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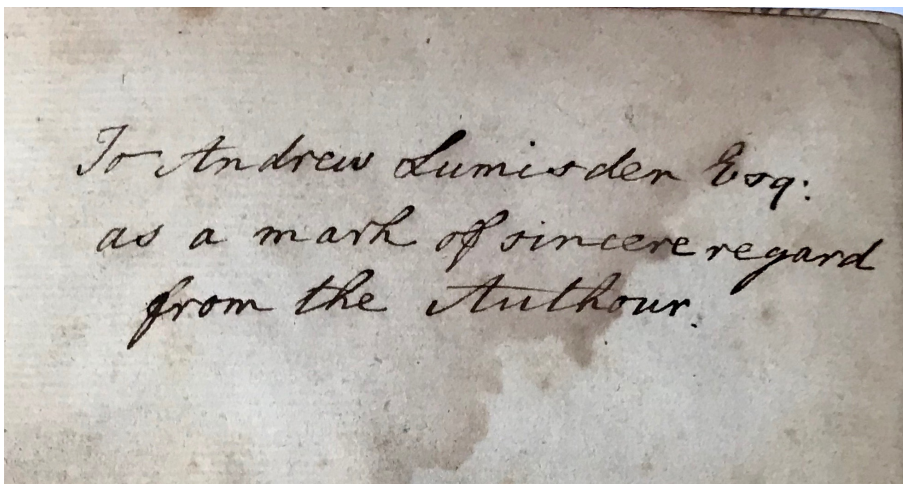
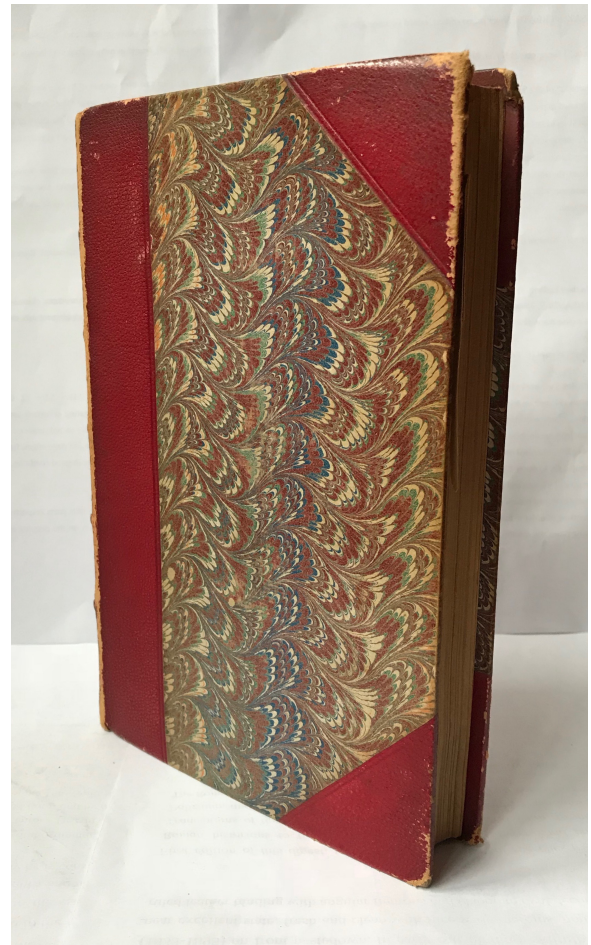
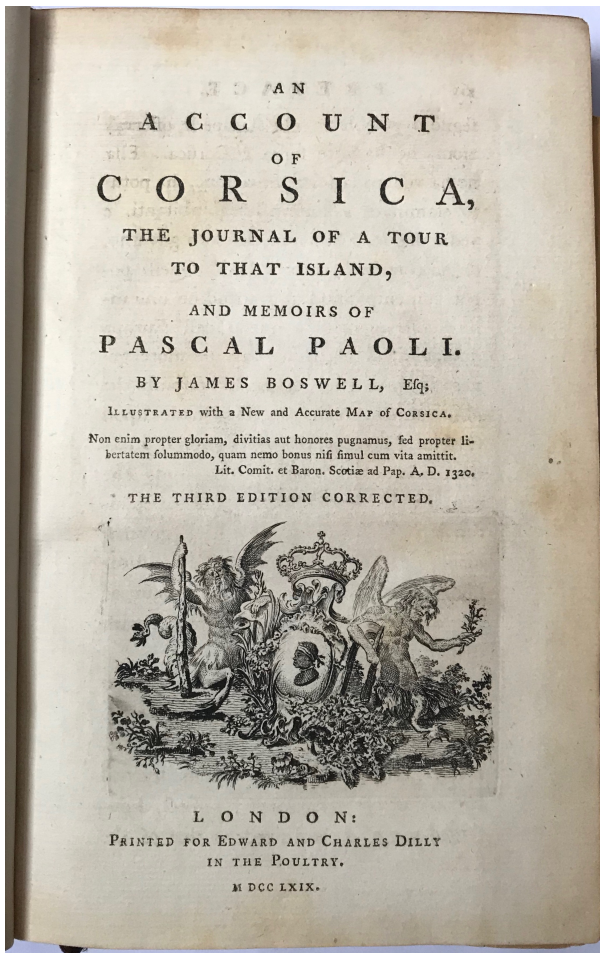
*Rare Books, Manuscripts, Autographs &
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* Images on front cover are taken from item no. 6: Ugo Foscolo's Italian translation (1813) of Laurence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*, published in 1768; to the left, a portrait of Foscolo as Didimo Chierico, his literary alter-ego, who first appeared in this translation, and to the right, the author.

AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY TO ANDREW LUMISDEN



1. BOSWELL, James. *An Account of Corsica, The Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli.* By James Boswell, Esq; Illustrated with a New and Accurate Map of Corsica.

London, Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly in the Poultry, 1769.

