



BERNARD QUARITCH LTD
JUNE NEW ACQUISITIONS
24 ITEMS

Aduentus' xpi ad iudiciū quātū ad annuz diem z horā est nobis omnino incertus ex verbis euāgelij. Cū interrogauerunt discipuli xpi ut h̄r Math. xxiiij Dic nobis quādo hęc erūt aliter q̄n fiet consumatio sc̄li. Ad q̄s saluator. Non est uestrum nosse t̄pa z mōmēta que pater posuit ī suā p̄tātē neq̄ filius hoīs scit. Et hoc d̄z intelligi sc̄dm suā humanitatē z nō diuinitatē.

gentes ergo videntes etiam cōfusum sectionemq̄ eius abiurgationibus m̄d increpatā a famulis dei dimittent eum fugiūt ab illo z adherēbūt iustis illis. dens ergo seductor sese durissime incrementum ab vniuersis contemptū. furore z cundia calescēs interficiet illos sancto. **T**unc apparebit signū aduentus filij minis z veniet in nubibus celi cum gl̄a celesti. z interficiet eū dñs spū oris sue expositionē aplicam. Tunc fulgebunt st̄i tāq̄ stelle in mundo verbum v̄itē cōtinentes. Impij autē proijcient in ignem ex quo eripiamur per gratiam manitatem dñi dei z saluatoris nostri xpi in quo est patri vna cum spū sancto omnis honor z gloria z magnitudo pericū nunc z in sempiternū z in seculorum Amen.

Et in de libello sancti Methodij tyris z epi Patinēsis prouincie Grece qui propter fidem catholicā mancipatus fuit carceribus angelo sibi reuelante cōscripsit libellū quē beatus Hieronimus in opusculis suis inter viros illustros antiquissimos hystorographos commendat. et de hoc reperies etiam in li-



RARE BADIUS IMPRINT, ANNOTATED

1. **AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus.** Opera diligentius castigata et in meliorem ordinem per quinq[ue] tomos restituta. [Colophon:] [Paris], In chalcographia Ascensiana Ad Kalendas Octobris, 1513.

4to, pp. [4], CXII leaves; woodcut printer's device to title; sporadic marginal stains, short tear to lower margin of A2, with no loss, but overall a very good copy, bound in contemporary French (Parisian?) strip panel-stamped calf, central rectangular panel of five vertical stripes made of three rolls with flowers (outer and middle stripes) and two rolls with bees and arms, surrounded by a border including bees, portraits in medallion and crowned escutcheons with the arms of France; rebounded, lacking ties, damage to lower cover; contemporary annotations, underlinings and manculae to 33 pp. and to pastedowns (see below); eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'Barbey' to title; nineteenth-century ownership inscription 'L. Verhaeghe', dated 1857, to verso of front free endpaper. £1850

Vary rare second edition (first 1511, also printed by Badius) of Ausonius's collected works edited by Girolamo Aleandro (1480–1542), Johannes Homodeus and Josse Badius, **with a new introduction by Badius** dated 1 October 1513.

The present copy shows **signs of heavy use by an early scholar, with underlinings, reading marks, and marginal and interlinear annotations, in some places very extensive**, in Latin, in a contemporary French hand. While the interlinear notes seem to provide a paraphrase of the

verses, the marginal notes appear to consist of a commentary on the text, including cross references to other classical authors, such as Pliny. The study of Ausonius' works was almost an obligatory part of a sixteenth-century classical education, so it is of no surprise that the annotations are concentrated mainly in the second part, which contains the *Edyllia*, Ausonius' most popular compositions.

Moreau II, 493; Pettegree FB 55382; Renouard (Badius) II, pp. 63-64; USTC 183280.

USTC records only two copies in the US, at the Folger Shakespeare Library and Oberlin College. Copac records only two copies, at Trinity College, Cambridge and another, incomplete, at Cambridge University Library, to which USTC adds one further copy at the Bodleian Library.



AVSONII SECTIO.II.

Quo magis alternum certus succedere ludum
 Disce libens: longū delectura laborem
 Intervals damus: studium puerile facit
 Lata nisi auferis yarietur festa profectis,
 Disce libens: teritici nec preceptoris habenas
 Dereskere nepos: nunq̄ horrida forma magistri.
 Ille licet tristis senio nec voce serenus
 Aspera contractæ minitæ iurgia frontis:
 Nunq̄ immanis erit: placet astuetudine vultus
 Qui semel imbueit, rugas nutritis amabit
 Qui refugit matrem, Pappos auisq̄ trementes
 Antefertunt patribus seri noua cura nepotes,
 Sic neq̄ Peliden terrebat Achillea Chiton
 Theſſalico permixtus equo: nec p̄mifer Atlas
 Amphitroniaden puerum: sed blandus uterq̄
 Mitibus alloquit̄ teneros mulcebat alumnos.
 Tu quoq̄ ne metuas: quibus schola verberet multo
 Increpet: & truculenta senex gerat ora magister.
 Degeneres animos timor arguit: at tibi consta
 Intrepidus: nec te clamor plageq̄ sonantes
 Nec matutinis agitet formido sub horis:
 Q̄ sceptri vibrat ferule: q̄ multa supellex
 Virgea: q̄ mollis scuticam prætextit aluta:
 Q̄ feruent trepido Subſellia vestra tumultu,
 Pompa loci & vāni fugiatur Scena timoris,
 Hæc olim genitorq̄ tuus, genitrixq̄ secuti

EDYLLIA. Char. XXIII.

Securam placido mihi permulſere ſenectam,
 Tu ſenium quocunq̄ ſuper labentibus annis
 Fata dabunt: qui nomen aut̄ geris indole prima
 Prime nepos: vel te, vel ſpe mihi porge fruendum,
 Nunc ego te puerum mox in iuuenilibus annis
 lamq̄ virum cernam: ſi fors ita iuſſerit: aut ſi
 Inuidia eſt: ſperabo tamen: nec vota fatiſcent.
 Vt patris utq̄ mei non immemor ardua ſemper
 Præmia muſarum capias facundus: & olim
 Hac gradiaz via qua nos præceſſimus: & cui
 Proconſul genitor, præfectus auunculus inſtant,
 Perlege quocunq̄ eſt memorabile: prima monebo
 Perlege quocunq̄ eſt memorabile. Et vt tibi proſit:
 Conditor Iliados & amabilis oſa Menandri
 Eoluenda tibi: tu flexu & acumine vocis
 Innumeros numeros docitis accentibus effer.
 Affectuq̄ impone legens: diſtinctio ſenſum
 Auger: & ignauis dant intervalia vigorem,
 Ecquando iſta mee contingent dona ſenectæ?
 Quando obſita mihi tot carmina totq̄ per æuum
 Connexa hitoriaz foccos auſeq̄ regum
 Et melicos lyricosq̄ modos præſando notabis?
 Obductosq̄ ſeni facies puereſcere ſenſus?
 Te præeunte nepos modulata poemata Flacci
 Aleſonumq̄ iterum fas eſt didiciſſe Maronem,
 Tu quoq̄ qui latium lecto ſermone Terenti

*ſuſtinetur
ſonſum Auguſt.*

PIERCED CALF

2. [BINDING.] Two richly gilt pierced calf boards, reused as a portfolio. *Italy, ?early eighteenth century.*

Two Italian calf boards gilt (200 x 269 mm), one depicting the Cross and instruments of the Passion between vines within a roll-tooled border, the other tooled to a geometric design of ovals upon a floral semy carré, the whole within a roll-tooled border; both boards pierced through to a red lining, edges guarded with nineteenth-century marbled paper and inner surface lined with blue paper, the two laced together with blue ribbon; lightly rubbed with a few minor surface losses. £575

Two fine examples of Italian early eighteenth-century tooling, curiously adapted in the early nineteenth century for use as a portfolio. Both gilt to uncommon designs, the first is distinguished by its elaborate pictorial composition and its unusual oblong format.



3. **[BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.]** La liturgia Ynglesa, o el libro de oracion commun y administracion de los sacramentos, y otros ritos y ceremonias de la yglesia ... juntamente con el psalterio ô psalmos de David ... Hispanizado por D. Felix Anthony de Alvarado, ministro de la palabra de Dios. *London, G. Bowyer for Fran. Coggan, 1707.*

8vo, pp. [456], text in double columns; a little light marginal damp staining, a very few spots; very good in contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red; some splitting to joints (holding firm), a few abrasions to covers and some wear to corners. £300

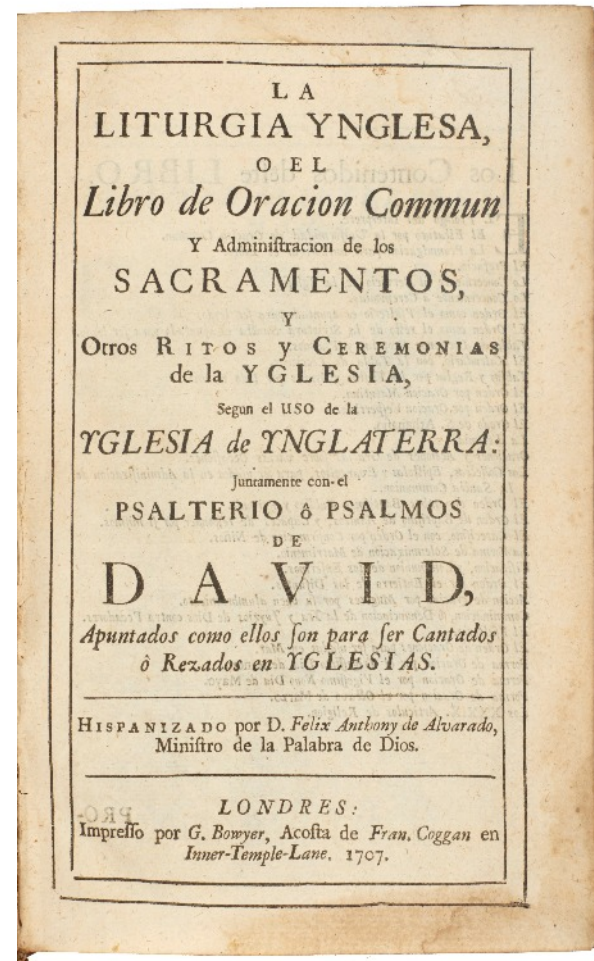
Second edition of the Book of Common Prayer in Spanish. The first edition, translated by Tomás Carrascón, was published by Norton and Bill in 1623 to facilitate the proposed marriage between Charles, Prince of Wales (later Charles I) and Infanta Maria of Spain.

Prompted by the revision of the prayer book in 1662, this translation was undertaken by Félix Antonio de Alvarado of Seville, and 'was intended for small groups of Spanish-speaking Anglicans in London and Amsterdam, which brought together Spanish religious exiles and British merchants who traded with Spain' (Don Carlos López-Lozano, 'The Anglican Contribution to Spanish Liturgical Life: Spanish Translations of the Book of Common Prayer and the liturgy of the Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church', *Revue Française de Civilisation Britannique*, XXII-1, 2017).



Alvarado 'had gone to England in exile on conscientious grounds where he publicly recanted his Roman Catholicism and joined the ... Spanish-speaking community founded by Lord Stanhope ... [He] eventually became an Anglican minister of this congregation ... This edition features an extremely interesting prologue where the translator explains to the reader that the first edition had become exceedingly scarce and also that it contained a number of mistakes typical of its era, as well as printing errors. The author points out that in addition to the reforms ushered in by the religious authorities he has significantly updated the language, style, structure and spelling. He ends by pointing out that there are three different translations of the Lord's Prayer, so individual worshippers can pick the version they prefer for private prayer. He stipulates that in public worship in Spanish churches, ministers should always use the same version, the one thought to be most faithful to the original Greek.' (*ibid.*). William Bowyer published a further edition in 1715.

ESTC T140403; Griffiths 162:2.



4. **BORNITZ, Jakob.** *Emblematum sacrorum et civilium miscellaneorum. Sylloge prior. Heidelberg, Klemens Ammon, 1659.*

4to, ff. [ii], with an engraved title and fifty engraved plates of emblems; light dampstain in outer margins of some leaves, some very light browning, eighteenth-century ownership inscriptions on title (partially crossed through and bleeding through to second leaf slightly); eighteenth-century calf-backed boards; stained and slightly rubbed. £500

First edition of the first part of Bornitz's posthumously-published *Emblematum sacrorum et civilium miscellaneorum*. A 'sylloge posterior' appeared the same year and the two parts were perhaps issued together; both parts were issued again in 1664 (as *Emblematum ethico-politicorum*, Heidelberg, Louis Bourgeat). There are fifty numbered circular emblems, with Latin verse in italic above and German verse in gothic letter below. Included are emblems depicting a baby walker, a boy on stilts, a man using a hand-held telescope and a man walking on water using inflatable boots.

