

SAMUEL GEDGE



MOCK CLELIA.

THE
Mock-Clelia.
BEING A
COMICAL HISTORY
OF
FRENCH GALLANTRIES,
AND
NOVELS.
In imitation of
Dom *QUIXOTE*.

Translated out of French.

LONDON,
Printed for Langley Curtis, in Goat-Court,
on Ludgate-Hill, 1678.

PHANTOM FAIR LIST

May 2026

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MAY 2026

30 HIGHLIGHTS:
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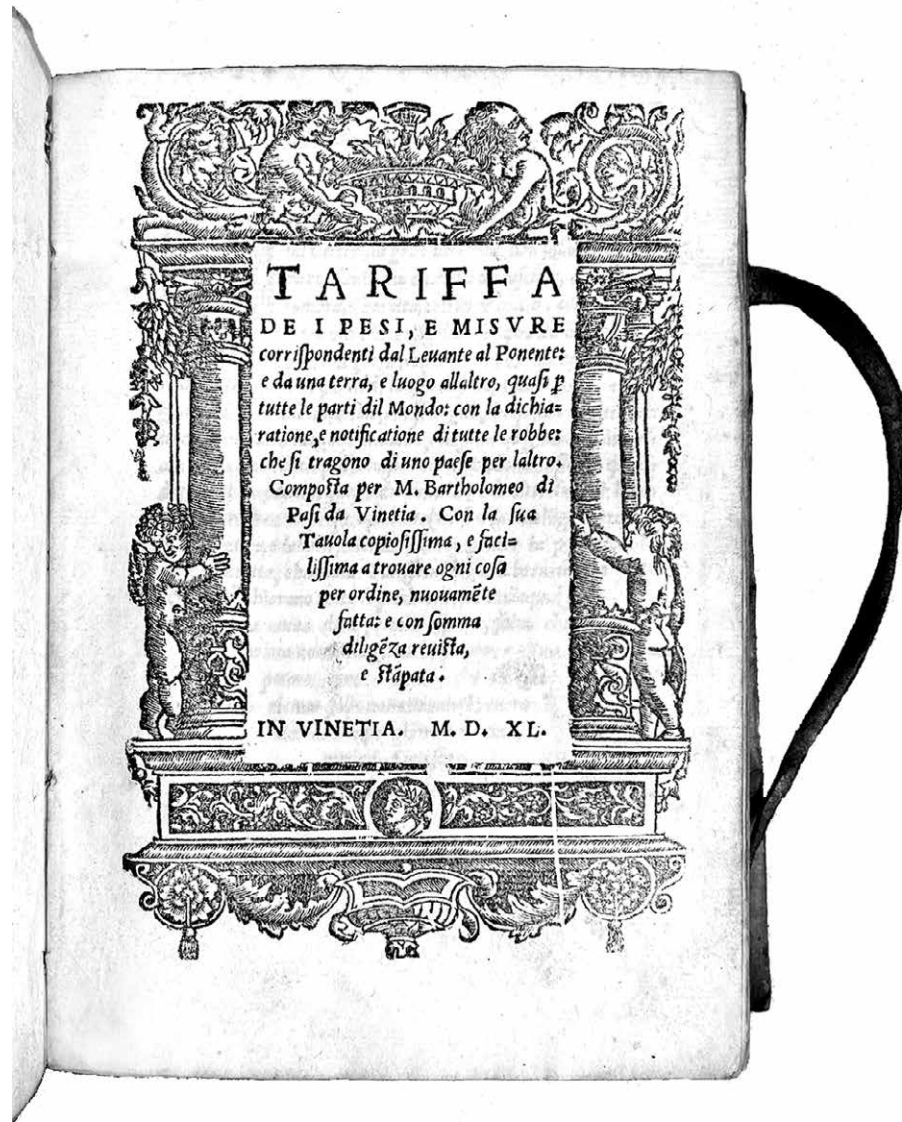
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LEVANTINE TRADING MANUAL FOR MEDITERRANEAN MERCHANTS

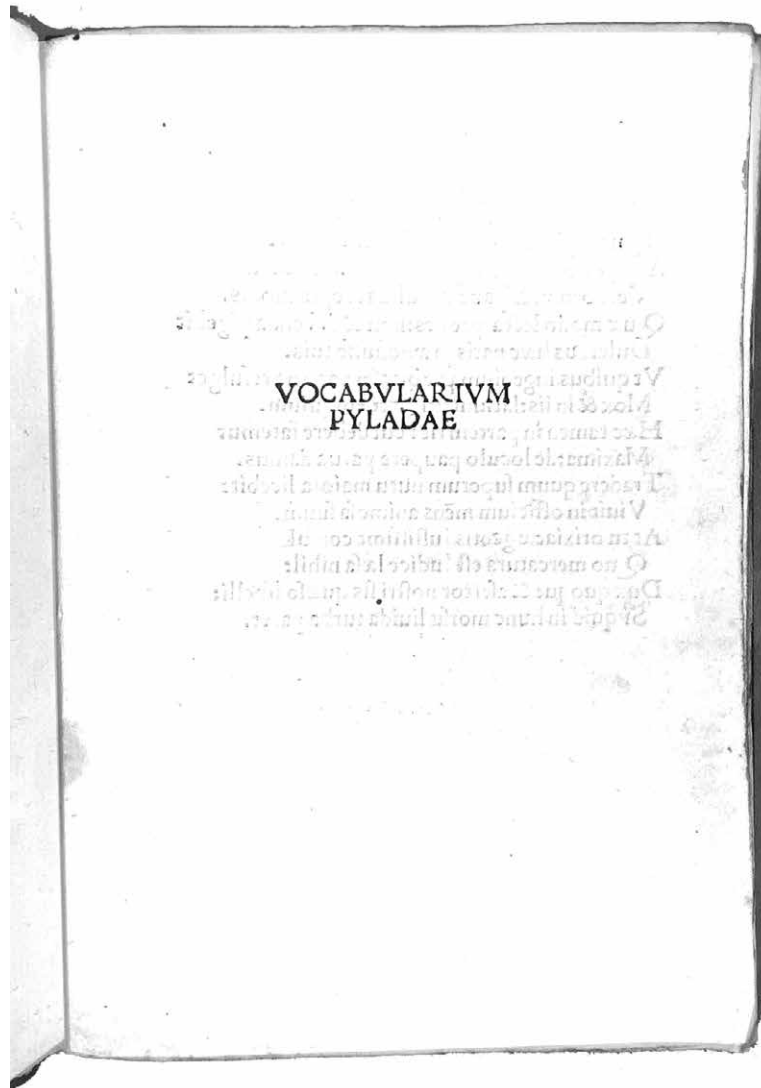
1. PASI, Bartolomeo di. Tariffa de i pesi, e misure corrispondenti dal Levante al Ponente: e da una terra, e luogo allaltro, quasi p[er] tutte le parti dil Mondo: con la dichiarazione, e notificazione di tutte le robbe: che si tragono di uno paese per laltro ... con la sua Tavola copiosissima, e facilissima a trovare ogni cosa per ordine ...

Vinetia, [Nelle case di Pietro di Nicolini da Sabbio.] 1540. Third edition? 8vo (11.5 x 16cm) [12], 200ff., title framed by woodcut architectural border, a very good copy, clean & crisp in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, remains of sheepskin ties, spine with contemporary manuscript ink title, light wear to extremities.

An excellent copy in contemporary limp vellum of this early guide to the mercantile measures of the Mediterranean and Levant, a pocketbook for sixteenth century Italian traders compiled by the Venetian merchant Bartolomeo di Pasi (fl. 1503). It is one of the foremost sources for the study of the metrologies of Venice and her trading partners in the early sixteenth century. It enabled conversion between Venetian currency, weights and measures and units of other Italian city-states, European neighbours and more exotic locations in the Levant, North Africa and the Near East including Constantinople, Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Cyprus, Corfu, Rhodes and Crete. Pasi's manual is invaluable as a record of the panoply of commodities traded in the Mediterranean at the start of the sixteenth century including silks, wool, saffron, chestnuts, figs, galangal, vegetable oils, gold, silver and pearls. First printed in 1503 in Venice and again in 1521, this 1540 edition appears to be the third and was followed by an edition of 1557. A scarce and important work.

Kress 51; Goldsmiths 7 (1503 edition); Adams P374 (Cambridge University Library); Smith, Rara Arithmetica p.79.

£6500



LATIN DICTIONARY FOR THE RENAISSANCE CLASSROOM

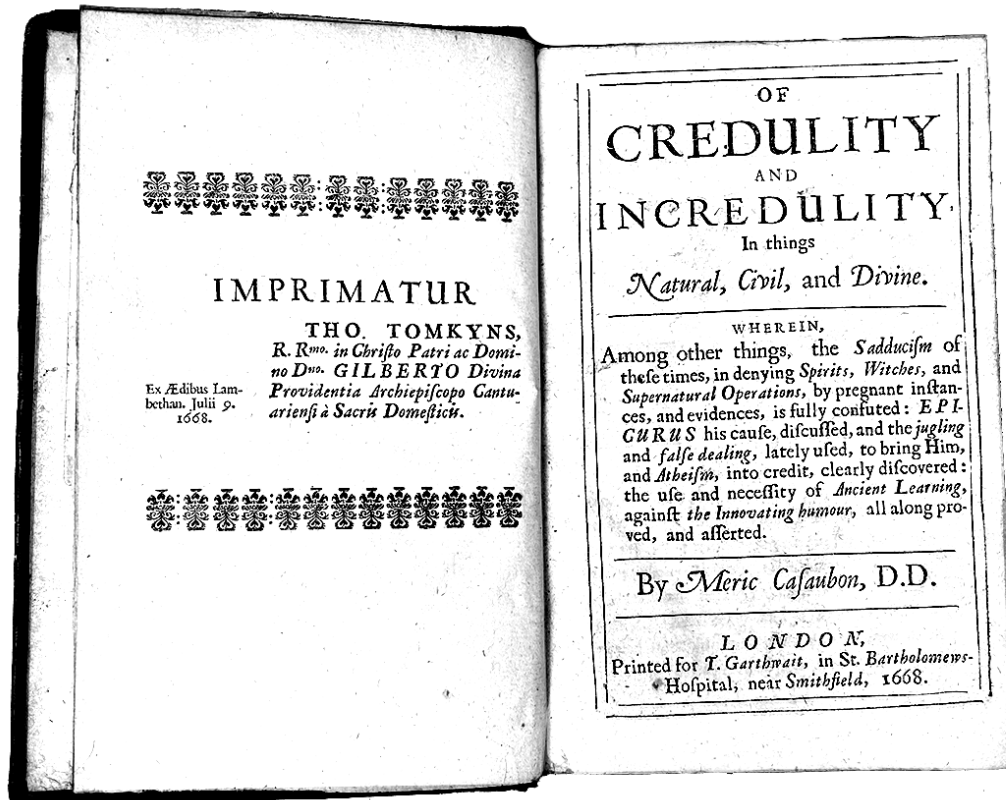
2. BOCCARDO, Gianfrancesco. *Vocabularium Pyladae*.

[*Impressum Venetiis per Ioannem rubeum Vercellensem Idib. Sept. M.D.VIII.*] 4to (14.5 x 20.5cm) [42] leaves, complete including final blank, a few negligible marginal marks, paper watermarked throughout, a very good, crisp copy in blind-stamped sheep c.1800, sometime rebaked to style, light wear to extremities.

Printed in Venice in 1508 by Giovanni Rosso of Vercelli, this is a scarce postincunable edition of the *Vocabularium* (Brescia, 1484?) of Gianfrancesco Boccardo (c.1445-1505). Known also as Pilade Boccardi, the author was a prominent Italian humanist and poet in Brescia. In this dictionary of unusual Latin words he presents each word with a definition in metre followed by a description in prose, also incorporating quotations from classical authorities. This became a popular dictionary used in Renaissance classroom across Europe, with OCLC recording later sixteenth century editions printed in Deventer, Turin, Milan, Leipzig, and Trino.

Adams B-3013; Proctor 12404; Graesse V, 515; EDIT 16 CNCE 6449; Vancil, Incunable dictionaries, 633.

£1750



“SPIRITS, WITCHES AND SUPERNATURAL OPERATIONS”

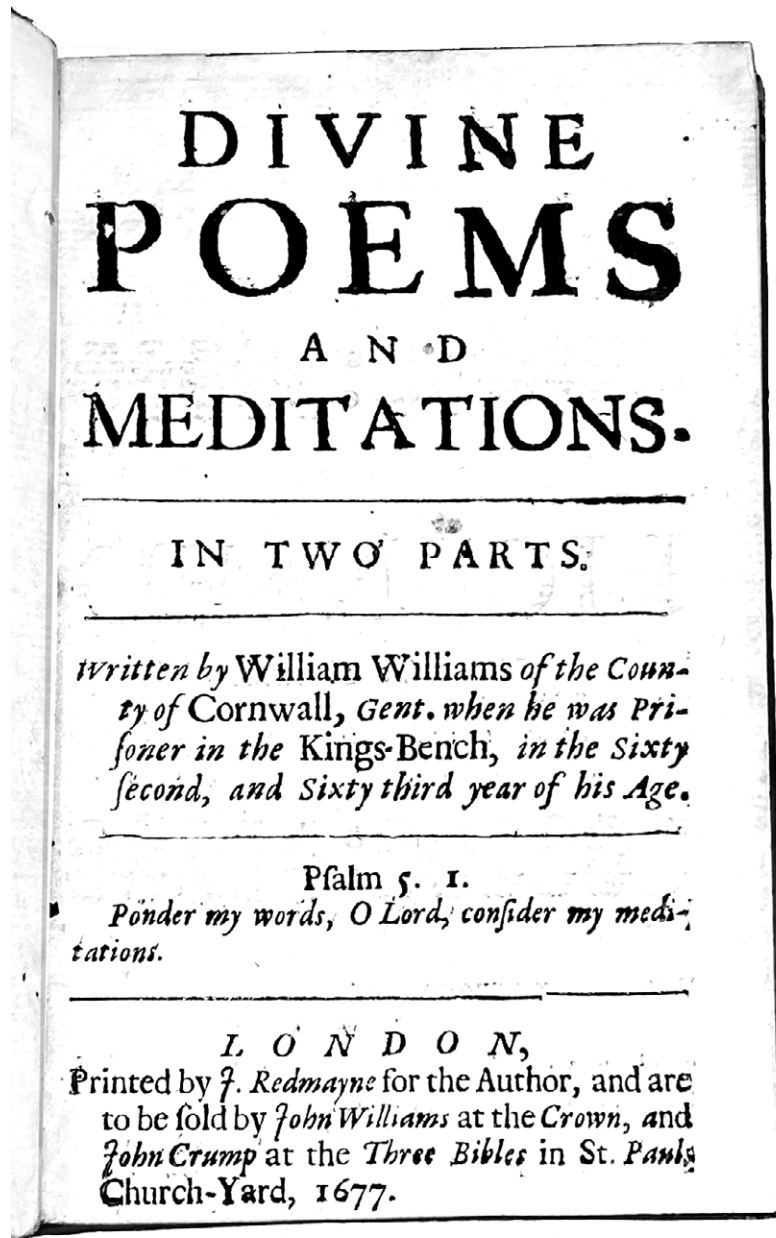
3. CASAUBON, Meric. *Of credulity and incredulity, in things natural, civil, and divine. Wherein, among other things, the sadducism of these times, in denying spirits, witches, and supernatural operations, by pregnant instances, and evidences, is fully confuted: Epicurus his cause, discussed, and the juggling and false dealing, lately used, to bring him, and atheism, into credit, clearly discovered: the use and necessity of ancient learning, against the innovating humour, all along proved, and asserted.*

London, printed for T. Garthwait. 1668. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18cm) [16], 316, [4] pp., complete with imprimatur & errata leaves, very good in contemporary blind-ruled calf, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good copy in contemporary calf, of this examination of the existence of “spirits, witches, and supernatural operations” by the scholar and translator Meric Casaubon (1599-1671). His conclusion that the rejection of belief in witches would lead towards atheism, coupled with the large volumes of reliable testimony in favour of their existence, led him to a cautious opinion in support of the veracity of witchcraft, a view that found favour in Anglicanism well into the eighteenth century. Casaubon’s arguments were attacked in particular by John Webster (1611-1682) in *The displaying of supposed witchcraft* ... (London, 1677). From the second edition onwards Casaubon’s book was republished under the title: *A treatise proving spirits, witches, and supernatural operations* ... (London, 1672).