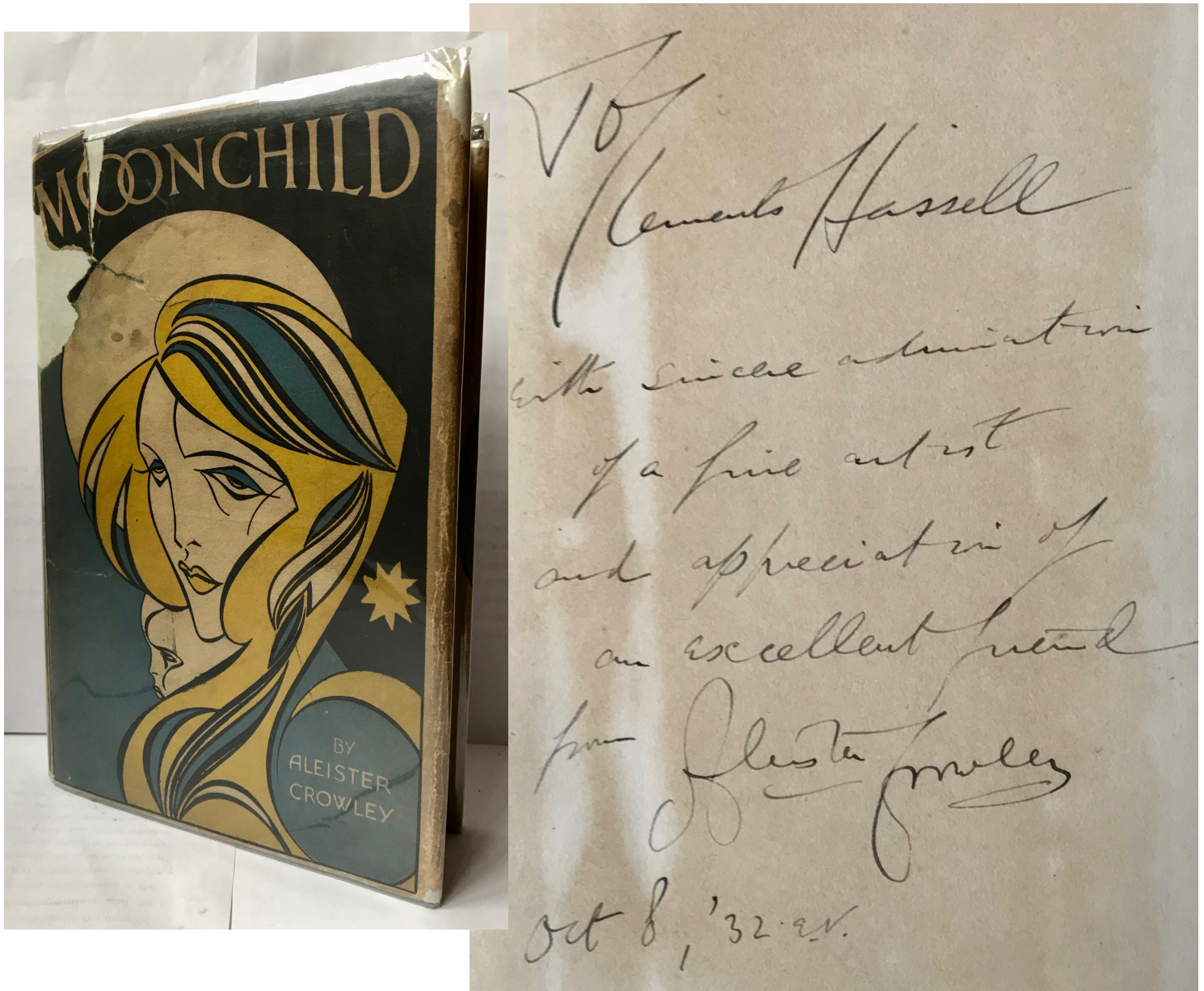
£6500

8vo, frontispiece plate with engraved portrait of Pascal Paoli by J. Lodge after Henry Bembidge, title page, "Letter" and "Preface" (pp. xxxii), large engraved folding map of

Corsica (from the same plate as in the first edition, but with a scale of miles added), text from pp. 33 to 400. Bookplate to front pastedown of American collector Joseph Y. Jeanes from Philadelphia. Rebound in late C19th half red morocco and marbled paper over boards by the famous Philadelphia binders firm Pawson and Nicholson (see printed name to top outer corner of verso of first front endpaper). Corners and joints partly rubbed and worn, small tear to folding map, lightly yellowed throughout and occasional minor spotting. Waterstaining on head of flyleaf with Boswell's inscription: "To Andrew Lumisden Esq: as a mark of sincere regard from the Author". A very good copy.

Third edition of this famous account of Corsica by the English writer, novelist and travel diarist James Boswell, which is also an important presentation copy from the author to his dear friend Andrew Lumisden. The preface to this edition includes for the first time a eulogy from George Lyttelton to Boswell in praise of Paoli. Boswell, a Scottish lawyer, is mainly remembered as the biographer of Samuel Johnson. He was invited to visit Corsica by Paoli in August 1764 whilst he was travelling in Italy. Boswell was determined to get to Corsica and stated that had he not received a formal invitation, he should still go, and probably be hanged as a spy. 'He crossed from Leghorn to Corsica; saw the great Paoli; talked politics to him . . . He also took the liberty of asking Paoli "a thousand questions with regard to the most minute and private circumstances of his life" ' (DNB). He apparently played Scottish airs to the Corsican peasantry. He returned to London with his head full of Corsica, and against Johnson's advice, resolved to write an account of his experiences. This is a refreshing contemporary observation of eighteenth-century Corsica and covers a number of aspects; the first chapter consists of a geographical analysis of the Island followed by a historical and political overview. The book concludes with Boswell's journal of his tour of the Island and the memoirs of Pascal Paoli. However, the book did not receive general approval. Walpole laughed at it and Gray described the journal as a "dialogue between a green goose and a hero". Boswell never ceased to champion the Corsican cause and published a volume of "Essays in favour of the Brave Corsicans" in the spring of 1769. Andrew Lumisden (1720–1801), an "active and accurate antiquary", was a Scottish Jacobite with whom Boswell became acquainted in Rome in 1765. They became good friends and Lumisden later assisted Boswell when he was writing the Life of Dr Johnson, by deciphering place names in the diarists' journal of a French tour in late 1775.

