

unerous fairo insério uner la Rigore, dans UX-DAMES, sont se de voie sue UNE mercegos francs de to M. LEFUEL, sue

·M. BUURREART Othe, Rd ca.

our l'An 1819 Sefuel fil. Rue S. Delaunay fil. Palais

WOVEN SILK BINDING PRINTED IN COLOUR

1| **[ALMANAC – WOMEN].** Almanach dédie aux dames pour l'an 1819. *Paris, [J.-M. Eberhart for] Lefuel and Delaunay, [1819].*

18mo, pp. [20], 164, [16 (engraved music)], with engraved title with vignette, and 6 plates, each with tissue guard; four pages of calendar engraved with illustrations at head of each page; occasional marginal foxing; a very good copy in a contemporary case-binding of gilt paper with decorative woven silk panels to boards and spine, printed in colour, plain pink endpapers, ribbon tab to top-edge for removing from slipcase (frayed) and printed paper fold-over label; in matching slipcase, rubbed.

£250

A beautiful example of one of the most popular almanacs for women published in France in the early nineteenth century, excellently preserved in its bright silk binding. Published from 1808 to 1830, Lefuel's *Almanach dédie aux dames* appears to have been issued in several variant bindings, of which the coloured silk panels are both most distinctive and most attractive. The designs varied from year to year, with the panels here depicting a winged dancing figure with a lyre (perhaps the muse Erato) within a neo-classical border of flowers, foliage, and figures.

Rather than collecting well-established pieces like many of its contemporaries, each issue of the almanac *aux dames* published new verses, some of it anonymous and possibly by women; a notice on the half-title *verso* solicits contributions from readers. At the end of the volume is printed music for five short pieces, including a song from Boieldieu's opera *Le petit chaperon rouge*, premiered on 30 June the previous year.



2| BALBI, Domenico, and Bastiano MENEGATI (editor). Il Castiga Matti, opera morale, quaderni in lingua venetiana. Venice, Curti, 1683.

12mo, pp. 160 + 3 blank ff.; occasional light staining, one leaf creased obscuring the lettering in one line, one leaf with clean, closed tear, but a good copy, in contemporary *carta rustica*; cover with some water-staining, upper outer edge a little chipped, last rear free endpapers excised and penultimate part-excised, with the rest of the blank space and the front and rear pastedowns mostly taken up by calculations in a contemporary hand.

£300

First edition thus, rare, of a seventeenth-century Venetian vernacular work addressing contemporary mores, habits and deeds, which had first appeared in 1668 (though OCLC returns no copy of that edition). It was here re-published with the editorial care of Bastiano Menegati and a dedication to Nicolo Da Ponte, Grand Captain of the Republic of Venice. Ten *Capitoli* in verse paint dozens of striking cameos, consciously deploying the very same vernacular which, less than a century later, would be elevated to literary status by Carlo Goldoni. A Remondini-printed variant of only forty-eight pages is also recorded, undated.

OCLC finds only 5 copies worldwide: 2 US locations (Brown, Newberry); the British Library only in the UK; and Berlin and BNF. *See* Allacci, cols. 151, 644, 706, 718; Mazzuchelli, p. 80; Gamba, pp. 121-123.





3| **[BECCARIA, Cesare].** Dei Delitti e delle pene. Edizione sesta di nuovo corretta ed accresciuta. *Harlem, et se vend a Paris, chez Molini, 1766.*

8vo, pp. [ii], viii, 9-314, [5], [1 blank]; engraved frontispiece, woodcut head- and tailpieces; clean and fresh throughout, with very occasional contemporary underlining in ink; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered morocco label; some light wear, but still an attractive copy, with the bookplate of Sir Edmund Antrobus on front pastedown.

£750

Sixth edition, expanded to forty-seven paragraphs, of Beccaria's principal work, **one of the founding texts of penology and an important statement of criminal law reform**, here with the additions of the 'Giudizio di celebre professore sopra il livro dei delitti e delle pene' and 'Risposta ad uno scritto che s'intitola Note, Osservazioni sul libro dei delitti e delle pene', along with Beccaria's own foreword, and a frontispiece depicting Justice shunning a severed head offered by an executioner.

Dei delitti e delle pene saw many editions, including a number of pirates, in the years after its first publication in 1764, and the first few saw it augmented by Beccaria from its original forty paragraphs. The present edition is one of two to appear with a Harlem imprint and 'edizione sesta', one bearing the name of

the Parisian publisher Molini (Giovan Claudio Molini), with whose brother Beccaria had been staying in London, and whom Beccaria visited in the autumn of 1766. It has been suggested that the present version, with Molini's name, may in fact be a Livorno-printed pirate (as Govi notes, with this work, even the counterfeits had counterfeits); in any case, the 'edizione sesta' appears 'mechanically to reproduce the 'fifth' and have similar characteristics so marked that they appear clearly based on one another' (Firpo, cited by Santato, 385).

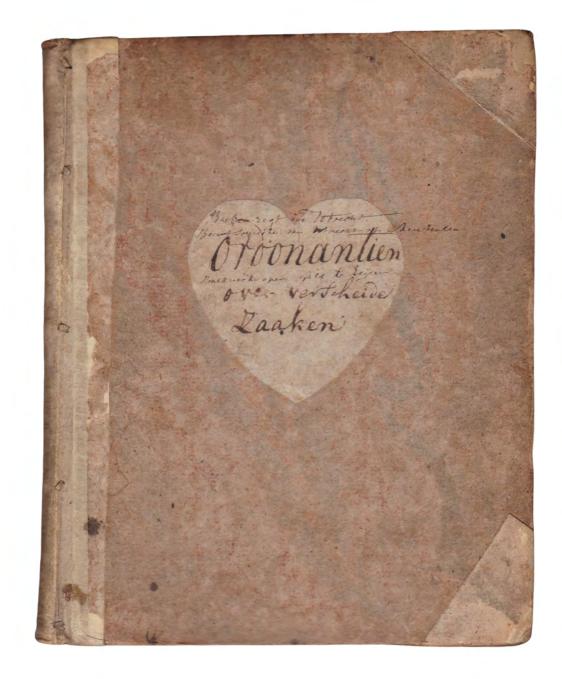
For an exploration of the publishing history, see Guido Santato, 'La questione attributive del *Dei delitti e delle pene*', *Lettere italiane* 48, (1996), pp. 360-398; *cf.* Govi, *I classici che hanno fatto l'Italia*, 249; this edition not in Melzi.

4 [BOOK TRADE.] Ordinances and decrees relating to booksellers, printers and binders. *Utrecht and Leiden, 1667 & 1721–1787.*

25 items in 1 vol., 4to; some woodcut arms and initials; a little light browning and creasing; overall very good in late eighteenth-century half vellum and marbled paper, heart-shaped paper label to upper cover with title in ink 'Ordonantien over verscheide zaaken'; a little worn and marked; a few contemporary ink annotations.

£1400

A fine collection of scarce ordinances and decrees mostly relating to the Guild of Booksellers, Printers and Binders of Utrecht. The volume opens with a copy of the Guild's ordinances printed in 1667 (Ordonnantie rakende het boekverkopers, boekdrukkers en boekbinders-gild), covering inter alia the sale of school books, auctions, compositors, binders, gilders, and illuminators.



There follow twenty decrees regarding, for example: the buying of books from 'young students'; notice required of apprentices when leaving their masters' service; book auctions; the depositing of books in the city's library; the printing of academic disputations; books by 'Romish priests'; prohibitions against selling certain works (*De boere studeerkamer of rariteyt-kraam der zotten en zottinnen*; *Deductie vervattende de redenen*; *Anonymi Deutero-jubilon*); the rejection of a proposal to set up a reading library; a ban on the publication and distribution of satires against the Duke of Brunswick; and another on the circulation of various periodicals.

The volume ends with a copy of the 1775 ordinances of the Leiden Guild of 'boekverkoopers, boek- en plaet-drukkers, boekbinders, papier-, pennen-, land- en speelkaert-verkoopers', including regulations on public auctions. The three remaining decrees relate to shipping and ships' captains.

No copies outside the Netherlands traced on OCLC.

A full list of contents is available on request.



THE MONARCHY IS NOT ABOVE THE LAW

5| **BURTON, Henry.** An Apology of an Appeale. Also an Epistle to the true-hearted Nobility ... [Amsterdam, J. F. Stam,] *Printed, Anno Dom. 1636.*

[bound with:]

BURTON, Henry. For God, and the King. The Summe of two Sermons preached on the fifth of November last in St. Matthewes Friday-Streete. 1636 ... [Amsterdam, J. F. Stam,] Printed, Anno Dom. 1636 [but 1637?].

4to, pp. [6], 32; [8], 166; fine copies bound together in contemporary limp vellum, panelled gilt, with a central sunflower device, spine and front cover slightly soiled; eighteenth-century ownership inscription to front free endpaper, booklabel of M. H. Bloxam, his gift to the library of Rugby School.

£1850

First editions. In early life Burton was clerk of the closet to both Prince Henry and Prince Charles, but he fell from grace after Charles's succession when he made his anti-Laudian views clear to the new king. Continuing to challenge popish tendencies in the Church of England and to oppose Archbishop Laud, he began to associate with the Puritan controversialist William Prynne, and in 1636 he published the present works, printed by the same press in Amsterdam as used by Prynne.

'In his *An Apology of an Appeal* (1636), Burton commented on the idea of a just balance between the king's prerogative and the liberty of his subjects, implying that the king's prerogative was limited and defined by the law. As he declared, "the King's prerogative, his just laws, and the People's liberties, are so combined together, that they must be altogether preserved entire" (p. 28)' (*ODNB*).



Your Worthips dayly Orator at the Throane of Grace,

THE

FOR

in St. MATTHEWES FRIDAY-STREETE. 1636.

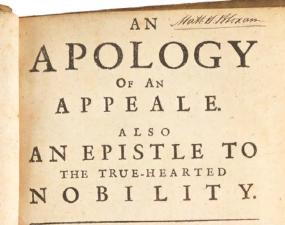
there and then.

I. PET. 2.17. Feare GOD. Honour the KING.

2. TIM. 4. 1,2,3. I charge thee before God, and the Lord lefus Chrift, who shall Henry Burten judge the quicke and the dead at his appearing , and his Kingdome: Preach the Word, be inflant, in feafon, out of fealin , reproove , rebuke , exbort with all long (uffering and doctrine. For the time will come, when they will not endure found doctrine , &c.

> Bernard. in Dedic. Ecclæ. Ser. 3. Non miremini, fratres, fi durius loqui videor : Quia veritas neminem palpat.

Printed, Anno Dom. 1636.



By Henry Burton , Paftor of St. Mattherves Friday-Street.

ACT. 25. II. No man may deliver me unto them: I appeale unto CESAR.

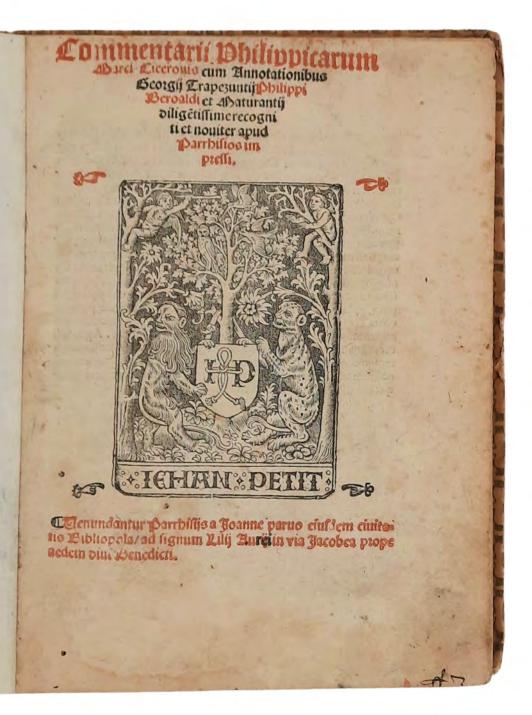
Printed, Anno Dom. 1636.

'On 5 November 1636 at St Matthew's, Friday Street, Burton preached two sermons to commemorate Guy Fawkes's day where he identified all bishops with the Roman Catholic church and attacked the claim that episcopacy was jure divino ... As he told his parishioners, "the bishops are the most dangerous enemies of the King who under a pretense of honour and love do machinate the overthrow of his Kingdom and State, as by altering his State of religion". For these two sermons Burton was charged with sedition' (ibid.). He failed twice to appear before a special session of the high commission, was consequently suspended from the ministry, and barricaded himself into his house to compile the sermons into a book. 'The sermons were eventually published as For God and the King shortly before 1 February 1637, when the sheriff of London, William Abell, arrived at Burton's house with pickaxes and swords, broke down his door, ransacked his study, and threw him once again in the Fleet' (ibid.). He answered charges of sedition and libel along with Prynne and John Bastwick, and all three were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and to having their ears cropped; he was released by a sympathetic Parliament, along with Prynne, in 1640.

Both works were printed first in Amsterdam and reprinted (with the same imprint) subsequently in London.

STC 4134 and 4142.





