Philosophy (Reprint, 1966), pp. 229-230; OCLC: 14176322 (vol. I only); OCLC: 5208818 & 6188343 (both volumes).

36 PATRIZI, Fabio. ORATIONI del Sig. Fabio Patriti l. all’ill.mo S. Fran.co Privli degniss. procurator di San Marco. L’una delle quali tratta le lodi della Musica: & l’altra, Dell’Istitutioni dell’ Academie’. In Vinegia, Appresso Gio. Antonio Rampazetto, MDLXXXVII [1587].
FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [30], [2] blank; later notes in ink on final page; some light browning and staining, and wormtraces in gutter, not affecting text; in later wrappers.

First edition of these two discourses dedicated to the Procurator of St Mark’s in Venice, Giovanni Francesco Priuli, by the Venetian writer Fabio Patrizi, on the importance of music and on the institution of academies. The first is in praise of music, and cites several of the most important figures in sixteenth century Venetian artistic life, including Bernardino Partenio, the author of Della imitatione poetica (1560), the jurist and poet Cornelio Frangipani, and the great music theorist Giuseppe Zarlino, author of Istutizioni harmoniche (1558). The discourse concludes with two sonnets addressed to Patrizi by Mutio Sforza and Francesco de gli Oratori.

The second discourse was probably delivered in the presence of the Venetian diplomat Luigi (Alvise) Badoer at the Accademia Veneta, and once again cites Mutio Sforza and Lucio Scarano, both of whom were involved in the establishment of that institution in 1558. Patrizi states that “Of all noble and worthy occupations, nothing compares to that which gathers men in a secluded place where, far from strife and the demands of public life, they might reason at ease, and through their exchange enrich their minds with heroic deeds and with the thoughts born of profound learning”.

OCLC records copies at the British Library and New York Public Library.

37 RIPA [or RIVA], Lodovico. MISCELLANEA. Venetiis, apud Dominicum Lovisam. MDCCXXV [1725].
FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [viii], 79; with engraved title vignette and one folding engraved plate showing mathematical diagrams; with the Macclesfield library blindstamp on title; a clean, crisp copy in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; light soiling to boards, but a very attractive copy with the Macclesfield book-plate on front paste-down.

Uncommon first edition, and a crisp large paper copy, of Ripa's Miscellanea, from the Macclesfield library which once held the papers of Newton.

The work consists of four parts, dealing in turn with questions relating to shooting stars, hygrometry, ballistic curves, and general astronomical matters. It was probably of interest to the Earls of Macclesfield due to its relevance to the Newton-Leibniz debate on calculus; the central essay contains a critique of Bernoulli’s 1719 paper in the Acta eruditorum in which he had solved the ballistic curve with an equation that, to both Bernoulli and Ripa, demonstrated the greater applicability and
superiority of Leibniz's calculus over that of Newton, who had only
solved the law of resistance.

Lodovico di Ripa, sometimes known as di Riva, was a pupil of the
distinguished mathematician Jacopo Francesco Riccati, and taught at
Padua. He also published on botany, fluid dynamics, and mathematics.

Houzeau-Lancaster 8847; Riccardi I/2, 381 u. 1/4, 140; not in Roberts/
Trent.

Rousseau as Research Assistant


£ 1,350

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. 4to (mm x mm), 8 lines written in the top outer quarter, in the columnar format characteristic of Rousseau; paper watermarked 1749; in good state.

In the years between 1745 and 1749, Rousseau was employed by Louise
Marie Madeline Dupin as a research assistant on her ambitious project to
delineate in print the history of women. After years of labour by
Rousseau and Madame Dupin her Ouvrage sur les Femmes was shelved,
unfinished. The research notes, drafts, and fair copies written by
Rousseau and his employer were stored at the chateau of Chenonceaux,
essentially forgotten, until their sale at a series of auctions held between
1951 and 1958.

