

PHILLIP J. PIRAGES

Fine Books and Manuscripts

May 2017 E-List

Featuring:

STC & Wing Books



Phillip J. Pirages Fine Books and Manuscripts

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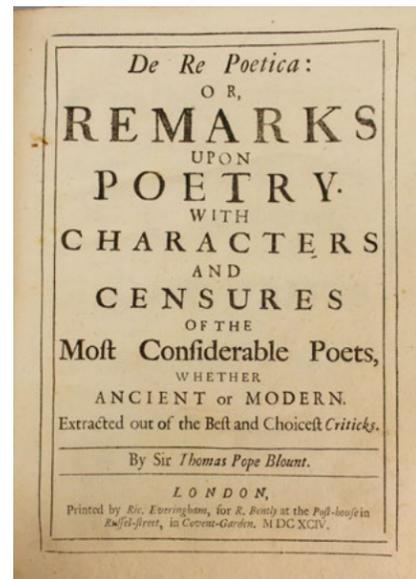
info@pirages.com



1 BLOUNT, SIR THOMAS POPE. DE RE POETICA: OR, REMARKS UPON POETRY. WITH CHARACTERS AND CENSURES OF THE MOST CONSIDERABLE POETS, WHETHER ANCIENT OR MODERN. (London: Printed by Ric. Everingham, for R. Bently, 1694) 203 x 159 mm. (8 x 6 1/4"). 6 p.l., 129, [3] pp.; 248 pp. **Two parts in one volume.** FIRST EDITION. Really excellent contemporary dark sprinkled calf, raised bands, spine gilt in compartments with central fleuron and filigree cornerpieces, gilt titling (portions of the joints apparently repaired with great skill). Front pastedown with engraved armorial bookplate of "Rolle" (see below). Lowndes I, 221; Wing B-3347. ♦ Short crack at top of rear joint, front board just slightly tending to splay, minor wear to corners and covers, but the attractive period binding entirely solid and generally very well preserved. Most of the rear free endpaper torn away, isolated rust spots and marginal stains, but VERY FINE INTERNALLY, the text unusually clean and fresh and printed within ample margins. **\$1,900**

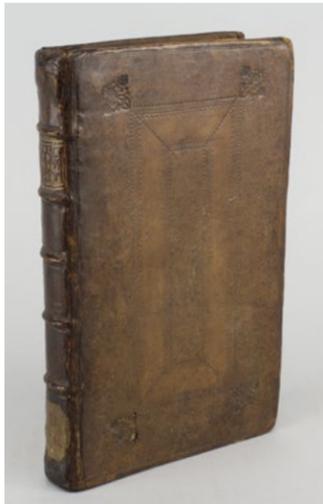
This is a beautiful copy, with important provenance, of a survey of various poetic forms, coupled with short biographies of major ancient and modern poets. Politician and writer Thomas Blount (1649-97) begins by discussing things a poet should or should not do: he must keep his "wit and Fancy" within bounds, while still displaying a sense of humor; he should write about love but avoid "obscenity"; he should not be addicted to flattery. These

admonitions are followed by an examination of various forms of poetry, from epics, elegies, and odes to burlesques, lampoons, and farces. The second half of the work, "Characters and Censures," contains 67 short biographies and critical evaluations of poets from Aeschylus to Shakespeare. The book relies heavily on prior scholarly works: Blount quotes Dryden so extensively that Macdonald includes the book in his Dryden bibliography, noting that it "is a laborious compilation of other people's opinions." Blount must, however, be given credit for citing his sources (as opposed to silently pilfering their words and ideas) and for weaving the writings of others into a very readable narrative. His article on Shakespeare is particularly valuable as a synopsis of 17th century opinion on the merits of that author, whose place in the literary pantheon was not yet secure. Our previous owner is almost certainly John, Baron Rolle (1751-1842), whose collection was described in a "Catalogue of the Library [of Lord Rolle] at Bickton House, Devon," published in 1850. Although a dedicated career politician and noted philanthropist, Rolle is best remembered as the aging peer who tripped and fell down the steps when approaching Victoria's throne at her coronation. The new queen inspired both admiration and affection by rising from her seat and walking down the steps to allow the elderly Rolle to pay his homage. More important from a bibliophilic perspective, books with the "Rolle" bookplate are renowned for being remarkably well preserved. (ST12334)

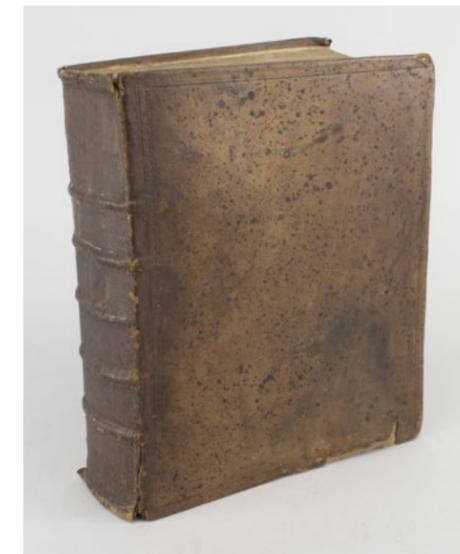
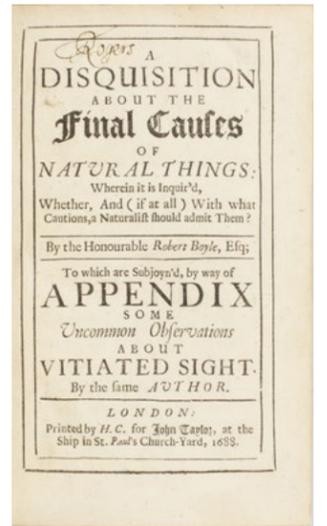


2 BOYLE, ROBERT. A DISQUISITION ABOUT THE FINAL CAUSES OF NATURAL THINGS. (London: Printed by H. C. for John Taylor, 1688) 180 x 110 mm. (7 x 4 1/4"). [xvi], 96, 81-112, 129-274, [6] pp. (with numerous pagination errors, but complete). FIRST EDITION, issue with cancel title. Contemporary sprinkled calf, rolled panels with a floral tool in each corner, neatly rebacked, raised bands with morocco spine label and unobtrusive paper library label near the foot. Fulton 186A; Heirs of Hippocrates 367; Wellcome II, 224; Wing B-3946. ♦ A few small dings to the boards, extremities a little rubbed, one clean two-inch tear in the middle of one leaf (due to paper flaw) affecting a couple of letters, two smaller marginal tears (one affecting three lines of text), otherwise a really excellent copy, clean and fresh in a sturdy binding. **\$4,250**

One of the last works published in Boyle's lifetime, this rare and significant title by one of the most creative and prolific scientists of the 17th century provides a good example of both the author's breadth of intellectual inquiry and his deeply held interest in theology and philosophy. The youngest of the 14 children of the earl of Cork, Boyle (1627-91) was one of the founders of

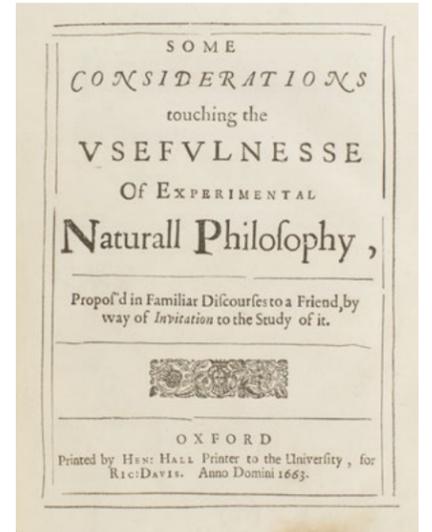


the Royal Society and a most active member throughout his life. He published many significant books and treatises, did much original work in chemistry, helped to develop a celebrated vacuum pump, and propounded "Boyle's Law," which formulated the important relationship between the pressure and volume of gases. Despite having suffered a major stroke in 1670, Boyle continued to experiment and write intensively until the end of his life. His later writings, particularly those produced in the 1680s and including the present work, are often characterized in two ways: they may include forays into the world of medicine, and they also reflect a profound piety and respect for the divine. The present book is of considerable interest as a medical work. At the same time, the main essay presents the author's thoughts on the relationship between theology and the work of natural philosophers, and is often regarded as Boyle's endorsement of teleological inference (today more commonly referred to as "intelligent design"). In Fulton's words, on the medical side, "the volume is replete with allusions indicating [Boyle's] powers of observation as a naturalist and there are many references to physiology; perhaps the most interesting is the record of a conversation with William Harvey on how he discovered the circulation of the blood . . . Appended to the 'Disquisition' is a brief tract on disturbances of vision; Boyle describes cataract, and was aware of the location of the opacity. A variety of case histories are recorded, drawn from his own experience, and the tract appears to be one of the first in which this method of teaching was employed in an ophthalmological treatise." In all, there are 14 ophthalmological case histories given, including exophthalmic ophthalmoplegia and other degenerative and trauma-related conditions. (ST12799)



3 BOYLE, ROBERT. SOME CONSIDERATIONS TOUCHING THE USEFULNESSE OF EXPERIMENTAL NATURALL PHILOSOPHY. [bound with] CERTAIN PHYSIOLOGICAL ESSAYS. (Oxford: Printed by Hen. Hall, 1663; London: Printed for Henry Herringman, 1661) 195 x 160 mm. (7 3/4 x 6 1/4"). [20], 127, [9], 48, 57-417, [19]; [4], 36, [2], 37-105, [13], 107-249, [1] (blank) pp. (with several mispaginations but complete). **Two works in one volume.** FIRST EDITIONS of both works. Contemporary speckled calf, raised bands with lettering that was once gilt (but now rubbed away). Verso of title and recto of H2 with small ink stamp of the Selbourne Library. First work: Fulton 50; Wing B-4029; Second work: Fulton 25; Heirs of Hippocrates 264; Garrison-Morton 665.1; Wing B-3929. ♦ Front joint cracked about an inch at head and foot, extremities a little bumped and rubbed, calf torn at the tail edge of front cover showing a bit of the board underneath; pastedowns lifted, revealing binding structure, two-inch light brown stain (from a chemical?) affecting the tail margin and lower edge of the text in the first part of the first work, first few leaves of second work a bit browned, occasional mild marginal stains or rust spots, but still a very good copy with no fatal defects, the text mostly clean and fresh, and the binding solid. **\$11,500**

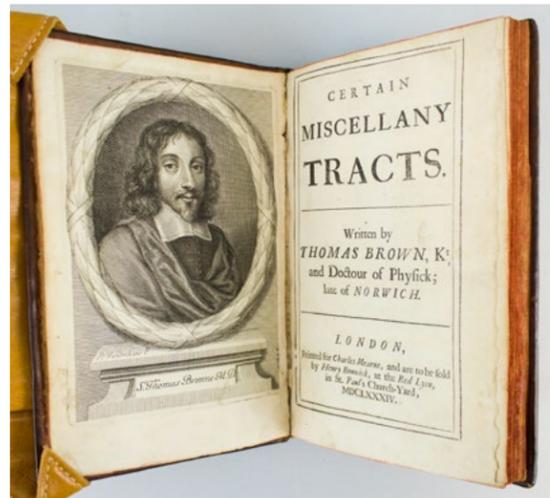
The two works in this volume are greatly important scientific publications individually, and together they demonstrate the author's virtuosity as a natural philosopher and experimentalist, as they cover an impressive array of scientific subject matter including medicine, physiology, zoology, philosophy, and chemistry. Although Boyle is chiefly remembered for his contributions to chemistry (see later in this discussion), "Some Considerations" was among his most important works in the field of medicine. According to DNB, the text here "was to prove his most extensive medical work and . . . was widely cited in the debates on medical practice of the time." In it he describes a great many experiments, cures, observations, and case histories, with topics as diverse as limb regeneration in certain animals, using fright to cure ailments, and the preparations of tinctures, cordials, and other remedies. The second work here is of monumental importance to the history of chemistry because it is considered the precursor to Boyle's classic essay, "The Sceptical Chymist," which he published less than six months after the appearance of "Essays." These complementary works both promoted chemistry as a separate discipline from alchemy, but it is in Boyle's "Essays" that he first sets out his "corpuscular hypothesis," describing the basic formation of all matter. This theory



would drive his subsequent experimentation and also influenced some of the era's finest thinkers, including Isaac Newton and, perhaps to an even greater degree, John Locke. In discussing corpuscularianism, Boyle also touches on an important physiological discovery when he describes digestion as observed in a dog, "thus giving recognition to the existence of the agents now designated the 'enzymes.'" (Fulton) (ST12903)

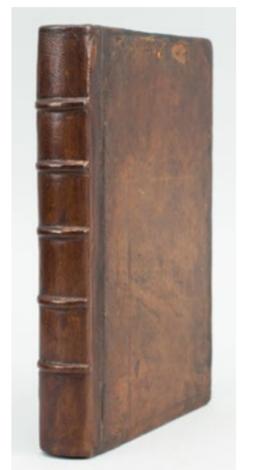


4 BROWNE, THOMAS. CERTAIN MISCELLANY TRACTS. (London: Printed by Charles Mearne, 1684) 185 x 115 mm. (7 1/4 x 4 1/2"). 4 p.l., 215, [7] pp. FIRST EDITION, Second Issue. Contemporary blind-ruled calf, raised bands, all edges red. With engraved frontispiece portrait. Front pastedown with the signature of R. Lamb dated 1741 and the bookplates of Bocket Hall (Lamb Family) and Panshanger (Cowper Family); front free endpaper with the the bookplate of Robert S. Pirie; blank side of frontispiece with ownership signature of Joseph Ways (?) dated 1688. Keynes 128; Wing B-5152. ♦Covers with small areas of light rubbing, edges with a few small dings, one leaf with a one-inch tear just touching text, the occasional tiny smudge or other negligible blemish, otherwise the contents very fresh and clean. A REMARKABLY FINE COPY. **\$850**



These tracts, edited shortly after Browne's death in 1682 by Archbishop Tenison, were a series of letters in answer to enquiries the author had

