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RARE BOOKS



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California Book Fair 2009 Stand 711

Household Management

1. [ACCOUNTING - WOMEN.] Haushaltungs-Register über Einnahme und Ausgabe vom *ten bis zum *ten des Jahres 177 den Louis'or zu ... und den Ducaten zu ... gerechnet. Göttingen, Bartheimer, [1769]. \$640

4to, pp. [vi], 174, [24]; pp. q and 7 with old tears repaired, fore-and lower margins cut close, a few numerals and signatures cropped; a good clean copy in contemporary boards, manuscript lettering piece to spine.

A rare printed ledger book for young housewives to manage their domestic income or allowance and expenditure, and to compare prices for goods. The ledger includes partly printed forms, to be completed by hand for domestic book-keeping. A printed preface explains the use of the ledger and offers a code for the various categories, which are to be covered.

The account book is clearly meant for the domestic use, helping to keep track of the finances of a grand household. Income categories include salaries or bursaries, interest payments of loans and credits, revenues from farmland, but also accidentals such as income from the lottery. Expenditure includes education, be it school or university fees and educational travel for the children, theatre, music, clothing, and, of course, general food expenses, ranging from bread to beer, wine, alcohol, smoked salmon, capers and olives. Separate accounts are to be kept for special events, such as christenings, parties and funerals. A rare survival, which, even though none of the entries have been completed, still allows a close insight into the economy of an extended household.

Not found in NUC, OCLC or KVK.

Middle Class Values

2. [ALBERTI, Leon Battista.] Trattato del governo della Famiglia. D'Agnolo Pandolfini. Colla Vita del Medesimo scritta da Vespasiano da Bisticci. 1734. Florence, Stamperia Tartini e Franchi, 1734. \$1350

4to, pp. 52, 104; engraved title vignette, title printed in red and black; engraved head- and tail-pieces and initials; uncut in the original buff

boards; marbled paper spine; a good copy.

First edition thus of book III of Alberti's famous courtesy book *Della Famiglia*, written between 1437 and 1441. Alberti (1404-72), Italian humanist, philosopher, painter and architect, a true 'Renaissance man', concentrates in this most important third part on household management and business. In lively dialogues with his family he stresses the importance of family life and a well-run household. The dialogues are based not on principles but on real people and have a life-like immediacy. He underlines the importance of business and money, which is central to the household and needs to be managed carefully. Alberti's description of content family life under the watchful eye of the *pater familias* has been used by sociologists as the first documentation of *bourgeois* family life.

This third book has often been mistakenly attributed to Agnolo Pandolfini. Gamba 700.

Presentation Copy by Ampère to his Son

3. AMPÈRE, André-Marie. *Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences, ou Exposition analytique d'une Classification naturelle de toutes les Connaissances Humaines*. Paris, Bachelier, 1834. \$1600

8vo, pp. lxxx, 272, 1 fold-out printed plate with two tables bound at the end; some staining to head of half title; occasional browning and light spotting, due to paper stock; contemporary roan-backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt; with presentation inscription in ink by Ampère.

First edition of the work Ampère regarded as the 'capstone' of his work, and which contains some of his most interesting reflections on psychology and philosophy, presented to his son.

In this significant work Ampère attempts to align his scientific discovery with his philosophy of the classification of science. Not content with the mere description, he endeavours to explain the origin of complex conscious phenomena through the blending and association of simpler elements.

[Provenance:] Presented by Ampère to his son 'optimo et carissimo filio. A.

Ampère'. Jean-Jacques Ampère spent the second half of 1834 in Italy, which accounts for the dedication in Italian. Nine years later, and seven years after Ampère's death, his son posthumously edited a second volume of the *Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences*, which, of course, is not present here.

See DSB I, pp. 139-146.

Italian Revolutionary Journal

4. [ANDREOLA, Francesco ed.] *Pubblica Mensione dei migliori Pezzi d'Eloquenza e d'Istruzione che sono sortiti in Italia sotto gli Auspizi della Libertà*. Dalle Stampe del Cittadino Francesco Andreola. [Venice], 1797. \$950

8vo, pp. [iv], 199, [1] blank; pagination occasionally irregular, but complete; title a little browned, small repaired worm hole to gutter margin; insignificant browning to final signature; uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, rebacked with pattern paper.

First edition (all published) of an interesting revolutionary Italian journal, collecting a number of articles by major representatives of Venetian public, political and literary life. Further volumes had been planned, but the turbulent developments of the fall of the Venetian Republic apparently prevented this.

Major figures of the new government, amongst them Francesco Mengotti, M. Cesarotti, Vitt. Barzoni and Vincenzo Monti contributed articles, ranging from suggestions on the reform of the education system, to a tearful tribute of a son to his father who died in the struggle for liberty. There is an essay on the political and historical importance of Dalmazia and Istria (G. Bonaugurio), a Dialogue on the democratic constitution by Vittorio Barzoni, and particularly interesting a detailed description of the prisons of the state inquisitors, also by Barzoni. The work concludes with a description of the dire situation in Verona, under siege by Napoleon for the past ten months and reduced to a shadow of its former self. For greater effect this letter is also given in a French and an English translation (prepared by a Mr Woodward).

RLIN/OCLC list only one copy at the University of Michigan; ICCU and

Marziana catalogue show only this one volume.

The Ancestor of Chomsky's Linguistic Theories

5. ARNAULD, Antoine and Claude LANCELOT. Grammaire Generale et Raisonné contenant les fondemens de l'art de parler; expliquez d'une maniere claire & naturelle. Seconde Edition reveuë & augmentée de nouveau. ... 1664. Paris, Pierre le Petit, 1664. \$800

12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. 157, [4], [1] privilege; insignificant short worm trace in lower gutter margin of a couple of signatures; title vignette, decorated initials; contemporary vellum, a little dust-soiled; a good copy.

Second edition, extensively revised, of the famous Port Royal grammar, compiled by Claude Lancelot (1615-95) and Antoine Arnauld (1612-94) and first published in 1660. Written in French, the Port Royal Grammar was part of a movement to displace Latin as the only possible expression of academic enquiry, and its aim was to establish the philosophical and universal properties of human language in descriptive terms. Together with Arnauld's Cartesian *La Logique*, or the art of thinking, it shaped Enlightenment thinking and beyond. The Port Royal grammar has been cited by influential present-day theorists, in particular Chomsky, as embodying some striking anticipations of modern linguistic thinking, such as its notions of 'surface structure' and 'deep structure', all of which reappeared in Chomsky.

This second edition contains substantial revisions and corrections by Lancelot.

See *En Français dans le Texte*, 99 and Cioranescu 8108 for first edition.

Star-Gazing

6. [ASTRONOMY.] Philips' Planisphere showing the Principal Stars visible for every Hour in the Year. London, George Philip, The London Geographical Institute, ca 1890. \$750

Portable planisphere, stiff card disc (measuring 255mm in diameter), with gilt-lettered black morocco overlay with four pointers (measuring 310 mm across); recto with dial in the margins and constellations and their names, overlay gilt-lettered; extremities a little rubbed, but else in very good condition.

Philips' Planisphere - a simple scientific tool for identifying and locating stars, constellations and planets, visible at any time of the year. The disc has the days of the year marked on its perimeter, while the overlay shows the hours of day and night. The oval opening in the morocco overlay represents the observer's horizon. The oval panel is turned to the required date and time to reveal the whole sky visible from that location at that time. On the back of the circular disk instructions for use are given, with help on how to locate the planets and how to work out the time of sunrise or sunset.

'In order to see the Stars indicated on this Planisphere in their proper relation to the actual Horizon, hold the Planisphere above you, face downwards so that the title comes on the side away from you. The Pole Star will then be seen at its proper altitude of $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left. *Philips' Planisphere* has remained a popular tool for both the amateur and professional stargazer and is still in production today.

German Literature in Handy Tables - for Italians

7. BASTIA, Giovanni Luigi. Saggio sulla classica letteratura Alemanna dalla sua origine sino à nostri giorni, corredato da XXXIII Tavole Sinottiche che si offrono a modello del Catalogo Scientifico-Letterario occorrente alla esecuzione del Progetto proposto dal celebre Bacone di Verulamio, per il vero ingrandimento della Letteratura Universale. Venice, Giuseppe Molinari, 1826. \$780

8vo, pp 182, [2] errata and contents, [1] blank, tables printed within decorative typographic border, with decorative vignette to verso; final signature with very light dampstaining; uncut in the original yellow printed wrappers, spine faded, else fine.

First and only edition of an innovative attempt at presenting the history and progress of German literature - in the form of synoptic tables, influenced by Bacon's classification of knowledge. Bastia begins with a brief overview of German literature with its antecedents in classical writing, and influenced by other European literature, before condensing it all into thirty-two tables. In these tables he lists important works under the headings German language, grammar, dictionaries, moral philosophy, economics, law, education, fine art, aesthetics, poetry, fiction, drama, periodicals etc. Each of the individual tables lists up to 20 authors and their works. A final index gives the names of authors, with reference to the categories they are mentioned in. Bastia is not overly strict in what he defines as German literature and includes classics as well, but it is an interesting insight into the perception of German literature from abroad.

Uncommon, OCLC lists just one copy at Duke.

Copyright Law and Illegal Reprints

8. [BIRNBAUM, Johann Abraham.] Eines aufrichtigen Patrioten unpartheyische Gedancken über einige Quellen und Wirkungen des Verfalls der jetzigen Buch-Handlung, worinnen insonderheit die Betrügereyen der Bücher-Pränumerationen entdeckt, und zugleich erwiesen wird, dass der unbefugte Nachdruck unprivilegirter Bücher ein allen Rechten zuwiederlauffender Diebstahl sei. Schweinfurth, Wilhelm Fischer (vere Martini, Langensalza), 1733. \$2500

8vo, pp. [xvi], 91, title in red and black; woodcut head- and tailpieces; quite browned and spotted, due to paper stock; contemporary sprinkled boards, spine chipped and a little worn, lower corner bumped; from the library of Friedrich Nicolai with bookplate to front pastedown and faint stamp of the German Börsenverein library to title page.

First edition, very rare, of this important contribution to the question of the author's intellectual property and unauthorised reprints, which at the time were a serious problem in publishing. Birnbaum gives an interesting overview of the legal implications inherent in writing and publishing, with

detailed reference to earlier legal sources. He acknowledges an intellectual property of the author and identifies both physical and non-physical aspects of the book.

The phenomenon of book subscription attracts his particular wrath, especially as in most cases this is not done to finance a particularly worthy or important tome, but instead just makes the life of those who produce unauthorised reprints even easier, since they do not even have to finance their endeavour.

Birnbaum concludes his general attack on the publishing industry with an appeal to form a society of respectable publishers, a union of authors, publishers and printers, in effect the ancestor of the modern Börsenverein. His campaign led in 1757 to the foundation of the Leipziger Sozietät der Buchhändler and in 1825 to the foundation of the Börsenverein des deutschen Buchhandels, the German publishers' trade organisation.

[*Provenance:*] Rather appropriately this copy comes from the library of the important German Enlightenment publisher Nicolai, and the collection of the Börsenverein des deutschen Buchhandels - founded in part to combat unauthorised reprints.

Kapp-G. II, pp. 405, 544 and IV, 400; Wittmann pp. 94, 99; uncommon, most libraries report only the reprint edition of .. OCLC?

On the Formative Drive

9. BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich. Ueber den Bildungstrieb und das Zeugungsgeschäfte. 1781. Göttingen, Johann Christian Dieterich, 1781. \$1750

Small 8vo, pp. 87, [1] blank, large engraved title vignette by J.W. Meil, one engraved plate; contemporary half tan calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments, spine label; an attractive copy.

First edition, rare, of Blumenbach's work on the Bildungstrieb (nisus formativus), which made a great impression on his contemporaries - as well as later scientists. Influenced by Haller and the eighteenth-century school of vitalism, Blumenbach conceived of the Bildungstrieb, i.e. the 'innate

tendency in living creatures toward self-development. This impulse was to be added to irritability, sensibility and contractility as essential feature of vitalism' (PMM 219). In this theory of reproduction and embryonic development, he rejected the 'preformation theory and advanced the theory of epigenesis as the true explanation of the phenomenon of evolution. They are of historical significance because they offered some new arguments in favour of epigenesis to the conflict between it and preformation'.

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

Bound with it: *Kurtzer Unterricht für den Landmann von den bewährtesten Preservationsmitteln wider die Rindviehseuche*. Wesel, F. J. Röder, 1780. pp. 31.

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

German Translation of Bosse's Manual for Printmakers

10. BOSSE, Abraham. Die Kunst in Kupfer zu stechen sowohl vermittelst des Aetzwassers als mit dem Grabstichel; ingleichen die sogenannte schwarze Kunst, und wie die Kupferdrucker-Presse nach iletziger Art zu bauen und die Kupfer abzudrucken sind. Ehemals durch Abraham Bosse, gewesenen Königl. Kupferstecher in Paris etwas davon herausgegeben. Jetzo aber aufs neue durchgesehen, verbessert und um die Hälfte vermehret, auch mit neunzehn Kupfertafeln versehen. Aus dem Französischen ins Deutsche übersetzt. Dresden, Groell, 1765. \$1500

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [xxxvi], 254, [36] index and errata, 19 folding engraved plates bound at the end; with engraved head- and tail-pieces and three engravings in the text; some light but even browning; contemporary sprinkled boards; faint stamp from the library of Krassow-Divitz on title; a good copy.

First edition of this much enlarged translation. Bosse's *Traité des manières de graver en taille douce*, the first manual of copper-plate etching and engraving, and the printing of intaglio plates was first published in French in 1645. It was aimed at both the professional engraver and the amateur and is

extensively illustrated, with detailed engravings based on Bosse's own designs. A number of revised editions were published, with additions by LeClerc (1701) and Cochin (1745). In addition to a wealth of technical information, the work includes scenes of the engraving studio and the copperplate press, and several wonderfully informative step-by-step scenes of printmakers at work appear as engraved headpieces at the beginnings of chapters. Since adaptations were made to all subsequent editions, the work remained an important introduction to print-making which is of practical use to the printmaker even today.

This rare German translation is based on the French edition of 1745 and was prepared by C.G. Nitzsche; earlier German editions had appeared in 1689, 1714 and 1761. As Nitzsche writes in his preface, the quality of previous translations made this new one necessary. He adds a couple of text illustrations.

See Bigmore-Wyman, I, 72; Franklin 145; Graesse 501.

11. [CARGO LISTS.] The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, do Declare, They will commence their SALE on ... at which time they will put up the following Goods: .. The said Court do further declare, That they will begin their sale with ... They do further Declare, That they reserve to themselves the Liberty of Selling any china Wrought silks which may arrive by [various ships] and all damag'd goods, Goods in private Trade, and Goods Unclear'd. And that they will Sell no more Bengal Raw silk till ... London, 1719-1734. \$750

1. dated 19. February 1719, for sale on Tuesday 29th March 1719 and 26th of April 1719 (cotton and silk fabrics, but also coffee, china, shellack and wool, etc.)
2. dated 31. August 1720, for sale 27th September 1720 and 4th October 1720 (cotton and silk fabric, gingham, and coffee, tea, pepper, etc.)
3. dated 30. July 1724, for sale 8th September 1724 (cotton and silk fabrics, coffee, tea (various kinds), spices, dyes).
4. dated 30. July 1725, for sale 14th September 1725 and 21st September (cotton and silk fabrics), some pepper and spices, china -

announcement that tea and coffee will also be sold.

5. dated 10th September 1730, for sale on 29th September 1730 - announcement that they will not sell any more coffee and tea until September 1731.

6. dated 26. August 1731, for sale on 14th September 1731.

7. dated 31. July 1733, list of goods on the ships Frances and Aislabie, arrived from Fort St. George and Bengal, no date set, sale of cotton and silk fabric, etc, with the addenda 'Besides several parcels of Goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known'.

8. dated 25 January 1734, for sale on 19th March 1734.

9. dated 30. August 1734, for sale on 24th September, 1734.

A fascinating collection of nine cargo lists, small handbills measuring between 186 x 104 mm and 302 x 139 mm, detailing the goods arriving on ships from the East Indies, and being auctioned off under the auspices of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading on the East Indies. The goods listed on these cargo lists were auctioned at preset quarterly dates. The cargo mostly consisted of cotton, silk, muslin and other textiles, and the lists give the amounts imported, together with spices, tea, coffee etc and saltpetre which was partly used for ballast.

The footnotes of the cargo list give individual provisions, such as the refraining from further auctions until the following year, and also the option of selling coffee, drugs, and damaged goods by private treaty, instead of at auction.

The United Company of Merchants of England, trading on the East Indies grew out of the old joint-stock company, the East India Company. When a rival firm challenged its monopoly in the late seventeenth century, the two firms merged in 1708.

Lists of this kind are exceedingly uncommon because of their ephemeral nature. They provide a valuable source of early commercial trading and import information.

The Role of Women

12. CATALANI, Vincenzo. L'Amico del bel Sesso ovvero Nuove Riflessioni sull' Influenza delle Donne nella Società, e sulla loro educazione. [L'ami du Beau Sexe, ou Nouvelles Réflexions sur l'Influence des Femmes dans la

Société et sur leur Éducation. Bourg en Bresse, Janinet, 1805. \$1400

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. 475, [4] contents, [1] blank, [3]errata, [1] blank; tear to p. 262, no loss, 433, [6] contents and errata, [1] blank; 367, [1] blank; printed throughout in French and Italian on opposite pages; contemporary red boards, spines with double gilt rule and gilt-lettered label and numbering piece; extremities a little rubbed, a fine set.

First and only edition, very rare, of this critical study of women's role in society by the Neapolitan jurist Vincenzo Catalani. Catalani criticises the ambivalent adoration and gallantry with which men have traditionally treated women and argues for better education of women instead. He begins with a history of women's role in society from classical antiquity to the present day. This is followed by a classification of different types of women, ranging from shy and chaste, to intriguing and alluring, or scheming and manipulating. A reform of women's education Catalani maintains is highly overdue to fully explore women's talents. This should include law, literature, and geography, but also family medicine. An interesting chapter is devoted to fashion and the dangers of following it too closely, together with a campaign against make-up.

The second and third volume are arranged in the form of questions and answers, to make the material more accessible. First Catalani presents a catechism of moral behaviour within society, then he concentrates on child rearing and children's health. This volume is a veritable compendium of childhood diseases and their treatment, ranging from stomach upsets, colic, cough, toothache and pneumonia to infectious diseases such as measles, smallpox and jaundice. Catalani promotes vaccination, gives a brief history of its application and necessity. A final chapter deals with children's mental health. Throughout Catalani's level-headed approach and clear explanations are notable.

Catalani (1769-1843), studied law in Naples and after participating in the Republican upheaval of 1799, he was forced into exile in France. He taught Italian at the Lycée de Marseille and during this time published this, his first work. He later returned to Naples where he served in the judiciary under Napoleon and subsequently under the restored Bourbons.

OCLC only NY Public, one copy in ICCU (Matera); L. & F. Aliquò, Gli Scrittori Calabresi, Reggio Calabria, 1955, I, 172; see A. D. Imerti, Vincenzo Catalani: Neapolitan Jacobin, Jurist, Reformer. Lawrence, Kansas, 1976 for a detailed study.

13. [COLOUR PRINTING.] Ecole Professionnelle de Typographie de Bruxelles. Cours de Coloris, appartenant à 'Jean Ots', 1927-1928. Brussels, n.p., 1927. \$900

Folio folder, containing 67 sheets of samples of colour printing, most leaves holding up to nine samples; preserved in a purpose-made cloth-backed folder.

An interesting document, the course work of a student at the Brussels printing college, the École Professionnelle de Typographie de Bruxelles, which had been founded in 1888. Most of the samples are of single colour printing on either white or coloured background, exploring the effect of subtle shading, and presumably colour mixing. The later samples show juxtapositions of various colours and full colour printing, a number of water colour designs are also included, as are water colour charts.

'The most Interesting and Original Philosophy Work Written by a Woman in the Seventeenth Century'

14. [CONWAY, Anne Viscountess Finch.] The Principles of the most Ancient and Modern Philosophy, concerning God, Christ, and the Creatures, viz of Spirit and Matter in general; whereby may be resolved all those Problems or Difficulties, which neither by the School nor Common Modern Philosophy, nor by the Cartesian, Hobbesian, or Spinosian, could be discussed. Being a little treatise published since the Author's death, translated out of the English into Latin, with Annotations taken from the Ancient Philosophy of the Hebrews; and now again made English. By J. C., Medicinæ Professor. Printed in Latin at Amsterdam, by M. Brown, 1690, and Reprinted at London [no publisher], 1692. \$6750

8vo, pp. [viii], 168; title within double border; some light browning

to first two signatures and faint intermittent damp-staining to lower outer corner, paper fault to C3, affecting two letters; nineteenth century half calf over marbled boards, upper joint and head & tail of spine repaired, spine ruled in gilt, decorated in blind, with gilt-lettering directly to spine; with numerous ownership inscriptions, front free endpaper: To be returned when read, James Jackson 1775, above preface: Jane Singleton 1849, at end HD Hamilton, front pastedown: Horace Newton; overall a good copy.

First edition in English of 'the most interesting and original philosophy work written by a woman in the seventeenth century. Her radical and unorthodox ideas are important not only because they anticipated the more tolerant, ecumenical, and optimistic philosophy of the Enlightenment, but also because of their influence on Leibniz' (preface of new translation, Cambridge 1996). This is a retranslation of the manuscript which had been posthumously translated into Latin by van Helmont and published in 1690 in his *Opuscula philosophica quibus continentur principia philosophiæ antiquissimæ et recentissimæ*. As the original manuscript had been lost, it needed to be retranslated for its publication in English in 1692.