6| **[CICERO, Marcus Tullius].** Commentarii Philippicarum Marci Ciceronis cum annotationibus Georgii Trapezuntii Philippi Beroaldi et maturantii diligentissime recogniti et noviter apud Parrihisios impressi. *Paris, Thomas Caseus for Jean Petit, [1514].*

4to, ff. [4], CLXXXIIII; title printed in red and black, woodcut printer's device on title, criblé initials; sporadic marginal annotations and underlinings in an early hand; worming to gutter throughout, and some wormholes in text, never affecting legibility; occasional staining but largely clean throughout; t4-5 loose; in early twentieth-century patterned paper-covered stiff wrappers; some wear. £950

Rare edition, attractively printed and with occasional contemporary annotations, of Cicero's *Philippics*, comprising Cicero's text along with the commentaries of the Cretan humanist George of Trebizond (1396–1486), the Bolognese rhetorician Filippo Beroaldo (1453–1505), and the Perugia historian Francesco Maturanzio (c.1443–1518). The printer, Thomas Caseus (or Kees) was active in Paris between 1507 and 1516.

The commentary attributed to Trebizond was first printed in Venice around 1475, and deals principally with factual and linguistic aspects of Cicero's speeches, rather than rhetorical ones; Joachim Classen has argued that they are unlikely to be the work of Trebizond, but that their publication under his name testifies 'to his fame at least in the years immediately following his death'. Maturanzio's and Beroaldo's commentaries had previously appeared together, for instance in 1501 in Bologna.

Cf. J. Classen, 'The Rhetorical Works of George of Trebizond and Their Debt to Cicero', *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, 56 (1993), pp. 75-84; Pettegree & Walsby, *French Books III & IV*, 61064; OCLC records five copies in Europe, at Strasbourg, Mazarine, Erfurt, the Spanish National Library, and the Biblioteca nazionale centrale in Rome, with two in North America, at Princeton and Illinois. Library Hub Discover (Copac) adds one copy at Aberdeen.

IN.M.ANTONIVM

repu. fed if &c.no noceat &c. Amici Antonij familiares. I Ita mecu. Loquu tur. ELicebat. Libere logui in Antoniu; quonia inimicus haberis celaris: & interfectoru amicus. TPiloni locero. Celaris qui in Antoniu fuerat: & folus libere loqui aufus:vteft prius dictu. Admonét quidda; periculu effe ne occi dat Antonius. TQ uod cauebimus. Nam in fenatum no veniemus nec erit minus iufta caufa no

veniendi in Senatum mortis metus q mo: Zeus ribus:excufantur qui multo magis ego ex cufandus videbor: fi mortis prætedas me bum prætedes cam in fenatú no venerat. quo die hanc Cicero Cicero ipe in officijs. Quaobrem: & hecvi deda funt: & fugieda fti animi tang pui g amare diuitias. Nihil tiulg; g pecunia con temnere: fi non heas. Si habes ad benefice: ciam liberalitatemos conferre.

natus: Sed quid plura de lege disputorquali vero ide agatur ?vtquilg prouocet. Id agitur; id fertur; negs pretedut morbum : ommo vng iftis legibus reus fiat. Quis em aut acculator tam amés reperietur; qui reo codenato obij: ci le multitudini coducte velit'aut index ; qui reum zum : & fimul Anto: dampare audeat. Vtipe ad operas mercennarias ftanium tagit qui mor: tim protrahatur? No igitur prouocatio ifta lege da= tur.fed due maxime falutares leges quefliocion tol lutur? Quid eft igitur aliud g adhortari adulescetes habuit orone . Quæ yt turbuleti & leditioli:yt pernicioli ciues velint elle" femp ab ampliffimo: Quam aut ad Rep. peftem furor Tribunitius ipelli no poterit his duabus questionibus de vi & de maieftate fublatis? Quid quod abrogatur his legibus pecuniæ cupiditas. Celaris quæ iubent ei qui de visitemos ei qui maie-Nihil eft.n. tā angu: ftatis danatus lit; aqua igoi interdici/quibus cu pro uocatio datur; none acta Celaris refcindutur ? Quæ honeitius magnifice quidem ego.P.C.qui illa nung phauisita coleruan da cocordie caufa arbitratus fum; vt no modo quas viuus Cefar leges tuliffet infirmadas hoc tpeno pu: tarem : sed ne illas quide quas post mortem Cælaris

PHILIP. TTeintues Dolobella. Dolobella fubacculat. q a virtute priftina degenerauerit. & rempub.cuius fuerat ab initio defenfor; no folu deferueritfed etia euerterit. De quo fic lcribit ad Atticu. Ego li me non improbiffime Dolobella tract iffet dubitaffem fortafle vtru remufior effem. An fummo ius re cotendere; núc Lia gaudeo mili cam oblata in qua & iple feritiat & reliqui pes me ab illo al enatu, Idq; p me fera. & quide me mea caula facere & reip.

PHILIPPICA.I.

caufa vt illu oderi. q cu ea me auctore defendere fepiffet no mo deferui tep? pecunia. Sed et quatum in iplo fuerit euertit: extat Ciceronis epl'æ ad Dolo= bella, quibº eŭ pconio laudis extollit. Tang rei publice ppugnatore. g mox imutata volutate deferuit ptes optimatiu fecutulos eft factione Antoniana MATV. De vtriulgs veftru errore ; de mutatione volutatis: & auctionu:

prolatas effe & fixas videtis . De exilio reducti funt a mortuo, Ciuitas data non folu fingulis ; fed natio nibus. & prouicijs vniuerfis immunitatibus infinitis fublata vectigalia a mortuo, Ergo hec vno viro optimo auctore domo prolata defendimus : easle: ges quasipe nobis i spectantib? recitauit : pnūcia: uit:tulit:Quibus latis gloriabatur ; ijfqs legibus . re pu, cotineri putabat de prouincijs eas inqua Cefaris leges nos qui defendimº acta Celaris:euertedas putabinus ? Ac de ijs tamen legibus que promulgate funt: salte queri possumus. De his que ia late dicun= turine illud quidem licuit. Ille enim nulla promulga tione late funt anteg fcripte: Querunt quid fit : Cur aut ego aut quilg veftrum.P.C.bonis Tribunis Pl. leges malas metuat. Parotos habemº qui intercedat Paratos qui repu.religione defendant . Vacui metu effe debem9.quas tu milii iterceffiones iquis? Quas religiones ? Fas scilicet quibus reipu . salus continet negligimus ifta & nimis antiqua & ftulta ducimus Forum lepietur .omnes claudentur aditus . Armati in præsidijs multis in locis collocabantur. Quid tu

videbatur enim violatum forum fuiffe . & piaculum conmiffum ab illa mul titudine pditoru & audacifimoru hominu : g are & diuinos honores ac ce fari ftatuerat. (Diffipato concurlu impioru: nefarioru qui ad aram conue = niebant:& tectis :ac templis vibis minabant . Principibus fceleris: animad uertit enim Dolobella cum in audaces sceleratolog feruos ; tum in impuros

quibus de reb9 dicet Credo enim vos : no credere fimulat : gd maxime credit. PHILIP. Ab aplífio quoqs cotépta eft: Li bro primo officioru

Fo.XVII.

fic Refert : nihil é Ta angustij animi tang parui g amare diuiti= as nihil honefti? ma: gnificetiulqs g pecu niam conténere. fi no habeas : fi habeas ad bificiam liberalitate 93 Conferre Platoli= bro Sexto de repu. philolophū dixit mi nime Cupidu pecu = nigelle Carpitos phi lo Chrimatos .ficem greci auaros pecunia quitientes appellant. MATV. Expiato fo ro difiecta illa ara qua in foro amati⁹ extru xerat & coluna euer= la qua celari aplebe erecta diximus fuiffe

Cit

READING SAUCE, FOR FISH, ENRICHING GRAVIES, &C.

PREPARED AND SOLD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY J. COCKS, DUKE-STREET, READING, BERKS.

To the lovers of flavor, whose palates refin'd, Seek in high season'd dishes, a taste to their mind; Who the fam'd Epicurean system pursue, Who are fond of a relish, and doat on Ragout; With all due submission to palates so fine, Cocks begs to assure them, he still can refine, With his rich *Reading Sauce*, he their dish can improve.

And give to perfection the flavor they love : Its excellent virtues are very well known, At the very first Tables, West-end of the Town ; Without it my Lord has affirm'd he can't dine, And my Lady declares that the flavor's divine: From the Court to the City with luxuries crown'd, The first of rich Sauces unrival'd its found, And the Lord Mayor himself, would be reckon'd a sinner.

If he did not produce it each day at his dinner; At Aldermen's feasts where good eating's a science, All other fish Sauces, it sets at defiance; Their castors remain quite full to the top, While the READING is drain'd to the very last drop:

From City to Country its fame is diffus'd, And at the best Inns, it is commonly used; If by chance it's forgot, for the waiter they ring, "Here take off this stuff, and some Reading Sauce

bring;" And at most Market Towns, of repute which you pass,

An Agent you'll see, who vends Reading Sauce. To those who did never this treasure possess, He now recommends it, aware of success, And flatters himself a belief to obtain, That its qualities nothing unwholesome contain; Thus assured of its virtues, who wish for to try, They have nothing to do, but immediately buy; And he ventures to say, such improvement 'twill make,

S They'll never without it eat Fish, Hash, or Steak.

COWSLADE AND CO. PRINTERS, READING.

READING SAUCE

7| **COCKS, J[ames].** Reading Sauce, for fish, enriching gravies, &c ... *Reading, Cowslade and Co. Printers, [c. 1810?]*

4to broadside advertisement, printed on one side, with a heading partly in hollow type above and verse below in two columns; a few small tears to lower blank margin, traces to verso of some contemporary newspaper advertisements in verse for Warren's Blacking (a shoe polish).

£250

A fine and unusual advertising leaflet for Cocks's 'Reading Sauce', sadly nothing for a bibliophile but a condiment similar to Worcestershire sauce.

James Cocks, a Reading fishmonger, began to retail John Burgess's dissolved-fish sauce in around 1789, but seeing the market potential quickly moved to manufacturing his own 'Reading' version, to a recipe devised by his wife. In the late 1790s Cocks moved to new premises on Duke Street (as mentioned here), and by 1814, he had opened a specialised sauce factory on the King's Road. His son Charles took over the business in 1830 and the brand was finally sold by the family at the beginning of the next century.

The sauce contained anchovies, walnut, mushroom, soy, chillies, garlic, and spices, and was extremely popular throughout the nineteenth century, mentioned in both Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days* and by Lewis Carroll.

The jaunty verse here is an early example of an advertising jingle:

Without it my Lord has affirm'd he can't dine, And my Lady declares that the flavor's divine: From the Court to the City with luxuries crown'd, The first of rich Sauces unrival'd its found ... And he ventures to say, such improvement 'twill make, They'll never without it eat Fish, Hash or Steak.

This last was a tagline familiar enough to be echoed in Carroll's 'Poeta Fit, Non Nascitur': 'Then, fourthly, there are epithets, That suit with any word / As well as Harvey's Reading Sauce, With fish, or flesh, or bird'.

HOW TO TRAVEL WELL

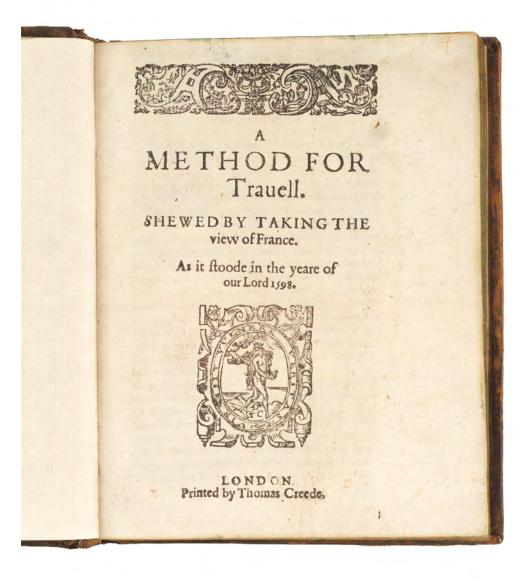
8 [DALLINGTON, *Sir* Robert]. A Method for Travell. Shewed by taking the View of France. As it stoode in the Yeare of our Lord 1598. *London, Printed for Thomas Creede.* [1605?].

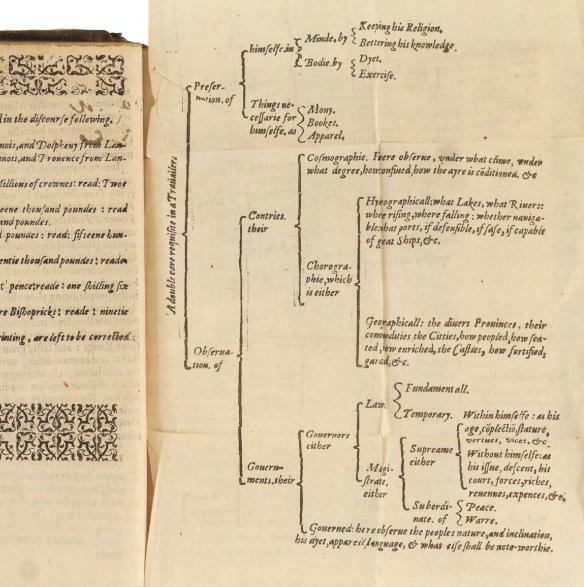
4to, pp. [180], with two folding letterpress tables ('A double care requisite in a Travailer', and a genealogical table for the French monarchy, the latter torn without loss); a fine copy in early calf, rebacked, edges stained blue.

