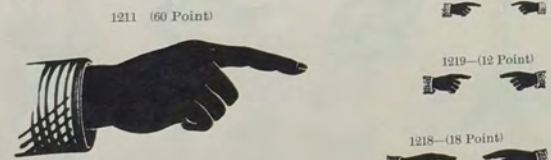
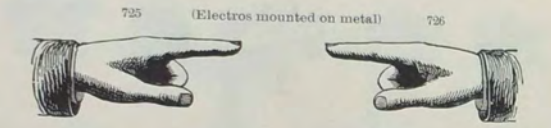
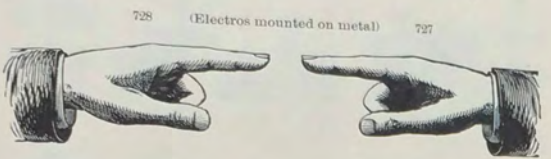


SHADED AND BLACK INDICES

For Prices see Current General Price List



Black Indices in 72, 60 and 48 point are obtainable pointing the opposite way to those shown above



JULY NEW ACQUISITIONS

BERNARD QUARITCH
LTD

ANNOTATED ARISTOTLE

1. ARISTOTLE. *Organum, seu libri ad logicam attinentes*, Severino Boetho interprete. Venice, apud Cominum de Tridino, 1571.

8vo, ff. 366, [2]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, numerous woodcut diagrams; small loss to fore-edge of title, not affecting text, the odd light mark, a couple of small inconsequential tears, but overall a very good, clean copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, somewhat soiled, front joint cracked, manuscript title to spine, initials 'S.M.G.V.' to top-edge; annotations (sometimes extensive) and underlinings in a contemporary hand sporadically throughout (on c. 42 pp.), extensive annotations covering front and rear free endpapers and last blank. £850

Rare edition of the *Organon*, Aristotle's six treatises on logic, translated and commented by Boethius, with manuscript annotations by a contemporary reader.

Aristotle's *Organon*, or 'instrument' of science and scientific reasoning, is the most important and definitive text on logic produced in Western culture, and has long been the standard text for the study of logic. It constitutes the earliest formal study of logic and has had an unparalleled influence on Western thought – even modern computer science can trace its roots back to Aristotelian logic. It consists of six treatises known as: *Categoriae* (a theory of terms and predicates with an introduction by Porphyry), *De interpretatione*, *Analytica priora* and *posteriora*, *Topica*, and *De sophisticis elenchis*. In these Aristotle was the first to explore the science of reasoning, both formal (in the *Prior Analytics*) and scientific (in the *Posterior Analytics*), with the use of syllogisms. The *Liber sex principiorum*, a treatise on the Aristotelian categories, attributed to Gilbert de la Porrée but in fact by an anonymous author, is also added, as usual.

OCLC records only two copies outside Italy, neither of which is in North America nor in the UK.

CNCE 2975; USTC 810977



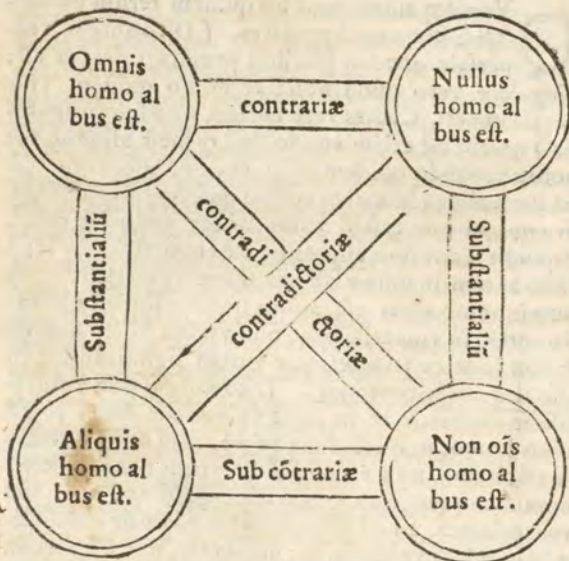
LIBER PRIMVS

liter significat eidem, quod non vniuersaliter. vt omnis homo albus est, non omnis homo albus est: nullus homo albus est, aliquis homo albus est. Contrariæ vero vniuersalem affirmationem, & vniuersalem negationem, * vt omnis homo iustus est, nullus homo iustus est.

* al. le. vt omnis homo albus est, nullus homo albus est.

Figura, qua oppositæ enunciationes describuntur.

De regulis oppositorum propositionum.



De his edigi
put ratio ab
suo subalterno
et et et et
3 tanta oppo
Hæc contradictonem
Sola in opposito
reliquæ aut aut
aut aut aut
ambæ falsæ, aut
aut aut
aut aut

Quocirca has quidem impossibile est simul esse veras: his vero oppositas: contingit aliquando esse veras: ⁱⁿ his vero oppositis: contingit aliquando esse veras: his vero oppositas: contingit aliquando esse veras.

PERIHERMEN.

in eodem simul esse veras. vt non omnis homo albus est, & aliquis homo albus est. Quæcunque igitur contradictiones vniuersalium sunt vniuersaliter, necesse est alteram esse veram vel falsam, & quæcunque in singularibus sunt: vt est Socrates albus, non est Socrates albus. Quæcunque autem in vniuersalibus quidem, non vniuersaliter autem, non semper hæc quidem vera est, illa vero falsa est. simul enim verum est dicere, quod est homo albus, & quod non est homo albus. & est homo pulcher, & non est homo pulcher, si enim turpis est, non est pulcher, & si fit aliquid, non est. Videbitur autem subito inconueniens esse: iccirco quoniam videbitur significare idem, hoc, non est homo albus, & hoc, nullus homo est albus, hoc autem neque idem significat, neque simul necessario. Manifestum est autem quod vna negatio vnius affirmationis erit. hoc enim idem oportet negare negationem, quod affirmatio affirmabit, & ab eodem vel ab aliquo singularium, vel aliquo vniuersalium: vt vniuersaliter, vel vt non vniuersaliter. dico autem vt est Socrates albus, non est Socrates albus. Si autem * aliud aliquid ab eodem, vel ab alio idem, non est opposita, sed erit ab ea diuersa. Huic vero, quæ est, omnis homo albus est, illa quæ est, non omnis homo albus est, illi vero quæ est, aliquis homo albus est, illa quæ est, nullus homo albus est: illi autem quæ est, est homo albus, illa quæ est, non est homo albus. Quod igitur vna affirmatio vni negationi opponitur contradictorie, & quæ sunt hæc, dictum est. & quod contrariæ aliæ. & quæ sunt ille dictum est. & quod non omnis vera vel falsa contradictio, & quare, & quando vera vel falsa. Vna autem affirmatio & negatio est, quæ vnum de vno significat, vel cum sit vniuersale vniuersaliter, vel non similiter. vt omnis homo albus est, non omnis homo albus est. est homo albus, non est homo albus. nullus homo albus est, aliquis homo albus est: si album vnum significat

q. d. h. s. p. t. n. e. y. m.

ostendit ead
de tanta oppo
siti. s. v. u. u. u. u.
et falsitatem.

De affirm
matione,
& negatio
ne vna.

Calce aut hanc
cui: hanc in vna
hanc ad vnam. p. s. u. u. u. u.

ostendit vna
tota vniuersa
quæ hanc
si hanc est vni
substantia hanc

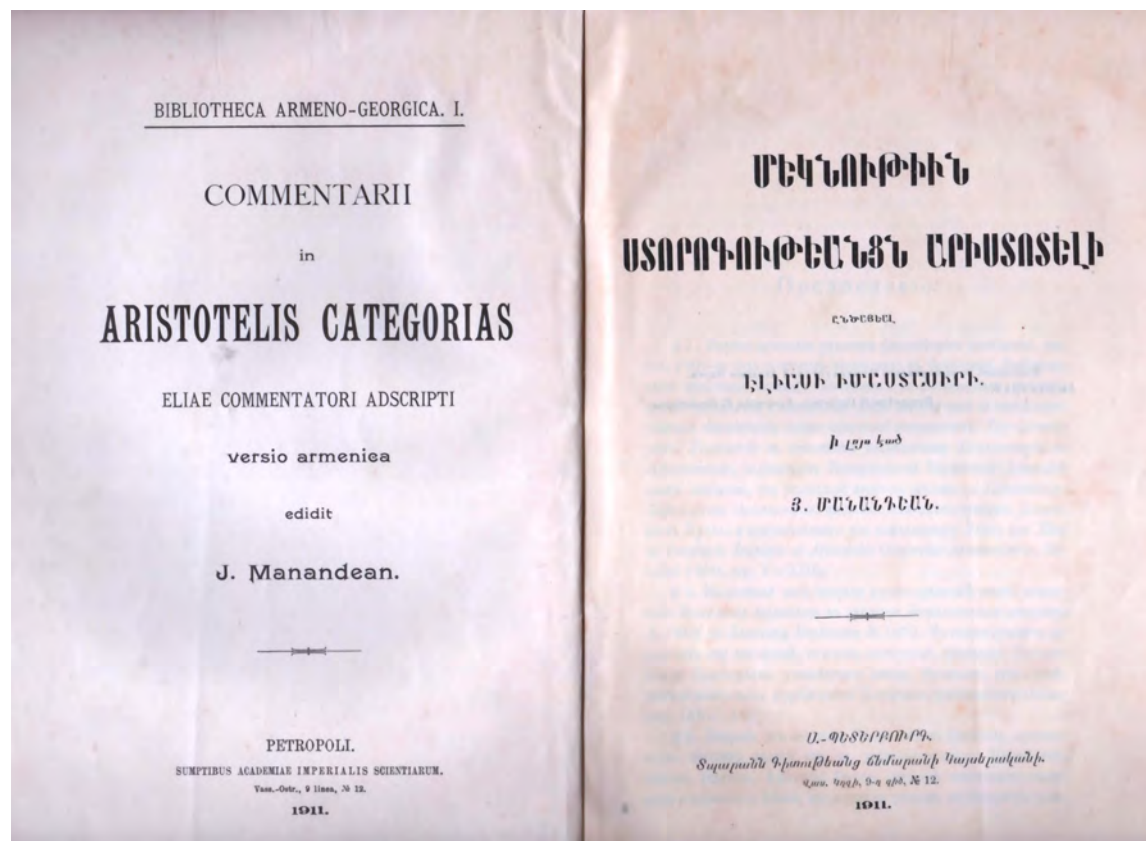
2. [ARISTOTLE – ELIAS.] Bibliotheca Armeno-Georgica. I. Commentarii in Aristotelis Categorias Eliae commentatori adscripti versio armenica edidit J. Manandean. *St Petersburg, Academiae Imperialis Scientiarum, 1911.*

8vo, pp. [iv], viii, 175, [1] blank, [1] corrigenda, [1] blank; printed in Russian, Greek, and Armenian; aside from occasional light yellowing, clean and fresh throughout; in later half maroon calf, marbled boards, preserving the original printed wrappers, illegible stamp on lower wrapper, and some dustsoiling, but still a good copy. £250

Uncommon edition, published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg, of the Armenian translation of the commentaries on Aristotle’s *Categories* by the sixth-century Christian philosopher and commentator Elias.

Biographical information about Elias is sketchy to non-existent. There are three commentaries (the present work, as well as commentaries on the *Prior Analytics* and on Porphyry’s *Isagoge* that are attributed to Elias, all firmly placed within the Neoplatonic tradition. Elias has been linked with the school at Alexandria, and a number of commentaries and other philosophical works connected to that school were passed down in a manuscript tradition not only in Greek but also in Armenian, Syriac, and other languages. Indeed the *Categories* themselves benefited from a fifth-century translation into Armenian, which saw a Venice printing in 1833. The present edition of the commentary is taken from the Armenian manuscript MS 1939 at the Echmiadzin Monastery, west of Yerevan. The editor, Jakob Manandean (1873 – 1952) was the author of several works on ancient Armenian history, as well as on the Armenian manuscript tradition.

See *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* for a sketch of the context and content of Elias’ commentaries; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Cambridge, Dumbarton Oaks, Newberry, and Harvard.



ELIZABETHAN ROYAL ARMS

3. [BIBLE.] [Novum Testamentum Iesu Christi, Graece & Latine: primò quidem studio & industria Des. Erasmi Roter. accuratè editum ... *Basel, heirs of Nicolai Bryling, 1571.*]

8vo, pp. 779, [3], 31, [1], with the medial blank C8; wanting the title-page, else complete; first page dusty and worn at inner margin, mild dampstain towards end, 2E1 loose, 2E8 (final leaf) worn, chipped and laid down; bound in contemporary or early English calf, covers gilt with the arms of Elizabeth I within a garter, floral corner-pieces, repeated on the spine in compartments; rubbed and worn, spine chipped at head and foot. **£1250**

One of a series of biglot editions printed by Bryling based on the fifth edition of Erasmus's Latin version of the New Testament.

The Latin and Greek are printed in parallel columns. We cannot trace another example of the stamp of the royal arms used on the binding here, which is probably a London trade binding; it is not in the British Armorial bindings database, which lists thirty-five stamps of Elizabeth's arms, most like the present not implying her ownership.

Provenance: contemporary ownership inscription to head of first extant leaf of Thomas Myldmay, possibly the Thomas Mildmay (1540 – 1608) who was nephew of the prominent Elizabeth courtier Sir William Mildmay, and an MP for Lostwithiel in 1563 and for Essex in 1571; subsequent inscriptions by G. Porson (early eighteenth century), P. B. (1739), Thomas Turner (1798), J. Read, and A. Ramsay (1835 and 1838), the latter stating that it was purchased at the sale of the library of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes for 2s 6d, though we have been unable to locate it in the sale catalogue.



'ELISABETH HORNORS BOOK'

4. [BIBLE.] The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: newly translated out of the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised ... *Edinburgh, printed by James Watson, 1719.* [bound with:]
[PSALMS.] The Psalms of David in metre. Newly translated, and diligently compared with the original text, and former translations. More plain, smooth, and agreeable to the text, than any heretofore. Allowed by the authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and appointed to be sung in congregations and families. *Edinburgh, printed by James Watson, 1716.*

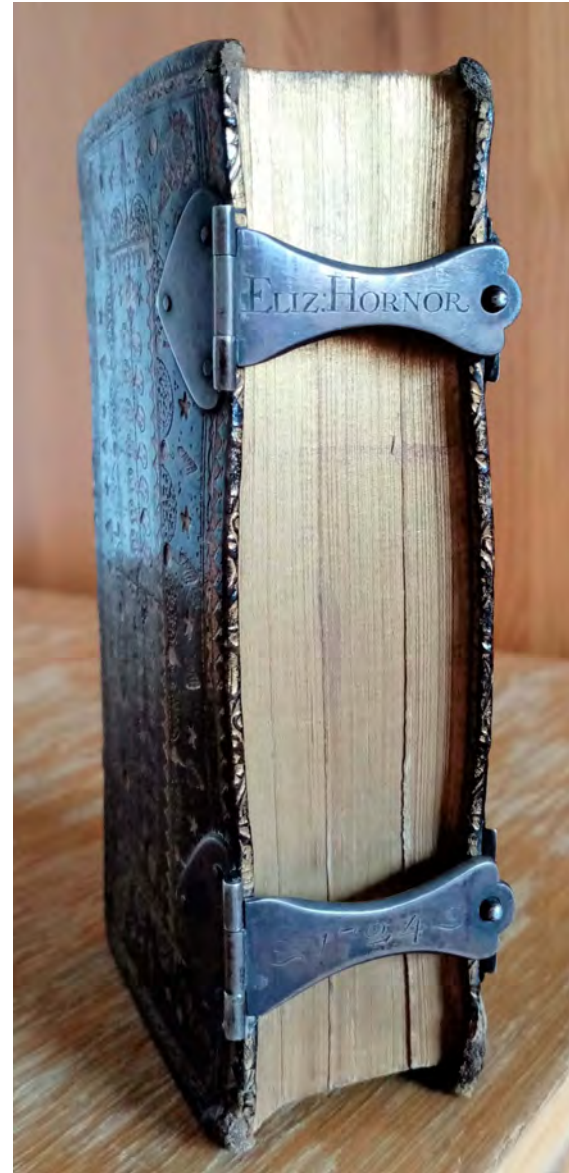
2 works in 1 vol., 12mo, ff. [504] (last 2 leaves blank), woodcut device with thistle to title, New Testament with own title; ff. [36], printer's monogram to title; titles within ornamental border; two short closed marginal tears to first title, slight paper flaws to fore-edges of D5, D6, and 2L9, small loss to lower corner of 2B1 touching a few letters; very good in contemporary Scottish herringbone binding, richly gilt, metal clasps and catches, the upper clasp engraved 'Eliz Horner', the lower clasp engraved '1724', gilt edges, marbled endpapers; upper joint slightly split, some wear to corners, extremities a little rubbed; inscriptions to front free endpaper including 'Elisabeth Hornors book of Leedes 1724' (see below). **£950**

A charming pocket Bible and Book of Psalms published by the important Edinburgh printer and bookseller James Watson (c.1664 – 1722), in an attractive Scottish herringbone binding and with interesting provenance.

Apart from a short period of exile in Glasgow for printing seditious literature, Watson spent his career in Edinburgh, leaving a considerable printed legacy that included the influential *Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems* (1706-11) and a pioneering *History of the Art of Printing* (1713). Having secured a royal privilege in 1713, he began to print Bibles, bringing him into conflict with the Queen's printer in England, John Baskett, as Baskett challenged Watson's Scottish privilege and Watson attempted to import Bibles into England. Watson's Bibles were admired both for their execution and accuracy.

As the engraved inscriptions to the clasps and note facing the title show, this volume was acquired by one Elizabeth Horner of Leeds in 1724. Born in 1711, she married Richard Lapage in 1732, and died in 1773. Further inscriptions to the front free endpaper record the volume's subsequent owners, as it passed from Leeds to Liverpool to Devon and then to Cornwall: the merchant and mayor of Liverpool Samuel Staniforth (1769 – 1851) presented it to his niece Elizabeth Staniforth Hext (b. 1800); her mother Elizabeth Hext (1770 – 1851) then presented it to her other daughter Mary Hawkins née Hext (1804 – 1875); Mary presented it to her sister, Frances Margery Hext (1819 – 1896), local historian of Lostwithiel, Cornwall; and Frances gave it to her niece and god-daughter Mary Hext in 1882.

Darlow & Moule 950, ESTC T89295; ESTC T91831.



TALES OF LOVERS

5. [BOLEYN, Anne, *et al.*] ‘Amori stravaganti per avvertenza d’amici raccolti dal Co.te Gio. Batta. Raimondo de Silva’. [*Italy, early 18th century.*]

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, 4to (200 x 145 mm), ff. 400 (including some blanks); neatly written in dark brown ink largely in a single hand, 25-30 lines per page, occasional corrections and marginal additions; small worm track to inner margins of ff. 368-372 and 378-382, small holes from corrosive ink to ff. 270 and 336, some show-through and browning; overall very good in contemporary vellum over thin pasteboards, ‘Vita di Anna Bolena Reg. d’Inghilt. M.S.’ and ‘XXVIII’ inked to spine, speckled edges; a little dusty; ‘Phillipps MS 4925’ to front free endpaper. **£1750**

A fascinating manuscript compendium of cautionary tales of famous lovers and love affairs in the courts of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, compiled by the Italian count Giovanni Battista Raimondo de Silva, and formerly in the possession of the great manuscript collector Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792 – 1872).