Wing C807. Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library.

£2750



RESTORATION VERSE - PENNED IN THE KING'S BENCH PRISON

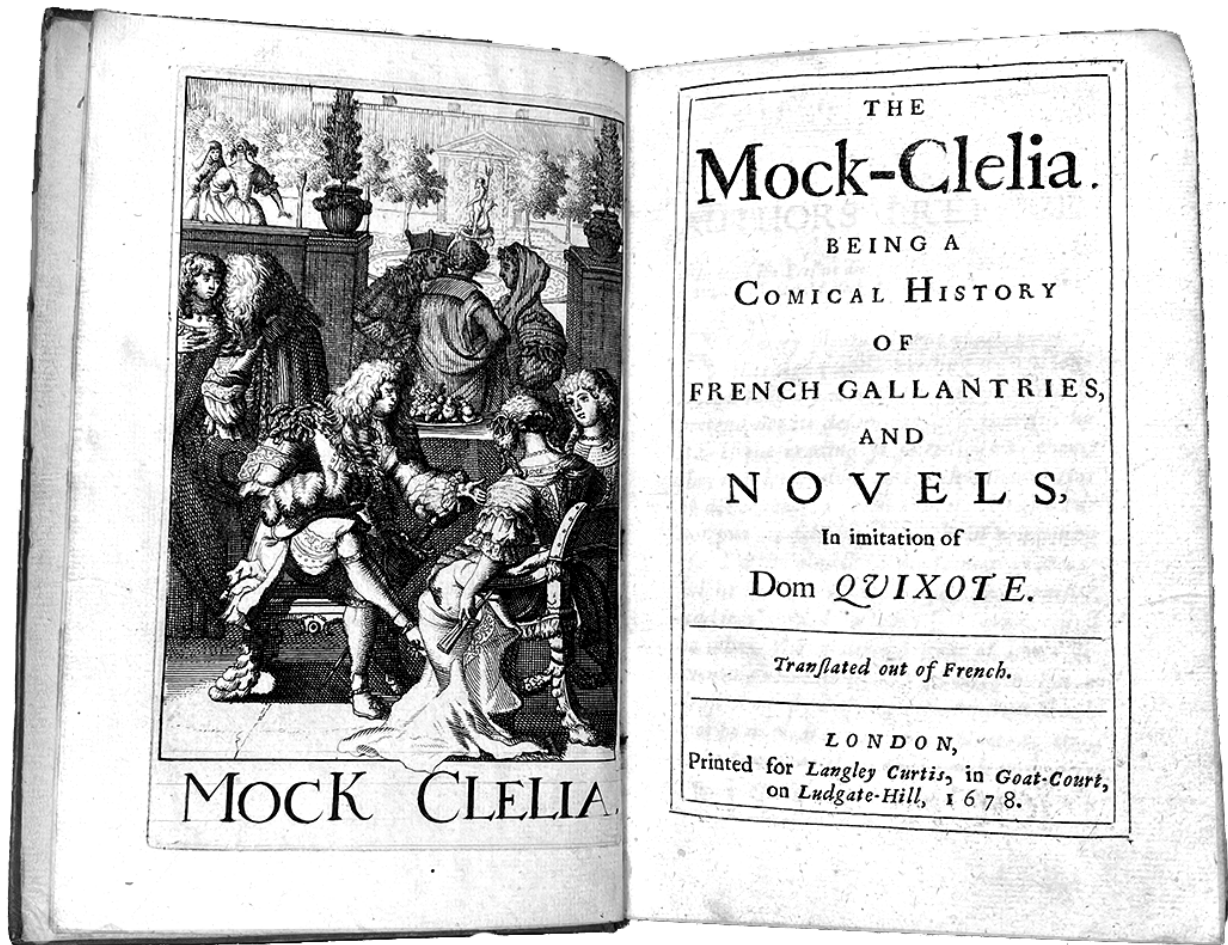
4. WILLIAMS, William. Divine poems and meditations. In two parts.

London, printed by J. Redmayne for the author, and are to be sold by John Williams at the Crown, and John Crump at the Three Bibles in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1677. 8vo (9.5 x 14cm) [16], 42, [2], 59, [9]pp., very good in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-stamped title, joints strengthened imperceptibly, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this volume of Restoration-era religious verse, the title-page advising that it was "written by William Williams of the county of Cornwall, Gent. when he was prisoner in the Kings-Bench, in the sixty second, and sixty third year of his age". The two printed dedications and the "to the reader" contain some autobiographical details relating to his stint in prison and his release. Williams explains that the dedicatees "Sir Francis Winnington ... solicitor general ... and Sir John King", unknown to him, undertook his legal defence as an act of charity in the High Court of Chancery in London during Trinity term 1675, being successful and obtaining his release. The second dedication is addressed to "Arthur Sprye Esq.", a Justice of the Peace from Cornwall, who Williams thanks for visiting him and sending "so many comforting letters, which as so many cordials have revived my sad and drooping spirits." Williams's "divine poems and meditations", inspired by biblical themes, are introduced with an autobiographical poem titled "A prisoners thanksgiving."

Wing W2786. Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library. The most recent copy at auction that we have traced was sold 24 May 1937 at Sothebys (Aldenham Library). ESTC lists 11 locations only (bAWn; bCsj; bL; bO (2); bOq; nCSmH; nCtY-BR; nDFo; nMB; nMH-H; oZWTU). This appears to be the only printing.

£3500



“MADAM QUIXOTE ... A COMICAL HISTORY OF FRENCH GALLANTRIES”

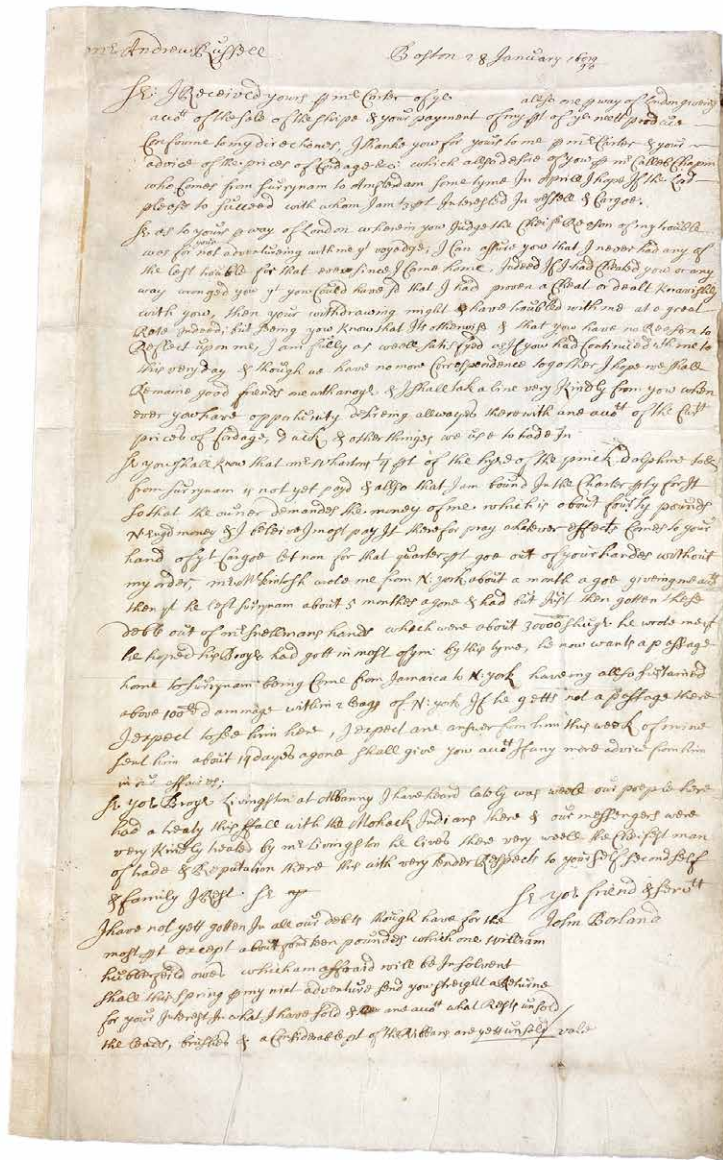
5. [SUBLIGNY, Adrien-Thomas Perdou de.] **The mock-Clelia. Being a comical history of French gallantries, and novels, in imitation of Dom Quixote. Translated out of French.**

London, printed for Langley Curtis, in Goat-Court on Ludgate Hill. 1678. First edition in English. 8vo (12 x 18.5cm) [16], 224 [i.e. 223], 261-396pp., complete with initial imprimatur leaf & engraved frontispiece, a few negligible dust marks, very good in contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with floral all-over tooling, original red morocco label titled in gilt, marbled edges, light wear to extremities.

First edition in English translation of this comic novel by the Parisian lawyer, actor, and playwright Adrien-Thomas Perdou de Subligny (1636-1696). First published in French as *La Fausse Clélie ou Histoire française galante et comique* ... (1670?) it is structured as a series of romantic novellas as retold by male and female courtiers. The intention was to satirise the work of Madeleine de Scudéry (1607-1701), in particular her ten part *Clélie: histoire romaine* ... (1664-1660). This translation introduced the character of “Madam Quixote” to English literature, a concept that exerted some influence on later British writers, notably Charlotte Lennox (1729-1804) in her novel *The female Quixote; or, the adventures of Arabella* ... (London, 1752). A very good copy of a scarce book.

Wing S6107 (one of two variant imprints of 1678). Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library.

£2500



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOSTON - SCOTTISH TRADE WITH SURINAM

6. BORLAND, John. [Autograph letter signed, to Andrew Russell merchant in Rotterdam, reporting on trade and shipping between Surinam, New York, Boston, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.]

Boston, 8 January 1689/90. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. Folio (approx. 22.5 x 36.5cm) [1] page on bifolium, recto of second leaf penned with manuscript address panel: "To Mr Andrew Russell merchtt in Rotterdam", traces of red wax seal residue, stamped with Bishop mark, paper watermarked (posthorn with mercantile mark below), 3cm strip along joint of bifolium renewed in old paper, address panel dusty with some light wear along old folds, very good.

A scarce example of seventeenth century mercantile correspondence from Massachusetts, this letter was penned by John Borland (1659-1727), a prominent Boston merchant. Born in Lanarkshire in Scotland, his brother Francis was a Presbyterian minister resident in Surinam, on the northeastern coast of South America, between 1685 and 1690. Written from Boston 8 January 1690 the letter is addressed to another Scot, Andrew Russell. Born in Sterling, he became the foremost factor for Scottish trade in Rotterdam in Holland between 1668 and 1697. Borland ranges over various mercantile topics, including the sale of a ship, the price of cordage, Surinam trade and relations with the Mohawk, praising Robert Livingston the Elder (1654-1728), Scottish-born merchant and government official in the province of New York:

"... Mr Caleb Chapin who come from Surrinam to Amsterdam some tyme in Aprill I hope if the Lord please to succeed with whom I am 1 / 3 interested in vessell & cargo ... you shall know that Mr. Wharton's 1 / 4 pt of the hyre of the Pincke Dolphine to & from Surrinam is not yett payd & also that I am bound in the charter p[ar]ty for it so that the owner demandes the money of me which is about 40 pounds N[ew] E[nglan]d money ... Mr McKintosh wrote me from N[ew] York about a month agoe ... he left Surrinam about 5 months agoe & had but just then gotten these debts out of Mr Snellmans hands which were about 30000 shgs. ... he now wants a passage home to Surrinam being come from Jamaica to N. York having also sustained above 100 damage within 2 leags of N. York ... Livingston at Albany I have heard lately was weell. Our people here had a treaty this fall with the Mohack Indians there & our messengers were very kindly treated by Mr Linvingston he lives there very weell the chieftest man of trade & reputation there ..."

Not only is this letter of interest as a record of the network of Scottish merchants trading in and to the Americas in the 1690s, it is also noteworthy from the postal history perspective as an early example of mail from the American colonies bearing a postal handstamp, in this case the "OC/1" Bishop mark, applied in brown ink when the letter passed through London.



