

LORD BALMERINO'S COPY

1| ALESSANDRI, Alessandro. Genialium dierum libri sex, varia ac recondita eruditione referti, accuratius & majore fide quam antehac usquam impressi, cum duplici indice. *Paris, Jean Roigny,* 1549

Folio, pp. [74], [2 (blank)], 370, [2 (blank)]; large woodcut printer's device to title (after Badius Ascensius), large woodcut initials, neatly ruled in red throughout; very occasional light spots, very small paper-flaw to P1 touching only one character, overall a very good copy, overcast in recent half calf with marbled sides, spine blind-tooled in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece in one; ink inscription 'Balmerino' to title (*see below*), a few sixteenth-century marginal annotations and underlining, and notes to final blank verso in another hand.

An attractive edition (first 1522) of the *Dies geniales* by the lawyer Alessandro Alessandri (1461–1523), a miscellany of philology, antiquities, law, dreams, and spectres, somewhat modelled on Aulus Gellius's *Noctes Atticae*; the only traced book owned by James VI's secretary of state James Elphinstone, Lord Balmerino.

The inscription 'Balmerino' is most likely that of James Elphinstone, first Lord Balmerino (sometimes 'Balmerinoch', 1557–1612), Scottish politician and favourite of James VI. Having read law at the universities of Angers and Poitiers in the early 1580s, Elphinstone returned to Scotland and, with the support of James VI, was appointed to a series of judicial and subsequently administrative posts. In 1589 Elphinstone was responsible for royal correspondence in Latin and French during the king's absence to Norway to marry Anne of Denmark, and in 1598 he became secretary of state, 'being one of the best-qualified holders of this office during James VI's majority' (*ODNB*).

He accompanied the king to London on his accession as James I in 1603, and was created Lord Balmerino early the following year, with the estates of the former Cistercian abbey of Balmerino in Fife. Though his Roman Catholic faith had not inhibited the progress of his career, it caused some suspicion among courtiers and contributed

esset, vel publicè, vel certe regia munificentia alerentur. Sic enim Francia amorem, non secus ac maiores ipsorum vnde genus traxere, induerut, vt ab omnibus bonis & hic or alibi in rebus suis aquisimis meritò inuari promereantur. Sed quid diutius hic immoror Ignosce quaso vir amplisime iustissimo dolori meo, o quam per-sonam sustineam, expende, nempe pupillorum horum non iam pædagogi tantum, sed auunculi o penè parentis dixerim. Nec enim cos aut prodere aut deserve certum est, erga quos multis tam annis paternum quendam affectum indus. Praterquam quod etiam si nulla tale necessitudine mihi comuncti essent debebam tamen ego eis hic non deeffe, cuires & causa hac omnis est notis sma. Non enim minus in culpa est, magnorum virorum iudicio, qui insontes iniuste opprimi patitur, cum tueri possit, quam qui inturiam vitro affert. Quanquam non ego minus bic periclitor, quam mei, ve qui non modo fortunas meas pene omnes in horum tuitionem impenderim, sed etiam ere alieno grauis simo corum causa me obstrinxerim. Sed hac ia missa facto, in tua aquitate iudex aquissime totus acquiescens. Ad Alexandrum redeo, quem tibi eo chariorem fore spero, quod similis professionis homo ad te tanquam ho-Thes, surisperitus ad surisperitifsimum, adde eg feruantifsimum, uenit: qui te colloquiis suis tam variis camque eruditis domi à seriis feriatum vel serio oblectare posfit. Animi enim quam corporis oblectamenta potiora semper existunt, egea maxime semper audire innat , que eg rara sunt, eg auditu incundissima: quibus totus hic noster scatet, ve nulla pagina sit non admirationis plena. Accipe igitur Prases amplifsime hoc quicquid est munusculi nostri, qua soles fronte catera, dum nouas tibi strenas ex hortulo nostri ingeni concinnamus: eg causa nostra, quod aquii eg bonum patietur, fauorem tuum accommoda. V ale, pupillorum dulce decus eg præsidium.

QVAE DE AVTORIS VITA EX HISCE COMMENTA-RIIS COLLIGERE LICVIT.

E ALEXANDR Ohoc, nihil à recentioribus sur pedes escriptú cópelituricióm tamen eorum tempore vixerit, quorum vixe à diuersis conscripta funcionamento de la conscription de la conscript

2 AD ILL VSTREM

ANDREAM AQVAEVIAM, DVCEM ADRIAE, VIRVM ELOQVENTISS. ALEXANDRIAB ALEXANDRO, IVRISPERITI NEAPOLITANI, IN SVOS GENIALES DIES PRAEFATIO.

ENIALES MEOS, & à feueris studiis lucubratiunculas, succisiuis temporibus excogitatas, an dicarem tibi Dux inclyte, diu ancipiti cogitatione & dubia mête in vtranque parté distractus som. Cum enim arate nostra te ingenio & facundia propé fingulari videamus, quid dignum eruditione tua, aur satis exploratum probatumque, ho mo ego tumultuarius, in litibus & foro versatus, apud te afferre possem, he sirabam. Nunquid exagro iciuno & exili, poma Alcinoo (vt

aiunt) aut Flore ferta dare tentarem, vt quod Phormioni Hannibal, id tu mihi aliquan Jufa 22 200 do obiectares?Rursus commentatiunculas meas, qualescunque forent, cuius patrocinio tuto committerem potius quam tuo, habebam neminem. Solus tu mihi occurrebas, cu-ius ingenij præstantem vim, & dicendi facundiam noscitabamus: cuius que, præter fami-liæ genus inclytum, præter que auitam gloriam, fortunæ que & animi dotes, etiam acre iudicium examulsim de studiis bonarum artis, & omni antiquitate, sepenumero facta audieramus. Accipias ergo opusculum & iocos meos, quibus quando à foro & negociis affett aquie. ocium & quies erat, quandoque ab incursu calamitatum, & sauientis fortunæ procellis respirare potuimus, cum amicis interdum ludere solebamus: quibusque mores & exem pla omnis vetustatis, veterumque illa institutio auorum, tam circa honores & magistratus, senatus que consulta, remque bellicam & militarem, quam circa facra, cæremonias, cultusque deorum:quantumque à nostra religione, qua recte imbuti sumus, quæq; nobis sanctissima & prouidentissima constituta est, illa discrepent, liquidò tibi innotescere possit:opus sanè operolum:non quò iudicium censuramque tuam, quæ pensiculata nimis & acris est, quam nos subire formidamus, experiar: sed quò patrocinium mibi aduersus cauillantes, siqui fortasse sunt, paratum inueniam. Siquidem hec aliquibus non probari, & fortaffe non nimis docta aut exculta vifum iri, haud dubito. Id tamen qualecunque sit, tu boni æquique consules. Nam & si tuo graui & firmo iudicio dignum opus non fit, rudibus faltem ad capiendum maioris operis incrementum, & quandam vetustatis imaginem, vitandumque inquirendi laborem, cum omnia expluribus studiis collecta, complecti memoria non sit, fortasse proderit. Legentes tantum queso meminerint, homini in foro versato, & tumultuariis iudiciis sere pessundato, qui nec curis, nec negocio vacat, animo etiam tam variis actionibus occupato & impedito, quæ maxime à quiete doctrinarum auocant: vt quid dignum auribus, diligenterque exploratum, aut fatis grauiter pensitată, in medium adserre posit, non facile dari. Adde quod antiquitatis omnis ratio cognitioque, & si quod est vetustatis exeplar apud autores multiuagos, Grecos & Latinos, quos vndique conquisitos, quoad facere potui, euoluimus, sparsim & intercife detrufa,nec in promptu exposita sunt. Adde causarum & negociorum, prinatarum publicarumque rerum folicitam curam, quæ fapientis quoque animum in diuer-fum trahit. Sed qualecunque hoc munufculum futurum fir, id à te peto, yt meum erga te fyncerum animum, fidemque, & fedulum in omni fortuna obsequium, saltem testari videatur: quod ita acceptum iri à te, etiam atque etiam postulo.