£2850

First authorised edition, comprising the sheets of the unauthorised *View of France* (1604), with a cancel title-page, a new eleven-page preface ('A Method for Travel'), a second folding table, and a dedication complaining of its prior publication: 'It seemeth the publisher had small imployment, and that he is of a French nature, who must needes be in Action, and rather then sit still be ill occupied. Had he bene of other disposition, or his acquaintance with the booke as little as mine with him: he had not exposed that to publicke view, which I had destined to perpetuall privacie'.

With several publications already to his back Dallington (1561–1636/8) became tutor and man of business to the Earl of Rutland in the early 1590s, and travelled with him to France, Germany and Italy in 1595–7; he then accompanied the Earl's brother, Frances Manners,





Evrors of computation escaped in the discourse following. / B. 3. P. 2 Saucy from Liennois, and Dolpheny from Langued: ck; read: Dolpheny from Liennois, and Tronence from Lan-

guedock. N, 1 P. 1: Twoe bundred Millions of crownes: read: Twoe hundred Millions of Livers.

M 4: P. 1. Fisteene or fixteene thousand poundes : read fifteene or fixteene hunared thousand poundes.

P. I. Pa I. Fifteen thomfand poundes : read: fifteene hum-- dred thomfand poundes.

P.2. Pa.2. Eighteens or twentis thousand poundes : reader mo Millions of poundes.

P, 3. P. 2. One shilling eight pencetreade : one shilling fix pence.

R.2 P.1. One hundred and foure Bishopricks; reade : ninetie two Bishopricks.

Other faultes escaped in she printing, are left to be corrested. by the diligent reader.



on a second grand tour in 1598–1600 along with Inigo Jones – it was for this latter tour that the present work, mainly devoted to France, was originally compiled.

In his new preface, Dallington suggests that an inclination to travel implies 'an industrious and generous minde' as well as a resolution towards self-improvement in the service of one's country. Travellers should follow two precepts – preservation (from errors of behaviour and religion), and observation (of virtues and for the purposes of education). He should avoid the company of Jesuits and such places as Douai and Rome; learn his French in Orleans and his Italian in Florence; abstain from tennis, which 'is dangerous ... for the body: & ... for the purse' (though riding and fencing are encouraged); carry money in bills of exchange, to be cashed only quarterly; travel light, but carry a journal for observations; and wear clothes according to the local fashion. The main text is devoted less to the topography of France than to its social structures, trade and populace.

Between compilation and publication, Dallington was involved along with Rutland in Essex's rebellion in 1601, and briefly imprisoned. He is probably best known for his *Aphorismes* (1613) translated from Guicciardini, which he dedicated first to Prince Henry and then re-dedicated to Prince Charles after Henry's death – Charles obtained for him the mastership of the Charterhouse.

STC 6203.



MINIATURE VIEWS

9| **DE WINT, Peter,** *attributed***.** Eight miniature watercolours. *England, early nineteenth century?*

8vo, [34] blank leaves to which are pasted 8 miniature watercolours (c. 30 x 65 mm), each captioned below in ink, some numbered in pencil; small tear adjacent to 'The New Weir', a few spots to 'Lumlay Castle'; very good in nineteenth-century half black roan over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt 'Drawings by De Wint', marbled endpapers and edges; extremities rubbed, two abrasions to upper cover; old bookseller's description pasted at foot of first page.

£1250

Eight handsome miniature watercolour views of castles and country houses in England and Wales, attributed to the eminent landscape painter and watercolourist Peter De Wint (1784–1849).

The views show: Brancepeth castle near Durham ('Brancepth Castle'); Enville Hall in Staffordshire ('Envil'); New Weir on the river Wye, Herefordshire ('The New Weir'); Hagley Hall, Worcestershire ('Hagley'); Hereford Cathedral from across the river Wye ('Hereford'); St Paul's Walden Bury, Hertfordshire ('Paul's Walden, Hants'); Lumley Castle near Durham ('Lumlay Castle'); and Chirk Castle near Wrexham, north Wales ('Chirn [sic] Castle').





Paul's Walden. Hanto

'Despite his Dutch ancestry, De Wint was among the most English of English artists, and no one, with the possible exception of Constable, celebrated with more affection, and less affectation, the simple charm of the English countryside' (*ODNB*). 'He made frequent sketching excursions through Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucestershire and Norfolk and along the valleys of the Trent and the Thames ... and in 1829 or 1830 he made the first of several visits to North Wales' (*Grove Art Online*). De Wint does not appear to have been known as a miniaturist. Even if not by his hand the views here are of fine execution.



Chirm bas The

RAILING AGAINST THE REVOLUTION

10 [DUCRAY-DUMINIL, François Guillaume?] Mon avis aux François. [N.p., n.p.], Juin 1793.

8vo, pp. 248, [3, errata], [3 blank]; signed p. 132 'X. d.' and p. 248 'd.M M.d.'; closed marginal tears to E2 and K1, some browning and foxing; overall very good in nineteenth-century paste paper over boards, green morocco gilt lettering-piece to spine, edges sprinkled blue; a little wear to extremities; later arms ink stamped to front pastedown.

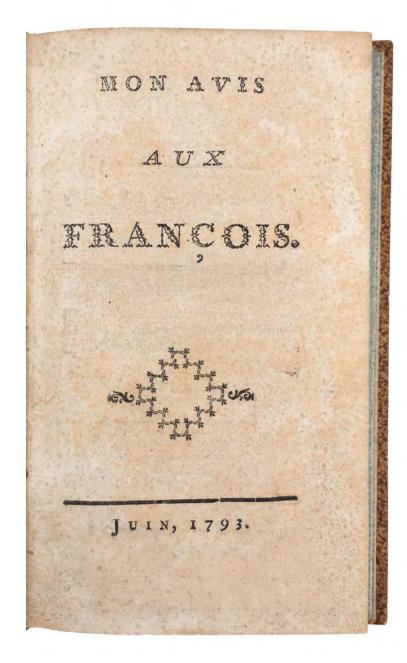
£350

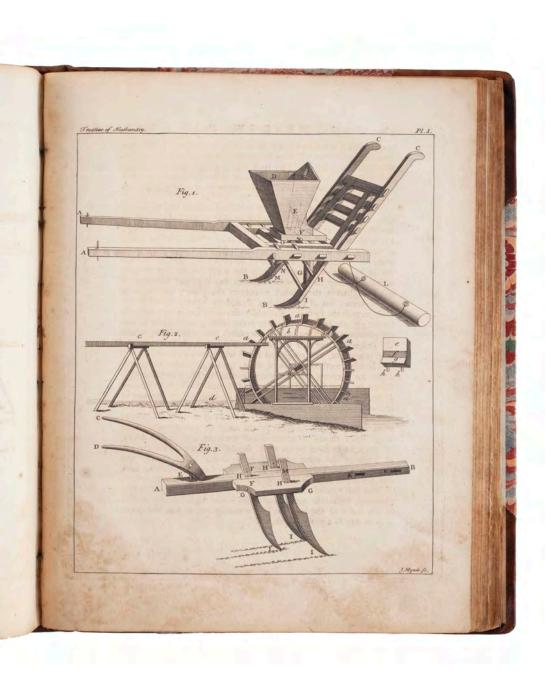
A rare and most interesting work attacking the French Revolution and its social, political, and economic consequences, addressed directly by the author to the French people, and discussing issues including natural law, man's primitive state, the development of political society, freedom, the social contract, democracy, and equality.

Over the course of ten chapters the author condemns the detrimental impact of revolution and war on French agriculture; claims that the Revolution has created 'the most dreadful anarchy'; advocates the restoration of the monarchy and accuses the Assembly of committing 'leze-nation' on the people; attacks the Declaration of the Rights of Man as a 'tissue of destructive absurdities' which had been repeatedly violated since its creation; attacks the Constitution of 1791 and questions whether freedom is any more real under a republic than under a sovereign; lists crimes the French have committed since the Revolution, including 'assassinations without number', the demolition and burning of châteaux, and arbitrary imprisonment; stands up for the émigrés; laments the loss of lives and resources in the French Revolutionary Wars; condemns the use of assignats; and accuses the Assembly of being an aristocracy. While not entirely uncritical of the Ancien Régime, the author pleads with his readers to 'shake off the hateful yoke of the Assembly, which had the sacrilegious temerity to usurp the sovereignty of France under the false pretext of giving you liberty' (p. 129). The extensive notes at the end include discussion of taxes, Rousseau, and the church.

The text is attributed on OCLC to the novelist, poet and songwriter Ducray-Duminil (1761–1819).

Not in Barbier. OCLC finds only two copies, at Brigham Young University and the University of Basel; not on Library Hub.





11 DUHAMEL du Monceau, Henri-Louis, [and John MILLS (*translator*)]. A practical Treatise of Husbandry, wherein are contained, many useful and valuable Experiments and Observations in the new Husbandry, collected during a Series of Years ... with Copper-Plates of several new and useful Instruments. *London, J. Whiston & B. White, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, and P. Davey & B. Law,* 1759.

4to, pp. xxiv, 491, [9], with folding table and 6 plates (of which 4 folding); title in red and black, large woodcut initials and ornaments; lower margin of early leaves subtly repaired, light dust- and damp-staining to first and final leaves, 3S1 (index) creased; a good copy in recent half calf to period style, marbled sides, spine blind-ruled in compartments with centre-pieces in blind, lettered directly in gilt; lightly rubbed and bumped; front free paper inscribed 'ex libris Brent Gration-Maxfield'.

£650

First English edition, edited and expanded by John Mills – his first agricultural publication. Among the most prolific and respected agricultural authors of the second half of the eighteenth century, John Mills (c. 1717–1786) is first recorded in 1743 in Paris, working on a French edition of Chambers's *Cyclopedia*; his first publication did not appear, however, until 1759, with the *Treatise of Husbandry* derived from the *Traité de la culture des terres* (1750, and expanded second edition 1753–1762), a treatise by the botanist Duhamel du Monceau (1700–1782) which was in turn based on the writings of Tull.

'Duhamel, as he was commonly known, was a protagonist of Tull's methods, in which he carried out extensive and probably costly experiments and demonstrated the financial advantages and increased physical volume of yield the system provided. This book no doubt played a large part in stimulating interest in the drill husbandry, which had fallen into abeyance soon after Tull's death.' (Fussell).

ESTC T107757; Kress 5778; Goldsmiths' 9453; Fussell, *The old English Farming Books*, *1523–1869* II, pp. 48-49.



12 [ECONOMICS]. DE COLA, Pasquale. Saggio politicoeconomico su i banchi. [?Naples, 1799].

4to, pp. 25, [1]; worm-track in lower margin only touching a couple of letters, one or two repairs, one larger to the last leaf, far from text; a good, clean, wide-margined copy, disbound; remains of patterned wrappers on spine.

£385

Exceptionally rare pamphlet (one of two copies known) on the central role of currency regulation and banks in the formation of a new State, dedicated by the Neapolitan citizen Pasquale de Cola to General MacDonald, 1st Duke of Taranto, head of the Revolutionary army which conquered the Kingdom of Naples, initiating what became known as the Parthenopaean Republic. De Cola sides explicitly with the Republicans, denouncing the damages to society caused by a backwards, illiberal and acquisitive monarchic bureaucracy. He proposes the abolition of 'credit notes', so far marred in a tangle of disregarded obligations. Using a contemporary metaphor, he likens its effects to 'a jolt of electricity' which would pump liquidity into the economy, improve circulation, settle prices. Vincenzo Cuoco, contemporary observer, reflected that the failure of the Parthenopean Republic was due to its lack of connection with Neapolitan reality, society, economy, and its 'parroting' of a remote, foreign French revolution. This essay is a witness to remarkably topical attempts made by some influential citizens to own the Revolution, and to plan how its concept should be tangibly applied to their city.

A single other copy is attested worldwide, kept at the Biblioteca della Società napoletana di storia patria, Naples. Not in Einaudi, Mattioli, or in Sraffa. **13** | **GIBBON, Edward.** The history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. *London, printed for W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1776[–88].*

Six volumes, 4to (280 x 220 mm), pp. [iii]–viii, [iv], 586, [2], lxxxviii, [1, errata]; [iii–xii], 640, [1, errata]; [iii–xii], 640, [1, errata]; [iii, viii, [viii], 620; [iii–xii], 684; [iii–xiii], 646, [52]; with a frontispiece-portrait and 3 folding maps; without the half-titles, vol. II without the Table of Contents of vol. I (as often); some occasional light spotting or browning as usual, some marginal staining in gathering Q of vol. II, but a very good copy in contemporary diced russia, modern reback in brown morocco, spines gilt and with contrasting red and blue calf lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed, corners and edges bumped and with consequent small losses.