INDIAN EMPEROR IN MEZZOTINT – PUBLISHED DURING ANGLO-MUGHAL WAR

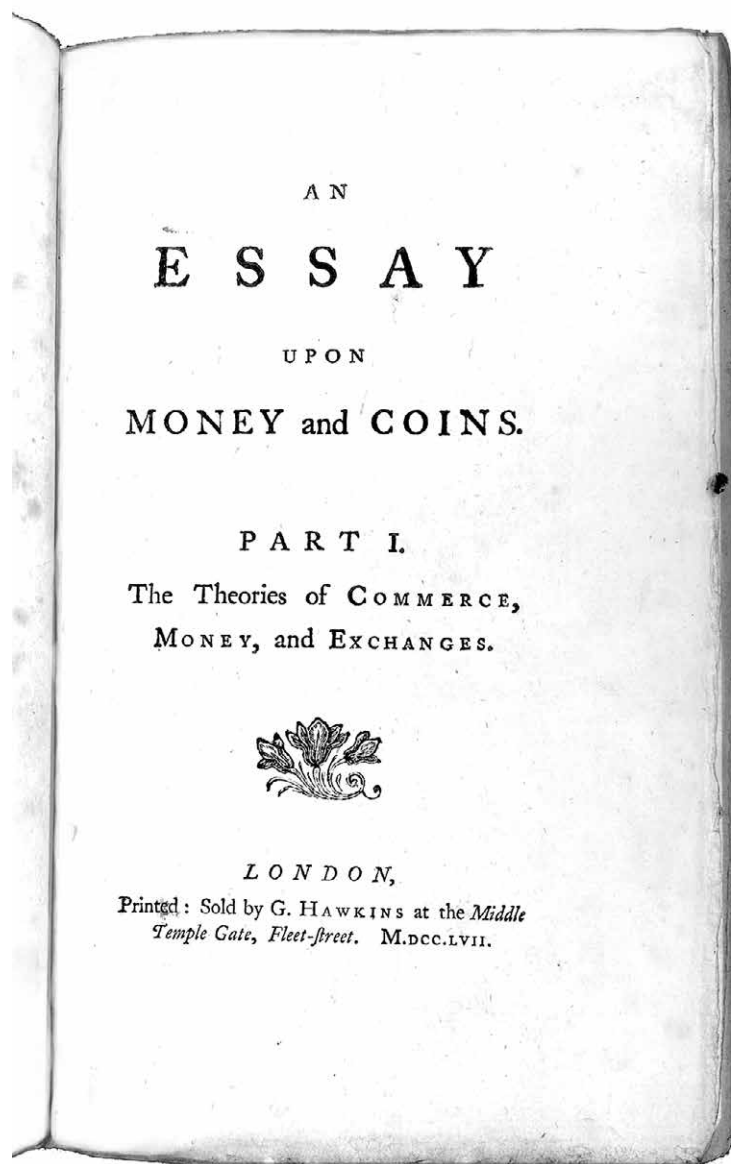
7. [TEMPEST, Pierce.] **The Great Magoll.**

[London.] P[ierce]. Tempest excudit]. Print, mezzotint on paper (sheet 13 x 17.4cm) thread margins, some slight rubbing at margins, an excellent impression, tipped to backing card for preservation, very good.

An excellent impression of this very rare mezzotint, a bust portrait of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb (1618-1707). Dateable to c.1690, this was published by Pierce Tempest (1653-1717), a prominent London print publisher with premises on the Strand. It is noteworthy as a sophisticated and detailed lifetime portrait displaying a realistic likeness of this Indian emperor to British print-purchasers at the end of the seventeenth century. It is very likely that the publishing of this print was precipitated by the Anglo-Mughal War (1686-1690), the first Anglo-Indian conflict to take place on the Indian subcontinent. The forces the English East India Company were overwhelmed by the Mughals, with Aurangzeb demanding a fine of 150,000 rupees before the restoration of trading rights to the Company.

Chaloner Smith, *British Mezzotinto Portraits* 9. Provenance: from the collection of Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012), foremost collector of mezzotints. This example is slightly larger than both of those held at the British Museum (1902,1011.5215; 1902,1011.5216). We have not been able to trace any other examples.

£4500



MONETARY THEORY BY ROYAL MINT ASSAYIST

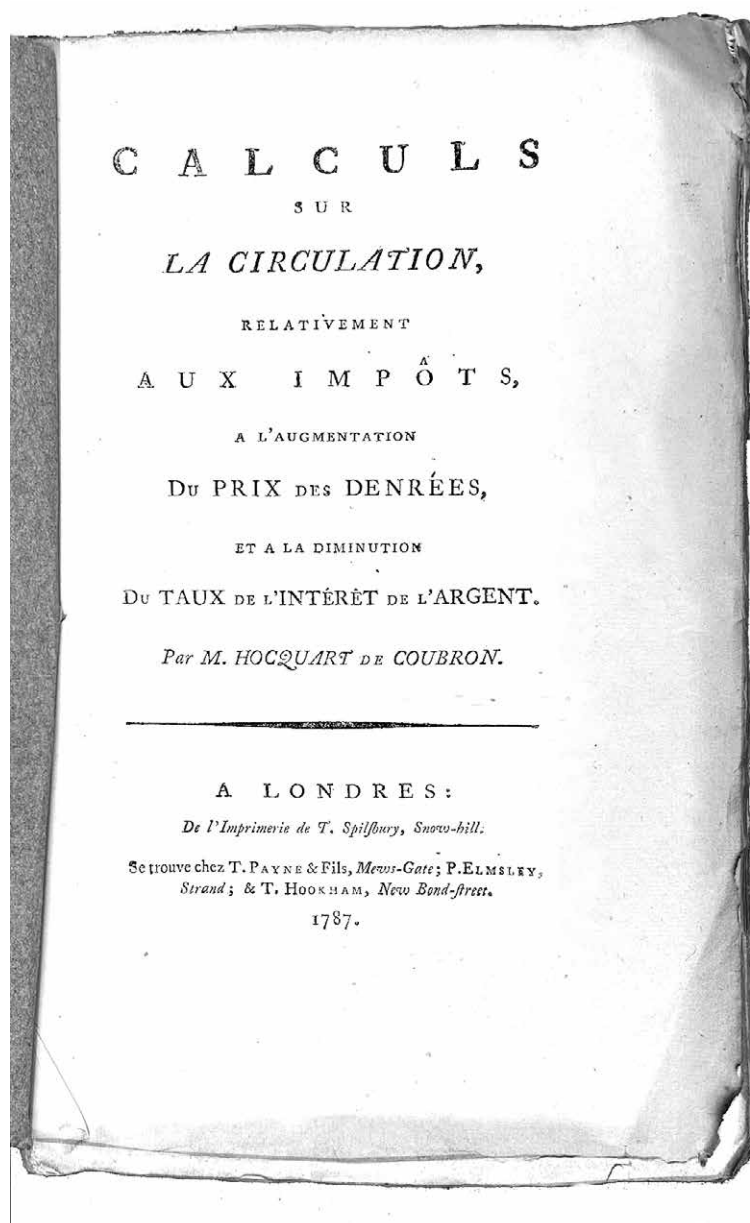
8. [HARRIS, Joseph.] An essay upon money and coins. Part I. The theories of commerce, money, and exchanges ... [Part II. Wherein is shewed, that the established standard of money should not be violated or altered, under any pretence whatsoever.]

London, G. Hawkins. 1757 & 1758. Two parts bound together. First editions. 8vo (14 x 22cm) flyleaves with some negligible foxing, engraved heraldic bookplate "Lord Sandys", a very good, uncut copy in contemporary leather-backed marbled paper-covered boards, rebaked to style with red morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, a very good copy uncut in contemporary boards, of both parts of this influential work of monetary theory by the astronomer and assayist Joseph Harris (1704-1764). Under the patronage of Halley his youth was spent on matters astronomical and navigational, with several voyages to the West Indies and the publication of *A treatise of navigation ...* (London, 1730). In 1736 he began work at the Royal Mint, rising to the post of king's assay master. He was much-involved in revising the standard weights and measures. His practical involvement at the Mint informed his economic thinking, in particular his conviction of the economic importance of the maintenance of the gold content in coinage. Topics covered in the first part include the valuation of labour, the benefits of industry, comparison of money, bills, tokens, discussion of the merits of silver and gold, bullion prices, the balance of trade, money supply and banking. The second part offers a detailed mustering of arguments against the debasing of coin, including some historical analysis of the economic effects of past monetary policy in the seventeenth century and earlier. This work was described as "one of the best and most valuable treatises on the subject of money that has ever seen the light" (J. R. McCulloch, ed., *A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts on Money*, 1856, xii).

Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library. Einaudi 2850; Goldsmiths 9259; Higgs 1516; Kress 5614; Menger 460. Schumpeter, p.291 ("has some claim to being considered one of the best eighteenth-century performances in the field of monetary analysis").

£2500



CIRCULATION OF MONEY – READ BY ADAM SMITH

9. HOCQUART DE COUBRON, Gilles-Marie. *Calculs sur la circulation, relativement aux impôts, à l'augmentation du prix des denrées, et à la diminution de taux de l'intérêt de l'argent.*

A Londres: De l'Imprimerie de T. Spilbury, Snow-hill ... 1787. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22.5cm) vi, 66pp., with printed folding table, a crisp, uncut copy, stab-sewn in contemporary paper wrapper.

First edition, rare, an excellent copy, uncut in contemporary paper wrapper as issued, of this London-printed economic treatise on the circulation of money, credit, interest rates, commodity prices and taxation by French tax farmer Gilles-Marie Hoquart de Coubron (1735-1794). Printed in London presumably on account of the turmoil caused by the French Revolution, the author makes numerous references to ideas contained within *An essay on the actual resources, for reestablishing the finances of Great Britain ...* (London, 1785) by George Craufurd. The preface of Craufurd's work is in fact dated from Paris 10 March 1785, so it seems quite possible that he was personally acquainted with Hoquart de Coubron. Some translations into French of sections from Craufurd's work are included here. The author of several economic treatises, George Craufurd lived principally in Rotterdam, his brother, Sir James Craufurd, being the British consul there. It is worth noting that this book by Hoquart de Coubron was read by Adam Smith (1723-1790) – his copy, with bookplate, is located in the library of Edinburgh University.

ESTC lists 7 locations only (bEu; bL (2); nCaSSU; nICN; nMBAt; nNN; nNNC). Kress B1241.

£2500



WALLET OF A LIVERYMAN IN GEORGIAN LONDON

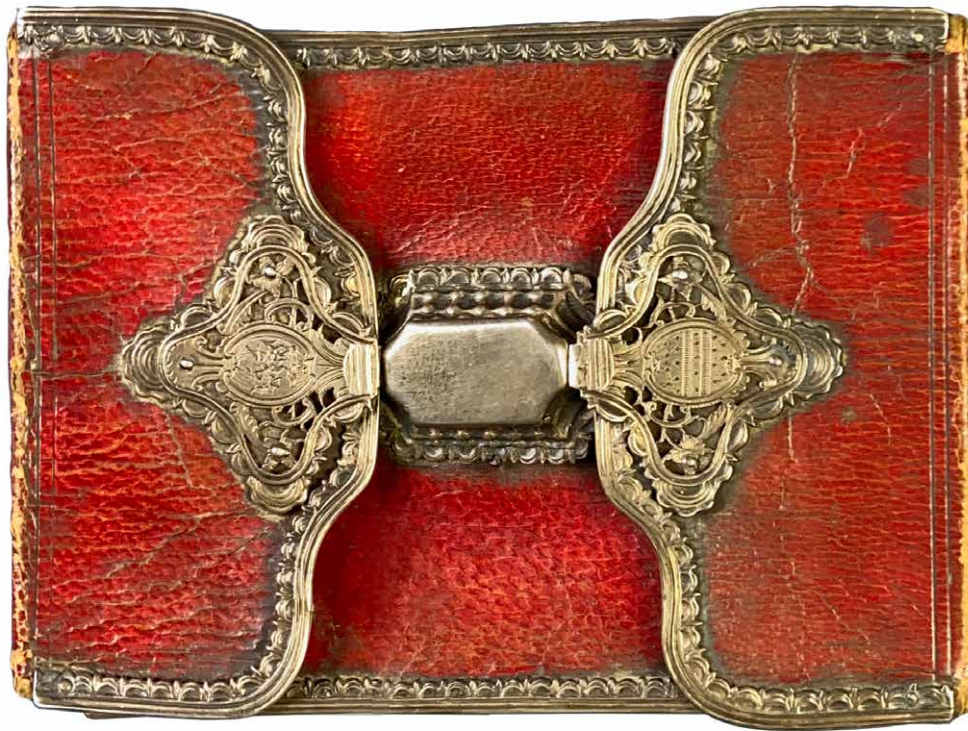
10. [WALLET.] [Black leather wallet bearing gilt ownership stamp: "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770".]

[London, 1770.] Wallet, in black sheepskin leather (approx. 19 x 12.5cm when closed), folding flap closed with silver clasp operated by sliding button, front with gilt ownership stamp: "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770" within gilt dogtooth border, two internal pockets lined with marbled paper, one with dividers, interior lined with light brown goat skin with blindstamped dogtooth border, one internal pocket with ink stamp "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall", clasp with some old patination, light wear to extremities.

This Georgian gentleman's wallet in black morocco bears the gilt ownership stamp "John Grubb Fishmongers Hall 1770". John Grubb (1751-1812) was the son of Edward Grubb, a solicitor and clerk to the Fishmongers' livery company in the City of London. Later John Grubb resided at Horsendon House, Buckinghamshire, becoming a justice of the peace for the county. The silver clasp is opened with a secret sliding button.

£750





GEORGIAN LADY'S RED MOROCCO ETUI - SILVER ARMORIAL DECORATION

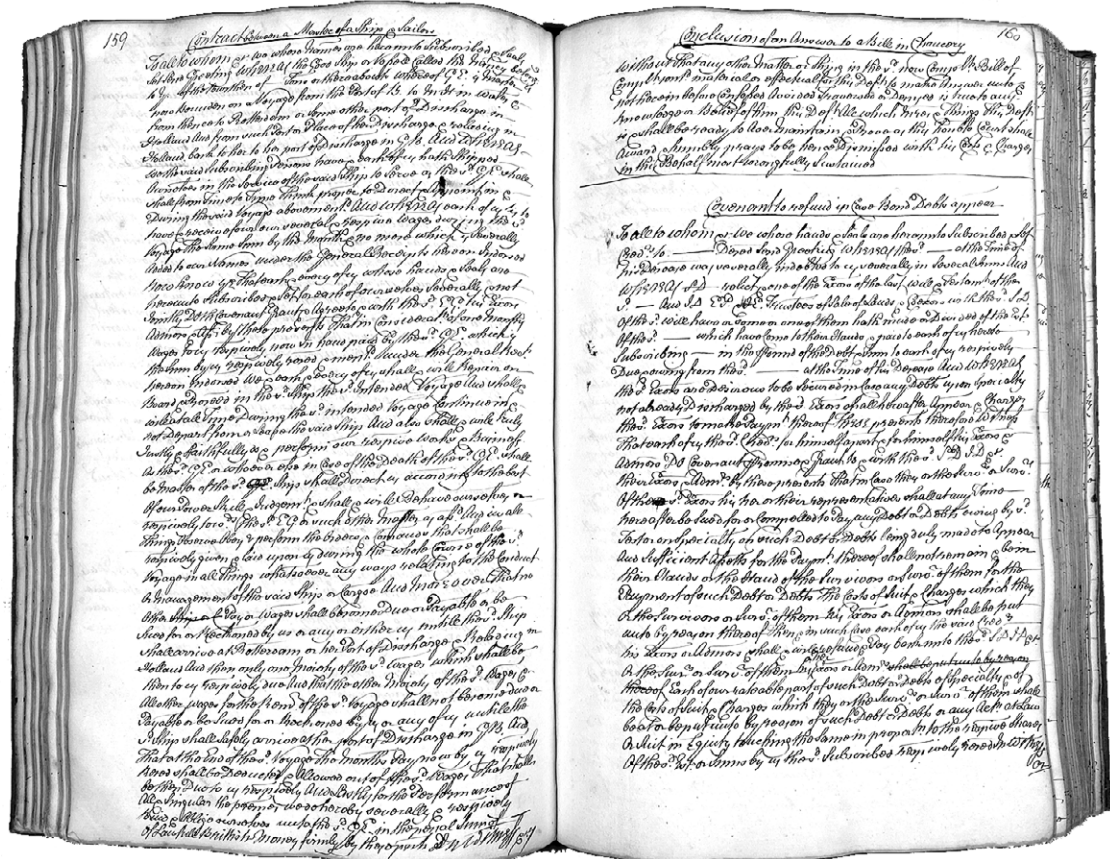
11. [WALLET.] [Red morocco etui with silver trim, the silver fastenings engraved with crest and arms of the Nugent family, Earls of Westmeath.]