Hambat om Ander Triple og Anter Triple og Ante

est funere: quasi co indignationis venerit, vt cum vlterius labentem rempub ferre nemile facinus in Eucratide. queat, deg; illius interitu crucietur & folicitus fit, fibi ia in extremo vitæ curriculo mor-Demetrij ingentes copias tem proposuerit, qua pro repub. libenter subiturus suit: quod est dicere, si respu, morieconlio subegisset:dum Batur, se nolle viuere, Sicut Afinius Pollio ad Ciceronem : Nam nec reip, deesse volo, nec ascinerat, vt solus potiretur fupereffe, inquit. Ideo togam prætextam, quæ pretoria & cofularis eft, apio, hoc eft, funetrucidatur:qui patris cæde s affecti currum agere, & re texuerit, quod etiam Graco est prouerbio vsurpatum, vt in mala valetudine & rebus accifis & deploraris, apio opus esse dicant. Quos intellectus, qui remassequi volet, ex ver auit, aufus facinus quod in portales vefana regni cupiborum contextu plane redundare perspiciet. Quot Rome pontifices, quodue officium, er que fuerint infignia, quibusq, legibus maximus r præcipites. Fuere autem pontifex aftrichus erat, quid apud exteros. ud procul à Scytharugen-Caput VIII. On fordidum neque obfeur um apud veteres olim nomen pontificum faiffe tra-dicur. Nam quum inter facerdoria à Numa inflirera, infedera a contra la contra de la contra del contra de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la con ditur. Nam quum inter sacerdotia à Numa instituta, ipse se pontificé in primisvt verò alij, Marcium M. filium expatribus legisset, postea interiectis temporibus, collen,epistolarum familiarium gium pontificum ad quatuor, mox à tribunis plebis rogatione promulgata, ad octo des la diagram. ulgo innotuere.Primo illa auctum fuit manfit que hic numerus longo œuo inuiolatus, donec Sylla ad quindecim naui quing, & viginti diecollegium ampliauit. Inter quos maximus pontifex, genere & dignitate præcipuus erat, Pont.mar. tilsimum, tantis operibus, & aliorum longe princeps. Horum igitur fuit, religiones & caremonias publicas pri- Pontificum Quid fibi Cicero vellet his natasque, facra & res dininas fanctifsime tueri & interpretari, illaque omnia excripta enteret aliud, quam ipfum fignataque habere, vt quibus aris, quibus diis, quibus que holtiis, quibus diebus, & ad nifi ve oppidum quod op quæ templa facra fierent, perspectum haberent, ne qui Romana sacra negligerent, perge abesse à vero intellectu egrinosque ritus adscisceret, aut deorum caremonias turbarent. Ad quos tam de colenune habuit? aut quid ram ftium deoru facrificiis, quam de funcribus, iuftisq, exhibendis, placandisque manibus, ac verba plane exposita, poesupernisiufernisq; diis, de sepulchris & votis rite exoluendis, de feriis, de religione, pieareiQuod tamen aliter intare, san critate, cæremoniis deorum, deque fide & iureiurando, sacrificiisq; solennibus, menimex oppidis vi expu nex Coriolis Marrius Coplebs quoties videbatur, tanquam ad antifitiem deorú immortaliú, caremoniarum & fa crorum, confultum ibat. Ipieq; maximus pontifex precationes supplicationeq; deoru, pontifeit etellus Creticus dicti fint: cum potificali carmine praire, conutia habere, diesqs feriatos indicere, quo quifqs deus maxim, mu. rtutis, rerumque gestarum ritu,quove die colatur,quibusq; precibus aduocetur,& quid quaque die operis fieri,vel nus. ndi haberet oppidi, nihil non fieri publicis feriis conueniret, edocebat. Eundemá, pontificem maximum, finguntum ex Pindenisso asseue lorum annorum res gestas & memoratu dignas, diurnis actis mandare literis, illas quon ina tulere, fic ex Pindeniffolum monumentis tradere, fed in albo proponere & referre, yt populo excribendi poepistola, his vritur verbis: tellas fieret, solitum effe traditum est. Quod album non apud pontifices modo, sed pe-Album comicus accidit Phannia. nes senatores, judices, prætores, decuriones, ac citharodos, & centurias suisse constat. aiebar:fed alium quendam Deniq, apud Cafares & omnes magistratus qui coercitionem habebant, albu suisse apmenque non venit . Quar paret:in quo singula constituta, decreta, & madata publice edita proponebatur. Quare mari, etiam ad Terentia-Alexandrum Seuerum imperatorem, illorum quibus magistratus delegabat, nomina in tille Terétianus, Chremealbo proponere accepimus, vt vicia virtutesque innotescerent: & quo quisque honore è introducatur aduenisse: dignus foret, populi iudicio exploraret. Ac no folum reipub. sacra caremonias quarao,in notitia venit,ipfamq; re, sed de rebus qua ad religionem pertinent, iudicia ferre: contumacia q; minorum ma une comicum Phanniam gistratuum vindex esse, sacrificantes observare, piaculas, ira desim conquirere, ne secus emerferat, prodiiffe in luquam prescriptu esset, facra fieret, neve incerta auspicia, aut turbate religiones aduersor filia,& Phannie neptis apmores institutaque matorum observarentur. Vtás super impetrada venia, venerandisque officia illino defuiffe, & fe diis iusta solenia exhibeantur, cauere debebar Türeligionis arcana, & diuinas traditioum Ciceronis verba funt: nes cognoscere, & siquid religioni minus verè adscriptum esset, religione liberare, aut texi apio, puto te audiffe. numinibus obligare: de Vestalium capite decernere, & ferre sententia, quæ sacra quæve bat enim his verbis id noprophana effent, diiudicare, neve quis praua religione populum alligaret, maximi ponum effe conflet, quanimo tificis officiu & munus erat. In quo fuit observatu, vt nunquam infausta die & ominosa enfum eruere volet, haud collegium confulat, q dirum foret, & auspicij mali. Quare Vitellio principi, quod ponrir, exq; apij corona defun rificatum maximum adeptus, decimoquinto calendas Augusti, die cladibus infigni, col victores proditum fit, melegium confuluerat, magno exitiofuit. Tum fi pons fublicius collaberetur, illum refice- Pontifeesso modicas fimultates & inre,vnde illis nome factum. Is enim ligneus crat,& nullo are aut ferro compactus,quem de dies. pliq cadenti nihil opis affacrum illi æftimarút ita et in aliqua parte labanté, nifi cæfa victima & facrificio perfeatum decet, texi apio, hoc The are against pend the further to the to the to a function of the state of the st eft.functe

rapto viuere affueti.

mode explanantur.

to his fall from grace: a letter to Clement VIII, signed by James VI in 1599 requesting the election of Elphinstone's kinsman William Chisholm to the College of Cardinals, was brought to public attention by Cardinal Robert Bellarmine's response to James's Triplici nodo triplex cuneus (1607) and, under considerable pressure, Balmerino took responsibility to acquit the king. At trial at St Andrews in March 1609, he was sentenced to be beheaded, quartered, and attainted.

Though Balmerino's execution was never carried out, his estate was not restored to his son, John Elphinstone, second Lord Balmerino (d. 1649) until 1614, two years after his death. The second Lord Balmerino was, like his father, sentenced to death in 1635 after a much-criticized prosecution for his possession of a petition against Charles I's religious policies, but was pardoned and rose to prominence as a covenanter, serving as president of the parliament in 1641 and taking part in negotiations with the English and French during the English Civil War. His contributions to the covenanter cause, however, hurt his own finances considerably and forced his son and heir the third Lord Balmerino (1623–1704) to sell the majority of his estate, with a blow to his fortunes coming in the form of a fine of £6000 (Scots), imposed in 1662 for compliance with the Commonwealth. The Balmerino title was finally extinguished with the execution and forfeiture of Arthur Elphinstone, sixth Lord Balmerino and fifth Lord Coupar (1688–1746) for his involvement in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745, though his dignified conduct at trial earned him a reputation as 'the true type of the patriot Scot' (ODNB).