A REMARKABLE PRESENTATION COPY WITH CURIOUS ADDITIONAL NOTES



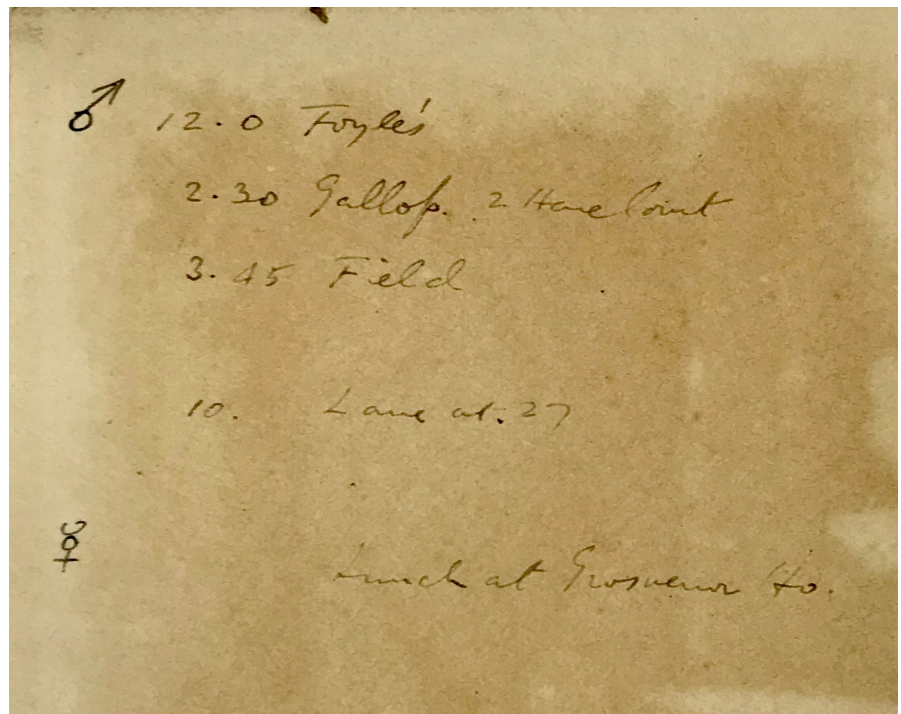
2. CROWLEY, Aleister. *Moonchild. A Prologue.*

London, The Mandrake Press, 1929.

£6000

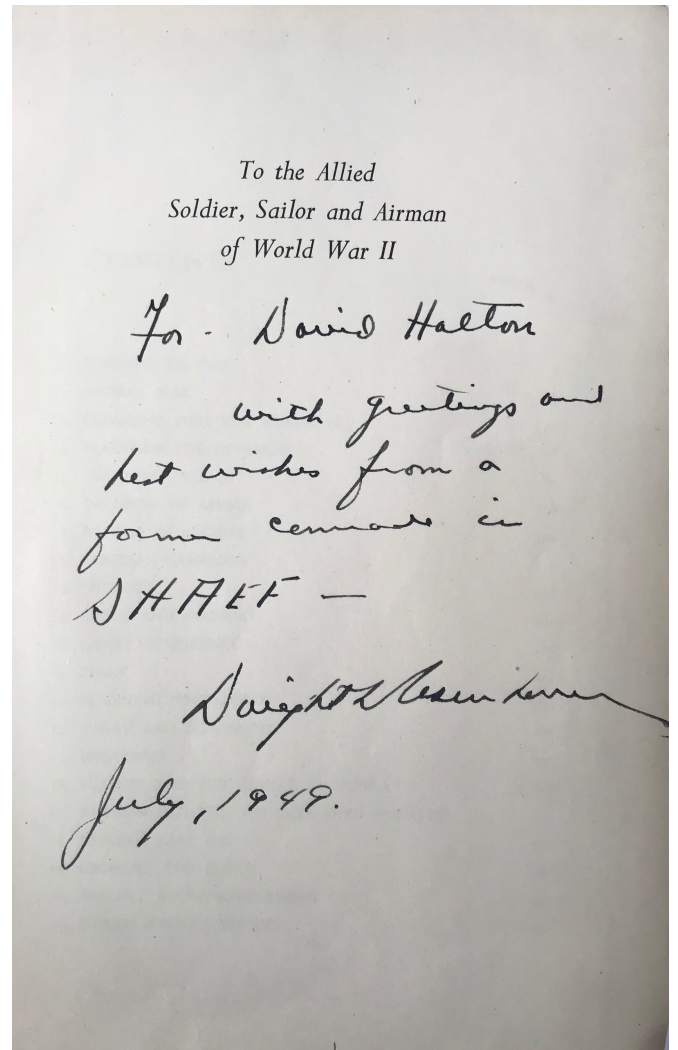
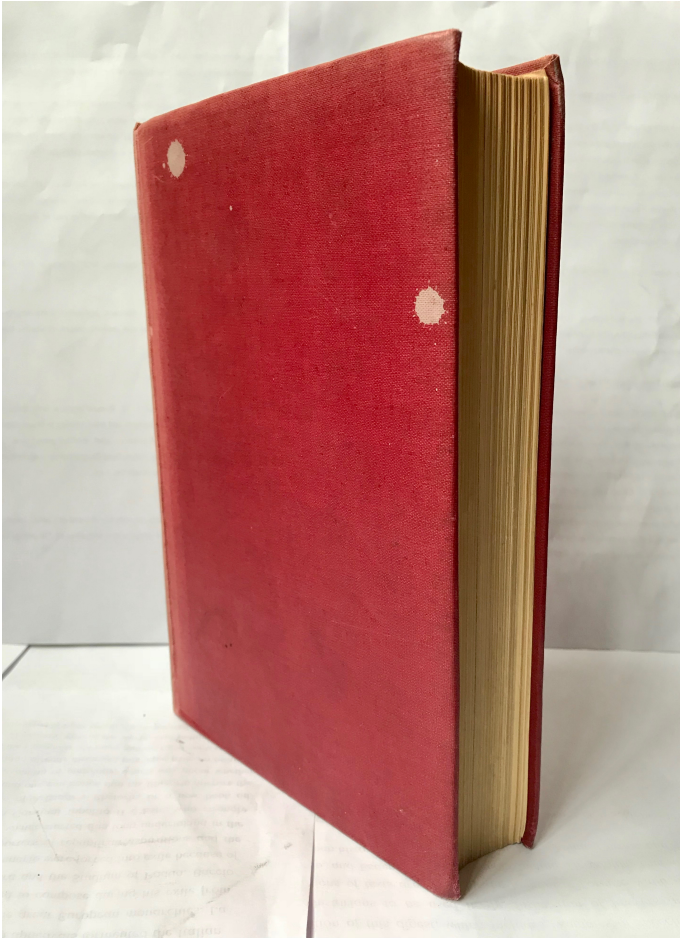
FIRST EDITION. 8vo. Original sea-green cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the pictorial Beresford Egan dust jacket almost completely intact, only upper part of dust jacket, covering head of spine, torn away. Text clean and crisp, flawless. An important

presentation copy inscribed by the author on front endpaper: “To Clements Hassell with sincere admiration of a fine artist and appreciation of an excellent friend, from Aleister Crowley, Oct 8, '32 e.v.”. This “Clements Hassell” appears to be Hilary Clements Hassell (1871-1949), who was a British painter of interiors, landscapes and some coastal scenes. “E.v.” stands for “era vulgaris”, which is a Latin expression for “common era”. This is placed after the date to differentiate it from Crowley’s Thelemic calendar, which starts in 1904 (the date the author claimed he received the book of the law). On the rear endpaper, in Crowley’s own handwriting, appear details of a two-day schedule accompanied by planetary symbols. These symbols represent days of the week (Mars, i.e. Tuesday, and Mercury, i.e. Wednesday). Crowley mentions meeting times, the name “Foyle” a “lunch at Grosvenor House”, where it is known he gave a lecture on Magick in 1932: “In September 1932 Crowley was invited to a literary luncheon by Christina Foyle. Christina