The volume opens with an account of the life of Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, Queen of England from 1533 until her execution in 1536, and mother of Elizabeth I, apparently translated from a French text by the Bolognese historian Antonio Francesco Ghiselli (1634 – 1730). Anne’s biography is followed by accounts of the lives of two of the famous Mancini sisters, known as the Mazarinettes, who were brought by their uncle Cardinal Mazarin to the court of Louis XIV to make advantageous marriages, aided by their beauty and huge dowries: Hortense Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin (1646 – 1699), wife of the unstable and prudish Armand-Charles de La Porte and then mistress of King Charles II; and Marie Mancini (1639 – 1715), wife of Lorenzo Colonna. Other notable ladies featured include Bianca Cappello (1548 – 1587), mistress and then wife of Francesco I de’ Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Olimpia Maidalchini Pamphili (1591 – 1657), sister-in-law of Pope Innocent X.

Several chapters are devoted to couples: the escape of the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine from imprisonment in Nancy; the disastrous marriage of the distant cousins Vincenzo II Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, and Isabella Gonzaga (1576 – 1630); and the secret wedding of Charles Philip of Brandenburg-Schwedt (1673 – 1695) and Caterina di Balbiano (1670 – 1719), the former being said to have died of a broken heart after their union was not recognised. Other chapters focus on male subjects: Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of Condé (1588 – 1646), Cardinal Mazarin, and the amorous adventures of Alfonso the Magnanimous (1396 – 1458), king of Aragon and of Naples.

Provenance: Compiled by the Roman nobleman Giovanni Battista Raimondo de Silva, count of Castel S. Pietro (cf. Sotheby’s *Bibliotheca Phillippica New Series: Fourteenth Part*, 8 July 1975 lot 3443 for other manuscripts compiled by him). Phillipps MS 4925, acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps on 8 December 1830 at the sale of manuscripts from the library of Frederick North (1766 – 1827), 5th Earl Guildford, politician, Governor of Ceylon and founder of the Ionian Academy in Corfu. Phillipps acquired over 1500 items from North’s library. Sold by Sotheby’s in the Phillipps sale of 13 June 1896 as lot 630.

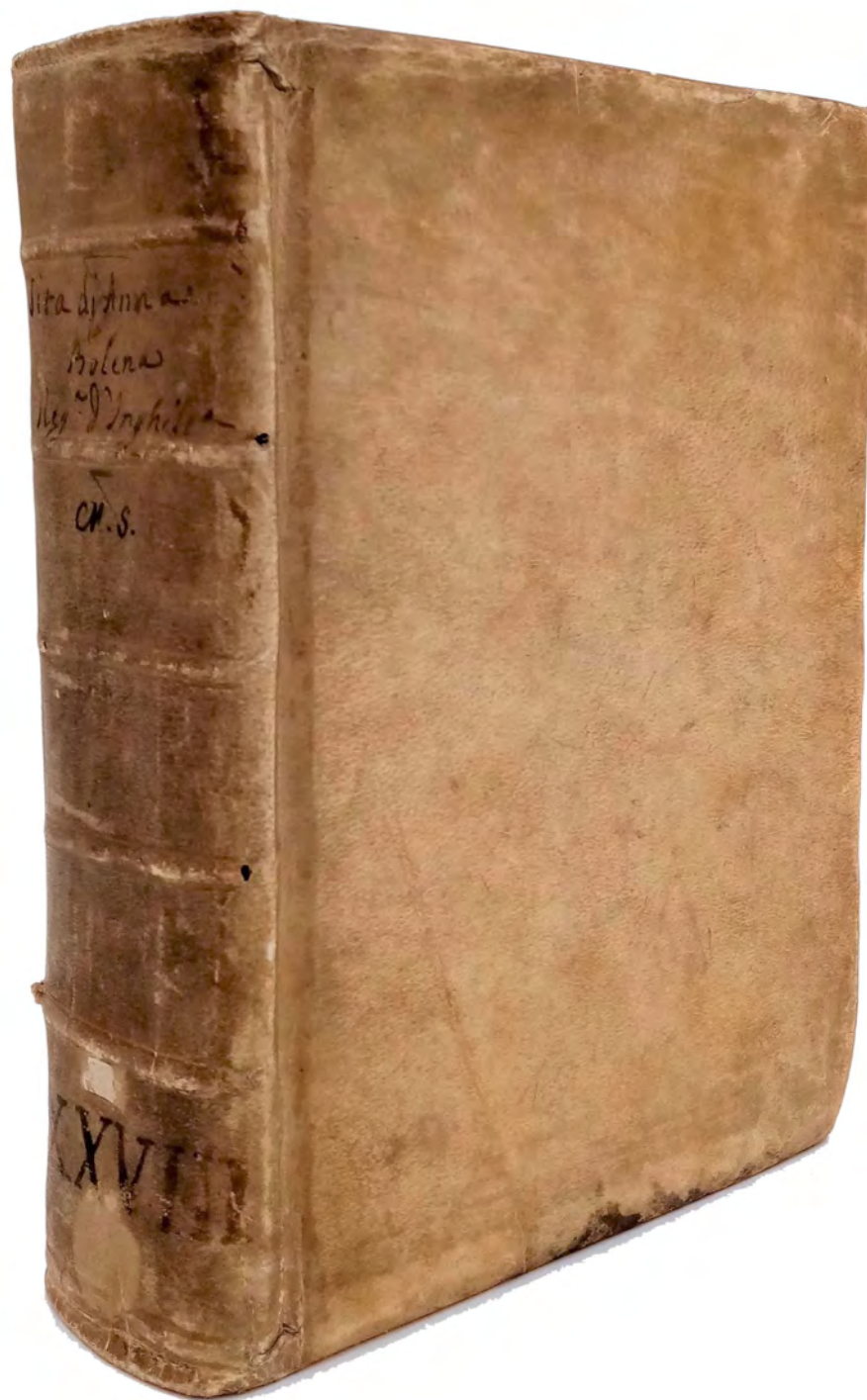
A full list of contents is available on request.

A M O R I
S T R A V A G A N T I

Per Auuertenza d'Amici

Raccolti dal

Co.^{te} Gio. Battà Raimondo de Silua



Lettera del d. Cav. Roberto Acciajoli alla
d. d. Isabella Mormora
Altra d. d. Pamela d. Cav. — — —

Amori di Bianca Cappello col d. Duca di
Toscana — — —

Morte di Pietro Bonaventuri Marito di
d. d. — — —

Amori honesti del Conte Sigismondo d'Arco
con La Principessa Claudia d'Assue — — —

Matrimonio del Ser. Principe Carlo di
Brandeburgh con La P. Cas. Balbiani
Contessa di Salmur — — —

Degli Amori di Alfonso P. Re di Napoli:

Ragguaglio degli Amori di Gio: B. Caval
canti, e di Madalena del Reffo Anziani,
e loro morte in Firenze, a 24. Mag. 1652:

Relaz. dell'au. Vgo da Montefeltro
L'intendim. di Cass. Junco X. con d.
Olimpia Maildaedini Pambilijana Cogn.
e con i Principi Xpani — — —

Altra di questo empia m. fu operato contro
l'unico figlio del Conte di Rantocqg distretto:
Estratto di un Processo

51
Vita della Regina d'Inghilterra
Anna Bolena
tradotta dal Francesco dallanovis
Antonio Francesco Ghiselli

Concorda il Duca di Atensona anche abbando-
nato la Corte d'Inghilterra, e non impedi de
La Regina Elisabetta non continuava i suoi dicer-
timenti ordinari con la Corte di Grandi del Regno,
i Balli, Le Comedie, e Le Musiere formavano quasi
il loro trattenimento, e come Le conversazioni tra
cavano qui il core di questo Breve, e che si
La dove questa gran Regina che non formava che
dibegni ben alijj l'aggrandimento del proprio
Stato trovò il modo di sollevarlo il suo spirito, ma
sera il fiore caduto la conversazione alle
minster e di insensibilmente il discorso sopra
La grand' d'anni, e erano suoi sotto il Regno
Henrico VIII, alcuni credendo di obligarla la
mentando la Corte della Regina sua Madre, della
quale si era di distanti, e di parlare e si ricordava
tutto in cognizione del vero. La Regina es'era

WITH FACING ITALIAN TRANSLATION FOR STUDENTS

6. **CHALLONER, Richard, [and Francesco Maria SOLDINI (transl.).** Short history of the first beginning and progress of the Protestant religion... [facing title:] Breve istoria del primo principio e del progresso della religione protestante... Arezzo, Michele Bellotti, 1767.

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 315, [1]; titles printed in red and black; titles and texts in English and Italian on facing pages; a beautiful, clean copy, bound in early nineteenth-century half calf over boards, gilt red paper lettering piece to spine, skilful restorations to head and foot of spine, upper outer corner of front endpaper restored. **£450**

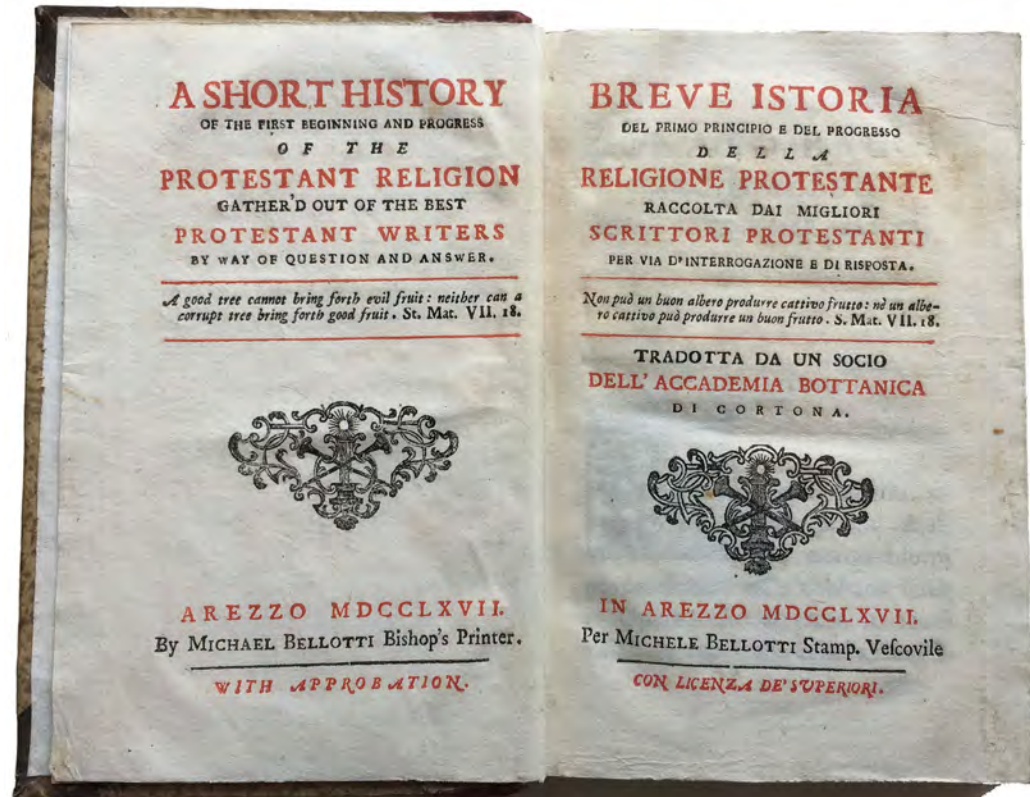
First edition of the Italian translation by Francesco Maria Soldini of Richard Challoner's *A short history of the first beginning and progress of the Protestant religion*, with parallel texts in English and Italian.

The aim of the translator, as stated in his introduction, is twofold: on the one hand to provide students of the English language with a book for their exercises, while at the same time, by providing a facing Italian translation, making sure that said students would not misinterpret the original text, thus avoiding the risk of them being seduced by Protestant doctrine.

Despite Soldini's efforts, the translation was not unanimously well received by the Roman Catholic Church: the *Giornale ecclesiastico di Roma* (1792), for example, complained that 'the thirteen reasons for which a Catholic cannot conform himself to the Protestant Religion' are by Soldini 'unhappily explained', and lamented a shortage of much needed explanatory notes, going as far as to criticise the merit of the translation altogether. Nevertheless, it was spared from being included in the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, unlike Soldini's *De anima brutorum commentaria*, which was condemned soon after its publication in 1776.

Library Hub records only two copies in UK, at the British Library and University of Manchester.

ESTC T133742.

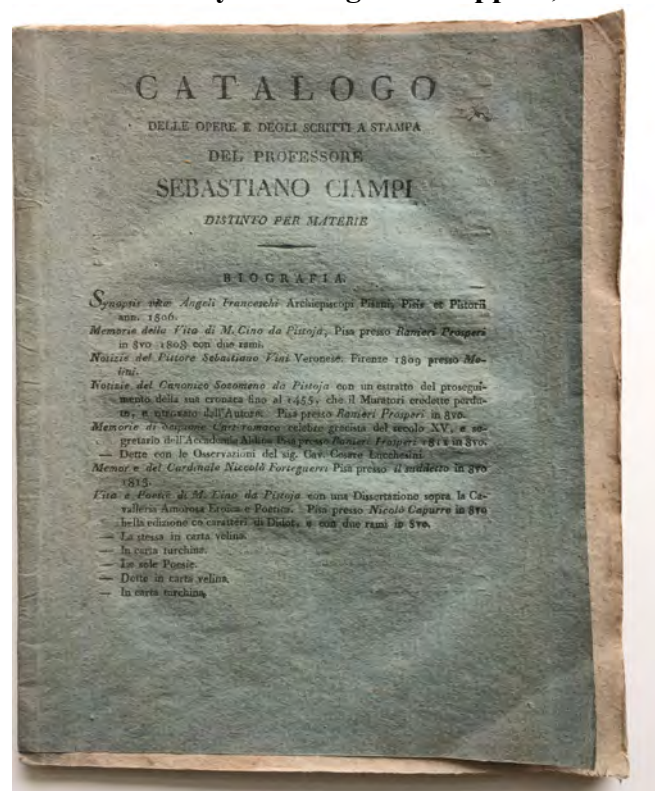


IN WRAPPERS USED AS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

7. **CIAMPI, Sebastiano.** *Feriae Varsavienses seu vindiciae literariae et alia quae vacans ab academicis praelectionibus.* *Warsaw, typis Scholarum Piarum, 1818.*

4to, pp. 17, [1], '55' [*i.e.* 56], with one engraved plate; printed on coarse paper; waterstain to lower inner corner, otherwise a very good copy, in the original blue wrappers printed with a catalogue of the works by the author; manuscript correction, most likely authorial, to l. 3*. **£185**

First edition of a collection of short philological and archaeological essays by the Italian philologist and Slavicist Sebastiano Ciampi (1769 – 1847), professor of Greek and Latin literature at the newly established University of Warsaw (founded in 1816). **This copy is remarkable as it is preserved in the extremely rare original wrappers, on which is uncommonly printed a complete bibliography of the author's works to date.**

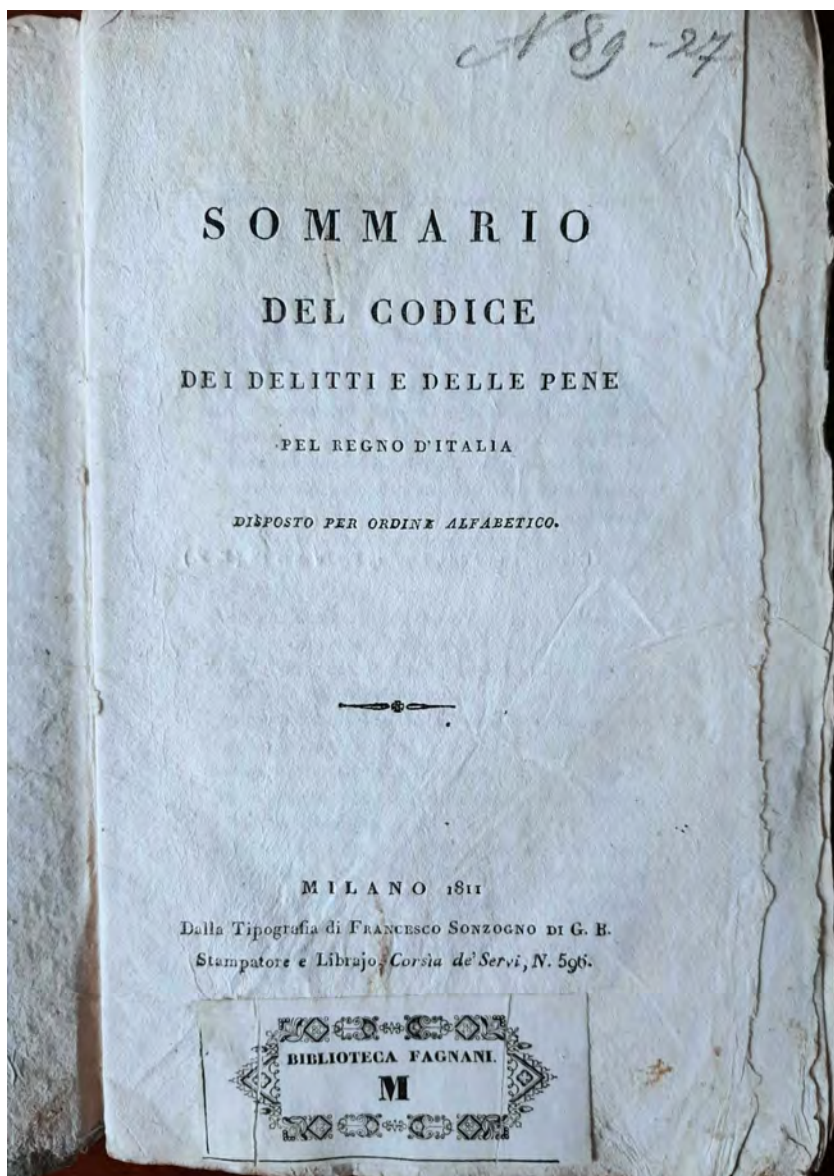


Published by Ciampi at the beginning of each academic year from 1818 to 1820, this first issue, dedicated to Count Stanislaw Potocki, includes an essay on Angelo Mai's discovery of an epitome of Dionysius of Halicarnassus in a palimpsest in Milan (the subject of a long controversy between Mai and Ciampi), research on the origins of the Italian language, and a commentary on a passage of Pliny the Elder on the art of melting bronze, with some observations on the bronze horses on the loggia above the porch of St Mark's Basilica in Venice.

Even after returning to Italy in 1822, Ciampi kept strong ties with Poland, becoming a foreign correspondent for the Polish Commission for Public Worship and Education. His essays on Italian language, archaeology, and culture published in Warsaw, and the accounts of his travels in Poland published in Italy, helped build a bridge between the two countries, and were a fundamental contribution to the improvement of cultural exchange.