We have not been able to trace any other books inscribed by the first Lord Balmerino, nor does his will mention any (cf. Fraser, The Elphinstone Family Book of the Lords Elphinstone, Balmerino and Coupar II, pp. 264-267). The National Library of Scotland holds four works inscribed by later lords Balmerino (three printed in Edinburgh between 1619 and 1681 and the fourth in London in 1724), and a book at Queen's College Oxford is known to have briefly been in the possession of the second Lord Balmerino (cf. Pearson, 'A Binding presented to Queen Elizabeth I by Cambridge University, 1578' in The Book Collector 49 no. 4 (Winter 2000), pp. 547-550). The convoluted and unfortunate history of the lords Balmerino, however, makes establishing continuous possession uncertain.

Despite the lack of further information on the library of Balmerino, the present volume can begin to shed light on the intellectual life of one of the great figures of Scottish politics at the turn of the seventeenth century.

The few other annotations include a passage from Brusoni's Facetiarum exemplorumque libri VII (first 1518) on Hannibal and Phormio (bk I ch. 10) in the margin of the dedication, a note on the Pons Sublicius (with an interesting reference to Noah and the Ark) at the foot of p. 61, and, to the final blank, four lines from Ausonius's Caesares ('Primus regale patefecit Julius aulam...') and a list of fourteen varieties of tree ('Latina arborum nomina').

Of this second Roigny edition (first 1539), Library Hub (Copac) lists only two copies in the UK (CUL and NLS). Of the two Oxford copies recorded by USTC, SOLO shows the Wadham copy to be an issue dated 1550 and that at All Souls to be the Vascosan edition of the same year.

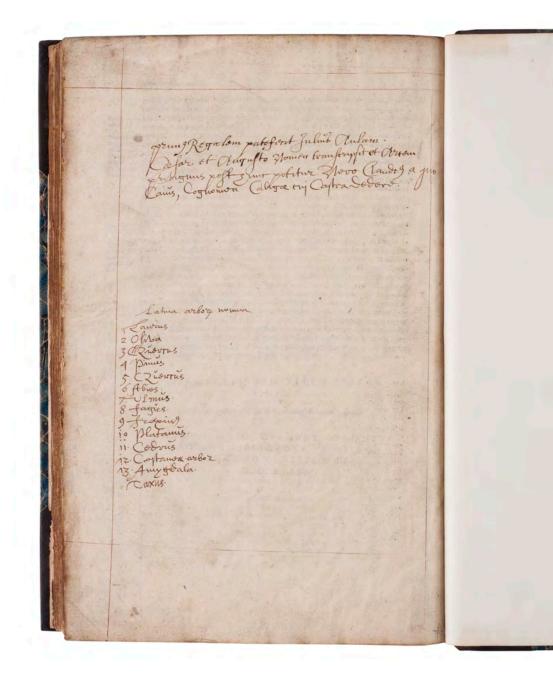
Adams A721 (listing CUL only, lacking final blank); USTC 150277.

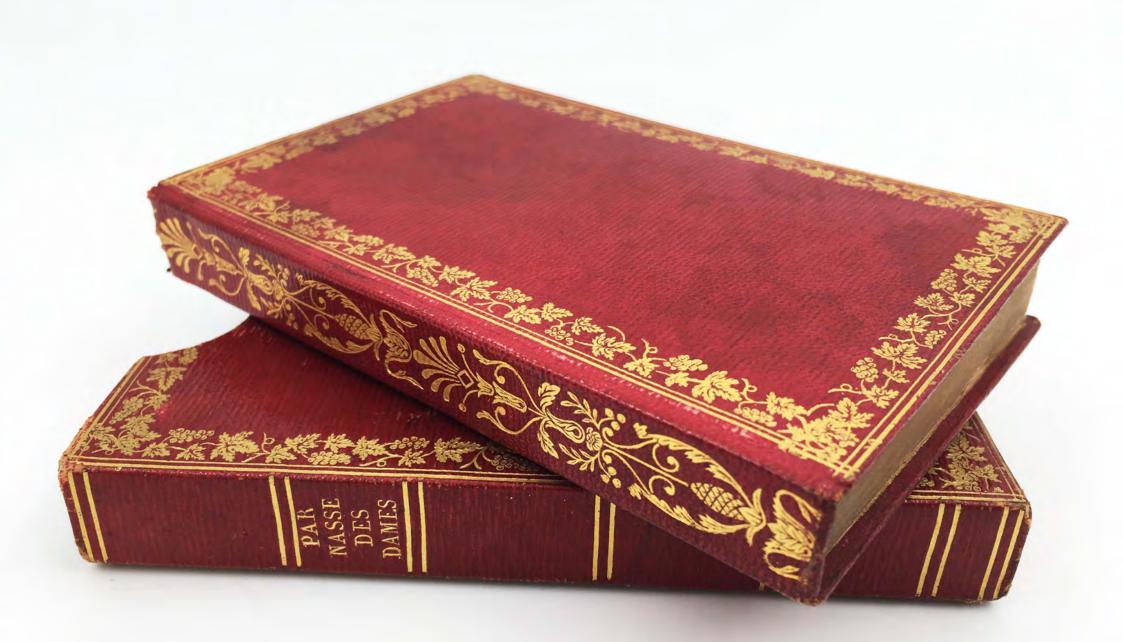
ALMANAC FOR LITERARY LADIES

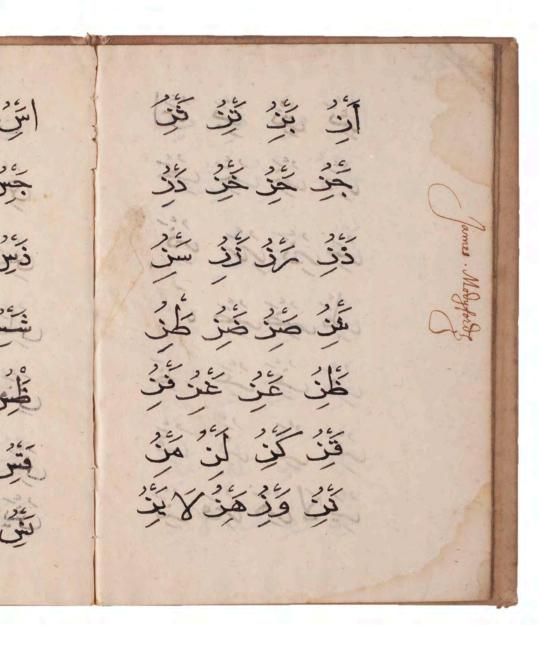
2| [ALMANAC.] Le Parnasse des dames. Paris, Janet, [1814].

18mo in 6s, pp. [14], 184, [8 ('Calendrier pour l'an 1814')], with engraved title with vignette, and 6 engraved plates, each with tissue guard; calendar printed within typographic border; a little marginal foxing; else a very good copy in a contemporary red straight-grained morocco case-binding, borders within a roll-tooled gilt frame of grapes and vine leaves, spine gilt to a neoclassical design, edges gilt; in a matching slipcase, lettered in gilt, lightly rubbed. £325

An attractive copy of Janet's *Parnasse des dames*, a pocket-book alamanac on art and literature aimed at a female readership.







The little volume contains a broad miscellany of verse, some by female authors, prefaced by engraved copies of works by seventeenth-century French and Dutch painters (Nicolas Poussin, Metzu, Antoine Le Nain, David Teniers twice, and van der Heyden), each accompanied by explanatory text.

OCLC records only one copy outside Europe, at Princeton.

ARABIC PRIMER FOR AN ENGLISH MERCHANT IN THE NEAR EAST

3 [ARABIC SYLLABARY.] [Alif-Ba Mufradat.] [Probably Ottoman Turkey, second quarter of seventeenth century.]

Manuscript in Arabic on lightly polished European laid paper, 195 x 140 mm, ff. [16], written in a large *naskhī* script in black ink, seven lines to the page, double-page opening and verso of final leaf within a frame of red rules (and letters or words on these pages separated by large red dots), prayer on verso of final leaf; phonetic transcription in Roman script added in a contemporary English hand on several leaves; some minor staining, (blank) recto of first leaf and verso of final leaf slightly dust-soiled; nineteenth-century (Middle Hill) boards; soiled, spine perished but stitching strong; preserved in a brown cloth case.

