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**Joannis Leonis Africani - *De Totius Africae Descriptione*
The First Book of Africa - The First Book by an African
The First Latin Printing - 1556 - Printed in Antwerp**



1 Africanus, Johannes Leo, [Leo, John]. JOANNIS LEONIS AFRICANI, DE TOTIUS AFRICAE DESCRIPTIONE, LIBRI IX. Quibus non solum Africae regionum, insularum, & oppidorum situs, locorumque intervalla accuratè complexus est, sed regum familias, bellorum causas & eventus, resque in ea memorabiles, tam à seipso diligenti observatione indagatas, quam in veris Maurorum annalibus memoriae traditas, copiose descripsit, recens in Latinam linguam conversi Joan. Floriano interprete. (Antwerp: Johannes de Laet, 1556) First Edition of the Latin translation of this seminal book by Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485-1552), known by his Latin name Johannes Leo Africanus. Engraved title-page with the vignette and woodcut initials. 8vo, Late 17th or early 18th century French polished calf, the covers with single fillet line at the borders, elaborately decorated in gilt on the spine within compartments separated by double gilt fillet lines, red morocco lettering label gilt, period marbled endleaves, edges stained red, armorial bookplate. 332 pp. A very fine copy, text very bright and clean, a touch of very occasional toning, hinges strong and sound, the binding in very pleasing and well preserved condition.

VERY IMPORTANT AND RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE PRIZED LATIN TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST GREAT WORK ON AFRICA. During the years 1511-1517 Leo Africanus traveled to Fez, Morocco, Tunis, and across the Sahara Desert to Timbuktu. He visited the native states on the Upper Niger to Kario, Houssa, Bornou and Lake Chad. He also made a voyage to Constantinople and Egypt and then crossed the Red Sea to Arabia. He was subsequently captured by the Venetians and presented to Pope Leo X whose name Leo he adopted as his surname. The Pope persuaded him to translate the Arabian manuscript account of his travels into Italian. The account was then translated by Floreanu into Latin. This is generally considered to be the first book published in Europe by a person of primarily African descent.

The book was considered the most important on the geography of Africa and an especially important source for all information on the continent. The book was printed in a multitude of languages over hundreds of years after the first Italian and Latin editions were issued. The English translation did not appear until 1600. Until the great European voyages and explorations into Africa in the 1600's and 1700's, Leo Africanus' work was considered the primary source for all studies on the Sudan and even of Africa. First edition copies in condition such as this are very rare on the open market. Adams L-480; Mendelsohn, South African Bibliography 884-886 (various editions); Gay, Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'Afrique et l'Arabie 258; Howgego A17 \$18,500.

**Appianus - The Very Rare First Giunta Printing - 1519
Delle Guerre Civili Dei Romani
The First Printing of the Classic Text into a Modern Language**

2 [Appianus] Appiano Alexandrino, [Roman Civil Wars]. DELLE GUERRE CIVILI DEI ROMANI, Tradotto da Messer Alexandro Braccese Fiorentino. Nuovamente Con Somma Diligentia Impresso (Firenze: di Filippo Giunta, 1519) Rare, the first printing of Appianus translated into Italian. With the printer's woodblock on the title-page. 8vo, antique Italian calf, the boards ruled in gilt, the spine gilt tooled with central floral devices in compartments between wide flat gilt tooled bands, gilt lettered. 287 ff, (1) pp. A finely preserved copy with light wear to the binding. A wonderful and very rare survival.

VERY RARE FIRST PRINTING BY GIUNTA AND THE FIRST IN A MODERN LANGUAGE. Appian's Roman history comprises narratives of the various Roman conquests from the earliest times to the accession of Vespasian, in twen-

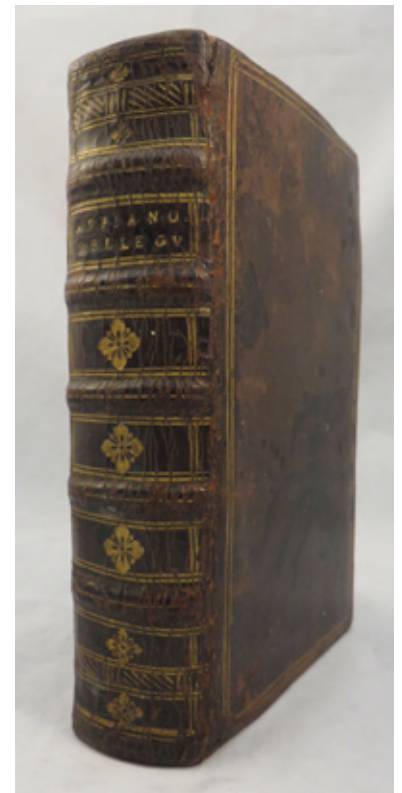
ty-four books (of which nine survive complete). The Civil Wars, five of the later books in the corpus, concern mainly the end of the Roman Republic and take a conflict-based approach to history. These five books stand out because they are the only comprehensive, meticulous source available on an extremely significant historical period, during which Roman politics were in turmoil because of factional strife.

Especially notable is this work's ethnographic structure. Appian most likely used this structure to facilitate his readers' orientation through the sequence of events, which occur in different places and are united only by their relationship to Rome. A literary example of this can be found from Appian's Civil Wars (part 5 of 17). It states, "And now civil discord broke out again worse than ever and increased enormously....so in the course of events in the Roman empire was partitioned....by these three men: Antony, Lepidus, and the one who was first called Octavius....shortly after this division they fell to quarrelling among themselves...Octavius...first deprived Lepidus of Africa...and afterward, as the result of the battle of Actium, took from Antony all the provinces lying between Syria and the Adriatic gulf."

Little is known of the life of Appian of Alexandria. He wrote an autobiography that has been almost completely lost. Information about Appian is distilled from his own writings and a letter by his friend Cornelius Fronto. However, it is certain that Appian was born around the year AD 95 in Alexandria, the capital of Roman Egypt. Since his parents were Roman citizens capable of paying for their son's education, it can be determined that Appian belonged to the wealthy upper classes.

Bandini II, 148; Camerini 120; Paitoni I p. 69; Tqmgq n.1054. William Smith, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; Encyclopædia Britannica (11th ed.).

\$7500.



**Arrian's Life of Alexander the Great - Greek and Latin Texts
Expeditionis Alexandri Libri Septem et Historia Indica
A Copy with Fine Provenance - The Macclesfield Copy
Published in Leiden - Folio - Fine in Contemporary Calf**



3 Arrianus, Flavius; Arriani Nicomediensis; Arrian, [Alexander the Great, Greek History, Macedonia]. EXPEDITIONIS ALEXANDRI LIBRI SEPTEM ET HISTORIA INDICA. EX Bonav. Vulcanii Interpretatione Latina post variam aliorum industriam Ita lacunis vel cognitis vel ignotis etiamnum & obscuris suppletis...ut nunc demum prodire hic actor videri debeat, Opera Jacobi Gronovii. (Leiden: Petrus Vander Aa, 1704) First of the Edition and first with Gronovius' curation, the volume printed in both Greek and Latin in parallel columns. A COPY WITH FINE PROVENANCE, THE MACCLESFIELD COPY WITH THEIR PLATE AT THE PASTEDOWN. The title page printed in red and black and with engraved decoration, engraved decorated capital initials at the beginning of each book, both for the Latin and Greek texts. Folio, bound at the time in full contemporary polished calf, the covers with double gilt fillet rules at the borders, the spine with raised bands gilt ruled, and with a red morocco lettering label gilt. (6 ff), 376, (6) pp. An excellent, well preserved copy, still very handsome and with slight strengthening at the hinges, the text block crisp and clean throughout, with some of the occasional browning usual to the paper stock evident on some leaves. Still as fine a copy one might hope to encounter.

SCARCE AND IMPORTANT, A COPY WITH FINE PROVENANCE. THE FIRST OF THE EDITION AND A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CLASSICAL WORK. Upon his retirement Flavius Arrianus, a Greek soldier in the Roman army, completed his seven volume work on the campaigns of Alexander,

and an eighth describing India was also penned, as well as his writings on the area of the Euphrates. All are included in the present volume.

