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Illustrations: Cover adapted from no. 33 TIPOGRAFÍA, with apologies to The School Bag; above, no. 16 EUSEBIUS.
B IS FOR BOOK-BURNING


12mo, pp. [16], 164; engraved title-page with vignette, six further engraved plates, tissue guards; inner hinge cracked; small dusty mark to title-page, lightly foxed, some occasional light foxing throughout, else a good copy in original printed card wrappers, vine-leaves and classical heads, front joint cracked but holding firm; silk tab to front pastedown; matching slipcase, rubbed; twentieth-century engraved bookplate, inscription ‘Harriet from Polly, Christmas 1913’.


£65


8vo, pp. [ii], 131, [1] blank; title-page and contents engraved throughout; some light marking and staining in places, but generally clean and fresh; in contemporary calf-backed boards, spine ruled in gilt; some wear to extremities.

A good copy of this very rare illustrated dictionary of the principal things a child should know in Italian, French, German and English, published by the Milanese educational bookseller Andrea Uboicini.

Ubicini published a number of works on language, including an Italian-French dictionary, as well as conduct books, children’s anthologies, and even editions of poetry by the likes of Andrea Maffei. The present work contains 1000 engraved illustrations of objects, arranged alphabetically by the Italian name, with the names in the three other languages also provided; these range from everyday items (coffee roasters, watering cans, grass) to natural phenomena (volcanic eruptions, lightning), actions (inflating balloons, extinguishing fires, teaching), animals, clothing, architectural terms, and more. Although this is the fourth edition, the whole book is newly drawn and engraved for this edition, with a number of alterations in the objects shown compared with the second, which is the only other edition traced.

This edition not in OCLC, which records only the second edition, and only at the BL.
FLAGELLATING JESUITS

Le plaisir des jeunes Jésuites de la province de Toulouse. A Rhodès, 1762

12mo, pp. 87, [1 blank]; with folding engraved frontispiece, vignette to title, head-piece; short closed tear to fore-edge of title, two small closed tears to fore-edge of frontispiece, a very few spots; very good in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; extremities a little worn, abrasion to lower cover; bookplate removed from front pastedown, pencil note to front free endpaper.

Very rare first edition of this anti-Jesuit work criticising the over-zealous use of the whip by teachers at the Jesuit school in Rodez, in the south of France, written by a former student who had suffered at their hands in 1735. ‘Ces pères’, he writes, ‘à qui il faudroit donner le nom de bourreaux’, pour remplacer celui de Jésuites ... exercent sur les écoliers les plus grandes cruautés; les régens les y font fouetter presque tous les jours jusqu’au sang, par plaisir, par caprice ou par vengeance’ (p. 4)

The author describes how whippings took place (executed by a ‘correcteur’ under the direction of the master), including the number of strikes and their rapidity, and gives the names of the flagellators (e.g. Père Salelles, ‘un vrai bourreau’) and the flagellated, accusing the former of taking malicious pleasure from the daily ‘fessations’.

The graphic frontispiece shows a bare-bottomed student being whipped in front of Père Salelles under the caption, ‘Copie fidele des executions qui se font chez les Jesuites de la province de Toulouse’. The verses below read, ‘Je suis plus maître dans ma classe qu’un monarque dans ses etats ... Quel plaisir d’être craint! Je goûte des douceurs à les faire souffrir, à voir couler leurs pleurs ... étant Jésuite on a droit de tout faire’.

OCLC records only two copies, at the BnF and Bibliothèque Mazarine. Not on Library Hub.

Folio, pp. 32, [2]; a beautiful copy, bound in later orange wrappers. £275

A beautiful example of early nineteenth-century typography inspired by Bodoni, printed in Reggio Emilia, in a limited edition, by the local rabbi.

The story of Cecco's unrequited love for Sandra, turned into an idyll by Francesco Baldovini (1635–1716), is here presented in an elegant typographic design, influenced by the new canon set by Giambattista Bodoni less than 20 miles away in Parma. The print run was limited to 144 copies on three different papers ('carta realetta fina', 'carta realetta' and 'carta detta del leone'), each copy bearing the printed monogram seal of Coen.

Anania Coen (Hananiah Elhanan Hay Coen – מנהיג הכנעני, 1757 – 1834), second rabbi in Reggio Emilia from 1790 to 1825 and later chief rabbi of Florence, was also a scholar and bookseller, as well as the founder of the Jewish-Italian press of Reggio Emilia. The press produced mainly Hebrew text books for the well-known local School of Jewish Studies, which was reorganised by Coen and counted him amongst its most prominent teachers.


OCLC records only two copies, at the University of California, Berkeley, and Berlin State Library. Two further copies recorded at Cambridge and Manchester are in fact a Paris edition of the same date.
BARBIER, Jean. Viatorium utriusque iuris. [Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, 1493].

Small 8vo, ff. [250]; quires d-h misbound before quire B (as noted by contemporary annotations e.g. ‘Error ibi require in fine’), text in two columns, initials supplied in red, paragraph marks and capitals highlighted in red; gutters of a few leaves reinforced, damp staining to margins of first and last few gatherings, heavier towards the end, slight worming to foot of i-r, just touching the text on one or two leaves, to margins of a1-a6, and from D6 to end, affecting a few letters and with some loss to lower corner of last two leaves; bound in contemporary calf tooled to a panel design, traces of original gilt, remains of clasps, five tabs; spine cracking but still sound, repairs to spine ends, corners and pastedowns; near contemporary inscriptions to front pastedown (see below), later pencil notes to front free endpaper.

£3500

A handsome copy of this incunable edition of Jean Barbier’s novel medieval legal handbook. Barbier ‘published, shortly after 1480, a small manual of law for the use of practitioners and students ... This summary, conceived on a new plan for the time, in which one finds a mix of Roman law, written law and canon law, modified by Languedoc custom, enjoyed a vogue evidenced by the number of editions issued while printing was still in its infancy’ (translated from Dictionnaire de biographie française sub Barbier). This was the first edition to be published in Strasbourg, all earlier editions having appeared in Lyons.

The Viatorium comprises four parts: the first on crimes, including adultery, homicide, sorcery, forgery, sacrilege, and sedition; the second on contracts and gifts; the third on wills and testaments; and the fourth on judgements, legal practice, and trials.

Provenance: near contemporary inscriptions to front pastedown: ‘Iste liber attinet Venerabili Cenobio S. Nicolai Monasterii Anndes’; ‘Qui dono datus est una cum aliis voluminibus a perhonorando viro Magistro Johanne Bayr curie aug. aduocato’; ‘Dem heylig. perg pin ich zugehorig’ i.e. presented to the Benedictine monastery of Andechs in Bavaria by the lawyer Johann Bayr.

BMC I 127; Bod-inc B-154; Goff B334; ISTC ib00334000.
Se donationibus inter observum.

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Prima pars

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Erox ibi! (Requisi dunque!)
First editions of two textbooks, the first one on natural sciences, including philosophy, astrology and alchemy, and the second on eloquence and rhetoric, by the Louvain professor Nicolaus Biesius (1516–1573), whose thought on atomistic philosophy influenced John Dee.