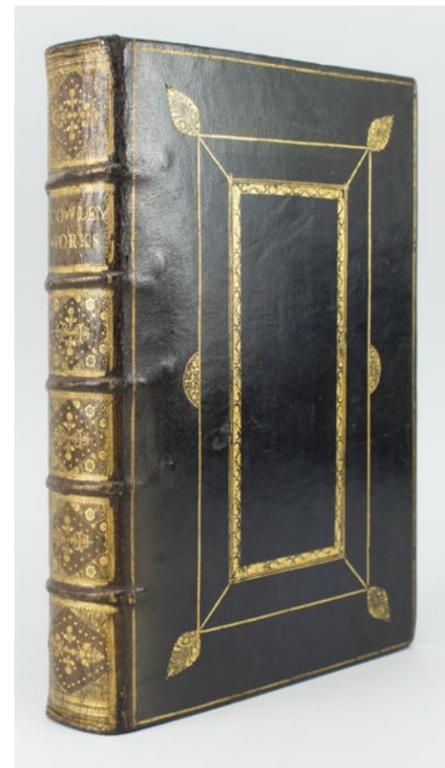
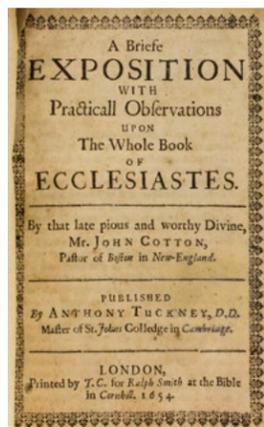
received from various correspondents. Evelyn wrote in his copy of the work that Nicholas Bacon was the "recipient" of most of the letters and that the second piece, "Of Garlands," was addressed to Evelyn himself. This printing is the sheets of the "comparatively uncommon" first issue but with a new imprint on the title. (Keynes) This copy is particularly desirable for its unsophisticated and unusually fine condition as well as its long and distinguished provenance. (ST13653)



5 COTTON, JOHN. A BRIEF EXPOSITION WITH PRACTICALL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE WHOLE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES. (London: Printed by T[homas] C[hilde] for Ralph Smith, 1654) 165 x 102 mm. (6 1/2 x 4"). 4 p.l., 277, [3] pp. Published by Anthony Tuckney, D.D., Master of Saint Johns College in Cambridge. FIRST EDITION. Original unlettered rustic sheep, recently and expertly re sewn, rebacked, and recornered. Brinley 560; Sabin 17049; Wing C-6413. ♦A bit of rubbing to edges, boards slightly marked and stained, but the binding now very well restored and generally quite pleasing. Frequent light spotting and browning (but never severe, and noticeable in only a couple of gatherings), one small, dark rust hole, otherwise very satisfactory internally, and in a much better state of preservation than most early American imprints. **\$2,900**

This is a very scarce copy of an early Americanum, a work based on sermons preached in the Massachusetts Bay Colony by Puritan divine John Cotton (1584-1652), grandfather of Cotton Mather. In the words of ANB, the elder Cotton was "one of the most influential leaders . . . in the first

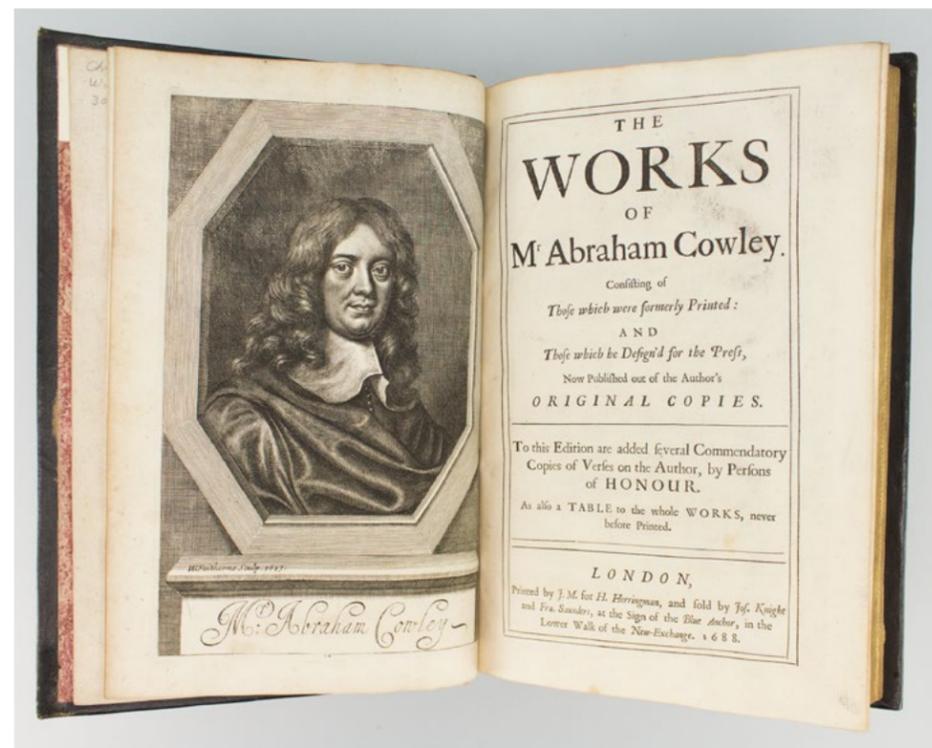
generation of New England's settlement" and someone who "brought a scholar's erudition to his practice as preacher, biblical interpreter, disputant, and analyst of spiritual experience." Although his non-conformist views forced him to emigrate from England to America, he was known in New England for his opposition to dissent within the church and was one of the major opponents of Roger Williams, who was banished from the colony for his religious beliefs. The present exegesis discusses the biblical book that gave us the wonderful phrase "to every thing there is a season." Although this is a very desirable book, the work is rarely encountered in the marketplace, ABPC listing just one (very distressed) copy at auction since 1997. (ST11846)

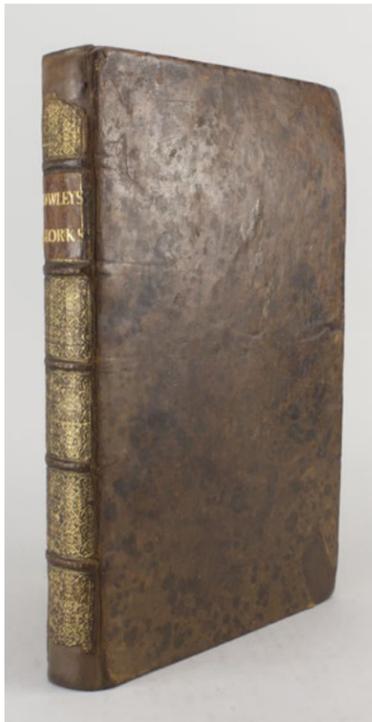


6 COWLEY, ABRAHAM. THE WORKS OF MR ABRAHAM COWLEY [bound with] THE SECOND AND THIRD PARTS OF THE WORKS OF MR ABRAHAM COWLEY. (London: J. M. for Henry Herringman; Mary Clark for Charles Harper, 1688; 1689) 304 x 202 mm. (12 x 8"). [58], 41, [1] (blank), 80, [4], 70 [i.e., 68], 154, 23, [1] (blank), 148; [16], 161, [21], 166 (pp. 148-9 misnumbered 140-1), [2] pp. **Two works bound together in one volume.** FIRST EDITION of Part III. VERY ATTRACTIVE CONTEMPORARY BLACK MOROCCO, HANDSOMELY GILT. Frontispiece portrait of the author. Separate title pages for each section (those in the first work dated 1687). Front pastedown with armorial bookplate of Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery and the book label of Lawrence Strangman; front free endpaper with bookplate of Robert S. Pirie. Perkin B1; Wing C-6658, C-6664B, and C-6665. ♦One open tear just touching printed marginal notation, small hole affecting two words, light and very sparse foxing (a touch heavier on a few signatures), and some negligible spotting here and there, otherwise A VERY CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE COPY with only the most trivial wear. **\$1,500**

From a distinguished collection, in pleasing condition, and in a contemporaneous binding, this volume contains the works of Abraham Cowley, one of the most precocious poets in the annals of English literature. Cowley (1616-67) was producing poetic works of inexplicable sophistication before he had settled into puberty; he published his first volume of verse at 15; and he went on to become one of the most popular poets of his day. Cowley was a staunch royalist who served in the exiled court of Charles I's queen, Henrietta Maria, where he helped to encode

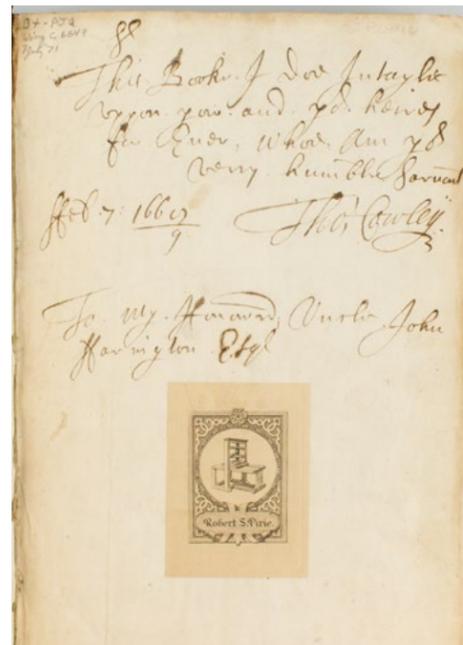
and decipher messages sent between the monarchy's supporters, including the royal couple themselves. Despite having been arrested and imprisoned as a royalist agent at one point, Cowley escaped the Cromwell years largely unscathed and retired to the countryside in 1663. Upon his death, Cowley was not only given the extraordinary honor of burial in Westminster Abbey (noted by the DNB as "the most lavish funeral which had ever been given to a mere man of letters in England"), but was also afforded a privileged spot next to the graves of Spenser and Chaucer. Cowley's influence on contemporary poetry was demonstrably deep; his funerary monument refers to him as "the English Virgil," and Perkin asserts that his "fame as a poet exceeded even that of Milton" during the waning years of the Restoration. The first part here contains the poet's best-known mature works, while the second is composed of his early efforts, and the third his writings on plants. Our volume is from the collection of Robert S. Pirie (1934-2015), an extremely successful lawyer and investment banker who amassed the finest library of 16th and 17th century English literature in private hands during his lifetime. In 1984, he was elected one of the 40 members of the Roxburghe Club, the world's oldest society of bibliophiles. (ST13039c)





7 COWLEY, ABRAHAM. THE WORKS OF MR ABRAHAM COWLEY. (London: Printed by J. M. for Henry Herringman, 1668) 290 x 183 mm. (11 1/2 x 7 1/4"). 22 p.l., 41, [1], 80, [4], 70 [i.e. 68], 154, 23, [1] 148 pp. FIRST COLLECTED EDITION, FIRST PRINTING (without the errata slip added quite late into the first printing, according to Perkin). Contemporary sprinkled calf, rebacked with most of original spine laid on, raised bands, spine compartments intricately tooled in gilt, red morocco label (two repaired patches on the front cover and one on rear). Frontispiece portrait of the author, title with printer's device, headpieces to each new section. Three sections with separate title pages as called for in Perkin. A PRESENTATION COPY FROM COWLEY'S BROTHER, with his signed inscription to John Farington dated Feb 7, 1668-9 on the front free endpaper; front pastedown with the bookplate of Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet; front free endpaper with the bookplate of Robert S. Pirie. Perkin B1; Wing C-6649 (conflating first and second printing). ♦Corners slightly rubbed, but the restored binding with little wear. Half-inch ink stain obscuring a dozen words over three leaves, two leaves rather wrinkled and smudged around the edges, probably during printing (text unaffected), other insignificant imperfections, otherwise an excellent copy internally, unusually clean and fresh with ample margins. **\$2,500**

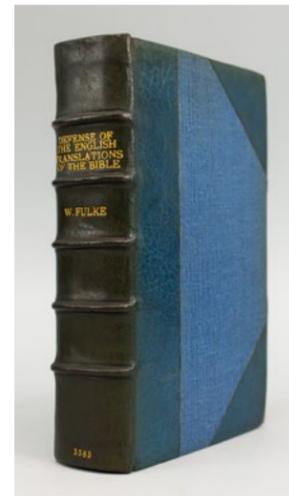
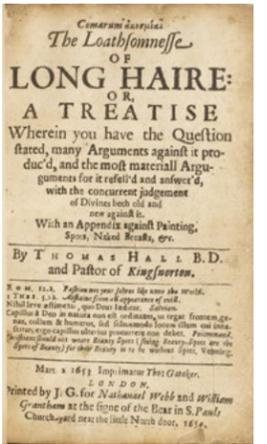
This is a significant association copy of the first collected edition of Cowley's work, compiled by his friend and literary executor Thomas Sprat and published the year following the author's death. It includes reprints of his most popular works, among them "Poems" (which contained both "Davideis" and "Pindaric Odes"), "Verses," and "The Mistress," several lesser-known prose essays and poems (including one on Cromwell's government), and some hitherto unpublished material including his "Several Discourses by Way of Essays in Verse and Prose." Thomas Cowley, whose presentation inscription distinguishes this copy as being particularly desirable, was the executor and sole heir of his brother Abraham. It is likely that the recipient was John Farington, a gentleman connected to the family of Sir Thomas Miller, 1st baronet of Chichester, by both rank and marriage. John Farington the elder (ca. 1609-80) and Sir Thomas Miller (ca. 1635-1705) both served as M.P.s in the House of Commons for Chichester after the Restoration. Parliamentary records note that a John Farington married Miller's daughter, though whether this refers to John the elder or one of his sons is unclear. (ST13039e)



8 (CULTURAL HISTORY - PERSONAL FASHION, HAIR AND COSMETICS). HALL, THOMAS. COMARUM [then, in Greek:] AKOSMIA. THE LOATHSOMNESSE OF LONG HAIRE. WITH AN APPENDIX AGAINST PAINTING, SPOTS, NAKED BREASTS, &C. (London: Printed by J. G. for Nathanael Webb and William Grantham, 1654) 152 x 95 mm. (6 x 3 3/4"). 4 p.l., 125 pp. FIRST EDITION. Recent unadorned polished calf in the style of the period, raised bands. Front pastedown with engraved armorial bookplate of Edward Astle, Esq. (see below). Wing H-429; McAlpin III, 72; Thomason E. 1489(3). ♦Leaves somewhat browned, especially at edges (perhaps from fire?), occasional minor spots of foxing or rust, two pages with one-inch ink blot (one of these partially obscuring a sidenote), one sidenote just grazed by the binder, but still a very good copy of a book expected to be found in poor shape, with nothing approaching a fatal defect. **\$3,000**