Arrian was born of Greek ethnicity in the coastal town of Nicomedia (present-day Izmit), the capital of the Roman province of Bithynia, in what is now north-western Turkey, about 70 km from Byzantium (later Constantinople, now Istanbul). He studied philosophy in Nicopolis in Epirus, under the Stoic philosopher Epictetus, and wrote two books about the philosopher's teachings. At the same time he entered the Imperial service, and served as a junior adviser on the consilium of Gaius Avidius Nigrinus, governor of Achaëa and a close friend of the future Emperor Hadrian (circa 111-114). Very little is known about his subsequent career - though it is probable that he served in Gaul and on the Danube frontier, and possible that he was in Baetica and Parthia - until he held the office of Consul in 129 or 130. In 131 he was appointed governor of the Black Sea province of Cappadocia and commander of the Roman legions on the frontier with Armenia.

Arrian wrote a military treatise called *Ektaxis kata Alanōn*, which detailed battle against the Alans, and the *Technē Taktikē* in which he described how he would organise the legions and auxiliary troops at his disposal, among which were legions XII Fulminata and XV Apollinaris. He wrote of deploying the legionaries in depth, supported by javelin throwers, archers, and horse archers in the rear ranks to defeat the assault of the Alan cavalry using these combined arms tactics. Interestingly, there seems to be no historical record of a battle between Romans and Alans that year. During this period Arrian wrote several works on military tactics, including *Ektaxis kata Alanōn*. He also wrote a short account of a tour of inspection of the Black Sea coast in the traditional 'periplus' form (in Greek) addressed to the Emperor Hadrian, the *Periplus Ponti Euxini* or "Circumnavigation of the Black Sea".

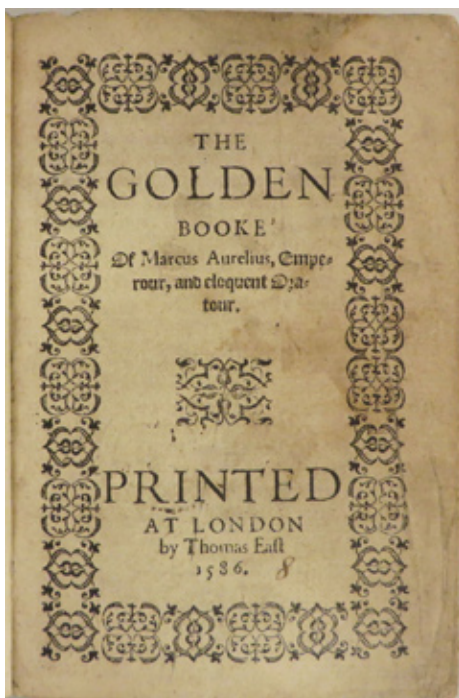
Arrian left Cappadocia shortly before the death of his patron Hadrian, in 138, and there is no evidence for any further public appointments until 145/6 when he was elected Archon at Athens, once the city's leading political post, but by this time an honorary one. It was here that he devoted himself to history, writing his most important work, the *Anabasis Alexandri* or "The Campaigns of Alexander". He also wrote the *Indica*, an account of the voyage by Alexander's fleet from India to the Persian Gulf under Nearchus. He also wrote a political history of the Greek world after Alexander, most of which is lost.

Arrian's history is a GREAT AND CLASSIC WORK which describes in intimate detail, the exploits of Alexander the Great, student of Aristotle and reader of Homer. By the age of sixteen, he had gained significant military experience but became estranged from his father, the king of Greece. Upon his father's death, Alexander took the throne and was named captain general of the Hellenes. After this propitious beginning, Alexander went on to travel widely and fight intelligently. This classic work by Arrian, relates like no other, Alexander's exploits and his successes.

Graesse I, 227

\$3250.

The Golden Booke of Marcus Aurelius - 1586 John Burchier's Famous Translation into English



4 [Aurelius, Marcus] [Guevara, Antonio de]. THE GOLDEN BOOKE OF MARCUS AURELIUS, Emperour and Eloquent Oratour (London: By Thomas East, 1586) A very early printing of the first translation into English, translated by Lord Berners, John Burchier. Title-page within woodcut border, woodcut tailpieces on the final page of text and after the colophon, which has a woodcut printer's mark on the verso. Small 8vo, in antique full tan calf, the boards with fine blind-tooled panels, the spine richly decorated in blind between raised bands, one compartment with a red morocco label ruled in lettered in gilt, additional gilt lettering at the foot, page edges and end-leaves marbled. A1-nn8, lacking mm2-mm8. A handsome copy, quite fresh and solid, a small defect to the first leaf of the table at front effecting a few words of text, very occasional other trivial soiling or evidence of use, occasional early marginal evidence of long ago damp, very minor, the binding handsome and strong.

A SCARCE 16TH CENTURY ENGLISH EDITION OF ANTONIO DE GUEVARA'S DISCOURSE ON THE IDEAL RULE OF KINGS BASED UPON THE EXAMPLES OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

Guevara was an important Spanish court preacher and served as historian to the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain, Charles V. This work purports to be a life of Marcus Aurelius, but was an original work by him meant to use examples

from Aurelius' life to function as a discourse on ideal rule for the new King. He claimed he discovered it in an old manuscript and that his contributions and decisions as an editor were merely of style and not of real substance. It "presented a richly drawn portrait of Marcus Aurelius as an emperor and as a man. The book's extraordinary success was owed in no small part to this humanized characterization... in the 17th-century it was said that in its epoch, no book but the Bible enjoyed such a wide diffusion. (It) created a new dimension to the personality of Marcus Aurelius, popularizing the Emperor as the ideal prince." Mezzatesta, Michael. "Marcus Aurelius, Fray Antonio de Guevara, and the Ideal of the Perfect Prince in the 16th century." STC 12447; Lowndes 1:54; Pforzheimer 2:434; ESTC S103529 \$5950.

One of the Earliest Illustrated Printings of Caesar - Folio Printed In Venice By Zani - 1511 - Contemporary Binding With Title In Red And Black And Fine Large Woodcuts

5 Caesar, Caius Julius. COMMENTARIA... Nunc primum a viro docto expolite: & optime recognita. Additis de novo apostillis: una cum figuris suis locis apte dispositis (Venezia: Agostino Zani, 1511) A Very Early Folio Illustrated Edition incorporating incunabular plates, of Caesar's Commentaries, a core classical text of the Roman period. Illustrated with incunabular woodcuts from plates used for the 1493 edition of Livy. The title page is printed in red and there is a very fine, large woodcut to the title leaf (92 x 120 mm) within an elaborate border printed in red and repeated on the first leaf of text, within an altogether different woodcut border printed in black. There is a woodcut of approximately the same size at f. 51; twelve smaller woodcuts (each approx. 56 x 74 mm) are placed at the beginning of each chapter. Folio (mm 314x210), contemporary Italian half goatskin over wooden boards, goatskin on the sides with blind-ruled geometric designs, a pair of scallop-shaped brass fore-edge catches on front cover, vellum half pastedowns cut from a 14th-century theological manuscript, without the clasps. A very handsome copy of this rare illustrated work.

RARE. ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS AND THE IMPORTANT FIRST ITALIAN PRINTING OF AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THIS GREAT CLASSICAL WORK. The title woodcut depicts a battle scene; the second large woodcut shows Lentulus seated addressing the Senate. The woodblocks depicted, were first used in Giunta's 1493 edition of Livy and were immensely successful and consequently passed on from printer to printer.