The author corresponded and was friendly with many great men of his time, among whom were Jacopo Morelli, Zygmunt Krasiński, Fryderyk Chopin, and Johan David Åkerblad, who was instrumental in obtaining Ciampi's post in Warsaw. Nevertheless, Ciampi was also accused of inadequacy and ignorance, especially from some German philologists. 'A prolific writer who muddles in everything' (Timpanaro), Ciampi wrote on a wide variety of subjects, as proven by **the long catalogue of his works, which covers the whole verso and recto of both upper and lower wrappers.**

OCLC finds no copies in the US.



8. [CRIMINAL CODE.] *Sommario del codice dei delitti e delle pene pel regno d'Italia. Disposta per ordine alfabetico. Milan, Francesco Sonzogno, 1811.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 112; occasional staining and browning in places but otherwise largely clean; label of the Biblioteca Fagnani on title-page; uncut and partly unopened in the original printed wrappers; old paper shelf-label (illegible) at foot of spine, with 'dupl. cop.' in an nineteenth-century hand at head of upper wrapper. **£300**

A good copy of this rare alphabetical summary of the criminal code established in the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in 1810. The code itself was initially published in four volumes, and was adapted from the *Code pénal* established in France in the same year. The present *Sommario* functions as an index to the larger work; it is extensively cross-referenced, and offers an easy means for a reader to find articles of relevance in the Code itself.

OCLC records just one copy, at the Biblioteca comunale di Trento.

stesse pene sono applicabili alle persone che si avranno fatto rilasciare un foglio di via sotto nome supposto, 157. — Pene contro l'uffiziale pubblico che rilasciò questi foglj essendo consapevole della supposizione di nome, 158 — le pene stabilite contro le persone che portano falsi foglj di via verranno pronunziate nel *maximum* quando saranno applicate ai vagabondi o ai mendicanti, 281.

FOGLJ PERIODICI. V. *Scritti*.

FORAGGI. V. *Grani*.

FORASTIERI. V. *Trasportazione*.

FORBICI. V. *Armi*.

FORESTE. V. *Incendio*.

FORNI. Multa contro coloro che avranno trascurato di mantenere in buon stato, riparare o nettare i forni, cammini od officine nelle quali si fa uso di fuoco, 471. V. *Incendio*.

FORNITORI. V. *Appaltatori*.

FORTEZZA. V. *Bande armate, Piazze*.

FORTIFICAZIONE. V. *Piani*.

FORZA PUBBLICA. Casi ne' quali vi ha luogo la pena di morte con confisca di beni, o solamente alla deportazione, contro coloro che avranno ricercato od ordinato l'impiego della forza pubblica, contro la leva militare legalmente ordinata, 94. — Pena contro ogni funzionario pubblico che avrà ordinato l'azione o l'esercizio della forza pubblica contro l'esecuzione di una legge, ordinanza o man-

dato di giustizia, esazione di una contribuzione ec., 188 — aumento di pena se la requisizione, o l'ordine hanno avuto il loro effetto, 189 — casi ne' quali queste pene non saranno applicabili ai funzionarj o preposti inferiori, 190. — Circostanze atte ad aumentare la pena de' funzionarj superiori, 191. — Pene contro ogni comandante uffiziale o sotto uffiziale della forza pubblica il quale, dopo di esserne stato legalmente richiesto dall'autorità civile, avrà ricusato di far agire la forza ch'è sotto i suoi ordini, 234. V. *Autorità pubblica, Ribellione*.

FOSSE. Pene contro coloro che ne avranno colmato in tutto o in parte, 456.

FRODE. V. *Corruzione, Mercanzie*.

FRUTTA. Multa contro coloro che avranno colto o mangiato anche sul luogo delle frutta appartenenti ad altri, 471.

FUGA DI DETENUTI. Pene in cui incorrono gl'individui incaricati della custodia o scorta dei detenuti, e che avranno procurata o facilitata la loro fuga, 237, 238 e seg. V. *Detenuti*.

FUNZIONARJ PUBBLICI. Pena contro gli autori di false firme in nome d'un funzionario pubblico, 118 — e contro i funzionarj incaricati della polizia che avranno ricusato o trascurato di prestarsi ad un reclamo tendente a verificare le detenzioni illegali ed arbitrarie. *Indice del C. P.*

9. DANTE Alighieri. Opere del diuino poeta Danthe con suoi comentii [...] *Bibliotheca S. Bernardini [In Venetia, per Miser Bernardino Stagnino da Trino de Monferra, 1520 A di XXVIII Marzo]*.

4to, ff. [12], '44' [*i.e.* 440]; title printed in red and black within woodcut border, a further 2 historiated woodcut borders (ff. a1 and a2), woodcut device of Bernardino Stagnino to title and final leaf verso, small woodcuts to title and a2, woodcut head-pieces and initials, **one full-page woodcut illustration (a1) and 98 woodcut illustrations in text**; first four leaves worn at lower corners, a few slight marginal damp-stains throughout, small red stain to title, else a very good copy; modern vellum with yapp fore-edges, spine lettered in ink, edges stained red. **£3600**

Second Stagnino edition of the *Commedia* (first in 1512), with the commentary of Cristoforo Landino (first published 1481) and the corrections of Pietro da Figino. The text comprises the *Divina Commedia*, edited by Pietro da Figino, the commentary and life of Dante by Cristoforo Landino, and Dante's *Credo*, *Pater noster* and *Ave Maria*. This edition uses Bembo's 1502 text of the *Commedia*, with the adding of Cristoforo Landino's *Comentary* and the corrections of Fra' Pietro da Figino, previously published in 1491 by M. Benali and M. Codecà, from which are also the woodcuts that introduce the *Canti*. This quarto format, first introduced in the Stagnino edition of 1512, enjoyed great success throughout the sixteenth century as an alternative both to the folio editions and to the octavo 'pocket' editions.

While the Aldine-style Dante editions had flooded the literary market, the more austere and demanding academic circles still required their Dante with commentary. Bernardino Stagnino sought to satisfy this group of the reading public with three editions of the poem (1512, 1520, and 1536) incorporating Landino's commentary in all of them.

'Stagnino's one significant innovation was to print the "modern" Aldine text edited by Pietro Bembo together with the 15th-century Landino commentary. Inevitably, discrepancies between text and commentary became even more numerous than they had been in the earlier editions. Yet, the 15th-century vulgate of Dante's text clearly had been superseded by Aldus' edition of 1502. Beyond this innovation, Stagnino rested content to resurrect in 1512 the Landino text as corrected by Pietro da Figino during the 1490s (printed now for the sixth time since 1491).'

 (University of Notre Dame).

Stagnino belonged to the distinguished Giolito de' Ferrari da Trino family of printers, a line worthy of being considered alongside the Manutius dynasty, if not for the correctness of their texts, then certainly for their long history in Renaissance publishing and printing. Around 1483 he moved from Trino to Venice and established a press under the sign of San Bernardino, and remained active there until his death in 1538. Landino, tutor of Lorenzo de' Medici and a member of the Platonic Academy founded by Marsilio Ficino in Florence, still ranks among the most important Dante commentators: **'The significance of this prestigious commentary can hardly be overstated, both at the time of its first printing (1482) and through the fifteen subsequent reprints that were made before the end of the sixteenth century.** It is without doubt the most celebrated and widely influential commentary on the Comedy to be printed in Renaissance Italy. It marks a pivotal moment in the Florentine cult of Dante [...]' (Gilson, *Dante and Renaissance Florence*).

De Batines I, pp. 78/79; Mambelli 27; Sander n.2325; Essling 529.



CANTO PRIMO DELLA PRIMA CANTICA O VER OCCOMEDIA DEL DIVINO POETA FIORENTINO DANTE ALEGHIERI. CAPITOLO PRIMO.

Nel mezzo del camin
di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una
selva oscura
Che la diritta via
era smarrita:
Et quanto a dir qual
era, e cosa dura

Esta selva seluaggia et aspra et fortes
Che nel pensier rinnoua la paura.
Tanti e amara; che poco è piu morte.
Ma per trattar del ben, ch' i mi trouais
Diro de l'altre cose, ch' i u' ho scorte.
I non so ben ridir, com' i u' entras;
Tant' era pien di sonno in su quel punto,
Che la uerace via abbandonai.
Ma po ch' i fui al pie d' un colle giunto
La, oue terminaua quella ualle,
Che m' banea di paura il cor compunto;
Guarda in alto; et uide le sue spalle
Vestite gia d' e raggi del pianeta,
Che mena drit' altrui per ogni calle.
A llhor fu la paura un poco queta;
Che nel lago del cor m' era durata
La notte, ch' i passai con tanta pietà.

H

Abbiamo nar-
rato il solame-
nte la vita di po-
eta et el titolo
del libro et che
cosi sia poeta.
Ma etià quato sia uetust' et an-
tica; quato nobile uaria; quato
utile a gioconda et al dottrina.
Quanto sia efficace a muouere
humane menti; a quato di-
letti ogni liberale ingegno. Ne
giuicamo da tacere quanto in
si diuina disciplina sia stata la
excellètia dello ingegno del no-
stro poeta. In che si sono stato
piu briue che forse non si coue-
rebbe; cōsideri che legge che la
numerosa a quasi infinita copia
delle cose delle quali e necessa-
rio trattare mi sforza uolente-
do chel uolite cresca sopra mo-
do a inculcare et insinuppare piu-
tosto che explicare et distendere
molte cose; maxie quelle qua-
li quado ben taceffi non pō ne-
restera obscura la esposizione di
testo. Verremo adunq; a gila.
Ma peche stimo nō esser lettore
alcuno ne di si b. sso ingegno;
ne di si poco giudicio; che bas-
do inteso quato sia a la profon-
dita a uarieta della dottrina;
la excellètia; et diuinita dello
ingegno del nostro toste; no a fo-
rentino poeta; nō si psuada che qsto principio del prio cato debba p sublimita et grãdezza
essere pari alla stupèda dottrina delle cose che sequitano: pō con ogni industria inestighe-



10. DEGUERLE, Jean Nicolas Marie. *Les Amours. Paris, Maison and Pigoreau, An V [1797-8].*

12mo, pp. [ii], aquatint frontispiece, 126; woodcut headpiece; some foxing and browning throughout, but never heavy; tear with slight loss to half-title, not affecting text; in contemporary sheep-backed speckled boards, gilt-lettered morocco label, flat spine tooled in gilt; spine worn but still an attractive copy. **£385**

An apparently unrecorded collection of verses inspired by the Augustan poets by the French poet, translator, and educator Jean Nicolas Marie Deguerle (1766 – 1824).

Perhaps best known for his *Eloge des perruques* of 1799, Deguerle taught grammar and rhetoric at several colleges throughout France before becoming professor of French literature at the Sorbonne in 1809. He was the author of several short verse works, as well as of a number of translations of Cicero and Virgil. *Les amours* is a collection of thirty-two poems of various lengths on subjects related to love. In a short essay at the end of the volume, Deguerle acknowledges his debt to the Augustan poets: ‘Heureux celui qui fait aimer et vaincre! Plus heureux celui qui peut chanter et ses triomphes et ses plaisirs! Celui enfin qui, dans des vers voués à l’immortalité, réunit la délicatesse de Catulle, la pureté de Gallus, l’imagination de Properce, l’esprit d’Ovide, et l’âme de Tibulle!’

No copies recorded by OCLC, Library Hub, or KVK.



TEACHING BY EXAMPLE – A RARE SCHOOLBOOK

11. **DIOGENES LAERTIUS.** *Le vite de' filosofi moralissime... Nelle quali sono sentenze, et detti notabili, utili, et esemplari a' fanciulli, che ne gli studij si essercitano.* Venice, Pietro Usso (Usci), 1628.

Small 8vo, ff. [64]; last leaf blank; woodcut profile portrait of Dante to title and 63 woodcut portraits in the text (some repeated); title slightly loose, some light browning, but a very good copy, bound in early twentieth-century boards, gilt roan lettering piece to spine; ownership inscription of Giosafatte Battistelli (1659 – 1735), Bishop of Foligno (*see below*), to foot of title. **£350**

Extremely rare popular edition of the *Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers*, specifically printed for use in schools.

A collection of the lives and sayings of the Greek philosophers, traditionally attributed to Diogenes Laertius, the *Lives* was extremely popular in primary and secondary education, for both its historical and, especially, didactic value.

This abridged edition would have been particularly attractive and convenient for primary school students, due to the profuse illustrations and cheap production. The woodcuts employed are taken from a wide variety of different works, some likely published over fifty years earlier, and are often completely unrelated to the text they illustrate; the portrait of Dante to the title, for example, has no other reason to be there than that of being an immediately recognisable and popular image, a sort of 'proof of quality' for the text. Other woodcuts randomly employed include the portraits of Boccaccio and Machiavelli, respectively used to illustrate the lives of Gorgias and Arcesilaus, an oval portrait of an unidentified bearded gentleman dressed in elegant sixteenth-century attire, used to illustrate the life of Cicero, and an allegorical image of what appears to be a woman sitting on two beasts, illustrating the chapter dedicated to Euripides.

Provenance: Giosafatte (Giosafat) Battistelli, bishop of Ripatransone from 1705, and then of Foligno from 1717, was a religious reformer and founder of various charitable educational institutions. His major work was the *Dioecesana synodus* (Modena, Soliani, 1724), the dispositions of which remained in force until the 1950s.

Very few books were published by Pietro Usso (or Usci), the great majority of which were concentrated between 1628 and 1630, and all appear to be exceedingly rare. Of this work, no copies are recorded on OCLC or Library Hub (Copac); ICCU records only 3 copies in Italy.

LE VITE
DE' FILOSOFI

Moralissime:

ESTRATE DA LAERTIO,
& da altri Auctori.

Nelle quali sono sentenze, & detti notabili,
utili, & esemplari a' fanciulli, che ne
gli studij si essercitano.



In Venetia, Per Pietro Vssò. 1628.

Con licenza de' Superiori.

Giosafatte Battistelli

LE VITE

hauere memoria delle cose mal fatte. Visse Hippocrate al tempo di Xerxe Re di Persia.



Euripide vna volta facendo versi a proua con Alcistine Poeta; Euripide in tre di fece tre versi, e non più, ma Alcistide ne fece cento, di che egli si gloriaua t allhora disse Euripide, egl'è ben vero che tu hai fatto più

versi di me, ma tra li miei, e gli tuoi è questa differentia, che li tuoi ti basteranno per tre di, e li miei fin che durerà il Mondo.

Euripide fu in tanta gratia del Re Arche-lao de Persia, che non fece mai cosa senza il suo consiglio, & vn ditornando a casa dal palazzo del Re, gli cani ammazzarono Arche-lao, di questo n'ebbe tanto dolore, che si fece tagliare i capelli della testa, secondo che dice Valerio nel 7. lib. Costui disse colui essere felice in questa vita, che non è molestato da libidini.

Em

DE' FILOSOFI.



Empedocle fu filosofo Agrigentino di Sicilia, & secondo Aristotile fu inuentor dell'arte oratoria. Costui era buon musico, secondo, che dice Boetio, ch'vna volta vn giouine il cui padre lui habea ac-

cusato, v'ene per assaltarlo, & fargli male, Empedocle cominciò si dolcemente a cãrate, che il giouane si stette fermo, e nõ hebbe mai animo d'offenderlo. Dimandato Empedocle per che viuesse, rispose per guardare il cielo. Costui vedendo l'anime esser immortali, e sperando di là esser miglior vita, lui stesso si abbruggiò in Atene, fu al tẽpo di Cirro Re di Persia.



Parmenide filosofo, visse in Atene. Costui, disse la generatione dell'huomo esser nata dal Sole, & il Sole essere caldo e frigido: onde procede ogni cosa, e l'anima, & la mente esser vna medesima cosa, & finalmente fuggendo le cõpagnie de gl'huomini andò ad habitare nel monte Caucaaso,

oue

‘A WORK OF STRANGE, GROTESQUE IDEAS, APTLY EXPRESSED’ (NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE)

12. [FESSENDEN, Thomas Green.] *Terrible Tractoration!! A poetical Petition against galvanising Trumpery, and the Perkinistic Institution. In four Cantos. Most respectfully addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, by Christopher Caustic ... Second Edition, with great Additions. London: Printed for T. Hurst ... and J. Ginger ... 1803.*

8vo, pp. xxxi, [1], 186, with a half-title and a stipple-engraved frontispiece by W. Bond after H. Singleton; a good copy, uncut, in the original drab boards, orange paper spine label, spine and book-block split. **£375**

Second edition, scarce, of this curious medical satire in doggerel verse, published in the same year as the first, but **effectively a new work, expanded to ‘more than double the quantity of matter’ and ‘materially altered’, with a new introduction.** It was first published (in 92 pp.) as *A Poetical Petition* etc.

The American writer Thomas Green Fessenden (1771 – 1837), a graduate of Dartmouth College, spent the years of 1801 to 1804 in London, where, after several failed schemes left him in financial ruin, he became acquainted with Benjamin Douglas Perkins, a fellow-American bookseller and the patentee of his father Elisha Perkins’s ‘metallic tractors’. Perkins’s Tractors were a fraudulent medical device comprising two metal rods which would be placed in contact with aching parts of the body to supposedly draw off excess electrical charge. Dismissed from the Connecticut Medical Society, Elisha Perkins (d. 1799) nevertheless sold many of his Metallic Tractors, including a set to George Washington. In England, the Tractors were attacked by satirists (including Gillray) and medics in equal measure, the most important response being John Haygarth’s *On the Imagination as a Cause and a Cure of Disease of the Body* (1800).

Fessenden’s *Terrible Tractoration*, ostensibly an attack on ‘Perkinism’, is in fact a clever defence of the Tractors along with satires on Perkins’s opponents and on medical orthodoxy in general. The ‘learned’ footnotes make up much of the content, and refer to Godwin, Erasmus Darwin, Haygarth, Southey, and others. It received some early favourable reviews, in for example the *Anti-Jacobin*, and is both energetic and amusing, full of the sort of ‘happy ludicrous compounded rhymes’ (*British Critic*) that Byron would come to exploit in *Don Juan*. After both Fessenden and Benjamin Perkins returned to America, the poem saw numerous American editions.



Presented by W. Hunt
Put the vile foe with Wagon Miracle
Make Whigs round their scenes visible.

Come on begin the grand attack
And all be there of slow slow trumpet.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION!!
 A
 POETICAL PETITION
 AGAINST
GALVANISING TRUMPERY,
 AND THE
 PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION.

IN FOUR CANTOS.
 MOST RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED TO
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

BY
CHRISTOPHER CAUSTIC,
 M.D. LL.D. ASS.
 FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ABERDEEN,
 AND HONORARY MEMBER OF NO LESS THAN NINETEEN
 VERY LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SECOND EDITION, WITH GREAT ADDITIONS.

LONDON:
 PRINTED FOR T. HURST, PATERNOSTER ROW; AND
 J. GINGER, PICCADILLY.

1803.