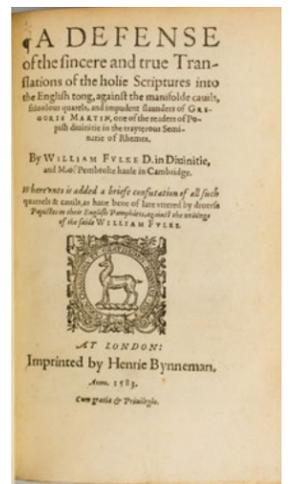
With warnings of acute consequences for libertine expressions of both sexes, this is first and foremost a puritanical diatribe against the fashion for long hair among men, backed by scriptural arguments and the 17th century version of urban legends. Described by DNB as "a man who fought all his life against popular revels and pastimes," Thomas Hall (1610-65) warns here of a dire disease in which matted "snakes" of long hair become infested with vermin and bleed when pricked with a needle. Not lacking in imagination, Hall

claims that sufferers in Poland who cut off the offending hair "lost their eyes" or had some other body part grievously afflicted. His aversion to long hair on men is extreme: he mentions approvingly his fellow Puritan William Prynne's attack on "love-locks," but fears Prynne does not go far enough in condemning the scourge of hirsuteness. After 95 pages of lecturing men on their hairstyles, Hall turns his attention to the fashion crimes of women. Make-up is "the badge of the harlot," and a bare décolletage an invitation to adultery. When Charles II ushered in the Restoration, Hall's parishioners ushered out their joyless minister, whose sentiments and world view suddenly ran contrary to those fostered by the monarch, and he died five years later. Former owner Edward Astle (1770-1816) was the son of famous antiquary and major manuscript collector Thomas Astle (1735-1803), and was a bibliophile in his own right. The elder Astle also had a library of around 1,500 printed books in addition to his early manuscripts, and it is possible that our volume was once a part of his collection. This is not a common book: OCLC finds just nine copies in U. S. libraries, and just two other copies appear in auction records since 1975. (ST12493)



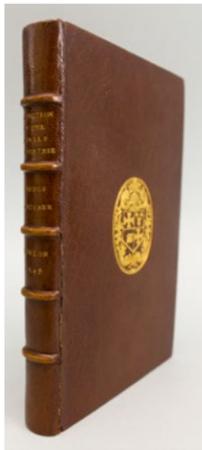
9 FULKE, WILLIAM. A DEFENSE OF THE SINCERE AND TRUE TRANSLATIONS OF THE HOLIE SCRIPTURES INTO THE ENGLISH TONG, AGAINST THE MANIFOLDE CAUILS, FRIUOLOUS QUARELS, AND IMPUDENT SLAUNDERS OF GREGORIE MARTIN, ONE OF THE READERS OF POPISH DIUNITIE IN THE TRAYTEROUS SEMINARIE OF RHEMES. (London: Imprinted by Henrie Bynneman, for George Bishop, 1583) 170 x 105 mm. (6 3/4 x 4 1/4"). [6], 95, [1], 1-144, 147-514, 517-532, [4], 71 pp. (mispaginated as ESTC copy, but complete). FIRST EDITION. Late 19th century blue three-quarter morocco, raised bands, gilt titling. Title page with woodcut printer's device, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Printed sidenotes in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and English. Front flyleaf with ink inscription of "Harlech / Brogyntyn." STC 11430; Lowndes I, 845; Sayle 1511. ♦Spine uniformly darkened, one corner lightly rubbed, three gatherings a bit browned, one leaf with small hole (paper flaw) affecting a shoulder note, but a fine copy of a book almost never found like this, clean and crisp with ample margins in a binding with few signs of wear. **\$3,500**

Written as an obviously truculent repudiation, this book is a response to Gregory Martin's 1582 Rheims New Testament translation and "Discoverie of the Manifolde Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures." It is one of several polemical treatises Fulke (1528-89) produced as spokesman against the Roman Catholic side during his active participation in the continuing religious controversy of the period. According to DNB, during the last decade of Fulke's life, "no year passed without the appearance of one or more books [by him] in defence of Protestantism, and in confutation of the church of Rome. His language was unmeasured, and even in that age, he was conspicuous for the virulence of his invective against his opponents. His learning was, however, extensive and sound, and he was an able master of controversy." The printer, Henry Bynneman (d. 1583) took up his trade as stationer in 1566, and prospered as printer and bookseller. His greatest work was the printing of Holinshed's "Chronicles" in 1577. The present book was printed in the last year of his life. This volume once resided in the fine library assembled by several generations of barons Harlech at their Shropshire estate, Brogyntyn. The inscription is likely in the hand of the fourth Lord Harlech, William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore (1885-1964), a bibliophile who served as president of the National Library of Wales in the 1950s. According to DNB, he "added many rare books" to the family collection. This is an uncommon work: just two other copies have appeared at auction since the 1980s, and virtually all copies are found in sad condition. (ST13748)



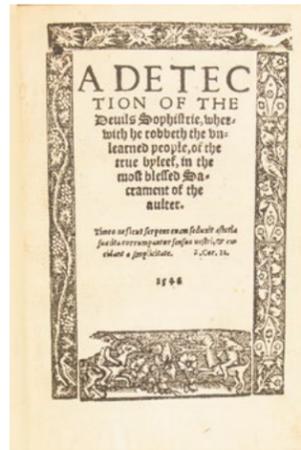
10 GARDINER, STEPHEN. A DETECTION OF THE DEVILS SOPHISTRIE. (London: Jhon Herforde, 1546) 159 x 105 mm. (6 1/4 x 4 1/4"). xxxii, [4], xxxiii-xxxiii [i.e. cxxx], [1] leaves. FIRST EDITION. 19th century full brown crushed morocco by W. Pratt, covers with gilt superlibros of Christie-Miller, raised bands, gilt titling, turns densely gilt with floral roll, all edges gilt. Front pastedown with morocco bookplate of Sinclair Hamilton. STC 11591. ♦Front joint cracked and tender, lower joint a bit worn, leaves lightly washed and pressed in keeping with bibliophilic fashion of the period, but still crisp, with comfortable margins. **\$9,500**

This is the fine Christie-Miller copy of a very rare theological work from the English Reformation, penned by a bishop who

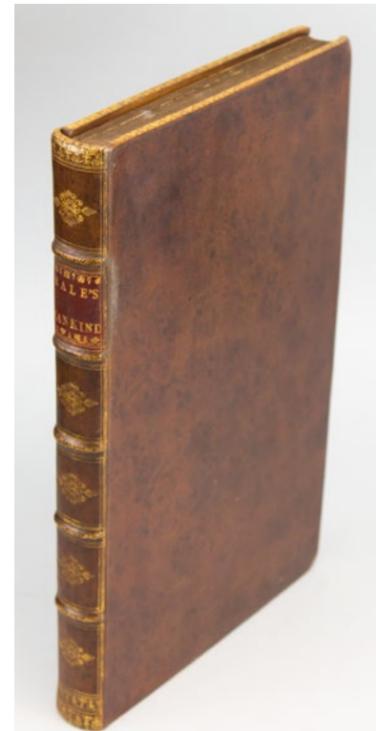


DNB describes as "one of the giants of Tudor politics." According to DNB, "Gardiner published a series of English polemics, the first against George Joye on the question of justification, 'A Declaration of such True Articles as George Joye hath Gone about to Confute' (London, 1546), and the next in defence of the real presence in the eucharist, 'A Detection of the Devils Sophistry' (London, 1546). During the reign of Edward VI the eucharist became Gardiner's principal theological preoccupation. . . . Among the English statesmen of the sixteenth century, only Wolsey, Cromwell, Cecil, and perhaps Walsingham exceeded him in stature. Few other politicians of the age had a career of comparable duration. Gardiner was a figure of the first rank for almost thirty years, surpassing the records of his first patron, Wolsey, and his great rival, Cromwell. Moreover, as the leading English religious conservative of his time, Gardiner bulks large in political, intellectual, and ecclesiastical history. He enjoyed a European reputation as a theologian, second only to Fisher among his English contemporaries." This copy once graced the Britwell Court library, which De Ricci says was simply the most outstanding collection of English books ever assembled.

The voracious book collector William Henry Miller (1789-1848) was a bibliophile who, in de Ricci's words, "literally bought by the cartload." He was a major buyer at the Heber sales, which featured much early English literature. The books were kept at Miller's Britwell Court estate in Buckinghamshire, where they were added to substantially by successors Samuel Christy (d. 1889) and Wakefield Christy (d. 1898), both of whom took the name Christie-Miller. Their immense library was sold between 1916 and 1927 at Sotheby's, bringing in more than £500,000. Later owner Sinclair Hamilton (1884-1978) was a lawyer, book collector, and preeminent authority in the field of early American book illustration. (ST13573)



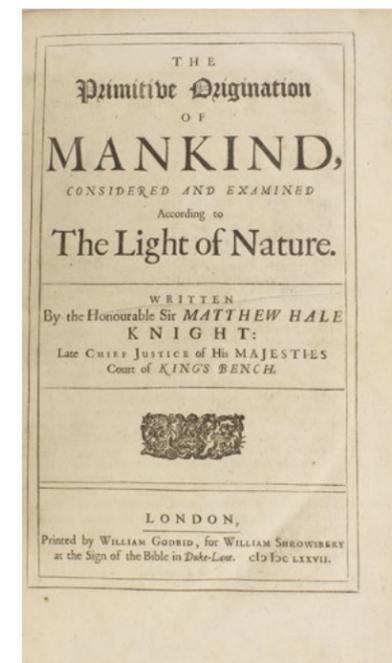
further that the book was clearly of interest to English readers because it went through three editions in English in 40 years (the first was in 1579), despite being very large and probably very costly. This work has become quite rare found complete and in such good condition. (ST13579a)



12 HALE, MATTHEW. THE PRIMITIVE ORIGATION OF MANKIND, CONSIDERED AND EXAMINED ACCORDING TO THE LIGHT OF NATURE. (London: William Godbid for William Shrowsbery, 1677) 305 x 197 mm. (12 x 7 3/4"). 7 p.l. (including frontispiece), 380 pp. FIRST EDITION. Recent retrospective calf by Courtland Benson. Engraved printer's device on title, engraved portrait frontispiece. Front endpaper with signature of Samuel Bosanquet (see below); occasional annotations in ink and pencil. Garrison-Morton 215; Wing H-258. ♦Small, neat repair to short marginal tear on frontispiece, isolated mild marginal foxing or small stains, other trivial imperfections, but A FINE COPY, especially clean and fresh, with ample margins, and in an unworn sympathetic binding. \$1,300

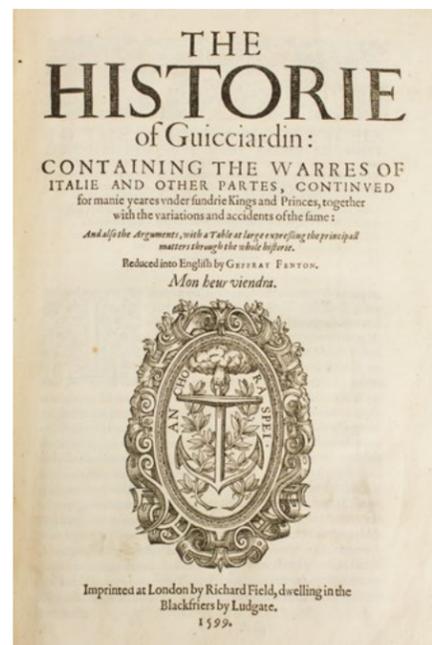
This religio-scientific treatise dealing with population growth, written by one of England's greatest legal minds, sets forth ideas that anticipate Malthus by more than a century. According to Garrison-Morton, Hale—who was the first to use the term "geometrical progression" to explain population growth—"believed that in animals, especially insects, various natural calamities reduce the numbers to low levels intermittently, so maintaining a balance of nature." Hale indicates that among humans, a population could double in just 35 years, were it not for the checking effects

of such things as famine, wars, floods, and pestilence. Sir Matthew Hale (1609-76), Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was widely respected during his lifetime as a truly equitable jurist, one of few court officials to earn the respect of both Parliamentarians and Royalists. While well known for numerous important legal works during his lifetime, as he neared the end of his life Hale arranged for the publication of his other writings on natural philosophy, history, and religion, among which was included the present work. This particular copy was once owned by Samuel Bosanquet (1744-1806), a scion of the powerful Huguenot family that shaped the development of finance in modern Britain. Bosanquet served as Governor of the Bank of England, as well as magistrate, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff of Essex. (ST12681)



11 GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO. THE HISTORIE OF GUICCIARDIN: CONTAINING THE WARRES OF ITALIE AND OTHER PARTES. (London: Richard Field, 1599) 295 x 190 mm. (11 5/8 x 7 1/2"). 5 p.l., 459, 500-786, 789-943, [13] pp. (first and last leaves blank; complete despite pagination errors). Second Edition in English. Contemporary calf, covers with central filigree ornament and triple rule border in blind and gilt, raised bands, spine with gilt rules, ornaments, and later(?) morocco label. Front pastedown with the ownership signature of J. G. Woolfe, the book label of Steven St. Clair, a morocco armorial symbol (possibly cut from a binding?), and two modern descriptions pasted in. PMM 85 (1561 edition); Pforzheimer 442; Lowndes II, 954; STC 12459. ♦Hinges cracked but in no danger, some light scuffing and abrasions to covers and spine, a bit of wear along the edges, but otherwise a nicely preserved and stately binding; interior with a few small, isolated rust spots and other small stains, occasional instances of light toning and faint foxing (a handful of leaves being slightly darker), three leaves with two-inch tears (two running into the text) and a few other minor paper flaws affecting text, but AN EXCELLENT COPY, THE MAJORITY OF THE CONTENTS REMARKABLY BRIGHT, CRISP, AND CLEAN. \$3,250

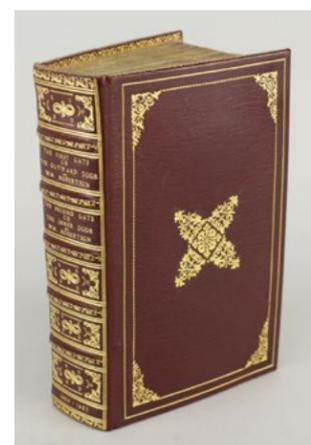
The most important work of the Italian statesman, political theorist, and historian Guicciardini (1483-1540), this book was unprecedented in its scope, embracing the political history of all Italy. Pforzheimer says the book "was undoubtedly the greatest historical work that had appeared since the beginning of the modern era. It remains the most solid monument of Italian reason in the sixteenth century." He points out



13 HALES, JOHN. GOLDEN REMAINS OF THE EVER MEMORABLE MR. IOHN HALES. (London: Printed for Tim[othy] Garthwait, 1659) 200 x 152 mm. (7 7/8 x 6"). 6 p.l. (including the frontispiece), 188, 80, 48 pp. Edited by Peter Gunning. FIRST EDITION. Modern unlettered blind-ruled calf, raised bands. Engraved frontispiece and engraved title page, both by Wenceslaus Hollar and dated 1659. Wing H-269. ♦Spine uniformly sunned and with one very small spot, engraved leaves closely cropped (with the tiniest of loss), text trimmed close at top (a few headlines just touched), leaves a shade less than bright, isolated minor stains, a very small hole through the gutter of two leaves (no loss), otherwise an excellent copy, the binding unworn, and the text still quite fresh. \$650

