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Et alebat eos, oftri, præbens cienim orbe panis a.E quibo omné pro venditione in grarium regis. ribus pretiti, venit ph,dices,Danolle respondit, Addabo vobis pro n haberis. Quæ eis alimenta pro us, & afinis : furunt quoq; anno Non celamus do-:nec clam te eft. Se terra nihil ha-

fessiones suas præ magnitudine simi Subjectio, eam Pharaoni, & cunctos populos eius à nouissimis terminis Aegypt viq; ad extremos fines eius: preter terran facerdoru, quæ à rege tradita fuerareis quibus & statuta cibaria ex horreispoblic's prebebantur, & ideirco non fint compulti vendere possessiones suas.Dia ergo Ioleph ad populos, En ve cernitis, & vos & terram vestram Pharao posside: accipite fernina, & ferite agros, ve fruga in sementem, & in cibum familis & liberis vestris. Qui responderunt, Sala nostra in manu tua estrespiciat nos tantum dominus noster, & læti seruiemus diem, in vniueria terra Aegypti, regibu fuit. Habitauit ergo Israel in Aegpto, id est, in terra Gessen, & polis edigatur terra in centum quadraginta septem annotum erarqi yernum tempus : & ingtediebar r Ioseph omnem Cumq: approprinquare cemerer dien

G mortis fuz, vocauit filium fuum loseph, & dixit ad cum, Si inueni gratiam in con a spectu ruo, * pone manum ruam sub feue more meo:& facies mihi misericordiam & veritatem, ve non sepelias me in Aegypto: fed dormiam cum patribus meis,

& auferas me de terra hac, condasq; me în sepulcro maiorum meorum. Cui respondit Ioseph, Ego faciam quod iusifti. Et ille, Iura ergo, inquit, mihi. Quo iurante, adoraujt Ifrael Dominum, conuerfus ad lectuli caput.



E Is itag; transadis nuntiatum est loseph quod ægrotaret pater Manafle & Ephraim, ire perrexie. Dictuque est seni, Ecce filius tuus Ioseph venit ad te. Qui confortatus fedit in lectulo. Er habete possitis. Quintam partemter dabitus: quattuor reliquas permitro vole tens apparuit mihi m Luza, quæ est in terra Chanaan : benedixitq; mihi, & ait, Ego re augebo & multiplicabo,& faciam te in turbas populorum : dabo tibî terram hanc , & femini ruo post te in posregi. Ex eo tempore víque in præsenten of sessionem sempiternam. Duo ergo Elli tui qui nati funt tibi in terra Aegypti quinta pars soluitur, & factum d. b. antequam huc venirem ad te,mei erunt: quali in legem, abique terra facerdo. Ephráim & Manaflès, ficut Ruben & Si-tali, quæ libera ab hac condition meon reputabuntur mihi. Reliquos autem quos genueris post cos, tui erunt, &c nomine frattum fuorum vocabuntur in dit eam: auctusq:est, & multiplicam B possessionibus suis. Mihi enim quando tui erimus : eme nimis. Et visit in ea decem & septem 20- veniebam de Mesopotamia , mottua est n,& prebe femi- nis: factiq; funt omnes dies vitæ illiu 1. 6 Rachel in terra. Chanaan in ipfo itinere,

Ephratham . & fepelitii eam ituxta viam Ephrathæ, quæ alio nomine appellatur Bethlehem. Videns autem filios eius dixir ad eum, Qui sunt ifti? Respondit, Filii mei funt quos donauic mihi Deus in hoc loco. Adduc, inquit, eos ad me, ve benedicam illis. Oculi enim Ifrael caligabane præ nimia fenecture, & clarè videre non poterar. Applicitosq, ad fe deofcularus & circumplexus cos, dixit ad filium fuu, Non fum fraudatus aspectu ruo:insuper oftendit mihi Deus femen tuum.Cumqi tuliflet cos Ioseph de gremio patris, adorauit pronus in terra. Et positit Ephraim ad dexteram firam, id eft ad finistram Ifrael, Manaffen verò in finistra sua, ad dexteram scilicet patris, applicuits; am- G bos ad eum. Qui extendens manum dexteram, posuit super caput Ephraim minoris fratris: finistram autem super caput Manaflè, qui maior natu erat, commurans manus. Benedixito; " lacob fi- Hebr. 11. d lits Ioleph, & ait, Deus in cuius confpe- " Ioleph Au ambulauerunt patres mei Abraham filio filo.

[BIBLE]. Biblia sacra, ad optima quaeque veteris, ut vocant, tralationis exemplaria summa diligentia, parique, fide castigata, cum indicibus copiosissimis. Lyons, Jean [1] de Tournes, 1554.

8vo, pp. [16], 1152, [76], [2 (blank, ornament)]; title within woodcut border, 198 woodcut illustrations (including one repetition), woodcut initials; bound without final blank 2H8; a few tears with neat repairs, seldom with loss (affecting illustrations on b1 and b3), title slightly dust-stained; late 19th-century blindpanelled morocco pastiche by J. Clarke, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; rubbed with a few small scuffs, neatly rebacked: a few early annotations washed. front free endpaper inscribed 'C.P. Milner, 1883'.

£1250

First de Tournes Latin Bible, with illustrations by Bernard Salomon. Based on Robert Estienne's text, the present work is the first Latin edition among the elegantly printed Bibles and Biblical paraphrases published in the 1550s in several languages by the Protestant bookseller Jean de Tournes, accompanied by the woodcuts of Bernard Salomon. The text was reprinted in 1556 and 1558, its illustrations serving as models for Rouillé's editions of the following decade.

USTC 151424; Mortimer 81.

mathæű:& per hos disseminati sunt populi Chananæoru. Factiq; funt termini Chanáan venientibus à Sidône Geraram víqi ad Gazam, donec ingrediaris Sodomam & Gomorrham,& Adamam & Se boim vin; Lafa. Hi funt filii Cham in cognationibus, & linguis, & generationibus , terrisqi , & gentibus fuis. De Sem quoque nati funt, patre omniŭ filiorum

Heber, fratre Iapheth maiore, Filii Sem:

Aela et Aflur et Arphahad et Lud et A-

ram.Filii Aram:Hus & Hul & Gether &

Mes. At verò Arphaxad genuir Sare, de

filii duo : nomen vni Phaleg,eo quod in diebus eius diuifa fit terra: & nomen fra tris eius Iectan. Qui lectan genuit Elmodad & Saleph,& Afarmoth, lare & Adoram & Vzal & Decla & Hebal & Abimael, Saba & Ophir & Heuila & Iobab: omnes isti filii Iectan. Et facta est habitatio eorum de Messa pergentibus vsq: Sephar monté orientalem. It i sunt filii Sem secundum cognationes & linguas & regiones in gentibus suis.Hæ familiæ filiorum Noe iuxta populos & nationes fuas. Ab his diuisæ sunt gentes in terra post



Rat autem * terra labii vnius, & vniuerla fermonú corundem. Cumq, proficiscerentur de oriente, inuenerut campum in terra Sennaar, & habitauerunt in eo. Dixitq; alter ad proximű fuű, Venite, faciamus lateres, et coquamus eos igni. Habueruntq; lateres profaxis, & bitumen pro cæmento:& dizerunt, Venite, faciamus nobis ciuitatem & turrim, cuius culmen pertingat ad cœlum: & celebremus nomen nostrum antequam diuidamur in vniuerfas terras. Descendit autem Dominus vt videret ciuitatem & turrem quam ædificabant filii Adam,& dixit, Ecce, vnus est populus, & vnum est

labium omnibus:coeperuntg; hoc facere, nec desistent à cogitationibus suis donec eas opere compleat. Venite igitur, descen B damus, & cofundamus ibi linguam eorum, ve non audiat vnusquisque vocem proximi fui, Atque ita divifit eos Dominus ex illo loco in vniuerías terras,& celfauerunt ædificare ciuitatem. Et idcirco vocatum est nomen eius Babel, quia ibi confusum est labium vniuersæ terræ: & inde dispersit eos Domino super faciem cunctarum regionum. Hæ funt genera- 191 tiones Sem : Sem erat centum annorum quando genuit Arphaxad, biennio post diluuium. Vixirq; Sem postquam genuit Arphaxad, quingentis annis, & genuit fi-

lios & filias. Porrò Arphaxad vixit trigintaquinque, annis & genuit Sale. Vixitq; Arphaxad postquam genuit Sale, trecentis tribus annis: & genuit filios & drin- filias. Sale quoque vixit triginta annis,& genuit Heber. Vixitq; Sale postquam ge-C nuit Heber, quadringentis tribus annis,& genuit filios & filias, Vixit autem Heber triginta quatuor annis,& genuit Phaleg. Et vixit Heber postquam genuit Phaleg, quadringentis triginta annis: & genuit filios & filias. Vixit quoq: Phaleg triginta annis, & genuit Reu. Vixiq; Phaleg postquam genuit Reu, ducentis nouem annis,& genuit filios & filias. Vixit autem Reu trigintaduobus annis, & genuit Sarug. Vixir quoq; Reu postquam genuit Sarug, ducentis septem annis:& genuit silios & filias. Vixir verò Sarug triginta annis, & genuit Nachor. Vixitq; Sarug postquam genuit Nachor, ducétis annis: & genuit filios & filias. Vixit autem Nachor vigintinouem annis,& genuit Tha-

re.Vixitq; Nachor postqua genuit Thare, centum decem & nouem annis:& genuit filios & filias. Vixirq; Thare septuaginta annis:et genuit Abram,et Nachor. D & Aran. Hæ funt autem generationes , Para. b Thate: Thate genuit Abram, Nachor & 10f. 24. Aran.Porrò Aran genuit Lot.Mortuusq; est Aran ante Thare patrem suum,in ter ra nattuitatis suæ in Vr Chaldæorú.Duxerunt autem Abram et Nachor vxores: nomen vxoris Abram, Sarái : & nomen vxoris Nachor, Melcha filia Aran patris Melchæ & patris Ieschæ. Erar autem Sarái sterilis nec habebat liberos. Tulir itaq; Thare Abram filium fuum,er Lot filium 10f. 24. 6 Aran filium filii fui,& Sarái nurum fuă, Wehe. o.b vxorem Abram filii fui, & eduxit eos de Iudit. J. a Vr Chaldæoru, vt irent in terram Chanáan: veneruntý; víq; Haran, & habitauerunt ibi. Et facti funt dies Thare ducen torum quinq; annorum, & mortuus est



CAPVT XII. A Lisit autem Dominus ad Abram, Egredere de terra tua, et de cogna tione tua, & de domo patris tui, et veni in terram quam monstrauero tibi. Faciamó; te in gentem magnam, et benedicam tibi, et magnificabo nomen tuum, erisq; benedictus. Benedicam benedicen- Gala. 3: b tibus tibi, et maledică maledicetibus tibi, infra 18. c atque in te benedicentur vniuerfæ cogna 22. d. 26.4 tiones terre. Egressus est iraq; Abram si- Hebr.u.d cut præceperat ei Dominus, & juit cum eo Lot: septuagintaquinq; annorum erat Abram cum egrederetur de Haran. Tu-

PRINTED WITH GUTENBERG'S TYPE

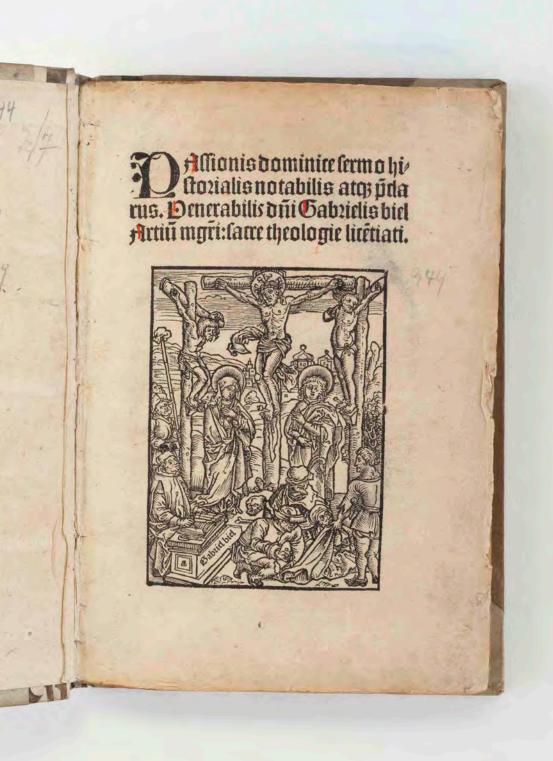
2| BIEL, Gabriel, and Florentius DIEL (editor). Passionis dominice sermo historialis notabilis atque praeclarus. Mainz, Friedrich Heumann, 29 August 1509.

4to, ff. [98]; $a-h^{8/4}$, $i-q^{4/8/4}$, r^6 ; printed in blackletter; woodcut to title (108 x 79 mm), rubricated by hand throughout; slightly toned, title lightly dust-stained, wormhole to lower margin, repaired paper-flaw to d1 (affecting one character without loss); a very good copy in later half vellum manuscript waste with drab paper sides, sewn on 3 vellum thongs laced through; lightly dust-stained and minimally bumped.

£2500

Revised edition of Biel's sermon on the Passion, partially printed with Gutenberg's type, the first book printed by Friedrich Heumann. A work of the first professor of theology at Tübingen, the *Passionis dominicae sermo* was first printed in 1489 at Reutlingen by Johann Otmar, though the strikingly strident colophon here dismisses the previous edition as 'printed negligently and from faulty copies and under a false title' and praises Florentius Diel's extensive corrections ('sermo ... qui olim negligenter et ex mendoso exemplari et sub falso titulo impressus ... anno 1489, nunc per prememoratum Florentium Diel diligenter revisus in laudem altissimi innovates, clariusque interstinctus atque emendates non modo in sententiarum quarundam defectibus, verum etiam in orthographia' r4^r, trans.).