Bornitz (c. 1560–1630) was born 'at Torgau in Saxony, and lived afterwards at Schweidnitz in Silesia as imperial councillor. He appears to have possessed considerable influence with the Emperors Rudolf II (1576–1612) and Mathias (1612–1619). He suffered much in the Thirty Years' War from the violence of the soldiery, who robbed him of his library . . . He was the first who did for Germany what Montchrétien de Watteville had done a few years earlier (1615) for France, namely, attempted to set forth with systematic completeness the economic knowledge of his time, which he illustrated with much learning, though

of a somewhat pedantic and uncritical kind, and with many facts derived from his own experience' (Palgrave).

Landwehr 139 (both parts). COPAC records one copy only (Bodleian).



THE HEART OF BURTON'S ATTACK ON SPEKE

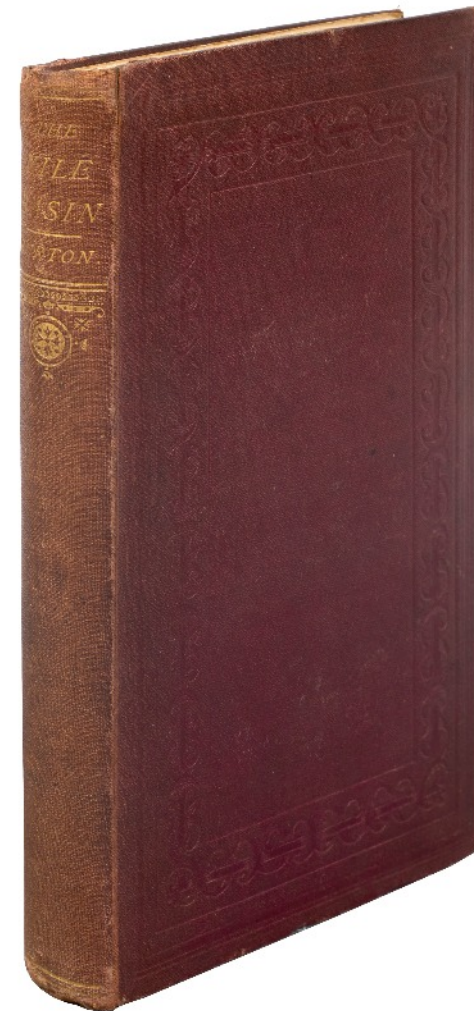
5. **BURTON, Richard Francis, and James MACQUEEN.** The Nile basin. Part I. Showing Tanganyika to be Ptolemy's western lake reservoir. A memoir read before the Royal Geographical Society, November 14, 1864. With prefatory remarks ... Part II. Captain Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile. A review. By James M'Queen ... London, Tinsley Brothers, 1864.

8vo, pp. [4], 195, [1 blank], with 3 maps; a little foxing at end; very good in original maroon cloth, covers stamped in blind, spine lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers; spine slightly sunned, a little wear to extremities, a few small marks to boards, hinges neatly reinforced; partly erased ink inscription dated 1870 to head of half-title, embossed blind stamp of W.H. Smith & Son library to front free endpaper, bookseller's ink stamp to front pastedown. £2500

First edition, complete with the three maps. This work, 'which absolutely exudes venom, was the heart of Burton's frontal attack on Speke's geographical theories. Burton dedicated it, with a marked degree of sarcasm, to "those kind friends, especially to those members of the Royal Geographical Society, who have aided and encouraged me to come forward with this statement"' (Casada). The second part comprises 'James MacQueen's scathing attack on John Speke through a lengthy review of the latter's *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*' (*id.*).

Francis Galton's 1864 review of *The Nile Basin* for *The Reader* (vol. IV, p. 728) suggests that Burton and MacQueen are far too harsh in their criticisms of Speke.

Casada 49; Penzer pp. 74-75.



'BOLLOX'

6. **CORNEILLE, Thomas.** D. Cesar d'Avalos, comedie.
Paris, Jean Ribou, 1676.

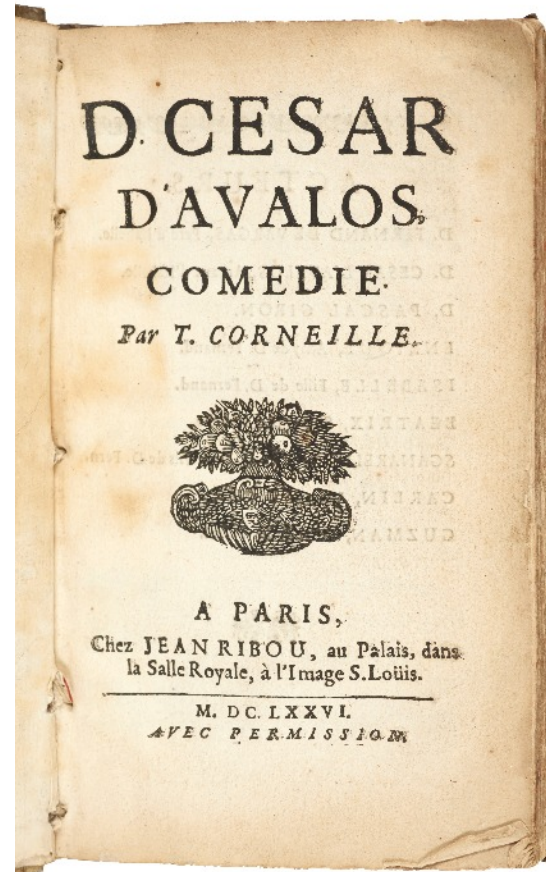
12mo, pp. [ii], 106, woodcut ornament on title; some minor soiling and spotting; contemporary stiff vellum; soiled and rubbed. £500

Rare first edition of Thomas Corneille's comedy of mistaken identity *Don César d'Avalos*, first performed on 21 December 1674.

Based on Spanish models, the play revolves around the antics of the crass and buffoonish Pascal Giron who, following an exchange of suitcases in a hostel, is able to pass himself off as the aristocrat Don Pedro de Mendoza, introducing himself to the family of the latter's intended bride Isabelle.

A contemporary English or Scottish viewer of the play (presumably in Paris) was not impressed, and has left his scathing assessment on the front free endpaper of our copy: 'Sr. This is that Bollox play that cost us half a crowne and you will wonder how dunces can steale ye plot as they call it – without any thing that's well sayd in it'.

COPAC records one copy only (Trinity College Dublin).
OCLC adds the Bibliothèque nationale and Toronto.



IN MOURNING FOR THE FRENCH ROYAL FAMILY

7. **DELILLE, Jacques.** Le malheur et la pitié, poëme en quatre chants. *London, A. Dulau & Co. and Prosper & Co., 1803.*

Large 4to (283 x 225 mm), pp. [iii]–xxviii, 199, [1], bound without the half-title; with an engraved frontispiece by Audinet after Danloux and four portrait plates (Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, Elisabeth of France and the Dauphin); some very minor soiling and staining, but an excellent copy in a **handsome contemporary English mourning binding of black straight grain morocco**, border on covers of two gilt fillets enclosing a palmette roll in blind, gilt fleurons in corners, spine divided into six panels by double bands and lettered direct, black watered silk endpapers with guilloche border tooled in gold, edges gilt; lightly rubbed. £1250

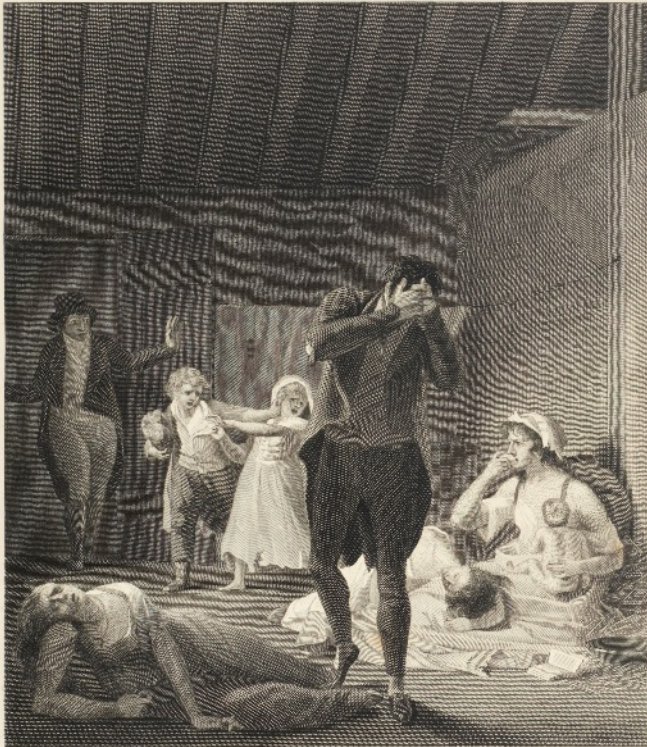
First London edition. First published in Paris the previous year under the title *La pitié*; also published in octavo format in both London and Paris in 1803. According to Brunet, the London editions contain several passages relating to the French Revolution and to the king which appeared in only a very few copies of the Paris editions.

Jacques Delille (1738–1813) was professor of Latin poetry at the Collège de France, and much lauded in his time for his translation of Virgil's *Georgics* (1769). He fled France during the Revolution, emigrating first to Basel, then to Germany and finally to London. As a poet he rapidly fell

out of fashion after his death, but his importance as a theorist is still underappreciated, perhaps partly on account of his royalist sympathies.

‘In order to bring about a gradual reform in poetic style Delille sought first to break down the hierarchy of words which the classicists had established. As the first step in this process he proposed to introduce, through translations, new words and expressions from other languages . . . [He] put this theory into practice by translating extensively from various foreign writers, chiefly English. He also adopted many new terms and expressions from these writers and used them in his own poems with the result that his style showed considerable difference from that of the other poets of his time. Moreover, Delille's originality in this respect was noted by an anonymous critic writing in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1803. In reviewing Delille's poem “la Pitié” (1802) this critic commented as follows:

It will probably not appear very flattering to a French writer, or to his admirers, to say, that he has extended his reputation, chiefly by abandoning his national peculiarities, and added materially to the beauty of his compositions by accommodating them to the taste of his neighbours. Yet such, it appears to us, is undoubtedly the case with M. de Lille [*sic*]. He has recommended his works to general perusal, by departing, in a good measure, from the common poetical style of his countrymen by adopting freely, the beauties of the surrounding countries, and forming himself upon the model of all that appeared to him to be excellent in the poetry of modern Europe.



Gravé par P. Audinet d'après une esquisse de H. P. Gautous.

London, Published in the Strand, by M. De Mervé.

LE MALHEUR

ET

LA PITIÉ,

POÈME

EN QUATRE CHANTS,

PAR

M. L'ABBÉ DE LILLE,

UN DES QUARANTE DE L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇOISE.

Publié par M. De Mervé.

A LONDRES,

CHEZ A. DULAU ET CO. SOHO SQUARE, ET PROSPER ET CO.
WARDOUR STREET.

1803.

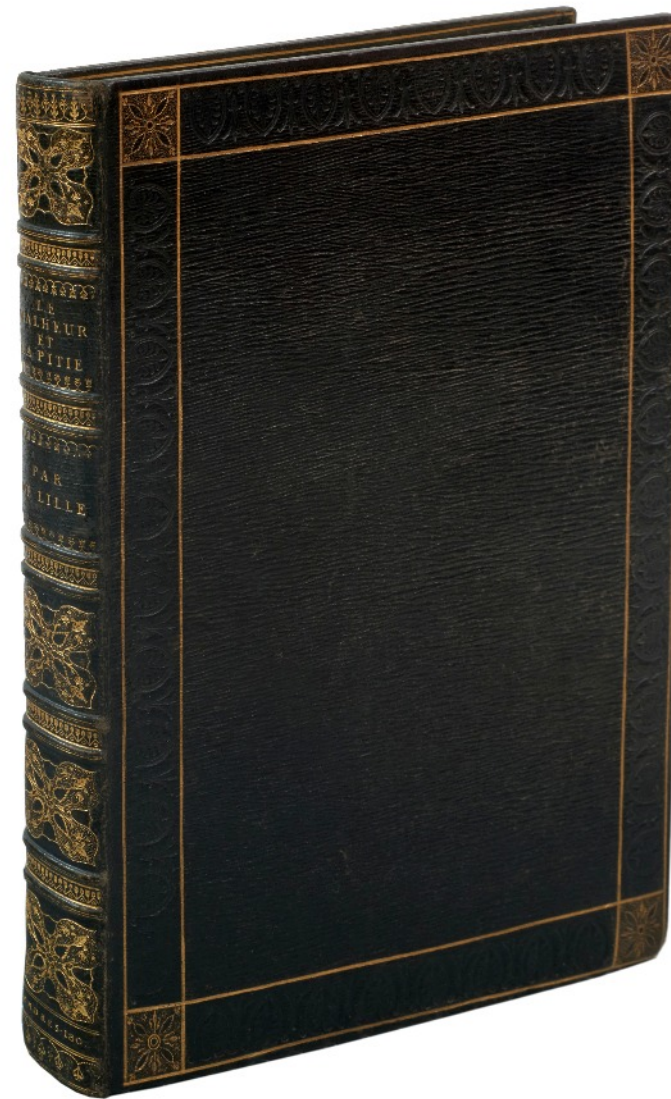
Actually there is little difference between the vocabulary used by Delille and that of the Romantic poets' (John A. Downs, 'The poetic theories of Jacques Delille', in *Studies in Philology*, 37 (July 1940), pp. 524–34, at pp. 529–30).