[London? c.1785?] Etui, in red morocco (approx. 8 x 11 x 1.5cm when closed) opening at both sides with two concertina pockets closed by folding flaps, silver border trim & decorative silver fastenings closing onto a central locking mechanism with hinged silver cover, the interior sections on both sides lined with dark green silk with central dividers, one with marbled paper lining, the other with sewn divisions for accoutrements, light wear to extremities, very good.

This superior late eighteenth century Georgian ladies etui in straight grained red morocco can be dated to c.1785. The decorative silver clasps bear the arms and crest (a cockatrice) of the Nugent family, Earls of Westmeath in Ireland. Used for storing sewing accoutrements, little perfume bottles, letters, notelets and money, it must have belonged to a female member of the Nugent family. Thomas Nugent, 6th earl of Westmeath (1714-1792) was an Irish peer and prominent freemason and was succeeded by his son George Nugent, 7th Earl of Westmeath (1760-1814). There is a strong possibility that this etui belonged to his wife Marianne Jeffereyes, perhaps a gift on their marriage in 1784. Her adultery led to a much publicised divorce in 1797.

£1250



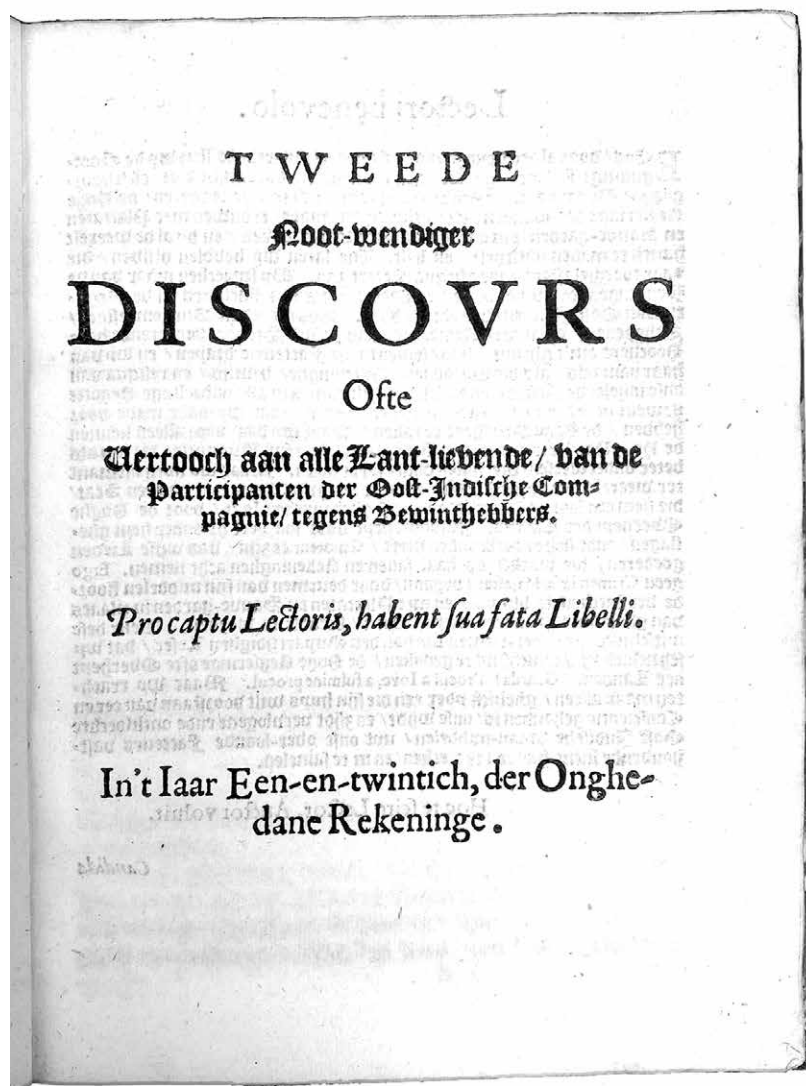


BRISTOL ATTORNEY'S COMPENDIUM - MARITIME COMMERCE IN MANUSCRIPT

12. WARD, Francis. [Compendium of legal forms & instruments.]
 [Bristol, c. 1766-c. 1780.] Manuscript, ink on paper, in English. Folio (approx. 21 x 32cm) [3], 536, [12, index] pages, pastedown signed by owner "Francis Ward", marbled endpapers, very good in contemporary sturdy full vellum, joints starting but sound, spine with contemporary manuscript title "Precedents" & "Fran[ci].sW[ar]d", light wear to extremities.

This substantial Georgian legal manuscript volume contains over 500 pages penned between c.1766 and 1780 with legal forms and instruments that would have been essential to the practice of the owner, Bristol attorney-at-law Francis Ward. During this period attorneys represented clients in the common law courts, advocating in the lower courts and instructing barristers for representation in the higher courts. Francis Ward was one of the first members of the Bristol Law Society, founded 1770. Given Bristol's status as a major mercantile port it is unsurprising that in addition to all manner of sample forms ranging over diverse themes, from marriage to managing apprentices, from inheritance to bankruptcy, there are a significant number of sample documents included here connected with maritime commerce, shipping, investment and plantations, including: "Articles for serving as an overseer in a plantation in America ... Articles for building a ship ... Agreement bet[ween] the ma[ster] of a ship & .. marriners for wages ... Bill of sale of a ship ... Letter of attorney to be sent to Lisbon [in Latin] ... Power or letter of attorney to be sent to Jamaica ... Renunciation of a ship & power of att. to the insurers to sue for the recovery of the ship ... Mr Davidson to Mr Hammond conveyance of lands in Jamaica via recovery ..."

£3500



DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY - SHAREHOLDERS VERSUS DIRECTORS

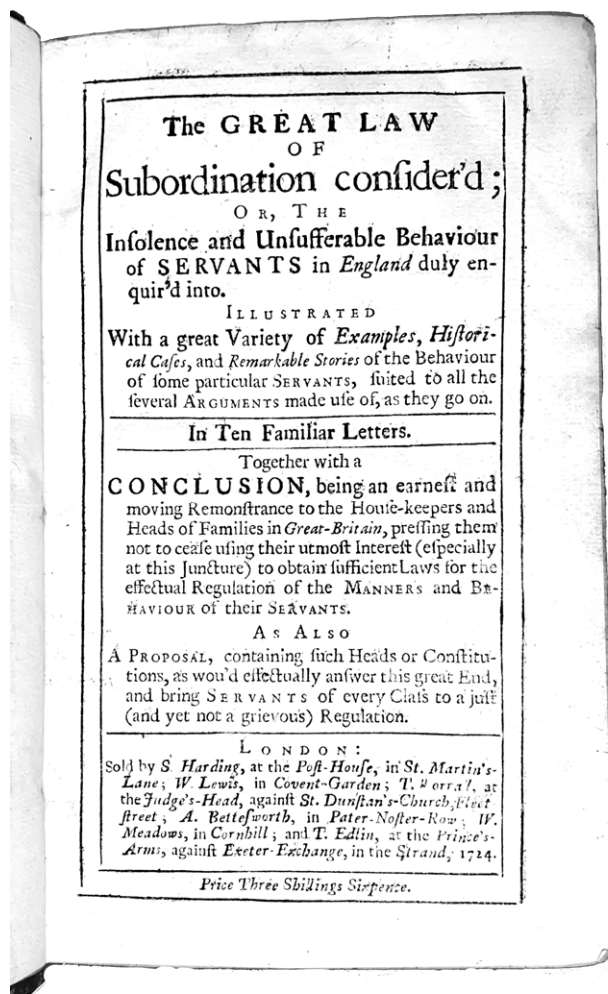
13. [MIDDELGEEST, Simon van]. Tweede noot-wendiger discours ofte vertooch aan alle lant-lievende, van de participanten der Oost-Indische Compagnie, tegens bewinthebbers.

[Amsterdam? 1622.] First edition. 4to (15 x 19cm) 96pp., very good in modern leather backed-boards in period style.

First edition, rare, of one of the principal texts recording the conflict that arose in 1622 between shareholders and directors of the Dutch East India Company around the issue of the renewal of the original charter of 1602. Banned by the Dutch government as it was considered libellous, this substantial pamphlet penned by lawyer Simon van Middelgeest was considered one of the most vehement attacks on the conduct of the directors, accused of running the company in such a way that it benefitted them at the expense of the shareholders. Particular points of criticism include that during the twenty years of the original charter the directors did not publish any reports concerning the state of the company's finances, leaving shareholders in the dark about the true value of their investments. Directors were also accused of share price manipulation. As a result of the airing of these concerns some improvements in corporate governance were introduced for the renewal, including the formation of a supervisory board of shareholders who were permitted to inspect the company's accounts.

Landwehr, VOC, 887; Alden, European Americana 622/87; Knuttel 3350; Sabin 97530; Knuttel, Verboden boeken 121; Muller, America 444.

£2500



SERVANTS IN DEFOE'S ENGLAND - SOCIAL HISTORY & ECONOMICS

14. [DEFOE, Daniel.] The great law of subordination consider'd; or, The insolence and unsufferable behaviour of servants in England duly enquir'd into. Illustrated with a great variety of examples, historical cases, and remarkable stories of the behaviour of some particular servants, suited to all the several arguments made use of, as they go on ...

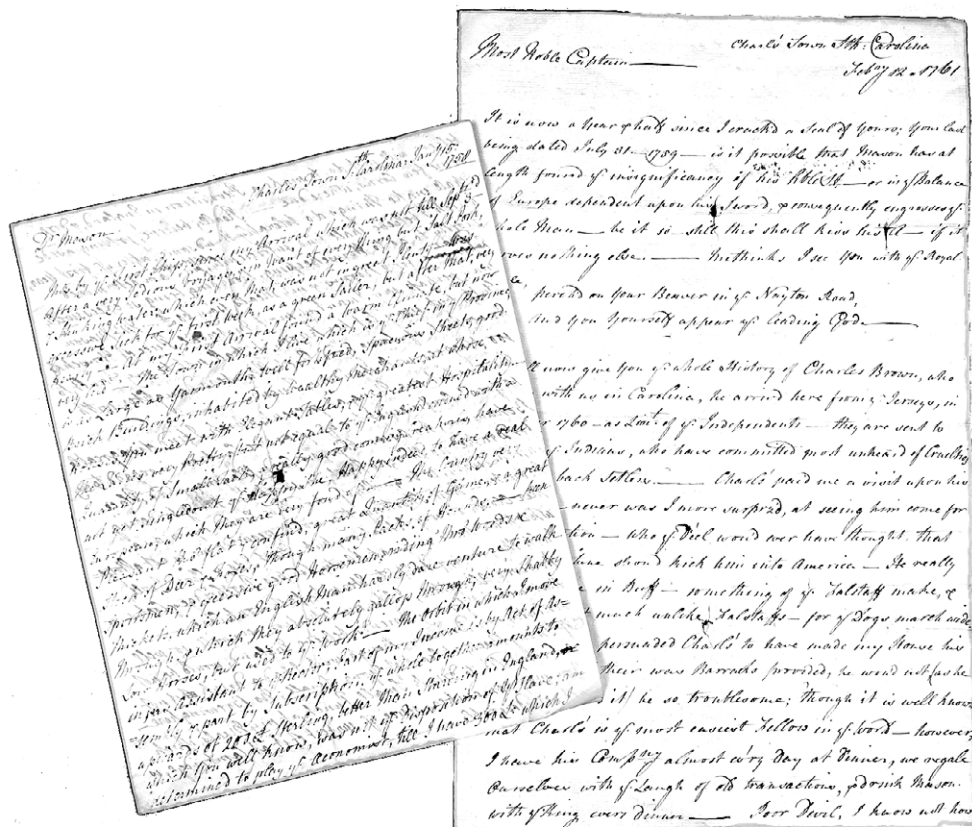
London, sold by S. Harding ... 1724. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) [2], ii, 302, [2]pp., with final advertisement leaf, flyleaf with early ink ownership inscription "Thos. Fiske" [perhaps Thomas Fiske (1710-1763) rector of Shimlingthorpe, Suffolk?], nineteenth century bookplate "Thomas Mingaye Golding", very good in contemporary blind-panelled calf, spine ruled in gilt with raised bands, original red leather label titled in gilt, some rubbing to spine & joints but sound, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good copy in contemporary calf of this substantial work by Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) examining the status of servants in England in the early eighteenth century, in particular highlighting what he perceived as the insolence and unreliability of the servant class and the resultant negative social and economic impact on the country. Defoe introduces his theme in the preface:

"The unsufferable behaviour of servants in this nation is now (it may be hop'd) come to its height ... Private families have struggled long with it; the injur'd reputation of masters, mistresses, young-ladies, and gentlemen, which has lain so long at the mercy of their servants tongues, has groan'd under it ... Husbandmen are ruin'd, the farmers disabled, manufacturers and artificers plung'd, to the destruction of trade, and stagnation of their business; and that no men who, in the course of business, employ numbers of the poor, can depend upon any contracts they make, or perform any-thing they undertake, having no law, no power to enforce their agreement, or to oblige the poor to perform honestly what they are hir'd to do, tho ever so justly paid for doing it ... after this work had been a considerable time in the press, I had the satisfaction to see, that the ... House of Commons thought it worth while to take it into their consideration ... May those resolutions end ... in such laws as shall effectually deliver us from this burthen ..."

The book was reprinted without the preface and retitled *The behaviour of servants in England inquired into* ... (London, 1726). Moore 457.