The title is illustrated with a well executed woodcut Crucifixion (depicting Biel at the foot of the Cross, sitting at a desk with an open book) beneath four lines of large type, identified by the Mainzer bibliographer Henri Helbig (1813–1890) as that used by Gutenberg for several of his earliest works, including the Bamberg Bible. 'The title, running title, and headings of each page and each chapter are printed with Gutenberg's old type, known under the name of "Pfister", including several initials larger than the others. Some other initials are replaced, having no doubt been lost. The type is by no means worn, rather it is very fine. The text is printed in smaller gothic type, typical of most German printers of the late fifteenth century'. (Helbig, trans.).

We have traced only three copies at auction in the past fifty years, of which one defective.

USTC 683198; VD16 B5375; Adams B2012; cf. Helbig, *Une découverte pour l'histoire de l'imprimerie: les plus anciens caractères de Gutenberge et ce qui en est advenue*, pp. 4 & 14-15.

HAROLD WILSON'S COPY

3| BLAKE, Robert, *Baron*. The office of Prime Minister ... Thank-Offering to Britain Fund Lectures 1974. *London, Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 1975*.

8vo, pp. [6], 74; very good in publisher's maroon cloth, spine lettered in gilt, printed dust wrapper; extremities very slightly worn, wrapper dusty with loss to corner and a few closed tears; pencil note to front free endpaper 'Owned & annotated by Prime Minister Harold Wilson', underlining and marginal marks in pencil and blue and red ink, a few marginal annotations.

£950

First edition, Harold Wilson's copy, with his marks and occasional annotations. Wilson (1916–1995) became leader of the Labour Party in 1963 and served two terms as Prime Minister, from 1964 to 1970, and 1974 to 1976. The historian and peer Baron Blake is best known for his 1966 biography of Benjamin Disraeli.

It is fascinating to follow which passages of Baron Blake's text were of most interest to Wilson. One highlighted passage, for example, reads: 'It is no doubt true that every elector nowadays knows what Mr. Heath and Mr. Wilson look like. They would not be as lucky as Peel, who escaped assassination because the lunatic who intended to kill him shot his private secretary instead.' The list of Prime Ministers given in the final chapter contains various numerical annotations by Wilson, who has added, at the end, the date of the termination of his second premiership, and the name of his successor, James Callaghan.

THE OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER

overdid it, and the blow to confidence which he thus gave probably contributed in some degree to the landslide of 1906. There was no comparable purge till Mr. Macmillan's in the summer of 1962, and many people both at the time and in retrospect queried the wisdom of that. By the early years of the twentieth century the Prime Minister's power to require the resignation of a minister, whatever the reason, was no longer a matter of doubt. The wisdom of exercising it—or at least of exercising it at all often—was and still is another matter.

The period of governmental instability between the first two Reform Acts, more reminiscent of the French Third and Fourth Republics than the British system of today, began to change in the 1870s. Whether or not it was a matter of cause and effect, the Reform Act of 1867 was followed by a series of general elections which gave far clearer and more decisive results in the House than anything since 1841 and this trend continued after further extensions of the franchise. It was symbolic of the new pattern of politics that in 1868 Disraeli resigned on the morrow of the general election without waiting to test the opinion of the House, so clear had been the verdict of the polls. Some people grumbled and said his conduct was unconstitutional, but Gladstone reluctantly followed the same course in 1874, and Disraeli repeated his action in 1880. Since then it has only been in highly exceptional circumstances (e.g. 1924 or February 1974 when the election result was ambiguous) that a Prime Minister has failed to accept at once what appears to be the decision of the electorate. Even in 1964, despite one or two suggestions to the contrary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home resigned as soon as the results were in, though Labour's victory was by the narrowest margin ever known. But a Prime Minister acts within his rights if he chooses to meet Parliament. Mr. Heath would not have broken any convention of the

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4| BOITO, Camillo. L'altare di Donatello e le altre opere nella Basilica Antoniana di Padova compiute per il Settimo Centenario dalla nascita del Santo a cura della Presidenza della Veneranda Arca. *Milano, Hoepli, 1897*.

Folio, pp. 71; with 12 full-page illustrated leaves with tissue guards and 48 illustrations and black and white photographs within the text; a good copy, in the original publisher's cloth; some minor wear and soiling to the binding.

£500

A rare source on art, profusely illustrated, concerning the sculptural works of Donatello preserved in the Pontifical Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua.

The book deals with the important late nineteenthcentury restoration and reassembly of the altar by Camillo Boito (1836–1914) and the art treasures in the Basilica, containing historical and architectural descriptions and notes. Camillo Boito was an Italian architect and engineer, and the professor of architecture at the Brera Academy in Milan, famous for his restauro filologico or 'philological restoration' and for promoting the 'Prima Carta del Restauro' or the Charter of Restoration, which attempted to reconcile his contemporaries' conflicting views on architectural restoration. As well as the altar of Donatello in the Basilica of Saint Anthony in Padua, Boito worked on the restoration of other ancient buildings such as Porta Ticinese in Milan and, perhaps most famously, the Church and Campanile of Santi Maria e Donato at Murano.

Centro Studi Antoniani 124R.1897.

5| [BRESLAU: ELISABET-GYMNASIUM]. Voeux dus a l'amitié de Msr. Charles Gottlob Wiesner qui apres avoir heureusement fait ses humanites au college de Ste. Elisabet partit pour Halle, pour s'y appliquer aux droits. (dans l'année 1754, ce 22. d'Avril). Breslau, Charles Guillaume Grass, 1754.

4to, pp. 4; aside from a very light dampstain to head, clean and fresh, unbound with marbled paper backstrip.

£145

Apparently unrecorded poem celebrating the graduation from the Elisabet-Gymnasium in Breslau (now Wrocław) of Charles Gottlob Wiesner and mourning his departure to study law in Halle. The anonymous friend of Wiesner bemoans Wiesner's decision to leave the 'savant auditoire' of the school, reflects on the nature of friendship, and encourages his friend:

'Frappé de vertu fais le premier des droits, De rappeler les mœurs à la place des loix'.

Not in OCLC, VD18, or KVK.

VOEUX DUS A L'AMITIE

DE

MSR.

CHARLES GOTTLOB WIESNER

QUI

APRES AVOIR HEUREUSEMENT FAIT
SES HUMANITES

AU COLLEGE DE STE. ELISABET PARTIT POUR HALLE,

POUR S'Y APPLIQUER
AUX DROITS.

(dans l'année 1754 ce 22. d'Avril)

BRESLAU

IMPRIME' PAR CHARLES GUILLAUME GRASS.

SWEEPING SURVEY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

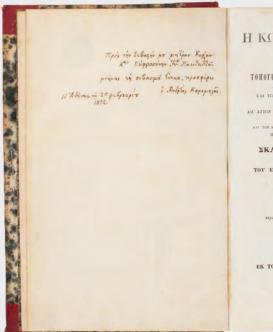
6| BYZANTIOS, Skarlatos. Η Κωνσταντινουπολις η περιγραφη τοπογραφικη, αρχαιολογικη και ιστορικη ... Athens, Andreas Koromelas (vol. III: Ch. N. Philadelpheos), 1851–1869.

3 vols, large 8vo, pp. [24], 616, [2], with 23 plates and a large folding map of Constantinople; [16], 556, with 18 plates, a genealogical table, and a large folding map of the Bosporus; [16], 656, with 18 plates, list of plates pasted to last page; light foxing to text, occasional foxing to plates, a few marginal ink smudges to vol. III, 2 closed tears to inner edge of folding map of Constantinople (without loss); overall very good in contemporary red half calf, marbled boards, spines ruled, lettered, and numbered in gilt, vols I & II with marbled edges, marbled endpapers; some rubbing to extremities, a little wear to corners and edges; vol. I flyleaf with presentation inscription in Greek by Andreas Koromelas (Athens 25 February 1852) and circular ink stamp with text in Arabic script.

£5750

Scarce first edition of this monumental archaeological, historical, and social description of Istanbul, from ancient times to the 1860s, by the Ottoman Greek scholar Skarlatos Byzantios (1798–1878), illustrated with fifty-nine plates and two folding maps, including striking views of Hagia Sophia and Sultan Ahmed Mosque (the Blue Mosque). Volume I bears a presentation inscription by the Athenian publisher Andreas Koromelas, the publisher of volumes I and II.

Byzantios grew up in Istanbul and demonstrates an extraordinary knowledge of the city. Exiled in his thirties, he spent time studying in Paris before pursuing a successful career as an administrator for the newly-established independent Kingdom of Greece, serving as royal commissioner to the Holy Synod and as head of the directorate of education. Written during his exile, *Constantinople* appeared in three volumes in 1851, 1862, and 1869.



Η ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ R ПЕРІГРАФН . TOHOFPAOIKH, APXAIOAOFIKH KAI ISTOPIKH THE HEPPONYMOY TAYTHE MECAAOROAROE BPOANTERN ATTEL, AH ATTON BOT TON APXAIOTATON XPONON AXPI KAI KAO HIMAX META HOAAON KAI HOIKIAON EIKONON AL THE ARAITOTHERRIN TOROUPAGINOS THE KAL NPONGAGURON RING HPON AIANAGHNIN THE BYZANTINHY INTOPIAN EKAPAATOY A. TOY BYZANTIOY συνδρομή φιλοτίμω ΤΟΥ ΕΥΓΕΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΠΟΣΤΕΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΛΑΙΑΔΟΥ "Ωι καὶ προσανετέθη. TOMOX A. AOHNHEIN, ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΑΝΑΡΕΟΥ ΚΟΡΟΜΠΛΑ. 0101 EPROT AP. 215. 1851.



λην τινὰ ἐπίπεδον καὶ εὐρυχωροτάτην πλατεῖαν, χωρισμένην τοῦ Ἱπποδρόμου διὰ τειχίου, μακροῦ ὑπὲρ τοὺς 80 πήχεις, ἔχοντος δὲ, κατὰ διαστήματι ἴσον ἀλλήλων ἀπέχοντα, 72 παράθυρα μὲ σιδηρᾶ κάγκελλα, καὶ τρεῖς ὑερας, τὴν μὲν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, τὰς δὲ, εἰς τὰ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ πέρατι "Ολος δὲ ὁ περίδολος οὖτος, ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ὁποίου ὡκοδόμηται τὸ τζαμίνη, εἴνε κατάφυτος όλοτρόγυρα μὲ ἀλεπαλλήλους δενδροστοιχίας, καὶ μῶι στα πρὸς δοβρᾶν, ὅπου οἱ τάφοι τοῦ τε κτίτορος αὐτοῦ Σουλτάνου, κεὶ τοῦ δυστυχοῦς υἰοῦ 'του 'Οσμάν τοῦ Β΄· καὶ ἐπειδὴ χρησιμεύει ἐν τωπὶ καὶ ὡς δίοδος, διάφοροι μικροέμποροι ἔχουσιν ἐκτεθειμένας ἐντὸς τῆς περιοχῆς αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ περιαιρετὰ ἐργαστήρια (σεργκία) τὰς πραγματείας 'των

Τὸ σύνολον τοῦ ναοῦ τούτου ἔχει σχημα τετράγωνον ὁ δὲ θῶος εἰτοῦ, μικρὸς ὡς πρὸς τὴν ὅλην τοῦ κτιρίου ἀναλογίαν, στηρίζεται ἔσωἰπ ἐπὶ τεσσάρων στρογγύλων κολοσσαίων πινσῶν: καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ πιῶν ἐρειδόμενα ψαλιδώματα (ceintres), τὰ ἀνέχοντα τὰ περὶ τὸν μέτρι θόλον τέσσαρα ἡμιθόλια, εἶνε κολοσσαῖα ἐπίσης, τὸ ἔσωθεν τοῦ κτιρίω τούτου 'δὲν εἶν' οὕτε τόσον γλαφυρὸν ὅσον ἔξωθεν, οὕτε τόσον φωτεινίλιοτι, παρεκτὸς τούτου, καὶ τὰ ὑαλία τῶν παραθύρων 'του, ὅντα χρωμτισμένα, ἀμαυροῦσι τὸ δὶ' αὐτῶν εἰσερχόμενον φῶς, τὸ ὁποῖον ὅμως ἀνετισμένα, ἀμαυροῦσι τὸ δὶ' αὐτῶν εἰσερχόμενον φῶς, τὸ ὁποῖον ὅμως ἀνετισμένα, ἀμαυροῦσι τὸ δὶ' αὐτῶν εἰσερχόμενον φῶς, τὸ ὁποῖον ὅμως ἀνετισμένα, ἀμαυροῦσι τὸ δὶ'

πληρούσι πλήθος κανδήλαι καίουσαι άκοιμήτως.

'Αλλά μὲ τὴν λαμπρότητα τῆς ἐσωτερικῆς αὐτοῦ διακοσμήσεως οὐδει παραβάλλεται. Διότι όλόγυρα τῶν τοίχων αὐτοῦ προσήρτηνται διακόσια καὶ ἐπέκεινα χρυσοῖ πίνακες, περικεκοσμημένοι δι' ἐξήκοντα καὶ ἐνὸς πελυτίμων ἔκατος λίθων, καὶ περιέχοντες ἐγγεγραμμένα μὲ χρυσὰ γράμματα τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν προσητῶν τοῦ Μωαμεθανικοῦ θρησκεύματος, καὶ διάφορα ρητὰ (ἀῖἐτ) τοῦ Κούρ-ἄνν. "Εκαστος δὲ αὐτῶν τιμάται, κατὰ τὸ Καντεμύρην, 50,000 τάλληρα, καὶ ἐπομένως ἐκάστη δραχμή βάρους τὸ δλου κτιρίου, εἰτε λίθου, εἰτε λάστης, τρία Τουρκικὰ ἄσπρα!!' Ὁ Τουρ νεφόρτιος εἰδεν ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ δύω ὑαλίνας σφαίρας· ἐντὸς δὲ τῆς μὲν ἱτὶ ρας αὐτῶν, συνηρμοσμένον ἐκ διαφόρων τμημάτων, εἰσαχθέντων διὰ λάδιου, ἔν κάτεργον· τῆς δὲ ἐτέρας, τῆν εἰκόνα τοῦ τζεαμίου ἀνάγλυπος.