A manuscript Arabic syllabary (*Alif-Ba Mufradat*) once owned, and conceivably made for, the English merchant Sir James Modyford (1618–1673). Born in Exeter, Modyford was apprenticed to a Levant company merchant and spent part of his youth in Constantinople, where he learned Turkish. During the Commonwealth he developed extensive interests in Ireland, and in 1666 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of ambassador to Constantinople. He subsequently became a colonial agent in Jamaica.

While many of the details of Modyford's career in the Near East are sketchy, a vivid glimpse of his activity in Constantinople is provided by the fascinating diary of his long-suffering employee Robert Bargrave, who travelled from England to Constantinople in 1647–1652. In mid-1650 Bargrave became caught up in the intrigues of the



mub ind in the series in the s nin nun Royalist consul Sir Henry Hyde (or Hide), who was trying to usurp Sir Thomas Bendish as English ambassador to the Ottoman sultanate. 'Bargrave was soon completely out of his depth, although his wily employer, James Modyford, was more than a match for Hide. On one occasion, when Hide was pressing his claim to be named English ambassador in person to the Grand Vizier, Modyford burst into the meeting and denounced Hide in Turkish, which Hide did not understand. Eventually, Hide was apprehended in August 1650 and placed under arrest on board a ship bound for England. Some of his allies concocted a desperate scheme to force the English merchants to release him, which apparently included, as an act of pure revenge for his intervention with the Grand Vizier, the seizing of Modyford and "putting him privatly to death". A small party of Turkish officials came to where Modyford was staying with the intention of arresting him but Bargrave loyally (and, in retrospect, naïvely) masterminded his escape: "I directed my master a privat way to escape, over a Street of houses into the house of his friend a French merchant". Frustrated in their attempts to seize Modyford himself, the Turks arrested instead Bargrave and another young English merchant, Jonathan Dawes, throwing them into a filthy prison cell. While Modyford then ignominiously fled "in a womans habit to the Ambassadors house, where he took some weeks Sanctuarie", Bargrave was abandoned by his master to endure a period of incarceration (culminating in the unwelcome sexual advances of his Turkish jailor, followed by an especially uncomfortable transportation to Smyrna under an armed guard of Janissaries' (Michael G. Brennan, ed., The travel diary of Robert Bargrave Levant merchant (1647–1656), The Hakluyt Society, 1999, p. 23).

This is a notably early example of an Arabic syllabary manuscript as used by an English merchant or traveller. Such foundational didactic manuscripts would have been heavily used in their native milieu, and if anything our example's early conveyance to England probably increased its chances of survival.

Provenance: Sir James Modyford, Bt. (1618–1673), with his ownership inscription written vertically in the margin of f. [7]r. Subsequently in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, his MS 18309 (sale Sotheby's, Bibliotheca Phillippica, Part IV, Catalogue of Turkish, Persian and Arabic Manuscripts, 25–26 November 1968, part of lot 170).

PIRATES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

4| **[BARBARY PIRATES AND WHITE SLAVERY.]** [Bill issued for all parishes of Milan by the chancery of the Archbishop of Milan setting up a collection for a ransom]. *Milan, 20 July 1723.*

Single sheet, small folio (305 x 210 mm); woodcut initial at head; a very good, full-margined copy. £450

A seemingly unrecorded bill, representing an important testimony to the huge danger posed by Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean and the phenomenon of the enslavement of Europeans by the Muslims of North Africa's Barbary Coast.

A group of Milanese citizens aboard a ship travelling in the Mediterranean from Sicily towards Libya were abducted when the ship was seized by Libyan corsairs. Evidently, civil authorities were unwilling or unable to meet the hefty ransom required for the freeing of the travellers. The Archbishop of Milan orders that all parishes of his diocese begin sessions of communal prayer for their fellow citizens, and that a collection be gathered, as generous as possible, to be put towards the ransom.

The origins of piracy in the Mediterranean Sea date back to the seventh century. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, attacks by Barbary pirates, coming from the coastal countries of North Africa, from Libya to Morocco, represented a major problem for maritime commerce, as well as for seaside towns in Italy, Spain, France, and as far north as England, Ireland (e.g. the famous episode recounted by Samuel Pepys in his diary in which the Irish coastal village of Baltimore was attacked by Barbary pirates, and the whole population taken as slaves), and Iceland.

The power of Barbary pirates was such that in 1785 even Thomas Jefferson and John Adams travelled to London to negotiate a solution with Tripoli's ambassador, albeit without success. Eventually the United States resorted to paying tribute in order to stave off the pirates' attacks, nevertheless over seven hundred Americans were enslaved in North Africa between 1785 and 1815. In the first years of the nineteenth century, the United States, with

the help of other European nations, fought and won the First and the Second Barbary Wars against the pirates. It was not however until the French invasion of Algeria in 1830 that Barbary piracy finally came to an end.

See: Robert Davis, Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters: White Slavery in the Mediterranean, the Barbary Coast and Italy, 1500–1800, New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003; Ellen G. Friedman, Spanish Captives in North Africa in the Early Modern Age, University of Wisconsin Press, 1983.

FRANCE THROUGH FEMALE EYES

5| **[BEAUMONT, Louise Elisa.]** A sketch of modern France. In a series of letters to a lady of fashion. Written in the years 1796 and 1797, during a tour through France. By a lady. Edited by C.L. Moody, LL.D. F.A.S. *London, printed for T. Cadell jun. and W. Davies, 1798.*

8vo, pp. viii, 518, [2, advertisements]; very light marginal damp staining to first and last few leaves; very good in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine; upper joint split but holding, some wear to corners and edges; contemporary inscription at head of title 'Granville Hastings Wheler'. £475

An interesting first-hand account of Revolutionary France during the Directory by Louise Elisa Beaumont (1751–1818). Born in Jersey and raised in Greenwich, Louise married the Swiss tutor, travel writer, and illustrator Jean-François Albanis Beaumont (1753–1811) and settled at Kingston-upon-Thames. When her husband decided to return from England to his native Switzerland to begin a new career as an agriculturalist, Louise recorded their trip through France in a series of 31 letters, beginning on 24 October 1796 at Calais and ending on 26 May 1797 at Geneva. The result was *A sketch of modern France*, edited and published by her friend, the literary critic Christopher Lake Moody (1753–1815), husband of the poet Elizabeth Moody (1737–1814).



Granville Wastings Mheler

A

SKETCH

OF

MODERN FRANCE.

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS

TO A LADY OF FASHION.

WRITTEN IN THE YEARS 1796 AND 1797, DURING A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE.

BY A LADY.

What changes fill the cup of alteration!

SHAKESP.

Edited by C. L. MOODY, LL.D. F.A.S.

LONDON:

Printed for T. CADELL jun. and W. DAVIES in the Strand.
1798.

The principal focus of the work is the impact of the Revolution (which Beaumont describes as 'an earthquake on society') upon France, its people (including their morality and education), politics, religious establishments, buildings, art works and cultural institutions, agriculture, landscape, industry and soldiery, as well as upon its reputation abroad, in particular in Switzerland.

The letters on Paris are especially interesting. 'On the quays,' she writes, 'I found that many valuable articles were now to be purchased for a mere trifle, such as excellent pictures, prints, books ... articles which once decorated the apartments of their murdered or emigrated nobles.' She describes, *inter alia*, a sitting of the Directory at the Luxembourg Palace presided over by Lazare Carnot, the few remaining nuns of St Vincent caring for the sick, the blood-stained Tuileries Palace, meeting Lalande at the Observatory, the botanical gardens, the proliferation of spies, and Parisian theatre and dress. She laments the pitiful state of Austrian prisoners of war at Dijon, and at Vernay meets General Kellermann, who reads from a letter reporting a 'victory gained by Buonaparte over the Austrians in Italy'.

Provenance: Granville Hastings Wheler (b. 1732), son of Granville Wheler (1701–1770), a Fellow of the Royal Society noted for his electrical experiments.

ESTC T117774.

