



JOHN WINDLE *ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER*

24 Works for the Booksellers' Showcase
RBMS Virtual Conference 2021

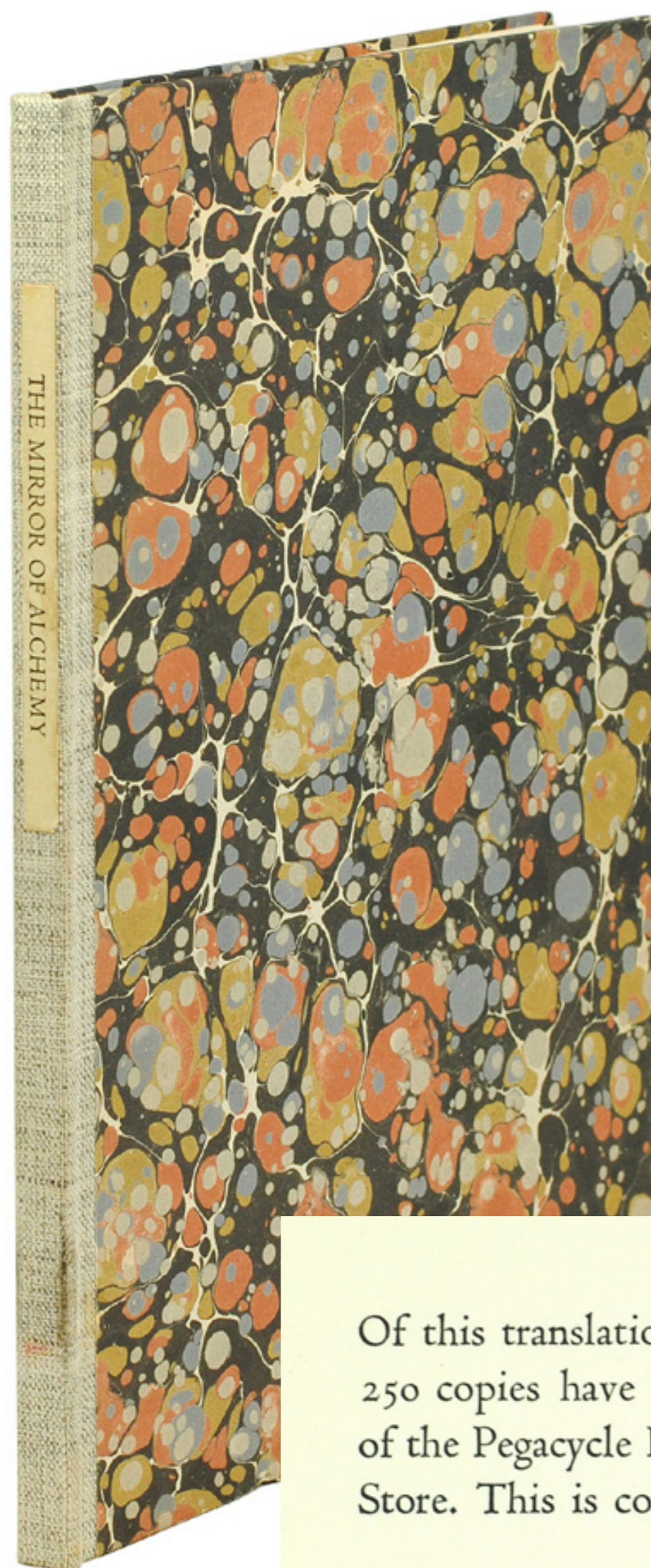
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No. 141 of 250 copies printed for the Globe Bookstore, Los Angeles

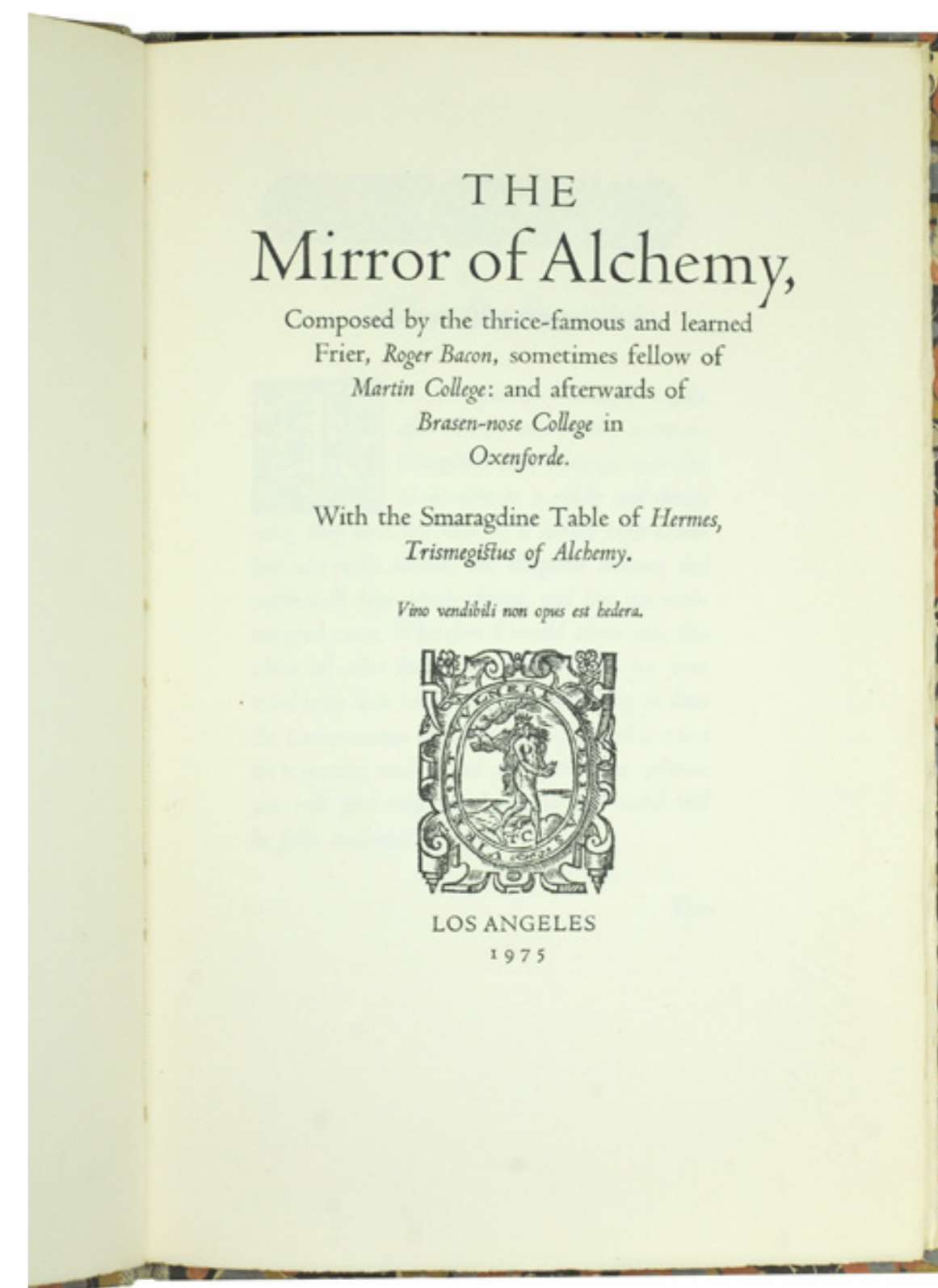


1. BACON ROGER. *The Mirror of Alchemy*. Los Angeles: Press of the Pegacycle Lady (William and Victoria Dailey), 1975.

Large 8vo (10 x 6.5"), [6], 18, 1 (colophon) pp. Marbled paper covered boards with buckram backstrip, paper lettering label on backstrip, fine.

§ No. 141 of 250 copies printed for the Globe Bookstore (Michael Goth). A translation in modern English of Bacon's *Speculum Alchimiae*. Printed on Arches wove paper at Press of the Pegacycle Lady for The Globe Book Store. William and Victoria Dailey who co-founded the Press published numerous interesting and unusual books in beautiful formats, including books for Graham Nash, Steve Martin (the famous "Happy Feet"), Ricky Jay, and Michael Goth whose bookshop was for a short while the leading rare book shop for alchemy and the occult. Carlos Castaneda gave a reading at the shop which this cataloguer attended. (123184) \$475.

Of this translation of *The Mirror of Alchemy* 250 copies have been printed at the Press of the Pegacycle Lady for The Globe Book Store. This is copy number **141**



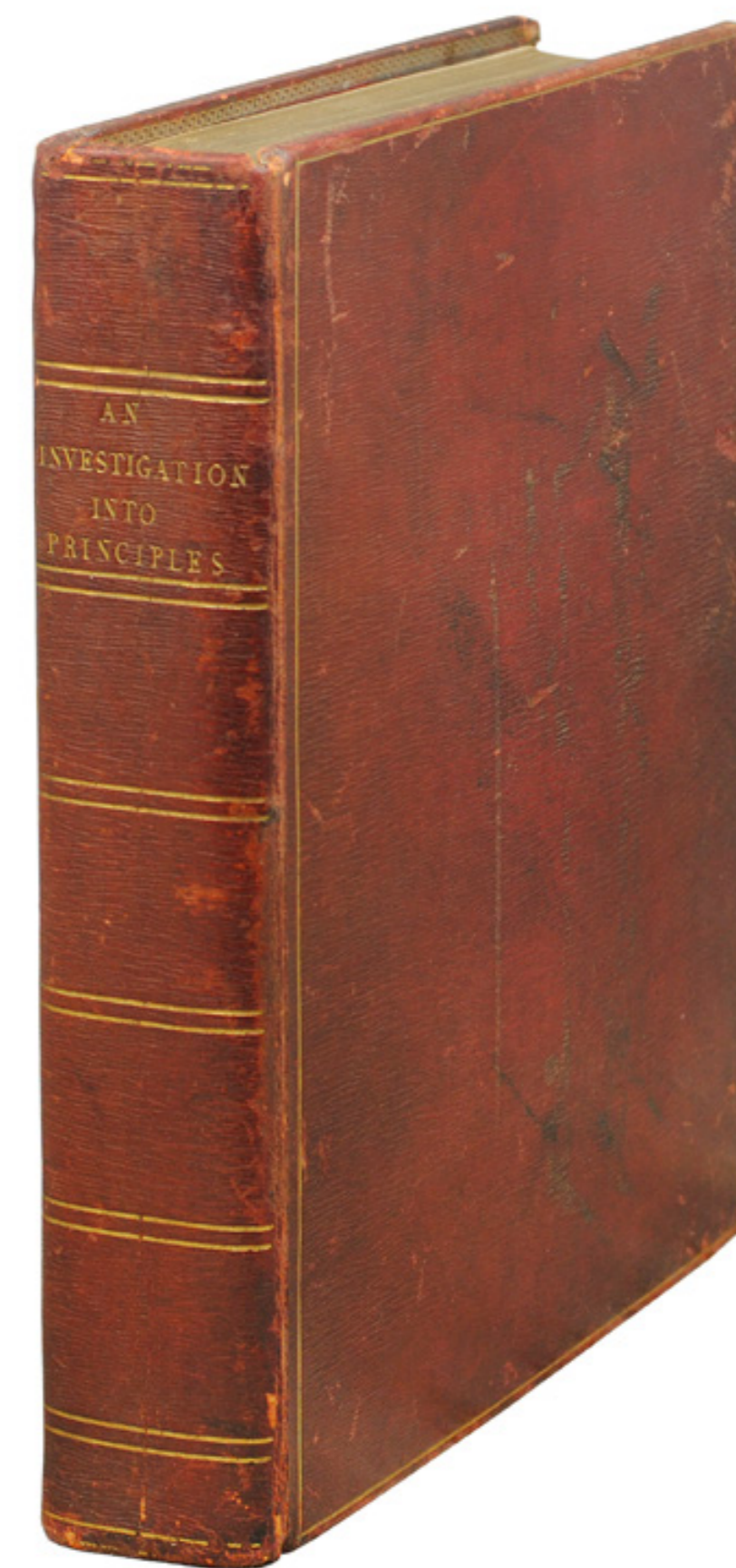
On mysticism, gravity, automatic writing, electricity, and magnetism, by a contemporary of William Blake; of absolute rarity

2. BALDWIN, GEORGE. [BLAKE, WILLIOM, ASSOC.] *An Investigation into Principles, &c.* [title from Worldcat] [London : Dalla Stamperia di Gul. Bulmer, 1801].

Thick 4to, [2], [1], pp. 1-721. Printed in English and Italian. Contemporary red straight-grained goatskin, flat spine banded with double gilt rules, single gilt rule to the margins of the boards, some foxing to the preliminaries, binding repaired and refurbished, still showing some scratches and stains, but still an attractive copy. A.e.g.

§ Only edition, of absolute rarity (three copies recorded, none at auction, one in the marketplace bought by Yale). The description of this book by Maggs is too good not to quote in full: “Written by an associate of William Blake, this is a profoundly eccentric production, full of the revolutionary spirit of the times, combining mysticism, philosophy, electricity and magnetism. One of an unknown number of copies privately printed for the author, without a title page, by George Bulmer, all of them intended for presentation to the author’s friends, this copy bearing the 19th Century ownership inscription ‘Girdlestone’, for whose identity there are several candidates, none completely convincing.

It is in two parts, the first *An Investigation into Principles*, written in English, is a series of reflections on the nature of elements, gravitation (“the pressure of the general ethereal fluid against our orb”), time (“Look for time in the vast expanse, Eternity will start to view, and time revolve no more”) tides, earthquakes and the lack of salt in rain (when raised into the sky by waterspouts, it is sweetened by the action of electricity). His logic is baffling at times, demonstrating the wisdom of a forward five year old or of an experienced haschischan : for instance he observes that gravity isn’t all that Newton cracked it up to be, since water “from a known principle in hydraulics” rises to the top of mountains, which truth he derives from the fact that rivers never run dry. “On the Barleycorn”, is a dialogue between Mata and Ata based on a conversation [with George Finch, Earl of Winchilsea], concerning wisdom, folly, genius, reason, the individuality and the faculty of the soul.



The second part is titled “On the Soul. On Magnetism. Magnetic Productions.” and comprises the transcripts of Avena’s automatic writings (see below), in Italian, many with English introductions, and some untranscribed writings dismissed as “too confused to merit attention”. There are a total 51 sessions in the first year, dated to “Alessandria 1796”, 52 in the second year, and 27 in the third and last year. The last two years have almost no English narrative.

In researching this book, we [Maggs] rely heavily on the intoxicating and brilliant essay by Marsha Schuchard “Blake’s Healing Trio: Magnetism, Medicine, and Mania” published in *Blake, an Illustrated Quarterly*, Vol 23, Issue 1 which explores Blake’s relationship with the “eclectic network of illuminés, which included Swedenborgians, Freemasons, and Cabalists who shared his interest in animal magnetism spirit-communication, and erotic trances”. George Baldwin was one of these, and is included, as “Baldwin of Egypt’s Lake” in a vicious later (1808 - 1811) poem attacking their lack of commitment to his studies.

Baldwin, born in 1744, was an author and diplomat who became very wealthy in the later years of the 18th century, establishing trade links for the East India Company with Egypt, owning a monopoly of the British trade route through Suez, demonstrating remarkable prescience about the importance to British trade of this route to the east. He was British Consul-General in Egypt from 1786 to 1796, in which position he warned the British Government of French plans to take over Egypt, a warning which was largely ignored. When the French invaded Egypt in 1798 he left the country for Italy, leaving behind substantial property in Alexandria, which was seized by the French. He was of considerable help in the planning of the British counter invasion, returning to Egypt in 1801 with the British forces, and claimed the credit for the decision to breach the canal in Alexandria and flood Lake Mareotis to hinder French navigation, which played a significant role in the recapture of Egypt - this is what Blake refers to when he mentions “Baldwin of Egypt’s Lake.” It is attractive to think of a time in which a man could be a senior servant of the state as well as indulging in such arcane personal tastes.

Baldwin’s wife, Jane Malpass, a famous Greek beauty, sat for her portrait to Sir Joshua Reynolds and to Richard Cosway, who introduced Baldwin to English devotees who believed in healing by magnetism, which, although he was a popular figure in English society, made him the subject of some ridicule. Some Blake scholars believe that Jane Malpass is one of the figures in Blake’s ‘Vala’ manuscript. Baldwin had come across what he claimed were many cures in Egypt using magnetism, and experimented on himself with, he said, considerable success. His Magus, so to speak, was an itinerant poet, one Cesare Avena di Valdieri, who passed on his gifts to Baldwin during magnetic sleep. The ‘Principles’ begins in English with a history of the

development of Animal Magnetism, then turns to Italian and intertwines the further exploration of the theme with the story of Baldwin's 'contact' with the spirit of his lost first love through the mediumship of Valdieri in a magnetised trance. Both Blake and Baldwin believed that the same Muse that dictated spirit writings to them also inspired Milton in the writing of 'Paradise Lost'.

Baldwin was in London from 1781-6 where he must have first encountered the English school of Animal Magnetism, a fashionable science begun largely by Franz Anton Mesmer who was for a while very successful as a practitioner in London society. It is highly likely that Baldwin made the acquaintance of Blake during these years. Mesmer was soon eclipsed by his disciple Dr. John Bonniot de Mainaduc, who became a very rich man treating the great and the good of British society, from Royalty downwards. Mainaduc published in 1798 a series of lectures (with a frontispiece by Cosway) where much of the phraseology bears a striking resemblance to the writings of Blake. Baldwin was back in Egypt in 1786, from where he ordered many publications on Animal Magnetism, and on his interest in 'native' medicines with their use of magic and trance states. He set himself up as a practitioner and claimed much success as a healer - it is thought that a drawing from Blake's notebooks showing a cloaked man wearing a turban treating a young crippled girl represents Baldwin. Baldwin even claimed to be able to heal the plague, rife in Egypt at the time, mainly by the use of massage with olive oil.

Worldcat reports only two copies in institutions worldwide, Emory University and the University of Chicago, but a deeper poke reveals a mis-catalogued copy in the British Library. Not in Crabtree, Animal Magnetism early hypnotism, and psychical research, an annotated bibliography. 1766-1925."

DNB notes: "Baldwin was welcomed into London society as an exotic newcomer. He was described by Wright as 'lolling on oriental cushions, amid strange hangings' (T. Wright, *Life of William Blake*, 1929, 2.31) and had some interesting pictures to share. Baldwin became intrigued by Cosway's keen interest in the therapeutic powers of magnetism as expounded by John de Mainauduc. Baldwin's presence was noted in William Blake's lines:

Cosway, Frazer and Baldwin of Egypt's lake,

Fear to associate with Blake,

This life is a warfare against evils,

They heal the sick, he [Blake] casts out devils." Bentley, BBS, 495 (p. 404). (122733) \$8950.

Copy Number 69, given to Gershon Legman

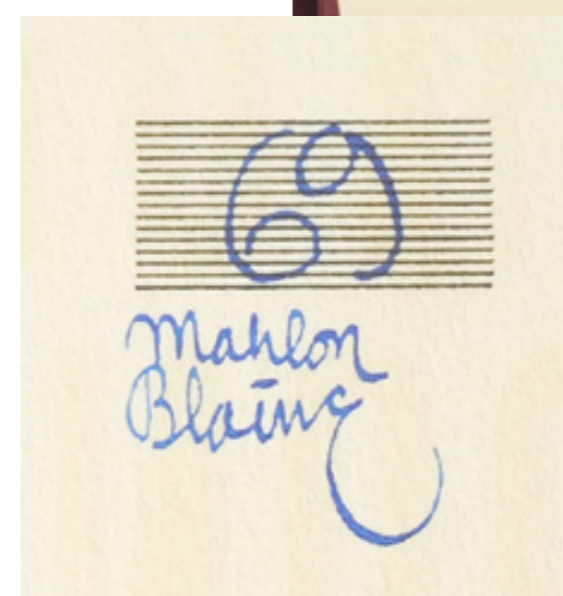


3. BLAINE, MAHLON. *Venus Sardonica*. 50 *Extravaganzas*. New York, 1929.

50 prints on heavy wove paper, plus 2pp. title page with facing limitation statement on lighter wove paper, signed and numbered by Blaine, unbound as issued. With an additional title-page hand drawn by Legman (see below) and 4 additional prints (proofs?) duplicating images from the series on different paper, cut to different sizes. In a red cloth folding portfolio, signed and dated 1937 by Gershon Legman in ink on the inside cover.

§ Copy Number 69 of 160 sets numbered and signed by Mahlon Blaine, with a hand drawn device by Blaine on the title page. A suite of 50 of Blaine's fantastical pornographic drawings. From the library Blaine's friend and biographer Gershon

Legman. The prints are contained in the unlabeled red cloth portfolio of the first edition, but include the title page created for the second edition. Also present are what appear to be proofs of four of the plates and an additional title page hand-lettered by Legman (he often created such title pages for his own manuscripts), suggesting he may have had a hand in the publication and strengthening the possibility that the prints themselves are from the first edition (comparison of the paper stock with another copy of the first edition would presumably answer this question too). Legman's title page gives the publisher as Alex Field, New York, the published title page stated the year only.



