Catalogue 84:
Classics in the Humanities
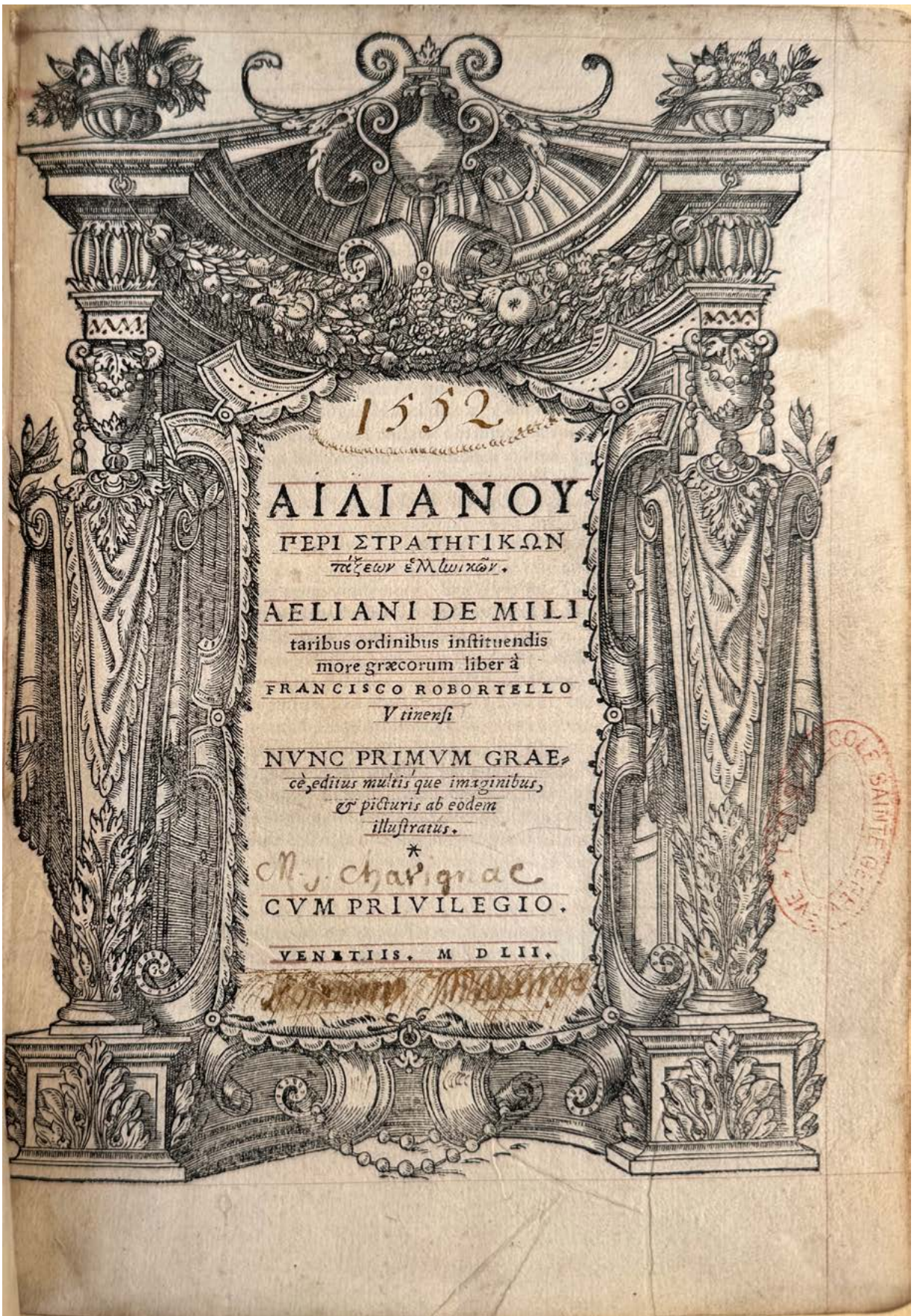
1552

ΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ

ΠΕΡΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΚΩΝ
τάξεων Ἑλληνικῶν.

AELIANI DE MILI
taribus ordinibus inſtituendis
more græcorum liber à
FRANCISCO ROBORTELLO
Vtinenſi

NVNC PRIMVM GRAE-
cè, editus multis que imaginibus,
& picturis ab eodem
illuſtratus.

*

M. J. Chavignac

CVM PRIVILEGIO.

VENETIIS. M DLII.

Military Tactics of Alexander the Great

1.   Aelianus Tacticus (fl. 2nd century CE). Peri strategikon taxeon Hellenikon [in Greek]. De militaribus ordinibus instituendis more graecorum liber a Francisco Robertello Utinensi 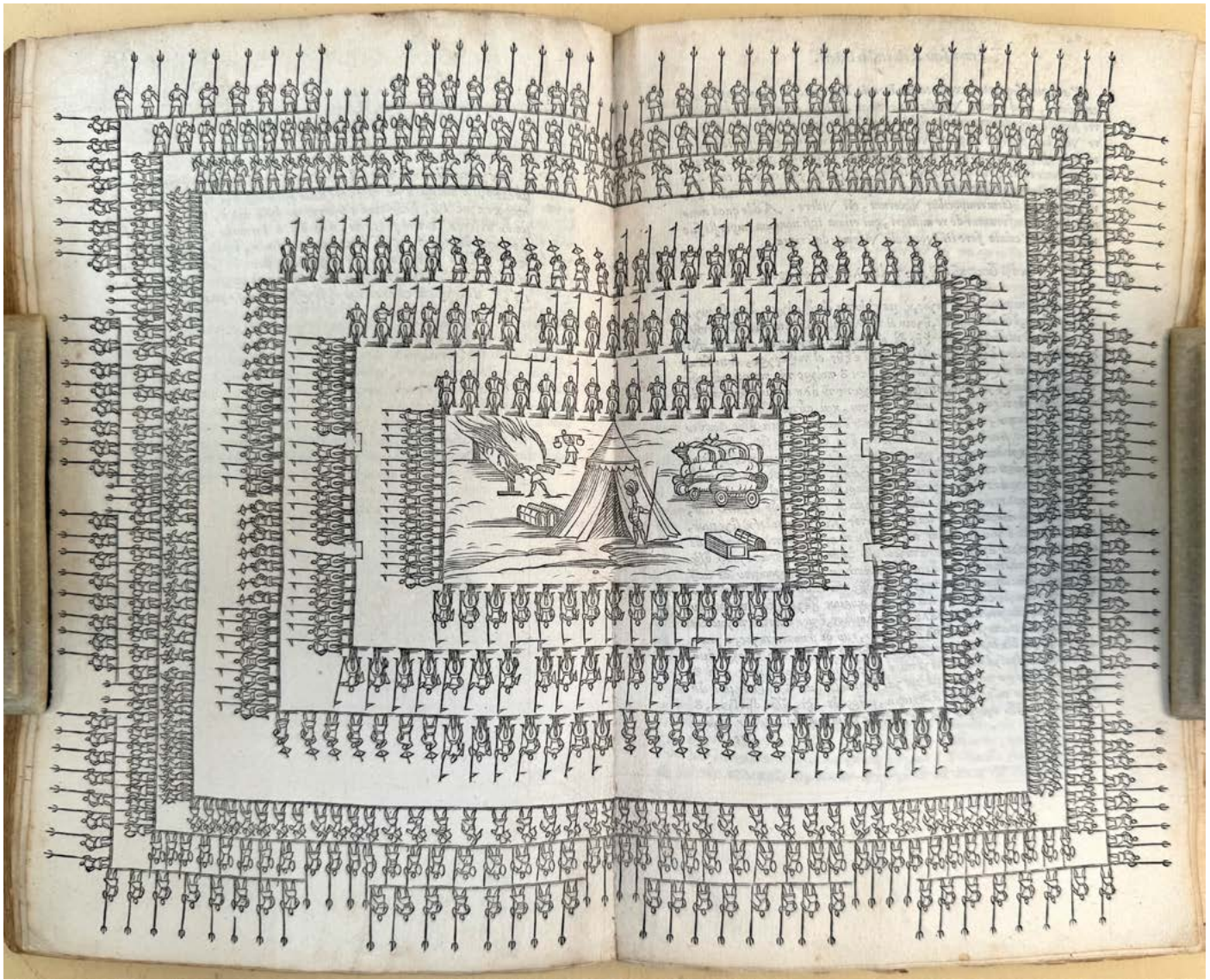nunc primum graece multis que imaginibus & picturis ab eodem illustratus. [8], 77, [2]pp. Woodcut title border and 53 woodcut text illustrations, including a double-page woodcut and 3 full-page illustrations; woodcut printer's device on the final leaf. Venice: A. & G. Spinelli, 1552. 230 x 161 mm. Original limp vellum, pigskin ties, minor worming on last two leaves. Wax stains on two blank margins, otherwise very good to fine. Old stamp on the verso of the front free endpaper, later owner's signature on title, old library stamp on title, early owner's signature on title cancelled. $3000

        First Separate Edition in Greek; First Illustrated Edition in Greek. *Peri strategikon taxeon Helle-nikon* [On military arrangements of the Greeks], by the Greek military writer Aelianus Tacticus, is a handbook of military drill and tactics as practiced by Alexander the Great and his Hellenistic successors. The treatise, most often referred to as Aelian's *Tactics* or *Tactica,* is of particular value for its explanation of the operation of the Macedonian phalanx, an infantry formation developed by Alexander's father, Philip of Macedon,
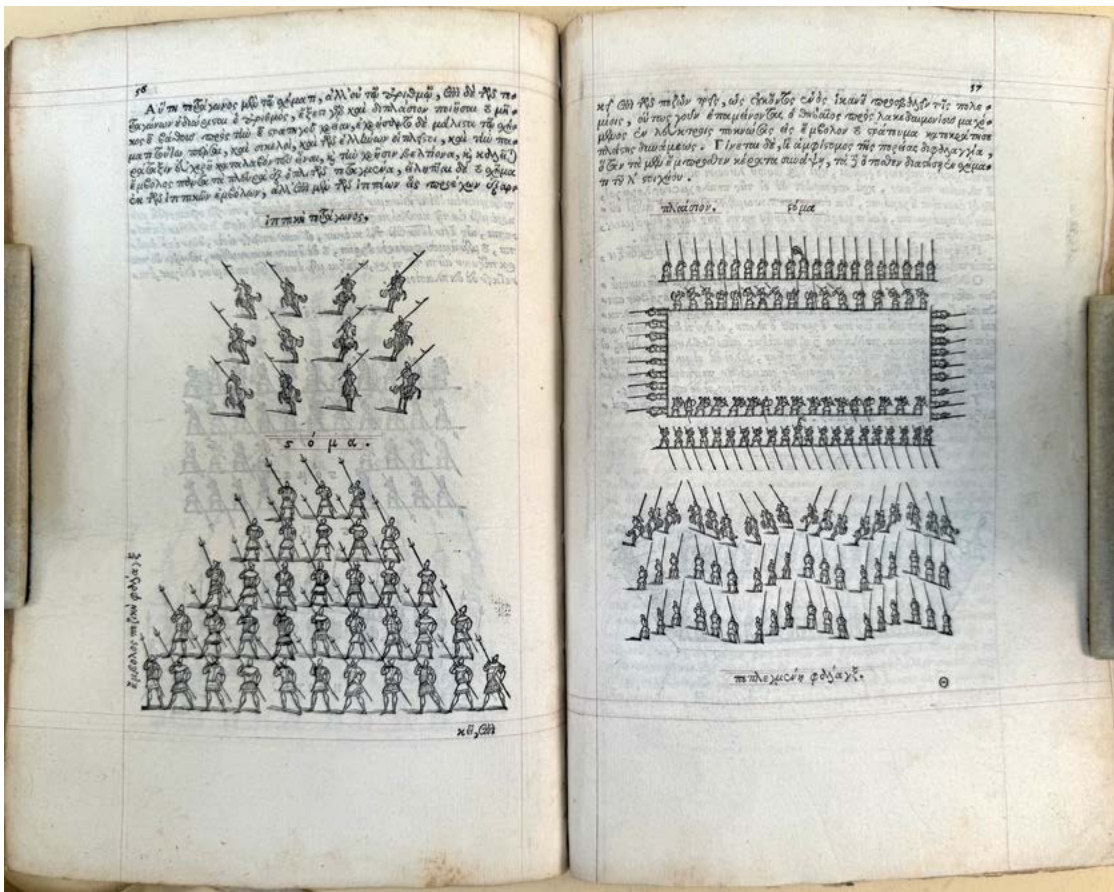
and used by Alexander to conquer much of the known world. Aelian's work remained influential long after his death: An Arabic translation made circa 1350 was used to train Muslim armies, and in the 16th and 17th centuries the *Tactics* was one of the primary training aids for Europe's pike-and-musket armies.

Aelian's *Tactics* is the earliest known document to contain diagrams representing human activity, as noted by Sydney Anglo in his *The Martial Arts of Renaissance Europe* (2000). The earliest known manuscript version, contained in the 10th-century *Codex Laurentianus graecus* 55.4, includes non-figurative diagrams to represent infantry formations; similar diagrams or illustrations appear in most of the printed editions, beginning with the 1487 Latin translation by Theodorus Gaza. The present first separate edition in Greek, edited by Italian humanist Francesco Robortello (1516-67), may have been the first to employ small woodcut figures in its diagrams to depict the various types of infantry and cavalry. The Greek text of Aelian's work first appeared in print in 1532 in *Onomaton Attikon eklogai*, a volume of Greek works edited by Michel de Vasconsan, but Vasconsan's edition did not include any diagrams. C. Matthew, *The Tactics of Aelian: A New Translation of the Manual the Influenced Warfare for Fifteen Centuries* (2012), pp. xiii – xx. 43183
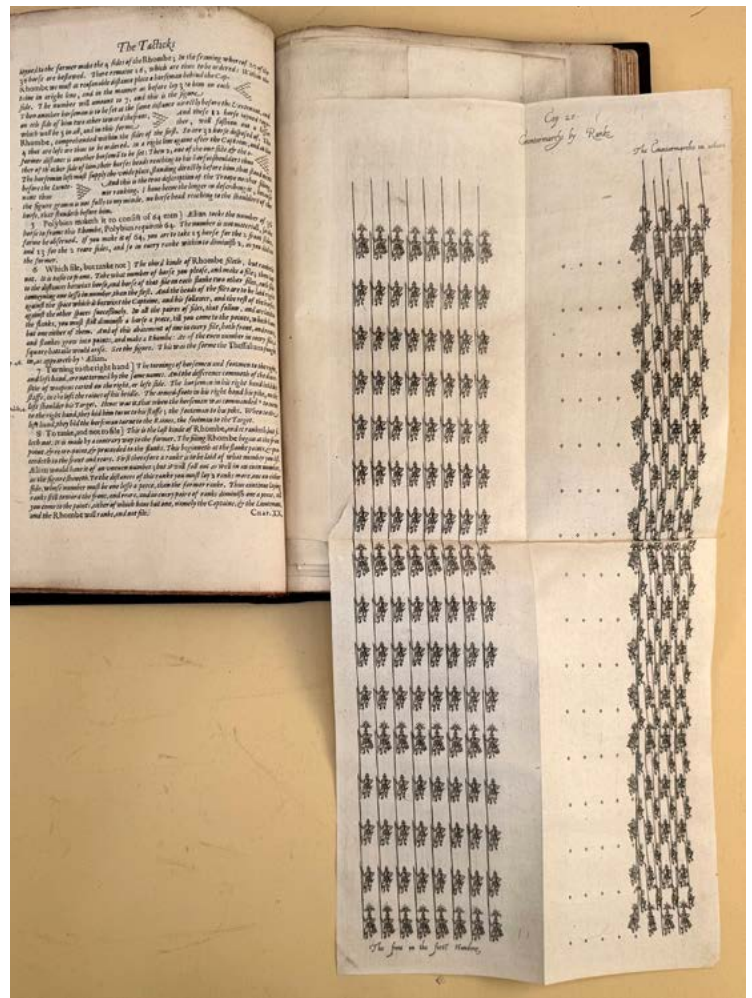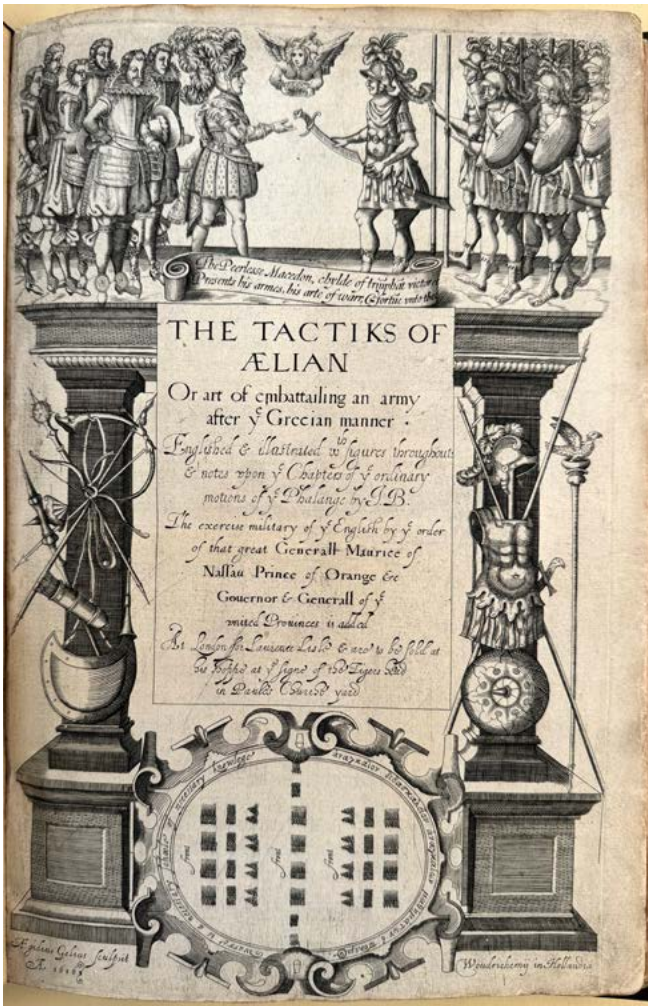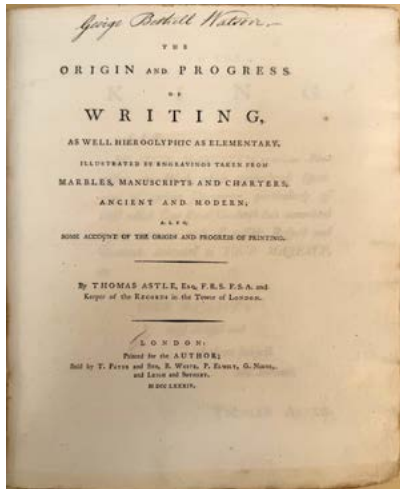
2.   Aelianus Tacticus (fl. 2nd century CE). The tacticks of Aelian or art of embattailing an army after ye Grecian manner . . . Translated and edited by John Bingham. [4], 159, [7]pp. Engraved title by Aegidius Gelius, 50 engraved plates (mostly folding). London: Laurence Lisle, 1616. 302 x 202 mm. Replica binding of full morocco gilt by Sean Richards. Two or three marginal tears, a few small tears in the plates but very good. $5000