£14,000

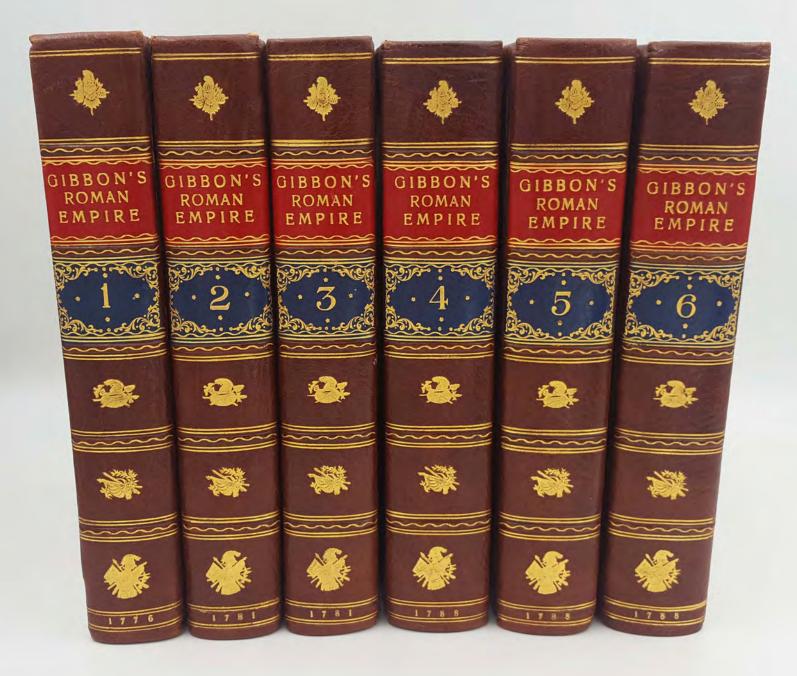
First editions of all six volumes of Gibbon's 'masterpiece of historical penetration and literary style' (PMM). The first volume here is of the second variant (of two), with the errata corrected as far as p. 183 and X4 and a4 so signed.

With the completion of the Decline and fall 'six volumes of historical narrative had lent their weight to the conviction that the threat of universal monarchy in Europe had disappeared with the fall of the Roman empire Not only was Europe now a "great republic" composed of a number of kingdoms and commonwealths, but there was no known barbarian threat; and if any should arise, America would preserve the civilization of Europe, while the simple arts of agriculture would gradually tame the new savages. From the heights of such confidence, one can perhaps understand why Gibbon should have taken the loss of the British empire in America so calmly It was far more important that the dreadful prospect of universal monarchy, for which the Roman empire had for so long been the standard-bearer, could now be exposed and discounted, enabling humanity at last to turn its back on Rome. Unfortunately, of course, it was not to be so simple. As Gibbon lived long enough to suspect, the great republic of modern Europe was not secure against a recurrence of extensive despotic empires. Just ten years after Gibbon's death, Napoleon was crowned emperor of the French, and effectively of Europe; within a hundred and fifty years Hitler had proclaimed the thousand-year Reich. Yet if these episodes challenge Gibbon's confidence in the end of empire in Europe, it should also be recalled that Europe would twice be saved from the east, if not by barbarians, then at least . . . by Slavs, and on the second occasion from the west as well, by Americans' (Robertson, *Gibbon's Roman empire as a universal monarchy: the* Decline and fall *and the imperial idea in early modern Europe*, pp. 269–70).

'When Gibbon in his concluding pages remarks "I have described the triumph of barbarism and religion", he may be conceding that what set out as a history of the end of the Roman empire has become a great deal more than that. The Gothic, Lombard, Frankish and Saxon barbarians replaced the western empire with systems in whose barbarism may be found the seeds of European liberty . . . [Under] the head of religion, we face as Gibbon did the knowledge that the replacement of empire by church as the governing principle of European civilisation is a far greater matter than the secondary question of how far Christianity was a cause of the Decline and Fall. It was already a historiographic commonplace that the end of empire led to the rise of the papacy; Gibbon explored it in depth, but recognised that this theme, however great, was limited to the Latin west and that the challenge of councils, bishops and patriarchs to imperial authority . . . led to the world-altering displacement of Greek and Syrian culture by Arabic and Islamic' (Pocock, Barbarism and *religion* I pp. 2–3).

For Gibbon's revisions to the first volume after its original publication in 1776 and the composition of the subsequent volumes (the second and third of which did not appear until 1781) in relation to his critics and the reception of his work, see Womersley, *Gibbon and the 'Watchmen of the Holy City'*, pp. 11–172.

Norton 20, 23, 29; PMM 222; Rothschild 942.



ANTI-GYPSY LEGISLATION IN SPANISH MILAN: 'CUT AN EAR OFF GYPSY WOMEN'

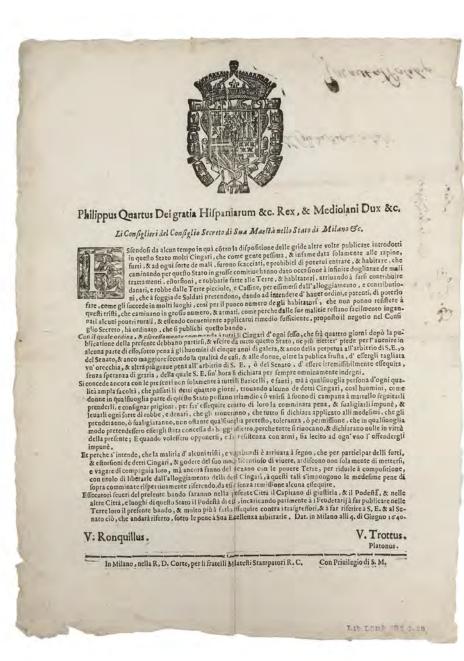
14 [GYPSIES]. [Anti-gypsy bans issued for the Duchy of Milan by Spanish authorities]. *Milan, 1640–1671.*

Four bills, folio (various sizes, see below); in very good condition.

£1750

A rare survival: a group of 1600s 'gride' against gypsies, shedding light on the degrees and strategies of gypsy integration and antigypsy provisions in seventeenth-century Spanish-ruled Milan. Grida is the specific term used to denote edicts and proclamations issued in the Duchy of Milan during the 170 years of Spanish rule. This remarkably well-preserved set of bills allows us to chart the public life of gypsies in the city and country of Milan between 1640 and 1671. This interval was marked by a ramping-up of antagonistic rhetoric and measures, after a period of comparatively mild illtolerance (gypsies had been enrolled as much-needed extra fighting bodies in the wars). Multiple, repeated edicts of expulsion tell us also of their own inefficacy, whilst provisions mentioning gypsy groups with rights to carry arms, rights to residence and rights to trade, innkeepers shielding 'foreigners', jail terms and corporal punishment, abuses of vigilantes and local barons, and the treatment reserved to women paint a complex picture of contrasts, blame, part-integration and lack of control, on the part of Spanish authorities, over a lively, multifarious and ever-changing symbiosis.

All gride recorded in Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense Milano, Gridario. M. Tumminelli, 'The Anti-Gypsy Legislation of the Duchy of Milan in the Early Modern Age', in H. Kyuchukov, E. Marushiakova and V. Popov (eds.), *Roma: past, present, future*, Lincom Academic Publishers, Munich, 2016, pp. 6-23.



I.



Philippus Quartus Deigratia Hifpaniarum &c. Rex, & Mediolani Dux &c.



V.Ronquillus,

Parfa all'Illufitifs. & Eccellentifs. Signore. il Sig. Don Giouanni di Velafco, & della Cueua, Conte di Siruela, del Parfa all'Illubrid, & Hecellentid, Signore, 18 Sg. Don Giouanajdi Velafo, & della Cuetta, Contesi Sinets, del Configlioli Si, M., iao Guarantores e Capitano generate dello Sinto di Minao & genarde la temerità perue-nata alle fice orecche delleffe auanzata rai guandi al Cingui ad entare, e vagare per uno quello Stato, ez-minando in grotto comitto. & commertendo elforito in erubaria, e ogni forte arcenetti alla privi-netta alle fice orecche delleffe auanzata rai guandi al Cingui ad entare, e vagare per uno quello Stato, ez-encile Caffire di perfone particolari, acuta pir tección a erubario, contro ladigoni tone delle gridein quella materia publicare, e particolarmente dell'Visian dell'a Guagno 1450 e fensa rifetto, nei tamore delle pere in elle comminare si Manggion menagigi la istantaria a S. E., che coffor homo fariaffaminati alli Podelta, e Godici, Satti in genera rais, duer pi habibaro dimerso, e fare pi recono, che si auce al taire delle passioni di que Giugitari, per acce-ranto la loco obligatione nell'efecuino de gui odini tanto importanti alla publica qui etc. che con facilmenter ratio al endos, che fegere.

rando la locio bligatione nell'iffequinge de gli ordini tanto importanti alla publica quiette , e trattatto haccumato, sue in rinnauti detto bando, nell'ando, nel fegue, . Col'iqui ci inherendo alli detti ordini, e gride gli publicare, le quali dichiara S. E. cherellino in fua forza, e vigore, eche s'effequi-feaso le pene contro chi haberà contrastenuo) cettina, s. e depudiamente comanada à tatto il Cingari d'ogni fello, che fri quasti giorni doppo la publicatione della prefente debbano puttifi, Aveite da unto quello Stato, ne più motteri il piede per l'auente in alcuna parte di effo, forto pera à gli huccini di cingue anni di galera , & anco della perpetua ull'abbrito di S. e. dei Stenato, as ancomaggiore focondo la rupiti dei cati, « alcolonne, ofte la publica fritta / effectiva il abbrito di S. e. do de Stenato, a pena all'arbitrio di S. E. jo del Stenato, altefer artemifibilmente elleguta forza di gratia, della quale S. E. fini hora li di-chiaro o di gratico di del Stenato, altefer artemifibilmente elleguta forza forza al gratia, della quale S. E. fini hora li di-chiaro o di funzione indente indente in della penette di dente di stato della penetta di stato della quale S. E. fini hora li di-ti di contrasti di edito della stato della stato della quale S. E. fini hora li di-chiaro di funzione indente indente indente di stato della stato della quale S. E. fini hora li di-ti di stato della stato della quale S. E. fini hora li di -

pena il rabitrio di S. E. jodel Senaro, Atulie recentifibilizzate cileguna (enza fpenara ali gratia, della quales. E. fur hora il di-chiara pei femprecominamente indegui. Si concede ancora con le perfenciono i damente a tutti il Buricelli, e fandi, mà è qual for voglia perfona d'ogoi qualità ample facolda, che paffatti li detti quattro giorna, tromano a lenno de detti Cinguiri, soni honemino, come donne in quali soglia parte di quello Sta-to, poffano esiandizzono vanità a fuono di Campana a marzello / guitati, prendriti, e configna regioni per di concello de tenti conservato a le consiste per a della soglia con sunità a tende di Campana a marzello / guitati, prendriti, e configna regioni per diffano esiandi con vanità a fuono di Campana a marzello / guitati, prendriti, e configna regiona di con la cominata pena, de fundipatati mono, ono oftante qualificaglia per tento a contectiono, che tutto fi dichiara ap-plicato a ili mode formatchiale configni il anno consofta di boggi di detto, percisi conte esi nono con chiara non di tori a locone consofta di boggi di detto, percisi di a quatta ano contectiono, per indicato, e conte di prefanete, de callegaliero d'hauet patenti, si licenze in ferato, guite e giliazanno, e uma daranno labito 3 S. E, perche fono tute e falle di dare de sintono ha unarcità, come li bi molta no referenza, accorche fi pe a per apricapitare dell'interi, de effectioni de detti Cingari, se godere del fuo modo licenziolo di vatere, andicono non o fuaretore di mettrifi, e vagare di compania a legno, che per parricipare dell'interi, de effectioni de detti Cingari, se godere del fuo modo licenziolo di vatere, andicono non fuaretore di mettrifi, e vagare di compania a compositore, con nito di liberarte chall'interio di della vatere, andicono non con fuaretore di mettrifi, a vagare di compania, anti ancoro, che moto di liberarte chall'allo ggiumento della Cingari, se godere del fuo modo licenziolo di vatere, andiciono non fuaretore di mettrifi, e vagare di compania a tempo, che liberarte chall'allog

alcuna elicquies. Command adunqués. Et: al Capitano di Giufitia, e fao Vicario, Podeftà di Milano, e Giudici , & gl'attri Giudici ordinarij, e Po-deftà della Città, e Tarre di utto lo Stanostriandio a quelli de Fudurari, far fasciano lubilo publicare quello bando nelli luoghi folti delle lori ogniriditioni, se affinno con e quello imaggior dilgenza al cifecucione, dando patte à S.E. & al Senato di tutto quello, che occorrerà degno della fua notitia. Dat, in Valenza alli 25. Giugno 1641.

El Conde de Siruela.

V.Picenardus. Flatonus.

Lib Lomb 251 2.21

In Milano nella Reg. Duc. Corre, per li fratelli Malatefti, Stampatori R. (

II.

I. [Anti-gypsy ban issued for Philip IV of Spain for the Duchy of Milan]. Milan, 4 June 1640.

Folio (431 x 325 mm); woodcut armorial stamp at head, woodcut initial; one or two marginal spots, single horizontal crease from folding, but a very good, full-margined copy; old bookseller's stamp to lower edge. Noting the inefficacy of previous bans, particularly in the country, this edict goes well beyond the set five-year jail term, and opens to harsh corporal punishments for gypsies still to be found in the Duchy. Penalties for women, beyond the more usual whip, include amputation of one ear. Local vigilantes and 'men of standing' are authorized, indeed encouraged, to sound alarms and gather crowds to apprehend gypsies, strip them of their property and consign people (though not their property) to the authorities, with ample range for condoned violence.

II. [Anti-gypsy ban issued for Philip IV of Spain for the Duchy of Milan]. Milan, 22 June 1642.

Folio (450 x 320 mm); woodcut armorial stamp at head, woodcut initial; single horizontal crease from folding; a very good, fullmargined copy; old bookseller's stamp to lower edge. A re-assertion of the ban issued in June 1640, demonstrating either its inefficacy, or the need for a show of authority on the part of the Spanish ruler in Milan.