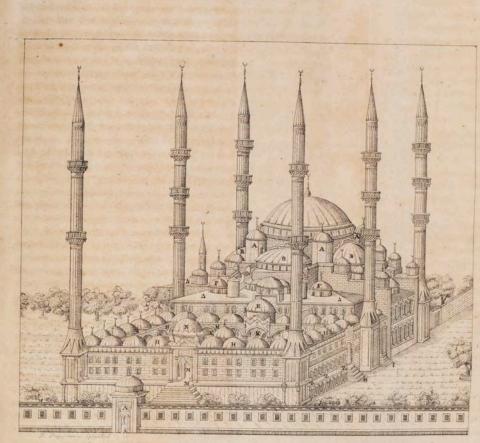
Κατά δὲ τάλλα ὁ ναὸς οὖτος, καθώς καὶ ὅλοι οἱ Τουρκικοὶ ναοἱ, ὑμε άζει ἔσωθεν Λουθηρανικὴν Ἐκκλησίαν, χωρὶς στασίδια, χωρὶς καθίσματη χωρὶς προσκυνητάρια, μὲ ψιάθους δὲ τῆς Αἰγύπτου μόνον καὶ τάπτικ τῆς μικρὰς ᾿Ασίας, καλύπτοντας τὸ ἔδαφός ᾽του. Ἦξωθεν δὲ, ἰδοὺ ἡ ἔξη γησις τῶν ἐν τῆ παρατεθείση εἰκόνι αὐτοῦ σημείων:

Α. Οι τέσσαρες εξάγωνοι πινσοί, εξέχοντες έξωθεν εἰς σχημαπυργίσκο

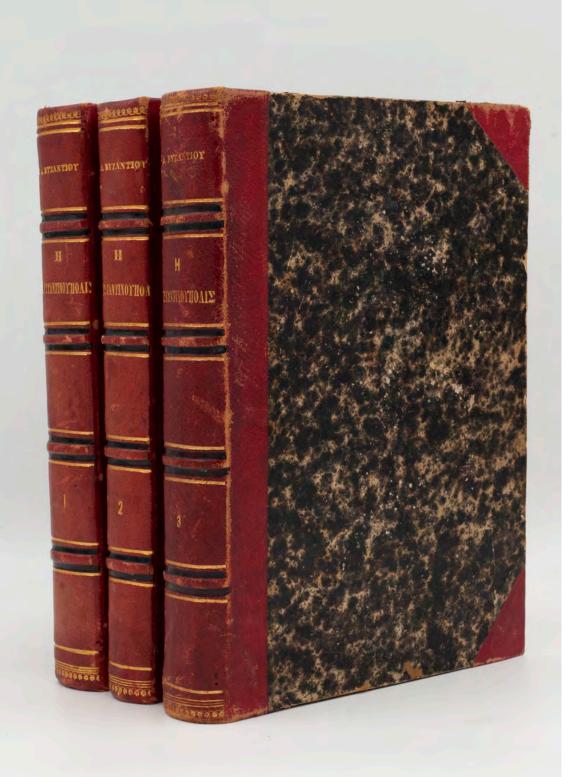
Β. Τὰ τέσσαρα ήμιθόλια τὰ ἀντερείδοντα τὸν μέγαν θόλον.

Γ. Τέσσαρες μιχροί θόλοι εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας τοῦ τζαμίου γωνίας.

Δ. Το μέρος όπου είνε το Μιχράμπ (προσχυνητάριον η άναγνωστήριον).



To er Kovzavierovnoste Taquior Loudiar - Aprica



Byzantios is a superb observer, and his work, in spite of its size, is an outstanding guidebook (he suggests routes to follow through the city); his descriptions of monuments no longer extant are of considerable historical value. As a writer, he is as at ease documenting emperors, sultans, and great buildings as he is in recording gypsy fortune tellers and humble Bosporus fishermen. He stands apart from his contemporaries in emphasising continuities between Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman culture, politics, language, and social habits, has little time for contemporary western orientalism, and speaks knowledgeably and positively of the Turkish Muslim community. Politically liberal, he praises recent Tanzimat reforms in the Ottoman empire, and is critical of the power formerly exercised by the janissaries.

The numerous illustrations, including some by the engraver Augustin François Lemaître (1797–1870), encompass portraits of Constantine the Great, Justinian I, and numerous sultans, depictions of Turkish costume, a folding plate of the Blue Mosque, and two folding plates and a floor plan of Hagia Sophia.

Library Hub shows only incomplete sets, at Birmingham University (vols II and III), KCL and the Taylor Institution Library (vols I and II). OCLC shows 7 holding libraries in the US. Very rare in commerce.

FROM ONE GREAT STATESMAN TO ANOTHER COMING TO THE AID OF A SCOTTISH NOBLEWOMAN

7| CECIL, Robert, first Earl of Salisbury. Letter signed ('Ro: Cecyll') to Thomas Sackville, first Baron Buckhurst ('To the right honorable my very good Lord, the Lord Buchurst, Lord high Threr. of England'), with postscript by Roger Houghton. Windsor ('from wynsore'), 26 June 1603.

Folio bifolium (29.5 x 19.5 cm, bunch of grapes watermark), pp. 1 (text) + 2 blanks + 1 (address and endorsement, '26 Junii 1603 The L. Cecill for paymt of 2001 disbursed by him to the La: Barbara Ruthen'); text comprising 11 lines, neatly written in brown ink, subscribed by Cecil, and 4 lines in darker ink in the hand of Roger Houghton; trace of red wax seal; small loss to fore-edge of second leaf where seal removed, creases from folding, a little dusty; overall very good.

£2750 + VAT in EU

A most interesting letter written by the great Tudor and Stuart statesman Robert Cecil (1563–1612) to the Lord High Treasurer Thomas Sackville (1536–1608), requesting Sackville to give 200 pounds to Cecil's steward Roger Houghton for immediate payment to the Scottish noblewoman Lady Barbara Ruthven (d. 1625), whose two brothers had been killed in an alleged plot against King James three years earlier.

One of thirteen children of William Ruthven, first Earl of Gowrie, Barbara Ruthven served as a favourite maid of honour to Queen Anne of Denmark, wife of King James VI of Scotland. On 5 August 1600, Barbara's brothers John, third Earl of Gowrie, and Alexander were killed at Gowrie House, Perth, in an apparent attempt to kidnap the king, in 'one of Scottish history's great unsolved mysteries' (*ODNB*).

The brothers were posthumously condemned for treason, forbidden burial, and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Edinburgh, and the family left in disgrace. While the King wished to expel Barbara from the royal palace at Falkland, the queen protected her, and Robert Cecil, who was in the queen's confidence, helped Barbara travel to London.

This letter demonstrates both Barbara's straitened circumstances and Cecil's interest in her case, as he endeavours to secure 200 pounds for her as quickly as possible, 'her necessityes ... such as she could hardly stay any longer for it'. Cecil's interest in Barbara – who was described by the diarist John Manningham as 'a gallant tall gentlewoman' – appears to have set tongues wagging north of the border. The Earl of Mar wrote to Cecil in February 1604 reporting the widespread rumour that 'my Lord Cecil should marry Barbara Ruthven', and stating that 'this has been enquired of me by twenty sundry since my homecoming' (Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House, vol. 16 (1933), p. 29).

As Secretary of State (1596–1612) and Lord High Treasurer (1608–1612), Cecil was one of the most important statesman of his age, his career encompassing the final years of the Elizabethan regime, the union of the crowns of England, Ireland and Scotland on the accession of James I, and the Gunpowder Plot. His steward, Roger Houghton (d. 1617) loyally served him for 42 years. Cecil's predecessor as Lord High Treasurer and mentor, Thomas Sackville, first Baron Buckhurst and first Earl of Dorset, excelled at poetry as well as politics, co-authoring the blank verse play Gorboduc and composing the Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham. Cecil's affection and respect for Sackville is apparent in this letter, as he signs off 'your lordships assured freind to command'. Sackville admired Cecil too, writing to him during his illness in 1605, 'when your hand is from the helm, God knows what I am resolved to do' (ODNB).

My berie good lord. foresmuch as I have Visburged 200th for his mall sandice to the lady Barbara Rushon in waard for needsty is weare such as the with hardly mingard for necessary in mani such as the count hardly stay any longs for it. for payment whirt of your to is warrants by a priby scale allowly. I have therefore thought good to move your 4. to give, order that payment may be made thereof to this order that payment may be made thereof to this order that payment. This see I commist your to. I god. from mymore this 26 of Juni.

God. from mymore this 26 of Juni.

Governor. A many please you for four loyou for Some for my for the Gover gravey am to Porcove the money , Royor Houghton



8| CHIRAC, Pierre. Extrait d'une letter écrite a Mr. Regis, l'un des quatre commis pour le Journal des Sçavans sur la structure des cheveux. *Montpellier, Gontie, 1688*.

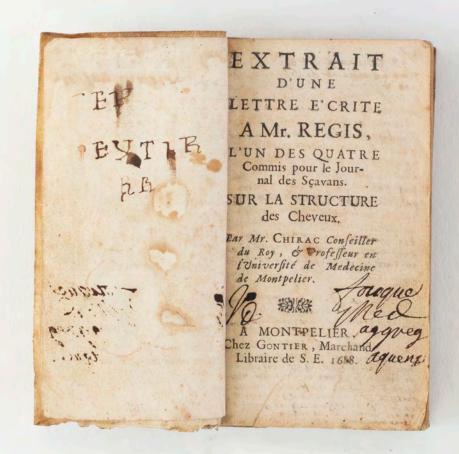
12mo in 6s, pp. 123, [9], one folding leaf of plates; ownership signature on title, presentation inscription 'ex dono authoris' on front free endpaper, full-page manuscript note dated 1689 on verso of title; some browning and foxing throughout, front free endpaper with a few holes (possibly from ink); text largely clean; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; some wear, but still a good copy of this rare work.

£500

First edition, presentation copy, of this essay on the structure of hair by the French physician Pierre Chirac (1657–1732), later personal physician to Louis XV. One of the first systematic accounts of hair, the work argues, based on examination of the hair not only of humans but also of numerous mammals, that the structure of hair is not unlike that of an onion, with a cartilaginous capsule and a glandular membrane; the filaments of the bulb of the hair are of the same tissue as skin. Chirac notes that hair is hollow like feathers, but contained numerous veins that filled with blood in cases of Polish plait, and that he believed that a substance in hair was the same as that of the cerebral cortex.

Chirac's work gave rise to a plagiarism controversy, with a former colleague at Montpellier, Placide Soraci, also claiming to have conducted the same investigations, but more thoroughly; each accused the other of having stolen his work, and the dispute eventually reached court in Marseille. A decision does not appear to have been reached.

OCLC records just one copy outside continental Europe, at Harvard (Countway).



DELLA BELLA'S 'EN PLEIN AIR' VIEW OF PARIS: HIS LARGEST MASTERPIECE

9| **DELLA BELLA, Stefano.** La Perspective du Pont Neuf de Paris. [*Paris, 1646*].

Single sheet, etching and engraving (plate 358×682 mm); signed 'Ste. Della Bella Florentinus In. e Fecit DD 1646 cum privilegio Regis' on the margin below, title in French and dedication in Latin to Louis XIV, key in Latin and French; narrow margins, trimmed to the plate in places; central vertical fold, few tiny slight abrasions mostly without loss, very gently toned; laid down on thick paper; overall a good example with a richly inked impression of the plate.

£1900 + *VAT in EU*

One of the most beautiful views of Paris, in the second state of two according to Massar, with the addition of the cockerel on the bell tower of Saint Germain de L'Auxerrois. The picture gives a glimpse of everyday seventeenthcentury Parisian life and an insight into the crowded mind of the artist: the bridge in the center, full of figures (beggars, merchants, men on horseback, carriages and children); the equestrian statue of Henry IV, King of France and Navarre, in the centre in front of the Seine; the church of St-Germain-l'Auxerrois and the Louvre on the right; the Hôtel de Nevers and the Tour de Nesle on the left.

This is certainly the most famous of the engravings made by Stefano in Paris, for its very large measurements, for the exactly topographical theme [...] and especially for the skill with which the artist solved the technical difficulties of illustrating a famous view with precision but vivacity, depicting many things and many small characters without losing track of the ensemble' (Anna Forlani Tempesti, Mostra di incisioni di Stefano della Bella (trans.)).



Stefano della Bella (1610–1664) was one of the most important seventeenth-century Italian engravers; he entered the school of Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (Grechetto) and Gasparo Mola, then directed his attention to drawing and engraving. He soon began drawing figures and copying the etchings of Jacques Callot. He travelled to Paris where he worked for Cardinal Richelieu, then in 1646 undertook a trip to Holland, to the homeland of Rembrandt, whose engravings he collected. In 1650 he returned to Florence, under the protection of the Medici, where he died in 1664.

Royal Collection Trust RCIN 805582; The British Museum X,5.45; De Vesme-Massar 1971 850 II/II; Anna Forlani Tempesti, *Mostra di incisioni di Stefano della Bella*, Firenze 1973, II/II.



PROFITING FROM PRAYER

10| [DUGUET, Jacques Joseph]. Traittez sur la priere publique, et sur les dispositions pour offrir les ss. mysteres, et pour y participer avec fruit. Quatrième édition. *Paris, chez Jacques Estienne, 1708.*

2 vols, 16mo, pp. [12], 265, [3 blank]; [4], 235, [9]; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, titles and text within pale red rules; a very few light marks; very good in 18th-century light brown morocco, gilt dentelle border to covers, spines in compartments lettered and richly decorated in gilt, gilt turn-ins and edges, handsome gilt brocade endpapers, with leaves and flowers coloured in green, yellow, orange, pink, red and purple; some wear to corners; signatures to endpapers 'de Richelieu' (18th century) and 'P. Feuty' (19th century).

£375

A lovely set of this popular work on public prayer by the French Jansenist theologian Jacques Joseph Duguet (1649–1733), in a handsome binding. Duguet ranks among the most important moralist writers of his day. For many years a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, he left the society in 1685 to join Antoine Arnauld and Pasquier Quesnel in Brussels.

After reflecting upon the 'disgust' and 'boredom' that could result from the excessive length and multiplicity of divine offices, Duguet advises his readers on participating profitably in public prayer, encouraging them, for example, to reflect on true justice and on both the benefits and faults of the church, to practice silent devotions, and even to make distractions an aid to prayer. The second part examines the qualities required of priests conducting divine service, including modesty, simplicity, love for the poor and for Christ, and a deep understanding of the Eucharist.