First Edition in English. This English translation boasts an elegantly engraved title and 50 engraved plates illustrating the military formations discussed in the treatise. The translator, Captain John Bingham, served under Maurice of Nassau during the Dutch wars of independence; he added copious notes and a section on "the exercise military of ye English by ye order of that great Generall Maurice of Nassau Prince of Orange of ye united Provinces." 43334
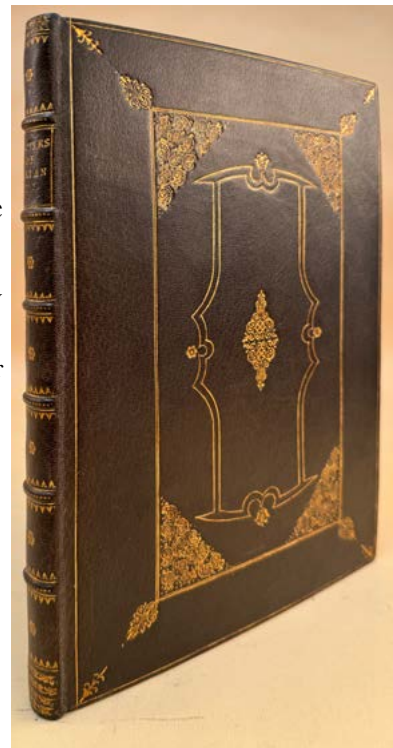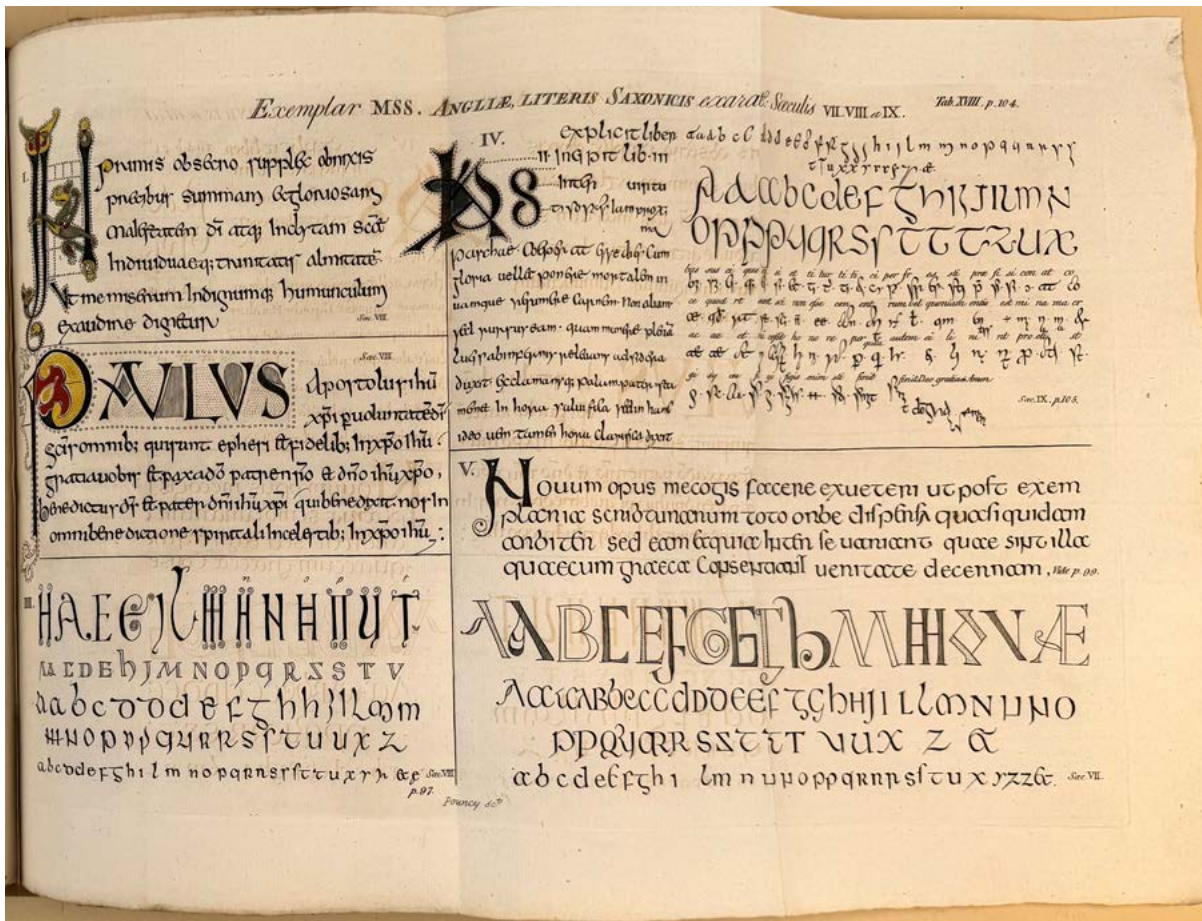
3. Astle, Thomas (1735-1803). The origin and progress of writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary . . . [2], 235pp. 31 plates, some printed in colors or hand-colored. London: For the Author; sold by T. Payne and Son, B. White, P. Elmsly, G. Nichol, and Leigh and Sotheby, 1784. 303 x 241 mm. (uncut). Original boards, paper spine (rebacked with new printed label), some wear and staining but sound; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Edges a bit frayed, minor offsetting from plates, but very good. Former owner's name on the front pastedown and title; another owner's name on the half-title. $950

First Edition of what is likely the first treatise on paleography in the English language, and the earliest English work on "diplomatics," a scholarly discipline centered on the critical analysis of documents (particularly historical documents) and the processes of document creation. Astle also provided detailed summaries of the history of writing materials—parchment, vellum, and paper, including Chinese paper—and a well-informed summary of the history of printing and typography in Europe. The colored plates in this work may be the first color plates published in a treatise on paleography.

Astle was the Keeper of the Records at the Tower of London, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He put together a remarkable private collection of illuminated manuscripts, which later became the foundation of the Stowe manuscripts at the British Library. 40947
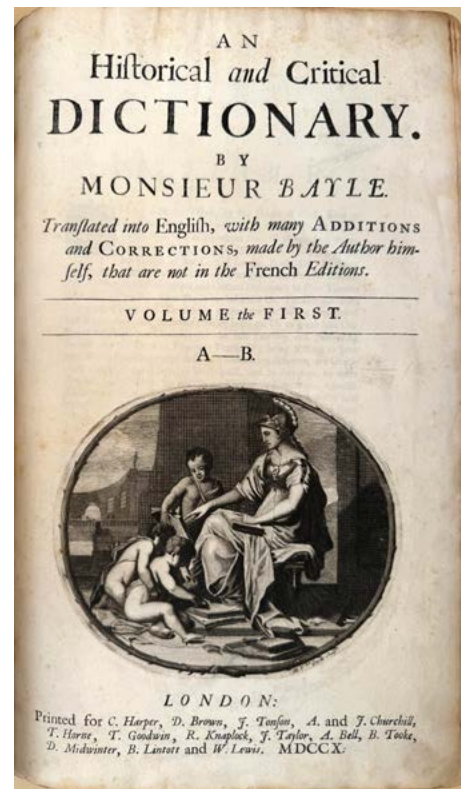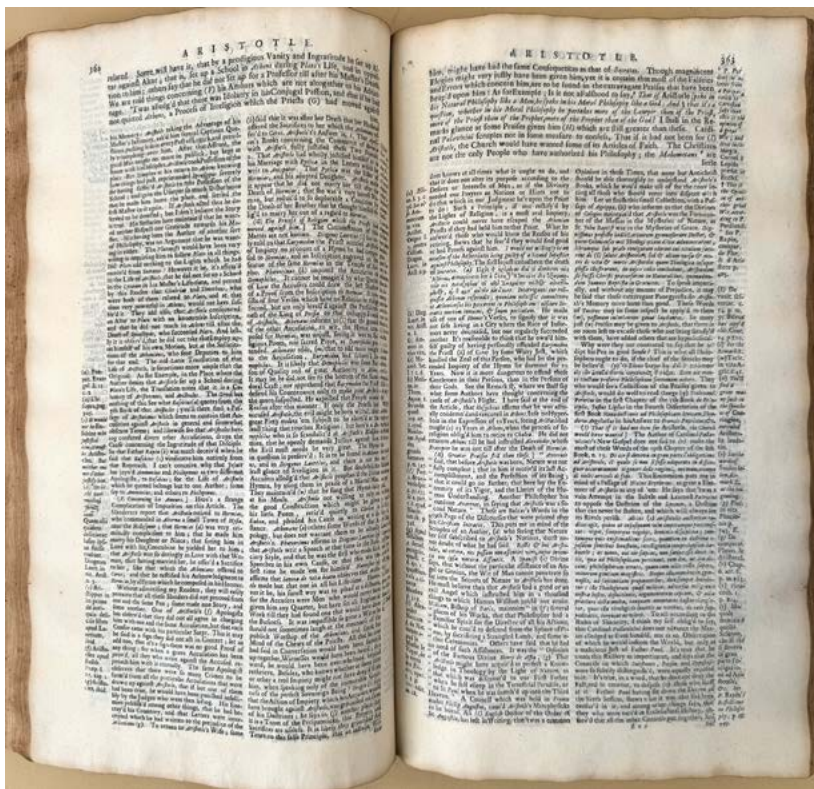
"An Anticlerical Counterblast . . ."

4.   Bayle, Pierre (1647-1706). An historical and critical dictionary . . . translated into English, with many additions and corrections, made by the author himself, that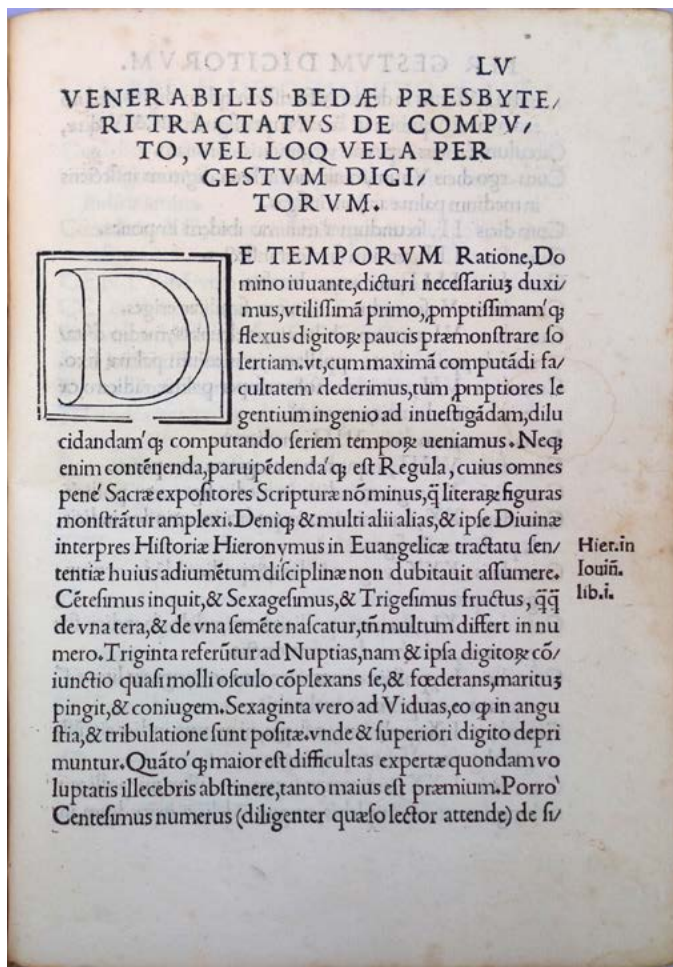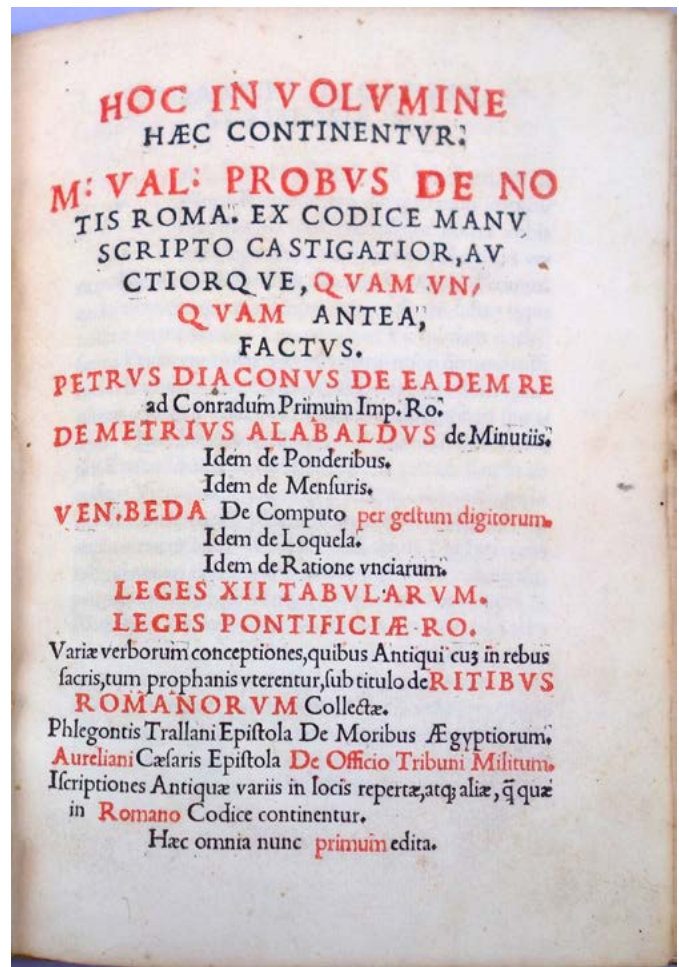 are not in the French editions. 4 vols. [28], 800; [4], 801-1550; [4], 1551-2434; [4], 2439-3108, xciv, [56]pp. (numerous irregularities in the pagination). London: Printed for C. Harper, D. Brown, J. Tonson, A. and J. Churchill [etc.], 1710. 368 x 235 mm. Paneled calf ca. 1710, rebacked, endpapers renewed, covers rubbed and worn. Minor spotting, soiling and toning, but very good. $3000
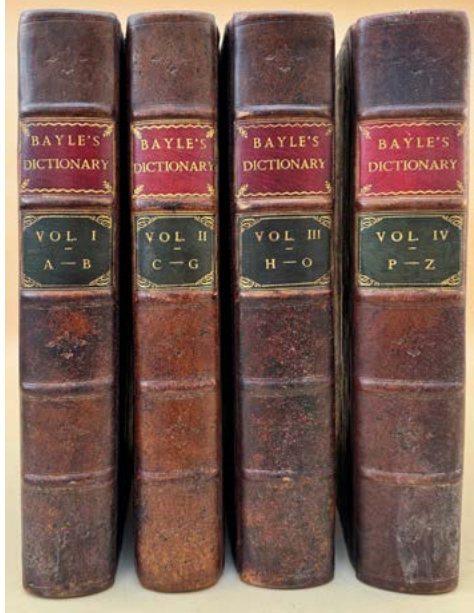
First Edition in English of Bayle's *Dictionnaire historique et critique* (1695-97). Bayle's monumental *Dictionnaire* was one of the two first vernacular encyclopedias to make an impact on the European world of letters, the other being the Abbé Moréri's *Le grand dictionnaire historique* (1674; see no. xx in this catalogue), a work deliberately designed as an apologia and defense of the Catholic Church. Bayle, a French Protestant philosopher living in exile in Rotterdam, intended his *Dictionnaire* to be "an anti-clerical counterblast to Moréri's work," written, "as he put it, 'to rectify Moréri's mistakes and fill in the gaps.' Bayle championed reason against belief, philosophy against religion, tolerance against superstition. In a seemingly detached way he posed arguments and counter-arguments side by side, reserving his most daring insinuations to the *renvois* (references) which supplemented the actual entries. For over half a century, until the publication of the *Encyclopédie,* Bayle's *Dictionnaire* dominated enlightened thinking in every part of Europe" (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 155). Bayle's *Dictionnaire* had a profound influence on many thinkers of the Enlightenment, including Diderot and the other *Encylopédistes*, David Hume, and George Berkeley. 41539

VENERABILIS BEDÆ PRESBYTE/
RI TRACTATVS DE COMPV/
TO, VEL LOQVELA PER
GESTVM DIGI/
TORVM.

DE TEMPORVM Ratione, Do/
mino iuuante, dicturi necessariu; duxi/
mus, vtilissimã primo, pmptissimam' q;
flexus digitoꝛ paucis præmonstrare so/
lertiam. vt, cum maximã computãdi fa/
cultatem dederimus, tum pmptiores le/
gentium ingenio ad inuestigãdam, dilu/
cidandam' q; computando seriem tempoꝛ ueniamus. Neq;
enim contñenda, paruipédenda' q; est Regula, cuius omnes
pene Sacræ expositores Scripturæ nó minus, q̃ literaꝛ figuras
monstrãtur amplexi. Deniq; & multi alii alias, & ipse Diuinæ
interpres Historiæ Hieronymus in Euangelicæ tractatu sen/   Hier. in
tentiæ huius adiumétum disciplinæ non dubitauit assumere.   Iouin.
Cæterismus inquit, & Sexagesimus, & Trigesimus fructus, q̃q̃   lib. i.
de vna tera, & de vna seméte nascatur, tñ multum differt in nu/
mero. Triginta referũtur ad Nuptias, nam & ipsa digitoꝛ có/
iunctio quasi molli osculo cóplexans se, & fœderans, maritũ;
pingit, & coniugem. Sexaginta vero ad Viduas, eo ꝙ in angu/
stia, & tribulatione sunt positæ. vnde & superiori digito depri/
muntur. Quáto' q; maior est difficultas expertæ quondam vo/
luptatis illecebris abstinere, tanto maius est præmium. Porro'
Centesimus numerus (diligenter quæso lector attende) de si/

HOC IN VOLVMINE
HÆC CONTINENTVR:
M. VAL. PROBVS DE NO
TIS ROMA. EX CODICE MANV
SCRIPTO CASTIGATIOR, AV
CTIORQVE, QVAM VN,
QVAM ANTEA,
FACTVS.
PETRVS DIACONVS DE EADEM RE
ad Conradum Primum Imp. Ro.
DEMETRIVS ALABALDVS de Minutiis.
Idem de Ponderibus.
Idem de Mensuris.
VEN. BEDA De Computo per gestum digitorum.
Idem de Loquela.
Idem de Ratione vnciarum.
LEGES XII TABVLARVM.
LEGES PONTIFICIÆ RO.
Variæ verborum conceptiones, quibus Antiqui cũ in rebus
sacris, tum prophanis vterentur, sub titulo de RITIBVS
ROMANORVM Collectæ.
Phlegontis Trallani Epistola De Moribus Ægyptiorum.
Aureliani Cæsaris Epistola De Officio Tribuni Militum.
Iscriptiones Antiquæ variis in locis repertæ, atq; aliæ, q̃ quæ
in Romano Codice continentur.
Hæc omnia nunc primum edita.