Considered very rare. A superbly illustrated edition of Cæsar, apparently the first illustrated Cæsar published in Italy. The title woodcut is strongly reminiscent of Uscello's great tryptich, "The Battle of San Romano," and the spare line of the woodcuts at the head of each chapter is perhaps inspired by Aldus' HYPNEROTOMACHIA POLIPHILI (1499). The text was edited by L. Panaetius. The Duc de Rivoli (*Livres a figures Venitiens*, p. 160) records a similar edition printed at the same press in 1517 but does not mention this one. A highly important book and a very desirable copy. BMC/STC Italian p. 135; Essling 1727; Sander 1503. BMC/STC Italian p. 135; Essling 1727; Sander 1503. \$18,500.



**A Copy with Superb Provenance - Six Volumes - 1782-1788
The Greatest Historical Work Ever Undertaken
Edward Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall' of the Roman Empire
Beautifully Bound in Full Green Contemporary Morocco**

6 Gibbon, Edward. THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE (London: for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1782-88) 6 volumes. AN IMPORTANT COPY. Volumes 1-3 are very early issues, volumes 4-6 are first issues of the first editions. A COPY WITH VERY FINE PROVENANCE having come from the

library of Mr. Justice Day and subsequently from the library of The Honorable Michael Foot, renown member of the British House of Commons and one of the most important English politicians of the last century. Mr. Foot's ownership signature is found on the verso of the front free-fly. The date of the signature is also affixed in his hand--May 1977, when he was leader of the House of Commons and deputy leader of the party. With an engraved portrait frontispiece and 3 engraved maps, two of which are quite large and folding. With all half-titles. Large 4to, in very fine contemporary bindings of crushed full green morocco, the covers framed with gilt rules and with gilt ruled edges, the spines with handsome double-gilt rules on flat bands, one compartment titled in gilt letters, a second with volume numbers in gilt, with beautifully marbled endpapers and free-flies. With engraved bookplate of Mr. Justice Day, most likely Justice Robert Day (1746-1841), Member of the Grand Jury, who had helped to obtain a free Parliament in Ireland, and Unionist proponent of the Kerry Declaration. This set of Gibbon's great work was subsequently owned by Michael Foot who became Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons when James Callaghan took over leadership of the British Labor Party.

Mr. Foot led the left-wing opposition to Harold Wilson but in 1974 joined the government as secretary of state for employment. When Wilson retired in 1976, Mr. Foot became deputy leader of the party and leader of the House of Commons. "I have been on the left of the party since I joined it in about 1934, and I have not seen much reason for altering," he said in 1976. After the disastrous 1983 election, he returned to the back benches and retired in 1992.

As much a man of letters as a politician — The Times of London once described his writing as "neat, economical and muscular" — he wrote many books, including a two-volume biography of Mr. Bevan, "Another Heart and Other Pulses: The Alternative to the Thatcher Society" (1984), "The Politics of Paradise: A Vindication of Byron" (1988) and "H.G.: The History of Mr. Wells" (1995).

"He knew — as I knew, which is why I counseled him against doing it — that he was letting himself into purgatory in becoming leader of the Labour Party in its darkest, grimmest hour," Mr. Kinnock said [of him]. "But if he hadn't done it, I don't think Labour would have survived as a political force." vii, [13], 704; [iix], 640; [vi], 640; viii, [8]; 620; [viii], 684; [x], 646, general index, pp. A fine and very handsome set, beautifully preserved and internally still crisp and unusually clean and fresh.



AN IMPORTANT AND EARLY ISSUANCE OF THE GREATEST HISTORICAL WORK EVER UNDERTAKEN, A COPY IN RARELY ENCOUNTERED "PRESENTATION" BINDINGS OF FULL GREEN DELUXE CONTEMPORARY MOROCCO AND A COPY WITH FINE PROVENANCE. Volumes four through six are first editions, the first three volumes being very early printings. As the first volume was printed in a first edition of only 1000 copies (the original plan was for only 500), it is rare to find complete sets of first editions. The success of the work was immediate. "I am at a loss," Gibbon wrote, "how to describe the success of the work without betraying the vanity of the writer. The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand, and the bookseller's property was twice invaded by the pyrates of Dublin. My book was on every table, and almost on every toilette...." Publication of this grand work placed Gibbon at the "very head of the literary tribe" in Europe, according to Adam Smith.

"For twenty-two years Gibbon was a prodigy of steady and arduous application. His investigations

extended over almost the whole range of intellectual activity for nearly fifteen-hundred years. And so thorough were his methods that the laborious investigations of German scholarship, the keen criticisms of theological zeal, and the steady researches of (two) centuries have brought to light very few important errors in the results of his labors. But it is not merely the learning of his work, learned as it is, that gives it character as a history. It is also that ingenious skill by which the vast erudition, the boundless range, the infinite variety, and the gorgeous magnificence of the details are all wrought together

in a symmetrical whole. It is still entitled to be esteemed as the greatest historical work ever written" (Adams, *Manual of Historical Literature*, pp. 146-147).

Justice Robert Day (1746-1841) was the outstanding politico-judicial figure of Kerry at the turn of the nineteenth century. Born at Lohercannon, outside Tralee, he was the outstanding Dublin Kerryman of his day. Day was a member of the pre-Union Irish Parliament and at the same time the popular judge of the Dublin county court at Kilmainham. From there he was raised to the King's Bench (Ireland) in early 1798 where he served to early 1819. He lived at Loughlinstown House. He was principal trustee of the Denny estate which included the town of Tralee.

Day's contemporary fame rested on a series of anti-revolutionary Charges which were published in the press and appeared later in volume form. They confirm his reputation for great erudition and humanity on the Irish country assize circuits and in the Dublin courts. (See *Kerry's History*)

Michael Foot, FRSL, PC (23 July 1913 – 3 March 2010) was a British Labour Party politician, journalist and author, and a Member of Parliament (MP) from 1945 to 1955 and from 1960 until 1992. He was deputy leader of the Labour Party from 1976 to 1980, and later became the Leader of the Opposition from 1980 to 1983.

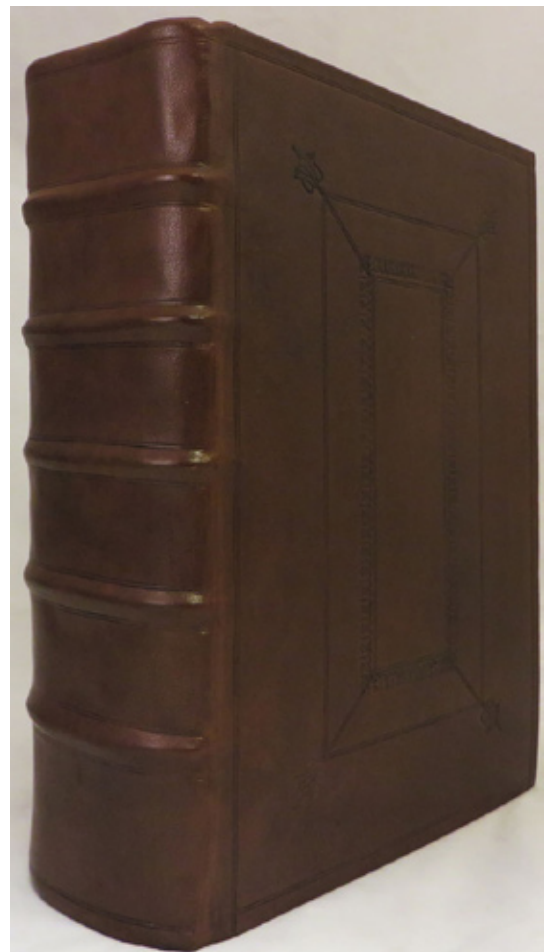
Associated with the Labour left for most of his career, he was a supporter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and British withdrawal from the European Economic Community. He was first promoted to Cabinet as Employment Secretary under Harold Wilson in 1974, and later served as Leader of the House of Commons under James Callaghan. A passionate orator, he was Labour leader at the 1983 general election.

His parallel career as a journalist included appointments as editor of *Tribune*, on several occasions, and the *Evening Standard* newspaper. Among the books he authored are *Guilty Men* (an attack on Neville Chamberlain and others for the policy of appeasement), a biography of Jonathan Swift (*The Pen and the Sword*, 1957) and a biography of Aneurin Bevan. Rothschild 942. Grolier 100. PMM 222 (First Issue). Wikipedia \$12,500.