The erudite John Hales (1584-1656) was Greek professor at Oxford and held other important academic positions; he is described succinctly in the preface written here by John Pearson as "a man of great sharpness, quicknesse and subtilty of wit as ever this; or, perhaps, any Nation bred." Andrew Marvel described Hales as "one of the clearest

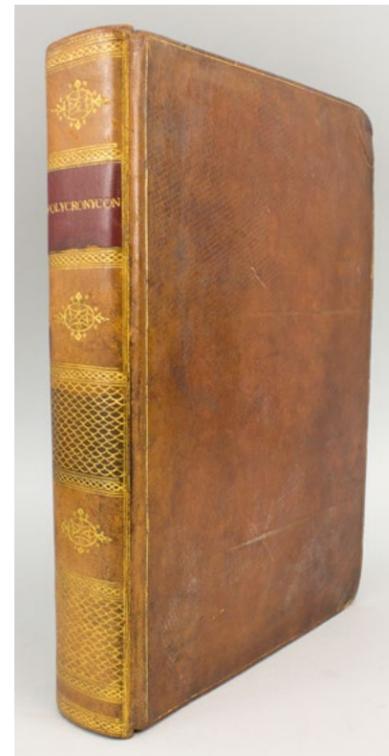
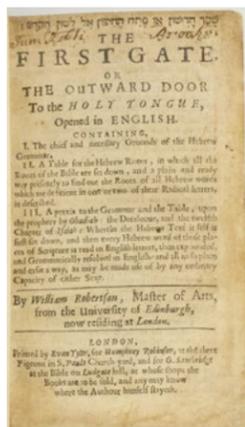
heads and best prepared breasts in Christendom." And in a long tribute found in "Memoirs of Eminent Etonians" by Edward Shepherd Creasy, Hales is described as "respected by all who knew him for his erudition and integrity, and beloved for his cheerfulness and amiability." The present volume includes three sections: the first containing nine sermons, full of impressively brandished metaphor; the second containing Hales' early-career letters (1618-19) to Dudley Carlton, British ambassador to The Hague (whom Hales served as chaplain), reporting from the Synod of Dort; and the third containing the Dort Synod letters of Dr. Balcanqual, Hales' replacement at the council. Of special interest in the first section is a sermon against duels. (ST11199)



14 (HEBREW-ENGLISH DICTIONARY). ROBERTSON, WILLIAM. [Title in Hebrew, then:] THE FIRST GATE, OR THE OUTWARD DOOR TO THE HOLY TONGUE, OPENED IN ENGLISH. [bound with] THE SECOND GATE, OR THE INNER DOOR TO THE HOLY TONGUE. (London: Printed by Evan Tyler for Humphrey Robinson, and for G. Sawbridge, [1654-55]) 155 x 98 mm. (6 1/8 x 3 3/4"). 9 p.l., 131, [1] pp.; [2] blank leaves; 13 p.l., 551 pp. FIRST EDITION, Second Issue of the first title (with undated title page and with three additional preliminary leaves inserted between A1 and A2); FIRST EDITION of the second title. Attractive burgundy crushed morocco, gilt, by Lewis & Harris of Bath for Brent Gration-Maxfield (stamp-signed on verso of front flyleaf; owner's ex-libris stamped in gilt at head of front turn-in), covers with gilt-ruled frame, scrolling cornerpieces, centerpiece of fleuron and small tools; raised bands, spine gilt in compartments with central calligraphic flourish surrounded by small tools, floral cornerpieces, turn-ins with elaborate cresting roll, all edges gilt. Front free endleaf with extensive neatly pencilled bibliographic notations of Gration-Maxfield; verso of last leaf with his pencilled instructions to the binder; title page with early ink ownership

inscription of Robert Brooks; blank verso of fourth leaf inscribed in ink "Hannah Colborne / was b[ought] / Sept 23 : 1721." Wing R-1611 and R-1618. ♦Fore margin of fourth leaf renewed by present binder, one leaf with small burn hole between text lines, occasional short closed marginal tears, rust spots, or minor stains, leaves a bit browned (due to poor paper quality), but a very good copy, generally clean and crisp, and in an unworn decorative binding. **\$1,900**

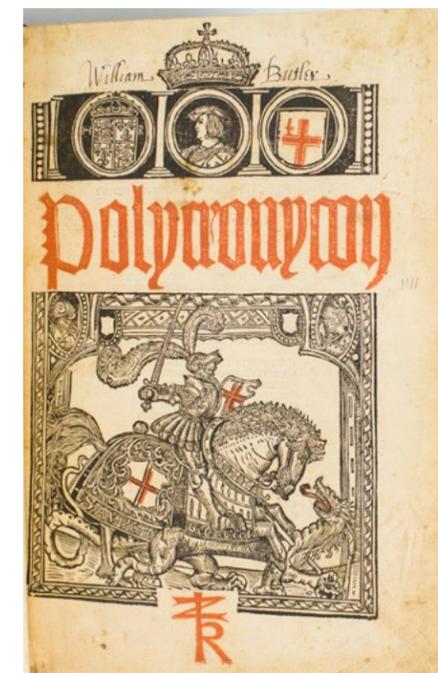
This is a 17th century English-Hebrew dictionary and grammar intended to make the ancient and holy language of the Old Testament accessible to every Christian. Robertson (fl. 1651-85) is described by DNB as "a pedagogical revolutionary with an egalitarian message and a passionate and parenthetical style" who stressed "the importance of reducing Hebrew words to their roots, and teaching the language by alphabetical principles rather than by scriptural texts." He was a dedicated teacher who believed that Hebrew was not an arcane and difficult language to master and that almost anyone could learn it without assistance, even females(!). As evidence of this radical belief, he dedicated these works to his student and patroness, Katherine, Lady Ranelagh, sister of the great Robert Boyle. The first work here begins with the Hebrew alphabet, some rules of grammar, and lists of root words. We then jump straight into translation, with Hebrew passages from the Old Testament followed by "Resolutions" (i.e., step-by-step translations) into English. The second work contains a Hebrew-English dictionary with an appendix of root words and derivative nouns, followed by more Hebrew passages and translations. The work concludes with an explanation of more esoteric points, including servile letters and suffixes. The three leaves inserted at the beginning of the work contain testimonials and praise from clergymen, who stress the importance of learning the "original" language of God and man, which will surely be that spoken in heaven for all eternity. The Gration-Maxfield provenance is important in that this collector was fastidious and scholarly beyond all expectation, and anything from his carefully selected and annotated library is guaranteed to be in the very best condition possible. (ST12744)

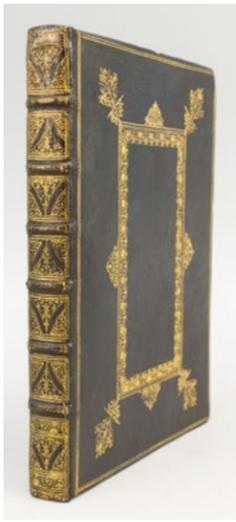


15 HIGDEN, RANULF. POLYCRONICON [POLYCHRONICON]. (Southwerke: by my Peter Treueris at ye expences of Iohn Reynes boke seller at the sygne of saynt George in Poules chyrchyarde, 16 May 1527) 303 x 208 mm. (11 7/8 x 8 1/8"). 49 (of 50) p.l. (lacking blank 2h6), CCCxvi, [1] leaves. Translated by John Trevisa. Edited and with a continuation by William Caxton. Third Edition. Late 18th century diced russia, expertly rebaced to style, flat spine divided into compartments with either calligraphic flourish centerpiece or repeating rows of scallops, red morocco label, turn-ins with gilt pentaglyph and metope roll, marbled endpapers. Title page and last page with publisher's device of John Reynes (Saint George slaying the dragon, McKerrow 55), full-page woodcut of a battle, nine smaller woodcuts (from six blocks) in the text, depicting generic knights and princes. Title page printed in red and black. Front pastedown with engraved bookplates of Thomas Amyot and Henry B. H. Beaufoy; ink signature of William Butler on title and last page. STC 13440; Pforzheimer, 490. ♦Corners somewhat bumped, minor scuffing to boards, but the attractively rebaced binding quite sound. Leaves washed and pressed, with occasional light browning, minor stains or smudges, and isolated rust spots, printing error on one page affecting a couple of words, otherwise an excellent copy, generally clean and crisp, and with exceptionally wide margins. **\$39,500**

Written in the 1320s, translated to English in 1387, and first printed by Caxton in 1480, this history of the world is the major work of Benedictine monk Ranulf Higden (ca. 1299-1364) of Chester; it is also the first universal history to appear in print. According to DNB, "[Polycronicon] offered to the educated and learned audience of fourteenth-

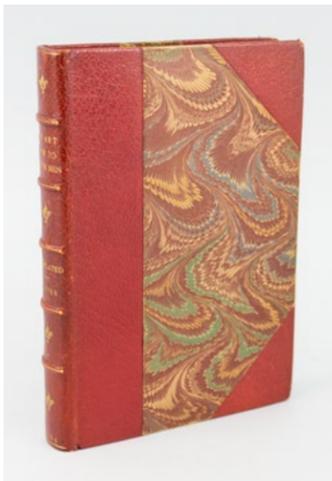
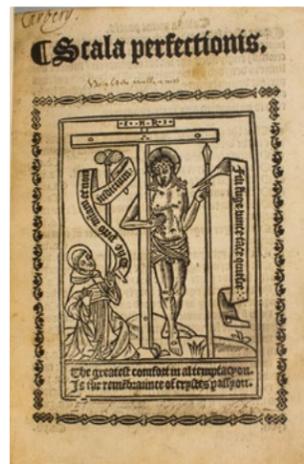
century England a clear and original picture of world history based upon medieval tradition, but with a new interest in antiquity, and with the early history of Britain related as part of the whole." The work was originally divided into seven parts (for the seven days of creation in Genesis), and ended coverage of events in 1342. John Malvern (d. ca. 1414) added a final book covering the years 1348-81; it was translated by William Caxton and added to his 1482 edition. It appears in our volume as "Liber ultimus." Higden's history was enormously popular from its earliest days; DNB notes that there are more than 100 manuscripts of its Latin text surviving, and that ownership of such copies extended beyond the usual cathedrals, monasteries, and universities to smaller churches, members of the nobility, and wealthy merchants. DNB speculates that our printer Peter Treveris (fl. 1525-32) may have been an immigrant, as were many early printers, or he may have come from a Cornish family named Treffrey (sometimes spelled "Treveris"). At his workshop in Southwark, he issued some 30-40 books, primarily reprints of grammatical treatises, but also a number of memorable productions, chief of which, in the eyes of DNB, was the present "handsome" edition of the "Polycronicon." He was also responsible for Brunschwig's "Noble Handitwork of Surgery," the first printing of the influential "Grete Herball," and John Skelton's "Magnyfycence," but DNB notes that the "Polycronicon" is the most attractive of his works. Plomer reports that "Treveris also shared with Wynkyn de Worde most of the printing of Richard Whittington's scholastic works." The present edition is the penultimate printing of "Polycronicon" recorded by ESTC, and is the only printing of the complete work not published by Caxton or his successor, Wynkyn de Worde. Complete copies of any edition are scarce. Former owner Thomas Amyot (1775-1850) was a lawyer, antiquary, and Fellow of the Royal Society, who, DNB notes, "was always ready to encourage young historians by giving them access to his large and valuable library and by introducing them to others who might be influential in their careers." Another owner, Henry B. H. Beaufoy (1786-1851), was a well-known enthusiast of hot air ballooning, as well as a bibliophile whose impressive library included all four Shakespeare folios. (CBJ1704)





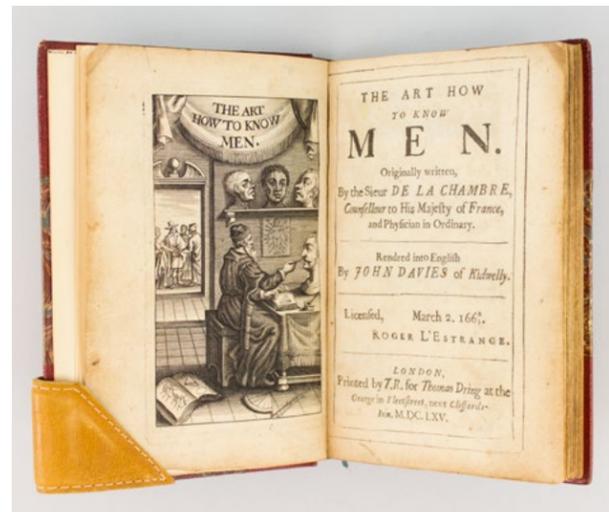
16 HILTON, WALTER. SCALA PERFECTIONIS. (London: Wynkyn de Worde, 27 May 1533) 190 x 135 mm. (7 3/8 x 5 3/8"). [156] leaves. Attractive 18th century black morocco, gilt, covers with double-ruled border, central panel framed by floral roll and plain rules, with scrollwork ornaments on sidepieces and ornate fleurons extending obliquely from corners, raised bands, spine compartments intricately gilt, turn-ins with floral roll, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Title page with woodcut of Christ standing by the cross, a monk kneeling on the left, above the motto "The greatest comfort in al temptatyon / Is the remembrance of Crystes passyon"; Caxton's printer's device in colophon. Printed in black letter. Verso of front free endpaper with bibliographic notes in ink by an 18th century owner; front flyleaves with pencilled notations of "White Knights" and Henry Broadley; two flyleaves at rear with a handwritten glossary of "Old Words Explained." STC 14045. ♦ Joints with a hint of wear, boards tending to splay slightly, one corner bumped, exposing paper board beneath, the leaves very probably pressed (but not washed), title page and final page a little soiled, occasional minor thumbing or small stains, but still an excellent copy, clean except at the very beginning and end, uniformly crisp, and mostly rather bright, in a lustrous binding showing only minor signs of use. **\$22,500**

First printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494 at the behest of his patroness, Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII, "The Scale [Ladder] of Perfection" is the best-known work of English Augustinian canon and mystic Walter Hilton (ca. 1343-96). With a text written in English (despite the Latin title), it contains practical instructions for meditation and conduct of life for an anchoress (a woman who withdraws from society and lives a religious life of contemplation in a small room or cell attached to a church). A final section of the book, known as "Mixed Life," offers advice to the layman who wishes to incorporate contemplative prayer and spiritual practices into everyday life. This edition is the fourth and final printing by de Worde. "Scala" was translated into Latin, and became the first work originally written in English to be circulated and read in the rest of Europe. The present edition was issued near the end of the life of De Worde (d. 1534?), England's second most famous incunabular printer who was apprenticed to William Caxton and succeeded to his business at the latter's death in 1491. Only two copies of any edition of "Scala" have appeared at auction in the past 40 years: the first edition (lacking 14 leaves), which fetched \$48,000 in 2001, and a copy of the present edition, with serious external and internal condition issues, which sold in 1980 for £1,400 (\$3,270). ESTC locates just six copies of this edition in U.K. libraries, and five in North America. With a book this rare, one takes the condition one is saddled with, so it is a major bonus that the present copy is in so agreeably well preserved. (CBJ1702)

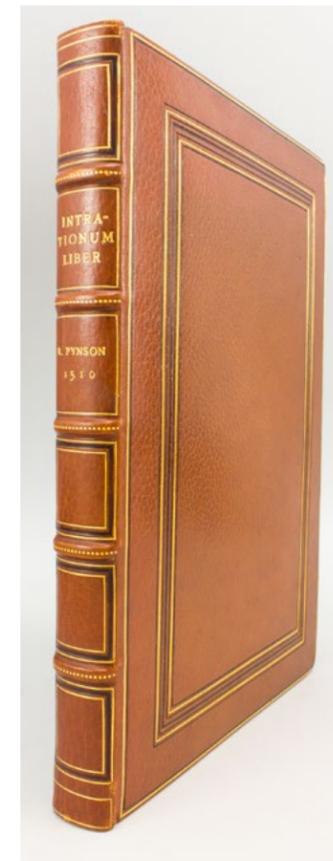


17 LA CHAMBRE, SIEUR DE. THE ART HOW TO KNOW MEN. (London: Printed by T[homas]. R[oycroft]. for Thomas Dring, 1665) 168 x 115 mm. (6 5/8 x 4 1/2"). 16 p.l., 330 pp., [7] leaves. First Edition in English. Late 19th century red three-quarter morocco over marbled boards by Blackwell (stamp-signed on verso of front free endpaper), raised bands, spine panels with gilt fleuron, gilt titling, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. With an engraved frontispiece showing a man employing the tools of chiromancy and metoscopy. Front pastedown with engraved bookplate of Henry Blackwell.