Louise Marie Madeline Fontaine Dupin was born in Paris on 28 October
1706 to Marie Anne Armande de Fontaine and the banker Samuel
Bernard. In 1722 she married Claude Dupin; they had one son, Jacques
Armand, born in 1727. Dupin’s success as a “tax farmer” and
government official enabled him to buy the chateau of Chenonceaux in
1733. At Chenonceaux Madame Dupin cultivated a salon of artists and
writers, and, by the mid-1740s, formed the intention of writing the
history of womankind. With the assistance of Rousseau she labored on
this task for several years, before abandoning it about 1750. Madame
Dupin continued to live at Chenonceaux following her husband’s death
in 1769, dying there shortly after dictating her will on 20 November
1799.

As a result of the auction sales between 1951 and 1958 a major portion
of Madame Dupin’s stillborn work was acquired by the Harry Ransom
Center in Texas.

39 [ROUSSEAU]. [OURSÉL, Jean-Henri]. REFLEXIONS SUR
L'HOMME, ou Examen raisonné du discours de J. J. Rousseau, sur
l'origine et les fondemens de l'inégalité parmi les hommes. Par M.
Jean-Henry Le Rous, Conseiller du Roi de France ... A Geneve.
1758.

£ 850

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. vii, [i], 160; some minor foxing throughout;
attractively bound in contemporary mottled sheep, spine gilt with red
morocco label lettered in gilt, minor rubbing to extremities, but still a
very good copy.

First edition of this response to Rousseau’s Discours, by Jean-Henri
Oursel.

Oursel (1725-1814) was a prosecutor at Dieppe, and sets out his stall
immediately in the preface: “It is not just my own cause that I aim to
defend against M. Rousseau of Geneva, but that of the whole human
race, ... The desire to be singular was the whole aim of his Discours; the
love of truth and of my peers has been the only guide to my reflections.”
His response follows Rousseau’s text closely, agreeing with aspects (for
example, with Rousseau’s assertion that the faculty that distinguishes man from the beasts is that of self-improvement), but even then drawing different conclusions. He argues that the unfortunate man is usually the author of his own misfortune: “qu’il cesse d’être coupable, il cessera d’être malheureux”.

OCLC records copies at the National Libraries of Sweden, Denmark & France, with two further copies at Lille & the Bibliothek Erlangen-Nurnberg.


FIRST EDITIONS. Two works bound in one, 12mo, pp. 75, [1] blank; [ii], vi, 158; with attractive engraved vignette in second work; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; in contemporary mottled calf, spine tooled in gilt with contrasting green and brown paste paper labels lettered in gilt, light rubbing, but still a very appealing copy; with contemporary engraved bookplate ‘Ex Libris de la Villeneuve’ on front pastedown.

First edition of this virulent conservative response to Rousseau’s Discours, by the Saint Germain le Vieux priest Pile.

Pile’s attitude to Rousseau’s approach can be guessed at from his preface, where he notes that one might regard the Discours as “le dernier effort de l’Enfer”. Pile is clearly of the opinion that inequality is not merely a necessary evil but a good (indeed, “the manifestation of the mystery of inequality is one of the fruits of the victory which Jesus Christ had won over the forces of Hell”).

Bound with Pile’s letter is the first edition of Joseph Landon’s Lettres siamoises, which draws heavily on the style and structure of Montesquieu’s Lettres persanes, as well as on the anonymous L’Espion Turc. The volume carries the book-plate of the house of Villeneuve; it is reasonable to assume that it may have been the copy of the utopian writer Daniel Jost de Villeneuve.

I. Conlon 62; OCLC records one copy in North America, at the Newberry Library, and only four in Europe (two in Switzerland and one each in Germany and France); II. OCLC records six copies in North America, at Yale, Michigan, Princeton, Wisconsin Madison, Simpson University and the Newberry Library.