Le malheur et la pitié is divided into four 'chants': the first concerns the pity exercised towards animals, servants, family and friends, the second the pity of governments as demonstrated in establishments of justice and charity, in prisons, hospitals and war (even civil war), the third pity in times of proscription, and the fourth pity in times of spoliation and emigration.

The striking frontispiece, by the émigré French artist Henri-Pierre Danloux, has been admirably engraved by Philip Audinet, himself descended from a family who had emigrated to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Although unsigned, the binding is of high quality and reminiscent of the work of Kalthoeber and Staggemeier & Welcher.

Brunet II 576.



8. **DUGMORE, Arthur Radclyffe.** 'A. Radcliffe Dugmore etchings of East African animals' (cover title). c. 1910?.

Oblong album (31 x 42 cm), 32 proof and limited edition etchings (several in duplicate), mostly on India paper, mounted on thick paper album leaves, numbered in pencil and signed in pencil by Dugmore, some with pencil captions; very good; half black morocco over black pebbled cloth, gilt fillets, gilt lettering-piece to upper cover. £750

A fine collection of proof and limited edition etchings of African elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, buffalos, antelopes, zebras, Grant's gazelles, and impalas by the Welsh-born photographer, painter, printmaker and author, Arthur Radclyffe Dugmore (1870-1955). Having studied painting in Naples and Rome, Dugmore went to America in 1889 and subsequently travelled extensively through Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Central America, the United States, Canada, and British East Africa. A life member of the New York Zoological Society and of the American Museum of Natural History, he gave 16 exhibitions of his landscape, marine, wild animal and bird paintings, and dry point etchings, in London and many American cities between 1914 and 1947.

These etchings perhaps date from 1910, the year that Dugmore published his *Camera Adventures in the African Wilds*. The contents are as follows: 7 images of elephants (in 14 prints); 3 images of lions (in 7 prints); 1 image of a rhinoceros (in 2 prints); 2 images of buffalo (in 4 prints); 1 image of antelopes and zebras (in 2 prints); 1 image of Grant's gazelles (in 2 prints); and 1 image of impala (in 1 print).





1/80

W. J. H. P. S. C.

before sunset on 16th July 16 lion and lioness

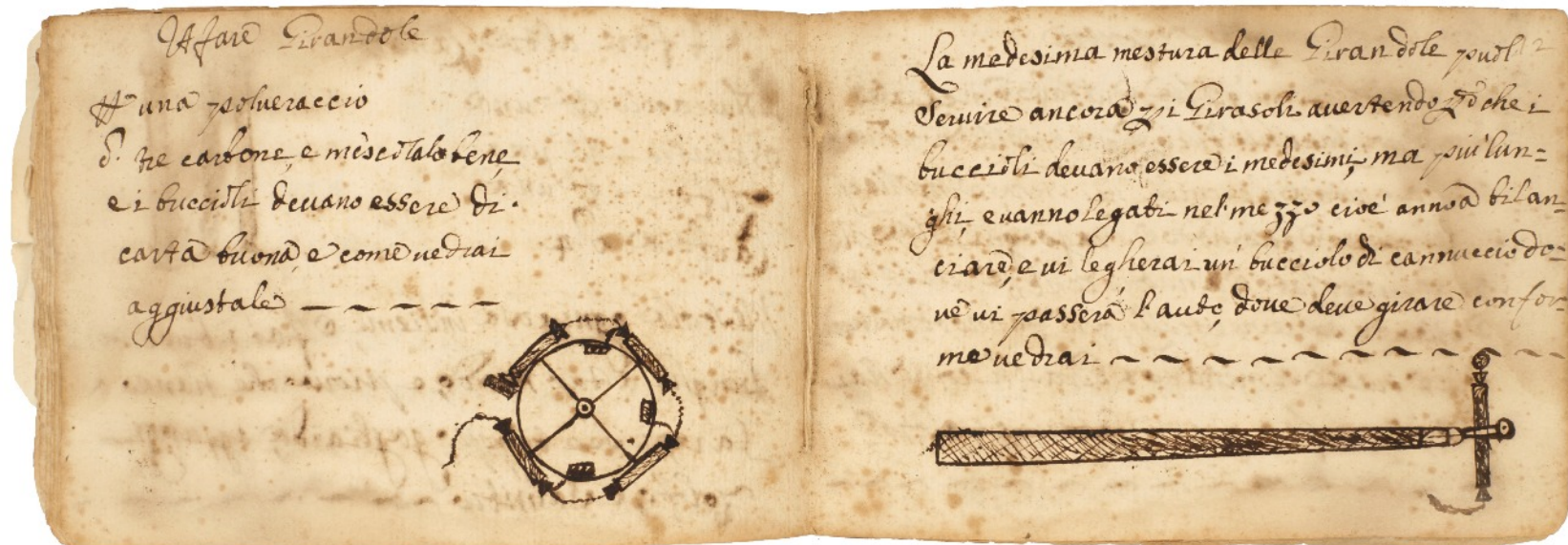
9. [FIREWORKS.] Modo di far fuochi artificiale di piu sorte, e con nuove invenzioni, le quali saranno notate in questo libretto, questo di 25. Aprile 1722. in Castel' Fiorentino. *Castelfiorentino, 25 April 1722.*

Manuscript on paper, oblong 12mo (115 x 170 mm), ff. 16 (final two leaves blank), foliated '65'-'79' (skipping a leaf between '69' and '70') but apparently complete in itself, written in brown ink, with numerous penwork diagrams of fireworks, a further brief note containing recipes for fireworks pasted to recto of penultimate leaf; slightly browned and spotted, fore-edges of first few leaves slightly chipped or frayed; stitched into contemporary paper wrappers formed from a sixteenth-century notarial document (slightly stained, edges chipped); preserved in a modern fitted leather case. £1800

A charming manuscript manual on pyrotechnics written at the Tuscan town of Castelfiorentino, presumably for use in the preparation of festivals or plays there.

Instructions are given for making a wide variety of fireworks, together with their respective chemical compositions, including 'Razzi' (rockets), 'Lanciacampi' (literally 'field-launchers'), 'Mina' (mine), 'Soffione' (exploding in the form of a dandelion in full bloom), 'Fontana' (fountain or gerb), 'Stelle' (stars), 'Spolette' (fuses for fireworks), 'Candele' (candles), 'Pirandole' (Catherine wheels), 'Granate' (grenades), 'Fontanebelle', and 'Buglioni'.

The eighteenth century was a period when 'a variety of practitioners of fireworks transformed European pyrotechnic culture by travelling from city to city and showing remarkable performances in fire. Many of these men, and probably several women, hailed from Italy, and it could easily be said that fireworks in Europe after the 1740s were made in emulation of, or in reaction to, Italian pyrotechnics, though Russia and China also became significant points of reference' (Simon Werrett, *Fireworks. Pyrotechnic arts and sciences in European history*, 2010, p. 135).



'CATCHPENNY' ABOLITIONIST

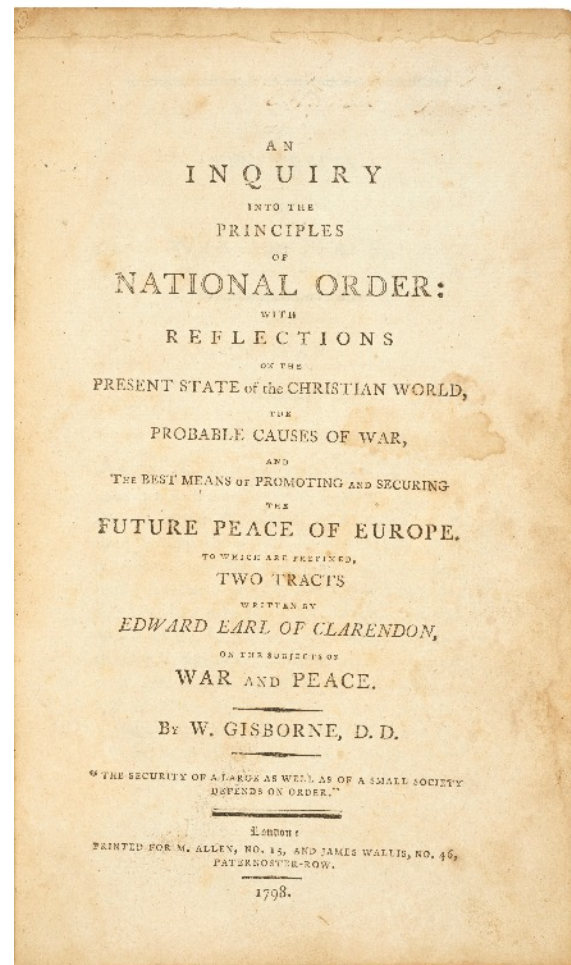
10. **'GISBORNE, W., D. D.'**, *pseud.* An Inquiry into the Principles of national Order: with Reflections on the present State of the Christian World, the probable Causes of War, and the best Means of prompting and securing the future Peace of Europe. To which are prefixed, two Tracts written by Edward Earl of Clarendon, on the Subject of War and Peace. *London, Printed for M. Allen ... and James Wallis ... 1798.*

8vo, pp. [5], 10-211, [1 blank]; half-title; some staining and foxing throughout, the final leaf with a strip cut from the upper margin, not affecting text; otherwise a good copy in contemporary marbled sheep, rubbed, loss from head and foot of spine; spine gilt, red morocco label; numerous nineteenth-century ownership inscriptions and fragments loosely inserted. £750

First edition, extremely rare, of this 'catchpenny' publication mimicking the work of Thomas Gisborne (1758-1846), the well-known abolitionist and Wilberforce's friend at college, published under a similar but pseudonymous name and containing ethical commentary on the French Revolution, Quakers and the slave trade.

Gisborne was certainly aware of the attempted deception: in a letter preserved at Durham University, dated c. 1798, he declares W. Gisborne, D.D. to be 'a man of straw, & the book a catchpenny intended to pass for mine'. This *Inquiry* is an adaptation of Gisborne's ethical and abolitionist ideas, supplemented with other matter, including a fair deal of

flattering material on Quakers. The abolitionist material present in the *Inquiry* mostly consists of verbatim transcripts of parliamentary speeches by Wilberforce, Fox and other abolitionists, followed by some apparently original observations.



The target of this catchpenny would appear, therefore, to be Thomas Gisborne's *Principles of moral philosophy investigated*, first published 1789; new editions appeared in 1795 and 1798, adding an appendix in which Gisborne reprinted and updated his earlier abolitionist pamphlet, *Remarks on the decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the slave-trade* (1792).

The purpose of such a catchpenny publication is unclear, since only a very small number of copies must have been printed, and not much money made from the venture. One explanation is that this was an attempt by the publishers to recuperate money wasted on an old, unpublished work, using the outdated sheets; M. Allen of 15 Paternoster Row is recorded as having gone bankrupt in 1797 (BBTI). The book was clearly cobbled together: the title-pages are cancels, both being printed on wove paper with a 1794 watermark; most of the remainder of the book is printed on poor-quality laid paper (fleur-de-lys watermark), which continues until leaf Aa, (leaf Z8 bearing an incorrect catchword) at which point the wove paper resumes with the same 1794 watermark. This change in paper also coincides with a note asking the reader to observe a five-year gap between the preceding abolitionist speeches and those which are to follow, which were made in 1796. It is likely, therefore, that the book was begun at some earlier point and was left off, before being resumed in 1798, with the title-pages and final sections being printed on whatever old paper was lying around.

ESTC lists two copies only: Trinity College, Cambridge and Library Company of Philadelphia.

ERASED ROYAL ARMS

11. **HOSPINIAN, Rudolf.** *Historia Jesuitica. Hoc est, de origine, regulis, constitutionibus, privilegiis, incrementis, progressu et propagatione ordinis Jesuitarum. Item de eorum dolis, fraudibus, imposturis, nefariis facinoribus, cruentis consiliis, falsa quoque seditiosa, et sanguinolenta doctrina.* Zurich, Johannes Rudolph Wolf, 1670.