No copies traced in the US or UK. OCLC finds only three copies of this fourth edition (BnF, Institut Catholique de Paris, University of Canterbury New Zealand).





TERRIBLE CHILDREN, WORSE PARENTS

11| [IMAGERIE D'EPINAL.] Les Enfants Terribles. [Epinal] Imagerie d'Epinal, n° 1170, Pellerin & C., imp. - édit. [1889–1921].

Single sheet ($380 \times 280 \text{ mm}$); 20 coloured woodcut vignettes (each 55 x 55 mm) depicting different scenes involving children, each with its explanatory text in French below; title at head 'Les Enfants Terribles'; a good copy.

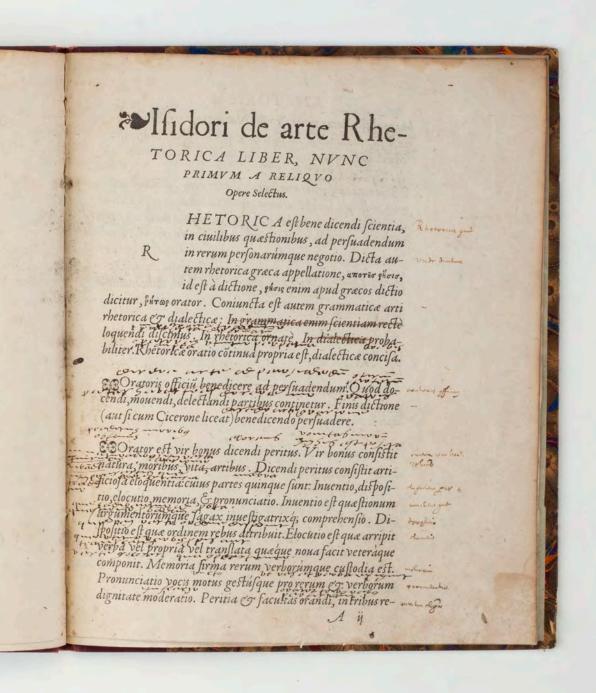
£130 + VAT in EU

A satirical broadside with twenty vignettes, each depicting a different scene with a 'terrible' child telling an inconvenient truth to an adult, with one or both parents present. Though titled 'Les Enfans Terribles', the social critique here is not aimed at the children, but rather at the parents who have made cruel comments about others that the children then repeat in front of the people concerned. The scenes are designed to be humorous, but with an underlying social critique.

L'Imagerie d'Épinal was originally founded in 1796 by Jean-Charles Pellerin, as the Imagerie Pellerin, an offshoot from the Pellerin family factory. Originally a small-scale operation, once Pellerin obtained his printer's licence in 1800 the Imagerie quickly grew, and swiftly became a by-word for the kind of brightly coloured printed images shown here, with the phrase *image d'Épinal* becoming a metaphor for a naïve and overtly rose-tinted depiction. The Imagerie initially used woodblocks and stencilled hand-colouring for their images, moving to copper plates and finally, in around 1850, to lithography and aquatint; this last step proved to be crucial to the Imagerie's success as it allowed them to produce a higher volume at a lower cost. From 1852, the classic themes of the Imagerie d'Épinal's works were ones of the religious and military life, but also of current events and social satire, to which the present print belongs.

The wooden matrix for this print is located at the Musée de l'Image d'Epinal - dépôt de l'Imagerie, D 2003.2.612. Claudie Courroy, *Le stampe di Epinal dal 1600 ai giorni nostri*, Marsilio, 1980.





ANNOTATED ISIDORE

12| ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, Saint. Isidori de arte rhetorica liber, nunc primum a reliquo opere selectus. Paris, ex officina Prigentii Calvarini, 1547.

4to, pp. [7], [1 blank]; woodcut printer's device to title; small wormhole to blank bottom corners, closed tear at foot of last leaf, light marginal staining and toning, light creasing; overall good in early 20th-century quarter maroon cloth over marbled boards; extremities slightly rubbed; with marginal and interlinear annotations in two contemporary hands to pp. [3]-[5]; 'Passefon' inscribed to final blank page.

£500

Very rare first(?) edition of this introductory school textbook on rhetoric, adapted from book II of Isidore of Seville's famous seventh-century encyclopedia, the *Etymologiae*, published by the Parisbased Breton printer Prigent Calvarin. Calvarin issued another edition in 1549.

Printed with generous margins and spacing between the lines, the edition was intended for students to annotate, and this copy has interlinear notes clearly written in haste, presumably by a student at a lecture. These cover definitions of an orator and his art, and discussion of causes.

OCLC finds only one copy, at the BnF.

13| [LIGURIAN REPUBLIC]. Raccolta delle leggi, ed atti del corpo legislativo della Repubblica Ligure del primo luglio 1798, anno secondo della Ligure liberta'. Distribuiti coll'ordine de' tempi, e coll' Indice in fine del presente volume II [-III]. Genova, Stamperia Padre, e Figlio Franchelli, 1798-1799.

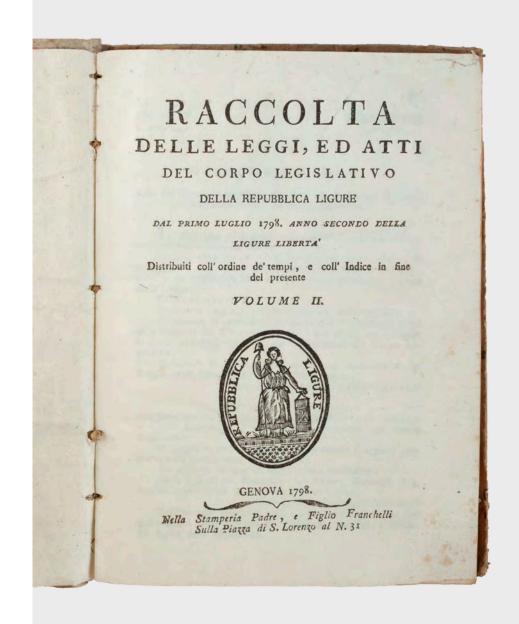
2 vols (of 4), 8vo, pp. 374, lxvi, 10; 368; aside from some occasional browning, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary floral patterned paper over pulp boards; some staining and wear, but still an attractive set.

£450

Two volumes of this rare collection of the laws passed by the new legislature of the short-lived Liqurian Republic, established in Genoa in 1797 under a constitution imposed by Napoleon. The volumes cover all the activities of the legislature from July 1798 until the end of June 1799, and provide an invaluable insight into the kinds of lawmaking required in setting up a new republic, ranging from regulations on firewood to the establishment of a marine force to protect against corsairs. We find acts relating to the appointment of iustices of the peace, the treatment counterrevolutionaries, foreign trade, the regulation of hospitals, the import and distribution of wine, the election of public officials, the institution of commercial tribunals, the distribution of the budget, the role of the national guard, and more.

Two further volumes were published, the first covering the first six months of 1798, the fourth the second half of 1799; the scarcity of all four may be due to the fact that the Republic itself had ceased to exist by 1805, when Liguria fell directly under French rule.

OCLC records copies at the BL and the Biblioteca civica di Arco only.





WIN A HOUSE IN VIENNA!

14| [LOTTERY]. ZINNER, Demeter. 'Lotteria presso D. Zinner & Comp. Li 5 Maggio 1838'. [Vienna?, 1838.]

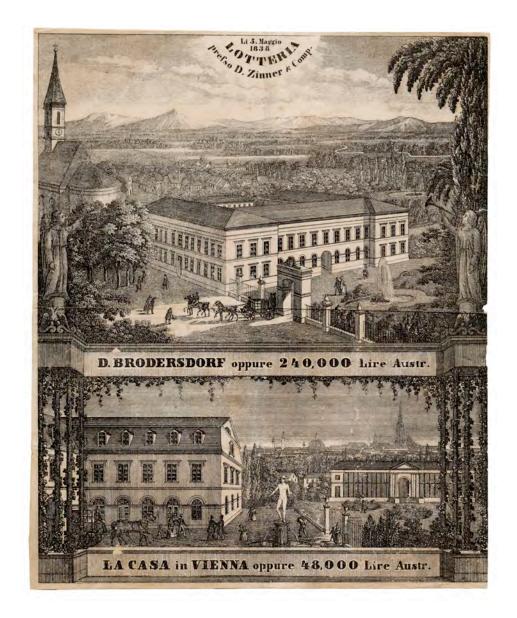
4to (22 x 26.7 cm), single sheet, printed on one side only; steel engraving depicting two properties within their surroundings; folded in the middle, a couple of small marginal tears, some light foxing, but overall a very good copy and a remarkable survival.

£175 + *VAT in EU*

Seemingly unrecorded advertisement for a Austro-Hungarian lottery offering real estate properties as prizes, organized by Viennese banker of Greek origins Demeter Zinner (1773–1871), father of Adalbert Zinner (1824–1889), renowned banker and founder of the Anglo-Austrian Bank in 1864.

The advert was clearly designed for the Italian speaking regions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which at the time included roughly the area between Venice and Milan. The first and second prizes were (respectively) a countryside estate in Deutsch-Brodersdorf, in the south of Vienna, comprising a large mansion house and surrounding land, and a town house in Vienna. The lottery offered the possibility to exchange each property for the corresponding value in cash: 240,000 and 48,000 Austrian liras. As recorded in contemporary newspapers, each ticket was priced at 15 Austrian liras, with one free ticket for every five tickets purchased. As well as the houses, various other prizes could be won; both money and valuable objects, such as silverware.

This lottery format must have proven very popular, as we have found evidence of other similar lotteries being organized by Zimmer in October 1833, February 1835, and January 1840. Ultimately though, the lottery came to an end with Zinner filing for bankruptcy in 1855.



CAPTURED BY OTTOMAN PIRATES

15| MASCARENHAS, João Carvalho. Memoravel relaçam da perda da nao Conceiçam que os Turcos queymarao a vista da barra de Lisboa; varios successos das pessoas, que nella cativarao. ... 'Em Lisboa, na officina de Antonio Alvares, anno de 1627' [18th century reprint].

4to, pp. [6], 100, [2]; woodcut initials and tail-pieces; old paper repair to lower outer margin of p. 50, small damp stain to upper margins of first few quires, occasional light marks to lower margins; overall good in 20th-century half morocco over marbled boards, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, red edges, marbled endpapers; upper hinge split, a little worming to inner corners.

£575

Uncommon reprint of this account of capture at sea by Ottoman pirates, including a description of the city of Algiers, first published at Lisbon in 1627. The author Mascarenhas (b. 1589) was a well-travelled soldier who in 1621 sailed from India to his native Portugal aboard the *Conceição*. Within sight of Lisbon, his ship was attacked and burnt by Ottoman corsairs, and he and his fellow passengers were taken to Algiers and sold as slaves. After numerous subsequent adventures, Mascarenhas was freed in 1626 and able to return home at last.

The first part of the *Memoravel relaçam* describes the journey of the *Conceição* from Goa to Saint Helena to Terceira, its capture by pirates at the mouth of the Tagus, the death of the captain and others aboard, the theft of diamonds from some of the passengers, and the captives' journey to the north coast of Africa. Mascarenhas then provides a description of Algiers, its mosques, Christian and Jewish quarters, baths, walls, harbour, castles, gardens, governance, and army. The final part describes the fate of some of the author's fellow captives, including



clerics, one Catherina Espanhola, and a French boy named Etienne, and relates his own experiences as a galley slave in the Mediterranean.

Tales of tragedy on the high seas gained popularity in the eighteenth century, and the *Memoravel relaçam* was reprinted in a supplement to Bernardo Gomes de Brito's famous *História trágico-marítima* (1735-6), as well as being issued separately as here. Another variant exists with the author's name given incorrectly on the title-page.

OCLC shows 5 copies in the US; only the BL copy on Library Hub.



16| MOROSINI, Paolo and Giovanni CORNARO. Memoria storica intorno alla Repubblica di Venezia scritta da Paolo Morosini e da Giovanni Cornaro per la prima volta pubblicata nell'ingresso di S.E. messer Alvise Pisani cavaliere alla dignità di procuratore di San Marco. Venice, nella stamperia di Carlo Palese, 1796.

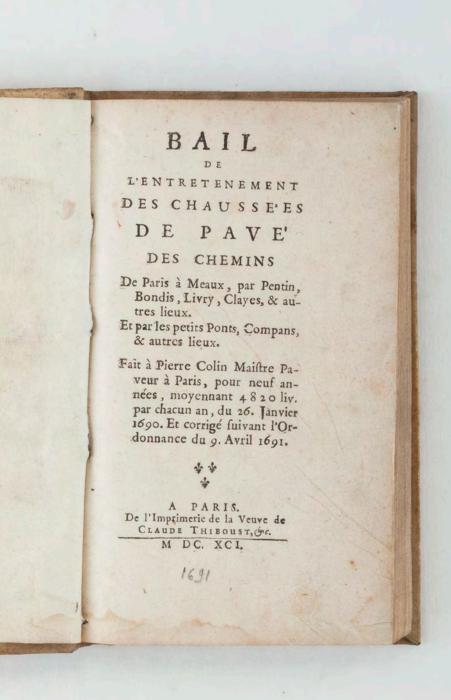
4to, pp. [8], 16, CXXIII, [5]; with one engraved plate; engraved frontispiece, and engraved coat of arms of the Pisani family to title-page; a very good crisp copy, printed on thick paper and with wide margins; bound in modern half-vellum over brown marbled boards.

£550

First edition thus of this history of Venice, published on the occasion of Almorò Alvise Pisani's election as Procurator of Saint Mark. The history, composed by Paolo Morosini (1406–1483) and Giovanni II Cornaro (1647–1722), covers the years 1300–1500, and was edited by Anton Giovanni Bonicelli (1744–1831), librarian of the Pisani family. Bonicelli, in accordance with the wishes of the dedicatee Almorò Alvise Pisani (1754–1808), who was keen to publish several works on Venice to mark his prestigious appointment, translated and had printed the present edition.

