

Supplementum ad e-listus librorum

American Slave Schooner

1. [SLAVE SCHOONER] [MANUSCRIPT] Log Book of the slave-schooner " Stephen H. Townsend under Captain Bound to Goree, and Bathurst, River Gambia, West Coast of Africa 1850" Folio. 38 x 25 cm. 72 lvs. (i.e. 144 pp.) Appears to cover two separate voyages: the first from April 1, 1850 to the West coast of Africa and returning to New York June 16, 1850 and the second from New York, departing July 16, 1850 to Bathurst and Gambia River, back to New York, then continuing to Wilmington and then San Juan and Nicaragua, arriving June 20 1851. Binding: Marbled boards, worn, front board detaching. While the log entries primarily concern weather, sailing conditions, ship duties, making malts, illnesses, and collecting of hides, the true purpose of the slave activities were probably hidden. According the 1859 Parliamentary Papers of the House of Common "On the 22nd July, the 'Archer' fell in with the slave-schooner 'Stephen H. Townsend,' and, having despatched a cutter in company with her to watch her movements, she was captured on the 26th, her master having destroyed his flag and papers. She was found to be fully fitted for the Slave Trade " Provenance: George Hewlett Townsend Cedar Swamp, Long Island with several signatures.

\$3250

Nero to Galba - Henry Savile

2. [MANUSCRIPT] c. 1600- 1640s, England and/or Amsterdam? Folio sheets, unbound. 35 x 23 cm. containing on pg. 1-25: "Addenda et Supplenda Ad Librum XVI Taciti" comprising what appears to be a working draft of a supplement on Tacitus drawing from the accounts of Nero and Galba in Suetonius and Galba in Plutarch. Inserted before pg. 11 is a shorter separate manuscript (10 pgs., 32 x 21 cm) in a slightly later hand entitled "Finis Neuronis et initial Galba Ex Anglis Saville."

The second manuscript is of particular interest. "Henry Savile's translation of Tacitus's Histories and Agricola published in 1591 was the first in the English language and is widely considered the most important English edition of a Roman historian of its time. An outstanding feature of this book is the supplement of his own composition which Savile added to fill the gap between Tacitus's Annals and Histories, under the title *The Ende of Nero and the beginning of Galba.*" The work is considered to have had significant political overtones as well when "Savile's main patron at the time, Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex (1565–1601), appeared as the central figure in a rebellion against the dominant powers at court, the motivation of which was couched in terms similar to those in some of the 'Tacitist' literature." [Ref: Waszink, J.H. *Henry Savile's Tacitus and the English role on the Continent'*

The "Savile manuscript" is written in a circa 1640s hand and is most likely a draft translation out of English into Latin for Continental publication or dissemination. It is very possible that it was prepared by the Dutch scholar Isaac Gruter who translated Savile's Tacitus and notes into Latin for an edition published in 1649 in Amsterdam. Gruter was an important figure and was trusted by William Boswell with manuscripts of Francis Bacon for publication.

\$3000

Another in Savile Row

3. [SUNDERLAND COPY] [HENRY SAVILE] Tacitus (Publius Cornelius). The Annales of Cornelius Tacitus. The Description of Germanie, (Translated by R. Grenewey); [The Ende of Nero and Beginning of Galba. Fower Bookes of the Histories of Cornelius Tacitus. The Life of Agricola. The fourth edition. (Translated by Sir Henry Savile)], [London: A. Hatfield, for J. Norton, 1612] 4to. 28.5 x 18 cm. 2 parts in 1: [8], 271, [1]; [6], 12, 227, [3] pgs, Translator's dedication signed: Richard Grenevvey. "The end of Nero and beginning of Galba. The fourth edition" has separate dated title page, pagination, and register. The translator's dedication is signed: Henry Sauile. Signature in an early had to title page of Robert Parker, quite possibly the (c.1564–1614) English Puritan clergyman and scholar, who Cotton Mather wrote of as "one of the greatest scholars in the English Nation." Binding: Early red goatskin stamped in blind, some rubbing to hinges and corners; internally small wormhole to title page, some general light toning . Provenance: I) Sunderland Library, with Sunderland gilt deer into foot of spine. II) John Wordsworth (1843–1911), the English prelate and classical scholar with his signature. Of the remarkable Sutherland library, the sale of which was commenced by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson in December 1881, Mr. Quaritch, himself, stated that "This was the most wonderful library that had been sold by auction in the present century."

\$1750

Queen Elizabeth's Dirty Water

4. [MANUSCRIPT] [CHILDREN'S EDUCATION] [HYGENE] Manuscript. 19 x 16 cm., 2 pgs. on a larger folded sheet. "The humble Petition of the Governor of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, at Heath, near Halifax Yorkshire Aug 11, 1664. An interesting petition to the Governors regarding a water sewer that was abandoned during a vacancy (presumably the Interregnum) which had evidently caused unhygienic conditions. The Governors, including important Royalists like Henry Portington and Riger Jaques, who was the representative of York in the Short Parliament, have endorsed the decision regarding the "insufficient cleansing."

