

Tokyo Book Fair

13-15 March, 2026
Tokyo Traffic Hall

MAGGS BROS. LTD.
Bloomsbury & Mayfair

We are delighted to be exhibiting at the ABAJ Tokyo International Antiquarian Book Fair this March.

We hope you will enjoy our selection of 30 items relating to early interactions between East and West, as well as a few highlights from our Modern and Continental departments at Maggs.

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RECONNOISSANCE
of the Anchorage of
URA-GA & RECEPTION BAY
on the west side of the entrance of
JEDDO BAY, ISLAND of NIPPON,
JAPAN.
made by order of
Commo: W. C. Perry,
Comdg U.S. Naval Forces E. India, China & Japan Seas,
by
Lieut. S. Bent. Actg Master J. Madigan.
. . . G. Balch. J. W. Bennett.
. . . J. Guest. Pa Midn J. H. March.
Midn C. F. Hawley. Midn O. F. Stanton.

Sketches by Messrs. Hoine & Brown.

Cape Kama Saki { Lat. 35° 40' 20" N.
Long. 139° 48' 25" E
Rise and fall of Tide about 4 ft
Variation 1° West

Scale of Two Nautical Miles.

Note. The Soundings are in English Fathoms.
The Guns in the Batteries seem to be of calibres
varying from 9 to 24 pars.



Items 1-18



EAST MEETS WEST

The first illustrated account of Jesuit martyrdom in Japan

1. TRIGAULT (Nicolas).

De Christianis apud Japonios triumphis sive de gravissima ibidem contra Christi fidem persecvione exorta anno MDCXII vsq. ad annvm MDCXX.

First edition. Engraved title depicting St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius Loyola with angels above. Inscribed in top margin: "Assistentia Germaniae Soccis. Jess. [German Assistency of the Society of Jesuits]", 17 full-page engravings (one with revised engraving mounted over the original, as usual). Small 4to. Contemporary limp vellum. one leaf with lower blank corner torn away (not affecting the text), occasional light foxing and browning, but overall still a close to very good copy. [16], 518pp. Munich, Rader & Raphael Sadeler, 1623.

£16,000

¶ A rare first edition of this famous illustrated account of the martyrdom of Christians in Japan from 1612 to 1620.

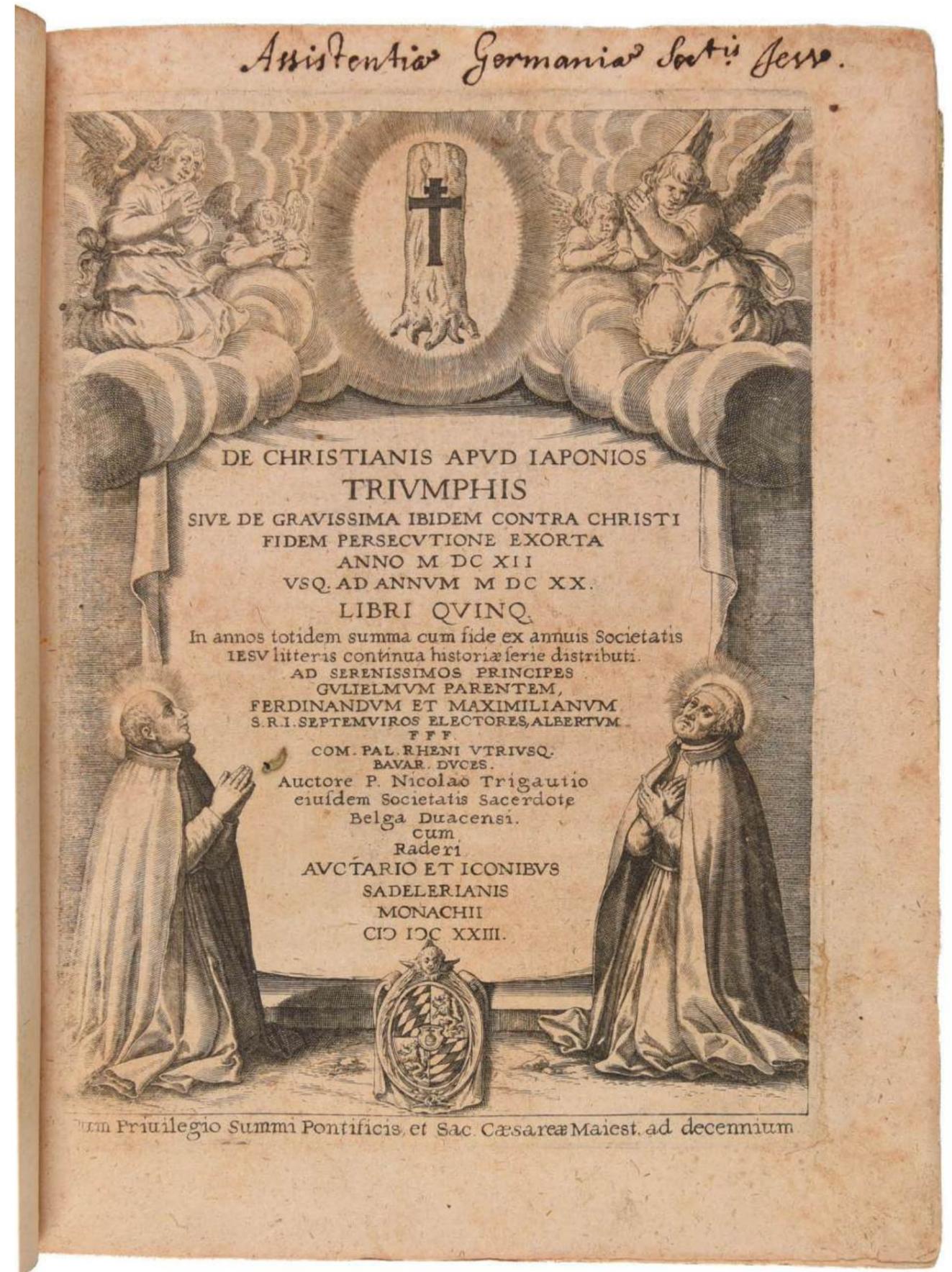
Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628) who was born in Douai in the Spanish Netherlands, joined the Jesuit order in 1594. He left for China in 1610 and reached Nanjing in the following year. He was appointed the China Mission's procurator and returned to Rome in 1614 in order to raise money and publicise the mission effort. Having just published his upbeat 'De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas' in Augsburg (1615) he set upon the next work relating the terrible events in Japan. He wrote the first four parts of this book while touring Europe to raise money. They were largely based on reports and letters from Japan and material collected by the Portuguese Jesuit Louis Pineiro (?-1620) who was himself lobbying King Philip III on behalf of the Jesuits in Japan. The book was dedicated to the Emperor Ferdinand II and Maximilian I

(1573-1651), Duke of Bavaria and Palatinate. But Trigault added material even after his return to Asia in 1618 describing the events from 1617 to 1620. The detailed illustrations by the printer Raphael Sadeler portray the sufferings with a certain amount of authenticity. These renditions were meant to encourage the readers to either join the mission or at least make a donation. The engraved title shows St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius Loyola with angels flanking a central image of a radiant tree superimposed with the Calvary Cross. Miraculous visions of firewood with a cross had been reported in Nagasaki in 1598 and 1611 and they were later interpreted as an omen of how the Christians would die in Japan. At the end of the book all martyrs are listed by name. It includes a large number of Portuguese missionaries.

This book dramatically changed attitudes in Europe towards Japan. While Francis Xavier had praised the Japanese as "The best people we have discovered", the present book has a rather pessimistic outlook for a successful mission in Japan. It explains that all of the residences had been forced to close and that any missionary had to be prepared to die if he were to enter the country.

The German Assistency referred to in the inscription on the title was a position held by a Jesuit who resided at the Jesuit Curia in Rome and advised the Jesuit General Superior on affairs involving German language skills.

Cordier BJ 295; Streit V, 1305; De Backer & Sommervogel, VIII, 242.8.





TIBIA INTRA TRABES PER STRICTA MANVS PEDESQ TRVNCATVR.



IOACHIMVS ET TOMAS CAPITE PRIMVM ENVERSO SVSPENSI DEMVM OBTRVNCATVR.

The first and only edition of this Chinese-Portuguese dictionary

2. **GONCALVES** (Joachim Alphonso). **Han yang he zi hui - Dicionario Portuguez-China, no estilo vulgar Mandarim e Classico geral. & Dicionario China - Portuguez.**

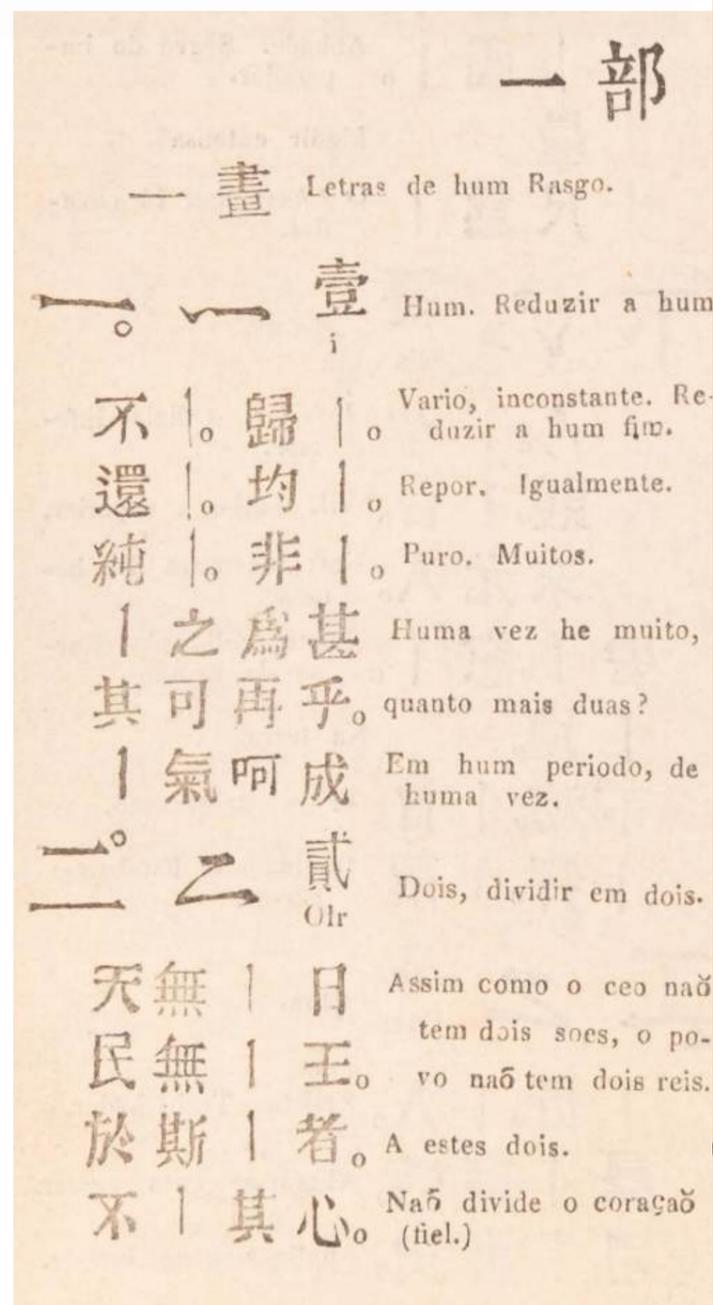
First and only edition. 2 vols. 4to. Contemporary calf (minor water-staining), occasional marginal water-staining to both volumes, but overall a very good copy printed on Chinese paper. Ownership inscriptions of E. Blancheton, Shanghai, to preliminary blanks of both volumes dated: "Changhai, le 1 Sept. 1860" [iv], iv, 872; [iv], 1028, 126(Diccionario tonico)pp. Macao, Real Collegio de S. José, 1831- 1833.

£9,500

¶ **Goncalves** (1781-1841) was a Catholic missionary at St. Josephs Seminary in Macao. "He was no longer a young man when he reached Macao [in 1813], but by dint of careful attention to the subject and very hard work he made steady progress and gained considerable proficiency." (Braga: The beginnings of printing at Macao. Lisbon 1963, p. 90).

Gonzalves entered the Royal College of St. Josephs which was an institution that was intended for Chinese students only. He found that levels of education were at an all-time low, and so he offered to teach Portuguese to the Chinese, and Chinese to the Portuguese in return for food and lodging. The Dicionario was part of this effort and his largest work.

Provenance: Emile Blancheton (dates unknown) was interpreter at the French Consulate in Canton in 1864. He moved to Shanghai where he worked for the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1868-1872, and later became acting French Consul at Hankow. See also: Braga 21. Cordier 1595.



彙字會洋澤

DICCIONARIO CHINA - PORTUGUEZ

COMPOSTO POR

J. A. GONCALVES.

SACERDOTE DA CONGREGAÇÃO DA MISSÃO.

M. R. S. A.

IMPRESSO COM LICENÇA REGIA NO REAL COLLEGIO

DE S. JOSE.

MACAO.

ANNO DE 1833.

Medhurst's second (and much improved) Chinese dictionary

**3. MEDHURST (Walter Henry).
Chinese and English Dictionary;
Containing all the words in the Chinese
Imperial Dictionary, arranged
according to the Radicals.**

First edition. 2vols. One of an edition of 600 copies (not stated). Chinese characters printed in lithography. 8vo. Bound in original cloth (vol.1) and half-calf (vol. 2) respectively (minor wear). Vol. 2 with numerous marginal annotations (in red ink) in an elegant Chinese hand. A mixed set. Occasional light foxing and staining, but overall a very good set, preserved in a custom-made leather-backed clamshell box. xxiv, 648, 29; 649-1486, 28pp. Batavia, Printed at Parabattan, October 1842-May 1843.

£9,500

|| This is overall the second Chinese-English dictionary, printed a couple of decades after Morrison's ground-braking but somewhat unwieldy 'Dictionary of the Chinese Language' which was published between 1815-1823 in six large (and heavy) 4to volumes in Macao.

Medhurst (1796-1857) was trained as a type-setter and printer in London. He joined the London Missionary Society and was sent to Malacca in 1816. His first publication in Batavia was an English-Japanese and Japanese-English Vocabulary which was printed in 1830. Medhurst wanted to publish a smaller and cheaper dictionary that would still include all 47,000 characters in the famous Kangxi dictionary of 1716, which itself remained the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary until the 20th century.

"Some difficulties have been experienced in getting the present work through the press. The Chinese metallic types, cast at Malacca,

are confessedly too large, and in every respect insufficient for such a work, there being only 1500 varieties, while 40,000 were needed. To cut the Chinese characters in wood or metal as required, would have demanded an outlay of more funds than the author could command, or ever expect to be remunerated for... A method has been adopted, which though not exhibiting a page of such beauty and perfection as could be wished, was yet found to answer the purpose of speed, cheapness, and legibility. This method consists in combining the two arts of typography and lithography together. The English words in each sheet, with the sounds of the Chinese characters attached, having first been composed in type, and spaces left for the insertion of Chinese symbols, an impression was taken on what is called transfer paper, upon which the Chinese characters were written by a native with lithographic ink, and the whole turned over on a stone for its reception. The sheet was then worked off, at the lithographic press, and is now presented to the public as a specimen of a new mode of introducing Chinese, or any other strange characters, among Roman letters, where the foreign types are not procurable." (Preface p.iv).

Medhurst had been trained as a printer and typesetter before joining the London Missionary Society in 1816. He printed this dictionary at his own expense in an edition of 600 copies. The Chinese marginal annotations in vol. 2 give phonetic hints on how to pronounce the characters in the Fuzhou dialect which was the main Chinese language spoken in Indonesia. Cordier, Sinica 1597; Lust 1050.

See also: Su, Ching: *The Printing Presses of the London Missionary Society among the Chinese* (PhD). University College London. 1996. p.227-229.



The first Western monograph on the history of Shanghai

4. MEDHURST (Walter Henry). General description of Shanghai and its Environs, Extracted from Native Authorities.

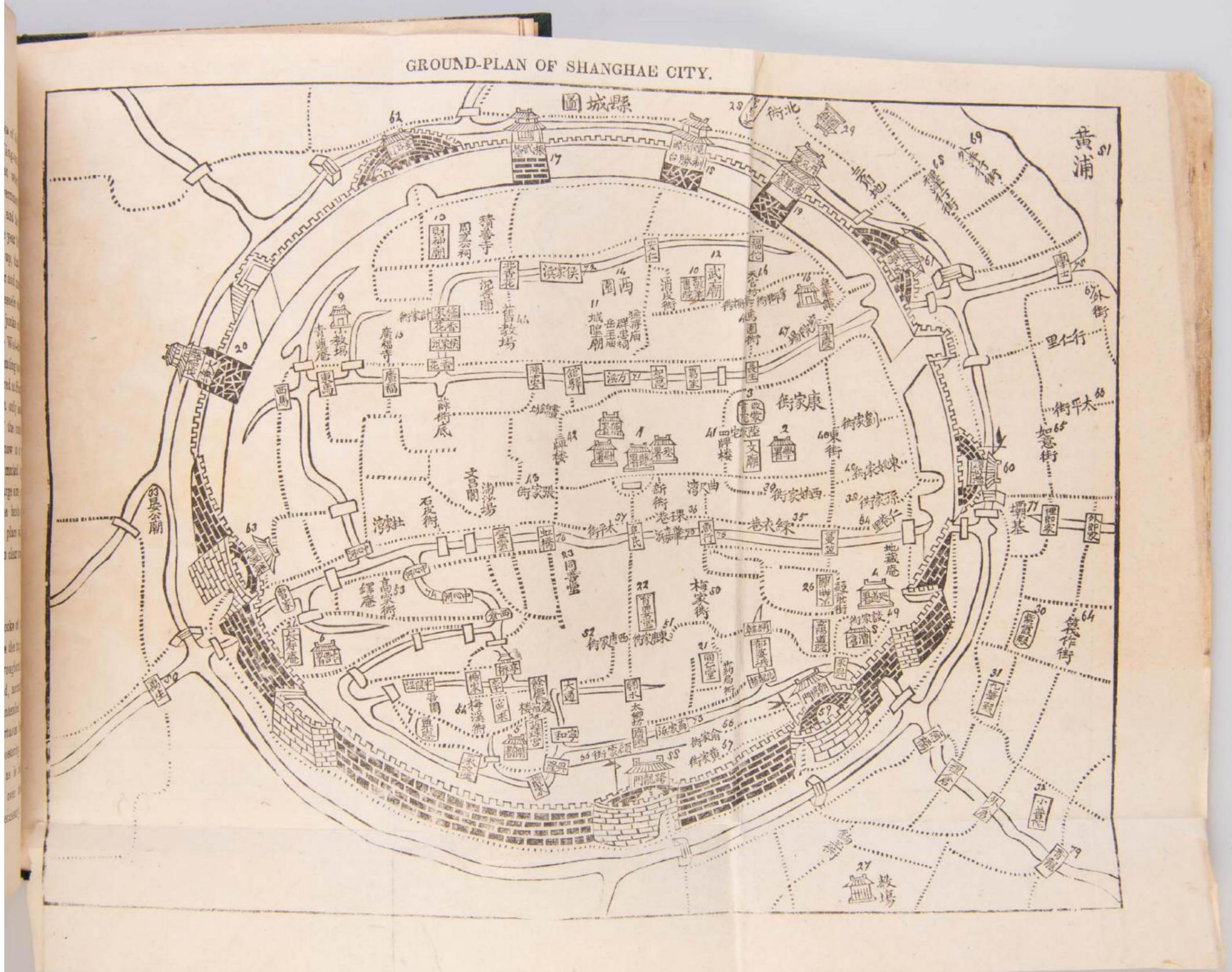
First edition. 6 folding maps (last map misfolded resulting in minor wear to right edge). Text interspersed with Chinese characters. 8vo. Bound in recent green half-calf over marbled boards, overall a fine copy. 168pp. Shanghai, Mission Press, 1850.

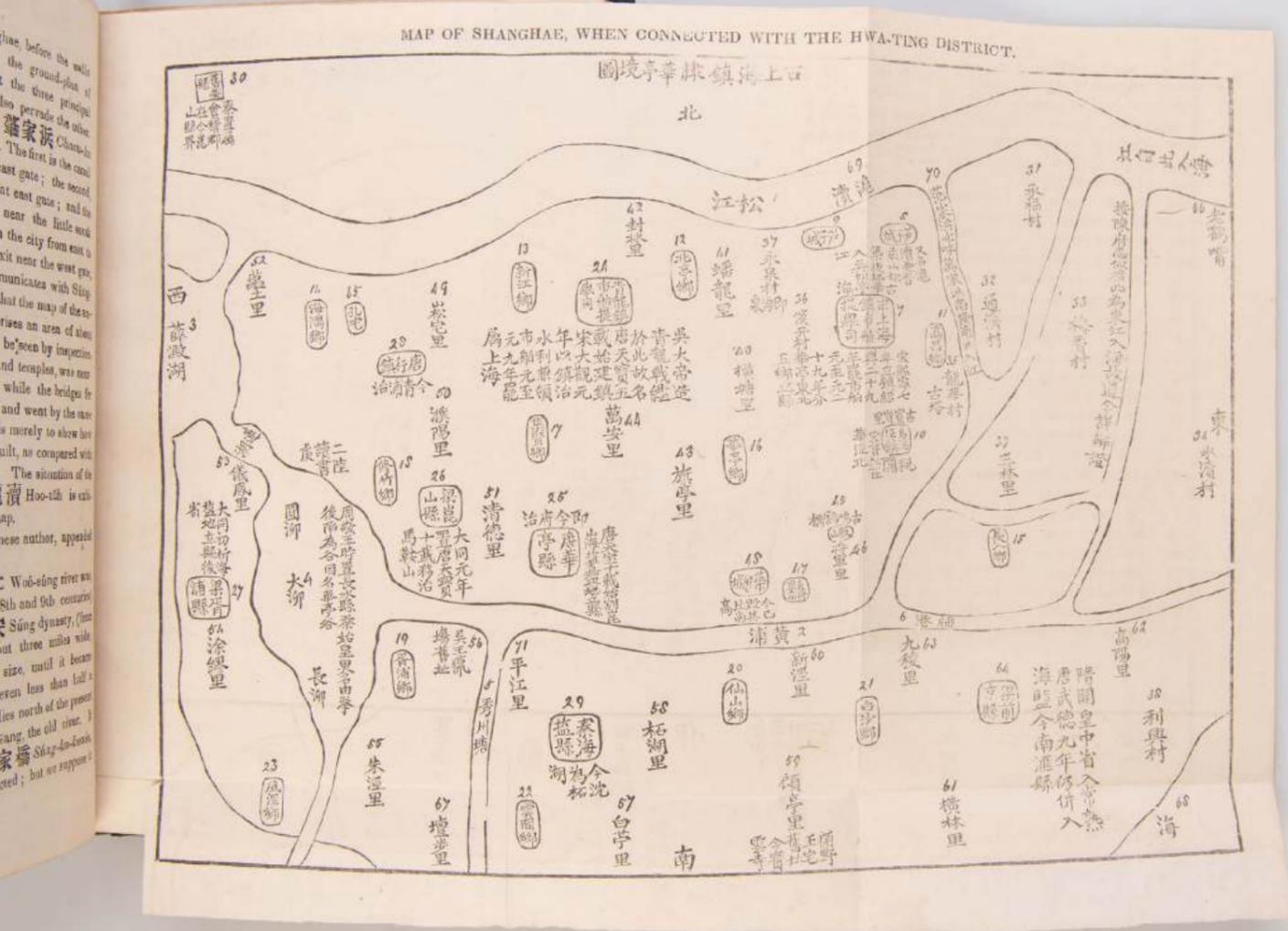
£6,700

¶ This work is the earliest Western monograph on the history of Shanghai. Medhurst gives a fascinating account of the walled town based entirely on Chinese sources going back to the early 11th century. All of the maps are reproduced from Chinese gazetteers.