A TRAVELLER'S SKETCHBOOK

13. [GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.] Sketchbook of views taken on a tour. *Germany and Austria, 27 August - 28 October 1847.*

Oblong sketchbook (13.5 x 18.5 cm), paper watermarked 'J. Whatman Turkey Mill 1846', ff. [36], containing 34 sketches in ink and coloured wash with captions (4 double-page) and a few unfinished pencil sketches; very good in contemporary quarter black leather over dark green cloth boards; neatly rebacked, remains of pen holder at foot of upper board, small perforation to lower board. **£675**

A charming sketchbook of views executed by an anonymous English traveller during a trip through part of Germany and Austria in the late summer and early autumn of 1847, just a few months before the revolutions which affected both countries from spring 1848.

Comprising handsome sketches of landscapes, townscapes, buildings (castles, ruins, post houses, etc) and monuments, the sketchbook records the progress of our traveller through Frankfurt, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, and Altenburg in Germany, then on to Linz, Gmunden, Vienna, and Leoben in Austria, and then back into Germany to Kreuth, Königssee, Munich, and Heidelberg.

Sketches taken from the windows of his lodgings allow us to trace some of the places where our artist stayed along the way: at Hotel Freihoff in Aschaffenburg; Hotel Archduke Charles in Linz; the Golden Ship at Gmunden; the Goldenes Lamm in Vienna; and Hotel Prinz Carl in Heidelberg. He was clearly interested in architecture and history, sketching, for example, the weather cock on the prison clock at Frankfurt, a church at Aschaffenburg, the 'donjon' at Altenburg, a monument to the division of Austria and Styria atop the Semmering Pass, a memorial to the treaty of Leoben, and the ruins of Heidelberg castle. He also had an evident interest in mines, sketching the entrance to those near Altaussee, and the entrance and exit to the Obersteinberg mine tunnel.

Some of the drawings were captured on the move: the landscape between Mittendorf and Aussee was taken 'from the carriage whilst travelling', the Grundlsee was sketched 'from the boat', and Traunkirchen 'from the steam boat'.



Church of St. Peter & Paul
from the Hotel-Breithof August 31. 1847.



from Wechaffenberg. Aug. 31.





FROM THE LIBRARY OF VITTORIO EMANUELE III, KING OF ITALY

14. **GIRAUD, Victor.** Les lacs de l'Afrique Équatoriale. Voyage d'exploration exécuté de 1883 à 1885 ... Ouvrage contenant 161 gravures d'après les dessins de Riou et 2 cartes. Paris, Hachette, 1890.

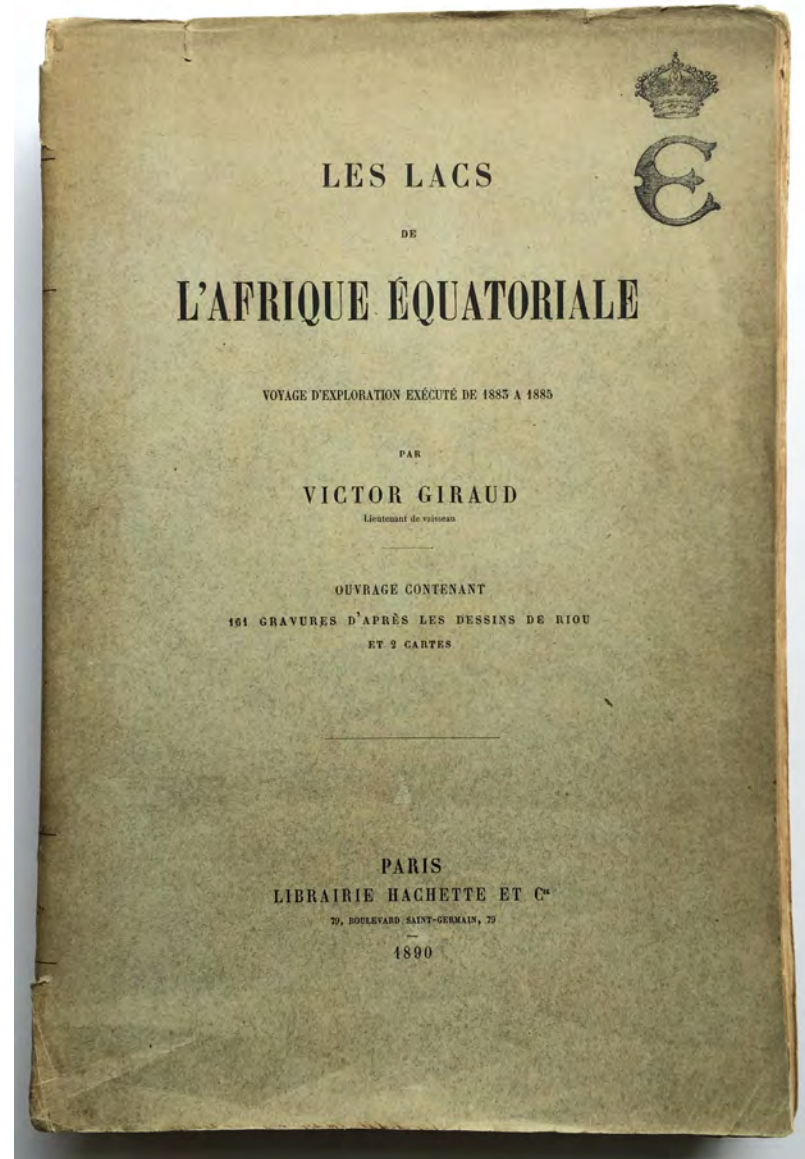
4to, pp. [8, first leaf blank], 604; with 2 maps between pp. 42-43 and 220-221, woodcut illustrations throughout; some foxing throughout; a very good, uncut and unopened copy in the original printed wrappers; small areas of loss at head of spine; crowned 'E' ink stamp to upper wrapper and p. 21, remains of label at foot of spine, Vittorio Emanuele III bookplate to front free endpaper. £250

First edition of this account of Giraud's expedition to Equatorial Africa, undertaken between 1883 and 1885, from the library of Vittorio Emanuele III (1869 – 1947), King of Italy.

Joseph Constant Victor Giraud (1858 – 1899) is famous for his partial survey of Lake Bangweulu (in the upper Congo River basin in Zambia) in 1883, fifteen years after David Livingstone had become the first European to see the lake.

Vittorio Emanuele was born in Naples in 1869, receiving the title of Prince of Naples. In 1900, upon his father's assassination, the Prince acceded to the throne as Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy. A somewhat reserved individual, Vittorio Emanuele preferred his studies and hobbies to politics: his coin collection was one of the largest in the world and by the end of his reign his personal library had grown to a vast size. While the coin collection was donated to the Italian people and is today preserved at the National Museum of Rome, the library was divided amongst various members of the royal family and soon dispersed throughout Italy and Europe. The present copy bears the crowned 'E' ('Emanuele') stamp to the front cover, usually marking those books owned by Vittorio Emanuele before his accession to the throne.

Wauters, *Bibliographie du Congo*, p. 47.





15. **GRANDI, Guido.** *Istituzioni delle sezioni coniche ... con l'aggiunta in fine d'altre dimostrazioni.* Venice, Gio. Battista Recurti, 1746.

8vo, pp. viii, 141, [3], with twelve folding leaves of plates; first section with comprehensive marginal annotations in a contemporary hand; some light spotting in places, especially to prelims, but largely clean; uncut in contemporary carta rustica, binding somewhat loose, and some ink marking to covers; contemporary ownership inscription of Gregorio Fabrizi of Terni on front free endpaper. **£400**

Uncommon third edition with numerous marginal annotations to the first part, of Guido Grandi's important study of conic sections, first published in 1722.

Grandi (1671 – 1742) was a monk in the Camaldolese order, and was one of the first writers in Italy to popularise the new science of Leibniz and Newton. He became court mathematician to Cosimo III de Medici in 1707, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on a visit to England two years later. He became professor of mathematics at the University of Pisa in 1714, a chair he held until his death. He was the first Italian to teach infinitesimal calculus, and worked extensively in the fields of geometry and hydraulics.

We have found no information about Gregorio Fabrizi, the owner and presumed annotator (a churchman of the same name, also from Terni, is known of, but was only born in 1770). The annotations elaborate on, and occasionally correct, sections over the first 40 pages, and are in both Latin and Italian.

Riccardi, I-624; OCLC records three copies outside Italy, at Oklahoma, Stanford, and the Delft University of Technology.

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRANCE

16. **GRASSI, Paride.** *De ingressu Summi Pont. Leonis X. Florentiam descriptio Paridis de Grassis civis Bononiensis Pisauriensis episcopi. Ex cod. ms. nunc primum in lucem edita et notis illustrata a Dominico Moreni Academiae Florentinae nec non Columbariae socio. Florence, Gaetano Cambiagi, 1793.*

8vo, pp. XVI, 46, [2, blank]; woodcut vignette to title; a beautiful copy, very fresh, bound in contemporary block-printed paper wrappers, spine reinforced with white paper, numbered '6' in blue ink to upper outer corner of title page (showing through the next leaf). **£375**

First edition of a detailed account of the splendid preparations and ceremonies for the entrance of Pope Leo X into Florence in 1515, on his way to Bologna to meet Francis I. The account is extracted from the largely unpublished diaries of Paride Grassi (1470 – 1528), bishop of Pesaro and master of the papal ceremonies, and is here edited and published for the first time by Domenico Moreni (1763 – 1835), antiquary and bibliophile, whose extensive collection formed the nucleus of the Biblioteca Moreniana in Florence.

Moreni edition of Grassi's account is the primary source on the event, and was also used by William Roscoe in his *Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth*: 'On this occasion, Paris de Grassis accompanied the pope to Florence, as his master of the ceremonies, during which he continued his diary; in which he inserted, as usual, every circumstances that occurred. His narration has been given to the public by Domenico Moreni, under the title *De ingressu Summi Pont. Leonis X...* As both the matter and the manner of the diary of this officer, who attended on the person of the pope, and regulated his equipage and dress, to the minutest particulars, is highly curious, the reader will find his account of the pope's entry into Florence, from which the above information is chiefly derived, in the Appendix.' (William Roscoe, *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth*, vol. III, p. 54, note a).

Grassi describes in detail the procession accompanying Leo X, as well as the celebrations held during the day and night the pope spent in the city, the works of art on display, and the architectural wonders built for the occasion: 'At the entrance of the city was erected a triumphal arch, richly decorated with historical sculpture, the workmanship of Jacopo di Sandro and Baccio da Montelupo. Another arch in the Piazza di S. Felice was completed by Giuliano del Tasso; in which was placed the statue of Lorenzo the Magnificent, the father of the pontiff... at the sight of which the pope appeared to be deeply affected [...] But the work which was chiefly admired was the front of the church of S. Maria del Fiore, which was covered with a temporary *façade*, from the design of Jacopo Sansovino, who decorated it with statues and *bassi rilievi*; in addition to which the pencil of Andrea del Sarto, enriched it with historical subjects in *chiaro-scuro*, executed in such a manner as to produce a most striking effect [...] The ceremonial order of the procession was arranged with great attention by Paris de Grassis, from the inferior ranks of valets, heralds, and horsemen, to the great officers of the pope's household, nobles, ambassadors, and independent princes of Italian states...' (William Roscoe, *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth*, vol. III, p. 52-55).

OCLC records only three copies in the US, at Columbia, UCLA, and the Getty Research Institute.

Early modern festival books database 1161.

XL
6

DE INGRESSV
SVMMI PONT. LEONIS X.
FLORENTIAM

DESCRIPTIO
PARIDIS DE GRASSIS

CIVIS BONONIENSIS
PISAVRIENSIS EPISCOPI
EX COD. MS. NVNC PRIMUM IN LVCEM EDITA

ET NOTIS ILLUSTRATA
A DOMINICO MORENI

ACADEMIAE FLORENTINAE
NEC NON COLVMBARIAE SOCIO.



FLORENTIAE MDCCXCIII.
APVD CAIETANVM CAMBIAGI TYPOGRAPHVM REGIVM

ANNVENTIBVS PRAESIDIBVS.



PRINTED BY THE BLIND

17. **GUILLIÉ, Sebastien.** *Essai sur l'instruction des aveugles, ou exposé analytique des procédés employés pour les instruire ... Paris, 'imprimé par les aveugles', 1817.*

8vo, pp. 224; with an engraved frontispiece by Dubois included in the pagination, plus 21 finely engraved plates by Azélie Hubert after Julie Ribault; printed on thick paper; title-page lightly browned (offset from the frontispiece) with the occasional minor blemish elsewhere; a very good copy in contemporary full mottled calf, joints cracked but holding, a little worn at foot, but still very good, attractive gilt-roll border, spine richly tooled gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, pink endpapers. **£200**

First edition. 'Guillié [1780 – 1865] established the first ophthalmological clinic in France and became director of the Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. The Institution, founded by Haüy in 1785, was the first such school for the blind in the world. The author chronicles the philanthropic deeds directed towards the blind up to that time and describes the first attempts at special graphic methods for the use of the blind. Of particular interest is the account of his methods of instructing the blind in various crafts. The plates show blind craftsmen engaged in a variety of skilled occupations. Guillié endeavoured to understand and encourage the communication which he observed between blind and deaf-mute children at the time when the two institutions were united.' (Becker).

The work was evidently intended for a wide audience: a list on the verso of the half-title names over fifty participating booksellers, including dealers in Italy, the Low Countries, London, and Moscow. A third edition had appeared by 1819, and the work received translations into English (1819) and German (1820).

Becker Collection 169; Guyot & Guyot, p. 446; Wellcome III, 180.





ESSAI
SUR L'INSTRUCTION
DES
AVEUGLES,
OU
EXPOSÉ ANALYTIQUE

DES PROCÉDÉS EMPLOYÉS POUR LES INSTRUIRE;

PAR LE DOCTEUR GUILLIÉ,

Directeur-Général et Médecin en chef de l'INSTITUTION ROYALE DES JEUNES AVEUGLES DE PARIS, Chevalier de la Légion-d'Honneur, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, Membre de la Société Royale Académique des Sciences de la même ville; des Académies des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Cambrai, Toulonse, Caen, Dijon; de la Société de Médecine pratique de Paris; des Sociétés Médicale d'Émulation et de Médecine de Bordeaux, Marseille, Avignon, Évreux, Clermont-Ferrand, etc.

Μέγα βιβλίον μέγα εἶναι
καὸν. CALLIMAQUE.

A PARIS,
IMPRIMÉ PAR LES AVEUGLES,
RUE SAINT-VICTOR, n° 68.

1817.

FROM THE LOST LIBRARY OF THE ABBEY OF SAINT-REMI

18. JUSTINIAN. *Institutiones iuris civilis*. [Geneva], [colophon: Simon du Bosc and Guillaume Guérout], 1555.

8vo, pp. [64], 599, [1]; woodcut printer's device to title and colophon; text in double column, surrounded by the glossa; the odd ink smudge, but a very good copy, bound in eighteenth-century French mottled calf, rear joint cracked but holding, spine with raised bands in compartments richly gilt, direct lettered gilt in one compartment; title with contemporary purchase inscription 'Germanus Martin me emit anno D(omi)ni 1556', and eighteenth-century ownership inscription of the Abbey of Saint-Remi in Rheims (see below) 'Ex lib.(ris) archim.(onasteri) S. Remigii Remens', with the Abbey's arms gilt to upper compartment of spine; a few scattered contemporary annotations, sometimes slightly cropped, one passage cancelled on p. 142. £450

Uncommon edition of the *Institutiones iuris civilis*, printed in Geneva by two French exiled protestant printers, from the lost library of the Abbey of Saint-Remi in Rheims.

Guillaume Guérout (born in Rouen, d. c.1565), poet, translator, and publisher, moved to Geneva at an early age to join Calvinism. 'Denounced for bawdiness and swearing against Calvin and his pastors, he was imprisoned briefly in 1549 and thereafter took refuge in Lyons [...] After his involvement in the publication of Michel Servet's ultra-heretical *Christianissimi restitutio* at Vienne, Guérout returned to Geneva, where he collaborated with his uncle, Simon Du Bosc, in publishing a number of volumes of monophonic and polyphonic psalm translations, *chansons spirituelles* and *motets*' (Oxford Music Online). A quarrel with Théodore de Bèze may have led Guérout to leave Geneva once more for Lyons in November 1556, never to return. Simon Du Bosc (born in Rouen, d. 1556-7) was a printer active in Alençon and Paris between 1529 and 1534, at the end of which year he was listed as a heretic. He reappeared in Geneva in 1553, and he was soon joined by Guillaume in a printing partnership.

The *Institutiones*, here printed with the glossa by Franciscus Accursius, represent an introductory textbook for new law students. Together with the *Codex*, *Digesta* and *Novellae Constitutiones*, it forms the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, a monumental work which laid the foundations for the legal systems of almost all European countries up to the present day.

Provenance: from the library of the Abbey of Saint-Remi in Rheims, a former Benedictine abbey founded in the sixth century, in the church of which several kings were crowned and later buried. Its celebrated library, considered to be amongst the finest in the region, comprised at least nine hundred manuscripts and twenty thousand printed books, most of which were destroyed in a fire on the night of 15 January 1774. Many books which had escaped the flames were then destroyed during the French Revolution, and the remains were finally dispersed in 1793 following the suppression of religious congregations.

Library Hub (Copac) records only two copies in the UK, at the University of St Andrews and Salisbury Cathedral. OCLC records five copies in the US, at UCLA, Tulane Law Library, University of Maryland, Duke, and Library of Congress (defective).

§. cum in suo, per legem. ff. de iis, qui de se. vel effu. l. si vero. §. si id quod positum. Et eadem solutio fit in plantatis: & eodem modo soluitur cum sit ratio similis: ut ff. mandat. l. Lucius. §. j. in fine.

a *Conferat, si plantavit, vel seminavit.*
b *Charta, ut de bombice: ut sunt hæ, quæ de pistivenerunt.*
c *Membrana, unde dicitur, q. de membranis, animalium eripiuntur.*
d *§. s. ut §. eodem §. cum in suo.*
e *Chartæ, me trice.*
f *Historiam, noui & veteris testamenti, idè dicam in fabrica, vel romana, vel quolibet libro profaico.*
g *Orationem, ad Deum, vel ad populum, vel ad principem.*
h *Corporis, id est, libri.*
i *Titius, scriptor bonæ fidei.*
k *Pretor, directus in rem.*
l *Bona fide, si autem mala, laborem donat, se videtur, eodè §. certe. Sed nunquid actionem scriptor habet red dito libro? Resp. sic, si bona fidem habuit, actionem dico, scilicet in factum: ut ff. de rei ven. l. in re. §. item si quæcunque. si malam fidem habuit: nõ habet actionem: quia nec exceptionem habet, ut hic. Sed cũ hodie pretiosior sit scriptura, quàm charta, nunquid mutatur hoc? Re-*

de conseuit.
¶ Scriptura quantumvis pretiosa cedit supposita charta: tabula tamen pictura superimposita cedit.

¶ Litera quoque licet aurea sint, perinde chartis membranisque cedunt ac solo cedere solent ea, quæ inædificantur aut inferuntur: idè quæ si in chartis membranisque vel historicam, vel orationem Titius scripserit: huius corporis non Titius, sed tu dominus esse videtur. Sed si à Titio petas tuos libros, tuasve membranas, nec impensas scripturæ solvere paratus sis: poterit se Titio defendere per exceptionem doli mali: utique si earum chartarum membranarumve possessionem bona fide nactus est.