Folio, pp. [xxx], 418, [2, blank], without the half-title, text in Latin with some German, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces, large woodcut on title of a basket filled with fruit and flowers; some light foxing and marginal dampstaining, small paper flaw in one leaf (H4) affecting running title only; eighteenth-century vellum, contrasting black and red lettering-pieces on spine; soiled and slightly rubbed; manuscript notes in Latin in an eighteenth-century hand on front free endpaper. £800



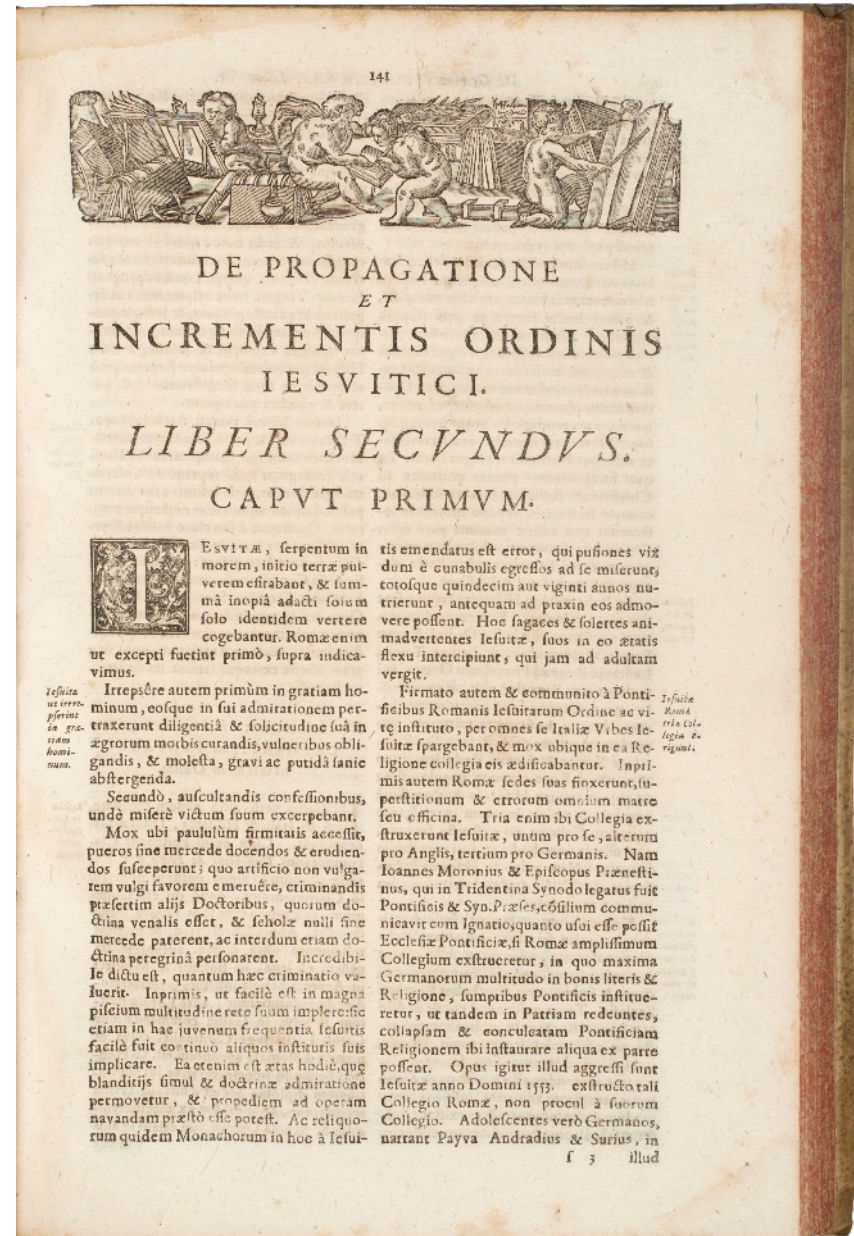
Second edition of Hospinian's vast and vitriolic attack on the Jesuits, first published in 1619 (also in Zurich by Wolf). Both editions are scarce.

The Swiss Reformed theologian Rudolf Hospinian (Rudolf Wirth, 1547–1626) was appointed archdeacon of the Grossmünster in Zurich in 1588 and became pastor of the Fraumünster in 1594. 'After 1623 he was no longer able to fulfil this office because of his declining health. He expressed his opinion on controversial matters such as the sacraments, the church, feast days, monastic orders, the papacy, funerals, and the Jesuits. By showing their historical development he sought to justify his own Reformed tradition vis-à-vis the other confessions' (Martin Sallmann in *Religion past and present* vol. 6 p. 260).

A curious feature of the binding is that the covers were once stamped with the arms of King George III (see University of Toronto British Armorial Bindings database, stamp 18). At an early date, perhaps even while still in the binder's workshop, these arms were erased and the present rather ungainly arabesque design tooled over them.

Provenance: from the library at West Horsley Place, once the home of Robert Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe (1858–1945), but without his bookplate.

VD17 12.114276G. Sommervogel XI 57 records the first edition.



IN A STRIKING ENGLISH BINDING

12. **JUVENAL.** The satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis, translated into English verse. By William Gifford, Esq. With notes and illustrations. London, *W. Bulmer for G. and W. Nicol and R. Evans*, 1802.

4to, pp. [4], lxvii, [1 blank], 486; with engraved frontispiece portrait of Gifford; offsetting from portrait to title, offsetting from page marker to pp. 417-420, a very few light spots and marks; very good in contemporary straight grained green morocco, elaborate borders and frames in gilt and blind to covers including a distinctive Greek-key roll incorporating Greek crosses, spine in compartments tooled and lettered in gilt, wide turn-ins decorated in gilt and blind, brown endpapers tooled in blind, gilt edges; light wear to extremities; Chatsworth book label to front paste-down. £1500

A handsomely bound copy of the first edition of Gifford's translation of Juvenal, from the library at Chatsworth, prefaced with his autobiographical introduction recounting his journey from impoverished ploughboy, ship boy, then cobbler, to an Oxford education and aristocratic patronage under Lord Grosvenor.

Gifford (1756-1826) began his translation while an undergraduate at Exeter College, Oxford, and in 1781 sent out proposals for publishing the work by subscription. Progress was delayed while he acted as tutor to Grosvenor's

son, undertaking grand tours on the continent, and while he published his great satirical works *The Baviad* (1791) and *The Maeviad* (1795), and edited the *Antijacobin*. When finally published in 1802, his Juvenal proved a great success, 'though it received adverse notice in the *Critical Review*, to which Gifford, never one to give up the opportunity for literary bloodsports, stingingly replied in *An Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Reviewers on the Translation of Juvenal* (1803; supplemented 1804)' (ODNB).

The elegant binding on this copy is typical of the period, showing the influence of Roger Payne (1739-97). Some of the tooling is reminiscent of Christian Kalthoeber (1775-1817). The Greek-key roll incorporating Greek crosses is very distinctive and unknown to us on any other binding.





SATIRES
OF
JUVENAL

GIFFORD.

LONDON 1802

THE FOUNDATION OF LIBERALISM, IN SPANISH

13. **LOCKE, John.** Tratado del gobierno civil ... traducido de la septima edicion francesa publicada en Paris. Por los ciudadanos D.G.C. y L.C. alferезes de caballeria. *Madrid, imprenta de la Minerva Española a cargo de J. Fernandez, 1821.*


Small 8vo, pp. 175 (i.e. 375), [1 blank]; a little light foxing to first and last page; a very good, clean copy in contemporary tree patterned sheep, red morocco spine label lettered in gilt, yellow edges, marbled endpapers; chip at head of spine, light wear to extremities; contemporary printed label of the librería de Brun, Madrid, to front pastedown; circular ink stamp to title. £1250

Rare first edition in Spanish of one of the most famous and influential works in the history of liberalism, the second of Locke's *Two Treatises on Government* (composed around 1681-2 and first published anonymously in 1690), 'in which he argues that sovereignty resides in the people and explains the nature of legitimate government in terms of natural rights and the social contract' (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Based on the 1795 edition of David Mazel's French translation and dedicated by the translators to 'la Nacion Española', this first Spanish edition appeared 'at the outset of the critical decade for the independence of the Spanish-American communities: in 1827 a further reprint was smothered in the press at Madrid' (Peter Laslett ed., *Two Treatises of Government*, 1988, p. 15).

Attig 210; see Yolton p. 65. **WorldCat records no copies outside Spain.**





Se vende esta obra , y
otras de diferentes mate-
rias en *Madrid* en la li-
brería de *Brun*, frente á las
gradas de s. Felipe el Real.

DESIGNS FOR TROMPE-L'OIEL CEILINGS

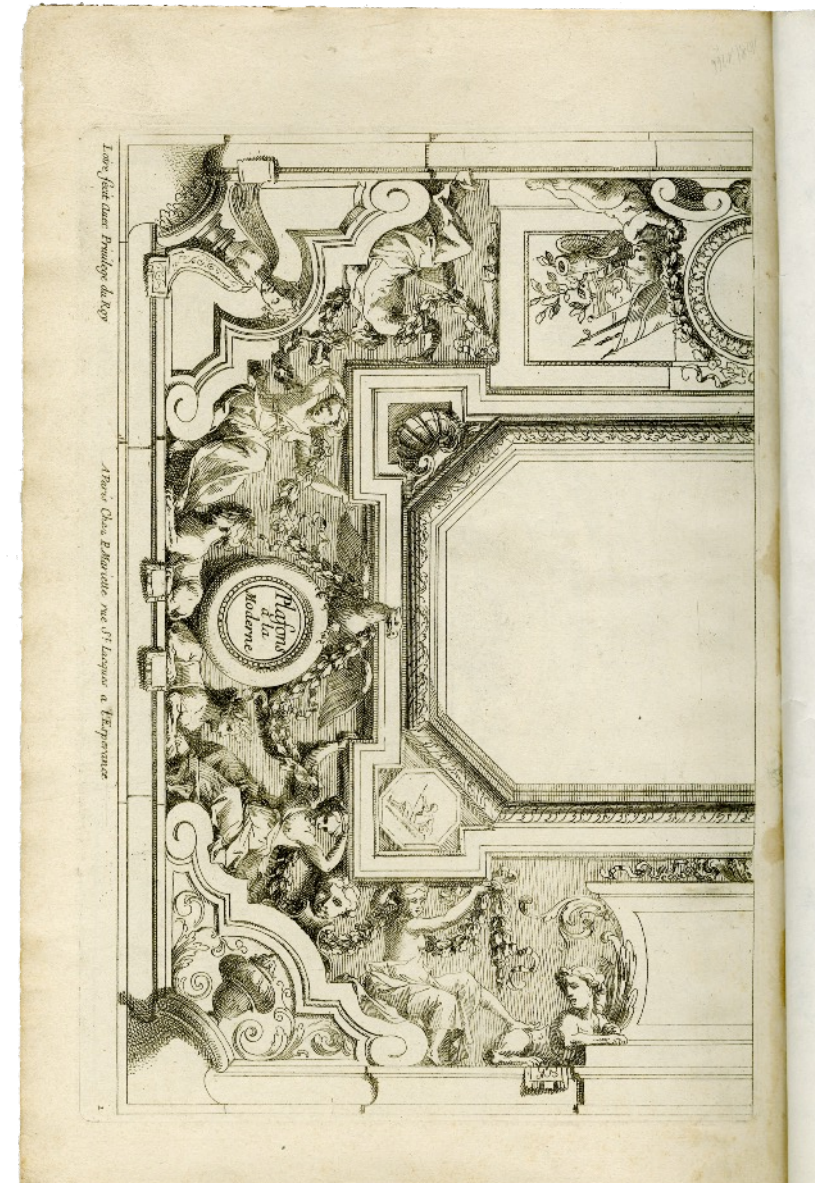
14. **LOIR, Nicolas-Pierre.** Plafons à la moderne. *Paris, P. Mariette, [c. 1658].*

Folio (322 x 208 mm), 12 copper-engraved plates (up to 262 x 180 mm, numbered in plate), the first with title and imprint; a very good set stab-sewn in modern marble wrappers. £1450

A very rare series of plates illustrating fresco designs for trompe-l'oeil ceilings in the Roman style. The series is a fine example of the work of Nicolas-Pierre Loir (1624–1679), both in his engraving and his interior design (according to some scholars, the plates may have been engraved by Nicolas Loir's brother Alexis, although Guilmarde attributes both design and engraving to Nicolas). Heavily influenced by Poussin, whom he had met when visiting Italy in the 1640s, Nicolas Loir played a significant role in promoting his academic classicism in France. Close to the royal court, Loir was recommended to the Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture by Louis XIV and Charles le Brun, painted for royal projects including the Tuileries and Versailles, and received a regular pension from the King from 1668.

OCLC records only four copies, at the Winterthur Museum, Canadian Centre for Architecture, National Library of Sweden and at the Royal Institute of British Architects library. According to Robert-Dumesnil this is the second state of these plates; an earlier 'before numbers' state having the imprint of Nicolas Langlois, is similarly scarce: OCLC finds only one institutional set worldwide (Technische Informationsbibliothek, Hannover).

Berlin Katalog 4016; British Architectural Library, Early Imprints Collection, Early printed books, 1478-1840, 1915; Guilmarde, p. 80.