For a woman of her time, Anne Conway had unusual opportunities to pursue her interest in philosophy, but she treated it as very much a private activity and never wrote for publication. 'The *Principles of the most Ancient and Modern Philosophy* ... clearly shows her acquaintance with contemporary philosophy as well as the impact of her cabalistic studies. Her *Principia* outlines an original metaphysical system according to which all created things are constituted of monads of spiritual substance deriving from God. She proposes a tripartite hierarchy of being where the infinite monads of created substance express the infinity of the divine creator, and where causality is mediated through an intermediate level of being that participates in both the divine and created being. Since God is essentially good, so too is his creation. Conway denies the eternity of hell, arguing for a perfective order of things. In the course of her discussion she attacks the dualism of Descartes and Henry More, and the materialism of Hobbes and Spinoza. As a theodicy and monadology, her system anticipates the philosophy of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It is certain that Leibniz knew of the work, and indeed possessed a copy (probably the gift of their mutual

friend, Van Helmont)'. (Sarah Hutton in Oxford DNB).

Wing C5989 (BL, Trinity College Cambridge, National Library of Scotland, Bodleian US: Folger, Harvard, Library Company, UCLA, Michigan, Penn, Yale, Toronto); see Dictionnaire of Seventeenth Century British Philosophy, I pp. 208 ff.

A Comparative Analysis of European States

15. CROME, August Friedrich Wilhelm. Ueber die Größe und Bevölkerung der europäischen Staaten, als der sicherste Maaßstab ihrer verhältnismäßigen Kultur, nebst der Entwicklung ihrer Staatskräfte... nebst zwei neuen Statistischen Tabellen. Frankfurt, Jaeger, 1793. \$1050

8vo, pp. [ii], 84, two large folding letterpress tables bound at the end; very clean and crisp throughout; contemporary white boards, printed spine label; spine a little chipped, else fine, with a contemporary ownership inscription Ex Libris Bened. von ? Clock, 1794 to title page.

First edition of this interesting comparative analysis of the ratio of land size and population density to cultural and economic power of all the European countries. Crome maintains that high population density necessitates a more developed economic and political system, and proceeds to prove his thesis with the help of this comparative analysis, illustrated on two large tables. He gives a brief record of all the European countries, beginning in the north with Sweden and Finland, followed by Denmark, Russia, Poland, Turkey, Switzerland, the different Italian republics, Spain, Portugal, France and Great Britain and Ireland, commenting on history, population size, form of government, extent of army and navy, gross national product, national debt etc..

A second edition was published in 1794. His earlier work on the economic output of Europe, illustrated with an innovative table, which anticipated the tables of Playfair, was published in 1785. Despite the similarity in the

title, it was in fact an entirely different work.

Uncommon, not in Kress or Goldsmiths', where some of his other works are recorded; OCLC lists just the Bavarian State Library; see JCB, NEHA and Dutch Royal Library for second edition.

Fresh Air and Ventilation

16. DARDANA, Gioseffantonio. Memoria intorno al Mezzi di Togliere agli Appartamenti il Fetore Comunicato dai Luoghi Segreti; di Migliorare le Condizioni degli Ospedali Riguardo la Salubrità di essi; e del Modo di Espurgar le Cloache piu' Comodo Meno Insalubre e meno Dispendioso. Con un' Appendice intorno alla Conservazione del Pollame. Venice, Sebastiano Valle, 1792. \$550

8vo, pp. 112; title-page within decorative border, with attractive woodcut head-and tail-pieces; uncut in contemporary paste-paper boards, cords exposed; covers a little rubbed and dustsoiled; an attractive, clean copy.

Second edition (first Vercelli, 1790) of this scarce essay on public health and hygiene, written by the Piedmontese physician, Giuseppe Antonio Dardana (1743-1796), and concentrating in particular upon ventilation and ways to remove noxious fumes from buildings and the improvement of hospital sanitation through better architectural planning. Methods of improving the construction and effectiveness of sewers are also discussed. Dardana cites numerous authorities including Scopoli, Wolf, Alberti and John Howard. In addition to the present work, Dardana also wrote on agricultural matters, including his treatise on fungi, and fungi poisoning, In agaricum campestrum veneno in patria infamem acta ad amicissimum et amantissimum Victorium Picum in 1788. Indeed the final appendix of the present work is a short section on the preservation of the health of poultry. Bonimo, Biografia Medica Piedmontese, II, p. 243; Hirsch II, p. 182; OCLC cites one copy only of this edition at the Wellcome, with the first edition located at the National Library of Medicine, Berkeley, Wisconsin and McGill.

Gambling Licenses

17. DAVELOUIS. Observations sur le Cahier des Charges pour le Renouvellement du Bail des Jeux de 1819 ... [colophon:] Paris, Valade, Imprimeur du Roi, rue Coquillière, 1819. \$350

4to, pp. [ii], 34; entirely uncut, stitched as issued, title and fore-margins dustsoiled, else clean and crisp.

First edition of this impassioned commentary of the renewal of gambling licenses for Paris in 1819. In 1806, under Napoleon, gambling had been generally legalised as a means for raising tax revenue. Periodically the licences came up for renewal. Davelouis accuses the commissioners, comte de Chabrol and comte d'Anglès, of looking at the question purely from a monetary point of view, giving out the gambling license to the highest bidder, without reference to the moral and legal issues. He expressly accuses them of favouring the gambling den organiser Monsieur Boursaut, and proves in a point-by-point analysis of the legislation how Boursaut has benefited despite failure to comply with all the requirements. Davelouis' article gives detailed information on gambling establishments in Paris at the time, such as the ban on women and teenagers, with the exception of Frascati's gambling hall, police control and financial situation. Davelouis, a gambling house proprietor himself, proposes alternative legislation for a fairer and better organised issuing of licenses.

This debate apparently continued for at least six years, when Davelouis presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies for a reform of gambling licenses, entitled *Petition a la Chambre des Deputes : a l'effet d'obtenir une enquete sur le renouvellement du bail des jeux pour 1825*.

Rare, apparently only the Bibliothèque Nationale holds a copy of this pamphlet, the later petition is at the University of Nevada, no other copies listed on OCLC or KVK.

Dialogues between Mis-Matched Couples

18. DELACOUR, James. Dialogues et Debats entre les Maris & les Femmes, ou Le but utile qu'on doit se proposer dans le Mariage. Cet Ouvrage contient une infinité d'Exemples de Justice, de prudence, de piété, d'amour, & de

toutes ces autres excellentes qualités, qui ont infiniment contribué au veritable bonheur dont on peut jouir dans l'état du Mariage. Traduit de l'Anglois, sur la vingt septième Edition de Londres. Frankfurt, 1848, [vere 1748]. \$2050

8vo, [ii], 278; contemporary full tan calf, spine in compartments, decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; remains of shelf mark to spine; small crowned ownership stamp to title, with initials A.M.; an attractive copy.

First edition thus of this charming set of dialogues between husband, in turn extravagant, haughty, pious, honest, bemused, libertine, or delicate with his wife, who in turn is prudish, impertinent, tender and affectionate, tight-fisted, smutty, virtuous or surly. In thirty-two dialogues all manner of questions are discussed between these mismatched couples. Misogynist comments alternate with displays of affection.

According to the title the work is a translation from the English, and from a twenty-seventh edition to boot. I have not been able to identify an English original. The translator James de la Cour was apparently a teacher in Frankfurt and published a number of similar works, like the *Lady's Guide to mindless chatter (Methode pour apprendre aux Dames a bien babillier, 1744)*.

Not in the British Library, where his other works are held, OCLC and KVK list copies at the Dutch National Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Bavarian State Library, Augsburg, Dresden and Stuttgart only.

Mineral Water - Sparkling or Still?

19. DUCHANOY, Claude-François. Essais sur l'art d'imiter les Eaux Minérales, ou de la Connaissance des Eaux Minérales, et de la manière de se les procurer en les composant soi-même dans tous les tems et dans tous les lieux. Paris, Mequignon, 1780. \$600

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

decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; head of spine chipped.

First edition of this interesting work on mineral waters, concentrating both on the chemical analysis of naturally-occurring mineral waters and the production of artificial or 'ersatz' mineral waters for medicinal uses. Duchanoy begins with a review of recent developments in chemical analysis before giving a detailed classification of different types of mineral waters.

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

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

The Ideal Farming Village

20. EICKEMEYER, Rudolf. Uiber die Erbauung der Dorfer. Frankfurt, Varrentrapp and Wenner, 1787. \$650

4to, pp. iv, 36, with 8 engraved mostly folding plates; title vignette and woodcut head- and tail-pieces; uncut in the original blue wrappers, spine reinforced; title page a little browned, else fine.

First edition of the winning contribution to the prize question of the Göttingen Academy of 1786. Following a number of village fires, the Academy requested contributions on the question of how best to plan and design a village, both for rebuilding the ones damaged by fire and in general for planning new villages. Eickemeyer proposes a village based on a grid system, with mixed sized farms, a centrally located church, school and court house, and easy access to roads. The outline is illustrated on the

engraved plates. He also makes some general observations on the ideal location of such a village, close to a river, at sufficient distance to avoid flooding, in the shadow of some hills or mountains, protected from fierce winds, but not in an area with stagnant waters and its inherent dangers.

Eickemeyer (1753-1825) studied mathematics at Göttingen and later became a well-known army engineer.

ADB V, pp. 743-746; uncommon, OCLC lists copies at Munich and Frankfurt.

Archery and Crossbow for Pleasure

21. ERDMANN, Johann Friedrich Gottlieb. Versuch zu einer umständlichen Historie vom öffentlichen Armbrust- und Büchsen-Schiessen. Darinnen, aus denen bewährtesten und besten Scribenten, auch geschriebenen Nachrichten und alten Befehlen nicht nur der Uhrsprung, Anfang, und Fortgang derer Schützen-übungen, sondern auch über dieses unterschiedene Gewohnheiten, Privilegia, und Gesetze der löblichen Schützen-Brüderschafften, wie nicht weniger ein Schützen Carmen ... enthalten sind... Leipzig, Johann George Löwe, 1737. \$980

8vo, pp. [viii] including engraved frontispiece, 108, [8], with one folding engraved plate bound in; contemporary glazed buff boards, spine lettered in ink; sides a little stained, else a fine copy.

First edition of this comprehensive history of the sport of archery and crossbow. Erdmann begins with details of the use of archery and crossbow in different countries, with detailed historical references, but immediately turns to its role as a sport and social event, based in medieval times. Because of its military background crossbow and archery associations were formed on military principles, and public displays organised. In a separate chapter Erdmann describes similar public competitions, such as target shooting, both on the ground and on horseback, with some information on the development of gunpowder. These shooting competitions culminated in prize shootings, to identify and crown the champion shot - a highly prized position in local society.

The work concludes with the detailed rules and regulations of the Leipzig

archery association, one of the oldest German archery clubs, which still exists today. A special section and the appendix are devoted to legal questions, in particular to the question whether accidental deaths during archery competitions are to be prosecuted as manslaughter, murder or accidental death.

The illustrations show an image of St Sebastian, the patron saint of archers, and archery commemorative medals.

OCLC lists copies at the British Library, the University of Missouri, and the Hagley Museum only.

Rare Guide to Arithmetic

22. FAMUEL, Matthieu. La Logistique, ou arithmetique Françoise. A laquelle il a ajouté le Toisé des Bois, & l'Arithmétique Decimale ; dont les Regles sont expliquées par des Methodes beaucoup plus aisées que celles qu l'on a données jusques à present; & que l'on pourra apprendre sans autre secours que celui du Livre. Ouvrage utile à toutes sortes de Personnes, mais principalement aux Ingénieurs, Architectes, Entrepreneurers, Arpenteurs, Financiers, & aux Marchands. Metz, Bouchard [Paris, Claude & Nicolas Herissant, 1691,] 1690. \$1750

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [viii], 488, [2], [3] errata, [1] blank, [2] contents, with six full page and eight half page engravings in the text; numerous tables and sample calculations; some light browning, spotting to final contents page; bound without front or final free endpapers; contemporary full calf, rebacked with original gilt-decorated spine laid down; gilt-lettered spine label.

Paris imprint of a rare French work on practical mathematics with fine engraved plates by Sebastien Le Clerc, possibly first published in Metz the previous year. The author, originally canon at the cathedral of Toul became 'mathematician to the King' and taught mathematics at the army academy in Metz.

Famuel gives a thorough introduction to all aspects of practical mathematics, in particular arithmetic, fractions, rule of three, simple and compound interest calculations, law of averages, proportions, arithmetic

and geometric progression, square roots etc. For every mathematical transaction numerous examples are given, presumably to illustrate its practical use. Particularly attractive are the finely engraved plates, all by Sebastien Le Clerc.

Uncommon: OCLC lists copies at Berkeley and the University of Oklahoma, in addition to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Strasburg, Munich and Berlin.

Something to Reckon With

23. FELLNER, Johann. Vollständig tabellarischer Interessen-Schlüssel. Zu $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4,5 und 6 pro Cento, von 1 - 100,000 fl. Vienna, Rehm, 1811. [together with:] FELLNER, Johann. Tabellarischer Rechnungs-Schlüssel zu der Scala über den Cours der Banco-Zettel, nach welchen die Zahlungen in Einlösungs-Scheinen zu Folge 13. und 14. des Patents vom 20. Hornung 1811, vom Jahre 1799 bis 1811 zu leisten sind. Von 1 kr. bis 10,000 fl. Zweyte verbesserte Auflage. Vienna, Rehm, 1815. \$2000

Two volumes, oblong 8vo, pp. 225, [1] errata, printed in tabular form throughout, with tabs applied to the fore-margins; pp. 171, [1] advertisement; original red boards, lettering directly to spine; first work with some discolouring to upper board, due to dampstaining; else fine with library stamp to title and shelf mark in ink, manuscript note to both front pastedowns.

A charming handy tool for the bank official and investor, Fellner's calculator of interest rates, and calculations on investments. A rare survival of this practical ready-reckoner, attractively published in oblong format.

Rare, not in Kress or Goldsmiths', not listed in GV, OCLC lists just one copy of the Tabellarischer Rechnungsschluessel at NEHA.

The Closed Commercial State

24. FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb. Der geschlossene Handelsstaat. Ein philosophischer Entwurf als Anhang zur Rechtslehre, und Probe einer künftig zu liefernden Politik. ... Tübingen, J. G. Cotta, 1800. \$2800

8vo, pp. [xxii], 290; title lightly browned and occasional spotting throughout; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine ruled and decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; boards with decorative gilt panelling; extremities a little rubbed; an attractive copy with manuscript notes to endpapers, and ownership cipher to title page.

The philosopher Fichte, though not an economist in the strict sense, has indirectly exercised great influence on economists. In *Der geschlossene Handelsstaat*, he presents the first modern socialist concept of the state. His 'closed commercial state' is a corporate one, with a controlled economy and autarchy. To ensure the efficacy of domestic controls and maintain the value of money, the state must also regulate international economic relations. Once the state is 'isolated', production and trading, prices and wages can be fully regulated. The state guarantees the existence of the individual and his right to work, but there is no free choice of occupation. Fichte is a socialist, but not a communist - private property, family life, and even the accumulation of riches are an accepted part of his concept.

Fichte (1762-1814) was a main representative of idealist philosophy in Germany and was clearly influenced by Kant. In 1794 he became professor at Jena, but was dismissed in 1799 on a charge of teaching atheism. In 1810 he became professor at the new university of Berlin.

Fichte's ideas can be traced in Proudhon and in syndicalist and socialist doctrine. State socialism in Germany, not only of Lassalle but also of Rodbertus, has also claimed the authority of Fichte (Gurvitch in ESS).

Baumgartner & Jacob, J.G. Fichte - Bibliographie , A1 50x.; Goldsmiths'-Kress 17957; Humpert 7668; Menger c. 163; Ziegenfuss I, 342.

Bankruptcy in Limited Companies

25. FIERLI, Gregorio. Della Società chiamata Accomandita e di altre Materie Mercantili secondo le Leggi, e Statuti veglianti in Toscana. Parte Prima. [- Parte Seconda]. Florence, Stamperia di Antonio Brazzini, 1803. \$1750

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. 172; 174; uncut and mostly unopened in the original buff limp boards; early private ownership

stamp to title and inscription in ink to front free endpaper by Farretti.

First edition, uncommon, of Fierli's important contribution on the legal framework of mercantile law in Tuscany under Leopold II, in which he discusses in great detail limited partnerships and other forms of business organisation within the framework of commercial law. He outlines the various requirements both for legal and for tax purposes, joint and separate capital, shared profits and limited liabilities, etc., and describes how limited companies are formed, registered, continued or abandoned, which procedures are necessary for the termination of a limited partnership, and how the final liquidation accounts need to be prepared.

In the second part he concentrates on bankruptcy procedures affecting a limited partnership, on the requirements of the auditor, and contemporary Tuscan legislation regulating this. A separate chapter is devoted to special exemptions within Tuscan law, especially those exemptions applying to the merchants of Livorno. He concludes with some observations on the reform of the mercantile laws in 1713. Fierli accompanies his observations with extensive reference to the relevant legal literature, from Stracca, Peri, Targa etc. to the decisions of the Rota Romana, and local statutes and decrees. His treatise was well received and reprinted in 1840.

Fierli (1744-1807) a practising lawyer and administrator, published extensively on legal matters, and compiled comprehensive works on juridical decisions.

Not in Kress, Goldsmiths', or Einaudi; uncommon, RLIN and OCLC list copies at Harvard and Berkeley Law Library only.

Fournier's Magnificent Type Specimen

26. FOURNIER. Pierre Simon. Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, & à ceux qui exercent les différents parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie. Par Fournier, le jeune. Tome I [-II]. Paris, the Author, J. Barbou, 1764/1766 [vere 1768]. \$6750

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv] two engraved frontispieces, xxxii, 323, [1] errata, [4] privilege, and 8 folding engraved plates; [iv] frontispiece

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

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

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

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

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

Audin, 55,56; Bigmore & Wyman I p. 228; Birrell & Garnett 37; Jackson Burke 527; Printing and the Mind of Man (Exhibition Catalogue) II, 112; see

Updike, *Printing Types*, 1951, I, pp. 250-266 with numerous sample pages.

The Earliest Catalogue of 'Books in Print'

27. [FRANKFURT BOOK FAIR.] WILLER, Georg. Catalogus novus nundinarum vernalium Francoforti ad moenum, anno M.D.LXXXV ... Verzeichnuss fast aller neuwer Bücher, welche seyther der nechtsverschiene Herbstmess, biss auf dise gegenwertige Fastenmess in öffentlichem Druck seyn ausgangen. Frankfurt am Mayn, Willer, 1585. \$3800

4to, pp. [45], some light browning; recent sprinkled boards, with printed title to cover.

First edition thus of this early Frankfurt Book Fair catalogue. The Augsburg book-dealer and book-distributor Georg Willer (c. 1514-1594) was the first to issue regular (bi-annual) catalogues of new books available for purchase, which had been presented at the Frankfurt book fair. To facilitate their sales promotion he issued regular catalogues, first with an Augsburg imprint, and later to save time, with a Frankfurt imprint. The first such catalogue was issued in 1564.

The books listed are arranged by subject, and for the first time place, publisher and date are always mentioned. The catalogue first records books in Latin, then books in German, with a few French books also listed. Within this division, the books are arranged under the following headings: Protestant theology, followed by Catholic books, law, medicine, history and geography, philosophy and humanities, poetry and finally music. Clearly a much larger number of books was published in Latin than in the vernacular.

For Willer the catalogues produced increased sales and proved an innovative sales tool. But the catalogues also served a secondary function as an early form of 'Books in Print' and were used by competitors and librarians alike. With these early sales catalogues the book trade was well ahead of other retail businesses. Despite growing competition Willer continued to issue his catalogues until 1627, even though as early as 1598 an official Frankfurt book fair catalogue was issued under the title *Frankfurter Ratsmeßkatalog* (see Wittmann, *Geschichte des deutschen Buchhandels* pp. 66

ff). All issues of Willer's catalogue are very rare.

Lexikon des gesammten Buchwesens III 585; see Breslauer & Folter 24 (for the issue of 1568); OCLC list one copy of the issue of 1583 at the Library of Congress, and another of the issue 1592 at the Newberry Library; Harvard apparently has an issue of 1568.

Neapolitan Dialect

28. [GALIANI, Ferdinando.] *Del Dialetto Napoletano*. Naples, Vincenzo Mazzola-Vocola, 1779. \$3800

8vo, pp. 184; woodcut initials and head and tail-pieces; some light spotting and browning due to paper quality; paper fault to lower corner of title page; contemporary full vellum over boards, gilt-lettering directly to spine, a few small wormholes to spine, but an attractive copy.

Rare first edition of the first scientific study of the Neapolitan dialect by the economist and enlightenment writer Galiani. He gives a detailed history and grammar of this dialect, which he maintains was the primitive language of Italy. In his preface Galiani stresses the importance of dialect and language as a patriotic bond and means for preserving national heritage even in times of political and social turbulence. He defends the Neapolitan dialect against the influences of Tuscan Italian, and points to the importance of dialect poetry for Neapolitan literature. He begins with a general assessment of the characteristics of Neapolitan dialect and its grammar, covering syntax, spelling etc. In the second part he deals with the origin of the language, and its changing fortunes. He covers Sicilian and Puglian language, and traces its influence in Italian. He gives numerous bilingual examples from Boccaccio, relevant glossaries, and concludes with a catalogue of works written in Neapolitan dialect.

A second enlarged edition, published ten years later, also included the beginnings of a dictionary of words unique to the Neapolitan dialect.