Wing L-128. ♦ Spine a little darkened, extremities lightly rubbed, the binding otherwise quite sturdy; leaves a bit dingy, with occasional small stains and rust spots, but a very good copy with nothing approaching a fatal defect. **\$1,250**



First published in 1659, the "Art of Knowing Men" is an occult work examining such subjects as the nature of spirits, the rules of physiognomy, the astrological signs, the methods of palm reading, the actions and movements of the soul, and the way one's soul finds true peace. Royal physician to Louis XIII, Marin Cureau de la Chambre (1594-1675) was one of the first persons to have written on philosophical and scientific questions in French. The present work is also significant in that it represents a defense of Cureau de la Chambre's theory of atomic corpuscles, which he claimed were intermediaries for our sensations. The fine engraved title shows the author, in his study, examining life-size replicas of peculiar human heads. (ST13190)

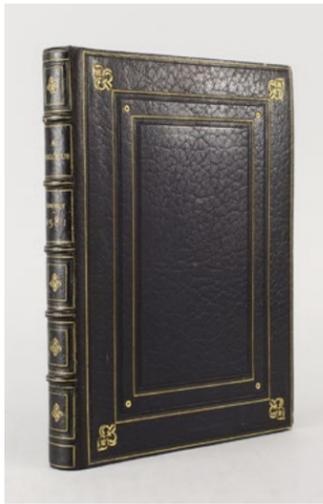


18 (LAWS - ENGLAND). (LIBER INTRATIONUM). INTRATIONU[M] EXCELLENTISSIMUS LIBER PERQUAM NECESSARIUS OMNIBUS LEGUM HOMINIBUS: FERRE IN SE CONTINENS OMNEM MEDULLAM DIUERSARUM MATERIARUM. ([London]: Richard Pynson, 1510) 344 x 230 mm. (13 1/2 x 9"). 10 p.l., L, LII-LIII, LV-CLXXXV, [1] (blank) leaves. FIRST EDITION. Excellent early 20th century honey brown crushed morocco by Riviere & Son (stamp-signed on front turn-in), covers framed by multiple gilt and black rules, raised bands, spine compartments with black and gilt rule frames, gilt titling, turn-ins with similar black and gilt ruling, all edges gilt. Verso of title page with full-page woodcut of the royal arms, printer's device (McKerrow 9b) in colophon. Front flyleaf with ink inscription of "John Baynes / Greys Inn / 1782"; title page with early owner's signature of B. Wiliford; isolated early ink marginalia. STC 14116; Beale T-283; Ames II, 530 ("very rare"). ♦ Two corners lightly rubbed, leaves pressed (and probably washed), final 14 leaves with very expert (scarcely perceptible) repairs in the upper margin (text not affected), first and last page dust soiled, occasional minor smudges or small stains, otherwise a fine copy, clean and crisp in a binding with few signs of wear. **\$29,000**

As the first English book of precedents, this "Book of Entries" is an important legal text, but it is also considered a particularly beautiful example of early English printing. Plomer declares Pynson's "Intrationum," along with his Missal of 1500, "the finest specimens of typographical art which had been produced in this country." "Intrationum" was a practical book for attorneys, similar to a modern legal form book, helping them properly frame their pleadings in a manner that would be acceptable to the court. Given the complexities of English common law, it was an essential reference work for a Tudor lawyer. It was compiled from the old manuscript Registers of Writs, manuals of procedural law which functioned rather like case law digests, listing the grounds on which previous cases had been filed.

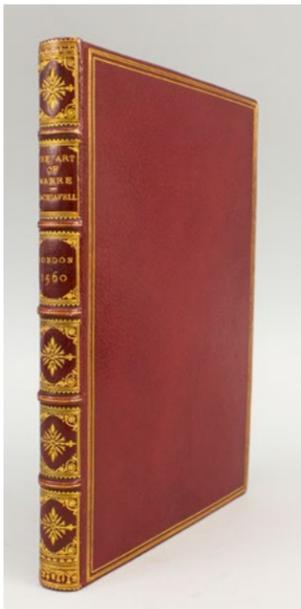
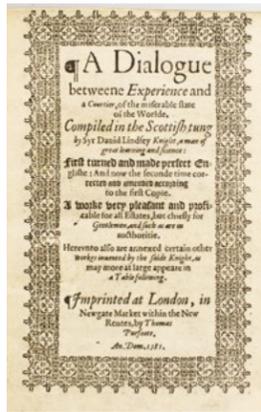
According to legal historian Sir John Baker, "old books of entries are the least used of all early law books; but they are replete with learning which, though difficult to extract, the legal historian ignores at his cost." This volume was owned, and no doubt studied, by John Baynes (1758-87), an attorney and political reformer whose "reputation as a special pleader" is noted by DNB. Richard Pynson (1448-1529) was born in Normandy, but was working in London in 1482. By 1496, he was set up as a printer, specializing primarily in legal texts. His experience and connections in the area, along with his excellence as a craftsman, led to his appointment as King's Printer in 1506. A clever businessman, he secured the exclusive right as the royal printer to issue all statutes and proclamations, thus becoming the true precursor of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Pynson is considered to be the best of the printers to succeed Caxton, and here we can see why: the present book has a stately page with clean, attractive layout, elegant typeface, and thick, smooth paper on which the ink stands out sharp and clear. This is not a common book, and copies that do appear in the marketplace are typically in unappealing condition. (CBJ1705)





19 LINDSAY, DAVID. A DIALOGUE BETWEENE EXPERIENCE AND A COURTIER, OF THE MISERABLE STATE OF THE WORLDE. (London: Thomas Purfoote, 1581) 188 x 144 mm. (7 1/2 x 5 5/8"). 4 p.l., 140 (i.e. 148) leaves. Attractive 19th century black crushed morocco by Riviere and Son (stamp-signed in gilt on front turn-in), covers with panels framed by blind and gilt rules, gilt trefoil tool and anular dot at each corner, raised bands, spine in gilt-ruled compartments with trefoil centerpiece, gilt titling, gilt-ruled turn-ins, all edges gilt. Title within ornamental border, small decorative woodcut initials. Printed in black letter type. Front pastedown with bookplate of Robert S. Pirie; front free endpaper with armorial bookplate of Sir Richard Newdigate dated 1709; a few pages with ink annotations in a contemporary hand. STC 15678; See also: Longman "Bibliotheca Anglo-poetica," pp. 190-2. ♦Corners slightly rubbed, top margin trimmed a bit close, occasionally touching running title, leaves just a shade less than bright, a few spots of foxing and soiling, otherwise an excellent copy—with few signs of use—of a book expected to be found in poor condition. **\$12,000**

Originally published in 1554 and commonly referred to as simply "The Monarche," this didactic poem played an important role in the Protestant Reformation in Scotland. Lindsay here criticizes various doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, including the concept of purgatory, the popular custom of pilgrimages to venerate saints, and even the papacy itself. Longman (quoting Heron's "History of Scotland") notes that "this poem probably contributed in an eminent manner to inflame that spirit of religious reformation, by which the Papal establishment was within no long time after overthrown." Indeed, in the years and centuries following the author's death, this particular work became the subject of increasing interest and popularity as the reform movement in Scotland picked up serious momentum and created real change, with reforms adopted by Parliament as early as 1560. This publication includes four other poems by Lindsay that echo this same spirit; while none of them matches the length and ambition of "The Monarche," many of them anticipate its strongly reformist overtones by emphasizing the responsibilities (and sometimes the abuses) of both the ruling powers and the clergy. A firm believer in the power of the vernacular, Lindsay originally composed this work in the "Scottish tung," praising the language's "utility in making important matters accessible to the populace as a whole and not just a narrow educated élite." (DNB) Despite his populist leanings, Sir David Lindsay (ca. 1486–1555) remained largely in the favor of the Scottish Court, first under James V and then under the Earl of Arras, regent to the infant Mary I. As a writer, Lindsay enjoyed popularity and respect in his own time, but his contributions have been somewhat overlooked by modern historians. Fortunately, as DNB notes, "recent criticism . . . suggests that [he] may again be coming to receive due recognition as a gifted artist as well as one of the most popular and eloquent voices of the Scottish Reformation." Early editions of this work are extremely rare. (ST13044)



20 MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLÒ. THE ARTE OF WARRE, WRITTEN FIRST IN ITALIA[N] BY NICHOLAS MACHIAUELL, AND SET FORTHE IN ENGLISHE BY PETER WHITEHORNE, STUDIENT AT GRAIES INNE: WITH AN ADDICIO[N] OF OTHER LIKE MARCIALLE FEATES AND EXPERIMENTES, AS IN A TABLE IN THE ENDE OF THE BOOKE MAIE APPERE. (London: Niclas Inglande [Nicholas England], 1560) 207 x 145 mm. (8 1/8 x 5 3/4"). 4 p.l., cix, [12] leaves (lacking final blank). Without part II called for in STC (but not in Bertelli & Innocenti). Translated by Peter Whitehorne. FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Fine 19th century red crushed morocco, gilt, by Francis Bedford (stamp-signed on front turn-in), covers with French fillet border, raised bands, spine compartments with central starburst formed of small tools, scrolling cornerpieces, gilt titling, turn-ins densely gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Seven large woodcut initials, printer's device (McKerrow 116a) on final page, title page with ornate frame containing a vignette of a battle scene, seven double-page typographical diagrams of troop formations, one double-page wood engraving of a fortified camp, and a large folding plate depicting a battle, with troops attacking a fort. Verso of front free endpaper with engraved book label of Clarence H. Clark and engraved library label. Bertelli & Innocenti 131; STC 17164. ♦A hint of rubbing to extremities, leaves lightly washed and

pressed (in accordance with bibliophilic fashion at the time of rebinding), one leaf with neat two-inch fore-margin repair touching a couple of letters in a shoulder note, isolated small stains, otherwise a fine copy with especially wide margins, the fragile folding map particularly fresh and bright, and the lustrous binding with few signs of wear. **\$22,500**

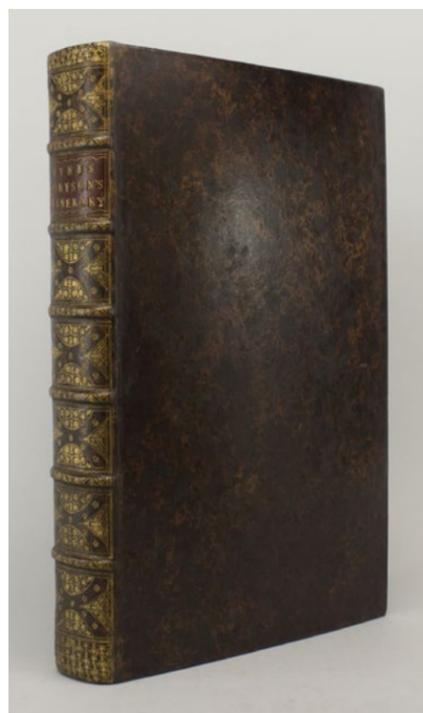
This is the very rare first appearance in English of Machiavelli's "Art of War," originally published in Italian in 1520. While the author's posthumous seminal work of political philosophy "The Prince" will always be his most famous text, his "Art of War" was the most important book he published during his lifetime, and it was more widely known and influential for a considerable time after his death. It was also the one that he himself thought was most significant. Written in the form of a Socratic dialogue between a professional soldier and leading Florentine citizens, it sets forth in detail the requirements for an effective army for national defense, suggesting that without such a defense, a culture's arts and sciences would not have the protection they need to flourish. After describing the composition of an army in Book One, the characters discuss formation of units and armaments in Book Two, with focus on the infantry that is the backbone of the army. Book Three looks at battle strategies and formations, with reference to the typographic diagrams of troop arrangements at the end of the book. Book Four continues the discussion of battle preparations, use of ambushes and terrain in battle strategy, and the importance of maintaining a route for retreat. Machiavelli saw psychological preparation of the troops as one of a leader's most important roles; skills of oratory that can inspire and embolden soldiers are a key part of a general's repertoire. Book Five is devoted to the oft-neglected but crucial skill of marching soldiers from place to place in good order, while Book Six expands on plans for encampments (illustrated in the double-page plate at the rear), with much stress on the importance of health, hygiene, and medical facilities. The author also touches here on intelligence and counter-intelligence, advising the still-popular tactic of using a known enemy agent to spread misinformation. The final book explains fortifications and tactics for sieges, a topic on which Machiavelli was considered an expert. The large folding plate illustrates his plans for placement of walls, towers, ramparts, and artillery. The book was influential in its call for the raising of a citizen army in order to eliminate the state's reliance on mercenaries. While the work depends heavily on the Roman writers Livy and Vegetius, the author's understanding of tactics is in many ways modern (except that he underrates the future of gunpowder). STC describes a subsequently published second part of the "Art of War," with a separate title page for "Certain Waies for the Orderying of Souldiers in Battelray" and a publication date in the colophon of 1562. In the "Bibliografia Machiavelliana," Bertelli and Innocenti only list the first part, based on their examination of Charles Fairfax Murray's copy (though noting that the British Library copy had the additional "Certain Waies"). Machiavelli (1469-1527) was buffeted by the political winds of the period, serving for a time as secretary and chancellor under the Florentine ruler Piero Soderini but later losing his positions and being subjected to torture. He lived his last years on his family farm, writing the works that have made him one of the central figures of the Renaissance. Translator Peter Whitehorne, or Whithorne, calls himself both a fellow of Gray's Inn and a "poore souldiour" who served in the armies of Spain, campaigning in Africa, where he worked on this translation. Our copy was once in the impressive collection of Philadelphia financier Clarence H. Clark (1833-1906), whose lavish library (and private art gallery) were renowned. Copies of this work in any state of completeness or condition are extremely scarce. ABPC finds just one copy at auction in the past 40 years (in 1982), with "two parts in one volume" and with the folding plate torn; Rare Book Hub has no copies of the first edition in its records going back to 1917. To find a copy in the condition seen here (especially with a fresh, unrestored map) is most fortunate. (CBJ1703)