5. [**Bede, the Venerable** (672/73 - 735).] De computo, vel loquela per gestum digitorum [and] De ratione unciarum. In *Hoc in volumine haec continentur M. Val. Probus de notis Roma. ex codice manuscript castigatior . . .* , ed. Giovanni Tacuino (Venice: G. Tacuino, 1525), ff. LV – LVII. Whole volume, 4to. [4], LXXIX [i.e., LXXXI], [1]ff. Title in red and black. Full-page woodcut of a sibyl within an architectural setting, signed "b. M." in the block (probably Benedetto Montagna), a few woodcut initials. 211 x 153 mm. Modern vellum. Fine. $3750

Probably the Earliest Printings of Bede's accounts of finger-reckoning and duodecimal fractions. Bede's "De computo, vel loquela per gestum digitorum" (On calculating and speaking with the fingers) and "De ratione unciarum" (On calculating duodecimal fractions) form part of the introduction to his treatise *De temporum ratione* (On the reckoning of time), written around 725 A.D. The *editio princeps* of *De temporum ratione* was published by Sichardus in 1529, four years after the present work. Portions of *De temporum ratione* appeared in print as early as 1505, but these do not appear to have included the section on finger-reckoning. Smith, in his *Rara arithmetica*, states that the 1522 edition of Johannes Aventinus's *Abacus atque vetustissima, veterum latinorum per digitos manusque numerandi* contains a description of Bede's finger-reckoning; however, we think this may be an error, since we have not been able to find any record of this edition in OCLC or the Karlsruhe Virtual Catalogue. Smith himself described only the 1532 edition of Aventinus's work (see *Rara arithmetica*, pp. 136-138).

Bede's two disquisitions are contained in a collection of works on Latin abbreviations, symbols, weights, measures and inscriptions edited by Giovanni Tacuino. The collection is devoted primarily to works on deciphering the abbreviations used in classical-era stone or bronze inscriptions, a subject of great interest to humanistic scholars eager to discover more about the ancient world. Included in the collection is the *editio princeps* of

Petrus Diaconus' *De notus literarum more Romano liber* (which Tacuino had discovered), along with a new edition of M. Valerius Probus' *De notus Romanorum* and several transcriptions of Roman inscriptions in quasi-facsimile. The typographic design of the title is reminiscent of an ancient text in stone.

Finger-reckoning, a method of computation in which numbers are represented by finger and hand gestures, had been practiced since ancient times and was commonly used during the Middle Ages; however, there are very few written accounts of the technique dating from these times, probably because it was used primarily by "common or illiterate people" (Menninger, p. 201) who passed its methods on orally. Bede's account of the practice, although not the first, was the best and most influential. His purpose was to provide a useful method for calculating the Christian calendar, most importantly the date of Easter and other movable feasts.

Bede listed finger- and hand symbols for the numerals 1 through 9999; these

> roughly work like a placement system. The middle, ring, and little fingers of the left hand denote the digits; the thumb and index fingers on the left hand express the tens; the thumb and index finger on the right hand the hundreds; and the middle, ring and little fingers the thousands . . . The informal manner in which Bede explains how to flex the fingers and form gestures seems to retain traces of oral instruction (Kusukawa, pp. 28-29).

Prior to Europe's adoption of Arabic numerals, finger-reckoning provided a rudimentary method of place-value calculation. "Neither Bede nor any of his contemporaries in Western Europe knew about place value or zero, but finger reckoning enabled them to proceed as if they did. Finger joints supplied place value—one joint 10s, another 100s and so on—and zero was indicated by the normal relaxed position of the fingers—by nothing, so to speak. The system was even capable of simple computation" (Crosby, *The Measure of Reality: Quantification in Western Europe, 1250-1600*, p. 42).

Bede's explanation of the Roman system of duodecimal fractions, which follows the description of finger-reckoning, clarifies the terminology and provides a list of synonyms for different types of fractions. Kusukawa, "A manual computer for reckoning time," in Sherman, *Writing on Hands: Memory and Knowledge in Early Modern Europe*, pp. 28-34. Menninger, *Number Words and Number Symbols: A Cultural History of Numbers*, pp. 201-8. 42822

First Book Printed Entirely on Wove Paper

6. [**Capell, Edward** (1713-81).] Prolusions; or, select pieces of antient poetry, compiled with great care from their several origins . . . [4], xi, 23, [1], 23, [1], 13, [3], 93, [15], 81, [3]pp. London: Printed for J. and R. Tonson, 1760. 178 x 112 mm. Early 19th-century calf, gilt spine, upper extremity a bit chipped, light wear, spine labels missing. Very good, clean copy. A few pencil notes in the margins. $500

First Edition. This collection of early English poetry, compiled and edited by Shakespearean critic Edward Capell, was the first book printed entirely on James Whatman's wove paper. Whatman (1702-59), a British papermaker, invented a new method of producing high-quality, very smooth paper using a finely woven metal mesh base rather than the traditional laid-paper mesh that produced paper with a visible corrugated texture. Whatman developed wove paper at the
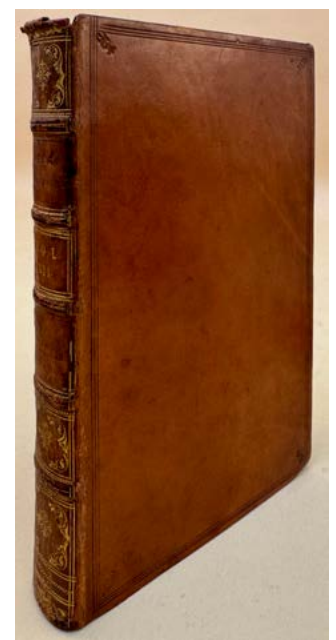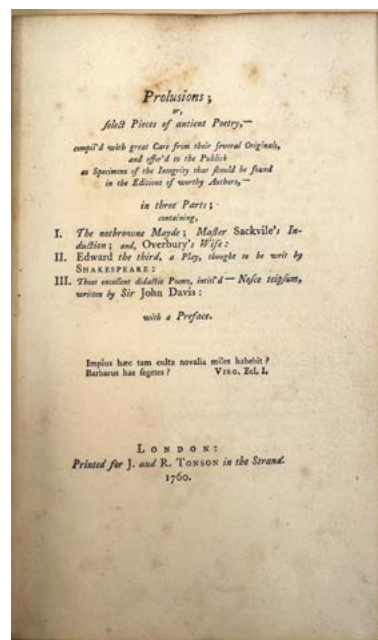
request of John Baskerville, whose famous edition of Virgil (1757) was printed largely (but not entirely) on the new stock; by 1759 Whatman had substantially improved his process, eliminating any trace of "bar shadow" or chain line. Whatman's innovations led to the large-scale and widespread industrialization of paper manufacture.

Capell's book is also notable in the history of bibliography: It represents the first modern edition of many of the poems collected in it, and contains the first use of quasi-facsimile reproduction of title pages. 42159
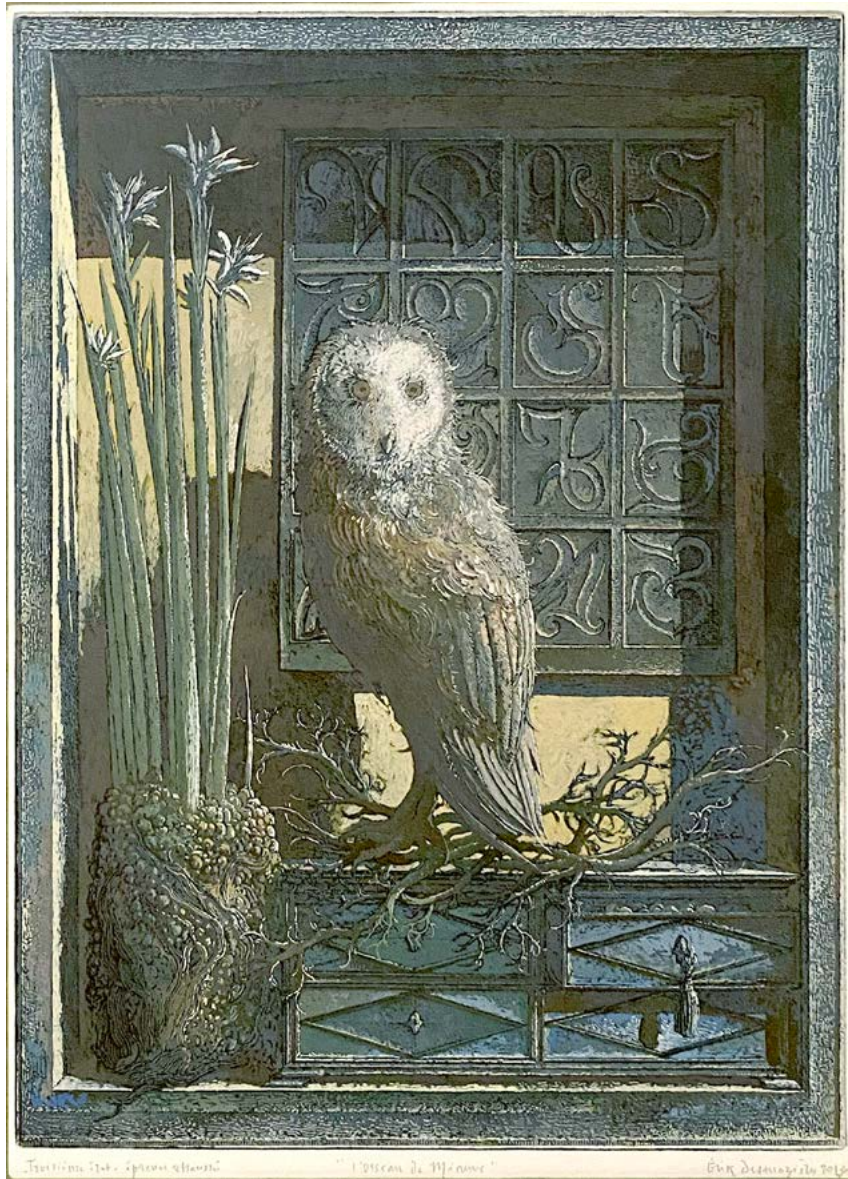

7.   Desmazières, Érik. L'oiseau de Minerve. Etching, aquatint and roulette. Third state, printed on laid paper and *reworked by the artist in watercolor and gouache*; signed, titled, dated and annotated "Troisième état épreuve rehaussée" in pencil by the artist. 2015. 368 x 264 mm. (plate mark). Archivally framed (frame measures 630 x 518 mm.). This still-life, hand-painted by the artist, includes Minerva's Owl and Desmazière's imaginary alphabet developed for his Tower of Babel print series. Fitch-Febvrel 250. 43988 $7500
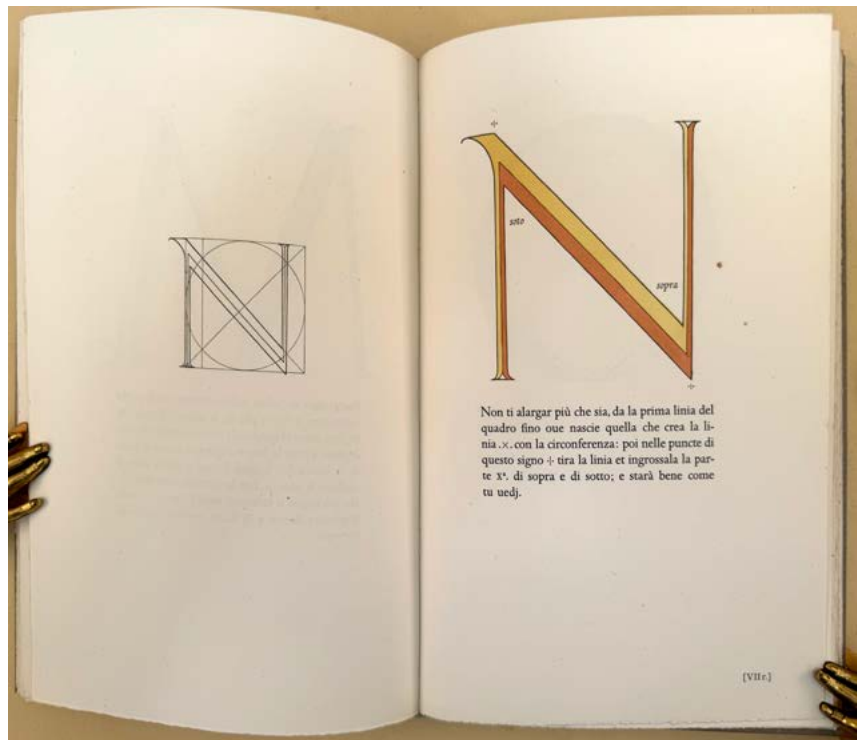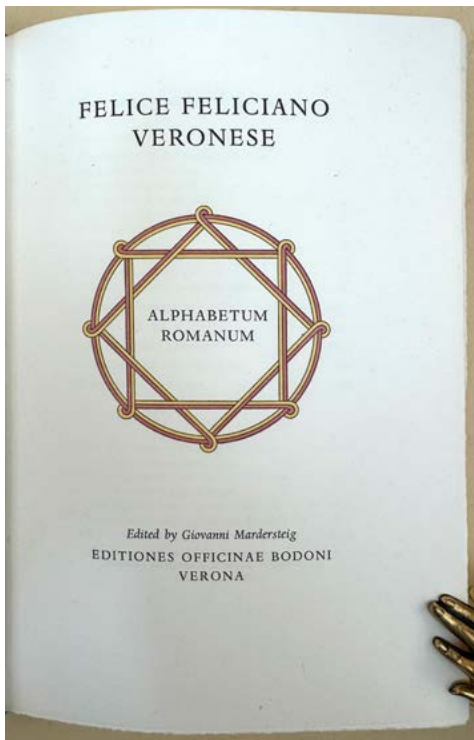
8.   Feliciano, Felice (1433-79). Alphabetum romanum. Edited by Giovanni Mardersteig. 137, [3]pp. 5 plates; hand-colored text illustrations. Verona: Editiones Officinae Bodoni, 1960. 228 x 150 mm. Original quarter morocco, boards (slightly discolored at spine), in the original slipcase. Fine. No. 355 of 400 copies printed in English. Prospectus and order form laid in. Bookplate.
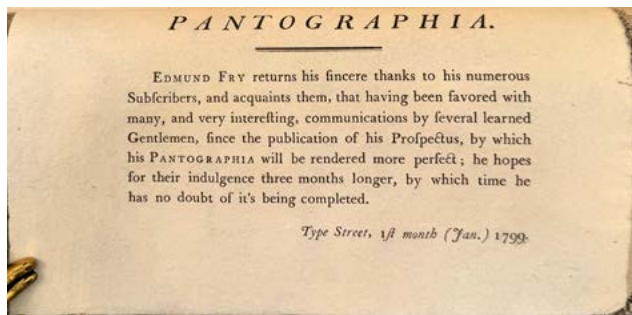

$1250

Feliciano's *Alphabetorum romanum* was "the first treatise on the construction of classic roman inscription letters and also represents the first attempt to construct them within a circle and square" (prospectus). The present limited edition reproduces Feliciano's 25 elegant capital letters from the 1463 *Alphabetorum* (now in the Vatican Library), hand-painted in two colors as in the original manuscript. 43587
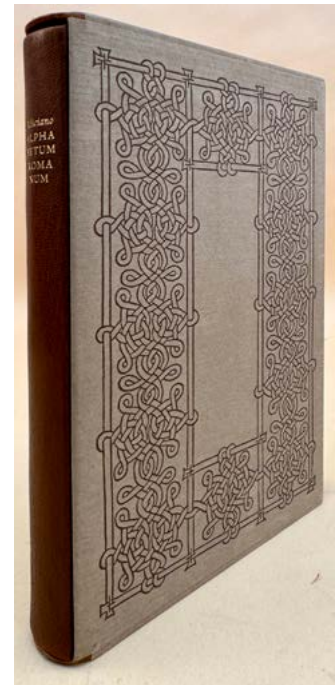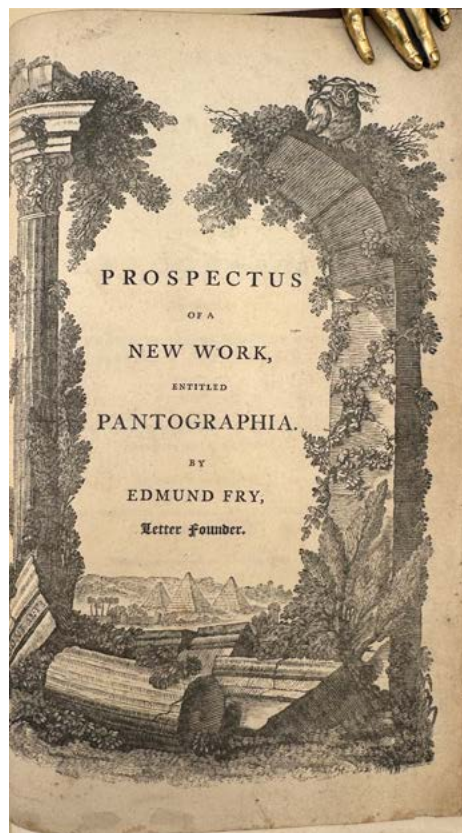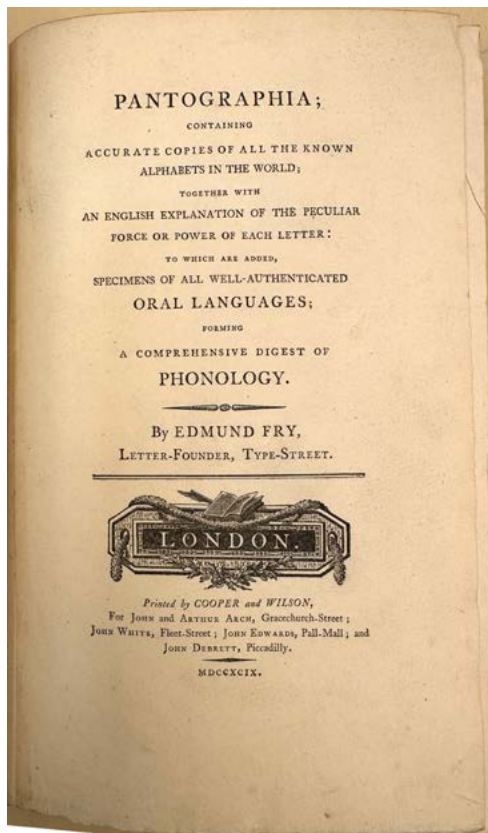
With the Very Rare Prospectus Bound In

9.   Fry, Edmund (1754-1835). Pantographia; containing accurate copies of all the known alphabets in the world; together with an English explanation of the peculiar force or power of each letter . . . xxxvi, 320pp., plus 11-page prospectus (dated August 1798) and single-sheet publisher's note (January 1799) bound at the back. London: Cooper and Wilson for John and Arthur Arch . . . ; John White . . . ; John Edwards . . . ; and John Debrett, 1799. 255 x 161 mm. (uncut). 19th-century quarter morocco, cloth boards, gilt-lettered spine. Fore-edges a bit frayed, otherwise very good to fine. $1850


First Edition. Fry, one of the most learned English typefounders of his day, spent sixteen years researching this book, which contains more than 200 specimens of ancient and modern alphabets from Abyssinian to Welsh together with phonological transcriptions in roman characters from various indigenous languages lacking written alphabets. The specimens are arranged in alphabetical order, with examples on the left-hand pages and Fry's descriptions of the alphabets on the right. Most of the type specimens—many cut expressly for this book—were cast by Fry's foundry.

> Fry published his compendium of specimens just as new archaeological approaches were beginning to reshape historical understanding. His bibliographic citations provided a snapshot of late eighteenth-century opinions about the chronological structures of the past. His notes on the subject gathered the many threads

of biblical, mystical, cosmological, and historical understanding into a single collection. But alongside these varied frameworks, a clear attention to the history of the alphabet emerged.

Fry conscientiously cited his sources, works and pages, and this made his compendium singularly useful as a reference text for alphabet historiography (Drucker, p. 118).