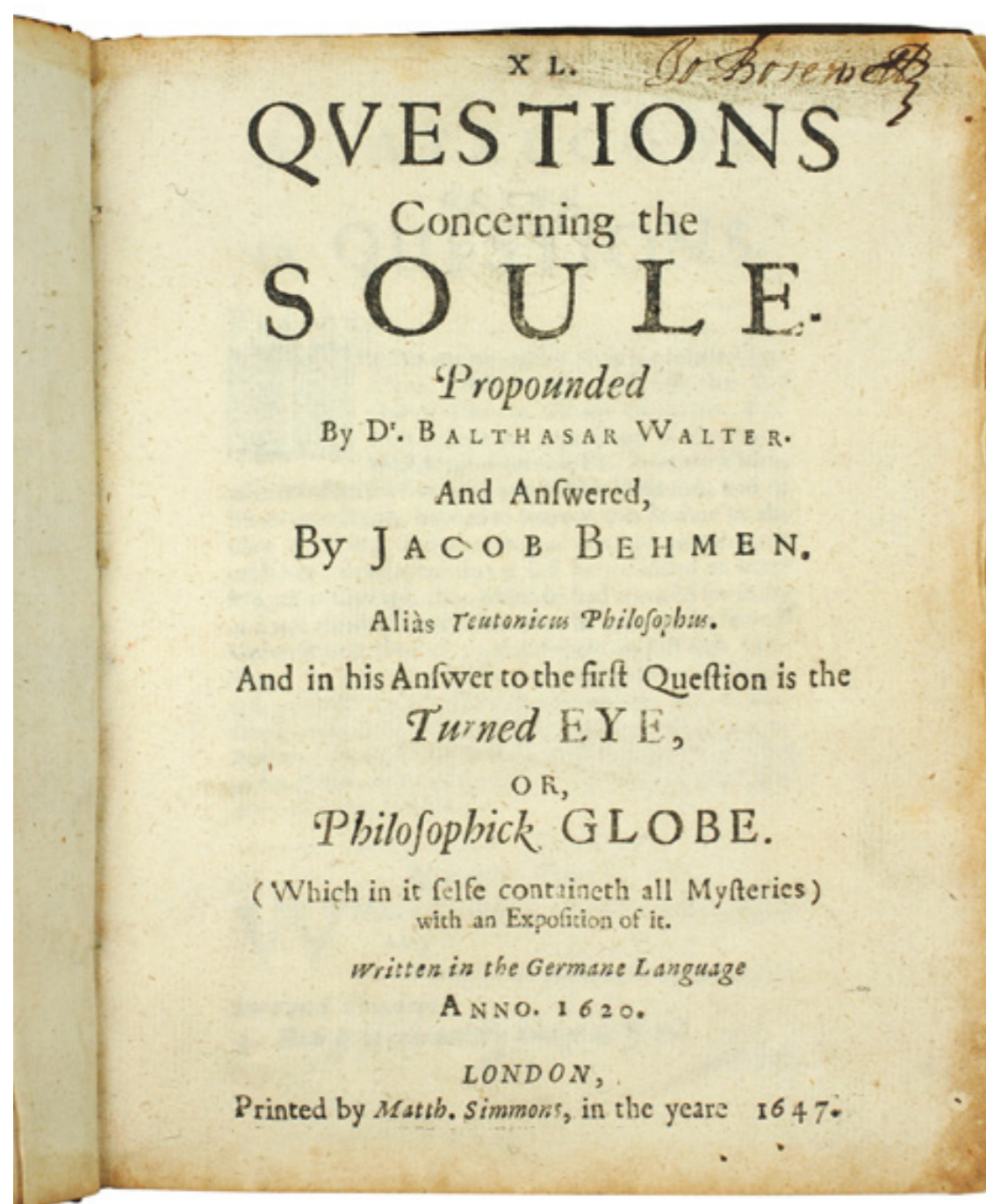
The enigmatic, one-eyed American illustrator Mahlon Blaine (1894-1969) produced a prodigious amount commercial work for both mainstream and avant-garde publishers while living as a semi-vagrant. Most of what is known about him comes from a biographical sketch compiled by Gershon Legman for *The Art of Mahlon Blaine*, (Peregrine Books, 1982), but even he confessed to how little he knew for sure after 15 years of friendship as Blaine was known to deliberate obscure the details of his life. From the 1920s to the 1960s his illustrations appeared over 150



publications including an eclectic mix of children's books, reissued classics, science fiction, and erotic works. In 1929, the year of *Venus Sardonica*, his other illustration credits included the jacket design for the first edition of Steinbeck's *Cup of Gold*, a limited edition of *Hashish and Incense* for the Paul Verlaine Society, and two juvenile nautical stories for Little, Brown & Company among other works. His style drew most clearly on Aubrey Beardsley but expressed a dark sexuality all his own that has kept his reputation on the fringes of respectability and his work under appreciated.

Provenance: Collection of Gershon Legman. Ref: Trenary, *Mahlon Blaine, One-Eyed Visionary* (2013), p.54-55. (123927) \$1750.

From the library of the Earls of Macclesfield



4. [BOEHME, JACOB]. BEHMEN, JAKOB. *XL. Questions Concerning the Soule... [bound with] The Clavis, or Key. Or, an Exposition of Some Principall Matters, and Words in the Writings of Jacob Behmen..* London: Matthew Simmons, 1647.

2 parts in one (as issued?), sm. 4to, [14], 155, [6], 28, [2]pp. including the penultimate advertisement leaf and a final errata leaf. With folding engraved chart of The Figure of The Philosophique Globe, or Eye of ye Wonders of Eternity, or Looking Glass of Wisdom. Original calf ruled in blind, small old paper shelf labels on backstrip. Bookplate of the Macclesfield South Library (Sapere Aude) and shelf mark 165 b 18. Early ink signature “Jo. Boseweth” on title, blind-stamped crest on title-page almost invisible.

§ A translation by John Sparrow of Jakob Böhme’s *Vierzig Fragen von der Seele* (1620). As

noted in the ESTC, The Clavis, or Key has a separate dated title page and pagination but the register is continuous. A very pleasing copy in the original calf with the folding chart, from the important library of the Earls of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle in Oxfordshire, only recently dispersed.

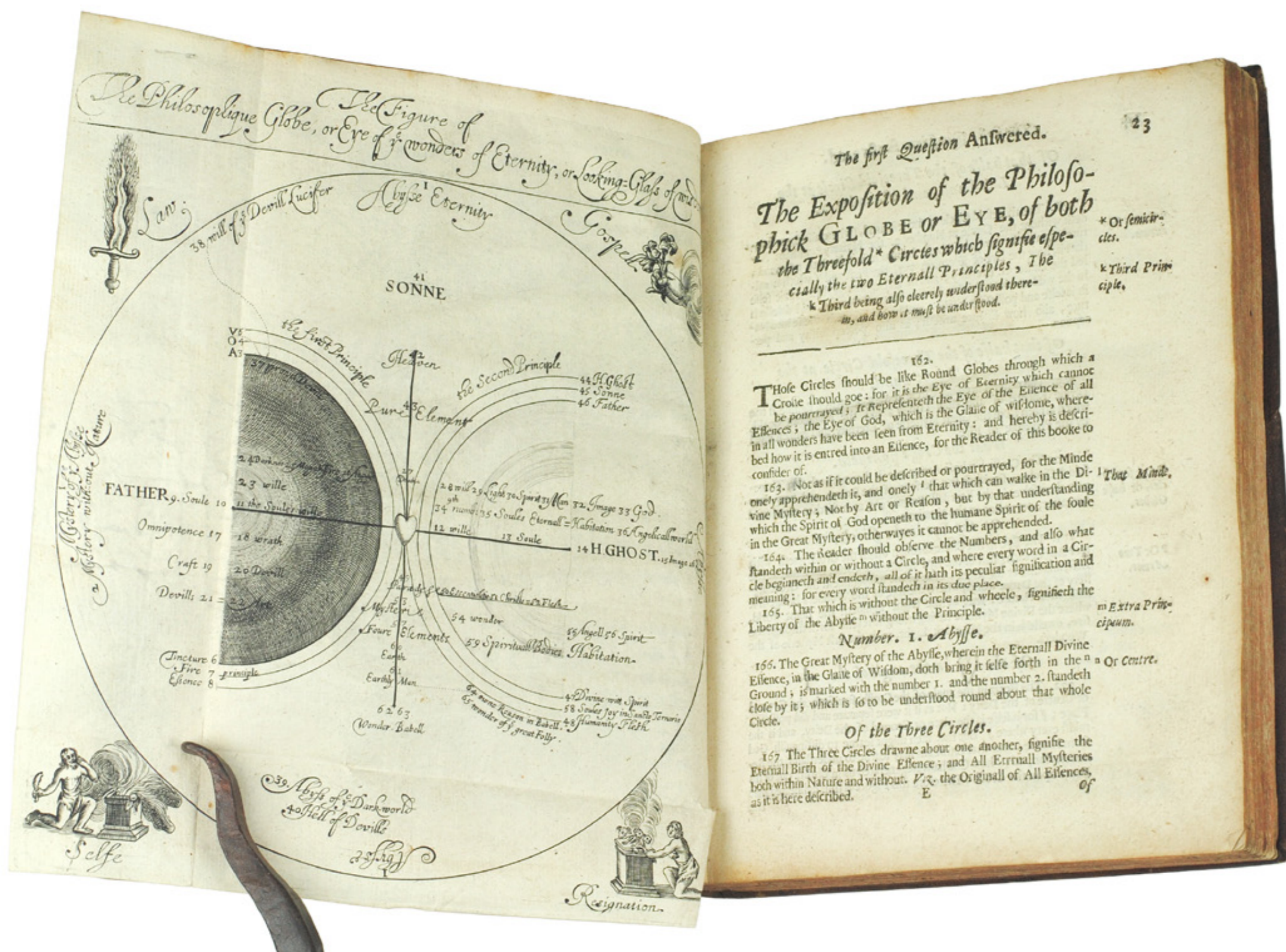
Jakob Böhme was a German philosopher, Christian mystic, and Lutheran Protestant theologian. In one interpretation of Böhme’s cosmology (as represented in the engraved chart), it was necessary for humanity to return to God, and for all original unities to undergo differentiation, desire and conflict—as in the rebellion of Satan, the separation of Eve from



Adam and their acquisition of the knowledge of good and evil—in order for creation to evolve to a new state of redeemed harmony that would be more perfect than the original state of innocence, allowing God to achieve a new self-awareness by interacting with a creation that was both part of, and distinct from, himself. Free will becomes the most important gift God gives to humanity, allowing us to seek divine grace as a deliberate choice while still allowing us to remain individuals.

John Sparrow (1615–1670), was a barrister and a member of the parliamentary civil service. “Between 1647 and 1662 Sparrow and his cousin John Ellistone translated and published the complete works of the Silesian mystic Jacob Boehme (1575–1624) from

German into English; Sparrow took over the project at Ellistone’s death in 1652... Boehme was not an easy author to understand, as Sparrow himself admitted in his preface to his translation, *XL Questions Concerning the Soule* (1647): ‘some will think it so hard to attaine ... when they read the answer to the first Question ... that they will forbear to take so much paines as they suppose it requisite’ (sig. A3v). Sparrow went on to encourage his readers to overcome their hesitation, and provided alternate translations or interpretations in the margins to help with difficult concepts” (DNB). (123189) \$3750.



First collected edition in English, through which the Romantics discovered Böhme's philosophy



5. BOHME, JAKOB. BEHMEN, JACOB. *The Works of Jacob Behmen, The Teutonic Theosopher... with Figures, illustrating his Principles, left by the Reverend William Law, M.A.* London: R. Richardson, 1764 [vols. 1 and 2] and G. Robinson, 1773 [vol. 3] and 1781 [vol. 4].

4 vols. 4to, xxiii, 269, [6], 301, [20]; [iv], 195, [36], 120, 160, 32; [iv], 507, [26], 37; [6], 304, 218, [7] pp. With copper-engraved frontispiece portrait & 25 copper-engraved plates, 2 of them hand-colored, 2 double-page, and 4 with complex overlays (including one of the double-page plates). Modern half calf, backstrips divided into six gilt-tooled compartments, two with red and green title labels, four with the occult symbol of a solar cross inside a blazing sun. A very good set in an attractive and appropriate binding, with only intermittent foxing and spotting and with the occasional marginal notes of Charles Muses (see below). The remarkable plates are in fine condition with just one or two insignificant creases and closed tears to the intricate overlays.

§ First collected edition in English of the works of Jakob Böhme (1575-1624), the German mystic whose radical religious visions were an important source of inspiration to Quakers, Theosophists, German Romantics, and other free thinkers including William Blake. Böhme's controversial theology departed from its Lutheran foundation in the suggestion that the God is incomplete without

Creation and that humanity's fall from grace was necessary and desirable as a precondition of our evolution to a new state of redeemed harmony, more perfect than our original state of innocence. This is perhaps the most important edition for the

English-speaking world, as it was through this edition that writers like Blake and Coleridge discovered Böhme's philosophy. Blake was particularly struck by the cosmology and by the illustrations and their influence can be seen throughout his prophetic works. See Bindman, *William Blake His Art and Times*, #4: "Böhme was one of the key influences on Blake's youth and there is every reason to suppose a life-long acquaintance with the extraordinary illustrations in this book... especially the Three Tables of Divine Revelation... the production of such unusual works must have been known to the young Blake." Also see Hamlyn and Phillips, Tate Britain Exhibition 2001 #229-233.

Though known as the "Law Edition," William Law's (1686-1761) association with this publication was entirely posthumous. As a Church of England clergyman and theologian his obsession with Böhme's writings horrified contemporaries like John Wesley but did much to bring them to the attention of English readers. After his death Richardson published this, the first complete works in English, using 17th century translations by John Ellistone and John Sparrow and including in the place of an introduction a fragment of a philosophical dialogue which Law had left unfinished at his death. The publication was financed by Elizabeth Hutcheson, a wealthy widow who had joined Law's household during his final years. Vol II had appeared as a stand-alone "Works" published by Richardson the previous year (ESTC N25535); it appears here with a cancel title page and with the advertisement moved to Vol 1. The remarkable plates "left by" Law were designed by Dionysius Freher, an early follower of Böhme. They offer diagrammatic and symbolic interpretations of Böhme's theological systems. In four of the plates, the sheer complexity of Böhme's spiritual cosmology is magnificently rendered using intricate onlays, as many as 16 in one example.

Provenance: Dr. Charles Muses (1919-2000), esoteric philosopher who co-authored works with Joseph Campbell. Included with the *Works*, is Muses' original, annotated, PhD thesis on Böhme and Dionysius Freher, submitted to Columbia University in 1949. (4to, 280 x 220 mm, 252 pp. Typescript on thin onion paper. With label: "Charles A. Muses / 37-16 92nd street/ Jackson Heights, L.I. NY" pasted on first leaf. Additions and annotations in Muses' hand in brown ink throughout.)

Reasonably well represented in institutions, fine copies are very scarce on the market. The last good copy sold at auction in 2000 for \$7500, some copies since but seemingly always imperfect. This copy was last sold by Ursus in 2014 for \$15,000. ESTC T125516. (123064) \$22,500





A California fortune seeker's experience, described with a mother's pride

6. [CROSS WRITTEN LETTER]. *A mother writes of her son's work on California steamboats.* Calais, Maine: December 16, 1858.

Single sheet, folded, 4 pp., each page 7.5 x 9.5". Closely written in ink on all pages; cross-written on the first page and part of the second. Expected mailing folds, faded in places but legible, faintly toned, very good.

up to Sacramento & from there to Marysville &
other places - I also took care of the line - &
from which I learn from those well acquainted
with him - has made himself sick - he
& Charles had been out there 5 years - Lucy
& her children went out about 2 years since
Charles is the captain of one of the boats that
run from Sacramento up to Marysville, & has
\$1500 a month & found - Mrs. Huntington has
put Graham on to the same boat with Charles
as baggage master - with the prospect of a
better berth as soon as there is a vacancy -
Lucy wrote me that her husband, like
Graham very much & would see all he could
& give him a good chance to make money -
as he found him "as Lucy says", a young man
of good habits & principles - we have found
them very much - they are all happy
together - they go up to Marysville one day &
back the next & have on board the boat all the
time - look very often seeing they are all together
at Lucy's - I usually afternoon (as the boat
comes down in the morning morning) they all attend
church together - we feel very easy about
him knowing he is amongst friends & that we
must find very much, how long he will

be away from home we cannot tell, but if he has
his health & is prosperous I think he will stay down & as
I feared - Charles says he thinks of coming on this way
in the course of 2 years - California is a delightful
country to live in & all who go there like the climate
much I have a letter last week from Graham - he says
I expect to see you all soon & I have saved
a good blessing - here we are having fine weather - the
leaf just springing up & the trees in blossom -
Remedy is to all of which coffee & slaughter - My
dear Son & your daughter - my hope & daughter
join in the same - should be glad to hear from you
or any of your family - when convenient to write -
I am, truly, A. G. Turnbull

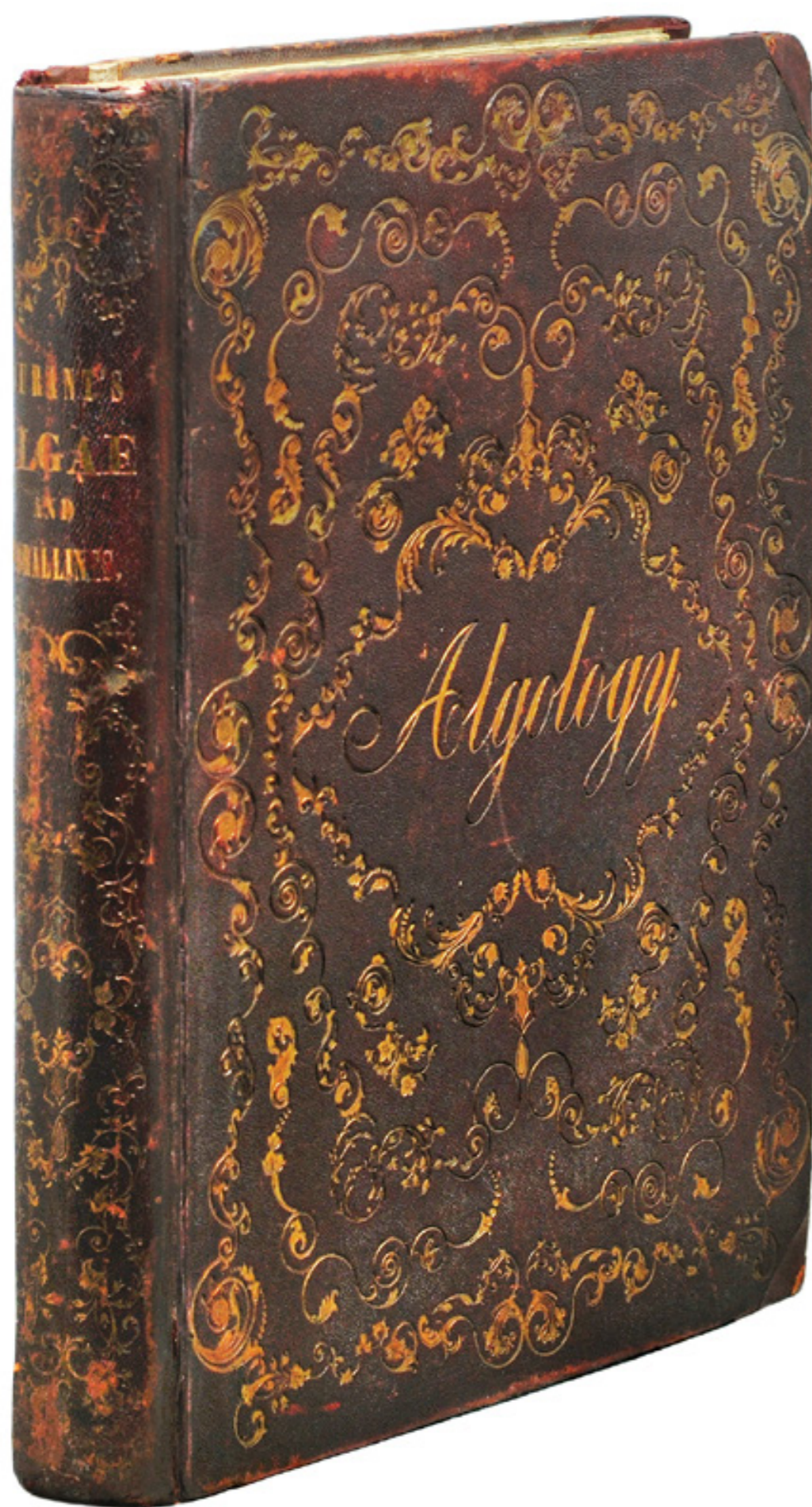
§ A long letter, written with a mother's pride, describing a young man's experience seeking work on California steamboats in 1858. Mrs Turnbull(?) writes from Calais, Maine, to a family member: after general updates on deaths and illnesses, she describes her son's departure for California and his settling in with relatives in Sacramento, where he was hired as a baggage master on a steamboat running between Sacramento and Marysville. For a full transcription of the California content, see the description on our website. (123978) \$175.

The Durant family copy with additional specimens and ephemera

7. DURANT, C[HARLES]. *Algae and Corallines of the Bay and Harbour of New York, Illustrated with Natural Types.* New York: George P. Putnam, 1850.