41 SEVERO, Veranio. DATOS SOBRE ALGUNAS LEYES INGLESAS que han contribuido al poder de la Gran Bretaña en perjuicio de las demas naciones, con observaciones utiles a los que estudian la economia politica. Dedicalas al Español Amante de su patria, y a los jovenes que aprenden a sevirla … Madrid, en la imprenta de Alban, 1807.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. xii, 257, [1] blank; dampstain to upper corner of last few gatherings, getting heavier towards end, but otherwise clean; in contemporary spanish sheep; spine ruled in gilt with morocco label lettered in gilt; some wear, and corners knocked, but still a good copy.

First edition of this enthusiastically anti-British work, in which the author details the ways in which the British have manipulated international trade laws in their favour, and against the interest of Spain.

Sketching the history of British politics insofar as it affected the country’s foreign entanglements, and listing some of the tricks used by Britain to win over international opinion, inspired by Adam Smith, Severo
discusses a wide variety of trades and industries, including whaling, herring fishing, the trade in coal and tobacco, and shipbuilding, describing the shipping routes used by British merchant vessels and British trade with India, the Americas (including South America) and the Baltic. Severo analyses the effect of British trade laws, and the enthusiasm with which the British sing (and mean) Rule Britannia.

We have been unable to find any information about the author.

Palau 311227; OCLC records four copies outside continental Europe, at Harvard, Yale, the British Library, and the Chilean National Library.


FIRST EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION, SECOND ITALIAN TRANSLATION. 8vo, pp. lxxx, 704; apart from some light browning just visible in places, a clean copy throughout; in contemporary green morocco backed mottled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, light rubbing to extremities, nevertheless, still a good copy of this rare translation.

Rare second Italian edition, and a new translation, of Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations, published as part of the economic journal Biblioteca dell’ Economista.

The Wealth of Nations, the greatest classic of modern economic thought, did more than any other book on economics in the West to create the subject of political economy and develop it into an autonomous systematic discipline. Its publication was a milestone in the economic progress of Britain and subsequently the rest of the world. Here are developed the theory of laissez-faire and the right of individuals and States to carry on their economic activity unimpeded. Moreover, it also contains a history of economic development, a virtual demolition of the mercantile system and some prophetic speculations on the limits of economic reform.

‘Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith’s achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work ... The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought (PMM 221).

The present translation is taken from the 1828 J.R. McCulloch edition, and particularly interesting as it contains a lengthy ‘Discorso di Vittorio Cousin’ on the life of Adam Smith, as well as Italian translations of the introductions by Blanqui and Garnier for their editions of the Wealth.

As far as we are aware the Biblioteca dell’ Economista, printed in Torino, ran from 1850 to 1923. The present work, whilst published as volume II of this series, is complete in itself and was also intended to be sold separately.

The first Italian translation, published under the title Ricerche sulla Natura, e le cagione della ricchezza delle nazioni, appeared in Naples in 1790-91.

OCLC records three copies, at Yale, Kansas and the National Library of Scotland.

43 SPENCER, John. HERMAS, or the Acarian Shepherds: A Poem. In Sixteen Books ... Vol. I [-II]. Newcastle Upon Tyne: Printed by T. Saint. 1772. £ 850

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [vii], xiv, 225, [1] blank; [ii], 374; some foxing, a little stronger in places, but generally clean throughout; in late eighteenth century marbled boards, rebacked, some rubbing to boards, but still an appealing copy.
Hermas was edited and published after the author’s death, and at his request, by William Hilton, whose introduction conveys a sense of duty rather than enthusiasm for the task. It is a substantial work—ca. 15,000 lines—its heroic couplets inspired by Young’s Night Thoughts and Harvey’s Meditations. His shepherd’s speak ‘in a style, familiar, plain and simple … an humble imitation of the earliest stages of the world, when sages and philosophers were companions of shepherds’ (p. v).

Given the circumstances under which it was published Hermas is unsurprisingly rare, OCLC locating two copies in North America, at the Lilly Library and the Newberry library, and copies in the UK at the BL, Cambridge, Bodleian, NLS and three in Newcastle libraries.