“No country in the world, certainly no pagan land, has ever possessed such voluminous documents calculated to elucidate the condition of the empire generally, or of its cities in particular, as China. The Statistical Account of the territories ruled over by the present Tartar Dynasty, comprises two or three hundred volumes. It gives an account of the extent, population, division, productions, antiquities, mountains, rivers, revenue, defences, schools of learning, public buildings, and remarkable men of the whole empire; and, if properly studied and well translated, would present a more complete picture of China, than has ever yet been exhibited. In addition to the general statistics of this great country, there exist separate accounts of each particular province, prefecture, and district, contained in the mighty whole.”

Rare in commerce. No copy recorded at auction.





Medhurst's son continues his father's legacy

5. MEDHURST (Walter Henry). Private: Remarks on the signification of the Chinese character E.

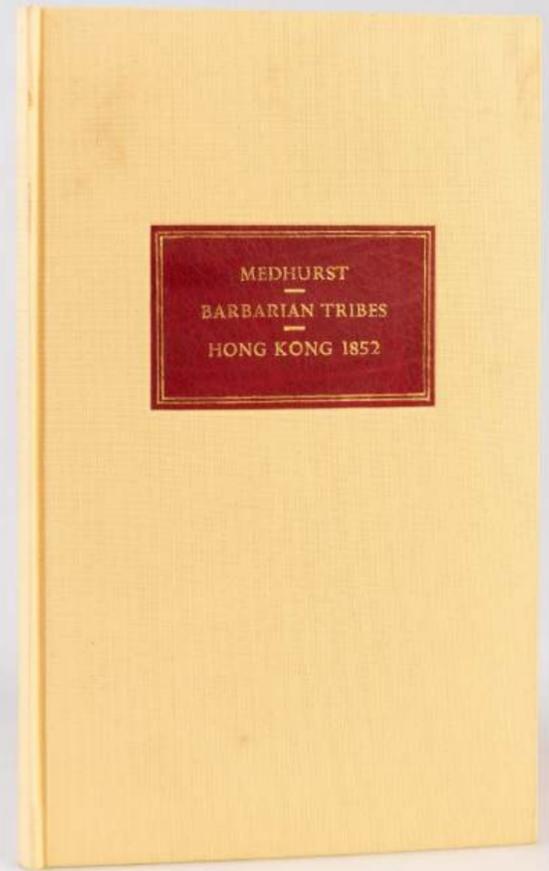
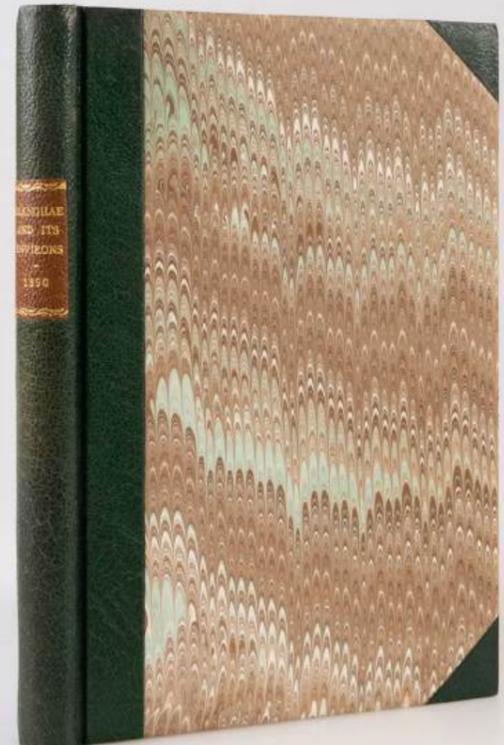
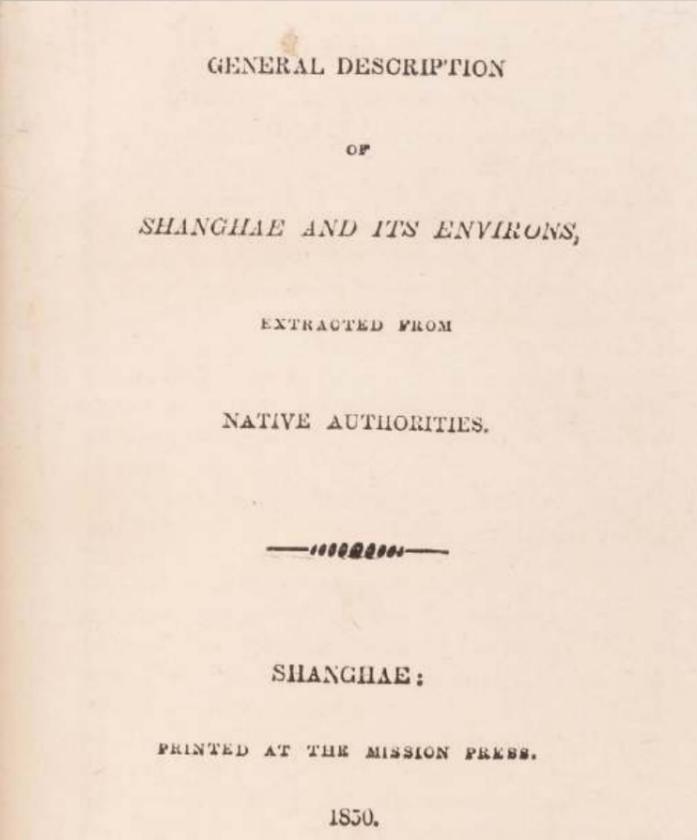
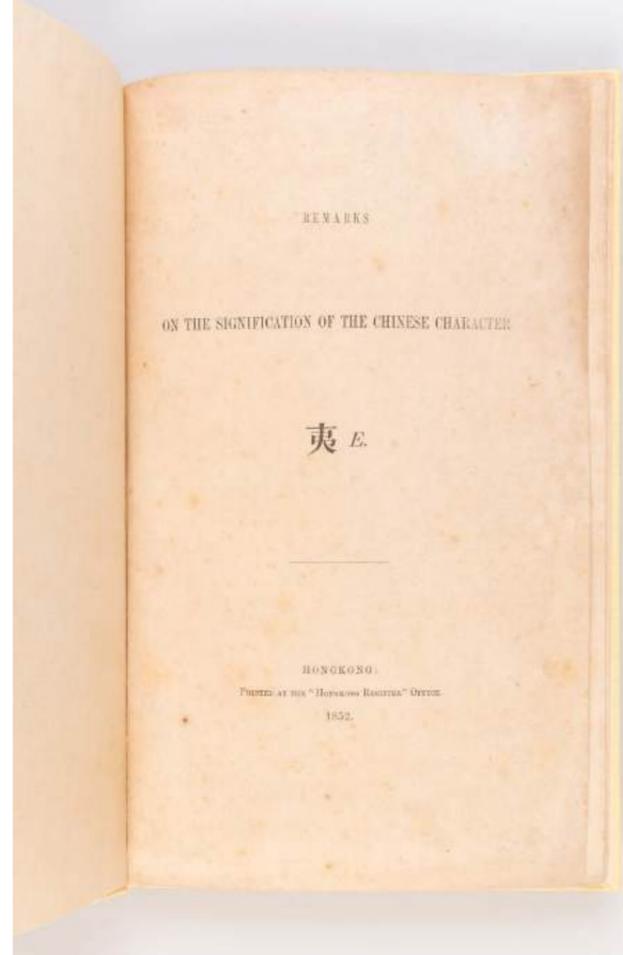
First edition. English text interspersed with Chinese characters. 8vo. Recently bound in yellow cloth. Occasional minor foxing, but overall a very good copy. 15pp. Hong Kong, Hongkong Register Office, 1852.

£2,800

¶ This title is written by Medhurst the Younger (1822-1885), son of the famous missionary, who became a British diplomat in a number of Open Ports in China.

Medhurst responds to an essay by P. P. Thoms who insisted that the Chinese do not call Europeans "Barbarians". Medhurst opens his argument by putting the term into the context of long-held beliefs of China regarding itself as the centre of the world where all surrounding tribes were described by the generic term *e* (Pinyin *yi*). He gives sixteen examples showing the usage of the term in ancient Chinese literature and goes on to explain that "the word, though not necessarily opprobrious, always implied *inferiority*." (p. 13). In summing up he advises that the removal of the term from official documents would go a long way to remove the impressions amongst foreigners that they were being referred to in a derogatory way.

Extremely rare. Only 5 copies in OCLC.



Item 4

A remarkable survival from Commodore Perry's ship

6. [PERRY (Commodore Matthew)]. HEINE (William). PATTERSON (Hamilton). **Reconnaissance of the Anchorage of Ura-Ga & Reception Bay, on the West Side of the Entrance of Jeddo Bay, Island of Nippon, Japan. Made by Order of Commo. M.C. Perry, Comd'g U.S. Naval Forces E. India, China & Japan Seas.**

Surveyor's fair copy manuscript chart with two inset views, pen and black ink on paper, laid down on linen, edged in blue silk, pencilled annotations and gridlines for copying, inscribed on verso "Chart of Ura-Ga Bay of Jeddo 1853" and "Mississippi" in blue and brown ink respectively. 650 by 495mm. (25.5 by 19.5 inches). Some edge abrasion, minor wear, title and top inset slightly foxed, but overall a very good copy. [Edo/Uraga], September 1853.

£75,000

¶ A truly remarkable survival: a manuscript sea chart made aboard Commodore Perry's ship in 1853, signifying the opening of Japan.

Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) was commissioned by the US Navy to force Japan to open its ports to American trade. Many Western nations had attempted to open negotiations with Japan before, but only the Dutch managed to trade under tightly controlled conditions at Nagasaki. The Americans saw an opportunity after signing the Treaty of Wanghia with the Qing government on July 3rd, 1844. In the following year Congress authorised Commodore James Biddle (1783-1848) to sail to Japan in order to open negotiations with the Shogunate. They arrived at Uraga Bay on July 20th, 1846, but his attempts were rebuffed.

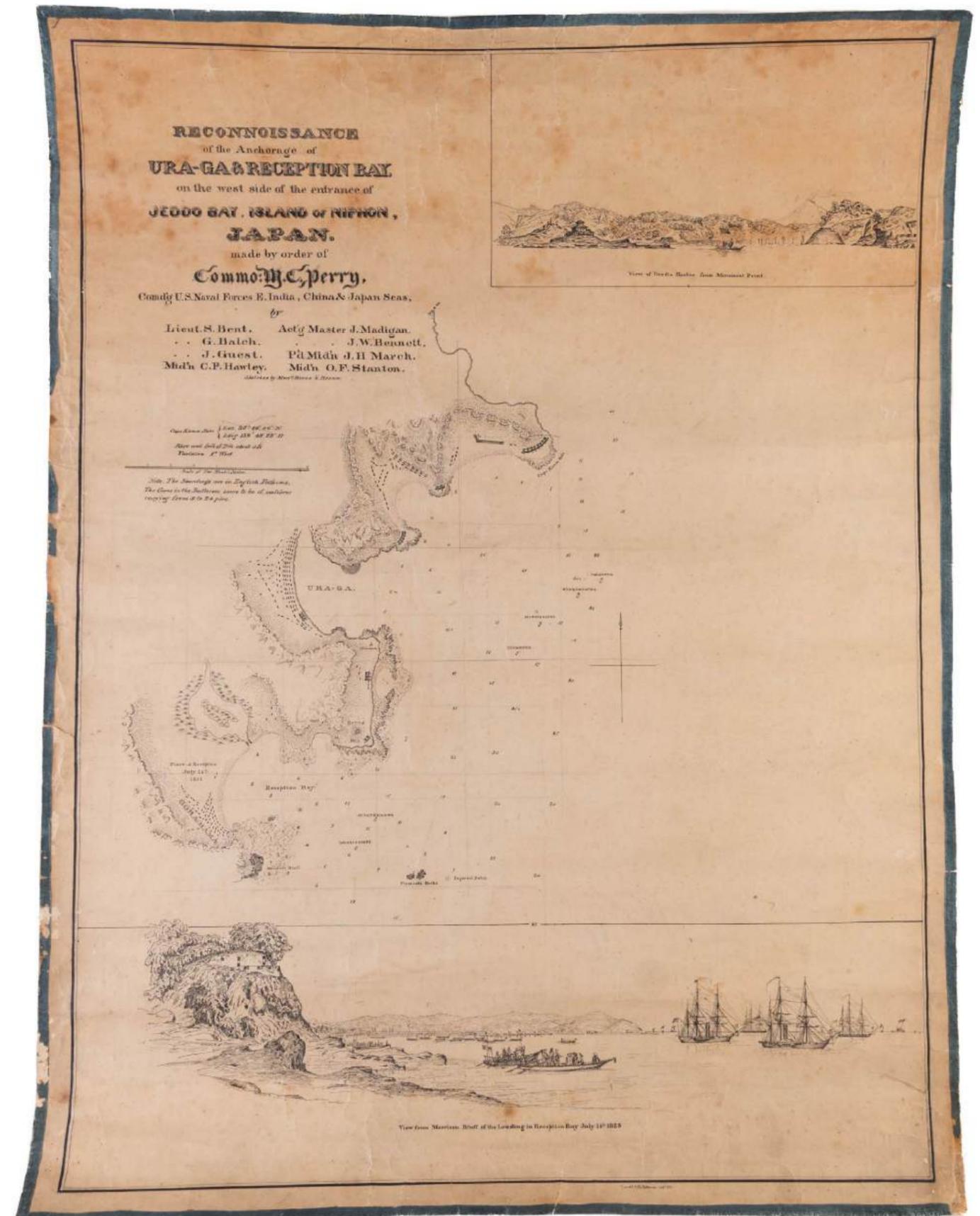
Seven years later, on July 8, 1853, Perry was back in Uraga Bay, this time accompanied by

four war-ships, namely the USS Mississippi (the flag ship), the Susquehanna, the Plymouth, and the Saratoga. He delivered a message by the American President Fillmore demanding the opening of Japan, while giving the Shogun one year in which to sign a treaty with the US. It was only on the 7th day after the arrival of the fleet (July 14th) that Perry was allowed to go ashore at Reception Bay (Kurihama) with an entourage of 320 men in order to present President Fillmore's demands to the Shogunate's government representatives.

Since Perry knew that he was going to be back in Japanese waters in the following year he made great efforts to survey the coast and the waters around Uraga Bay, even entering the mouth of Edo Bay. The present chart was prepared by Lieut. S. Bent, G. Balch, J. Guest and five other officers. Stretching from Cape Kama Saki at the entrance to Edo Bay to Morrison Bluff with its military fortifications, it provides a survey of Uraga Bay and the adjacent so-called 'Reception Bay' at Gora-Hama (Kurihama).

Japanese troop strength are indicated with black dashes together with cannon batteries, while the topography is shown in simple relief. Depth soundings are added throughout the coastal waters as well as the positions of the four 'Black Ships' (*kurofune*) anchored in a row in front of Uraga, also taking account of the subsequent move of the USS Mississippi, and the Susquehanna towards 'Reception Bay'.

Two sketches by William Heine and Eliphalet M. Brown are added in the upper and lower margins. The top one is entitled "View of Ura-ga Harbor from Monument Point" showing the coastline with a cannon fortification and Mt. Fuji in the distance. The panoramic view at the bottom is entitled "View from Morrison Bluff of the Landing in Reception Bay, July 14th 1853". It records the momentous occasion of Perry first landing at Kurihama Bay. To the right is a fortress carved into the cliff face, the foreground shows two barges carrying Japanese envoys towards the US fleet while in



the background one can make out a small fleet of American rowing boats making their way towards the beach.

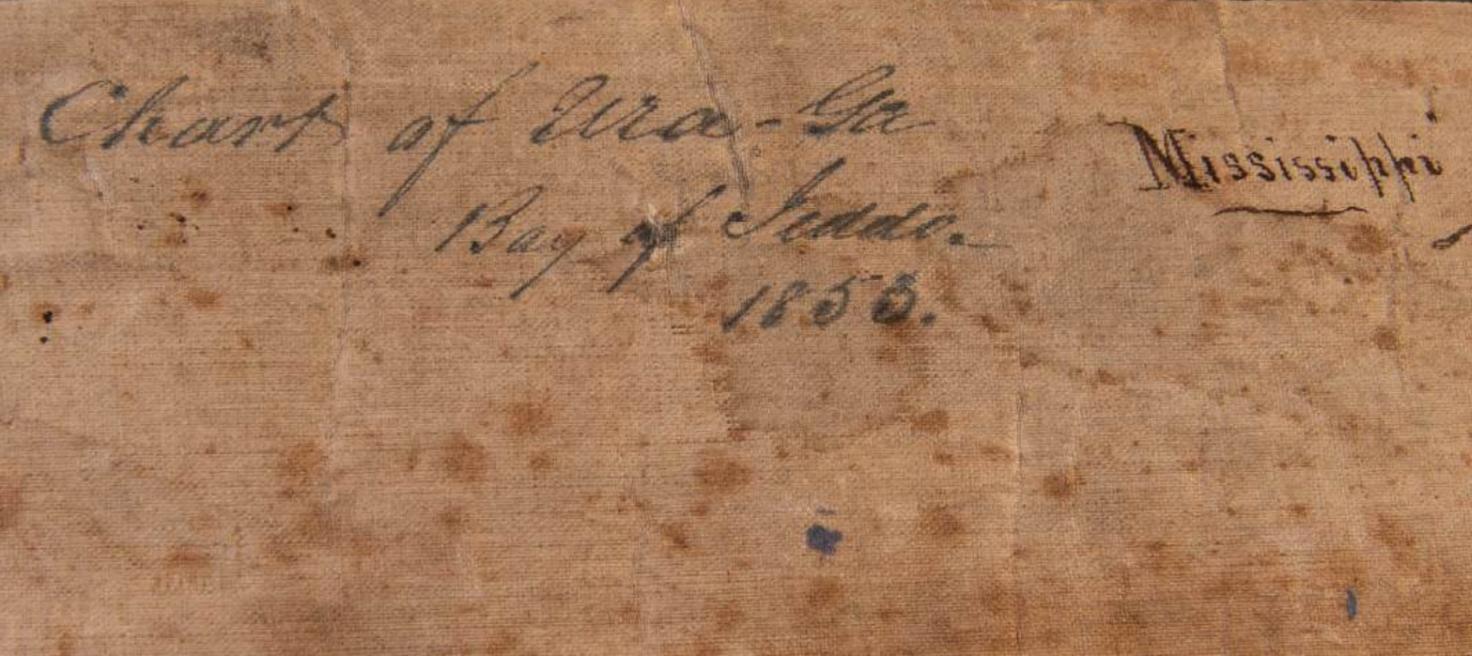
On the surface the view has an aura of calm. In fact, both the Americans and the Japanese were in a state of highest tension, suspecting each other of treachery at any given moment.

“When the two steamers had anchored the two government boats came alongside.” When the flag was raised, Kayama, accompanied by Hori and Tateishi, came on board from the first boat, and was followed shortly after by Nakajima, who had not been aboard since the first day.” The 320 Americans were vastly outnumbered by Japanese troops estimated between 5-10,000 men. **This lower drawing thus combines sev-**

eral timeframes, and indeed features all of the four American warships when in fact only two were present at the landing at Kurihama.

We can find only one other identical example of this chart in the U.S. National Archives. Our views carries a delicate inscription “Traced by H. Patterson Sep 5, 1853” in the lower margin. It would appear that the assistant draughtsman Hamilton Patterson made a copy of the chart, and **according to the contemporary inscription on verso, ours was for the use aboard USS Mississippi, the flagship of Perry’s force.**

See: PINEAU (Roger), editor: *The Japan Expedition 1852-1854 - The personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry.* Washington, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1968, pp. 165-166.



Important shipboard imprints from Perry's Japan Expedition

7. PERRY (Commodore Matthew) Japan Expedition Press. Additional Regulations, Agreed between Commodore Matthew C. Perry and Commissioners of the Emperor of Japan, on Behalf of their Respective Governments.

[With:] Japan Expedition Press. COMPACT Between the United States and the Kingdom of Lew Chew ...

[And:] Japan Expedition Press. Sailing Directions for Hakodadi [all caption titles].

Three letterpress broadsides, text in double columns. Printed on mulberry paper, each with an American eagle vignette. Each measuring approximately 380 by 248mm. All three broadsides with old fold lines. Small chips in lower left corner of first and third broadsides. Small tear along fold on left edge of second broadside, and then continuing diagonally for 35mm, with no loss of paper or text. Top right corner of first broadside neatly repaired. Third broadside with two-inch tear along fold repaired; lightly stained along tear, else quite clean. The three broadsides in very good condition overall. In a cloth chemise and half calf and cloth clamshell case, gilt. At sea, Japan Expedition Press, 1854.

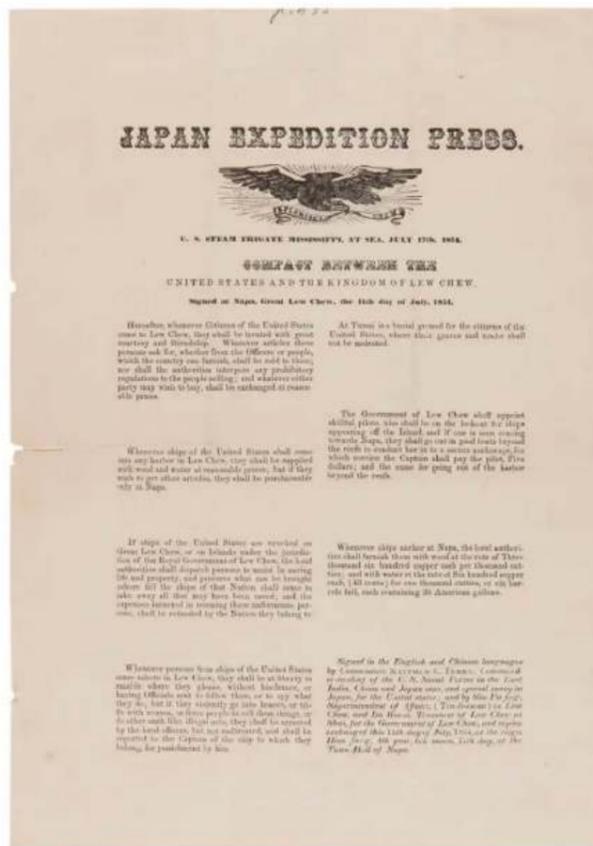
£56,000

¶ Three broadsides printed on board the United States Steam Frigate Mississippi in July, 1854, detailing treaty agreements between the United States and Japan made during the Perry Expedition, as well as giving sailing directions to the port of Hakodadi (Hakodate, Hokkaido).

These three rare and ephemeral pieces of shipboard printing are an important record of one of the most significant diplomatic achieve-

ments of the United States in the nineteenth century, the “opening” of Japan. Perry’s on-board press was used to publish information for the expedition crew, disseminate sailing instructions and other information regarding harbours and coasts to other ships (including vessels which were not part of the expedition) and to print important official agreements, as here. It was also used to publish playbills for onboard theatrical productions. All of the material from the Press is rare.

The first broadside in this group, printed on board the U.S.S. Mississippi on July 21, 1854, is of the great importance, being additional regulations to the Treaty of Kanagawa. The twelve additional articles were negotiated and signed at the Convention of Shimoda on the southern tip of the Izu Peninsula (also known as the Shimoda Supplementary Treaty) on June 17, 1854. They establish some of the practicalities for the new interaction between the Americans and the Japanese: A six-mile radius is declared around three locations of Shimoda, Kakizaki and (curiously!), an unspecified place ‘at the brook lying South East of Centre Island’, where Americans would be allowed to move around, and it establishes the limits of access of Americans (‘Americans... are not allowed to access Military Establishments or Private Houses, without leave. But they can enter shops and visit Temples as they please.’ article 3). Article 6 seems to allow for a re-negotiation regarding the use of Hakodadi (Hakodate) on the South coast of Hokkaido as a loading port for coal because of Japanese claims that it would be difficult to supply coal there, article 10 prohibits Americans from shooting birds and game, and finally, article 12 establishes that the Japanese Emperor will appoint whoever he chooses as his commissioner for the final treaty. This is of particular interest because from the outset of the negotiations the Americans laboured under the misapprehension that it was ultimately the Japanese Emperor who they were negotiating with. This was not the case, because the Shogun at Edo ruled over Japan and the Emperor had no political power.