The free grammar-school at Heath, in the parish of Halifax, was founded by a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth at the humble suit of the inhabitants of the parish and vicarage of Halifax, "for the continual bringing up, teaching, and learning of children and youth of the said parish and vicarage of Halifax, and also of other villages and hamlets near adjoining unto the same, and of other our faithful

and liege people whosoever they be, to be taught, instructed, and learned there." In order that the lands and possessions might be the better preserved, her majesty granted, that there should be twelve of the discreetest and honestest men dwelling within the same parish and vicarage for the time being, to be called, "the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school," and to be one body corporate and politic, with continual succession. [Ref: Porr, R. *Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth Liber Cantabrigiensis.*]

\$1200

Big Ben in Germany

5. Franklin, Benjamin. Briefe von der Elektrizität A.d. Engl. übers., nebst Anmerkungen von J.C. Wilcke. Leipzig, Kiewewetter, 1758. 8vo., 17 x 10.5 cm. 354 pg. + plate. Original German pasteboards, light crack to hinge but holding strong, light chipping to head of spine; internally, some general toning. SCARCE FIRST GERMAN EDITION of the "New Experiments and Observations on Electricity". Contains the 13 original letters as well as the various appendices of the 2nd English edition of 1754, followed by the extensive comments of the translator. Provenance: Exlibris Paulant-Wickart. Ref: PMM 199 [For English ed.]

Franklin's Letters on Electricity, which initially appeared in 1751, is fairly regarded as one of the most important scientific publications of the eighteenth century. These extraordinary discoveries, coming out of Colonial backwaters, enthralled Europe with the first real appreciation of American scientific ingenuity and helped make Franklin a household name.

\$1200

Albumins in a China Shop

6. [CHINESE PORCELAIN] [PHOTOGRAPHS] [CERAMICS] Chaffers, William The Ceramic Gallery. Containing Several Hundred Illustrations of Rare Curious and Choice Examples of Pottery and Porcelain from the Earliest Times to the beginning of the Present Century. London. Chapman & Hall, 1872. 2 vols. 27 x 17. cm 8vo. 222 pages of text and 225 mounted Woodburytypes interleaved with tissue guards.(mis-numbered 227, but 139 and 140 were never printed in any copies) Binding: full black pebble morocco, raised bands, some rubbing; internally, some foxing to pages on occasion but generally good.

FIRST EDITION of a remarkable work on Ceramic history illustrated with original photographs, using the "recent invention of photography" to showcase in "every instance absolutely faithful copies of the originals." The chapter on Chinese porcelain in the second volume, while very concise, is nevertheless among the first in English to treat the subject and a cursory introduction to what has become perhaps the field's most intensively studied and collectible area.

\$600

Empire Draperies

7. [MANUSCRIPT TRADE CATALOG] [DRAPERIES] Manuscript. Oblong 8vo., 26.5 x 21 cm. 34 pp. s.d., but likely Paris, c. 1810. Binding, quarter green morocco and marbled boards (rubbed). Varying sizes, mostly mounted, a few separating. and some light toning or other unobtrusive stains. These empire and directoire drapery designs share similarities with a small 12mo. printed volume at the NYPL : Osmond Gravé par J. F. S. Bailly. Paris [1810?]. (Only 1 copy recorded in OCLC). Nevertheless, the attractive designs in this manuscript appear to be unique and not derivative and include even a draped bed with an Egyptian motif.

\$2800

First Sacro Bosco with Copernicus

8. Clavius, Christophus (1537-1612). In sphaeram Joannis de Sacro Bosco commentarius. Rome: Domenicus Basa, 1585. 4to. 20 x 15 cm., [32], 483 pp. Woodcut sphere on title, woodcut diagrams (see p. 24) and printer's device at end. on verso of last leaf. Binding: early vellum, rear board a bit bowed; internally some foxing to title page and occasional small stains, some occasional light marginal damp staining and other light stains, but generally very good. A relatively late edition of Sacro Bosco but the FIRST TO DISCUSS THE COPERNICAN THEORY. As an astronomer, Clavius strictly opposed the heliocentric model and considered it to be a "physically absurd doctrine" [DSB.] Rare in Commerce- only 2 copies in 20 years of auction records according to RBH. Ref: Adams C-2100.

\$4800

Dominicans in Mexico and Texas

9. [MANUSCRIPT] [MEXICO] [TEXAS] 22 pp. 22 x 16 cm. [Mexico City, c. 1739; date taken from label on front board]. The manuscript is a 1734 Dominican Charter, likely an archival copy ("Num 3" on front board) for retention and use by a Covent. It details the founding of Dominican houses in Mexico as well as the order's activities in Texas. The Dominicans first arrived in Mexico in 1526 and have a rich history with perhaps the most famous friar being Bartolomé de las Casas, the great social reformer and "Protector of the Indians". The manuscript covers the years 1591- 1711. Binding: Original Mexican stamped binding of reversed sheep; internally very good save for one wormhole throughout affecting some letters.

\$1500

MSS. Misc.

10. [MANUSCRIPT] [MILITARY MANEUVERS] [COMMONPLACE] Manuscript 17.5 x 13 m. Binding: salmon pasteboards, spine renewed, green silk ties, early label "Miscellaneous" with wallet-like folding pocket in front for inserts. Internally, quite legible, but with a severe damp-stain throughout. Appear to be two manuscripts written on opposite ends of the notebook. The first is c. 1814 and relates to military maneuvers of Major-General Mackenzie who in 1813 commanded army outposts in Holland prior to the return of Napoleon to France. The "Duke of Wellington, finding the Major-General in the command of a fortress of importance, where great delicacy of management was required, continued him in it, much against his inclination, until its final evacuation by the British troops, when he came to England" [Ref: The Gentleman's Magazine 1834] The second manuscript is a commonplace book with various pieces of advice on how to "Destroy Rats", "Protect Potatoes", "Method of Extracting Honey" etc. The most interesting single entry on pg. 53. is related to Thermogenic Drawings, which in the first experimental years of photography (here an extract dated 24 Feb 1847), is described as an "ingenious mode of transferring the forms of natural objects or the patterns on ribbons to paper.. -Saturate common writing paper with porter, coffee mixed with sugar and cream, or a solution of schill, then place the object whose form is to be transferred on the prepared paper and expose them to the action of the sun's rays or those of a common fire. "

\$850