A Rare and Highly Important English Chronicle Grafton's "Chronicle" - The First Edition - 1569-1568 With One of the Earliest Accounts of Robin Hood

7 Grafton, [Richard]. A CHRONICLE AT LARGE, AND MEERE HISTORY OF THE AFFAYRES OF ENGLANDE AND KYNGES OF THE SAME, Deduced From the Creation of the World Unto the First Habitation of Thys Islande.... [and] The Second Volume, Beginning at William the Conquerour, Endeth Wyth Our Moste Dread and Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth ([London: H. Denham for R. Tottle and H. Toy, 1569, 1568]) Two Volumes bound as one. The Rare First Edition of Grafton's Chronicle, with the two first issue points on pages 1282 and 1324. Printed in Black Letter, first title within woodcut border containing eleven portraits, the second within ornamental woodcut border, seven large woodcuts by Virgil Solis and many woodcut historiated initials throughout text. Large, thick 4to, bound in fine antique style in full calf paneled on the boards in blind and featuring large corner-pieces, the spine with thick, blind ruled raised bands. [x], 192, [1], [7 table]; [2], 1369, [31 table] pp. A large sound and handsome copy, the text of the Chronicle complete. Lacking only two preliminary leaves and the five leaves of index to the second volume. Title to Volume I with backing to an edge at the verso, A1 with expert repair to the top outside corner, some mild, light, typical staining, NNN2 with a 4 inch tear without loss, a few small paper repairs or occasional wear at the corners here or there, some marginal notations in a 17th century hand.

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THIS CLASSIC TEXT AND ENGLISH CHRONICLE. Richard Grafton, chronicler and printer was a prosperous London merchant who is well known for his arrangement of the printing of the Bible in English from the very famous translation by Coverdale. One of the most important printing events ever conceived saw the introduction of



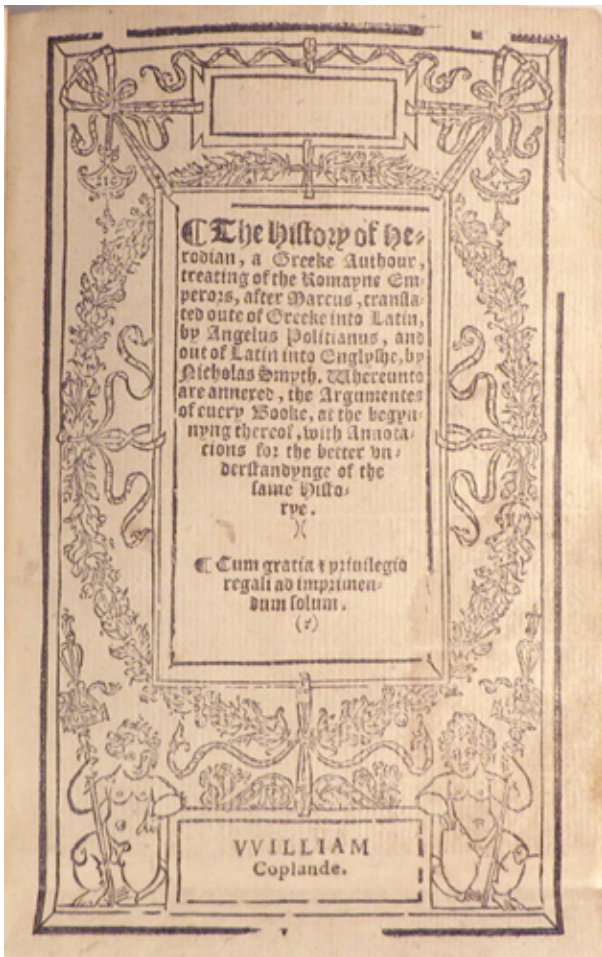
the 1538 edition which he caused to be printed in Paris and which is the earliest book to bear his name. At the last moment before publication, the presses were seized by the French government and the work was labeled as heretical. Grafton just barely escaped to England with his life. In subsequent years he went on to print the Great Bible and a number of editions of the Coverdale Bible. He printed many editions of the New Testament and the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549 along with numerous primers and important government tracts. Before 1550 he was already known as one of the most important people in the history of English printing. His reputation stands to this day.

Grafton's career as a chronicler began in 1543 with the printing of Hardyng's 'Chronicle. His own chronicle, printed many times beginning in the late 1560's was reproduced continuously up to the early 19th century.

The Chronicle chiefly adapted works of his predecessors, which he credits, but also gives detailed accounts of more contemporary events. His account of Robin Hood is among the earliest and most formative.

[McKerrow & Ferguson 110.; DNB; STC 12147; ESTC s121210; Luborsky & Ingram 1,409; Lowndes 924. \$9850.

**The History of Herodian - The Roman Emperors after Marcus Aurelius
Published in London - 1556 - Very Rare First Edition
Only 13 Copies Recorded by OCLC Worldwide**



8 Herodianus, Herodian the Greek. THE HISTORY OF HERODIAN, a Greeke Authour, Treating of the Romaine Emperors, after Marcus, Translated Oute of Greeke into Latin, by Angelus Politianus, and Out of Latin into Englyshe, by Nicholas Smyth. Whereunto are Annexed, the Argumentes of Euery Booke, at the Begynnyng Thereof, with Annotations for the Better Understandynge of the Same Historye [in eight books] (London: Wyllyam Coplande, [1556?, publication date conjectured by STC.]) First Edition of the First English Translation. Printed in black letter, the title-page within woodcut border and with 18 large woodcut decorative initials and one woodcut tailpiece. Small 4to (170 by 120mm), handsomely bound in antique, probably 16th century, contemporary full calf. The boards elaborately paneled in blind, the panels highly decorative, featuring flowers, wheat, vines and other ornate tooling, the spine elaborately tooled in blind and with two gilt tooled raised bands, each band framed by an elaborate gilt strip finely tooled, lettered in gilt in a wide compartment between the two bands, end-leaves marbled. Now chemised and in a quarter morocco slipcase gilt lettered. [4ff], 106ff, [17ff, annotations and errata] pp. A very handsome and well preserved copy, only a few leaves with minor and expected light soiling, one small marginal flaw, the binding solid and attractive with expert and near invisible restoration at the hinges.

VERY RARE, ONLY TWO COPIES IN PUBLIC AUCTION RECORDS SINCE THE 1970's. OCLC LIST ONLY 13 COPIES WORLDWIDE.

Nicholas Smyth's translation was the first appearance of this important history in English. Pforzheimer notes that it may actually have

been printed by Tottel, despite Copland's imprint and colophon, the date is conjectured and sometimes given as 1550 though 1556 is believed to be more accurate.

Herodianus was "[t]he author of an extant history, in the Greek language, of the Roman Empire, in eight books (all present within this volume), from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the commencement of the reign of Gordianus III. (A.D..180-238). He states that the events described by him occurred during the period of his own life, which serves to fix his date, but of the details of his career nothing is known. He seems to have made Thucydides his model, and his narrative is characterized by sobriety, impartiality, and in general by accuracy."

Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, p. 804; Pforzheimer 467; STC 13221. \$16,950.

Richard Hooker - Scarce First Edition of 1597
The Longest of the Books of *Ecclesiastical Politie*
An Outstanding Copy in Fully Original State

9 Hooker, Richard. *LAWES OF ECCLESIASTICAL POLITIE*. The Fift Booke (London: by John Windet, 1597) VERY RARE FIRST EDITION IN RARE ORIGINAL STATE. With an engraved title-page featuring the Arms of James I, woodcut head-pieces to the dedication, contents, and first page of the text (repeated) and two 6 line engraved historiated initials (repeated) and a smaller tailpiece at the end of the contents. Folio, bound in an antique parchment manuscript sheet of music in Latin, written on all sides and featuring large rubricated initials and letters in red and blue, bound with cord and unmarked on the spine, edges untrimmed and in full original state. [A1-8], 270 pp. An especially well preserved copy of this rare printing in full original state, the text extremely clean, fresh, unpressed and with a rich impression. The title-page and final leaf with a bit of edge wear, some corner folding throughout, a few occasional minor tears or paper flaws including a chip to leaf Z6 which nips the page numbering only.