4to, 43, 2 pp. and 40 leaves with 195 mounted specimens plus 11 duplicates laid in separately, plus 2 additional large specimens collected by Durant laid-in each inscribed

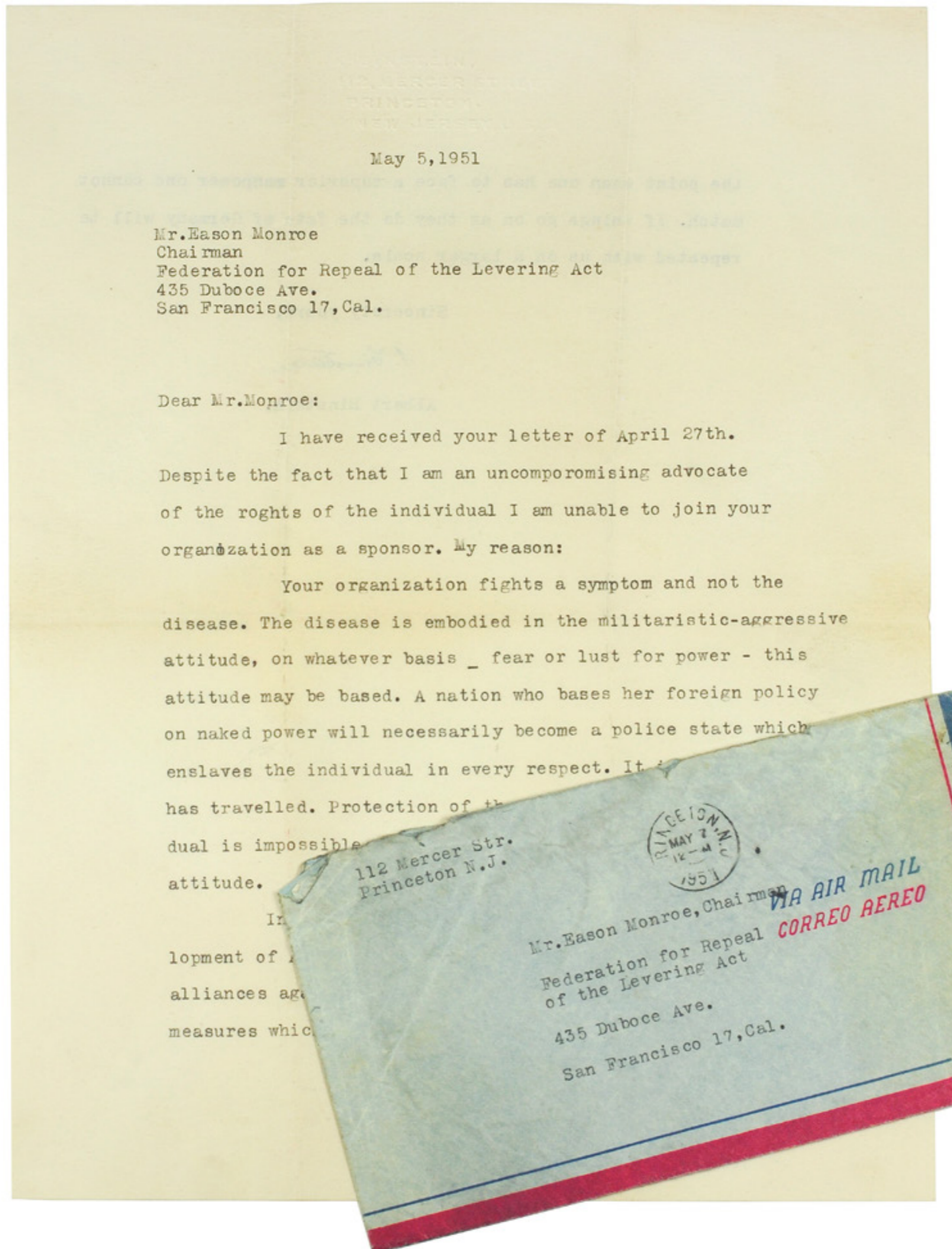
by his daughter Emma Durant with a 2pp. ALs from her presenting “the last copy of the book I know of” to “an appreciative friend of the author”. Publisher’s burgundy pebble-grain morocco, ornately gilt, backstrip and corners restored pre 1928 (mentioned in the A.L.s). Box.



§ One of fifty copies printed of which only a few were finished with the mounted specimens. The first work on algology printed in America, this is the family copy with additional inserted specimens and a handwritten letter by the author’s daughter about the book. The author Charles Durant is better known as the the first successful American balloonist, ascending on September 9, 1830 from New York’s Castle Garden and scattering copies of poem he had written on the joys of flight from on high. After his marriage in 1837 he was convinced to give up that dangerous pursuit and instead won renown as the fabricator of the first American native silk, opened a lithography business, entered politics, and began collecting seaweed. The admiring press reported that “Mr Durant has waded at least a thousand miles in the waters of the New York Bay to procure these specimens, and has expended upwards of two thousand hours in their preparation.” He was compared with Audubon. Published at \$100 a copy, it is estimated that only around 15 copies were completed with the mounted specimens. 13 copies have been located in institutions; only two have appeared at auction in the past century. (110480) \$8750.



Einstein declines to support a San Francisco civil liberties organization



8. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. *Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein") declining an invitation to sponsor the Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act in San Francisco..* Princeton, May 5, 1951.

2 pages, 278 x 214 mm on his embossed Mercer Street stationery with the original transmittal envelope. Signed "A. Einstein" in black ink. In fine condition. [With] 12 pp. information pamphlet published by the Federation for the Repeal of the Levering Act in 1950, creased vertically but very good.

§ An interesting letter, written during the height of McCarthyism, in which Einstein declines to support a San Francisco civil liberties organization due to his wider pacifist philosophy. In the letter, a 72-year-old Einstein declines a request from Eason Monroe, chairman of the Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act in San Francisco, CA, to be a sponsor of the organization:

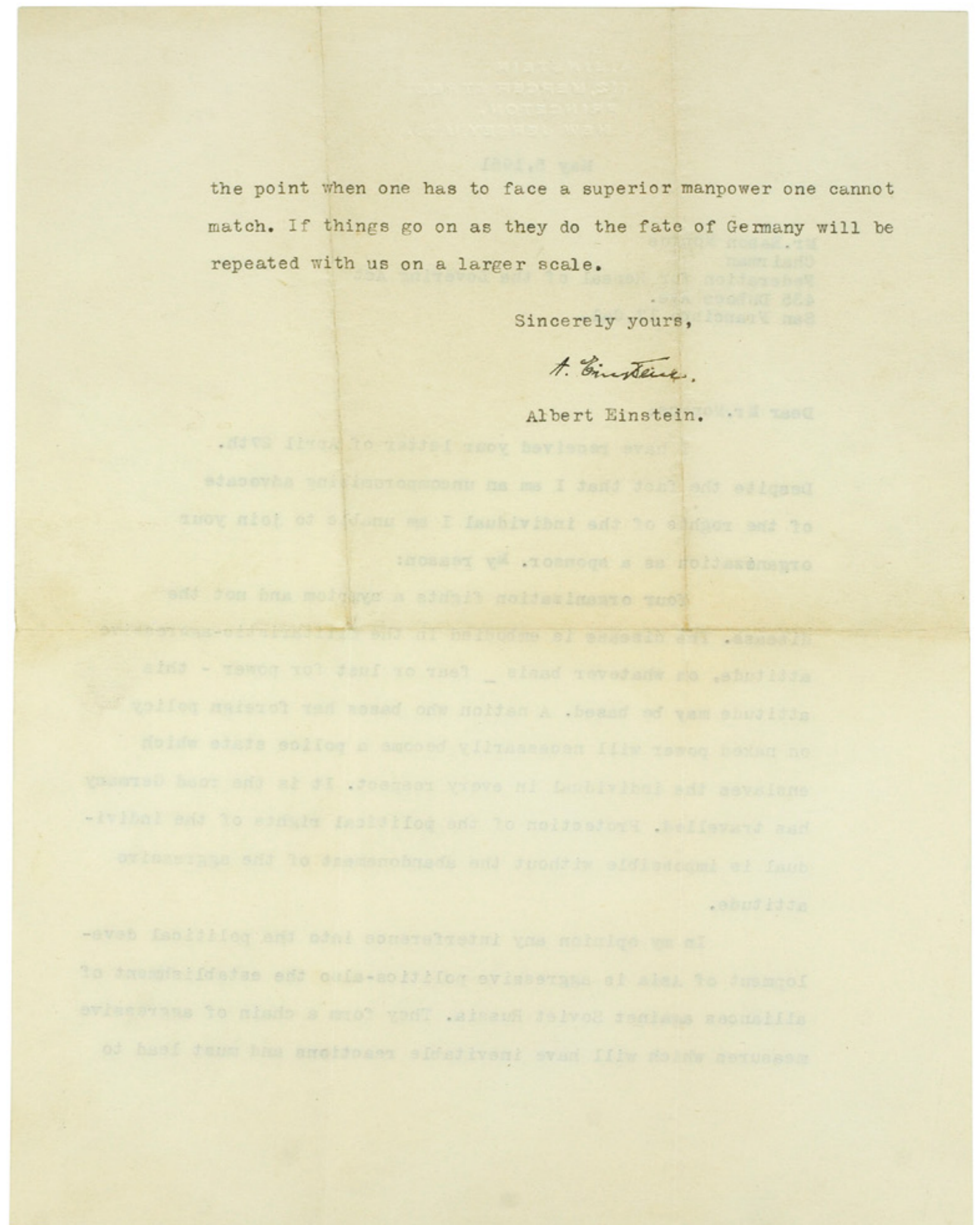
"...Your organization fights a symptom and not the disease. The disease is embodied in the militaristic-aggressive attitude, on whatever basis - fear or lust for power - this attitude may be based. A nation who bases her foreign policy on naked power will necessarily become a police state which enslaves the individual in every respect. It is the road Germany has travelled. Protection of the political rights of the individual is impossible without the abandonment of the aggressive

attitude. In my opinion any interference into the political development of Asia is aggressive politics - also the establishment of alliances against Soviet Russia ... If things go on as they do the fate of Germany will be repeated with us on a larger scale."

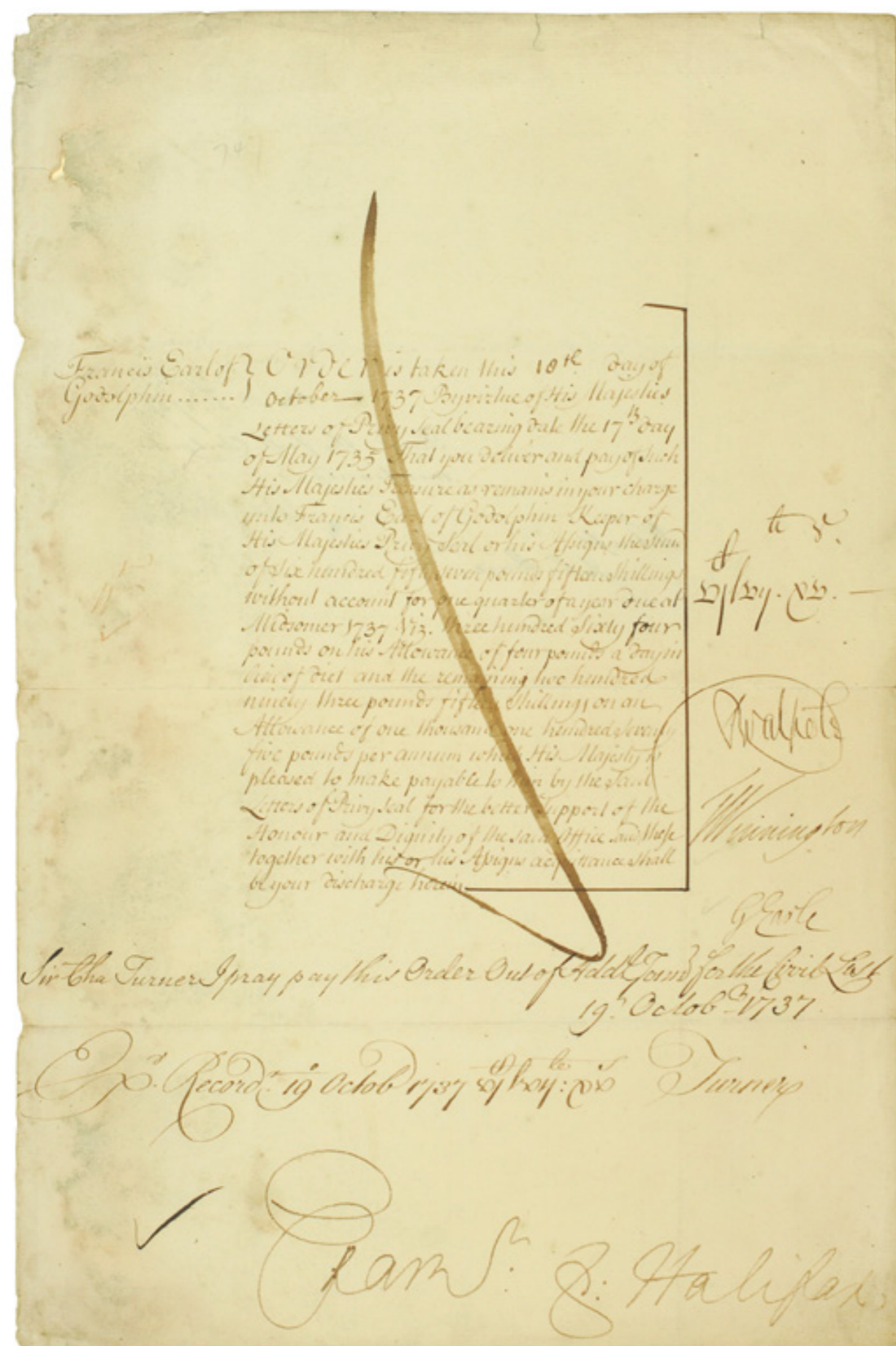
The letter provides interesting insight into Einstein's pacifism and his thoughts on political activism. While he opposed McCarthyism's threats to academic freedoms, he was not willing to lend his famous name to an organization that he believed did not share his understanding of the wider context.

The California Supreme Court declared the University of California loyalty oath unconstitutional on October 17, 1952 but it would take another 15 years for the Levering Act to be repealed. In July 1952, Monroe became head of the ACLU of Southern California, and went on to lead the organization for 20 years.

A significant letter that evidences Einstein's ongoing influence as a public intellectual and an activist during the Cold War. (123067) \$13,750.



Signed by Walpole, awarding expenses to the Lord Privy Seal (honorary godchild of the diarist John Evelyn)



9. GODOLPHIN, FRANCIS. 2ND EARL OF GODOLPHIN. *Parliamentary Order to Pay the Lord Privy Seal, Francis, Earl of Godolphin.* London: October 19, 1737.

Single folio leaf (14.5 x 9.5”), recto, 20 lines in neat, legible secretarial hand, witnessing signatures and statements in various hands in the margins, vertical official strike through the main text, not affecting legibility; verso with signed statement by Godolphin “Rec’d the full contents within mentioned, Nov 3d, 1737,” witnessed by John Mace. Expected folds and light soiling, several small chips on left edge and two short closed tears, none near the text.

§ By this document King George II awarded Francis, the 2nd Earl of Goldolphin, £657/15/0 “for the better support of the Honour and Dignity” in his office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. The government officials who signed the document were Sir Robert Walpole, Great Britain’s first prime minister; George Montagu, Earl of Halifax; Sir Charles Turner, Walpole’s brother-in-law and then Father of the House; Thomas Winnington; and G. Earle (probably Giles Earle).

Francis Godolphin (1678-1766) was a courtier and politician who served under three English monarchs. His mother had been close to the diarist John Evelyn and appointed him her “spiritual father.” When she died six days after Francis’ birth Evelyn took on the role of mentor and supervised

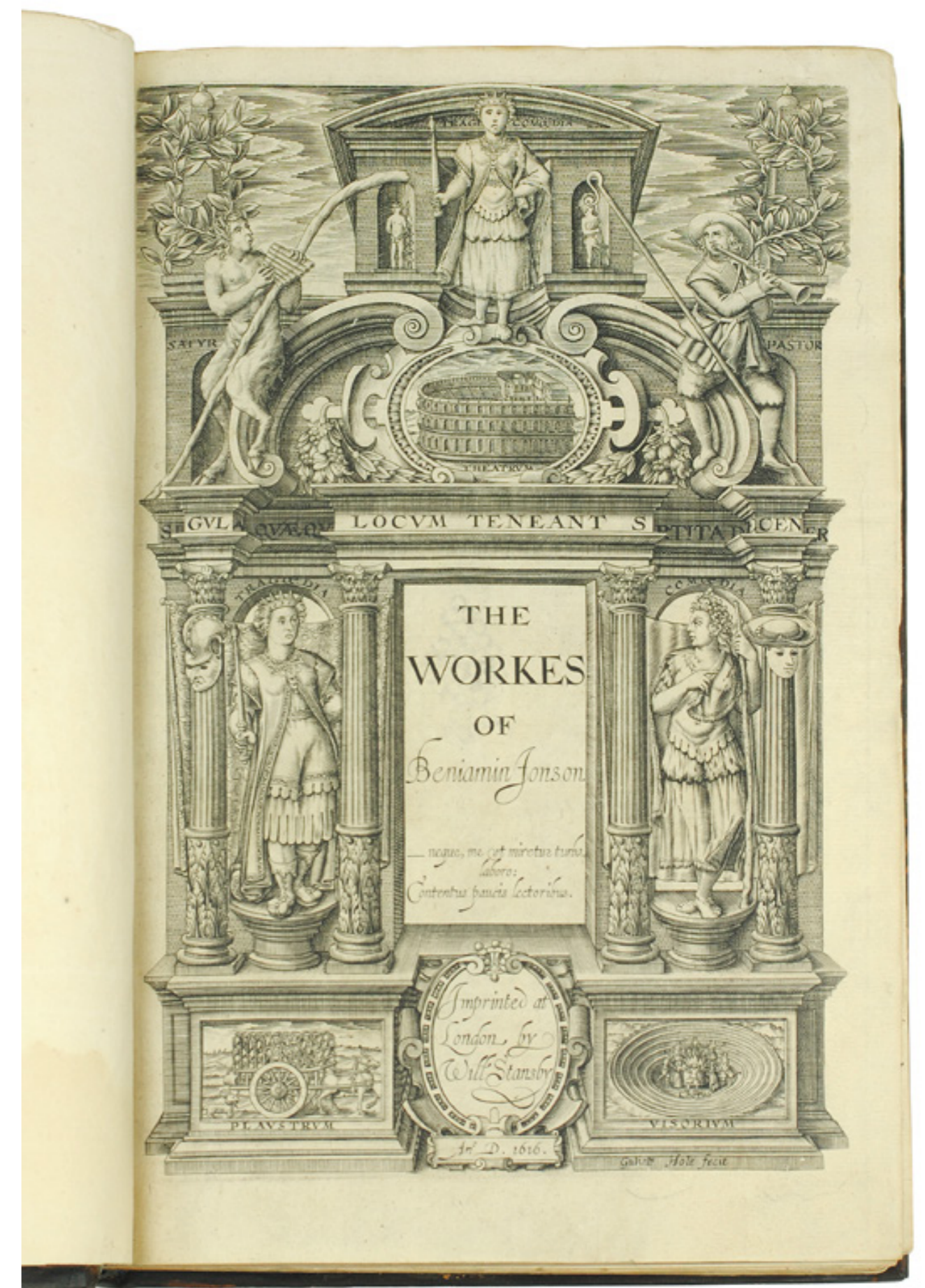
the boy’s education. In later life Godolphin became one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital in London, an orphanage and hospital for abandoned children. This document is a record from the zenith of his career when he was close the heart of Walpole’s government as the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the fifth of the Great Officers of State. (122996) \$750.

Jonson's "First Folio"

10. JONSON, BENJAMIN. *The Workes of Benjamin Jonson. [together with: The Workes of Benjamin Jonson. The second Volume...]*. Imprinted at London by Will Stansby, 1616; [London: Printed for Richard Meighen, 1631-1640-1641].

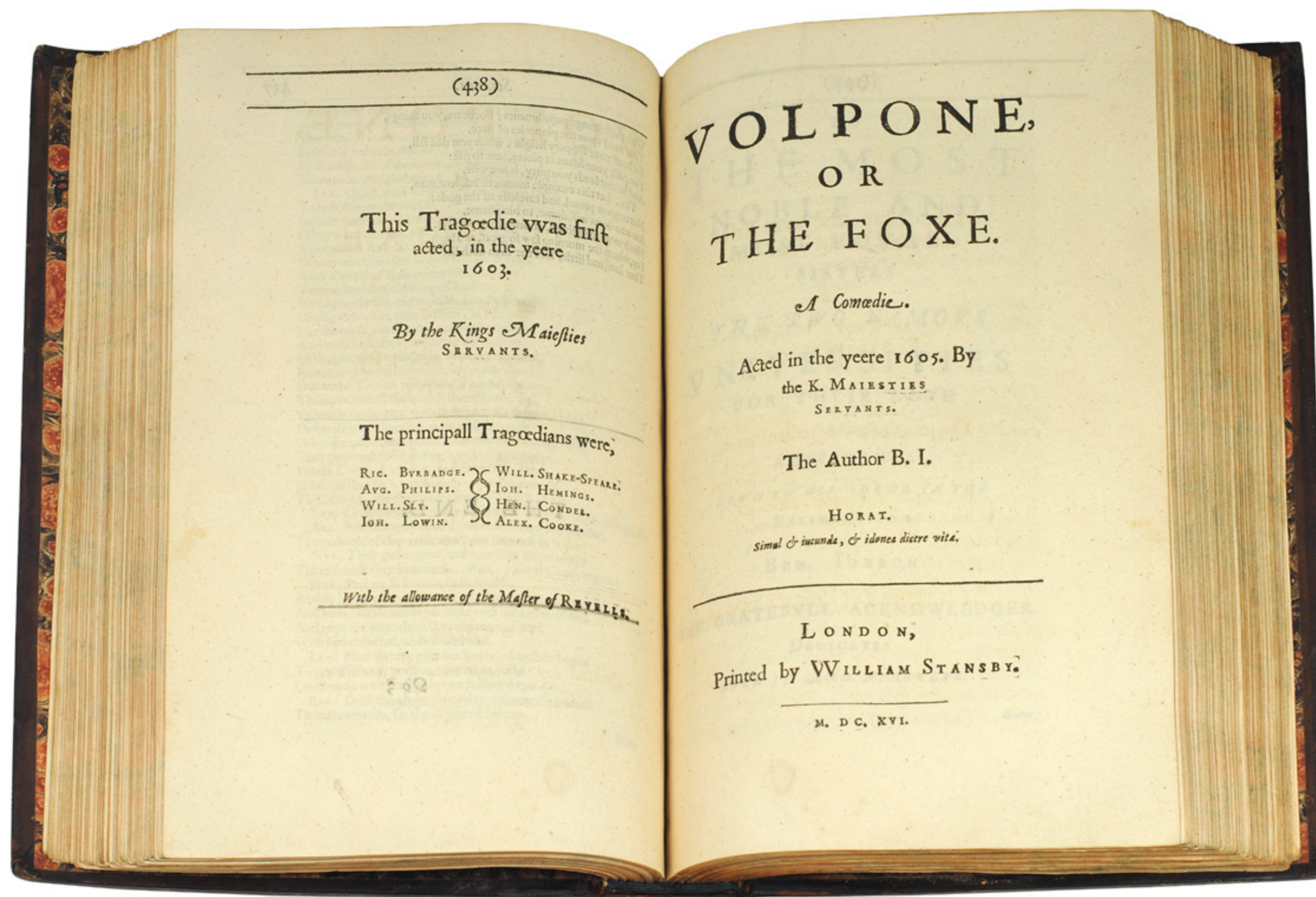
Three vols. in two (vol. 2 divided into 4 parts, originally issued in 2 vols.), small folio, 290 x 180 mms., 11 x 7 1/4 ins, vol. 1: [10, of 12, lacking first blank], 1015; vol. 2: [12], 170; 75, [76]; 292; 132; 155 (mispaginated) pp. Engraved allegorical title to Volume I by William Hole (third state). Decorative woodcut head-pieces and initials. Early 19th-century diaper calf rebacked and beautifully restored. Internally good, with some repairs and cleaning but quite complete as issued.