The engraved frontispiece illustrates a medal by Andrea Spinelli, now in the Pisani Museum, depicting the city of Venice surrounded by the motto 'Adriatici Regina Maris' on *recto*, and the Doge with five senators kneeling before Christ.

Cicogna 92 and 474; Morazzoni p. 277; Lozzi II, 6063: ('Edizione di pochi esemplari'); A. Pettoello, *Libri illustrati* veneziani del Settecento. Le pubblicazioni d'occasione.



PAVING PARIS

17 [PARIS, ROADS]. Bail de l'entretenement des chaussées de pavé des chemins de Paris à Meaux, par Pentin, Bondis, Livry, Clayes, et autres lieux. Et par Les Petits Ponts, Compans, et autres lieux. Fait à Pierre Colin maistre paveur à Paris, pour neuf années ... Paris, la veuve de Claude Thiboust, 1691.

[bound with:]

Bail de l'entretenement des chaussées de pavé des chemins de Paris à Pontoise, passant par Sanois et Franconville, et par la Barre et autres lieux. Fait à Pierre Colin maistre paveur à Paris, pour neuf années ... Paris, la veuve de Claude Thiboust, 1691.

2 works in 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 43, [1 blank]; 26; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; occasional light toning; very good copies in contemporary limp vellum, later ink title to spine; slight cockling to covers; both works interleaved with blank leaves, leaf following title of second work with contemporary note to verso (see below); armorial bookplate 'De la bibliothèque de Mme la Comtesse des Courtils' to front pastedown, 20th-century engraved bookplate of Paul Lacombe to front free endpaper.

£750

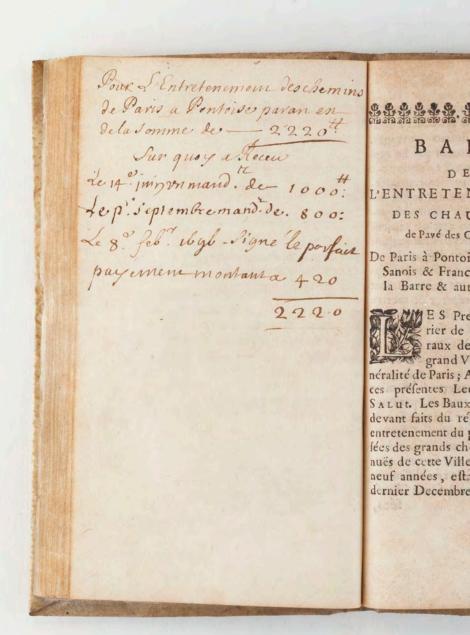
Two unrecorded works detailing the contracts awarded in 1690 to Pierre Colin, master paver, for the repair, maintenance and improvement of all the roads between Paris and Meaux (40 km to the east of the capital) and between Paris and Pontoise (28 km to the northwest), for a duration of nine years. Both texts are of considerable interest, not least for allowing one to trace, in such detail, the routes between the capital and its suburbs as they existed at the close of the seventeenth century under Louis XIV.

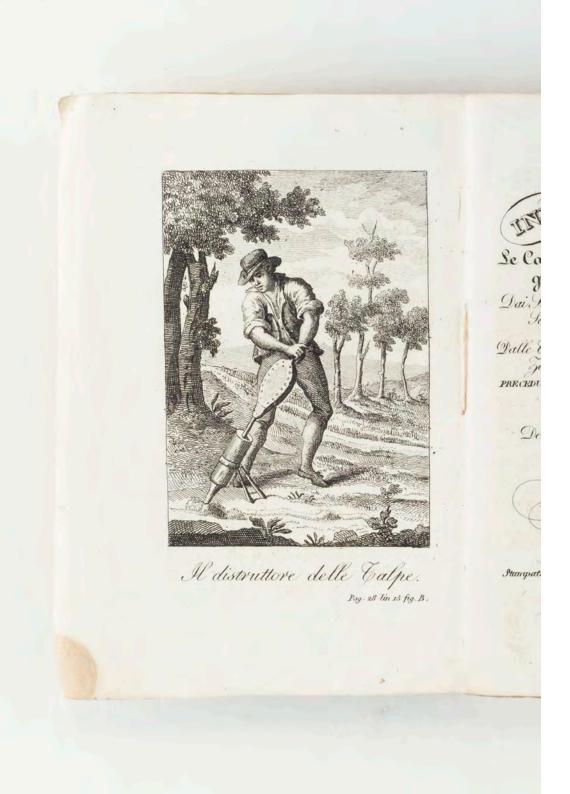
The texts describe each of the roads covered by the contracts, giving their dimensions and construction (sandstone, cobblestones, etc.), provide detailed instructions regarding repairs and upkeep (e.g. new paving stones to be seven to eight inches thick, holes to be properly filled, anyone leaving dung on the roads to be reported, etc.), and explain the progress expected to be made each year.

Both works conclude with a remarkable description of the award of each contract, involving a curious ceremony before the Procureur du Roi with three candles, in which the three candidates undercut each other's annual fee. Colin won the first contract against Pierre Davesne and Guillaume Amiot by reducing his price from an initial 6000 livres to 4820, and secured the second against M. Montreau and Simon Anis with an offer of 2220 livres per annum, down from 3700.

Contemporary manuscript notes facing page 3 of the second work record three payments made to Colin for the second contract: 1000 livres on 14 June, 800 livres on 1 September, and the outstanding 420 livres on 8 February 1696. These were undoubtedly made by one of the king's overseers of the works.

No copies of either work are listed on OCLC, CCFr, or Library Hub. The BnF has two contracts awarded to Colin in 1680.





18| [PEST CONTROL]. Infallibili mezzi onde purgare le case, i granai, le stalle, i campi, gli orti, i giardini, ec. ec. ... *Milan, Giacomo, Agnelli, 1828*.

12mo, pp. [vi], 226; with engraved frontispiece and 6 folding leaves of plates at end; aside from very occasional light staining, clean and fresh throughout; uncut in the original printed wrappers; binding somewhat loose, spine and extremities worn, and some marking to covers; printed bookseller's label on upper wrapper.

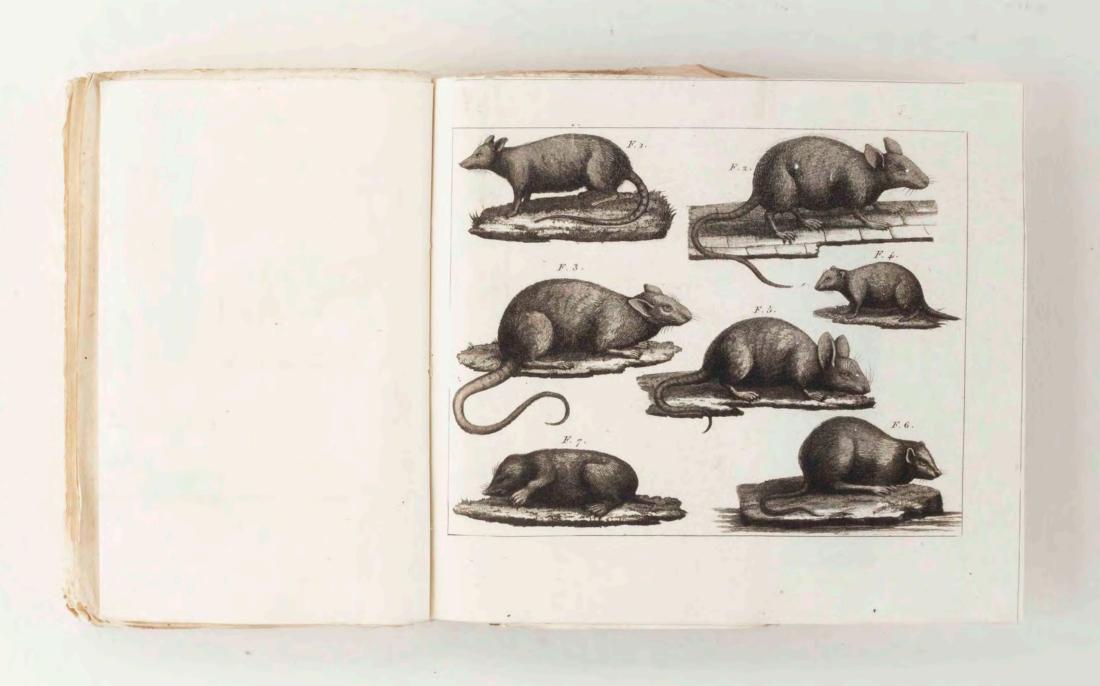
£375

First edition of this comprehensive guide to the expulsion and extermination of all sorts of pests from domestic and agricultural settings.

Covering the treatment of everything from mice to mosquitoes, by way of weevils, caterpillars, moles, bedbugs, moths, wasps, and cockroaches, the book gives details of the causes of infestation in houses, stables, barns, fields, vegetable gardens, and more, drawing on Buffon and others to describe the pest, their diet and natural habitat, and the conditions in which they thrive, before offering advice on their removal and destruction, using methods both ranging from smoke to chemicals to garlic and pepper, according to the animal to be removed. The six fine plates at the end depict not only some of the tools that can be employed in pest control, but also many of the pests themselves, while the frontispiece shows mole murder in practice.

Although the work appears to have been popular, with further editions appearing in 1832, 1850, and 1869, all editions remain scarce, with this first edition especially uncommon.

OCLC records only one copy outside Italy, at Ticino.



A NEW CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLINANTS

19| ROMANA, *provost*. Nell'aprirsi della nuova chiesa dalla veneranda, antichissima Confraternita de' Disciplinanti in Dogliani l'anno MDCCLVI. ... Sonetto... *Mondovì, Pietro Francesco and Luiggi Rossi, [1756].*

Broadside folio, approx. 32×43 cm; word 'sonetto' within woodcut cartouche, one woodcut initial; light spotting and creases to margins, signs of old horizontal and vertical folds, two small wormtracks touching a handful of letters, nevertheless a remarkable survival.

£275

Unrecorded provincially printed broadside celebrating the opening of a new church of the Confraternity of the Disciplinants of Dogliani.

The sonnet, dedicated to Giuseppe Filippo Porporato (1698–1781), Bishop of Saluzzo, explains that it took thirty years to finally execute the project, now only completed thanks to the efforts and economical support of the bishop.

Although no specific reference is made to the town or the name of the church, it very likely refers to the church of the Confraternita di Santa Croce in the town of Villanova Mondovì, in Piedmont. Built in 1755 in a late Baroque style, the church was commissioned by the Confraternity of the Disciplinants of Santa Croce, and constructed by Bernardo Antonio Vittone and Francesco Gallo, who managed to realise the project many years after it was first approved, and in spite of an allegedly limited budget.

The Confraternity of the Disciplinants of Santa Croce, founded in the early sixteenth century, was primarily composed of lay people, who would lead a life of devotion marked by prayer and penitential practices. Originally a purely devotional order which assisted only its own members, following a merger with other congregations at the beginning of the eighteenth century the brotherhood started to extend their aid to the wider community.

NELL: APRIRSI DEI LA NUOVA CHIESA
DALLA PENERANDA, ANTICHISSIMA CONFRATERNITA
DE DISCIPLINANTI IN DOGLIANI L'ANNO MDCGLPL

CELSO CILLARIO



DEDICATO ALL' ILLUSTRISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO MONSIGNORE

GIUSEPPE FILIPPO PORPORATO

VESCOVO DI SALUZZO, E CONTE, PRELATO DOMESTICO DI N. S. P.P. BENEDETTO XIV, ED AL SOGLIO PONTIFICIO VESCOVO ASSISTENTE.

Angustus est mibi locus: fac spatium mibi, ut babitem . Is. 49. v. 20.

Ngusto è questo loco: al tuo Signore
A Più nobil sciegli, e spazioso sito:
Ergi un albergo ad immortal suo onore,
Che più del altro in 122, e gradito.

Così dicea lo Spirito Creatore
Già un di al Profeta. Ed oh che il prisco invito
Fatto a questo drapel dal Dio d' amore
Come alfin si compì con facro rito!

Ebber sei lustri son gli alti consigli D' opra si santa i Padri, e I bel disegno S' incominció, ma su I compirlo vano.

Or per finirlo ai fucceffori figlj
Colui, ch' opra il voler con foave impegno
Mosse il cuor, diè l' efetto, e aprì la mano.

Del Prev. Romana.

IN MONDONI' Per Pietro Francesco, e Luiggi Rossi (Con Permissione.

NOUVELLE ENCYCLOPÉDIE PORTATIVE,

OU

TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL

DES

CONNOISSANCES HUMAINES;

OUVRAGE recueilli des meilleurs Auteurs, dans lequel on entreprend de donner une idée exacte des sciences les plus utiles, & de les mettre à la portée du plus grand nombre des Lecteurs.

J'aurai du moins l'honneur de l'avoir entrepris.

LA FONTAINE.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS.

Chez VINCENT, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Saint Severin.

M DCC LXVI.

AVEC APPROBATION, ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

20| [ROUX, Augustin]. Nouvelle encyclopédie portative, ou tableau général des connoissances humaines; ouvrage recueilli des meilleurs auteurs, dans lequel on entreprend de donner une idée exacte des sciences les plus utiles, & de les mettre à la portée du plus grand nombre des lecteurs. Tome premier [-second]. Paris, Vincent, 1766.

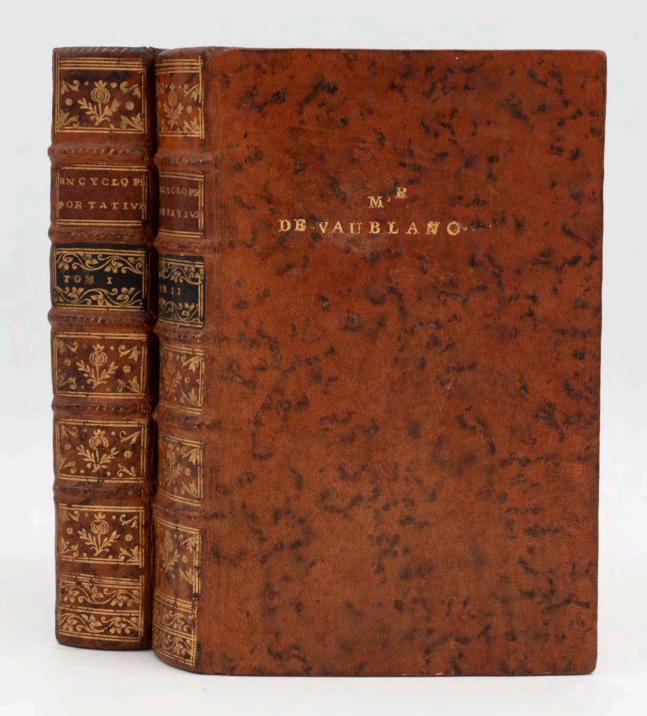
2 vols, small 8vo, pp. xcvi, 477. [1] blank; iv, 590; with two folding leaves of plates; woodcut headpieces; occasional light browning, and the odd light marginal stain, but largely clean and fresh; a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered morocco labels; 'Mr de Vaublanc' stamped in gilt on upper boards.