Not in Zaunmüller, or Robert A. Hall, *A bibliography of Italian linguistics*, 1941, who only records the second edition (Hall 3357); OCLC records copies at Berkeley, Yale, Harvard, Maryland, Austin, Texas, Cornell and Oxford.

Type Specimen by Gillé Fils

29. GILLÉ, Joseph-Gaspard. *Recueil des divers Caractères, Vignettes et Ornemens de la Fonderie et Imprimerie De J.G. Gillé*. Paris, Rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais, Division de Panthéon. Année 1808.
[with:] *Prospectus d'un Nouveau Manuel Typographique ou Traité des moyens mécaniques qui concourent à la confection physique des Livres*. [Paris, 1806].
[with:] *Caracteres de la Fonderie et Imprimerie de Gillé fils*. Exposition de l'An IX au Palais. [1801].
[with:] *Titres des Fonderie et Imprimerie de Gillé fils à Paris*. n.d.
[with:] *Choix de nouvelles Vignettes*. De la Fonderie de Gillé à Paris, n.d.
[with:] *Epreuves des Vignettes et Fleurons Gravés aux Bois et Politypés, des Fonderie et Imprimerie de Gillé*. 1808. \$16500

Folio, ll. 95, and one large folding printed type specimen broadside (some wear in folds); most of the leaves printed on one side only; bound in contemporary glazed red boards, spine and sides covered with buff paper (?contemporary or later 19th century), with the original wrappers (blue with decorative border) bound in; a fine copy.

A rare type specimen outlining type faces: text, display and exotic fonts, together with borders, rules, ornaments and vignettes proposed by the innovative typefounder and printer Gillé fils. The type specimen includes the very rare prospectus for a printing manual, the large folding type specimen and the engraving of the printing press, which are often lacking. Gillé is particularly important as a promoter of the newer styles of ornament, offering typographic decoration to the printers of France, in a kind of stereotype, which he asserted was in design and method of reproduction destined to overthrow the outdated woodcuts of the ancient regime. (see Fleuron VI, p. 167 ff). He also proposes vignette and borders cast on various type bodies, introduces type faces that resemble handwriting, and borders of Greek and classical design. The type specimen combines traditional forms of presenting new type faces, with 'promotional' literature, and an extensive range of borders and decorative devices. It has clearly been collected at the time, with circular letters included, and forms a

combination of a number of type specimen published in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

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

A number of other copies of this type specimen exists, Audin describes one (less complete), and there is a copy at the St Bride's Printing Library, and another one described in Birrell & Garnett (more comprehensive); all of them differ somewhat in their composition. This particular example, though not as complete as the one described in Birrell & Garnett, contains all of the rarest items, i.e. the prospectus, the single sheet engraving of the press, and in particular the large folding type-specimen.

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

Energy Conservation in Portugal

30. GIRAO, Antonio Lobo de Barbosa Ferreira Teixeira. Memoria sobre a Economia do Combustivel por meio de varios Melhoramentos que se devem fazer nos lares ordinaries, fornalhas, fornos et fogoens. Com as precisas estampas. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1834. \$600

Large 8vo, pp. 223, with 5 folding lithograph plates; uncut and mostly unopened in the original pale blue wrappers; spine a little worn and small hole to upper wrapper; a good copy.

First edition of this Portuguese contribution to the science of energy conservation. Girao, the prefect of Estramadour, is clearly aware of earlier and contemporary European developments such as wood-saving ovens, energy-efficient cooking ranges, double burners, insulation materials, high pressure cookers and improved chimneys, based on the developments of Rumford, Chaptal, Derosne et al. In this very detailed treatise he adapts numerous energy saving devices for use in Portugal, with detailed information on their construction, illustrated on the lithographed plates. In addition to detailed descriptions of cookers, and ovens, kilns for the burning of porcelain, a wine distillery is also described. He also gives his adapted recipe for Rumford soup, renamed 'American soup'.

The adoption of energy saving measures was of particular importance for Portugal as it had no energy sources apart from wood. Girao points out the detrimental effects of deforestation, both on population growth, climate change and agriculture. The fact that fruit trees are cut to provide fire wood he terms a particular sacrilege and argues for wide-scale organised reforestation.

No copy found in RLIN or OCLC, where some of his other publications on wine and economics are listed.

Picture Encyclopaedia

31. GRAVELOT [BOURGIGNON, Hubert-François.] and Charles-Nicolas COCHIN. Iconologie par Figures ou Traité complet des Allégories, Emblèmes &c. Ouvrage utile aux Artistes, aux amateurs, et peuvent server à l'éducation des jeunes personnes. Tome I [-Tome IV]. Paris, Le Pan, [1791]. \$4500

Four volumes, 8vo, engraved frontispiece, title and portrait, pp. xvi, 99, with 45 engravings; engraved title, pp. 112, with 48 engravings; engraved title, pp. 106, with 49 engravings; engraved frontispiece, pp. 168, with 60 engraved plates; in all four engraved titles, two portraits and 202 engraved plates; very occasional light foxing of the text, else very clean and crisp; contemporary half tan calf over sprinkled boards, flat spines decoratively gilt with classical design, contrasting gilt-lettered spine labels and numbering pieces; a very attractive set.

First edition of this Rococo graphic arts encyclopedia, Gravelot's and Cochin's *Iconologie par Figures*, collecting emblematic and allegorical engravings already used as frontispieces in the *Almanach iconologique*, which had been issued in twenty-one volumes between 1764 and 1781. Here the engravings are collected as a virtual picture encyclopaedia, accompanied by brief essays, of different areas of knowledge, such as science, astronomy, botany, chemistry, medicine and mathematics, of the seasons, of moods and temperaments, such as melancholy, fury, inclination (both good and bad), sobriety and nobility, or arts and industry such as printing, engraving, calligraphy and sculpture.

The French illustrator, draughtsman and engraver Gravelot (1699-1773), who spent many successful years working in England, was in great demand as a book illustrator. His book illustrations, which tend to be small size, are characterized by an extreme precision of composition, a delicacy of line and an ability to gracefully animate his tiny figures in a variety of attitudes. Cochin (1715 - 1790), who came from a family of artists and engravers, is best known for his book illustrations. The engravings were executed by Choffard, Duclos, de Ghendt, de Launa, le Mire, de Longueil, Ponce and others after the original designs by Gravelot and Cochin.

Cohen-Ricci 456; Landwehr, 349; see Praz p. 357.

Thriving for Excellence - Encouragement of Industry and Commerce

32. GUDEN, Philipp Peter. *Polizey der Industrie, oder Abhandlung von den Mitteln, den Fleiß der Einwohner zu ermuntern, welcher die Königl. Groß-Britannische Societät der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen i. J. 1766. den Preis zuerkannt hat.* Braunschweig, Fürstliches Waysenhaus, 1768. \$1800

8vo, pp. [xiv], 480, [1, errata], engraved vignette on title, two woodcut headpieces; title and errata leaf a little browned, otherwise a fresh and clean copy in contemporary marbled calf, spine ornamented and lettered in gilt; covers rubbed and with traces of worming; from the library of the Göttingen Royal Society of Sciences with their large oval stamp, and release stamp, on title-verso.

Rare first edition of this award-winning dissertation on the active

encouragement of industry and commerce, written by a Hanoverian civil servant and prolific author on insurance mathematics and political economy. Guden covers the entire field of political economy, from monetary theory, over the legal framework for a thriving economy to infrastructure (roads, factories, and the banking system). Of particular interest are his comments on how to encourage productivity. Of primary importance is education and training, both within the guilds and through specific economic academies. Guden also suggests prize competitions, industrial exhibitions, and public recognition of achievement, as a vital incentive. Factories should be well designed, and the working environment conducive to productivity. He comments on branches of industry, which are particularly promising, and identifies the textile industry as a growth industry. He concludes with comments on the improvement of agriculture through smaller units, restrictions on absent landlords, and the introduction of agricultural insurance.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 10407.8; not in Humpert; OCLC locates one copy at Brigham Young University.

How to Handle Love

33. HAEDUS, Petrus. *Anterotica, sive de Amoris Generibus.* [colophon:] *Accuratissime impressum Tarvisii per Gerardum de Flandria. Anno salutis M.CCCC.XCII, die XIII Octobris sub magnifico Praetore Augustino Foscarini.* Treviso, Gerardus de Lisa de Flandria, 1492. \$11000

Small 4to, [197 x 146mm] ll. [vi], 97, including final blank; printed in a distinctive Roman font, initial spaces with guide letters; very small single wormhole to blank margin of first few leaves; very light spotting to title, else clean and crisp; eighteenth century vellum boards, gilt-lettered spine label, spine discoloured; eighteenth century manuscript note to front free endpaper.

First and only incunable edition of this early courtesy book composed for the benefit of the author's nephew, student at Padua University. Written in the form of a dialogue between Haedus, the poet Aemilianus Cimbriacus, who takes the position in praise of love, and the priest Antonino Filermo,

who exposes all the evils and problems caused by love and passion. Haedus sides with Filermo, and gives advice on love and sexuality. He covers passion, sexual attraction, marital relations, conduct and behaviour. Interestingly he also discusses more practical concerns such as jewellery and hairstyles. The work is prefixed by an introductory poem by Aemilianus Cimbriacus.

Haedus's early work *Amores*, written under the influence of being rejected by his beloved, can be seen as an earlier treatment of the same subject. It was clearly popular, with later editions following in 1503 and 1607. Not much is known about Haedus (1427-1504), also known as Pietro Cavretto. He was a priest from the Pordenone in Friuli, and part of the circle around Gerardo di Lisa, Cimbriacus, and Iacopo Gordino. Brunet (III 10) praised the elegant small Roman type face and described the book as rare.

Bodleian Library XVth Century Books, H-001; BMC VI 885; Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke 12109; Goff H2; Hain Copinger 8343; Polain (B) 1843; Wellcome, 3040; not in Gay; DBI 19, pp. 186-189; Brunet III 10.

Early Bookseller Catalogue

34. HEINSIUS, Johann Samuel. *Catalogus novus universalis derer Bücher, welche vor den beygesetzten Preis zu haben sind.* Leipzig, Heinsius, 1748. \$1350

8vo, pp. [ii], 940; worm traces in gutter margin affecting signatures A and B with the loss of a few letters; contemporary half calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt with gilt-lettered spine label; head of spine chipped, corners bumped, and 10mm worm trace to upper joint, else a good copy with early stamp and duplicate stamp to title, with some early markings in ink.

First edition of the first bookseller catalogue of the Leipzig firm of Heinsius, founded in 1725 by Johann Samuel Heinsius (1686-1750). In alphabetical order by author some fourteen thousand titles are listed, with details of size, number of volumes, place of printing, year of publication and price. The books are from all areas of science, philosophy, biography, theology, and literature. Included are mostly eighteenth century books in German

and Latin, but French books and numerous translations from English, French and Latin are also listed. In his preface Heinsius points out that ephemeral publications will not be included.

In 1760 Heinsius' son, Johann Samuel Heinsius the Younger (1734-1807) continued this tradition and issued another catalogue, followed by a third in 1798.

OCLC and KVK list copies at Berlin and University of Illinois; Catalogues de libraries 1473-1810 records only a later one of 1798.

Elocution and Articulation

35. HERRIES, John. *The Elements of Speech.* London, Edward and Charles Dilly, 1773. \$1150

8vo, pp. xvi, 259; large folding printed table (short tear at inner fold) bound in; uncut in contemporary half calf, gilt-lettered spine label; corners bumped and edges rubbed, some wear to marbled paper sides; a clean and crisp copy.

First edition of one of the most important eighteenth century treatises on elocution, with a detailed treatment of articulation. Herries (died 1781), an itinerant lecturer who taught at Dublin, Edinburgh, Oxford and London, concentrates on the mechanisms of speech production. He deals with the physiology of the organs of speech, the classification of sounds, formation of vowels, the alphabet, cultivation of the voice in children, speech impediments, and teaching the deaf and dumb. His advice on correct breathing, emphasis and effective delivery is useful for the public speaker, singer, or actor alike.

Alston VI 373; ESTC t8393.

Göttingen Confidential - the Other Side of University Life

36. [HOCHHEIMER, Karl Friedrich August.] *Göttingen. Nach seiner eigentlichen Beschaffenheit zum Nutzen derer die daselbst studiren wollen, dargestellt von einem Unpartheyischen.* Lausanne [vere Leipzig, Gräf], 1791. \$1200

8vo, pp. [viii], 159, verso blank; contemporary pale yellow boards, sides a little stained, spine rubbed, head chipped, spine reinforced with paper tape, with spine title in ink; neat early ownership inscription W.C. Ludewig in ink to title page.

First and only edition of this early first-hand student guide to Göttingen as a university town, and in fact a thinly veiled critique of living and teaching conditions in the highly regarded university, and some only slightly disguised criticism of individual professors. The report is in the form of letters, apparently written by a Swiss student in response to Pütter's detailed and positive account of Göttingen, which was published a few years earlier.

The first letter describes in detail the famous library, not so much in its holdings, but in its organisation and running, procedures for borrowing books, seminars held within the library etc. Then the position, appointment and financial compensation of professors is investigated, with estimates of the earnings of some of the better known figures. This is followed by brief assessment of the most prominent professors, among them the famous jurist Pütter, Gmelin, Schlözer, Blumenbach and Beckmann with a description of their lecture style, ambition and interest, and in some instances scurrilous comments and entertaining gossip. Then the students and their foibles become the target of the Swiss observer: typical student life, with a tendency to excess, laziness, gambling and repeated attempts at meeting eligible daughters of their professors. Göttingen University, the famous Georgia Augusta, was founded by George II in 1734 and by the end of the century had gained a reputation as a centre of excellence. In opposition to the official view, this anonymous account shows the underside of everyday life in the university town, it thus gives extensive insight into real student life.

Karl Friedrich Hochheimer (1749-1825) was private professor in Göttingen and Leipzig, and published a number of chemical and pharmaceutical handbooks.

Erman/Horn 4745; Holzmann/ Bohatta II, 7707; Löwe 2398; Poggendorf I, 1117; Weller (Druckorte) I, p. 149.

How to Become a Politician

37. HONVLEZ von der Ardenne, Johann Wilhelm Carl Adolph. Kluge und nützliche Staats-Kunst oder Politische Maximen, nach denen Rubriquen, Regeln, Rathschlüssen, Aussprüchen und Ermahnung deren vornehmsten und gelehrtesten Staats- Männern; worinnen zugleich ganz kurz die subtilste Staats- und Kunst-Griffe enthalten sind, wie die geheimeste Concepten, Intriquen, Affecten, Passionen, Listen, Tücken, Gewohnheiten ... der Menschen zu entdecken sind. Düsseldorf, Carl Philipp Ludwig Stahl, 1760. \$950

Small 4to, pp. [iv] double-page title printed in red and black; [xii], 164; woodcut initials and typographic head pieces; uncut in the original grey stiff wrappers, a little dog-eared and some wear to foot of spine, else a fine crisp copy.

First edition of this manual of statecraft, a kind of courtesy book for princes, high civil servants, or aspiring politicians. Supported by quotations from classical and contemporary authors, political conduct is described in 140 short paragraphs. Honvlez takes a good general education for granted, and then advises restraint and humility, justice and fairness, stresses the importance of making friends in the right places. A certain cynicism is noticeable, he advises innocuous opinions rather than making enemies, joviality and polite behaviour to all, recommends independent wealth, as that makes it easier to resist bribes, and warns never to teach others all one knows, as that breeds competition.

Honvlez, also called Adolph Baron von Hüpsch (1730-1805), is best known as a writer and dedicated collector of books, artefacts and fine art. He bequeathed his extensive collections to the Darmstadt court museum and library, where they form the basis of its collections.

This first edition is apparently rare, a second edition was published in 1767. NDB vol. 9, pp. 743 ff; ADB vol. 13, pp. 427-8; KVK lists a copy at Bamberg, OCLC adds Göttingen.

Early Psychiatry and its Therapeutic Methods

38. HORN, [Anton Ludwig] Ernst. Oeffentlich Rechenschaft über meine

zwölfjährige Dienstführung als zweiter Arzt des Königl. Charité-Krankenhauses zu Berlin, nebst Erfahrungen über Krankenhäuser und Irrenanstalten. Mit 6 Kupfern. Berlin, Realschulbuchhandlung, 1818.

\$780

8vo, pp. xii, 333, [1] errata, with five printed tables in the text and six engraved fold-out plates bound at the end; contemporary pale-blue glazed boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; some wear to foot of spine where a shelf-label has been removed; with discard stamp of the Standesherrschaft Königsbrück and Sächsische Landesbibliothek to title and verso of title; a very clean and crisp copy; manuscript note to front free endpaper.

First edition of this detailed account of hospital management and procedures by Anton Ludwig Ernst Horn, head of the Berlin Charité between 1806 and 1818. Horn begins with a brief description of the structure and history of the Charité, before giving a very close account of its economic situation, with detailed figures of patient numbers, expenses for pharmaceuticals, food and drink, salaries, building and maintenance etc. In the second half Horn concentrates on the mental hospital within the Charité, of which he was the head physician. He gives a detailed account of medical procedures and the treatment of patients. Sample therapy sessions are described and analysed on the folding tables. Some of the more bizarre equipment used to restrain and treat mental patients is illustrated on the folding engraved plates at the end.

Horn (1774-1848) is generally considered the first practicing psychiatrist at the Charité Hospital. In the early nineteenth century psychiatry as a scientific discipline was still in its infancy. It was generally believed that mental illness was largely due to physical suffering, and mechanical devices were used for therapeutic purposes. Horn was well-known for the use of various restraining and coercive devices in his treatment of mental patients, centrifugal devices, such as rotating beds and rotating chairs for treatment of hysteria. Horn had to leave his position at the Charité, when he was denounced by a colleague for his treatment of mental patients. This publication was written as a documentation of his work at the Charité and a defence of his procedures.

Not in Wellcome; Hirsch II, pp 296; Wurbach IX, p. 291; OCLC lists National Library of Medicine, Chicago, and Yale.

House Values and their Assessment

39. [HOUSE VALUES.] Della Giusta Valuta delle Case secondo la Consuetudine Maceratese. [n.p], n. d. [Macerata, Antonio Cortesi and Bartolommeo Capitani], 1791. \$1050

12mo, pp. [iv], 125 (including aggiunte); faint dampstain to upper corner, else clean; contemporary limp boards covered with pattern paper, extremities a little worn, else fine; stamp removed from upper corner of title.

First and apparently only edition of a curious anonymous publication, outlining the correct valuation of houses in the city of Macerata in the Marche province of Italy, dedicated to the home owners of the city. The author distinguishes between the method of valuation applied by the Rota Romana, which combines building costs and rental receipts, and his own, which is based on building cost, location, and commercial use and also takes the physical state of preservation of the building into consideration. The purpose of his work is apparently both a justified assessment for tax purposes, but also a tool for establishing the price of houses for sale, be it for private or commercial use. He refers extensively to opinions and calculations prepared by various contemporaries. The dispute was apparently caused by church authorities insisting on a lower value of compensation when requiring buildings for religious and social services.

Not found in RLIN, OCLC or KVK; not found in Avery.

Baltic German

40. [HUPEL, August W.] Idiotikon der deutschen Sprache in Lief- und Ehtland (!) Nebst eingestreueten Winken für Liebhaber. Riga, Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1795. \$680

8vo, pp. xx, 272, [3] errata; paper lightly browned throughout; uncut

in contemporary blue boards, rebacked; ownership inscription to front pastedown; a good copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this detailed study of the Baltic German language as spoken in Lithuania and Estonia. Hupel (1737-1819) was a specialist in Baltic history.

Zaunmüller 74; ADB XIII, 422ff; OCLC lists Stanford, Berkeley, Newberry, Chicago, Amsterdam and Oxford.

41. [INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION - TUSCANY.] Rapporto della Pubblica Esposizione di Arti e Manifatture Toscane eseguita in Firenze nel Settembre 1841 redatto da una Deputazione eletta dalla Commissione incaricata dell'esame delle Manifatture e dell'aggiudicazione de' Premi. Florence, Piatti, 1841 \$780

8vo, pp. xvi, 47, [1] blank, second signature misbound, but complete, last signature folded; some insignificant worming to lower margin; recent wrappers.

First edition of the official report of the Second Tuscan Industrial Exhibition, held in 1841. By Royal decree a one-month exhibition of the products of Tuscan artisans and manufacturing industry had been organised in 1839, to be repeated every third year. However, this second exhibition took place a year early, to coincide with the national conference of Italian scientists.

The report begins with a running account of the various fields included, naming winners in the different categories, but also pointing out general developments in industry. Covered are silk, felt, leather, straw hats, wool, cotton and linen manufacture, paper production, metal works, chemical production, glass manufacture, optical instruments, and luxury goods. The industrial exhibition is clearly designed to represent 'unique' industrial products, rather than similar items from a variety of producers. At the end the 120 exhibitors are listed, with their special product, and where applicable the prizes won.

Not in Carpenter, European Industrial Exhibitions before 1851 and their

Publications, where the reports of the 1839 and the 1844 exhibitions are listed; uncommon, KVK lists just one copy at Oxford, OCLC adds two more at Paris.

A Romantic Anthropology

42. ITH, Johann Samuel. Versuch einer Anthropologie oder Philosophie des Menschen nach seinen körperlichen Anlagen. Erster Theil [-Zweyter Theil]. Bern, Emanuel Haller, 1794/5. \$780

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xiv, [2], 308, [4]; viii, 354, [5] contents and errata; contemporary half calf, spine ruled in gilt, with blue gilt-lettered spine label, marbled boards; a very attractive set.