Foyle’s owned Foyle’s bookshop in London and held a literary lunch every year. This was a small coup for Crowley, to be invited as the guest of honour and speaker. Crowley spoke on The Philosophy of Magick which was well received. A queue of women formed at the end of the luncheon to have him autograph their books.” Marlene Peckwood, *The Feng Shui Journey of Mr Aleister Crowley*, 2012, P. 205. One can therefore surmise that he presented this copy to her, which he had taken to the literary luncheon shortly before.

AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY



3. EISENHOWER, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*.

London, William Heinemann, December 1948.

£2500

8vo, 2nd ed. (1st UK ed.), pp. 582, half title, half tone plates, numerous maps to the text. Lacking dust jacket. Red cloth over boards and silver lettering to faded spine. Two small white stains on front cover, pastedowns with maps of occupied Europe. Lower hinge fragile and slightly cracked, still resistant though. Blind-stamped logo of The Windmill Press (Kingswood, Surrey) on rear cover. Author's presentation copy inscribed on dedication page (To the Allied Soldier, Sailor and Airman of World War II): "For David Halton with

greetings and best wishes from a former commander in SHAEF, Dwight Eisenhower, July, 1949." A very good copy. SHAEF stands for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. In December 1943 Eisenhower became commander of the Allied invasion of Europe, and from October 1944 he commanded all the Allied armies in the west. In 1952 he was elected 34th President of the United States.

Eisenhower's account of war, widely thought to be one of the finest American military biographies, the NY Times considering that it gave "the reader true insight into the most difficult part of a commander's life." This is a later printing; the first edition was published the earlier the same year.