£850

A good copy, from the library of the royalist politician Vincent-Marie Viénot de Vaublanc (1756–1845) of this rare pocket encyclopaedia by the physician and scientist Augustin Roux (1726–1776).

A thoroughly Enlightenment project (Roux was also a contributor to Diderot and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*), the *Nouvelle encyclopédie portative* is arranged thematically, dealing in turn with knowledge derived from the senses (i.e. the sciences, including zoology and botany, astronomy, and physics); knowledge derived from reflection (arithmetic, geometry, natural theology, psychology, and lingustics); the arts (literary forms, rhetoric, music, dance, painting, and sculpture); and humans in society (ethics, law, and history). The two folding plates feature the music for an *Ariette de l'École de la Jeunesse* by Duni and a series of geometrical figures. Roux was a native of Bordeaux, where he studied medicine before moving to Paris where he became an associate of Montesquieu. He also published widely on chemistry and medicine, and succeeded Vandermonde as editor of the *Journal de médecine* in 1762.

OCLC records one copy outside continental Europe, at the National Library of Australia; not in Library Hub.



ASTRONOMY IN ST. PETERSBURG

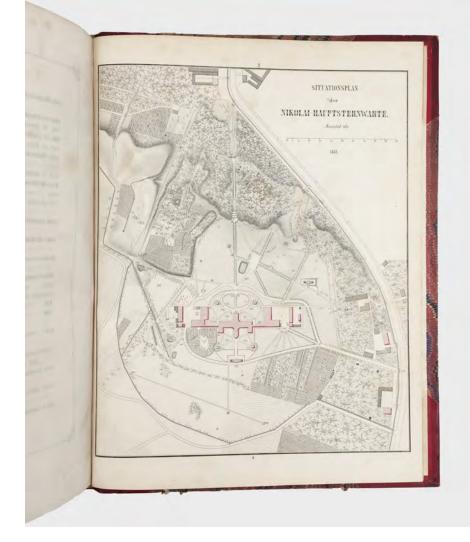
21| STRUVE, Otto Wilhelm. Übersicht der Tätigkeit der Nicolai-Hauptsternwarte während der ersten 25 Jahre ihres Bestehens. St. Petersburg, Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1865.

Large 4to, pp. [4], 119, [1] (blank), with fine albumen photographic portrait of F.G.W. Struve (180 x 125 mm) mounted on card as frontispiece, and engraved plan of observatory bound at the end; some light foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary red half calf and marbled boards, joints and corners slightly rubbed, flat spine lettered gilt; from the library of Hermann A. Brück (1905–2000), late Astronomer Royal for Scotland, with his manuscript ownership signature to front endpaper.

£475

First edition of Otto Wilhelm Struve's description of the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory near St. Petersburg, and of its scientific work. The observatory at Pulkovo, the principal astronomical observatory of the Russian Academy of Sciences, was founded in 1839 by Otto Stuve's father, the celebrated astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve (1793–1864), who became its first director. F. G. Struve died during the printing of the volume and the photographic portrait (from 1855), showing him seated with walking stick and cigar, was inserted as a homage. Otto Wilhelm Struve succeeded his father as director in 1861.

The book also gives a list of works published by astronomers working at Pulkovo, and describes the state-of-the-art refractors and other scientific instruments in use at the observatory. These are among the only original features still preserved today, having being removed and safely stored offsite when the observatory was destroyed during the Siege of Leningrad. They were successfully restored to the newly built observatory in 1954. The work was also issued in a Russian language edition.



Not in Houzeau & Lancaster; Library Hub lists only the Cambridge copy, and locates the Russian language edition at the British library; OCLC locates no copies in US; but 3 in Germany: Berlin, Munich and Hamburg. KVK adds only the Erfurt copy.

HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS.

mibrachyn loco vltimo. In vicefimonono, vel Iam vel Huic quadragefimo d, eliditur in Quid, & Huius difyllabu eft. legendum. In tricesimoptimo, Mibi monofyllabu, vt primo co. In tricesimotertio, Huius disyllabum est. In tricesimosexto proceleusmaticus est loco secundo authore Erasmo. In

difyllanifi dicas m in I am non elidi. In tricefimo, Iocon', Poffet & legi, Si busus quid. In quadragefimoquarto, Eus monosylla.est. In quadragesimoquinto, Na totum eliditur. loco sit anapestus, nis proceleus maticum putemus primo lo- In penultimo à fine, proceleus maticus est loco secundo, inquit Erasmus. Praterea. Mibi monosyllabum totu eliditur.



pressit obiurgatione paternam sape repetendo. V Huic meretrici. Plus intulit, qua & dixiflet muliers . V Acta bacres. Werbum deferantis . timebat enim Syrus ne ob boc, fallacia eius detegeretur. Méne? ? More filiorum, quod commiserat, patri audacter negat. V Facisadeò indigne illi iniuriam. Bene pater post obiurgatione, ad admonitionem transit. V Vel beri. EIngerit alud malefa-Etum inter admonitionem, vi Solent patres. VI equide metni. Vt, pro quatum, vel proqualiter. Virgil. Vt vidi ve perij. V Aduertunt graniter. ¿ Quia in amore omnia Suspecta Sunt. VEsto. ? Verbum concedentis. V Cocedas alique. Et hoc quarit Syvus, vt abigatur Clitipho ab amica, ne Chremes eins elle animaduertat. V Ego de me facio coniecturam. ? Patres le e conantur monere filios, aut proprio exeplo, aut aliorum. Ne ineptus, ne proteruus. ? Ineptus quò ad dignitatem: Proteruus dicitur importunus,qui alteri est impedime to, vel si per impotetiam më tis obuium cubito feriat, aut cotumelia sibi cedere cogat. Quid offic ? { Syrus fecum loquitur, timens fua fallacia. Frugt. Vilis o necef Jarius: à frugibus, que quod his fruantur, dicta funt. Inde fructus & frumentum. Frui autem, est vesci: à frunin. mine que est summa pars gula. V Sodes. Eft aduerbium blandientis. V Quin mipro bi molestum est. ? Quin, pro

etiam. Mibi habet empha-

Vidifluc quaso? In hac scena Syrus hero fim. Mihr, qui nonsum pater. Pergin'. Etrascitur Clitiobo persuadet quod multum facit ad extor- seruum aduersus se loqui. VEho. Hoc loco admonentis est. Eho. quendum argentum. P Quid iftuc? Wide - V na vsa. ? Scilicet honestaine impudice agas . V AEH eft. ? AEHum est rat Chremes filium ludetem cum Bacchi- Semper desperantibus boc verbum datur. PHic prius. Hac de, quam Clinie effe credebat. Et bene ex- secum loquitur. De abulatum, quò ? 3 Bene impotentia a-

ACTVS III. SCENA III.



ARG. ADRIA. BARL.

Hremes filium obiurgat, & immodestiæ arguit, qué cum Bacchide ludentem viderat. Syrus hero id fuadet quod maxime ad extorquendum facit argentum.

ARG. PAVL. MALL.

IIc Chremeti Syrus id fuadet, quod multum facit ad Lextorquendum argétum, quod operæpretium erat Clitiphoni, pro amica sustentanda conquirere. Incipit autem Chremes ab filii obiurgatione, quem fenferat ludentem & iocantem cum Bacchide, quam Clinia amicam credebat: tum fallaciam de emungedo ab fene argento inuenisse refert.

ARG. CHRISTOPH. HEG.

IN hacfcena obiurgat Chremes filium, quod fe in couiuio immodeste gesserit. Tum Syrus consilium fraudulentum à Chreme datum, in Chremetem intendit.Et amplificat immodestiam Clitiphonis à circunstantiis.

Iambici tetrametri, partim catalectici, partim acatalectici, admiftis interdum Trochaicis, Vnus Dimeter or Trimeter vnus.

CHREMES, CLITIPHO, SYRVS.



Vid istuc quaso? qui istic mos est Clitipho? itáne fieri oportet? CL. Quid ego feci? CH. vidine ego te modo manum in sinum buic me-

Inserere?S.aEta hac res est, perij. CL.mene?

mantis exprimitur . nec pater,nec Syrus ,nec deliberatio ante facta remouere poterant Clitiphonem ab amica. At iftas coprimito manus. Subticet percussionem ne surgat in tragicu cotburnum. V Quid tu? Bene amoto filio de fallacia erga Menedemű exquirit. PDe illo. ? De illo. Sic dicere folet qui de re aliqua peragenda inter se loquuntur . Vt aliud ex alio incidit . ? Multa effe fingit, vt verifimilius fit quod finxerit. Pessima est bacmeretrix. ? Cotrariuillud quod Superius dixit, Mulier commoda & faceta hac eft meretrix. Sed boc loco peßima appellat, vipote qua teneat virginem, quam Syrus illi relicta arrhaboni fingit. & bac est valens causa ad extorquedum argentum. VIncaptet. } Incipere & ince- Incipere. ptare, magnorum eft facinorum & audacia. In Eunu- Inceptare. cho, Quid inceptas Thrafo? Arrhaboni. & Pignori boc loco intelligas. Arrhabon di Arrhabon. citur mercescorollarin & est quod prius datur, vt reliqui reddatur. Mille numum.? Tale & illud , mille homini occiditur : & antiquum eft. Dubiumne id eft ? Quod meretrix auara poscat. PHui. Et catera huiusmo- Hui. di generis, sanè sunt aduersus eos quibus irascimur. VIbo, dicam. 3 Se aftutu fin git ad decipiendum Menedemum. Superius , Etenim quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo. POptata loquere. El ta lo-Optata loquitur ille qui cum alio lo- qui. quitur, & cui is aduersatur

Н іій

FROM THE LIBRARY OF EDWARD BURNE-JONES

TERENCE Afer, Publius, and [J. THIERRY (editor)]. Comoediae, Andria, Eunuchus, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Hecyra, Phormio, ex emendatissimis ac fide dignissimis codicibus summa diligentia castigatae, versibus in suas dimensiones retitutis, ac variis lectionibus in margine appositis ... omnium quae in his interpretum commentariis explicantur index locupletissimus. Paris, Benoît Prévost for Jean de Roigny, [15 November 1551] 1552.

Folio, pp. [4], 3-776, [38]; without final blank 2Y6 (as often); numerous woodcut illustrations, woodcut initials throughout, text in single-column italic between 2 columns commentary; neat repair to foot of title with partial loss of one character, minor worming to upper margin (rarely touching type); a very good copy in late nineteenth-century vellum over boards, spine lettered in black, yapp edges; lightly rubbed and dust-stained; occasional early ink annotation, late 19th-century booklabel to upper pastedown 'from the Library of Edward Burne-Jones, the Grange, North End Road, Fulham' and pencil note 'with woodcuts' (in his hand?).

£2750

First Thierry edition, first state, elegantly printed with woodcut illustrations, from the library of Edward Burne-**Jones.** A work celebrated both for its beauty and as one of the most complete collections of commentaries on Terence's comedies, Prévost's printing was recognised by Dibdin as 'a most excellent edition ... containing almost all the valuable treatises upon the author up to the period of its publication... It is of rare occurrence'; 'the text, notes, and much of the additional commentary in this edition are reprinted from Girolamo Scoto's Venice edition of 1545' (Mortimer).

ACTVS V. SCENA III.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

ARG. ADR. BARL.

ARG. PAV. MALLEO.

ARG. CHRISTOPH. HEG.

modis factum Chæreæ vlcifcatur.

308 gv1D, quid venire in mentem. 3 In boc fiam. Eleganter defatigare Parmenonem no neteffation v 10, quia venue in mentanti enflam putat, sed ex occasione. Nam post eu dicit se ire mitto ext-DONATVS K ythia, quaterus Parmenonem dolo poffit vlerfei. V Quidnam? Sic Cicero, Sed

Qui, quomodo, vel ve. Qui bunc Supposuit nobis Pro-Subducere. prie supposuit. nam ve subduci dicuntur que nolumus Supponere. amittere, ita supponi que non desideramus. Sic Plantus, Ei pro Corto Supponetur hircus vnetus nautea. VMone verò nutrix. ? Vere pro interiectione posuit Romachantis . V video : fed mibil promones. EHinc est il lud Virgilianum, Illa gradum celerans studio properabat anili . Scilicet non re Promoneo. celerabat, sed findio. Promoues. Profices. V Amabo quid ait?cognoscitne? Exhi bitu fectatori eft quid post Scenam geratur, id est agni-Jeensam geratur, ta eji agm-tio pnella. J. Ac memoriter.}

HOc in loco est disputatio Pythiz apud seipsam co-gitantis, quemadinodum Parmenonem dolo pos-Plus intulit quam interrogabatur : nam magna funt signa in quibus anilis memoria non etat. VAc memo

riter. ¿Responsiones breustas

attulit compedium perqui-

venti,ne plura interrogaret.