After his studies in Ghent and Louvain, Biesius (Nikolaes van Biese) travelled extensively in Europe and completed further studies in Valencia and Siena, before returning to Louvain University to teach medicine and philosophy. His lectures were primarily about theoretical medicine and natural philosophy, including alchemy and atomistic philosophy. Biesius was in correspondence with many learned humanists and scientists of his time, such as Andreas Camutius, Johann Winter von Andernach, and Charles de l'Ecluse. Biesius' atomistic philosophy, as well as his studies of the arcane, would surely have influenced the thought of John Dee, whom he met in Louvain during the latter's tour of the Continent between 1548 and 1551. The private physician of Emperor Maximilian II from 1571, Biesius was also highly regarded for his oratorical abilities, which earned him the post of personal teacher of rhetoric to the Duke of Alva.
Provenance: from the celebrated library of Buxheim Charterhouse. Founded around 1100, the monastery was handed over to the Carthusian order in 1402 and soon became the largest charterhouse in Germany. During the reformation, the city of Memmingen attempted to seize its property, but the prior appealed to the Emperor Charles V and in 1548 it was declared an Imperial Charterhouse (Reichskartause), directly responsible to the Emperor. The monastery’s library is particularly famous, both for its many fine manuscripts and for its extensive collection of early printed books, including over 3,000 incunabula. When the monastery – like most others in Germany – was secularised in 1802, the estate, together with the library, came into the possession of the Count of Ostein. On his death in 1809, Buxheim was inherited by Count Friedrich Waldbott von Bassenheim. His son, Hugo Philipp (1820-1895), was so extravagant that he was forced over the years to sell off much of his inheritance. In 1883, the historic library from Buxheim was sold by Carl Förster at auction in Munich’ (Leeds University Library, online).

I: USTC records only two copies in North America, at Pennsylvania University Library and Emory. Adams B-2032; BT 5271; Pettegree NB 5111; STC Dutch 35; USTC 406005. See: Westman (ed.), *The Copernican Achievement*, p. 247 (note); Daston and Stolleis (eds.), *Natural Law and Laws of Nature in Early Modern Europe: Jurisprudence, theology, Moral and Natural Philosophy*, p. 281 (bibliography).

II: No copies recorded in North America according to USTC and OCLC. Adams B-2030; BT 5270; USTC 440891. On Biesius role as educator, see: Karin Tilmans, ‘Biesius: on the importance of the educated élite’, in Scott Amos, Pettegree and van Nierop (eds.), *The Education of a Christian Society: Humanism and the Reformation in Britain and the Netherlands*.
Tibet, the punishments for adultery in Korea, the sale of wives in Brighton, and so on, and their various attitudes to divorce, virginity, polygamy, and nudity. It is doubtful that Blocquel's research for this section was entirely thorough.

Gay 551 (giving date as 1833); OCLC records copies at Chicago, Montpellier and the BNF only.

First edition, very rare, of this satirical defence and exploration of cuckoldry in European and global culture, written by the Lille printer and bookseller Simon-François Blocquel (1780-1863) under one of his many pseudonyms.

Obviously not a translation from the English, the Manuel is designed to console the cuckold with the thought that his state is both agréable and utile; Blocquel attempts to prove this using several arguments. First, and far from least, the cuckold's errant wife will manifest her feelings of guilt in increased tenderness towards her husband; secondly, it could well result in financial gain, as the lover might be able to "acheter en même temps la complaisance intéressée de celui dont il occupe la place". However, these are not the only things to console a cuckold; just look, Blocquel suggests, at all those who have been in the same boat, throughout history. Some are illustrated on the folding frontispiece (and who could object to being in the same situation as, say, Vulcan?); others are shown in sketches, and range from magistrates to philosophers. The work then turns anthropological, with descriptions of the marital customs of different countries (women having many husbands in

12mo, pp. vii, [1], 472, [4]; very occasional small spots; very good in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red edges, marbled endpapers; upper joint slightly split at head, some wear to extremities; 2 printed pages bound in at beginning, completed in manuscript and with red wax seal, recording the award of this volume as a prize in 1774; inscription to title ‘ex libris Mariae Benedicti Desbarati’.

£250

Later edition (first published in 1687) of this influential work by the Jesuit critic and grammarian Bouhours (1628-1702), this copy presented as a prize to a student in Condom, in southwestern France, in 1774.

The *Manière* comprises four dialogues on pensée (or literary ornament) between two friends: Philanthe, an enthusiastic defender of novelty, and Eudoxe, representing the more moderate voice of Bouhours. The pair discuss how a pensée can be founded in truth, distinguish three genres of pensées and their appropriate applications, and determine the desired clarity of a pensée. Published in English as *The art of criticism* in 1705, Bouhours’ work influenced the likes of Addision, Pope, and Johnson.

This copy contains two specially-printed pages at the beginning recording its presentation as a prize to Maria Benedict Desbaratz, a student at the Oratorian College in Condom, for ‘stricta oratio’ (i.e. poetry). They bear the arms of Condom, a red wax seal, and the signature of the head of the College, Cluzet.

Sommervogel 11909.
CENSORED CASTIGLIONE

9/ CASTIGLIONE, Baldassarre. Il libro del cortegiano del conte Baldesar Castiglione, di nuouo rincontrato con l’originale scritto di mano de l’autore: con la tauola di tutte le cose degne di notitia: e di piu, con una brieue raccolta de le conditioni, che si ricercano a perfetto cortegiano, & a donna di palazzo. *Venice, in casa de’ figliuoli di Aldo, 1547.*

8vo, ff. [5], 195, [8, index]; italic letter, capital spaces with guide letters, woodcut device to title and last page, imprint from colophon; small loss to blank fore-edges of ff. 181 and 182, small holes and ink stains to last two leaves; very good in 19th-century calf, spine in compartments with gilt lettering-piece, gauffered edges, marbled endpapers; somewhat rubbed and worn, some splitting and worming to upper joint; early ink note to title ‘Correctus et expurgatus’, some passages and words in the text crossed through in black ink. £1250

Handsome Aldine edition – the first to include an index – of *Il Cortegiano*, the prototype of the ‘courtesy book’ and the classic picture of the ideal renaissance courtier, prince, and enlightened ruler. Renouard describes this edition (which followed earlier Aldine editions of 1528, 1533, 1538, 1541, and 1545) as ‘très jolie, revue avec soin ... la meilleure que les Alde aient donnée de ce livre’.

Interestingly this copy has been censored in black ink in accordance with the corrections required by the Sacred Congregation of the Index, and declared ‘Correctus et expurgatus’ in a note on the title-page. A long passage on combat has been crossed through on f. 16v, and certain references to God, the Pope, the church, paradise, Roman girls, heretics, sin, the priesthood, the soul, and Fra Mariano have been inked over.