¶ Titius bona fide nactus est, si peritior sit scriptura, quàm charta, nunquid mutatur hoc? Re-

spondent quidam ut Azo, quod sic: Non quod non, argu. C. de testa. l. fauimus. C. de appella. l. precipimus. in fi. m. ¶ Pinxit, siue bona fide, siue male fide, secundum planos contra quia bona fide ut j. eod. §. si veique, &c. n. ¶ Tabula, si in marmore, R. esp. contra furtuarii font. Arg. tamè contra §. de testa §. pen. AD D. In illi loquuntur in u. p. paratib. à nota ria hic fero. l. ides nõ allium sed excepimus habet per illa tenum.

fructus suos adiecit: male fidei res possessor causa in sumptibus restituit.

¶ Si quis in aliena tabula pinxit: quidam putant, tabulam picturæ cedere: aliis videtur picturam, qualiscunque sit, tabulæ cedere. sed nobis videtur melius esse, tabulam picturæ cedere. R. diculum est enim, picturam Apellis, vel Parrhasij in accessionem vilissimæ tabulæ cedere. Vnde si à domino tabulæ imaginem possidente is, qui pinxit, eam petat, nec soluat pretium tabulæ: poterit per exceptionem doli mali submoueri. At si is, qui pinxit, eam possideat: consequens est, ut vitilis actio domino tabulæ aduersus eum detur. quo casu, si non soluat impensam picturæ: poterit per exceptionem doli mali repelli,

sed non ut litera, secundum Azonem. ¶ Vitulus actus, in re nõ directus, quia de-

dominus esse & sic est mirabile, quod non dominus à domino vendicat, sic conuenit aliis in publiciana in quibusdã ca- sibus ut no. §. de actio. §. alij.

¶ Si quis à non domino, quem dominum esse crediderit, bona fidei fundum emerit, vel ex donatione, alia causa aequè bona fide acceperit: naturali ratione placuit, fructus, quos perceperit, ei

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LA
COIFFEVSE
ALA
MODE.
COMEDIE.



Suivant la Copie imprimée
A PARIS.
c13 13 c XLIX.

19. [LE MÉTEL, Antoine, *sieur d'Ouville.*] La coiffeuse à la mode. Comédie. Suivant la copie imprimée à Paris. [Leiden, B. & A. Elzevier,] 1649.

12mo, pp. [2], 80; marginal wormtrack touching the odd letter, else a good copy in modern stiff vellum. £300

Scarce Elzevir piracy of a play first published in Paris in 1647.

Le Métel (1589 – 1655) was a polymathic playwright, engineer and geographer. Very little is known of his life before he launched his literary career in Paris in 1637 with *L'Esprit follet*, other than that much of it was spent in Italy and Spain, and he is most notable as the initiator of the 'Spanish comedy' on the French stage. Le Métel is known to have influenced Molière, and there are echoes of *La Coiffeuse à la mode* in the latter's *Misanthrope*.

Outside of the Netherlands we can trace copies of the present edition at TCD, Bodley, and the Bibliothèque nationale only.

Willems 654.

FIRST (CENSORED) EDITION IN ITALIAN

20. **MERULA, Gaudenzio.** Nuova selva di varia lettione di Gaudentio Merula, divisa in cinque libri; tradotta di Latino in lingua Italiana. Con due tavole copiosissime ... Venice, Giovanni Andrea Valvassori, 1559.

8vo, pp. [40], 510, [2 blank]; text mostly in italic; 5 woodcuts within text, device to title, initials; slight staining to pp. 96-97; very good, crisp copy in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, remains of ties, title and shelf mark inked to spine; front hinge split; inscription to title 'Oratorii Nannetensis' with old shelfmarks at head, small label of 'Lib. Pinchia' to upper cover. £475

First edition in Italian of Merula's encyclopaedic *Memorabilium libri*, as censored by the future Pope Sixtus V. Arranged in five books, the delightfully diverse contents cover demons and death; the planets and constellations; the four elements; love; fish, birds, animals, and snakes; the leaning tower of Pisa; pyramids; earthquakes; oil and wine; trees, plants and gardens; architecture; Christianity; cosmography and geography (including a brief chapter on America); and alchemy.

Merula (1500 – 1555), who taught at Milan and Novara, began working on the *Memorabilium* in 1530 and the first edition was published in his native town of Borgolavezzaro in 1546. Further Latin editions appeared at Venice in 1550 and at Lyons in 1556 when the work attracted the attention of the censors, on account of comments by Merula attacking the luxury of the clergy and the simony of Pope Alexander VI. In this Italian translation the offending passages have been omitted: the leaf preceding p. 1 contains an approbation by Felice Peretti, the future Pope Sixtus V, who famously excommunicated Elizabeth I of England and Henry IV of France.

OCLC finds only 2 copies in the US (Chicago, NYPL). Library Hub records copies at Cambridge, Manchester, and Oxford.



De gli aspetti de' pianeti.
Cap. XIII.



SECONDO la ragione delle case, per la quale si possano piu ageuolmente cognoscere gli aspetti de' Pianeti, debbiamo considerate che il Sole, e la Luna, sono i piu forti Pianeti de gli altri, si alla generatione, si ancora alla corrutione.

H 2 Però

Il sole e la Luna sono i piu forti Pianeti del cielo.

come è il xilo, che alcuni chiamano gossipio o ue-
ramente bābagia e cosi senza fatica alcuna harai
il fuoco da l'acqua.



materia di xilo, cioe
bambagia.

Altri modi da far fuoco, e tutti ueri.

Vno specchio d'acciaio concauo, messo medesimamēte alla sfera del Sole, accende il fuoco nella stoppa. Il Moro, e l'Alloro, e l'Ellera fregati insieme facilmente ci dāno il fuoco, e questa è stata inuentione di Soldati, e di Pastori, perche a far fuoco, non si può hauer sempre la pietra e'l fucile. Ei si frega medesimamente legno con legno, e di quella fregagione s'appicca il fuoco, al fungo secco, o foglie d'albero secche, ma a far questo; non ci è

TRATTATO
COMPLETO, FORMALE E MATERIALE
DEL
TEATRO
DI
FRANCESCO MILIZIA.



IN VENEZIA,
NELLA STAMPERIA DI PIETRO Q. GIO: BATT. PASQUALI.
M D C C X C I V.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

MANUSCRIPT PROOFS WITH AUTHORIAL CORRECTIONS

21. **MILIZIA, Francesco.** [Economia pubblica.] *Economia pubblica.* [Circa 1798].

8vo, [a]¹⁰, [b]¹², pp. [43] **manuscript proof on paper with corrections and additions**; some leaves lightly browned; contemporary half roan with marbled sides, spine tooled in compartments, gilt green morocco lettering piece in one, edges stained yellow, ribbon page-marker; lower corners bumped, extremities rubbed, chipping to tail of spine; printed label with manuscript shelfmark at foot of spine. [bound after:]

MILIZIA, Francesco. *Trattato completo, formale e materiale, del teatro.* Venice, Pietro Q. Giovanni Battista Pasquali, 1794.

4to, pp. 204, with 6 folding copper-engraved plates; copper-engraved device to title, woodcut headpiece; pl. 2 trimmed with unsubstantial loss at inner margin; two minimal corrections in text in early ink. [and:]

MILIZIA, Francesco. *Notizie di Francesco Milizia, scritte da lui medesimo, con un catalogo delle sue opere.* [Bassano,] Remondini, 1804.

8vo, pp. xvi; a little foxing, faint water-stain to title; catalogue marked in pencil. [and:]

MILIZIA, Francesco. *Della incisione delle stampe* [dropped-head title:] *Articolo tratto dal Dizionario delle arti del disegno di Francesco Milizia*, 8. Tom. 2., Bassano 1797, corretto, e di molte notizie arricchito. Bassano, [?Giuseppe Remondini,] 1797.

8vo, pp. xxxvii, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank)]; very slight foxing. £2500

Gli Inglesi che si danno aria di pensatori sono stati i grandi inventori di questo delirio impolitico. Egli per più arricchirsi nel commercio hanno fatto e fanno rabbiose guerre e si sono enormemente indebitati, e proseguono più a indebitarsi. A loro esempio si sono ornati di debiti anche gli altri sovrani, eccettuato il Re di Prussia e i Cantoni Svizzeri. Questi invece di debiti hanno qualche tesoro.

*† Dicon bene: al
più tocco non s'
impresta. Ma
questo credito pul-
blico*

I sofisti dicono che il debito pubblico suppone credito pubblico, e si spendere e impoverisce. Laddove il credito privato può avere per oggetto il guadagno.

Si sofistica ancora che se il ^{Sovrano} prende con una mano, dà coll'altra. Ma la mano che prende si gonfia, e smorza l'industria; e la mano che dà si dissecca, dà agli esteri e agli oziosi, a distruitori.

Altro sofisma è il dire, che il Pubblico è un colosso che può sostenere un peso gravissimo = Non già immenso. E pure anche il colosso cerca levarselo da dosso. Il peso è sempre incomodo: il male è sempre male, ancorchè s'abbia vigore da sopportarlo. Se un particolare indebitato è nullo, il Sovrano indebitato sarà glorioso! Debito fa a calci coll'Economia.

XVII. Tributi.

Se i Cittadini vogliono esser difesi e vogliono per-

sedere tranquillamente i loro beni, e vita e onore bisogna che paghino qualche cosa del loro. Questo è l'obbligo del Tributo.

Dunque ognuno correrà allegro a portar il suo tributo all'erario. Dunque infame chi ricusa pagarlo. Dunque ladrone più che sacrilego chi lo defrauda = Niente di questo; anzi tutto l'opposto. Chi non paga al governo... Chi truffa uno scudo è vergognato per sempre. Ma chi sa far contrabandi è bravo, e chi invece di darlo all'erario ne carpisce quanto più può è festeggiato.

Questo rovescio d'opinione viene dal rovescio dell'uso de' Tributi. Se i popoli vedessero che il Tributo è giustamente posto, e giustamente impiegato, ognuno del popolo lo riguarderebbe la frode che si fa all'erario con più infamia del latrocinio. Vede all'incontro il tributo malamente imposto e peggio impiegato. Dunque procurava ognuno di non darlo o di riceverlo. E ognuno crede che levar all'erario non è che ^{riparar} il suo.

La giustizia richiede 1° che il Tributo sia quanto basta per i pubblici bisogni.

I bisogni pubblici sono strade, fiumi, canali, argini, ponti, porti, prosciugamento d'acqua stagnanti, miglioramento d'industria, soccorsi opportuni ne' disastri de' paesi, istruzione, fortezze e difensioni per sicurezza, e per felicità del popolo. Onde amicizia costante co' circonvicini. Questi sono i veri bisogni. Ne' bisogno e molto meno felicità sarà certo la

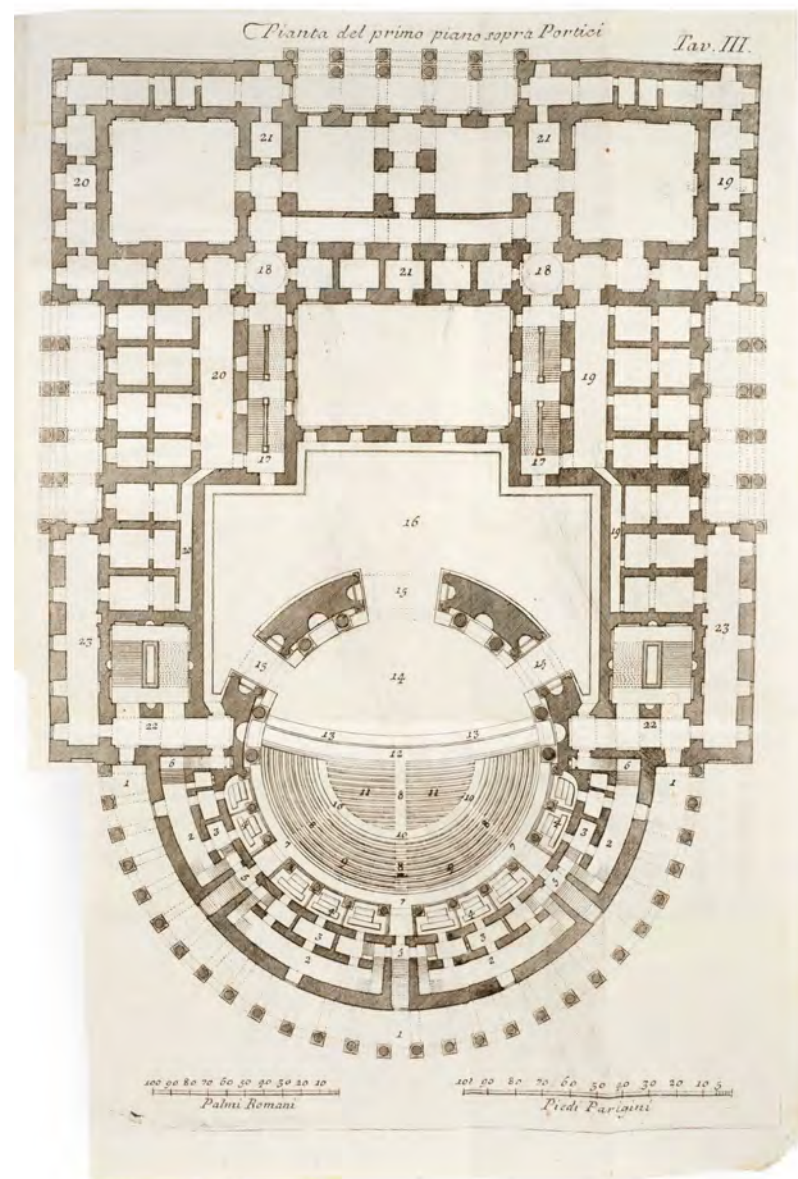
li de
Delle
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i van
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nello
que
affi-
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va
o che
are?
Me

A manuscript proof of Milizia's *Economia pubblica*, bound with three other rare editions of his works. The last work of Francesco Milizia (1725 – 1798), publication of the *Economia pubblica* began under the author's supervision and appeared very shortly after his death in March, being published in April by Damaso Petretti (Rome, 1798). Though its popularity led to several editions in quick succession, it is now scarce, with only eight copies of the first edition within Italy (as recorded by ICCU) and no further copies found worldwide by OCLC.

The present manuscript copy is most likely a proof prepared in advance of typesetting. The neat text (with words underlined where they will be italicized in the printed copy) is augmented by presumably autograph corrections and several additions in a distinctly darker ink, which is also responsible for the (somewhat smudged) 'Milizia' at the end of the text. The corrections, additions, and signature all appear in the subsequent first edition. Another manuscript version, in a far rougher hand but similarly formatted, appeared at auction in 2018 (Gonnelli, Sale 25, lot 418). Our version is most likely later, perhaps the last copy prepared before printing.

Milizia's first foray into the subject, the *Economia pubblica* is a popular work, explaining the financial mechanisms of the state in accessible terms (it begins 'Economia significa governo di Casa. Il suo oggetto è il bene della famiglia. Più famiglie insieme formano Popolo.'). He is better known, however, as a writer on art and architecture: the present collection includes the first separate edition of *Della incisione delle stampe* (rare: held by BL only in the UK, no copies found in the US) with an essay on the art and brief biographies of 152 engravers, and one of his best known works, a treatise *Del teatro* (fourth and final edition), with detailed architectural plates showing plans for theatre design.

The final work present, *Notizie di Francesco Milizia*, is the first edition of his posthumously published autobiography, accompanied by a thorough bibliography of his works. A very brief account from 'un foglio autografo trovato casualmente fra suoi libri' (pp. viii-ix), it was substantially expanded by Antommaria Cardinali to accompany the 1826 collected edition of Milizia's writings. Scarce outside Italy, OCLC records only one copy in the UK (BL), one in France (Montpellier), and none in the US.



MULBERRIES GALORE

22. [MINISCALCHI, Luigi.] *Mororum libri III. Carminum liber. Verona, heirs of Agostino Carattoni, 1769.*

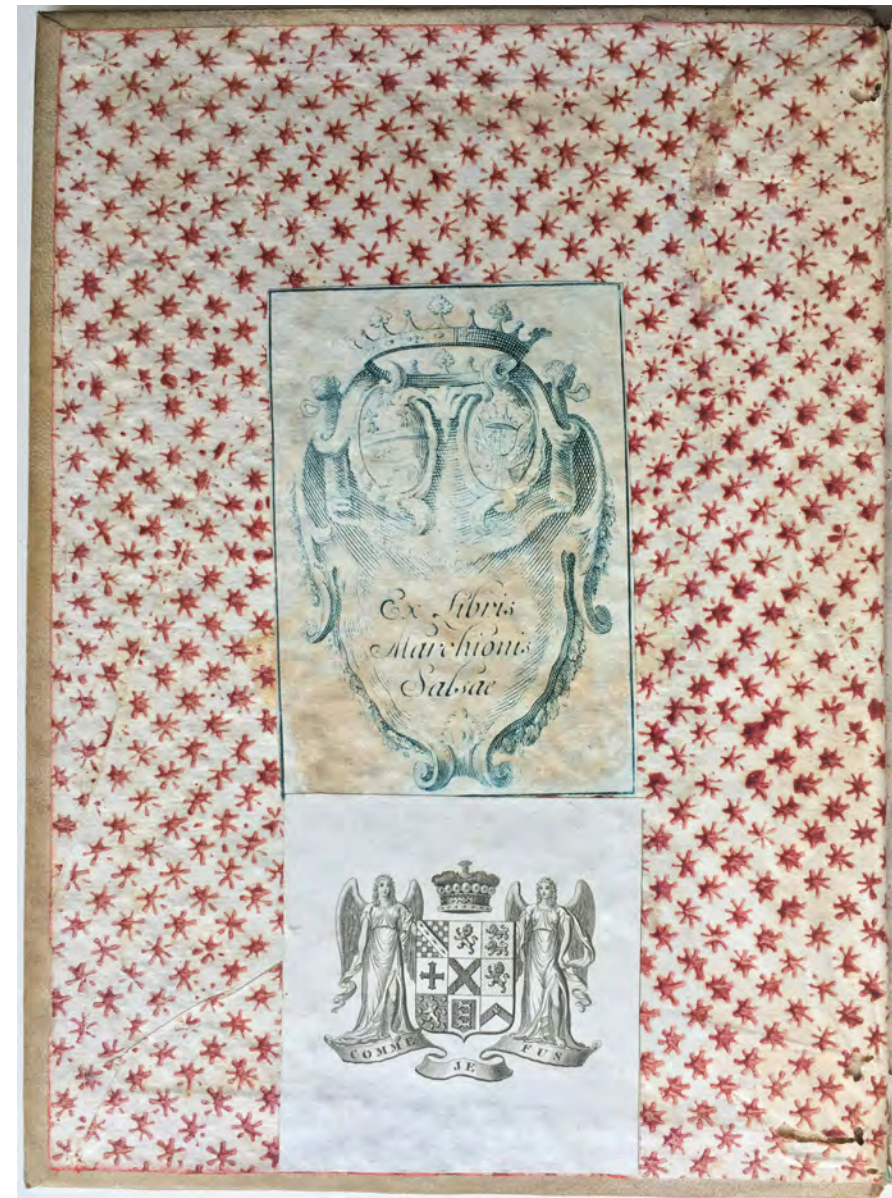
4to, pp. [8], 186, [2, blanks]; engraved vignette depicting mulberry twigs to title, engraved headpiece by Lorenzi with portrait of the dedicatee Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, 6 further engraved head- and tailpieces by D. Valesio after D. Cignaroli, 6 engraved historiated initials; a beautiful, clean copy, bound in contemporary vellum over boards, large blindstamped Moresque lozenge to covers, spine blindstamped in compartments, with gilt title; pastedowns of block-printed paper with a red star motif; from the libraries of the Marquises of Salza, and of William Ward (1750 – 1823), 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward (*see below*), with their engraved bookplates to front pastedown. £325

First edition of a didactic poem on the mulberry tree, its cultivation, fruit and uses, such as in silkworm farming, by count Luigi Miniscalchi (1717 – 1782) of Verona. ‘An elegant piece of printing, accompanied by attractive little vignettes’ (Oak Spring Garden Library, *Sylva* 31), the work is also an excellent example of the georgic-didactic genre, which became very popular in the Veneto area in the second half of the eighteenth century due to the spread and growing influence of the physiocratic theories of the time.