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. NO COPIES KNOWN IN THE MARKETPLACE AND MANY, MANY YEARS SINCE A COPY HAS APPEARED. THE FIRST PRINTING OF BOOK FIVE OF HOOKER'S MOST IMPORTANT WORK. THE LONGEST OF THE 8 BOOKS, THIS VOLUME LONGER THEN THE FIRST FOUR BOOKS COMBINED. Hooker (?1554-1600) was the first great defender of Anglicanism, and his great prose work, *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, provided the foundation for his defense of the Church of England as established in Queen Elizabeth's reign. "Hooker never raises his voice. He is eloquent and calm, a man of great learning and deep humility in a period of passionate and violent advocacy who had the wisdom to perceive--and the courage to say--that no one form of church government is prescribed as an immutable pattern by Scriptures and that the Church is an organic institution whose rules and administrations can change with time and circumstance" (Camb. Guide to English Literature).

The *LAWES* is remembered not only for its stature as a monumental work of Anglican thought, but also for its influence in the development of theology, political theory, and English prose (being one of the first major works of theology written in English).

Of matters contained in the Fifth Book are the following:

- I. True religion is the root of all true virtues and the stay of all well-ordered commonwealths.
- II. The most extreme opposite to true Religion is affected Atheism.
- III. Of Superstition, and the root thereof, either misguided zeal, or ignorant fear of divine glory.
- IV. Of the redress of superstition in God's Church, and concerning the question of this book.

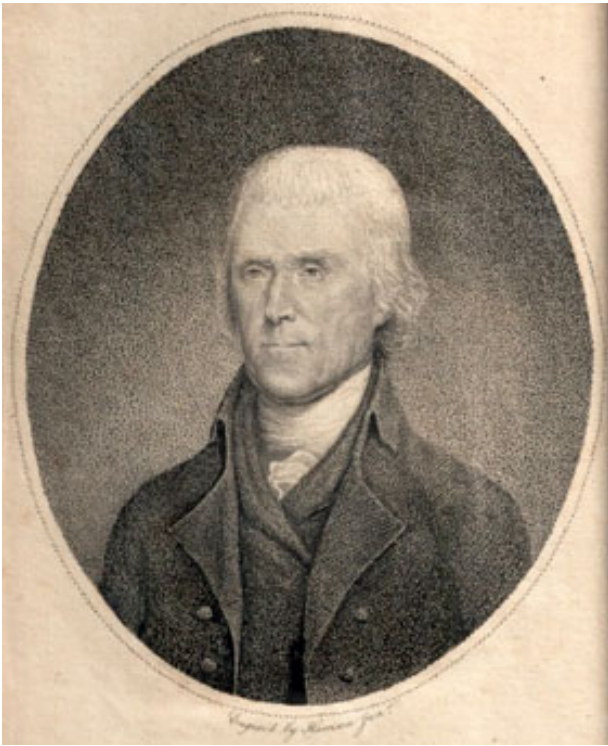
And a host of other important questions addressed by Hooker including specifics concerned with developing a viable political theory and polity.

As a rector and following appointments Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire and Kent Hooker became a man of great influence in the founding days Church of England. He is considered by many to be a cofounder of Anglican theological philosophy, and one of the most important English theologians of the sixteenth century. The first four books of this, his greatest work, were published in 1594. This fifth book was the last published in his lifetime. Books 6, 7, and 8 were published posthumously in the 17th century and may not be his own writings. The first collected edition was published in 1617.

\$8500.



Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia"
A Rare Edition - The Large Folding Map in Excellent State
With a Number of Other Plates and Additional Material



10 Jefferson, Thomas. NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA (Philadelphia: R. T. Rawle, 1801) A very early printing of this great work, the first hot-pressed edition, and a very early Philadelphia issue. With the large folding map and a number of other fine plates. With the large engraved folding map, the engraved portrait frontispiece, map of Madison's cave, the folding chart of the Indian tribes, folding engraved view of the Natural Bridge and map of the Ohio and with Jefferson's inaugural address and his work on the Logan massacre. 8vo, in later full calf in antique style, the end-leaves preserved from an earlier binding. 436, 56 pp. A very handsome copy of this very early printing. The internal pages are very clean and bright, minor toning to the prelims less than expected, the large folding map with mild antique stain at the gutter but with no splitting or tears.

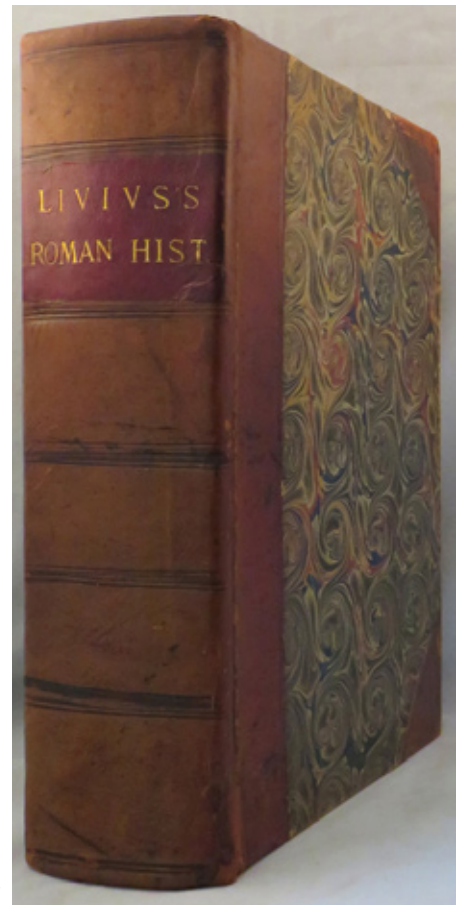
ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS EVER WRITTEN BY A FUTURE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, AND ONE OF THE SINGULAR DOCUMENTS FOR WHICH JEFFERSON WISHED TO BE REMEMBERED. This is, "Unquestionably the best of the early American editions...The material in the text relative to the Logan incident has been changed in accordance with the Appendix of 1800. This appears to be the first edition to include this textual change. Jefferson's Inaugural Address of March 4, 1801, is added following and

numbered with the Logan Appendix" (Verner, "A Further Checklist of the Separate Editions of Jefferson's Notes, 1950, pp. 13-14). The large folding map was engraved by Benjamin Turner and was prepared especially for this edition; it was based largely on Jefferson's map augmented from Arrowsmith and includes all of the special points of reference mentioned in the text except for the Natural Bridge. The folding plate of the Natural Bridge, here present, is only found in some copies according to Verner. Verner 1801A. \$7000.

The Great First Edition in English - The First History of Rome
The Best Translation Available of Livy's History

11 [Livy] T. Livius, of Padua. THE ROMANE HISTORIE Written by T. Livius of Padua. Also, the Breviaries of L. Florus: with a Chronologie to the whole Historie: and the topographie of Rome in old time. Translated out of Latine into English by Philemon Holland, Doctor of Physicke. (London: Adam Islip, 1600) First Edition in English of Livy's highly influential history of Rome. Engraved decorations at head of each chapter, decorated title, two portraits: Queen Elizabeth and Titus Livius. Thick Folio, in 18th century three-quarter calf over marbled boards, the spine with blind ruled flat bands, a large red morocco label lettered in gilt. (x), 1404, (40 index and errata), blank. A very handsome and well preserved copy, the text fresh and unpressed, some extremely faint and unobtrusive antique dampstaining to approximately the first 100 or so pages, very minor, occasional spotting or toning, more so to the first and final leaf as is common with this title, the binding handsome with minor age and rubbing.