Adams C933; Ahmanson-Murphy 367; Renouard 139:1; USTC 819507.
tener un passo; cobattere una battaglia; sia buono era i meglio intrare. Nel giocare d'anni, correre tori, lanzar haaste, e darti, sia tra spegnere occhi eccellente. Ma sopra tutto accompagni ogni suo movimento con un certo buon giudizio. Grazie, se vi deve meritare quella smania della nuore che tesa s'apprezza. Sono anchor molti altri esser cisi, che a benche non dipendono direttamente dalle arme, pur con esse hanno molto commodo e tengono as fac di una serenità mirabile e tra questi parmi la caccia essere de' principal: perché ha una certa similitudine di guerra, che è veramente piace al gran Signori, et conveniente ad huom di Corte, et comprende se che anchor tra gli antichi era in molta consuetudine. Conveniente è anchor fare una notte, saltare, correre, gridare pietre: per che oltre alla utile, che di esso si può haver alla guerra, molte volte occorre far prova di se in tali cose, onde s'acquista buona attitudine, maßiaméte nelle molitissime, con la quale signora che l'huom s'accommoda. Anchor nobile esserè, et convenente siamo ad huom di Corte è il gioco di pallà, nel quale molto si ne de la disposizione del corpo, et la prestenza, et difficiltà d'ogni membro, e tutto quello che quasi in ogni altro esserè si uede. Ne di minor lande essimo il sollevato è cavallo, il quale benche sia facile, et difficile, fra l'huomé leggerissimo, e sempre più che alcuni'altera cosa, e oltre alla utile, se quella leggerezza è accompagnata buona grazia, fa (el puer mio) più bel spettacolo che alcuni de gli altri. Essendo adunque il nostro Correggiano in questi esserè più che mediocremente esser = sopresso che debba lasciargli altri da canto, come solleva...
2 vols, 8vo, pp. lxxxiii, 405, ff. [2]; pp. xlvi, 556, ff. [2], including subscribers’ lists in both volumes, two engraved plates; a clean and crisp copy, beautifully bound in contemporary half polished calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments, red morocco labels lettered gilt in two, the others elaborately decorated gilt; Sir Gore Ouseley’s copy, with his armorial bookplate to front pastedown

£950

First edition to be edited by Gabriele Rossetti of the Inferno, all that was completed of his projected six-volume Dante. The father of Dante Gabriel, William Michael, and Christina, the elder Rossetti emigrated from Italy in 1824, and this was his first major publication. His copious annotations attempt, among other matters, to demonstrate that the poem had an anti-papal significance.

This copy belonged to one of the subscribers, Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844), influential diplomat and keen orientalist. While serving as British ambassador at the Court of Persia from 1810 to 1814, Sir Gore negotiated the Treaty of Gulistan between Russia and Persia, confirming the inclusion of modern-day Azerbaijan, Daghestan and Eastern Georgia into the Russian Empire. For his services, Sir Gore was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, and the Grand Cross of the Imperial Russian Order of Saint Alexander Newski (both titles stated on his bookplate). A keen orientalist like his brother William, Sir Gore formed a major collection of Oriental manuscripts, which are now held at the Bodleian Library.

The impressive subscribers’ lists include also John Cam Hobhouse, John Hookham Frere (who increased his order by ten copies in the second volume), Byron’s secretary John William Polidori, and Sir Walter Scott.
II/ [DEFOE, Daniel.] The Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner ... London: Printed by, W. Taylor ... 1719.

[With:]

[DEFOE, Daniel.] The farther Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, being the second and last Part of his Life, and of the strange and surprizing Accounts of his Travels round three Parts of the Globe, written by himself, to which is added a Map of the World, in which is delineated the Voyages of Robinson Crusoe. London: Printed by W. Taylor ... 1719.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [4], 364; [8], 373, [1]; with an engraved frontispiece (inlaid and bound here after the Preface) in volume I, and a folding world map (laid down) in volume II; title-page of volume I cut to remove edition statement, the two parts neatly laid down, title-page of volume II inlaid; with an additional portrait plate of Defoe bound as a frontispiece; bound without the final advertisements in late 19th-century polished calf, gilt, rebacked.

£1000

Third edition of part I, the issue with the lion tail-piece on p. 364 (Hutchins 3T); first edition, second issue of part II (with the advertisement on A4 verso).

Robinson Crusoe was first printed in an edition of one thousand at the end of April 1719, its success bringing three further editions before the publication of the Farther Adventures in August of the same year. Hutchins identifies this issue as the better of the two printings of the third edition; the other ‘appears to have been the more hastily printed, if one is to judge by the number of misprints’.

At some point in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, this copy was doctored to give the impression that this is a copy of the first edition of Part I – with the section of the title-page containing the edition statement cut out. The printer’s device is however that of the third edition, as are the issue points in the text.

Furbank and Owens 201; Hutchins, Robinson Crusoe and its Printing, pp. 74-8, pp. 97-112.
Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 4to (21.5 x 17.5 cm), ff. [210], neatly written in a single hand in brown ink; with 6 engraved plates bound in (‘La logique’, Thomas Aquinas, ‘Arbor Porphyrii’, ‘Dispositio syllogismi’, Porphyry, Plato; some signed ‘H. Bonnart au Coq’) and with a large folded broadside bound in at end (‘Deo opt. max. philosophia rationalis ... Praeside R. P. Jacobo Defontaine, e Soc. Jesu, Art. Doct. ac Phil. Prof.’); occasional small marks and stains, small hole to one leaf, engraved leaf before title with central portion cut away, short closed tear to broadside (without loss); very good in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers; short split at head of upper joint, some wear to spine, corners and edges, some rubbing to boards.

A nice manuscript recording philosophical lectures on Porphyry’s Isagoge and Aristotle’s Categories given by the Jesuit Jacques Defontaine (1685-1763) in 1725. Defontaine entered the Society of Jesus in 1705 and subsequently taught philosophy and theology at Douai, in northern France, and at Mons, in Belgium.

The manuscript is enhanced with 6 engraved plates, some signed by the Parisian engraver Henri Bonnart. These include portraits of Aquinas, Porphyry, and Plato, each with a short biography beneath. At the end of the volume is a scarce printed broadside summarising Defontaine’s lectures on the Isagoge, and on Aristotle’s Categories and Analytics (no copies traced on OCLC).

Provenance: inscription to front free endpaper ‘Ex libris Alberti Petri Josephi Mustelier de Berlaymont Logica Major anno domini 1737 Valencenis [i.e. Valenciennes]’. Pierre Albert Joseph Mustelier de Berlaymont was the son of Jean Mustelier, Conseiller Secrétaire du Roi. He clearly used this manuscript while studying at the Jesuit College of Valenciennes, just cast of Douai.

cf. Sommervogel II 1874 for the broadside.
DEDICATED TO HER TEACHER

13/ DEROCHE, Caroline. ‘Lettre de bonne année d’une élève à la personne qui est chargée de son éducation’; ‘première lettre sur l’histoire universelle’; ‘Mémoire de dépense depuis le mois d’aout 1807’. Clermont and Génolhac, France, 1806-1819.

Manuscript on paper, in French, 4to (26 x 20 cm), 2 parts, pp. [10]; [2], 29, [3] + blanks; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand; a few light marks; very good; loose within contemporary homemade dark green paper wrappers, edges stitched with thread; a little creased and marked; inscribed ‘Ce cahier appartient à Caroline Deroche de Genolhac departement du Gard dans le bas Languedoc’.

£675

A charming manuscript composed by the young Caroline Deroche of Génolhac, in the south of France, during the First French Empire.

The principle text (left unfinished) is an historical essay covering creation, the fall, Noah’s ark, Cyrus the Great, Xerxes, and the Egyptians, opening with comments on the benefits of studying history. Caroline dedicates the essay to her teacher (addressed as ‘Madame’), writing in affectionate terms: ‘En vain les années s’accumuleront, elle ne me feront pas oublier ce temps heureux où vous prenez tant de soins de mon éducation ... L’intérêt que vous avez toujours pris à mon avancement dans cette science m’est un sûr garant que vous vous voudrez bien agréer ce foible essai d’une de vos élèves.’