The Spread of ‘The Tatler’ throughout Europe

44 [STEELE, Richard and Joseph ADDISON]. LE PHILOSOPHE NOUVELLISTE, Traduit de l’anglois de Mr. Steele, par A.D.L.C. Tome Premier [-Second]. Suivant l’édition d’Amsterdam de MDCCXXXV. A Zuric. Chez Conrad Orell et Comp, MDCCXXXVII [1737].

FIRST ‘ZURIC’ EDITION. Two volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [xvi], 340; [viii], 352; apart from light foxing in places, a clean throughout; handsomely bound in contemporary sheep, spine with paste paper label lettered in gilt.

Scarce Swiss printing of this French translation (by Armand Boisbeleau de la Chapelle) of The Tatler containing selections from numbers 1-76, which are chiefly by Steele, with a few contributions by Addison.

The Tatler was founded by Richard Steele and the first issue was published on 12th April 1709. According to Steele the journal would contain “accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment, of poetry, and of foreign and domestic news.” These all were reported and “issued” from various London coffee and chocolate houses. At first this included reports of duels but eventually this was condemned and the journal began to argue for a “more humane civilization”. For the first few years the Tatler was mainly written by Issac Bickerstaff (the pseudonym of Steele and Joseph Addison).

The first French translation appeared in 1724 with an “Amsterdam” imprint with a further issue in the following year. A later Paris edition was published in 1734. This Swiss edition bears testament to the huge popularity of the journal and its spread throughout Europe.

OCLC records no copies outside of continental Europe.

45 SUSIO, Giovanni Battista. I TRE LIBRI … della ingiustitia del duello, et di colorom che lo permettono. … In Vinegia, appresso Gabriel Giotito de Ferrari, MDLVIII [1558].

SECOND EDITION 4to, pp. 199, [1] blank; with elaborate printer’s device on title and smaller device on final page, plus numerous woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; some contemporary marginalia; in later vellum, title in ink on spine.

Second edition, after the first of 1555, of this influential treatise on duelling, by the Mantua physician Giovanni Battista Susio.

Several works on the subject appeared in Italy and elsewhere in the middle of the sixteenth century. The present one, dedicated to Henri II of France, discusses the acquisition and maintenance of honour, the importance of law, the role of soldiers, and the injuries which might lead to the proposal of a duel. He argues strongly against the practice; duelling is unfair, and those who allow it lack any sense of justice. Moreover, it is disadvantageous to the State to have its citizens injuring one another, or its soldiers killing one another without military gain. Susio backs up his arguments with the views both of Plato and Aristotle and of contemporary writers, discusses the various laws governing
duelling and its status as a criminal activity, and cites examples of individual duellists, both successful and unsuccessful.
Levi & Gelli, Bibliografia del duello, p. 171.

46 TESAURO, Emanuele. FILOSOFIA MORAL, derivada de la alta fuente del grande Aristoteles Stagirita. Escrivía en toscano el conde cavallero gran cruz Don Manuel Thesauro patricio turinense, Traducela en Espanol Don Gomez de la Rocha, y Figueroa... Impreso en Barcelona, Por Joseph Llopis, 1692. £ 500
SECOND SPANISH EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xxiv], 455, [1] blank; printed in double columns; light dampstaining to head throughout, and some foxing in places; in contemporary vellum, spine lettered and decorated in red ink; ties intact, but covers worn and stained.

Uncommon Spanish translation of this comprehensive survey of moral philosophy, first published in Italian in 1670, by the Torinese poet, historian, and dramatist Emanuele Tesauro (1592-1675).
Tesauro’s work is essentially a statement of Aristotelian ethics, concentrating on the notion of happiness and the nature of the virtues and their corresponding vices. While this ties in with the Aristotelianism of many of his other works, he is also noted as the most important Baroque literary theorist in Italy, based on the reputation of his Il cannocchiale aristotelico of 1654. This reputation led to the translation into several languages of others of Tesauro’s works, including the present one: in addition to this Spanish translation, it also appeared in Greek, French, Latin, and Russian, and went through 27 Italian editions before 1770.
OCLC records two copies in North America, at the Library of Congress and Carleton University, Ottawa.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xiv, 170, [6] advertisements; some foxing throughout; partly unopened in contemporary brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt, and spine and boards ruled in blind; some slight wear, but a good copy.