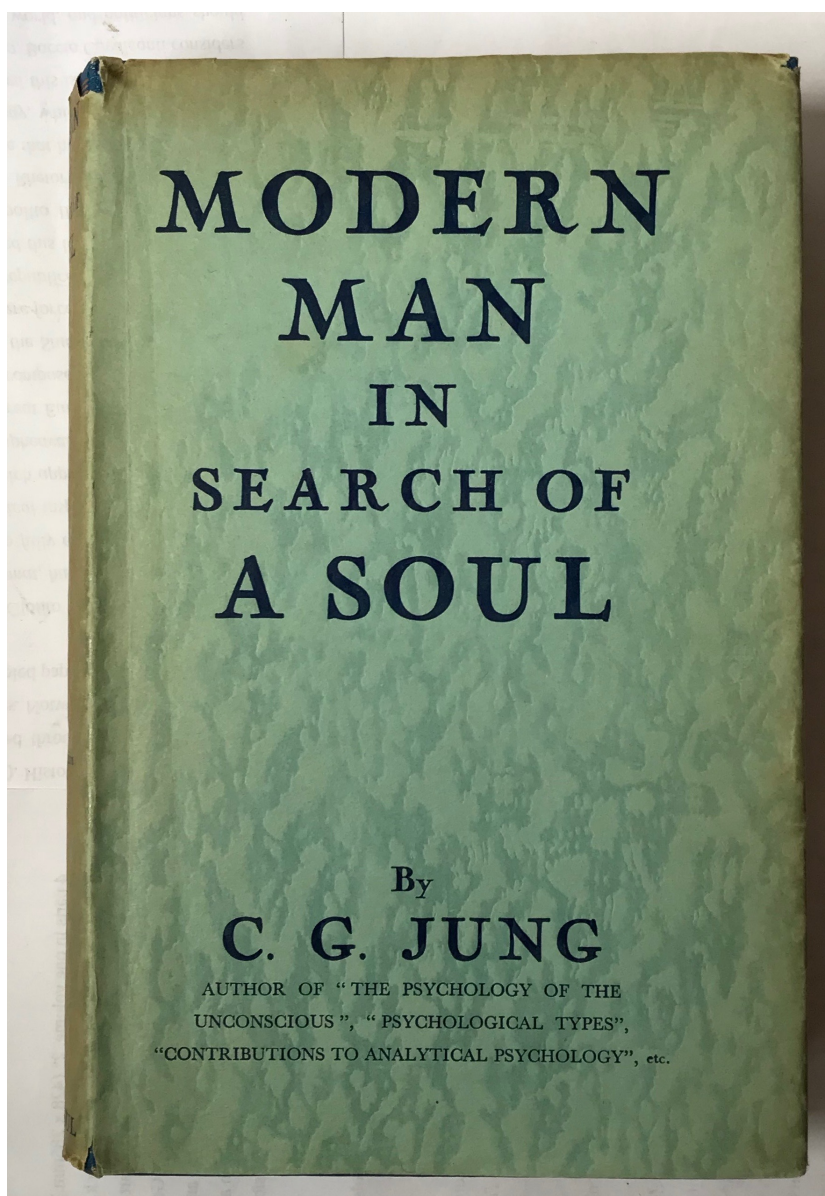
AN IMPORTANT PRESENTATION COPY
AND AN EXTENSIVE AUTOGRAPH NOTE INSERTED

4. JUNG, Carl Gustav. *Modern Man in Search of a Soul.*

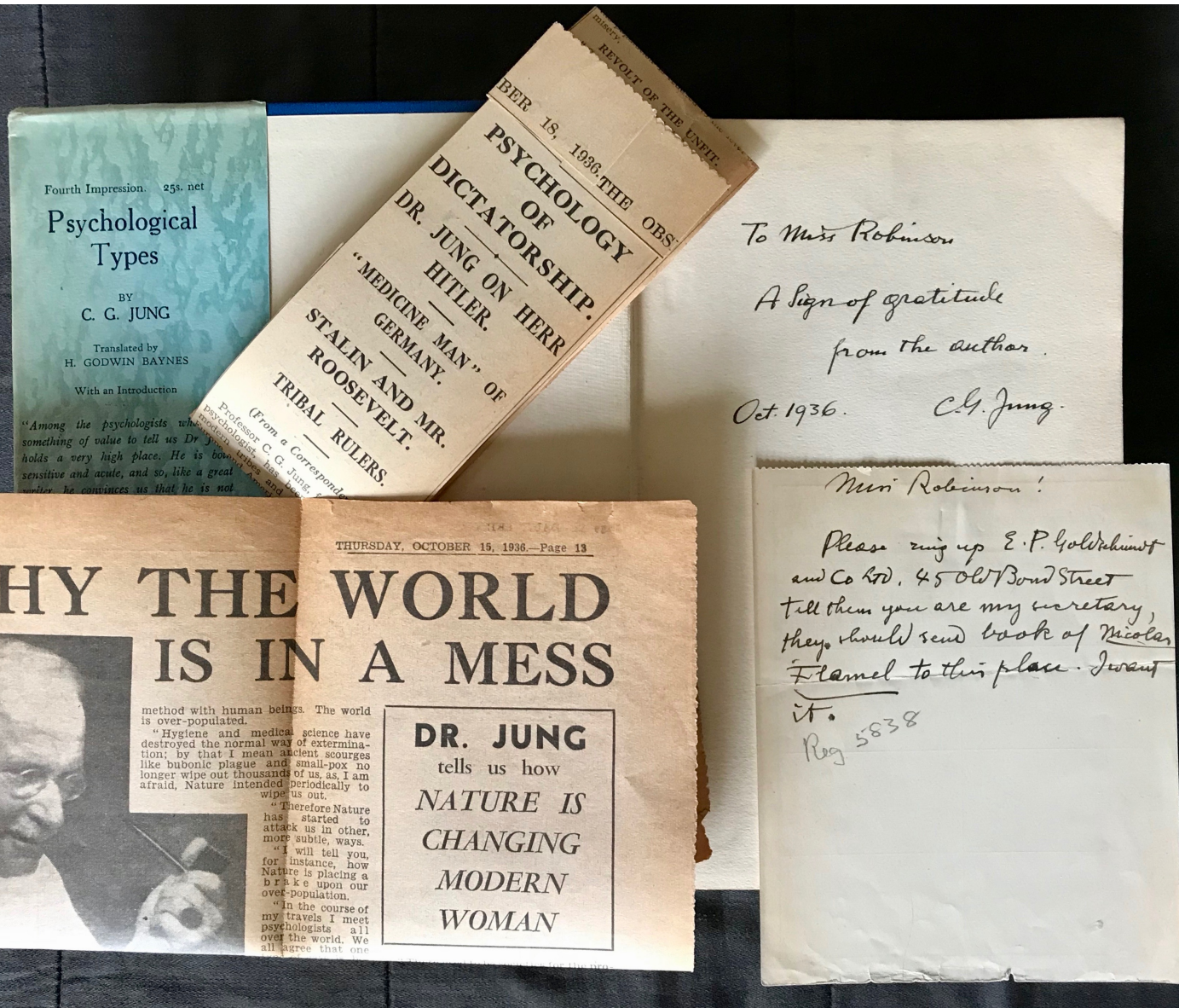
London, Kegan Paul, 1936.

£4850

8vo, fifth impression (1st Ed. September 1933), pp. 282, AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY inscribed to his secretary: "To Miss Robinson/ A Sign of Gratitude/ from the Author/ C.G. Jung/ Oct. 1936", and with an autograph note inserted: "Miss Robinson/ Please ring up E.P. Goldschmidt and Co Ltd, 45 Old Bond Street/ tell them you are my secretary, they should send book of Nicolas Flamel to this place. I want it"*,

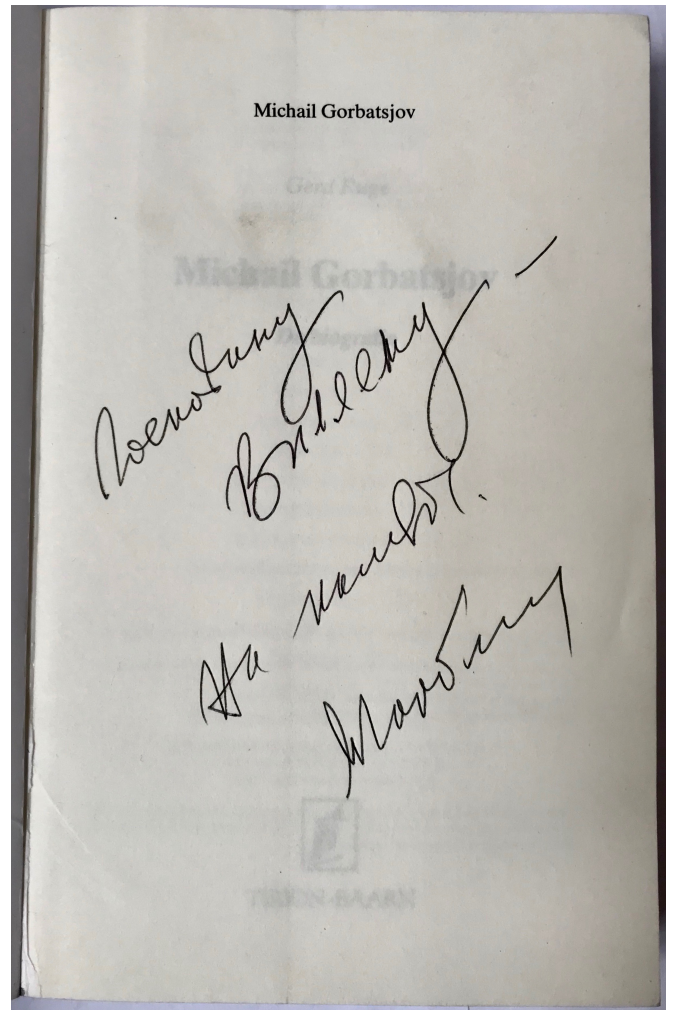
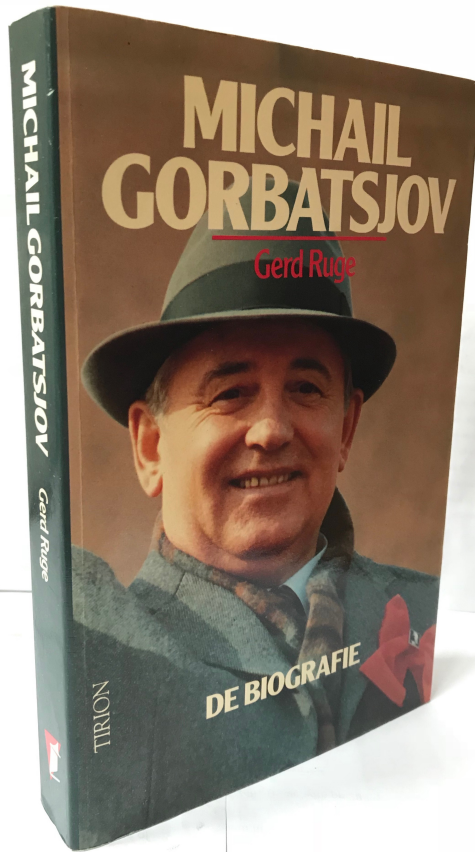