The engraved vignettes at the beginning of each book show the planting of the mulberry trees, the technique to straighten the plant, and the harvest of its fruits, while the tailpieces depict agricultural tools entwined with mulberry twigs. The work ends with a series of poems by Miniscalchi on a wide variety of subjects, including one on the death of ‘Pippi’, the author’s pet dog.

Provenance: The library of the Marquess of Salza was mainly assembled by Giovanni Domenico Berio (d. 1791), and later expanded by his son Francesco Maria (1765 – 1820). After Francesco Maria’s death in 1820, the estate was inherited by his four daughters, and the greater part of the library was sold to William Ward (1750 – 1823), 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward, and eventually shipped to England. A manuscript inventory of the library was prepared in 1822, and a catalogue raisonné in 1826.

B.IN.G. 1313; Oak Spring Garden Library, *Sylva* 31.

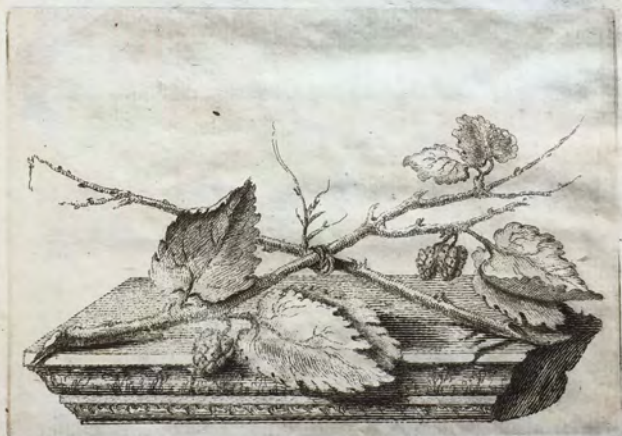


M O R O R U M

L I B R I I I I .

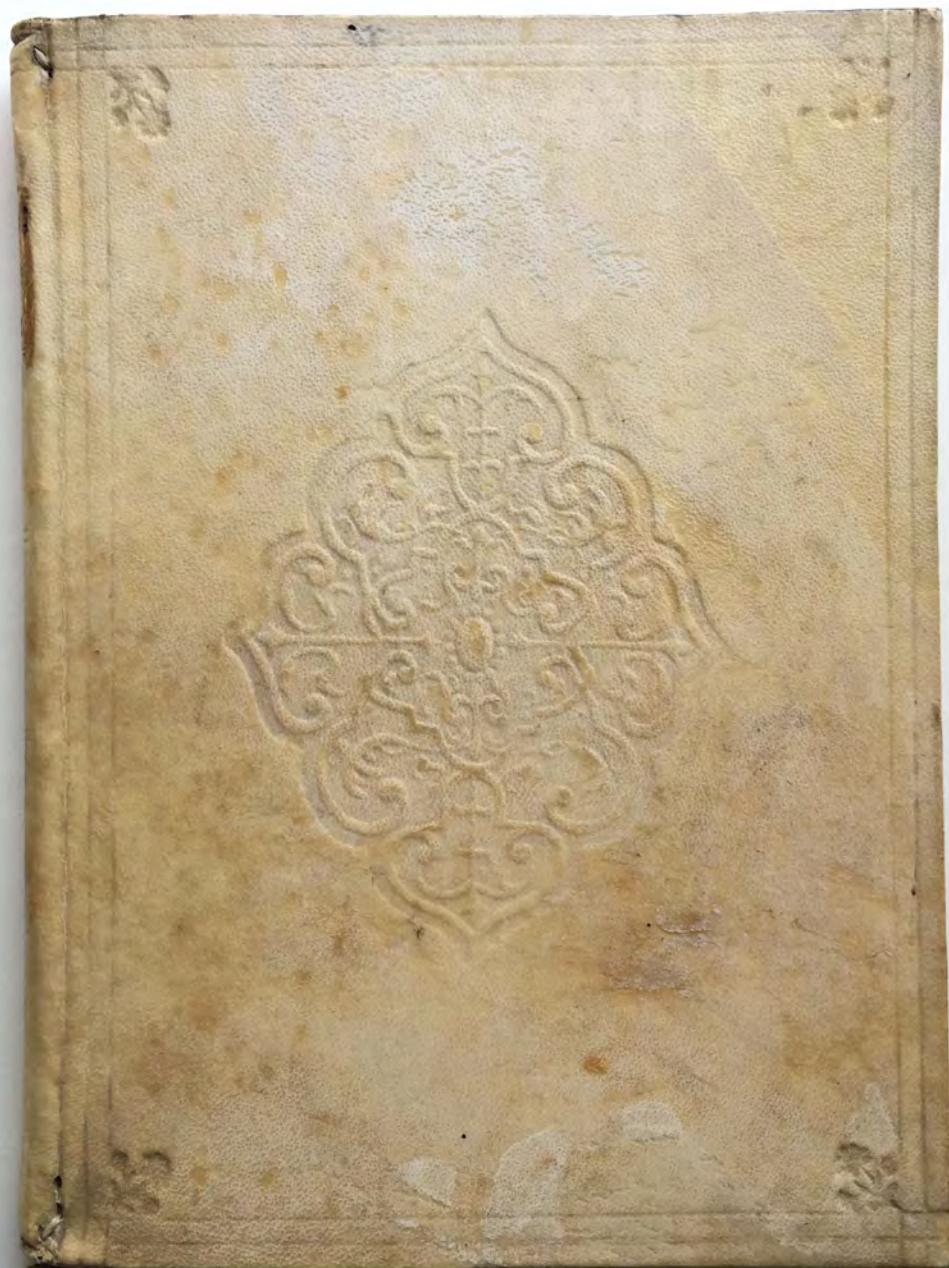
C A R M I N U M

L I B E R .



VERONAE MDCCCLXVIII.

Apud Haeredem Augustini Carattoni Typographum Seminarii;
Superiorum Auctoritate.





Bacco in Toscana
Ditirambo

Dell'Indico Oriente
Domator glorioso il Dio del Vino
Formato avea l'allegro suo soggiorno
Ne Colli Etruschi intorno,
E colà dove Imperial palagio
L'Augusta fronte in ver le nubi innalza
La verdeggiante Brato
Con la raga Arianna un dì sedea,
E bereudo, e cantando
Al bell'Idolo suo così dicea.
Se dell'ore il sangue amabile

Non

MANUSCRIPT BACCHUS IN TUSCANY

23. **REDI, Francesco.** *Le rime.* [Parte I: Bacco in Toscana. Ditirambo.] [Parte II: Delle Poesie...] *Milan, c. 1760.*

8vo, pp. [1], [21, blanks], [20], [2], 213, [3, blanks], 116, [16, blanks]; manuscript on paper, in a neat and elegant hand; calligraphic general title within hand drawn decorated frame, numerous decorated head- and tailpieces, text within double fillet ink border; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, gilt label to spine lettered 'Opuscul(a) - Tom. I'. **£350**

A charmingly illustrated manuscript collection of some of the most celebrated literary works of Francesco Redi, including *Bacco in Toscana*, 'one of the most famous panegyrics on wine ever written' (Simon), with Redi's copious annotations to the text.

The selection is edited and transcribed by an anonymous Milanese reader, identifying himself only as 'G. P.', from the editions of Redi's *Opere* published by Manni in Florence in 1724 and by the heirs of Hertz in Venice in 1745. It includes also the life of Redi by Salvino Salvini, the dithyramb *Arianna Inferma* with annotations by Anton Maria Salvini and Giuseppe Bianchini, a selection of various poems, madrigals, and *scherzi*, among which *Le lacrime della fama*, *Ferragosto*, and a *Ballatella per musica*.

*Più di venti, e più di cento,
Che mi fanno il cuor contento.*

.....



Annotazioni

De' *Fig. rin*

Ab. Anton Maria Salvini

E d

Ab. Giuseppe Bianchini

All.

Arianna Inferma.



concludere per epilogo di tutto ciò, che s'è detto
in questa Breve Vita di Francesco Redi:
" e spero così celebrato per tutta l'Europa
" il nome suo, che è superfluo adornarlo
" d'epitaffi; poiché la sua virtù, e la sua
" unicostante perseveranza lo renderanno sem-
" pre famoso a' secoli futuri, come ha avuta
" vivendo tal fortuna nel presente."



Bacco
in
Toscana.
Ditirambo
Del Signor
Francesco Redi.

Parte I.



TYPE SPECIMENS

24. STEPHENSON BLAKE. *A Book of types - SL1. Sheffield and London, [1956].*

8vo, pp. 74, [2, blanks]; a very good copy, stapled in the original blue printed card wrappers, string hanger to inner upper corner, some very light foxing to front wrapper. [offered with:]

[*Idem.*] *Specimens of printing types. Sheffield, 1953.*

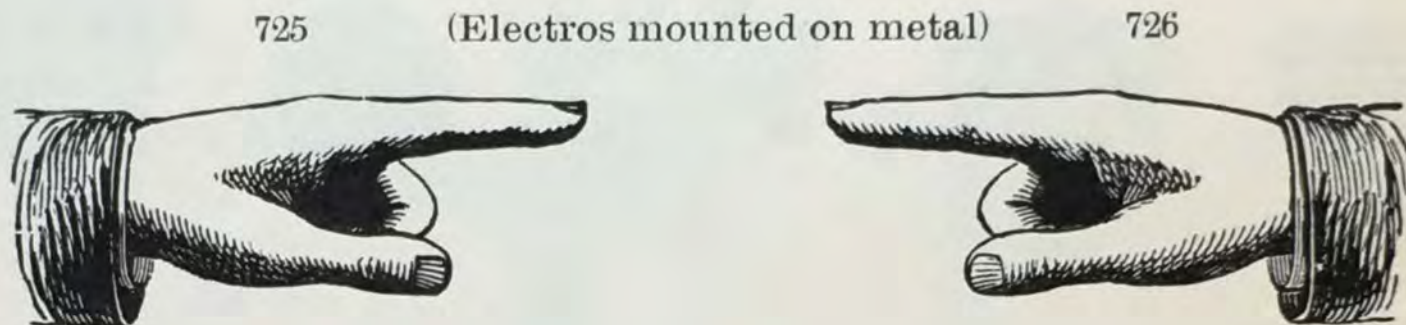
8vo, pp. 16, 16a-b, 17-92, 92a, [1, blank], 93-104, 113-118, [1, blank], 118b, 119-130, 130a, [1, blank], 131-134, 143-244, [2, blanks], with one folding plate; a very good copy, perfectly preserved, bound in the publisher's quarter cloth over boards, spine lettered gilt; addition slip pasted to p. 91; printed note 'Important', dated July 1956, with the most recent addition to the specimen book, pasted to front pastedown. £85

Two beautiful type specimen books from the last type foundry in England.

A Book of types ('SL1') is the first in a series of five type specimen lists issued by Stephenson Blake from 1956 to 1963. In this first issue, among some of the various original designs of the foundry, such as Coronation, Grandby, and the Grotesque series, two new types make their first appearance, 'Consort' and 'Consort Light', a re-issue of the original Clarendon type, with new weights added.

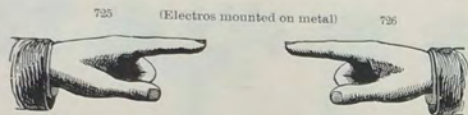
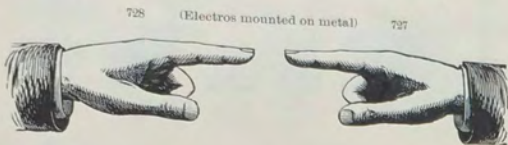
The 1953 *Specimens of printing types*, opens with a brief history of the company, tracing its origins, somewhat hopefully, back to William Caxton. It then illustrates various examples of types, ornamental borders and brackets, steel and cast-iron furniture, brass rules, initials, vignette, emblems, indices, crests, and Royal Arms.

When it closed in the early 2000s, Stephenson Blake was the last active type foundry in England. Founded in Sheffield in 1818 by toolmaker John Stephenson, silversmith William Garnett, and financier James Blake, the company was initially largely based on the purchase of the foundry of William Caslon III, which was put up for sale by William Caslon IV in 1819. The company grew further by acquiring most British typefoundries: Fann Street Foundry in 1906; Fry's Type Street Letter Foundry, via merger of Sir Charles Reed & Sons, in 1905; H.W. Caslon & Sons in 1937; Miller & Richard in 1952. Its matrices and other old typographic equipment are now preserved in the Type Museum of London.



SHADED AND BLACK INDICES

For Prices see Current General Price List



Black Indices in 72, 60 and 48 point are obtainable pointing the opposite way to those shown above



A BOOK OF TYPES FROM STEPHENSON BLAKE

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON



A ROYAL PROVENANCE?

25. TACITUS. *Annali et istorie*. Venice, Roberto Meglietti, 1604.

2 parts in 1 vol., 16mo, pp. [24], 709, [9]; title page to each part, with woodcut printer's device; first title soiled, but a very good copy, recased in the original eighteenth-century vellum, lower half of spine and part of rear board expertly restored, endpapers renewed, preserving one original endpaper with ownership inscription 'M. Louigia' and arms of Marie Louise of Austria as Duchess of Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (*see below*) in ink and wash; initials 'ML' in ink to front cover; nineteenth-century ownership inscription of Lorenzo Luciano de Murro to endpaper; twentieth-century private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. **£250**

Pocket edition of Tacitus's *Annals* and *Histories* in the Italian translation by Adriano Politi (1542 – 1625), first published in Rome the previous year, **by repute once owned by Marie Louise of Austria (1791 – 1847), Napoleon's second wife.**

Politi, a celebrated translator, lexicographer, and Italianist from Siena and a close friend of Bellisario Bulgarini and Scipione Bargagli, published his translation of Tacitus in Siense vernacular, in direct opposition to Dati's translation in Florentine vernacular. Politi's claim to the superiority of the Siense dialect among the Tuscan ones resulted in a long dispute with other Italianists of the time, but in the meanwhile his translation turned out to be a great success, earning over ten editions in the following sixty years.

Provenance: By repute from the library of Napoleon's second wife, Marie Louise of Austria, Empress of the French from 1810 to 1814, later Duchess of Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla from 1814 to her death in 1847. Though the handwriting of the inscription does not appear to match any other example we have been able to compare it with, the coat of arms is indeed the one used by Marie Louise after 1814 when she became Duchess of Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla. A loosely inserted early twentieth-century manuscript note records this copy as having been a gift from Giulia Montecuccoli degli Erri, a great-niece of Marie Louise. After Marie Louise's death, her library passed to her heirs and thence through their descendants into obscurity, until it was rediscovered by the bookseller Martin Breslauer (1871 – 1940), who purchased the collection *en bloc* and dispersed the books through a number of channels.

P. TERENTII

COMOEDIAE, TVM PER D. ERASMVVM,
tum per P. Melanchthonem, viros eruditissimi

mos, adamussim restitutæ. Erasmus enim

multò quàm antehac circūferebantur,

emendatiores reddidit, indicatis stu-

diosissimè carminum generibus,

necnon & difficultatibus, hac

notula * prænotatis: Me-

lanchthon uerò, & argu-

menta, & adnotati-

ones longè do-

ctissimas æ-

didit:

Quibus etiamnum accessere P. MARSII glossaria, in locis obscu-
riores, ne utiquam poenitenda: Vnà cum P. MALLEOLI
argumentis, cuiq; Scenæ non ineleganter adfutis.

Habes itidem in calce Sententias insigniores,
& Terentianis comædijs de promptas.

LVGDVNI. EX OFFICINA MEL-
CHIORIS ET GASPARIS
TRECHSEL FRATRVM,
M. D. XXXII.

WITH ANNOTATIONS BY A CONTEMPORARY STUDENT

26. **TERENCE.** P. Terentii comoediae tum per D. Erasmum tum per P. Melanchthonem, viros eruditissimos, ad amussim restitutæ ... Lyons, Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel, 1532.

8vo, pp. 434, [14]; colophon within woodcut cartouche, woodcut device to last page, initials (some highlighted in red crayon); damp staining to inner margins and upper corners, a few ink marks; a good copy in eighteenth-century blue paste paper wrappers, remains of MS label to spine; much of spine missing, worn, some quires coming loose; contemporary inscription to title 'Ramondus Chabutus'; 'L. Cortambert' inscribed in nineteenth-century hand inside upper cover; some marginal and interlinear ink notes in a contemporary hand. £375

Rare Lyons edition of Terence's comedies, edited by Erasmus and with notes by Philip Melanchthon, this copy with annotations by a contemporary student.

Erasmus had a lifelong admiration for Terence, having learnt much of the comedies by heart as a boy. The idea of a new edition, with notes, was put to him in 1527 by Johann Froben, and Erasmus promptly mobilised support, only for the project to be stalled by Froben's death. The edition finally appeared in 1532, printed at Basel, in folio, by Froben's son Hieronymus. Erasmus dedicated the work to the sons of the Polish high official Seweryn Boner.

This Lyons edition of the same year is in a more convenient format for the student. Our copy contains numerous manuscript notes by a contemporary reader to two of the plays: to *Andria* (The Girl from Andros), and to acts 3-5 of *Heauton Timorumenos* (The Self-Tormentor). These provide interlinear glosses and identify, for example, metaphors and adages.

OCLC finds only one copy, at the BnF; USTC adds another copy at the Bibliothèque municipale Autun.

Gültlingen, *Bibliographie des livres imprimés à Lyon au seizième siècle* VI, p. 120:10; USTC 124797.

Sed Dauus exit. mi homo, quid istuc obsecro est?

* Hemistichii
absoluitur pro
xima scena.

Quò portas puerum?

ACTVS IIII. SCEN. IIII.

DAVVS. MYSIS.