Rare first edition of this survey of blood circulation and the ways in which it can be disrupted, by the American educationalist and activist Emma Willard (1787-1870).
Willard established the first women’s higher education establishment in the United States, the Troy Female Seminary, in 1814, and outlined her experiences in her 1819 pamphlet A Plan for Improving Female Education, presented to the New York State Legislature. On the back of this, she spent much of her time promoting girl’s education both in the United States and abroad. Her writings show a broad range of interests; among her books are a history of the United States, an astronomical geography, a guide to morals for young people, and a volume of poetry.
In the present work, she explains the action of the heart, the network of arteries and veins, the way in which temperature is regulated, the functions of the organs, diseases of the heart, the importance of sleep, and the dangers of “ill directed carefulness” and quackery.
OCLC records physical copies at only the British Library and the French National Library, although microform copies are common.

48 [WOMEN]. INTELLECTUAL SENTIMENTS explained by the study of sensations ... By a Young Lady London: Printed for Joseph Booker, New Bond Street. 1809. £ 850
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [iv], xiv, 15-191, [1] blank; tears to gutter of title-page (but nowhere near printed surface), short closed tear to following leaf; contemporary full red grained morocco extra gilt, the sides with wide panels of flower and leaf tools, flat spine gilt in compartments, blue silk doublures with rolled borders of Greek key design, by Charles Meyer of London with his ticket; spine just a bit faded, extremities slightly rubbed else a handsome copy in its original presentation quality binding.

Rare first edition of these moralistic essays ‘by a young lady’.

The only hint at the author’s identity is tantalisingly suggested by her “reduced circumstances” and “my present embarrasments”, which are both mentioned on p. xiii of the Preface. The essay itself is an attempt at moral philosophy in which the writer grapples with the feelings, instincts, objectives and satisfactions of life.

The Duchess of York was then the childless Frederica Charlotte of Prussia who had married Prince Frederick (1763-1827) in September 1791. Charles Meyer’s ticket claims that he was “bookseller & binder to the Queen & Princesses, 2 Hemmings Row, St. Martins Lane”.

OCLC records four copies worldwide, at Monash, the Morgan, the National Library of Ireland and the BL.

49 WRIGHT, Henry. DEPOPULATION. A Romance of the Unlikely … London, George Allen, 156, Charing Cross Road. 1899. £ 250

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. vi, 7-166, [2] advertisements; a clean copy throughout; in the original green publisher’s cloth, upper cover stamped with back and red design, and lettered in black (as is the spine), some discolouration and rubbing, but still a very appealing copy.

First edition of this uncommon distopia, set in the midwestern city of Mimosa. The city, in the middle of the American prairies, is expanding quickly, with its economy controlled by trusts, to the benefit of the trustees and the detriment of the population. The novel follows the unrest that results among the impoverished workers as they see the extravagance and wastefulness of the trustees, who are to a man financial magnates. A tale for our times, perhaps.

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Harvard, Missouri and Pennsylvania.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. iv, 124; with one folding plan; uncut and largely unopened in the original printed publisher’s wraps, a few signs of use, otherwise a fine copy.

First edition of this Swiss government report on the 1862 Royal Agricultural Show, held in Battersea Park in London, detailing the Swiss exhibitors, and the various exhibits, ranging from livestock to agricultural machinery, including new designs for steam ploughs (illustrated).

The Show was the first large event to be held in Battersea Park, some three years before the opening of the park’s railway station, and was a natural companion to the International Exhibition that was taking place across the river in South Kensington.

OCLC records no copies outside Switzerland.