publisher's cloth, dust-jacket slightly marked and creased. In addition, two newspaper cuttings on the psychology of dictatorship, discussing Hitler and Mussolini and the march of fascism, and the crisis of modern society.



*JUNG ORDERS AN ALCHEMICAL TRACT FROM E.P. GOLDSCHMIDT: Flamel, the French mediaeval alchemist, was author principally of Le Livre des figures hiéroglyphiques, as well as Le sommaire philosophique, Le Livre des laveures, and Le Bréviaire de Flamel, his works being first published in the seventeenth century. Jung's alchemical library is currently in the process of being digitised by the Jung Foundation in collaboration with ETH Zurich.

GORBACHEV'S BIOGRAPHY WITH PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION



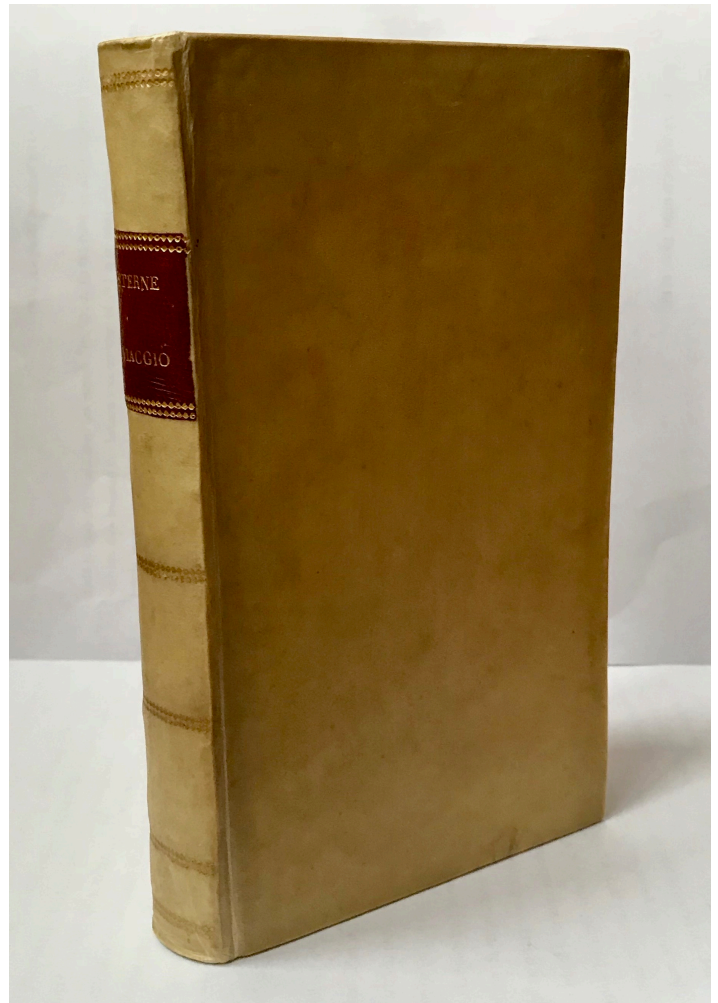
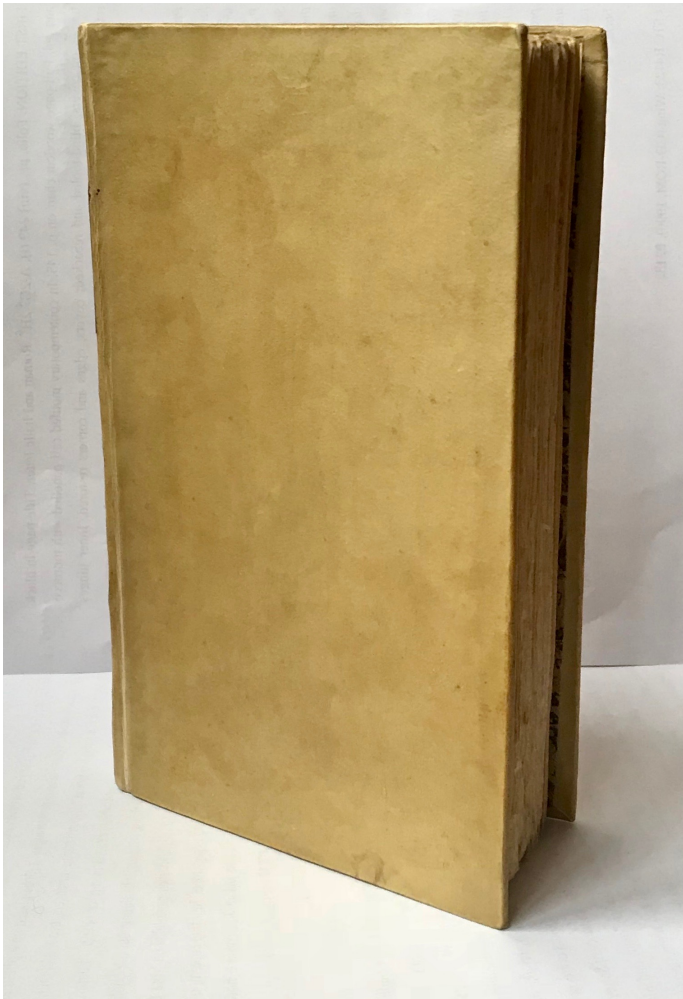
5. RUGE, Gerde. *Michail Gorbatsjov. De Biografie*

Frankfurt, Fischer Verlag for Tirion, Netherlands 1990.

£320

8vo, pp. 318 plus 8 pp. photographs. Paperback. Signed by Gorbachev on half-title.