§ First collected edition, third state of the general title to vol. 1 which usually is found with large-paper copies but also some regular copies. Vol. 2 is as described, the parts appearing in a different order in different copies.



Jonson's "first folio," preceding Shakespeare's by seven years. The first two parts were carefully revised and supervised through the press by Jonson himself. "Volpone", amongst other plays in vol. one, lists William Shakespeare as one of the actors.

A notoriously complicated book found bound up in numerous variant collections of the various parts. In this copy, there is as always the bewildering number of variants described by Pforzheimer who compared 20 copies without any conclusion as to how to assign priority to the various states. Greg III, pp. 1070-1082. Grolier 17. Pforzheimer 559 and 560. STC 14751 and 14754.

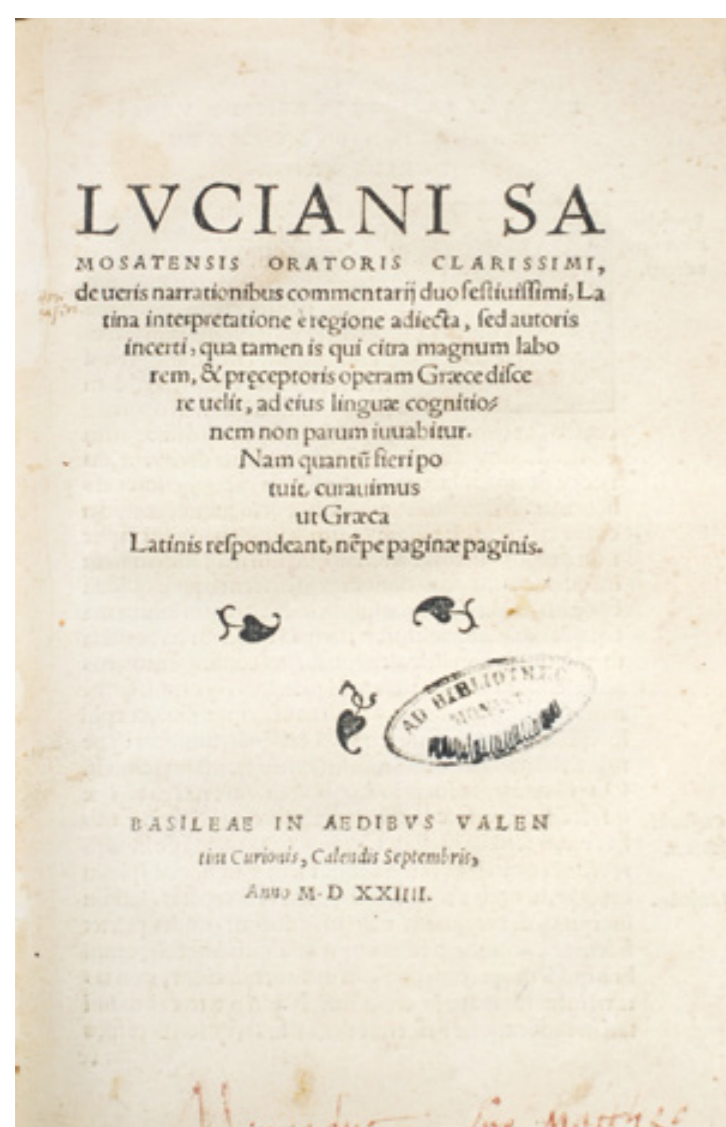


Provenance:

Armorial bookplate with monogram JCCW and the motto 'plus vigila' from the White (Whyte) family of Hutton and Clement's Hall. Modern bookplate of William FitzHugh M.D. of Palo Alto CA, noted local collector whose library was sold by William P. Wreden in 1973. (123173) \$25,000.

The birth of science fiction?

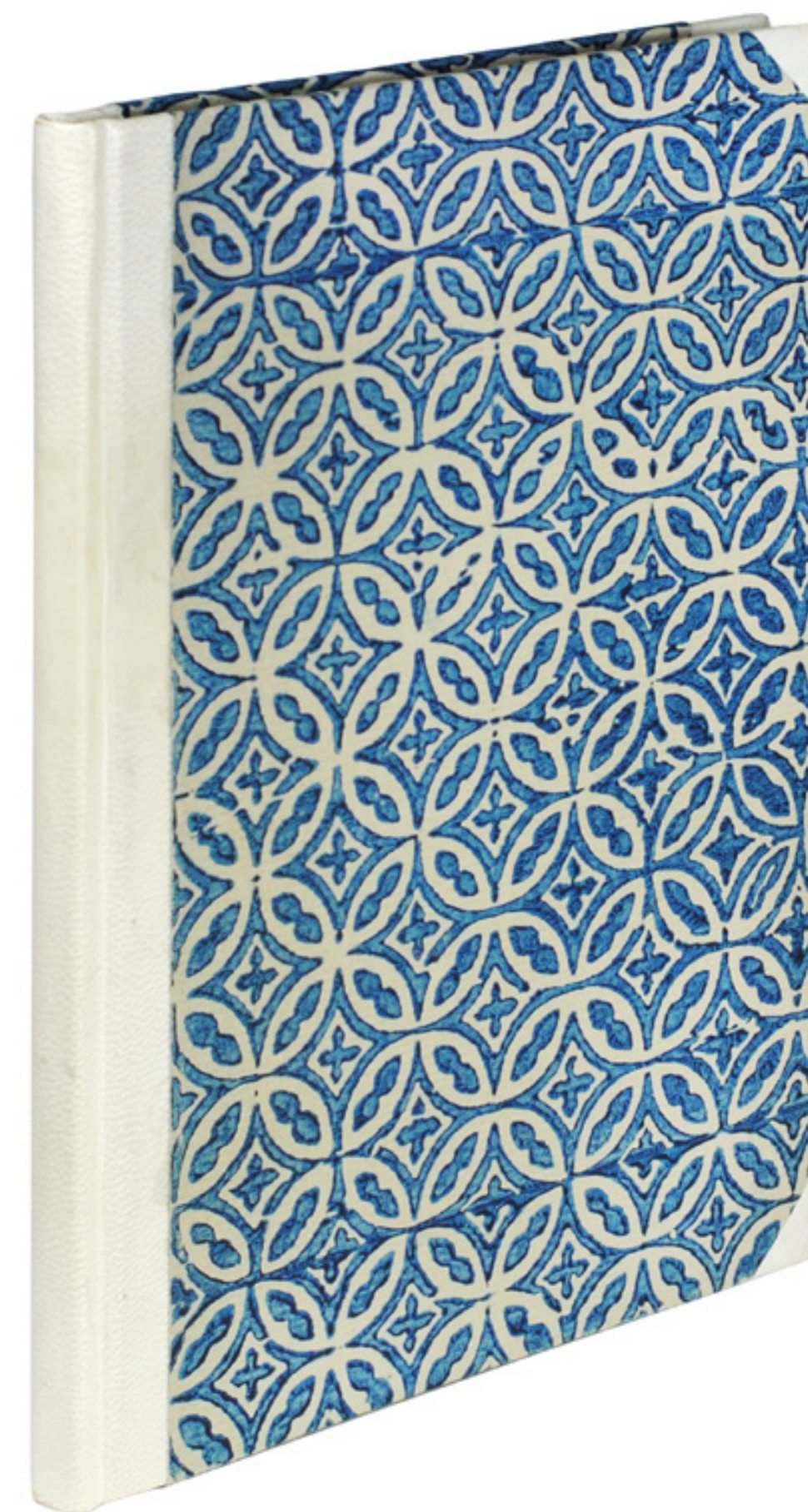
11. LUCIANUS OF SAMOSATA., EDWARD. [*Greek & Latin*] *De veris narrationibus commentarii duo festivissimi*. Basel: Valentin Curio, 1 September 1524.



4to, [76]pp. Greek and Latin on opposite pages, historiated woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device at the end. Modern half vellum and decorative boards, at foot of title is a contemporary presentation inscription from "Menradus" (possibly the humanist Menradus Molther, d. 1558) to one "Matthaeus", monastic library stamp on title (partly defaced), profuse manuscript annotations in a contemporary hand on six pages of the Greek text.

§ The first known work that could be called science fiction, the first separate edition in the original Greek. Known in English as *The True Story*, it the first surviving account in literature of a trip to the moon and arguably one of the first novels in Western civilization.

The story was written in the 2nd century AD by the Syrian-Greek satirist Lucian of Samosata. His primary intent was to parody the ancient sources who wrote about fabulous places they had never visited and exotic creatures they had never seen. Writing in the first person he describes setting sail on voyage of exploration only to be caught up in a great storm and deposited on the moon where he and his fellow travelers observe the first interplanetary war in literature, fought between the "Selenitai" (People of the Moon) and the "Heliotai" (People of the Sun) over rights to colonize the Morning Star. The alien life forms embroiled in the war include the "Hippogypoi" (Vulture-Knights), "Hippomyrmekoi" (Ant-Knights), "Skorodomachoi" (Garlic-Fighters), "Psyllotoxotai" (Flea-Archers), "Lachanopteroi" (The Vegetable-Winged), "Anemodromoi"



(Wind-Gliders), “Nephelokentauroi” (Cloud-Centaurs), etc. Once peace is declared the travelers spend some time learning about life on the moon before returning to earth, where among other ongoing adventures they are swallowed by a 200-mile long whale and discover an island made of cheese. The story ends abruptly with the promise of a sequel.

This description and the references below are indebted to Fred Schreiber who writes further: “Lucian’s True Story exerted its own, long influence, directly or indirectly, on such story-tellers as Rabelais, Cervantes, Cyrano de Bergerac, and Swift; a notorious direct borrower from Lucian’s True Story was Rudolf Eric Raspe (1737-1794), whose tall tales based on Baron Munchausen (1785), included a narrative of Munchausen’s visit to the moon.

“The True Story had appeared three times before in Greek as part of Lucian’s complete works: Florence 1496, Venice 1503 and 1522. The present edition, the earliest separately printed in the original Greek, is accompanied by an anonymous literal Latin translation intended (as stated in the title) “to assist students in learning Greek without great effort and without a teacher”.”

Something around a dozen copies are recorded in European libraries, but OCLC lists only four in North America (Columbia, UT Austin, Huntington and Yale). We can find six auction records, the earliest in 1938.

References: VD 16, L 3056; Hoffmann II, 547; Hieronymus, Griechischer Geist aus Basler Pressen, 33; not in BL, not in Adams; see Locke, Voyages in Space, p. 11 (“The earliest surviving interplanetary romance”). (104446) \$7250.



A monument to British antiquarianism, Lysons's own copy



12. LYSONS, SAMUEL (1763-1819). *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae*, containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in various parts of England. London: printed by T. Bensley for Cadell & Davies, etc., [1801-]1813-1815.

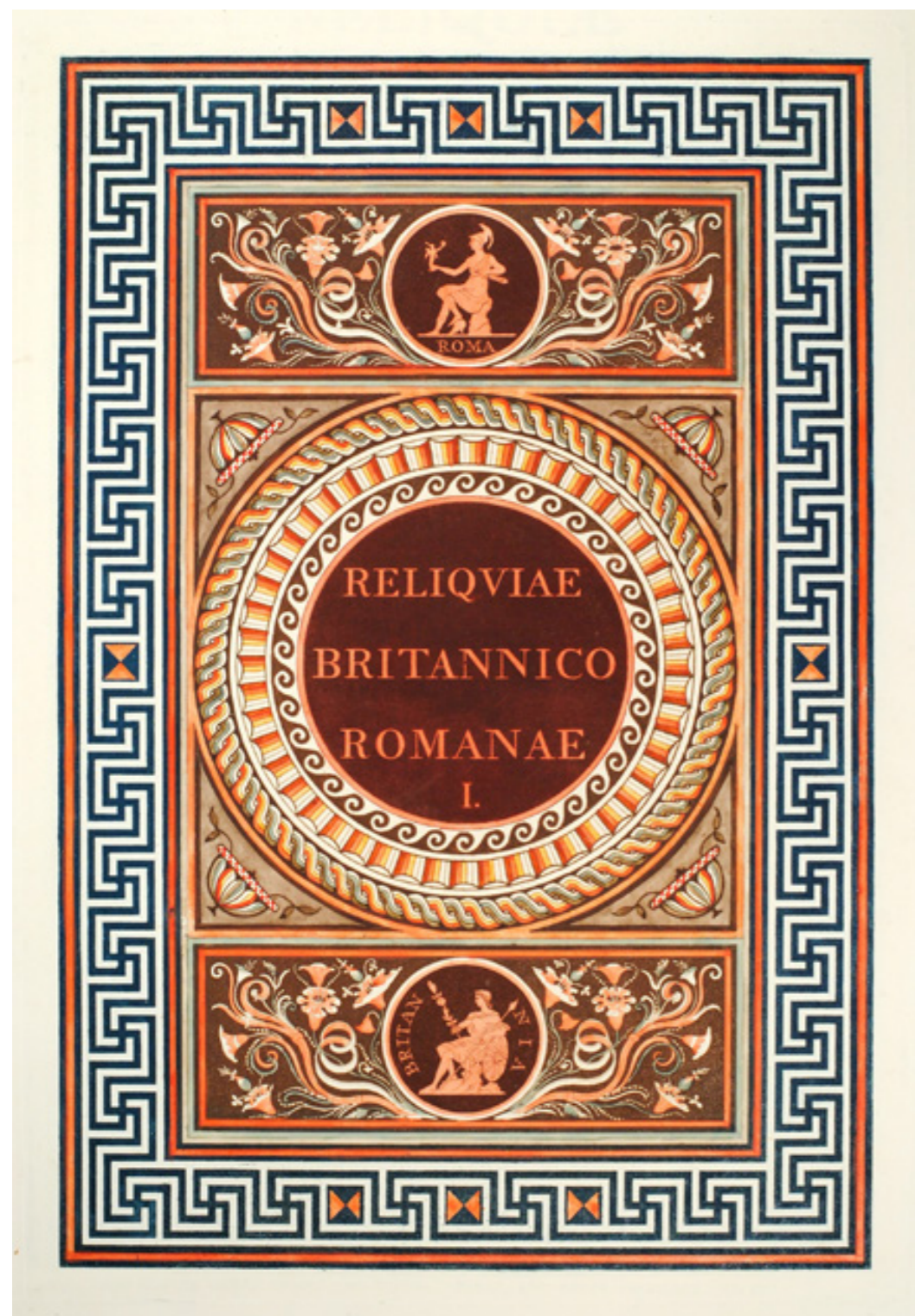
3 parts in one volume, huge folio, 23 x 17 1/4 inches 3 additional color-printed and hand-finished engraved vol. titles, engraved dedication, 7 engraved part titles, 6 of which color-printed and finished by hand, 4 engraved leaves of lists of plates color-printed and with hand-finished vignettes, 111 engraved plates, of which 99 finely hand-colored or partially hand-colored, 12 either plain or printed in monochrome colour, 37 double-page or folding; 10 pp. of letterpress text at the end. Contemporary russias, rebacked, gilt supralibros unidentified. The Lysons family copy, later the Jeudwine copy with his bookplate.

§ Lysons's own copy, inscribed by his brother after his death to his son, with two autograph letters; a magnificent copy of "Lysons's splendid work". (Lowndes). "Only 200 copies of the whole Work have been printed off, and most of the Plates cancelled; not with the view of making a scarce book, but from the great difficulty of getting even that number properly coloured under the Editor's inspection" (Advertisement to present work). In fact, according to Lysons' own

records 70 copies at most were completed and Colin Franklin (*The Book Collector*, 2014) notes that one source records only twelve copies completed. This, Lysons' own copy, was last seen at the Jeudwine sale, Bloomsbury, 29 Nov. 1984, lot 370.

The best possible copy of this monument to British antiquarianism. Samuel Lysons was born in Gloucestershire around 1763. A lawyer by training he became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1786 and keeper of the records in the Tower of London in 1803. “A field archaeologist much ahead of his time is revealed by the reports of the sites upon which Lysons worked, such as the Woodchester Roman pavement and other Roman sites, including Horkstow in Lincolnshire, Frampton in Dorset, Bignor in Sussex, and Bath. He was able to illustrate these reports quite lavishly. His greatest publication was the *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae* (2 vols., 1801–17), which was a survey of sites and finds in Roman Britain.” (*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*). Lysons

had been very close to his brother Daniel (1762–1834), a fellow antiquary with whom he wrote several books. The book is inscribed by Daniel to his son, also Daniel (1816–1898), who grew to be an energetic and successful army officer. (106968)
\$49,500.



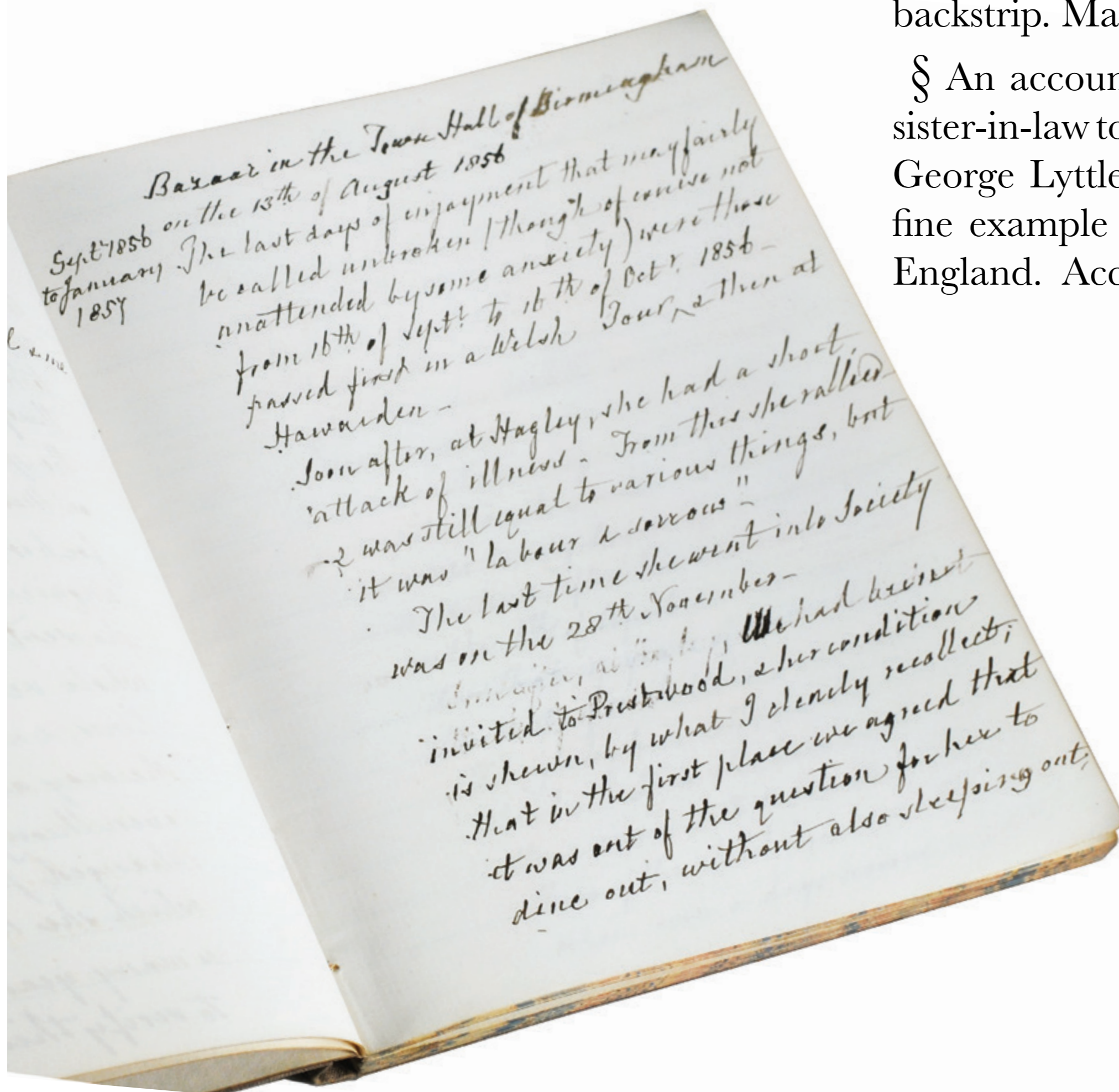
Manuscript of a Victorian deathbed account

13. LYTTTELTON, GEORGE WILLIAM, FOURTH BARON LYTTTELTON, AND FOURTH BARON WESTCOTE. *Manuscript notebook account of the last months of his wife Mary's life*. Hagley Hall: 1855-1857.

8vo, 69 pp. Manuscript. Bound in limp cloth, faded, especially at backstrip. Marbled edges. In very good condition.

§ An account of the last months of Mary Lyttleton, née Gladstone, sister-in-law to Prime Minister W.E. Gladstone, compiled by her husband George Lyttleton. A very personal document and at the same time a fine example of the pious deathbed account so popular in Victorian England. According to DNB a few copies of this manuscript were

made for the family, not for publication or even distribution outside the immediate family, perhaps due to sensitivity to the mental health issues of Lord Lyttleton who eventually succeeded in committing suicide. DNB notes: "Lyttleton's wife, Mary, died in 1857, exhausted by childbearing and leaving eight sons and four daughters. The third son, Neville Gerald Lyttleton, had a military career; the fifth son, Arthur Temple Lyttleton, was a bishop; the eighth son, Alfred Lyttleton, became colonial secretary; and the seventh son, Edward Lyttleton, was a schoolmaster and a cricketer. The second daughter, Lucy Caroline [see Cavendish, Lucy Caroline, under Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles], was a churchwoman and promoter of women's education, as was the third daughter, Lavinia [see Talbot, Lavinia]. On occasion, the family fielded a full cricket eleven of Lyttletons." (106765) \$1250.