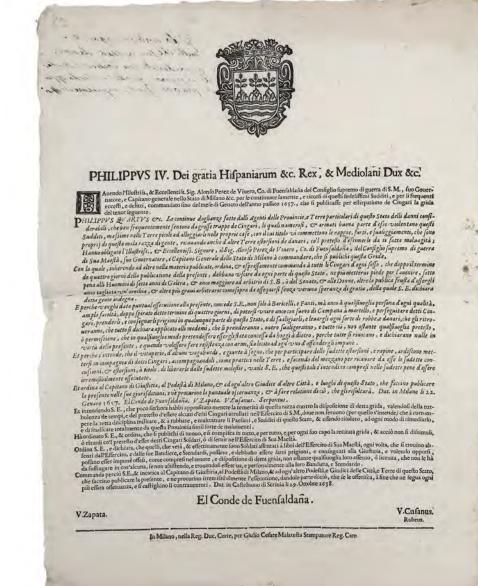
III. [Anti-gypsy ban issued for Philip IV of Spain for the Duchy of Milan]. Milan, 29 October 1658.

Folio (437 x 310 mm); woodcut armorial stamp at head, woodcut initial; one or two marginal spots, central vertical and horizontal crease from folding, but a very good, full-margined copy; contemporary manuscript register entry in Spanish and more extensive contemporary manuscript register entry in Italian on verso.

In January 1657, with extra fighters no longer on demand and following widespread discontent and mistrust, the Spanish governor decreed the expulsion of all gypsies from the Duchy. This *grida*, published less than two years later, aims specifically at what appears to have been large groups of individuals who had engrained themselves within the structures of the army. It testifies to the failure of its predecessors, and to the success of the gypsies' tactics for escaping banishment, safeguarding their way of life within Milan.

IV. [Ban forcing all foreign nationals, as well as gypsies, to declare themselves to the authorities, issued for Charles II of Spain for the Duchy of Milan]. *Milan*, *11 July 1671*.

Folio (543 x 420 mm); woodcut armorial stamp at head, woodcut initial; two tears to the right margin, one entering text with loss of a few words, one or two marginal spots, some dusting, central vertical and horizontal crease from folding. Rare *grida* decreeing the obligation for all foreign nationals living in the Duchy of Milan, including gypsies, to declare themselves and their nationality to the Milanese authorities stationed at every door of the city, on pain of jail and fine. Publicans, inn-keepers and owners of any guest accommodation are also placed under obligation to declare the identity and nationality of their guest. The dispositions regarding gypsies are much more severe: they are banned absolutely; people sheltering them are threatened with jail and fines; and, remarkably, assaults and robberies made by citizens against gypsies are absolved from any criminal status.



A Mirellumbe C.C.S. Oam TONGVE-COMBAT,

LATELY HAPPENING BEtvvcene tvvo English Souldiers in the Tilt-boat of Grauesend,

THE ONE GOING TO SERVE

the King of Spaine, the other to ferue the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces.

Wherein the Caufe, Courfe, and Continuance of those Warres, is debated, and declared.

Pro Aris & Focis.



Printed at London. 1623.

DEFENDING THE UNITED PROVINCES

15 HEXHAM, Henry. A Tongue-Combat, lately happening betweene two English Souldiers in the Tilt-boat of Gravesend, the one going to serve the King of Spaine, the other to serve the States Generall of the United Provinces. Wherein the Cause, Course, and Continuance of those Warres, is debated, and declared ... *Printed at London [i.e. Holland]. 1623.*

4to, pp. [8], 104; small portion of blank margin of A4 torn away, else a good copy in later calf, rebacked in brown morocco; ownership signature to title-page of William Woollcombe of Corpus Christi College Oxford (fellow 1812–1819), dated 1818. £1650

First edition, written in reply to a rare pamphlet with a near-identical title by Richard Verstegan [or Rowlands], an intelligence agent in the Netherlands for the English Jesuits. Verstegan's original *Toung-Combat* comprised a dialogue between the pro-Catholic Red Scarf and the Protestant Tawny Scarf, the latter a patsy for Red Scarf's arguments. Here Hexham reprints Red Scarf's portion of the conversation in its entirety, but rewrites Tawny-Scarf's rejoinders at length to expose the 'many falshoods ... wrapt up in those waste-papers' – it is as a result an unusual sort of palimpsest, enabled by the dialogic structure of the original work.

As a young man the soldier and author Henry Hexham had served under Sir Francis Vere among the English forces sent to assist the Dutch (as England's most important Protestant allies) against Spanish occupation, remaining there after Vere's return to England in 1606. He published there a number of translations of Protestant works (from Dutch to English and vice versa). 'Hexham was still in the Netherlands some ... years later when his religious motivation in fighting for the Dutch was further confirmed by his *A tongue combat lately happening between two English souldiers* ... *the one going to serve the king of Spain, the other to serve the states generall* (1623), which he was prompted to write after reading a pamphlet disparaging the policies of Elizabeth I and James I and "the truth of the reformed religion wherein I was educated" (Hexham, *A Tongue Combat*, sig. A2)' (*ODNB*).

STC 13264.8

16 LACÉPÈDE, Etienne de. Histoire naturelle des quadrupedes ovipares et des serpens. *Paris Hotel de Thou, Rue des Poitevins, 1788[–1789].*

2 vols, 4to, pp. I: 17, [1], 651, II: 8, 19, [1], 144, 527, with 2 ff. folding taples and 63 engraved plates; occasional light staining, else a good set in mid-nineteenth-century marbled boards, gilt blue morocco letteringpieces to spines; eighteenth-century stamp of a Venetian private collection to titles, trimmed.

£1300

First edition of Lacépèdes continuation of Buffon's *Histoire naturelle*, 'the first comprehensive world summary of amphibians and reptiles' (Adler). Begun in 1749, the *Histoire naturelle* had reached thirty-six volumes under the supervision of Buffon, on man, quadrupeds, birds, and minerals. The work was subsequently continued by Buffon's friend and collaborator Étienne de Lacépède (1756–1825), with these two volumes on amphibians and reptiles and subsequently with six volumes on fish (1798–1803) and whales (1804). The first volume appeared shortly before Buffon's death in 1788, and the second, published the following year, includes an elegy to the great naturalist (*Éloge du comte Buffon*).

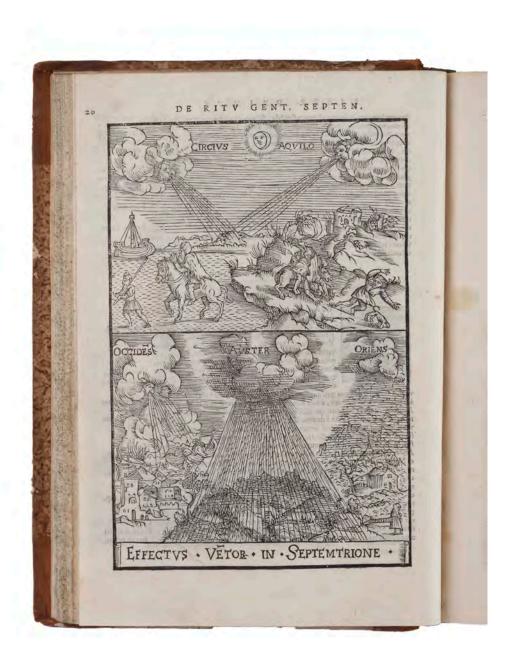
The plates were drawn by the illustrator Jacques de Sève (1742–1788) and depict reptiles, snakes, and amphibians in their natural surroundings.

Nissen 2350; *cf.* Adler, *Contribustions to the History of Herpetology*, p. 14; *for the octavo set:* Wood, p. 484.



LE CAMELEON. grandeur de moitie de Mature





THE WONDERS OF THE NORTH

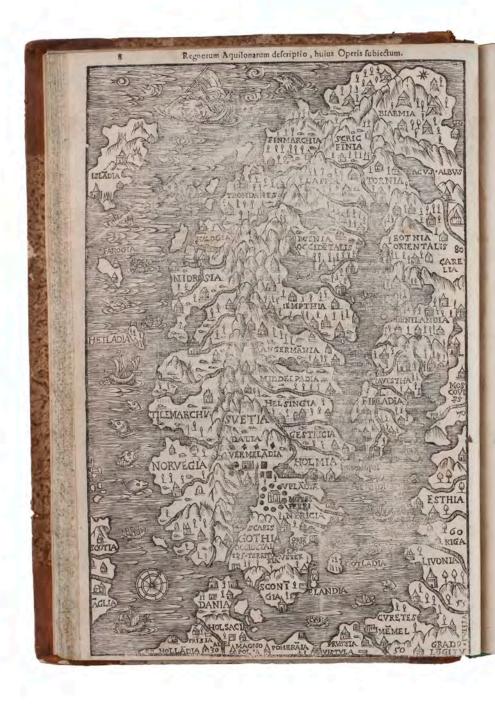
17| **MAGNUS, Olaus.** Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus, earumque diversis statibus, conditionibus, moribus, ritibus, superstitionibus, disciplinis, exercitiis, regimine, victu, bellis, structuris, instrumentis, ac mineris metallicis, & rebus mirabilibus... *Rome, Giovanni Maria Viotti at Santa Brigitta, January 1555.*

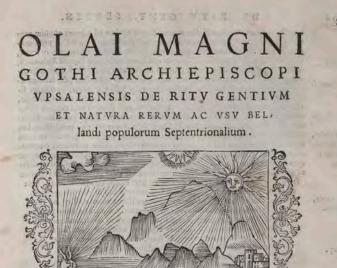
Folio, pp. [80 (of 84)], 815, [1 (blank)]; with full-page woodcut map of Scandinavia and over 450 woodcut illustrations (of which several large or full-page) in the text, woodcut initials and ornaments; bound without bifolium C3.4 (index); occasional paper-flaws or short tears, seldom affecting text, intermittent minor worming to outer margin only touching some printed marginalia, damage to fore-edge from sig. 3K to the end, with old repairs and loss to marginalia, final leaf laid down with a little loss; late eighteenth-century marbled half-roan with paste-paper sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled blue; lightly rubbed and bumped; from the library of the Jesuit college at Poitiers (with booklabel 'Bib. Coll. Pictav. S.J.' to upper pastedown) and later at the Maison Saint-Louis, Jersey (with armorial ink stamp 'Dom. S. Aloys. jerseiens S.J.' to title verso).

£3750

'First and best edition' (Sabin) of the magnificent description of Scandinavia and the Nordic countries, their marvels, people, and customs, by the exiled last Catholic archbishop of Uppsala.

'It is rightly regarded as an ethnographic essay on an encyclopedic scale, touching on a vast variety of topics, snowflakes and seaserpents, elks and artillery, sables and saltpetre, watermills and werwolves. Much of it was culled from ancient authorities – it was a matter of patriotic pride to identify the Swedes as the only legitimate descendants of the Goths – but much of it was derived from the author's personal observations, especially those made on his early travels in north Sweden. His pioneering and sympathetic





De Biarmia, & fitu, ac moribus eius . CAP. PRIMVM.



CAP. PRIMARI

Image: A straight of the straigh

Pofitio auto / ris fphæræ,

Politio Plinii & Solini .

account of the Lapps and their way of life has attracted particular attention. Olaus Magnus's immense store of fact and fantasy ... remained the chief fount of knowledge about the North for 200 years; and modern scholars, not least in the fields of material culture, social history and folklore, must still turn to the *Historia* as a prime source of information about conditions and beliefs in pre-Reformation Sweden and Scandinavia as a whole' (Foote).

Exiled from Sweden during the Reformation, Olaus Magnus (1490– 1557) in 1544 succeeded his brother Johannes as archbishop of Uppsala *in partibus*, though he would never return to his titular province. Having settled at Rome in 1537, he attended the early years of the Council of Trent before returning to the Swedish monastery of Santa Brigitta at Rome, where he published several of his own and his brother's writings. The most important of these, the *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus* is an extensive account of Swedish culture and customs, trade and industry, and myths and legends. Having published his famous *Carta marina* of the Baltic Sea and Scandinavia in 1539, Magnus was greatly concerned with the instructive value of illustration, which he discusses in his preface and exploits throughout. A profusion of woodcuts covers 'an extraordinary range of subjects – snowball fights, weddings, funerals, baths, whalers, bee-hives, snakes, and spiders, to mention just a few' (*ibid.*).

One of the woodcuts depicts two Greenlanders and 'Mons Hvitsarch', or Hvitsark ('whiteshirt'), which was 'the name given in medieval Norse sailing directions to a navigation mark picked up on the east coast of Greenland by voyagers from Iceland; it suggests a glacier or the blink of the ice-cap inland. Olaus Magnus shows Hvitsark as a rocky island on which (as he narrates) Danish pirates were said to have set up a large compass-card, as a sea-mark, in the fifteenth century' (Cumming, Skelton, & Quinn, *Discovery of America*, p. 38).

USTC 839655; EDIT16 39066; Adams M140; Sabin 43830; cf. Magnus, Description of the northern Peoples (1996-98), ed. Peter Foote.



PERSPECTIVE FOR ARTISTS

18 MICHEL, S.N. Traité de perspective linéaire, avec une planche en taille-douce ... *Paris, Chez Lottin, 1771.*

8vo, pp. [4], 34, [2]; with 1 large copper-engraved folding plate; an excellent copy, nicely bound in nineteenth-century half-calf over marbled boards by Charles Petit (signed 'Petit successeur de Simier'), spine with raised bands ruled gilt in compartments, direct lettered gilt; from the celebrated collection of books on and related to artist's perspective assembled by Thomas Vroom, with his bookplate to front pastedown.