* Iambici tris
metri. **M**YSIS, nunc opus est tua
Mihi ad hanc rem exprompta memoria, at
q; astutia.

M. Quid nam incepturus? D. accipe à me hunc ocyus:

Atq; ante nostram igneam appone. M. obsecro,

Humine? D. ex ara hinc sume uerbena's tibi,

Atq; eas substerne. M. quam ob rem id tute non facis?

D. Quia si forte opus sit ad herum iurandum mihi

Non apposuisse ut liquido possim. M. intellego.

Seruū nolle me
tiri, noua religio est.

Noua nunc religio * te istuc incepsit, cedo? * als, in te

D. Moue ocyus te, ut quid agam porro intellegas:

Pro Iuppiter. M. quid? D. sponsa pater interuenit.

Repudio consilium, quod primum interderam.

Metaphora
a venatoribus
sumpta.

M. Nescio quid narres. D. ego quoq; hinc ab dextera

Venire me ad simulabo tu, ut subscribas

Orationi, ut cuiq; opus sit uerbis, uide.

M. Ego quid agas, nihil intellego, sed si quid est,

Quod mea opera opus sit uobis, aut tu plus uides,

Remorer. i. res
tineam, a Res
mora pisce nas
uim sistente.

Manebo: ne quod uostrum remorer commodum.

PETRVS MARSVS.

Nihil ne esse proprium, &c.) Venereū amorem, & Cupidi
neas faces, quibus plarique inflammari affectāt, multo plus fels
lis q̄ mellis habere docet hæc scena. Id enim quod i his rebus
obicitat, temporaneum est, & exile admodum, comparatione
malorum

malorum quæ sequuntur: temporis iactura scilicet, qua nulla
maior vitij deformitas, & infamia, & seruitus. Ad ea profectio
quæ sunt his contraria, natus est homo diuinum animal. Vnde
Cice. in. iij. Philippicarū: Nihil est detestabilius dedecore, ni
hil foediū seruitute. Ad decus & libertatem nati sumus. Plau
tus in Cistellaria: Amor & melle est foecūdiffimus, gustu dat
dulce, amarum vsq; ad fatietatem aggerit. Seneca dicit: Nihil
est tam mortiferum ingenijs q̄ luxuria. Silli. lib. xiiij. Ad lau
des genitum captat si munera diuum, Felix ad laudes hominū
genus. Et voluptatem sic taxat: Quippe nec ira deum tantū,
nec tela, nec hostes, Quantum sola nocet animis illapsa volu
ptas: Ebrietas tibi iida comes, tibi luxus, & atris Circum te
semper volitans infamia pennis. Senec. lib. xx. Indulgere vos
luptati, initium est omnium malorū. Exprompta memoria,
id est, in vsu educa. Opus est (inquit) vt nunc exerceas me
moriā & astutiam: ab expromo mis. p̄s. p̄tum. Ex ara hinc
fume uerbena's, &c.) Plin. lib. xxij. Non aliunde fagina in
remedijs publicis fuere & in sacris legationibus, quam vera
benæ. Certe vtroq; nomine idem significatur, hoc est, gramen
ex ara cum sua terra euulsum.

Luxuria.

Voluptas.

Expromptus.

Verbena.

Sagina.

ACTVS IIII. SCENA V.

PAVLVS MALLEOLVS.

In hac scena Chremes puerum ex Glycerio natū audit, &
illam ciuem esse Atticam, vt sic a nuptijs deterreatur.

* Iambici trimetri.

CHREMES, MYSIS, DAVVS.

REVERTOR, postquam quæ opus fuere ad
nuptias

Gnatæ, parauit, ut iubeam accersi. sed quid hoc?

Puer herclæ est. mulier, tun' apposuisti hunc? M. ubi

Illic est? c. non mihi respondes? M. hem, nusquam est. uæ

miseræ mihi,

Reliquit homo me, atq; abiit. D. diu uostram fidem,

h Quid

Summa nuptias
rū potestas, in
patre puellæ
sita est.

* Iambi. tetra.

MARKED, CENSORED AND CONTROVERSIALLY ANNOTATED: A WITNESS TO RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

27. TERTULLIAN [Sigismund GELENIUS, *editor*]. Q. Septimii Florentis Tertulliani Carthaginensis Presbyteri, auctoris antiquissimi ac doctissimi scripta, et plura quam ante, et diligentius per industriam bene literatorum aliquot, ad complures veteres e Gallicanis Germanicisq[ue] bibliothecis conquisitos recognita codices, in quibus praecipuus fuit unus longe incorruptissimus in ultimam usq[ue] petitus Britanniam: non omissis accuratis Beati Rhenani annotationibus. *Basel, Froben, 1550.*

Folio, pp. [xii], 909, [62], with woodcut printer's device on title and a full-page woodcut illustration on p. 386; woodcut initials; numerous early annotations in Latin, Greek and French in at least two hands, a number of passages crossed through in ink (but still legible; see below); some staining affecting title and next few leaves, lower outer corners of last few leaves slightly damaged by damp (not affecting text), but a good copy in contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, metal corner-pieces, 'TERTULLIANUS' lettered in ink along fore-edge; rubbed, extremities worn, joints cracked, clasps lacking, nineteenth-century lettering-piece and gold tooling on spine, nineteenth-century marbled endpapers, upper cover neatly re-attached. **£4750**

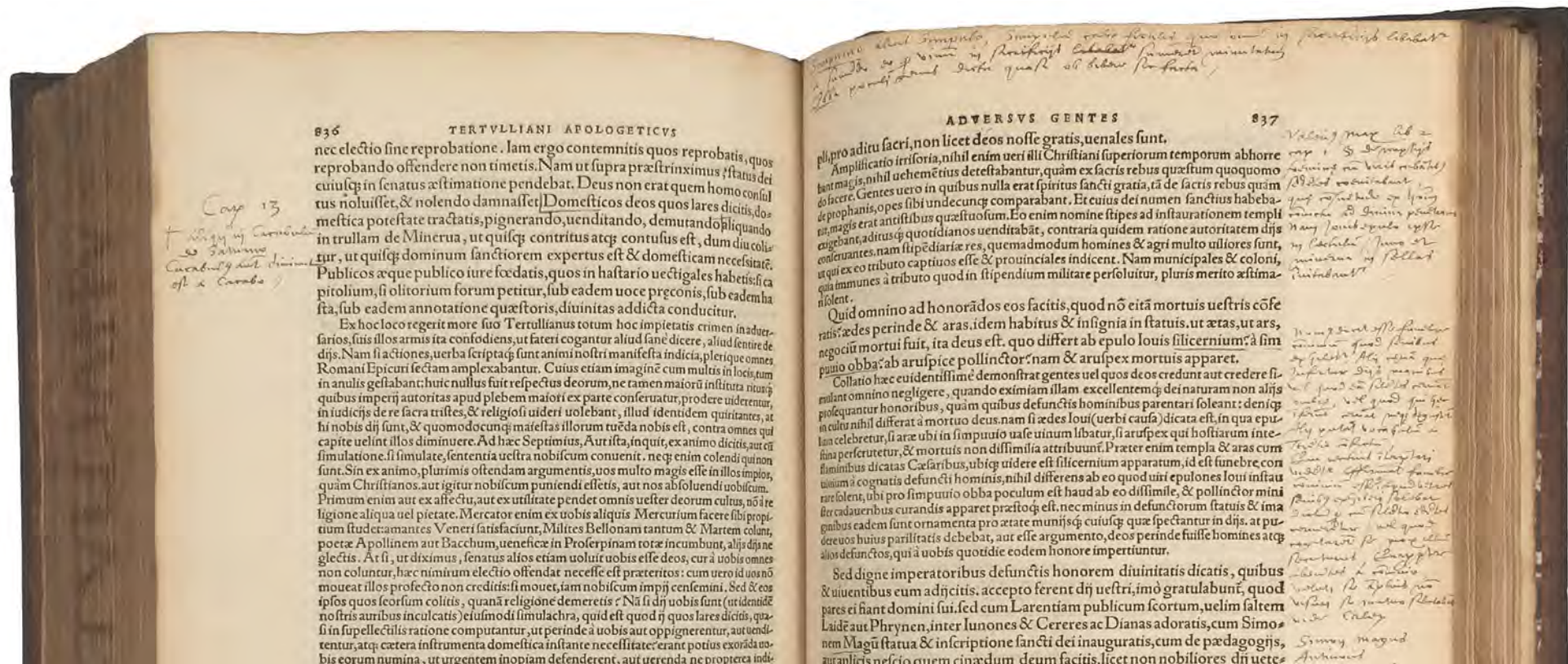
Scarce and important edition of the works of Tertullian, one of the great early church fathers and a polemicist against heresy; a copy annotated and censored at a time, and in a place, of considerable religious upheaval.

For this edition of Tertullian's works the editor Sigismund Gelenius used the ancient (and now lost) Codex Masburensis from Malmesbury in Wiltshire, which John Leland had sent to Beatus Rhenanus (1485 – 1547), who had in turn passed it on to Gelenius. Beatus Rhenanus's edition of Tertullian had been undertaken at the suggestion of Erasmus and first published by Froben in 1521.



As recorded by an inscription on the title ('Expurgatus est secundum indicem'), this copy has been censored according to the *Index librorum prohibitorum*. The censored passages are not Tertullian's works themselves but only parts of Beatus Rhenanus's commentaries on them, namely sections of his 'Argumenta' preceding Tertullian's *De carne Christi*, *De praescriptionibus adversos haereticos*, *Adversus Marcionem*, *De poenitentia* (virtually the entire 'Argumentum', pp. 469–472, and several lines at the end of the accompanying commentary), and *Exhortatio ad castitatem*. 'Beatus' attitude towards the Reformation was dictated by his desire to avoid identification with any religious or political faction. At least in his heart, however, he favoured the evangelical teachings and probably took an active part in the preparation of the famous first collection of Luther's Latin writings' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*).

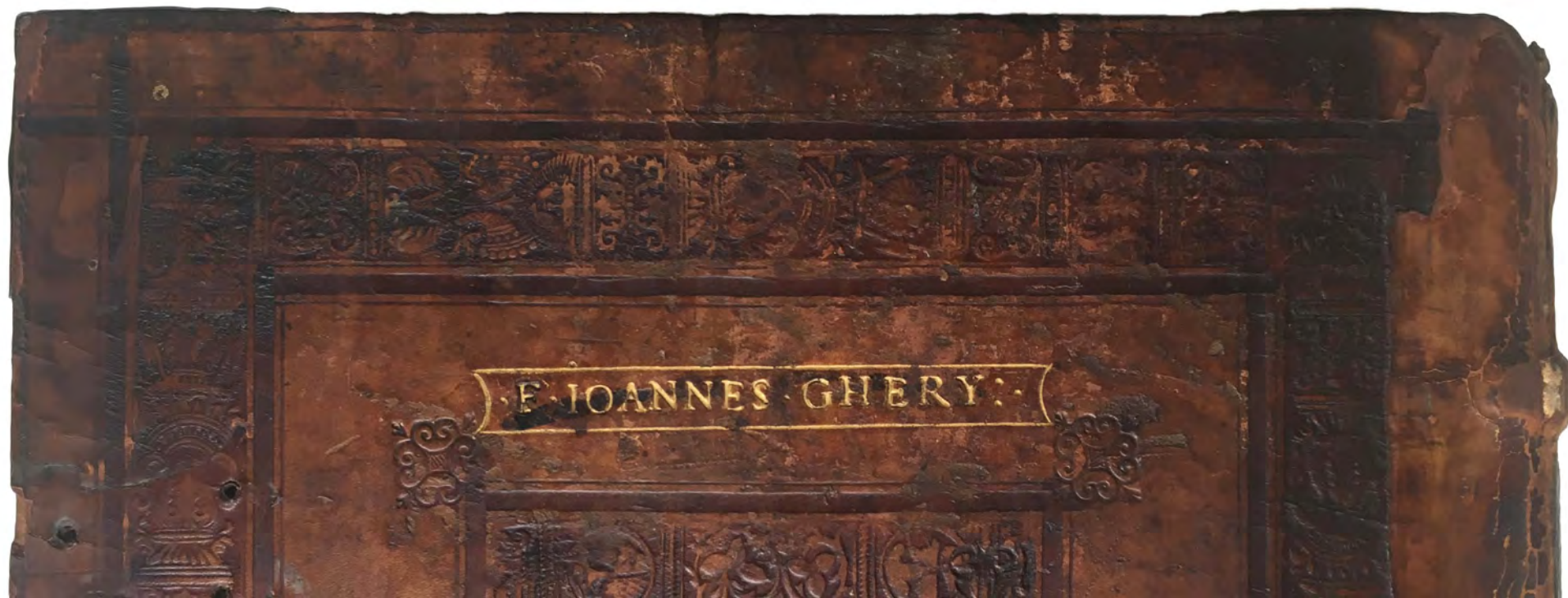
The likely presence of our volume in Tournai (see below), and possibly also Lille, during the latter half of the sixteenth century lends added significance not only to the expurgated passages but also to the numerous annotations. Calvinism had made strong inroads into Tournai in the later 1550s and 1560s, and in 1566 an iconoclastic Calvinist uprising ravaged parish churches, tombstones, and even citizens' homes. By January 1567 Catholicism had been reinstalled as the city's official religion. Not surprisingly, perhaps, Tertullian's *De praescriptionibus adversos haereticos* has here received considerable attention from one reader (probably the Franciscan Jean Ghéry), who has added the headline 'Le Chapitre des Hereticques' on p. 111. Tertullian's *Apologeticum* (pp. 799–898), a defence of Christianity against the unreasoning and unreasonable criticism of the unbelievers, has also been extensively annotated. At the same time as the advance of Calvinism, the implementation of measures introduced by the Council of Trent severely diminished the power of Tournai's bishopric, which until 1561 had had jurisdiction over much of the county of Flanders, including the wealthy towns of Ghent and Bruges.



Provenance:

1. The Franciscan Jean Ghéry (d. 1585), with 'F. IOHANNES GHERY' lettered in gilt at head of lower cover and with his ownership inscription and motto in Greek ('Haploson seauton') on title. A doctor of theology trained at Paris, Ghéry was elected Provincial of the Franciscan province of Saint-André (the former custody of Artois) at Lille in 1561, and he died at Tournai on 19 September 1585; see *La France Franciscaine* (1914), vol. III p. 420. The great majority of the annotations in the present volume would appear to be in Ghéry's hand.
2. Gilles Dutilleul (d. 1616), received as a Canon of Tournai Cathedral on 8 June 1585, with his ownership inscription at head of title.
3. Georges Maigret (1573 – 1633), Superior of the Belgian province of the Augustinians, with his ownership inscription recording Dutilleul's gift of the volume to him. Maigret was the author of numerous works, for instance *Petit ray ou atome de la splendeur monastique . . . par la bienvenue et joyeuse entrée des religieux dans les villes pour contrepoison au régal de Satan et les hérétiques, ses ministres* (Douai, 1608). In his sermons he denounced Protestant iconoclasm with such vehemence that the published versions were censored. Maigret died at Huy on 15 May 1633.
4. The Augustinians of Huy, with eighteenth-century inscription 'Bibliothecae Augustinianae Huensis' on title.
5. St. Bonaventure's Monastery, Detroit, Michigan, with their stamp at foot of title.

Adams T410; VD16 T562.



rum. Itaq; cessit carnifici meretrix Atheniensis, que conscia coniurationis tū propterea torqueretur a tyranno, & non prodidit coniuratos, & nouissime linguam suam comestam in faciem tyranni expuit: ut nihil agere se scirent tormenta, & si ultra perseverarent. Nam quod hodie apud Lacedæmonas solentitas maxima est, dicitur uisus, id est flagellatio, non later. In quo sacro aram nobiles quisq; adolecentes flagellis affliguntur astantibus parentibus, & propinquis, & uti perseverent adhortantibus. Ornamentum enim & gloria deputabitur maiore quidem titulo, si anima potius cesserit plagis, quam corpus. Igitur si tantum terrena gloria licet de corporis & animi uigore, ut gladium, ignem, crucem, bestias, tormenta contemnunt sub præmio laudis humane, possum dicere, modicæ sunt istæ passionis ad consecutionem gloriae cælestis & diuinæ mercedis. Tanti uitreum? quanti uerum margaritarum?

Proverbia, Sitanti uitru, quanti margaritarum

Quis ergo non libentissime tantū pro uero habeat erogare, quantum alij pro falso? Omitto nunc gloriae causam. Eadem omnia sequitur & cruciatu certamina, iam apud homines affectatio quoq; & morbus quidam animi concuacuit. Quot otiosos affectatio armorum ad gladium locat: Certe ad serapidas affectatione descendunt, & de moribus & de cicatricibus formosiores sibi uidentur. Iam & ad ignes quidam se autorauerunt, ut certum spaciū in tunica ardente conficerent. Alij inter uenatorum taureas scapulis patientissimi inambulauerunt. Hæc benedicti non sine causa dominus in seculum admisit, sed ad nos & nunc exhortandos, & in illo die confundendos, si reformis dauerimus pati pro ueritate in salutem, & quæ alij affectauerunt pro uanitate in perditionem. Sed hæc exempla cōstantiæ: omittamus de affectatione uententis. Cōuertamur ad ipsam conditionis humane cōtemplationem, ut & illa nos instruant, si quā constanter ad eunda sint, que & in uitis euenire consueverunt. Quotiens enim incendia uiuos cremauerunt? quotiens feræ & in syluis suis & in medijs ciuitatibus elapsæ caueis, homines deuorauerunt? quot in latronibus ferro, ab hostibus etiā cruce extincti sunt, torti prius, imò & omni cōtumelia expuncti? Nemo non etiā hominis causa pati potest, quod in causa dei pati dubitat. Ad hoc quidem uel præsentia nobis tempora documentata sint, quantæ qualesq; personæ inopinatos natalibus, & dignitatibus, & corporibus, & ætatis suis, exitus referunt, hominis causa: aut ab ipso, si contra eum fecerint, aut ab aduersarijs eius, si pro eo steterint.

Ad ignis & uenatorum... Tam in uis & ignis... Hæc benedicti non sine causa dominus in seculum admisit...

ARGUMENTVM LIBRI SEQUENTIS PER BEATVM RHENANVM.