This is the RARE FIRST ENGLISH translation of the great historian's work on Roman history, originally written circa 20 B.C. IT IS A RARE EDITION IN



ENGLISH OF SUPREMELY IMPORTANT ROMAN TEXT. Holland's edition was widely studied in Elizabethan time and served as a major source for William Shakespeare.

"(T)he only English translation of any merit is by Philemon Holland (1600)." Livy's account is of interest because unlike others at the time [Virgil, Horace], he did not predict an upward, linear progression of Rome. Livy divided the history into decades and his further division of subjects into 142 libri or volumina is thought to be his own idea. Livy's goal in writing a history was to write the first history of the Roman people. For the people themselves, he believed something could be learned; "they are invited to note especially the moral lessons taught by the story of Rome, to observe how Rome rose to greatness by the simple virtues and unselfish devotion of her citizens, and how on the decay of these qualities followed degeneracy and decline." His aim is not to develop historiography per se but to write in testimony to Rome's greatness as well as attempting to ensure that Rome did not bring about its own downfall through corruption and vice. "Livy was deeply penetrated with a sense of the greatness of Rome...But, if this ever-present consciousness often gives dignity and elevation to this narrative, it is also responsible for some of its defects. Thus, it could be said that Livy's approach is a "didactic view of history." [EB] \$16,500.

The Rare First Edition in English - 1595 Machiavelli - *The Florentine Historie* Significant in Political, Diplomatic, and Intellectual Thought



12 Machiavelli, Nicholo. THE FLORENTINE HISTORIE. Written in the Italian Tongue by Nicholo Machiavelli Citizen and Secretarie of and Translated Into English by T. B. Esquire (London: by Thomas Creede for William Ponsonby, 1595) RARE FIRST EDITION in English of this important work. With an elaborate wood-engraved historiated border on the title-page and with handsome woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces throughout. Folio in sixes, in later full dark paneled calf designed to period style, the spine with tall raised bands ruled in blind, with a single red morocco label gilt lettered and ruled, the original front black retained. xii, 222 pp. A fine, handsome, tight, clean and very well preserved copy of the very rare first printing in English. The text-block fine, with only very minor mellowing or evidence age, the paper crisp, unpressed and unwashed, the binding in excellent condition.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF MACHIAVELLI'S GREAT CHRONICLE OF FLORENTINE AFFAIRS, THE "FIRST EXAMPLE OF A NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY" - Britannica. The work is significant in the history of political, diplomatic, philosophical and intellectual thought. This printing precedes the first English edition of "The Prince" by 45 years

THE HISTORY OF FLORENCE was Machiavelli's last work. Though written at the command of the Pope, who, as the head of the Medici family, was also ruler of Florence, the book treats the characters of that illustrious house with fairness and impartiality. And although it is primarily an historical work, Machiavelli was writing from a political perspective and "this gives the work its special character." [E.B.] The history is not a straight account of historical facts but rather a critique of the way Florentine history had been told up until that time. This is the "first example in Italian literature of a national biography, the

first attempt in any literature to trace the vicissitudes of a people's life in their logical sequence, deducing each successive phase from passions or necessities inherent in preceding circumstances, reasoning upon them from general principles and inferring corollaries from the conduct of the future." [E.B.] The history contains speeches related in the classical style but generally, Machiavelli's style breaks away from the formal exercise of the times and reveals concise, direct and energetic prose. Machiavelli intended to continue the work beyond Lorenzo de Medici, but his death left that task to Guicciardini.

STC 17162. Britannica
\$18,500.

A Fine Association Copy - Owned by Cromwell's Son-in-Law
The First Printing in English - *Philip De Commines*
Considered the Father of Modern History

13 Philip de Commines. THE HISTORIE OF PHILIP DE COMMINES KNIGHT, LORD OF ARGENTON [Translated by Thomas Danett] (London: Ar. Hatfield for I. Norton, 1596) A COPY WITH FINE PROVENANCE OF THE FIRST EDITION, of the first English translation of Commines' famous 1544 French history. By "The Father of Modern History." With a handsome engraved title-page featuring a fine, naturalistic border, royal arms at top are the crest of Lord Burghley and with the beehive below, printed in Roman letter with decorative tail pieces and fine engraved initials throughout and with 18 pages of extensive engraved genealogical tables. Folio [285 x 195mm], in full contemporary calf, the back restored some time ago in period style, featuring raised bands with blind ruling, the compartments decorated with an ornate leaf tool in gilt, additional double-line gilt rules at the top and bottom of each of the spine compartments, gilt lettering in one compartment and additional gilt lettering at the foot, the boards with all-around double blind fillet rule enclosing a blind roll decoration at the borders. (xvi), 396 pp. A handsome copy in very good condition, the text solid and quite clean with only minor toning and very occasional faint spotting, and otherwise with no significant flaws, the old boards with some expected age and rubbing, the old rebacking also with minor evidence of age and a bit of splitting along the front hinge which is otherwise still firm and solid.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS OF MEDIEVAL CONTEMPORARY HISTORY. DANETT'S FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF COMMINES, CALLED BY MANY THE

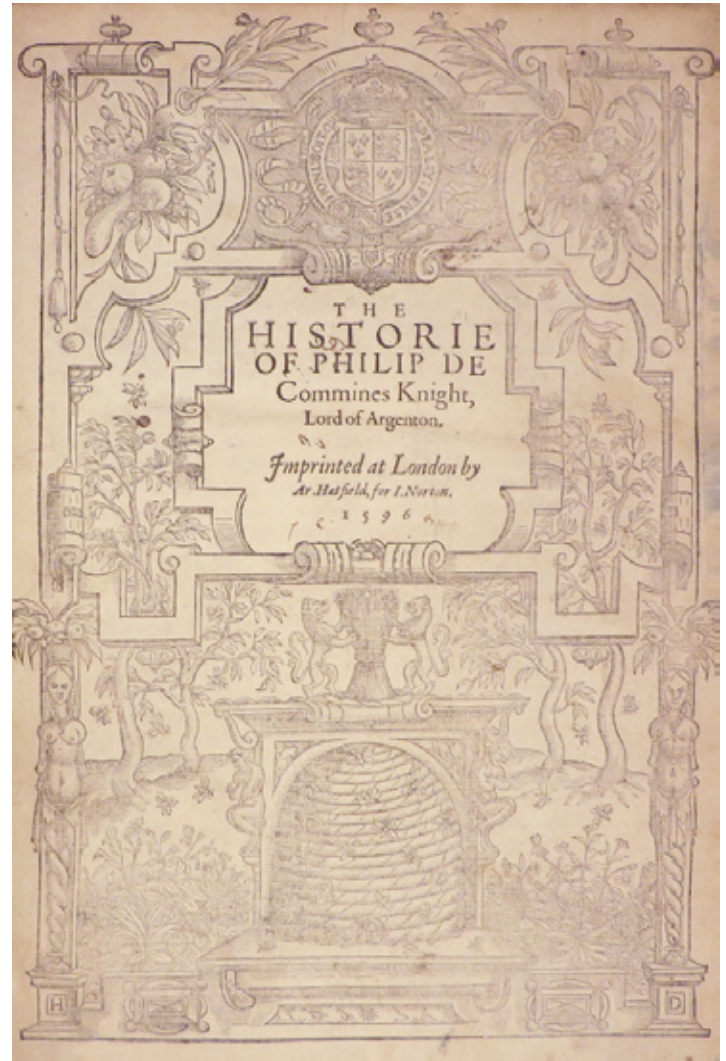
FIRST MODERN HISTORY AND A CLASSIC OF HISTORICAL WRITING. A COPY WITH EXCELLENT PROVENANCE. This copy bearing the inscription of "Lord Fauconberg his Booke, 1677." Thomas Belasyse, the Earl of Fauconberg (1627-1700) was a strong adherent of the Commonwealth government and married Oliver Cromwell's third daughter, Mary. He again became a royalist after the Restoration, and was appointed a member of the privy council of Charles II.