£650

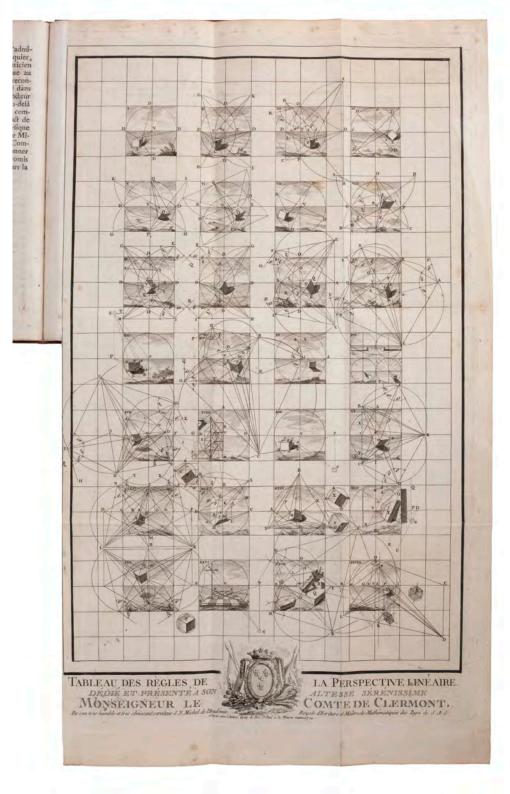
Scarce first and only edition of this practical treatise on linear perspective, dedicated to the Count of Clermont, and based on Brook Taylor's *Linear Perspective*, first published in 1715. After describing the art of perspective in general, Michel explains in simple steps how to draw in perspective, with the aid of the attractive engraved plate depicting twenty-eight different positions of a cube.

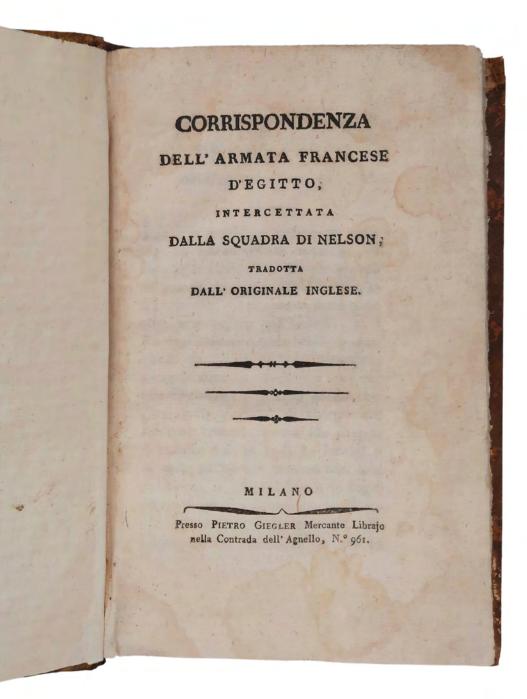
Vagnetti EIVb56; OCLC records only 2 copies, at the Getty Library (apparently lacking the half title) and Bibliothèque nationale de France.

19 [NAPOLEON]. Corrispondenza dell'armata francese d'Egitto, intercettata dalla squadra di Nelson, tradotta dall'originale inglese. *Milan, presso Pietro Giegler, [1799].*

[with:]

Lettera di Bonaparte scritta al direttorio di Francia sopra lo stato attuale della sua armata in Egitto. Trovato in un legno francese predato da un caravella turca, e dalla sublime porta spedita in copia al suo ministro a Vienna, e da esso fatta pubblicare colla stampa. *Venice and Cremona, Giacomo dalla Noce, [1799].*





Two works in one volume, 8vo, pp. [2], 162; 8; some light dampstaining, mainly marginal, in places, but otherwise clean and fresh; in contemporary sheep-backed boards, remains of gilt-lettered lettering piece on spine, spine ruled in gilt; light wear, heavier to spine, but an attractive copy.

£400

Uncommon Italian translation of the letters from French soldiers on Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, which had been intercepted by the British and published both in English newspapers and in three parts by Wright in London between 1798 and 1800, as well as in France in 1798. The 32 letters included here embrace letters both official and private, among which are Ganteaume's report on the Battle of the Nile, letters both to and from General Kleber, and letters detailing the strengths (and weaknesses) of the French fleet, the general morale among French forces, and military plans. The interception of the letters, and their publication, was a propaganda coup for the British, as shown by their rapid translation and publication in France and Italy. As noted in the Introduction, 'The correspondence, of which the following letters make a part ... consists of official and private letters, whose contents ... would have remained a secret to all but Government, had not the French, by holding out, first, a false account of the motive of this famous expedition, and then, by spreading the most absurd and exaggerated accounts of its success; rendered it necessary to undeceive Europe (still trembling at the tale), by proving from their own statements, that what began in wickedness and fraud, was likely to terminate in wretchedness and despair'.

I. OCLC records copies at Ticino, Basel, BnF, and Manchester; II. not in OCLC.

UNDERGRADUATE ACADEMY FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

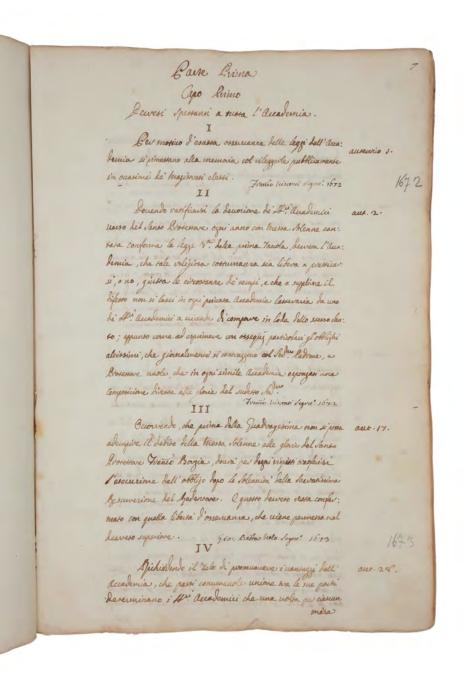
20 [PARMA, COLLEGIO DEI NOBILI]. Statutes and rules of the Accademia degli Scelti. [*Parma*, 1731–1797].

Manuscript in ink, folio, pp, 5, [1] blank, 7-9, [1] blank, 11-13, [11] blank, 29-51, [5] blank, 61-69, [1] blank, 71-73, [1] blank, 75-79, [5] blank, 93-99, [1] blank, 101-103, [1] blank, 105-109, [11] blank, 125-129, [13] blank, 145-153, [1] blank, 155-166; paginated (with gaps among blanks) in a contemporary hand at corner; the bulk of the text in a single neat hand, but with later additions in a variety of hands, all neat and legible; sporadic later pencil markings, occasional marks and marginal tears, but generally clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary vellum, handwritten paper label on upper cover; binding somewhat worn and dustsoiled.

£1850

A comprehensive account, apparently unpublished, of the statutes and regulations of the Accademia degli Scelti in Parma, charting its development from its foundation in 1672 until the end of the eighteenth century.

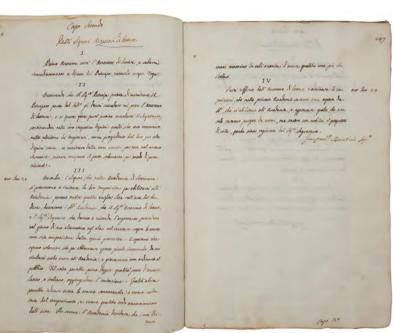
The Accademia degli Scelti was founded as a part of the Collegio dei Nobili, which had been established in 1601 and run by the Jesuits since 1604 as a college for educating the children of the aristocracy. Duke Ranuccio di Farnese (1630–1694) recognised the need for an academy within the college to accommodate the most gifted students, and the Accademia degli Scelti ('of the chosen') was established on February 27, 1672 to meet that need. Initially, the academy was devoted entirely to the study of literature, but it soon expanded to include divisions devoted to philosophy ('specolativa') and military matters ('armi'); young nobles could remain at the academy, and thus at the college, until the end of their studies in law and theology.

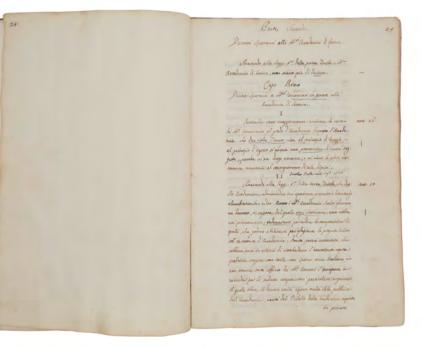


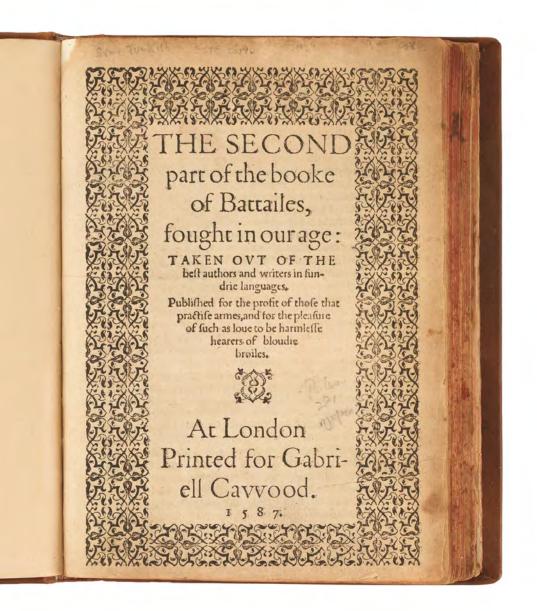
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Although the Collegio dei Nobili is well known, the role of the Accademia degli Scelti remains largely unexplored; this volume, possibly destined for a new member of the academy, sheds much light on the arrangement of elite education through the eighteenth century. We have been unable to locate another copy of this text.







THE BATTLE OF ALCAZAR

21 [**POLEMON**, **John**]. The second Part of the Booke of Batailles, fought in our present Age: taken out of the best Authors and Writers in sundrie Languages. Published for the profit of those that practise armes, and for the pleasure of such as love to be harmlesse hearers of bloudie broiles. *At London, Printed for Gabriel Cawood. 1587.*

4to, ff. [4], 94; title within a woodcut border, woodcut initials; small repair to upper inner margin of first few leaves, else a very good copy in modern panelled calf.

£2750

First edition, scarce. Polemon had been commissioned by Henry Bynneman to compile a compendium on modern warfare which was duly published as *All the famous Battels that have been fought in our Age* in 1578. It covered from the beginning of the century up to the Battle of Lepanto in 1572. Nine years later, Polemon (which may be a pseudonym) followed up with a *Second Part* (really a completely independent work) for a different publisher, covering more recent battles fought 1562–1585, drawing this time on Popellinière, Stratius, Contarini, Comes and others. The Preface laments that the first part 'was so maimed, mangled, and marred by the Printers' that he refused to put his name to it, and notes that he has provided new accounts of two battles, including Lepanto, from better sources.

The Second Part of the Booke of Batailles is now best known as the main source for George Peele's play *The Battle of Alcazar* (published 1594), the first major treatment of a moorish character on the Elizabethan stage and an important dramatic precursor for *Titus Andronicus* and *Othello*. The battle, a civil conflict between Muly Mahamet and Abdelmelec of Morocco, is covered on ff. 63-83 here.

STC 20090.

22 [**POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.**] Collection of 11 treatises. *Spain, c. 1750.*

Manuscript on paper, in Spanish, folio (31 x 22 cm), ff. [110]; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 25-30 lines per page; a few light marks and smudges; overall very good in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine ('Asuntos politicos'), remains of ties; a few small chips to spine, a little creased and marked; 'Sr Pedro A. Parizio' inked to lower cover.

£975

A highly interesting manuscript compendium of Spanish treatises on political philosophy and politics.

Three of the works are classically framed: an essay on governance addressed by Seneca to the emperor Nero ('Instruccion de Seneca a Neron para su govierno'), which appeared in Juan Pablo Martir Rizo's *Historia de la vida de Lucio Anneo Seneca* (1625); an order from the emperor Augustus to the governor of Dacia ('Instruccion del Emperador Augusto al Govenador Escauro de la Provincia de Dacia'); and a letter from Plutarch to the emperor Trajan ('Carta de Plutarco al Emperador Trajano').

Three further treatises consist of philosophical and political aphorisms: 'Sentencias de Philosofos, y diferentes Noticias', containing references to Vespasian, Emperor Sigismund, Aristotle, Sallust, Plutarch, Herodotus, Euripides, Homer, Seneca etc.; 'Aforismos politicos y de razon de Estado'; and 'Sentencias Philosoficas del doctor Persa Seaid, traducidas por Vizente Bratuti año de 1662' - Bratuti, who served as interpreter in oriental languages to Philip IV and Charles II of Spain, published this text in his *Anales de Egipto* in 1678.