IMPORTANT PRESENTATION COPY OF FOSCOLO'S OWN TRANSLATION OF
STERNE'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY



6. STERNE, Laurence (FOSCOLO, Ugo, Tr.). *Viaggio sentimentale di Yorick lungo la Francia e l'Italia. Traduzione di Didimo Chierico [i.e. Ugo Foscolo]*

Pisa, dai torchi di. Gio. Rosini, 1813.

£7500

FRIST ITALIAN EDITION, 8vo, PRESENTATION COPY FROM FOSCOLO TO GIOVANNI LESSI, inscribed on half-title "A Giovanni Lessi/ Ugo Foscolo/ Candidamente Dona/ Firenze MDCCCXIII", engraved portraits of Sterne and "Didimo Chierico" (Foscolo), uncut in nineteenth century vellum, spine gilt with red morocco title label.

*A Giovanni Lepri
Ugo Foscolo
Candidamente dona
Firenze MDCCCXIII.*

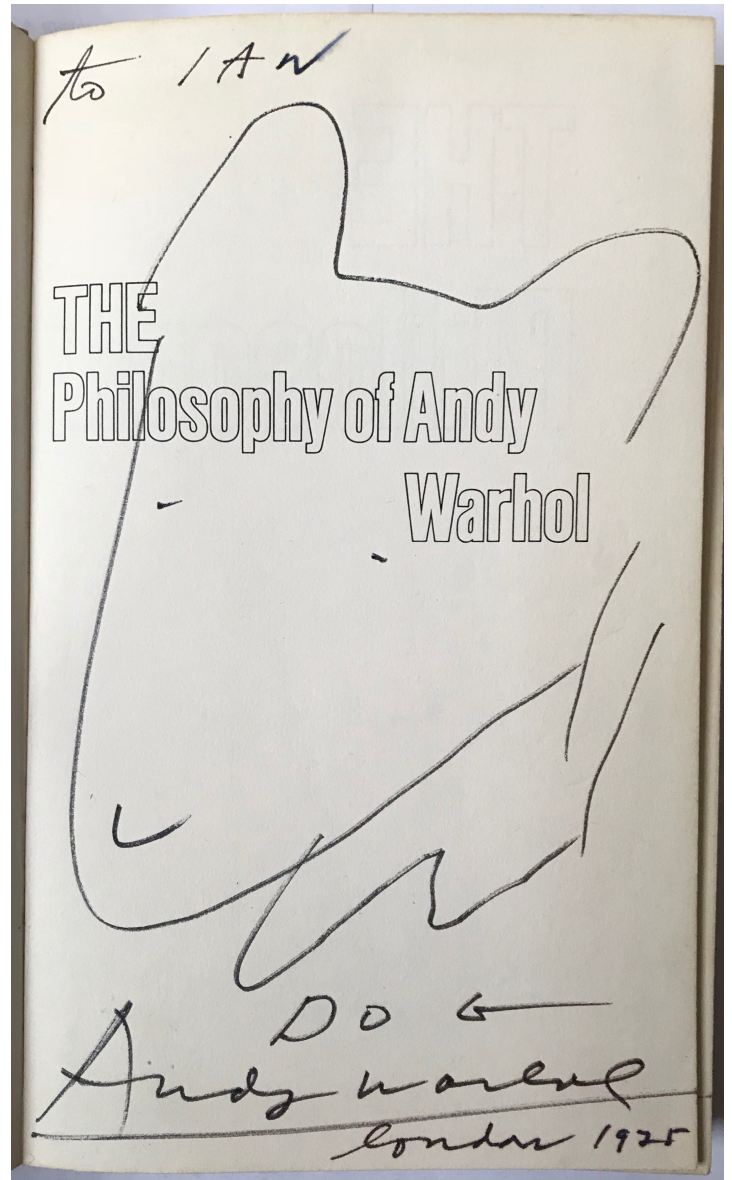
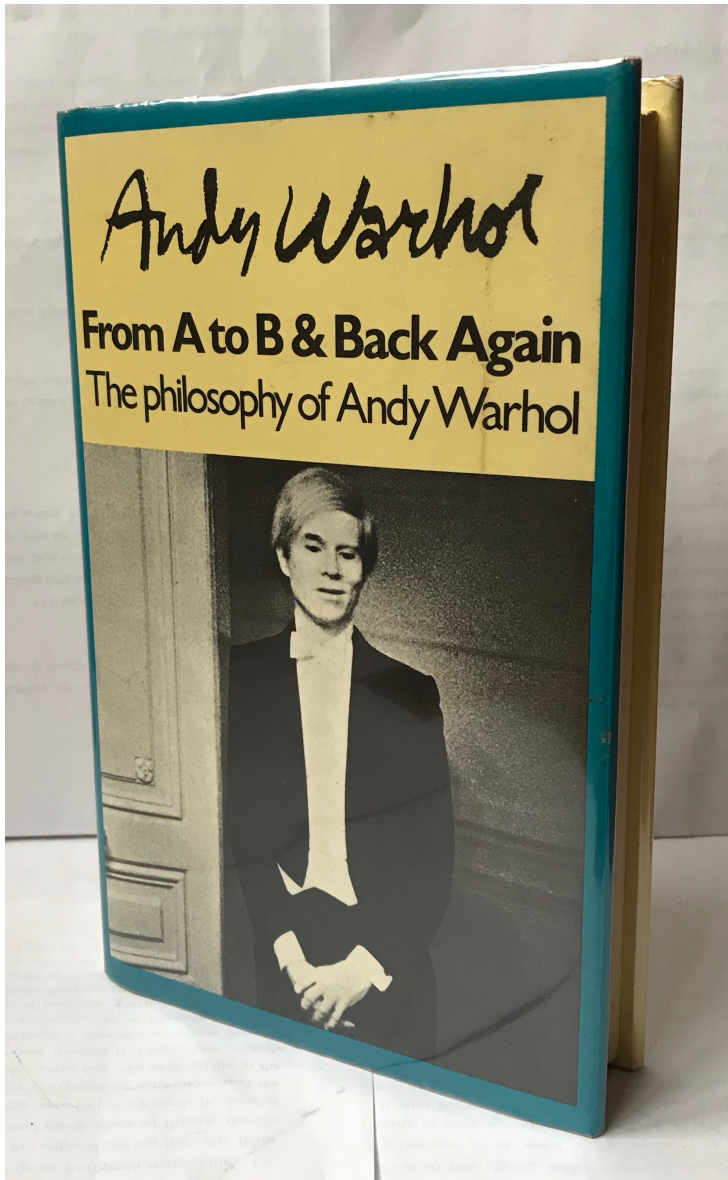
VIAGGIO
SENTIMENTALE
DI YORICK