This untrimmed example of *Pantographia* includes a copy of Fry's very rare prospectus for the work, together with his printed notice to subscribers begging their indulgence for the book's delayed issue. Drucker, *Inventing the Alphabet: The Origins of Letters from Antiquity to the Present*, pp. 118-119. Bigmore & Wyman, *Bibliography of Printing*, I, p. 243. 42251
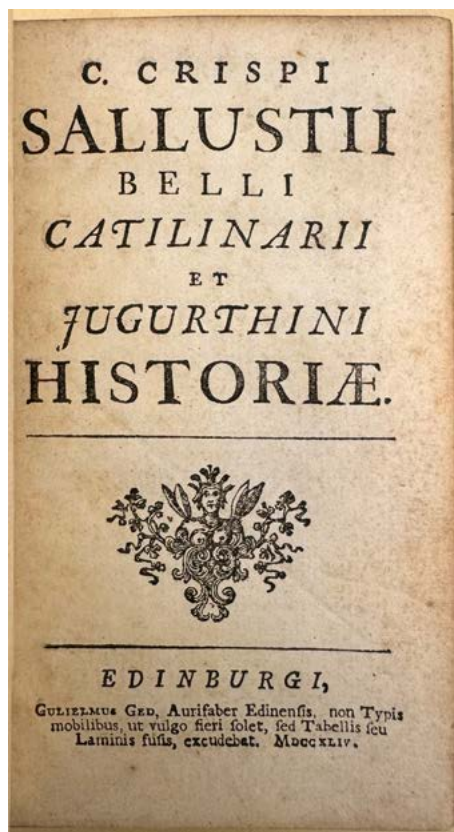
First Book to Announce its Printing by the Stereotype Process

10. [**Ged, William** (1690-1749), printer.] **Sallust** [Gaius Sallustius Crispus] (86-35 BCE). Belli catilinarii et jugurthini historiae. [2], 150pp. Edinburgh: William Ged, 1744. 129 x 176 mm. Mottled calf gilt ca. 1744, light wear, three areas of insect damage on the front cover. Small marginal tear in leaf C7, light toning, but very good. Early ownership inscription on the front flyleaf. $2500

Second printing, with cancel title dated 1744, but printed from the same stereotype plates as the first edition of 1739. Ged's pocket edition of Sallust's histories was the first book to announce in print that it had been executed by this new method, as can be seen in the book's imprint:

Edinburghi: Gulielmus Ged, Aurifaber Edinensis, non Typis mobilis, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed Tabellis seu Laminis fusis, excudebat [Edinburgh: Printed by William Ged, Goldsmith of Edinburgh, not from movable type, as is commonly done, but from cast plates].

Stereotype printing is a method of printing that uses solid metal plates cast from molds made from the surface of already-set type, thus eliminating the need to reset type for future editions (a laborious and costly process)

or to "lock up" expensive type in printing formes for months at a time. "Between Gutenberg's invention of printing with movable metal types and the arrival in our own time of 'filmsetting' (photo-electric composition without the use of any types at all) . . . there has been only one really radical innovation: stereotype" (Carter, p. 161).

Stereotype printing was probably invented in Germany at the turn of the eighteenth century. Ged, a Scottish goldsmith turned printer, is thought to have begun experimenting with stereotype printing plates circa 1725; around 1729 he moved to London, where he and his partners were granted a license by Cambridge University to print Bibles and prayer books using his new method. The venture did not prosper and Ged returned to Scotland, where in 1736 he published a proposal to issue his edition of Sallust, to be printed "from the most beautiful small types done by plates." Ged's stereotype method failed to catch on with other printers, lapsing into obscurity after his death; the process was reinvented by Foulis and Tilloch in the 1780s and perfected by the Earl of Stanhope in the early years of the 19th century. John Carter, "William Ged and the invention of stereotype," *The Library*, 5th series, 15 (1960): 161-192. 42166
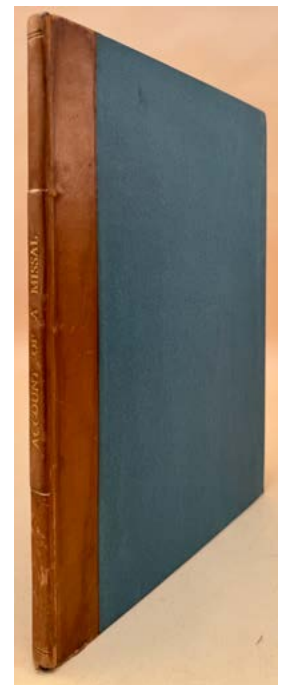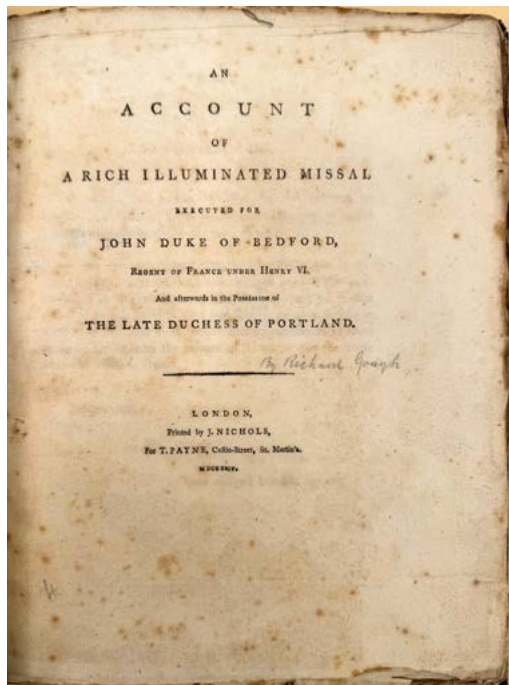

11. Gough, Richard (1735-1809). An account of a rich illuminated missal executed for John Duke of Bedford, regent of France under Henry VI. And afterwards in the possession of the late Duchess of Portland. [4], 86pp. 4 engraved plates. London: J. Nichols for T. Payne, 1794. 285 x 224 mm. (uncut). Later quarter calf, boards, light wear. Some foxing and toning throughout, especially to the plates, but very good. Armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Former owner's pencil notes on the front free endpaper and on pp. 81 and 82, the last notes detailing the history of the Bedford Missal's ownership in the 18th and 19th centuries. $950

    First Edition. Gough's monograph on the famous "Bedford Missal," a richly illuminated 15th-century book of hours, was the first monograph on an illuminated manuscript published in English and may be considered the beginning of English scholarship on the subject. Most of Gough's text was devoted to explaining details in the missal's 59 miniatures, and to discussing details of its prior owners, from John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford (1389-1435) to Margaret Bentinck, Duchess of Portland (1715-85). Gough, a prominent and influential antiquarian, was director of the Society of Antiquaries from 1771 to 1791 and the author of several works on British antiquities. 42608
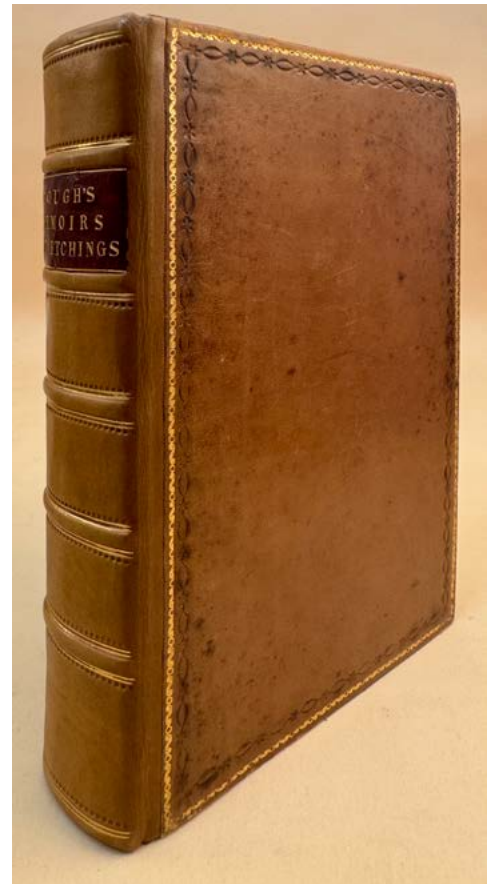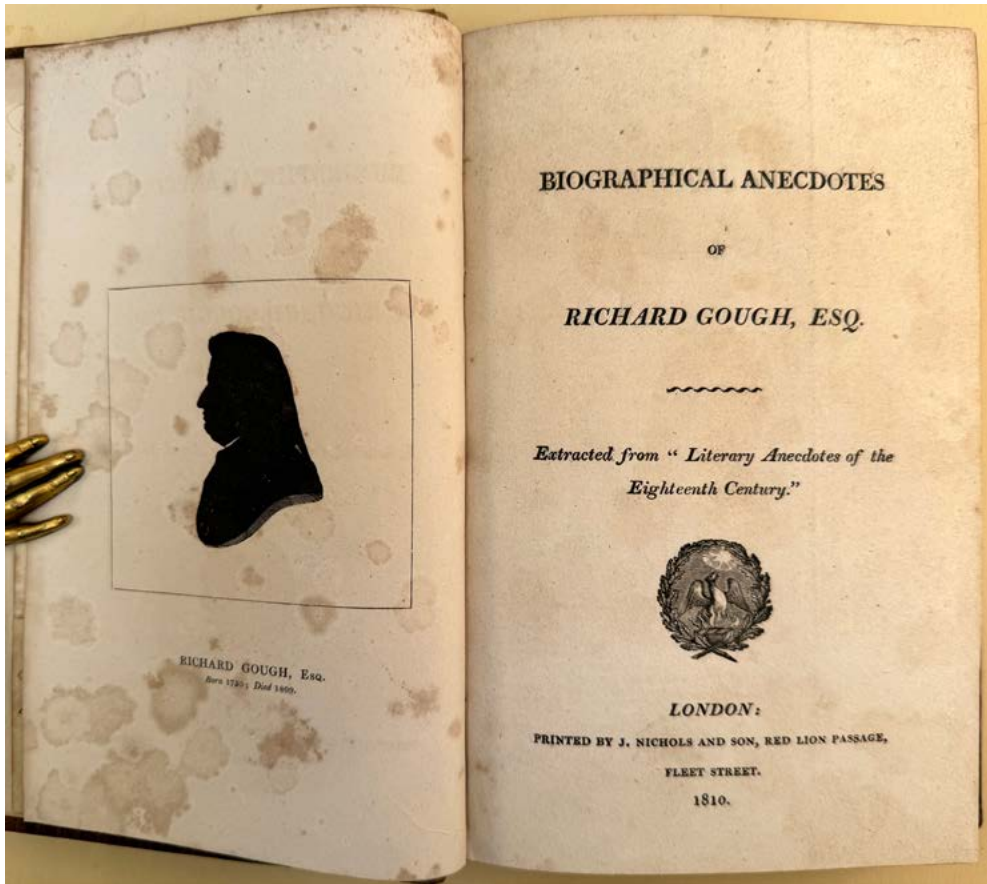
12. [**Gough, Richard** (1735-1809).] Biographical anecdotes of Richard Gough, Esq. Extracted from "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century." *Sammelband* made up of several different printed and manuscript documents and plates, as described below. N.p., n.d. [Volume assembled in or after 1823.] 218 x 136 mm. 19th-century calf gilt, rebacked. Minor foxing and toning but very good. From the library of the Nichols family of printers and antiquaries, with bookplate noting that "this volume is, successively, the property of John Nichols [1745-1826] . . . John Bowyer Nichols [1779-1863] . . . and John Gough Nichols [1806-73]." "J G Nichols" (possibly his signature) written in pencil above the bookplate. $1750
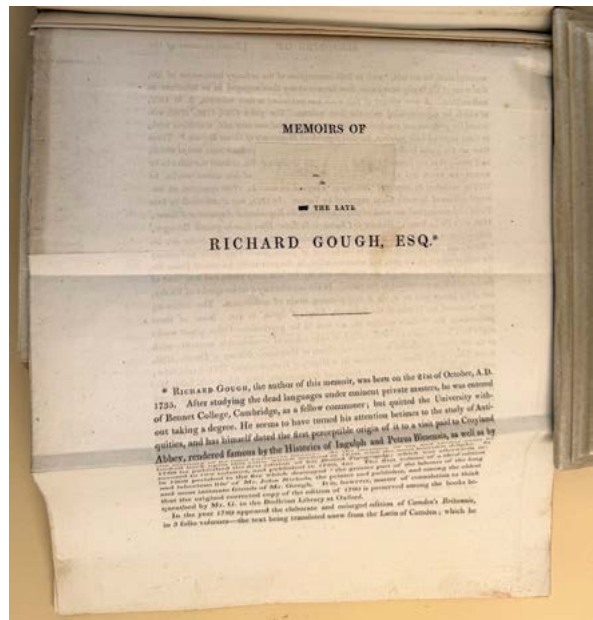

Unique volume consisting of the following:

- Engraved portrait of John Thorpe of Oxford, with autograph caption signed by John Bowyer Nichols, dated 30 October 1810: "This portrait (of Mr. Thorpe) is sufficiently like Mr. Gough, to put one strongly in mind of him;—and to a perfect stranger will convey a striking idea of his person."

- Extract (cutting) from *The Gentleman's Magazine* 80 (1810): 428, regarding Gough's "dislike to sit for his picture," tipped to a leaf with manuscript title "Portrait of Mr. Gough."

- Richard Gough, Esq. 262-343; 613-644. 41 plates of etchings by Gough, preceded by a manuscript title-leaf ("Etchings by the late Richard Gough Esq.") and manuscript table of contents. London: Printed by J. Nichols and Son, 1810. Possibly a preprint from *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* (London: Nichols and Son, 1812-16). Interleaved; manuscript notes on one leaf.
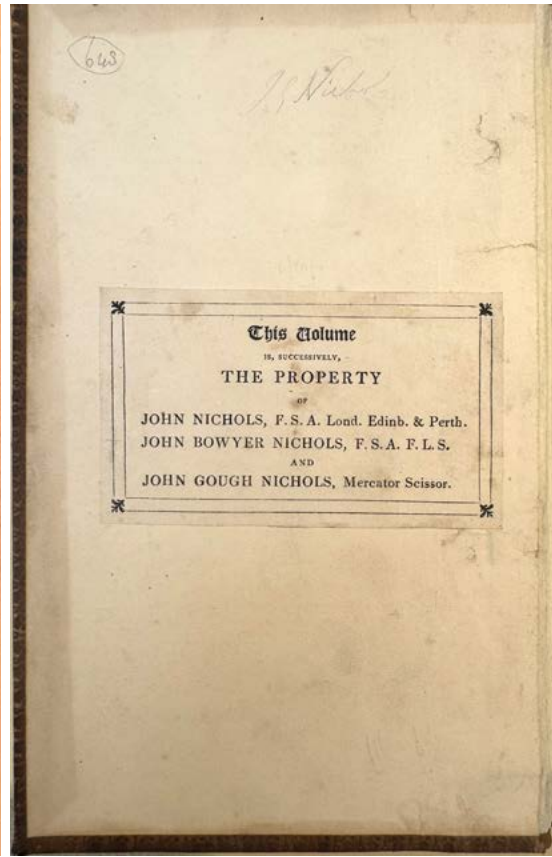
- Memoirs of [Joseph Ames by] the late Richard Gough, Esq. Extract from Joseph Ames and William Herbert, *Typographical Antiquities; or the History of Printing in England, Scotland and Ireland . . .* now greatly enlarged, with copious notes . . . by the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin (London: William Miller, 1810), I, pp. 19-21. Words in brackets cancelled. Interleaved.
- Cummyng, James (1732-93). Autograph letter signed to Gough, dated Edinburgh, 6 February 1781. 1 page. Informing Gough of his election to the Scots Society of Antiquaries.
- Gough, Richard. Autograph draft signed ("RG") of his reply to Cummyng's letter. Undated. 1 page.
- Biographical memoirs of Richard Gough, Esq. Extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* 79 (March - April 1809): 3-15; 13-15. With separate printed title-page.
- Chalmers, Alexander. Biographical memoir of Richard Gough, Esp. 16pp. London: Nichols, Son and Bentley, n.d. [1814]. Offprint from Chalmers' *General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. 16.
- The late Mr. Gough's house. Extract from William Robinson, *The History and Antiquities of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex* (London: John Nichols and Son, 1823), pp. 259-270.
- 7 etchings and 1 pencil drawing, preceded by a manuscript title-page reading "Etchings by Richard Gough Esq. To which are added a few by his friends."
- A syllabus of the parts of Gothic churches. Broadside. N.p., n.d.
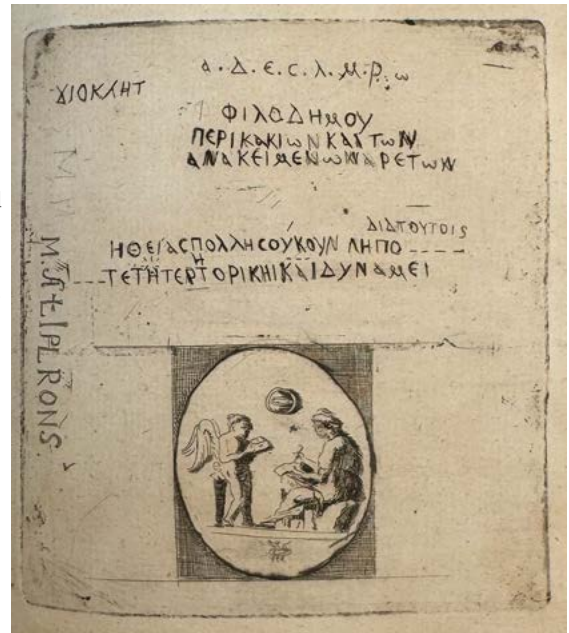
During the eighteenth century, Britain saw a great awakening of interest in its own history, extending beyond classical history and high politics to encompass all the tangible evidence of its past. This new enthusiasm led to the foundation in 1701 of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a group of men dedicated to preserving and investigating Britain's early documentary and physical remains to recover and reconstruct the nation's ancient

and medieval history. Richard Gough was one of the leaders of this antiquarian movement; he headed the Society of Antiquaries from 1771 to 1791, amassed an important library of books and manuscripts on antiquarian topics (now at Oxford University), and published important works on numismatics, British topography and church monuments. He was a close friend of the printer and antiquary John Nichols, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whose firm published most (if not all) of Gough's works. Gough served as a reviewer for the *Gentleman's Magazine* for several years and collaborated with Nichols on the latter's famous *Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth* (1788-1821).