The second part of the manuscript comprises a record of Caroline’s expenses and receipts from August 1807 to March 1819. She spends her money on fabrics, dresses, shoes, hats, gloves, and handkerchiefs, purchased from Génolhac, Nîmes, Clermont, Alès, Mende, and Montpellier. Other expenses include ‘du cordonnet et des glands pour garnir un sac’, ‘payé au peruquier’, and ‘arranger ma montre’. Her literary activity is also evidenced: ‘acheté du papier des plumes et de la cire’. By way of income, she notes payments received from the sale of sheep, wool, and ‘la feuille de murier’ (mulberry leaves, used to feed silkworms).
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mois</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Prix</th>
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<tr>
<td>Janvier 1840</td>
<td>Achète un mouchoir de Madrid</td>
<td>11-10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>une robe de nankin</td>
<td>24-1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>façons de cette robe et les froufroux</td>
<td>4-13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>une paire de gant de cuir</td>
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<td>Satin Blanchis à croix en Doutelle et de pois</td>
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<td>achète du papier du chapeau et de la roche</td>
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<td>une robe Blanchis acheter à l'Hospital</td>
<td>2-16</td>
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<td></td>
<td>façons de cette robe et arranger une robe</td>
<td>6-3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>façons le froufroux d'un chapeau ren</td>
<td>8-3</td>
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<td>façons tendre le ruban d'un chapeau puis</td>
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<td>façons le ruban de Porto</td>
<td>5-12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>un paire de doublure de soie et un coton</td>
<td>9-12</td>
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<td>un chapeau de soie fait à Montboisi</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deux paire de doublure noire</td>
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<td>Octobre 1840</td>
<td>Une paire de doublure et deux doublures</td>
<td>7-14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Juillet</td>
<td>Des châles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Août</td>
<td>12 paire de toile et de la moufflure</td>
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<td>une paire de doublure et des mollets</td>
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<td>achète des rubans</td>
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<td>Septembre</td>
<td>De papier des planches pour le lit</td>
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<td>une paire de tablier</td>
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<td>Octobre 1841</td>
<td>On fait arranger un litent</td>
<td>12-10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>une paire de doublure et incambrage</td>
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<td>Décembre 1841</td>
<td>18 paire pour hale per 1.8</td>
<td>24-14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>faisons</td>
<td>6-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mouflelue et façons de deux bordes</td>
<td>6-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 paire de ruban car.</td>
<td>15-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars 1842</td>
<td>une paire de gown de dois noir</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>une paire de bas de loins</td>
<td>4-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>une paire de doublure</td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>un mouchoir de madras blanc</td>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>un pan percale</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 paire de Doutelle à 1'</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4664
FIDO THE DOG


8vo, pp. iv, 212; engraved frontispiece with hand-colouring, tissue guard presumably added later; a very good, crisp copy in twentieth-century polished red calf, gilt, lightly stained and rubbed at corners, joints chipped but holding firm, spine gilt, chipped with lettering-piece missing; edges and turn-ins gilt, all edges gilt, pink cloth endpapers; red silk placemarkers.

£150

‘Third edition’, scarce on the market with the frontispiece; first published 1804. A typically moralistic collection, with one very gruesome tale pertaining to animal welfare. Straying unwarily into the kitchen one day, the unfortunate dog Fido is horribly scalded by a falling pan of boiling water, losing an eye and most of his fur. Fido’s capricious owner abandons her mutilated pet, but luckily her cousin has a little hospital for the care of sick and lame animals, where Fido finds refuge with two blind fighting cocks and other damaged creatures.

Numerous works published by Harris appeared under ‘E. S.’, though this anonymous author was apparently not Elizabeth Sandham, the prolific author who published ‘at the rate of over a book a year for the entire first quarter of the nineteenth century’ (Hockliffe Project online).

Moon 740; Osborne I, p. 295-6 and II, p. 929.
WITH AN INSCRIBED ‘TOKEN’ AND DARTON’S TRADE CARD

15/ ELLIOTT, Mary, née Belson. Simple Truths, in Verse; for the Amusement and Instruction of Children at an early Age … London: William Darton, sold also by Harvey and Darton … and John Harris … [c. 1822].

8vo, pp. viii, 9-143, [1, advertisements]; engraved frontispiece, preceded by additional engraved ‘token’ leaf, inscribed ‘Mary Ann Mantel [from] her cousin Martha Flower Nov 8th 1839’; Darton’s engraved trade card to rear; frontispiece spotted and stained, some light foxing throughout, contents lightly shaken, otherwise a good copy in original quarter blue roan and boards, spine gilt, fairly severely rubbed; the trade card is mostly very clean, the corners lightly creased; leaf loosely laid in; pencil marks to margins.

£250

‘Fourth edition, corrected and revised’. Elliott was an extremely prolific author for Darton. These poems are settings of Anna Letitia Barbauld’s Hymns in Prose for Children (1791).

We have traced one other book on LibraryHub bearing this trade card, with the address given as the ‘Repository of Genius, 58 Holborn Hill’, in the Bodleian: Food for Thought by “Mother” (1823).

Darton H505.
Handsome incunable edition of George of Trebizond's Latin translation of Eusebius's *Praeparatio Evangelica*, edited by Girolamo Bologni, with numerous marginal annotations in an attractive near contemporary hand throughout.

Written in the early fourth century by the great Christian exegete, polemicist and historian Eusebius of Caesarea, the *Preparation for the Gospel* attempted to prove the superiority of Christianity over pagan philosophies and religions. The work is especially important for the wealth of quotations Eusebius included ‘from all parts of the Greek literature of a thousand years, from works both known and unknown of poets, historians, and philosophers’ (E.H. Gifford, ed., *Evangelicae praeparationis libri XV*, 1903, p. xvi).

‘The first three books discuss the threefold system of Pagan theology, mythical, allegorical, and political ... The next three ... give an account of the chief oracles, of the worship of daemons, and of the various opinions of Greek philosophers on the doctrines of Fate and Free Will. Books VII-IX give reasons for preferring the religion of the Hebrews founded chiefly on the testimony of various authors ... In Books X-XII Eusebius argues that the Greeks had borrowed from the older theology and philosophy of the Hebrews, dwelling especially on the supposed dependence of Plato upon Moses. In the last three books the comparison of Plato with Moses is continued, and the mutual contradictions of other Greek philosophers, especially the Peripatetics and Stoics, are exposed and criticized’ (*ibid.* pp. xviii-xix).

*Provenance:* near contemporary marginalia picking out words and passages of interest, with a longer note referencing Herodotus' Histories to ἥον; ownership inscription of Ranuccio Luigi Scarpacci of Bergamo, whose valuable library was dispersed after his death in 1808; book label of the collector and antiquary Paolo Vimercati Sozzi (1801-1883).

BMC V 376; Bod-Inc E-051; Goff E122; ISTC ie00122000.
IN AN ART NOUVEAU ARABESQUE BINDING


8vo, pp. [4], 112; an excellent copy, beautifully bound by Hatchards in contemporary tan niger morocco (turn-in signed in gilt), each board within broad gilt-ruled border, upper board gilt to elaborate floral design with gilt green morocco onlays, lower board gilt-ruled in lozenges with floral centre-piece gilt in each, spine lettered freely with scattered points and stars between flowers tooled in gilt, broad turn-ins gilt, marbled endpapers, top-edge gilt; very slight rubbing at extremities; gift presentation inscription dated July 1897 to first flyleaf. £975

A beautiful Macmillan comparative edition of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, gathering the full texts of the fifth and first editions, together with a list of variations between the second, third, and fourth editions, and a comparative table of stanzas in the first four editions. Attractively bound by Hatchards of Piccadilly, London, in art nouveau style, to an arabesque design.