Nam illi faneo virgini.}

Quafi dicat , illi faueo, non Charca. & fimul caufa est cur illu vlcisci cupiat: quia feilicet multum ille fauet. Virum bonum ? eiganeia. VEccum Parmenonem ince dere video. ? Res odro diemor nouitate Scilicet incellus. Vide vt otiofus fit & Inui\_ det ills securitatem, quem Collicitum redditura est: non enimulla alia erit vindicta post , prater istam . Wide vt otiofus fit. & Vultu dicit, & gestu eum esse securum. Et mirè poeta latum descri bit, vt repente oftendat effe Proprium est exclamantis

tura autem, vt ipfum in timorem coniiciat. Quid, quid venire in mentem. & Scio eruditos quesdam ADTE

pu vicyer. y umanamis quemi quemnam? bic legere, non quicquid, sed quid, quid, sensu regantuse. Ban rette admones. Polycletum effe dicebant. Pon referam. ipfam. Verba funt secum cogitantis, & varia in menem

renocamis. PSacrilego ille Gra gratiam. Et bona & mala & bu rei gratia eft Nam ficut di-malen cinus amicitia gratia, ita & Salustius dixit,opprobra gratia. Cicero, religionis, & Supplicit gratia. P Qui bone Supposent nobis. } Que nen desideramus, ea supponi dicut Donatus. Video, Sedni bil promoues. & Alludit ad pronerbium Callipides, qui Cal in moliendis negotiis cu mul ea se facturu minaretur, nihil tamen conficeret. Sict Softrata fedulo monens fefe, Pythias fecum cogitat, quo dolo Parmenonem ylnihil promonet. VSi din pla Sid cet. { Junge pracedenti, non ca. Sequentibus. Ciceroni indignitatem denotat. Vident otrofus fit, si dits placet. 30f. fenditur Securitate Parmenonis. VSi diis placet. Donat. proprium effe dicit ex-DEliberatio est, nam secum deliberat puella, quibus clamatis indignitate reicuinfliam. V De cognitionent certusciam. An verainse

ta fit Chremetis foror. Argumenium , Datas- L pera dilatatur catastrophe admifta Parmenens ludif catione ad delectandum fe Etatorem. P Quid, quid venire. } Repetitio querenis & cogitabunda. V Suppofuit. & Falfirm pro vero adduxit. V Virum bonn. 3 Innia . Wide vt otiofus fit.} Securus, qui mbil malitimet. VSi diis placet, lio nia indignantis.

Quid, quid venire, Co. ?! tiam in excepitanda frande, ac dolosam consultationem, vet par pari referatur, bat Scena exprimit.

Mone verò ocyus Te mes \$1 mutrix. To mea, non ef the in manu scriptis, nec in vetustisimis ex impresis. Adnotaust Donatus particulam verò pro interieftioque alias ferè ironie conneniat.

Ho & Saucio. Conuenit ergo

fernilibus verbis, co velut

neost, verniliterq, iactanti

rem confect am effe in puel-

la virgine, o non exhibere

Cheren damnum vel nego-

tium. A meretrice anara:

virginem quam amabat.?

emmamor fecunda. Diffi-

cillimu, quia virginem qua

amabat:Charifimum,quia

à meretrice auara. PId ve-

ro eft. Verò nifi ornatissum

effet, nihil significaret. V Pal

marium ? Palma digmon.

PMeretricum ingenia. ? O-

ptime, non meretricis dixit.

Our hunc supposuit nobis. Supponere significat subiiree Subrungere, vel Subornare . Est eriam adulterimon loco veri submittere: vt, supponere falsum testamentum:id eff, pro alio fraudulenter ponere. Propria verò, & transla ta fignificationis est. Exempla igitur veriusque fignificatio-Idem in Verrem: Tum ifte in corum locum alsos substitue- ve non debemus. 11. & Supponere capit. Translata. Cicero pro Roscio Amevine: In mandatis opera nostra vicaria sides amicoru supms, yel per cor . Cicero in Vatin. Memoriter respondeto ad ante admontimus.

falla. Nam vt omittam quòd ei amorem difficillimum & dum foris funt. } Apud amantes scilicet . PNibil videtur Videtur. chaisimum, & Cum dicere

deberet, quod ei amorem & ACTVS V. SCENA IIII. difficillimum & charißima confeci:primo quasi obli tus dichi superioris, transit ad virginem. deinde addie canfam ex abiidanti. Quòd fi dixisset, amorem confeci: pollet intelligi confect, expedini, perfect. At verò virginem confect, quid intellietmus, nifi boc vnum, quod insultat Parmeno cofectam virginem, quasi dicat superatam atq, denictam? Nam ARG. ADR. BARL. proprie boc verbum conenit Loriatur Parmeno quòd Chæream pro Eunucho gladiatoribus iis , qui gra-Gad Thaidem deduxerit, meretricum fordes comenisimis vulneribus occumorat, quam rem iniquo fert animo Pythias. buerunt. Sic Cicero in Cati-ARG. PAVL. MALLEO. linam, Gladiatori illi confe-

Ic Parmeno gloriatur Chærea pro Eunucho fub-Hornaffe, ita vt virgine præter fumptum & difpendium potitus fit. Deinde meretricum ingenia, & fordes nemorat:quare Pythiam,quam non adesse percipit, prius satis commotam, magis irritat.

ARG. CHRISTOPH. HEG. L' Xultat Parmeno feruiliter de facto quoda fuo. Con L'firmatio enim, in qua est occupatiuncula quædam. Senary.

PARMENO, PYTHIAS. Euiso quidnam Charea bic rerum gerat. Quod si aftu rem tractauit, dii vostram fidem, Quantam, or quam vera laude capiet Parmeno!

ea, que de te ipso rogaro . Idem de Oratore primo : Memoriter multa ex orationibus Demosthenis praclare scripta pronuntians docebat illum, & cat. Idem de Divinatione secundo: In quo nostra quadam Aratea memoriter pronuntiata funt . THunc perserrebo facrilegum. } Sacrile- Satrilegus gus est, qui aliquid è sacro abstulit : vel hostis sacrorum. na definencida funt. Propria significatioms. Cicero ad At- Vel accipitur translate pro nefario, & scelerato. Cicero de ticum off ano: Deinde supposuit exemplum epistole Domitis. Arust. resp. Impurum istum, & Sacrilegum dintuu fer-

GLAREANVS.

Einsdem generis cum prioribus. In tertio versu Mea positus. Idem pro Deiotaro: Hieras causam omnem susci- respuit carmen. In sexto Edepol prima breus est, ve pra- Edepol, pri pl. & criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum. PCogno-cidente scena, & sape alias, atque baud seu, sistene sune ma breni. tut situd C. ac memoriter & Memoriter est since scena, service sex service duphthongum, an absque diphthongo po-memoria, quod Barbari dicunt corde tenus, vel mente te-tius, ms quus amphibrachyn concedat vitinque, us paulo

EVISO quidnam Charea, &c. 3 Astn. Sed potius meretricu. PMature. 3Cito, & ante tempus, Vy Mature. pro aftute, modo aduerbium est: alias no- cum cognorit. Suauiter non nouern fed cognonerit, dixit: Cognoscere. men: vt. An in aftu venit? Phy vofitam quad plene perficacia. P Mature vt cu comornt. Ene Noscere. fidem. ¿ Modo non inuocantis est, sed ada addidit mature. Ferè enim citò cognouisse obsinit sed id ad mirătis. cest figura company per cuparmen illecebram fuit quod \* cognitus est cità. P Que

mundius. Bene videtur:no enim funt. Nec magis com-positum quicquam. Enna Magis com varietas. na hac omnia per Positus. magis aduerbium profert: nec omnia per comparatiuŭ gradu. V Nec magu elegas, ¿ Magis ele-More suo, ne diceret compo- gans. sitius, aut elegantus:vt supra, boc nemo fuit minus ineptus, magis sener . Que cu amatore suo cu cœnant. s Vnum cum, prapositio est: Cum. alterum coniunctio. & dicitur hac figura neralbrus. Ligariut. Samo de aspueso, Ligarires quod secundii Gracos suane intelligitur. Ligurire dicitur, qui eleganter, & morasenumulto fastidio suaniora qua q, degustat. VHarum videre inglumem. {Ordo erat, barum videre inglu niem, fordes, inopiam, quam inhonesta sola sint domi , id est cum sola fint, vt inhonefle atq, anide cibi:que cum foris funt, canant falicet. P Quo pacto ex inre. } Ex Ex,pro Citpro,cum, positu est. aut deest madidum, aut maceratum, aut emollitum . nam appavet & fordidu effe & quafi atrum durumque pane,qui

ex iure besterno sit comeden

dus, Cui contrarium Salu-

stius posuit de delitiis mili-

propter indignitatem alicu-Spero me ins res. V Spero me habere. ? Modo meo. credo more fuo . PMeo mo-

do. {Ideft, ve volo. PIboin-

cifci possit.

Senary. PYTHIAS, CHREMES, SOPHRONA.

Vid, quid venire in mentem nunc po sit mibi, Quidnam? qui referă illi Sacrilego gratiam, Qui buc supposuit nobis?

C.moue vero ocyus Tenutrix. S. moueo. C. video, sed nibil

P. lamne oftendisti signa nutrici? C.omnia. P. Amabo quid ait? cognoscitne? C. ac me - Meretricia ancilla diligin-

P. Bene \*edepol narras:na illi faueo virgini. Si diis pla-commotum. P Si diis placet. 3 Ite intro: iandudum bera vos expectat domi. Virum bonum eccum Parmenonem incedere Video. vide vt otiosus sit, si diis placet. habere. Probabitură aut pero pro Spero me habere, q buc meo excrucie modo. Ibo intrò, de cognitione vt certum sciam: trò, De cognitione ve certum Post exibo, atq; bunc perterrebo sacrilegum. ne stomachantis bic accist The woodcuts are derived from the blocks first cut for Jean Trechsel's 1493 Lyons edition and copied from those used by Scoto and others in Venice in the early years of the sixteenth century; Mortimer observes that 'it is interesting to find Prévost copying an Italian adaption of a series which was French in origin'. Though naïve, the blocks are skilfully cut and neatly composed, with each illustration showing figures theatrically set before a consistent background of a curtained colonnade, as if on a stage. The text employs large criblé woodcut initials, and the accompanying commentary a set of lighter floral initials.

Provenance: From the library of Edward Burne-Jones (1833–1898), dispersed through various sales by his son at the beginning of the twentieth century. A fine example of renaissance typography and illustration, the work would have been of considerable interest to and a source of inspiration for the Pre-Raphaelite artist and illustrator, whose woodcuts were used by William Morris in ten of his Kelmscott Press publications.

The booklabel was printed in Golden Type by the Kelmscott press, with Burne-Jones's address at the Grange, Fulham. The house where Burne-Jones settled from 1867, now lost, hosted Morris and various members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and was home to an extensive library of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books, collected not only for their beauty but also as sources for the artist's work.

Adams T341 (noting seven copies, of which 'all copies except Tr. and Emm. lack YY6, Emm. also lacks the title'); Dibdin II, pp. 470-471; Mortimer, *French sixteenth-century Books* 512.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF EDWARD BURNE JONES THE GRANGE NORTH ENDROADFULHAM

## POWER BROKERING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

23 [TREATIES]. Volume of tracts on European treaties of peace and alliance. *Vienna and Amsterdam, 1725–1731.* 

10 items in 1 vol., 4to; overall very good in contemporary stiff vellum, green cloth ties to upper, lower and outer edges of both boards, 'Trattati di pace' inked to spine; a little wear to edges and worming to covers, endpapers renewed; some contemporary manuscript additions in a single elegant hand.

£1750

A collection of scarce texts relating to the Peace of Vienna (1725) and subsequent treaties of Hanover (1725), Paris (1727), Seville (1729), and Vienna (1731), with contemporary manuscript additions in Italian and French clearly composed by someone in diplomatic service. The collection eloquently attests to the shifting alliances and jostling for position among the major European powers in the 1720s.

The Peace of Vienna was a series of four treaties between Emperor Charles VI and Philip V of Spain which established an Austro-Spanish alliance, with the Habsburgs relinquishing all claims to the Spanish throne, the Spanish abandoning their claims in the Southern Netherlands, and Spain recognising the Ostend East India Company. In response, Britain, the Electorate of Hanover, France, and Prussia formed a defensive alliance by the Treaty of Hanover.

The 1727 Treaty of Paris followed Spain's unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar, held by the British since 1704, and the 1729 Treaty of Seville formally ended the Anglo-Spanish War, with Spain restoring Britain's commercial concessions and Britain agreeing to support Spanish claims in Italy. The

1731 Treaty of Vienna established an Anglo-Austrian alliance, with Britain guaranteeing Maria Theresa's succession to the Habsburg dominions, and Charles VI agreeing to wind up the Ostend Company.

The volume ends with a manuscript copy, in Italian, of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's assent to the Treaty of Vienna (an English translation was published in *The Political State of Great-Britain Volume XLII* for 1731).

#### Contents:

- 1. Trattato di pace fra sua maestà cesarea reale cattolica l'imperatore Carlo VI, e sua maestà reale cattolica il re delle Spagne e dell'Indie Filippo V, concluso in Vienna il di 30 d'Aprile. *Vienna, Gio. Pietro van Ghelen, [1725].*
- pp. 22; text in 2 columns, title vignette, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; light damp stain to fore-edge; with two pages of manuscript notes at end headed 'Articoli VI di pace conclusa li 30 Aprile 1725 fra l'imperatore Carlo VI ed il re delle Spagne Filippo V usciti alle publiche stampe sotto il p[ri]mo marzo 1727'. This edition not on OCLC.
- 2. Trattato di commercio fra sua maestà cesarea reale cattolica l'imperatore Carlo VI, e sua maestà reale cattolica il re delle Spagne e dell'Indie Filippo V, concluso in Vienna il di 1 Maggio, 1725. *Vienna, Giouan Pietro Schmalz,* [1725].
- pp. 19, [1 blank]; text in 2 columns, title vignette, engraved initials and head-piece. **This edition not on OCLC**.
- 3. Instrumentum pacis nomine sacrae caesareo-catholicae majestatis et sacri romani imperii ab una atque sacrae regio-catholicae majestatis ex altera partibus Viennae in Austria die 7 Junii A.C. 1725 signatum. [Vienna?], typis Joannis Jacobi Kürner, [1725].