First edition of this important contribution to the study of anthropology, the philosophy of the human being according to his corporal disposition, Johann Samuel Ith's main work. Ith was one of the main representatives of romantic anthropology. According to Humboldt he attempts to describe first 'what is corporal, physiological, then the spiritual, psychological, and then the human being in relation to physical objects around him'. Ith's studies proved a major influence on v. Humboldt's work on comparative anthropology.

The Swiss philosopher, theologian and anthropologist Ith (1747-1813) studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and later returned to Bern to teach at the Academy. Here he became involved in the reform of the Bern school system.

ADB XIV, 643 ff; NDB X, 203; see Petermann, Geschichte der Ethnologie, p. 282.

Use of Disinfectants

43. JANIN de COMBE-BLANCHE, Jean. L'Antiméphitique ou Moyens de détruire les Exhalaisons pernicieuses & mortelles des Fosses d'aisance, l'odeur infecte des Egouts, celle des Hôpitaux, des Prisons, des Vaisseux de Guerre, &c, &c ... Imprimé par ordre du Gouvernement et a ses frais. Paris, Ph.- Denys Pierres, 1782. \$350

8vo, pp. xxxii, 70, 8 [supplement]; contemporary calf-backed paste-paper boards, spine lettered in gilt.

First edition of one of the earliest works to advocate the use of disinfectants and examining their application. Janin de Combe-Blanche deals with various aspects of public health, suggesting improvements to sewers and cesspits and demanding improved ventilation and sanitation in hospitals, prisons, churches, ships and mines.

The ophthalmologist Janin de Combe-Blanche (1731- 1799) was president of the College of Surgeons in Lyon.

Wellcome III, 345.

Dialogues in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu

44. [JOLY, Maurice.] *Dialogue aux Enfers entre Machiavel et Montesquieu ou La Politique de Machiavel au XIXe siècle.* Brussels, A. Meertens et fils, 1864. \$900

8vo, pp. [iv], [iv] advertisement, 337, [1] blank, [1] errata; contemporary half red roan over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, corners worn and extremities rubbed; section cut off from front free endpaper, with nineteenth century ownership inscription to title and verso of half-title.

First edition of Maurice Joly's political satire against Napoleon III. Machiavelli and Montesquieu enter into a dialectic argument about the nature of power, Machiavelli supports the power of the state as ultimate authority, Montesquieu offers the contrasting liberal thesis. The book was banned by the Napoleonic government and confiscated, which accounts for its rarity.

The work took on a more sinister second life, when it was plagiarised and its 'worldwide conspiracy' motif was used in anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propaganda in the Russian *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, (published 1903), which alleged a Zionist plot to achieve world domination.

Uncommon, for further details on the Protocols, see H. L. Rubinstein, *The Jews in the Modern World*, and the Jewish Encyclopedia.

Dialogues of the Dead with Jud Süß-Oppenheimer

45. [JUDAICA.] *Merkwürdige Staats-Assemblée in dem Reiche derer Todten zwischen einem ganz besondern Klee-Blat; oder Dreyen unartigen Staats-Ministern, Nemlich: dem Duc de Ripperda, Dem Grafen von Hoymb, und dem Juden Süß-Oppenheimer, davon der Erstere, als ein Welt-berüchtigter Avaturier, verwichenes Jahr, in der Barbarey gestorben; Der Andere sich, vor zweyen Jahren, auf der berühmten Berg- Festung Königstein in Sachsen, selbst erhenckt, und der Dritte nur letzhin, in Stuttgards, gehangen worden.* Amsterdam, Hermann van der Haue, [vere: Regensburg, Bader], 1738. \$1350

4to, engraved frontispiece, pp. [vi], 192; light even browning throughout, due to paper quality; contemporary boards, rather worn, extremities chipped and corners bumped, faint library stamp to lower corners of title page, and shelf mark to foot of spine.

First edition, uncommon, of an anonymous work in the tradition of the 'dialogues of the dead', which were exceedingly popular in Germany in the eighteenth century, after the success of Fassmann's periodical. This dialogue juxtaposes three historical figures: Count von Hoymb, a diplomat in the service of the elector of Saxony, who committed suicide by hanging himself, the Duke de Ripperda, a political adventurer, who died at Tetuan in 1737 after he had been deposed as prime minister of Spain, and finally Süß-Oppenheimer, a German financier and Privy Councillor of Finance for the Duke of Württemberg, who became the victim of an anti-Semitic campaign, and was executed in a judicial murder. The dialogues cover questions of political responsibility and morality. They conclude, under the influence of recent events, with Süß-Oppenheimer as the third protagonist. He is depicted as the archetypal Jew, with current anti-Semitic prejudice clearly noticeable. However, it is interesting to note, that the political debate on Oppenheimer's financial reforms, and his successful management of the Duke of Württemberg's state finances, which included extensive modernisation and reform of the economy, is depicted in an exceedingly positive light. The dialogues give a fascinating insight into the public response to the fate of Oppenheimer, and by extension a good view of the

contemporary political and social debate.
A pirated edition in two parts was published the following year.
Faber du Faur 1752; Weller I, p. 80.

The Ethical Foundation of the Welfare State

46. JUSTI, Johann Heinrich Gottlob von. Die Natur und das Wesen der Staaten, als die Grundwissenschaft der Staatskunst, der Policey und aller Regierungswissenschaften, desgleichen als die Quelle aller Gesetze. Berlin, Stettin und Leipzig, Johann Heinrich Rüdigers, 1760. \$4000

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

First edition of Justi's most explicit treatise on political philosophy. 'An advocate of enlightened despotism...he uses the postulate of the general happiness to provide an ethical foundation for the welfare state and explains the formation of the state by the social contract, entered into when the instinct for self-preservation impelled men to renounce their freedom.' In his work he combines the tendencies of the mechanistic and rationalistic school represented by Wolff and Pufendorf with the more organic ideas of Montesquieu. 'He judges 'internal administration' to be the center of gravity of the state's power. After reaching the conclusion that a stable balance of power is rendered impossible by the diversity of national character he recommends the formation of universal monarchy in Europe' (L. Sommer, ESS, VIII, 508).

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

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

Lettish Primer

47. [JUVENILE - ABC.] Abcdarium ... Riga, Samuel Lorentz Frölich, 1727. \$1150

8vo, (150 x 93mm) pp. [xvi]; title printed in red and black, within decorative border; woodcut initials; printed on card throughout; contemporary vellum-backed Dutch gilt-pattern boards, spine chipped, but a very attractive copy from the Macclesfield library, with North Library book plate to front paste-down and blindstamp to title.

First and apparently only edition of an attractive little ABC book for children as an aid to learning to read and write. The text is partly in German and partly in Latvian or Lettish, one of two living Baltic languages. Uncommon, not found in OCLC, KVK, or any of the children's book bibliographies consulted.

48. [JUVENILE - MILITARY.] Nützlich ABC Rechen und Lesebuch. Mit Abbildungen militär. Gegenstände in 24 illum. Kupfern. Nürnberg, Bauer and Raspe, 1822. \$2050

8vo, pp. 72, with engraved title, and seven engraved plates (six hand-coloured) with in all 24 engraved scenes, all hand-coloured, and one engraved alphabet plate; hand-coloured title vignette; numerous alphabets in the text; contemporary blue boards with pink spine, a little chipped and corners rubbed, early ownership inscription of Alexander von Freyberg, dated 1826 in ink to front paste-down, with remains of red sealing wax.

First edition of a particularly charming ABC book with twenty-five military scenes illustrating the letters of the alphabet. In the first section the alphabet and various letter combinations and phonemes are explained. Then the military plates which illustrate the letters are explained in dialogue form,

discussing all aspects of the military, including army life, military tactic, attacks and retreats, military bands, deserts, executions etc. Instead of an all out glorification of military life, the anonymous author presents quite a critical view, commenting on executions.

This section is followed by an introduction to moral education, and an introduction to mathematics with multiplication tables and basic arithmetic, followed by some practical examples. The concluding chapter contains tales and fables, followed by some popular rhymes.

Rammensee 53 (apparently only title and plates, not text); Teisler 982; OCLC and KVK records just one copy, at New York Public Library.

49. [JUVENILE - PATTERN BOOK.] Album des Arts utiles et amusants qui peuvent être cultivés par les Dames, les Jeunes Personnes et les Jeunes Gens. Recueil destiné à rendre les procédés nouveaux qui concernent le dessin, la peinture sur papier, bois, étoffes et porcelaines ; le laque, les vases et meubles chinois, ainsi que toutes les préparations qui s'y rattachent ; les fleurs artificielles en papier, batiste, soie, laine, pains à cacheter, ou coquillages ; les ouvrages en carton, papier, peille, crins, cheveux ; ceux à l'aiguille, de différens genres, tels que broderie, filet, tapisserie, objets en perles ; et, enfin, tous les petits ouvrages qui se font dans les pensions, à la campagne, et dans les réunions familiaires, soit du matin, soit du salon. Par une Réunion d'Artistes et d'Amateurs, Publication faite dans l'intérêt des Pauvres. Paris, Dentu, 1832. \$2400

4to, pp. [ii], 231, [1] contents, with plates numbered 1-74 (without numbers 22 and 37, but with an extra 6 bis, two 12bis, and one mis-numbered plate); plates are of varying sizes, partly colour printed, some outline coloured, some hand-coloured; one plate repaired in fold; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label.

A fine album of artistic and artisan designs for the interested amateur, explicitly for women and children. The introduction to this volume clarifies that it is not meant as a structured treatise on a particular field, but instead intended to introduce all manner of designs and artistic occupations, and will feature all aspects of the decorative arts (glass, porcelain, pottery,

wood-work, tiles, mosaics, textiles, needle-work, paper flowers, book-bindings etc), with detailed information in the text and a myriad of illustrative plates.

The index shows the wide range of subjects covered, and the accompanying plates, mostly coloured, present the patterns and illustrate the endeavour.

OCLC and KVK list just two copies, one at the Art Library (V & A), which lacks plates 68 to 71 and also 73 to 74, and has some manuscript additions which outlines a further chapter, the index is only present in manuscript; the date of the manuscript leads to the dating of 1832 - 1836; the other copy is in the Institut national de recherche pédagogique, Lyon, but only has the first 116pp and 29 plates.

Kant en Français

50. KANT, Immanuel. *Projet de Paix Perpetuelle*. Essai philosophique par Emanuel Kant. Traduit de l'Allemand avec un nouveau supplément de l'Auteur. Königsberg, Frédéric Nicolovius, 1796. \$1750

8vo, pp. [ii], 114; contemporary sprinkled boards, paper label to spine, extremities a little rubbed, and corners bumped; a good copy.

First edition in French of Kant's important essay *Zum ewigen Frieden* (first published in 1795), and presumably the edition in which it was read in most of Europe. This publication is a clear outcome of the growing emphasis and reliance on international relations in modern politics. Kant, who knew Rousseau's *Extrait du Projet de Paix perpetuelle*, which in turn was based on Castel de Saint-Pierre's fundamental work of the beginning of the eighteenth century, here details the basis of practical pacifism. In his far-reaching analysis of preconditions for the establishment of peace, Kant anticipates twentieth century developments, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations Charter.

This first French edition is of importance in its own right, since it actually contains a second supplement not included in the original German edition of the previous year. The additional *Article secret pour la Paix perpétuelle*, was later reprinted in the second German edition. Here Kant recommends that the authorities of the state should consult the philosophers on questions of

peace or war. No information on the identity of the translator is available. It seems evident however that it was not by Kant himself, as the translation is not particularly faithful, some of the footnotes have been cut, others left out. Not in Warda, see Warda 154 for first edition.

Women and Beauty

51. KLETTEN, Georg Ernst. Versuch einer Geschichte des Verschönerungstriebes im weiblichen Geschlechte; nebst einer Anweisung die Schönheit ohne Schminke zu erhöhen. Zwey Theile. Gotha, Carl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1792. \$1200

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [viii], 252; 237, engraved title vignette; early nineteenth century sprinkled boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; with contemporary ownership inscription in ink to title, and a mid-nineteenth century one to front free endpaper; a good copy.

First edition of this comprehensive history of female desire for beauty and beautification together with some instructions on how to become more beautiful without having to resort to artificial means. Kletten presents an anthropology of women, and claims to identify lightness of touch, light-heartedness, sensitivity, harmony in feeling and action as truly female traits, all of course designed to make women more attractive to men. He begins with an overview of female characteristics in different countries, before dealing in individual chapters with natural taste, closeness to nature, women and music, especially the female singing voice, gaiety and its effect on women's sexual attraction, love and desire, modesty and virtue.

In the second volume he deals with the decline of these supposed natural qualities of women, and describes how natural and internal beauty is replaced by affectation, cosmetics, and fashion. He blames education and outside societal influences for this, and attacks women's reliance on cosmetics and fashion. Far from enhancing beauty, cosmetics cover up natural beauty and eventually lead to the deplorable sight of young faces on aging bodies. Kletten identifies numerous health hazards connected with cosmetics, but does concede the necessity of moisturisers to keep facial

skin supple. He also criticises extravagant hair and hat fashions, corsets, and fashionable dress in general.

Kletten (1759-1827), a medical doctor trained in Vienna, later became professor at Greifswald University and then Wittenberg. He published extensively and is best known as the editor of Blancard's *Arzneywissenschaftliches Wörterbuch*.

Hayn-Got. III, 575 (ziemlich selten, gesuchtes Hauptwerk zu diesem Gegenstand); Hirsch III, p. 544.

Wine-Making and Viticulture

52. [KNOHLL, Johann Paul attrib.] Kurtze Beschreibung und Unterricht des Wein-Baues, allen so mit dergleichen zu thun, besitzen, umgehen, sich gebrauchen und erhalten zu einem sonderbahren Nutzten, nebst einem offenhertzigen Wein-arzt. Oder: Allerhand bewährten Mitteln, wie der Wein von der Kelter an sorgfältig zu waten, beständig zu erhalten, in andere Kräuter-Würtz- und frembde Weine zu verwandeln, und so er ohngefähr zu Schaden kommen, ihme wieder zu helffen sey; Allen Hauß-Wirthen mitgetheilet und mit einer Baum-Schule vermehret. Dresden, Johann Jacob Winckler, 1711. [bound with:] HENNEMANN, Abraham. Des Edlen Weinstocks Anbau, Vermehrung, und dazu erforderete Arbeit, aus acht und dreyßig jähriger genauer Observantz mit Fleiss aufgezeichnet und beschrieben. Dresden, Johann Jacob Winckler, 1712. \$4500

Two works in one volume, first work in two parts, 8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [iv], title etc, 346, [6] contents; 86, [2] blank; 32; typographic head- and tail pieces, illustrated initials; first part with irregular pagination, but complete; with engraved frontispiece, and full-page woodcut showing a wine-grower; paper lightly browned; contemporary full mottled calf; extremities a little rubbed, else fine.

A very rare comprehensive guide to all aspects of wine production by Johann Paul Knohll (pseudonym SincerUS Philaletes), a wine specialist and vintner official from Saxony. The work was apparently also published under the title *Der curiöse und offenhertzige Wein-Arzt*. Coming from a wine-

growing family Knohll was employed by the electorate of Saxony in charge of vineyard administration and author of a guide to the vintners' laws promulgated in 1588 (*Weingebürgsordnung*), which regulated the work of the wine grower in twenty-four rules. Knohll first guide to the *Weingebürgsordnung* was published in 1667 under the title *Klein Vinicultur-Büchlein*. The present work is clearly based on the earlier publication, but corrected and substantially enlarged (from pp. 227 to 346). Knohll gives a detailed and very practical introduction to all aspects of making wine and vine cultivation, including vintage, pressing, preparation of the casks etc. The second part entitled the *Wein-Arzt* concentrates on various preventive and curative measures for problems during the wine growing and vinification process. This includes information on preservation etc, a further chapter deals with fruit wines using all imaginable types of fruit, vegetables and spices. Another chapter concentrates on dealing with adulterated or sour wine, and the production of vinegar.

Hennemann's brief guide to wine growing is bound at the end.

Schoene 3734; see Simon, *Vinaria* p. 118 for 1699 edition of *Unterrichts des Weinbaus*; not in Vicaire; rare OCLC lists copies in Berlin and Halle only.

Revolutionary Language – The Power of Words

53. LA HARPE, Jean-François. Cosa sia il Fanatismo nel Dialetto Rivoluzionario ossia della Persecuzione suscitata da' Barbari del Secolo Diciottesimo contra la Religione cristiana, ed i suoi Ministri. Riflessioni di Gianfrancesco LaHarpe. Ragusi, [vere Milan], 1798. \$1050

8vo, pp. xvi, 218, [2] blank; uncut in contemporary paste-paper wrappers; a fine copy.

First edition in Italian of this fascinating analysis of revolutionary language by the French poet, playwright and critic La Harpe (1739-1803). As a young man he associated closely with the philosophes and modelled himself on Voltaire. Initially enthusiastic for the Revolution, he turned sharply against it, and in this political polemic analysed the political fanaticism of the French Revolution and showed how language is used for political means. He attacked the verbal (and real) excesses, both in general terms and in

individual instances. He shows how language becomes a weapon in the political debate.

The French original had been published the year before.

Parenti p. 174; this Italian edition is very rare, not found in RLIN/OCLC, one copy in ICCU.

Simplified Taxation

54. [LA MOTHE LE VAYER, Jean François de.] Essay sur la Possibilite d'un Droit unique. Londres [Amsterdam.], n.p., 1764. \$550

12mo, pp. 71; uncut, stitched as issued; a fine copy, with scribble in ink to verso of final leaf.

First edition, one of two issues, of this treatise on taxation and tax farming. La Mothe Le Vayer proposes the introduction of a single tax, just like the physiocrats, as a means of fiscal convenience, necessity and justice at a time when the profligacy of the court was financed at the expense of the peasantry. The author cites from a number of contemporary authors and argues that only a tax on land can be just. He suggests the establishment of a reliable cadastre, to assess values appropriately. Location and use were to be used in the assessment of the relevant tax code, which would then be applicable to all, including the nobility and the church. Property in and around Paris was to be taxed significantly higher than that in the provinces. In some basic calculations La Mothe le Vayer establishes the level of tax income to be expected after this reform. A further advantage of this simplified tax system was that when the state had increased financial requirements, the tax rate could easily be increased.

Another edition, also with a 'Londres' imprint but with a different collation, was published the same year; no priority has been ascribed.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 10026.10 (other issue), Higgs 3259 (other issue); RLIN and OCLC list one further copy at the Library of Congress.

Recipes for Lacquer and Varnish

55. [LACQUER - ANON.] Neu-entdeckte Lacquir-Kunst oder Gründliche

Anweisung, wie man nicht nur unterschiedliche bissher geheim gehaltene kostbare Lacquen, insonderheit den so genannten Eisen- und raren weissen Lacq ohne grosse Mühe und Unkosten verfertigen, sondern auch den biss izo unbekanten Gummi Copal leichtlich und bald auflösen könne, nebst einen Anhang unterschiedlicher curieuser und nützlicher Kunst-Stücke, herausgegeben von einem curiosorum Experimentorum Amatore. Dresden and Leipzig, Johann Nicolaus Gerlach, 1742. \$1050

8vo, pp. 112, title page in red and black, decorative initial and woodcut head-piece; contemporary boards, extremities rubbed, joints splitting, and head of spine chipped; front pastedown with manuscript notes.

Later edition of an often-produced guide to workshop recipes for the production and application of lacquers and varnishes, first published in 1708. Amongst others, recipes for lacquering engravings and paintings, wooden furniture, and other surfaces are given, with details both of their composition and application. Colour recipes, both simple and marbled, gilt, perfumed, and with varying finishes are described with detailed recipes, including those using 'gummi copal', a kind of fossilised tree resin, together with recipes for Chinese lacquer and Venetian lacquer, surfaces for mirrors, various types of glue, and methods for transferring engravings onto glass. This is interspersed with general recipes for secrets, such permanent and vanishing ink, and medical ones, such as snuff, remedies for nose-bleeds, fever and other ailments.

At the time, this kind of information would have been regarded as a trade secret and the anonymous author refers to it in his introduction. He blames the masters of the trade for keeping this vital information secret, and charging huge sums in apprenticeship premiums, even though the basic principles could be learnt within a week - as he sets out to prove in this manual. Despite frequent reprints, presumably with slightly varying recipes, not many copies of this workshop manual have survived.

OCLC records copies at the Getty, Oberlin College, Cincinnati, Othmer Library (Philadelphia), and Harvard.

Fine Association Copy: from Updike's Library

56. LAMESLE, Claude. *Épreuves Générales des Caractères qui se trouvent chez Claude Lamesle Fondateur des Caracteres d'Imprimerie*. Paris, Rue Galande, 1742. \$6250

Small 4to, ll. 81, title and 80 leaves of type specimen, of which 10 are oblong in size, folded, and mounted on folds; title and music specimens printed in red and black; printed throughout within double border; contemporary full panelled calf, joints and corners expertly repaired; from the library of the well-known type historian D.B. Updike, with his ownership inscription in ink to title page; a wide-margined copy.

First edition of Lamesle's first type specimen, a remarkably fine presentation of a splendid stock of types, which is of particular interest in that it contains a very interesting collection of type, representing various periods, both dating back nearly two centuries and contemporary. This copy comes from the collection of the American printer and historian of typography Updike who was fulsome in his praise: 'This book, both in type and ornaments, I think presents better than any other, the output of French foundries during the last quarter of the XVIIth and the first half of the XVIIIth century. The collection of types is remarkably fine' (Updike I, p. 270).