21 (MEDICINE - HOME REMEDIES). A CLOSET FOR LADIES AND GENTLEWOMEN. OR, THE ART OF PRESERVING, CONSERVING, AND CANDYING . . . ALSO DIVERS SOVERAIGNE MEDICINES AND SALVES FOR SUNDRY DISEASES. (London: Printed [by Thomas Purfoot?] for Arthur Johnson, 1611) 120 x 72 mm. (4 3/4 x 2 7/8"). 1 p.l. (title), 190 pp., [44] blank leaves. **Two parts in one volume.** Second Printing. Contemporary limp vellum, flat spine with ink writing ("Dolightes ad —"), four small holes for ties, now lacking. In a modern half calf clamshell box by the Abrams Bindery. Inside front cover inscribed in ink, "Mary Squire / her booke"; foot of p. 29 inscribed "Mary Squire / Her Booke / 12." STC 5435. ♦Small chips at top of joints, vellum rather soiled, a number of leaves significantly stained and thumbled (as one would expect with a recipe book), one leaf

with short repaired tear into text (no loss), other trivial defects, but still an excellent copy and a remarkable survival, the binding solid and not unpleasant, and the text surprisingly well preserved, given the use it has encountered. **\$12,500**

Printed the same year as the King James Bible, this is a popular home medical guide with recipes for remedies requiring such exotic ingredients as coral, amber, pearls, and unicorn horn, as well as more prosaic herbs, egg whites, cream, and spirits. First published in 1608, "Closet for Ladies" went to 15 editions by 1656, but as a result of hard use, all of these printings are now quite rare. Then, as now, mothers had the primary responsibility for ministering to the family's ailments, and "closets"—the contemporary term for collections of household recipes—were indispensable to women like our former owner Mary Squire. The ink titling on the spine here suggests that this volume was perhaps confused with a similar book, Sir Hugh Platt's "Delightes for Ladies" (some bibliographers also attribute our "Closet" to Platt). The present work begins with instructions for making preserves, candies, and cordials, but these concoctions were not for pleasure alone; they also had medicinal uses. For example, candy lozenges and cordials could be used to soothe coughs and sore throats. There are numerous recipes for treating common complaints like headaches, colic, and bruises, in addition to instructions for handling more serious matters, including infestations of intestinal worms (a frequent problem before modern sanitation and food safety standards) and potentially life-threatening complications of childbirth. The wide-ranging work even includes some cosmetics recipes, including one for whitening the skin that calls for mercury(!). Because nearly all of these early home remedy books have been destroyed, copies of any kind—let alone complete ones in anything like appealing condition—are seldom encountered. Our 1611 edition of this work is the earliest printing recorded at auction in at least 40 years, and it has appeared just once, in 1992. (ST12800)

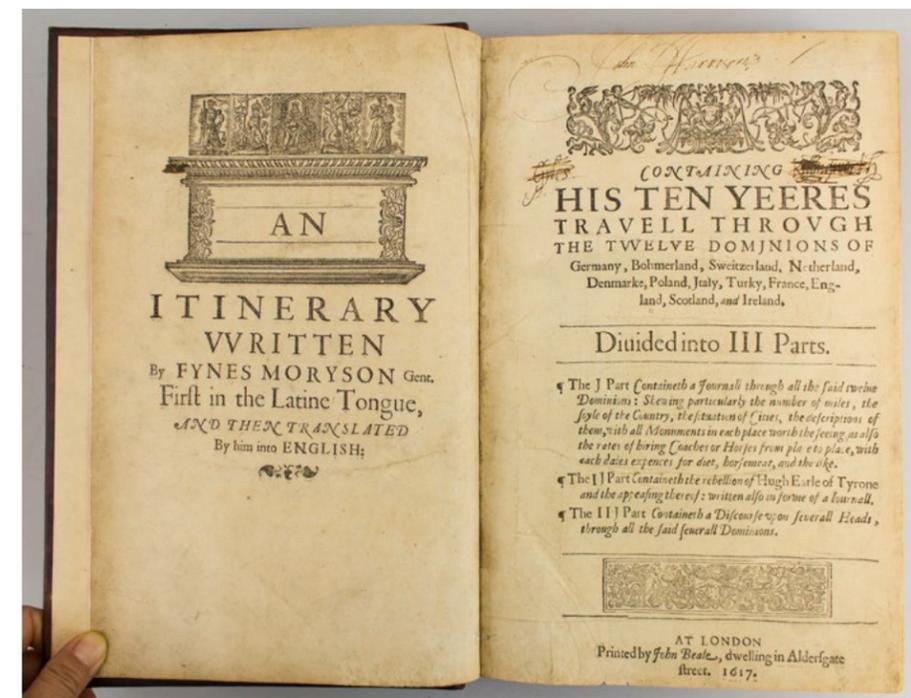


22 MORYSON, FYNES. AN ITINERARY VVRITTEN BY FYNES MORYSON . . . CONTAINING HIS TEN YEERES TRAVELL THROUGH THE TWELVE DOMJNIONS OF GERMANY, BOHMERLAND, SWEITZERLAND, NETHERLAND, DENMARKE, POLAND, JTALY, TURKY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND. (London: Printed by John Beale, 1617) 324 x 216 mm. (12 3/4 x 8 1/2"). 7 p.l., 295, [1], 301, [1], 292 pp. Missing first leaf (blank except for signature mark) and last leaf (blank), as is often the case; first leaf of table of contents bound in backwards, so the second page appears before the first. **Three parts in one volume.** FIRST EDITION. IN A VERY FINE REPLICA BINDING OF MOTTLED CALF, GILT, BY COURTLAND BENSON, gilt-decorated raised bands, spine with prominent tangent semicircles dividing the elaborately gilt compartments into quadrants containing many botanical tools and fleurons, red morocco label, later (but not jarring) endpapers. With decorative woodcut head- and tailpieces, historiated initials, and eight woodcuts in the text, seven of them maps of Venice, Naples, Rome, Genoa, Paris, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and one a plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Title pages with ink ownership inscriptions of William Lascoe, Gyles Killingworth, and John Harrison (all 17th century) and James White (dated 1779), front pastedown with modern bookplate of Athol H. Lewis; occasional ink or pencilled marginalia. STC 18205. ♦Title opening a bit soiled and darkened (perhaps because of protracted exposure to light while being exhibited?), the leaf on the left expertly backed, the one on the

right probably washed, first half of the text with light dampstain across half the lower margin (usually very faint and small, but sometimes reaching up through six or eight lines of text), final 50 leaves with minor worming at inner margin (not touching text), one leaf with corner restored (no text affected), a number of other minor defects (slight soiling, small burn holes, smudging here and there), but still a surprisingly fresh and mostly rather bright copy of a work usually found in deplorable condition, and in an extremely appealing unworn sympathetic binding. **\$4,500**

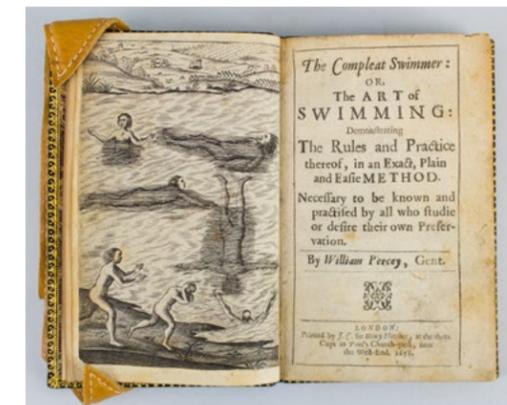
This is the first edition of an early English-language combination of travelogue (Part I), military history (Part II), and guide for tourists (Part III), written by someone who had by his own admission longed from his childhood to see the world. After matriculating

at Cambridge and becoming a fellow of the college, Moryson (1565/6-1630) received permission to suspend his fellowship while he travelled abroad through the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, the Eastern Mediterranean, Jerusalem, Tripoli, Antioch, and Constantinople. According to DNB, "he was fluent in German, Italian, Dutch, and French, and his linguistic ability served him well in regions where an Englishman might expect to meet hostility: he generally posed as German or Dutch in the more dangerous states in Italy, adopting a second cover as a Frenchman when visiting Cardinal Bellarmine at the Jesuit college in Rome" and so on, his disguises also including Bohemian and Polish attire. The first part of this book is a detailed account of those travels, reporting on the routes he travelled, evaluating the accommodations available, enumerating the amounts of time and money expended, and critiquing the "must-see" sights of the various locales. In the second part, Moryson deals with the years 1599-1602, which he spent in Ireland. There, he acted as secretary to Lord Mountjoy, commander of the English troops fighting the uprising of Irish chieftains known as the Nine Years' War or Tyrone's Rebellion. The final, and perhaps most entertaining, portion of the work is a sort of 16th century "Lonely Planet Guide" in which our author describes the customs, dress, diet, economies, and politics of European countries, with an eye toward helping the contemporary traveller avoid pitfalls and faux pas. Of some use even for today's traveller, these sometimes humorous accounts provide a valuable window into the social history of 16th century Europe. (CTS1005)

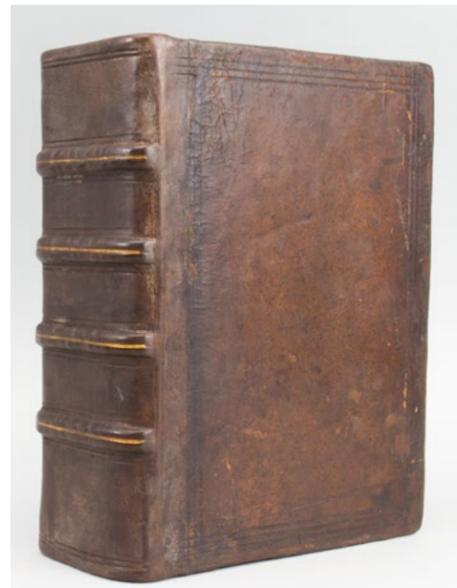


23 PERCEY, WILLIAM. THE COMPLEAT SWIMMER: OR, THE ART OF SWIMMING: DEMONSTRATING THE RULES AND PRACTICE THEREOF, IN AN EXACT, PLAIN AND EASIE METHOD. NECESSARY TO BE KNOWN AND PRACTISED BY ALL WHO STUDIE OR DESIRE THEIR OWN PRESERVATION. (London: Printed by J. C. for Henry Fletcher, 1658) 145 x 90 mm. (5 3/4 x 3 1/2"). 6 p.l., 83 pp. FIRST EDITION. Attractive 19th century green polished calf by Francis Bedford (stamp-signed on verso of front free endpaper), covers with gilt supralibros of William Henry Miller, raised bands, spine gilt in compartments with floral sprig centerpiece, head compartment with Miller monogram, two red morocco labels, turn-ins with decorative gilt roll, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. With frontispiece illustrating various swimming maneuvers. Front free endpaper with bookplate of Docteur Jean Maronneaud; front flyleaf with book label of Comte Chandon de Briailles and with faint pencilled note of "SCM" (Samuel Christie-Miller). Wing P-1454; Graesse V, 197; Lowndes, p.1829. ♦A scattering of small dark spots to boards, a hint of rubbing to extremities, leaves lightly washed and pressed (in keeping with bibliophilic fashion of the day, edges of frontispiece reinforced, occasional faint foxing or smudges, but an excellent copy, the leaves clean and retaining their crispness, the binding with hardly any wear. **\$17,500**

With distinguished provenance, this is an extremely rare copy of one of the very earliest works on swimming. Just two books of instruction for swimmers were published earlier: the 1538 "De Arte Natandi" ("Art of Swimming") by the Dutch writer Nicholas Winnmann, and Sir Everard Digby's brief tract with



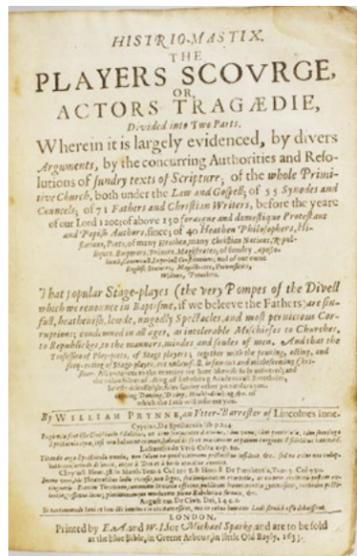
the same name, published in Latin in 1589 and in English in 1595. As Percy explains in "To the Reader," the "only inducements to all actions . . . are pleasure and profit"; swimming offers the pleasure of "sporting our bodies upon and playing with the silver streams," and the profit of being healthful for our bodies. He offers advice on the proper seasons and weather for swimming (not on rainy days), and cautions against swimming every day. After covering the basic movements, he describes advanced maneuvers, including "the drawing on of boots" and "the leaping of the goat." ESTC and OCLC together locate 10 copies in the world. Our previous owner was William Henry Miller (1789-1848), who began the great Britwell Court Library. It remained in the Christie-Miller family until the Britwell Library sale at Sotheby's in 1925 (this item was lot #560). Since then, it has apparently resided in French private collections. (ST13655)