First published by Bernard Quaritch in 1859, Fitzgerald's rendering of quatrains attributed to the eleventh-century Persian poet Omar Khayyam was initially a flop, only later becoming 'the most popular verse translation into English ever made' (see ODNB).

Not in Potter, Bibliography of the Rubáiyát. A later (1899) Macmillan edition, with almost identical contents and pagination, can be found in Potter, 154.
DA VINCI-INSPIRED AMPHIBIOUS MAN


8vo, pp. 24; frontispiece designed and engraved by the brothers Gerli illustrating the floating device; woodcut arms of dedicatee Gilberto Borromeo Arese to head of dedication; small marginal ink stains to frontispiece, slightly trimmed at head, otherwise a very good copy, in later plain blue wrappers; presentation copy from the authors, inscribed ‘ex dono auctoris’ at foot of title. **£650**

First and only edition of a rare treatise describing a newly-invented amphibious floating device for infantrymen, inspired by Leonardo da Vinci’s drawings on the same subject.

After being successfully tested in the lake of the Royal Villa of Monza in the presence of archduke Ferdinand of Austria, the device was used to cross the river Po between Pavia and Piacenza, and later the Danube in Vienna. Despite the successful tests, there is no further evidence that the device was used on any other occasion nor built on a large scale, probably because of overall costs and practicality.

The device’s inventors, the brothers Agostino, Giuseppe and Carlo Giuseppe Gerli, were the embodiment of the spirit and encyclopaedic knowledge of the Age of Enlightenment. The elder brother, Agostino (1744–1821), worked as an architect, urban planner and painter in Italy, France and Austria; Giuseppe was an expert chemist and mechanic, while Carlo Giuseppe was an accomplished engraver (in 1784 he published a collection of engravings of Leonardo’s drawings, *Disegni di Leonardo da Vinci*, one of the earliest and most comprehensive attempts to make Leonardo’s works known to a wider public in modern times). The three brothers worked together on a variety of projects and inventions, including a hot air balloon, similar to the one built by the Montgolfier brothers in November 1793, in which, accompanied by count Paolo Andreani, they made the first balloon flight over Italian soil in February 1784.

LibraryHub shows only one copy in the UK, at the BL; OCLC records five copies in North America (New York Public Library, University of California, Yale, Brown and Society of the Cincinnati library), one in France (Bibliothèque nationale de France) and a handful in Italian libraries.


2 vols, 8vo, pp. xxv, [1], 584, 40 (publisher’s catalogue), with 13 maps and 46 illustrations; viii, [2], 623, [1 blank], with 10 maps and 29 illustrations; very good in publisher’s dark blue cloth, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, preserved in red cloth clamshell box with gilt-lettered spine (joints worn); with ALS from Haggard to the Earl of Rosebery dated 27 Nov. 1902 to front flyleaf of vol. 1, armorial bookplates of Rosebery to front pastedowns, some pencil notes to half-titles, and a few marginal pencil marks. £500

First edition, author’s presentation copy, enclosing a letter from Haggard to the liberal politician Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929), who served as Foreign Secretary under Gladstone, and as Prime Minister in 1894 and 1895.

As well as being an enormously popular and influential novelist – famous for works such as King Solomon’s Mines and She – Haggard was an expert on agricultural and rural affairs. His travels throughout England and Wales in 1901 and 1902 fed into Rural England, ‘a survey that depicted the wretched condition of farming and proposed reforms’ (ODNB).

Haggard here writes to Rosebery: ‘I am venturing to send you ... my volumes Rural England which appear tomorrow. I trouble you thus in the hope that I may influence you, one of our first agriculturalists & a great leader of the nation’s thought in favour of the moderate reforms which I enumerate in my conclusions. My lord, you will I am sure understand how hard it is for a private individual to fight this battle for our countryside & agricultural industries all alone & unaided ...’ Rosebery evidently read Haggard’s work thoroughly, as his occasional pencil marks show.

Printed diary and account book for 1753 with numerous entries in manuscript, 12mo (13.5 x 8.5 cm), ff. [51] (wanting several leaves), entries neatly written in brown ink, with some later notes in juvenile hands; quires loose, some ink smudges and marks; in contemporary sheep; boards detached and worn, spine wanting; inscription to front pastedown ‘E libris Thomae Hebbes 1755 Feby: ye 15th’.

£750

A fascinating record of Thomas Hebbes’s final year as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. Following schooling at Westminster, Hebbes was admitted to Trinity in 1752, subsequently becoming a scholar and graduating BA in 1756 and MA in 1759. He served as Chaplain of Trinity between 1758 and 1760, and then as Vicar of Herne Hill, Kent, before his death in 1766.

The diary and accounts contain numerous references to Hebbes’s academic activities. In March 1755 he keeps an ‘opponency in ye Schools agt Mr Rash of Key’s College’, and later notes others against ‘Mr Leicester Junr of Peterhouse’ and ‘Mr Bearcroft of Peterhouse’; he declaims in Chapel, and presents an epistle to the Master of Trinity, Dr Smith. In January 1756 he buys ‘an old hood’ and ‘Batchelor’s Gown’ and pays the ‘Moderator’s man for huddling’ before being examined by Mr Howkins, and by two moderators and four fathers ‘in ye theatre’. He makes payments to the Junior Proctor, Beadle, Head Lecturer, and Senior Bursar, and buys wine and port for the Batchelors’ table and dinner at ‘ye Tuns’, before taking his degree on 23 January and promptly departing for Kensington.

It is interesting to see what Hebbes spent his money on: coffee, oysters, jellies, liquorice, chocolate, cherries; rum, cider, wine, ale, raspberry brandy, negus; lavender water, ‘Lucatella’s balsam’; a new wig, repairs to his watch, Christmas boxes; trips to London, Saffron Walden, Chesterton, Stourbridge (‘Stirbitch’) fair, and Royston; and donations to the poor (e.g. ‘Gave to poor people in the Castle’). There are references to books too: ‘binding a book’, selling books to Piggot, and in December 1755, ‘Got in selling to Maps [i.e. the bookseller John Nicholson] 2 books wch I bought at Merril’s auction Is 4d’. He also repeatedly won and lost money at cards and bowls.

The printed matter at the end of the volume gives advice on choosing meat, dairy and fish at markets, ‘instructions for carving’, and ‘A bill of fare for every month of the year’ (wanting the last few leaves).
HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES OF COFFEE

22/ KNOLL, Johann Christian Gerhard. Lettre a un ami sur les operations du caffé. Quedlinburg, Gottfried Heinrich Schwan, 1752.

4to, pp. 20; woodcut device to title, woodcut initial and tail-piece, typographic headpiece; lightly toned, short tears to backfolds of first and final leaves; a very good copy in nineteenth-century marbled boards, rebacked in red cloth; rubbed, bumped at extremities; late nineteenth-century ownership inscription to title.

First and only edition of a scarce pamphlet on the uses and benefits of coffee. Discussing the consumption and reception of coffee from Britain to Turkey, Knoll (1726–1757) dismisses criticisms of coffee, including that it reduces both beauty and virility, or that it is contrary to Islam, instead promoting the merits of the drink. A doctor practicing in Halberstadt, he recommends the medicinal use of caffeine in cases of migraines, deafness, and scurvy, its benefits being derived supposedly from being both acidic and alkaline.

OCLC records only six copies worldwide: two in Germany (Saxony and Neuburg Donau), two in the US (Northwestern University and National Library of Medicine), one in France (BnF), and one in Sweden (Linkoping). We could not trace any copies in the UK.