Commines [1447-1511] gives an account of the reign of Louis XI and the Italian expedition of Charles VIII covering the final 30 years or so of the 15th century. For the first time after the classical age, Commines produced a critical and philosophical history, with the result that he became known as the "father of modern history." This history is "characterised by a hardheadedness and realism, e. g. his ridicule of chivalry and feudal warfare, in his preference for the diplomatic and subtle Louis to the headstrong and arrogant Charles, and in his condemnation of ruse and indirection. Both Machiavelli and Guicciardini were in his debt" (Wedek & Schweitzer, *Dictionary of the Renaissance*, p. 163).

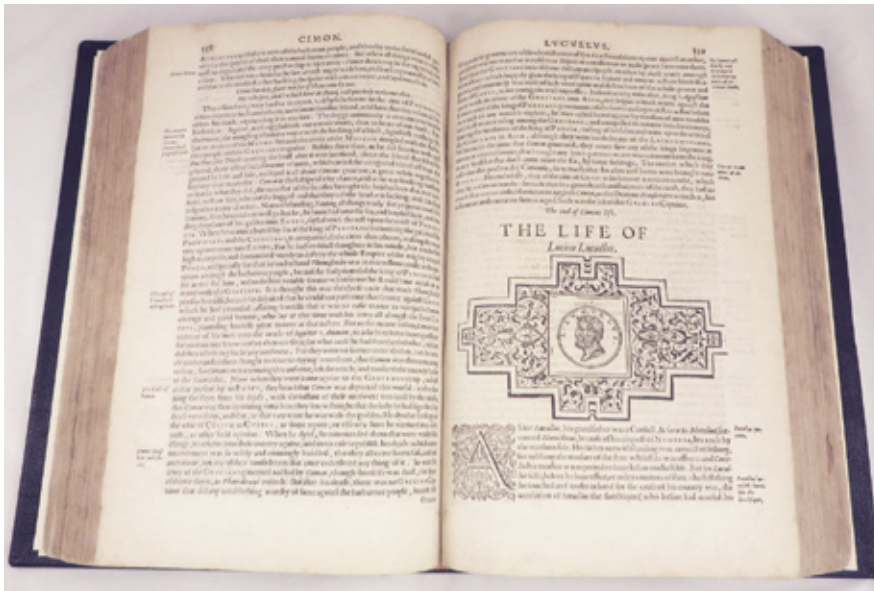
"One of the most famous of the French chronicle histories. Malone in his notes on *The Tempest* thinks it is not improbable that Shakespeare had in his thoughts a translation of Commines' history." Rosenbach 27:122.

Commines, had little formal education, and he knew no Latin. But he was nonetheless a writer of considerable talent, remarkable for his psychological perceptiveness, his sense of the picturesque, and the vividness of his narrative." STC 5602; Wedek and Schweitzer; Rosenbach 27:122;

\$6750.



**An Extremely Early Printing into English
Thomas North's Celebrated Plutarch - 1595
The Rare Issue with the Norton Imprint
A Veritable Gold Mine of Plots for William Shakespeare**



14 Plutarch, (c. A.D. 46-120). THE LIVES OF THE NOBLE GRECIANS AND ROMANES, Compared Together by that Grave and Learned Philosopher & Historiographer, Plutarke of Chæronea: Translated out of Greek in to French by James Amyot...and out of French into Englishe by Thomas North (London: by Richard Field for Bonham Norton, 1595) RARE PRINTING IN ENGLISH FROM THE 1500's. Very Scarce and Very Important. The Shakespeare Plutarch, the printing presumed to this day to have been used by Shakespeare in his research and historical writing. Only the second edition of North's first translation of Plutarch into English, this the rare issue with Norton's imprint instead of that of Thomas

Wright. This copy with the 1740 signature of Sir John St Aubyn, 3rd Baronet, on the verso of the title-page. Printer's device on the titlepage, numerous woodcut portraits within elaborate woodcut borders as chapter-headings, various woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces. Folio, handsomely bound in later full dark black morocco, the boards with a double gilt fillet border, the spines with gilt ruled bands and gilt lettering. [xiv], 1173 [20] pp. An honest and textually complete copy, for the most part very clean, lacking only the final few leaves of the index and probably a blank. The leaves of the dedication and "to the reader" are bound out of order but are all present, the title-page with early repairs from the back including replacement of a section missing from the upper right corner affecting several lines of the title, some preliminary leaves strengthened or repaired at the fore-edge affecting the marginal notations only, these leaves a bit more mellowed, the index somewhat worn at the edges and with some minor typical edge staining, very occasional minor worming or evidence of use or age, almost always constrained to the margins. The binding in very fine condition.

A VERY EARLY AND ELUSIVE PRINTING OF THOMAS NORTH'S CELEBRATED TRANSLATION OF PLUTARCH. SHAKESPEARE'S PLUTARCH. "North's incomparable prose...[his] achievement in narrative prose is only less signal than Shakespeare's in dramatic verse. I doubt if there are many pages which may rank with the last of North's Antonius in the prose of any language...Of good English prose there is much, but of the world's greatest books in great English prose there are not many. Here is one, worthy to stand with Malory's Morte D'Arthur on either side of the English Bible" (George Wyndham, *Essays in Romantic Literature*). "There are few who, were the choice given them, would not rather read Plutarch in the noble English of North, than in the restrained and sometimes inexpressive Greek of Plutarch" (Charles Whibley, *Cambridge History of English Lit.*).

North's Plutarch is also well-known as a primary source for the plots of Shakespeare's classical plays and for numerous passages in the non-Roman ones, and he relied almost exclusively on it for the historical background of ancient Rome. A copy of the fourth edition is said to have been among his possessions at his death, but all of the plays in question were written before that edition was published in 1612. F.A. Leo in his extensive comparison of the editions of 1579, 1595 and 1603 to the text of Shakespeare's tragedies in the first folio found sufficient reason to be of the opinion that this issue, that of 1595, had been Shakespeare's source. PMM 48; STC 20067; Bartlett 226: *Early English books, 1475-1640* 1733:7; Leo, A. E., *Four Chapters*.

\$9500.

The First English Translation of Thucydides
Black Letter - 1550 - In Antique Full Calf
The Hystory of the Peloponnesian Warre



15 Thucydides. (Niccolls, Thomas). THE HYSTORY WRITTONE BY THUCYDIDES the Athenyan of the warre, which was betwene the Peloponnesians and the Athenyans, translated oute of Frenche into the Englysh language by Thomas Niccolls Citizeine and Goldesmyth of London. (London: Imprinted the XXV day of July in the Yeare of our Lorde God a Thousande fyve hundredde and fiftye, [1550]) First Edition of the First Translation of Thucydides into English. Printed in Black Letter. Title within a woodcut border and with a profusion of illustrated or historiated initials. Folio, near contemporary calf, the spine decorated in gilt with period tools within compartments and with a brown morocco label lettered in gilt. Now housed in a very fine morocco backed fold-over box. CCxxiii + Errata. A fine unpressed and unwashed copy, some old and early marginalia, some very occasional and very small chips to edges of a few leaves, the binding with some expert and highly sympathetic restoration to the back but preserving the original spine panel.

THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THUCYDIDES. 'Thucydides stands alone among the men of his own age and has no superior of any age, in the width of mental grasp which could seize the general significance of particular events. The political education of mankind began in Greece, and in the time of Thucydides their political life was still young. Thucydides knew only the small city-commonwealthe on the one hand, and on the other the vast barbaric kingdom; and yet, as has been well said of him, "there is hardly a problem in the science of government which the statesman will not find, if not solved, at any rate handled, in the pages of this universal master.'"

In an address to the great Greek scholar "Mayster John Cheke," Niccolls asks him "not onelye with fououre to accepte this the furste my fruict in translatyon, but also conferringe it with the Greke, so to amende and correct it, in those places and sentences, whiche youre exacte lernynge and knolaige shall Iudge mete to be altered and reformed, that thereby thys sayd translation may triumphantly resist and wythstande the malycyous and deadly styng of the generall and most ennemyes of all good exercyse."