Not much is known of Claude Lamesle before he took over Pierre Cot's foundry in 1737. 'He succeeded in building up a splendid stock of types and ornaments containing examples of work by some of the finest punchcutters, such as Peter Schoeffer the younger, Claude Garamond and Robert Granjon. His specimen book of 1742 was meticulously planned, with much of the text used for the specimen settings running on continuously from roman to italic and from one size to the next. His types were consistently numbered from start to finish, with Greek and Hebrew included in the numeration. Ornaments, signs, titlings and initial letters of various sizes were shown at appropriate junctures in the sequence, making the book a very comprehensive and helpful guide to printers deciding what they needed to order from him' (Dreyfus, p. 91-92). This magnificent collection

was sold by Lamesle to Nicolas Gando in 1758. Lamesle then moved to Avignon, founded another foundry and issued another, entirely different type specimen in 1769.

Amongst the older types he presents L'oeil ordinaire, similar to Garamond, also Cicero Gros and Petit Paragon by Robert Granjon, which was also used by Plantin. Amongst the modern type faces it is interesting to note that he includes Cicero Romain, Oeil dit la Police no. xxxi, a direct copy of the 'Romains du Roi' of the Imprimerie Royale, - a typeface that was explicitly forbidden to be copied.

[Provenance:] From the collection of D.B Updike, with his ownership inscription in ink to the title.

Audin, 27; Bigmore & Wyman I, p. 417; Birrell & Garnett 35; see A. F. Johnson, *The Type specimens of Claude Lamesle*, a facsimile edition of the first edition printed at Paris in 1742, Amsterdam 1965; John Dreyfus, *Aspects of French Eighteenth Century Typography*, Cambridge, Roxborough Club, 1982.

The Law for Women - a Guide

57. [LAW.] Gesez-Wörterbuch für das weibliche Geschlecht. Enthaltend alle von den ältesten bis auf jezige Zeiten ergangenen, für das Frauenzimmer nöthig oder nützlich zu wissenden Geseze, erläutert und an nöthigen Orten mit praktischen Anleitungen und Formularen versehen, um dem schönen Geschlechte in allen Ständen und allen Verhältnissen als Freund und Rathgeber dienen zu können. M.F.d.C. Prague, Geers, 1795. \$1200

8vo, pp. [x], 305 (vere 307); light spotting at beginning and end; contemporary calf-backed boards, spine with remains of gilt decoration, gilt-lettered spine label, a little chipped; corners bumped; still a good copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this introduction to the law for women. After dedicating the work to his sisters, the author, who has remained anonymous, outlines the purpose of this work, that is to present in alphabetical order all aspects of civil and criminal law with which women were likely to come into contact. Covered are questions of commercial law,

marriage contracts and responsibilities, forced marriage, under-age brides, abortion, adoption, prostitution, inheritance, treatment and compensation of servants etc. Of particular interest are discussions of Jewish marriage laws, the extensive sections on domestic servants, including questions of theft by domestic servants, and regulations regarding midwives, their education and criminal responsibility.

Hayn-G II, 579; not in Holzmann-Bohatta; KVK and OCLC list Göttingen, LSE and Bavarian State Library only.

Besançon Guild Rules

58. [LAW - GUILDS.] Ordonnances, Reglements et Statuts des Arts et Metiers de la Cité Royale de Besançon. Besancon, Louis Rigoine, Imprimeur du Roy, 1689. \$1750

Small 4to, pp. 146, [1], 10; large woodcut city arms to title; decorative head- and tail-pieces and initials; occasional light browning; contemporary mottled sheep, spine in compartments, decoratively gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed and corners bumped, still a good copy, with an early ownership inscription by one D'Auxiron.

First edition, uncommon, of this important compendium of craft and trade rules and regulations in force in the city of Besançon. The work gives a most interesting insight into the rules and regulations covering trades and professions in seventeenth century France. A brief introduction of general trade rules is followed by the regulations applying to the different guilds and artisans, including masons, carpenters, roofers, launderers, metalworkers, farriers, pavers, gold- and silversmiths, pewterers, cabinet-makers, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, tanners, saddlers, harness-makers, apothecaries, surgeons, bakers and pastry-makers, and butchers. Each individual section extends to between four and six pages and covers guild membership, apprenticeships, trade organisation, succession in case of death of a guild member, and other regulations.

Interestingly an updated version of these guild rules was published in 1784,

when the guilds had become obsolete, and were about to be abolished with the French Revolution.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 2727; uncommon OCLC just lists Columbia.

Biography of the First Modern Historian of Mathematics

59. LE BLOND, Auguste-Savinien. Notice Historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Jean-Étienne Montucla, auteur de l'Histoire des Mathématiques. Membre de l'Institut national, de l'Académie de Berlin, de la Société libre d'Agriculture de Seine et Oise; ... Imprimé par ordre de la Société. Paris, An VIII, 1800. \$650

8vo, pp. [ii], 24; stitched as issued, with wrap-around title; small hole to lower blank corner of title, a little dust-soiled, else fine.

First edition of the first biography of Jean Etienne Montucla (1725 - 1799), French mathematician and best known for his comprehensive history of mathematics *Histoire des Mathématiques*, which gave an accurate description of the development of the subject in various countries. Of particular interest is Le Blond's detailed description of Montucla's collaboration with the circle that had formed around the bookseller and publisher Charles Antoine Jombert, which included Diderot, d'Alembert, and Lalande. Le Blond gives details of Montucla's early life and education, his work on the squaring of the circle, research for his history, and his revised edition of Ozanam's *Récréations mathématiques*.

Even though many histories of mathematics had been published before Montucla, he was the first to present a comprehensive history of the development of mathematical ideas.

DNB

The Lottery: Luck and Misfortune

60. [LE CLERC, Jean.] Reflexions sur ce que l'on appelle Bonheur et Malheur en Matière de Loteries, et sur le bon usage qu'on en peut faire. Amsterdam, George Gallet, 1696. \$1100

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [xiv], 236; title in red and black; contemporary full sheep, spine gilt in compartments, corners a little rubbed; a fine copy with private library book plate to front free endpaper.

First edition of this spirited discussion of what constitutes luck and misfortune in gambling, especially lotteries. Lotteries were particularly popular at the time, with a veritable lottery fever started by William of Orange's proposal for a national lottery in England.

Le Clerc (1657-1736), a Protestant cleric and friend of John Locke, takes a liberal standpoint in the debate about the evils and benefits of lotteries. He especially defends charitable lotteries in Holland which at the time were making a serious come-back. In his discussion of luck and misfortune Locke's influence can be discerned. The fine engraved plate shows blind 'Fortuna' showering notes or lottery slips onto two disgruntled gentlemen who clearly have drawn blanks, whereas the crowd in the background is still eagerly awaiting its share.

The treatise was popular and translated into Dutch (the same year), German (1716) and English (1758).

Cioranescu 41292; Goldsmiths'-Kress 3367.27; Zollinger, *Bibliographie der Spielbücher des 15. bis 18. Jahrhunderts*, 1696; RLIN: Huntington, Stanford, Berkeley, Library of Congress, Chicago.

Famous Libraries in Europe and the Far East

61. [LE GALLOIS, Pierre.] A critical and historical account of all the celebrated Libraries in Foreign Countries, as well Ancient as Modern. With General Reflections upon the choice of Books, and the Method of furnishing Libraries. A Work of great Use to all Men of Letters. By a Gentleman of the Temple. London, J. Jolliffe, 1739. \$1750

12mo, pp. [x], 206, woodcut initials and head-pieces, contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt in compartments, extremities a little rubbed; from the Macclesfield Library, with the North Library book-plate, embossed stamp to title, and shelf mark in ink to front pastepaper; an attractive copy.

First edition in English, abridged of Pierre Le Gallois' *Traité de plus belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe*, (1680). The translation was apparently prepared by John Kelly.

Le Gallois presents a virtual tour of libraries around Europe and beyond, pointing out their history, highlights in their holdings, and other notable information. The early chapters, covering Hebrew, Egyptian, Phoenician, Greek and Roman libraries amongst others, are more historical, and give general information on book collecting and libraries. The later sections on 'modern' libraries cover in individual chapters both private and public libraries in the Nordic countries, Flanders and Holland, Germany, France, Italy and especially the Vatican, Spain, but also extend beyond Europe and cover China, Japan, Ethiopia, and Turkey (both Mohamedan and Christian libraries). As Le Gallois writes in the preface, the purpose of the publication is two-fold, on the one hand he wants to draw attention to famous collections, at the same time he wants to provide a service to travelling individuals.

Le Gallois concludes with some advice on book collecting and the choice of books in general. He does not come down specifically on either side of the debate of small choice collections versus large comprehensive libraries, but maintains that it depends on circumstance and research needs. 'In the choice of books regard must be had to the Edition, Character, Paper, and Binding'... as for price, he mocks those, who choose items just for their 'exorbitant price'.

A second edition of the English version was published in 1740.

ESTCt34411; see Bigmore & Wyman I 239 for French edition.

62. [LENDING LIBRARY - CAMOIN.] *Catalogue des Livres à la lecture du Cabinet Littéraire de Camoin Frères, Place Royale, no. 3. Marseille, Joseph-François Achard, 1817.* \$1050

8vo, pp. [iv], 192; original pink wrappers, spine strengthened; a fine copy.

Very rare catalogue of an early nineteenth century lending library operating in Marseille, and organised by the Brothers Camoin, local booksellers. The

volume consists of an extensive main catalogue listing approximately 2500 books. The books are listed in title order, and include an extensive collection of novels and many translations; a final section lists a few books in English, Italian and Spanish. In most cases the author is given, and some information on size and extent, ie number of volumes. Novels are indicated by an asterisk before the title, and clearly make up a large proportion of the stock of this lending library.

On the first page the rules of the *Cabinet Littéraire* are listed, the number of books which may be borrowed at a time is limited, subscription charges apply. Readers are reminded that they should take good care of a book, as damaged or lost books need to be replaced. New borrowers might be asked to pay a deposit. The Camoin *Cabinet Littéraire* was apparently well known to the authorities, and regarded as a hotbed of revolutionary and liberal thought (a note in the archives reads: 'Il professe de très mauvais principes politique. Il tient un cabinet littéraire qui est le rendez-vous des jeunes libéraux les plus exaltés. See P. Laharie, *Libraires et imprimeurs de Marseille 1813-1881, Centre historique des Archives Nationales*).

A fascinating insight into reading habits of the early nineteenth century. This volume is in particularly nice condition, most unusual for a book of the genre.

Not found in OCLC or KVK, not in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Marseille library lists a catalogue of 1819 only.

63. [LENDING LIBRARY - MASVERT.] *Catalogue des Livres a la Lecture, du Cabinet Littéraire de Masvert, Libraire, rue le Port a Marseille. Marseille, Masvert, 1809.* \$1050

8vo, pp. 184; first signature a little browned; uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, spine chipped, but firm; lower corner of upper wrapper torn off.

First edition of this early lending library catalogue issued by the Marseille publisher Masvert, listing approximately three thousand titles available. All the books are in French, arranged by title with some information on authors, and including many translations. Novels, which make for a large proportion of the lending library's holdings, are clearly marked. The

catalogue is issued free to subscribers, who have to pay a deposit of 6 livres and a half-yearly subscription fee of 2 fr 50 centimes. On the first two pages terms and conditions are listed, such as lending period, etc, together with a reminder not to deface the books, or lose them.

The catalogue provides a detailed insight into the reading habits of early nineteenth century France.

Not in the Bibliothèque Nationale, not found in OCLC or KVK.

Love Illustrated - Accompanied by Verse in Four Languages

64. [LEOPOLD, Joseph Friedrich.] Triumphus Amoris, ... oder: die über den gantzen Erd-Cräisz Triumphierende Liebe in nachdencklichen Sinn-bildern neben sehr curiosen Lateinischen, Italianischen, Französischen und Teutschen Bey-Sprüchen auch kurzweiligen Versen fürgestellet. Augsburg, Joseph Friedrich Leopold, Kupferstecher, 1695. \$4500

8vo, ll 4 (engraved title, printed title in red and black, engraved dedication, typographic dedication, ll. 44 engraved plates with 44 engraved text pages, all printed on one side only and bound facing each other; contemporary calf over beech boards, very rubbed, with some surface abrasions, joints worn, but holding; remains of spine decoration; internally very clean and crisp.

First edition, rare, of a charming emblem book, which doubles as a foreign language guide. Forty-five engraved plates show putti and winged angels illustrate the triumph of love, from the power of love, sowing love, to blind love, love showing off, causing heartbreak and jealousy accompanied by poetic stanzas in four languages, Latin, Italian, French and German. The charming engravings are bound opposite the descriptive text and clearly illustrate the observations. According to Landwehr, Leopold's engravings have been derived from *Emblemata amatoria* (Amsterdam, ca 1690) with German stanzas replacing the original Dutch ones.

VD17 1.084165H; Landwehr 598; Prax 517; see Graesse VI 2, 205 (for later edition of 1698); Hayn/Gotendorf VII 711, characterises it as 'zahm'; very uncommon, OCLC records copies in Germany only (Wolfenbüttel, Berlin, Rostock).

The Study of History

65. MABLY, Gabriel Bonnot l'abbé de. De l'Etude de l'Histoire A Monseigneur le Prince de Parme. Nouvelle edition revue et corrigée. Mastreicht, chez Cavelier. Paris, Barrois and Bailly, 1778. \$420

12mo, pp. [iv], 380; title page vignette and engraved head- and tail-pieces; contemporary full catspaw calf, spine richly gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; a fine copy.

First separate edition of Mably's treatise on the study of history, which had first been published in 1775 as part of the *Cours d'Étude pour l'Instruction du Prince de Parme*, prepared by Mably's brother Condillac. In the first half Mably gives a general introduction to historical study and stresses its importance in the education of future rulers. In a direct address to the prince of Parma he maintains that true political and legal equality needs to be based on economic equality.

The second and more substantial part is devoted to an analysis of recent political developments in European countries. In an analysis of contemporary reforms and revolutions, Mably's perceptive comments on Poland and Sweden are particularly noteworthy. He ends on a moral and didactic note, exhorting the future ruler to the separation of legislative and executive powers, political reforms, and a moderate government.

Cioranescu 41183.

Number Crunching

66. MADER, Joseph. Ueber Begriff und Lehrart der Statistik. Prag, Leipzig, Albrecht, 1793. \$700

8vo, pp. 80; contemporary half calf over pastepaper boards, spine label; sides a little rubbed.

First and only edition of this comprehensive study of the importance of statistics, as an introduction to a thorough knowledge of European states,

their population, size and geographic details, economic power and military strength. Mader rejects the mere accumulation of figures, and even more so the collection of figures from other general historical or economic works, and instead advocates close research. He cites five prerequisites for the preparation of useful and reliable statistics: correct figures, novelty, comprehensiveness, importance of the figures collected, critical judgement, and finally analysis of the cause and consequence of the statistics compiled. He refers extensively to a wide variety of statistical publications, and analyses their respective compliance with his strict categories.

Statistics as an academic field is of major importance in the training of civil servants. Mader suggests that practitioners should be more closely involved in the teaching of the field. He advocates that teaching should begin with local statistics, to train the critical faculties of the student.

Joseph Mader (1754-1815) was professor of imperial history and statistics in Prague and published extensively on statistics and numismatics.

Österreichische National-Encyclopädie III, 516; Mohl, Geschichte der Staatswissenschaften, p. 654; not in Humpert, Kress or Goldsmiths'.

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph

67. MAGRINI, Luigi. Telegrafo elettro-magnetico practicabile a grandi distanze. Con Tavole. Venice, Alvisopoli, 1838. \$1250

Tall 8vo (230 x 150mm), pp. 86, [1] contents, [1] blank, 4 fold-out plates bound at the end; uncut and partly unopened in the original printed wrappers; with a presentation inscription by the author to Prof. Benedetto dal Vecchio in ink at head of upper wrapper.

First edition of this early paper on the invention of the electromagnetic telegraph by Luigi Magrini (1802-1868), professor of physics and applied mathematics. He gives an overview of telegraphs and electrical telegraphs before concentrating on the electromagnetic telegraph of his own invention, based on the understanding of the link between magnetic and electric phenomena. He includes extensive technical detail and calculations, and various details of his device are illustrated on the engraved plates.

Magrini concludes with an interesting appendix in which he explains that

his own discovery preceded the experiments by Wheatstone and Steinheil by a few months, and how, while his publication was already at the printers, the first news of Wheatstone's and Steinheil's experiments on the same subject became public. Wheatstone had his first patent granted in 1837, and together with Cooke is credited with the first commercial use of the electromagnetic telegraph, whereas Steinheil is generally acknowledged to have founded electromagnetic telegraphy in Austria.

Ronalds, 316; Rossetti & Cantoni, Bibliografia italiana di elettricità e magnetismo, 56.

A Pioneer of Modern Political Journalism

68. MALLET DU PAN, Jacques [editor]. Mercurio Britannico ossia Notizie storico-critiche sugli affari attuali. Vol. I [- Vol. V]. London, G. and C. Spilesbury Snow-Hill, Venice, Francesco Andreola, 1798-1800.

\$1050

Thirty-six issues bound in five volumes, 8vo, pp. viii, 705 (pagination jumps from 8 to 15, but complete (issues 1 -8); 578 (issues 9-16); 578, [8] (issues 17-24); 578, (issues 25-32); 298 (issues 33-36); occasional light spotting and foxing, vol. IV tear to foremargin of K3 with loss, vol. V, li3 with paper fault, resulting in loss of one letter; bound in contemporary full mottled sheep, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities a little rubbed, but in all a fine and attractive set.

First edition in Italian of Mallet du Pan's *Mercure Britannique*, his political journal, published in England after Mallet du Pan had been driven from France and Switzerland. A true pan-European enterprise, the journal was published more or less simultaneously in French, English and Italian, and was a significant political force. The work is an important source of political and social commentary with a clearly anti-revolutionary stance, but different from other émigrés Mallet du Pan remained an important semi-objective observer and critic of the French Revolution. The articles contained in the journal are wide-ranging and cover political, social and economic events from all over Europe, and include contributions by

Malouet, Gentz and other European figures.

One particularly interesting example of Mallet du Pan's style of investigative journalism is his denouncement of the looting that had gone on during the French campaigns in Italy after 1794, especially under Napoleon (no. X, 10 January 1799, later reprinted separately). He outlines the extent of the damage with detailed information of monetary losses suffered by the individual dukedoms, kingdoms and provincial governments, through the looting of banks and city coffers. With great effect, he specifies the cultural damage done by pointing out that more than five hundred paintings by Raphael, Titian, Correggio and Carraccio have been stolen. Famous libraries, containing the collections of Haller's herbal and anatomical plates, Spallanzani's library, and endless priceless volumes of manuscripts have been dispersed from the Ambrosiana, the Vatican library, and countless other institutions.

Mallet du Pan (1749-1800), Swiss political and social critic, is generally regarded as a pioneer of modern political journalism.

A detailed index to the first twenty-four issues is provided at the end of volume three. Due to the death of Mallet du Pan the journal was discontinued in 1800 and issue thirty-six concludes with his obituary.

See Cioranescu 42081, Graesse IV, 454, Hatin 282 and Martin & Walter 913 for French edition; for further information see France Acomb, Mallet Du Pan, 1973.

One of the Most Impressive European Libraries

69. MAULBERTSCH, Anton and MAYER, Joseph Wenceslas. *Historico-philosophica Descriptio Picturae novae Bibliothecae fornici inductae in Canonia Strahoviensi Canonicorum praemonstratensium Pragae in Monte Sion. Prague, Typis viduae Elsenwanger, Factore Antonio Petzold, 1797.* \$2800

4to, pp. [12] including engraved plate, [2] engraved dedication, 54; with two engraved plates by and after Johann Berka and a large engraved head-piece; elegantly printed on heavy paper; contemporary full marbled calf, spine decoratively gilt, blue paste-paper pattern endpapers; a fine copy from the Library of R. Cisar with bookplate.

First edition of this scholarly description of the just completed monumental library for the holdings in science, mathematics and philosophy at the Strahov monastery in Prague. The main library hall, called the 'Philosophical Hall' to distinguish it from the seventeenth century library, the Theological Hall, is illustrated on the fine engraved frontispiece. The Strahov library is one of the most important monastic libraries in Europe, and one of the most impressive library buildings.

Strahov's abbot Werner Mayer managed to secure extensive additions to the library's holdings out of the suppression of monasteries during the rule of Joseph II. He embarked on an ambitious building programme and commissioned the most important Viennese Rococo painter, Anton Maulbertsch (1724-1796), to decorate the vaulted ceiling with scenes from the history of mankind. The present work gives a description of the history of the Strahov book collection and the building of the second 'philosophical' library. In the second part the frescoes are described in great detail, with extensive footnotes on the mythological figures portrayed. These footnotes are not included in the German edition which was published a little later the same year. Clearly this Latin edition was meant for the scholarly community, whereas the German one was more of a visitor's guide.

See UCBA, II, 1330 for German edition; OCLC: Boston Public Library, Newberry, Yale, Harvard, Penn State, National Gallery of Art, BL, Cambridge.

Air Pollution and Clean Beaches

70. [MEDICINE - ANON.] *Discorso sopra la Mal 'Aria, e le Malattie che cagiona principalmente in varie Spiagge d'Italia e in Tempo di Estate.* Rome, Luigi Perego Salvioni, 1793. \$840

8vo, pp. 76; contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments; a little worming to spine; else a fine copy printed on strong paper.

First and only edition of this charming investigation on the declining air quality at the sea shore during summertime, which in turn causes various illnesses. The anonymous author concentrates on the swampy regions of

the Agro Romano, Naples and Tuscany, but maintains that his findings are applicable to other regions as well. He particularly describes the pestilential air in the Grotto del Cane, on mount Vesuvius, where the air during part of the year was so lacking in oxygen, that dogs or other animals led into the grotto, immediately experienced breathing problems. This grotto was also the place where Spallanzani later made his measurements of the chemical composition of volcanic gases, which he published in 1798. He ascribes the bad air quality to gas emissions from the soil, and counters the general prejudice that it is caused by lack of human traffic.