8vo, pp. [2], 17, [1 errata], 616, [12]; text in Latin and French; woodcut device to title, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; occasional slight browning; very good in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments; some wear to spine and boards, wanting front flyleaf; inscriptions to title: ‘Bailleul’ (crossed through), and ‘ex libris Joan. du Perron’; extensive contemporary marginalia. £850

Later edition of this popular French translation, with commentary, of the Book of Isaiah, by the Port-Royal theologian and humanist Le Maistre de Sacy (1613-1684), famous for his *Bible de Port-Royal*, this copy with extensive marginalia by a contemporary reader to 285 pages.

The marginal annotations, in Latin with occasional French and Greek, constitute an independent commentary on the Book of Isaiah in their own right, and would appear to have been written by a member of the clergy, perhaps as a teaching aid. In addition to references to books of the Old and New Testaments and to the works of numerous Church Fathers (including Jerome, Augustine, Gregory, and Chrysostom), the marginalia include several mentions of Jean Calvin, and notes of an historical nature. The Bible of Antoine Vitré is also referred to.
ISAIE, CHAP. II.

CHAPITRE II.

1. 

V. Ezech. ou prophétise de l'Israël, qui vit, il y a 24 ans, à l'époque des guerres de Judà et de Jérusalem.


5. Jour de Seigneur, pour les pecheurs. 5

6. Veniez, o maître de Jacob, marchons dans la lumière du Seigneur.

7. Car vous avez rejeté la maison de Jacob qui est vertueux, peuple parce qu'ils ont été remplis de superstitions & de meutes artificielles, qu'ils ont eu de mauvais exemples comme les Philistins, & qu'ils se sont attachés à des enfants étrangers.

8. Leur terre est remplie d'or & d'argent ; et leurs trippers sont infâmes.


10. L'homme s'est abondé, et profondément devenu fesse. Les premiers de l'entente se font humilier devant eux ; & leur pardon ne leur passe point.

11. Entre dans la pierre, & cachez-vous dans les cachots, tous les peuples d'orient, & les gens.

12. O maître de Jacob, et de la reine, & de la reine, & de la reine.

13. De jour en jour est la rage du peuple, & les nations de rage.

Folio blue-paper album, ff. [88], with arms and dedication, 33 ff. text, 40 original photographs (of which several in colour) and 14 photographic copies of newspaper articles, each with printed caption; a beautiful copy, bound in blue hard-grained morocco by Goguillon (turn-in signed in gilt), upper board and spine lettered in gilt, blue ribbon place-marker, with slipcase; introduction signed by Colonel Rémy; dedication inscribed and signed by Lord Mountbatten ‘Inscrit pour Emilien et Francine Amaury // Mountbatten of Burma // A.F’.

A unique presentation album to Lord Mountbatten, recording his visit to Normandy on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of a memorial in Bruneval, inscribed by him and donated to Émilien Amaury, the French Resistance leader and post-War newspaper magnate.

In memory of the campaign to free France during the Second World War, Lord Mountbatten visited Normandy in summer 1975, attending events in Caen on the twentieth of June; le Havre and Rouen on the twenty-first; and on the twenty-second Bruneval, where in February 1942 Mountbatten had, as chief of Combined Operations, orchestrated Operation Biting, the first allied raid on occupied France. For each town, the album contains a schedule, photographs of memorial events, and the text of the speeches given by Mountbatten, the speech at Bruneval being accompanied by explanatory illustrations of the raid there.

The album has a signed introduction by Gilbert Renault (1904–1984, pseud. Colonel Rémy), whose Free French intelligence network had provided information for the raid on Bruneval. It was later inscribed and gifted by Mountbatten to Émilien Amaury (1909–1977), co-founder of the Rue de Lille Resistance Group, who used his position in Philippe Pétain’s government to supply Resistance newspapers with paper (rationed at the time) and other materials. After the end of the war, Amaury went on to become one of the biggest names in the French publishing industry of the twentieth century.
En hommage
à
L'AMIRAL DE LA FLOTTE BRITANNIQUE
COMTE MOUNTBATTEN DE BIRMANIE

pour qu'il conserve le souvenir
de son récent voyage en une Normandie
qui lui doit essentiellement
d'être la première province française
da avoir été libérée
du joug de l'occupation ennemie,
en prélude à la libération totale de la France,
suivie de l'écrasement
de la formidable puissance hitlérienne.

Dessin pour Emilian de Francia

Amaury

Mountbatten

[Signature]
RARE PIECE OF EPHEMERA ON THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR


4to (185 x 250 mm), pp. [4]; a bifolium, folded in the middle; sewing holes and three tears with loss of paper along the central fold, not affecting text; nevertheless a very good, clean copy. £350

An incredibly rare account of the battle of Trafalgar, published in Italy shortly after the battle itself.

The account opens with a description of the composition of the Royal Navy fleet against the combined fleets of the French and Spanish navies, followed by a report of the circumstances in which Lord Nelson lost his life, accordant with Admiral Collingwood’s despatch from the battle. It then illustrates, by means of typographic elements, the order of battle of the two sides, and their successive changes of formation. Finally, the report provides a full list of the ships involved in the battle, their number of cannons and their fate following the battle.

No copies recorded on OCLC and LibraryHub. ICCU shows only one copy, at the Biblioteca Reale in Turin.
Il combattimento è stato de' più ostinati e sanguinosi, ed ha durato 26 ore. Una fiera tempesta di mare contribuì a renderlo anche più disastroso. Le nostre coste erano coperte d'avanzo di navi e di cadaveri; forse la storia ci racconta pochi di simili avvenimenti. In questo fatto lord Nelson fu da prima ferito nel petto da un pezzo di mitraglia, e dopo medicato, si fece riportare in coperta sopra di una sedia; e nel mentre che continuava a dare i suoi ordini, un altro colpo le portò via l'altro braccio, e mise fine alla sua esistenza. Egualmente il generale-maggiore Bir-Reston inglese morì al principio del combattimento alle ore 3.

Ecco le varie posizioni delle squadre:

**Fregate.**

**Figura del combattimento.**

**PRIMA POSIZIONE.**

Squadra combinata di 35 vascelli.

Squadra inglese di 29 vascelli.

**SECONDA POSIZIONE.**

e prima manovra di Nelson per tagliare la linea.

**TERZA POSIZIONE.**

e seconda manovra di Nelson, tagliando la linea nell'uno e nell'altro lato.

**Squadra Francese.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Navire</th>
<th>Cannone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L'Achille</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte bianco</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il Fregoso</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccineto</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comandante da Villehunivers reso, e dopo il combattimento perdutio sopra Cádiz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Erode</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettuno</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plutone</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomabile</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argonauta</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Algebreus</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formidable</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intrepido</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redoutable</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Despair Trout</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Scipione</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Vervick</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiftsure</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>L'Aquila</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

N.° 18 Vascelli Francesi.

**Squadra Spagnuola.**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Trinità Cod.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principe d'Asbrias</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Anna</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Leandro</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Giusto</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanez</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahama</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Népmucen</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayo</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Idefonzos</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Franc. d'Assisi</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettuno</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Agostino</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il Monarca</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argonauta</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perduti anche la Costa.

**Tre Vascelli inglese che giunsero durante il combattimento.**
A 17TH-CENTURY MINIATURE BIBLE, IN A CONTEMPORARY BOOK-BAG


64mo in 8s, 571, [1]; printed in Greek; title coming loose, otherwise a very good copy in contemporary calf, borders double-filleted in gilt, corner-pieces tooled in silver, spine gilt-filleted in compartments between 4 bands, with floral centre-piece tooled in silver in each, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges silver-gilt and gauffered with a floral tool, marbled endpapers, slightly rubbed at extremities, silver tarnished, front free endpaper detached; in a contemporary goatskin carrying case, slightly worn with button lost and small wormhole.