Manuscript draft of the poem later titled “The Lapse of the Seasons” from *A Book of Verse*

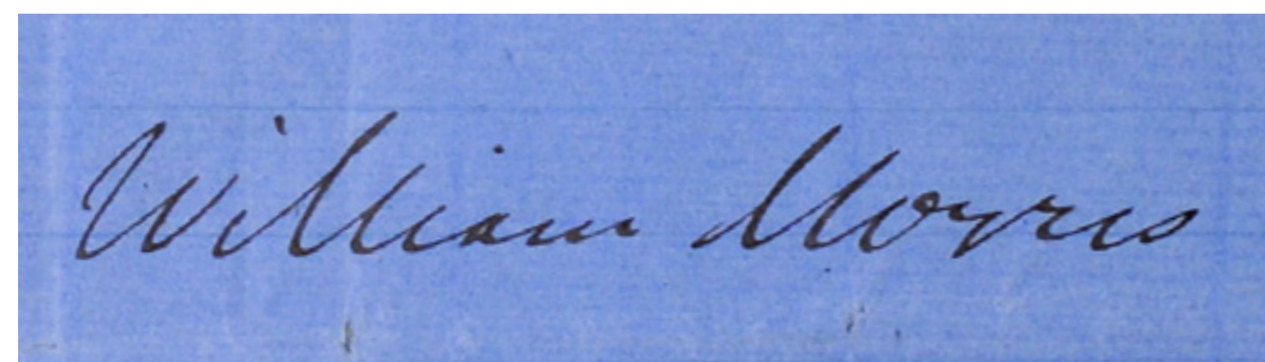
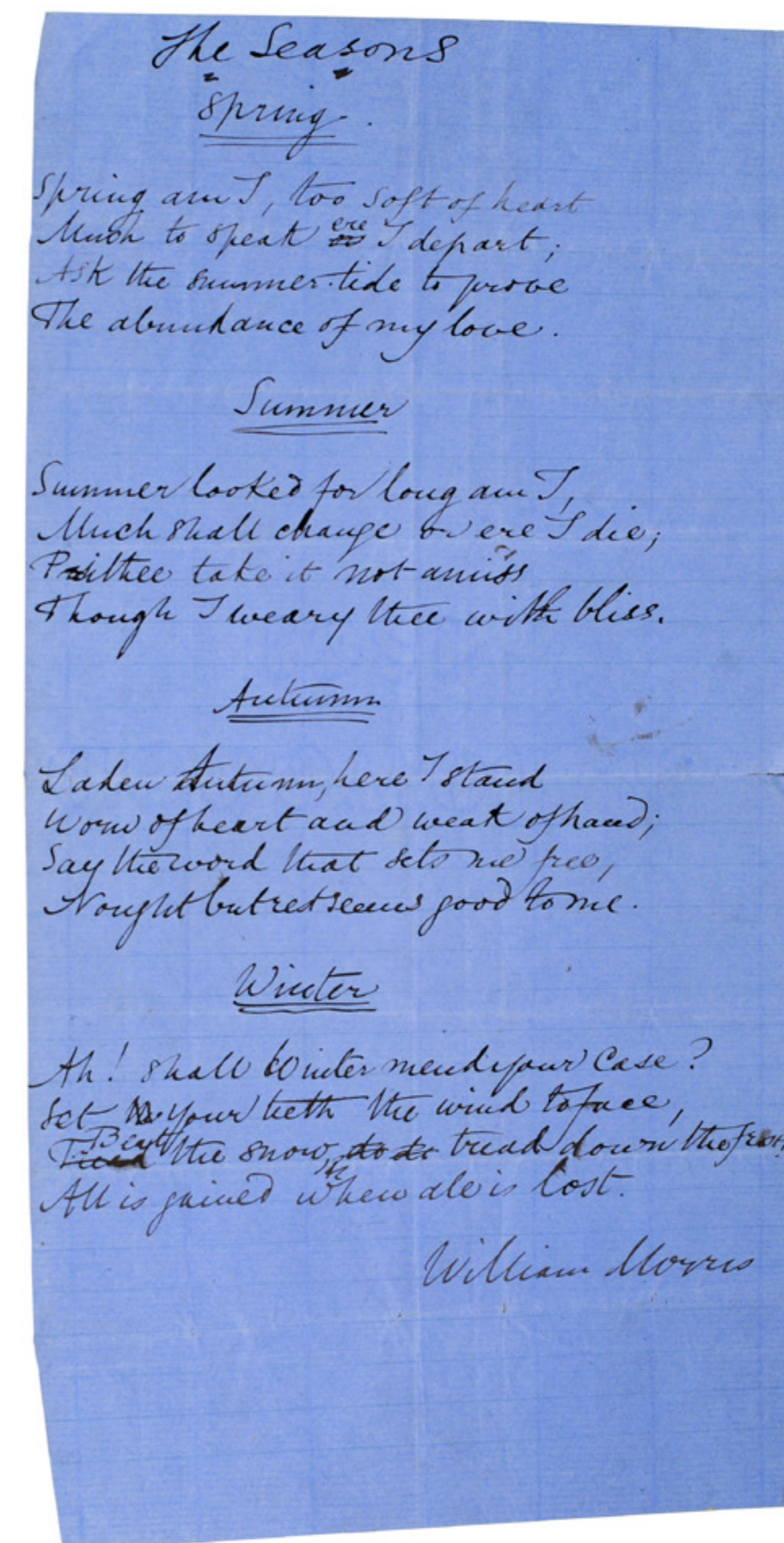
14. MORRIS, WILLIAM. [A.M.S.]. Autograph manuscript draft of the poem “The Seasons,” [later titled “The Lapse of the Year”] signed “William Morris.” c. 1868-1869.

Small folio (12.75 x 7 inches), 1 p., four titled 4-line stanzas written in ink on blue paper. In fine condition.

§ An early manuscript draft of the poem which appeared under the title “The Lapse of the Seasons” in Morris’s first major calligraphic manuscript, *A Book of Verse*, given to Georgiana Burne-Jones in 1870. This manuscript draft shows several strike-throughs and revisions and the text differs in numerous places from the published poem.

Edward Burne-Jones, who had helped to decorate and illustrate *A Book of Verse* along with Charles Fairfax Murray, was much inspired by the poem, and between 1869-1870 he painted a series of four watercolors entitled “The Seasons”, with the verses incorporated beneath allegorical figures on a trompe l’oeil plaque (the verse for winter was changed). Morris later revised the poem and added two verses before publishing it again in *Poems by the Way*, 1891, as “Verses for Pictures.”

Morris’ poetical manuscripts from any period are uncommon, only five others having sold at auction in the last 25 years. There was no manuscript by Morris from this period in the Berger collection. (105794) \$7950.

The Seasons

Spring

Spring am I, too soft of heart
Much to speak ~~as~~ I depart;
Ask the summer-tide to prove
The abundance of my love.

Summer

Summer looked for long am I,
Much shall change ere I die;
Prithee take it not amiss
Though I weary thee with bliss.

Autumn

Laden Autumn, here I stand
Worn of heart and weak of hand;
Say the word that sets me free,
Nought but rest seems good to me.

Winter

Ah! shall winter mend your case?
Set ~~on~~ your teeth the wind to face,
Tread the snow, ~~do~~ tread down the frost,
All is gained where all is lost.

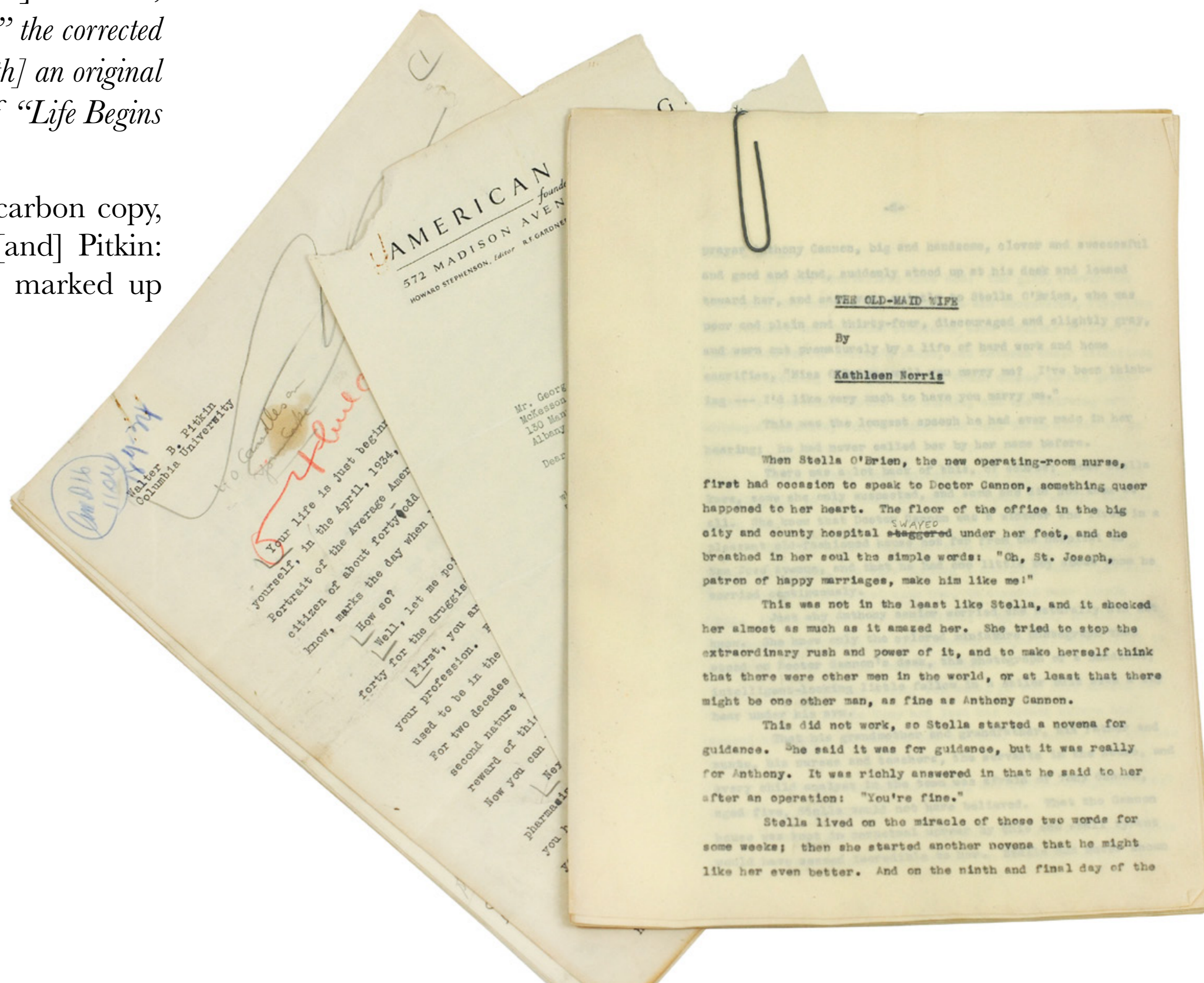
William Morris

An apparently unrecorded short story by Kathleen Norris

15. NORRIS, KATHELEEN [AND] PITKIN, WALTER B. *"The Old-Maid Wife," the corrected typescript of a short story [together with] an original typescript of an article by the author of "Life Begins at 40."* N.p.: n.d. (c. 1934).

4to, 2 typescripts, Norris: 37 pp. carbon copy, occasionally corrected in pencil, [and] Pitkin: 10 pp. original typescript heavily marked up in pencil for typesetting; [with] a one-page typed letter on American Druggist letterhead. Enclosed together in an untitled leather box (worn) with gilt-rolled cover and a silk lining. Upper corners of the letter chipped, otherwise documents in very good condition.

§ A strange collection of documents carefully preserved together - a mystery to be solved. The first is a carbon copy typescript, corrected in pencil, of an apparently unrecorded short story by Kathleen Norris

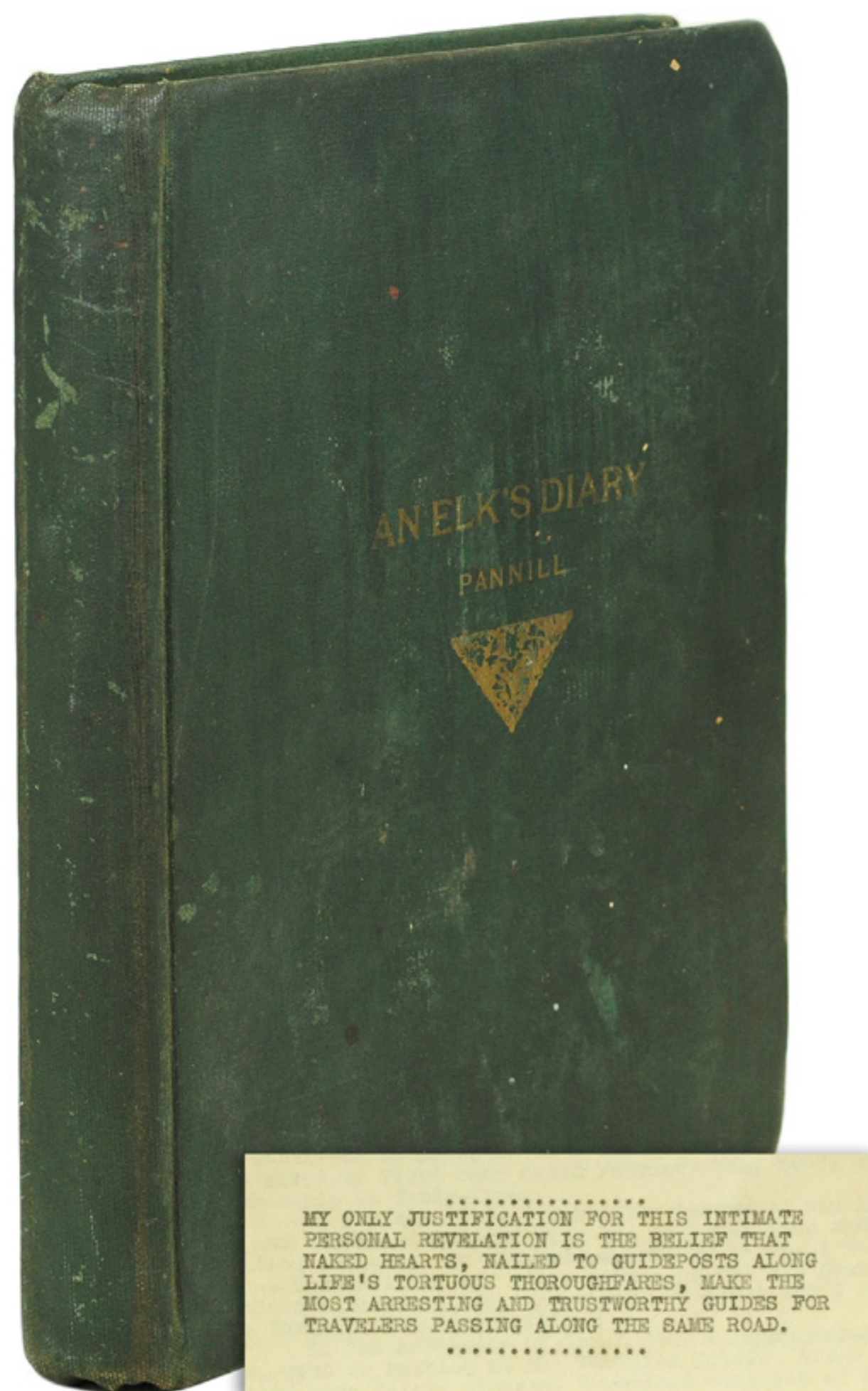


titled *The Old Maid-Wife*. The second is a letter from K.B. Hurd, advertising manager at the American Druggist, to George Evans of McKesson & Robbins, dated December 6, 1934, informing him that “the original manuscript of Kathleen Norris” is currently at the printers and will appear in the January 1935 issue of Pictorial Review. (McKesson & Robbins was the pharmaceutical manufacturing company at the heart of the biggest and most elaborate financial scandal of the 1930s.) It seems plausible the letter refers to *The Old-Maid Wife*, but we have been unable to find any other evidence that this short-story was published. In the story, a San Francisco surgeon and widower hastily and cynically marries his new operating-room nurse (a colorless old-maid of 34) in the hopes she can tame his tyrannical 6-year old son who is being relentlessly pathologized by female family members and meddling Freudian analysts.

The third document is an original 10-page typewritten manuscript of an essay by Walter Pitkin of Columbia University, titled in pencil “40 Candles on Your Cake”. Pitkin was the author of the 1932 best-selling book (and popularizer of the phrase) *Life Begins at Forty*. In the article, he appears to be adapting his signature theme for the reassurance of 40 year-old readers of *American Druggist* (“Your life is just beginning Mr. Druggist!”).

The connection between these three documents is not readily apparent but perhaps has something to with Herbert Mayes, the titan magazine editor, who is mentioned in the letter. Mayes joined the Hearst Corporation as editor of *American Druggist* in 1927, and became editor of the *Pictorial Review* in 1934, before moving on to *Good Housekeeping*. (110781) \$795.

The unpublished autobiography of a disabled man's 40,000-mile travels



16. PANNILL, HENRY C. *An Elk's Diary or, Behind the Horns* [unpublished autobiography of a disabled man's travels]. Oklahoma City: 1925.

Typewritten manuscript (200 x 270 mm), 290 pp. printed on rectos only, bound in green cloth covered boards, backstrip plain, upper board titled in gilt "An Elk's Diary / Pannill", rear board blindstamped (upside down) "Behind the Horns / Henry Clay Pannill". Manuscript a little yellowed but entirely legible and well preserved with all insertions and corrections secured in the original sturdy custom binding.

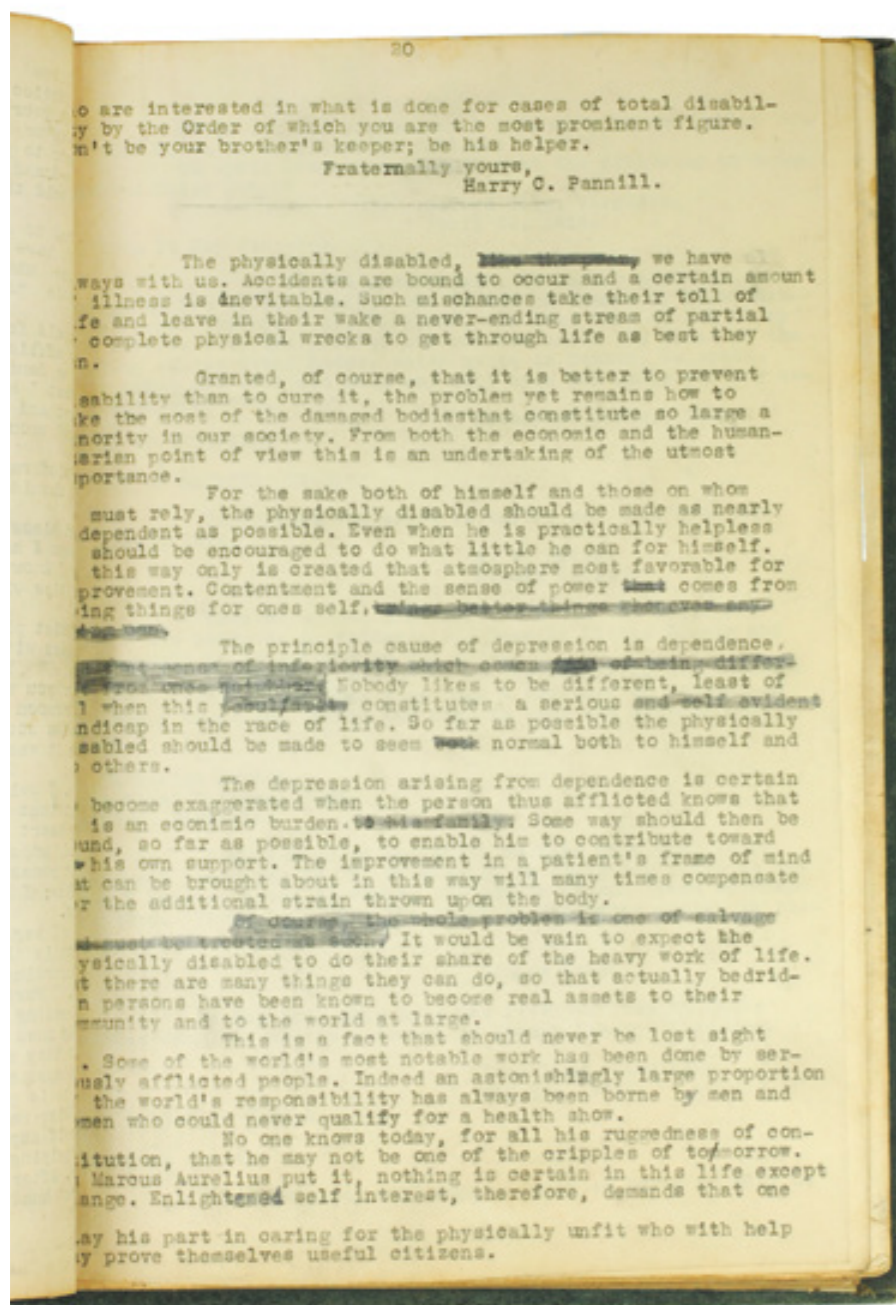
§ Unpublished typewritten manuscript, with many revisions, additions, deletions, and manuscript annotations, written by Henry C. Pannill an itinerant paralyzed man who travelled over 40,000 miles around the country between 1910 and 1925 seeking charity from Elk's lodges and advocating for other disabled people.

An autobiographical account of an extraordinary journey, the manuscript is also intended as an exposé of the hypocrisy and internal corruption of charitable organizations (specifically the Elks) and as a general lesson to the reader on the suffering and daily indignities faced by a physically disabled person in America at that time.