£2500



CHARLESTON RECTOR & SOUTH CAROLINA PATRIOT

15. SMITH, Robert. [Autograph letter signed, to [William] Mason, reporting his first impressions of Charles Town and his new life in America.]
 Charles Town S.th Carolina, Jan[uar]y 15 1758. 4to (18.5 x 23.5cm) [3 1/2] pages on bifolium, small tear at centre of both leaves touching a few letters (not affecting sense of text), old folds, very good. [TOGETHER WITH]

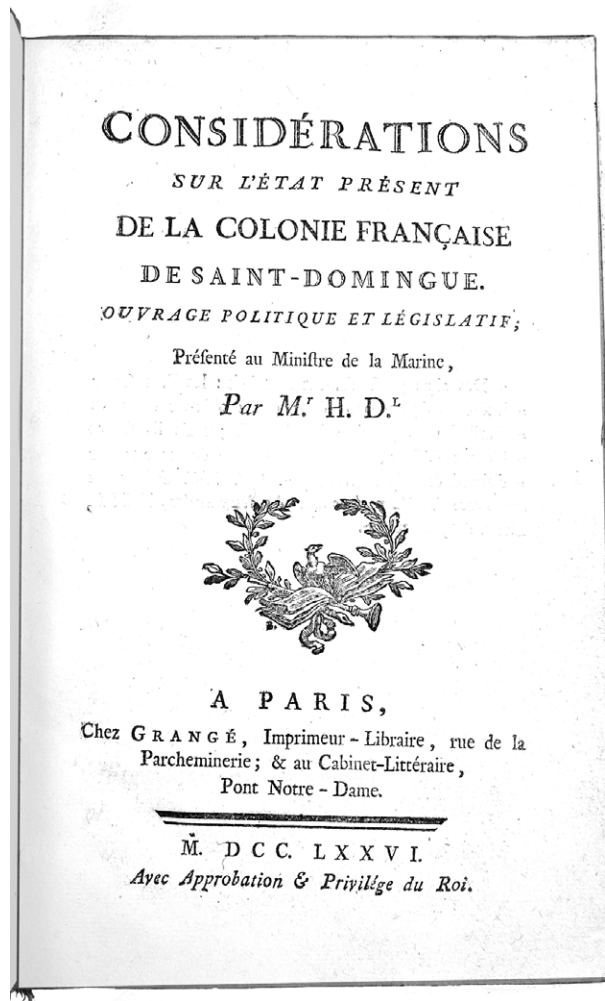
SMITH, Robert. [Autograph letter signed, addressed “Most Noble Captain”, concerning .]
 Charles Town S.th Carolina, Feb[ruar]y 12. 1761. Folio (20.5 x 32.5cm) [2] pages, a few tiny tears along old folds touching a few letters (not affecting sense of text), address leaf gone, very good.

Soon after graduation from Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College) Norfolk-born Rev. Robert Smith (1732-1801) crossed the Atlantic. Arriving in 1757 in Charles Town (now Charleston), South Carolina, he served as assistant rector of St. Philip’s, becoming rector in 1759. During the American War of Independence Smith sided with the Patriots, taking up arms to fight at the Battle of Sullivan’s Island. A prominent member of Charleston society, in 1795 he was elected as the first bishop of South Carolina.

Dated 15 January 1758, the first of the two letters here penned by Smith includes his initial observations of Charleston: “the town in which I live which is the chief in the province, is as large as Yarmouth, well fortified, spacious streets, good brick buildings, is habited by wealthy merchants, at whose houses you meet with elegant tables, & the greatest hospitality. The ladies very pretty ... There is but one thing at present, which I find disagreeable, the great confinement, and the excessive caution in regard to my behaviour; no assembly, no card-playing, (bad place for Deake), no this, no that, in short any thing bordering upon levity, to be guilty of, should be look’d upon as a monster – even shooting, they would persuade me is not altogether clever in my situation, but shoot I do, & shoot I will, which we have in great plenty, snipes, partridge & cocks – so talk they may, & talk to eternity; Bob wont care ...”

The second letter here, dated 12 February 1761, reports on the arrival in Charleston of one of Smith’s old friends: “I shall give you the whole history of Charles Brown, who is not with us in Carolina, he arrived here from the Jerseys, in December 1760, as Lieut. of the Independents – they are sent to humble the Indians, who have committed most unheard of cruelties upon our back settlers ... who would ever have thought Dame Fortune should kick him into America – He really looks fierce in buff – something of the Falstaff ... Poor devil, I know not how this fighting scheme will agree with him, he marches next month & after 60 miles - a wide wilderness presents itself ever after – Pine trees must be his only meditation and fear of being scalpt his only dread – an enemy destitute of all humanity continually alarming ...”

£2750



**FRENCH
 CARIBBEAN
 CONTROVERSY
 - SLAVERY &
 PLANTATION
 ECONOMY**

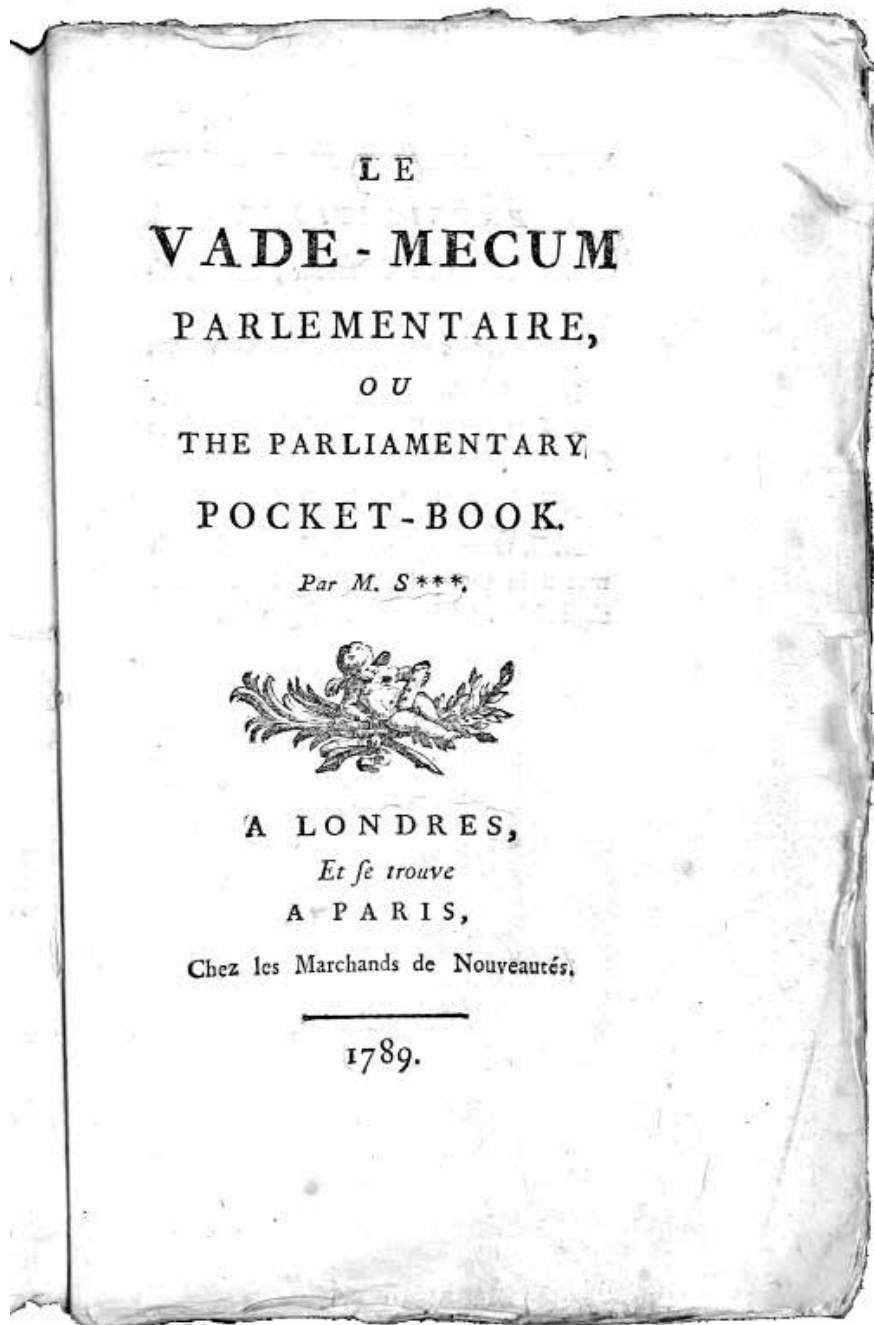
**16. [HILLIARD
 D'AUBERTEUIL,
 Michel-René.]**
Considérations
sur l'état présent
de la colonie
française de
Saint-Domingue.
O u v r a g e
p o l i t i q u e
et **l é g i s l a t i f ;**
présenté au
ministre de la
marine, par M.r
H. D.I

A Paris, chez Grangé.
 1776-1777. 2
 volumes. First edition.
 8vo (12.5 x 20cm)
 xvi, 327, [1]; [4],
 iv, 368, with half-
 titles, additional
 folding table in vol.
 1, a very good set in
 contemporary French
 tree calf, spines
 richly gilt all-over
 with original black
 leather labels titled
 & numbered in gilt,
 marbled edges, light
 wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a superior set, of this important and controversial work concerning the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti) by lawyer and historian Michel-René Hilliard d'Auberteuil (1751-1789). He resided on Saint-Domingue, hub of the French Atlantic slave trade, from c.1765, returning to France in 1775 to study law, however his legal career was obstructed as a result of his attacks on the French administration in the present work. His critique of the plantation economy and recommendations for social and economic reforms, including the overhaul of the colonial judiciary, led to the book being suppressed in December 1777. A planned third volume was never issued. A correspondent of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Hilliard D'Auberteuil also compiled the first French language history of the American War of Independence, *Essais historiques et politiques sur les Anglo-Américains* ... (Brussels, 1781-82), and penned a novel, *Mis Mac Rea. Roman historique* (Brussels, 1784), based on the death of Jane McCrea (d.1777) during the Revolutionary War. Having returned to Cap-Français on Saint-Domingue in 1787, Hilliard D'Auberteuil's death in 1789 at Port-au-Prince is thought to have been a political assassination resulting from his criticism of the colonial regime.

This is among the most substantial works on Saint-Domingue to have been published in the eighteenth century, providing an overview of the colony before the French Revolution and the upheaval and disorder of the 1790s that led to the Haitian Revolution. Volume 1 includes chapters on the relationship of planters and merchants with the French state, laws relating to property on the island, coinage, foreign trade, and cultivation of plantation produce including sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo. There is also a chapter on the slave trade which includes details of the life of enslaved Africans on the island. The folding letterpress table presents a summary of sugar and other commodities produced in 1776. The second volume covers the climate, population, militias, army, civil and legal administration. Hilliard was not an abolitionist – he condemned slavery in principle while justifying it in practice, advocating humanitarian reform. His ideas concerning altering the racial balance on the island have received considerable academic attention, in particular the freeing of the mixed-race population and the building up of a mixed race soldiery to defend the colony.

Hogg, African slave trade, 1798: "expresses antislavery views in a chapter on the slave population"; Goldsmiths' 11449.2; Sabin 31897; Kress 7216; Bissainthe 6172; Chadenat 1370; LeClerc 1388; Echeverria & Wilkie 776/19.



READ BY JEFFERSON PREPARING HIS *PARLIAMENTARY POCKET-BOOK*

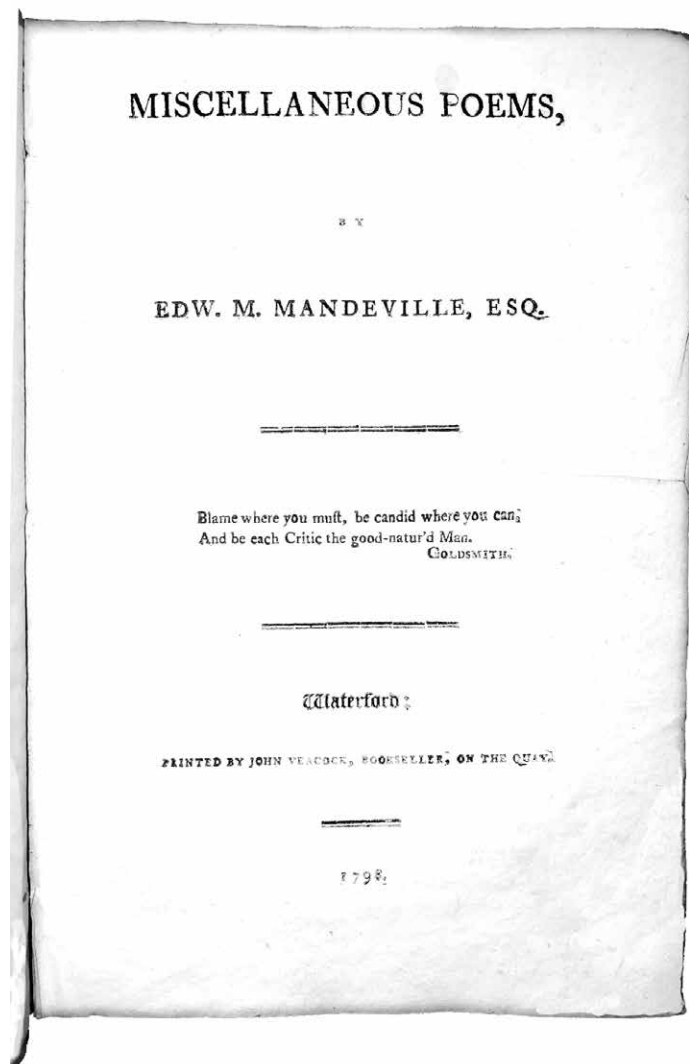
17. SOULÈS, François. *Le vade-mecum parlementaire, ou The parliamentary pocket-book ...*

A Londres [ie Paris], et se trouve a Paris, chez les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1789. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) 89, [1]pp., full page woodcut diagram in the text, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary blue French sponge-patterned painted wrappers, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this influential examination by François Soulès (1748-1809) of British parliamentary rules and practice. Printed in Paris, the text is presented in both French and English, on facing pages. Soulès, a grammarian and historian, had already been brought into the orbit of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) through his publication *Histoire des troubles de L'Amérique anglaise ...* (London, 1785). A translation into French of Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* (London, 1791) followed. In 1785 the shared interest of Jefferson and Soulès in parliamentary procedure led to an exchange of letters, Jefferson then being at work on the manuscript of his own *Parliamentary Pocket-Book*. Jefferson's own copy of this title is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

ESTC lists 5 locations only (British Library (2); Oxford University Taylor Institution; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; National Museum Poland; Library of Congress: Thomas Jefferson's copy). E. M. Sowerby, *Catalogue of the library of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. III, p.148. 2993. A variant, with alternative title-page, was published as *Statuts, ordre et réglemens du Parlement d'Angleterre; ouvrage nécessaire pour l'intelligence des papiers publics, l'histoire de ce royaume; & tout ce qui a rapport a ce Gouvernement ...* (Londres [ie Paris], 1785), similarly rare (ESTC: British Library & Cornell University).