This translation alone held the field until Thomas Hobbes published his in 1629, nearly a century later. STC 24056. \$22,500.

Robert Ward's Anima'dversions of Warre - 1639
One of the Greatest Military Treatises Ever Printed
Replete with Impressive Woodcut Illustrations

16 Ward, Robert. ANIMA'DVERSIONS OF WARRE; or, a Militarie Magazine of the Truest Rules, and Ablest Instructions, for the Managing of Warre. Composed, of the Most Refined Discipline, and Choice Experiments that These Late Netherlandish, and Swedish Warres Have Produced. With Divers New Inventions, Both ~ of Fortifications and Stratagemes. As Also Sundry Collections Taken out of the Most Approved Authors, Ancient and Moderne... (London: Printed by John Dawson and are to be sold by Francis Eglesfield, 1639) First edition. With a handsome engraved additional title by Marshall, two large folding plates, additional bifolium with one plate (between pp. 90 and 91) and a plethora of spectacular woodcut illustrations throughout as well as handsome engraved initials and head and tail pieces. Folio (309 x 203 mm), very handsomely bound in full original and contemporary calf. Interestingly, the papers used by the binder to line the hinges appear to be proofs or cancels of the title-page. The boards with blind-stamped double-ruled fillets, the spine paneled with six raised bands also double ruled in blind, all page edges coloured in red. [xxviii], 394, [2], 101, [7]. A wonderful copy, large and handsome and in superb contempo-

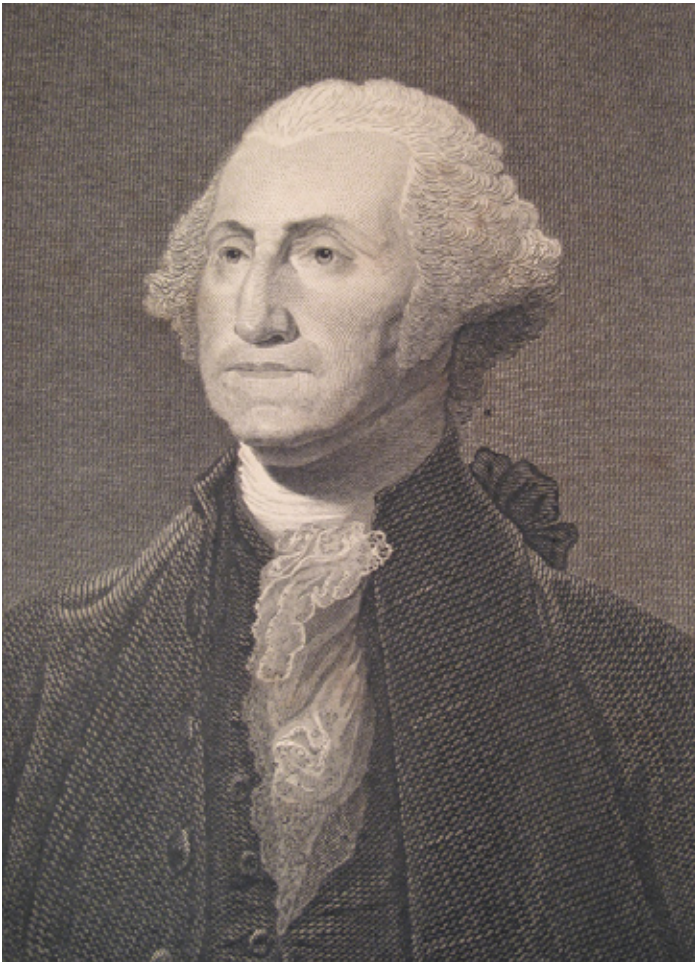


rary state, very crisp and clean. One page with tiny paper flaw, prelims with a very minor amount of binding offset.

SCARCE FIRST EDITION of the celebrated 'encyclopaedia' of the military arts, the issue that bears Francis Eglesfeld's name in the imprint with Dawson's. All aspects of military preparation and conduct are covered in this key book, one of the most complete treatises on military discipline. Ward's remarkably well-informed treatise makes reference to the most up-to-date sources, combining philosophical reflections on the rules of war with practical guidance on the construction and use of fortifications, weapons and devices. An impressively rich apparatus of woodcut illustrations of engines, machines, buildings and plans, in excellent condition, complements this work, described by Cockle as 'of the greatest value'. STC 25025; Cockle 147.

\$12,500.

**John Marshall's *Life of George Washington* - First Edition
In the Original Period Calf Bindings - Replete with Maps
Published London - 1804-1807 - Five Volumes**



17 [Washington, George]; Marshall, John. *THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the American Forces...Compiled Under the Inspection of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, From Original Papers Bequeathed to Him by His Deceased Relative. To Which is Prefixed An Introduction, Containing a Compendious View of the Colonies Planted by the English on the Continent of North America.* (London: Richard Phillips, 1804-1807) 5 volumes. First edition, the English issue published at the same time as the American issue. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Washington in Vol. 1, folding view plates in Vols. 2 and 3, a finely engraved vignette tailpiece at the end of Vol. 3, 12 large folding maps of the American colonies in Vols. 1 and 5. Thick 8vo, contemporary tree calf, spines gilt lettered and numbered in two compartments on red and black contrasting morocco lettering labels and decorated in gilt with gilt bands and period central ornamental devices in gilt. A fine and handsome set in the original English calf binding. Some light age evidence to the calf but surprisingly well preserved. Internal hinges are in good order, text blocks sound and tight. An unusually well preserved item.

RARE FIRST EDITION IN CONTEMPORARY CALF of one of the great early works on George Washington. The books contain maps of important Revolutionary battles in Virginia, the Carolinas, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey. There is also a fine portrait of Washington and finely engraved view plates.

"John Marshall (September 24, 1755 – July 6, 1835) was the Chief Justice of the United States (1801–1835) whose court opinions helped lay the basis for American constitutional law and made the Supreme Court of the United States a coequal branch of government along with the legislative and executive branches. Previously, Marshall had been a leader of the Federalist Party in Virginia and served in the United States House of Representatives from 1799 to 1800. He was Secretary of State under President John Adams from 1800 to 1801.

The longest-serving Chief Justice of the United States, Marshall dominated the Court for over three decades and played a significant role in the development of the American legal system. Most notably, he reinforced the principle that federal courts are obligated to exercise judicial review, by disregarding purported laws if they violate the Constitution. Thus, Marshall cemented the position of the American judiciary as an independent and influential branch of government. Furthermore, the Marshall Court made several important decisions relating to federalism, affecting the balance of power between the federal

government and the states during the early years of the republic. In particular, he repeatedly confirmed the supremacy of federal law over state law, and supported an expansive reading of the enumerated powers."

'Justice Marshall greatly admired George Washington, and between 1804 and 1807 published his influential five-volume biography. The author's *Life of Washington* was based on records and papers provided to him by the late president's family. The first volume was reissued in 1824 separately as "A History of the American Colonies", and the work reflected Marshall's Federalist principles. His revised and condensed two-volume *Life of Washington* was published in 1832. Historians have often praised its accuracy and well-reasoned judgments, while noting his frequent paraphrases of published sources such as William Gordon's 1801 history of the Revolution and the *British Annual Register*. After completing the revision to his biography of Washington, Marshall prepared an abridgment. In 1833 he wrote, "I have at length completed an abridgment of the *Life of Washington* for the use of schools. I have endeavored to compress it as much as possible. ... After striking out every thing which in my judgment could be properly excluded the volume will contain at least 400 pages." The Abridgment was not published until 1838, three years after Marshall died.'

This biography, here offered in its original five volume, first edition presentation, is still regarded as one of the most important ever penned, and perhaps the only one of real substance written by an extraordinary contemporary utterly active in the birthing of the new nation to which Washington had given the very highest and most noble service during his long life. Howes M317; Sabin 44788; Wikipedia \$8750.

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Illustration on the title-page adapted from item 16

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