As indicated by the bookplate, this volume was put together by the Nichols family, beginning with John Nichols and continuing with his son John Bowyer Nichols and grandson John Gough Nichols, who was Gough's godson. 44343
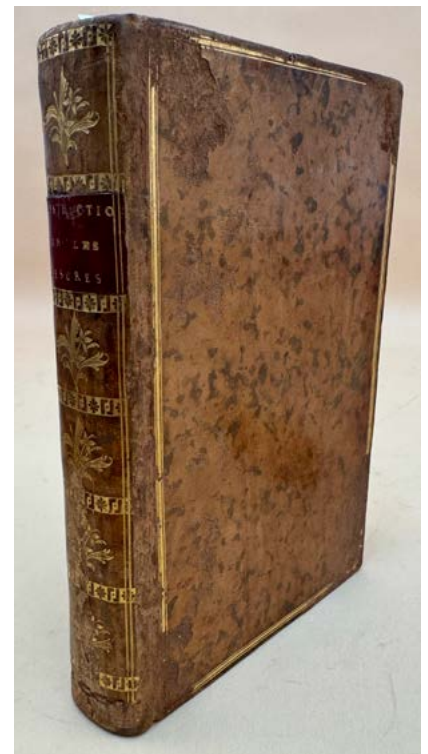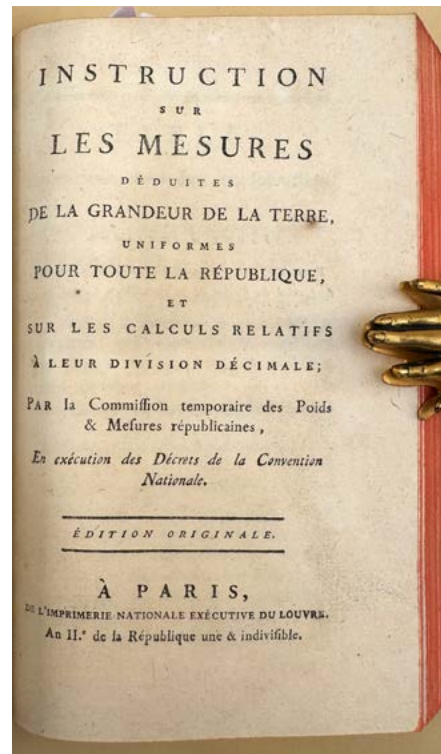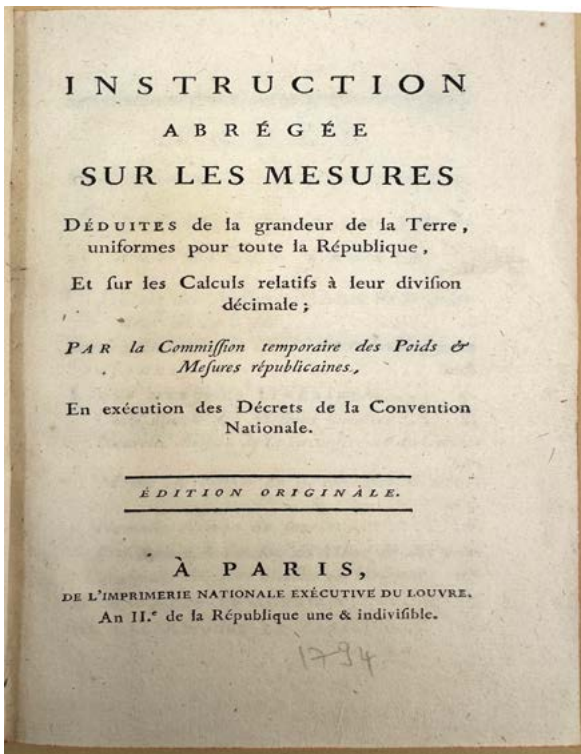

13. [**Haüy, René Just** (1743-1822).] (1) Instruction sur les mesures déduites de la grandeur de la terre, uniformes pour toute la république, et sur les calculs relatifs à leur division décimale. xxxii, 224, [28] pp. Folding plate. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, An II [1793/94]. Bound with:

(2) Instruction abrégée sur les mesures déduites de la grandeur de la terre, uniformes pour toute la république . . . xiv, 147, [29]pp. 3 plates. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, An II [1793/94]. Bound with:

(3) Table de rapports entre les mesures républicaines et les mesures anciennes, le plus généralement employées en France . . . 16pp. Folding table. Paris: Imprimerie de la République, An III [1794/95]. Bound with:

(4) Vocabulaire des mesures républicaines, contenant l'indication de leurs valeurs et de leurs principaux usages . . . 7pp. Paris: Imprimerie de la République, An VI [1797/98].

Together 4 items in 1. 195 x 120 mm. Mottled calf gilt ca. 1798, a few areas of insect damage, small gouge in back cover. Folding plate inn (1) loose, table in (3) a bit frayed, but very good. $2250
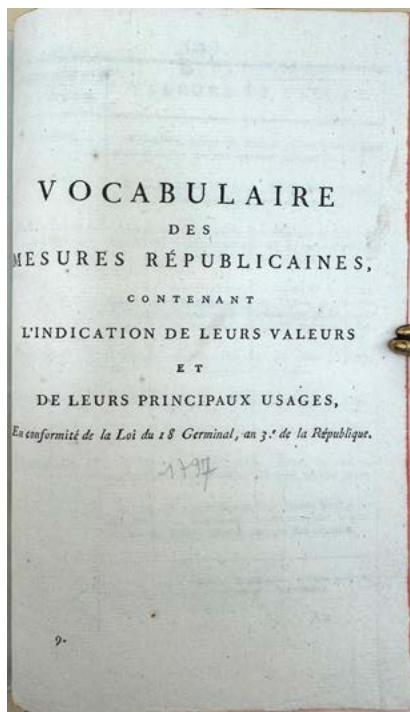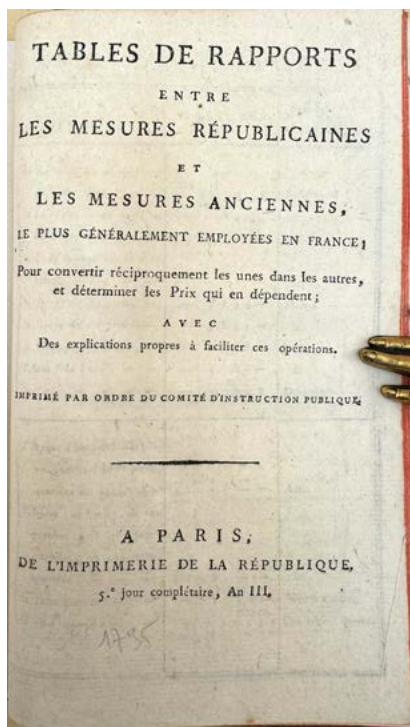
First Editions of the two works (nos. [1] and [2] above) that introduced the metric system to the world—one of the few permanent social reforms resulting from the French Revolution. In 1788 the French Academy of Sciences, at the suggestion of Talleyrand, proposed the establishment of a new universal decimal system of measurement founded upon some "natural and invariable base" to replace Europe's diverse regional systems. This project was approved by the National Assembly in 1790 and a basic unit or "meter" of measurement proposed, which was to be a decimal unit one ten-millionth of the distance between the terrestrial pole and the Equator. In 1791 the French national assembly voted to replace the old French unit of length (*toise*) with this new unit.

In the summer of 1792 Jean Baptiste Delambre and Pierre François André Méchain embarked from Paris to establish the definitive length of the meter by taking geodetic measurements along the Dunkink-Barcelona meridian. In August 1793, while Méchain and Delambre were still carrying out their task, the French National Assembly "affirmed the decimal system and the meridianal definition of the meter, ordered the continuation of the work, and decreed that the Academy provide for the manufacture, distribution, and explanation of provisional meters for general use while it prosecuted its measurements. This provisional meter was defined as a ten-millionth of ninety times the average degree in France as determined by Lacaille [in 1739-40] . . . It differed from the definitive meter by about a quarter of a millimeter" (Heilbron, pp. 227-228). The definitive meter, as determined by Méchain and Delambre, would not be announced until the publication of Delambre's *Base du système métrique decimal* (1806-10).

The new metric system was set forth in two works issued in Year Two of the Republic (1793/94) by the government's Temporary Commission on Republican Weights and Measures. The first was *Instruction sur les mesures*, which emphasized mathematics and theory; the second was an abridged version containing a shorter and simpler presentation of the system. On p. xxxii of *Instruction sur les mesures* the commission announced that these two versions would be followed by a third, which "will only present a précis of the system, and which will be printed partly in octavo format for distribution, and partly as a broadside to be displayed in public places for viewing by all citizens." We have not been able to find a record of this third version. Both *Instruction sur les mesures* and its abridged version were also issued by several other French publishers throughout the country; these provincial editions, of which we have never seen a definitive listing, are often confused with the true first edition. The unnamed author was French crystallographer René Just Haüy, a member of the Temporary Commission.

These two works are bound with two pamphlets on the metric system issued shortly afterwards: A table for converting the old French measures into republican ones; and a list of the new metric terms with definitions and descriptions of their use. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 113 (no. [1], citing a copy published in Macon in 1794). Heilbron, "The measure of enlightenment," in Frängsmyr, Heilbron and Rider, eds., *The Quantifying Spirit in the Eighteenth Century* (1990), pp. 207-242. 42190
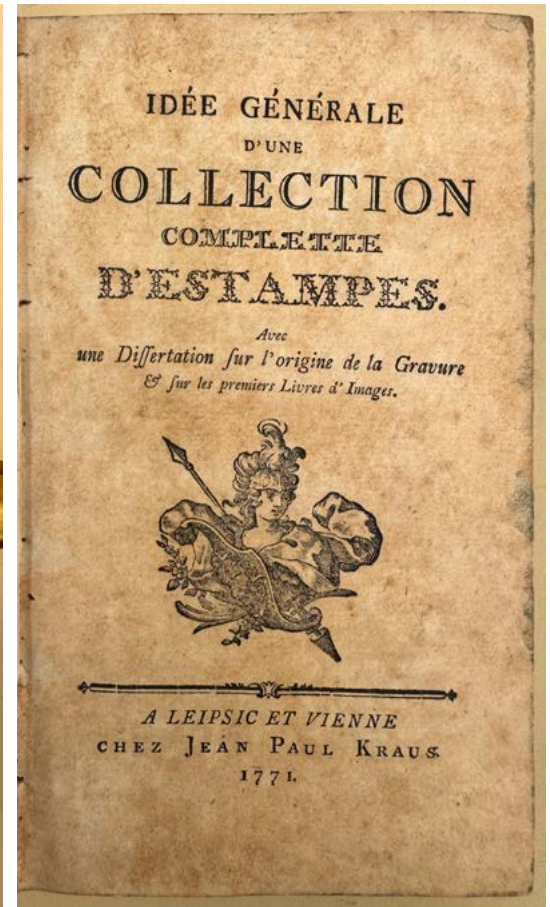
14. [**Heinecken, Karl Heinrich** (1706-91).] Idée générale d'une collection complette d'estampes. Avec une dissertation sur l'origine de la gravure & sur les premiers livres d'images. [16], 520, [32]pp. 32 engraved and woodcut plates, engraved text illustration on leaf R5ᵛ, occasional small woodcut illustrations. Leipzig and Vienna: Jean Paul Kraus, 1771. 201 x 120 mm. Mottled calf ca. 1771, gilt spine with leather label, front hinge cracking, rear hinge tender, light wear. Some foxing and toning throughout, but very good. $1250

    First Edition of the first systematic guide to collecting prints, block books and the earliest printed books. Heinecken, a German art historian, art collector, librarian and diplomat, was director of Dresden's Kupferstich-Kabinette, an independent museum of prints and drawings established in 1560; he also owned one of the finest private collections of early engravings and woodcuts. Heinecken's work is exceptional among other eighteenth-century guides to collecting in the number and quality of its illustrations, which include 32 engraved and woodcut plates reproducing images from early Italian, French, Flemish, German and English works. Bigmore and Wyman, *Bibliography of Printing,* pp. 310-320. 40937
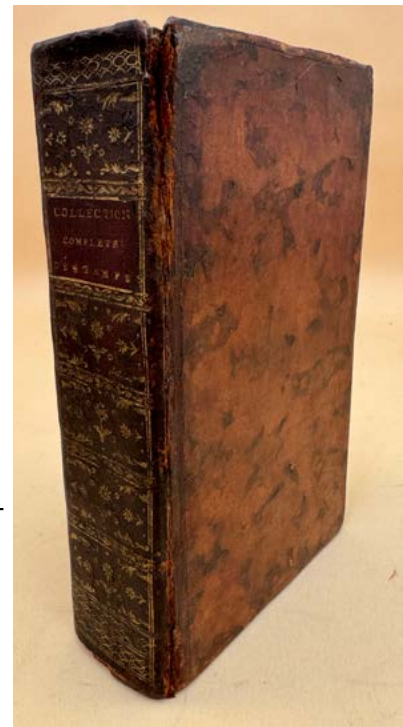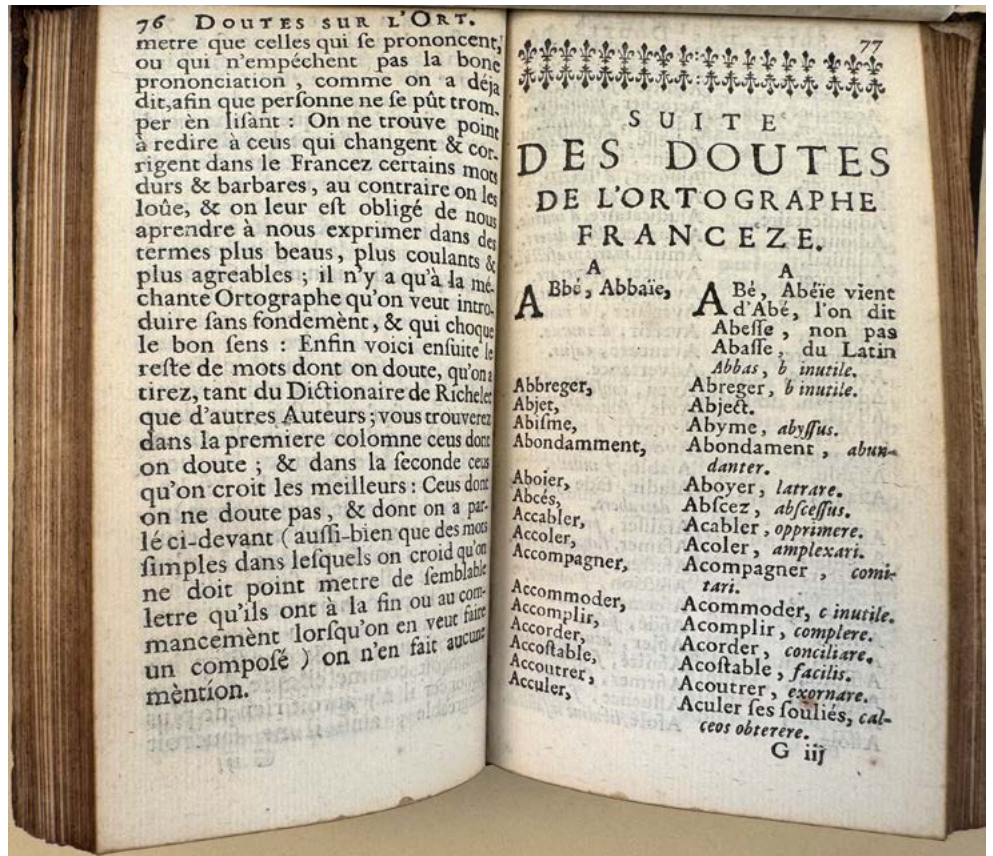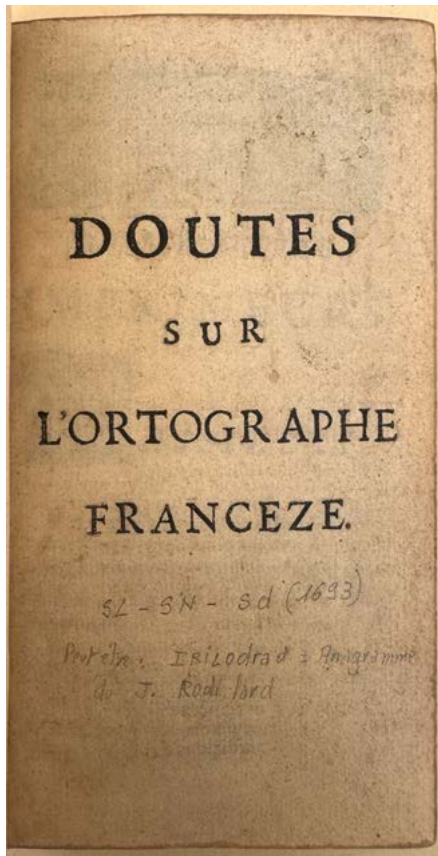
15. IRILODRAD (possibly an anagram for J. Rodilard). Doutes sur l'ortographe franceze. 192pp. N.p., n.d. [1750]. 151 x 83 mm. Calf ca. 1750, gilt spine, light rubbing. Minor foxing and toning but very good. A few pencil marks in the text.

$950
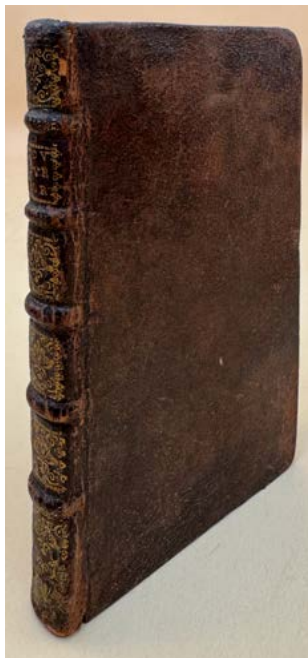
Second edition (?), first published in 1693. This anonymously published printers' manual proposes a number of changes to the French orthography (spelling) of his day, such as replacing the final *x* with *s* in words like *mieux* and eliminating double consonants in words like *appartenir.* "The author, who hides under the anagram of Trilodrad [sic], can be classified among the innovators, although most of the reforms he requests have been accomplished in successive editions of the Dictionary of the Academy" (Firmin-Didot, *Observations sur l'orthographe ou ortografie française, suivies d'une histoire de la réforme orthographique depuis le XVe siècle*, vol. 12, p. 240 [translation ours]). 41175
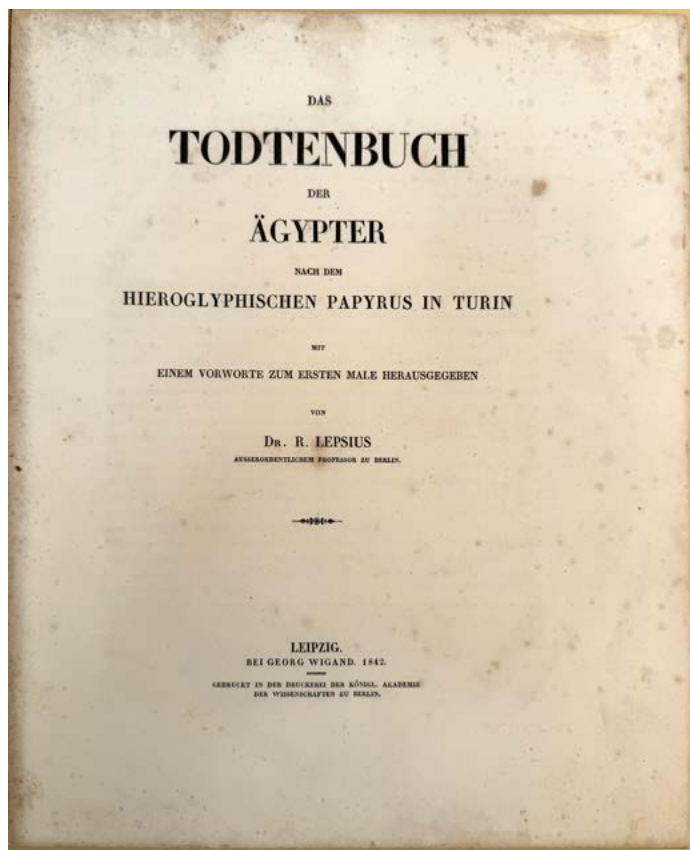
First Printing of "The Book of the Dead"

16.   Lepsius, Karl Richard (1810-84). Das Todtenbuch der Ägypter nach dem hieroglyphischen Papyrus in Turin. 24pp. 79 full-page lithograph plates printed in black and red (3 folding), by Max Weidenbach. Leipzig: Georg Wigand, 1842. 325 x 269 mm. 19th century half cloth, marbled boards, light edgewear, back cover a bit scuffed, a few small areas of loss in the marbled paper covering the boards. Minor foxing but fine otherwise.
$9500
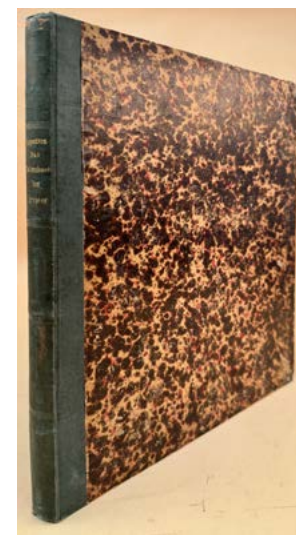
    First Edition. The Egyptian "Book of the Dead," a loose collection of ancient religious / magical funerary texts intended to assist a dead person's journey into the afterlife, was first given that name by Prussian archeologist Karl Richard Lepsius, one of the founders of modern scientific Egyptology. Lepsius's *Todtenbuch der* Ägypter represents the first printed edition of a Book of the Dead; it reproduces the Ptolemaic text known as "papyrus Turin 1791." The work introduced Lepsius's numbering system for the Book's texts or "spells," which is still in use today.