The remaining works comprise: 'Diseño de Primer Ministro', apparently by the political thinker and writer Melchor Rafael de Macanaz (1670–1760); an anonymous plan for a royal court, 'Traza para fundar una Corte Real'; an interesting piece on the political

Sentencias Philosopcas del dottox momenta x las Reyco il sus Reynos Peara Seaid: traducidas por Yvente in & alteraciones: va & Sin Rey secha de de Brauer and all62. El Reyno evene su ereima Varuesos, y la Roligion, su por receion so a la alados Ela Portu mas seguas dan mas en medio delos Los Reyes mas necesition de los be Conselos de los Savios, que escos de la fa miliaridad de ellos. O Rey! si quieres eyr Conselo; no hay melor Documenta ento das las Sibras que este no mandes las Me Poro, y fiero. cocios, sino a los Sabios; si bien de Verece mo es casa de los Vabios. Vn Vavio impuno, y malo, es como m Ciego, que tiene la hacha sen la mano y alu. mbra, a otras, yasi no alumbra. La Savidudia es para culturar la se y no bana paman, y porar el ellundo, y elg. Porde la Santidad, Ciencia, y Religion, es armo el, que ale la loseche, y la guerre toda en la chera. F Cloyses aconselà à Faxaon, que haie. see bien, no speckcie, wal fin save some Las Hacienda es para la comos acavo. Richer, y no la Vide passe acomiger la Hasto

claims of the Pope, Holy Roman Emperor etc. over various parts of Europe ('Pretenciones de los Potentados de la Europa'), attributed in the version in BL Egerton MS 1817 to Isidoro Rubio, a monk of Arlanza; an account of graces granted by the Pope to the King of Spain ('Razon de las gracias que su Magestad pide a su Santidad'); and a letter from Joaquin Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos, to Philip V of Spain, written shortly after the latter's accession ('Representacion echa por el Duque de Arcos D. Joaquin Ponze de Leon al Rey D. Ph. V sobre haver conferido a los Duques y pares de Francia, las Dignidades de Grandes de España con recuerdo de su Abuelo el Rey Christianisimo de Francia año de 1701').

The first eight items here are also found (in a different order) in Biblioteca Nacional de España MS 9669.

moladenza, qui estan acostumbrados amonefax ventato om, los ne. gocios se la Depuilica, con el othornano. escosa asminable en los sone cianos, g. despues de la Casa Stuanda, ha sido des poseida de la Conona de Inglaterra, no hanterido embalador en Londres no en Holanda.

Conlos Dthomanos.

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Intereses del Imperio othornomo.

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Intartiina Guerra o. Dlacment houmano sel Sultan, Bunarte Tizo al compexador mas Plazas en la maxia, y no sozio facil recobreantas mientras duren las Garantias de la Rusia, y Tolonia. lo 3 Rusianos desde las lazes de Ruth, han fabruficado mucho e sus por tenas, toda la frente de la VKaxonia la trenen cenida Con ma Cade na se Castillos pracontener los tointaxos, y alemas de este liene-50 O-Rusianos, y biendisiplinados, y en 21 hoxas, pueden foxmais in cuerpo Capaz de perseguir los Taxearos, hasta el vilamo de ou Perinsula.

Bien conocen los Pasas el arte militar de los Rusianos; las Victorias de Peno el grande Con Dembent, Scriban, y la Jesa qua: han enseñado à los Pasas ge tienenen of temer ha esta veli. cosa nacion, Cuia armistad y alianza buscanon en las Pares de Petersbourg, y de Kascha. El Samo Bere contener sus Armas contra la Rusia, y temer a el Schab, su aliado no se le apodere De la Seoxópa, tambien deve temen à los Blacos, g se aprovecha rian de la Ocasion Estendiendose hacia la Devataria, los micos Contra quien puede efectitar sus insolentes Tenizaros son los Polacos, y Venecianos: pero como enesto seinterese el Imperio y la Rusia ha de contener sus chemas. Jamas puede haces progresos en la Cixopa, el Imperio othornano, sino g se apre veche de las disenciones de los Runcipes de la Christiandad. sus pretensiones en la curopa se fundan solo en el derecho de las Itamas, y Violencias.

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20

noo

SARENCO

"ma esiste un'anima rivoluzionaria dell'avanguardia?" "but does there exist a revolution ary essence of the ayant-garde?"

note sulla poesia visiva di ROSSA NA APICELLA.

TECHNE 32.FIRENZE.1972

23 | **SARENCO** (*i.e.* Isaia Mabellini). Ma esiste un'anima rivoluzionaria dell'avanguardia? - But does there exist a revolutionary essence of the avant-garde? *Florence, Techne, 'Quaderno n. 32', 1972.*

8vo, pp. [104]; mimeographed, text in Italian and English; a very good copy in the original printed blackon-white perfect-bound wrappers, book block bound to be read horizontally; very minor rubbing to spine extremities.

£300

First edition of a rare meta-literary work of Italian Avant-garde, a reflection on the change in the inspiration and aims of avant-gardes in the late 1960s worked out from the case point of the visual poetry of Rossana Apicella. Sarenco sees a fracture taking place in Italian avant-gardes in 1965: a lively, unintellectualized artistic response to revolutionary movements in Europe that takes the form of graffiti, of aggressive, contorted graphics. The playfulness of earlier Avant-garde imagery wanes in anger and yearning. The children of sated, over-polished societies seek the 'natural catharsis of the barbaric'. The naked, angrily-uttered word becomes visual art, and its natural support is urban walls, public latrines, streets.

Maffei, Libri d'artista in Italia 1960-1998, 2536.

THE END OF SLAVERY IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

241 [SLAVERY]. [Anti-slavery edict issued for Milan by the chancery of the Austrian Empirel. Milan, 14 September 1826.

Large folio (600 x 480mm); woodcut armorial stamp at head; printed in two columns in German and Italian in Gothic and Roman types; vertical and horizontal creases from folding, waterstaining mostly to the margins, entering a little of the text on all sides, edges frayed.

£450

Rare. Important, highly progressive anti-slavery provisions made for the State of Milan by the Austrian Emperor. In German and Italian, it is decreed that the items in the Austrian Civil and Penal Code relating to slavery be applied to Milan. The overarching statement is that any slave be considered a free person from the moment they touch Austrian-ruled soil, or board an Austrianruled vessel, or, if abroad, they are consigned as slaves to an Austrian subject. Importantly, detailed sanctions are laid out for any contravention on the part of Austrian subjects (and also foreigners on Austrian soil): to impede a former slave's personal freedom in any form means to incur sanctions ranging from financial to five-year jail terms, in an accurate gradation depending on the degree to which the act impinged on personal liberties.

IMPERIALE REGIO GOVERNO DI MILANO.

NOTIFICAZIONE.

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S IV

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S V. Begemürcigt Berfchriften find auch in Unfeitung falder Reiegtgefangenen angenenben, weiche ben triegfliprenten Theil, in befen Gemate fie gerathen find, ats Stiaten bebanden werben. § VI. Frende, welche inner ben Beingen ber obere. Cetaten aber auf einem obere. Chiefe fich gegen Chieren

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Tali veneratissime Sovrane disposizioni si deducono a pubblica notizia per comune osservanza in esecuzione dell'ossequiato Dispaccio dell'I. R. Cancelleria Aulica unita 2 agosto p.º p.º, N.º 22012-1817. Milano, il 14 settembre 1826.

> IL CONTE DI STRASSOLDO, PRESIDENTE.

BAZETTA, Vicepresidente.

Dall' Imperiale Regia Stamperia, prezzo cent. 17.

Ad oggetto d'impedire in ogni possibil modo il traffico degli schiavi segnatar quanto potesse esercitarsi da saddiri anstriaci o col mezzo di hastimenti austriaci ed all'oggetto puro di guarentire gli schiavi da ogni mal trattamento , S. M. I. R. in relazione alle leggi austriache gli vigenti e specialmente al § 16 del Colico-Teste generale, le sugle sentencies que cogente le pértonne des engage sentencies que construit en que construit a technica de perquier autor mans en le forcer al perquier a que construit en que conseguence al se chaixe a perquiera sell mans en le forcer al perquiera de la perquiera que construit en que conseguence a de Codes penada, dore el distance delem of publica videorar que hanges impolantement de la pena para que el Codes penada, dore el distance delem of publica videorar que hanges impolantement de la pena para para de Codes penada, dore el distance de la pena para para de Codes penada, dore el distance de la menta de la forcer anti martir de la forcer de la menta de la distance de la menta de la forcer anti martir de la menta de la distance de la menta della distance de la menta de la distance de la dista aò giugno a. c. si e degnata di più precisamente determinare ed ordinare qui S L

Ogni schiavo è libero dal momento ch'ei tocca il territorio od anche soltanto un lustimento I, R. austriaco, Ogni achiavo ottiene parimente la sua liberta anche ta Stato esterio nell'atto stesso in cui per qualavoglia titolo venga rimento conte achiavoad un I. R. aublico austriaco. § 11.

Un suddito anstriaco il quale impedinca ad uno schiavo acquistato di eser Identi personale o lo rivenda anona come schiavo si dentro come funti dello Stato, e coi puro egni cipitano di bastanento antriaco il quale assunta anche il semplice trapporto di uno o più schiavi, overero che impediato a ficcia per ancatodi altri impedite ad uno schiavo passato sulla sua nave di sercitate la liberti per-sonale che ha gia in tal modo col fatto comeguita, commette il delitto di pubblica tiolenza ad incorre nella pena di uno a cinque suni di carcerte duro portata dat 55 70 e 70 della prima parte del Godice penale. Se poi un carto uno parten du mattinerato mattinera del substance del substance del contenente antinerato antinerato del substance, la pena sub-testa fino a deci, e nel concerno di particolari circostante aggivenen fino a venti anni di carcere daro.

\$ III.

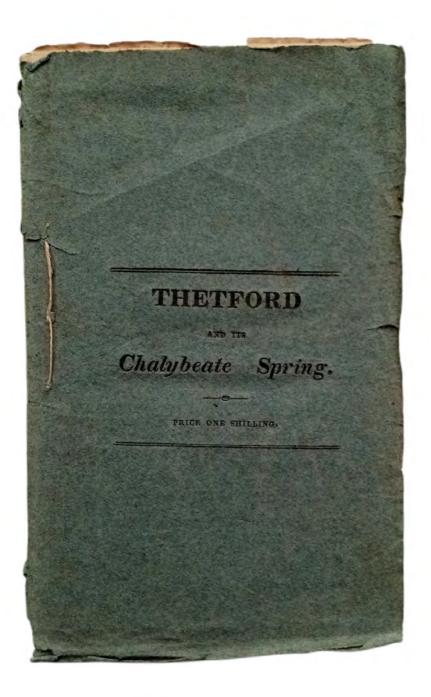
Siccome è già stabilito nel \$ 4 della prima parte del Codice penale che il dellito si desume dalla malizia di chi lo commette, non dalle circostanze della persona contri cui e commento, con ogni suddito L R. il quale dovunque vielasse la libertà per-sonale di uno schiavo in qualanque altra maniera dalle leggi penali austriache dichiarata delino incorre nelle pene medesine comminate a simili azioni dalla prima parte del Codice penale. S IV.

mali trattamenti di minore gravezza commessi da un suddito anto main transmon oi moore graveza connessi da un endato antrato verno ano achivo stranou ponii ginta 13 g 15 della scotta porte del Colice ponte con ma mila da cimpa a cento forini o coll'artesto da tre giorni al un more, nel cosò di riputo recidire, o ppure quande la qualta del fatto mostrane una particultare durezza, l'artesto verte escarbata col diginto e con una più artesta

entodia. \$VQueste dispositioni suos applicabili secha rigorato in projentieris di guerra che feiteres trattati conse schiavi della parte billigreane in cui potres festero escalani. \$VI. Gi arrasieri che dente i confit della Montrchia Austricate o sopra un haminorato matrino si realbestero e colpredi del della di attra dei sopra indicati ditti verso gli chelvisi, in forza della matsima esperasa ad \$1.4 cbel-priana parte del Colleo penale incorrono come i unbilli mattuito colle strate pena-Que' foretario in vere che avverare conassesso til della filo fari della Statu o functore colla regli Sozii II. IRE, a tenero del \$3.3 e 5.4 cbel-priana parte del Colleo penale incorrono come i indiciti forti della Statu o functore colla regli Sozii II. IRE, a tenero del \$3.5 = 5.4 del Colleo penale parte ricina, sarama terestiri, e se se en elicità la consugna al Governo di pendo Statu.

pinero com nego soni n. Ko., a molté ol 35,53 e 34 del Golice pende pare pinero com nego soni n. Ko., a molté ol 35,53 e 34 del Golice pende deve avesero commessi il delinis. Elconando quallo Stato di riceretti, si procedersi contro di hor secondo le pretrationi della legge pende autorizet, e nella contraza a ingingerà in egni caso anche il bando da respairi finita la pana. Se però le leggi del lango dove it e commense il deline determinanero una pena più mine ; verzà punto a norma di queble.

CRESPI, Consigliere.



25 [THETFORD.] A short account of Thetford and its chalybeate spring, with cases of its efficacy. *Thetford, printed by and for Samuel Mills, 1819.*

12mo, pp. 24; printed slip pasted over original text at foot of p. 7; small chip at head of pp. 19-20; a very good uncut copy stab-stitched in original blue paper wrappers, upper cover titled 'Thetford and its Chalybeate Spring. Price one shilling'; tears (without loss) at head and foot of spine.

£175

A lovely copy of a very rare promotional work on the market town of Thetford, Norfolk, and its mineral spring, which had been reopened in autumn 1818 after years of closure.