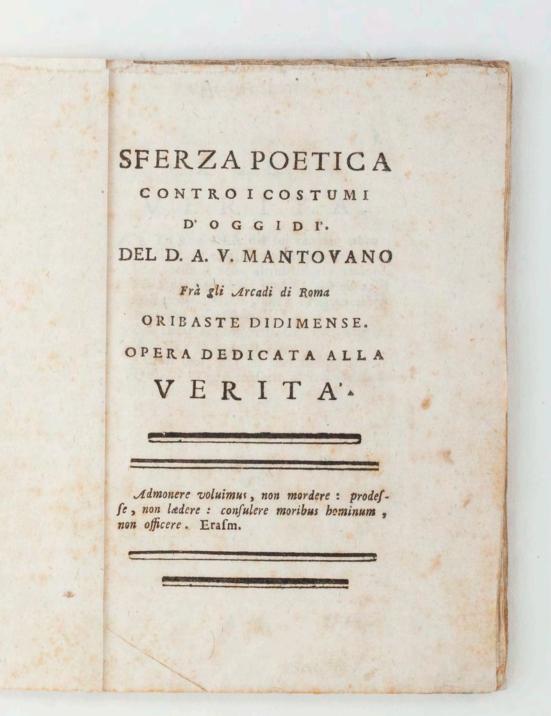


- pp. [24]; engraved initials and head-piece; contemporary manuscript note in French to title regarding the treaty's ratification. OCLC finds a single copy of this edition, at the Bodleian.
- 4. Ratificatio caesarea [ratificatio Hispanica, ratificatio Hispanica articuli separati]. [N.p., n.p., 1725].
- pp. [8]; caption title, woodcut initials. OCLC finds one copy, at the Sachsische Landesbibliothek.
- 5. Suite des nouvelles d'Amsterdam. Du 2 Novembre 1725. Extrait du traité entre la France, la Grande-Bretagne et la Prusse, conclu à Herrenhausen le 3 Septembre 1725 ... Amsterdam, C.T. Du Breuil, [1725].
- pp. [2]; caption title, woodcut initial.
- 6. Suite des nouvelles d'Amsterdam. Du 1er Janvier 1726. Traité de Hanover, tel qu'il a été couché par écrit et signé. *Amsterdam, C.T. Du Breuil, [1726].*
- pp. [4]; caption title, woodcut initial.
- 7. Suite des nouvelles d'Amsterdam. Du 13 Juin 1727. Articles préliminaires pour l'affermissement de la paix génerale, signez à Paris le 31 Mai 1727 ... *Amsterdam, C.T. Du Breuil, [1727]*.
- pp. [2]; caption title, woodcut initial.
- 8. Suite des nouvelles d'Amsterdam. Du 24 Janvier 1730 ... Voici les articles du traité de Seville ... [Amsterdam, n.p., 1730].
- pp. [2]; caption title, woodcut initial.

- 9. Analyse du traité d'alliance, conclu à Hanover, entre leurs majestés tres-chretienne, Britannique et Prussienne, le 3 Septembre, 1725. [N.p., n.p., 1725].
- pp. 24; initial and head-piece. OCLC shows one copy in the US (Brigham Young University), and one in the UK (Bodleian).
- 10. Tractatus inter sacram caesaream catholicam, sacram catholicam, et sacram regiam Britannicam, majestates Viennae Austriae 22 mensis Julii die, anno 1731 conclusus. Vienna, typis Joannis Petri van Ghelen, [1731].
- pp. 15, [1 blank]; engraved initial and head-piece; with four and a half pages of contemporary manuscript notes in Italian at the end, headed 'Adesione del Gn. Da. di Toscana' and ending 'Fatto a Vienna li 21 7bre 1731'. OCLC finds a single copy of this edition, at the Ostfriesische Bibliothek.



#### 器)(14)(器 器)(15)(器 Majestate, & a Sua Sacra Regia Majestate Magnæ Britanniæ, & Ratihabitionum Tabulæ intra spatium duorum Mensium, a die ARTICULUS V. Subscriptionis computandorum, aut citius si fieri poterit, Vien-PRætereà Sacra Cæfarea Catholica Majestas, Sacra Regia Catholica Majestas, & Sacra Regia Magnæ Britanniæ Majestas næ Austriæ invicem extradentur & commutabuntur. 18 949 declarant, nihil sibi magis in votis esse, quam ut Serenissimus In quorum fidem roburque tam Cæsarei Commissarii tan-Magnus Hetruriæ Dux iis acquiescere velit, quibus in antemequam Legati Plenipotentiarii Extraordinarii, quam Regis Cathomoratis Tractatibus tum Dignitati suæ ac quieti, tum etiam lici, & Regis Magnæ Britanniæ Ministri plena pariter facultate propriæ, & subditorum Statuum securitati consulitur. Quem muniti Tabulas has propriis manibus subscripserunt, & sigillis quidem in finem præfatæ Partes Contrahentes non tantum fifuis muniverunt. Acta hæc funt Viennæ Austriæ die 22. Mensis bimet invicem, sed & Regiæ Suæ Celsitudini promittunt, ac spon-Julii Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo Trigesimo Primo. dent, quòd ea omnia & fingula, quæ in antecitatis Tractatibus (L.S.) Eugenius à Sabaudia. (L.S.) J. Dux de Liria. (L.S.) Thomas Robinson. tum quoad Dignitatem suam, tum quoad propriam, & subditorum Statuum securitatem disposita reperiuntur, renovata, ac con-(L.S.) Philip. Lud. C. à Sinzendorff. firmata censeri debeant, quodque ea tuenda & explenda, seu, uti (L.S.) Gundaccarus C. a Stahrenberg. vulgò vocant, guarentigianda in se suscipiant. (L.S.) J. L. C. à Königlegg. Adissione del 6 2 di Toscana e. Fin giuanite à quil salutant gine pronostore da Im Impéter della M. et Re Gas, edals M. et Re Bris famis nelsosteriores, ch'elleno ferens il Trakato concluso à vienna Li un Lug. a corte ince d'aprovine e Ha siline inogni parti La pub. Tranquistità d'Guis sa niuna lota tombero più convenence le al Soro ARTICULUS VI. ET quoniam pro assequendo, perficiendoque salutari, quem Partes Contrahentes intendunt, scopo, communis nimirum quietis penitus firmandæ, nihil magis expedire visum est, quam si Serenissimus Magnus Dux Hetruriæ præsenti Tractatui accesserit; hinc est quod Eædem Partes Contrahentes è re esse judicarunt, Regiam Suam Celsitudinem amicissimis verbis ad hanc, quæ modò memorata est, accessionem invitare, sicuti Eandem præsente Articulo ad hoc ipsum invitant : quò nimirum Regià Sua Celsitudine ad opus tam proficuum pariter concurrente eò distano, quanto Ladrisone de formo S'D al carrato fecurior fit publica Europæ tranquillitas. predetto); Le Lo vie em Basti Contrainti ene ARTICULUS. VII. detero Hante il 6. Ant l'eno Tranato di doule amichevolmente invitare In R'A. à loncorrervi san. Lo maggiormente, che Le sons bin motigi impegni PRæsens Tractatus ratihabebitur & approbabitur à Sua Sacra Cæsarea Catholica Majestate, à Sua Sacra Regia Catholica



24| [VETTORI, Antonio]. Sferza poetica contro i costumi d'oggidi. Del D.A.V. mantovano frà gli Arcadi di Roma Oribaste Didimense. Opera dedicata alla verità. [Colophon]: Si vende in Fierra di Venezia da Domenico Pompeati, 1777.

8vo, pp. 76; A1 blank (matching Chicago copy); foxing throughout, generally light; in later plain wrappers.

£350

Uncommon collection of sonnets musing on contemporary vices, seemingly the only published work by the Mantua poet, and member of the Roman *Arcadi*, Antonio Vettori. Divided into two parts, the collection contains 28 sonnets, each with accompanying notes, on subjects including the theatre, games, women, friendship, carriages, satire, coffee, marriage, balls, French taste, titles, and youth, with three additional sonnets at the end, two drawing on Aesop's fable of the frog and the ox, and one on fashion.

Vettori, in his preface, complains that 'idleness, luxury, incompetence, frivolity, *cicisbeismo*, and biting satire are the idols of the current age. How many times have I preferred thinking and solitude to corrupt society?'.

Melzi I, 284; OCLC records three copies, at Chicago, Toronto, and Rovereto, with SBN adding the Episcopal Seminary at Padua and the Turin Academy of Sciences.

**25**| **[VILLIAUME, Claude]**. Extrait du porte-feuille de M. Villiaume, précédé d'un opuscule sur son agence et ses mariages. Libre 1er [all published]. *Paris, chez M. Villiaume, 1813*.

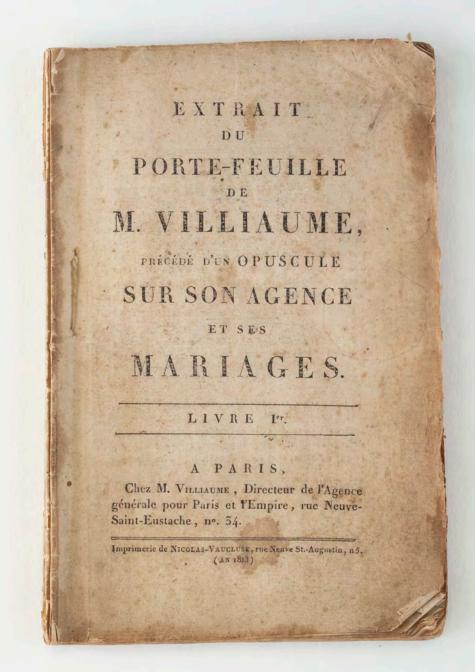
8vo, pp. iv, 5-62; browning and staining to first and last few leaves, and tear to gutter of pp. 33-4, not affecting text, but text otherwise largely clean; unbound, stitched as issued; extremities slightly frayed.

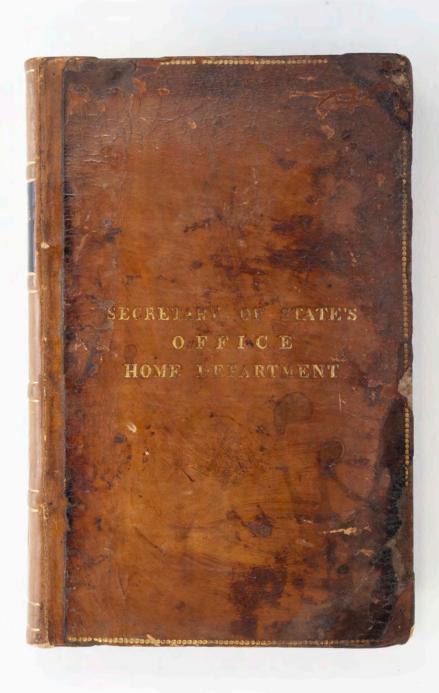
£325

Rare publicity material for what is often held to be the first French marriage agency, established by the soldier turned marriage broker Claude Villiaume (born 1780).

During a spell in the asylum at Charenton, a result of his involvement in a plot to assassinate Napoleon, Villiaume had the idea of marrying the inmates off to one another, and profiting from the matchmaking. Although this did not meet with much success in the asylum, he persevered with the plan on his release, establishing himself in Paris and placing advertisements in the *Petites Affiches*. These were so successful that he was able to set up shop on the rue Neuve-Saint-Eustache, trading as the Agence Générale et Centrale pour Pais et l'Empire, acting not only as a marriage agency but an employment agency and more. The present volume contains an essay on the theory and practice of Villiaume's enterprise, and a selection of letters addressed to Villiaume by clients recommending themselves and setting out their requirements.

Villiaume's agency was not uncontroversial, but his success eventually became international: in 1829, the Belfast Commercial Chronicle noted, 'In every country of the world he assures he has emissaries of the most insinuating address, attractive person, and polished manners; and in the course of his extended practice, he has been the means, in the hands of Providence, of uniting Americans with





Europeans; English, Dutch, Swedes, Russians, Italians, Poles, and Germans, with persons of every nation and of every clime!'

Cf. A. Mansker, "Marriages by the Petites Affiches": Advertising Love, Marital Choice, and Commercial Matchmaking in Napoléon's Paris", *French Historical Studies*, 41 (2018), 1-31; OCLC records four copies, at Cornell, NYPL, Geneva, and the BnF.

#### A PRISONER IN PORTUGAL

26| YOUNG, William. Portugal in 1828: comprising sketches of the state of private society, and of religion in that kingdom, under Don Miguel. With a narrative of the author's residence there, and of his persecution and confinement as a state prisoner ... London, Henry Colburn, 1828.

8vo, pp. vi, 352, [1 blank]; very occasional light spotting; very good in contemporary calf, rebacked, black morocco lettering-piece to spine; some wear to extremities and boards; upper covered lettered in gilt 'Secretary of State's Office Home Department'.

£400

First edition of this important account of Portugal at the outset of the reign of Miguel I, who became regent in February 1828 and proclaimed himself king in July, and who was variously nicknamed 'the absolutist' and 'the usurper'.

William Young went to Portugal in 1808 with General Sir John Moore, later settling in the city of Leiria with his Portuguese wife. Following the rise to power of Miguel I, he was arrested at his home in 1828 on charges of being a

Freemason and a spy, and was incarcerated at Leiria and then Lisbon. He spent several months in prison before his release was secured by the Earl of Aberdeen (then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, later Prime Minister). Written following Young's return to England, this work is a virulent attack on Miguel, 'the infamous usurper', and on the corruption of the clergy and judicial system under his regime. 'All Europe', he writes, 'ought to make common cause against this wretch.'

The work's principal value lies in the author's descriptions of the prisons in which he found himself incarcerated, and of the inmates, including political prisoners, he encountered, often in a pitiful state. It ends with numerous documents relating to his own trial.

Provenance: formerly in the library of the 'Secretary of State's Office Home Department' (the Home Office). It presumably entered the library under the tenure of Sir Robert Peel, who served as Home Secretary under the Duke of Wellington from January 1828 until November 1830.

#### PORTUGAL IN 1828:

COMPRISING

SKETCHES OF THE STATE OF PRIVATE SOCIETY,

AND OF

RELIGION IN THAT KINGDOM,

UNDER DON MIGUEL.

WITH

ANARRATIVE

OF TH

AUTHOR'S RESIDENCE THERE,

AND O

HIS PERSECUTION AND CONFINEMENT AS A STATE PRISONER.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.

LONDON:

HENRY COLBURN, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

1828.