There is no canonical version of the Book of the Dead. The Book's spells derive from the hieroglyphic funerary texts carved on the walls of royal tombs and later written on coffins; the earliest identifiable spells from the Book, found on the coffin of Queen Menthuhotep, date from about 1600 B.C.E. Around 1550 B.C.E. papyrus copies of Books of the Dead, written in cursive hieroglyphic script, began to be substituted for wall carvings or coffin inscriptions. These were often prefabricated in funerary workshops, with spaces left for the name of the deceased to be filled in later; the Book of the Dead is thus one of the earliest literary works to be commercially produced. 46333
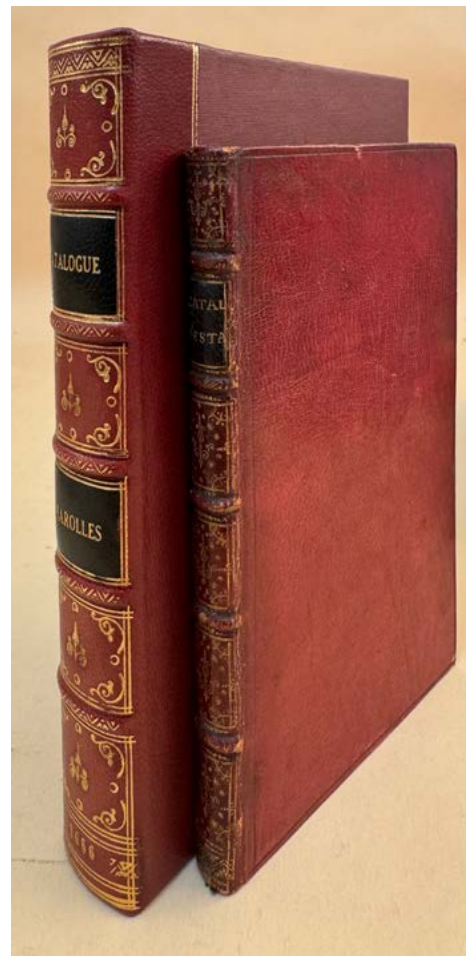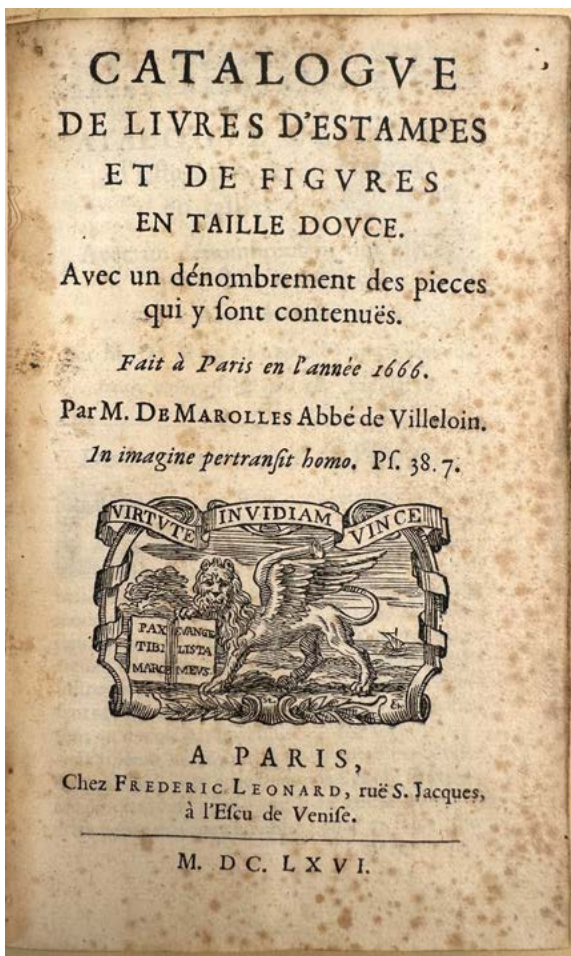
17. Marolles, Michel de (1600-1681). Catalogue de livres d'estampes et de figures en taille

douce. 167, [15]pp. Paris: Frederic Leonard, 1666. 168 x 107 mm. Full red morocco ca. 1666, gilt spine, and inner dentelles, all edges gilt; in quarter morocco drop-back box. Outer leaves a bit foxed but a fine copy. Bookplate of Hans (Jean) Fürstenberg (1890-1982). $12,500

First Edition of the first book on print collecting. Marolles, a French churchman and avid collector, amassed a collection of over 120,000 engravings by more than 6000 masters, which he had bound into 400 large volumes. In his *Catalogue* he arranged the collection into schools, and in his preliminary and concluding essays he illuminated market conditions and the methods and tastes of fellow collectors. He also documented the relative weighting, in acquisition decisions, of physical condition, rarity, provenance, artist, engraver and the beauty of the image. Perhaps because of this book, Louis XIV's finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, purchased Marolles's print collection for 26,000 livres, and it became the basis of the Cabinet d'Estampes at the Bibliothèque royale (now the Bibliothèque nationale de France). Marolles distinguished "originals," i.e. those engraved by the master, from those engraved by others. He identified a substantial number of engravers, and he explained to other collectors how to arrange their collections into albums. He also listed the plates in many famous illustrated books on cartography, architecture, travel and other subjects.

This copy was once owned by the noted German-French book collector Hans Furstenberg; see the article on him in Wikipedia. 43412
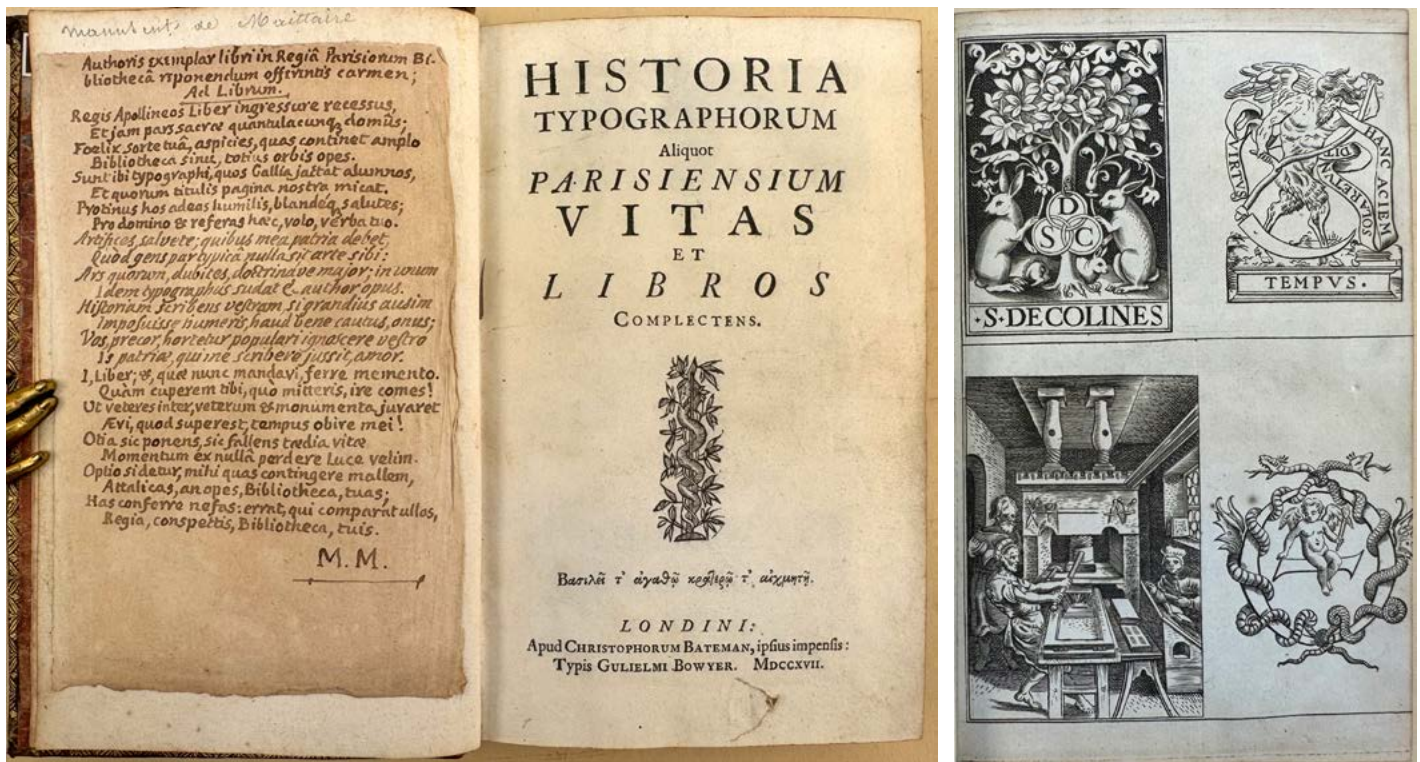
18. Mattaire, Michel (1668-1747). Historia typographorum aliquot parisiensium vitas et libros complectens. xvi, [4], 160, [8], 160, [2]pp. 2 engraved plates. London: Apud Christophorum Bateman; typis Gulielmi Bowyer, 1717. 189 x 118 mm. 18th-century mottled calf, gilt spine and edges, light wear and rubbing, front hinge cracking. Small closed tears in title-leaf and leaf B2, but very good otherwise. Manuscript copy of Mattaire's Latin poem "Ad librum" tipped to the flyleaf opposite the title; notation in pencil above reading "Manuscript de Mattaire."

$950

First Edition. Mattaire, a French-born classical scholar and bibliographer, spent most of his life in England, where he taught and amassed an important library of early printed books. He is best known for his works on the history of printing, including this one, which contains biographies of Parisian scholar-printers Simon de Collines, Michel Vascosan, Adrien Turnebo, Jean Bienné, and Guillaume Morel and his descendants together with catalogues of their editions arranged both chronologically and by subject. Bigmore & Wyman, *Bibliography of Printing,* II, p. 14. 41949
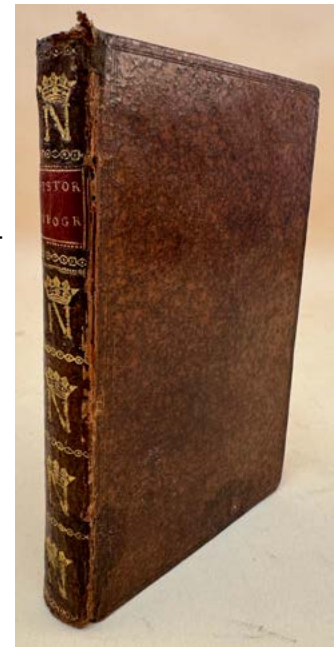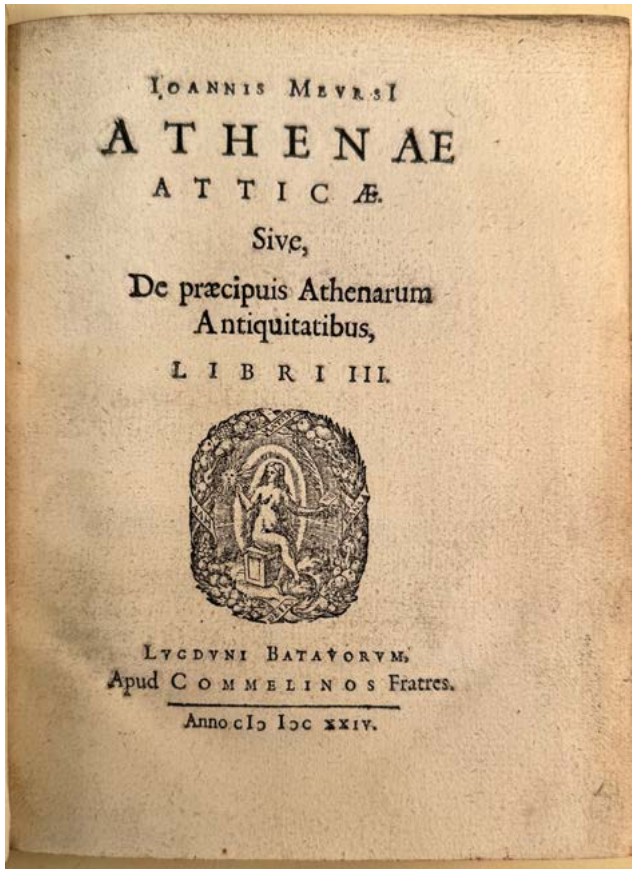
19. Meursius [**van Meurs**], **Johannes** (1579-1639). Athenae atticae. Sive, de praecipuis Athe-
narum antiquitatibus, libri III. [8], 184, [24]pp. Leiden: apud Commelinos
fratres, 1624. 199 x 154 mm. Paneled calf ca. 1624, rebacked, corners a bit
worn. Very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of Thomas Seabright, Bar-
onet (1723-61). From the library of humanist scholar Roberto Weiss (1906-
69), with his pencil signature dated 1945 on the front free endpaper; pencil
note recording Weiss's ownership on the front pastedown. $1500
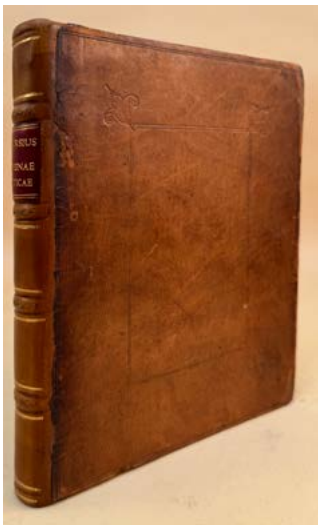
First Edition of the first guidebook to Athens and its antiquities. This copy
is from the library of Roberto Weiss, author of *The Renaissance Discovery of Classical
Antiquity* (1969), which had this to say about Meursius's work:

Our knowledge of Greek antiquity began rather late. By the middle of the fifteenth
century Roman antiquity had already been the object of study for nearly a century
and of indiscriminate admiration for much longer. On the other hand, despite Cru-
sades and trade, Latin rule and missionary effort, the archeological study of the Greek
world during the Renaissance practically began and ended with Ciraiaco d'Ancona,
and by 1455 Ciriaco was dead. After him the Turkish conquest of Byzantine lands
put an end to antiquarian travel in Greek territories for about a century; and when Pierre Gilles went to Con-
stantinople in 1546 as an antiquary to the French ambassador, the Renaissance was nearly over. Gilles's two
treatises appeared in print only in 1561 and deal with the topography of Constantinople and the Bosporus.
No account of the topography of Athens, which is shown as a typically German city in the great Nuremberg
chronicle of 1493, was published until 1624, when the *Athenae Atticae* of Johannes Meursius was issued for the
first time. This Leiden professor had deemed it more comfortable to rely on literary sources than to go over
to Greece to see for himself. His handbook remained the indispensable guide of every cultivated traveller to
Athens for over a century (p. 113).

42787
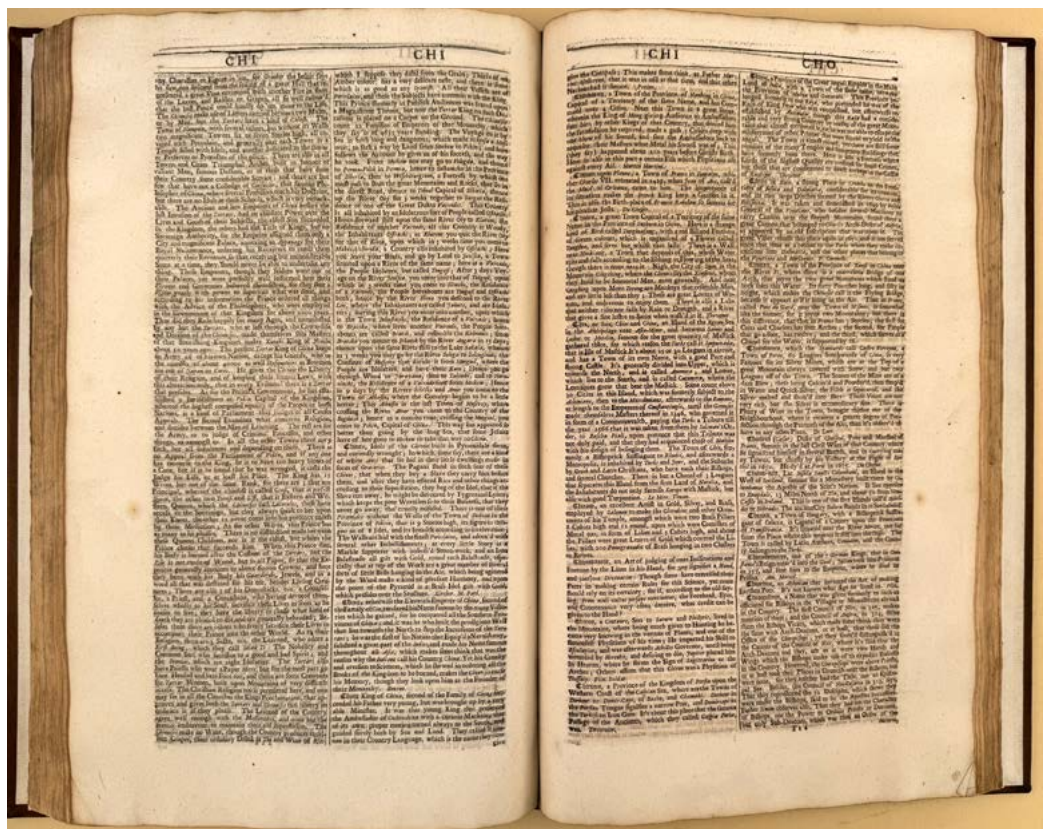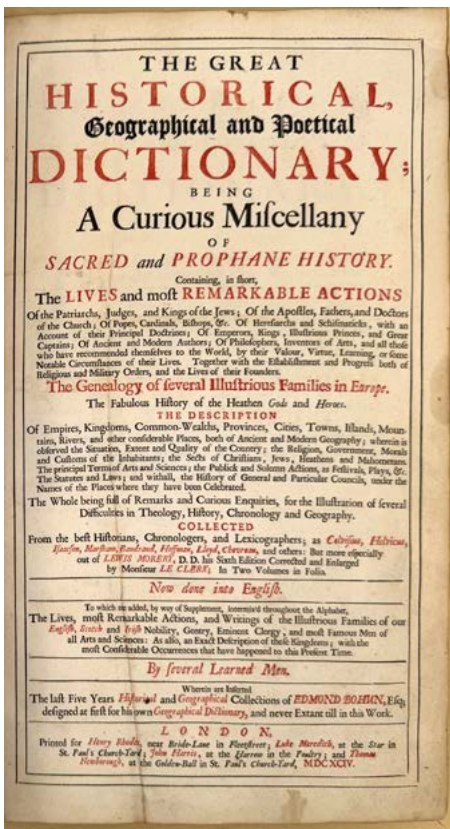
20. Moréri, Louis (1643-80). The great historical, geographical and poetical dictionary; being a curious miscellany of sacred and prophane history . . . 2 vols. [1246]pp., unnumbered. London: Printed for Henry Rhodes . . . Luke Meredith . . . John Harris . . . and Thomas Newborough, 1694. 390 x 238 mm. Paneled calf in antique style, gilt spines with leather labels. Minor foxing and toning but very good. Early owner's name ("Devereux Edgar") on the front flyleaves of both volumes. Bookplates. $3500