£3500



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY & IRISH THEATRICALS IN VERSE MISCELLANY

18. MANDEVILLE, Edward M. Miscellaneous poems ...

Waterford, printed by John Veacock, bookseller, on the Quay. 1798. First edition. 8vo (14 x 20.5cm) xix, [1], 196pp., with large margins in contemporary blue paper-covered boards as issued, spine with original printed paper label, some imperceptible strengthening to paper at spine & joints, boards with wear to extremities but sound, a very good copy.

First edition, rare, of this verse miscellany by Irish poet Edward Morgan Mandeville (1756- 1801). Printed at Waterford in the south of Ireland it is noteworthy in particular for the inclusion of a poem with several pages of abolitionist content titled “The philanthropic family, or, modern toleration”: “This day was mov’d by Wilberforce ... a bill to stop that intercourse ... Twixt Afric’s native sons, and those ... Who every law of God oppose ...” The theme of abstention from sugar being highlighted: “ Then I do pray no sugar take ye ... Twill save the poor blacks in Jamaica ... I therefore vow that from this day ... I’ll ne’er use sugar with my tea ... All tarts, all sweet-meats and plum-cake ... I’ll here resign for mercy’s sake ... ” Due to the rarity of the book this lengthy poem appears to have been overlooked in anthologies of abolitionist verse.

Other themes include Irish theatricals, with titles of poems including: “Prologue, spoken by a puppet-show man, at Bunmahon, a country bathing place” ... “On seeing Miss Campion in the character of Juliet” ... “Epilogue, spoken by Mr. Montague, in the character of Belcour, for the benefit of hurling” offers verses on that native Gaelic sport, while the lengthy subscribers list opens a window on Irish literary society in Waterford and beyond. The author, Edward Morgan Mandeville, served as a magistrate and was a resident of Raheen. The second edition of his Mr. Owenson, who played Major O’ Flaherty, Theatre-Royal, Waterford” . “ The poem *Anarchic reform; or freedom in France* (Waterford, 1794) is printed in this book, incorporating “corrections and additions” (ESTC records a single copy of the separately-published first edition: St. Patrick’s College Library). Mandeville is recorded also as a contributor to *Walker’s Hibernian Magazine*.

ESTC locates 4 copies only (British Library; National Library of Ireland; Royal Irish Academy; University of Chicago).

Erzählungen
von den
Sitten und Schicksalen
der
Negerflaven.

Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art.



Bern,

in der Hallerschen Buchhandlung,

1789.

ANTI-SLAVERY COMPENDIUM - GERMAN ABOLITIONIST PERSPECTIVES

19. [KOLB, Johann Ernst.] Erzählungen von den Sitten und Schicksalen der Negersklaven. Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art.*Bern, in der Hallerschen Buchhandlung. 1789. [BOUND AFTER]***DONNDORFF, Johann August. Ueber Lebensart, Sitten, Gebräuche, und natürliche Beschaffenheit verschiedener Völker und Länder: ein Lesebuch für Freunde der Erd und Völkerkunde mit vielen Bemerkungen aus der Naturgeschichte ...***Erfurt, Georg Adam Keyser. 1789. Two works bound together. First editions. 8vo (11 x 18cm) xxiv, 288; [12], 626, [2]pp., very good copies in contemporary speckled paper-covered, leather-backed boards, spine with gilt-ruled raised bands, gilt-stamped spine label, painted patterned endpapers, silk book-mark, light wear to extremities.*

First edition, rare, of this anti-slavery compendium, one of the most significant abolitionist books printed in German in the eighteenth century. The editor, Johann Ernst Kolb, has included thirty-two different texts, several from his own pen, to create an anthology of "Tales of the customs and fates of African slaves" in support of abolition. In the lengthy preface he outlines his opposition to the barbarism of the transatlantic slave trade. The texts include tales of the harsh conditions of plantation life, the attitudes of colonists and planters, and imagined perspectives of the enslaved on their own slavery: "Zimeo ... Quaschi ... Der Quaker Miflin ... Von dem Zustand der Sklaven aus der Insel St. Domingue ... Von der Schwarzen auf Jamaika ... Verordnung des hohen Rathes von Philadelphia wegen der Slavery ... Die Sklaven auf Barbados in Westindien ... Der Neger Makandal ..." Several stories here were adapted in later German literary renderings of slavery, in particular "Zimeo" being incorporated by the philosopher-poet Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) in his "Neger-Idyllen" (1797).

Kolb's tales range in location from Saint-Domingue to South Carolina, including accounts of the bravery of rebel slaves in Jamaica, tales of love between the enslaved and the humane treatment and consideration of slaves by Quakers. His aim was to turn the feelings of his readership towards sympathy for the oppressed, the title-page advising that the book offered "Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art": a moving account for people of good nature. In addition to readers in Switzerland and Germany, the book would also have been accessible to German-speaking settlers in North America.

For an analysis of Kolb's work, see: Paul E. Logan, *Images of the Black: J.E. Kolb's "Erzählungen von den Sitten und Schicksalen der Negersklaven"*, in: *Monatshefte*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (Winter, 1980), pp. 389-400. Kolb's work is bound together here with the first edition, rare, of a geographical anthology by the German naturalist Johann August Donndorff (1754-1837) which includes descriptions of the East Indies, the Philippines, Arabia, Tibet, and Senegal, including mention of the slave trade.

I. Sabin 22806; Hogg, *The African slave trade and its suppression*, 4210; Dippel 488. Not in Baginsky. OCLC locates 5 copies only (Landesbibliothek Coburg; Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg; Universität Göttingen; Harvard; Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire Fribourg). II. OCLC locates 5 copies only (British Library; Cambridge University Library; Universität Göttingen; Universität Leipzig; Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek). Baginsky, reviews: 1029A; 1115A.

£6500



ABOLITIONIST EMBLEM ON JASPERWARE PLAQUE

20. [SLAVERY.] [Jasperware plaque displaying Wedgwood’s design of a kneeling enchaind slave.]

[Staffordshire, c.1790?] Jasperware pottery plaque (approx. 2.8 x 4.2cm) the design in white in relief, the background dipped a yellow cane colour, fine condition.

Datable to c.1790 and most probably produced by a small Staffordshire factory, the design of this jasperware plaque displays the emblem of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Soon after the formation of the Society in 1787 a jasperware medallion was modelled by William Hackwood (d.1836) at the behest of master potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) depicting an enchaind slave accompanied by text “Am I not a man and a brother?” This seminal image was then adopted by the abolitionist cause in general, being used also as the symbol of the French *Société des amis des noirs* and others. The yellow background colour used for this plaque, known as “cane” during the eighteenth century, may have been chosen as a reference to the yellow colour of sugar cane. During the 1790s abolitionist designs were incorporated into many everyday items such as tobacco tins, fob seals, tokens and medals bearing variants of this and similar designs, which were sold presumably to raise funds for the abolitionist cause. A rare survival.

£2250



ROCOCO FRANKENTHAL PORCELAIN INKSTAND

21. [PENMANSHIP.] [A Frankenthal porcelain inkstand on brass mount.]

[Frankenthal, Germany, c.1760.] Inkstand, the porcelain body in rocaille form painted with floral sprays in red & purple, gilt-painted edges, the base with underglaze blue Frankenthal factory brush mark (crowned "CT" with dot beneath), mounted in the early nineteenth century on a brass armature, the beaded base with four foliate feet, the brass-lidded pounce pot & inkwell attached with a double-threaded screw-on base (thus replacing the original lids), inkwell with related glass liner (the whole approx. 24.5 x 14.5 x 11cm) the porcelain with a few small chips & edge repairs to extremities, the base with old patination, in a very good state of preservation.

This fine quality porcelain inkstand can be dated to c.1760, manufactured at the Frankenthal factory in Germany. The design conjures the decorative verve of the rococo era with the exaggerated asymmetric gilt-edged rocaille forms decorated with floral swags in purple and red. The base bears the Frankenthal mark, a crowned "CT" with dot beneath that signified the patronage of Charles Theodore, elector of Bavaria (1724-1799), remembered in particular as a supporter of the arts. The design can be attributed with confidence to the master modeller Johann Wilhelm Lanz (fl.1750-1761) who was employed at Frankenthal between 1755 and 1761. Fragile high status porcelain objects of this kind were often mounted on brass stands in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century to preserve them from damage with a decorative armature, as here. This is a rare and charming object evoking the writing desk of a wealthy continental man or woman of letters of the mid-eighteenth century.

An inkstand modelled c.1752-1754 by Lanz in the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum has very similar rococo decoration. See: *Passion for Porcelain: masterpieces of ceramics from the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum*, 2012, pp.282-283.

£3750

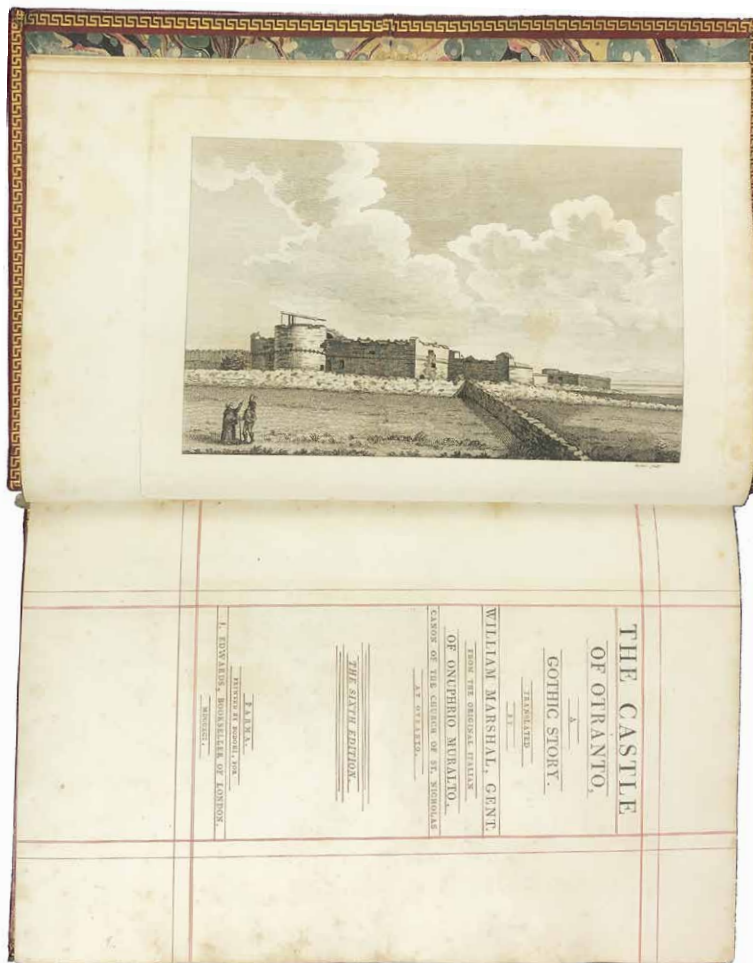


SEALING LETTERS WITH GEORGIAN SILVER WAX JACK

22. [WRITING.] [George III silver wax jack, the circular base supporting lyre-shaped frame.]
[Hallmarked to base: London, John Emes, 1801.] Wax jack, silver, the circular base supporting lyre-shaped frame, with chained conical snuffer, the rotating axle with red sealing wax wicked coil, base with thumb handle, in a fine state of preservation.

This elegant George III silver wax jack would have made a stylish addition to the desk of a prosperous letter-writer in the era of Jane Austen (1775-1817). A popular item of desk-stationery in the Georgian era in Great Britain, the wax jack served as a dispenser of sealing wax for use when sealing letters, the wax often then being impressed with a seal matrix from a signet ring, fob seal or desk seal. The hallmarks on this wax jack indicate that it was manufactured in London in 1801 by the silversmith John Emes (1762- 1808) of Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. Trained as an engraver, Emes became a silversmith in his 30s, being granted his first mark by the Goldsmiths 27 August 1796, initially working in partnership with Henry Chawner (d.1851). Emes specialised in tea and coffee services. The business was continued and expanded after his death by his widow Rebecca Emes (d.1828) in partnership with Edward Barnard I (d.1855).