The work begins with a short history of and guide to the town; a printed slip pasted to p. 7 updates the original version to add details on local caravan services and to revise the number of houses and inhabitants. Praise for Thetford's spring water by the eighteenth-century physician Dr Matthew Manning (1709–1766), based on his experiments 'in the Chemical School at Cambridge', is followed by a report on the water's chemical contents by the German chemist Friedrich Christian Accum (1769–1838). Several testimonials to the water's medicinal benefits follow, lauding its efficacy against ulcers and scurvy, and the text ends with a comparative analysis of the mineral waters at Tunbridge Wells.

Another work on the spring, written by Accum and titled *Guide to the chalybeate spring of Thetford*, was published in London in the same year.

We have traced only one other, incomplete copy, at the Wellcome Library (wanting the title-page and wrappers). **26** | **VARCHI, Benedetto.** Three signed letters, two of which are autograph and one of which is scribal, to the humanist Piero Vettori. *Florence*, *1535*, *1553*, *[n.d]*.

[and:]

FARNESE, Pier Luigi. Autograph letter, signed, to the Cardinal of Ravenna Benedetto Accolti. [*n.p, n.d.*].

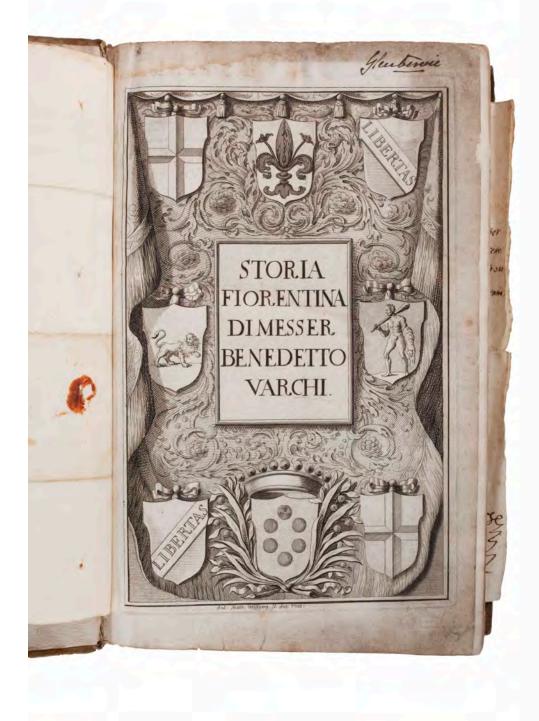
[bound at the front of:]

VARCHI, Benedetto. Storia Fiorentina. *Cologne, Martello, 1721.*

Varchi's letters: I. autograph letter signed, pp. [1], address panel on verso, dated 'giorno di San Giovanni decollato' (i.e. St John the Baptist, 24 June), no year; II. scribal letter signed, pp. [2], address panel on blank verso of conjoint sheet, Pisa, 18 January 1553; III. autograph letter signed, pp. [2], address panel (in a scribal hand) on blank verso of conjoint sheet, Tuesday before Ognissanti [1 November] 1535. *Farnese's letter:* scribal letter in a fine hand, signed, pp. [1], address panel on blank verso of conjoint sheet, undated.

Folio, pp. [xxviii], 677, [3]; engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, engraved medallion portrait of Varchi on title-page, fullpage engraved portrait of Varchi, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, double-page engraved plate showing the Medici genealogical tree; the issue including one extra line on p. 639, later removed; one or two insignificant stains, but a very good copy in contemporary vellum, panelled spine with red morocco letteringpieces, sides with central gilt stamp of Monckton Milnes; boards slightly warped, edges a little rubbed; on the frontispiece and front free endpaper are the ownership inscription and purchase note of Sylvester Douglas, first Baron Glenbervie (1743–1823) who acquired this book in Florence in 1815; armorial bookplate of Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron Houghton, to front pastedown.

£4750



My Perro bonje:

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Voi. My su.

Bene Novel

A unique source for Cinquecento Florence studies: the first edition, the rare first issue complete with the mention of Farnese's crime on p. 639, of Varchi's controversial (and therefore unpublished for 200 years) history of Florence, accompanied by a mini-archive consisting of three letters from the author to the fellow humanist Piero Vettori, and a letter by Pier Luigi Farnese to Cardinal Accolti.

The four characters involved in the connections drawn by this gathering were important actors in sixteenth-century Florence. The author Benedetto Varchi (1502/1503 - 1565) spent some years in his youth defending the short-lived Republic of Florence against the Medici rule, and was consequently exiled. By the mid-1540s, however, having acquired renown as a scholar, poet and writer, he was recalled to Florence to be retained on a pension by Cosimo I Medici, who commissioned him to write a history of the city. His *Storia*, dealing with the tumultuous years from 1527 to 1538 so frankly it remained unpublished for centuries, scrupulously abstains from filling documentary gaps with leaps of imagination, and has therefore often been hailed as an example of historian's honesty.

Varchi here writes to his contemporary, fellow humanist and Florentine Piero Vettori (1499–1585). Vettori was a major philologist and classicist of the Italian Renaissance. A principled Republican, he too left Florence after the end of the Republic, and retired to his house in San Casciano. Though recalled to Florence by Cosimo I de' Medici in 1538, he would often leave the bustle of the city, to read and write in San Casciano. Varchi's letters speak - first of all - of a deep and enduring personal affection between the two humanists. The expressions of concern and the enquiries after the well-being of members of Piero's household in San Casciano reveal a tender familiarity and solicitous friendship. Moles Mag? my Piero Oss : my Receven la levera di U.S. indivita à m, Ginmitele : e perche chi nor era qui, la portai, secondo l'ordine de lui lascieto mi, à m, Piero Anoich da Borreha; il quale la lesse, come fl'ere stato commesso, che facesse: c di poi gle le mando à Genoua, donde mi neraciphio non sia tornato, come ci disse di uder fare « e tanto più bouardosi al presente qui S.C.I. e sama agend cosa, che dimane , l'altro comparisse . questo è quato ni posso seriuere di Sui . E guando panti li qui non Sauca. non de conclinso il suo disegno, pur famellatorene, se non con pl'amici - Jo n' Sauca speranca, come à lui tien, Alana altri erano di contrario parere. Crelo, che la norra leven Lo farà nenire più tosto, parendoni, che di costi possa manco sperare di quello, che io, el Con micora ver anues va si dana à credere. Di ac non mi diro alero, saluo, I non solo u' ano, come feci sempre, e faro, ma u' sonoro, con debbo : e le per noi posso cosa alcuna, fare come farte io con cuito Voi . My Piero da Barfa si raconarda à U.S. pure assa?

· ···· Red , way moving

11 1

Bonge 20 18 - 21 ft. Andoit brown dans la wolum hou graveres savoir: le Frontispie & Portrait Detarche et. L'artre genealogique des medicis. Nous ferons observer que sen quelques exemplaires seulements on house & 639 et 640 le recit. de la conduite ratione de P.L. Tamiere enver Cliveque de Fane, et su alon toutes les pages de la feuille IM out ST liques au lieu 82 50. Daugles exemplortinaires Ellistoire est tormistee à la Lage 639. The a votable co demier fuellet aprise or daws coting complexives; meis on reconneit facelement la récongression d'abord a la différence In caractère ; puis à la page 639, pui a Seligner, et a la pay 640 que est termines sans vignettes. Cet ourrage also simper a Milar 1803 en Sir in Sur Requier en a donne ane traduction françaire sais 1765. Sod Extrait & Brunet - Manuel & Chrise

The correspondence mentions delivery and exchanges of boxes of books, including some prices, the idea of introducing a mutual friend to Lucretius, interests in astronomy and logic, current academic salaries, and attempts to reach friends in other city-states.

The letter tipped in at the end is likely to have been sought and included by an early owner as a tangible memento of the character so severely handled in the Storia Fiorentina. Here the notorious Pier Luigi Farnese, son of Pope Paul III and the subject and objects of a number of violent conspiracies, writes to the equally notorious and conspiratorial Cardinal of Ravenna, Benedetto Accolti. Pier Luigi has his eyes on a stable of horses for sale in Turkey, and seeks permission to resort to the services of Accolti's man, one Altobello. Farnese was a successful mercenary, being made Captain General of the Church. He became the first duke of Parma in 1545, but was assassinated two years later.

Parenti 503; Moreni 428-429; Lozzi 1949; Graesse 259; Gamba 998.

ATTACK OF THE DRONES

27 [VENICE]. Il bombardamento di Venezia nell'Agosto del 1849. [Venice], M. Fontana edit., [1849-50?].

Single sheet (435 x 625 mm); coloured lithograph by Kirchmayr after a drawing by M. Fontana; hand painted details; signed to lower left 'M. Fon[tana]' and to lower right 'M. Fontana Edit. Prop. S. Giacomo dall'Orio in Isola N°.1481'; lower margin with title 'II bombardamento di Venezia nell'Agosto 1849' and key; restored tears in many places, especially along upper and lower blank margins, some affecting print; losses to lower left corner, affecting a small portion of print, ruled border, and key, restored and re-drawn where needed; loss to upper left corner of blank margin; two small areas of restoration to centre of upper blank margin; the whole sheet backed; nevertheless a remarkable survival.

 $\pounds 3500 + VAT$ in UK

Exceedingly rare and striking lithograph of Venice as seen from Fusina, depicting the first ever aerial bombardment in history. The bombardment took place in 1849, under the orders of Field-Marshal Josef Radetzky (1766–1858), to quell the revolts that had started the previous year during the First Italian War of Independence.

This curious and little-known action was the brainchild of Colonel Benno Uchatius, a brilliant young officer in the Austro-Hungarian Artillery. After long months of unsuccessful siege, Uchatius decided to deploy an unusual weapon: a hot air balloon able to bomb the city from above. Having calculated the wind speed and direction and evaluated the requisite dimensions of the hot-air balloon, Uchatius set up a workshop near Mestre, where a group of engineers and craftsmen began to manufacture a balloon equipped with a large wicker basket which could transport two crewmen and approximately one hundred kilograms of small long-fuse devices (metal spheres filled with gunpowder, pitch, oil and five hundred rifle buckshot). The initial trials, however, proved to be a disaster, because the balloon would drift off course, making it impossible to accurately deploy the bombs. Uchatius then hit upon the idea of **using several smaller unmanned balloons** roped together. These were to be launched over the city and, using the position of the first 'pilot' balloon, which was unarmed, the Austrians could calculate the correct fuse settings for the bombs. The 'bomber' balloons had a cloth envelope of one hundred cubic metres and a reduced load of about twenty kilograms of ordnance. According to Uchatius' calculations, the line of balloons, launched from Mestre, would reach the lagoon city in thirty-five to forty minutes, carried by the north-west wind.

In July 1849, a first launch was attempted, but when a breeze began to blow from the sea some of the balloons broke the connecting ropes and floated away, while others settled in the water in front of the northern part of the city, where a curious crowd of Venetians observed the failure of the enterprise and commented colourfully on the 'buffoonery of Radetzky'. Uchatius' second attempt, which is depicted in this lithograph, was also largely unsuccessful: only a few of the unmanned bomber balloons reached their target, and some even drifted back over the Austrian lines. Uchatius, **having accomplished the first ever aerial bombardment, and having designed the first ever military 'drones'**, was forced to abandon the project permanently.

Another fascinating aspect of this work is the vantage point used to depict the city of Venice, seen here from Fusina, a very rare viewpoint that makes this piece even more remarkable.

We were unable to locate any copies in any institution or bibliography.



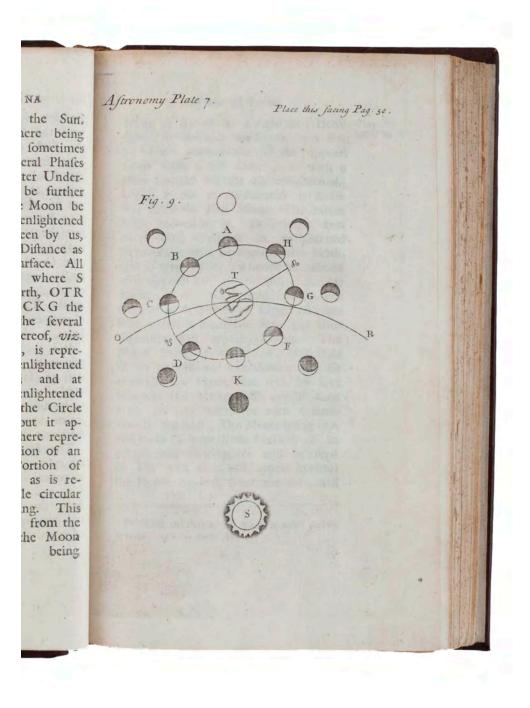
28 | **WELLS, Edward.** The young Gentleman's Astronomy, Chronology, and Dialling, containing such Elements of the said Arts or Sciences, as are most useful and easy to be known ... third Edition, revised, and corrected, with Additions. *London, James & John Knapton, 1725*.

Three parts in one vol., 8vo, pp. [2 (general title)], i: [6], 148, ii: [8], 86, iii: [8], 52, '43', [1]; with 25 copper-engraved plates (of which 15 folding), woodcut initials and ornaments; a very good, clean copy in recent Cambridge-panelled calf to period style, spine lettered directly in gilt.

£350

Third edition of Wells's successful mathematical handbook. Though subsequently dismissed as 'more voluminous than distinguished' (*ODNB*), the educational writings of Edward Wells (1667–1727) proved both popular with the public and profitable for their author. The best known, the present work offers an introduction to mathematics, principally astronomy and geometry in their practical applications.

ESTC T122691.



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FRONT & BACK COVER: NO. 1 – [ALMANAC]