PROPHESYING THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS

15. **METHODIUS, Pseudo, and Wolfgang AYTINGER.** Titulus in libellum sancti Methodii martyris et episcopi Partine[n]sis ecclesie provincie grecor[um] contine[n]s in se Revelationes divinas a sanctis angelis factas de principio mundi et eradicatione varioru[m] regnor[um] atq[ue] ultimi regis romanorum gestis et futuro triumpho in turcos atq[ue] deliberatione [christ]ianor[um] ac oppressione sarracenor[um] de restauratione ecclesie et universali pace cu[m] autentiticiis concordantiis prophetiaru[m] deq[ue] co[n]sumatione seculi hic annotat[us]. [*Augsburg,*] *Johann Froschauer, 1 September 1496.*

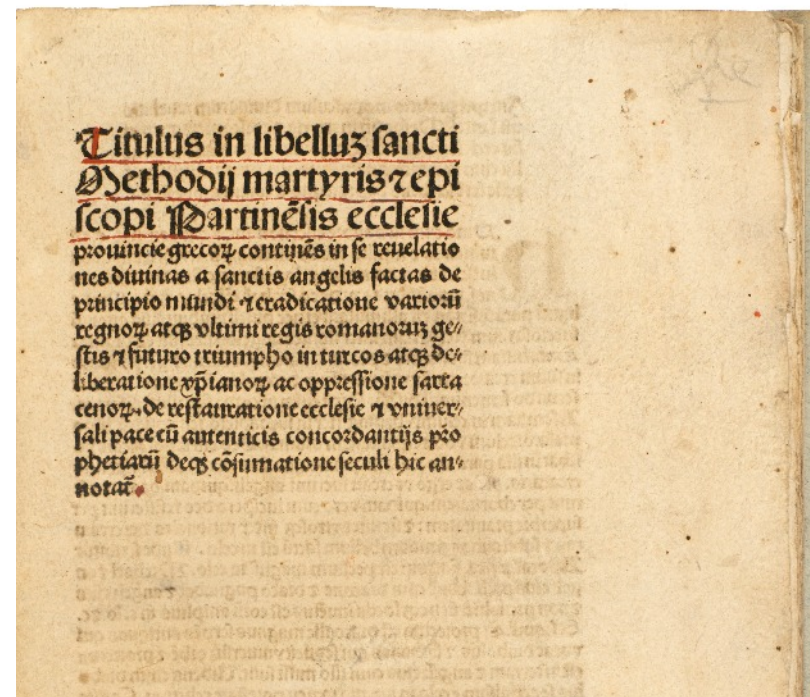
2 parts in 1, 4to, ff. [46], last leaf blank; woodcut initials and capitals highlighted in red, red paragraph marks; small worm tracks to upper inner margins of quires a-c (touching a few letters), first and last pages dusty; very good in 20th-century grey boards, black lettering to spine; type-script description in German to front pastedown. £2000

First edition of this important apocalyptic work, a window onto Christian-Arab relations. Although attributed to the 4th-century Church Father St Methodius of Olympus and mostly known in Latin and Greek versions, the *Apocalypse of Pseudo-Methodius* is now thought to have been composed in Syriac in the late 7th century. It relates the effect of the Arab conquests of the near east on the Christian communities there, seeing them as a punishment from God for the lapsed ways of the Christians, but prophesises the rise of a messiah in the form of a Roman emperor to crush

the Turks and the Saracens. This Latin edition includes a supplementary commentary by the Augsburg cleric Wolfgang Aytinger (c. 1465-1513) in which he claims to have translated the work.

‘This is a curious book of prophecies, which predicts the Turkish domination and its ultimate defeat by a Roman king. The second part also gives a history of the successive Christian occupations of Jerusalem, fall of Constantinople etc. The work may have been produced to aid in the agitation for another crusade against the Turks. This is an early product of Froschauer’s press which began printing in 1494.’ (Atabey).

Atabey 806; BMC II 395; Bod-Inc M-208; Goff M522; ISTC im00522000.



Aduentus xpi ad iudicium quatuor ad annus diem et hora est nobis omnino incertus et verbis euangelij. Cui interrogauerunt discipuli xpi ut h' Math. xxiij. Dic nobis quando uenerit et quid fiet conuincitio scilicet. Ad h' saluator. Non est uestrum nosse et momenta que pater posuit in sua potestate neque filius uobis scit. Et hoc dicit intelligi secundum suam humanitatem et non diuinitatem.

gentes ergo uidentes etiam confusum seditionem eius ab iurgationibus militum incepta a famulis dei dimittent eum et fugiunt ab illo et adherent iustis illis. Videns ergo seductor se durissime inceptum ab vniuersis contemptum. furore et iracundia calefactus interficiet illos sanctos dei. **T**unc apparebit signum aduentus filij hominis et ueniet in nubibus celi cum gloria celesti. et interficiet eum dominus spiritu oris sui secundum expositionem apostolicam. Tunc fulgebunt iustitiam stelle in mundo uerbum uere in se continentem. Impij autem proiecentur in infernum ex quo crepantur per gratiam et humanitatem domini dei et saluatoris nostri iesu xpi in quo est pater una cum spiritu sancto omnis honor et gloria et magnitudo et imperium nunc et in sempiternum et in secula seculorum Amen.

Et tunc de libello sancti Methodij martyris et epi Patrensis provincie Grecorum qui propter fidem catholicam a mancipariis fuit carceribus angelo sibi reuelante hunc descripsit libellum quem beatus Hieronymus in opusculis suis inter uiros illustres et antiquissimos hystorographos multum commendat. et de hoc reperies etiam in littera super prefatione Daniculis.

Incipit Tractatus super Methodium qui in se continet quinque capitula. quorum primum est de possessione terre sancte.

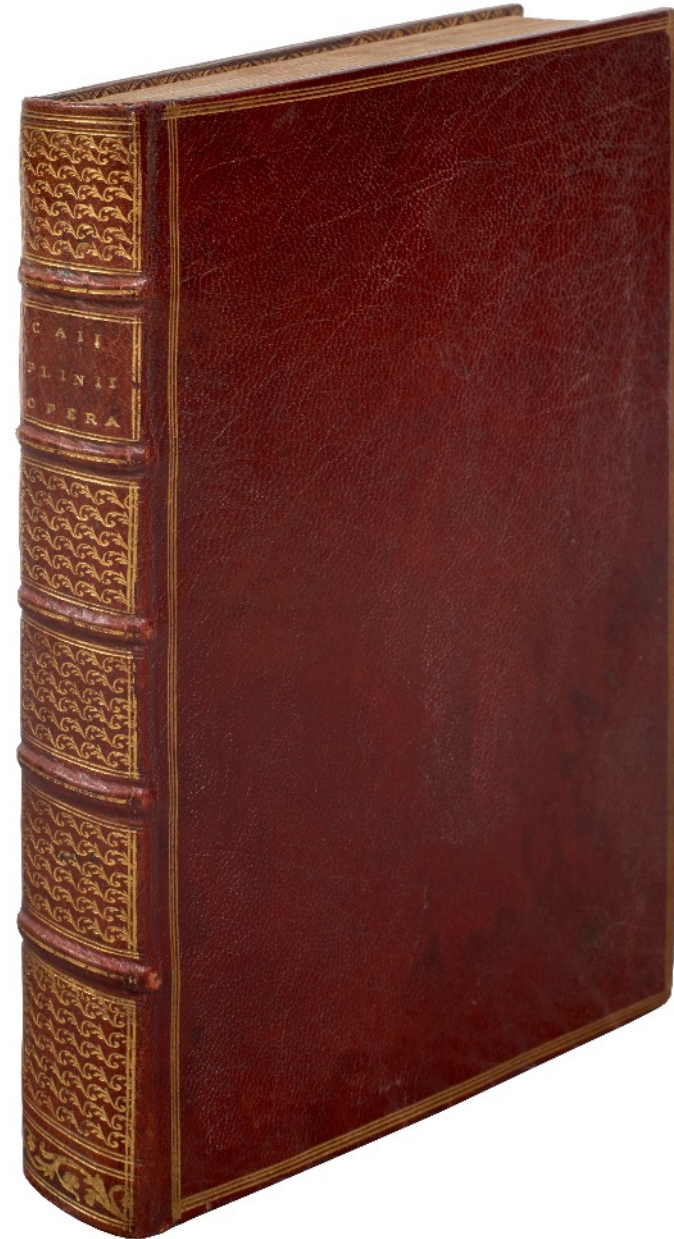
Ierusalem calcabitur a gentibus donec impleantur tempora nationum. Luc. xxi. c. Et aplos ad Romanos. xi. c. Tunc enim omnis plenitudo gentium intrauerit omnis israel saluus erit. Beatus Methodius hoc dicit. Et replebit hierusalem a gentibus et terra promissionis a facie hominum a quatuor uentis qui sub celo sunt et erit in eis pestilentia et fames et exstabit cor exterminatorum et in superbiam elabitur et loquentur excelsa usque ad tempus constitutum eis. **Q**uestio quare sarraceni et infideles possideant terras sanctam. Ad questionem illam datur triplex responsio iuxta Vincentium super isto passu euangelij. Hec ascendimus hierosolimam. **P**rima est ad excusationem christianorum. **S**ecunda propter confusionem sarracenorum. **T**ercia propter conuersionem iudeorum. **A**d primam causam propter excusationem christianorum talis ratio est. Quia nullus homo est ita sanctus quin peccet: excepto xpo et uirgine maria. unde Eccl. viij. Non est homo iustus in terra qui faciat bonum et non peccet. unde psalmista ps. cxx. Ego dixi in excessu meo omnis homo mendax. Et deus non uult quod christiani peccent in illa terra in qua filius dei passus est pro peccatis hominum: quia hoc reputaret ad maximam iniuriam. De agarenis uero non ita iniuriat quia canes sunt mulerum enim displicet regi et indignaret si filij sui uel milites mingerent in camera sua. si autem canes mingerent non curat. Idem in proposito de terra sancta multum displiceret christo si non filij per baptismum faceremus in ea corruptiones et peccata. sed de Agarenis tanquam de canibus non curat. et concordat auctoritas christi nostri pro nostro themate superius allegato. Hierusalem calcabitur a gentibus donec etc. **E**t sic patet prima ratio super excusationem christianorum ne peccemus in camera sanctificata regis regum iesu christi non possidemus terram sanctam. Unde patet quod hierusalem capta fuit per crucem signatos christi fuerunt in sanctitate ut postea dicit ubi de termino illius uolumine de rationis tractabit. **Q**uando etiam christiani sine offensa christi fuerunt tam

16. **PLINY, *the Younger***. Caii Plinii Caecilii Secundi opera quae supersunt; omnia. Ad fidem optimarum editionum diligenter expressa. *Glasgow, Robert and Andrew Foulis, 1751.*

4to, pp. [iv], 276, [4], 277–348, [7], with an additional title reading ‘Caii Plinii Caecilii Secundi epistolarum libri decem. Ex recensione Cortii et Longolii’; some faint staining at head of a few leaves, but a very good copy in contemporary French red morocco, spine richly gilt, edges gilt; some very minor wear and staining. £475

A handsome copy of the Foulis’ quarto edition of Pliny the Younger’s works. They published a duodecimo edition (in three volumes) in the same year.

ESTC T133678; Gaskell 207.



SWEETS AND GIFTS, OR A HANDFUL OF COAL

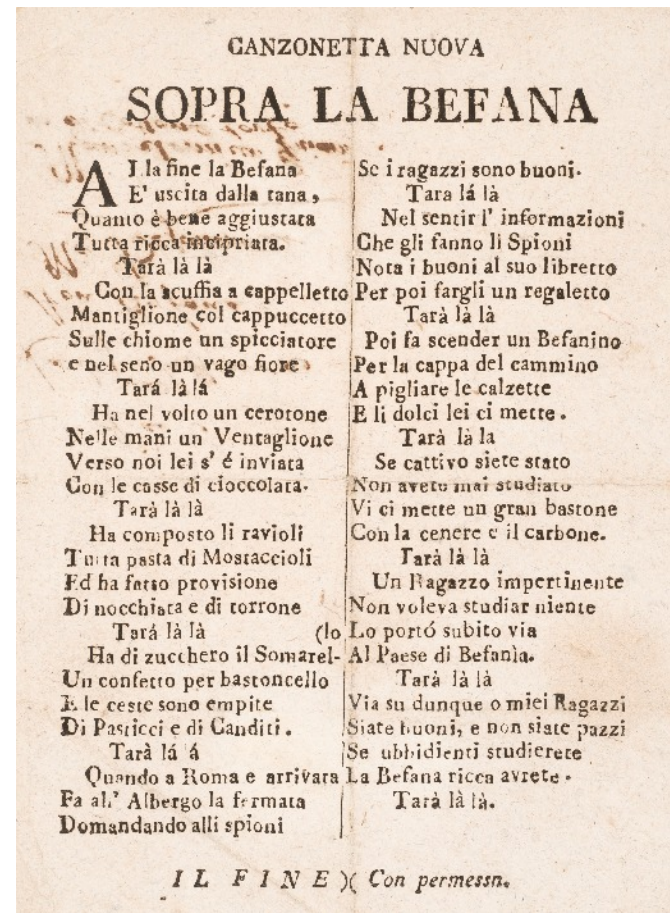
17. [POPULAR LITERATURE.] Canzonetta nuova sopra la Befana. [Rome, c. 1800].