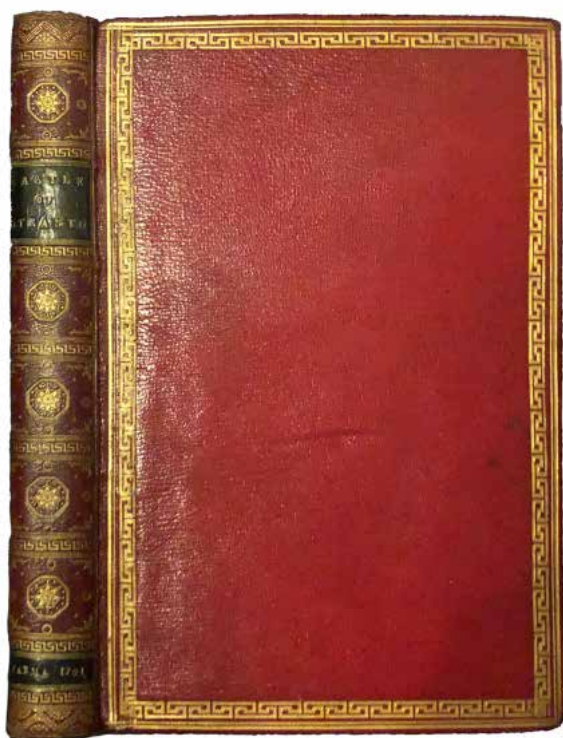
£2250



BODONI EDITION OF HORACE WALPOLE'S GOTHIC MASTERPIECE

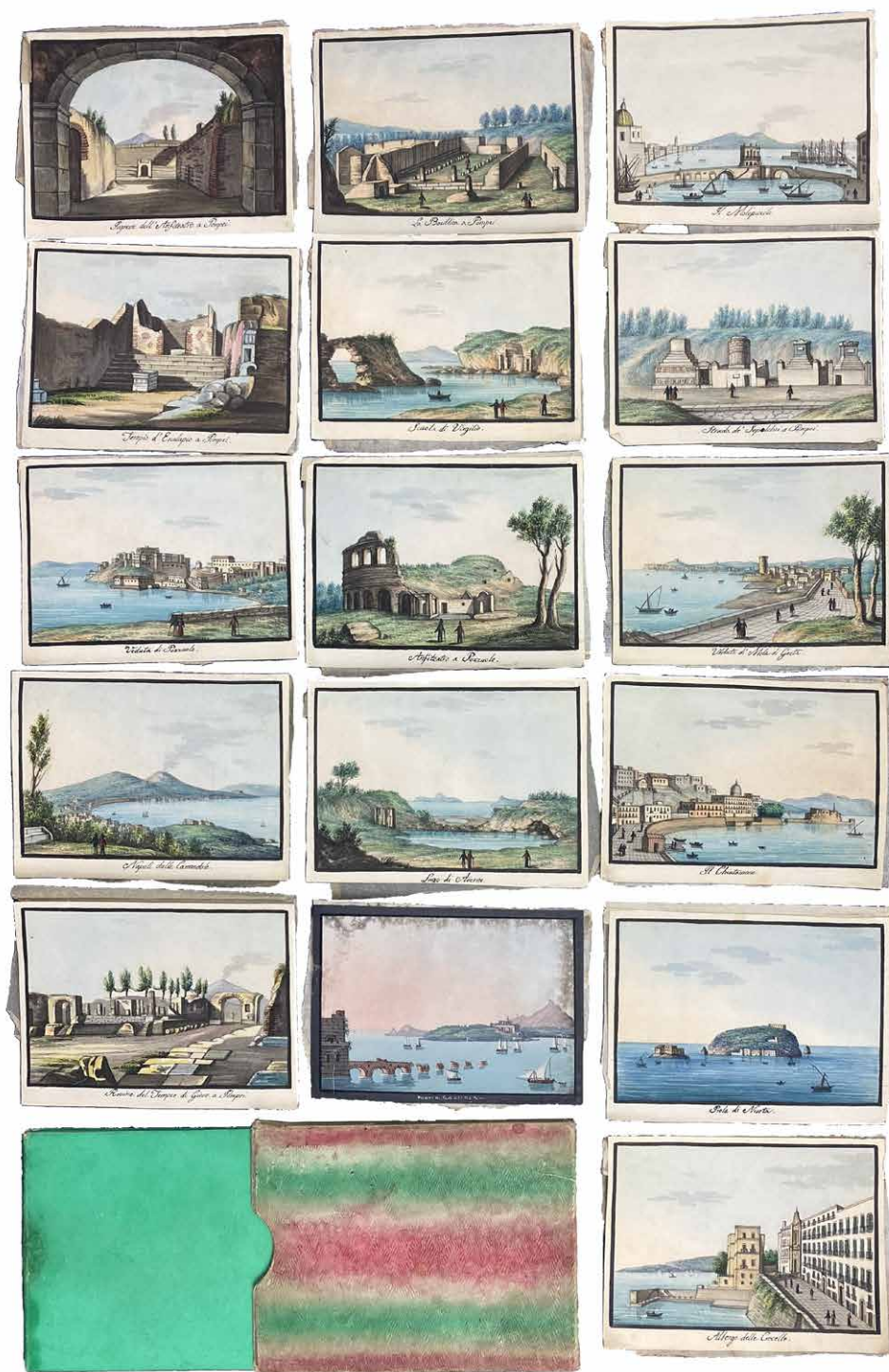
23. [WALPOLE, Horace.]The castle of Otranto, a gothic story. Translated by William Marshal, Gent. from the original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto, canon of the church of St. Nicholas at Otranto ...

Parma. Printed by Bodoni, for J. Edwards, bookseller of London. 1791. "Sixth edition." 4to (17 x 25cm) [6], XXXII, 245, [1]pp., with half-title, 2 engraved frontispieces (Hazen: states A & B), additional initial & final blanks, second issue (cancel title-page), a fully-margined copy (page dimensions 16.4x 24.1cm) the thick, laid paper watermarked with a fleur-de-lys with initials F.P., first few leaves with some negligible foxing, very good in contemporary red morocco (possibly by Staggemeier & Welcher?), boards with gilt Greek key roll border, flat spine gilt in compartments to a geometric design incorporating Greek key roll, black morocco labels titled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, bookplate of "Ellen James".



Bound in contemporary English red morocco, gilt-tooled in the neoclassical style, this is a superior example of one of 300 copies of *The castle of Otranto* printed in Parma in 1791 by the celebrated Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813) for the London bookseller James Edwards (1756-1816). First printed in 1764, this seminal work by Horace Walpole (1717-1797) is considered the first Gothic novel. The printing of this edition in Italy evokes the fictional Italianate origins of the work as presented by Walpole: "translated by William Marshal, gent. from the original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto, canon of the church of St. Nicholas at Otranto." This copy includes two examples of the engraved frontispiece in different states, engraved by Inigo Barlow after a 1785 drawing (BM: 1927,0712.8) by Willey Reveley (d.1799) depicting the real Castle of Otranto in Puglia. Some copies are on occasion mistakenly described as "large paper", however no large paper copies were printed: comparing with the page dimensions listed in Hazen this is as large a cut copy as is possible. It is thought that Edwards the publisher arranged the binding of this and other similar morocco-bound copies. The bookplate "Ellen James" most probably is that of Ellen King James (1823-1849), aunt of novelist Henry James (1843- 1916). Hazen, Walpole, 17, see: pp.56-63 (the watermark F.P. under fleur-de-lys not noted); Summers p.252; Brooks 420; Rothschild 2492.

£2500



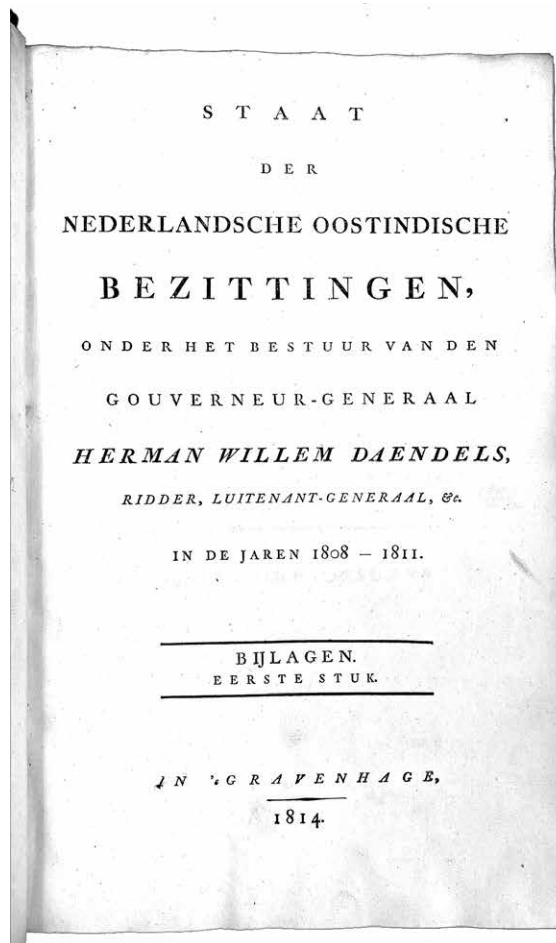
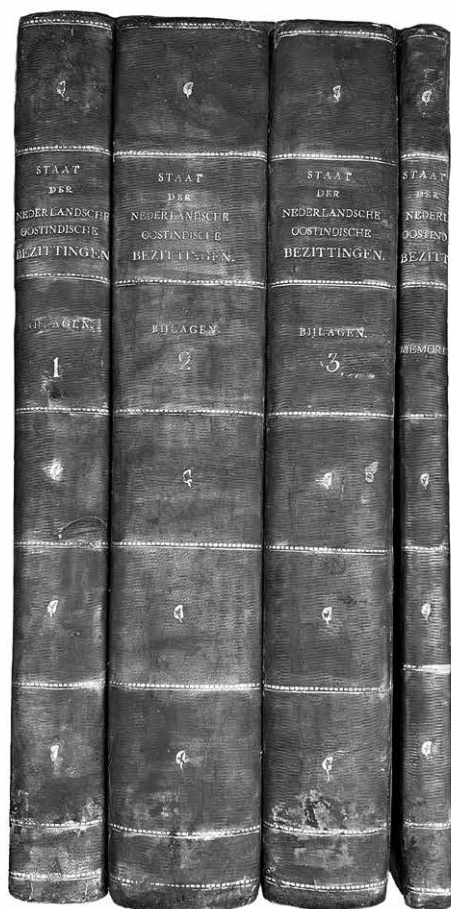
GOUACHE VIEWS OF VESUVIUS & POMPEII FOR GRAND TOURISTS

24. [ITALY.] [Vesuvius, Pompeii and views around the bay of Naples.]

[Naples, c.1817]. Sixteen gouache studies (each approx. 9 x 6cm) on thick wove paper (one sheet watermarked [Wha] "tman [18]17") each with ink-penned title & contemporary tissue paper guard, housed in associated green & red striped slipcase (approx. 12 x 9cm) case with light wear to extremities, very good.

A charming memento of travels in Italy, these sixteen miniature gouaches depict views around the bay of Naples, including the smoking volcano Vesuvius, scenes of classical ruins in Pompeii and picturesque sights and architectural remains at Pozzuoli, including the islet of Nisida. They have been kept in fine, fresh condition by the guard papers that folds over each card, and can be dated to c.1817 from a watermark in the paper. Intended for sale to foreign travellers making a Grand Tour, the set was most probably sold in Naples. A charming group of gouaches, notable in particular for the inclusion of several depictions of ruins at Pompeii.

£2750

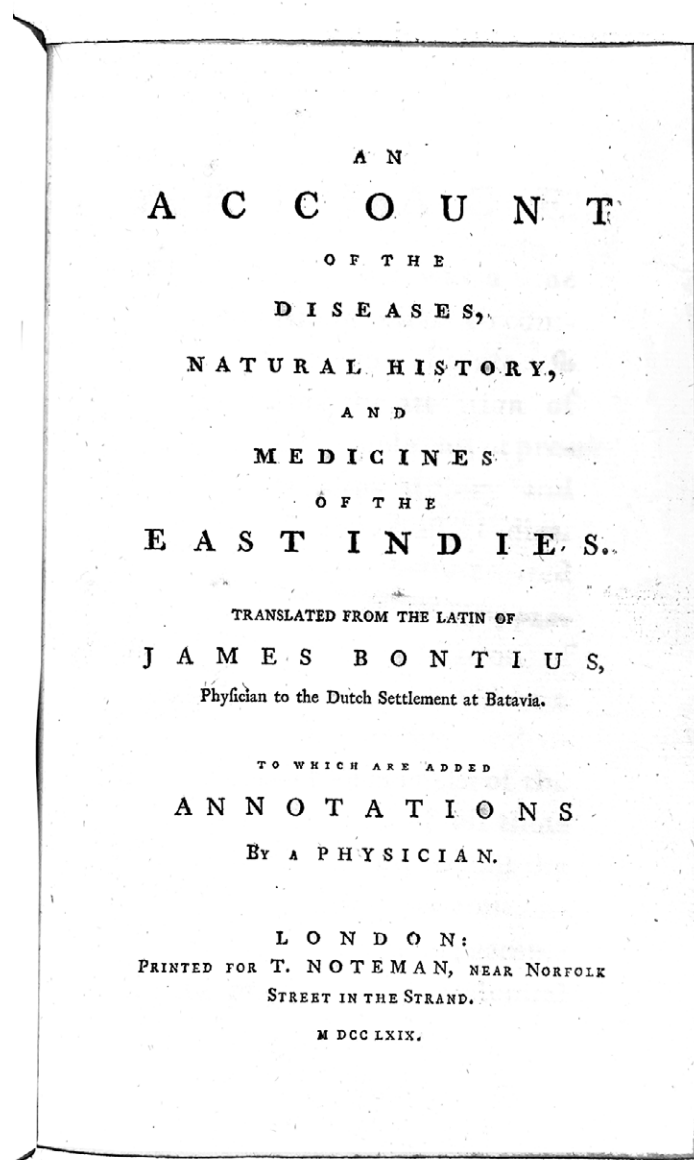


DUTCH EAST INDIES - PLANTATION ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

25. DAENDELS, Herman Willem. Staat der Nederlandsche Oostindische bezittingen, onder het bestuur van der gouverneur-generaal Herman Willem Daendels, ridder, luitenant-generaal, &c. in de jaren 1808 -1811. In 's Gravenhage [The Hague.] [Gedruckt bij H. van Teeckelenburgh en de Gebroeders van Cleef.] 1814. 4 volumes. Folio (21 x 33cm) [6], 128, [1]; [334]; [596]; [488]pp., including half-titles & folding tables, title-pages with small ink stamps (Utrecht University, with related cancellation stamps from deaccessioning), small oval printed shelfmark labels inside front boards, very good in contemporary Dutch straight-grain red morocco, marbled pastedowns, all edges gilt, spines a little faded, some light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, an excellent set in contemporary Dutch straight-grain red morocco gilt, of this substantial overview of the Dutch East Indies in four folio volumes, recording the tenure of governor-general Herman Willem Daendels (1762-1818), resident at Batavia (now Jakarta) between 1808 and 1811. Sent to prepare the colony for an expected British invasion, Daendels oversaw huge infrastructure projects, in particular the construction, achieved through Javanese forced labour, of the Great Post Road running across northern Java from Anjer to Panaroecan. Two new forts, at Meester Cornelis (Jatinegara) and Fort Lodewijk in Surabaya, hospitals, military barracks, arms factories at Surabaya and Semarang, and a new military college in Batavia, were erected also. The first volume here offers a summary outlining his four year governorship, with the additional three volumes (containing more than one thousand pages) presenting a series of reports with sectional headings including: Java's North-East Coast, Bantam, Cheribon (now Cirebon), Batavia, The Moluccas, accounting, finances, army, navy and medical services. Of particular economic interest are reports on the plantation economy, including statistical tables of coffee production. Rouffaer & Muller p.68.

£4500



DISEASES OF THE EAST INDIES – DUTCH PHYSICIAN AT BATAVIA

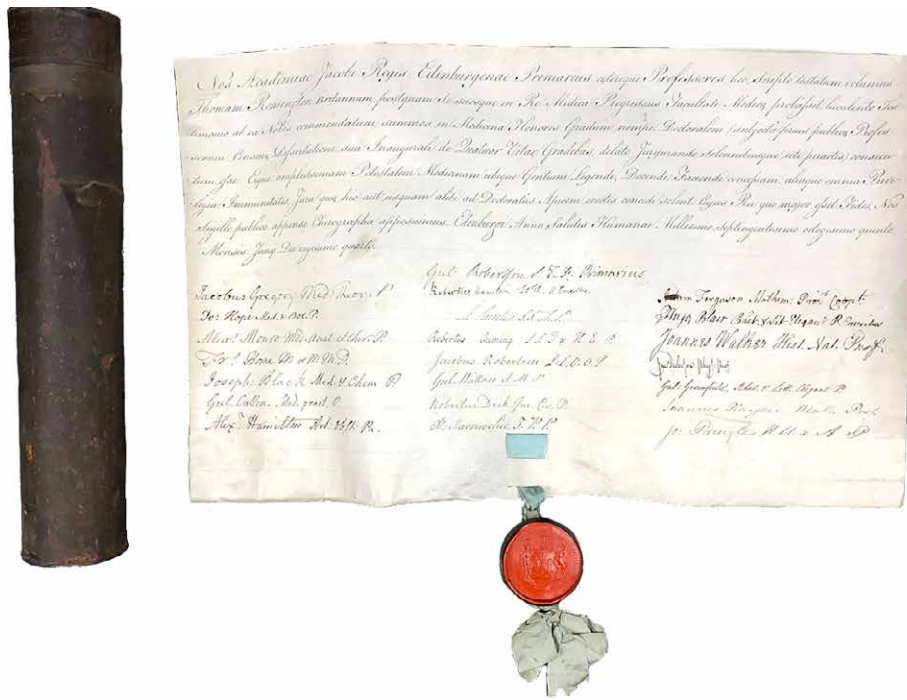
26. BONDT, Jakob de. An account of the diseases, natural history, and medicines of the East Indies. Translated from the Latin of James Bontius, physician to the Dutch settlement at Batavia. To which are added annotations by a physician.