£1250


A protestant printer trained at Paris, Jean Jannon (d. 1658) established his press in the Huguenot principality of Sedan, independent from France from 1560 until 1642. Prized for its accuracy (it is said to contain only three errors) and for its fine typography, this New Testament is printed in Jannon’s five-point petite sédanoise type, considered ‘the finest ever created for a miniature edition’ (Bondy).

Intended as a pocket edition, the Jannon’s New Testament, which reproduces the text of the first Elzevir Testament (1624), is here found in a rare contemporary goatskin book-bag.

Bondy, p. 8; Darlow & Moule 4676; Spielmann 385.

TAKING THE ORDERS


Manuscript on paper, in French, with a few words of Latin, small 4to (20 x 14.5 cm), ff. [59]; very neatly written in brown ink in two hands; very good, clean and crisp, in contemporary red morocco, gilt borders and corner pieces to covers, spine gilt with green morocco lettering-piece, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; a few marks to covers.

£600

An attractive manuscript ordinal detailing the ceremonies to be followed and the prayers to be employed in ordinations, covering the tonsure, admission to the minor orders of porter, lector, exorcist, and acolyte, and admission to the major orders of subdeacon, deacon, and priest.

Reference to Henri-Joseph-Claude de Bourdeilles (1720-1802), Bishop of Soissons from 1764 to 1790, indicates that our manuscript was employed in the diocese of Soissons, in the north of France.
On the tonsure the text states: ‘On prepare des ciseaux pour couper les cheveux et un bassin pour les mettre’. Lectors are instructed by the bishop: ‘Appliquez vous donc à prononcer la parole de Dieu, c’est à dire les lectures saintes, d’une manière distincte et intelligible, et sans aucune alteration ou falsification , afin que les fidèles en soient instruits et édifiés.’ And exorcists are told: ‘vous recevez donc le pouvoir d’imposer les mains sur les possédés et par l’imposition de vos mains, par la grace du St Esprit, et par les paroles des exorcismes les esprits impurs sont forcés de sortir des corps qu’ils possedoient.’
28/ OWEN, Thomas. The Reports of that late reverend and learned judge Thomas Owen, Esquire; one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Wherein are many choice Cases, most of them thoroughly argued by the learned Serjeants, and after argued and resolved by the grave Judges of those Times. With many Cases wherein the Differences in the Year-books are reconciled and explained. With two exact alphabetickall Tables, the one of the Cases, and the other of the principall Matters therein contained. London, Printed by T. R. for H. Twyford, T. Dring, and J. Place ... 1656.

First edition of these law reports by the sixteenth-century judge Thomas Owen (d. 1598). A similar publication had appeared in 1641 containing the reports of Sir Henry Hobart (1560-1625) of Blickling Hall, but no other reports of Tudor law cases, nor any books relating to Thomas Owen, appear to have been published before this one. These reports contain a few cases related to slander and defamation, which was uncommon in law before the seventeenth century, including ‘calling one bastard ... calling one whore, and that she had the French pox ... for saying Thou murtherer’, etc.

Provenance: Sir Daniel Fleming (1633-1701), seventeenth-century antiquary: ‘Fleming’s reputation as an antiquary was acknowledged in Edmund Gibson’s 1695 edition of Camden’s Britannia, in the section on Westmorland. His antiquarian pursuits had developed in the 1660s and 1670s when he sent manuscripts and advice to Sir William Dugdale, and in 1677 he was known to Gregory King at the College of Arms’ (ODNB).
WHEEL OF FORTUNE

29/ [PISTOR, Johannes and Hieronimus ZIEGLER (editor)]. Dialogus de fato et fortuna, cui nomen paraclitus, vere pius, & doctus. Augsburg, H. Steiner, 1544.

4to, ff. [14]; with a large woodcut on the title-page; a little stained, mainly in the margins, closed and repaired tear to the first two leaves, printing year in the lower margin of the title-page partly cropped (but legible); disbound.

£850

Rare first edition of the principal work by the abbot of Fürstenfeld Johann Pistor (or Pistorius, 1538-1552). It was also published in German in the same year. Pistor’s meditation on the problem of free will and pre-assigned destiny is shaped as a ‘colloquium’ between the characters of Theomachus, Didymus and Paracletus. An outstanding feature of this publication is the woodcut showing a personified two-faced Fortuna enthroned, who turns a great spinning wheel onto which men are fed from a cluster below; each man spun off from the wheel ends up caught in a ‘landing mat’ held up by either a group of ravenous beasts or a group of ordinary-looking men. One of the many allegorical details in the image sees Fortuna’s throne as suspended from the clouds by means of thin ropes.

VD 16 P 2993. OCLC finds 5 copies in Europe; none in the UK and none in the US.
POEMS BY A CLERGYMAN FRIEND OF GALILEO


12mo, pp. [xxiv], 108; a very attractive, clean copy, bound in contemporary vellum, boards decorated with gilt floral corner- and centrepieces within double fillet frame, spine flat in compartments gilt with manuscript title, lacking ties, head of spine slightly chipped; long near contemporary biographical manuscript note on the author to verso of first flyleaf. £375

First and only Venice edition (fourth overall, originally published in Rome in 1616) of a collection of poems by Antonio Querenghi (1546–1633), a longstanding friend and supporter of Galileo Galilei.

Following his studies in Padua, Querenghi moved to Rome around 1580, where he enjoyed the patronage of five consecutive popes and various cardinals, holding various ecclesiastic, diplomatic, and secretarial positions. Back in Padua in the late 1590s, Querenghi’s house became the most important salon for the local literary and scientific community, among which was Galileo Galilei. The two became friends and in 1605 Galileo dedicated his first work to Querenghi, Dialogo de Cecco di Ronchitti da Bruzene in perpusitio de la stella Nuova, published pseudonymously. Querenghi would support Galileo, and often tried to protect him, throughout his life. His letters to his patron Cardinal d’Este, while serving as his secretary in Rome between 1615 and 1616, are a primary source of information on Galileo and the Copernican controversy of the time. It is also reported that in 1633, from his deathbed, Querenghi sent heartfelt greetings to Galileo, who had just been condemned by the Inquisition.

Querenghi was a prominent literary figure of his time, and a member of numerous literary Academies, appreciated both by the general public (as proven by the various reprints of his works) and fellow scholars. He was the model for the character of Antenorius in Barclay’s Argenis, and a protagonist in Patrizi’s Amorosa filosofia, a dialogue on the philosophy of love.


All editions are rare. Only three copies of this edition are recorded on OCLC, at the Fisher Library in Toronto, University of Michigan, and Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris. ICCU records two more copies, at the National Central Library of Florence and Correr Museum in Venice.
IN UNBOUND SHEETS


4to, pp. 62, [2 (blank)]; light spotting at folds, slight offsetting to titles from other copies of the same work; an excellent example folded in sections, unsewn and unopened, with deckle-edges. £650

Scarce edition of Rinuccini’s *Dafne*, the first printed opera libretto, an extremely rare survival preserved unbound in folded sheets.