4to, (19.5 x 14.5 cm); broadside, single sheet printed on recto only; manuscript dedication on verso; creased where folded; a very good copy, untrimmed. £350 + VAT in EU

Very rare broadside containing a charming jingle on the popular Italian legend “Befana”. This particular ballad focuses on warning children to be good students in order to obtain sweets and presents, or else find themselves with a handful of coal.

The legend of Befana began in antiquity and remains to this day a tradition practised by Italian families. The story goes, that when the three Magi left their country bearing gifts of gold, incense and myrrh for the infant Jesus, they invited an old woman to join them, who declined; she claimed to be too busy with her housework and promised to join them later, when she had time. The next day, realising her mistake, she ran frantically after the Magi with gifts for the child, still clutching her broom, but she was too late, and has been known ever since as “La Befana” or simply “Befana” (“witch”). On the eve of January the 6th, Befana flies from house to house on her old broomstick and delivers to well-behaved children all the gifts she intended for the Holy Child.

OCLC records only a single copy worldwide, at the Landesbibliothek Oldenburg.



*THE OLD WOMAN'S SHOE BECOMES
A BULL'S FAVOURITE TOY*

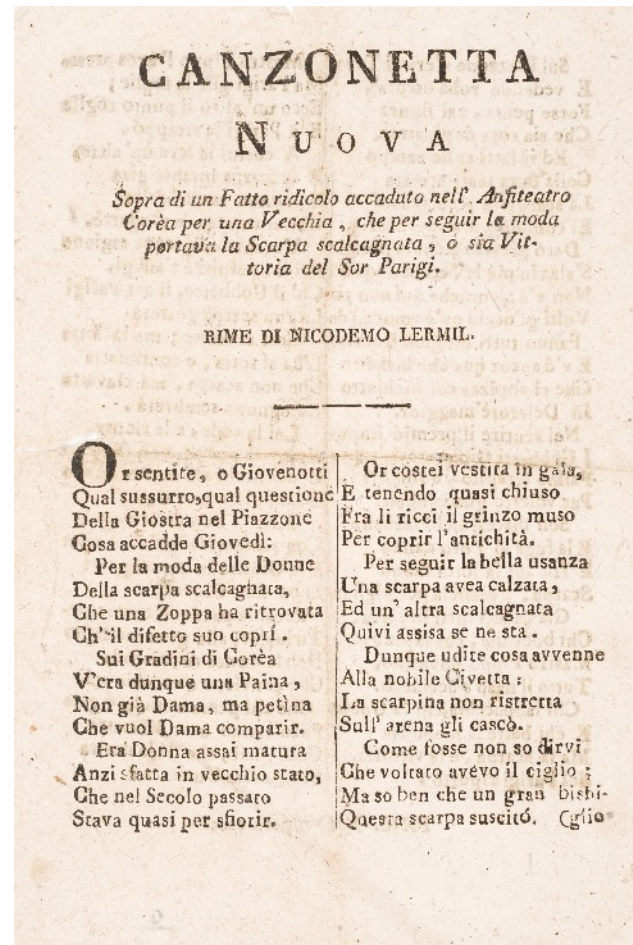
18. [POPULAR LITERATURE.] LERMIL, Nicodemo. Canzonetta nuova sopra di un fatto ridicolo accaduto nell' Anfiteatro Corèa per una Vecchia, che per seguir la moda portava la Scarpa scalcagnata, o sia Vittoria del Sor Parigi ... [Rome, c. 1810-1820].

4to (21 x 14 cm); broadside, single sheet printed on recto and verso; creased where folded with some very small holes affecting a few words, short lateral tear to left margin, but a very good copy, untrimmed.

£320 + VAT in EU

Exceedingly rare popular broadside, telling a comic story in rhyme of an old, vain woman who loses one of her fancy shoes in front of the Corèa Amphitheatre in Rome, (later known as the Auditorium Augusteo until it was demolished in 1936) where bullfights and other folk performances took place in the first half of the nineteenth century. The lost shoe becomes a bull's favoured toy, so the old woman offers a reward to whoever is able to bring it back to her; a man known as "Sor Parigi" takes up the challenge, but things don't go exactly as planned.

Nicodemo Lermil was an Italian poet, active in the first half of the nineteenth century, who wrote rhymes about historical, criminal and comical everyday events in Rome. The author was probably a spectator of this funny little diatribe and decided to put it in rhyme.



19. **[PORT-ROYAL.]** Sammelband of ten works concerning the abbey of Port-Royal des Champs. [*N. p., n. p.*], c. 1707–c. 1710.

Together ten works in one volume, 12mo; good copies in contemporary sheep, red morocco lettering-piece on spine; minor wear to extremities, old shelf-label at foot of spine, single small hole in each joint. £375

A Sammelband of works concerning the suppression of the celebrated Benedictine abbey of Port-Royal des Champs near Versailles.

From the 1640s onwards Port-Royal and its associated house in the Faubourg St-Jacques in Paris were a hotbed of Jansenist thought. In 1669, after decades of religious controversy, an agreement called the Peace of Clement IX was signed and Port-Royal ‘became again for some years an intellectual and religious centre, shining on all that was most intelligent and noble in the city and at the Court. But the fire was smouldering beneath the ashes. In 1670 [Antoine] Arnauld was obliged to fly to the Low Countries, and Louis XIV, who had begun to suspect and hate the stubborn Port-Royal community, resolved to subdue them. In 1702 the quarrel broke out anew on the condemnation by the Sorbonne of a celebrated “case of conscience”. In 1704 Port-Royal des Champs (Port-Royal of the Fields) was suppressed by a Bull of Clement IX. In 1709 the last twenty-five nuns were expelled by the public authorities. Finally, in 1710, to blot out all traces of the centre of revolt, the buildings of Port-Royal were razed, the site of the chapel turned into a marsh, and even the ashes of the dead were

dispersed. Port-Royal was destroyed, but its spirit lived on, especially in the Parliament and the University, and during almost all the eighteenth century France was distracted by the ever-recurring struggle between its heirs and its adversaries’ (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

Contents:

[TRONCHAY, Michel.] Histoire abrégée de l’abbaye de Port-Royal, depuis sa foundation en 1204, jusqu’à l’enlèvement des religieuses en 1709. [*N.p., n.p.*] 1710. 12mo, pp. [iv], 92. One of three editions to appear in the same year (the others with Paris and Amsterdam imprints respectively). Barbier II 629.

[PORT-ROYAL.] [Drop-head title:] Requête présentée au roy par les religieuses du Port-Royal des Champs en Mars 1707. [*N.p., n.p., 1707?*]. 12mo, pp. 67. OCLC records three copies (Bibliothèque nationale, Notre Dame and Utrecht).

[ETEMARE, Jean-Baptiste Le Sesne des Ménilles d’.] Gémissement d’une ame vivement touché de la destruction du saint monastere de Port-Royal des Champs. [*N.p., n.p.*] 1710. 12mo, pp. [ii], 5–64, lacking A2 (blank?). One of three editions to appear in the same year. Barbier II 527.

[ETEMARE, Jean-Baptiste Le Sesne des Ménilles d’, and Pierre BOYER.] Second gémissement d’une ame vivement touché de la destruction du saint monastere de Port-Royal des Champs. [*N.p., n.p.*] 1710. 12mo, pp. 47. Barbier II 527.

[PORT-ROYAL.] Pieces concernant les religieuses de Port-Royal des Champs. [N.p., n.p.,] 17 January 1708. 12mo, pp. 36. One of two editions to appear in 1708. OCLC records Harvard only in the US. Not found in COPAC.

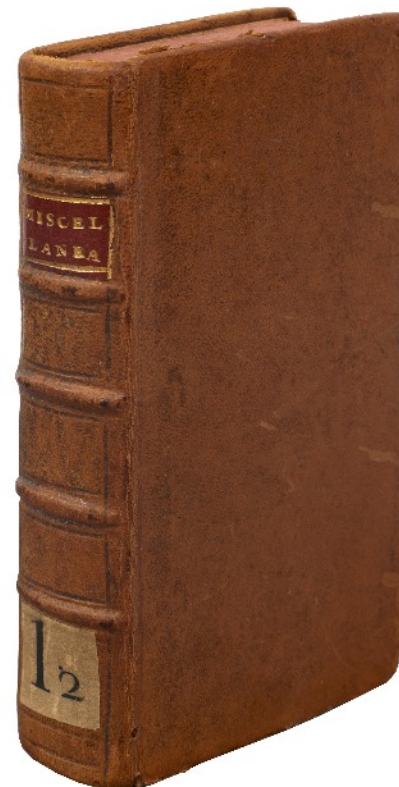
[PORT-ROYAL.] [Drop-head title:] Reponse des religieuses de Port Royal des Champs aux requestes que les religieuses de Port Royal de Paris ont presentées contres elles au roy et à Son Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal de Noailles Archevêque de Paris. [N.p., n.p., 1707?] 12mo, pp. 64. OCLC records copies at Harvard and Ohio State in the US. COPAC records Cambridge only.

[PORT-ROYAL.] [Drop-head title:] Reponse des religieuses de Port-Royal des Champs à la requête que les religieuses de Port-Royal de Paris ont presentées à Sa Majesté, et sur laquelle elles ont obtenu l'arrest du Conseil d'Etat du 12 Mai de la presente année 1707, qui deboute les religieuses de P. R. des Champs de leur opposition aux arrêts du Conseil. [N.p., n.p., 1707?] 12mo, pp. 33. One of two editions, both undated. OCLC locates only one copy of the other edition in the US (Ohio State). Not found in COPAC.

[PORT-ROYAL.] [Drop-head title:] Recueil des pieces dont il est fait mention dans la réponse que les religieuses de P. R. des Champs ont faite aux religieuses de P. R. de Paris, avec les cartes de visites qui ont été faites dans ces deux monasteres, depuis l'année 1657, jusq'en 1696. [N.p., n.p., n.d.] 12mo, pp. 18. OCLC records two copies only (Harvard and Lyon).

[GRENET, Claude.] [Drop-head title:] Lettre que Mr Grenet Curé de S. Benoît et Superieur du Monastere de Port Royal des Champs écrivit avant que de mourir, à Mr de Harlay Archevêque de Paris. [N.p., n.p., n.d.] 12mo, pp. 14. OCLC records three copies only (Francescani, Paris Sainte-Geneviève and Paris Mazarine).

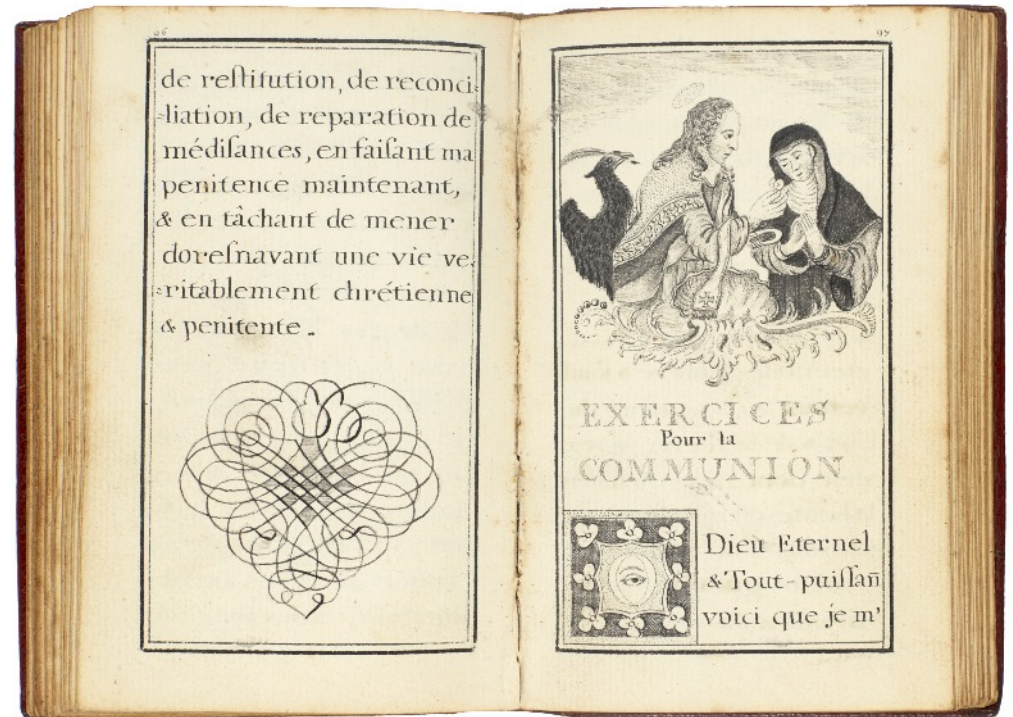
[PORT-ROYAL.] [Drop-head title:] Ordonnance de Monseigneur le Cardinal de Noailles Archevêque de Paris, du 18. Novembre 1707. qui interdit les sacremens aux religieuses de Port-Royal des Champs. [N.p., n.p., 1707?] 12mo, pp. 8. OCLC records three copies only (Francescani, Paris Sainte-Geneviève and Paris Mazarine).