DE pœnitentiâ scripturus primum ethnicos notat, quos etiam recte factorum ponit, cum illa ad respiciendum homini concessa, tantum in male gestis locum habeat. Itaq; distinguit peccata, quibus poenitentia sit opus, quædam esse corporalia docens, quædam uero spiritalia. Deinde de præstantia ac utilitate poenitentiae disserit, quæ uel hoc nomine nobis debebat plurimum esse commendata, quod deus illam præcepit. Ac si dicit, ut à flagitijs iterandis caueamus deo per poenitentiam beneficium iam semel reuelatum: nec rursus ad hostem diabolum deficiamus, quem deo præferre uidetur, quia quia ueniam admissorum consecutus, de uero se uitis prioribus immergit. Mox eos taxat qui saluo metu & fide se peccare dicunt. Atq; ibi catechumenos, quos ipse eleganti uocabulo Auditores uocat, etiam ad poenitentiam exhortatur. Si quidem illi cum Christianæ Religionis mysterijs paulatim initiarentur, a peccatis interim sibi non temperabant, quæ

scilicet in baptismi susceptione penitus abolenda. Deniq; explicata poenitentiae ratione, secunda quoque meminit, quæ toties est resumenda, quoties in uitia fuerimus relapsi. Quamquam huic ipse tantum semel locum facere uidetur, aliquanto benignior Montano, Nouatorq; qui poenitentiam prorsus denegant, ijs qui post baptismum lapsi fuerint. Quod autem ad ueniam propensius sit deus, Apocalypseos testimonio, & parabolis dominicis comprobatur. Eam facillime consequetur homo, si peccata sua deo confiteatur, nec illa dissimulet. Nam dissimulatione summè deus offenditur. Ibi de Exomologesi publica id est actu poenitentiae coram ecclesia facit mentionem (cuius etiam Leo Papa meminit de poenitentia). Iamq; eleganter ob oculos ponit, quæ maiores nostros statim post initia nascentis ecclesie sumillime usus constat, ex qua nisi multum fallimur confessio secreta sumptur origines. Quæ hodie conscientiam nostram sacerdoti detegimus, uicq; ad circumstantiarum omnium minutias, quam tamen saluberrimam esse nemo potest inficiari, si morositatem & scrupulositatem nimiam amputes. Quid enim per deum immortalem uulgius habere possit ecclesia ad continendam disciplinam, quid commodius quam priuatam istam confessionem ad populum in necessarijs erudiendum: ubi horulae spacio plus proficit laicus quam triduanæ concione. Nam dum e suggestu declamat sacerdos, per paucos diligenter auscultant, multi uersum cogitando distrahuntur, quidam iuxta prouerbiū avari auri uel proper obtulitatem ingenij uel ob materiae sublimitatem cuius non sunt capaces etiam si curiose auscultent, non tamen percipiunt quod dicitur. At hic quum re ipsi iplius tum sacerdotis reuerentia ætatem reddit hominem. Et doctrina quam illic cupente communicat, ad eius captum attemperatur. Quod si in ludis literarijs frustra præceptor scholasticus prælegit, nisi illud uel paulopost ab eis exigat & ut reddant cogat: haud aliter quantumcunq; publicis concionibus instituat populus, nisi isto pacto examinetur, longè minus proficiat auditoribus. Itaq; quod Diuus Cyprianus Disciplinam enim pronuntiat, mihi libet accommodare confessioni, ut dicam eam, retinaculum fidei, autem itineris salutaris, fomitem ac nutrimentum bonæ indolis, magistrum uirtutis. Enim uero non probauerim quod tanta res in uenibus quibuslibet committitur, necessitatem semper excipio. Quin potius moribus & ætate grauis Theologus ad hoc officium in singulis ecclesijs paulo celebrioribus quam hodie tantum sunt reditus & obventiones, deputari deberet: id quod Luteciae Parisiorum fieri uidimus aliquando apud nostræ dominæ, sic enim uulgo uocant, in æde nunc Archiepiscopali, ubi statim rei diuinitæ horis senex quidam uenerabilis, Pœnitentiarius ipsi nominant, semper præsto erat. Sed hæc & alia patribus in concilio Veictiæ cogendo curæ erunt. Iam ab eo quod nos supra attingimus & in annotationibus rursum attingimus non abhorrent iuris Pontificij interpretes quidam non in celebres quum institutum ab ecclesia confessionem tradunt. Nam Exomologesi publica id est actu poenitentiae coram ecclesia, ut ueteri instrumento desumpta, ex publica priuata nata uidetur, occultorum criminum occulta, propter quam necesse fuit in ulum presbyterorum imperitiorum, imò doctorum etiam ob disciplinæ conuenientiam atq; concordiam, certas poenitentiae leges condere, quibus & tempus & modus singulis peccatis expiandis præstiteretur (Canon poenitentiales uocant) quibus ut fieret satis opus erat sacerdotem in consilium adhiberi, præsertim à laicis. Vnde Pipinus, Charolus Magnus, Ludouicus, & Lotharius, seu quibet in legibus suis, ut sacerdoti Pœnitentialem librum bene calleant. Sed ut hoc apertius ostendam, proferam testimonium Theodolphi Aureliani Episcopi, qui mihi præstiterit ansam de hac re exactius cogitandi. Is itaq; in libro de Ecclesiasticis obseruationibus, qui insertus est liberationibus eiusdem Odilberti & Hattonis Basiliensis antistitis de eadem re tractantibus, in hac uerba scribit: In primis uidelicet esse conferendum deo, postea etiam sacerdoti: propterea quod confessio quæ fit sacerdoti, in hoc nobis ad ministrum præbeat, ut accipis salutari ab eis consilio saluberrimis poenitentiae obseruationibus, seu uirtutibus, peccatorum maculas diluamus. Atq; hoc nimirum est, quod Theodorus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis in Pœnitentiario suo tradit: & citatur de poenitentia. I. cum inquit: Confessio quæ soli deo fit, purgat peccata: ea uero quæ sacerdoti fit, docet qualiter purgantur ipsa peccata. Enim uero Theodorus iste ueteres imitatus, præsertim Graecos:

Quid hinc... Vult... Videtur... Hæc benedicti non sine causa dominus in seculum admisit...

R. cos:

William
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. G. G. G.

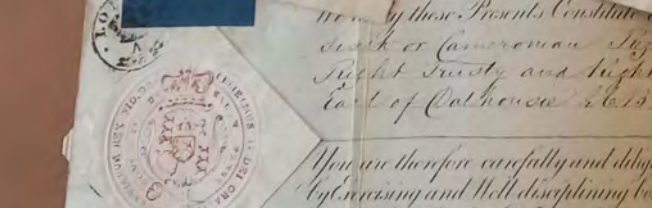
5 Per Cent Loan, 1st August 1825.
 EXCHANGE for £62,000 Sterling or Sixty-two thousand Sterling at 92 per Cent. per Six Months and 14 Months after date.
 No. 616. For the sum of £62,000 Sterling or Sixty-two thousand Sterling at 92 per Cent. per Six Months and 14 Months after date.
 FORT ST GEORGE, 4th August 1825.
 AT TWELVE MONTHS after date of this First of Exchange (Second or Third of the same tenor and date not being paid) pay or cause to be paid into a Bank or Banks in London, the sum of Sixty-two thousand Sterling being in satisfaction for advertisement dated Fort William the 18th August 1825, for which credit has been given as per advice.
 To the Honorable the CHIEF of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, in London.
 Signed by order of the Honorable the GOVERNOR General in Council, J. G. G. G.

William
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. G. G. G.

Victoria
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. G. G. G.

Registered for Baptism
 To the Honorable the CHIEF of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, in London.
 Signed by order of the Honorable the GOVERNOR General in Council, J. G. G. G.

William
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. G. G. G.



William
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. G. G. G.

ARCHIVE OF A SCOTTISH SOLDIER

28. TULLOCH, James Dundas Gregorie. Small archive relating to his military career. 1826-1854.

17 items (letters, account book, certificates); in good condition overall.

£2000

An interesting set of documents tracing the military career of James Dundas Gregorie Tulloch (1804 – 1879), from his initial struggles to obtain a commission to his promotion to Major under Queen Victoria. Tulloch was the younger brother of the statistician Major-General Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch (1803 – 1864), famous for his controversial report on the Crimean War. He served in India, Burma, and North America, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The collection includes a most interesting letter written by Tulloch around 1828, providing a potted autobiography. Having detailed his studies at the 'Academy of Perth' and then at Edinburgh, where he attended 'the Natural History Class', Tulloch describes his frustrated attempts to obtain a commission in the army, in spite of support, he claims, from Lord Viscount Melville, Sir John Hope, and Sir Herbert Taylor. Only able to obtain a position as a volunteer in the 45th Regiment, he trained at Chatham before sailing to Calcutta 'in a private ship at a very heavy expense', only to find that his contact there, Colonel Macdonald, had died.

This letter is complemented by a small account book kept by Tulloch when serving as a volunteer in Calcutta in 1828 and 1829, recording sums spent on, for example, wine, haircuts, boots, chairs, servants, billiards, a grass cutter, tailoring, 'shoeing and bleeding pony', and 'Hindoos wages'.

Letters to Tulloch include one from his brother Alexander Murray offering him the post of Staff Officer of Pensioners in North America in 1849.

Contents:

1. TAYLOR, Herbert, *Sir*. Autograph letter signed to Tulloch. [*London*] *Horse Guards*, 5 July 1826. 4to, p. 1; creases from folding. Assures Tulloch that his application for a commission has not been forgotten.
2. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Autograph letter signed Cowles(?) to the commander of the steam vessel 'Irawaddy'. [*N.p.*], 18 June 1828. 4to, p. 1; crease from folding. Requests that the commander receive Tulloch and his servant on board for passage to Moulmein (Mawlamyine) to join the 45th Regiment as a volunteer.
3. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Letter signed from unidentified sender to Lieut. Col. Casement. *Fort William*, 21 June 1828. Folio, pp. 2; creases from folding. Notes that the commander of the 'Irawaddy' requires 200 Rupees for Tulloch's passage.
4. TULLOCH, J.D.G. Autograph(?) copy of letter to unidentified recipient. [*Calcutta?*, c. 1828-29]. Folio, pp. 4; creases from folding. Details his education, struggles to obtain a commission, and arrival in Calcutta.

5. TULLOCH, J.D.G. 'Private account book belonging to James Tulloch'. [*Calcutta?*], July 1828 - July 1829. 8vo, pp. 15, ruled and written in brown ink; toned, central crease.
6. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Manuscript note recording Tulloch's appointment as Ensign to the 1st Regiment of Foot on 27 October 1829, with additional note to reverse. [*Calcutta?*, c. 1829]. 4to, pp. 2; creases from folding.
7. BUTLER, W.H. Autograph letter signed to Tulloch. *Moulmein, 10 December 1829*. 4to, p. 1; creases from folding. Tulloch should consider himself a guest of the Regiment during his stay in Moulmein.
8. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Letter from unidentified sender to Tulloch. [*N.p.*], 17 March 1830. Folio, p. 1; loss to upper corner, creases from folding. Permits an advance of 385 Rupees to pay for passage to Madras.
9. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Printed promissory note completed in manuscript, with various signatures, for 152 pounds and 5 shillings payable to Major W. Strahan 'in satisfaction for interest due on promissory notes of five per cent Bengal Loan'. *Fort St George, 14 September 1830*. p. 1, paper with East India Company watermark, ink note to verso 'of no use JDGT'; creases from folding.
10. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed certificate completed in manuscript appointing Tulloch Ensign in the 26th Regiment of Foot. *London, 9 November 1830*. 24 x 34.5 cm, on vellum, signature of William IV at head, seals and stamps; creases from folding.
11. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed registration of baptism completed in manuscript for James Gregory McDonald Tulloch, son of 'Lieut. James Dundas Gregory Tulloch of the 26th Regiment of Foot' and Anne Stainton. *St Cuthberts, 20 April 1833*. p. 1; creases from folding.
12. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed certificate completed in manuscript appointing Tulloch Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment of Foot. *London, 25 March 1834*. 24 x 34.5 cm, on vellum, signature of William IV at head, seals and stamps; creases from folding.
13. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed certificate completed in manuscript appointing Tulloch Lieutenant in the 19th Regiment of Foot. *London, 1 May 1834*. 24 x 34.5 cm, on vellum, signature of William IV at head, seals and stamps; creases from folding.
14. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed certificate completed in manuscript appointing Tulloch Captain of the 19th Regiment of Foot. *London, 18 August 1842*. 30.5 x 39, on vellum, signature of Queen Victoria at head, seals and stamps; creases from folding.
15. TULLOCH, Alexander Murray. Manuscript letter signed to 'Captn Tulloch Edinburgh', marked 'Confidential'. [*London*] War Office, *February 1849*. Folio, pp. 4; creases from folding, some tears along creases, light foxing. The Secretary at War wishes to employ Tulloch as a Staff Officer of Pensioners in North America, on a salary of one guinea per day, for five to six months.
16. [TULLOCH, J.D.G.] Printed certificate completed in manuscript appointing Tulloch to the rank of Major. *Windsor, 10 July 1854*. 30.5 x 40.5, on paper, signature of Queen Victoria at head, seals and stamps; creases from folding.
17. Biographical notes on the Tulloch family. [*N.p.*, c. 1850?]. 8vo, pp. 4; creases from folding.

IN A CENSORED BINDING

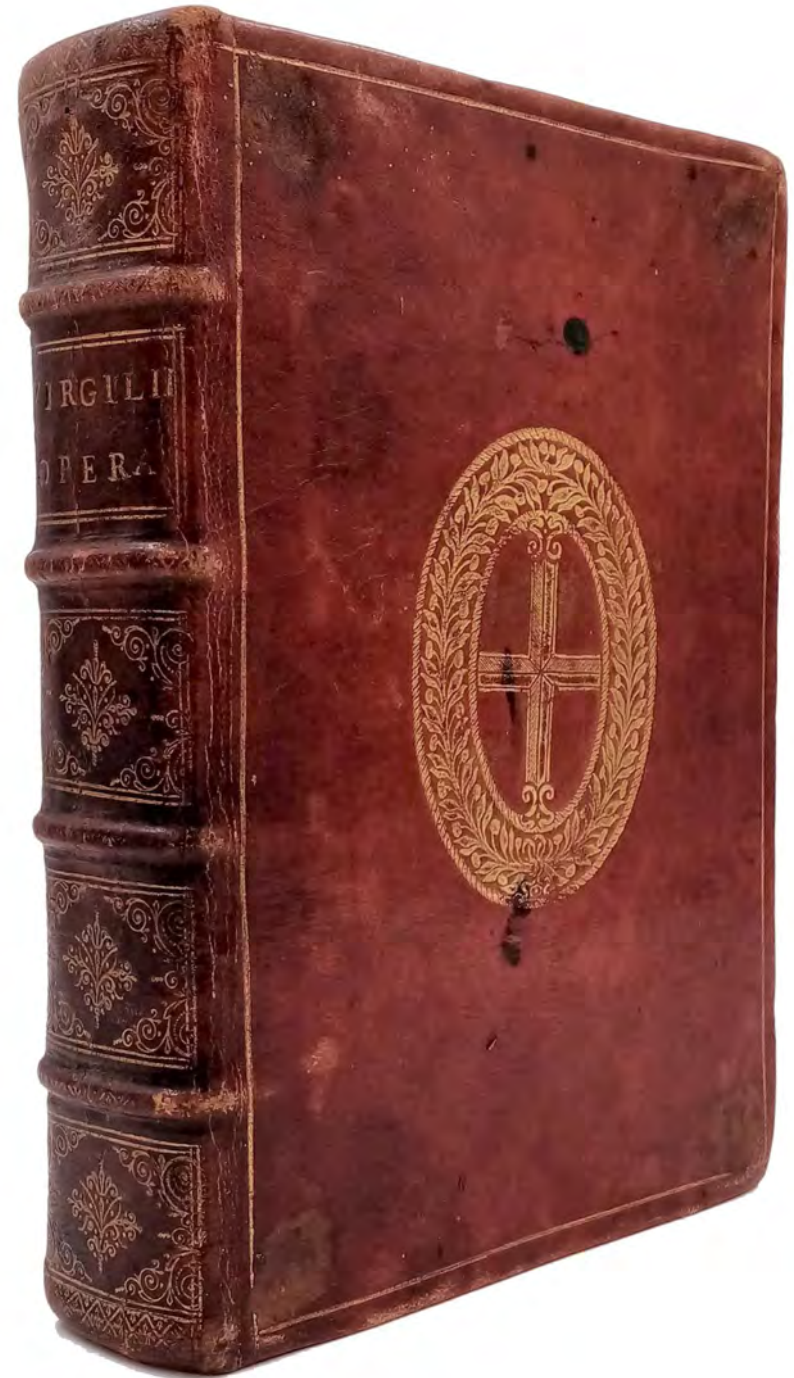
29. **VIRGIL.** Pub. Virgilii Maronis Bucolicorum eclogae X, Georgicorum libri III, Aeneidos libri XII. Et in ea, Mauri Servii Honorati grammatici commentarii, ex antiquiss. exemplaribus longe meliores et auctiores. Ex bibliotheca Petri Danielis I.C. Accessit Fabii Planciadis Fulgentii liber de continentia Virgiliana, auctior e MSS. codd. Item Iunii Philargyrii commentariolus in Bucolica et Georgica Virgilii ... *Geneva, Étienne Gamonet, 1610.*

4to, pp. [32], 732, 62, [76, index); title in red and black with engraved printer's device, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; small tears to M1 and 3I8 with loss of a few words, small tears to 2E7-8 touching a few letters, some foxing and browning, occasional marginal damp staining, a few small ink stains; overall good in seventeenth-century red morocco, gilt fillet border, central gilt arms of the city of Marseille and erased fleur-de-lys cornerpieces to boards, spine in compartments lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled edges and pastedowns; some rubbing to extremities and marks to boards; inscription and bookplate of Jules Doin. **£650**

Scarce edition of Virgil's *Eclogues*, *Georgics* and *Aeneid* with extensive commentary by the fourth-century grammarian Maurus Servius Honoratus, based on the ground-breaking edition published by the French jurist Pierre Daniel (1530 – 1603) at Paris in 1600. Étienne Gamonet (1556 – 1638) was an important French printer and bookseller who became a citizen of Geneva in 1604.

This handsome copy bears the arms of the city of Marseille (the stamp being very similar to Olivier pl. 772 *fer* 3), and may perhaps have been awarded as a classical prize at the Collège there. The boards originally also bore gilt fleur-de-lys cornerpieces but these have been erased, in all likelihood during or shortly after the French Revolution when their royal associations would have made their presence unwelcome.

USTC 6703652. OCLC finds only one copy in the US, at Boston Public Library; Library Hub shows two copies, at the BL and Oxford.



A
Communion Morning's

COMPANION.

By GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. B.

Late of Pembroke College, Oxford,

And Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Countess of
Huntingdon.

LONDON:

Printed by W. STRAHAN;

And sold at the Tabernacle, near Moorfields; T.
FIELD, near St. Paul's Church-yard; and E. DILLY,
in the Poultry. MDCCLV.

30. **WHITEFIELD, George.** *A Communion Morning's Companion ... London: Printed by W. Strahan; and to be sold at the Tabernacle ... T. Field ... and E. Dilly, 1755.*

12mo, pp. [8], 140, [2, index]; title-page dusty and laid down, else a good copy in nineteenth-century roan, preserving an earlier engraved bookplate; ownership inscriptions dated 1778 of Mary Heudebourck. £500

First edition, scarce, of a much-reprinted communion guide and hymnal. Although little of the work is original – it draws particularly on Thomas Ken – it was addressed primarily to professed members of the Church of England rather than Methodists, and sold well, with eight editions by 1782. Some of the hymns are by the Wesleys.

Of this issue ESTC records two copies only (Dr Williams's Library and Bodley); of the other issue, adding G. Keith to the imprint, ESTC lists six copies.



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Aspects of Enlightenment

Cover illustration from no. 24; background and lower cover from no. 23.