The second broadside here, printed aboard the Mississippi on July 17, 1854, is the text of the compact between the United States government and the Kingdom of Lew Chew (today the Ryukyu Islands, a part of Okinawa). The agreement indicates that Americans will be allowed to wander freely in the kingdom without being followed or spied upon, and will be “treated with great courtesy and friendship ... but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the Captain of the ship to which they belong, for punishment by him.” Americans would be allowed to buy goods, and to procure wood and water for their ships, and local authorities would assist wrecked American ships.

The third broadside printed aboard the USS Mississippi on July 20, 1854, describes the location of and navigation into the port of Hakodadi (Hakodate). The directions are attributed to Lt. William Maury, previously a member of the Wilkes Expedition and then assigned to the Perry Expedition. The location of the port (a “spacious and beautiful bay, which for accessibility and safety is one of the finest in the world”) is described in great detail, as are the directions for sailing into it. It is noted that supplies of wood, water, and fish are readily available there. Hakodate was crucial for the American whaling industry because its location offered safe anchorage for its vast fleet and access to rich North Pacific whaling grounds. Commodore Perry secured it as one of Japan’s first treaty ports for coal refuelling and refuge, providing an important base for its whaling fleet.

Of Perry’s shipboard press, Morison writes “Since the State Department had not seen fit to supply paper for the press, the Commodore wrote to his flag interpreter, the sinologist S. Wells Williams, ‘in great haste’ on 4 January 1854 begging him to procure paper at Canton. Perry’s paymaster had already purchased a ‘quantity’ of European-made paper at Hong

JAPAN EXPEDITION PRESS.



U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI, AT SEA, JULY 21st, 1854.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS,

Agreed to between Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, Special Envoy to Japan, from the United States of America, and HAYASHI DAIGAKU NO-KAMI; ITO, Prince of Tsus-sima; IZAWA, Prince of Mima-saki; TSUZUKI, Prince of Suruga; UDONO, Member of the board of Revenue; TAKE NO UCHI SHEITARO, and MATSUSAKI MICHITARO; Commissioners of the Emperor of Japan, on behalf of their respective governments.

Article 1st.—The Imperial Governors of Simoda will place Watch Stations wherever they deem best, to designate the limits of their jurisdiction;—but Americans are at liberty to go through them, unrestricted, within the limits of seven Japanese Ri, or miles; and those who are found transgressing Japanese laws, may be apprehended by the police and taken on board their ships.

Art. 2nd:—Three landing places shall be constructed for the boats of Merchant ships and Whale ships resorting to this port; one at Simoda, one at Kakizaki, and the third at the brook lying South East of Centre Island. The Citizens of the United States, will, of course, treat the Japanese Officers with proper respect.

Art. 3d.—Americans, when on shore, are not allowed access to Military establishments or private houses, without leave; but they can enter shops and visit Temples as they please.

Art. 4th:—Two Temples, the Rioshen at Simoda, and the Yokushen at Kakizaki, are assigned as resting places for persons in their walks, until public houses and inns are erected for their convenience.

Art. 5th:—Near the Temple Yokushen at Kakizaki, a burial ground has been set apart for Americans; where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

Art. 6th:—It is stipulated in the treaty of Kanagawa, that coal will be furnished at Hakodadi, but as it is very difficult for the Japanese to supply it at that port, Commodore Perry promises to mention this to his government, in order that the Japanese government may be relieved from the obligation of making that port a coal depot.

Art. 7th:—It is agreed that henceforth the Chinese language shall not be employed in Official communications between the two Governments, except when there is no Dutch Interpreter.

Art. 8th:—A Harbor master and three skillful Pilots have been appointed for the port of Simoda.

Art. 9th:—Whenever goods are selected in the shops, they shall be marked with the name of the purchaser and the price agreed upon, and then be sent to the Goyoshi, or Government office, where the money is to be paid to Japanese officers, and the articles delivered by them.

Art. 10th:—The shooting of birds and animals is generally forbidden in Japan, and this law is therefore to be observed by all Americans.

Art. 11th:—It is hereby agreed that five Japanese Ri, or miles, be the limit allowed to Americans at Hakodadi, and the requirements contained in Article 1st, of these Regulations are hereby made also applicable to that port within that distance.

Art. 12th:—His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, is at liberty to appoint whoever he pleases, to receive the ratification of the Treaty of Kanagawa, and give an acknowledgement on his part.

It is agreed that nothing herein contained, shall in any way affect or modify the stipulations of the Treaty of Kanagawa, should that be found to be contrary to these Regulations.

In Witness whereof, copies of these Additional Regulations have been signed and sealed in the English and Japanese languages by the respective parties, and a certified translation in the Dutch language, and exchanged by the Commissioners of the United States and Japan.

Simoda, Japan, June 17th, 1854.

(Signed)

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas; and Special Envoy to Japan.

Kong but not enough for probable needs. Williams procured a lot of the flimsiest sort of mulberry-leaf paper and some blue rag paper, which Perry used to splice out his insufficient supply of low-quality white stock bought in Hong Kong. The press was capable of printing only single sheets of about 205 by 150mm, but by running double sheets through twice, a number of two-page leaflets were produced ... The sailing directions are evidence of Perry's desire to help all ships of all nations."

We find no copies of any of these three broadsides in auction records. In his census of the output of Perry's shipboard press, Samuel Eliot Morison located copies of the first broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the National Archives; there is also a copy at Yale (as part of a group of seven examples of printing from Perry's shipboard press). Morison

located copies of the second broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the Kress Library; no copies are located in OCLC and it is absent from the Yale grouping. Morison located copies of the third broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the Kress Library, and there is also a copy at Yale. These three broadsides were sold by William Reese Company to a private collector in 2010; they are the only copies that Maggs Bros. has ever handled or can find in the market. Three rare and interesting pieces of Perry Expedition history documenting the dawn of American relations with Japan and the growth of the United States as an international power.

Morison, S.E., "Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition Press and Shipboard Theatre," in Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society (Worcester, Ma., 1967), Vol. 77, No.1, pp.35-43.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS,

Agreed to between Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, Special Envoy to Japan, from the United States of America, and HAYASHI DAIGAKU NO-KAMI; ITO, Prince of Tsus-sima; IZAWA, Prince of Mima-saki; TSUZUKI, Prince of Suruga; UDONO, Member of the board of Revenue; TAKE NO UCHI SHEITARO, and MATSUSAKI MICHITARO; Commissioners of the Emperor of Japan, on behalf of their respective governments.

Article 1st.—The Imperial Governors of Simoda will place Watch Stations wherever they deem best, to designate the limits of their jurisdiction;—but Americans are at liberty to go through them, unrestricted, within the limits of seven Japanese Ri, or miles; and those who are found transgressing Japanese laws, may be apprehended by the police and taken on board their ships.

Art. 2nd:—Three landing places shall be constructed for the boats of Merchant ships and Whale ships resorting to this port; one at Simoda, one at Kakizaki, and the third at the brook lying South East of Centre Island. The Citizens of the United States, will, of course, treat the Japanese Officers with proper respect.

Art. 3d.—Americans, when on shore, are not allowed access to Military establishments or private houses, without leave; but they can enter shops and visit Temples as they please.

Art. 4th:—Two Temples, the Rioshen at Simoda, and the Yokushen at Kakizaki, are assigned as resting places for persons in their walks, until public houses and inns are erected for their convenience.

Art. 5th:—Near the Temple Yokushen at Kakizaki, a burial ground has been set apart for Americans; where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

Art. 6th:—It is stipulated in the treaty of Kanagawa, that coal will be furnished at Hakodadi, but as it is very difficult for the Japanese to supply it at that port, Commodore Perry promises to mention this to his government, in order that the Japanese government may be relieved from the obligation of making that port a coal depot.

Art. 7th:—It is agreed that henceforth the Chinese language shall not be employed in Official communications between the two Governments, except when there is no Dutch Interpreter.

Art. 8th:—A Harbor master and three skillful Pilots have been appointed for the port of Simoda.

Art. 9th:—Whenever goods are selected in the shops, they shall be marked with the name of the purchaser and the price agreed upon, and then be sent to the Goyoshi, or Government office, where the money is to be paid to Japanese officers, and the articles delivered by them.

Art. 10th:—The shooting of birds and animals is generally forbidden in Japan, and this law is therefore to be observed by all Americans.

Art. 11th:—It is hereby agreed that five Japanese Ri, or miles, be the limit allowed to Americans at Hakodadi, and the requirements contained in Article 1st, of these Regulations are hereby made also applicable to that port within that distance.

Art. 12th:—His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, is at liberty to appoint whoever he pleases, to receive the ratification of the Treaty of Kanagawa, and give an acknowledgement on his part.

It is agreed that nothing herein contained, shall in any way affect or modify the stipulations of the Treaty of Kanagawa, should that be found to be contrary to these Regulations.

In Witness whereof, copies of these Additional Regulations have been signed and sealed in the English and Japanese languages by the respective parties, and a certified translation in the Dutch language, and exchanged by the Commissioners of the United States and Japan.

Simoda, Japan, June 17th, 1854.

(Signed)

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas; and Special Envoy to Japan.

How to make your fortunes in the East: Including the rare map

8. WILLIAMS (S. Wells).
A Chinese Commercial Guide consisting of a collection of details and regulations respecting foreign trade with China, sailing directions, tables, &c.

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Large folding hand-coloured lithograph map (marginal tear to gutter) measuring ca. 69x49cm. 8vo. Publisher's cloth-backed boards, (wear, staining and water-damage to top board). Text with a few marginal tears, but overall a very good copy inside. Four red ownership stamps on front fly-leaf, "F. H. H." "United States Vice Consul, Whampoa" and "Forwarded by Thos. Hunt & Co, Whampoa". viii, 376pp. Canton, Chinese Repository, 1856.

£5,800

¶ A comprehensive guide for American and British merchants hoping to make their fortunes in the East.

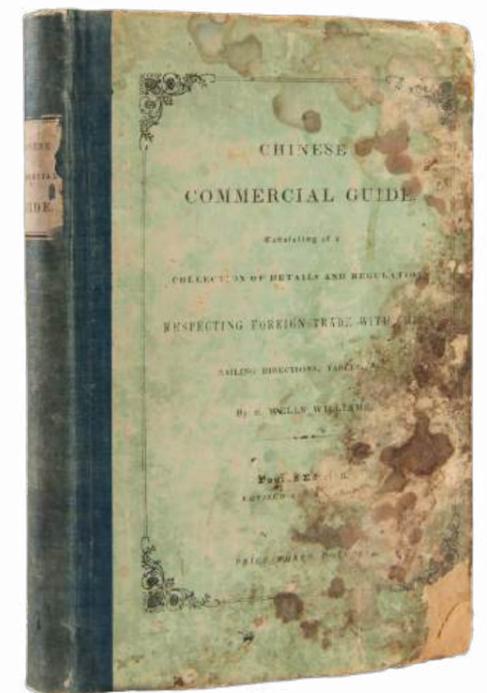
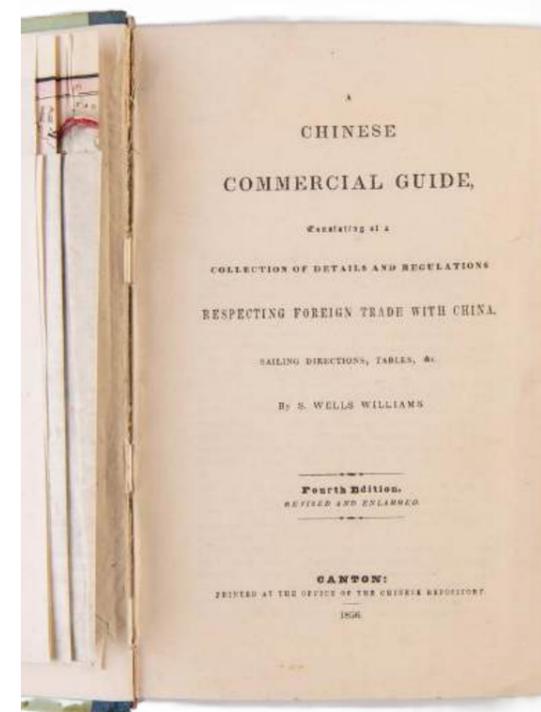
The "Chinese Commercial Guide" was originally published by Morrison in 1834. **This edition is greatly enlarged and for the first time includes chapters on Siam and Japan.** It provides details on the regulations governing trade at the open ports of China and Japan, a description of goods for import and export, lists of tariffs and duties, as well as sailing directions. Also provides the text of the recent American treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with Japan; as well as a list of currencies used throughout East Asia. Key terms often show the corresponding Chinese characters.

This copy includes the very rare map of China. Although clearly intended to accompany this volume, it may have been issued separately. Thomas Hunt & Co. were dock proprietors and shipwrights. Their manager was the American



captain William E. Putnam (1810-1868), who also served as vice consul for the United States at Whampoa.

"Eight years have now elapsed since the third edition was published, during which time the changes have been many and important. Shanghai, Fuhchau, and Hongkong have become centres of a large and growing trade, while the business of Canton and Macao has diminished, both relatively and absolutely. The opening of the trade with Siam and Japan possesses sufficient connection with that of China, too, to warrant the introduction of the regulations now in force respecting them." (Preface).



A report on Commodore Perry's Expedition, 5 years later

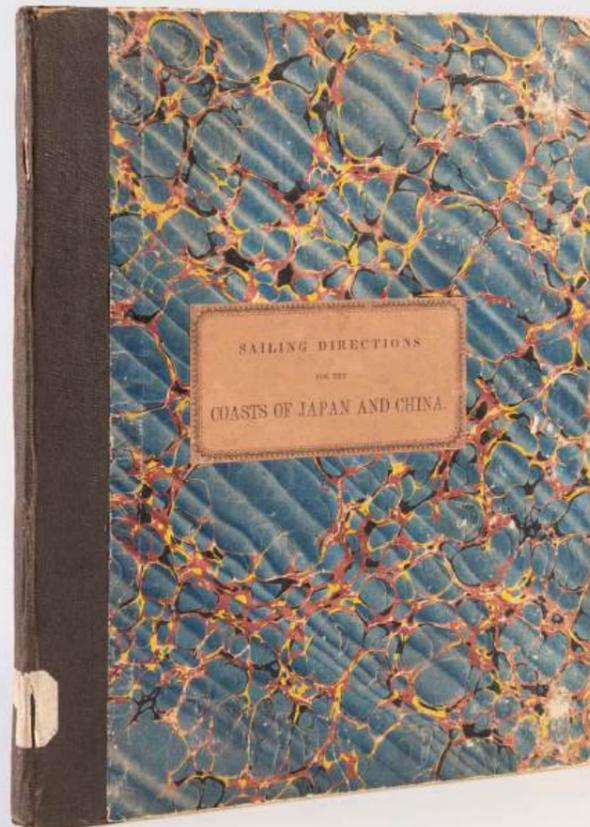
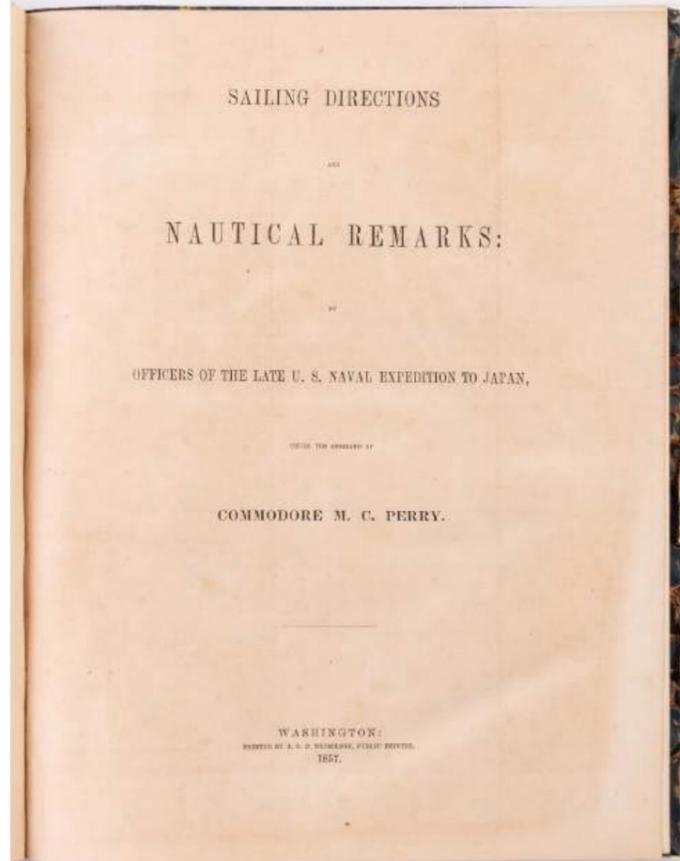
9. **MAURY** (William Lewis).
BENT (Silas).
Sailing directions and nautical remarks; by officers of the late U.S. Naval expedition to Japan, under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry.

First edition. Very large folding lithograph map (measuring 107x109cm), entitled: "Chart of the Coast of China and of the Japanese Islands". (15cm repaired tear in the gutter). 4to. Bound in original quarter cloth over marbled boards with printed label on front board. Minor wear and occasional light foxing, but overall a very good copy. 21; [18]pp. Washington, O.P. Nicholson, 1857.

£3,500

¶ Rare separately published report containing results of the latest surveys undertaken during the famous US expedition in 1853-54 under Commodore Perry (1794-1858) to open Japan to Western trade.

The text and the large folding map includes the latest maritime data for the Philippines, the China Coast, as well as Japanese waters. According to the introduction (p. 3) the report was compiled by William Lewis Maury (1813-1878) and Silas Bent (1820-1887), who served aboard Perry's flagship the "Mississippi". The second part is formed of a full facsimile reproduction of the Treaty between the US and Japan together with an English translation.



The foundations of the Japanese Navy, based on the British Navy

10. FURUKAWA (Masao), trans. [NARES (George Strong)].
Eishiki unyou zensho [A complete English Operational Manual].

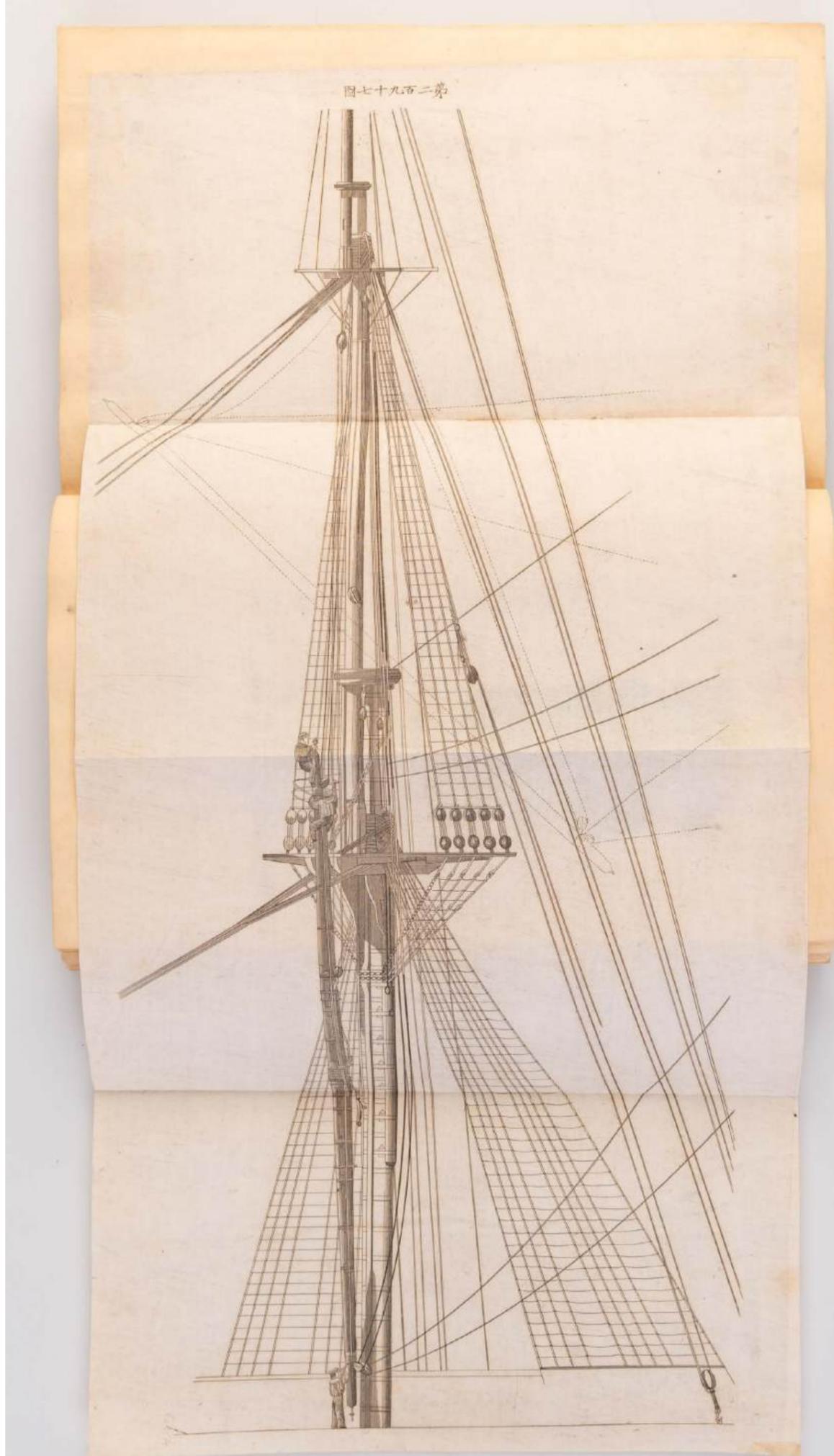
First edition. 12 vols. of text (incl. several plates and illustrations) and one atlas volume with 313 illustrations on 108 tipped-in plates (some folding), complete. Fukurutoji. Large 8vo. Original yellow boards (minor soiling) with printed title-slips. Red stamp on facing page of atlas and vol. 1. Overall a very good set. [Tokyo], Kaigun Heigaku [Naval Academy], dated: Meiji 4 [i.e. 1871].

£7,500

¶ A key text for the development of the Japanese Navy after the Meiji restoration.

Furukawa Masao (1837-1877) was an important figure in the development of a new education system for Japan, and he became the first president of Keio University. Born in a small village in Hiroshima Prefecture, he was the third son of the village headman. In 1856 he moved to Osaka to enter the famous Tekijuku school which taught Western sciences based on Dutch teaching. There he met Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901), who was himself the most important reformer and educator during the Meiji period. In 1868 he entered into the Boshin war (on the wrong side...) was arrested and sentenced to death but later released. In 1870 he became an instructor at the Tsukiji Naval Academy which modelled itself on British teaching methods for the development of its new navy.

The book is a translation of **Sir George S. Nares** (1831-1915) illustrated work entitled "Seamanship - Used on board H. M. training ship Britannia" which was published in Portsea in 1862.



It was regarded as the best naval manual of its day. Some of the book's focus is on sailing ships which Nares still regarded as the essential foundation for training any naval cadet. Terminology of all aspects of the ship (masts, sails, rigging, knots, etc) and all aspects of the handling of the ship are discussed in great detail. As most of these words had no counterpart in the Japanese language, Furukawa was forced to use katakana for the phonetic transcription of each term: Fore, Midship and Aft became 'foru-pato', 'michipu-pato', and 'afutaru-pato'. Nares name is given as Neill ('Neiru') which is why Japanese readers were not able to identify the book from which this was translated. The illustrations which were originally made by J. Murray, are reproduced in lithography to the highest standard.

Very rare. Only two sets in OCLC (NDL & Harvard).