CARING FOR THE BLIND

6| **[BLIND,** *Hospital for the.*] Les qui[n]ze vingtz de paris. Le grand pardon general de pleniere remission donné à perpetuité par noz saincts peres les Papes de Rome, aux bien faicteurs des Quinze-vingts aueugles de Paris, tant pour la reparation & bastimens de l'Eglise, que pour l'entretenement & nourriture des pauures aueugles. Et confirmé par nostre S. pere le Pape Paul cinquiesme à present seant ... [Paris?, between 1605 and 1610].

Printed broadside, 42 x 33.5 cm, woodcut below title depicting Saint Louis flanked by crowds of kneeling men and women with staffs, woodcut arms of Pope Paul V and French royal arms either side, woodcut initial, 65 lines of text; two worm tracks touching a few words, trimmed close at head, creases from folding; overall very good; contemporary ink signature 'Morel' at foot.









Le grand pardon general de pleniere remission donné à perpetuité par noz

Sain As peres les Papes de Rome, aux bien-faicteurs des Quinze-vingts Aueugles de Paris, tant pour la repararion & bastimens de l'Eglise, que pour l'entretenement & nourriture des pauures Aucugles. Et confir né par nostre S. percle Pape Paul cinquiesme à present seant, comme il apert par les Bulles de sa Saince

Osdicts Saincts Peres les Papes Deuement informez des pauuretez, a faires & necessitez de l'E slife & tolaprotecleur de la Foy Catholique Monsieur Sainct Loys, iadis Roy de France, en memoire & souvenance perpetuelle des troisce, s nobles &c. Availlans Cheualiers qui estoietallez auec la personne dudict S. Loys outre mer pour recouurer la terre saincle, lesquels eurent les yeur creuez des Satrazins infidelles & ennemys de noftre Foy Catholique & inhumainement furent tirannifez. Et à fin que d'iceux nobles & vaillans Chequaliers feust perpetuelle memoire, ledict Saince Loys sit faire & construire ladicte Eglise & hospital des pauures Quinze vingts aueugles en la noble ville de Paris. Et lay preuenn de mort ne les peuft fonder felon son intention, Pour pitié de laquelle chose nosdicts saincis Peres ont donné routes les graces, indulgences, pardons & remissions qui s'ensuyuent.

ET PREMIERE MENT Noidits Saincts Peres mesmement nostre S.Pere, lePape à present regnant ont donné puissance & auctorité aux Maistres Mini-Ares, & freres leurs procuteurs commis & deputez de par eux, de nommer deux iours par chacun an, tels que bon leur femblera, lesquels iouts nommez tous vrays confez & repentans qui visiteront les Eglises ordonnees du commencement des premieres vespres iusques au lendemain à Soleil couché d'iceux jours, & donneront pour l'entretenement dudit hospital aumosnes à leur deuotion, pour lesquels recevoir leur est permis deux sois par chacun an, selon que de tout teps auroit efté viité pour lesquels reccuoir leur est permismettre troncs ou caples, en toutes les Eglises Monasteres & autres lieux de ce Royaume, gaigneront & acqueront les graces, pardons & remissions cy apres declatez, & les malides & impotens qui ne pourront aller esdictes Eglises, en failant leur deuotion chez foy, & enuoyanti aumofne gaigneront auffi lesdits pardons & indulgences comme fi personnellement eusent visité les dices Eglises.

IT EM Pour iceux pardons gaigner & acquerir chacun se pourra confesseration Curé ou Vicaire ou autre Prestreseculier ou regolier, tel que bon leur semblera approuué de l'ordinaire, lesquels consesseurs durant les jours dudit pardon, trois jours deuant, & trois jours apres, les pourront absordre de tous pechez

oubliez à confesser, de toutes penitences enjoinctes non accomplies, de service enjoint pour penitence & que l'on auroit de la Me.

IT E M de tous biens mal acquis qu'on ne sçait à qui les rendre, en les mettant dedans les dits troncs ou capses apres deue diligences aite en demeuter of quittes & absoubs, & de ceux desqueis on est certain, satis faction precedente. Et generalement de tous cas, crimes, pechez & delicts, combien qu'ils soient grands & énormes, dont le sain& fiege n'en fust à conseiller, & d'iceux pechez donner absolution & pleiniere remission. k énormes, dont le lainét fregen en fult à confeillet, & d'iceux pechez donnet abfolution & pleiniete remiffion.

LTE M pourront les dicts confesses communer tous vœux dont seront require n'autre œutre de pieté & misericorde, except é seullement les vœux de Rome

Hieruralem S. Iaques, religion & chafteté absolution toutes-fois & quantes qu'il plaita aux bien-faicteurs.

IT E. M par preuilege special, donné & confirmé de nosdicts saincts Peres, les dicts bien-faicteurs pourront estire confesseurs feculiers ou reguliers approuuez de l'ordinaire durant le sour dudict pardon, les quels auront faculté & puissance de les absoudre de tous cas non reservez au sainct Siege Apostolique, pourrôt
aus acquerir vne fois en leur viè indulgence & remission plenière de tous leurs pechez, & essire pareillement confesseurs feculiers, ou reguliers, approuuez de l'ordinaire, qui les pourront absoudre en l'article de la mort de tous pechez sans pul excepter, & leur donner absolution & remission pleniere. Exortants nosdicts saincts Peres, tous sideles Chrestiens d'auoir esgard aux necessitez dudit Hospital, & ayder à l'entretenemet d'iceluy selon leur deuotion & moyen, donnant où enuoyant audichospital or, argent, fil, ou linge, soit pour l'sage de Eglise, au divin service, pour penser les malades, ou enseuellir les tres-passez, de la maison, ou autres chosés prositables pour la substantation des pauvres Aueugles, entretenement du divin service, & reparation dudict hospital.

ARTICLE SINGVLIER POVR LES STATIONS DE ROME.

ITEM Et de grace speciale, nosdits sain des Peres considerant que plusieurs Catholiques desirent & voudroient auoir visité les sain des Eglises de Rome. pour gaigner les grands pardons, indulgences & remissions, donnees à ceux qui les visitent eù visiteront, veulent ordonnét, que tous ceux & celles qui donne-ront a leur deuotion quelque aumosnes audic Hospital, & visiteront vne Eglise u deux selon la discretion desdicts confesseurs, & diront bien & deuotement fept fois Pater neffer, & sept fois Ane Maria, en la remission de leurs pechez, gagneront & acquerront toutes les indulgences & remissions données par les fainces Peres aus dictres Eglises de Rome, lesquels sont les Stations de tout le Careline & autre temps tant dedans les murs ou ville de Rome, comme dehois, comme fi personnellement visitoient és iours d'icelles Stations.

ITEM les malades & anciens, debilles & impotens, qui enuoyeront de leurs lites aumosnes dedans les dits troncs ou capses, gaigneront semblables indulgences, comme si personnellement eussent visité les dites Eglises de Rome. Participation de tous biens faicts en l'Eglife mil'ante.

An apparently unrecorded broadside giving the history of the Quinze-Vingts hospital for the blind in Paris, and detailing indulgences offered to its supporters, issued during the pontificate of Paul V (1605–1621) and the reign of Henri IV (1589–1610).

In 1260, Louis IX (known as Saint Louis) founded a hospital near to the Louvre fortress for three hundred poor, blind city dwellers. Known as the 'Hospice des Quinze-Vingt' (15 x 20 being 300), it was dedicated to the memory of those blinded while crusading in the Holy Land. The hospital survives to this day, as the Quinze-Vingts National Ophthalmology Hospital.

After describing Louis's foundation, the text explains that those visiting certain churches on two prescribed days of the year to pray for the hospital and give alms would be granted various pardons for their sins. Particular mention is made of those giving 'gold, silver, thread, or linen, either for the use of the church, at divine service, or for bandaging the sick or wrapping the deceased'. The 'sick, old, weak, and incapacitated' who sent alms were to be granted the same indulgences as those visiting the station churches in Rome, while anyone interfering with the publication of this broadside was to be excommunicated.