20. [PRAYERBOOK.] Le palmier céleste. [Germany, c. 1775.]

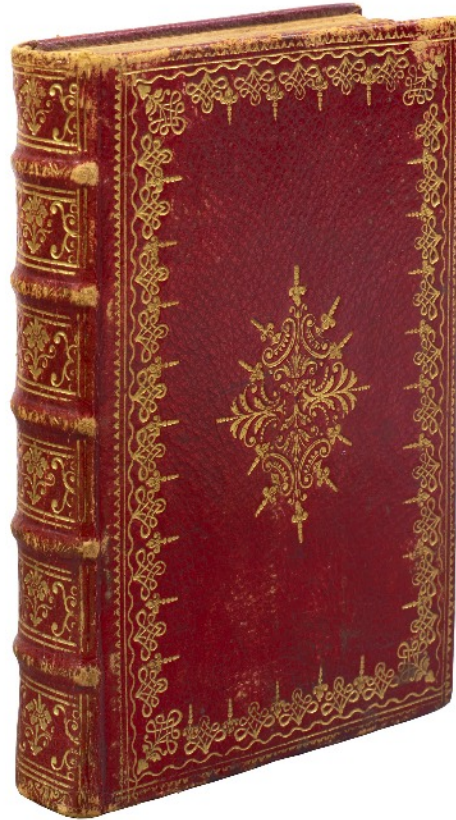
Manuscript in French on paper, small 8vo (135 x 86 mm), ff. [83] + a single flyleaf at each end (contemporary pagination to '163' beginning on f. [3]), written in black ink in a very good roman letter, ruled lightly in plummet, text within border of double rules, title on f. [3] within elaborate full-page strapwork cartouche, divisional title on p. 25 within full border depicting the Lamb of God, putti, and vessels and vestments of the Mass, drawing of St. Anthony of Padua holding the Christ Child within full-page cartouche on p. 141, three-quarter or half-page drawings on pp. 1, 53, 55, 73, 91, 97 and 121, numerous head- and tailpieces and initials of various designs, usually incorporating scrolling penwork and sometimes flowers, all delicately executed in pen and ink; contemporary German red morocco, gilt borders and central gilt arabesque on covers, spine gilt, edges gilt, block-printed endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed. £1400

A charming manuscript prayerbook for the use of a girl or young woman. The variety of the decorative scheme is admirably high, if somewhat provincial in execution, and the script and delicately stippled monochrome drawings seem intended to evoke a printed book. The title of the manuscript derives ultimately from Wilhelm Nakatenus's *Himmlich Palmgärtlein*, first published in Cologne in 1660 and very popular in Catholic parts of Germany. The use of French probably indicates an origin in the north-west of present-day Germany.



Contents: 'Prières du matin' (pp. 1–24); 'Prières durant la sainte messe' (pp. 25–72); 'Prières avant la confession' (pp. 73–90); 'Prières après la confession' (pp. 91–96); 'Exercices pour la communion' (pp. 97–120); 'Litanies de la passion' (pp. 121–135); 'Litanies de la S. Vierge' (pp. 135–140); 'Prières & demandes à S. Antoine de Padoue' (pp. 143–148); 'Prières du soir' (pp. 149–163).

Provenance: contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf 'Maximilienne Comtesse de Salm Reifferscheid', conceivably the Maximilienne Françoise von Salm-Reifferscheid (1765–1805) who served as abbess of Elten Abbey (North-Rhine Westphalia) from 1796 until her death; 'E. Bilstein' (early nineteenth-century ownership inscription on front flyleaf); 'Louise Kraz' (mid-nineteenth-century ownership inscription on front flyleaf).



21. **SAVONAROLA, Hieronymus.** *Vita spirituale vel Expositio in septem gradus Bonaventurae* (with Italian translation by Filippo Cioni). [Florence, Bartolommeo di Libri, not before February 1497/8].

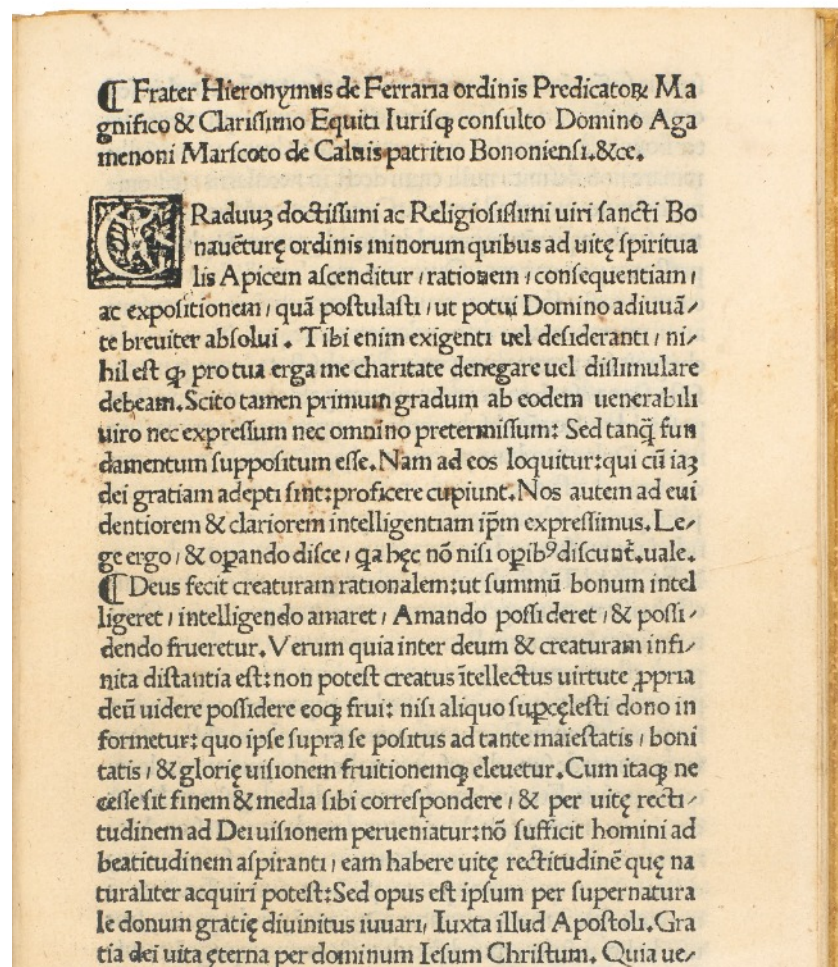
4to, ff. [8]; woodcut initials; a few light marks; very good in 20th-century stiff vellum, gilt lettering to spine; some staining to endpapers. £2000

First edition of this work by Savonarola on the spiritual life, with an Italian translation by Filippo Cioni, and with the anonymous song 'Viva viva in nostro core'. Dominican friar, popular preacher, social and spiritual reformer, and instigator of the famous 'bonfires of vanities', Savonarola (1452-98) was virtual ruler of Florence from 1494 until his excommunication by Pope Alexander VI in 1497. Executed for heresy in 1498, many considered him a precursor of the Reformation.

Inspired by St Bonaventure's *De triplici via*, the *Vita spirituale* describes seven steps to the spiritual life, defined by Savonarola as necessitas, suavitas, aviditas, satietas, ebrietas, securitas, and tranquillitas. Metaphors of steps and ladders were especially popular in Florence in the 1490s, with Johannes Climacus's *Scala paradisi* proving a bestseller at this time. The Italian translation was undertaken by the notary Filippo Cioni (1461-c.1520), who translated several of Savonarola's treatises and sermons, and is dedicated to the Dominican nuns of Santa Lucia in Florence.

The work ends with the lauda 'Viva viva in nostro core', which was probably sung at the carnival celebration in Florence in 1496. In the regular form of the barzelletta, the text makes reference to Christ the King and his mother Mary, and to fasting and penitence as agents of reform. (See P. Macey, *Bonfire songs: Savonarola's musical legacy*, 1998, p. 64).

BMC VI 653; Bod-Inc S-083; Goff S284; ISTC is00284000.



supremus gradus TRANQUILLITAS collocat. Ad quem pauci ualde perueniunt. Qui ergo primus gradum nondum conscendit miser est. Ingemiscat itaque die noctisque donec ad ipsum perueniat; ad quem cum peruentum fuerit non quiescat; sed secundum scandere contendat; nec unquam a scansione desistat; donec Dei fruitionem attingat. Nemo enim in presenti uita adeo perfectus est; quin semper perfici possit. quia soli Christo absque mensura gratia collata est. Querat ergo semper ire de uirtute in uirtute; donec uideat deum deorum in se; ubi cum sanctis suis uiuit & regnat per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

DE GRATIAS.

Philippo Cioni notario fiorentino alle deuote Monache di sancta Lucia dello ordine di sancto Domenico di Fireze.

Discorrendo Madre & Sorelle in Christo Iesu di lectissime perli infiniti Thesori & secreti; liquali per la bonta diuina; mediante la bocca del nostro Angelico Padre Frate Hieronymo da Ferrara; come da fonte exuberante; spetialissima mente alli tempi nostri senza misura alcuna sono emanati; mi uenne alle mani una certa Scholastica dal detto nostro Padre in lingua latina composta; nel la quale si tracta di septe Gradi; medianti liquali con la gratia del Signore superuene & sale alla felice alteza della uita Spirituale. Et perche io sono certo che le charita uostre con ogni affectuoso desiderio & uolunta; si sforzono in epia di fare perfetto; quella altucto feci pensiero ad uostra utilita; & dicialcuno fidele in uulgare lingua tradurre; & epia spetialmente al uostro nome & charita dedicare. Adcio che ascendendo noi perli detti Gradi di uirtu in uirtu per mezzo duna uiua fede de; Oratione continua & patientia longanime; & con altre optime & Sancte operatione; come per quella; leggendo; & operando col dono della perseuerantia; intender etc; con pace unione & Iubilo di core tuetti orando luno per laltro; piu facilmente ci possiamo condurre alla celeste patria; doue senza alcuno obstaculo; o necessita corporale; potreno fruire ad faccia ad faccia la diuina essentia; in nella quale essendo tuetti e concepti & desiderii nostri quietati; senza timore alcuno con iubilo ineffabile cantar potreno quel dolce & mellissuo psalmo Dauidico. Ecce quam bonum & quam Iocundum habitare Fratres Sororesque in unum per infinita secula seculorum amen.

Tractato di septe Gradi; perliquali si ascende alla sommita della uita spirituale composto in lingua latina dal Venerando in christo Padre Frate Hieronymo da Ferrara; ad instatia del Magnifico Chualieri & Doctore Miser Agamerone Marsicoto de Calui Patritio Bolognese & dal detto Philippo in uulgar lingua tradotto.

*ARMED REBELLION AND ALLEGED
'SHAMEFUL PRACTISES': THE LIFE OF AN
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SCHOOLMASTER*

22. **SEYER, Samuel.** 'Memoirs of myself & my family written Jan:y 1793 Sam:l Seyer.' *Bristol, 1793-1801.*

Manuscript on paper, in English, small 4to (21 x 16 cm), ff. [137 (one leaf removed)], neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 16 lines per page, occasional corrections and crossings through, illustrated with 3 family trees; very well preserved in contemporary sheep over paper boards; splitting to joints and spine (holding firm), some wear and marks to covers. £5500

An extraordinary record of the early life and career of the Bristol schoolmaster, antiquary and clergyman Samuel Seyer (1757-1831, see *ODNB*), providing a unique insight into life in a Bristol boys' school at the close of the 18th century, including a thwarted armed riot blamed on the nefarious influence of the French Revolution.

Seyer's memoirs are written retrospectively up to 1793 and continue in diary form thereafter up to 1801. He begins by tracing his family history – being charmingly blunt about his forebears – before recollecting his schooldays and time as a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Here he earned the nickname 'Sir Isaac' for his bookishness, and overcame his initial awkwardness and loneliness to make a few close friends and develop a considerable affection for his college. Upon graduating, he decided to follow his

father into teaching, writing, 'I cannot repent of this step, for without it I should still have been Fellow of Corpus, gloomy & discontented, without family or connections'.