Early photojournalism of people and places in China and Japan

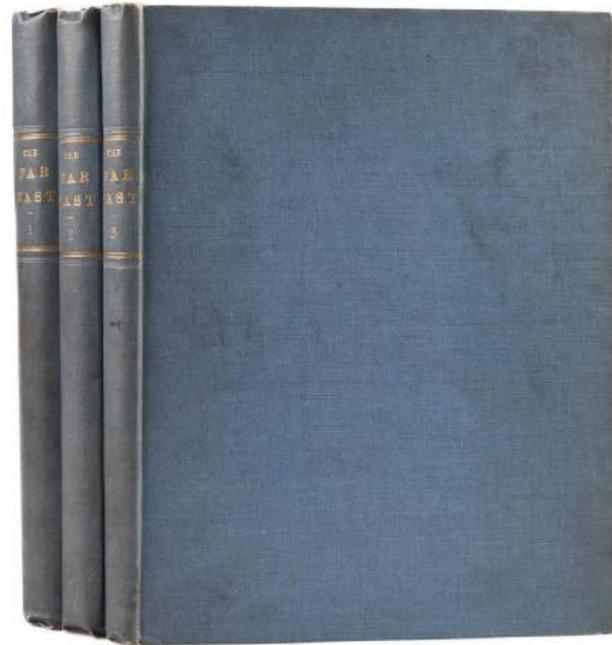
11. [BLACK (John Reddie) ed.] The Far East. A Monthly Journal, Illustrated with Photographs.

First edition. New series. Vol. 1, (6 issues), vol. 2 (6 issues), & vol. 3 (5 issues, lacking the November issue). 112 original photographs (sizes between 8,5x8cm and 20x14cm) mostly good, dark-toned images. Small folio. Bound in 19th century blue cloth, lacking separate titles for vol. 1&2. Overall a very good set. [ii](Introduction), 152; [iv], 138 [ii]; [iv], 1-94, 115-140 (lacking p. 95-114)pp. Shanghai, 'Far East' Printing Office, 1876- 1877.

£12,500

¶ "It was in May 1870, that he [Black] first conceived the idea of publishing a newspaper in Japan, illustrated with photographs of the Far East [...] at length the opportunity arrived; and he has availed himself of a lengthened visit to Shanghai to make arrangements such as will give a tenfold interest to the Far East. In future it will deal fully as much as with Chinese and with Japanese subjects... But although the pictures are the distinguishing feature, and to many prove the principal inducement to subscribe, the proprietor has promises of assistance in the literary portion of the Far East, which give him great hopes of its becoming not only an interesting, but a valuable addition to the periodical literature of these regions." (Introduction).

While the format has changed from fortnightly to monthly, the number of pages is increased to 23-28 pages. Most of the literary contributions are written by George Carter Stent (1833-1884, he worked at the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs) and Black himself. The images were taken by professional photographers including



THE MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICE, YARD, AND FIRE BELL, SHANGHAI.

William Saunders (Shanghai), Thomas Child (Peking), Lorenzo Fisler (Shanghai), and St Julian Edwards (Amoy). **They provide a vivid illustration of daily life and leading personalities in the open ports** featuring a variety of foreign buildings, shops, and temples in Shanghai, images of beggars, itinerant cobblers and coolies, high-ranking Chinese officials (including the Governor of Nanking, the famous statesman Li Hong-zhang), a number of missionary and political figures (incl. Sir Thomas Wade, Samuel Wells Williams, Robert Hart, Medhurst, Sir Harry Parkes, Lydia Mary Fay), punishment of the Cangue (Hongkew Police Station), views of Suzhou, Fuzhou, Yunnan, and Peking as well as two group shots of American Presbyterian Mission Conference at Shanghai. Even single issues of the 'Far East' are extremely rare.

Gernsheim, Incunabula 635. See also Bennett: *History of Photography in China Western Photographers 1861-1897*. p. 308ff.



COOLIES WAITING FOR EMPLOYMENT.



H. E. JUJOI ARINORI MORI,
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

大日本國駐劄北京特命全權公使森有禮



HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG,

GRAND SECRETARY OF STATE, VICEROY OF CHIHLI, &c., &c.

Japan Punch: the 'incunable' of comic printing in Yokohama

12. WIRGMAN (Charles), editor. Japan Punch.

First edition. 42 issues. (Missing issue Dec 1876, Oct/Nov '77, title of Jan '78, March/Apr./May/June/July/Sept/Nov. '78, Jan '79, & tp. of June '79 issue. Lithograph illustrations throughout. Folio (25x35cm). Original flexible boards with printed title-label, slightly worn edges. Original title-pages bound in. Light creasing and occasional water-staining. A few marginal pencil annotations in a contemporary hand, but overall still a very good copy. Unpaginated. Yokohama, R. Meiklejohn, May 1876-December 1880.

£6,500

¶ A substantial collection of issues of the *Japan Punch*, covering over four years of this famous satirical magazine.

Charles Wirgman (1832?-1891) came to Japan in 1857 as correspondent and illustrator for the *Illustrated London News*. He settled in Yokohama and founded the *Japan Punch* in May 1862 aiming at the foreign community. Readership must have been very limited in 1862 and the magazine ceased publication for several years before commencing again in August 1865 to continue for over 20 years until March 1887.

All issues comprise 10-11 leaves (including the title). Initially issues appear to have been printed from carved woodblocks however by the 1870s the publisher Meiklejohn used a lithographic reproduction process. The content focusses on political affairs of the day as well as commenting on cultural relations between foreigners and Japanese. **Political satire was largely unheard of and the present magazine had a strong influence on the development of Manga culture in Japan. Rare.**



A member from the provinces
will have matting in his bath room
skoshi matte.



a Good Medium.

(Latest from New York)
by submarine and
Electric Graphogram



Try our Japan
Teas!!!

*Matsushima-ya,
Ahh Matsushima-ya,
Matsushima-ya (Basho)*

13. **OGAWA** (Kazumasa).
BURTON (William Kinnimond).
Panorama of Matsushima.

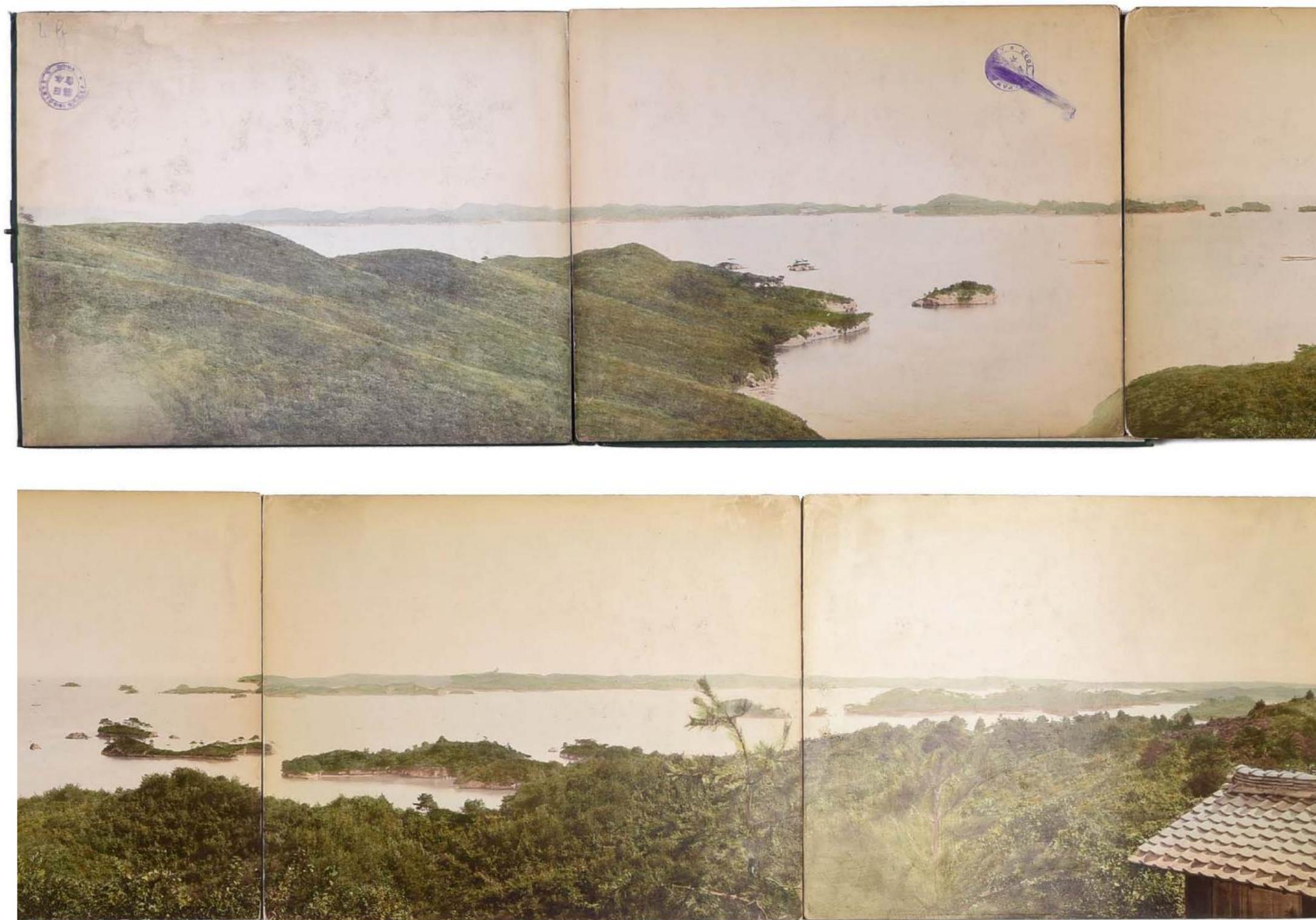
First and only edition. A 5-part fold-out panorama of hand-coloured albumen prints with letterpress description pasted on inner back board. Two plates stamped "Japan Society" (one stamp smudged). Oblong folio. Original cloth with silvered lock, overall a good copy. Tokyo, K. Ogawa, n.d. [but ca. 1895].

£1,200

¶ This rare panorama was taken by the Scottish engineer and photographer **William K. Burton** (1856-1899) who lived in Japan for over ten years teaching sanitary engineering at Tokyo Imperial University. **The panorama was printed and hand-coloured at the Ogawa studio and presumably it was privately printed in a very small number to be given to friends.**

"The Archipelago of pine-clad islands bearing the name of Matsu-shima, has been famed for its beauty since Northern Japan was conquered from the Ainu aborigines in the 8th century, and is one of the San-kei or 'Three most Beautiful Scenes' of Japan... There are said to be 88 islands between Shiogama and Matsushima, and 808 in all, between Shiogama and Kinkwa-zan, of which but very few are inhabited, but 8 and its compounds are favourite round numbers with the Japanese, and moreover, the smallest rocks are included in the enumeration. Each of them, down to the least, has received a name, many of them fantastic, as 'Buddha's Entry into Nirvana,' 'Question and Answer Island,' 'the Twelve Imperial Consorts' and so on." (text on back board).

Exceedingly rare. No copy in OCLC.



The 1911 Chinese Revolution seen through a Japanese lens

14. NAMIKI (Takeo).
Shina kakumei shashin-cho. Dai 1-hen. [Photograph album of the Chinese Revolution, part 1], all published.

First and only edition. 31 photographic plates with captions in English, Chinese, and Japanese (complete). Oblong folio measuring 35,5x25,5cm. Original decorated flexible boards (clean unobtrusive tear to front cover, repaired), overall a very good copy. [iv] (intro&imprint) Tokyo, Toyo Shuppan Kyokai, dated Meiji 45 [i.e. 1912].

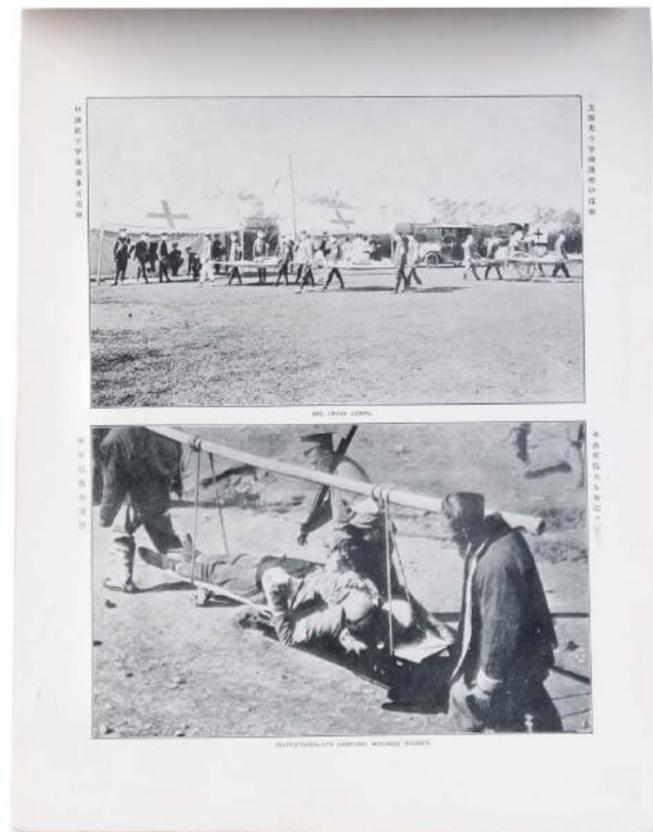
£3,500

¶ An exceedingly rare photographic album documenting the momentous Chinese Revolution (Xinhai Revolution) of 1911 which led to the fall of the Qing dynasty.

The album opens with portraits of the newly appointed president Sun Yat-sen and short-term president Yuan Shikai, military leader of the powerful Beiyang army, who four years later proclaimed himself Emperor. The album proceeds to show battle scenes in Shanghai, Wuchang (where the revolution started on Oct. 10th 1911), Hankou, Nanjing, interspersed with graphic scenes of mutilated corpses. The work ends with a group of interesting images relating to the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The half-tone photographic plates were printed by the famous Tokyo publisher Ogawa Isshin.

Only one copy in OCLC (National Diet Library).



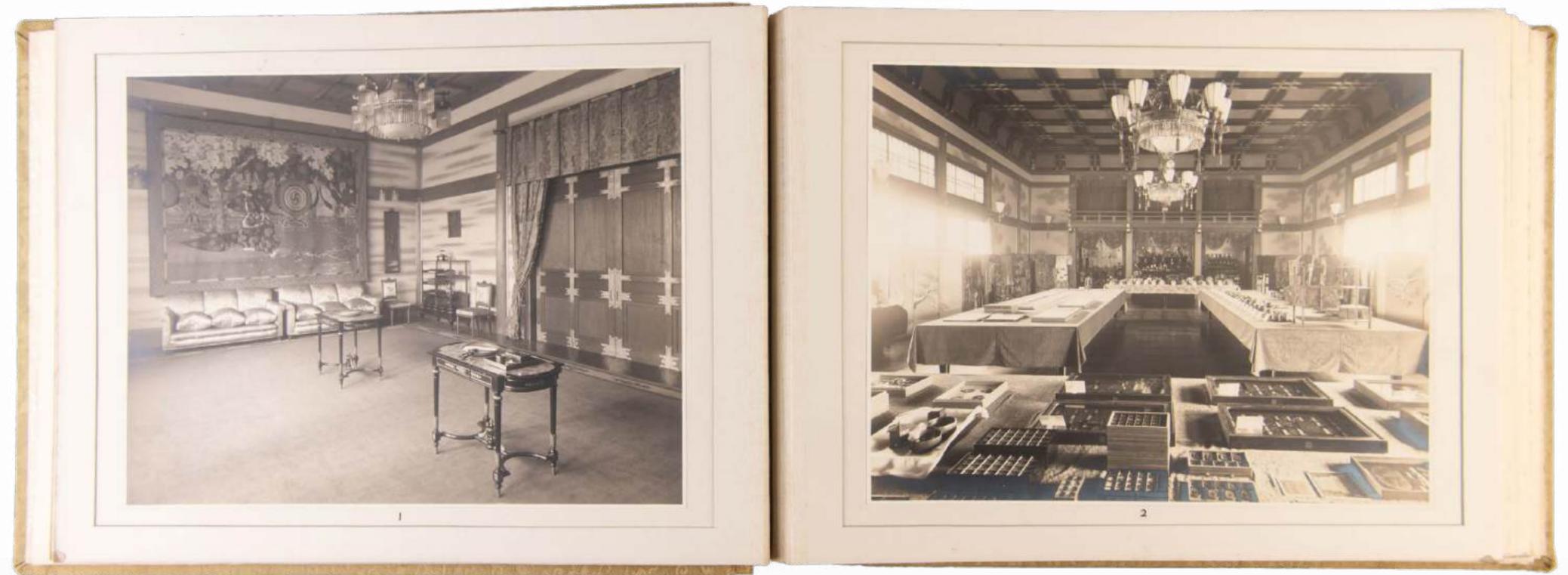
A presentation album: European Royalty meets Japanese nobility

15. UNKNOWN JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Photographs of articles exhibited in
honour of their Royal Highnesses the
Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden
at Baron Mitsui's residence, 1926.

First and only edition. Album containing 21 platinum prints, each measuring ca. 20.7 x 26.7 cm. Oblong folio. Original gilt silk-covered boards. Together with a 4to. printed booklet, gilt-flecked flexible boards, bound Japanese style, overall in very good condition. 18pp. Tokyo, Privately Printed, September 23rd, 1926.

£1,800

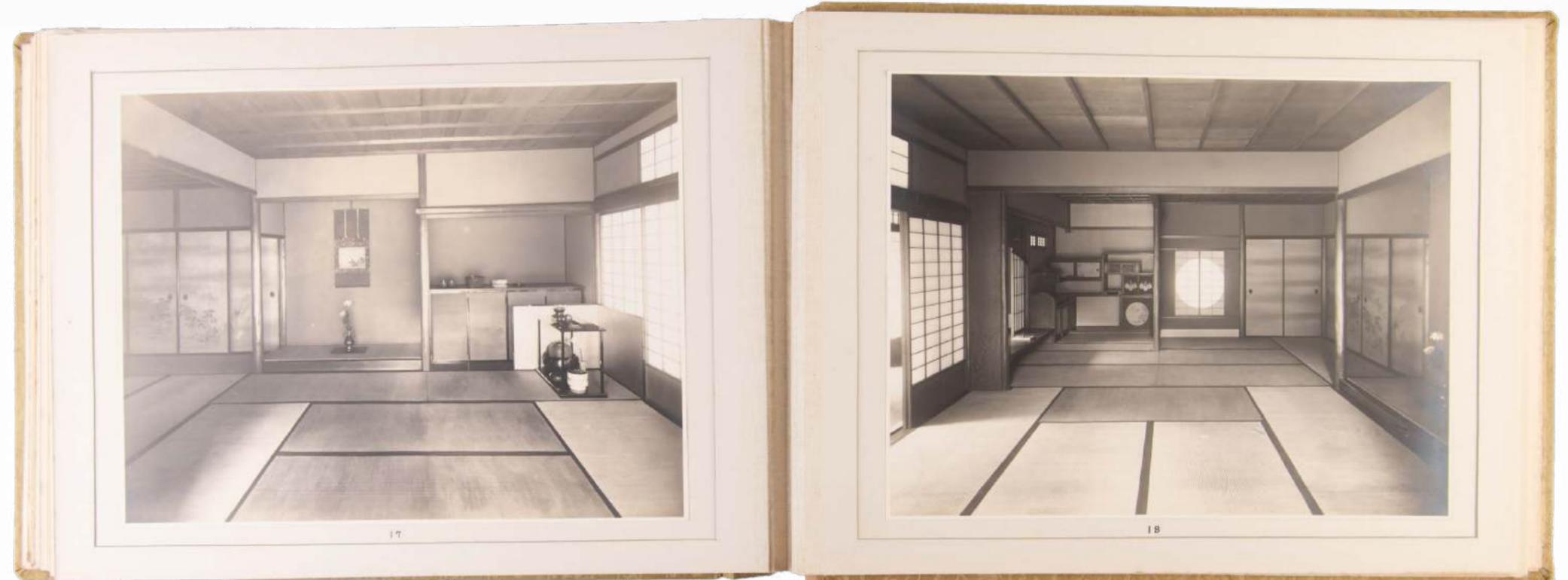


¶ An album of photographs by an unidentified photographer documenting an exhibition at the residence of Baron Mitsui in Tokyo.

The photographs show various rooms wherein historical and cultural objects such as dolls, noh masks and costumes, musical instruments, weapons, jewelry, vessels, kimonos, Buddhist books and objects, screens, paintings, and scrolls are displayed on tables and on the walls. There are close-up views of objects such as stone artifacts unearthed in Korea, gold jewelry, ornaments, and tea vessels. A Japanese tearoom has been recreated in one room.

Many of the objects and paintings displayed come from the collections of Baron Masuda and Dr. Dan.

Exceedingly rare. Only one copy in OCLC (Getty Research institute).



An English-language report on the Great Kanto Earthquake

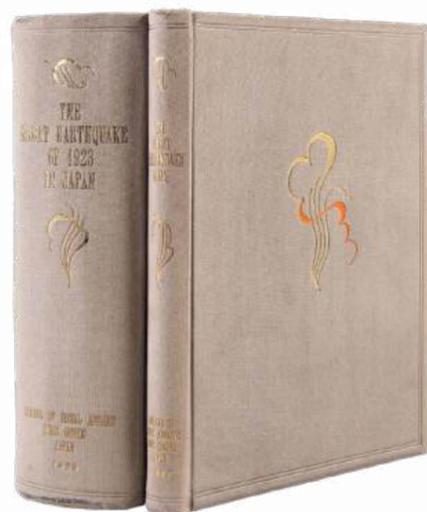
16. BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. The Great Earthquake of 1923 in Japan.

First edition. 2 vols. (text-vol. & atlas). 88 photographic plates and numerous illustrations in the text. Atlas with 11 maps and 7 diagrams in colour. 8vo. Original cloth, a very good copy. [xii], ii, xxvi, 615pp. Tokyo, Sanshusha Press, 1926.

£750

¶ The official account of the Great Kanto Earthquake which occurred on September 1st, 1923. Over 100,000 people were killed and over 70% of all buildings destroyed.

Starting with the Imperial Edict on Reconstruction of September 12th, the work provides a detailed survey of the disaster in Tokyo, Yokohama and the surrounding districts and continues with an account of the relief operations, both domestic and from abroad. Also included is a chapter on the loss of Rare Books and Libraries. The atlas volume contains maps showing sea-level changes at Sagami Bay, the devastation in Tokyo and Yokohama as well as an outline of the reconstruction scheme.



A highly sumptuous photographic presentation album

17. HOCHI SHIMBUN. Presentation Album of Japan.

31 black and white silver gelatine prints, mostly measuring ca. 26,5x20cm, English descriptions on tissue guards. Presentation inscription: "to the Right Hon. The Earl of Airlie M. C. With the sincere compliments of Hochi Shimbun. N. Okuma". Oblong folio (38x27cm), original silk-covered boards, some wear to edges, but overall in very good condition. a.e.g. [Tokyo], n.d. [ca. 1930].

£2,500

¶ A very luxuriously-produced presentation album filled with photographic illustrations showing the very best of Japan.

Okuma Nobutsune (1871-1947) was the adopted son of the famous politician and founder of the Hochi newspaper, **Okuma Shigenobu** (1838-1922). Upon Shigenobu's death, he inherited the title of Marquis and became a member of the House of Peers. In the following year, he became the Honorary President of Waseda University. He also served as the president of the Hochi Shimbun newspaper from 1927 to 1930. The present album was presented to **David Ogilvie** (1893-1968), the 12th Earl of Airlie. We have not been able to establish how they made acquaintance.

The album opens with two images of the Showa Emperor and Empress of Japan, followed by a wedding portrait of Prince and Princess Chichibu. Both are official portraits supplied by the Imperial Household Agency (Kunaicho). The rest of the album features scenic views of Tokyo, Nikko, Mt. Fuji, Nara and Kyoto while the last image shows the offices and the president of the Hochi Shimbunsha.





A book of poetry about London, supposedly by a Japanese person

18. [COCKBURN (Samuel)] Japanese Ideas of London

and its wonders, its inhabitants, and their manners and customs; described in a letter to his wife at Yokohama by a Japanese Scout. Second edition - Printed for private circulation. 8vo. Original blind-stamped and gilt cloth (slightly shaken, light staining to two pp.). A presentation copy to Lt. Governor Mundy, signed & dated Belize, 1875. 72pp. London, G. Shield, n.d. [but after 1873].

£350

¶ A curious book of poetry purporting to be by a Japanese person without offering any evidence that the author had ever been to Yokohama.

“The fact of his being frequently mistaken for one of the Japanese Commissioners who were visiting this country about the same time, will account for the peculiar point of view from which the subject has been treated.” (Note).