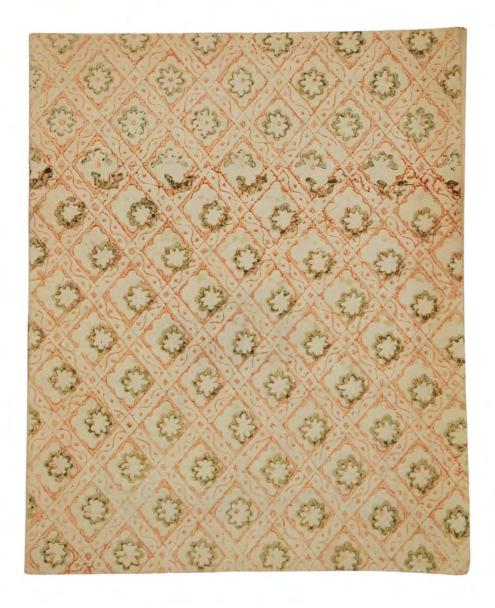
The final few lines, declaring the next prescribed day for such pardons as Palm Sunday and the ordained church as that of Caens, were no doubt printed specifically for when and where this broadside was publicly displayed.

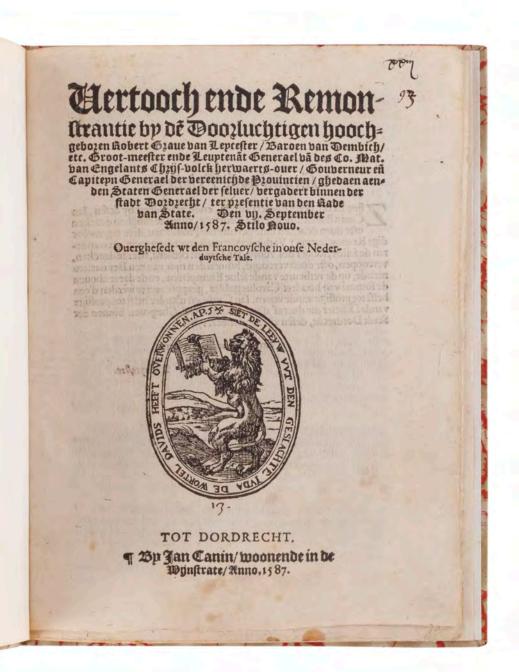
No copies traced on OCLC or CCFr.

CONFRATERNAL CONTINUITY

7 [CONFRATERNITIES]. Istituto della Confraternita della Cristiana Carità. *Milan, Giuseppe Marelli, 1788*.

4to, pp. 20; woodcut vignette on title, initial, and head- and tailpiece; a clean, fresh copy in contemporary patterned wrappers. £385





A superb copy of this work setting out the purpose and rules of the newly established *Confraternita della Cristiana carità*, set up with the aim of continuing the charitable work of the religious orders suppressed in the early 1780s as part of Joseph II's religious reforms.

The confraternity was formally created in a decree of 31st October 1787, with the explicit aim that each member should be responsible for a small area where he would act as a father to poor families. The present text describes the establishment of the confraternity, its aims, form, and governance (the same in every city where it is active), the collection of alms, the ways in which the confraternity can aid the work of parish priests, and how it can be promoted by parishes; it sketches instructions for treasurers and other officers, and describes the ways in which the confraternity is to interact with the broader church.

For a survey of eighteenth-century confraternities in Milan, see D. Garrioch, 'La persistence des confréries milanaises au XVIIIe siècle', *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine* 52, 4 (2005), pp. 50-73; OCLC records just one copy outside Italy, at Illinois.

8| [DUDLEY, Robert, Earl of Leicester.] Vertooch ende remonstrantie by de[n] doorluchtigen hoochgeboren Robert Grave van Leycester, Baroen van Dembich, etc. Groot-meester ende Leuytena[n]t Generael va[n] des Co. Mat. van Engelants Chriisvolck herwaerts-over, Gouverneur en Capiteyn Generael der vereenichde Provincien, ghedaen aenden Staten Generael der selver, vergadert binnen der stadt Dordrecht, ter presentie van den Rade van State. Den vii. September Anno 1587. Stilo Novo. Overghesedt wt den Francoysche in onse Nederduytsche tale. Dordrecht, Jan Canin, 1587.

8vo, ff. [6], gothic and roman letter, with large woodcut printer's device on title; some very minor staining, but a good copy, untrimmed in modern boards.

First edition in Dutch of the Earl of Leicester's justification of his conduct in Holland during the summer of 1587, delivered before the States-General in Dordrecht on 7 September 1587.

2007

Extract wt de Privilegie.

Zinne Excel. heeft gheaccordeert, ende accordeert by desen, Ian Canin Boeck drucker tot Dordrecht, alleen te moghen drucken ofte doen drucken inde gevnieerde Prouincien, dese jegenwoor dige Remonstrantie: Verbiedende ende interdicerende allen anderen de selfste, sonder des voorn. Ian Canins consent, naer te drucken, vercoopen, ofte doen vercoope, binnen den tijdt van een Iaer naesteo mende, op de verbeurte vande selue Exemplaren, ende daerenbouen de somme van hondert Carolus guldes, geappliceert te werden d'een helst tot prossiste vande voorn. Ian Canin, en d'ander helst tot prossiste vande Officier die daer af d'Executie doen sal, Ghegeuen binnen der Stadt Dordrecht, desen vij. September. 1587.

Ende was onderteyckent

R. Leycefter.



An Peeren bet is genorch openbact ende eeuen pederen ban bende die gantsche werele bekeut hoe dat na dien ghy

gantsche werekt bekent/hoe dat/na dien gip te vergeefs versocht hebr ghehadt/de hulpe en brstant van wthepmie Princen/epnielic door uwe groote instantien ende bede de Confinguane mpn Querste belieft heeft/so door medelis-

ben ban umen dee ritchen fraet om Gods dienft ende gine Beligie te voozderen/als ooch ter oozlaken bande oude vrientschap ende verbynteniffe tuffchen die Brincen ende Staten ban bepde bese Landen/te treden in onderhandelinghe ban cenighe hulpe ende bystant mette bereenichde Brouincie/fuler sp tot noch toe boltrocken heeft.

t'Deeft'b ten seluen tijde belieft met ghelijche instantie te benoogderen/en hare Mat. te bidden dat sp mp herwaerts ouer sepnde wilde/als hare Leuptenat Generael / om des te beter te belepden/ende te bedienen de saken vande selue Pzouincien/ vol ghens t'voogse. Tractaet.

D'welch ich ben te bzebe geweeft af te neme / tot benoozderinghe van Godes eere / van mijnen dienst tot hare Mat. ende bande affectie die ich dzage tot dese Landen / sonder acht te nemen noch op mijnen Duberdom die ruste verepscht / noch op de middelen die Godt ende hare Mat. belieft heeft mp te vergunnen om mp in eere te dzaghen / sonder dat het mp van noode waer om eenigse hoochept oft aensen van de Werelt aen te berden/sodanige repse/arbept/ende moepten.

Perwaerts ouer gecomen zönde / heeft het v belieft sonder eenith min versoech/goetwillichlic/en na uwen epgen beliefte/als blickt by uwe Acten/bouen den faet die ich hadde vähare Maiestepts Lieutenant Generael / my in handen te stellen/oochet Gouvernement / wt oozsake/soghy sepdet/dat de noot van uwe behoudenisse v daer toe dronghe ende dwongse.

Waerom ich ooch te bzeben was tielne aen tenemen/ende hebbet voozleden Jaer gedaen wat in min machte geweeft is/om des brants vooznemen te beletten nae de middelen/gelyck ghpweet/die ghp mp gheghenen hebt / ten welchen tyde is vereubert/ende wederom vercreghen wozden / het quartier vande Beluwe ende Betuwe.

An edition in French, Remonstrance faite aux Estats Generaux des Provinces confederees du Pais bas assemblez en la ville de Dordrecht le 6. de Septembre 1587 (Utrecht, Jan Corneille, 1587) bears a privilege dated 10 September and is preceded by an introductory letter dated 9 September addressed by Leicester to the United Provinces. Our edition, printed at Dordrecht and bearing a privilege dated 7 September, perhaps precedes the Utrecht edition, even though the title states that it is translated from the French. A Dutch translation of Leicester's introductory letter was separately printed by Jan Canin as Sekeren Brief ghesonden by den doorluchtigen hoochgeborenen Robert Grave van Leycester.