The details of Seyer's subsequent career as master of the Royal Fort School, Bristol, are fascinating. Among particulars of the fluctuating number of pupils, income and expenditure, repairs and improvements to the buildings, outbreaks of scarlet fever and measles, and amusements including fireworks, dances, and games of fives, are several notable incidents. In May 1798 comes an extraordinary account of an intended armed rebellion by the boys: 'Their plan was that very night about one o'clock to rise from their beds in their way to seize on their musquets which lay in the hall ready for their military exercise ... & then to rush into the school-room, which they were to barricade & keep possession of for several days. For this purpose they had laid up bread & cheese & butter ... they had provided above 150 cartridges made with fowling shot, & a quantity of gunpowder besides, & flints, & slugs of lead: two or three of the ringleaders had sharpened their bayonets, & had likewise procured a pistol.' Having thwarted the plot and interrogated about 30 boys with the mayor and other city officials, and discovered that the conspirators had agreed to shoot him ('but only at my legs'), Seyer expelled four boys, and 'about 30 of the remainder were flogged, by three each morning'. In his analysis of what might have prompted the rebellion, Seyer concludes, 'I know not whether the principal cause was not in that abominable spirit of licentiousness, which by means of the French revolution has infected every rank of society', and describes the ringleader, Peter, as 'a downright demagogue'.

1798. dined with us.

May 18. ~~Mr~~ M^r Seyer accompanied the Miss Putt's to Bath.

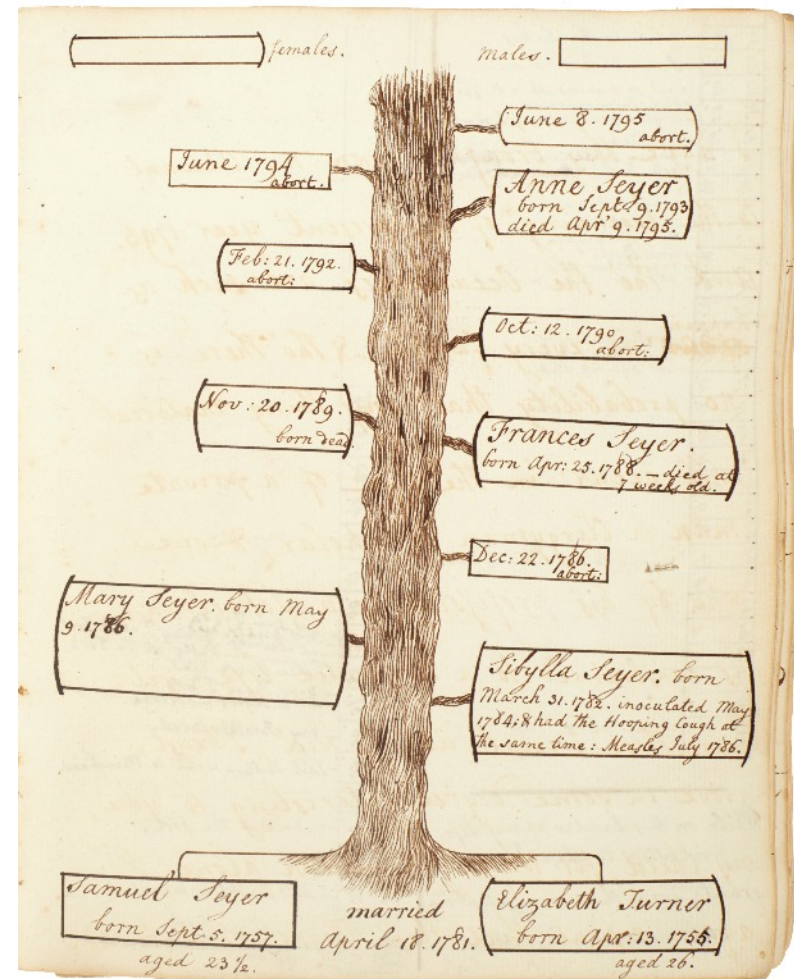
May 19. a most shameful Transaction came to light. Just as I was preparing to go to bed, I received a message from my next door neighbour M^r Burke, requesting me to come in to him immediately. He told me (what he had just heard from his relation Hill, one of the boys) that my whole school was in a state of Rebellion, Hill being the only one that had not been sworn to secrecy. Their Plan was, that very night about one o'clock to rise from their beds, in their way to seize on their musquets which lay in the hall ready for their military Exercise, which they learned twice a week, & then to rush into the school-room, which they

were to barricade, & keep possession of for several days. For this purpose they had ~~procured~~ laid up bread & cheese & butter from their breakfasts & suppers, as much as filled a very large box, which they supposed would last three or four days; they had provided above 150 cartridges made with fowling shot, & a quantity of gunpowder besides, & flints, & slugs of lead: two or three of the ringleaders had sharpened their bayonets, & had likewise procured a pistol, which was charged, & taken up to bed with them. I immediately conveyed their guns & ammunition into a place of safety, & went to search for the pistol, but without success: myself M^r S, Miss P & Samuel then sat up, waiting the event. But having been disturbed by my search, they put off the rising till they had watched me into my

Although not explicitly stated as such, Seyer records dealing on two occasions with apparent allegations of homosexual activity among the boys: accusations of 'shameful practices' among 'some of the bigger boys' by a former pupil in 1795 ('I know not whether the story may be prejudicial. So precarious is the character of a school'), and an allegation of 'a very infamous kind' by one of the boys against 18 others in 1798. Small wonder to find Seyer opening his heart on the rigours of running a school, as follows: 'I was never pleased with it from the beginning: I procured a good livelihood by it, & therefore I was tolerably satisfied: but how any person can continue in it a moment longer than necessity obliges him is to me inconceivable ... ever since I began this employment, I have lived in a storm, & a storm of the worst kind, a domestic one; in which scarce five minutes of any day has past without being interrupted ... by which both Mrs S & myself have already been so completely wearied, that we often threaten, when we retire, to put up over our door No boys admitted here ... in my occupation my house & garden is subject to perpetual clamour & disturbance ... I shall have the greatest cause to thank God, if I escape from this den with a mind & body undiseased'.

There is much else of interest in Seyer's 'Memoirs': lots relating to family matters, including entertaining accounts of his sister-in-law's liaison with the scoundrel Sir William Desse, dancing master, failed banker, and 'neither more nor less a swindler', who was arrested for debt; Seyer's antiquarian researches at Bath, Gloucester Cathedral, and in the Bodleian Library; his various publications (remarking on the losses incurred in publishing his *Syntax of Latin Verbs* (1798), he writes, 'so much for the profits of literature'); his social activities, including his membership

of the Bears Club ('We met once a week at the Bush Tavern, & there debated in extempore harangues for 2 or 3 hours on some moral or political subject'); and his travels and holidays (a 38 mile trek to Ilfracombe being 'the wildest walk I ever had').



PRESENTED TO WILLIAM IV

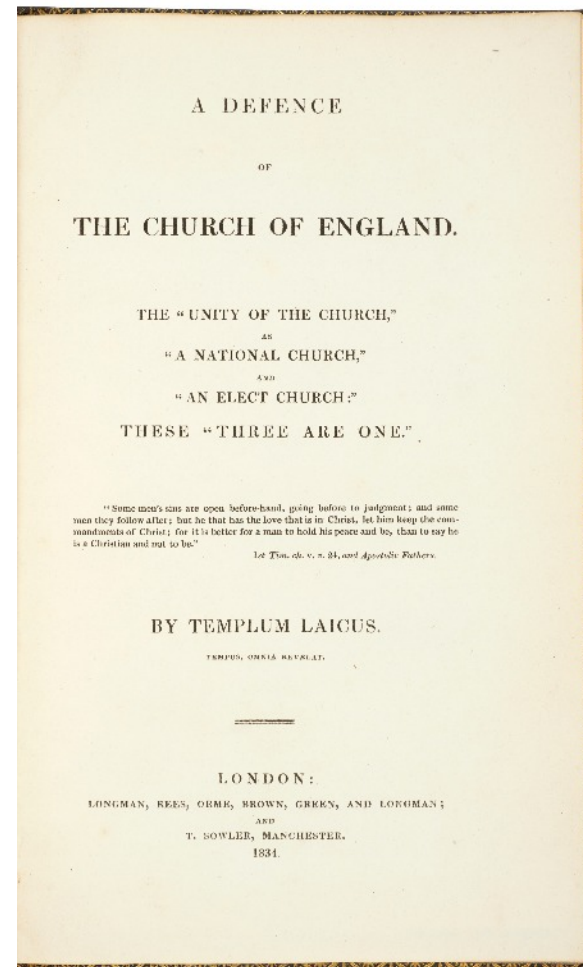
23. **TEMPLUM LAICUS, pseud.** A defence of the Church of England. The “unity of the church,” as “a national church,” and “an elect church:” these “three are one.” *London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, and T. Sowler, Manchester, 1834.*

8vo, pp. 40; very good in contemporary blind-tooled black morocco, red morocco onlays to covers with gilt border and central gilt device, gilt board edges and turn-ins, grey moiré cloth endpapers, gilt edges; extremities slightly rubbed; manuscript dedication from the author to William IV on leaf of J. Whatman paper (watermarked 1833) inserted following title, authorial manuscript additions to pp. 3 and 4, correction to p. 25. £975

First and only edition of this interesting defence of the Church of England, presented by the anonymous author to King William IV, with authorial additions and corrections. The manuscript dedication, tipped in after the title, is addressed ‘To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, William the Fourth ... Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and Ireland, on Earth, the Supreme Head’, and is signed ‘his most humble, most obedient, most loyal, and most loving subject The Author’, and dated August 1834.

William IV’s early reign witnessed considerable reform and change, including the 1832 Reform Act, the abolition of

slavery in the British Empire, reform of the Church of Ireland, and progress towards the emancipation of Jews. It was within this context of change that the *Defence* was written and this copy presented to the king.



The author portrays the Church of England as under threat from the 'haughty spirit of religious independence, combined with the loud assertion of choosing a creed and mode of worship', complaining that 'we have almost as many sects as there are vain imaginations'. He is critical of religious 'liberality' and schism, and of some members of the priesthood. 'The law of the land allows unlettered men to play the part of deacons which are not', he writes, attacking those who 'usurp the priestly function full of ignorance and blindness as to the character of the sacred office'. He compares the Church to Noah's Ark and discusses the trinity, baptism, and will-worship. Interestingly he also speaks for the emancipation of Jews, writing, 'Let Britain emancipate their brother the Jew, come it must; Other nations will follow the example. Do not let them bear away the palm from Great Britain.'

COPAC shows 5 copies in the UK (BL, Oxford, NLS, Glasgow, St Andrews). No copies in the US on WorldCat.



*A RARE FESTIVAL BOOK IN HONOUR OF
FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA OF PRUSSIA*

24. **WAGENAAR, Jan.** 'T Verheugd Amsterdam, ter gelegenheid van het plegtig bezoek hunner doorlugtige en koninglyke Hoogheden, Willem, Prinse van Oranje en Nassau ... zyne gemaalinne Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina prinsesse van Pruissen ... *Amsterdam, Yntema en Tieboel, 1768.*

Folio, (430 x 260 mm); pp. [4], 74; full-page engraved frontispiece, 14 double-page engraved and etched plates; title-page printed in red and black with engraved vignette; some light foxing, else a very good copy in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, some restoration to spine, spine gilt in panels, red morocco label, gilt, chipped with some loss. £2500

First edition of this very rare festival book, complete with all the marvellous plates, celebrating the entry into Amsterdam of William V Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces (1748-1806), and his wife Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia (1751-1820), Princess of Orange. The double-page engravings wonderfully depict the arrival and entry into Amsterdam, and the parties. Jan Wagenaar (1709-1773) was a notable Dutch historian born in Amsterdam.

Berlin Katalog 2970.



*By Johannes Smit, Boek en Kunstverkooper,
in de Bruggen van 't Wel. Ed. Groot. Achts. Haven Burgemeesteren der St. Amstelredam.*

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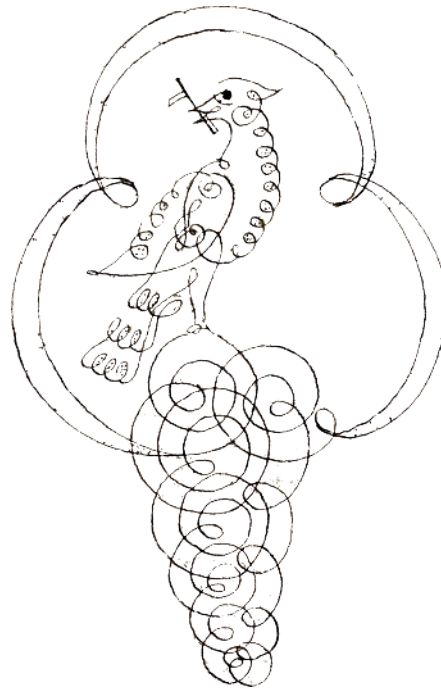
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