The so-called letter is in fact addressed to “my dearest Fow Chow”, which happens to be a Chinese male name. It appears that Cockburn was a free-mason who toured the country to read from the book in order to raise money. He is variously described as a gentleman, church warden, police magistrate, the President of Montserrat, and the Attorney-General of Belize.

COPAC only records the first edition of 1873 which ran to 59pp. The additional 12pp. record the reception the work was accorded in the press.

JAPANESE

IDEAS OF

LONDON.

4
So

His Excellency

Lt. Governor Mundy

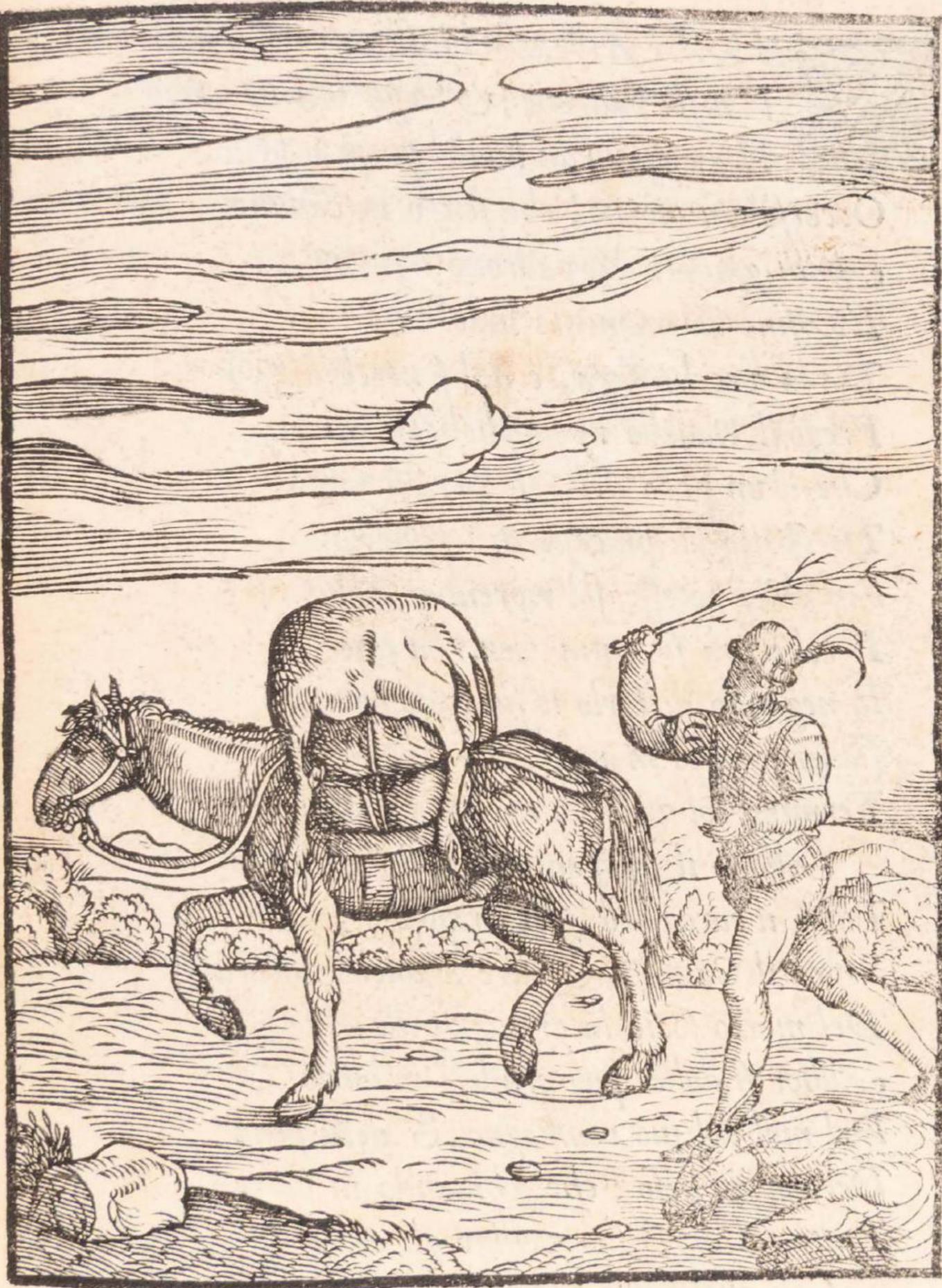
With the Author's respectful
Compliments

S. Cockburn

Belize
March 1875

Items 19–21

EARLY
CONTINENTAL
BOOKS &
MANUSCRIPTS



Two superb large initials, one of St. Mark

19. SOUTHERN FRENCH ARTIST
Two historiated initials depicting St Mark and Two Men on a leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, illuminated manuscript in Latin on vellum.
 [Southern France, late 13th or early 14th century]

Illuminated with two large historiated initials, each with extensions, one of which contains a human-headed hybrid creature.

Single leaf, c.335x230mm, foliated in modern pencil '317' in the lower margin, written in two columns of 40 lines in a fine formal gothic script (c.230x145mm), the text comprising Matthew 27:42-(end), the usual prologue to Mark, and Mark 1:1-7, omitted words added in the margins within red boxes, guides to the rubricator in cursive script at the lower edge.

£7,500

¶ **A fine leaf with two superb initials, one of St. Mark, from a large Bible produced in southern France, once owned by Sir Thomas Phillipps and Sir Alfred Chester Beatty.**

Illumination:

The style and palette of the initials are unusual, and unlike those of standard 13th-century Bibles from Paris: figures have pink and orange garments edged in white, the folds delineated with black lines; gold is used for backgrounds; the letters themselves use a dark blue and a light burgundy with white ornament; flesh is grey modelled with white; facial features and hair are boldly drawn in black; foliate and hybrid-creature extensions rise and fall in the margin and inter-columnar space. The initial at the beginning of Mark shows the Evangelist full-length holding a book, doubtless his gospel, while the prologue shows two unidentified half-length youths. For further discussion,

including a list of sister leaves, etc., see Peter Kidd, *The McCarthy Collection, III: French Miniatures* (London, 2021), no. 61 pp. 203-11, citing the present leaf at p. 203.

Provenance:

1. From the second volume (starting at Isaiah) of a two-volume Bible written in southern France, as suggested by the ink, script, parchment, unusual style, and later provenance.

2. Apparently still in southern France in a religious house in the 16th century when two monks scribbled their names in the margins near the beginning and end of the volume: "Frere Jehan Mailhac" (Mailhac is north-west of Narbonne) (f.2r) and "Frater Renatus Faber Bourdelois" (i.e. of Bordeaux) (f.280v).

3. Probably owned in Spain by one of three collectors: according to Munby, the section of the Phillipps catalogue (see below) for nos. 2298-2798, bought from Thomas Thorpe (1791-1851), is annotated in the master copy "Plures ex Bibl. Iriarte, de la Serna Santander, & Marchionis de Astorgia ex Hispania", and Thorpe sold manuscripts from all three sources (i.e. Juan de Iriarte (1702-71), Spanish palaeographer and lexicographer, who published a catalogue of Greek manuscripts at the Biblioteca Real in 1769; Carlos Antonio de Laserna de Santander (1752-1813), Spanish bibliographer; or the Marques de Astorga) at an auction held by Evans, 2 March 1826; apparently bought from Thorpe in the 1820s by:

4. **SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS** (1792-1872), vello-maniac and curmudgeon: his no. 2506 ("Biblion ab Ysaiah ad Apocalypsin. [Folio.] vel. sæc. xiv."), with his stencilled crest on the first leaf; bound for him in half calf by his binder Bretherton in 1849; by descent to Phillipps's grandson:

5. Thomas Fitzroy Fenwick (1856-1938), from whom it was bought in December 1920 / January 1921 for £490 by:

6. **SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY** (1875-1968), mining magnate and bibliophile: exhibited at



With contemporary juvenile notes and drawings

20. ERASMUS Collectanea Adagiorum [Bound with:] CATO (Marcus Porcius)

Contenta in hoc opere sunt haec. Catonis praecepta moralia recognita atque interpretata ab Erasmo Roterdamo. Mimi Publani. Septem sapientum illustres sententiae. Institutio hominis Christiani versibus hexametris. Per Erasmum Roterdamum. Isocratis Parnesis ad Demoniacum [sic] Rudolpho Agricola interprete, recognita per Martinum Dorpium. Epicteti Stoici Enchiridion [in the Latin translation of Poliziano] Plutarchi libellus de odio & invidia [in an anonymous Latin version]. [with Horace Ode iii.3 'Iustum et tenacem propositi virum', and Ausonius Ecl. II [=Green 19] 'Ex Graeco Pythagoricum de ambiguitate eligendae vitae'].

Four-piece woodcut borders to titles of both works, printer's device on final leaf of first work.

2 works in one volume. 4to (202 x 141mm). [4], LVII, [7] ff; [60]ff. Contemporary blind-stamped half leather spine with old wooden boards (recased).

(Strasbourg, Matthias Schürer, April 1515 & March 1516). 1515.

£11,000

¶ A charming copy of two scarce Erasmian school books, annotated with notes and drawings by a young contemporary reader from the noble Tannberger family.

Both works were published in close succession by Erasmus' favoured Strasbourg publisher Matthias Schürer. The first is his hugely influential and long lasting work, the *Adagia*. The textual history is complicated as the collection of proverbs was constantly being expanded from the moment Erasmus had first put down his pen for the original edition, and eventually instead of 'Adagiorum collectanea' they

In Aeol
Stephanu
thia cicad
Rat
Quot
aquam, C

Idem
Hippom
qui insup

Vbi n
noctua u

γερὰν
dicitur is
vulgo &
re nos ob

γῆς Β

Est eo
monibu
los, uetu
somnia u

Ironia
tur saper
nes coelo
rati. Hæc
cos num

A fac
runt, si q
uinatio
uangelic
tres pan

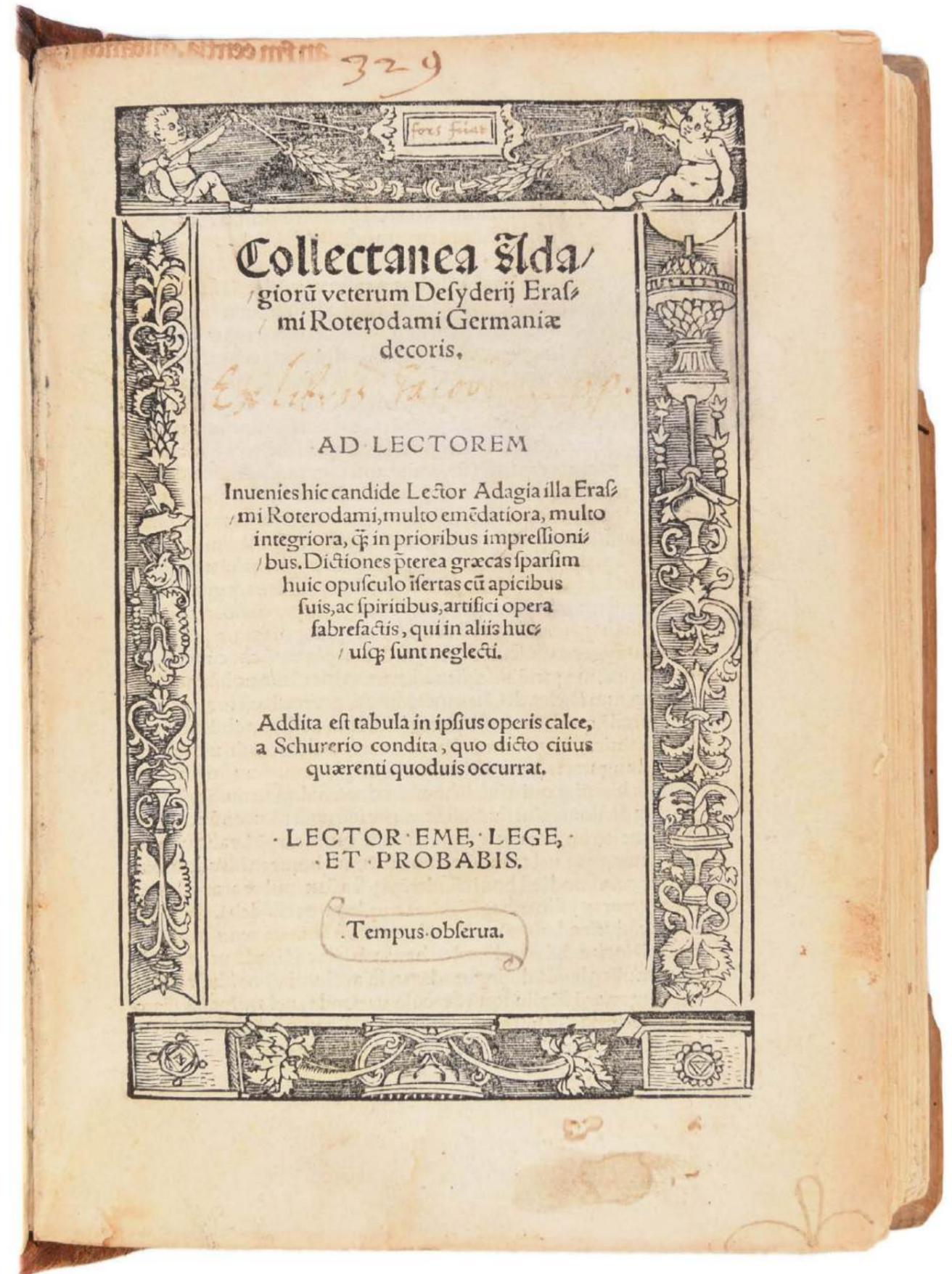


Horace

Imitate

horace

Er.



became 'Adagiorum chiliades', but editions of both continued to be printed for decades to come.

The second work is an interesting grouping of moral school texts, some of them in verse (plus the 'Ad Demonium') here printed to allow interlinear glossing. Assembled as a group the volume was first published by Thierry Martens in Louvain in 1514 and in October 1515 Schürer published a revised edition (of which Erasmus presented a copy to Oecolampadius) which is here reprinted (see Allen's introductory note to Ep. 298). The preface, dated 1 August 1514, is addressed to John de Neve at Louvain and Erasmus while acknowledging that the 'dicta' are probably not by Cato, remarks that they are worthy of him. Elsewhere similarly he rebuts those who accuse him of wasting his time over trifles, and of his poetic 'Institutio' tells us that he has recast it in a clear rather than an elaborate set of verses from a prose work in English by John Colet (of which the earliest edition in English is STC5547 of 1534).

A very early owner, likely the young schoolboy Burchard von Tannberger (see below) has left many notes in the margins of the Adagia as far as f. xxvii, and in the second work, in brown and red ink. A personal motto "Fors Fiat" ('fuat'; Let there be luck) has been filled in the blank cartouches on the titles of both works, as well as drawn into a banderole on the pastedown. As befits a juvenile reader, other doodles include numerous armorial designs, animals, birds, a serpent, faces, a spear, sword, goblets, chalice, lyre, a boot, hat, shears, an organ, a beetle, a fish, a backgammon or similar game board, dice, scales, and manicules which adorn the page edges, alongside notes.

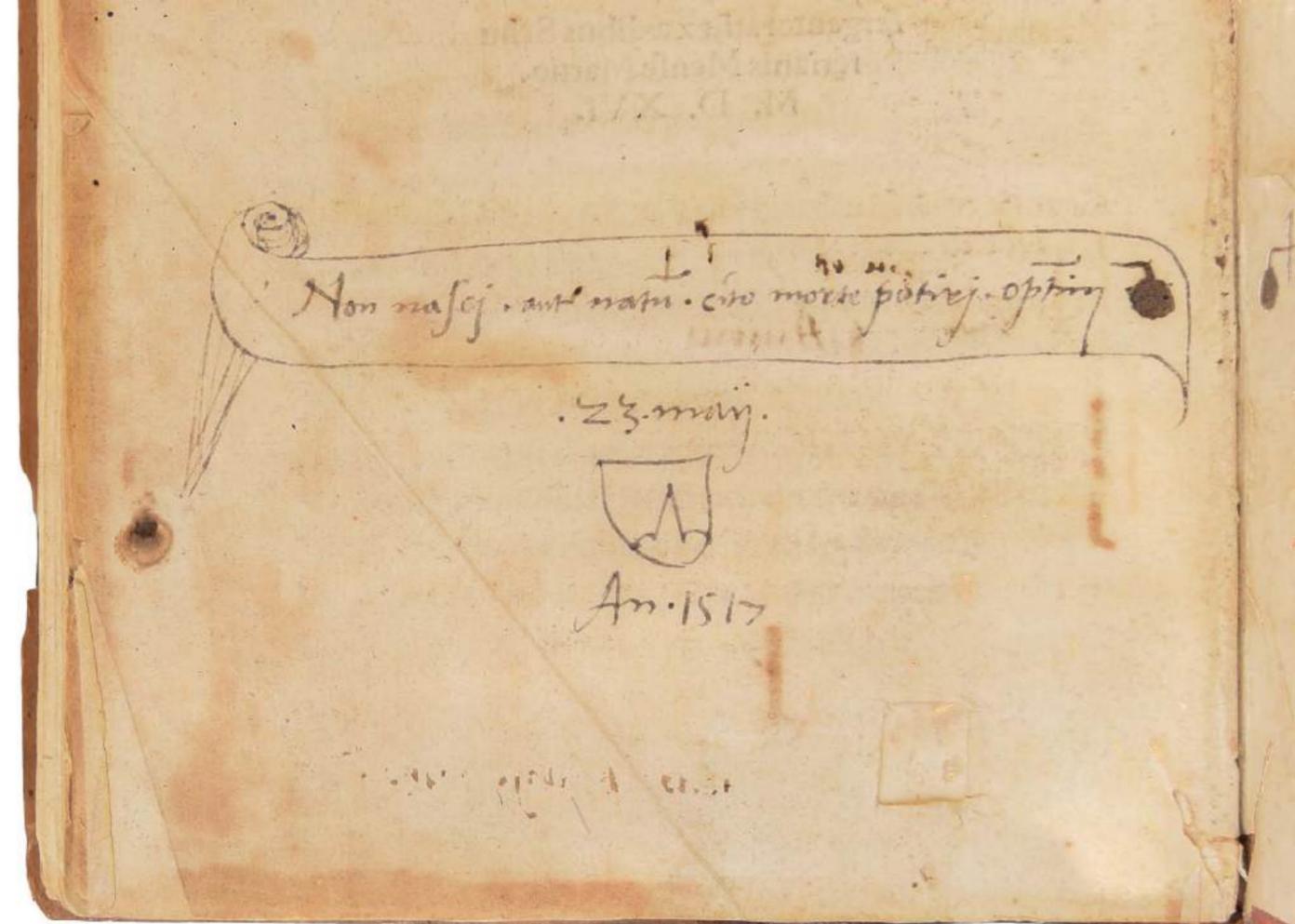
Provenance:

[Burchard von Tannberger?] (inscription dated 23 May 1517 with Tannberger arms (a pine tree) drawn in various margins throughout and on verso of final leaf, there found with proverb 'Non nasci aut natum cito morte potiri optimum.' This well-known trope is possibly a reference to the death in early 1517 of his father

Heinrich Freiherr von Tannberger. We don't know the year of his birth, but Burchard died in about 1560. Interestingly, another sammelband of school texts once belonging to Burchard, also annotated, is now in the John Rylands Library (previously EP Goldschmidt cat. 138, no. 2), including a work by Georg Hauer Puerilia Grammatices, Augsburg, 1514 (JRL R129609.1) which is dedicated to Wolfgang Tannberger (1471-1531), canon of Freising and Passau, and from 1499 councilor of Duke George the Rich of Bavaria-Landshut. He must surely have been an uncle or other relation of Burchard.

There is a later very faded name on the first title-page, "Ex libris Jacob ??".

VD16 E 1916. Bezzel, 54. II: VD16 C 1595. Bezzel, 312



pauci amant. Is igitur uicissim timeat oportet
num imperium amittitur.
imperare, id amittitur male imperando, siue
non amittatur, si tyrannice imperes.
tis, multis non placet.
æpius mutant maritum. Aut infœlices
inconstantes, aut morosæ.
quod mutari non potest.
odi nodo, ut explicare te non possis. Hunc



Verdizotti's collection of fables with striking, full-page woodcuts

21. VERDIZOTTI (Giovanni Mario)
Cento favole morali de i piu illustri antichi & moderni autori Greci, & Latini. Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1586

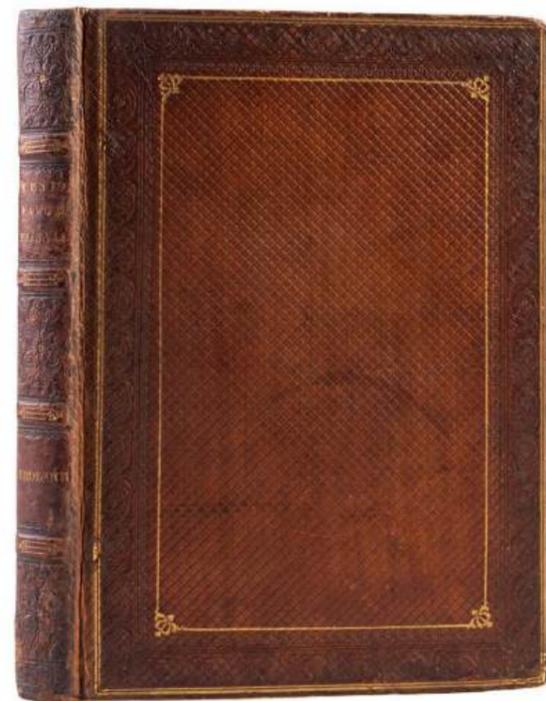
Title within fine architectural woodcut border, woodcut of an astrologer on verso of A6, and 101 full page woodcuts (135 x 100mm) of fables, woodcut initials.

4to (200 x 135mm). [10], 11-301, [9]pp. Nineteenth-century diced russia, simply tooled in blind and gilt, spine with four raised bands, blind-tooled in compartments, gilt dentelles, marbled endpapers, remnants of blue silk page marker, marbled edges (expertly rebaked, with original spine laid down). Venice: Francesco Ziletti, 1586.

£2,500

¶ Third edition of Verdizotti's collection of fables with striking, full-page woodcuts, which were, according to the preface, designed and cut by him.

First published in 1570, and secondly in 1577, the preface notes that Verdizotti was influenced by Gabriello Faerno's *Fabulae centum* of 1563. Mortimer continues, "The Faerno engravings are said to be after Titian, and some of Verdizotti's designs are also attributed to Titian. Verdizotti, as Titian's friend and pupil, could have seen the Faerno series in preparation. Of the hundred fables, thirty-seven of Faerno's subjects are not in Verdizotti. The texts rejected by Verdizotti deal chiefly with men and gods, and his additions tend to be animal fables... Where the same subjects are illustrated, less than half of Verdizotti's woodcuts bear any resemblance to the Faerno engravings. Where there are any similarities, the position of an animal may be the same but the background obviously different, as though



varied intentionally. It is not known whether the attribution to Titian rests on these small resemblances or on Verdizotti's association with the artist".

Some foxing and browning, outer margins thumbed in places. Small closed tear to outer margin of p.157, not touching text. Leaves T3 & T4 supplied.