Ugo Foscolo, original name Niccolò Foscolo, (1778, Zakynthos, Venetian republic [now Zákynthos, Greece]— 1827, Turnham Green, near London), poet and novelist whose works articulate the feelings of many Italians during the turbulent epoch of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, and the restoration of Austrian rule; they rank among the masterpieces of Italian literature. Foscolo, born of a Greek mother and a Venetian father, was educated at Spalato (now Split, Croatia) and Padua, in Italy, and moved with his family to Venice about 1793. There he moved in literary circles. In 1797 the performance of his tragedy *Tieste* made him famous. Foscolo's early enthusiasm for

Napoleon, proclaimed in his ode *A Bonaparte liberatore* (1797), quickly turned to disillusionment when Napoleon ceded Venice to Austria in the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797). Foscolo's very popular novel *Ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis* (1802) contains a bitter denunciation of that transaction and shows the author's disgust with Italy's social and political situation. Some critics consider this story the first modern Italian novel. When the Austrians and Russians invaded Italy in 1799, Foscolo, with other Italian patriots, joined the French side. Made a captain in the Italian division of the French army after the defense of Genoa in 1800, he had commissions in Milan, Bologna, and Florence, where he found time to involve himself in many love affairs. Finally Foscolo was sent to serve in France (1804–06). During that period he translated some classical works and Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, into Italian and wrote odes and sonnets. The dedicatee of the present copy was Foscolo's friend Giovanni Lessi (1743–1817), a man of letters and prestigious academician, who contributed to promote Foscolo's version of the Iliad. In 1807 Foscolo returned to Milan and established his literary reputation with *Dei Sepolcri* (c. 1820), a patriotic poem, written as a protest against Napoleon's decree forbidding tomb inscriptions. In 1808 the poem won for its author the chair of Italian rhetoric at the University of Pavia. When the chair was abolished by Napoleon the next year, Foscolo moved on to Milan. The satirical references to Napoleon in his tragedy *Aiace* (first performed 1811) again brought suspicion on him; in 1812 he moved to Florence, where he wrote another tragedy, *Ricciarda*, and most of his highly acclaimed unfinished poem, *Le grazie* (published in fragments 1803 and 1818, in full 1822). In 1813 Foscolo returned to Milan. After the fall of Napoleon the following year, the Austrians returned to Italy, and Foscolo, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, fled first to Switzerland and then in 1816 to England. Popular for a time in English society because he was an Italian patriot, Foscolo supported himself by teaching and writing commentaries on Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch for *The Edinburgh Review* and *The Quarterly Review*. He died in poverty. In 1871, with great national ceremony, his remains were moved from England and interred in the church of Santa Croce, Florence.



INSCRIBED AND HAND-DRAWN BY THE AUTHOR ON HALF TITLE



7. WARHOL, Andy. *The philosophy of Andy Warhol (From A to B & Back Again).*

London , Cassell, 1975.

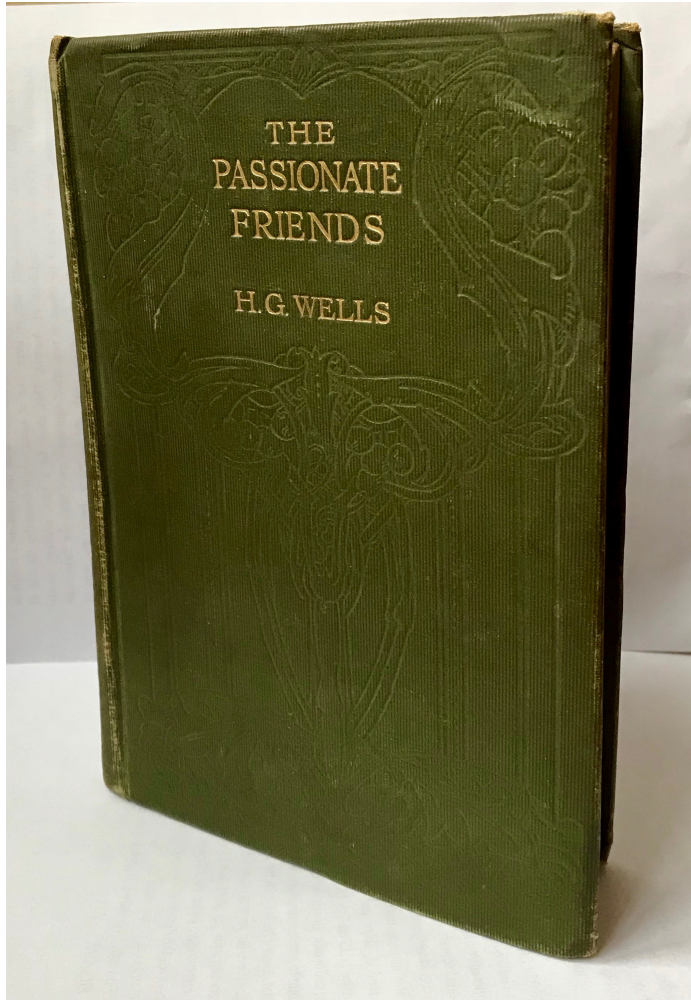
£4500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 241. Presentation copy Provenance; signed by author 'To Ian [Reddington, "Tricky Dicky" in Eastenders]. Dog . . . Andy Warhol, London 1975' With an original drawing of dog's head on the half-title, publisher's cloth, dust-jacket, with an unusual inscription in that Warhol has drawn a dog's head, and not the familiar soup can. A very fine copy. *Warhol on love, beauty, work, art and success, with piercing glimpses of the contemporary world and his own role in it, written with honesty and a lot of humour.*

8. WELLS, Herbert George. *The Passionate Friends: A Novel.*

London, MacMillan and Co., Limited, 1913.

£2000



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, original green vertically ribbed cloth, spine and front board with gilt lettering and vine motifs in blind, top fore-edge gilt. Light wear to joints, corners and spine caps. A Presentation copy, affectionately inscribed by the author to his friend Daisy Blumenfeld: "D. B. / from Herbert George / and someday we will win at tennis". Even though we could not find much information on Daisy Blumenfeld, it is known that she was a good friend of Wells and they corresponded frequently. She appears in *The Correspondence of H.G. Wells*, edited by David C. Smith and Patrick Parrinder (London, 1998).