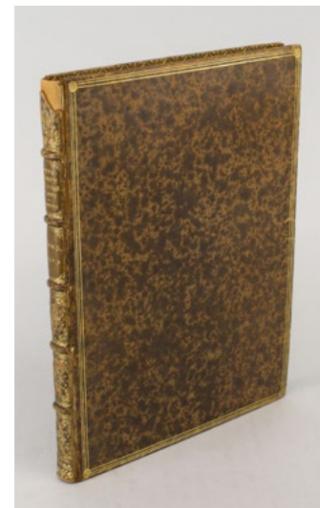
24 PRYNNE, WILLIAM. HISTRIO-MASTIX. THE PLAYERS SCOURGE, OR, ACTORS TRAGÆDIE. (London: Printed by E. A. and W. I. for Michael Sparke, 1633) 198 x 140 mm. (7 3/4 x 5 1/2"). 17 p.l., 512 pp., 513-568 leaves, 545-582, [2] blank, 831-1,006 pp., [20] leaves (obviously erratic numbering, but complete). FIRST EDITION, Second Issue, as virtually always (with "Errataes" on ***4v). Contemporary sprinkled calf, recently re sewn and rebaced by Courtland Benson. Pforzheimer III, 809; STC 20464; Brunet IV, 618; Graesse V, 468. ♦First few leaves with faint, inoffensive stain at lower inner margin, otherwise QUITE A FINE COPY, with only trivial imperfections—the expertly restored binding unworn, and the text consistently fresh, almost entirely clean, and with ample margins. **\$3,500**

The Puritan divine William Prynne (1600-69) loosed his moral lightning upon the theater of his time in the present diatribe, a work that could not have been more unrestrained nor more ill-timed. This was no precision ideological sortie, but an unbridled surfeit of castigation. In the words of the Norton Anthology of English Literature, "in this passionate . . . tirade of over 1,000 pages larded with authorities in the text and margins—classical philosophers, Church Fathers, Protestant theologians—

Prynne denounced stage plays, cross-dressed male actors, court masques, mixed dancing in masques and everywhere else, maypoles, wakes and other rural festivals, country sports on the sabbath, Laudian ritual, stained-glass windows and much more, staking out the most extreme Puritan position on traditional recreations at court and in the countryside." Prynne was also outraged by the favor shown to Shakespeare by printers, ranting, "Shackpeers Plaies are printed in the best Crowne paper, far better than most Bibles." The book would have attracted much less attention if it hadn't contained a number of stories of rulers and magistrates whose support of, or participation in, theatrical productions seemed to bring about their demise. It happened that Charles and his queen, Henrietta Maria, often danced in court masques, and Prynne's allusions to "scurrilous amorous pastorals" and to female actors as "notorious whores" struck way too close to the royal home. As a consequence, our author was imprisoned for life, eventually stripped of his academic credentials, disbarred, fined £5,000, placed in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, forced to watch his books being publicly burned (the first English books to go up in flames this way), and relieved of a portion of his ears. (This was before freedom of the press.) Like its author, this item (unlike the present copy) is almost always found in wretched condition. (ST12801f)



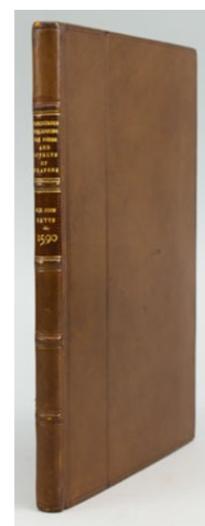
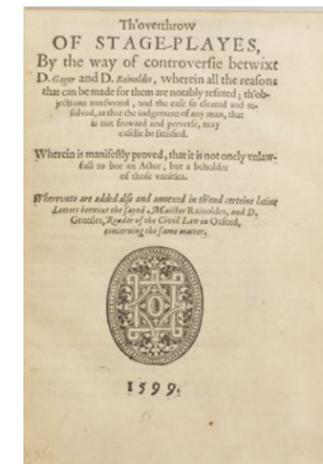
25 RAINOLDS, JOHN. TH' OVERTHROW OF STAGE-PLAYES, BY THE WAY OF CONTROVERSIE BETWIXT D. GAGER AND D. RAINOLDES. ([Middelburg: Printed by Richard Schilders], 1599) 183 x 142 mm. (7 1/4 x 5 3/8"). 4 p.l., 163, [1], 264 (i.e., 164)-190 pp. FIRST EDITION, First Title Page (a second title page was dated 1600). Pleasant 19th century mottled calf by Riviere & Son (stamp-signed on verso of front free endpaper), covers with French fillet border, raised bands, spine attractively gilt in compartments with arabesque centerpiece and curling vines at corners, gilt titling, turn-ins densely gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Woodcut initials, headpieces, tailpiece, and title page vignette. Front pastedown with bookplate of Marsden J. Perry; front free endpaper with bookplate of Robert S. Pirie. Occasional ink annotations in a contemporary hand. STC 20616. ♦Quarter-inch loss to



head of spine, front joint cracked (but still holding firm), rear joint and extremities a bit rubbed, occasional light foxing or browning, otherwise an excellent copy, clean and fresh internally, and in a lustrous, solid binding. **\$7,000**

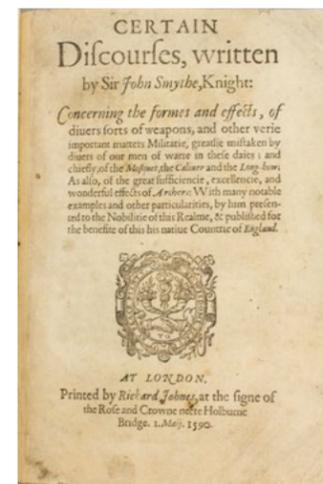
This vigorous denunciation of stage plays was written by a Puritan academic who knew whereof he spoke: as a young man, he had been a cross-dressing actor, playing female roles in entertainments held before Queen Elizabeth. A significant figure in the academic world during the last quarter of the 16th century, Rainolds, or Reynolds (1549-1607), is best known as perhaps the most important member of the team of translators employed by King James to produce the Authorized Version of the Bible. He was a Puritan of stringently virtuous and rigorously moral character, a fact that brought public notice successively from Elizabeth and James, who both appreciated the strength of his commitment and recognized its tendency toward excess. It is not surprising, then, that he wrote the present jeremiad against the performance of academic plays, "wherein [it] is manifestly proved, that it is not onely unlawfull to bee an actor, but a beholder of [their performances]." The "Gager" of the title refers to William Gager (fl. 1580-1619), who wrote a series of Latin plays that were performed with considerable success at Christ Church, Oxford, sometimes in front of very distinguished visitors. Gager sent a copy of one of his most

successful plays to Rainolds, then of Queen's College, to which Rainolds "replied by denouncing the practice [of performing plays at Oxford] and by condemning the excess to which it had lately been carried at Christ Church." (DNB) Gager protested, but following further correspondence during 1592-93, it is said that he accepted defeat in the controversy at the hands of someone whose reputation and moral ballast were considerably greater than his. Collier notes that the controversy relates only tangentially to popular theatrical performances since it deals primarily with plays performed in university precincts, but he suggests that the publication of our book, some six years after the feud had apparently concluded, made commercial sense "on account of the new interest attracted to the subject by the project of building the Fortune Theatre," erected by the actor Edward Alleyn. At least as important, 1599 was also the year that the Globe Theatre, famous for its association with Shakespeare, was built. Former owner Marsden Perry (1850-1935) was a wealthy financier who set out to amass the greatest collection of Shakespeareana in North America. Some of the most valuable items from his library were sold to Henry Clay Folger and now reside in the Folger Shakespeare Library. This work passed into the library of another financier, Robert S. Pirie. Not surprisingly, the present item is a rare book: we could trace just three other copies at auction in the past 40 years. (ST13045)



26 SMYTHE, JOHN. CERTAIN DISCOURSES . . . CONCERNING THE FORMES AND EFFECTS, OF DIUERS SORTS OF WEAPONS, AND OTHER VERIE IMPORTANT MATTERS MILITARIE. (London: Printed by Richard Johnes, 1590) 187 x 130 mm. (7 3/8 x 5 1/8"). 18 p.l., 50 pp. FIRST EDITION. Recent polished calf, covers with blind rules, two brown morocco spine labels, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Publisher's device on title page, woodcut headpieces and initials. Cockle 46; STC 22883. ♦Title leaf and final leaf with overall dust soiling and slight fraying at each edge, the four leaves following the title a bit soiled and with flattened creases at upper corner (several other upper and lower corners very slightly defective or also with flattened creases), one leaf with a short closed tear at bottom just reaching into text, but generally a surprisingly good copy internally (especially for a 16th century English book of this sort), with the vast majority of the text clean and fresh, and the retrospective binding essentially unworn. **\$15,000**

This work is a panegyric upon the English longbow and the rank and file English soldier who had wielded the weapon with devastating effect in such famous 14th century battles as Crécy and Poitiers. It is also a condemnation of many features—virtually all of them new—of the way British military affairs were being conducted during Smythe's time. Although for him there were certain firearms that had stood the test of time, the author has little respect for the newly developed musket, which



he thinks is sadly overrated and the weapon of cowards. He also denounces English policy in the Netherlands as ineffectual and misguided, and he criticizes the callous treatment which English officers mete out to their subordinates. His remarks were so stinging that within a fortnight of publication, the government of Elizabeth I suppressed the work. However much the author may have been out of step in his contempt for newly developed firepower, the work has much valuable information about 16th century weapons, military organization, and tactics. It is perhaps most interesting today for its support of the virtues and rights of the common soldier, whom Smythe never tires of extolling, and for its frankness about the imperfections of the war machine of Elizabeth. John Smythe (1531-1607) had served as a soldier of fortune and diplomatic envoy to Spain and Calais. After the suppression of his book, he became something of a desperado, and remarks made by him at a drunken banquet led to his arrest and imprisonment on charges of inciting a revolt (he was later pardoned by the queen). Smythe was not a crackpot, nor simply someone whom time had passed by. The first cousin to Edward VI, he is called by Cockle "an accomplished soldier" who had studied military arts abroad under Maximilian II and other princes. The suppression of the book surely accounts in part for its considerable scarcity (ABPC lists five copies at auction during the past 30 years). (CTS1206)

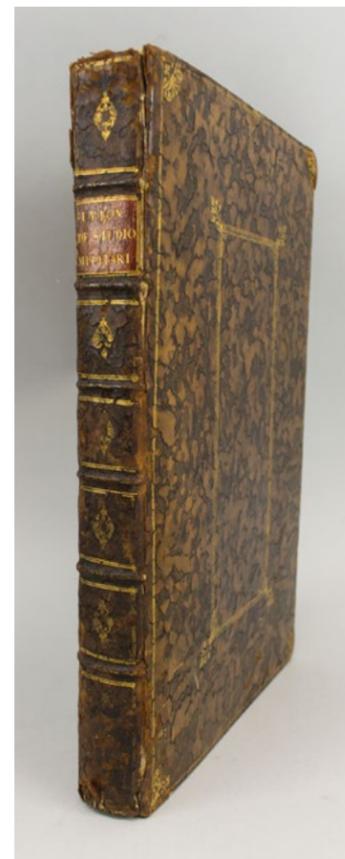


27 (STENOGRAPHY). MASON, WILLIAM. ARTS ADVANCEMENT OR THE MOST EXACT, LINEAL, SWIFT, SHORT, AND EASY METHOD OF SHORT-HAND-WRITING HITHERTO EXTANT. (London: Printed for the Author, 1687) 153 x 73 mm. (6 x 3"). 24 leaves, printed on one side and arranged as 12 openings. Third Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. Contemporary sprinkled sheepskin, blind-ruled covers, flat spine. ENTIRELY ENGRAVED by Ben Rhodes, with frontispiece portrait of the author, the text within decorative laurel leaf frames. Alston VIII, 147; Wing M-942. ♦Small dent near tail of spine, lower corners rubbed to boards, extremities a bit worn, two small patches of lost leather to lower board, but the original insubstantial binding still solid and generally quite pleasing; one leaf with a couple of small ink marks, a few corner creases, otherwise A FINE COPY INTERNALLY, quite clean and fresh. \$4,800

This is a surprisingly well-preserved copy of a handbook of shorthand symbols composed by the man considered the most important 17th century stenographer. William Mason (fl. 1672-1709; d. 1719?) issued three influential treatises on shorthand: the present work, first published in 1682, and the more romantically titled "A Pen Pluck'd from an Eagles Wing" (1672) and "La Plume Volante" ("The Flying Pen") of 1707. Developed over half a century, Mason's system used 423 characters, and words were written as they sound—a fact that makes it of interest to modern linguists for the light it can shed on 17th century English pronunciation. Because Mason's system was adapted by Thomas Gurney for use as the official shorthand of the criminal courts at the Old Bailey, his influence on stenography stretched into the 19th century. Mason's one-shilling publications both supplemented his income and promoted his services as an instructor of stenography; the title page here advertises lessons available at his "Writing School, the Hand and Pen in Grace-Church Street." It is easy to imagine this slim volume slipped into the pocket of one of his pupils, perhaps a clerk in the City of London or at the Inns of Court. Due to their ephemeral nature and heavy practical use, all editions of "Arts Advancement" are uncommon, and existing copies are often dilapidated. (ST13008)



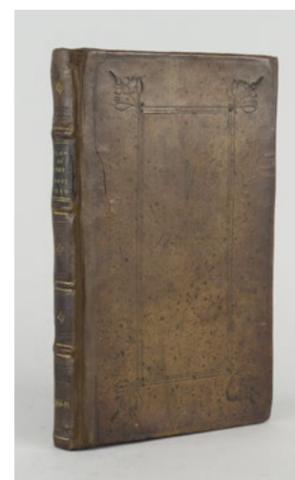
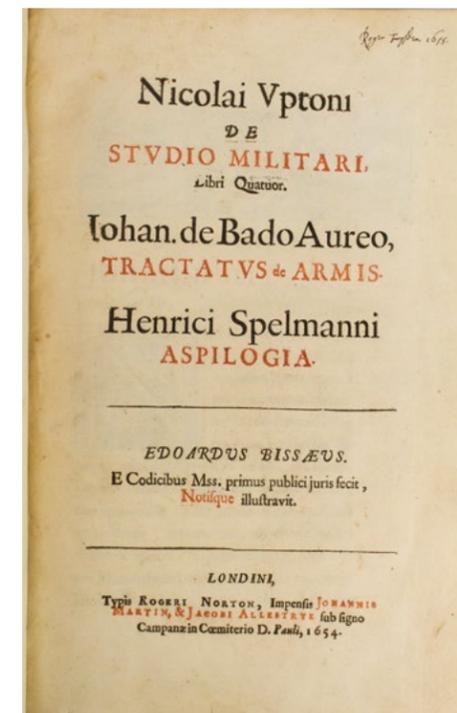
28 UPTON, NICHOLAS. DE STUDIO MILITARI, LIBRI QUATUOR. [and] **BADO AUREO, JOHANNES DE.** TRACTATUS DE ARMIS. [and] **SPELMAN, HENRY.** ASPILOGIA. [and] **BYSSHE, EDWARD.** E CODICIBUS MSS. PRIMUS PUBLICI JURIS FECIT, NOTISQUE ILLUSTRAVIT. (Londini: typis Rogeri Norton, impensis Johannis Martin, & Jacobi Allestrye & Jacobi Allestrye sub signo Campanæ in Coemiterio D. Pauli, 1654) 325 x 205 mm. (12 3/4 x 8 1/8"). 6 p.l., 259, [1] pp.; 1 p.l. (title), 45, [1] pp.; 4 p.l., 142 pp.; [1] leaf (blank, 105, [1] pp. **Four parts in one volume.** Edited by Edward Bysshe. FIRST EDITION. Contemporary mottled calf, covers gilt in a panel design, raised bands, spine panels with gilt ornament at center, red morocco label, marbled endpapers. First and second parts with numerous engravings of escutcheons in the text; third part with frontispiece portrait of Spelman, four vignettes by Wenceslas Hollar, and engravings of arms and coins in the text; fourth part with four engravings of knights in regalia, one of a lady, and one of an effigy, and with TWO DOUBLE-PAGE PLATES with 11 or 12 vignettes of ceremonies.