He identifies trees as instrumental in improving air quality, and maintains that they are the reason that Rome does not suffer to the same extent from pestilential air as the surrounding areas. For immediate relief he suggests sleeping on the top floor of buildings, and possibly even lighting a fire to expel the malodorous air.

RLIN/OCLC lists the Wellcome Library and the Paris Museum of Natural History only.

The Practicalities of Army Life

71. [MEDICUS, Heinrich.] Was ist jedem Officier währnd eines Feldzugs zu wissen noethig. Mit zehn Kupfern. Carlsruhe, Schmier, 1789. \$950

8vo, pp. [ii], x, 12, 136, with ten folding engraved plates bound at the end; plates a little creased, some marginal spotting throughout, stronger to title; contemporary boards.

Second edition, first published the year before, of this comprehensive treatise on the practicalities of army life, the art of planning and laying-out encampments, details of basic equipment and how to arrange it, army beds, field kitchens etc. The large folding plates show encampments, army tents, storage for rifles, a perfectly made-up army camp bed, cooking equipment etc. In his charming introduction, Medicus writes that he aims to provide information all officers need, but may be too embarrassed to ask for, for fear of losing face.

Medicus (1743-1794), a professional army officer, was major and chief of the Baden light cavalry (Husarencorps). This is his only publication, the

first edition was privately published the year before, and because of its success reprinted here by a professional publisher. A Danish translation followed the same year, and a second German edition in 1793. The work met with great approval in Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna and the Hague (Gradmann, p. 369).

OCLC lists just three copies, at the Society of the Cincinnati, Newberry Library, and Göttingen; Gradmann, *Das gelehrte Schwaben*, p. 369.

Eighteenth Century University Reform

72. [MEZLER, Franz Xaver.] Entwurf für das medicinische Studium. Eine Parodie des Entwurfes für das philosophische Studium. Augsburg, Matthäus Riger sel. Söhne, 1785. \$900

8vo, pp. 72; title vignette, woodcut headpiece showing a putto studying at a desk; recent marbled boards; printed spine label; paper lightly browned.

First and only edition, very uncommon, of this proposal for a general reform of medical training at German universities. Mezler, one of the most respected medical practitioners of the time, bases his proposal on the university course of philosophy, and generally requests that medical students should have a general grounding in philosophy. He first gives an outline of the philosophy course, with a basic curriculum, which also covers mathematics, history, and natural history, in addition to logic, metaphysics, etc.

The course of medicine comprises practical training applying philosophical knowledge to the human body and health. Mezler's course covers botany, anatomy, and medical chemistry, followed by dietetics, physiology and hygiene, then surgery, pharmacology, pathology and therapy, and finally surgery, and concludes with medical ethics and forensic medicine. Different from the philosophy course, where teaching is in Latin, the medical courses are to be taught in the vernacular. He concludes with a brief time table, some information on course books (professors should eventually write their own), and basic requirements of the university. This includes an anatomy theatre, chemistry laboratory, botanical garden,

pharmacy, and a hospital with the necessary staff.

Franz Xaver Mezler (1756 - 1812) studied medicine at the university of Freiburg, was appointed court physician to the Duke of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and held public office. He was one of the most respected medical practitioners of the time, and published extensively on questions of medical practice and medical ethics. He was co-founder of the *Salzburger medizinisch-chirurgische Zeitung*. This is apparently one of his rarest publications, as his other writings are well represented in libraries.

ADB XXI p. 670; Hirsch IV, 195; Gradmann p. 381; KVK locates copies at Freiburg and Augsburg, and one at the Paris biomedical library, for his other writings see *Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine*, III, 580.

Poor Relief and Medical Care in Spain

73. MURCIA, Don Pedro Joachin de. *Discurso Politico sobre la Importancia, y Necesidad de los Hospicios, Casas de Expósitos, y Hospitales, que tienen todos los Estados y particularment Espana*. Madrid, Vuida di Ibarra, 1798. \$1400

Small 4to, pp. [xii], 98, xxxiv; a wide-margined copy; elegantly bound in contemporary marbled calf, flat spine with gilt rule, gilt-lettered spine label, with Greek role panelling to sides; extremities a little rubbed, but a fine copy.

First edition of this interesting and detailed study of the provision of charity and poor relief in Spain, to maintain social order. The author stresses the importance of the foundation of public hospices, and gives a clear picture of the contemporary debate on poor relief, when it was argued that the mistaken Christian doctrine of the religious merit of alms-giving actually led to an increase in beggars and mendicants, rather than to a relief of the situation. He particularly refers to Ulloa, Ward and Herrea.

There is an urgent need to increase the number of local hospices to accommodate rising numbers of mendicants. Special provisions are to be made for orphans, and Murcia gives details of cost for orphanages, provision of wet nurses, with possible association with the local hospital, and outlines their foundation in a number of Spanish cities. Beggars and

petty criminals are to be kept in '*Casas de Correccion*', whereas Nursing Homes are to take care of the long-term infirm, such as those suffering from leprosy or cancer. He makes interesting comments on the difficulty of keeping these patients in ordinary hospitals, because of the high risk of infection.

Throughout Murcia, a government official and Castillian counsellor, gives figures and practical details both of location and organisation of individual institutions. In the last section a number of pertinent edicts and proclamations regarding the provision of charity and poor relief from the 1790s are reprinted.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 71484,12; Palau 185979.

Guide to Mythical Beasts

74. [MYTHICAL BEASTS.] *Ausfuehrliche und accurate Beschreibung nebst genauer Abbildung einiger vorhin fabelhafter Geschöpfe welche in der heutigen Naturgeschichte berühmter Schriftsteller gänzlich verändert und ins Licht gestellet sind*. Mit einigen Kupfern erläutert. Leipzig, 1784. \$3800

8vo, pp. [xi], 12 - 144, with 8 hand-coloured folding, engraved plates bound at the end; very faint semi-circular dampstain to lower margin, barely noticeable, and only in text part, paper lightly browned; contemporary pale blue boards, corners bumped, a good copy from a noble library, with stamped initials to title.

First and apparently only edition, of this 'field guide' to mythical beasts, depicted on eight hand-coloured plates. The purpose of the publication is to describe mythical animals in literature and popular iconographic tradition, with detailed information on their occurrence in literature, including bibliographical details, together with biological information on the species, which apparently influenced them. The anonymous author gives detailed information on dragons, griffons, unicorns, sea dragons, giant snakes etc. The finely engraved plates, each depicting three or four of such beasts, are hand-coloured and very attractive.

There was apparently also an issue with the same collation, where the name

of the publisher Nauck was added to the imprint.

Nissen ZBI 4577; uncommon. OCLC lists copies at the American Museum of Natural History, New York Academy of Medicine, and Washington Lee University, in addition to a few copies in Germany.

Fence or Hedge

75. OEST, Nicolaus. *Oeconomisch-practische Anweisung zur Einfriedung der Ländereien nebst einem Anhang von der Art und Weise, wie die Feldsteine können gesprengt und gespalten werden, auch nöthigen Kupfern mitgetheilet.* Flensburg, Johann Christoph Korte, 1767. \$770

8vo, engraved frontispiece, pp. [xii], 224, with three engravings printed on one sheet, folding out on P5; some insignificant browning, due to paper quality; contemporary half mottled sheep over mottled paper; extremities a little rubbed; a good copy.

First edition of this practical treatise on the construction, planting and maintenance of fences, hedges and other forms of enclosures. In the eighteenth century livestock was grazed on common land, and cultivated fields were surrounded by hedges or fences to protect them. Oest suggests the practice common in Northern Germany of planting live hedges, so called Wallhecken, which were regularly cut down so that they formed an impenetrable border between the common land, where cattle grazed, and cultivated fields. Another form he describes in detail is a low flat earth wall, planted with hawthorn and similar bushes. He stresses the importance of leaving public access when constructing enclosures, and not infringing on neighbours' rights. He gives extensive practical detail on the construction and location of the various forms of enclosure.

On the fold-out engraved plates various forms of hedge and border construction are illustrated, together with one plate showing the tools used for its construction.

Uncommon, no copy in OCLC, KVK lists copies at Humboldt University, Berlin, Dresden, and Freiberg.

The Principles of Criminal Law

76. PAGANO, Francesco Mario. *Considerazioni sul Processo Criminale.* Milan, Tipografia di Tosi e Nobile, 1801. \$850

8vo, pp. [x], 180; contemporary calf-backed paste-paper boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; from the library of the Antonianum, Padova with shelf-mark label to spine, and stamp to title page; early manuscript note to front free endpaper citing Maffei's favourable review.

Second edition, first published in Naples in 1787, of Pagano's well-received and much reprinted work on criminal law, his *Considerations on Criminal Trials*. Following on from Beccaria and Montesquieu, he was convinced that by means of a reform of penal law existing social and political structures could be changed, if there was enough will for reform. In his *Considerazioni sul Processo Criminale* he gives an overview of criminal law, its history, and its application in different countries, before proposing fundamental changes in its application in Italy. He comments on bias in the judiciary, condemns torture to extract confessions and rejects the application of the death penalty.

Pagano (1748-99) was one of the most active and influential members of the republican government in Naples in 1799. His life's work, culminating in his best known *Saggi Politici*, the great masterpiece of enlightenment culture, marks him as one of the foremost representatives of the spirit of republican reform. With the return of the Bourbons he was arrested and executed, despite the guarantees given to the Republicans in the capitulation agreement.

See *L'Illuminismo Italiano alla Fondazione Feltrinelli* 391 for edition on 1799; uncommon, first edition held by Library of Congress and Berkeley only.

Calligraphy and Hand-Writing

77. [PAILLASSON, Charles.] *L'Arte di Scrivere tratta dal Dizionario d'Arti e Mestieri dell'Enciclopedia Metodica.* Padova, Stamperia del Seminario, Niccolò Bettinelli, 1796. \$2050

Tall 4to, pp. [ii], 56, 15 engraved plates (13 of which folding); folding plates bound in sideways; uncut in the original limp buff boards, initials N.B. in ink to upper board; extremities a little rubbed, a fine, very wide-margined copy.

First edition in Italian of an attractive handwriting manual based on Paillasson's *L'Art de l'Écriture*, which formed part of the *Encyclopédie*. The text part contains a general introduction to all aspects of calligraphy, and a description of the instruments of writing, such as inks, paper and other writing surfaces. A brief history of writing systems is followed by detailed annotations to the engraved plates. The first two plates are particularly attractive, and show a male and female figure demonstrating the correct writing position and how to hold the hand. Further plates illustrate how to cut the quill, and how to execute the basic strokes in different writing styles. Sample alphabets are given.

This calligraphy and handwriting manual is taken from an Italian edition of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, originally published in Geneva by C.J. Panckoucke in 1783-90. The plates are copied from the French version, which in turn had been copied from those in the first edition of Diderot and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*, which makes Paillasson's work the most widespread and popular of all writing-books.

Becker, David P., *The Practice of Letters*, 135; Bonacini 1324; see *The Universal Penman* 128 for French edition of 1783.

Holistic Medicine

78. PASTA, Giuseppe. *La Tolleranza filosofica delle Malattie*. Bergamo, Locatelli, 1787. \$770

8vo, pp. viii, 284, [1]; contemporary half mottled sheep over boards, spine ruled and decorated in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; insignificant worming to upper joint; very clean and crisp; a fine copy.

First edition of this philosophical approach to medicine. Pasta (1742-1823), a medical doctor from Bergamo makes some interesting observations on medical practice, on the temptation to treat each and every complaint with excessive pharmaceutical or surgical force. Instead, he maintains, many complaints are just temporary and will improve without medical intervention. He classifies medical phenomena into three categories, those that take care of themselves, or can be approached not as individual 'illnesses' but seasonal, age-related or endemic. Next are treatable complaints, divided into skin diseases, piles, ulcers, haemorrhaging, vomiting and diarrhoea, venereal diseases and gout which respond to medication, and finally incurable diseases such as hereditary diseases or cancer. He suggests that more attention should be paid to the needs of the patients, rather than submitting them to a relentless regime of treatment. In a brief chapter he deals with medical diet.

The volume concludes with a number of hitherto unpublished letters by Cocchi (1695-1758) on the same subject.

Wellcome IV, 313; Hirsch IV, p. 521; OCLC lists further copies at Berkeley, Harvard, and the National Library of Medicine; a second edition was published the same year.

Patent and Trade Catalogue

79. [PATENT - COOK, Henry.] *Patent Artificial Slate Manufactory, Woodford Bridge, Essex, for covering Roofs, Fronts of Houses, and Ricks; also Water Pipes and Gutters*. London, n.p, ca 1786. \$1500

8vo, pp. [iv], iv, 16, [ii], 17-28; four text illustrations; early twentieth century full blue calf, gilt lettering to upper board; from the Beeleigh Abbey Library, with book plate to front paste-down, contemporary manuscript corrections and annotations in ink.

Sole edition of an interesting patent document for artificial slate, which is at the same time used as a trade catalogue, and a promotional brochure, to attract business. 'The Artificial Slate, for cheapness, lightness, beauty and neatness, is allowed to equal, if not excel most other coverings. Artificial slate was apparently first used in the West Indies, before Henry Cook took

over its production in Woodford, Essex. Cook patented 'a composition to be used as a substitute for lead, slates or tiles in covering churches, houses and all other buildings' in 1778. Eileen Harris, BABW comments that 'the increased number of newly invented roofing materials in the last quarter of the eighteenth century may be attributed in great measure to the fire regulations contained in the Building Act of 1774 (BABW, p. 412). However, at the same time the Building Act, which had given the names and specifications of building materials allowed to be used, limited the use of artificial slates in London, and the slates could only be sold outside of London.

After a general description of the benefits of artificial slate, stressing its price advantage, longevity, low maintenance, strict instructions are given as to the best way of laying the slate. Numerous testimonials of satisfied customers are included, the latest dated 1786.

It is interesting to see the official patent document used to promote business. Satisfied customers are quoted to encourage new clients.

ESTC t105424 (BL, Getty, Harvard, Brown); see Eileen Harris, *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785 on Cook's invention*.

80. PETTY, William. *Several Essays in Political Arithmetick, ... Fourth Edition, Corrected. To which are prefix'd, Memoirs of the Author's Life.* London, D. Browne, et al, 1755. \$770

8vo, pp. [iv], vi, 184; with the final advertisement leaf removed; numerous tables in the text; nineteenth century portrait inserted after prelims, contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, extremities quite rubbed, joints worn, but cords holding; with the armorial book plate of the Forbes-Leith family of Whitehaugh to front free endpaper.

Collected edition of Petty's statistical publications, here issued for the first time together with the biographical essay. First published in 1699, the collection contains his famous *Political Arithmetick*, together with essays on the population of London, Dublin, Paris and Rome, with observations on social conditions and population development. 'Instead of using only comparative and superlative Words, and intellectual Arguments, I have

taken the course... to express my self in Terms of Number, Weight, or Measure; to use only Arguments of Sense, and to consider only such Causes, as have visible Foundations in Nature'. Petty's main achievement was the application of the new quantitative method to political science. This involves a systematic search for the main characteristics of human society - a fact well expressed by Petty's favourite term for the object of his enquiries: 'political anatomy'.

Goldsmiths'-Kress 8998; Roll, *A History of Economic Thought*, pp. 100-1; see Keynes 48.

Laws and Responsibilities of the German Imperial Nobility

81. PFEIFFER, Christoph Ludwig. *Der Reichscavalier auf seinem Reichsohnmittelbaren Gebiete nach beider Prärogativen, Gerechtsamen, Freiheiten, und Obliegenheiten, summarisch abgebildet.* Nürnberg and Altdorf, George Peter Monath, 1787. \$630

8vo, pp. 88; contemporary half vellum over paste-paper boards, lettering directly to spine; title with early ownership inscription dated 1789; a fine copy.

First and apparently only edition of Pfeiffer's assessment of the legal position of the nobility, and especially the 'Reichsritterschaft', the imperial association of the nobility within national law. He outlines their legal prerogatives and obligations, the freedoms and responsibilities of the imperial nobility, and differentiates them from the Uradel stem nobility and lower ranks of nobility.

Pfeiffer devotes particular attention to the implications for property rights and inheritance laws, and general laws of succession. According to the preface the treatise is specifically aimed at representatives of this class, who might not be fully aware of their historic and legal responsibility.

OCLC lists copies in Germany only (Göttingen, Jena, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Bavarian State Library).

Of Love and Deceit

82. [PIAZZA, Antonio.] *Il Nobile immaginario, storia che può istruire e piacere.* Venice, Novelli, 1771. \$1000

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

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

Piazza (1742-1825), author of novels and plays at first clearly copied much from Chiari's style of writing, which in turn was influenced by English examples. However, in his later works, like this one, Piazza became much more independent.

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

Food and Drink - Natural History, Preparation and Qualities of Food Stuffs

83. PISANELLI, Baldassare. *Trattato della Nature de Cibi et del Bere ... Nel quale non solo tutte le virtù, & i vitij di quelli minutamente si palesano; ma anco i rimedij per correggere i loro difetti copiosamente s'insegnano: tanto nell' apparecchiarli per l'uso, quanto nell'ordinare il modo di riceverli.* Distinto in un vago, e bellissimo partimento, tutto ripieno della dottrina de' piu celebrati Medici, & Filosofi: con molte belle Historie Naturali. Venetia, Giovanni Battista Porta, 1584. \$3800

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

manuscript; ties lacking; a fine copy.

First public edition, uncommon, of this very early cookery and gastronomy book, only preceded by a privately printed folio edition of 1583 published in Rome. Baldassare Pisanelli describes the natural history, the usages, the qualities of fruits (such as apples, strawberries, grapes etc) and vegetables (such as mushrooms, artichokes, carrots, fennel, cucumbers etc), liqueurs, meats, game, fish, milk, cheese etc, and gives detailed information of the conditions under which such food and drinks should be used. The information is laid out in a very attractive form for easy reference. Two types of food are described per page opening within a woodcut border, in each case sub-headings are given in the left-hand margin, detailing selection of the food stuff, benefits, its detrimental effects, its medical properties, and the time of year when they are available or best used. On the opposite page the natural history of each item is described. There is a special section devoted exclusively to wine, with its various types and usage.

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

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

The First Bibliography of Anonymous Publications

84. PLACCIUS, Vincent. *De Scriptis & Scriptoribus Anonymis atque Pseudonymis... In quo ad sesquimille omnis generis argumenti linguarumque scripta, partim nullis, partim falsis Nominibus praefixis antehac edita, genuinis suis atque veris auctoribus restituuntur.* [Bound with:] RHODE, Johannes. *Auctorum supposititiorum Catalogus, ad autographum Ejusdem fideliter expressus, in quo Scriptores Anonymi & Pseudonymi Complures manifestantur, Opusculum Posthumum ex*

Museo Vincentii Placcii, J.U.L. Hamburgensis. Cujus etiam notae sparsim adjecta sunt.. Hamburg, Christian Guht, n.d. [1674]. Hamburg, Christian Guth, 1674. \$780

Two works bound in one volume, 4to, pp. [xvi], 279, [1] blank; [vi], 45, [11]; decorative initials, head-pieces and woodcut endpieces; marginal paper repair to lower corner of H2 of second work, just touching one letter; clean and crisp throughout; contemporary full vellum with yapp edges, head of spine chipped, with loss of small section of spine covering; a good copy with contemporary annotations to front and final endpaper.

First edition of 'the first independently published bibliography of pseudonyma and anonyma'. (Breslauer & Folter 70) The section of anonymous works is arranged by subject, the pseudonymous ones alphabetically. More than 600 anonymous works are identified and nearly 900 published under the guise of pseudonyms.

Rhode's *Catalogus* was also published separately and together with Deckherr's work on anonyma. Rhode concludes with a bibliography of Placcius' works.

The Hamburg jurist Placcius (1642-99) wrote a number of works concerned with the problem of organizing or structuring large masses of information. He is also credited with the invention of the modern index card as well as a filing cabinet for organising them, explained in his *De Arte excerptandi* (1689).

I. VD17 23, 000342W with Rhode bound at the end; II. VD 17, 23, 00034D; Petzhold 104.

Magic Defended

85. PREATI, Bartolomeo. *L'arte magica dimostrata. Dissertazione contra l'opinione del Signor Marchese Maffei*. Venice, Remondini, 1751 \$680

4to, pp. 95, [1] blank; title vignette, decorated initials; uncut in the original buff limp boards; spine with marbled paper covering and remains of spine label; early manuscript note to front free endpaper;

a good copy.

First and only edition of this publication against Maffei, demonstrating the existence of magic. This is specifically directed against Maffei's *Arte Magica Dileguata*, 1749. In separate chapters Preati discusses magic in general, where he carefully distinguishes between diabolic magic and artificial magic, then studies demonic magic and demonic influences in greater detail.

Cornell, Witchcraft collection, p. 451; Melzi 366; Pitre, *Bibliografia delle tradizioni popolari d'Italia*, 5160; Rosenthal, *Bibliotheca magica et pneumatica*, 2975; uncommon, two copies listed in ICCU, none in OCLC.