London, printed for T. Noteman. 1769. First edition in English. 8vo (13 x 21 cm) xvi, 231, [1]pp., engraved eighteenth century heraldic bookplate "Lord Sandys", very good in contemporary plain calf, spine with remains of original gilt-stamped label, joints strengthened imperceptibly, light wear to extremities.

First edition in English translation, scarce, of this medical manual concerning the diseases and medicines of the East Indies. Published originally in Latin as *Historiæ naturalis et medicæ Indiæ orientalis* by the Leiden physician Jakob de Bondt (1592-1631), it had been printed in Willem Piso's *De Indiæ utriusque re naturali et medica ...* (Amsterdam, 1658). Having graduated from Leiden in 1614, De Bondt sailed with the Dutch East India Company to their colony of Batavia, where he was an early European observer of the ailments and infections found in Java. This English edition was deemed useful on account of the expansion of the British in the Asia in the eighteenth century and a relative dearth of relevant medical manuals for the tropics. Different sections include the listing of endemic diseases, among them cholera, dysentery and various fevers; observations on the dissection of bodies; advice on the preservation of health in the Indonesian climate including dietary notes; commentary on different plants, fruits, spices including opium, cardamom, tamarinds, "the pudding-pipe tree", pepper, coconut, turmeric, galangal, "snake-wood".

"The first Dutch work on tropical medicine; includes the first modern description of beriberi and cholera" (Garrison-Morton 2263-3736). Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library.

£2500



SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT - EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

27. [EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.] [Doctoral certificate in medicine issued to Thomas Remington.]

Edinburgh, 24 June 1785. Certificate, manuscript in ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 50 x 31 cm) in Latin, signatures of 22 professors & faculty members at foot, red wax armorial college seal in tin skipket appended on blue silk ribbon, very good; housed in a contemporary tin lidded tube as issued, some old patination to extremities, very good.

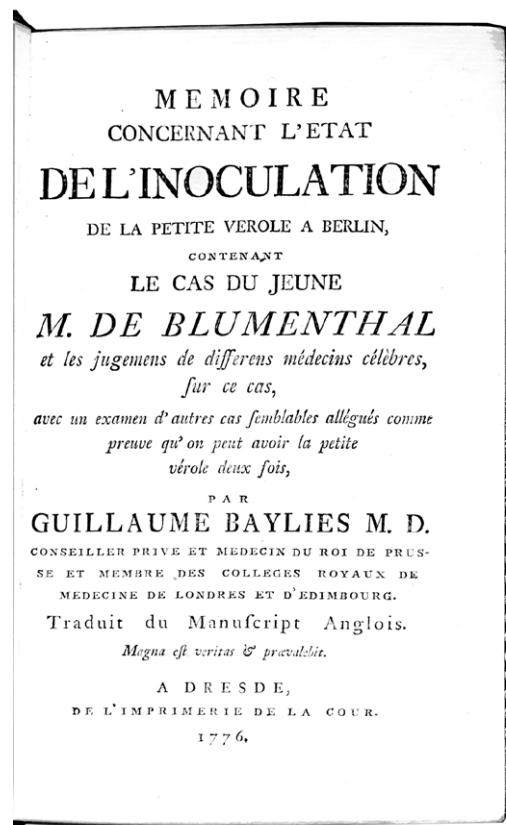
This doctoral certificate in medicine was issued in 1785 to Thomas Remington (d.1832). It evokes the heyday of the University of Edinburgh Medical School, renowned in the second half of the eighteenth century as the foremost medical teaching institution in the English-speaking world and one of the chief ornaments of the Scottish Enlightenment. Remington's doctoral thesis was published as *Tentamen medicum, inaugurale, de quatuor vitae gradibus ...* (Edinburgh, 1785). This certificate is especially noteworthy for the twenty two signatures of Edinburgh professors and academics penned at the foot, an entire galaxy of eminent authorities, among them: James Gregory (1753-1821) physician and classicist; John Hope (1725-1786) physician and botanist; Alexander Monro secundus (1733-1817) anatomist and physician; Francis Home (1719-1813) physician and first professor of *Materia Medica* at the University of Edinburgh; Joseph Black (1728-1799) physician and chemist; William Cullen (1710-1790) physician and chemist; Alexander Hamilton (1739-1802) physician and obstetric surgeon; William Robertson (1721-1793) historian, cleric and Principal of Edinburgh University between 1762 and 1793; James Robertson (1714-1795) orientalist; Adam Ferguson (1723-1816) philosopher and historian; Hugh Blair (1718-1800) minister and rhetorician; John Walker (1731-1803) professor of natural history; John Robison (1739-1805) physicist and mathematician; John Playfair (1748-1819) mathematician and scientist.

£2500

*Jacobus Gregory Med. Praes. P.
Do: Hope Med. & Bot. P.
Alex: Monro Med. Anal. et Chir. P.
Do: Home Med. & Nat. P.
Joseph: Black & Med. & Chem. P.
Gul: Cullen. Med. pract. P.
Alex: Hamilton Ant. Hist. P.*

*Gul: Robertson L. L. P. Primarius
Robertus Hamilton. Sc. Th. & Emanc.
L. Lewis Sc. Th. P.
Robertus Cuning L. L. P. & H. E. P.
Jacobus Robertson L. L. D. O. P.
Gul: Wallac. J. M. P.
Robertus Duth Jun. Civ. P.
St: Macaouchie J. P. P.*

*Adam Ferguson Mathem. Praes. Coopt.
Hugh Blair Crit. Scit. Elegans & Sacris
Joannes Walker Hist. Nat. Prof.
Gul: Grantfield, Med. & Lib. Regent. P.
Joannes Rivington Math. Praes.
Jo: Pringle M. D. & A. P.*



SMALLPOX INOCULATIONS IN GERMANY BY ENGLISH PHYSICIAN

28. BAYLIES, William. *Memoire concernant l'etat de l'inoculation de la petite verole a Berlin, contenant le cas du jeune M. De Blumenthal et les jugemens de differens medecins celebres, sur ce cas, avec un examen d'autres cas semblables allégues comme preuve qu'on peut avoir la petite vérole deux fois ... Traduit du manuscrit anglois.*

A Dresde, de l'imprimerie de la Cour. 1776. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18.5cm) [16], 150pp., a fine copy, printed on thick, laid paper, in contemporary German red morocco, boards bordered in gilt with a floral & foliate rococo tooling, spine gilt-tooled in compartments with raised bands, original black leather label tooled in gilt, all edges gilt.

First edition, rare, a fine copy, printed on thick paper and bound in contemporary full German red morocco, borders of boards and spine compartments tooled in gilt with rococo flower and foliage designs. Printed in Dresden this book records the experiences of the English physician William Baylies (1722-1787) administering smallpox inoculations in Berlin, including some correspondence with medical colleagues in London. Baylies ran into financial difficulties on account of his extravagant lifestyle, fleeing his house in Westminster and employment at the Middlesex Hospital for Dresden in 1766. Moving on to Berlin in 1774, he was appointed physician to Frederick the Great (1712-1786). The sumptuous binding on this copy indicates presumably that it was intended for presentation. Dedicated to Empress of Russia Catherine the Great (1729-1796), the printing in Germany of this French translation made directly from Baylies' English manuscript preceded by five years the publication of the treatise in Scotland as *Facts and observations relative to inoculation in Berlin, and to the possibility of having the small-pox a second time ...* (Edinburgh, 1781).

OCLC locates 7 copies only (Yale University Medical Library; Library of Congress; Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library; University of Glasgow Library; British Library; Danish Royal Library; Universität Leipzig).

The only copy we have traced at auction appeared at Sothebys 14 October 1963 (perhaps describing this copy: "attractive contemporary German ... red morocco gilt, rococo borders composed of small floral and scrollwork tools ...")

£2500





PYRENEAN PANORAMA IN VICTORIAN WATERCOLOUR

29. [SMITH, Louisa.] [View of the Pyrenees from Pau ...]

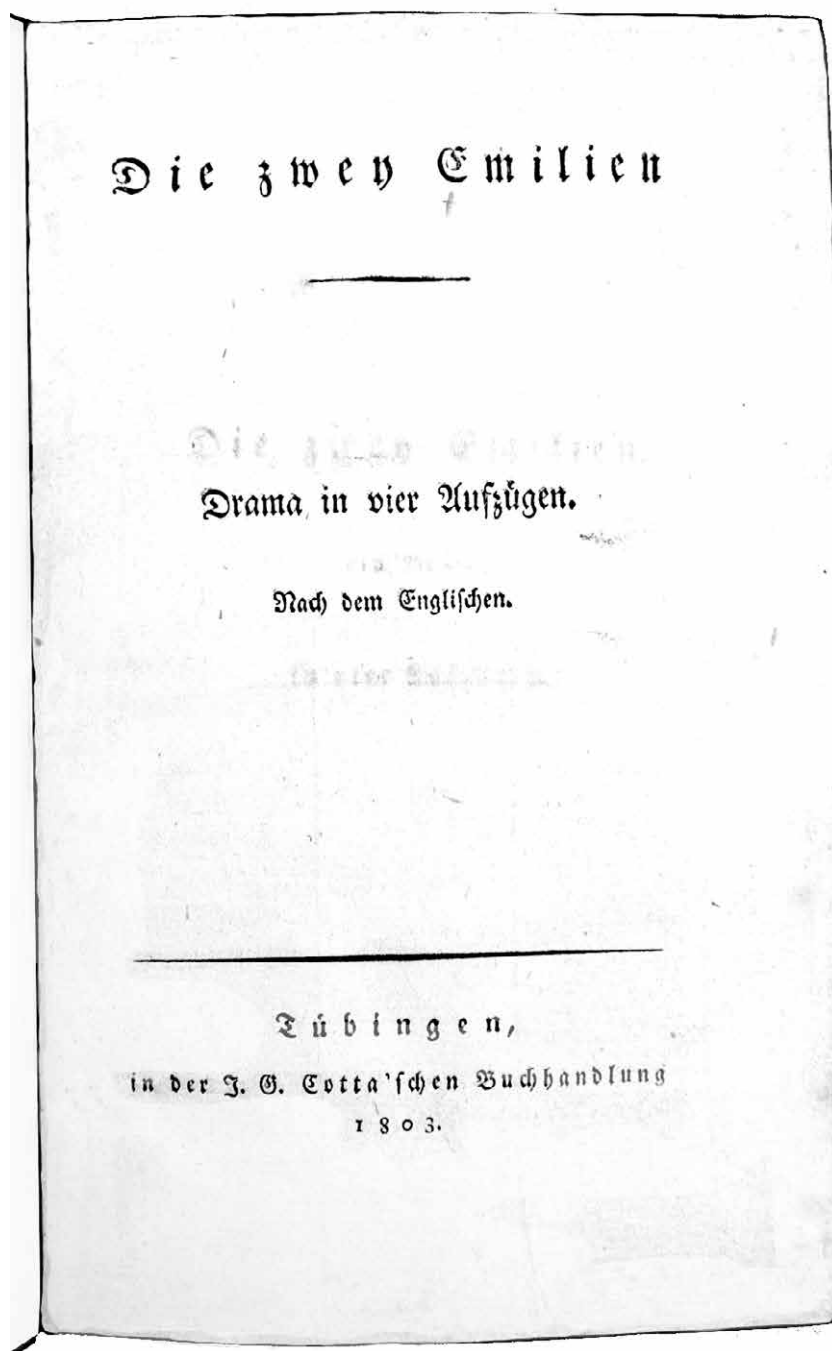
[Pau, France, 1852.] Drawing, watercolour on thick, textured watercolour paper (on three sheets, joined with cloth hinges to verso, total dimensions approx. 143 x 31cm) verso with contemporary ink annotation: "View of the Pyrenees from Pau done by Mrs Martin Smith (née Louisa Ridley) 1852", blank verso with some light dustmarking to extremities, very good.

This large and accomplished early Victorian watercolour panorama in three sheets depicts a view from the southwestern French town of Pau looking south toward the Pyrenees. The river is most probably the Gave de Pau. Presumably drawn on a continental tour, a contemporary ink note to the verso identifies the artist as: "Mrs Martin Smith (née Louisa Ridley) 1852."

Louisa Smith (1809-1894), daughter of politician Sir Matthew White Ridley 3rd baronet (1778-1836), had married Martin Tucker Smith (1803-1880), banker and Liberal Party politician, in 1831.

£1750





ENGLISH CROSS-DRESSING GOTHIC NOVELLA TURNED GOETHEAN DRAMA

30. [STEIN, Charlotte von; LEE, Sophie.] *Die zwey Emilien. Drama in vier Aufzügen. Nach dem Englischen.* Tübingen, in der J.G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung. 1803. First edition. 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) 142pp., engraved library label c.1830 "Bibliothek von Aug. Hertwig," very good in early nineteenth century black sponge-painted paper-covered boards, cloth spine with two old manuscript-titled labels.

First edition of this Goethean rarity, a theatrical adaptation by the dramatist Charlotte von Stein (1742-1827), lady-in-waiting at the Weimar court, of the Gothic novella *The two Emilys* (1798) by the English writer Sophie Lee (1750-1824). In Stein's adaptation the evil Emilie Lenox is pitted against the virtuous Emilie Fitzallen in a battle for the attentions of the Marquis von Lenox. Featuring principally Irish and Scottish characters, the Italian setting is centred on Naples. Stein's play has been the subject of considerable academic discussion, the narrative including cross-dressing by the heroine (see: F. Eigler & S. Kord, *The Feminist Encyclopedia of German Literature*, 1997, p.245). This was the only work by Stein to be published in her own lifetime, at Tübingen, by the "Cotta'schen Buchhandlung," then managed by Johann Friedrich Cotta (1764-1832), well-connected politician and friend to several prominent German writers, including Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805). This first edition is of the utmost rarity. It was followed by a second edition (Augsburg, [1805]), the title-page of which attributed the authorship, mistakenly, to Schiller.

OCLC locates 1 copy only (Northwestern University Library).

£2750