Henry Pannill appears to have been born around 1887 in Oklahoma. In 1910 he made a misjudged dive from a second story balcony into a hotel swimming pool and was paralyzed from the neck down. As an Elk in good standing he applied to his home town lodge of Lawton, Oklahoma, for charity. After some initial

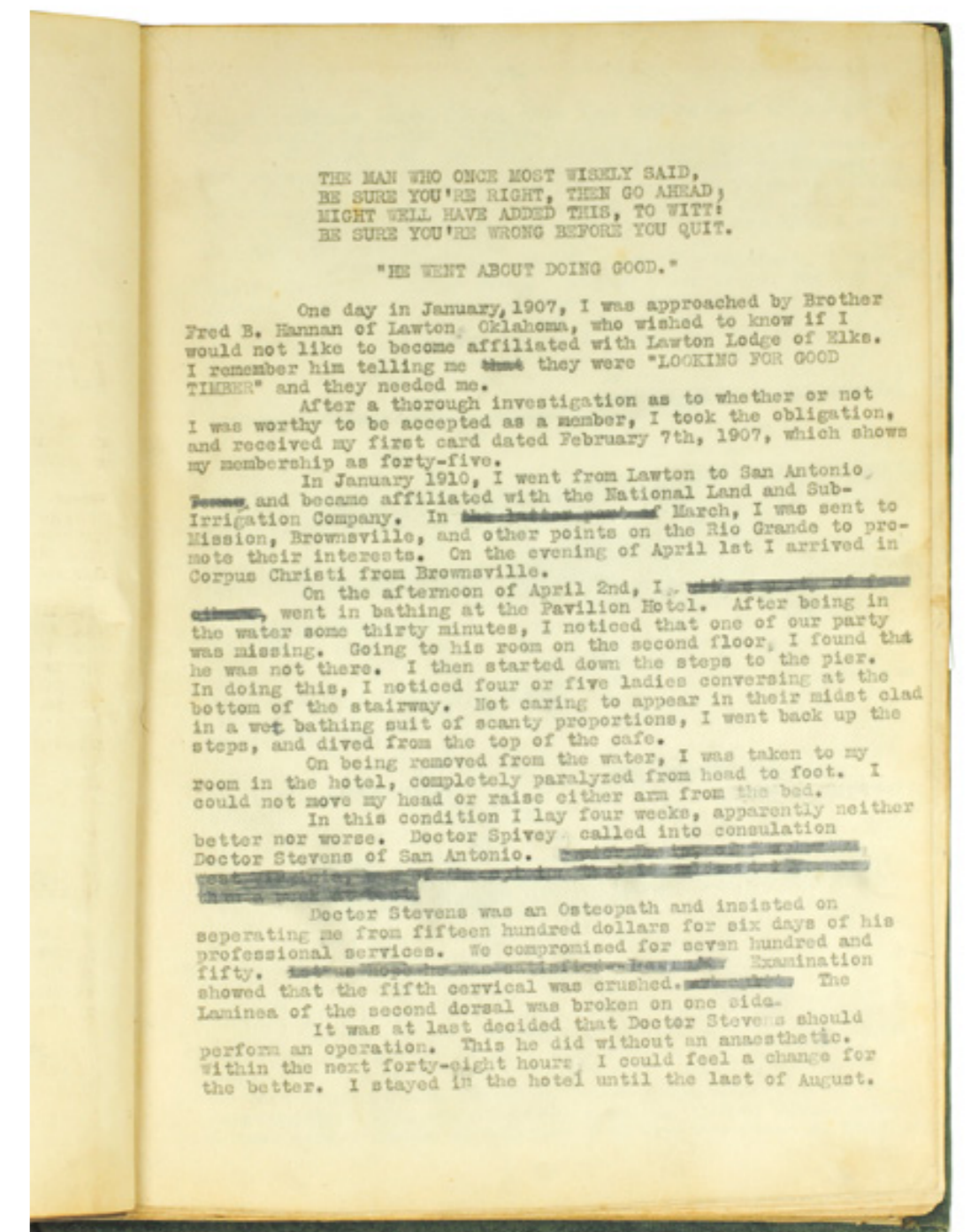
kindness, the local lodge, unable or unwilling to support him further, sent him on to the lodge in Galveston, TX, a pattern that was to be repeated for the next 15 years, sending Pannill and his nurse along the length and breadth of the entire country.

Disagreements between Elks, broken promises, and political wranglings lead to a succession of dramatic scenes: Pannill expelled from hotels and bundled in his wheelchair into the baggage car of trains against his will, Pannill invoking habeus corpus to escape from the Elk's National Home in Virginia which he accused of murdering its "inmates," Pannill disrupting the Elk's national convention while campaigning for reform of their benevolent fund, Pannill accused of "faking" his condition and left starving, an arm's reach from his meals. Many episodes are told in dramatic fashion, others are alluded to in the numerous transcribed letters that make up much of the 290 pages. These letters attest to voluminous correspondence between Pannill and many senior figures in the Order of Elks, as well as meetings with such figures as Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Press, Alexander Marky and other editors of Pearson's Magazine, and Dr Harvey Cushing at Johns Hopkins.



From the correspondence, it seems Pannill did achieve some fame (and notoriety) in his time and it seems very probable that records relating to him and of his efforts to reform the Elk's benevolent activities still exist in other archives, perhaps those of the Elk Lodges. A few contemporary newspaper accounts report Pannill's accident and his travels, but no mention has yet been found of him in histories of the period and no biography has been written, a fact that seems extraordinary.

As a first-hand account of a disabled person's campaigning efforts for rights and recognition a decade before the Social Security Act, the manuscript is an important and extraordinary survival. It is rich in the details of Pannill's peripatetic life, as well in reported conversations and transcribed correspondence. Pannill is careful to include names and dates as his goal is to document the hostility and prejudice he encountered and to acknowledge those who supported him. From his narrative he emerges as strong-willed, angry, and complicated individual, whose writings, as outsider history, surely merit serious scholarly attention. (122842) \$5250.



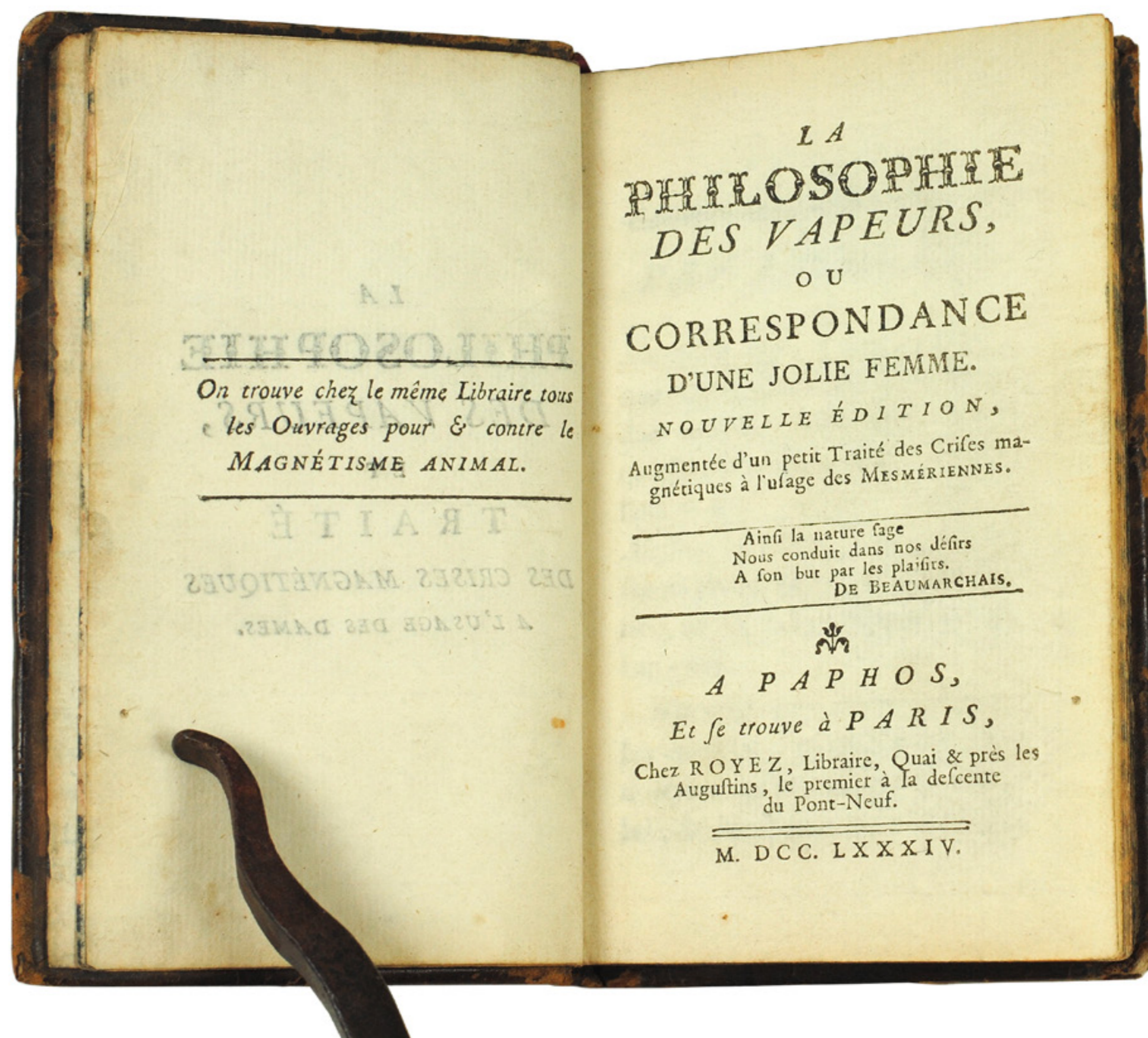
The power of female pathology in French aristocratic society

One of four copied located in North America

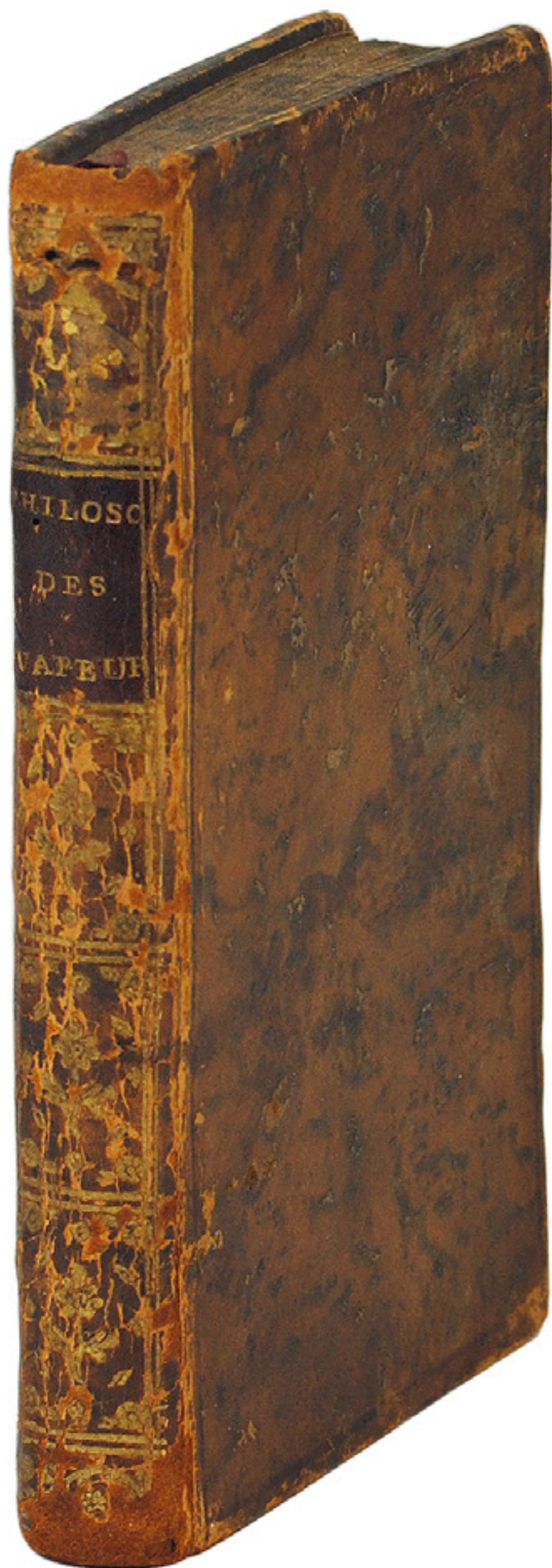
17. [PAUMERELLE, CLAUDE, ATTRIBUTED]. *La philosophie des vapeurs, ou correspondance d'une jolie femme. Nouvelle édition, augmentée d'un petit Traité des Crises magnétiques à l'usage des mesmériennes.* A Paphos, Et se trouve à Paris, 1784.

12mo, xxii, 168 pp. Woodcut head and tailpieces. Contemporary mottled calf, backstrip gilt with red gilt-lettered label, marbled edges and endpapers, red ribbon marker. Small marginal losses to A1 and F1, light marginal staining to the front endpapers, calf somewhat rubbed and worn, hinges tender, two wormholes in the spine. A very good unrestored copy with the modern bookplate of Belgian bibliophile Daniel Berditchevsky on front free endpaper.

§ Second edition of this satirical and subversive work on female hysterics, “the vapours,” a truly scarce book in both the first and second editions. OCLC locates only three copies of the second edition in North America (McGill, MIT, Rice) and only two in Europe (BNF, Royal Danish Library). The first edition of 1774 is located in only five places (BNF, British Library, Wellcome Collection, UC Berkeley, and ULB Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany).



The book is a tongue-in-cheek guide to the artful deployment of hysterical illness for aristocratic ladies, but it is not the straightforward misogynistic jibe the premise might suggest. Far from simply mocking a trivial feminine fad, the book reveals how women made tactical use of headaches and fainting to negotiate structures of class and gender in French society. The guise of satire and the fact the author may have been male complicates the picture in interesting ways. “Paumerelle’s *La Philosophie des vapeurs* is composed of letters written by a Marquise on the art and use of the vapours, presenting them as an essential tool for any aristocrat worthy of her rank. Although the text begins under the guise of banter, it quickly moves on to overturn common conceptions of the malady. The fragility, sensitiveness, and nervousness usually associated with the vapours give way to strategy and method. The treatise classifies emotions and gestures, formulating a hierarchy among symptoms. One is taught to induce crises following reflection and study, in a linking of ruse and sensibility... While the treatise’s formatting in private correspondence is an eminently feminine form, the letters displace perceptions of gender. Women are described as being in perpetual study of their bodies and emotions, developing self-mastery, and controlling their image in society.” (Sabine Arnaud, *Ruse and Reappropriation in the French Eighteenth Century: La Philosophie des vapeurs* by C.-J. de B. de paumerelle, *French Studies*, Volume 65, Issue 2, April 2011, Pages 174–187).



The work was attributed to Claude Paumerelle by the French bibliographer Antoine Alexandre Barbier but little seems to be known about him, other than that he was born circa 1745-6, was a citizen of Rome, and was a member of several Italian academies. His few other recorded works are very unlike this. This second edition appeared ten years after the first, during a heated controversy on the therapeutic uses of magnetism, and with a 10-page “*Traité des Crises magnétiques à l’usage des mesmériennes*” inserted after a new preamble.

An interesting and very uncommon book, speaking to the power of female pathology in French aristocratic society. (123931) \$1250.

First translation of the complete works of Plato into English

18. PLATO. TAYLOR, THOMAS [TRANSLATOR]. SALE. *The Works of Plato, Viz. His Fifty-Five Dialogues, and Twelve Epistles, Translated From the Greek; Nine of the Dialogues by the Late Floyer Sydenham, and the Remainder by Thomas Taylor.* London: Printed for Thomas Taylor, by R. Wilks, Chancery Lane and Sold by E. Jeffery, and R.H. Evans, Pall-Mall, 1804.



4to, 5 vols. (12), [i-iii], iv-cxxiii, [1]-544; (4), [1-3], 4-657, (1, index); (4), [1-3], 4-600; (4), [1-3], 4-614; (4), [1-3], 4-720 pp. Half calf with marbled boards, backstrip gilt, some wear to extremities including some loss of paper from vols. 1 and 2. A handsome set with large margins. Very good.

§ First edition. Thomas Taylor (1753-1806) was the first to translate and publish the complete works of Plato into English; his *Works of Plato*, the culmination of a lifetime's study of both philosophy and the Classics, was an obvious landmark for men and women of letters. "[It] was through Taylor's translations that the Romantic poets had access to Platonism: they are probably one of the sources of Blake's mythology, as well as his repudiation of the natural science of Bacon and Newton, and his late tempera painting *The Arlington Court Picture* was almost certainly inspired by Taylor's translation of Porphyry's *On the Cave of the Nymphs*; there is no doubt that Coleridge's acquaintance with Proclus was assisted by Taylor's translation and commentary, though Coleridge's appreciation of Taylor is invariably laced with acid criticism" (DNB). (105711) \$6750

Proust writes of a duel and of Lucien Daudet

19. PROUST, MARCEL. *Autograph letter signed to Mme Catusse concerning a recent duel fought on l'Île de la Jatte and referring to his lover Lucien Daudet.* [Paris?: after October 7, 1907].

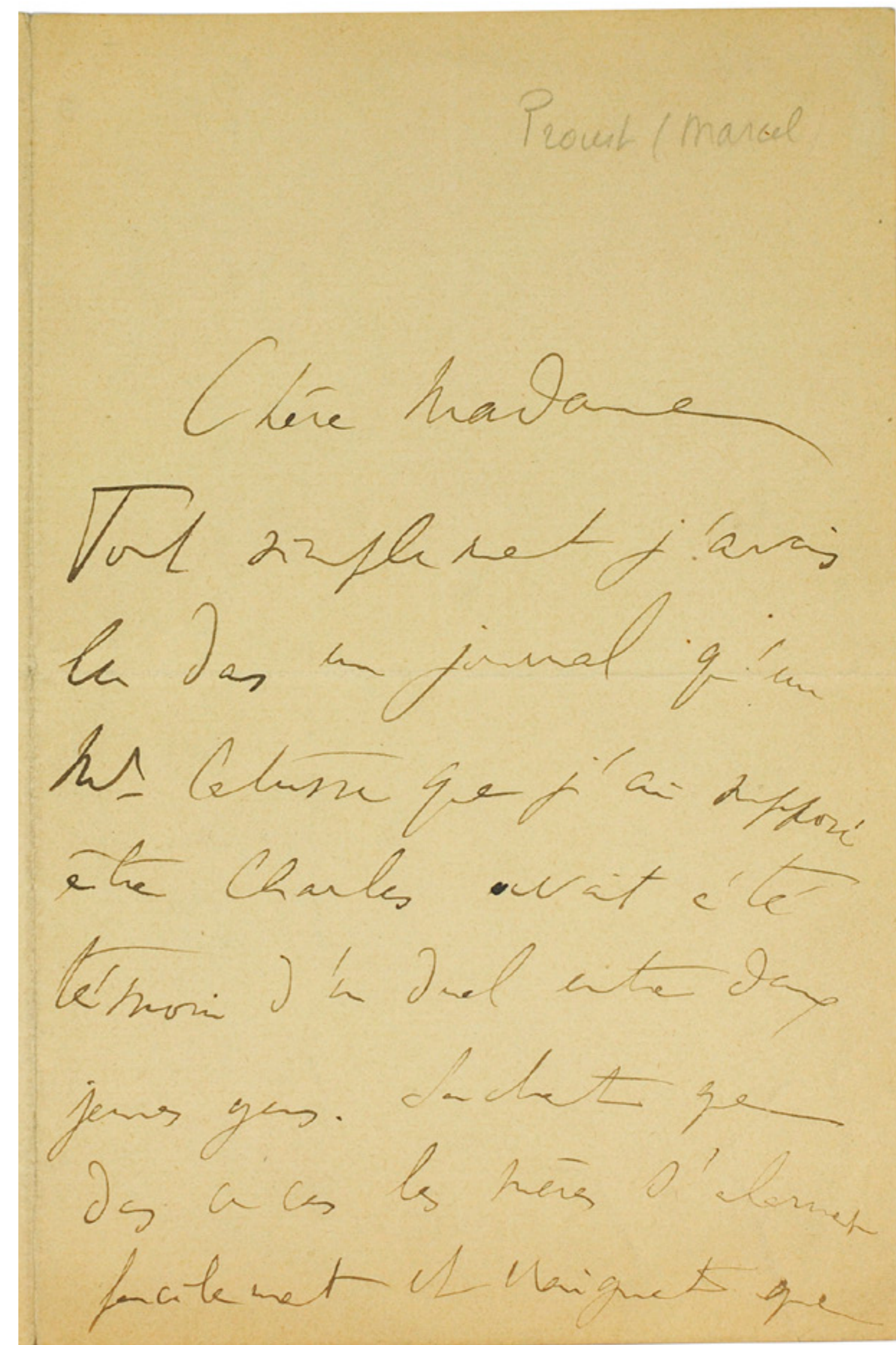
3 pp., sm. 8vo (4 1/2 x 7 ins.). Written in ink (slightly faded) on paper watermarked "AU PRINTEMPS PARIS NOUVEAU PAPIER FRANCAIS".

§ A fine, personal letter written by Proust to Marie-Marguerite Catusse (née Bertin), his mother's dearest friend and his own close friend and confidante, especially after his mother's death.

In the letter he describes reading about a recent duel in which a witness was named as M. Catusse, and which he briefly and wrongly supposed to be her son Charles Catusse. Later in the letter he makes a wonderfully coy reference to Lucien Daudet: "J'ai reçu directement des lettres très [nobles], d'un [sublimité] très élevé, d'une extreme intelligence, de Lucien Daudet. Je vous assure qu'il n'est pas du tout comme vous croyez."

A certain piquancy is added to the letter when it is remembered that ten years earlier, in 1897, Proust had himself fought a duel with writer Jean Lorrain after Lorrain publicly questioned the nature of Proust's relationship with Lucien Daudet.