Front pastedown with armorial bookplate of Sir Thomas Seabright; title page with signature of Roger Twysden dated 1655. Wing U-124, J-744, and S-4919. ♦Front joint cracked but still firm, lower cover with short crack at head, shallow chips to tail of spine, corners bumped, leather pitted from acid treatment, occasional rust spots, mild smudges, and minor browning, but an excellent copy despite its imperfections, the text crisp and clean, with generous margins, the binding sound and not without antique appeal. \$1,350

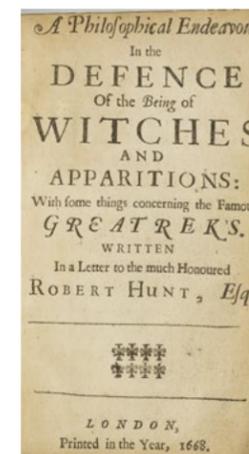
The principal work here is a treatise on nobility and knighthood, heraldry, and the art of war, written in 1447 by cleric and lawyer Nicholas Upton (ca. 1400-57). Johannes de Bado Aureo's tract on arms was commissioned by Richard II's consort, Anne of Bohemia (d. 1394). "Aspiologia" was the first work by historian and antiquary Henry Spelman (1563-1641), written around 1595. None of the works had appeared in print until they were compiled by Sir Edward Bysshe (ca. 1610-79), the Garter king of arms with authority over the College of Arms for England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, whose notes comprise the fourth part of this work. Although Bysshe fell from grace after the Restoration, he is remembered for preserving the College of Arms and its records through the period of the Commonwealth. Our copy was owned by the scholarly antiquarian Sir Roger Twysden, who numbered John Selden, William Dugdale,

and Henry Spelman among his friends. He was the author of several works on ecclesiastical history. Later owner Thomas Seabright or Sebright (1692-1736) was an M.P. whose impressive library was often referenced by the antiquary Thomas Hearne. (CBJ1706)

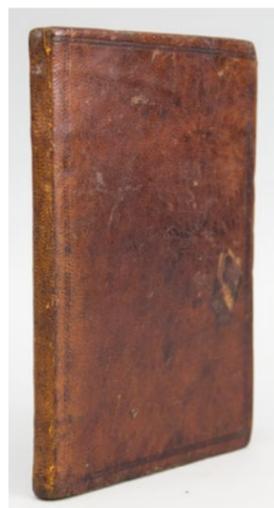


29 (WITCHCRAFT). [GLANVILL, JOSEPH]. A BLOW AT MODERN SADDUCISM IN SOME PHILOSOPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT WITCHCRAFT, TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE RELATION OF THE FAM'D DISTURBANCE BY THE DRUMMER, IN THE HOUSE OF MR. JOHN MOMPESON, WITH SOME REFLECTIONS ON DROLLERY AND ATHEISME. (London: E. C[otes]. for James Collins, 1668) 152 x 95 mm. (6 x 3 3/4"). 8 p.l., 160 pp. **Two parts in one volume** (with continuous pagination, but with three title pages). Third Edition. Contemporary speckled calf, rebacked preserving most of original backstrip, raised bands flanked by gilt and blind rules, panels with small gilt flower at center, black morocco label, marbled endpapers (corners of upper cover restored). Front free endpaper with ownership inscription of "J. H. C." dated 1849; title page with about half the letterpress in old inked facsimile. Wing G-799 and G-818. ♦Thin two-inch crack to tail edge of rear board, leather on upper board a little crackled, leaves trimmed close at head with running titles occasionally cut into, the text lightly browned, otherwise an appealing copy of a book expected to be found dilapidated—the restored binding solid and the text surprisingly fresh and clean. \$2,250

This major publication on witches is divided into two parts, the first setting out a rationale for belief in witches and spirits, the second providing "palpable evidence" of their existence. Joseph Glanvill (1636-80) presided as rector of the Abbey Church at Bath and was a chaplain to Charles II, but



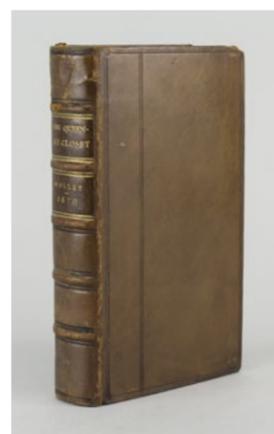
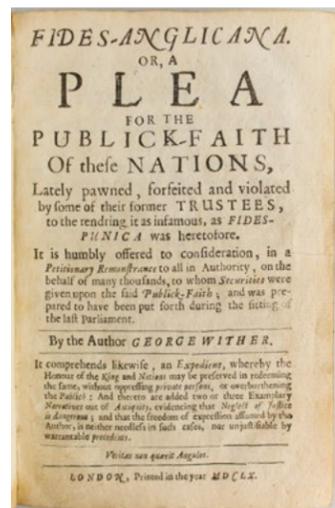
neither these lofty positions nor his membership in the Royal Society deterred him from embracing a belief in the existence of witches. (Glanvill was not unusual among natural philosophers in Restoration England for his belief in spirits and their ability to intervene in the material world.) Ultimately, he was less concerned with defending belief in actual witches than he was with discouraging the disbelief in demons and spirits that could lead to heresy and atheism. To this end, he was actively engaged in gathering evidence of spiritual and psychic phenomena, heading up, with Henry More (1614-87), an association for “psychical research” (a kind of prototype for the modern Society for Psychical Research). It was in this capacity that he ended up doing such things as listening to a ghostly drummer who was tapping out his vengeance in a house at Tedworth in Wiltshire, a rhythmic séance that is dealt with at length in the second part of the text here. Glanvill was known throughout Europe and the New World as one of the leading defenders of belief in witchcraft. Unfortunately, his influence reached Cotton Mather, who greatly affected the Salem witch trials and whose writings drew heavily from Glanvill’s work. (ST12868)



30 WITHER, GEORGE. FIDES-ANGELICANA. OR A PLEA FOR THE PUBLICK-FAITH OF THESE NATIONS . . . (London: N.p., 1660) 160 x 105 mm. (6 3/8 x 4 1/4) [2], 94 pp. FIRST EDITION Contemporary sheep. Front pastedown with bookplate of Robert S. Pirie. Wing W-3157. See also: Hensley “The later career of George Wither.” ♦Covers with some small scratches and abrasions, one small rust hole affecting a few leaves, otherwise AN EXCELLENT, UNSOPHISTICATED COPY, the contents virtually without fault and the binding in remarkably good condition. **\$1,600**

Written at the beginning of the Restoration period in England, this anti-imperialist pamphlet pleads for the fair compensation and equitable treatment of its citizens for the sake of the nation’s honor. The author, no doubt, counted himself among those who were unjustly treated by Parliament; indeed, his financial problems seem to have been closely tied to the volatile political climate and his relative favor or unfavor. Although Wither (1588-1667) made his name as a poet and satirist, he became increasingly radicalized in his mature adulthood, associating with the progressive Levellers during the

English Civil War. After Charles II’s rise to power, Wither produced this and several other anti-imperialist pamphlets, for which he was sent to Newgate and then to the Tower under the charge of seditious libel. Despite his imprisonment, Wither continued to write and publish a number of works including “Parallogrammaton” and “The Prisoners Plea” (both 1662). DNB speculates that the present work was probably published in 1661 (despite the 1660 imprint on the title) due to a reference to Venner’s rising, which occurred in January of that year. This work also contains a list of the author’s publications on pp. 90-94, including a few works that are now lost. (ST13652)

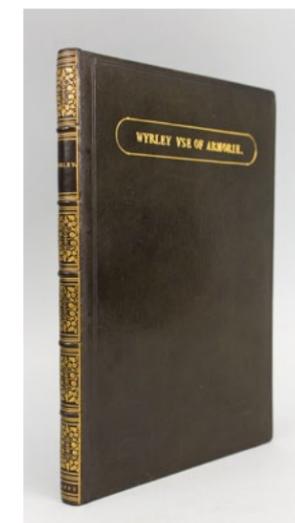


31 WOLLEY, HANNAH. THE QUEEN-LIKE CLOSET; OR, RICH CABINET: STORED WITH ALL MANNER OF RARE RECEIPTS. (London: R. Lowndes, 1670) 141 x 82 mm. (5 1/2 x 3 1/4”). 5 p.l., 383, [1] pp, [17] leaves (lacking first and last blanks, as in the Cagle copy). FIRST EDITION. Later (19th century?) calf, covers ruled in blind, raised bands, two brown morocco labels. Engraved frontispiece with five vignettes showing women at work concocting recipes. Front pastedown with armorial bookplate of Charles Kilburn; verso of frontispiece with (quite faded) notes in an early hand; verso of p. 383 with early ink ownership inscription of Thomasin Francklyn. Cagle 1062; Vicaire 878; Wing W-3282. ♦Joints and extremities significantly rubbed (but no cracking), tiny chip to tail of spine, title page lightly browned, head edge trimmed close with minor loss to leaf C11 with tape, paper imperfection causing half-inch hole in margin of F11, other trivial imperfections, but all of these defects minor, and, in the main, an excellent copy—especially for an antique cookbook—generally clean, fresh, and well preserved in a sound

binding. **\$15,000**

This is the rare and sought-after first edition of a popular book of recipes and home remedies by one of the first Englishwomen

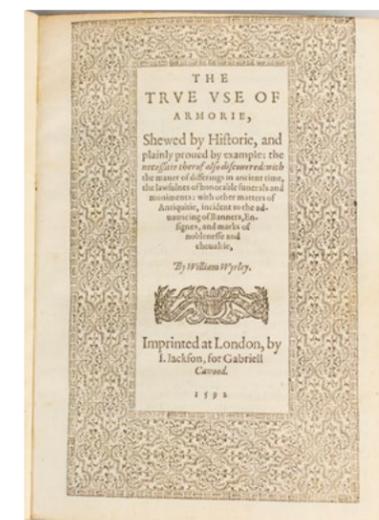
to make a living by writing. Hannah Wolley (ca. 1622 - ca. 1674) had worked as a healer before becoming an author, using knowledge gleaned from her mother and sisters to prepare salves, syrups, and other treatments for the pupils at her husband’s school and her neighbors in Essex. The present work begins with a series of healing waters for all manner of ills, including the plague that had recently ravaged England. Also, there is a discussion of consumption, a frequent—and often fatal—condition for which she recommends (what sounds like extremely unappealing) “snail water.” Additionally, there are waters to be used externally, to diminish the scars of smallpox. She continues with more substantial concoctions, from ales, preserves, and syrups to cakes, breads, and savories. The second part of the work focuses more on cookery, with recipes for “fish, flesh, and pastry” and sample menus for “extravagant feasts,” “lesser feasts,” and “fish days.” The work ends with an alphabetical index, an extremely useful feature not always found in early cookery books. Wolley was twice widowed, and it was the reduced circumstances of her single state that led her into publishing. She produced half a dozen works on the household arts, and gained an international reputation. The present work appeared in two German editions (1674 and 1678) under the title “Frauenzimmers Zeitvertreib.” Early owner Thomasin Francklyn (d. 1721) was a Hampshire woman of some property, who believed in passing her wealth on to the women in her family. Her will, on file at the National Archives, lists bequests of five to 10 pounds to her sons, grandsons, and other relatives, the considerable sum of 20 pounds each to her two granddaughters, and the balance of her estate to her two daughters. Later editions of Wolley’s “Closet” show up in the marketplace from time to time, but our first edition is rarely seen: there seems to have been only one other copy of the 1670 printing at auction in the past 40 years. (ST12890)



32 WYRLEY, WILLIAM. THE TRUE USE OF ARMORIE. (London: I. Jackson for Gabriell Cawood, 1592) 181 x 130 mm. (7 1/4 x 5 1/8”). 1 p.l., 159 pp. (lacking first blank). FIRST EDITION. Late 19th century green roan (now faded to brown), upper cover with gilt lettering, raised bands, compartments densely gilt. With 15 in-text woodcut illustrations of escutcheons and medals, one large initial, and title page with printer’s device and ornamental border. Front pastedown with the morocco armorial bookplate of Eric Sexton, the armorial bookplate of Lord Aldenham, front flyleaf with manuscript notes by the American Gospel composer Philip Bliss (1838-1876). STC 26062. ♦Joints and extremities a bit rubbed, brown oval (from bookplate?) on front flyleaf, text lightly washed and pressed, trimmed a little close, occasionally shaving shoulder notes, a couple of faint stains, but generally clean and fresh in a solid binding. **\$4,500**

Ostensibly a book on heraldry, this rare work is more notable for its two long verse poems in the style of the Mirror for Magistrates. “The glorious life and honorable death of Sir Iohn Chandos” and “The honorable life and languishing death of Sir Iohn de Gralhy Capitall de Buz” are both in the form of seven-line stanzas and together compose 120 pages (to the 28 pages on heraldry at

the beginning of the work). According to the preface, the author was, in the course of his research, so inspired by the histories of these two men that he endeavored to put something down in verse. The level of literary merit in these lines is hardly up to the standard of Spenser or Shakespeare, yet they do provide some insight into the sources and aspirations of an amateur poet of the Elizabethan era. When not moonlighting as a poet, Wyrley (1565–1618) was apparently quite a devoted researcher and very knowledgeable herald and antiquarian. The main text was apparently born of a desire to correct certain abuses (whether through ignorance or greed) that threatened to cheapen and sully the honor of the heraldic system. This was apparently Wyrley’s only work, although Sir William Dugdale reproduced the text on heraldry in an 1682 book titled “The Antient Usage in Bearing of . . . Arms”. The present work is extremely scarce on the market; the last auction record that we could locate was from 1981. (ST13574)



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