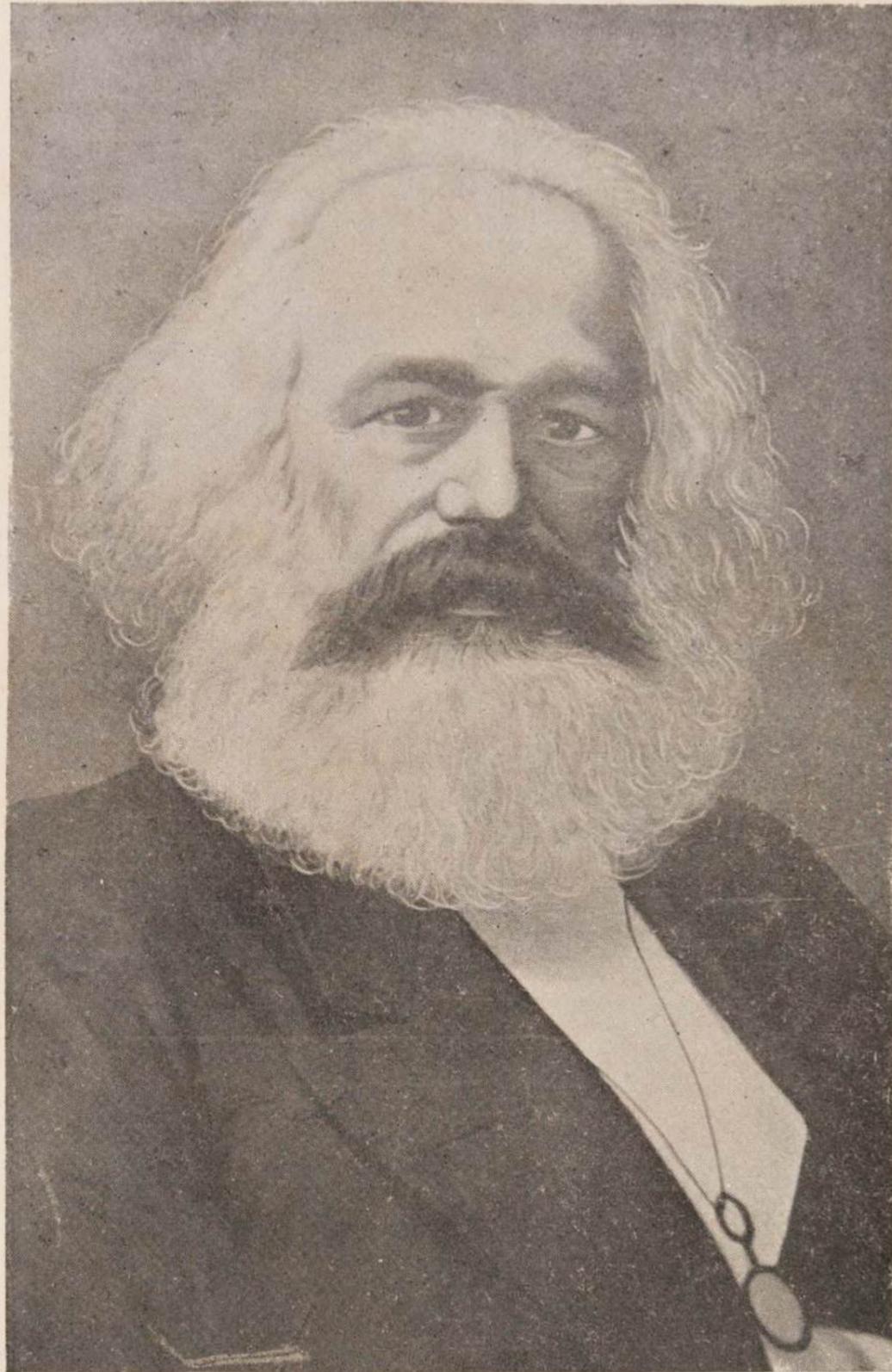
Edit 16 CNCE 40750. BMSTC (Italian) p. 719. See: Mortimer no. 523 (1570 ed.).



DEL MVLO.



Items 22–26



CARLOS MARX

PHILOSOPHY & ECONOMICS

A lovely copy of this important exposition of physiocrat doctrine

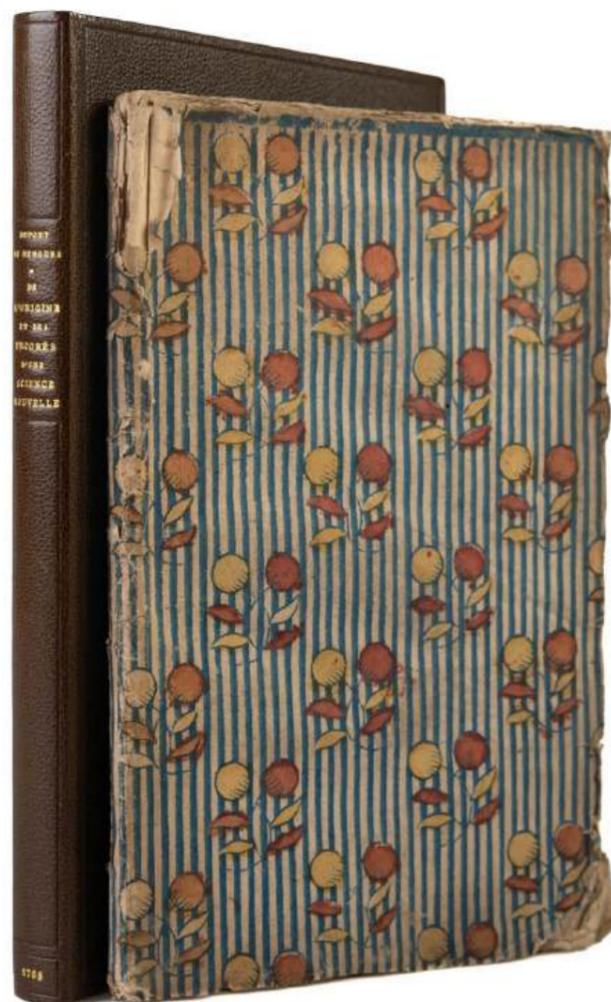
22. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS
(Pierre Samuel).]
De l'origine et des progrès d'une science nouvelle.

First edition. 8vo. [4], 84, [1, Errata], 1, blank] pp., with the half title and with B1 in the cancelled state as usually encountered. Uncut in contemporary papier dominoté wrappers (ink notation to title page in a later hand, contents slightly dusty but otherwise generally unmarked; wrappers somewhat worn and dust-marked with a few tiny nicks to extremities, chipping to head of spine and lower corner of front cover). Housed in a morocco backed folding box. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint. 1768.

£6,500

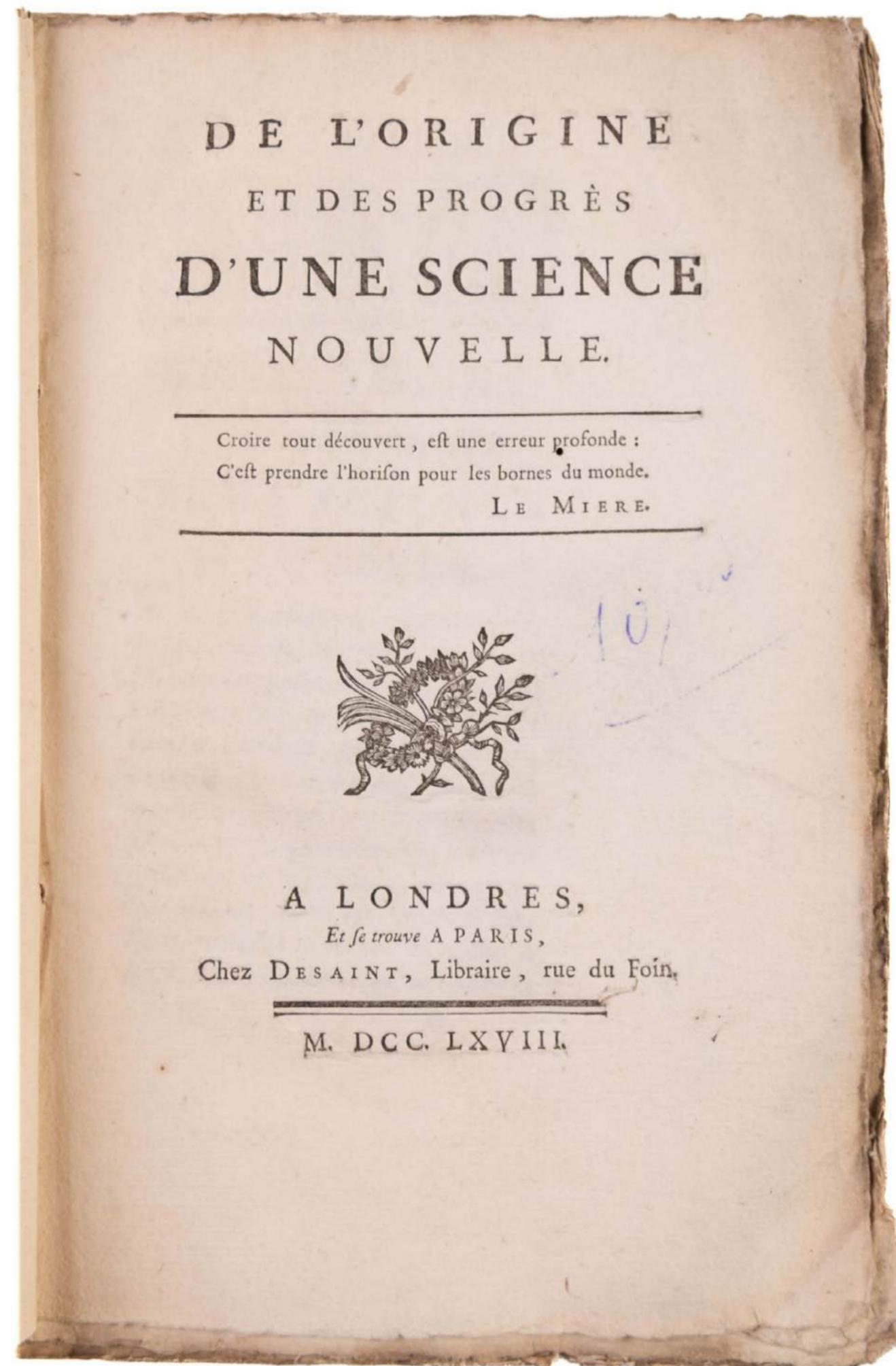
¶ A lovely copy in attractive decorated paper wrappers of this important exposition of physiocrat doctrine by Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours (1739-1817), surely the rarest of his published works.

The anonymously published pamphlet was written as a popular exposition Le Mercier de la Rivière's *L'ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques* (1767), a work that would be later described by Adam Smith as 'the most distinct and best connected account of [physiocrat] doctrine'. Du Pont was so stirred by the book, which he called 'excellent' and 'sublime', that he decided to prepare a concise summary of the 'new science' discovered by Quensay, a summary based upon Mercier de La Rivière's more detailed presentation of the tenets of physiocracy. ... From the standpoint of conciseness and lucidity of statement, *De l'origine et des progrès d'une science nouvelle* must hold high place among Du Pont's works. It was reprinted in an expanded edition of *Physiocratie*, which appeared in 1768 and 1769 and was translated into German in 1770



(Sarricks, Pierre Samuel Du Pont De Nemours, p. 47, 50).

Goldsmiths', 10390; Sraffa, 1458 [notes that it was 'actually published in December 1767'].



The first Italian translation of Mill's Utilitarianism

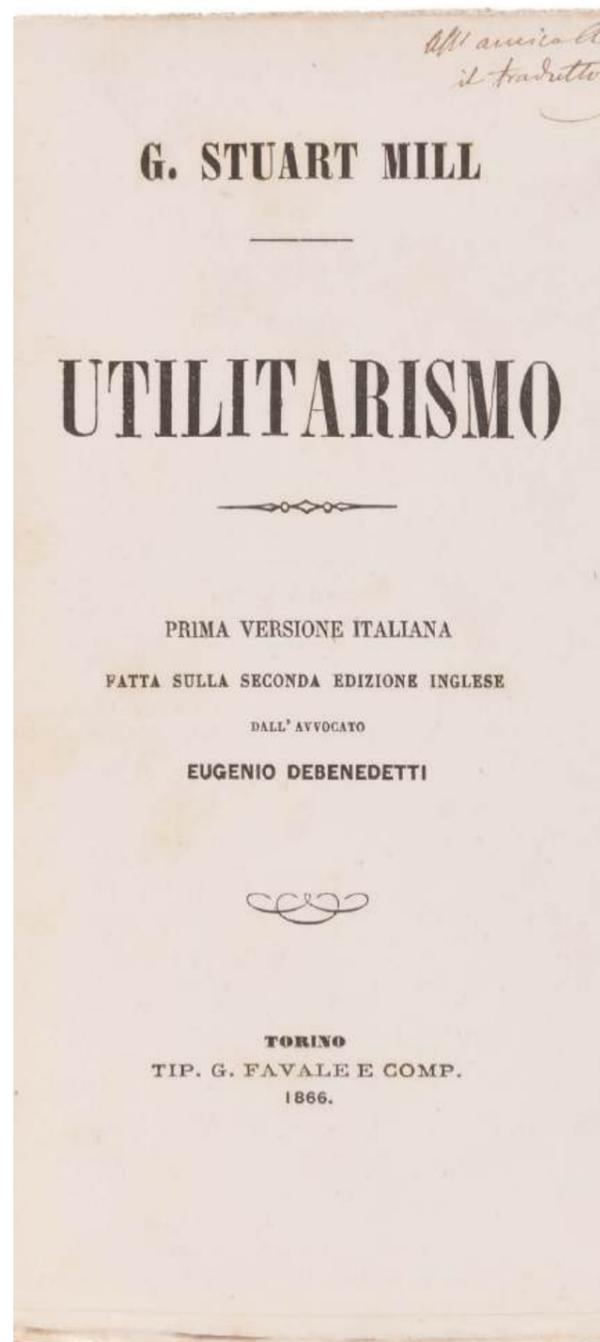
23. MILL (John Stuart).
Utilitarismo. Prima versione italiana fatta sulla seconda edizione inglese dall'Avvocato E. Debenedetti.

First edition in Italian. 8vo. xxiii, [1], 153, [3] pp. Original yellow printed wrappers, edges untrimmed (slightly edge worn, spine rubbed at head and tail, contemporary "Torino Uff. Succursale" ink stamped postage mark to front wrapper, otherwise a very good copy). Turin, Favale. 1866.

£1,250

¶ The scarce first Italian language edition of Mill's *Utilitarianism*, with a presentation inscription from the translator Eugenio Debenedetti "... il traduttore" to the title page. Debenedetti, a Turinese lawyer, also provided a substantial introduction to Mill's text. Interest in the works of John Stuart Mill increased in Italy during the unification, with translations of virtually all of his main works appearing contemporaneously during 1850s and 1860s, influencing the development of Italian republicanism, particularly with regards to the political philosophy of Giuseppe Mazzini, with whom Mill became personally acquainted during Mazzini's exile in London.

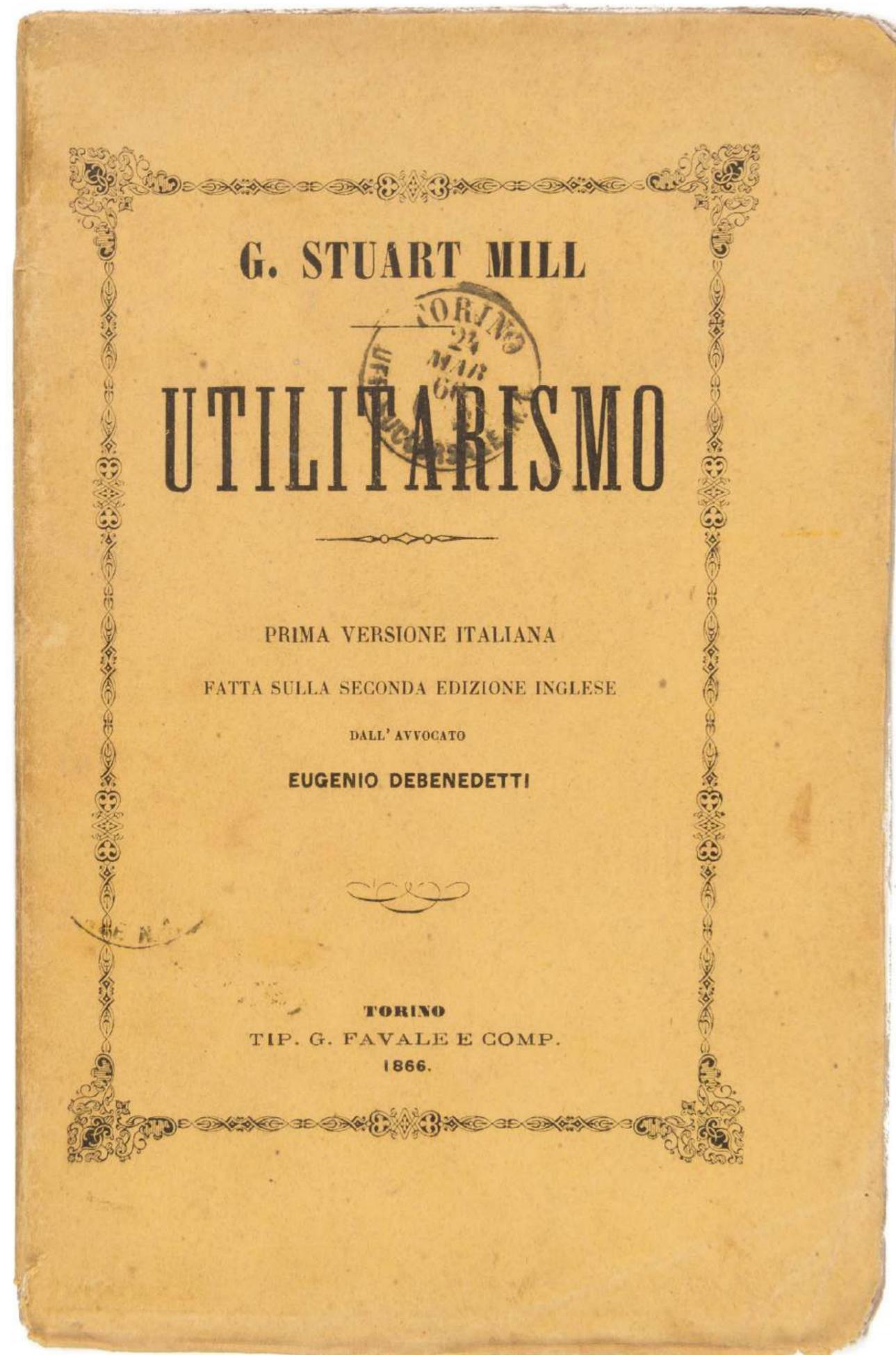
Originally printed across three issues of Fraser's Magazine in 1861, and first published in book form in 1863, Mill's *Utilitarianism* "attempted to reaffirm the authority of Bentham's formula by filling in the gap between the pleasure seeking of the individual and the greatest happiness of the greatest number" (Packer, *The Life of John Stuart Mill*, p. 420). "Although [Mill's] ethical writings (especially *Utilitarianism*) have been much criticised, they contain the most influential philosophical articulation of a liberal humanistic morality that was produced



in the nineteenth century" (*Encyclopaedia of Philosophy* V, p. 319).

Rare. OCLC only one copy in North America, held by the Houghton Library, Harvard. RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.

Einaudi, 3914; not in Mattioli or Sraffa.



First British edition in book form of the Communist Manifesto

24. MARX (Karl). ENGELS (Friedrich). The Manifesto of the Communists.

First edition in English to be published in book-form in Britain. 8vo. 29, [1, publisher's advertisements], [2, blank] pp. Original red printed wrappers, sewn as issued (occasional pencilled marginal highlighting in an early hand, contents otherwise very good; wrappers edge worn with various short closed tears and tiny nicks to extremities, loss to head and tail of spine, front cover with a few small ink splash marks and contemporary stamp of the 'Scottish Land & Labour League. 4, Park Street, Edinburgh', pencilled notation to rear cover, possibly extracted from a pamphlet volume with three stab stitch holes to covers and gutters throughout, notwithstanding a really bright and fresh example of this fragile publication). London, International Publishing Company. 1886.

£12,500

¶ The first British edition of this hugely consequential bowdlerised edition of the *Communist Manifesto* produced by the emi-gré German anarchist Johann Most (1846-1906), being the first edition in English of the *Manifesto* to be published in book-form in Britain.

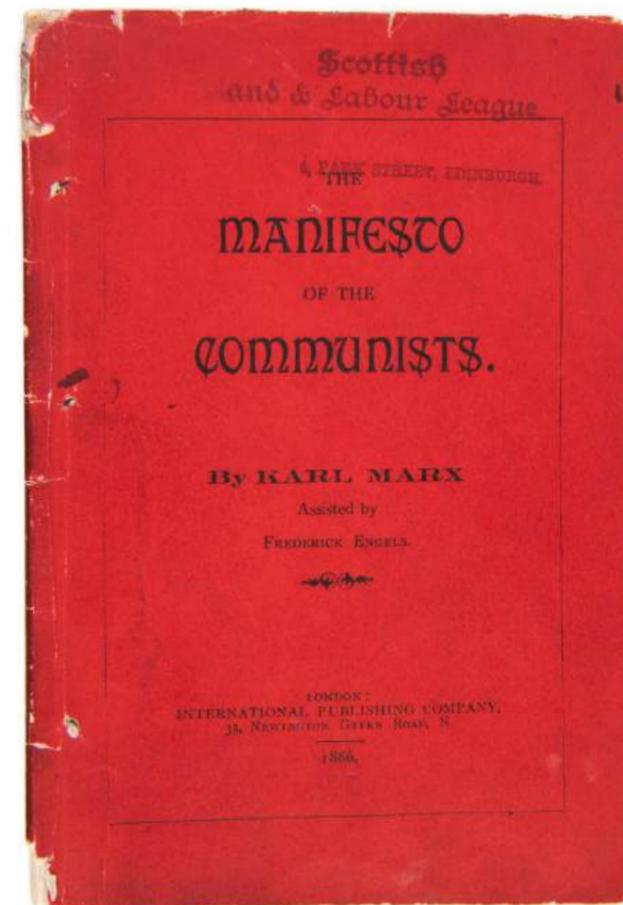
Most's bowdlerised edition was of enormous consequence for the history of the *Manifesto* and stands as an excellent example of the ideological struggle that so often accompanied the translation and publication of Marxist literature. Johann Most imposed an explicitly anarchist interpretation on his edition of *Manifesto*, and the publication directly prompted Engels to produce the 'Authorised' English translation of 1888.

Most had a long and fractious relationship with Marx and Engels, an antagonism that accelerated after Marx's death in 1883 and culminated with the publication of the present bowdler-

ised version of the *Communist Manifesto*. Most had earlier produced the earliest abridgement of *Das Kapital* to appear in any language, published in 1873 under the title *Kapital und Arbeit*, but would soon veer towards anarchism. After emigrating to America in 1882, and following Marx's death in 1883, "Johann Most saw an opportunity to use Marx's ghostly coattails to push himself forward as the chief disciple of the dead leader, who could no longer protest. ... The centre piece of Most's manoeuvring was to be a new English-language edition of the *Communist Manifesto*" (Draper).

Most's edition of the *Manifesto* was originally published as a pamphlet in New York at the beginning of June 1883 (see Andréas, 147), standing as the very first edition in English of the *Manifesto* to be published in book-form. Rather than an entirely new translation, Most's edition was simply a bowdlerisation of the original English translation by Helen Macfarlane, published in 1850 in the Chartist newspaper *The Red Republica*, with deliberate omissions and significant garbling, including the entire deletion of the ten-point program in Section II. To help further the impression that the text was an entirely new translation, a few American idioms were introduced, with currency references altered to dollars and cents, and the bizarre inclusion of the word "buncombe". Even the title was revised to the 'Manifesto of the Communists' and, most pertinently of all, Engels was demoted from co-author to a mere assistant – no doubt a very deliberate slight.

The present British edition was published in London at the beginning of June 1886, as advertised in the 12 June 1886 issue of *The Commonweal*. The publisher, the International Publishing Company, was owned by the English secularist and individualist anarchist Henry Seymour (1860-1938), editor of *The Anarchist: A Revolutionary Review*. The advertisements leaf at the rear pertains exclusively to anarchist literature, with writings by Proudhon, Reclus and Kropotkin as well as the monthly *The Anarchist*.



There are some subtle differences between the 1883 New York edition and the present 1886 London edition. Although the main body of text is virtually an exact reproduction of the 1883 edition, with even the new spellings and American idioms being preserved, we note the addition of an entirely new footnote on page 1 signed 'Publisher's Note' explaining the terms Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. Another note has been added as a substitution for the bowdlerised ten-point program in Section II, stating: "[Here a series of measures are proposed which are not applicable at the present time, as more radical measures are necessary.]" (p. 19).