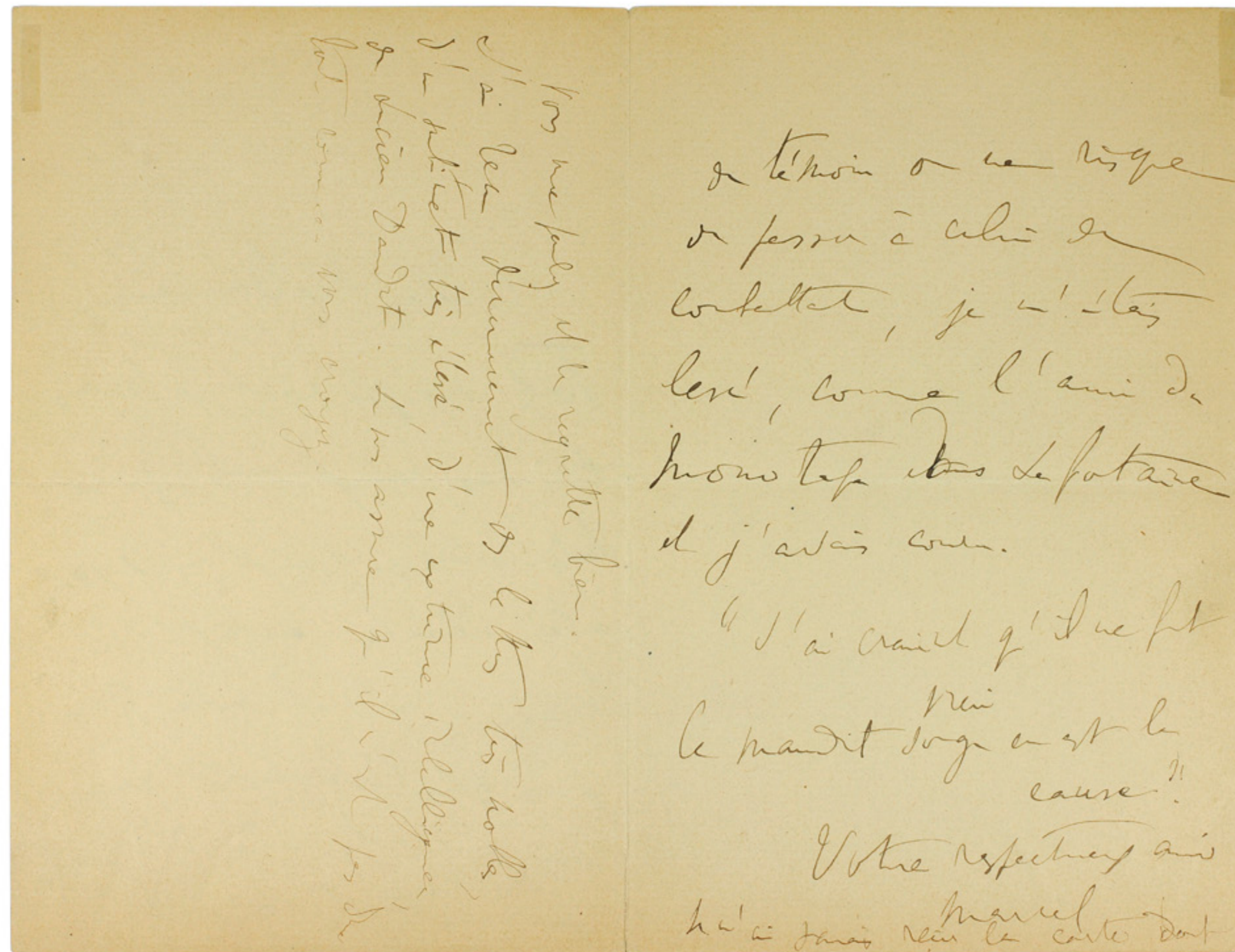
The letter was included by Philip Kolb in his *Correspondance de Marcel Proust*, Vol. VII (1907), p. 291, Plon, 1981. n. 163, à Mme Catusse.



The letter reads in part:

Chère Madame,

Tout simplement j'avais lu dans un journal qu'un M. Catusse que j'ai supposé être Charles avait été témoin d'un duel entre deux jeunes gens. Sachant que dans ce cas les mères s'alarment facilement et craignent que de témoin on ne risque de passer à celui de combattant, je m'étais levé, comme l'ami de Monomotapa dans La Fontaine et j'avais couru.



“J’ai craint qu’il ne fût vrai, je suis vite accouru. Ce maudit songe en est la cause.”

Votre respectueux ami Marcel.

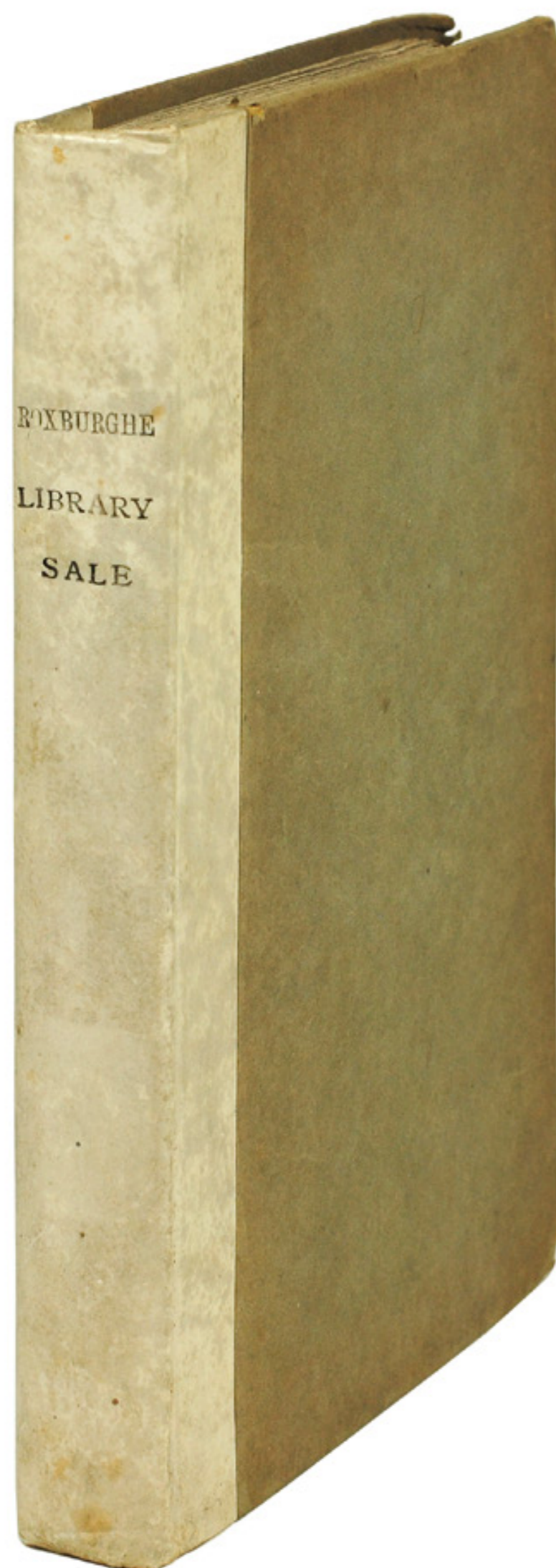
Je n’ai jamais reçu la carte dont vous me parlez et la regrette bien.

J’ai reçu directement des lettres très nobles, d’un sentiment très élevé, d’une extrême intelligence, de Lucien Daudet.

Je vous assure qu’il n’est pas du tout comme vous croyez.

(124026) \$27,500.

The sale that heralded the modern era of book collecting and inspired the founding of the Roxburghe Club



20. ROXBURGHE SALE. *A Catalogue of the Library of the Late John Duke of Roxburghe, arranged by G. and W. Nicol, Booksellers to His Majesty, Pall-Mall; which will be sold at Auction at His Grace's residence in St. James Square, on Monday, 18th May, 1812, and the Forty-one following Days... by Robert Evans Bookseller, Pall-Mall.* London: W. Bulmer and Co. Cleveland-Row, St. James's, 1812.

8vo, 17, [3], [iv], 284 (i.e. 283)pp. Original blue wrappers bound into later quarter parchment and gray boards. A few pencil notes of prices and a summary of some prices in the same hand at the back, ink signature on title "Thos. Fox" dated London 1812 in ink. Unobtrusive library stamp and number under the "Conditions of Sale", dated 1928.

§ First edition of the catalogue, annotated by an attendee, of "the event that could be said to mark the start of the modern era of book collecting": the sale of the library of John Ker, 3rd Duke of Roxburghe.

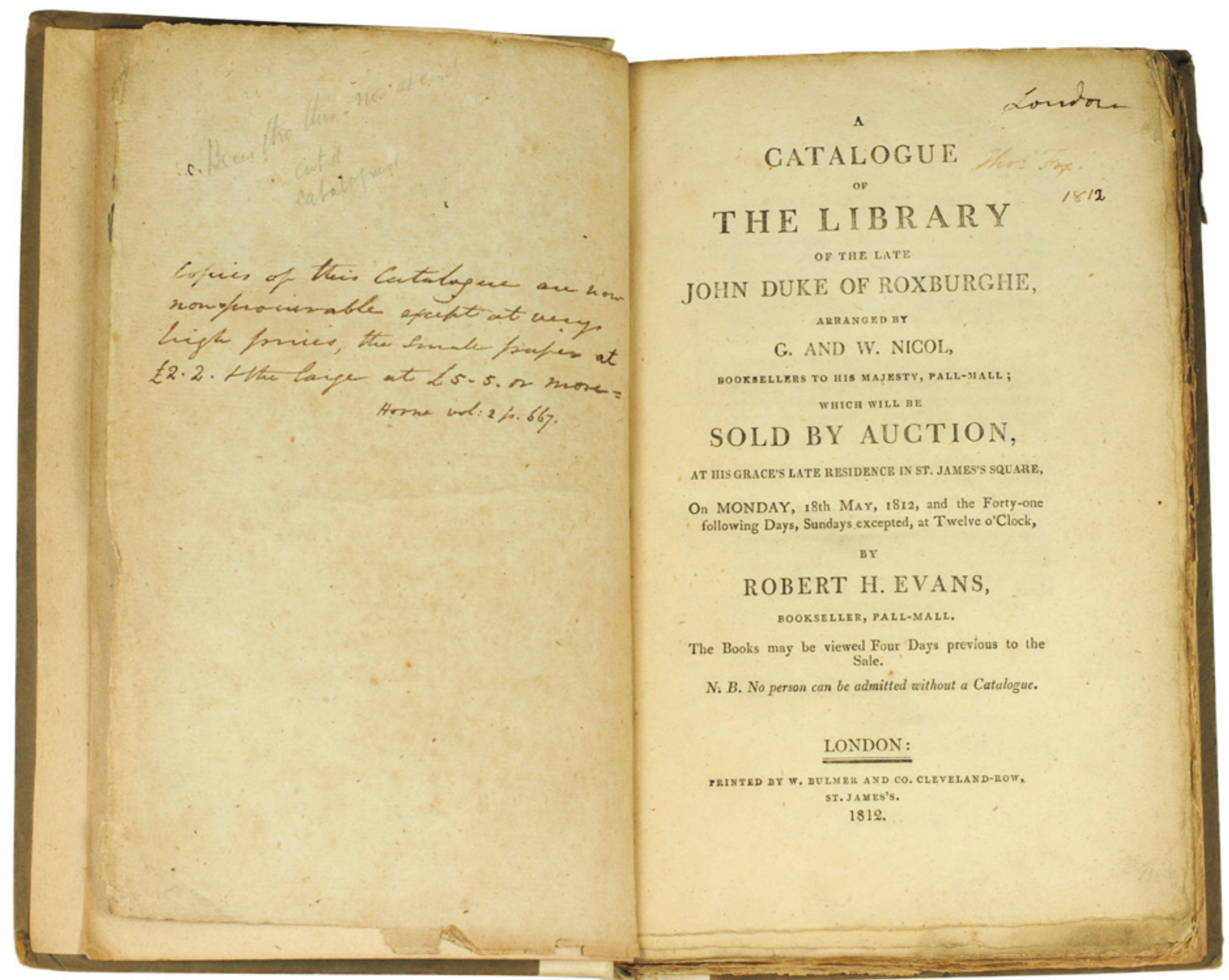
"The sale of this extensive and masterfully assembled collection attracted the interest of every major book collector in Britain, its praises having lately been sung in Dibdin's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness* (1809). To celebrate the sale of the Valdarfer Boccaccio [see below*], Dibdin held a dinner party on June 16, 1812 for a group of collectors that would become known as the Roxburghe Club... now the oldest bibliophilic society in the world." (John Overholt, Houghton Library Blog)

"A new era in British book-collecting may be said to start with the Roxburghe sale (1812). For the first time in the history of bibliophily, the four-figure limit was reached in an auction sale for a single printed book. From being the hobby of a scholar or the whim of an eccentric commoner, the collecting of rare books became, once more, as in Harley's and Sunderland's

days, the favourite pastime of the wealthy nobleman. John, third Duke of Roxburghe (1740-1804), had found in the family library a certain number of valuable books. Round this nucleus he built a handsome and extensive library mainly devoted to incunabula, French chivalry-romances, early English and Italian literature, Shakespeare and the drama. The sale was a most sensational affair and the total of £23,341 was an extraordinary one for the time. Dibdin has scribbled reams of enthusiastic literature on the smallest incident of each daily session.” (De Ricci, *English Collectors of Books & Manuscripts 1530-1930*, pp. 71-72).

Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron*, III, pp. 49-69. Lister, *Biography of Dibdin* (in litt.) chapter 6, describes the sale, which Dibdin attended and bid at, in detail.

*The John Rylands Library now holds the copy of Giovanni Boccaccio’s *Decamerone* ([Venice]: Christofal Valdarfer, 1471) which fetched the then record price of £2260 at the Roxburghe sale. The Marquess of Blandford (George Spencer-Churchill (1766-1840), fifth Duke of Marlborough) saw off competition from his cousin Lord Spencer (George John Spencer (1758-1834), second Earl Spencer) to secure the Boccaccio in 1812, but Spencer ultimately triumphed, paying a mere £918 15s for it when Blandford was forced to sell seven years later. (123981)
\$1250.



Scheuchzer's monumental attempt to reconcile scripture with Enlightenment science, with 762 engravings



21. SCHEUCHZER, JOHANN JAKOB. *Kupfer-Bibel: in welcher Die Physica Sacra, Oder Beheiligte Naturwissenschaft Derer in Heil. Schrift Vorkommenden Natürlichen Sachen, Deutlich Erklärt und Bewährt.* Augsburg and Ulm: Gedruckt bey C.U. Wagner, 1731-5.

Folio (393 x 245 mm), 5 vols.: [48], 276; [8], 276-672; [8], 572; 573-1140; 1141-1426, [79] pp. With engraved frontispiece portrait of the author facing an engraved allegorical frontispiece, and 762 other engraved plates after drawings by Johann Melchior Füssli, rainbow plate in vol. 1 partly colored. Modern mottled full calf, gilt-tooled and lettered backstrips with red morocco labels and raised bands, all edges decoratively stamped, new endpapers and headbands. Occasional browning and spotting, some volumes with occasional dampstaining; overall very good or better in a restrained and appropriate modern binding.

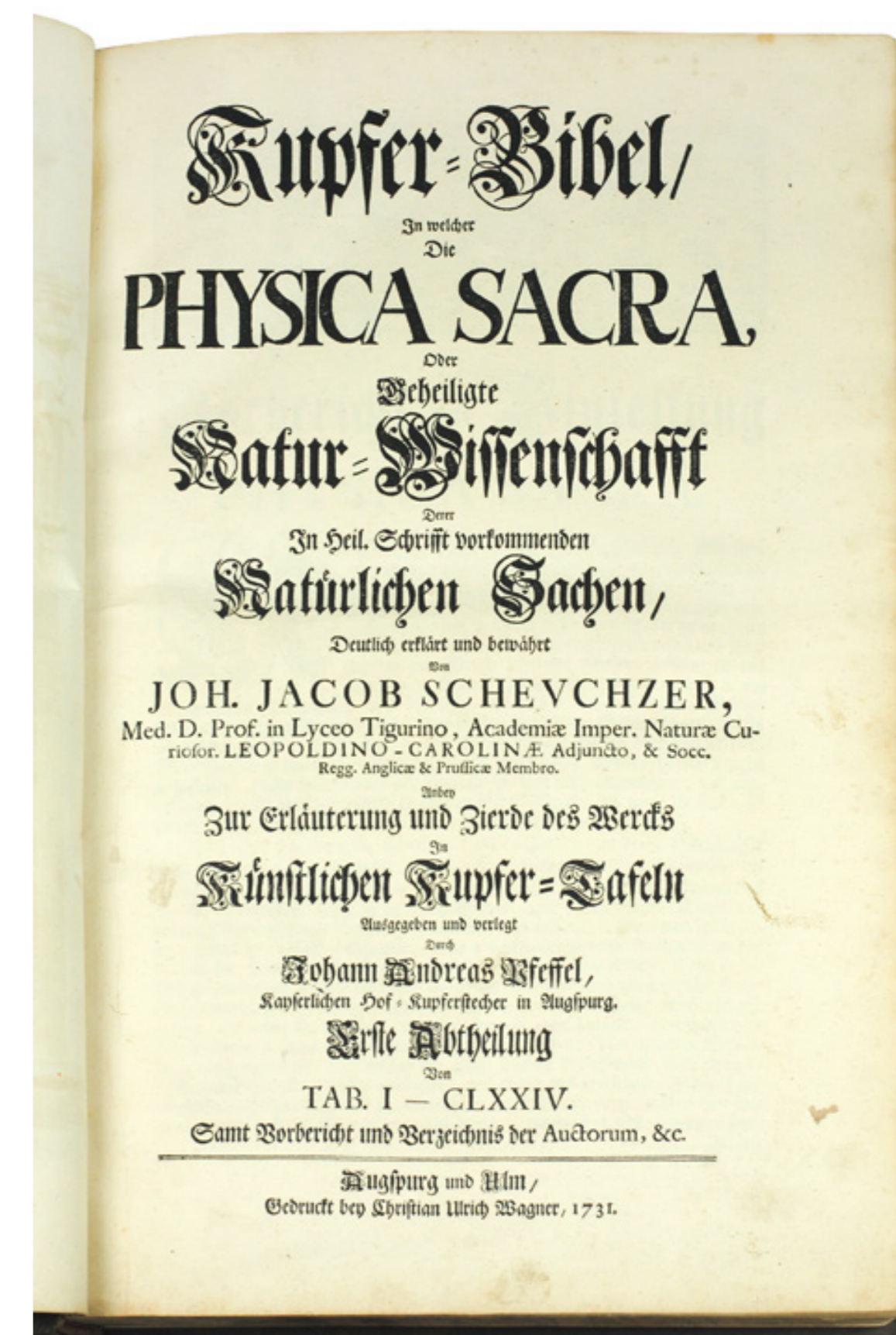
§ First edition, the German edition, published concurrently in Latin. Scheuchzer's monumental *Physica Sacra* or *Kupfer-Bibel*, the "Copper Bible" so called for the 762 magnificent copper-plate engravings, illustrating and expanding upon the biblical text throughout. Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672-1733) was a polymath Swiss scholar, a physician, professor of mathematics, a chair in physics, and one of the fathers of paleontology, as well as an ardent Christian. With the *Physica Sacra*, he intended to apply

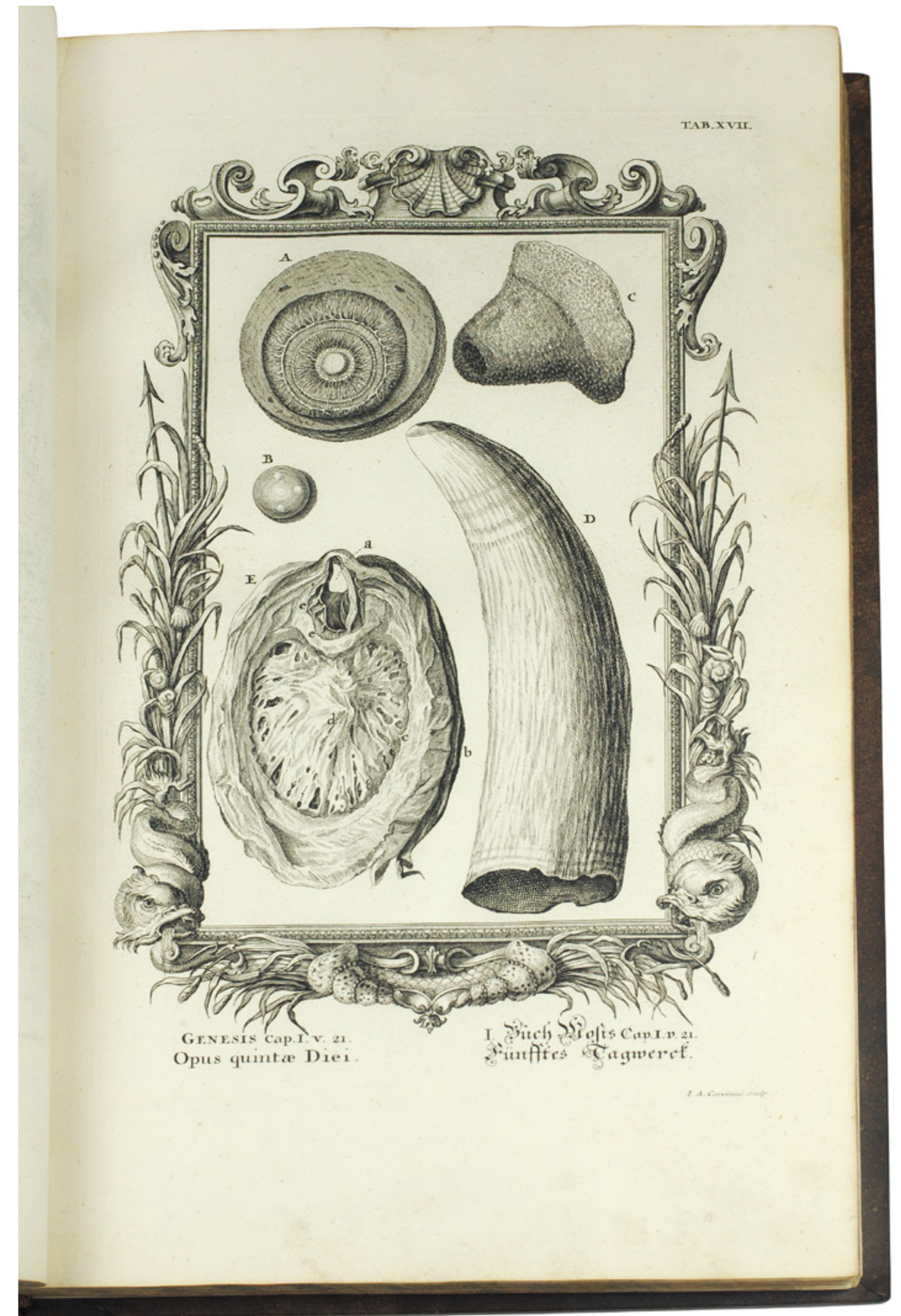
Enlightenment science to the understanding of scripture, and a Biblical frame of analysis to the rising scientific disciplines of geology, biology, and paleontology.