‘Generally considered the first opera’ (Grove), *Dafne* was performed in Florence for the Carnivals of 1598, 1599, and 1600, and its libretto published in 1600 (although a single copy of an undated edition, today preserved in New York Public Library, could possibly be associated with the first performance of 1598). The present edition, curated by Luigi Fiacchi, was printed for the prominent patron of music Pietro Leopoldo Ricasoli (1778–1850) to celebrate the marriage of his brother-in-law, Pierfrancesco Rinuccini, the last descendent of *Dafne*’s author Ottavio, with the noblewoman Teresa Antinori.

OCLC shows only one copy in North America, at the Thomas Fisher Library in Toronto, two in Germany and one in France. LibraryHub records two copies in UK, at Oxford and University of Leeds.

Gamba 844 (‘Bella, nitida e corretta edizione’).
PITT LIFTS TAXES ON TEA

32/ [TEA.] GEORGE III. An Act for repealing the duty imposed on tea by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; for repealing so much of several acts as relates to the removal of tea; for directing the Officers of Excise to examine and certify the exportation of exciseable commodities; and for better securing duties on candles. London, Eyre and Strahan, 1785.

Small 8vo, pp. 72; first and last leaves rather dusty and stained, chipped along top edge and at corners, fold to upper corner; a few small ink stains to margins; otherwise a good copy, uncut and stitched as issued; contemporary inscriptions in ink to title-page referring to Norfolk interest ('Coltishall').

£150

Rare separate edition, not in ESTC. When Pitt the Younger became prime minister in 1783 he found Britain’s economy to be on the verge of collapse. To increase trade and reduce smuggling, he began cutting duties on imports. As detailed in the present act, in late 1784 duties on tea were slashed from around £12 per annum to £5. By 1789 the quantity of tea passing through Customs had doubled. This act also makes reference to Pitt’s Sinking Fund, a fund of £1 million with an interest rate of 10%, out of which any deficiency in the duties would be paid; clearly this was not necessary given the massive boost in trade. There are also provisions for packaging of tea and the opening of packages, etc.

ESTC notes a single copy of the usual ‘extract’ format with continuous pagination (pp. 1547-1574) at Lincoln’s Inn.

UNRECORDED TYPOGRAPHIC SPECIMEN BOOK

33/ TIPOGRAFIA dell’Oratorio S. Rocco. Catalogo generale: vignette diverse, emblemi mortuari, stemmi assortiti, cliche sacri. Reggio Emilia, Tipografia dell’Oratorio S. Rocco, [c. 1930].

Oblong folio, ff. [1 (title, pasted to upper board)], [161]: 1048 lithographic emblems (several repeated), of which 3 printed in colour and 14 full-page, 2pp. printed music; ‘Tipografia dell’Oratorio S. Rocco’ on slip pasted to title; toned, a few minor tears (affecting only two emblems, one with loss), one emblem excised; laced between red pebble-grained cloth boards, fastened with brass studs, upper pastedown of patterned silk, lower pastedown printed patterned paper; rubbed and lightly bumped, a few chips; marked in places in pen and pencil, one emblem augmented.

£375

Unrecorded typographic specimen book, produced by the Oratory of St Roch at Reggio Emilia. With over one thousand lithographic specimens of ornaments and illustrations, the collection covers a broad array of subjects, from wine and medals to top-hats and cheese; the majority, however, are religious: portraits of Popes and priests, images and floorplans of churches, saints (the first being a full-page image of St Prospero, patron of Reggio Emilia), candles, crucifixes, censors, religious paintings, communion and confession cards, and moral cartoons of the Commandments, Sins, and Sacraments.

No record of this specimen book could be found on ICCU nor OCLC, nor of any other work printed at the Oratory.
therefore discarded (at a very early stage, as suggested by the ownership inscription being on the frontispiece). The full title and imprint can be found on pages 4 and 5, which are in fact acting as Spanish and Italian title-pages respectively.

8vo, pp. [1 (frontispiece)], [2 (blank)], 4-219, [1], [4 (blanks)]; without half-title bearing title in Italian and conjugate preliminary blank ([*]1.2 – see below), final blank used as pastedown; Spanish text in Roman type facing Italian in italic, copper-engraved emblematic frontispiece to A1, woodcut initials; a very good copy in contemporary Spanish limp vellum, remains of green silk ties to fore-edge, very minor gnawing to boards fore-edge; contemporary manuscript corrections to Spanish text throughout, one date added in manuscript to pp. 14 and 15; ownership inscription of Edmund Fielding (‘Ed. Feilding’) to frontispiece; pencil note ‘from the Hamilton Palace sale Nov. 1919’ to front free endpaper (although we have been unable to find it in the sale catalogue).

£650

Very rare celebration of the 1634 Habsburg victory at Nördlingen, from the library of Edmund Fielding, British army officer and father of novelists Sarah and Henry Fielding.

A highly unusual and typographically odd publication by the historian and diplomat Juan Antonio de Vera y Figueroa (1583–1658), the text is printed in Spanish with facing Italian translation, and accompanied by a curious emblematic frontispiece. The work was printed in Spanish-ruled Milan, and this copy was soon sent to Spain, where it was bound and annotated; this would explain why the Spanish text, unlike the Italian, is riddled with mistakes, and why manuscript corrections in a Spanish hand can be found on 25 pages. The distribution to a Spanish audience would also explain why the half-title, printed in Italian only, would have been redundant and
This copy was subsequently acquired, most likely in Spain, by Colonel Edmund Fielding (1676–1741), ‘a brave and courtly man [but] no model of continence and probity’ (Battestin) who served under Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession, raising an infantry regiment (subsequently the 41st Regiment of Foot) and eventually reaching the rank of lieutenant-general. Among Fielding’s six surviving children from his marriage to Sarah Gould were the novelists Sarah and Henry Fielding. ‘Remarkable for his improvidence with money and his ability to win the hearts of women’ (Battestin), Edmund’s relationship with his children became famously turbulent after the death of their mother in 1718, with his widow’s family pursuing custody of the children through the courts. This perhaps led to the hostile comment, attributed to Henry’s son, that Edmund often signed his name (as here) ‘Feilding’, as his children were the first in the family to know how to spell.

ICCU lists only four copies in Italy (Lucca, Naples, Turin, and Milan, the latter also bound without the half-title). OCLC records only two further copy elsewhere, at the British Library and Biblioteca Nacional de España.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY


Folio, pp. xix, [1]; woodcut vignette to title, woodcut headpiece and initial to first leaf of text; small holes to last leaf, not affecting text, otherwise a very good copy.

£375

First and only edition of a panegyric celebrating the opening to the public of the ducal library of Modena, by its librarian Francesco Antonio Zaccaria.

Zaccaria (1714–1795) joined the Jesuits in 1731 and taught grammar and rhetoric at Gorizia until 1740. In 1751, he succeeded Ludovico Antonio Muratori as archivist and librarian of the Duke of Modena, Francesco III d'Este, and in the following years helped the transition of the ducal library from private collection to public library. He held the place of librarian in Modena until 1768, when he was removed following the publication of his *Antifebronio*, in which he strenuously defended papal rights. Returned to Rome, he was appointed librarian of the Professed House of the Jesuit. A learned scholar and member of over 19 literary academies, Zaccaria was also a prolific, although sometimes controversial, author: Sommervogel (*Bibliotheque de la Compagnie de Jesus*, VIII, 1381–1435) ascribes to him over 160 works on a variety of subjects, including antiquarian, bibliographical and religious matters.

No copies recorded on OCLC or Library Hub Discover (Copac). We have been unable to locate any copy outside of Italy.