Knuttel 784. Library Hub records two copies only (Bodleian and British Library). OCLC adds a further copy in the UK (Cambridge) and four in the US (Huntington, Michigan, Newberry, and University of Pennsylvania).

NAPOLEON A 'MONSTER OF TYRANNY'

9| **[ENGHIEN, Louis-Antoine-Henri de Bourbon,** *duc d'.*] Détails sur l'arresration [sic] & la mort du duc d'Enghien. [Paris?, c. 1804?].

Single sheet (27 x 42 cm), central woodcut at head depicting the execution of the duc d'Enghien flanked by woodcut portraits of 'S.A.S. le Prince de Condé' and 'Monseigneur le duc d'Enghien', below which 4 columns of text comprising 136 lines; creases from folding, some creasing and tearing to edges with minor loss (not touching woodcuts or text), a few marks, remains of tape to blank verso.

£300

Unrecorded popular broadside recounting the infamous arrest and execution of Louis-Antoine duc d'Enghien (1772–1804) at the instigation of Napoleon Bonaparte. Between 1792 and 1801 the duc served in the counter-revolutionary army of émigrés commanded by his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, later moving to Ettenheim in Germany. In 1804 he was accused of conspiring with the British in a royalist plot to overthrow Napoleon, and was



executed on the First Consul's orders in the moat of the Château de Vincennes on 21 March. The killing of the last descendant of the House of Condé shocked the aristocracy of Europe, and only a few months later Napoleon crowned himself Emperor of the French.

This royalist account, in which the duc is the 'hero' and Napoleon the 'tyrant', opens with a description of Enghien's arrest at Ettenheim by General Ordener, the duc jumping from his bed and grabbing a gun in his night shirt when his house is surrounded. Taken to Strasbourg for questioning, the duc is told to bring only 'one or two shirts' with him, thereby realising his fate. At Vincennes, all is done 'to weaken the indomitable courage that the hero had so often shown during ten years of battles and glory' but Napoleon's 'cowardly hope' is thwarted. But while Enghien moves his captors to sympathy, Napoleon is pitiless, sending a letter with the three words 'Condemned to death'. Refused his requests to see a priest and to send a letter, ring and lock of hair to his lover Charlotte de Rohan, the duc is accompanied to his place of execution by Generals Savary and Murat (the latter telling him 'you have no friends here') and shot by a squad of gendarmes d'élite, a scene depicted in the central woodcut. The text ends with a romantic ballad ('Romance du duc d'Enghien') in which the duc laments his fate, with the refrain 'O monstre de la tyrannie! Ta rage finit mes amours'.

Not found on OCLC or CCFr.



S. A. S. LE PRINCE DE CONDÉ.

DÉTAILS Sur l'Arrestation & la Mort DU DUC D'ENGHIEN.

Monseigneun Le Duc D'Enguien vivait retiré depuis trois ans à Ettenheim, où des affaires de famille Pavaient appelé; il y demeurait dans une propriété qu'il avaient appelé; il y était établi avec l'agrément de l'é-lecteur de Bade et du consentement de Boonaparte, qui

en avait été instruit par l'électeur. Le 15 mars 1804, le général Ordener se rendit à Ettenheim avec le général Fririon; ils y arrivèrent le soir. Le due d'Enghein était à peine couché qu'on l'avertit qu'on entendait du bruit autour de sa maison; il saute de son lit, en chemise, saisit son fusil; un de ses valets de pied en prend un autre; ils ouvrent la senètre, Le duc d'Enghien crie: Qui va là? et sur la réponse impertinente d'un gendarme, ils allaient faire fen; mais le baron Greinsteim, son premier gentilhomme, lui arracha son arme, en lui disant que toute defense serait inutile, Cependant il fit promettre au baron de Greinsteim, qui s'était couché tout habillé, que si l'on demandait le duc d'Enghien, il se nommerait. Les armes sont déposées sur une table; le duc passe à la hate un pantalon et une veste de chasse: il n'a pas le tems de mettre des bottes; on monte l'escalier, on entre le pistolet au poing, et on demande qui de vous est le duc d'Enghien ? Le baron garde le silence; on renouvelle l'interpellation, même silence; le duc jeta on regard de mépris sur son premier gentilhomme, et dit aux gendarmes: « Si vous venez pour l'arréter, ous devez avoir son signalement; cherchez-le, « Ceuxi, croyant parler à un des gens du duc, répondent :



« Si nous l'avions, nous ne vous ferions pas de ques-tions. Puisque vous ne voulez pas le désigner, mar-

Le Duc D'ENGHIEN , arrivé à Strasbourg , fut interrogé sur les motifs de son séjour à Ettenheim, il répondit qu'il s'y était fixé à cause de son attachement pour la princesse de Rohan, qui avait son habitation dans cette ville. On le conduisit avec tous les émigrés pris à Ettenheim, dans la citadelle de Strasbourg. Le 18 mars, de grand matin, les portes de sa pri on s'ouvrent; des gendarmes entourent son lit, et le forcent de s'hades gendarmes entourent son lit, et le forcent de s'ha-biller à la hête. Ses gens accourent, il sollicit el a permis-sion d'emmener son fidèle Joseph; on lui dit qu'il n'en aura pas besoin. Il demande quelle quantité de linge il peut emporter avec lui; on lui repond; une ou deux chemises. Alors le prince perdit tout espoir, et prévit bien le sort qui l'attendait: il distribua à ses compagnons d'infortune tout l'argent qu'il avait sur lui, il ne garda que quelques Louis ; il embrassa ses fidèles amis , et leur dit un éternel adieu. Les portes se refermèrent ; et ils purent entendre résonner les chaînes dont on chargea les mains du duc. On court jour et nuit sans prendre le moindre rafraîchissement; on arrive le 20, à quatre heures et demie du soir , aux portes de la capitale, près la barrière Saint-Martin, La se trouve un courrier qui apporte l'ordre de filer le long des murs, et de gaguer Vincennes.

Tout était calculé avec une précision perfide pour ensevelir cet attentat dans les ombres de la nuit, et pour en assurer l'éxécution. La promptitude de l'enlevement , la rapidité du voyage , avaient pour but d'étonner, d'affaiblir cet indomptable courage que le héros avait si souvent déployé pendant dix années de combats et de gloire; mais le lâche espoir du tyran fut pleinement trompé : la fermeté du grand homme repon-

dit à la valeur du guerrier; il parla avec la noblesse et la simplicité qui convenzient a son caractère et à sa vertu. Înterroge pourquoi il avait porte les armes contre son pays, il repondit : " J'ai combattu avec ma famille pour recouvrer l'héritage de mes ancêtres ; mais depuis que la paix est faite, j'ai posé les armes, et j'ai re-connu qu'il n'y avait plus de rois en Europe. « Ses juges , frappés de tant d'intrépidité et d'innocence, hésitèrent un moment ; ils écrivirent au tyran pour savoir sa résolution définitive. Celui - ci renvoie la lettre avec ces trois mots an .bas : condamné a mont.

Au sitôt après la lecture du jugement, le malheureux prince demanda un ministre de la religion pour remplir ses derniers devoirs. Un sourire insultant et preque général accompagna la réponse que lui fit un de ces misérab'es, et dont voic les termes: « Est-ce que tu veux mourir comme un capucin ? " Tu demandes un prêtre, bah! ils sont tous couchés à cette heure-ci. " Le prince indigné ne profère pas un mot, s'agenouille, élève son âme à Dien; et après un moment de recueillement, se relève, et dit : « Marchons. »

Murat et Savary étaient présens à l'exécution; le premier, beau frère, et l'autre, aide-de-camp de Buo-naparte. En allant à la mort, monseigneur le duc d'Enghien désira qu'on remît à une personne qui lui était extrêmement chère , une tresse de cheveux, une lettre et un anneau. Un soldat s'en était chargé ; Savary s'en aperçoit, les saisit en s'écriant : « Personne ne doit faire ici les commissions d'un traitre.