The scale of the endeavor is astounding. Genesis alone is illustrated with 114 plates, each accompanied by extensive commentary. Consideration is given to the transition from chaos to a Copernican planetary system, carefully-observed studies of created nature in all its forms, the construction and meteorological fate of the ark, contemporary fossil evidence of the antediluvian world, and to the subsequent human histories viewed through scientific lenses from anatomy to zoology. Scheuchzer was also an avid fossil collector and director of the Zurich Museum of Natural History, and the most famous illustration must be that of his prized fossil *Homo diluvii testis*, “Man, a witness of the Deluge”, considered at length in the commentary and described as “one of the rarest relics which we have of that accursed race which was buried under the waters” (a claim Cuvier later overturned when he identified it as a giant salamander). The drawings for the plates were made by Johann Melchior Füssli, with the addition of highly-elaborate engraved borders by J.D. Preissler (heavily allegorical, carefully scientific, or both) a body of work which marks an important juncture between Baroque illustration and the rise of scientific illustration.

“Scheuchzer’s basic idea was to create a double defense, on the one hand against the critics of the Scripture, and on the other against the critics of the new sciences. In the end, the *Physica Sacra* did not tie the two books of revelation closer together, as was intended. On the contrary, it separated them from each other and made one of them dispensable for the knowledge of nature.” (Michael Kempe, “Sermons in Stone”, in *The Book of Nature in Early Modern and Modern History*, 2006, p.111).

Provenance: Pasted label bearing hand-drawn coat of arms with the name “L E Høegh-Guldborg” dated 1794 on the front free endpaper, almost certainly Lucie Emmerentze Høegh-Guldborg (1738-1807). She was the wife of Ove Høegh-Guldborg, the de facto Prime Minister of Denmark under the insane monarch Christian VII, marrying him at the age of 30 after the death of her sister, his first wife. Two additional ownership marks, the first dated 1835, suggest the book was passed down through the family to Sophie Elizabeth Høegh-Guldborg, who inscribed her name in 1903. (123182) \$19,750



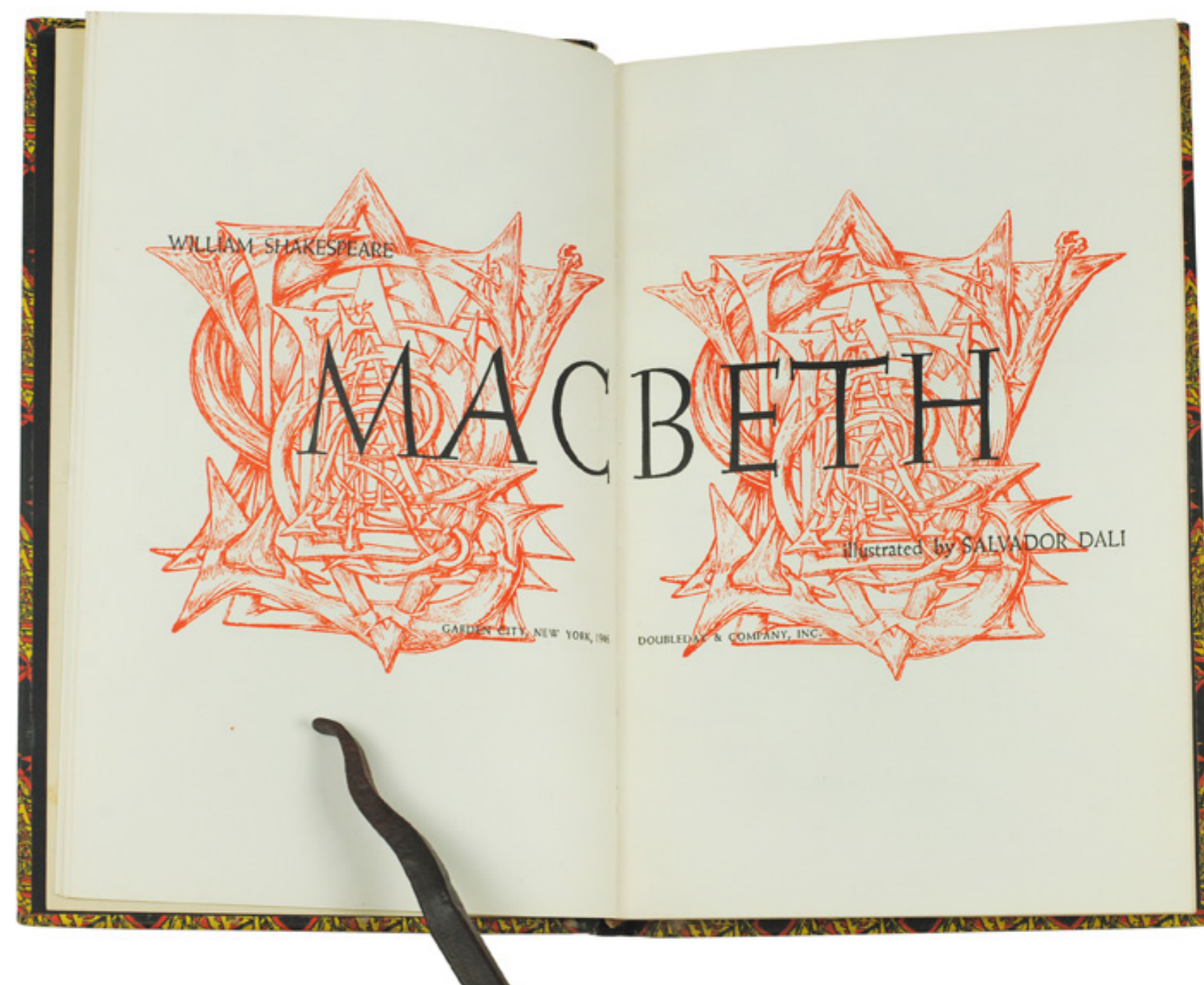
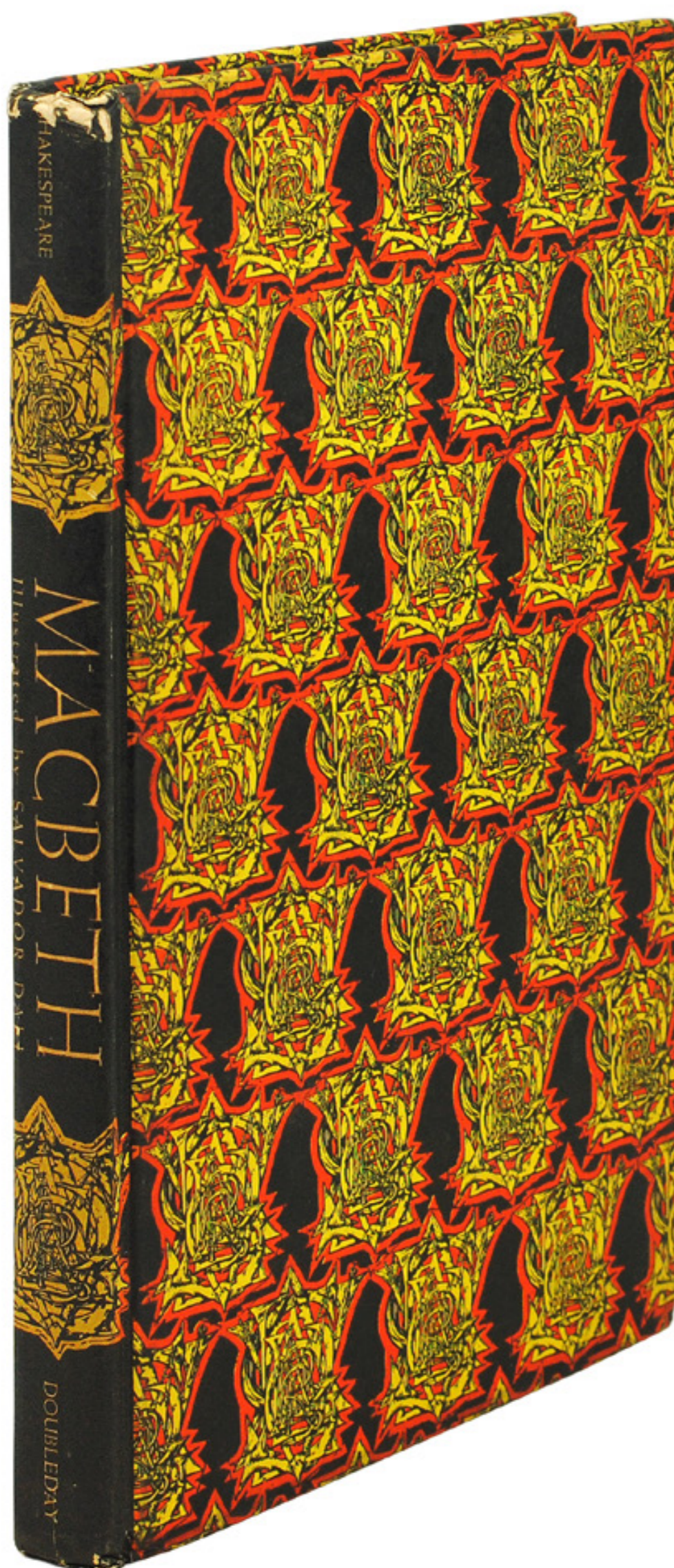


Signed and dated by Dali

22. SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM. DALI, SALVADOR. *Macbeth*. Illustrated by Salvador Dali. New York: Doubleday, 1946.

8vo, 125 pp. With illustrated free endpapers front and back, a double-page decorated title-page, and 12 full-page separate plates. Brightly decorated boards, black backstrip titled MACBETH, rather worn slipcase. Generally a fine copy well protected by the damaged slipcase.

§ First Dali illustrated edition, signed and dated 1946 by Dali at the front. A scarce book, especially signed. Only three signed copies located in auction records and Rare Book Hub since 1969, none online as of 2021. A rare, and rarely mentioned, work by Dali published in New York shortly before he returned to Europe. Produced right after the end of World War II the book is not well made and what copies are known are usually in poor condition. This copy is surprisingly good. (123875) \$2750.





The wedding of the rags-to-riches founder of Palo Alto and trustee of Stanford

23. [STANFORD, SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY]. *Handmade keepsake commemorating the golden wedding anniversary of Mary Kellogg Crittenden and Timothy Hopkins.* November 28, 1932.

8vo, 32 pp. with decorative borders hand-ruled in gilt surrounding original photographs, press-clippings, and invitations all pasted in. Bound in stiffened vellum wrappers hand-lettered with the couple's initials and decorated in gilt, yapped edges and golden yellow ties; two ties detached but preserved, otherwise in fine condition protected by the original plain tri-fold cover.

§ A beautifully crafted and perfectly preserved keepsake commemorating the golden wedding anniversary of San Francisco royalty, Mary Crittenden and Timothy Hopkins.

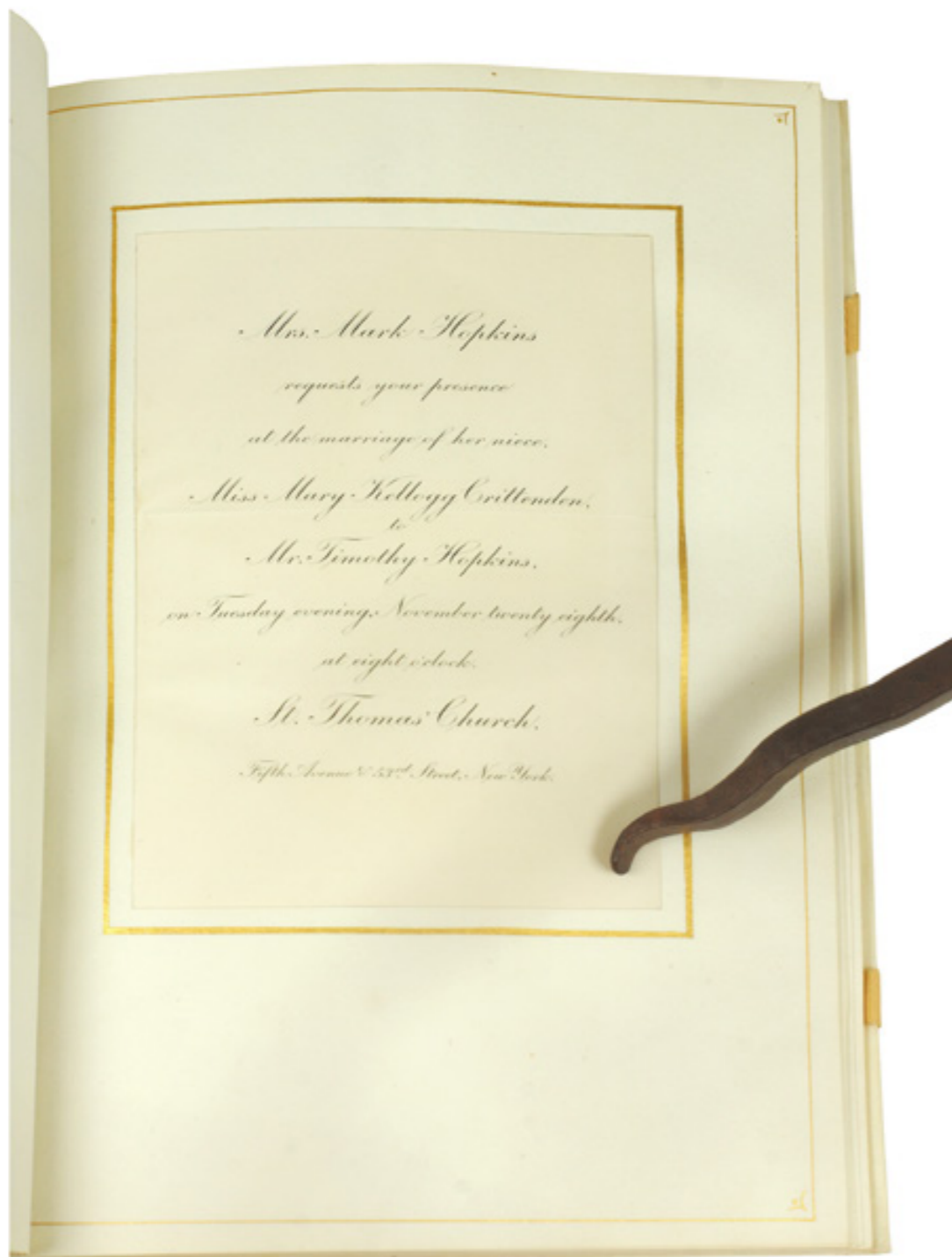
Timothy Hopkins was born in 1859 to an Irish housekeeper who entered the service of the fabulously wealthy Mark Hopkins, one of the four investors who funded the First Transcontinental Railroad. When Mark Hopkins died without a will and without an heir, his wife Mary formally adopted Timothy who then entered the family business. Three years later family ties were cemented further when he married Mary Hopkin's niece, Mary Crittenden, in what was clearly one of grandest society weddings of 1882. The wedding was held at St Thomas' Church in New York with receptions afterwards at Mary Hopkins' suite at the Windsor Hotel and at the family mansion back



in San Francisco. This keepsake, presumably made for the family and in all likelihood unique, contains the following original documents (in order of inclusion): individual cabinet photographs of the Mary and Timothy; the engraved wedding invitation; the engraved “At Home” invitation to the reception at the Windsor Hotel; press clippings from three different newspapers containing accounts of the wedding and the reception in New York; a photograph of the bride in her wedding dress; two press clippings describing the reception held in San Francisco; and a final press clipping describing a “German” or “Cotillon” entertainment given at the Hopkins mansion in February 1882. The newspapers describe in rhapsodic detail the beauty of the bride, the sophistication of her finery, the immensity of the floral decorations, etc. The article from the San Francisco

Daily Examiner on December 29, 1882, is particularly effusive, devoting paragraph upon paragraph to a detailed account of the interior of the Hopkins mansion in every architectural and ornamental detail: the dressing rooms, the conservatories, the mirrors, the statuary, before transcribing the menu, and detailing one by one the dress and jewelry of every female guest.

Timothy Hopkins became a protégé of Senator Leland Stanford, a treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad, a Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad and of the Wells Fargo Bank. With the support of Senator Stanford, Hopkins purchased land and founded the town of University Park, later renamed Palo Alto, which he developed to serve Stanford University. He was a trustee of Stanford University of fifty-one years and significant benefactor until his death in 1936. (124028) \$975.



First edition in English of Swedenborg's guidebook to Heaven and Hell



24. SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL. *A Treatise concerning Heaven and Hell, containing a relation of many wonderful things therein, as heard and seen by the author, the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg, Of the Senatorial Order of Nobles in the Kingdom of Sweden. Now first translated from the original Latin.* London: James Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street. And sold also by S. Leacroft, Charing Cross; T. Mills, Bristol; and E. Score, Exeter, MDCCLXXVIII [1778].

4to, [2], lvii, [3], 412 pp. Early calf, modern rebacking, red morocco label, old ink signature on title, ink signature on front free endpaper "Susanna Byrne (?)" dated 1779, occasional spotting, a very good, wide-margined copy.

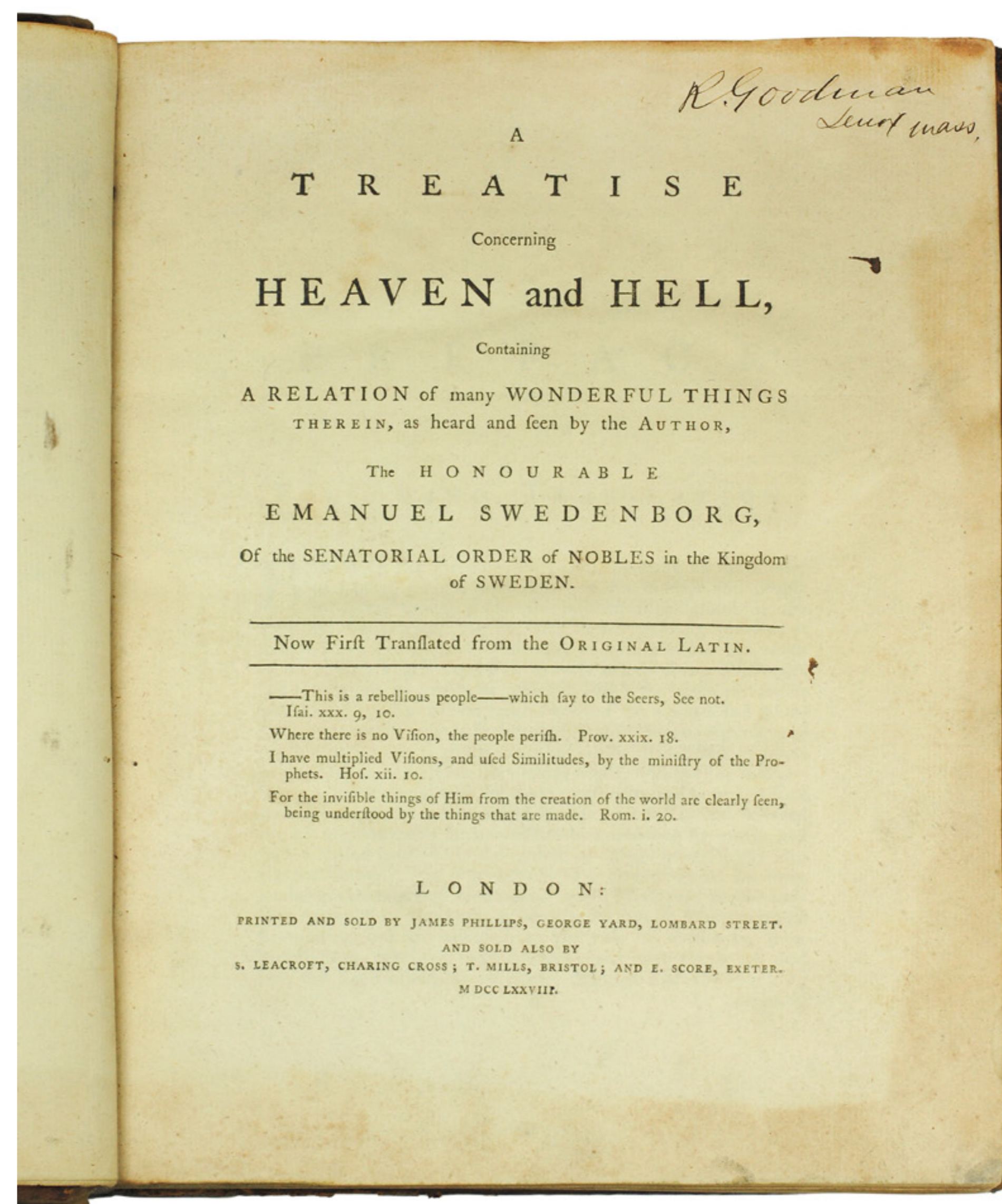
§ First edition in English, translated by William Cookworthy and Thomas Hartley. A very scarce book in commerce, appearing in auction records only five times since 1900.

Heaven and Hell was first published in Latin in 1758 under the title *De Caelo et Eius Mirabilibus et de inferno, ex Auditis et Visis*. Described in a current publication of the Swedenborg Society as "an explorer's account of heaven, hell and the world of spirits," it describes the different communities in the afterlife and what happens when we die. It is still one Swedenborg's most read and most influential books. Important themes include the characteristics of angels, the endurance of married life after death, the sin of polygamy, and the spiritual free will of humans, even to the posthumous choice of an afterlife in heaven or hell.

Thomas Hartley, a mystically minded minister of the Church of England, visited and corresponded with Swedenborg often, and at least once brought William Cookworthy to visit him at Cold Bath Fields. Cookworthy was a polymath and an unorthodox Quaker who turned from porcelain manufacturing to preaching and scholarship after the death

of his much-loved wife. Prior to *Heaven and Hell*, he had been the translator of *The Doctrine of Life* (1763), the first of Swedenborg's works to appear in English.

Blake was well aware of Swedenborg and is known to have owned and read the second edition of *Heaven and Hell* (1784) now at Harvard. This copy came from the library of Ron Siegel MD, a noted researcher into descriptions of ecstatic states, drug-induced euphorias, etc. ESTC T147494. (123191) \$3500.



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With best wishes from John, Chris, Rachel and Annika

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