First Edition in English of Moréri's *Le grand dictionnaire historique* (1674), described in *Printing and the Mind of Man* as one of "the first vernacular encyclopedias to make an impact on the European world of letters . . . noteworthy for its emphasis on historical and biographical entries which for a long time were neglected by other compilers such as Bayle, Harris, and Chambers" (*PMM* 155). Moréri's work went through twenty editions before being supplanted in the mid-eighteenth century by Diderot and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*. The first English edition, translated from the sixth French edition, incorporates additional material "by several learned men" on "the lives, most remarkable actions, and writing of the illustrious families of our English, Scotch and Irish nobility, gentry, eminent clergy, and most famous men of all arts and sciences" (title-page), together with previously unpublished material by the English writer Edmond Bohun (1644/5 - 1699), originally intended for his *Geographical Dictionary* (1688). Wing M2725. 42100
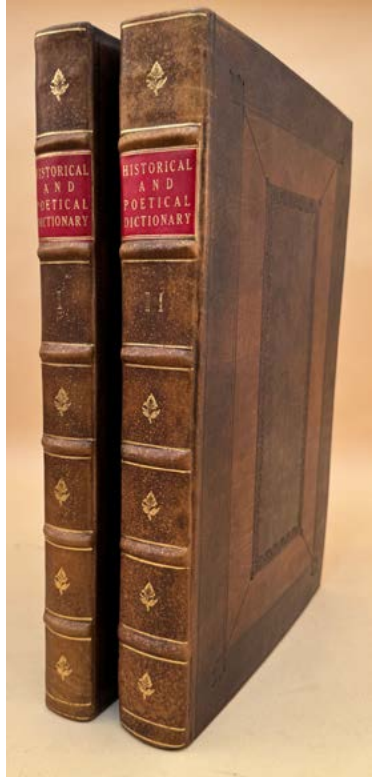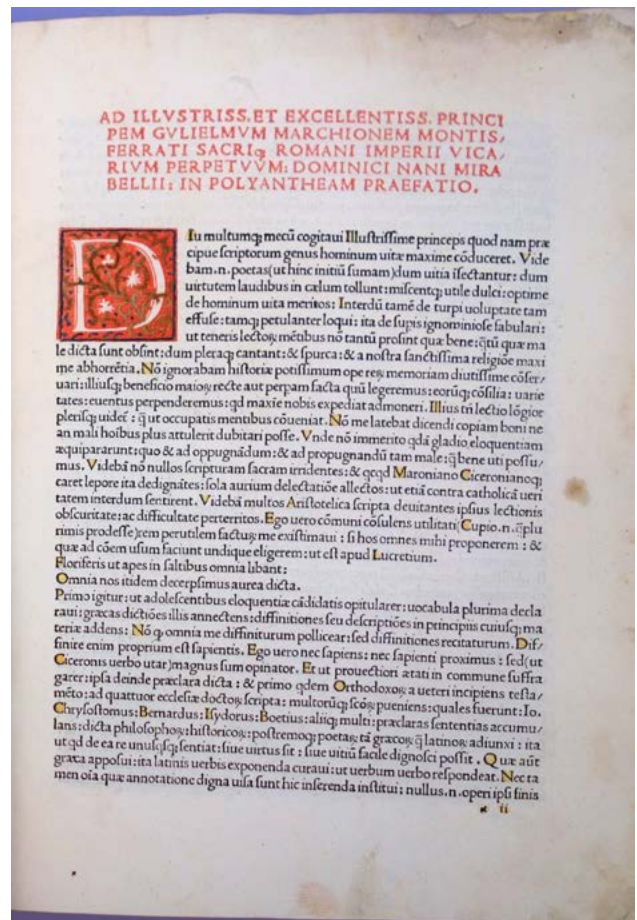
21. Nani Mirabelli, Domenico (ca. 1455 – after 1528). Polyanthea opus suavissimis floribus exornatum . . . Folio. [12], CCCXXXIX, [1]ff. Title-page and dedication printed in red. Hand-colored woodcut on first leaf of text showing the author surrounded by important religious and secular figures; decorative initials, the first printed in red and hand-illuminated; rubrication and flourishes through leaf LXXX. Savona: Francesco Silva, 1503. 297 x 207 mm. 19th century full vellum gilt, all edges gilt, front cover a bit warped. Occasional faint dampstains, but a very good copy. $17,500

First Edition of this enormously popular encyclopedic work, one of the first general reference works produced for the printed-book market. "The conception of the reference work compiled from a neutral stance, for the common good, to cater to a wide range of interests, and by multiple contributors working collaboratively at one time and over time was honed in early modern Latin reference works like the *Polyanthea*" (Blair, *Too Much to Know: Managing Scholarly Information before the Modern Age* [2010], p. 172). The work's compiler, Domenico Nani Mirabelli, was a rector of schools, archpriest of the cathedral in Savona, and also served as papal secretary.

The *Polyanthea* contains selections from the writings of over 150 authors from Aristotle to Dante, arranged in alphabetical order and covering subjects in the fields of classical antiquity, medieval history, natural history and medicine. In the preface to the work Nani Mirabelli

boasted that he had selected the best of literature, appropriate for the moral edification of young and old and of both sexes, and desired it to "be useful to as many people as possible" . . . He listed 163 authors excerpted and acknowledged that some of these had mocked the Holy Scriptures and taken positions contrary to the Catholic truth. But thanks to his careful selection, Nani promised safe passage through the shoals of pagan literature—both the raciness of Ovid or Horace and the obscurity of Aristotle—for the moral edification of Christians . . . At the same time as he played up the religious themes, Nani identified his principal audience as young people studying rhetoric. For them especially, Nani was proud to offer definitions and descriptions; Latin translations of all Greek expressions; sentences of philosophers, historians, and poets in Latin and Greek; and a tabular outline of the larger topics. The early *Polyanthea* served in part as a dictionary of hard words, offering in addition to the major articles, many very short ones, with just a definition, a Greek etymology, and one or even no quotation as an example (Blair, pp. 177-178).

The *Polyanthea* went through at least 41 editions between 1503 and 1681, nearly all of which were revised and expanded by their successive editors. Like other popular reference works of the early modern period, the *Florilegia* tended to suffer hard usage and copies of the first edition, especially in good condition, are now scarce. Blair was able to locate 20 copies of the first edition cited in online library catalogues; most of these copies are in Italy. OCLC records 10 copies, three of which (Newberry Library, Harvard and U. Chicago) are in the United States. Collinson, *Encyclopedias: Their History Throughout the Ages* (1964). 42765

22. Peignot, Étienne-Gabriel (1767-1849). Répertoire bibliographique universel, contenant la notice raisonnée des bibliographies spéciales publiées jusqu'à ce jour . . . xx, 514pp. Paris: Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1812. 201 x 123 mm. Quarter morocco gilt, mottled boards ca. 1812, spine faded, light wear. Minor foxing and toning but very good. $950

First Edition of the first bibliography of bibliographies, "containing a critical notice of the special bibliographies published to date, and of a large number of other works of bibliography, relating to literary history, and to all parts of bibliology" (title). The work is divided into sections on bibliography (including the history of printing), theology, jurisprudence, sciences and arts, belles-lettres, and history. Peignot, a librarian, was one of the most famous bibliographers of his time. 43786
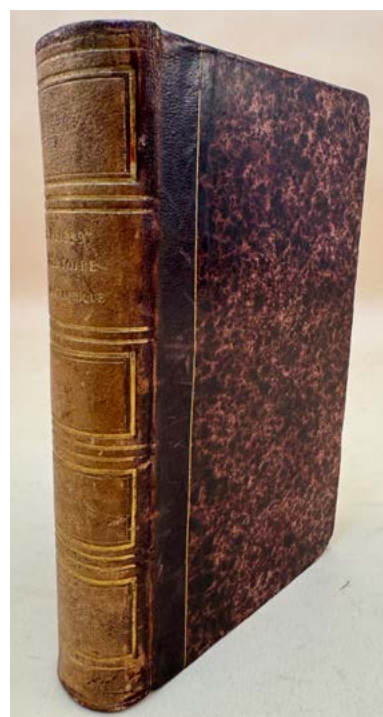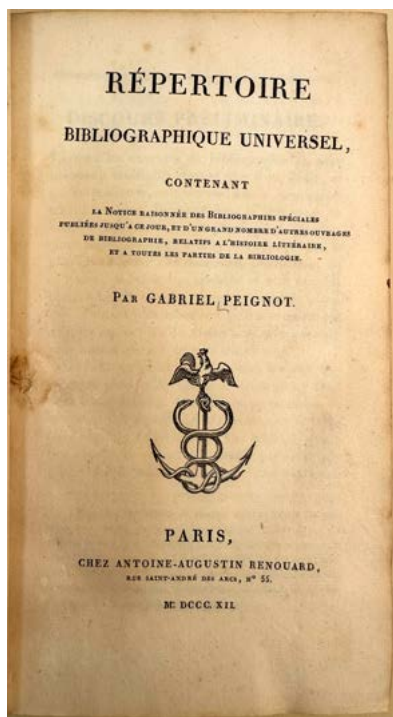
23. Pigage, Nicolas de (1723-96) and **Christian von Mechel** (1737-1817). La galerie électorale de Dusseldorff, ou, catalogue raisonné et figuré de ses tableaux . . . Oblong folio. xiv, [2], 34, [2], 28, [2], 52, [2], 42, [2], 28, [2], 44pp. 30 engraved plates with guards, numbered A – D and I – XXVI, engraved vignettes. Basel: Chez Chrétien de Mechel & chez Mrs. les Inspecteurs des Galeries Électorales à Dusseldorff & à Mannheim, 1778. 286 x 368 mm. 18th century sheep, rebacked preserving original gilt spine, light wear to corners. Stain on plate XII also slightly affecting plate XIII, otherwise
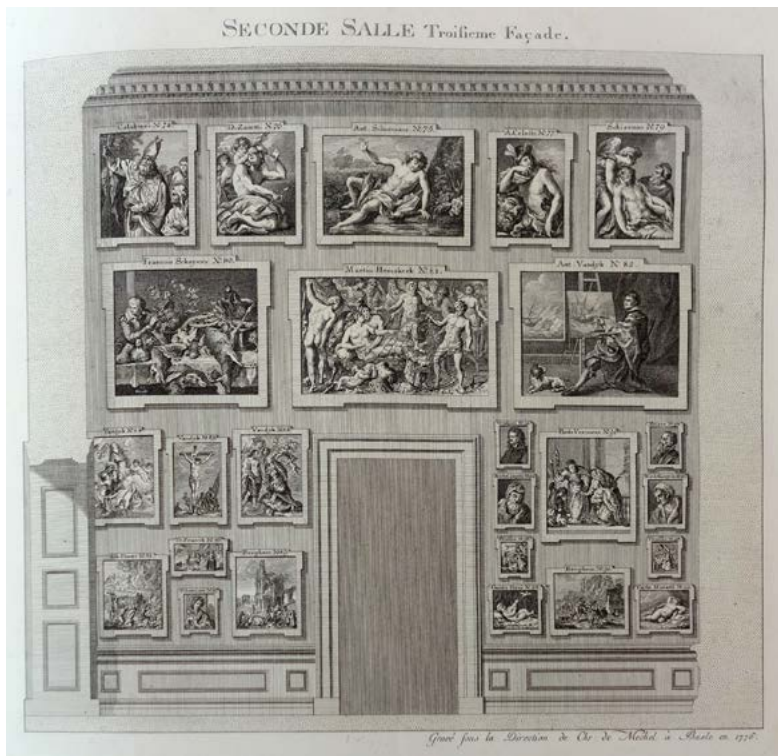
very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of Thomas Munro (1819-1901); later bookplate of Peter and Linda Murray, bookseller's ticket of R. C. Stanes, Chelmsford.

$3750

First Edition. "A revolutionary step in the history of museums, museum publications, and the art book" (Gaehtgens and Marchesano, p. 33). *La galerie électorale de Dusseldorff*, an illustrated catalogue of the magnificent art collection of Carl Theodor, Elector of Bavaria (1724-99), was the first such publication to contain both illustrations and detailed descriptions of the artwork being recorded; "no other text describing in great depth the individual paintings in a gallery's collection existed at the time" (*ibid.*). The Elector's collection of Italian and Flemish paintings, including a large number by Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), were reproduced in the catalogue by engravings showing the paintings *in situ* on the walls of the Dusseldorf gallery. These engravings, sumptuously printed on thick paper, illustrated the gallery's innovative approach to staging its paintings: Not only did the gallery abandon the practice of hanging paintings frame-to-frame, "allowing them to preserve their identity as works of art in the space," but "the principle of hanging paintings in a gallery according to decorative and representational considerations was abandoned in favor of a system of order determined by the history and significance of the artwork themselves, resulting in a history of art" (Gaehtgens and Marchesano, p. 31). The Elector's gallery can thus be seen as an important ancestor of the modern museum, and its catalogue as a forerunner of the modern museum catalogue. Gaehtgens and Marchesano, *Display & Art History: The Dusseldorf Gallery and its Catalogue* (2011). 42271
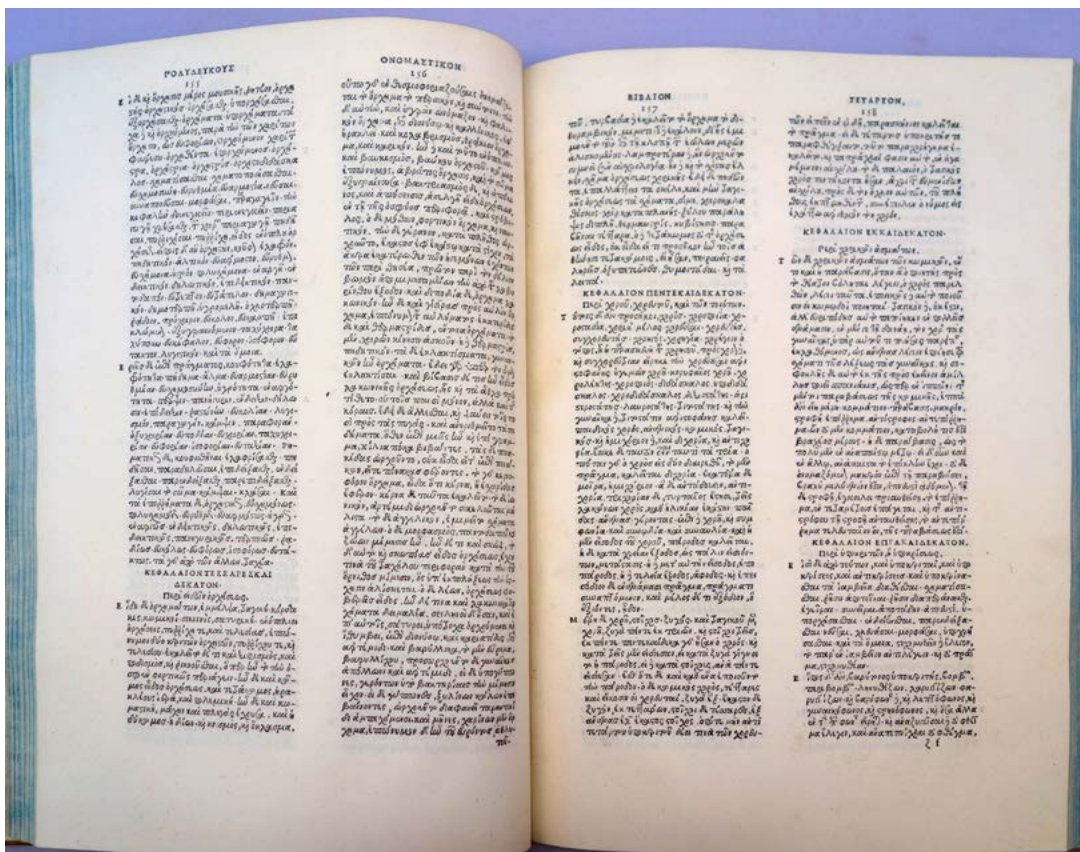
*"Objects in Daily Life, the Theater, Politics . . .
and Numerous Fragments from Lost Works"*

24. Pollux, Julius [**Poludeukes, Ioulios**] (fl. 2nd cent. A.D.). [Onomasticon] Pollucis vocabularii

index in latinum tralatus, ut vel graece nescientibus nota sint . . . Folio. [104]ff. Venice: apud Aldum, April 1502. 296 x 201 mm. 18th or early 19th cent. gilt-ruled calf, a little rubbed, rebacked preserving original gilt spine. Fine copy.