Swimming Lessons in the Army

86. PURKART, Karl and F. von SAPORTA. *Vorschriften für den Schwimmunterricht*. Munich, Lindauer, 1826. \$1050

8vo, pp. viii, 54, [2], 6 folding engraved plates; faint dampstaining to text pages, stronger at the beginning; original printed blue limp boards, upper board dust-soiled, spine with discreet repair; still a good copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this introduction to swimming, originally prepared for military academies. Purkart and Saporta begin with a brief history of swimming, which concludes with a brief, but detailed bibliography of publications on swimming. The main part of the work is taken up by advice on learning how to swim, including some preparatory exercises on land. A number of support devices are discussed, such as life-belt and suspension, and a number of swimming styles demonstrated such as breaststroke, backstroke, diving, etc. Some mention is made of life-saving techniques. The advanced classes cover swimming in lakes and long-distance swimming, swimming fully clothed, and with military equipment. The final section covers the lay-out, organisation and equipment necessary for a swimming academy.

Particularly appealing are the instructive engraved plates, five of which show various swimming styles, diving and springboard diving, and the

final one the lay-out of a swimming pool.

A second edition was published in 1827.

Uncommon, OCLC and KVK list no copies outside of Germany.

Copyright and Intellectual Property

87. PÜTTER, Johann Stephan. Der Büchernachdruck nach ächten Grundsätzen des Rechts geprüft. Goettingen, Wittve Vandenhoeck, 1774. \$3150

4to, pp. [xiv], 206; title vignette, head- and tail-pieces and initials; contemporary full calf, spine in compartments, decoratively gilt, with gilt-lettered spine label; a fine copy with the engraved bookplate of Friedrich August II of Braunschweig-Öls to front pastedown.

First edition of the first detailed study of literary copyright law as it affects authors, printers and booksellers. Pütter's interest in international copyright law, protection of intellectual property, and unauthorised reprints was sparked off by his own experience of an unauthorised reprint of one of his works (*Elementa juris publicis germanici*) appearing in Frankfurt, while the authorised version was still at the press in Göttingen. He carefully analysed the legal implications of reprints and proved the unlawfulness of unauthorised reprints because they violate the author's right to his intellectual property. The work was highly important in the history of publishing, and a French translation appeared under the title *La Propriété Littéraire*. In the last section earlier German edicts and laws regarding printing rights, licensing agreements, unauthorised reprints, and censorship are reprinted.

The German jurist Pütter (1725-1807) was 'undoubtedly the most important expounder of the public law of the old Reich'. In his hands 'the law appears disentangled from its difficulties, in a form which by virtue of its grace, rationality and elegance rises above the ponderous structure of the old Reich ... In the field of public law, in which he made his chief contribution, Pütter had separated constitutional from administrative law and then had treated the particular branches of administration as parts of a highly lucid system. In his method he became the founder of juristic dogmatism' (ESS).

ADB XXVI, pp. 749-777; Bigmore and Wyman II, 226; Katalog des Börsenvereins 461; Der deutsche Buchhandel in Urkunden und Quellen, II, p. 331 ff; NUC/RLIN and OCLC record copies at Harvard, Chicago, Berkeley, and the University of Pennsylvania; for further information on the author see ESS.

How to Write Modern History

88. RANKE, Leopold von. Zur Kritik neuerer Geschichtsschreiber ... Eine Beylage zu desselben romanischen und germanischen Geschichten. Leipzig and Berlin, G. Reimer, 1824. \$1250

8vo, pp. xii, 202; contemporary quarter calf, spine with raised bands, ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; from the 'Bibliothèque du Baron de Noirmont' with printed armorial book label to front pastedown; an attractive copy.

First edition of Ranke's revolutionary exposition of historiography. Ranke can be called the first modern historian: he was the first to rely entirely on contemporary sources, letters, diaries etc., and trained generations of disciples in the critical use of original documents and the unbiased approach to every age and nation. He rejected the task historians had formerly assigned to themselves, of being the judges of the past and teachers of their contemporaries. Instead his first aim was merely to show how things actually were, summed up in his well-known claim of writing history 'wie es eigentlich gewesen'.

'Ranke's Examination of Modern Historians' takes its departure from Guicciardini, who had hitherto been regarded as the chief authority on the period. Without belittling 'one of the great historical productions which we have', Ranke deprives the *Historia d'Italia* of its claim to being a primary source and shows the extent to which Guicciardini was dependent on other writers, and even more important, how much his outlook is coloured by his own private life, professional career and party prejudices. In other words, Ranke tries to assess the value of a source through the explanation of the character of its author' (PMM 286).

Printing and the Mind of Man 286; see Blackwell Dictionary of Historians.

Fine Bindings, Large Paper Copies, and the Sherborne Missale

89. ROTHELIN - AUCTION CATALOGUE. Catalogue des livres de feu M. l'Abée d'Orleans de Rothelin. Par G. Martin. Paris, Gabriel Martin, 1746.
\$1250

8vo, engraved frontispiece portrait of the collector; pp. xii, xxiv, 618; engraved Rothelin arms to title; some light browning due to paper quality; contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered spine label; discreet repairs to head and tail of spine, sides a little scratched, but overall a good copy, priced throughout in ink and with extensive manuscript annotations.

First edition of the priced auction catalogue of the collection of the Marquis Charles d'Orleans de Rothelin, one of the most eminent French book collectors of the eighteenth century. Rothelin had died in 1744, the auction catalogue was prepared by 1746, but the auction was not held until April to June 1749 according to a manuscript note in the catalogue. Rothelin's collection contained a large number of large paper copies, and books in fine bindings, bound by famous binders such as Boyet, Du Seüil, Padeloup, Angeourran and others. Most impressive, however, was his large collection of historical and illuminated manuscripts, many of them from the collection of statesman and famous manuscript collector Nicholas Joseph Foucault (1643-1721), including the Sherborne Missale, the most lavishly decorated English medieval service book to survive from the Middle Ages, which is now in the British Library (and can be viewed in its totality on the British Library's website). The catalogue was prepared by the auctioneer Gabriel Martin. In his preface he writes that he discarded the owner's classification and instead arranged them according to his own classification, which he believed better suited to an auction (Taylor p. 14). The books are arranged by subject matter, beginning with theology, followed by law, arts and sciences, medicine, mathematics, literature, history, literary history and bibliography, and finally biographies. In all he lists 5036 lots, including 132 manuscripts.

The catalogue is priced throughout in a contemporary hand, and also contains extensive 'viewing' annotations, and a calculation of the final sale

total.

With the fine engraved portrait of the collector, which is often missing. Blogie IV, 5; Grolier Club, Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions...1643-1830, 82.; Peignot p. 121; Taylor, Book Catalogues, pp. 14, 190, 259; H. Hastings, The Great Book Collectors, pp. 191, 197, 198.

What a Woman Needs - Dowry List and Baby Clothes

90. [SAVORGNAN, Benedetta.] Dowry list, & celebratory poetry Per sua Eccellenza la Signora co: Benedetta Savorgnan sposa con sua Eccellenza il signor co: Pacifico Camerata. 22 Febbraro 1802.
[With:] [GENTILUCCI, Giacomo conte.] Per le faustissime nozze di sua Eccellenza il Signor Conte Pacifico Passionei Camerata de Mazzoleni ... con sua Eccellenza il Signora Contessa Benedetta Savorgnan Patrizia Veneta in segno di sincera amicizia Giacomo conte Gentilucci offer I seguenti Poetici componimenti. Macerata, Tipi Capitaniani, 1802.
[With:] CRUCIANI, Vincenzo. Nelle acclamatissime Nozze già seguite fra ... Osimo, Domenicantonio Quercetti, 1802. n.p., n.p. 1802. \$1800

4to, (290 x 200 mm) manuscript in ink, ll. 12, title within border; sm. 4to pp. xii; pp. 2; manuscript in ink, written in clean, legible hand; contemporary red boards, sides with decorative gilt rule; corners a little worn, else a fine copy.

A fine early nineteenth century manuscript produced on the occasion of the wedding of the Contessa Benedetta Savorgnan of Venice to the Count Pacifico Passionei Camerata in 1802. The fascinating manuscript is in fact the dowry list of the bride, covering 100 shirts, cuffs, handkerchiefs, scarves, stockings, all manner of outfits, satin coats in a number of colours, sequined tops, fans, shoes etc. Also included are a number of decorative articles and boxes. Unusually this just lists the private clothings of the bride, rather than bed- and table linen.

The manuscript is continued a year later (dated January 1803) with details of sheets and equipment for the impending birth of the first child, with clothes for the baptism listed on the following sheet.

The title is designed to copy printed celebratory publications published on

the occasion of weddings. Two further printed celebratory poems published on the occasion of the wedding are also included.

First Edition of Adam Smith's First Book

91. SMITH, Adam. *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. London, A. Millar; Edinburgh, A. Kincaid and J. Bell, 1759. \$17500

8vo, pp. [vi], [viii], 550 [i.e. 530, pp. 317-336 omitted from pagination as usual], [1], with half-title and errata present; early ownership inscription to title, partly crossed out; some light foxing and browning, small ink stain to last 3 leaves; recently bound in full sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, with gilt-lettered spine label.

First edition of Adam Smith's first book, the work that established his reputation as a philosopher not only in London but also on the Continent. The *Theory of Moral Sentiments* is of the highest importance because of the way in which it supplements Smith's views on the nature of man and the way this world runs, as set out in the more familiar *Wealth of Nations*. 'One of Adam Smith's major claims to fame, in some ways his greatest, is his development of a unified concept of an economic system with mutually interdependent parts. His development of this came well before the *Wealth of Nations*: it is in the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* of 1759 and the Lectures of 1762-3' (D.P. O'Brien, *The Classical Economists*, 1975, p. 29). Goldsmiths'-Kress 09537; Vanderblue p. 38.

The First Good German Translation of Adam Smith

92. SMITH, Adam. *Untersuchung über die Natur und die Ursachen des Nationalreichthums ... Aus dem Englischen der vierten Ausgabe neu übersetzt. Erster Band [-Vierter Band]*. Breslau, Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn, 1794-1796. \$3500

Four volumes, 8vo, pp. xx, 476, [4] errata; iv, 274, [1] errata; [iv], 451; [iv], 484; contemporary pale brown sprinkled boards; gilt-lettered

spine labels; some discolouring to spines; small portion of front free endpaper cut out, presumably to remove an ownership inscription, book-plate removed from front paste-down; internally very clean and crisp, a fine set.

First edition of Garve's translation of the *Wealth of Nations*, regarded as the first good German edition of Smith's great classic of political economy, which proved highly influential on the Continent. Christian Garve (1742-1798) was professor of philosophy in Leipzig and a great admirer of Scottish philosophy and philosophers. He provided the German public with first-class translations of a number of works, 'added lengthy notes and comments to his translations, popularised the Scots' ideas in his own writings and, in general, did more than anyone else to spread the fame of the Scottish Enlightenment' (Waszek, p. 283).

The first German translation (by J.F. Schiller and Chr. A. Wichmann) had appeared as early as 1776, but was 'so bad that it was sometimes held responsible for the slow introduction of Smith's economics into Germany' (Waszek, p. 283).

Goldsmiths'-Kress 15939.13; Vanderblue, p. 26; see Norbert Waszek, 'Bibliography of the Scottish Enlightenment in Germany', in *Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century* 230, p. 301.

93. SMITH, Adam. *Essays on Philosophical Subjects ...to which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author*, by Dugald Stewart. Dublin, Wogan, Byrne, 1795. \$2250

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

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

history of the liberal sciences and the elegant arts. The essays cover philosophy, aesthetics, and the history of sciences.

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

Vanderblue p. 43.

Eighteenth Century Pest Control

94. SMITH, Robert. The Universal Directory for taking alive and destroying Rats, and all other kinds of four-footed and winged Vermin, in a method hitherto unattempted: Calculated for the Use of the Gentleman, the Farmer, and the Warrener ... London, the Author, 1768. \$480

8vo, pp. iv, [iii]-viii, 218, with 6 engraved plates by Thomas Bowen, 4 of which folding, in the text; title page with small repaired hole at lower blank margin, not touching any text, label removed from the verso of the title page, upper corner of title a little creased; bound in contemporary full sheep, ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label; joints cracking, but cords holding firmly, head and tail of spine chipped; still an attractive copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this eighteenth century publication on pest control. Smith, rat-catcher to Princess Amelia, outlines in great detail how to get rid of 'those animals, noxious to the community, describes their wonderful wiliness and sagacity, and the uncommon and surprising methods they take for self-preservation and getting their prey' (p. iv). Different methods are used for catching or destroying some forty different species of real and supposed pests. Irrespective of one's views on animal welfare in general, many of the animals listed by Smith would today not be regarded as pests, but are at least tolerated, if not protected, such as otters, badgers, hedge-hogs and various breeds of birds of prey. Smith concentrates the full impact of his opprobrium on what he regards as the most pervasive 'vermin', the rat, and makes a number of suggestions on how to catch them alive or, if necessary, poison them. The rat-traps together with steel traps for foxes and cube traps for birds of prey, are illustrated on

the finely engraved plates.

ESTC t132212; see Goldsmiths'-Kress 330126 for 1841 edition; numerous further editions were published.

In Praise of Individual Anarchism

95. STIRNER, Max [pseud. for Johann Kaspar Schmidt.] Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum. Leipzig, Otto Wigand, 1845. \$2250

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

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

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

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

Alcohol Consumption - the Facts

96. STUMP, Jakob and Robert WILLENEGGER. *Graphische Tabellen mit Begleit-Text zur Alkoholfrage*. Zürich, Robert Willenegger, 1907. \$550

Oblong 4to (xx5 x 310mm), pp. xvi, 228, with four art reproduction plates, 37 portrait plates with accompanying text and fifty-five full-colour statistical tables; original pictorial boards; red cloth spine; bookplate of Vilm Ljungfors to front paste-down.

A fascinating manual of alcohol and its pervasive influence in society, illustrated on striking statistical plates. Published clearly with a temperance message, the volume covers the effect of alcohol consumption and alcohol abuse on all aspects of human life and society, including crime rates, productivity, health, mortality rates, and the economy. A whole series of statistical plates deals with the effect of alcohol consumption on work, especially intellectual work, and shows that despite a short-term increase in creativity, the long-term results clearly show a decline in productivity. A series of tests was done on young students, some plied with alcohol, others left to cope with school work unaided. The fascinating compilation combines statistics from different countries.

Berlin in Figures

97. SÜSSMILCH, Johann Peter. *Der Königl. Residenz Berlin schneller Wachstum und Erbauung. In zweyen Abhandlungen erwiesen ...* Berlin, A. Haude and J.C., 1752. \$1750

4to, pp. [viii], 80, numerous tables, with decorative woodcut vignettes at beginning and end of both sections; bound without the initial blank and the blank leaf between the two parts; recent sheep-backed marbled boards; a wide-margined and very clean copy.

First edition of this important statistical study of the population development of Berlin, by the extremely important German statistician Johann Peter Süssmilch (1707-67), continuing and applying the findings of

his main work, *Die göttliche Ordnung* (1741).

Süssmilch gives detailed statistical tables of the population - divided up into civilians and military, male and female and according to status - which document a population increase of 600% over a period of just 70 years since 1680. He then proceeds to check his own figures by carefully studying the mortality figures for the same period. The absolute death rate he presumes to have remained constant. His figures, which go back to 1583, are annotated with political events such as wars, the plague, the establishment of new garrisons, and the influx of foreign workers because of building projects etc., and he shows how these events are reflected in the population figures. In a further table he provides an excerpt from the church register, listing marriages, christenings (divided into male and female) and burials. In the final part he presents his conclusions from these detailed tables. He comments on the fact that male births outnumber female births by 105 to 100, and discusses the high mortality rates even at times when there were no wars or outbreaks of contagious diseases; this he attributes to the poor having become even poorer than before and falling below subsistence level. He warns the enlightened ruler against this situation, as the wealth of the city is created by its manual workers.

ADB XXXVII 192; not in Kress or Goldsmiths'; in addition to a number of copies in German libraries, OCLC lists copies at Stanford, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago and the Getty Library.

The Delights of Conjugal Love

98. SWEDENBORG, Emanuel. *Traite curieux des Charmes de l'Amour conjugal dans ce monde et dans l'autre. ... traduit du Latin en Français* par M. de Brumore. Berlin and Basle, George-Jacques & J. Henri Decker, 1784. \$800

12mo, pp. [iv], 206; some spotting and browning at beginning and end, due to paper quality; contemporary calf-backed pastepaper boards, spine gilt, gilt-lettered spine label, with armorial bookplate with monogram CIVLR and motto 'Mors est vita sine literis' to verso of front free endpaper.

First French translation of Swedenborg's well-known work on the delights of marriage, which first appeared in Latin under the title *Deliciae sapientiae de amore coniugalis* in 1768. Swedenborg regarded marriage as the union between wisdom, embodied in the man, and love, embodied in the woman. Thus marriage is a union between the two qualities of reason and intention, a dualism that can be traced throughout his writings.

The Swedish scientist and philosopher Swedenborg (1688-1772) is now best known for the spiritualist movement he founded, which exerted great influence on a wide range of artists, writers and philosophers, such as William Blake, Strindberg, Baudelaire, W.B. Yeats, Carl Jung and William James to mention but a few.

Cioranescu 33411; OCLC lists copies at the Dutch Royal Library, Cornell, Wellcome Library, Graduate Union College, California.

Upstairs - Downstairs The Servants' View

99. SWIFT, Jonathan. Directions to Servants in general; and in particular to the Butler, Cook, Footman, Coachman, Groom, House-Steward, and Land-Steward, Porter, Dairy-Maid, Chamber-Maid, Nurse, Laundress, House-Keeper, Tutoress, or Governess... Printed in the year 1746. n.p., n.p., 1746. \$1050

8vo, pp. 58, [2], [2] blank; title with old repair to foremargin, repair to gutter margin of last three leaves; a little dust-soiled; recently bound in marbled boards, with label to upper board.

Pirated edition. Swift's Directions to Servants was apparently written around 1736 but not published until after his death. It is a satirical take on a handbook of manners, addressed to all types of servants individually and collectively, and easily transferable to modern time. With his usual caustic wit, Swift pits servant against master in the ultimate 'upstairs/downstairs' struggle for order, power, and the best bits of the roast. He advises the servants on how to maintain the upper hand against their masters, how to disguise mistakes and errors, and how to get through the working day with as little effort as possible. In all a witty expression of the frustrations of a lifetime's poor service.

The final unnumbered leaf contains a satire in pidgin Latin, 'A consultation of four physicians upon a Lord that was dying' with no author statement. ESTC t231345; apparently not in Teerink.

Prussian Tactics

100. [TACTICS - ANON.] Probleme Résolu, ou Vérités auxquelles tout le Monde ne croit pas. Ouvrage Posthume d'un Cosmopolite; où par le développement des principes de la Tactique Prussienne, ou démontre que le Roi de Prusse a la vue très longue, & que ses imitateurs l'ont fort courte. Lausanne, François Grasset, 1774. \$650

8vo, pp. [viii], (misbound), 75, [3]; entirely uncut in the original pale blue wrappers, spine worn, but holding firm; title in ink to upper wrapper, with a crowned library stamp.

First and apparently only edition of this posthumously published essay by a French general on Prussian tactics, especially as demonstrated by Frederick II of Prussia. The general, who according to the preface had retired to Leyden, deplores the state of the French army, and combines this with a thinly veiled critique of the French government. He reviews a number of decisive battles during his career and applauds the philosopher king Frederick the Great of Prussia, not just for his reforms, but also for his advances in military tactics and planning. Foresight and strategy are the qualities the anonymous writer praises in particular.

Of particular interest is the unusual advertisement by the publisher/printer Grasset at the end. Rather than just listing new publications, he addresses the reader directly, points to some recent publications, but also announces his recent purchase of typefaces from Haas in Basle, and his readiness to execute printing orders. He also offers to supply both libraries and individuals with books published anywhere in Europe, and even offers a search service. He concludes with the request that individuals ordering should frank their letters.

Conlon 74; uncommon, KVK lists copies at the Swedish War Archive, Bibliothèque Nationale, Munich, Augsburg and Turin; no copies added by OCLC.

Artists' Insurance Scheme

101. [THEATRE.] FISOGNI, Carlo. Istituto di Beneficenza per li Signori Professori ed Impiegati della Deputazione del nuovo Teatro di Brescia. Proposta dal Signor Carlo Fisogni membro della deputazione suddetta l'anno 1811. Brescia, Spinelli e Valotti, 1811. \$550

4to, pp. 16; printed on heavy paper; contemporary pattern paper stiff wrappers; a fine copy.

First and only edition of this proposal to extend a form of social insurance to the musicians and professors at the Nuovo Teatro of Brescia. Fisogni draws attention to the perilous financial situation of musicians and music professors, and proposes that three times a year benefit performances should be given to finance a form of insurance for the artists. This is done partly as a pension scheme for the musicians, and partly to bind the artists to the theatre and ensure musical education of the city's youth.

Not found in ICCU, KVK or OCLC.

Comprehensive Argument for the Emancipation of Women

102. THOMPSON, William. [and Anna WHEELER.] Appeal of one Half of the Human Race, Women, against the Pretensions of the other Half, Men, to retain them in Political, and thence in Civil and Domestic Slavery; in Reply to a Paragraph of Mr. Mill's celebrated 'Article on Government' ... London, printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, 1825. \$9500

8vo, frontispiece portrait of Anna D Wheeler by Gauci and printed by C. Hullmande, pp. xvi, 221, [1] errata and addenda, [2] advertisement and imprint; endpapers and title page foxed and a little browned, else clean and crisp; uncut in mid-nineteenth century green half crushed morocco by Birdsall & Son of Northampton, spine in compartments, lettered in gilt directly to spine; extremities a little rubbed; with an ownership inscription in ink by Job Lousley, dated 1842 to title and errata leaf, and book-plate of Herbert S. Leon.