The present example bears the stamp of The Scottish Land and Labour League to the front cover, an organisation formed in 1884 by members of the Scottish section of H.M. Hyndman's Social Democratic Federation. Among its founding members was the Austrian emigré Andreas Scheu (1844-1927), a longstanding associate and political ally of our very own

Johann Most. Given the close association between Most and Scheu, it is plausible that, rather than being a mark of ownership, the stamp indicates that the Scottish Land and Labour League acted as distributors for the publication in Scotland.

OCLC list five copies in North America (Library of Congress, Northwestern, MIT, University of Michigan, and Syracuse University), three copies in the UK (BL, Cambridge University, and National Library of Scotland) and one apiece in Germany (Bibliothek der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung) and Ireland (Trinity College, Dublin). LibraryHub adds another two copies in the UK at the London School of Economics and University of Oxford. KVK adds another copy in Germany at the Bundesarchiv.

See: Hal Draper, *Adventures of the Communist Manifesto*.

Andréas, 205.

The first complete Spanish translation of Das Kapital

25. MARX (Karl).
El Capital. Crítica de la Economía Política. Traducido de la Cuarta Edición Alemana por Juan B. Justo.

First edition of the first complete Spanish translation. 8vo. 688 pp., frontispiece portrait of Marx. Contemporary quarter red morocco with green cloth covered boards, spine panelled with simple gilt roll tools, second panel lettered in gilt, pink sugar-paper endpapers (attractive contemporary binder's stamp of 'Lorenzo Lopez, Oviedo' in purple ink to front free endpaper, early ownership inscription of 'A. de la Roza' in blue ink to title page, paper stock uniformly browned, some faint spotting and creasing to outer leaves; discreet restoration work to corners, in all other respects a handsome copy). Madrid, imprenta de F. Cao y D. De Val á Cargo de J.A. Herrero. 1898.

£15,000

¶ The first complete Spanish translation of Das Kapital, translated by the Argentine socialist Juan Bautista Justo (1865-1928), the principal founder of the Socialist Party of Argentina (Partido Socialista de Argentina) and its acknowledged leader until his death.

Juan Justo's particular brand of socialism provides an interesting example of the attempt to adapt Marxism to non-European, pre-industrialised socio-economic conditions. His politics were broadly aligned with that of the German social-democratic 'revisionist' Eduard Bernstein, emphasising gradual societal change over revolution, a position that was in turn determined by the influence of the social Darwinism of Herbert Spencer in Justo's thought. " Like Spencer, he linked the notion of human biological struggle to political theory and stressed evolutionary progress in society. While embracing Marx's general vision

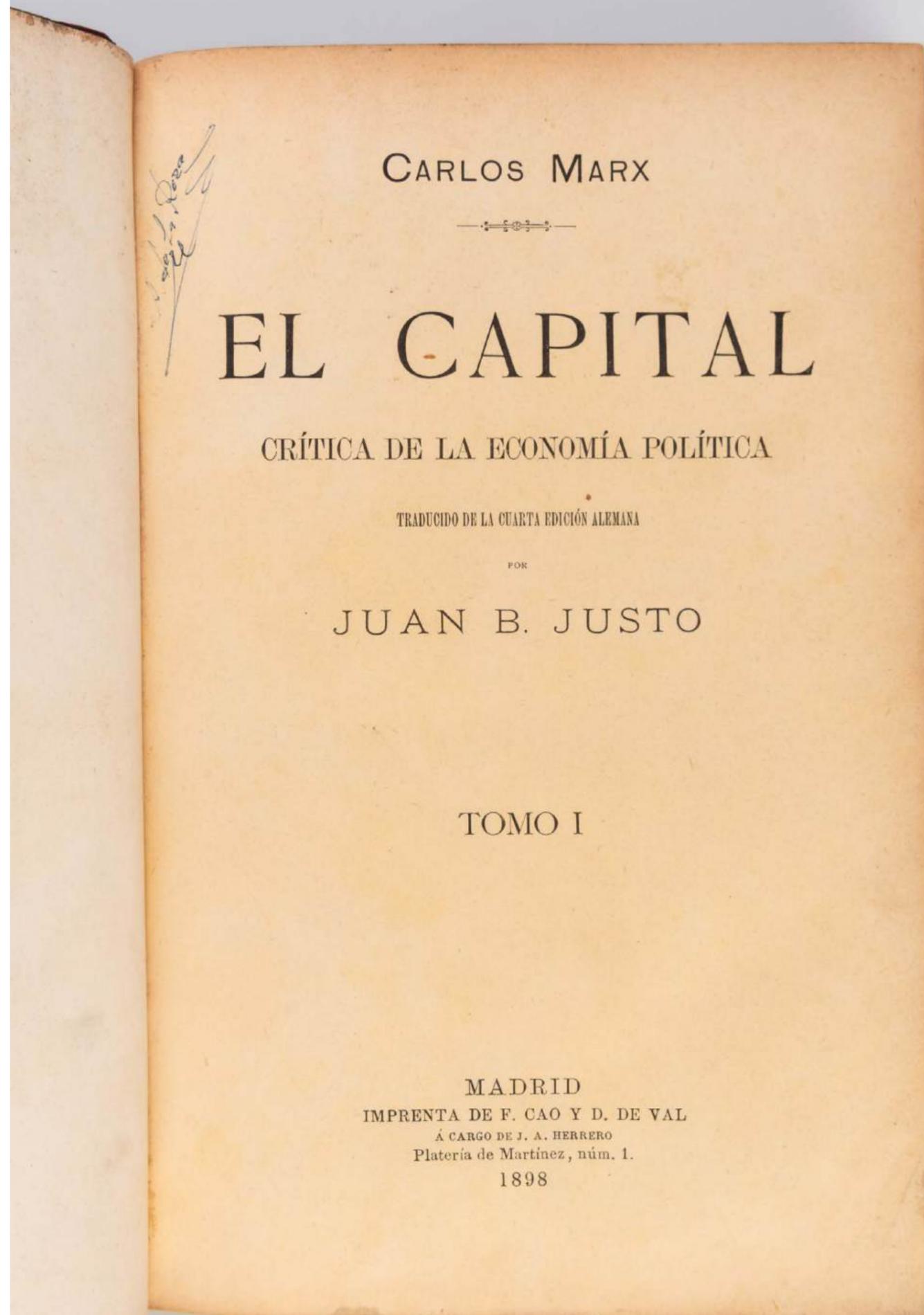
of history as expressing evolutionary ideas, he rejected Marxist ideas of imperialism and even advocated the encouragement of foreign investment in Argentina in order to speed up economic and social development and, hence, the evolutionary process toward full socialisation of the means of production. He also revised the Marxist view of class with its emphasis on the proletariat to take account of the social composition of Argentina, where there was a very small, underdeveloped working class" (Walker & Gray, Historical Dictionary of Marxism, p. 161f).

Justo's translation of Kapital came about as a result of a six-month tour of Europe made in 1895, which Justo would later credit with inspiring him to devote his life fully to politics and the development of socialism in Argentina. Justo departed for Europe via the United States, staying in London, Paris and Brussels where he met with and attended speeches by various leading social-democrats and socialists.

Most importantly, however, was Justo's visit to Spain, staying first in Madrid where he was introduced to the great Spanish socialist Pablo Iglesias (1850-1925), the founder of the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE). The pair would remain in correspondence for many years to come, with Iglesias referring to Justo as the "wise Argentine Doctor Juan B. Justo" and hailing Justo's Partido Socialista de Argentina as "the socialist Germany of Hispanic America" (quoted in Tarcus).

While in Madrid Justo also contributed articles to the newspaper El Socialista, the official organ of the PSOE, and delivered a speech at a memorial service held to mark the death of Friedrich Engels on the 5th of August 1895. Justo would move on to Barcelona in September 1895 where, upon the recommendation of Pablo Iglesias, he made contact with Antonio García Quejido (1856-1927), a prominent Spanish socialist and a founding member of the PSOE along with Iglesias.

García Quejido was a typographer by trade and



had long explored the possibility of publishing a complete and direct Spanish translation of *Das Kapital* as the two previous earlier efforts had both been incomplete: the first was a partial translation by the republican Pablo Correa y Zafrilla's (1844-1888) based on only the first half of Joseph Roy's French version and serialised in the Spanish newspaper *La Republica* between 1886 to 1887, followed closely thereafter by a translation of the Gabriel Deville abridgement published in 1887, translated by Antonio Atienza on behalf of the PSOE.

The need for a full Spanish translation of *Kapital* was therefore clear, and the project was borne out of this September 1895 meeting between García Quejido and Justo - the Spanish publisher and the Argentine translator. Upon his return to Buenos Aires, Justo set about this enormous project, periodically sending sections of the book to García Quejido in Spain. Justo's translation was based on the fourth German edition published in 1890, being the last to appear under Engels's editorship. It contains Marx's original prefaces to the first and second German editions as well as Engels's prefaces to the posthumously published third and fourth German editions.

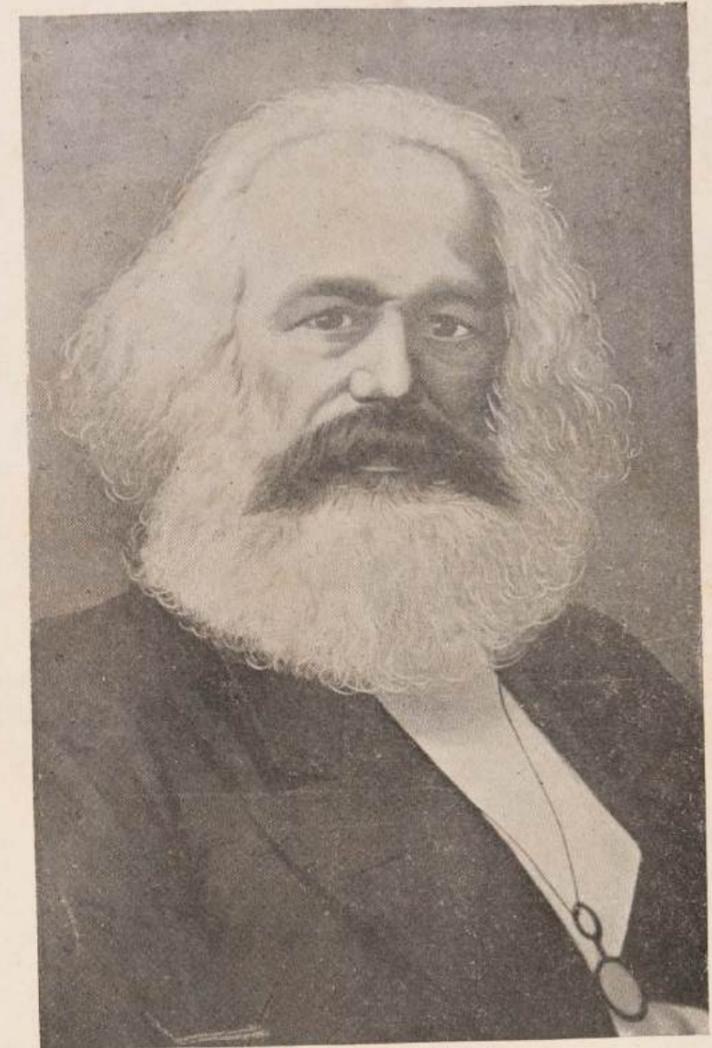
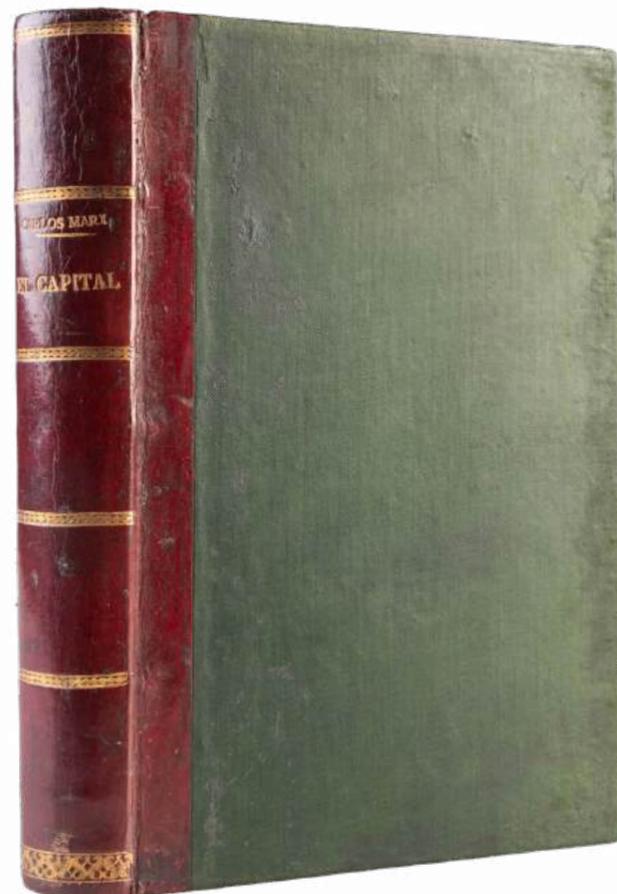
The translation was in turn edited by García Quejido in Madrid, who published the text in his short-lived series *Biblioteca de Ciencias Sociales*. It was issued in successive fortnightly pamphlets of thirty-two pages between 6 September 1897 and 19 December 1898, appearing alongside a Spanish translation of Gabriel Deville's *Principios Socialistas* by Pablo Iglesias. García Quejido then began to have these individual parts bound-together at the start of 1899 and sold as a 688-page volume for 7.50 pesetas, some of which were exported to book-sellers in Argentina.

The translation did not sell particularly well, in part owing to the continued popularity of the PSOE's edition of Deville's abridgement, and as late as 1903 García Quejido handed over the remaining 800 unsold copies (from a print run thought to have originally been 2,000) to the

Madrid newspaper *El Socialista*, who this time advertised the book for a mere 3 pesetas.

Rare. OCLC list a single copy in North America, held by the University of Chicago, along with two copies in Spain. No copies on LibraryHub or KVK.

See: Horacio Tarcus, 'Traductores y editores de la "Biblia del Proletariado". La suerte de *El Capital* en el mundo hispanoamericano'; Carlos Rodríguez Braun, 'Early Liberal Socialism in Latin America: Juan B. Justo and the Argentine Socialist Party'; Richard J. Walter, 'Argentina', in *The Formation of Labour Movements: 1870-1914. An International Perspective*, Vol II.



CARLOS MARX

A rich little archive of five long and substantial letters

26. SAMUELSON (Paul A.) Correspondence with Mark Donoghue.

Five Typed Letters Signed from Samuelson to Mark Donoghue with associated envelopes, four original offprints of journal articles by Samuelson with his printed compliments slips, and with photocopies of Donoghue's side of the correspondence. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1992-2001.

£10,000

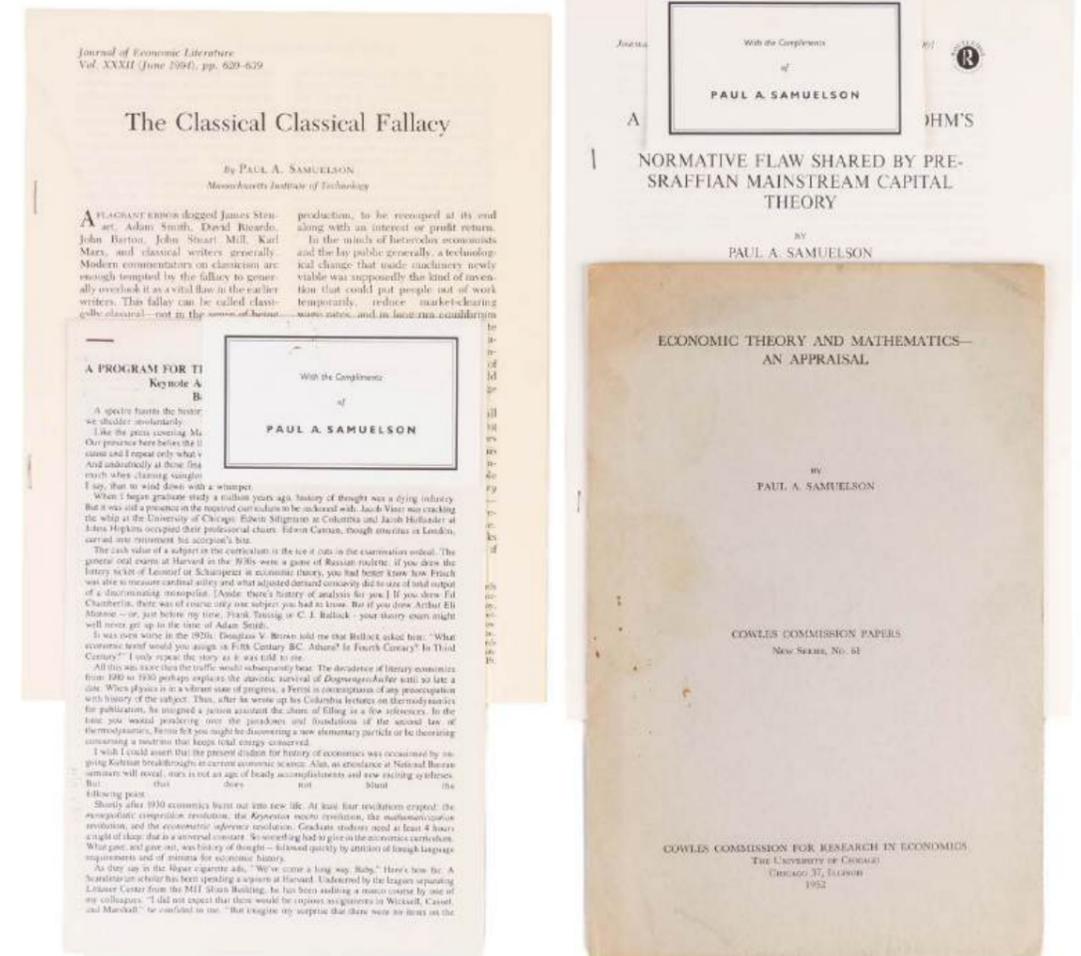
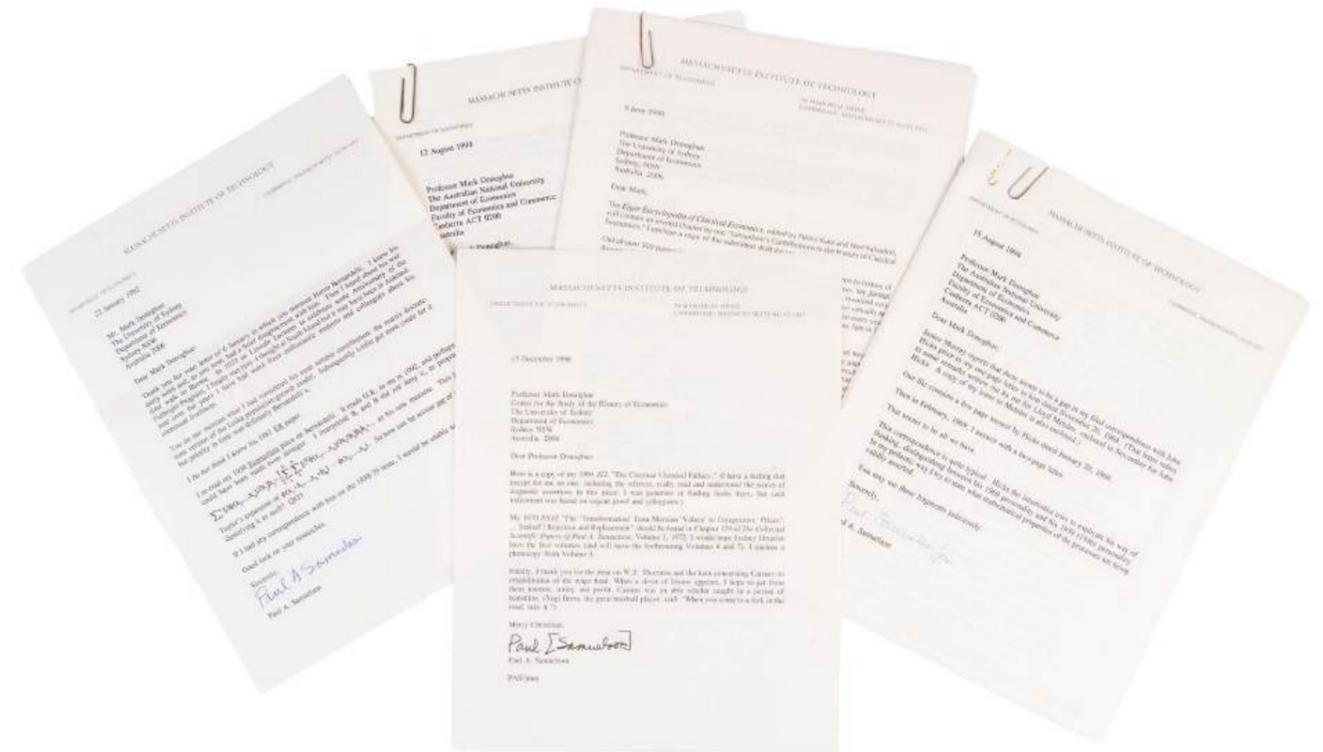
¶ A small but rich archive of correspondence between the Nobel prize winning economist Paul Samuelson and the New Zealand economist Mark Donoghue, including five long and generous Typed Letters Signed from Samuelson containing in-depth discussion of theoretical points in the history of economics.

The earliest letter from Samuelson, dated '22 January 1992', relates to the Austrian-born economist Harro Bernardelli (1906-1981), with whom a young Paul Samuelson had engaged in a dispute published in the journal *Economica* in 1938-39 relating to the immeasurability of total and marginal utility. At the time of writing, Donoghue was working as a research assistant alongside Peter Groenewegen at the University of Sydney, and was collecting material in preparation for a biographical piece on Bernardelli. Reflecting on the disagreement, Samuelson writes: 'I re-read my 1939 *Economica* piece on Bernardelli. It reads O.K. to me in 1992, and perhaps could have been made even stronger.' Samuelson continues: 'You do not mention what I had considered his most notable contribution: the matrix discrete-time version of the Lotka population-growth model. Subsequently Leslie got most credit for it but priority in time was definitely Bernardelli's'.

The next two letters from Samuelson, sent together dated '12 August 1994' and '15 August 1994', pertain to the Nobel Prize winning British economist Sir John Richard Hicks, who was the subject of Donoghue's doctoral thesis at the Australian National University on Hicks and the development of microeconomic theory, 1930-1950.

The '12 August' letter stands at three dense pages and contains remarkable comments by Samuelson on his admiration for Hicks and his influence on Samuelson's own thought: "No one's work paralleled Hicks's as closely as mine. I learned much from him - essentially all that was there to be learned. ... Perhaps his *Revision of Demand Theory* overlapped most with my revealed preference stuff. It was not a terribly successful effort but it, so to speak, kept his hand in the ongoing poker game. So original was John R. Hicks that even in his less successful efforts he could not help coming up with original insights arrived at in his own individual way." Samuelson also extends personal insights into Hicks as a man ("I thought his English contemporaries underestimated him -- both for reasons of political ideology and psychological resentments. His oral talents were not up to his written talents; being a proud person, that bothered him more than it should have. He resented having to share the Nobel Prize...") and there is a somewhat pointed discussion of Hicks's tendency towards rather casual citations in his works ("At a number of places he did make reference to my somewhat relevant researches. But generally the wordings were vague ... Early on I resolved to benefit from his writings and not be concerned as to whether or not he benefitted in similar degree from mine").

The '15 August' letter answers Donoghue's earlier request to forward any relevant correspondence between Samuelson and Hicks, enclosing 13 pages of photocopied correspondence. These two letters from Samuelson are then followed-up by a letter dated '9 November 1994' from Samuelson's assistant Janice Murray



enclosing 14 pages of photocopied correspondence between Hicks and Robert Solow.