$10,000
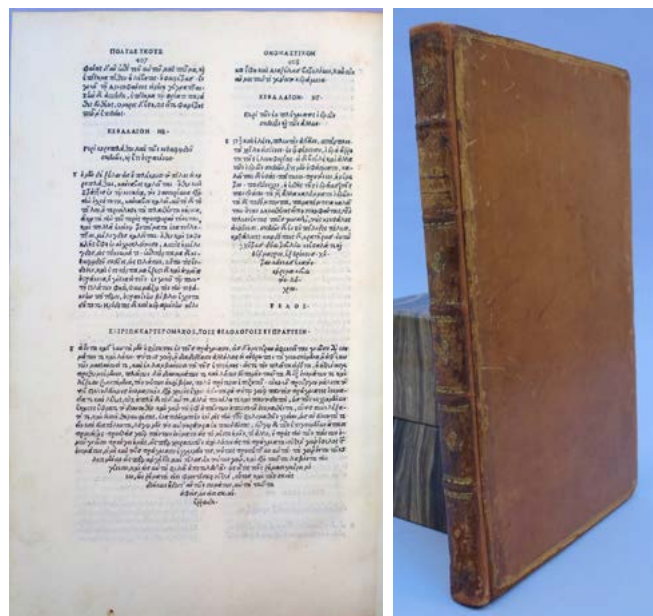
Editio princeps. Pollux, a Greek grammarian and sophist from Alexandria, was appointed professor of rhetoric at the Academy in Athens by the Roman Emperor Commodus (son of Marcus Aurelius). According to Philostratus's *Lives of the Sophists,* Pollux was given this post on account of his melodious voice. Pollux was the author of numerous rhetorical works, of which only a few titles survive, and the *Onomasticon,* a thesaurus of Attic Greek synonyms and phrases arranged thematically in ten books. "It supplies in passing much rare and valuable information on many points of classical antiquity— objects in daily life, the theater, politics— and quotes numerous fragments of lost works. Pollux was probably the person satirized by Lucian as a worthless and ignorant person who gains a reputation as an orator by sheer effrontery, and pilloried in his *Lexiphanes*, a satire upon the affectation of

obscure and obsolete words" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* [1999]). The *editio princeps* of Pollux's *Onomasticon*, issued by Aldus Manutius in 1502, made the work widely available to Renaissance scholars and antiquaries, and anatomists of the period drew on the *Onomasticon* for obscure Greek words to describe parts of the body. The *Onomasticon* was a valuable source of information for several important nineteenth century works of classical scholarship, and has continued to attract the interest of researchers in a variety of fields—in 2004, John H. Dierkx published an article on "Dermatologic terms in the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux" in *The American Journal of Dermatopathology.* Adams P-1787. Ahmanson-Murphy 54. Renouard, pp. 32-33. 40354
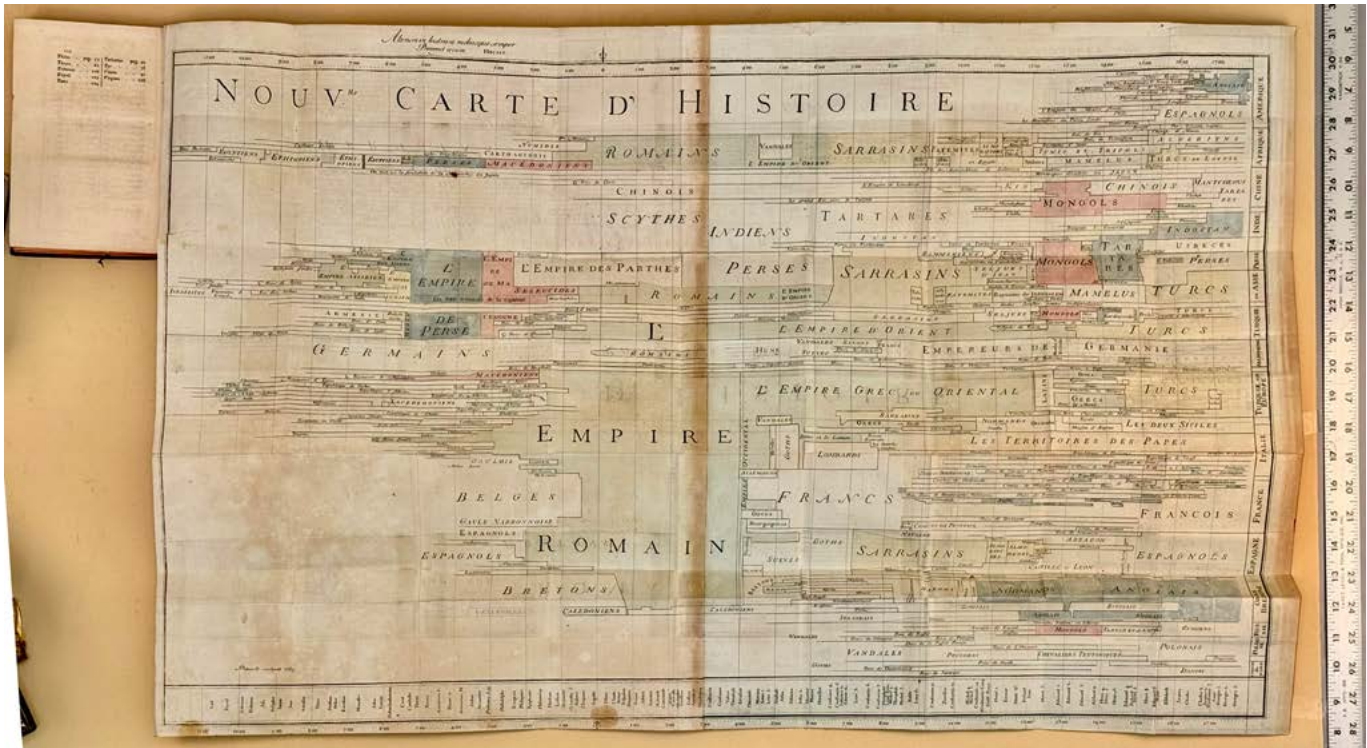
25. Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804). Description d'une carte d'histoire contenant un essai sur les principales revolutions de tous les états qui ont figuré dans le monde . . . traduit de l'anglais par N. N. 116pp. Large engraved folding chart, hand-colored. Turin: Imprimerie Royale, 1784. 193 x 125 mm. Early 19th century prize binding of mottled calf, gilt spine, title in gilt on the front cover and "Examen d'août 1813" in gilt on the back cover. Folding chart with short tear (not affecting image) and light spotting and marginal browning, but a very good to fine copy. Prize bookplate noting that this copy was awarded to "M. Vacca" in August 1813. $950

   First Edition in French of Priestley's *Description of a New Chart of History* (1770), the most influential historical timeline of the 18th century.

Although we remember Priestley today for his contributions to science, particularly his discovery of oxygen and other gases, he regarded himself primarily as an educator, one for whom the teaching and studying of history played a critical role. Priestley held the then-revolutionary belief that a knowledge of the entire world's history was essential to the education of Britain's future leaders, and he designed his *New Chart of History* to present, in his words,
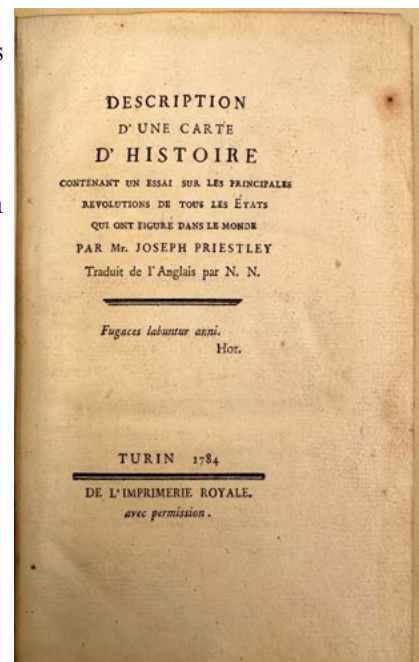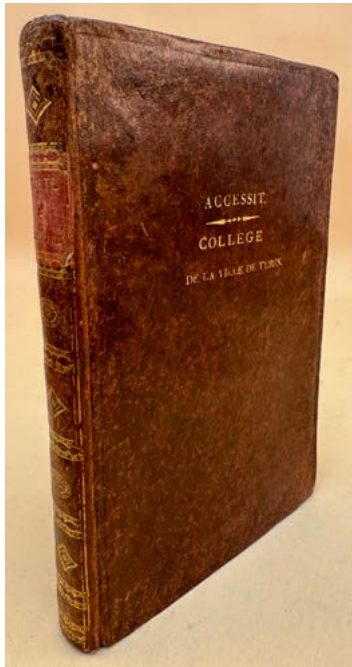
a just image of the rise, progress, extent, duration, and contemporary state of all the considerable empires that have ever existed in the world. If a person carry his eye horizontally, he sees, in a very short time, all the revolutions that have taken place in any particular country, and under whose power it is at present; and this is done with more exactness, and in much less time, than it could have been done by reading (quoted in Sheps, p. 146).

While the arrangement of historical information in tabular form was not a new idea, Priestley was the first to arrange his chart in a horizontal rather than vertical alignment, and to emphasize the temporal relationships between various historical events. The accompanying descriptive text gives brief synopses of all the places represented on the chart, including not just the major European powers but also India, China, Korea, Japan, Ethiopia and colonial North and South America. The work was extremely popular, going through fifteen editions by 1816, and the present French translation helped to spread Priestley's new teaching methods throughout Europe. Sheps, "Joseph Priestley's time *Charts*: The use and teaching of history by rational dissent in late eighteenth-century England," *Lumen* 18 (1999): 135-154. 41592

26. Raveneau, Jacques (d. ca. 1683). Traité des inscriptions en faux et reconnoissances
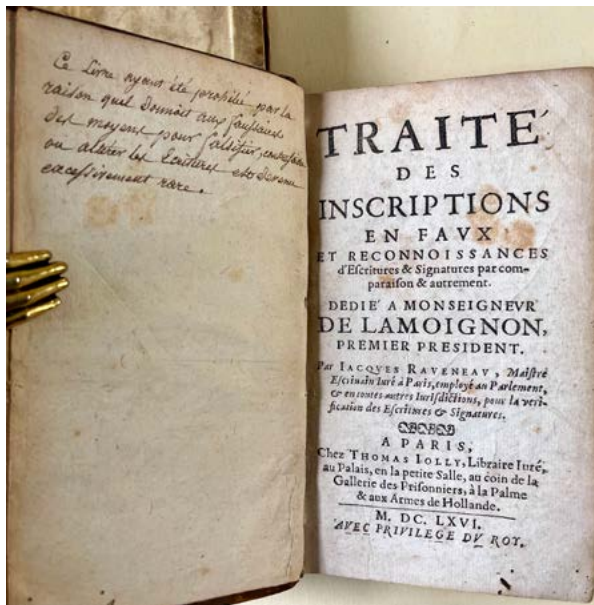
d'escritures & signatures par comparaison & autrement. [22], 215pp. 2 engraved plates, folding printed leaf after p. 124. Paris: Thomas Jolly, 1666. 152 x 84 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spine ca. 1666, hinges cracking, one corner repaired, extremities and corners worn, some rubbing. Minor foxing but very good. Former owner's note on the verso of the front free endpaper, outer margin of first plate trimmed just touching the image, but very good otherwise. $5000

First Edition of the first book on the detection of forged documents, with the imprint dated 1666 and privilege dated 8 April 1666. The Bibliothèque nationale de France has a unique copy of Raveneau's work with title-page dated 1665. According to Anne Sauvy, the 1665 edition bears a privilege dated July 1665; in that copy is a note indicating that this privilege was obtained improperly. Presumably Raveneau had to delay publication until he

obtained an accepted privilege. The 1666 edition includes a florid dedication to French magistrate Guillaume Ier de Lamoignon, marquis de Basville, who was first president of the Parliament of Paris. The dedication is prominently featured on the title page.

Raveneau, a professional calligrapher and scrivener, described here the various methods of counterfeiting documents and signatures, articulating the important legal principle that a signature should be considered false if it conforms too closely to a known example. The French authorities suppressed publication of the *Traité*, believing that the information it contained was as useful to forgers as it was to those detecting forgeries, and it is possible that Raveneau may have been imprisoned for writing the book.

The 1666 edition is very rare on the market. Further editions were published in Luxembourg in 1673, and in Paris (presumably after the ban had been lifted) in 1691. A. Sauvy, *Livres saisis à Paris entre 1678 and 1701* (1972), no. 19. 42674

With the Rare Original Box

27. Ravenstein, Friedrich August (1809-81). Plastischer Schul-Atlas für die erste Stufe des Unterrichts in der Erdkunde. Set of 8 colored relief maps printed on light pasteboard, in the original cardboard drop-side box (expertly repaired) with polychrome paper label, preserved in a cloth drop-side box with acetate window in the lid. Frankfurt am Main: B. Dondorf, 1854. 235 x 282 mm. (maps); 245 x 295 mm. (box). Raised areas of maps a bit worn, box label a bit soiled and rubbed, but a very good set of this fragile atlas. $4000

Third edition, complete with the rare original box featuring a highly decorative polychrome label on the lid, with inner label serving as the set's "title-page" and key to the maps. Ravenstein, an innovative German cartographer, was the first to produce and publish commercially viable relief maps, issuing the first edition of his "Plastic" (i.e., relief) atlas in 1838. The atlas, intended as a teaching tool, was a considerable success, going through several editions up until the late 19th century; it was also issued in English and French versions. The set includes maps of Germany, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Australia, together with an "Ideal-Bild" illustrating the maps' various cartographic features. Due to their fragility, examples of this atlas are scarce. 45321

28. [**Sale, George** (1697-1736) *et al.*] Histoire universelle depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'à présent. 46 volumes. Plates, maps. Amsterdam & Leipzig: Arkstée & Merkus, 1770-1802. 254 x 200 mm. Quarter calf gilt ca. 1802, occasional rubbing and wear, a few hinges splitting but with all the bindings intact. Minor foxing and uneven toning, but very good. $3750

"Nouvelle édition" of the French translation, first published between 1733 and 1751. Originally published in English in 65 volumes between 1736 and 1768, the *Universal History*, edited by British Orientalist scholar George Sale and others, was one of the first truly universal histories, unifying the history of Western Europe with what was then known about the rest of the world.

> Many scholars have noted the egalitarian views behind Sale's *Universal History*; i.e., its lack of distinction in content, treating each civilization that existed in as much detail as possible. This egalitarian perspective not only manifested itself in the main framework of the book, but also in the selection of sources. Compared with earlier works, the set of books edited by Sale discursively overcame Western-centric and Christian-centric thinking. They not only used the Bible and the records of ancient writers but also absorbed large amounts of information from the Arab world and content from contemporary travel accounts . . .The content of this universal history was different from traditional universal histories . . . [including] information on geography, politics, economy, philosophy, religion, culture, and architecture (Yibo, pp. 136-137).

Sale's work went through several editions in English and was translated into French, German and Italian. Z. Yibo, "The decline of a tradition: The changing fate of George Sale's *Universal History* and the transformation of modern European historiography," in Wang, Michihiro and Li, eds., *Western Historiography in Asia*, pp. 129-150. 42715
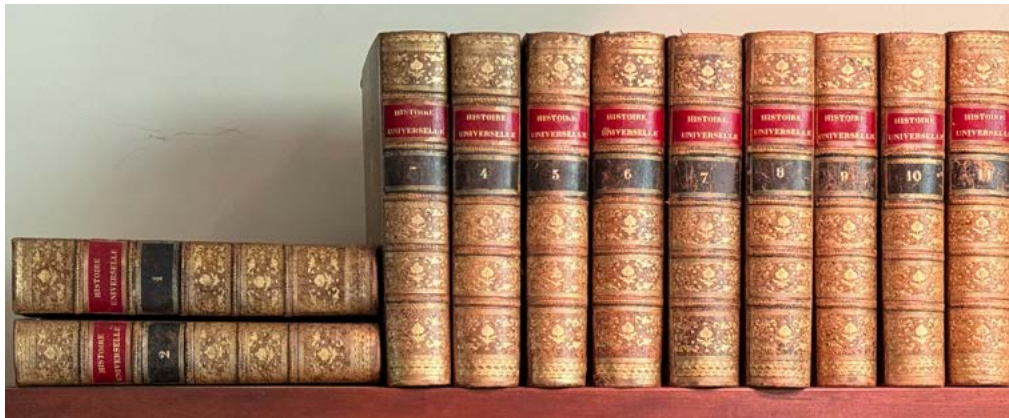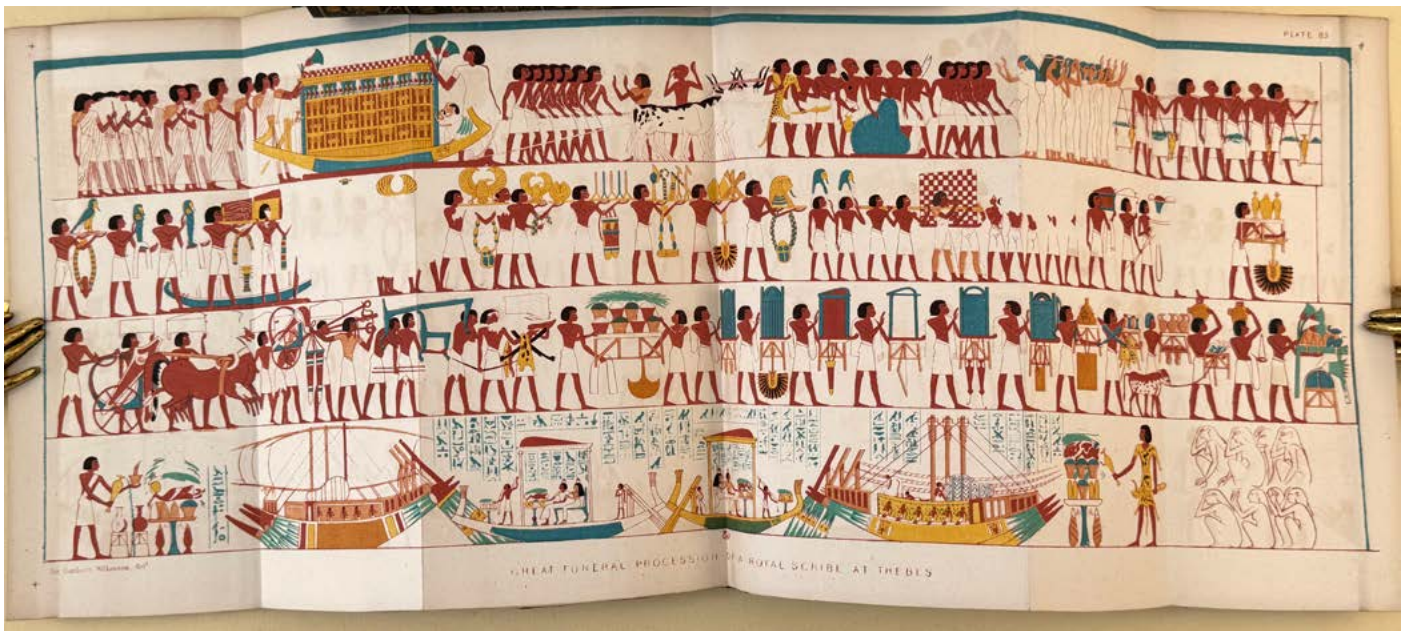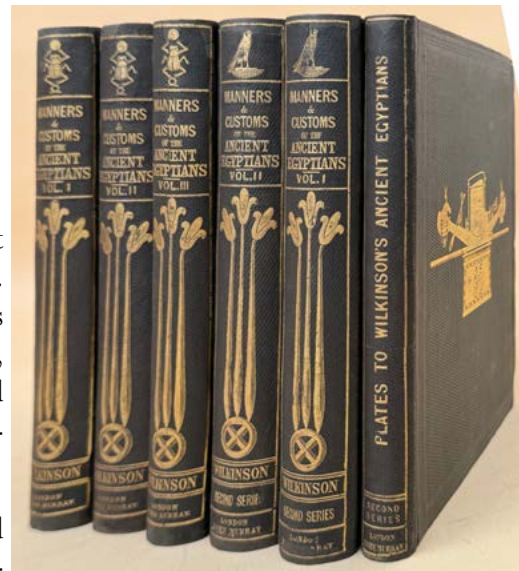
29. Wilkinson, John Gardner (1797-1875). (1) Manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians . . . 3 vols., xxxvi, [2], 406; xxxiv, [2], 446; xxiv, 404, 8 [adverts.]pp. 17 plates (some chromolithographed, some folding); text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1842. **With:**

(2) A second series of the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians . . . 2 vols. plus supplement (index and plates). xxix, 444; xxxv, 483; xi, 37, [1], [12, adverts.]pp. 77 plates numbered 18-88 (some chromolithographed, some folding), including 6 plates numbered 30A, 35A, 36A, 37A, 43A and 54A; plates 73 and 74 renumbered 24A and 46A. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1841.

Together 6 volumes. 224 x 141 mm. Original gilt-stamped cloth, expertly rebacked retaining original spines, slight edgewear; Remnant & Edmonds binder's label in some volumes. Very good set. Gift inscription dated 1845 in some volumes. $1750

Second edition of the first series; **First Edition** of the second series. Wilkinson, known as the "Father of British Egyptology," spent 12 years in Egypt visiting virtually every known ancient site, making skillful copies of paintings and inscriptions, and compiling copious notes on what he saw. On his return to England in 1833, he began publishing his researches in a series of works, the most important being *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* (first ed. 1837), which he followed four years later with the *Second Series* containing material he had omitted from the earlier work. Wilkinson's records of Egyptian antiquities prior to the advent of widespread tourism are an invaluable resource, and his numbering system for the tombs in the Valley of the Kings is still used today. 43149