First edition of one of the most important works arguing for the emancipation of women. 'No book published before this time on this subject, even the famous work of Mary Wollstonecraft, is at once so broad and comprehensive and so direct and practical as Thompson's *Appeal of One Half of the Human Race* ... It was in fact the most significant work in the seventy odd years between the publication of Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) and John Stuart Mill's *Subjection of Women* (1869) (Pankhurst, pp. 65-79).

Thompson's starting point was James Mill's dismissal of political rights for women in his famous 'Article on Government', where he argued that women were sufficiently represented in political matters by their fathers and husbands, and that it was therefore quite unnecessary for them to enjoy formal political rights. This statement from a fellow Benthamite and utilitarian alarmed Thompson and his friend and collaborator, the Irish feminist philosopher, Anna Wheeler. The book champions not just political, but also civil rights for women: equitable laws, educational opportunities, reform of marriage customs, and so on. At the same time it also recommends the abolition of the system of 'individual competition' - in other words, capitalism-and its replacement with the system of 'mutual cooperation.' For these reasons, the Appeal has been referred to as 'the first detailed statement of socialist feminism'.

Thompson (1785-1833), a supporter of Owen and the co-operative movement, a socialist and important writer on political economy wrote this book, as fully acknowledged in his introductory letter, together with his friend 'Mrs Wheeler', who provided 'those bolder and more comprehensive views which perhaps can only be elicited by concentration of the mind on one darling though terrific theme'. Anna Wheeler (1785-1848) was born into the Anglo-Irish gentry, got married aged fifteen, and left her drunken and violent husband in 1812 with her two daughters. 'Wheeler's philosophical acumen and patronage to young intellectuals titled her the 'Goddess of Reason' (Sadleir, 76) and 'most gifted woman of the age' (ibid., 79). When her estranged husband died in 1820, Wheeler went to London, where she formed close relationships with men of liberal ideas, such as the utilitarian Jeremy Bentham, the charismatic co-operative leader Robert Owen, and William Thompson, the Irish political economist, feminist, and critic of capitalism.' (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography)

Thompson and Wheeler conclude with a clarion call: 'Women of England! Women, in whatever country ye breathe - wherever ye breathe, degraded - awake! Awake to the contemplation of the happiness that awaits you when all your faculties of mind and body shall be fully cultivated and developed; when every path in which ye can exercise those improved faculties shall be laid open and rendered delightful to you, even as to them who now ignorantly enslave and degrade you'. (p. 187-8).

It is ironic that this forceful appeal for women's rights was written in opposition to a statement of James Mill. His son, John Stuart Mill was later to make up for his father in *The Subjection of Women* (1869).

[Provenance:] From the library of the nineteenth century naturalist and botanist Job Lousley (1790-1855), with his ownership inscription to title, and the note: 'a very curious work and rare' to the title page. The frontispiece portrait which was added has resulted in some damp-staining and foxing of the front free endpapers.

Goldsmiths' 24707; Stammhammer I, 246; see Rendall, *The Origins of Modern Feminism*, 1985, pp. 217-8; Richard K.P. Pankhurst, *William Thompson (1775-1833): Britain's Pioneer Socialist, Feminist, and Co-operator*, London, 1954, pp. 65-79.

Smoke-free Chimneys

103. TOFFOLI, Bartolommeo. Saggio di una nuova forma di Cammini che non fumano... Padova, Seminary Press, 1790. \$420

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

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

charcoal in use in classical antiquity.

Just the Harvard copy recorded in RLIN and OCLC.

104. TRONA, Gaetano. Primi elementi dell'aritmetica ragionata Divisi in due parti. Turin, Davico e Picco, 1812. \$500

12mo, pp. [iv], 39, 43-94, with one folding engraved plate, and one folding woodcut, numerous tables and figures in the text; despite the irregular pagination apparently complete; author's authenticating signature to verso of title; contemporary paste-paper wrappers.

First edition of this comprehensive guide to arithmetic arranged in 203 individual sections. In the first part the basics of numbers are explained, how to write and pronounce them; whereas the second part gives a brief introduction to metric measurements, their corresponding regional forms of weights and measures, with sample calculations. The revolutionary calendar is explained together with the organisation of the day into ten hours instead of twenty-four, and even the circle is divided into metric units.

Trona later published another work on arithmetic entitled *Aritmetica ragionata* in 1830.

Not in Riccardi, no copy found in RLIN/OCLC or KVK.

Trading with America

105. VASCONCELOS, Luís Mendes de. Do Sitio de Lisboa. Dialogo de Luys Mendez de Vasconcelos. Com Licenca da Sancta Inquisiçam & do Ordinario. Lisbon, Luys Estupinan, 1608. \$3500

Small 8vo, pp. [viii], 242, [22] index, errata and imprint; nineteenth century red half crushed morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments, gilt-lettering and numbering directly to spine; with the engraved heraldic bookplate of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castello Branco to front paste-down; a good copy.

First edition, rare, of this biography of the city in the form of a Platonic dialogue between a soldier, and administrator and a philosopher. Luis Mendes de Vasconcelos begins with a lyrical evocation of the beauty and importance of the city, before making a concerted plea for its economic importance and revival. He cites major philosophers and historians and points to the population growth in the city. He maintains that its natural location give it the perfect strategic position for trade with the Americas. The Mediterranean has lost its predominance in international trade, the world has become bigger, and America is the more important trading partner. He encourages the Spanish King Philip II to move the capital to Lisbon, for economic regeneration. The last section is taken up with a discussion of the new direction of colonial expansion: Vasconcelos is clearly in favour of Atlantic expansion, and concentrating the efforts on South America, especially Brazil, and Africa. He advocates a more intensive exploitation its natural resources and cheap labour provided by Brazil's population of penal exiles. to this end the Spanish merchant fleet will need to be reorganised.

Vasconcelas who lived in the last half of the sixteenth and the first quarter of the seventeenth century began his career as a captain of the army in teh Orient and later becaem governor of Angola. When he returned to Lisbon, he concentrated on writing

Vasconcelos, nobleman, interest in Military affairs, later became governor-general of Angola (1617-1621). He decided to publish this books following Philip III of Spain's decision to have the seat of government in Madrid. In his address to the readers, amongst whom he also hoped to find the king, he emphasised the geo-strategic importance of Lisbon, but also maintained the importance of Lisbon.

The work became popular, was reprinted repeatedly, and was included in the *Antologia deos economistas portugueses: secuo XVII*.

Kress S371; Azevedo-Samodães I 2072; see L. Baeck, *the Mediterranean Tradition in Economic Thought*, 1994; this first edition is very uncommon, OCLC records copies at the JCB, Newberry Library, Amsterdam, Gottingen and Berlin.

The Founder of the History of Ideas

106. VICO, Giambattista. *Principj di Scienza Nuova ... d'Intorno alla Comune Natura delle Nazioni in questa terza impressione dal medesimo Autore in un gran numero di luoghi Corretta, Schiarita, e notabilment Accresciuta*. Tomo I [-Tomo II]. Naples, Stamperia Muziana, 1744. \$5250

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

Third and definitive edition of Vico's masterpiece, which had originally been published in 1725, rewritten for the second edition (1730), and further extensively revised for this one. Ahead of his time, Vico was neglected during his life and forgotten for years after his death, but his *Scienza Nuova* laid the foundations for many of the most important intellectual developments of the following two centuries. It was in this definitive edition, published in the year of Vico's death, that his ideas became known. The *Principi di una Scienza Nuova* has been justly called 'the vehicle by which the concept of historical development at last entered the thought of western Europe' (PMM 184). It remains one of the most influential treatises in the history of ideas. The concept of a history of human ideas, the principles of a universal history and its philosophical criticism, a recognition of the importance of social classes all begin with Vico. Vico was the first to formulate a systematic method for historical research. He revived the Greek concept that the course of history was subject to cyclical phases (*corsi e ricorsi*). This however did not indicate an upward or forward move towards perfection: according to Vico there exists in history a pattern which repeats itself in each civilisation, a *storia ideale eterna*. Just as the individual man passes through successive states, so does the history of civilisation.

Vico founded no school and though his book was well-known in Italy during his lifetime, his achievement met with little success and understanding until the nineteenth century, when the German Romantics

turned to his ideas. Herder, Goethe, Hegel and later Spengler took up his contributions to historical philosophy and method, and through them he greatly influenced modern historical and sociological research, though often unacknowledged. Sir Herbert Read sums this up in the statement 'Vico is probably the most unacknowledged source of ideas in the history of philosophy'.

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

The Best of All Possible Worlds - Very Rare First Edition of Candide

107. [VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de.] *Candide ou l'Optimisme*, traduit de l'allemand de Mr. le Docteur Ralph. [Geneva, Cramer], 1759. \$25000

12mo, pp. 299; last few pages with minute repaired worm trace in blank margin, not affecting text; stamp expertly removed from title page; nineteenth century crushed dark green morocco, spine in compartments with gilt-lettering directly to spine, elaborate gilt dentelles, a.e.g; book plate crudely removed from front paste-down; with bibliographical details in pencil on front free endpaper, and a bookseller description loosely pasted in; a good copy.

First edition of Voltaire's best-known work, his philosophical fable and epitome of the French Enlightenment, which has remained a classic of Western Civilisation, 'for the optimistic, innocent Candide, and his equally guileless if more worldly-wise mentor, Dr Pangloss, and their delicious adventures, still command our attention. The folly of philosophic and religious optimism is displayed with a vigour and wit that carries the reader away. Irony without exaggeration, a perfect restraint in its admirable humour, a gift for the 'throw-away line' ('pour encourager les autres' is a classic example); all these show Voltaire's style and originality at their incomparable best.' (PMM 204).

The printing history of *Candide* is a complicated one. The first edition was published by Cramer and is described under number 299G by Giles Barber in the critical edition of *Candide* published as volume 48 of the Complete Works of Voltaire in 1980 by the Voltaire Foundation (Taylor Institution,

Oxford). This first edition is very rare indeed, with only about twenty copies recorded. Most of these copies, just like this one, are bound without the final leaves N7, a blank, and N8, instructions to the binder concerning the cancellation of two pairs of leaves (B4/B9) and D6/9D7). All the recorded copies so far, including two recently on the market, have all the cancels in gatherings B and D, with the exception of the copy at the Voltaire Institute in Geneva, which has both these signatures uncanceled.

The present copy is unique in that it has the cancels in signature B, but preserves signature D uncanceled. This results in the inelegant sentence 'toutes nos filles se trouvèrent Presque toutes en un moment', with its repetition of 'toutes', (p. 84) (to be corrected in all later printings) and the use of a different ornament on page 86, not ornament g 'pot of flowers' as described in Barber, but instead ornament d, a mixture of fruit and leaves, just as the Geneva copy.

Barber 299G; En Français dans le Texte 160; Morize 59a; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 204; Wade 1.

Prisons and Penitentiaries

108. WÄCHTER, Carl Eberhard. *Ueber Zuchthäuser und Zuchthausstrafen, wie jene zweckmäßig einzurichten, und diese solcher Einrichtung gemäs zu bestimmen und anzuwenden seyen?* Stuttgart, Buchdruckerei der Herzoglichen Hohen Carlsschule, 1786. \$680

8vo, pp. [xi], 12-216; some light browning throughout due to paper quality; uncut in contemporary pale blue thin boards; a little dog-eared, else fine.

First edition of this rare comprehensive study of workhouses and prisons. Wächter begins with a history of these correctional institutions, beginning with the Amsterdam workhouse founded in 1595, followed by similar institutions in various German cities. He gives an overview of German workhouses and prisons followed by an analysis of their internal organisation, inmates and structural problems. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century these prisons were mainly meant for punishment of certain types of persistent offenders, such as juveniles, beggars, vagrants

and prostitutes. Wächter gives some detailed information on the finances of such institutions and suggestions for their financial organisation. Various work programmes were instituted in workhouses, and in some the inmates received a percentage of the profits. Wächter is clearly aware of earlier publications on the subject and refers extensively to the juridical and social literature. The second half of the work traces the changes in the prison system, when it was used more as a substitute for all forms of corporal and capital punishment, and had to deal with the more serious offenders, which necessitated more secure accommodation and signified the shift from workhouse to prison. Wächter recommends the building of larger prisons for financial reasons. He recommends the separation of these correctional institutions from prisons for serious offenders.

Wächter deplores the variations in sentencing in the different parts of Germany and argues for a unified penal code. He also suggests the replacement of some custodial sentences with financial penalties.

DBA 1320, 175; uncommon, OCLC lists copies at Harvard, Amsterdam, Bavarian State Library, Berlin and Kiel.

Mathematics a Cure for All Ills

109. WEIGEL, Erhard. *Extractio radicis, oder Wurzl-Zug des so schlechten Christen-Staats, sammt einer Rolle von 45 Lastern, welche in gemeinen Schulen unsern Kindern angewehnet werden. Nechst Andeutung einer bessern Lehr-Art so genannter Jugend-Schul. Und mit dem Anhang des Beweises, daß die ersten Christen anders als bissher geschehn, ihre Kinder informiret haben.* Jena, Bielcke, 1680. \$1680

4to, engraved portrait, pp. [vi], [viii], 55, [1], [8]; [xvi]; title printed in red and black, some light browning and spotting; frontispiece, which was meant to be folded, is here cropped and title page shaved at foot; nineteenth century paste-paper boards, gilt-lettered red morocco label to upper board, extremities a little rubbed.

First edition of an interesting early attempt at making science and mathematics more widely accessible to the public. Weigel maintained that the universal competences of mathematics formed the basis of all things,

and should therefore be the centre of education. In forty-five articles, he identified problems in modern education, ranging from clumsiness to arrogance, ignorance, laziness, sloth and disobedience. In each case mathematics is proscribed and guaranteed to improve students' behaviour, both physical and moral. An understanding of mathematics will automatically eradicate these problems, free students from their animal instincts, and allow them to fulfil their potential. This unlikely project even led to the foundation of a successful though short-lived school, the so-called 'Tugendschule' under the direction of Weigel.

The German mathematician, astronomer and philosopher Erhard Weigel (1625 - 1699), was professor of mathematics at Jena University, and best known as the teacher of Leibniz in 1663. He was instrumental in the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in protestant states. With his belief in the number as the fundamental concept of the universe, he can be seen as an ancestor of all modern mathematicians. Through Leibniz he is the intellectual forefather of a long tradition of mathematicians.

At the end is bound Copia response ... Unmassgebigen Informationsvorschlag zur Kunst- und Tugend Übung. Jena, Paul Ehrich, 1694, in fact repeating the prelims with a different title page.

VD 17 3:601652E; ADB XL, p. 469; Schüling 100.

Army Pay and Army Finance

110. WILLIAMSON, John. *A Treatise on Military Finance; containing the Pay of the Forces of the British and Irish Establishment with the Allowances in Camp, Garrison and Quarters, &c..* London, Egerton, 1798. \$700

12mo, pp. x, 151, [1] blank, [4] advertisements, with two engraved folding tables bound in the text; contemporary full sheep, spine ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine label, short splits to head and tail of joint; still a very fine copy.

Revised edition of this interesting documentation of the financial organisation of the military, first published in 1782 and so substantially revised due to new legislation (pay office act of 1783 and militia act of 1786), that according to the author it can virtually be called a new book. A

fascinating socio-historical document in that it gives details of pay and conditions for all military personnel in England and Ireland, including chaplains, surgeons and musicians, cost of baggage, forage money, but also allowances for postage, stationery etc. Information is given on the treatment and financial compensation of soldiers wounded in action.

ESTC t85348; Kress B3761; all early editions are rare, ESTC lists two copies of the 1782 first edition (L, C), two copies of the 'new edition' of 1796 (L; CaOTU), one copy of an edition of 1797 (L), and four copies of the present edition (L, E, LICrm; Ku-S).

Vinification Improved

111. [WINE.] Istruzione del Miglior Metodo di Fare il Vino. Accademia di Scienze ed arti degli Ardenti di Viterbo. Viterbo, estratte dagli Atti della Classe IV. Arti, Agricoltura, Commercio ec. Viterbo, Accademia degli Ardenti, 1823. \$560

8vo, pp. 8; later plain wrappers; paper a little spotted, woodcut illustration in the text.

First edition, rare, of this description of an innovative vinification method, based on the developments of Dom Nicolas Casbois (1728-1795) and apparently partly popularized by Elisabeth and Jean-Antoine Gervais.

The method included the use of both covered and open vats and is illustrated on the woodcut illustration which shows the wine barrel with its covering lid and valve in place. The final paragraph sums up that this device would guarantee wine of more body, strength, colour and fragranc, and would increase yields because less would evaporate etc.

The Accademia degli Ardenti of Viterbo, one of the earliest Italian academies of science and literature, was founded in 1480 and counted amongst its members Ariosto, Tasso, Michelangelo, Muratori and Leopardi, to mention but a few.

Not in Oberlé, not in Cagle; very rare, not found inimon, Vinaria, Bitting, or Westbury; no copy found in ICCU or OCLC.

A Unique Copy of an Early Printing Manual

112. [WOLFFGER, Georg.] Neu-auffgesetztes Format-Büchlein, oder vorgestellte Nachrichten-Figuren, wie man auff der löblichen Kunst Buch-Druckery in allen groß- und kleinen Formaten Die Columnen recht ordentlich außschieszen und stellen soll: mit nothwendigem Unterricht in Abtheilung der halben Bögen, 3. Th. 4. Th. 6 Th. ec. Allen Kunst-Verwandten zu nutzlichem Gebrauch gesetzt und gedruckt worden. Anno Christi MDCLXXIII. [Graz, Widmanstetter, 1670.], 1673. \$21000

Oblong 4to, frontispiece printed on vellum, hand-coloured; ll. Nine unnumbered leaves, 21 numbered leaves, and two unnumbered leaves, all printed on both sides, with one leaf half leaf Abbreviatura, and one ll manuscript type case lay-out; title printed in red and black with elaborate borders, fleurons, one-page woodcut; title printed and one leaf printed in red and black; most leaves with elaborate typographical ornamentation, partly with contemporary hand-colouring; lightly browned and with some spotting, insignificant dampstaining to a couple of signatures; contemporary full vellum, somewhat stained and worn, surface scratching to upper board, lacking silk ties; bookplate removed from front free endpaper; front and final pastedown with full sized hand-coloured engraved bookplate of a German mercantile community with contemporary colouring, later ownership note in pencil 'le Puy en Velay'; an attractive copy preserved in a custom-made fold-over vellum-back case.

A unique presentation copy of a rare and particularly attractive early printing manual. Prepared over the course of a number of years by the Austrian printer and journeyman Georg Wolffger and possibly Georg Hofmann, both employed at the Graz printer Widmannstetter, this printing manual is particularly appealing because of its playfulness and elaborate decoration. Type case lay-outs for German, Latin and Greek type are described and illustrated, a brief history of printing is given, the main tools of type-setter and printer are shown in a full page hand-coloured woodcut. The various work processes of printing are described, partly in verse - not necessarily of any great literary value, but presumably used for mnemonic effect.

A large proportion of the work is of course devoted to setting up, with detailed lay-outs, for printing 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 18mo, 24mo, down to even smaller formats both on single and half sheets.

What makes this books so appealing is on the one hand its decoration: A typographic tour de force throughout, The frontispiece (repeated in the text) is a tour de force and shows a printing press, composed entirely out of type, fleurons, and brass rules. This copy is unique in having this typographic printing press repeated as a frontispiece and printed on vellum. Wolffger uses visual or shaped typography also in his poem on typography, and in a rather elaborate colophon leaf with a chronogrammatic date (the first chronogram, 230 subtracted from the second, 1670, gives the year of the supposed discovery of printing, see Harvard catalogue). But even more important is the directness of the description, Wolffger records how he began working on this work, possibly his crowning 'masterpiece' after his apprenticeship as a journeyman, and describes both his own steps in composing this work and for the reader the steps involved in setting up and printing a book. throughout his enjoyment of decoration and illustration is obvious, and the Widmanstetter printing press was clearly well equiped with a wide range of type, fleurons and decorative pieces.

Only six copies of this rare printer's manual appear to have survived according to the Boghardt's census included in his commentary to the facsimile reprint published in 1987. All of these have a slightly different composition and collation, and were clearly produced over the course of a number of years and assembled individually. Wolffger had begun work in 1670, and mostly concluded it by 1672. Only this and Wolffger's own copy, which is now at St Bride Printing library have a title dated 1673, all other ones are either undated or 1670. Two copies have two further leaves, which were apparently printed later, in preparation for second edition, which was never produced.

Bigmore & Wyman I, 225; Boghardt 9, Cruwell, Ein osterreichisches Formatbuch in Gutenberg Jahrbuch 31, pp. 252-256; Graff, Widmanstadiana 606. Copies are recorded at the St Bride Printing Library, London, Newberry Library, Harvard (incomplete) Graz, Mainz (the only other hand-coloured copy), Prague (now lost), and this one (used to be privately owned in Hannover, with earlier provenance inscription of Le Puy, Terra).

The Origin of Hebrew

113. ZENDRINI, Angelo. *Riflessioni sopra l'Origine della Lingua Ebraica* [colophon:] Padova, 1785. \$900

8vo, pp. 54, [2], including initial blank; uncut in the original wrappers; a fine copy.

First and only edition, rare, of this study of the origins of the Hebrew language. Zendrini begins his study with Vico's observation of the importance of language as a cultural testimony of history. He ascertains the ancient origin of Hebrew and the language of scripture, but maintains that it shared its origin with ancient Egyptian roots. He supports his thesis with extensive citations from classical historians, Kircher and others.

The cleric Angelo Zendrini (1763-1849), came from one of the oldest Venetian families. He taught mathematics at the Atheneum in Padova, and published mostly historical works.

Not in Steinschneider; OCLC lists one copy at Chicago, KVK adds two more in Berlin and Rostock.