The next round of correspondence is an exchange of offprints, with Samuelson writing in a letter dated '15 December 1998' in response to Donoghue's request for copies of Samuelson's articles 'The Classical Classical Fallacy' and 'The "Transformation" from Marxian "Value" to Competitive "Prices": a Process of Rejection and Replacement', both of which are enclosed with Samuelson's letter. Samuelson takes time to particularly comment on 'The Classical Classical Fallacy' article: " I have a feeling that except for me no one, including the referees, really read and understood the scores of dogmatic assertions in this piece. I was generous in finding faults there; but each indictment was based on cogent proof and syllogisms". Samuelson also remarks upon an article previously sent to him by Donoghue on William Thomas Thornton, member of J.S. Mill's circle: " Finally, I thank you for the item on W.T. Thornton and the item concerning Cairnes on rehabilitation of the wage fund. When a sliver of leisure appears, I hope to get from them interest, utility and profit. Cairnes was an able scholar caught in a period of transition. (Yogi Berra, the great baseball player, said: 'When you come to a fork in the road, take it.'). Donoghue's work on Thornton would eventually become a full-length biography published in 2016 under the title *Faithful Victorian: William Thomas Thornton, 1813-1880*.

The final letter, dated '9 June 1999', consists of Samuelson sending Donoghue the submitted draft of his forthcoming book chapter titled 'Samuelson's Contributions to the History of Classical Economics'. The long two page letter shows Samuelson in a contemplative mood, with reflective comments on the position of the history of economic thought within his own work, particularly commenting on his early experiences of teaching of the subject: "My formal course work at Chicago and Harvard, under Viner, Knight and Schumpeter, involved very little of doctrinal history. By now most top graduate schools require (and offer) virtually

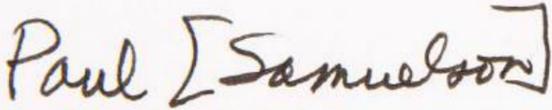
no history of doctrine." Samuelson also makes reference to his critiques of Marx ("My audit of him is a harsh one; I single out as useful only his circular-flow explorations à la Quesnay.") as well as Piero Sraffa ("... my competent friends regard all this as a waste of time; my readers, mostly Sraffian cultists, reveal little in the way of dents on their thinking").

The letter concludes with a long reflection on the development of Samuelson's own methodology:

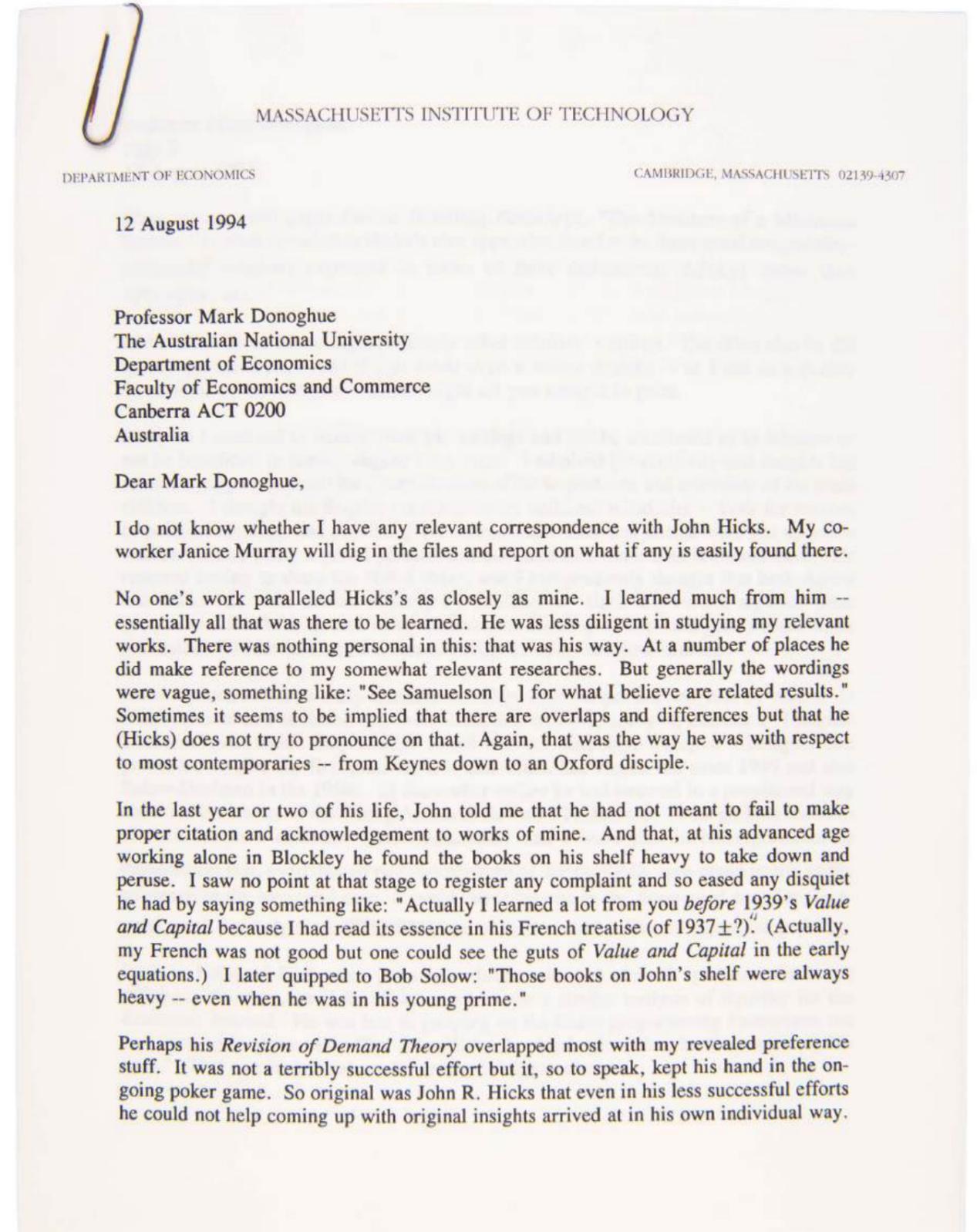
'Looking back 65 years I perceive little basic change in my methodology. In economics, as in thermodynamics or dynamic Darwinism, I look for regularities in the facts and for theoretical models that best fit those facts. Except that Friedman's brand of what he calls "positivism" gives that word a bad name, I might be labelled a logical positivist. After you strip away irrelevant metaphysical baggage, Petty, Cantillon, Hume, Turgot, Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Thünen, Longfield, Mill, Jevons, Walras, Menger, Marshall, Edgeworth, Wicksell, Pareto, Fisher, Pigou, Keynes and Arrow seem, to me, to be methodologically similar. My eclectic value judgments remain little changed in this era of increasingly conservative economics; but my judgment concerning what is pragmatically "feasible" reduces my sentimentality.'

A rich and stimulating correspondence, the full contents of which can be found [via list link](#).

All in near fine to fine condition.

Merry Christmas,

Paul A. Samuelson

PAS/jmm



Items 27-30

This copy of *Jacob's Room*
is issued to *Lady Dilke*
as an A Subscriber to the Hogarth Press and
is therefore signed by the Author :

Virginia Woolf
Oct. 1922

MODERN LITERATURE

Rare early Kipling family short stories and poems printed in Lahore

27. KIPLING (Rudyard). Quartette.

First Indian edition. 4to. Original decorative paper wrappers, housed in a half red morocco clamshell box with gilt title to spine. Lahore, The "Civil and Military Gazette" Press. 1885.

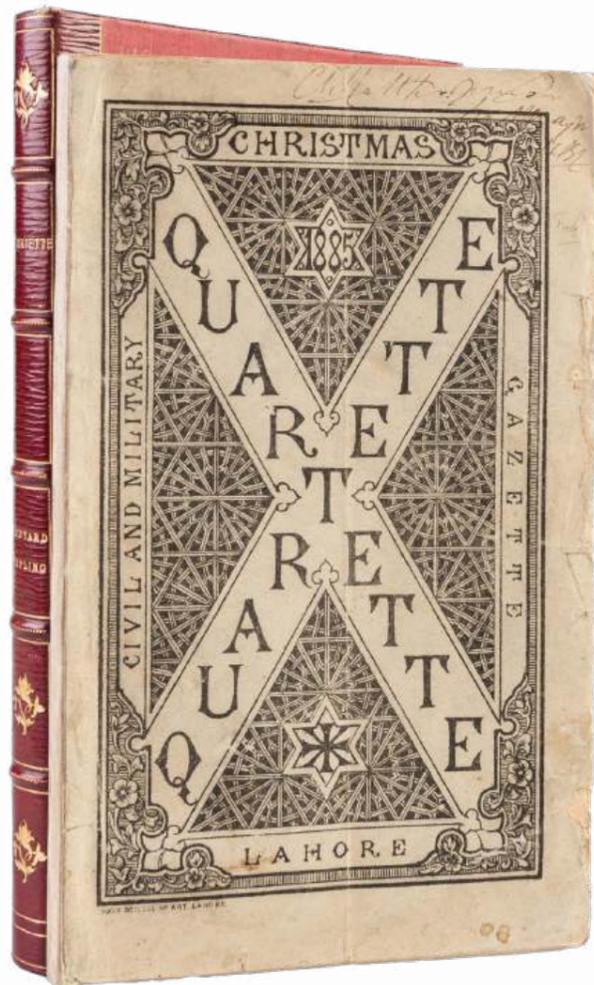
£2,750

¶ First edition of this collection of short stories and poems composed by the Kipling family. The work includes the first appearance of Rudyard Kipling's "The Phantom 'Rickshaw" and "The Strange Ride of Marrowbie Jukes, C.E."

Published in an edition of 250 copies.

A good copy. Former owner's inscription to front wrapper. Wrappers quite extensively but skilfully restored and showing some wear, original back wrap lacking, replaced with a blank. Also lacking the final 2pp. advertisements on yellow paper at rear, though, as noted by the bibliographer, the adverts were not integral and it is normal to find copies with a differing number of adverts, including some with none at all. Small tear at fore-edge throughout, not affecting text, and crease down the middle of the text block until about half-way through.

Richards A4.



The first English edition of Flaubert's Madame Bovary

28. FLAUBERT (Gustave). Madame Bovary. Provincial Manners. Translated from the French Édition Définitive by Eleanor Marx-Aveling.

First English edition. 8vo. xxii, 383, [32, adverts] pp., with six plates (including the frontispiece). Original blue-green cloth, front cover lettered in black flanked by a gilt decorative band and cherubs, further floral bands with central roundels to the head and foot, spine lettered in gilt, rear cover with blind stamped publisher's monograph within triple blind fillet border, edges untrimmed. London, Vizetelly & Co. 1886.

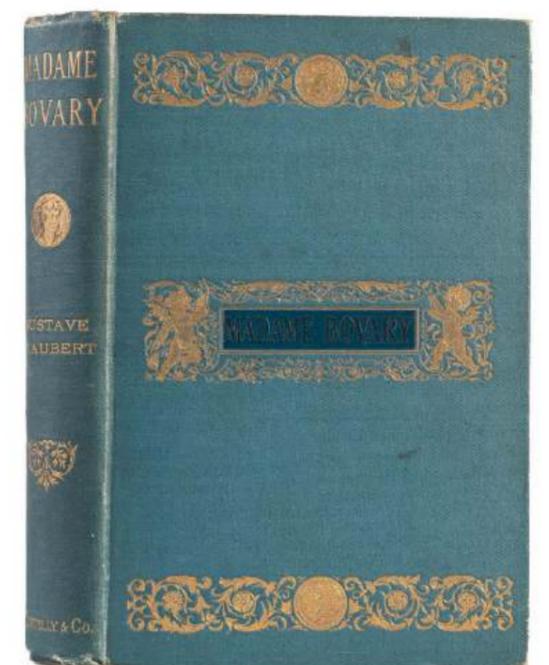
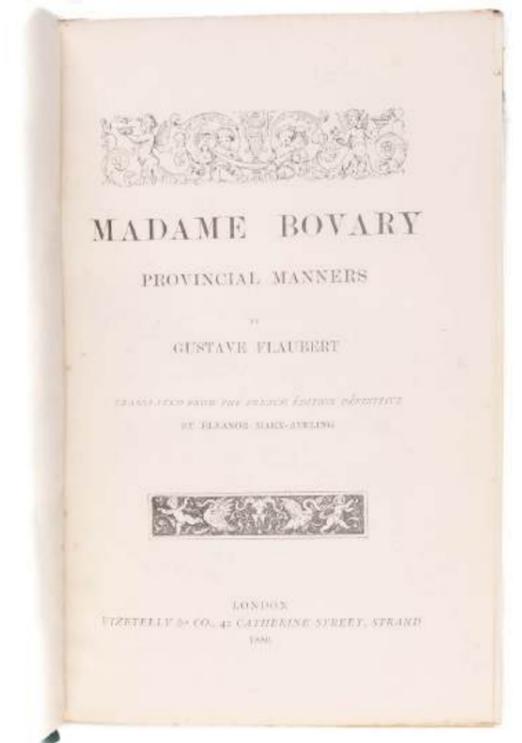
£4,500

¶ A seminal work of nineteenth century literature, translated by Eleanor Marx-Aveling, Karl Marx's daughter, and with a long and insightful introduction by her.

An English translation of Madame Bovary is said to have been attempted as early 1857 by Julie Herbert, the governess to Flaubert's own niece, but a willing publisher in Britain was never found and the manuscript has been lost to history. The first English translation appeared in America in 1881, published in Philadelphia and translated by Mary Neal Sherwood, a prolific American translator of French and Russian literature who generally published her translations under the pseudonym John Stirling.

The Eleanor Marx translation was therefore the first English edition to be printed in Britain. Although it was preceded by this earlier American effort, 'Eleanor Marx's translation of Madame Bovary has endured like none other', forming the basis of many succeeding editions (Apter, *Against World Literature: On the Politics of Untranslatability*, p. 563).

Small engraved bookplate of 'Ernest Pearce' to front pastedown with a few neat pencilled marginal annotations signed 'E.P.' Spine ever so slightly dulled, two small marks to front cover, extremities lightly rubbed, some very faint spotting to edges of text block and first two leaves, otherwise an excellent copy.



A first edition signed by Virginia Woolf to a subscriber

29. WOOLF (Virginia) Jacob's Room.

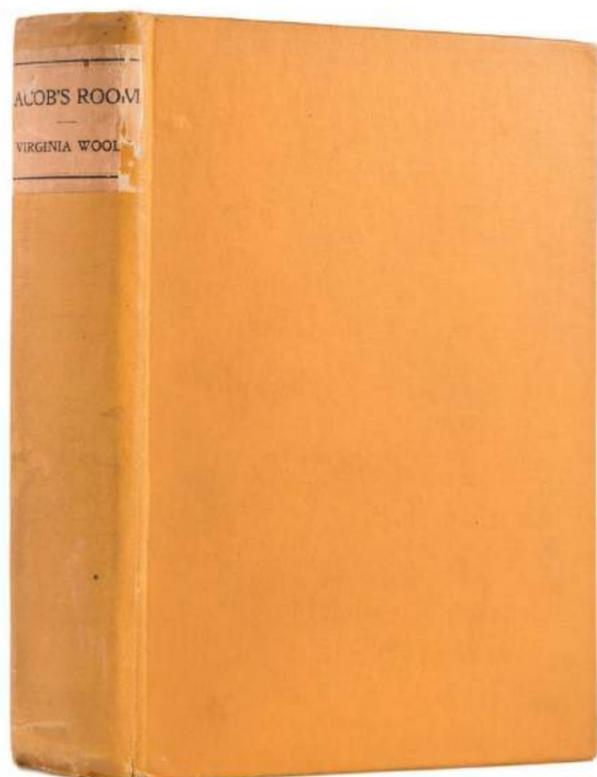
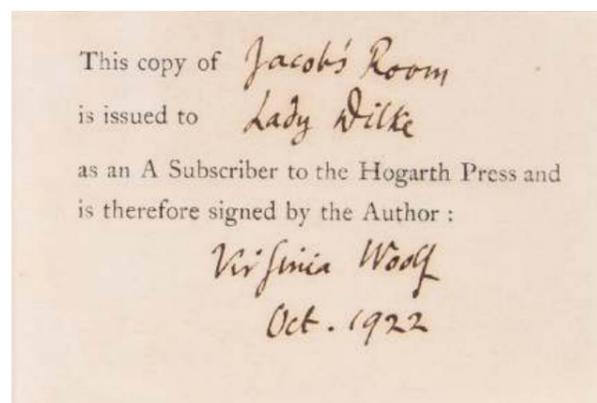
First edition, 8vo., original deep yellow cloth, printed paper label, all edges uncut. London, The Hogarth Press, 1922.

£22,000

¶ One of forty copies only, issued to 'A' subscribers of the Hogarth Press, signed by the author ad personam, for Lady Dilke, on a subscriber's slip tipped on to the front free endpaper. 'A' subscribers had deposited money with the press to receive all publications, as opposed to the 'B' subscribers who simply received notice of all publications.

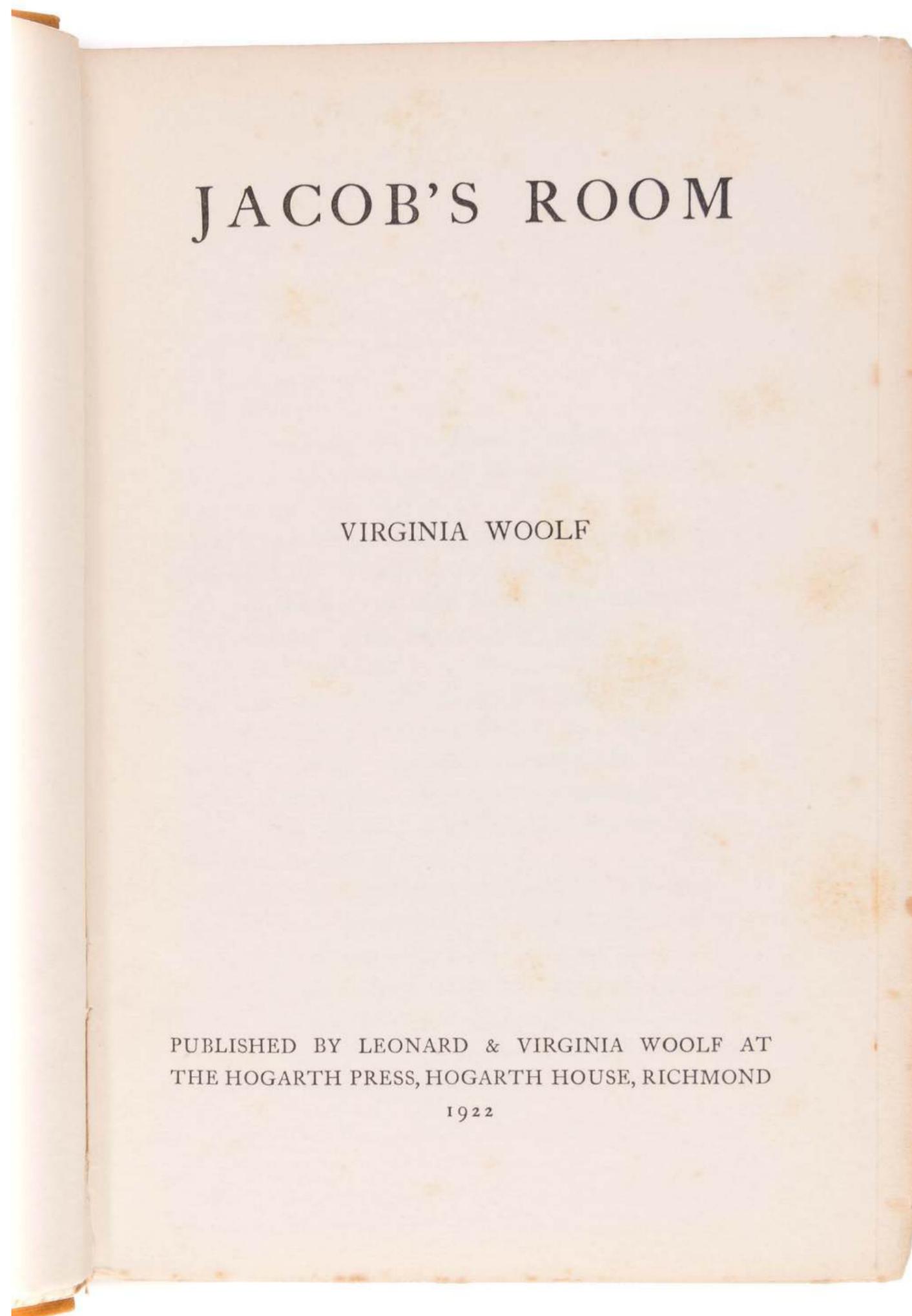
The Dilke family were friends and neighbours of the Stephen family in London and featured in several of the 'Hyde Park Gate' stories, with which Virginia and her siblings used to entertain themselves as youths. Lady Ethel Dilke would later be on the English committee for the Femina Vie Heureuse Prize, a French literary prize open to men and women, but judged only by women. It still thrives in France, and during the inter-war years was extended across the Channel, with a separate committee to choose a novel "calculated to reveal to French readers the true spirit and character of England". Judging from comments to Vanessa Bell and Vita Sackville-West, Woolf had at best mixed feelings towards Dilke, describing her as "mincing, powdered, affected, vulgar, effusive, fawning"; Woolf won the prize herself in 1928, and described receiving it "in a South Kensington drawing room full of elderly fur bearing women, among whom the loveliest and sprightliest was Ethel Dilke."

14-page publisher's advertisements. Ownership



inscription to front paste-down, 'F [Francis] & E [Ethel] Dilke 53 Sussex Gardens W.2.' Label browning slightly and nicked, front hinge just starting, and some foxing to prelims and final leaves, otherwise an excellent copy, housed in a protective brown cloth-backed box, lettered in gilt on a black leather label.

Kirkpatrick A6a.



Inscribed by Evelyn Waugh to Mrs. Anthony Powell

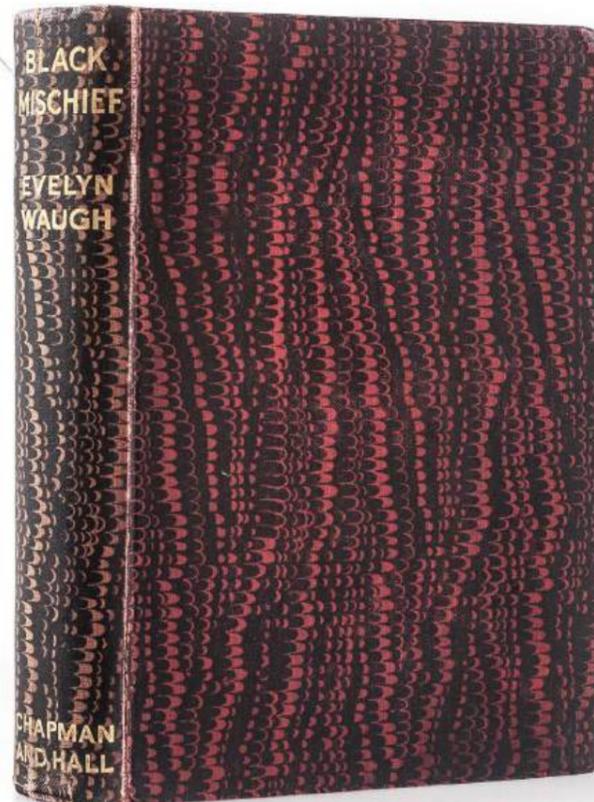
29. WAUGH (Evelyn) Black Mischief.

First edition. Map frontispiece. 8vo., original marbled
cloth. London, Chapman & Hall, 1932

£6,500

¶ Inscribed on front free endpaper to Mrs. Anthony Powell for "Violet with the deep admiration of her friend Evelyn Waugh", the inscription ending in a an extravagant flourish down the page. Armorial bookplate of Anthony Powell to the front pastedown. At the time the inscription was made the recipient was Lady Violet Pakenham, one of the six children of the Earl of Longford, her marriage to Anthony Powell still some two years away. Before her marriage she worked as a journalist for the Evening Standard, and enjoyed a hectic social life in London and at the family home in Ireland Pakenham Hall, where Waugh was a frequent guest. She was a writer herself, publishing three volumes of autobiography, but devoted her later years to caring for her ailing husband whom she had married in 1934.

Head of spine nicked, two small tears to the rear outer hinge at the head and tail of the spine, spine just faded.



For Violet
with the deep
admiration of her
friend
Evelyn Waugh



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