Au moment d'êtré frappé, monseigneur le duc d'En-ghien, de l'air le plus intrépide, dit aux gendarmes : « Allons, mes amis. — Tu n'as point d'amis ici, dit une

voix insolente et féroce. « C'était celle de Murat. Il fut à l'instant fusillé dans la partie orientale des fesses du château, à l'entrée d'un petit jardin.



Monseigneur le Duc D'ENGHIEN.

ROMANCE du Duc d'ENGHIEN.

Hélas! pour moi quelles a larmes / J'entends du trouble ici, soudain. Déjà , se disent les gendarmes , Oui, nous tenons le Duc d'ENGHIEN. O Monstre de la tyrannie! Ta rage finit mes amours. Va, c'est bien pour ma douce amie, Que j'expose mes dernie s jours. Quelle est donc l'horrible furie Qui les conduit à la fureur:

Tous ces bourreaux de ma Patrie Mettent le comble à mon malheur. O monstre, etc.

Pour se venger de ma vaillance. Conduit, battu par le soldat : Hélas! je croyais bien en France, N'être qu'un prisonnier d'Etat. O monstre, etc.

A Paris , bientôt l'on m'emmene ; La nuit, le jour j'étais trainé Dans l'horrible fort de Vincenne, Je me voyais abandonné.

O monstre, etc.

Dans les prisons les plus obscures, Je goûtais quelque repos.
J'entends des paroles bien dures,
C'étaient mes infâmes bourreaux. O monstre, etc.

En paraissant devant mes juges, Je n'envisageais pas mon sort; Mais, m'accablant bientot d'injures, Ils me conduisent à la mort. O monstre, etc.

MANUSCRIPT WELSH SONGS AND VOCABULARY

10| **EVANS, William.** A New English-Welsh Dictionary: containing all Words necessary for reading an English Author; wherein not only the corresponding British is given to the English, and the various Significations properly ranged; but also every English Word is accented to prevent a bad Pronunciation ... Carmarthen, Printed for John Ross, and Richard Rhydero: also sold by Mr. Raikes, Glocester [and nine others in Bristol, Brecon, Pont-y-Pool etc. etc] ... 1771.

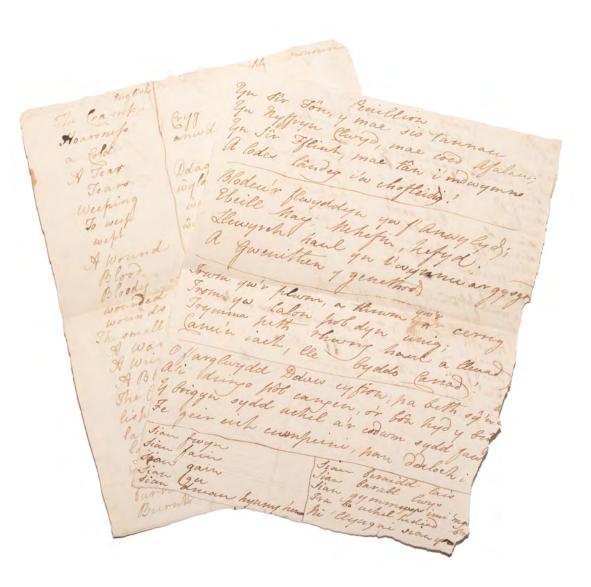
8vo, pp. vii, [359], with a 2 page list of subscribers; slight pale dampstain; a very good copy in contemporary speckled sheep, joints rubbed, covers scraped; ownership signature of B Greenly, dated 1788, with one page of Welsh poetry and thirteen pages of manuscript Welsh-English vocabulary notes on the endleaves and three 8vo leaves laid in. £750

First edition, Evans's only work, apparently compiled while he was a student at Carmarthen College, a dissenting academy. He was afterwards a pastor in Dorset before his early death in c. 1776. He intended his dictionary as particularly useful to 'young Divines, who are obliged to officiate in the Welsh language' but have been educated in English.

The endpapers and the loose leaves inserted in this copy are covered in manuscript vocabulary notes comprising Welsh to English translations of numerous geographical and topographical features such as appear in place names; a list of the Welsh names for various border towns; an incomplete list (English to Welsh) of medical terms and body parts; and four four-line 'penillion' (improvised harp songs):

Yn Sîr Fôn, y mae sio tannau, Yn Nyffryn Clwyd, mae coed Afalau ...

[In Anglesey there are six strings [i.e. a harp] In the Vale of Clwyd there are apple trees ...]



FLOWERS OF VIRTUE ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN

11| **[FIOR DI VIRTÙ.]** Fior di virtù istoriato utilissimo a' fanciulli, e ad ogni fedel cristiano. Di nuovo rivisto, e con somma diligenza ricorretto. Faenza, Presso l'Archi, [1750s?].

Small 8vo, pp. 64 (misnumbered in places); with 35 woodcut vignettes in the text; title with woodcut vignette within woodcut typographic frame; some running titles slightly shaven, sporadic light foxing, small loss to fore edge of last few leaves, not affecting text, but a very good copy sewn in later plain blue wrappers.

£375

Extremely rare edition of the *Fior di virtù*, a celebrated work on virtues and vices, illustrated by thirty-five charming popular woodcuts, specifically printed for the moral instruction of children.

Traditionally attributed to Tommaso Gozzadini (1260–1330), it first appeared in manuscript in the early fourteenth century in Bolognese vernacular, later followed by numerous printed editions and translations which continued to be published well into the nineteenth century, often reusing old woodblocks.

It consists of forty chapters, 'each of which discusses a particular virtue or a vice by drawing a comparison with an animal, citing Classical and medieval authors for moral explanations, and providing an exemplum (or story) that illustrates the chapter's moral point' (British Library, online).

OCLC and ICCU records only a single copy, at the Biblioteca Casanatense.



la verità, e per questo mira- | della Fortezza Tullio dice : colo entrà in un Monastero, dove fini la sua vita in servizio di DIO.

Della Fortezza . Ortezza è di tre maniere. La prima è esser gagliardo nella persona per natura. La seconda è audacia d'animo in non voler temere niuna cosa contraria , questa e vera Forrezza . La terza e pazienza in voler sostenere pazientemente egni angustia, e tribulazione : questa è vera Virtu, ma non Fortezza.



S 1 può comparare la Virtà gli occhi aperti a onde se gli cacciatori lo vanno cacciando, | ne si conosce nella pazienza esso subito, che li sente, au- Socrate dice, la pazienza è madacemente và a combattere con lero senza paura, e for- dice: Chi vuoi combattere con temente si mette alla feroce l'avversità, bisogna atmarsi battaglia . Di questa Virtu di pozienza .

L' uomo debbe esser forte nella betraglia , e sofferente nelle avversità. Seneca dice : Chi e forte, e libero . Socrate dice: Maggior prudenza è fag-gir quando bisogna, che mo-rire: Frate Egidio Compagno di S. Francesco dice: Lu Fortezza è in molti modi La prima è di esser animoso senza paura nel pericolo della morte, quando non può fat altio. La seconda è esser animoso per la continuata usanza di battaglia. La terza è esser animoso per ajuto della sua compagnia. La quarta è esset animoso quando trova l' avversario debole, ne questi modi di fornizza, è virtuosa . La quinta è perfetta e virtuosa, quando le persone vegliono esser forti, e costanti per non ricever disonore, e mancamento pell' anima , o nella persona, o per la Fede, o per la Repubblica . Silomone dice : La sapienza delle perso-

Della Fortezza. ESEMPIO. Della Virtu della Fortezza renza causa alcuna. La secon-si legge nel Testamento da, temere, alcuna cosa più Vecchio, che vi fu uno chia- che non si conviene, e questa mato Sansone, il quale era il si chiama vilrà d'animo. La più forte uomo del mondo, terza non poter sostener ale fece molte prodezze, come | cana avversirà per debolezza si può vedere nella Bibbia , d' animo , e questa si chiae la sua fortezza era nelli Capelli; ma li Filistei , con quali esso faceva guerra, lo fecero ingannare dalla sua propria amata , chiamata Dalide, la quale nel tempo, chi lui dormiva, gli tagliò i Capelli, e così i Filistei lo presero , e gli cavarono gli occhi , poi lo menarono nel Tempio, ove ogni uomo gli eta d'intotno beffandolo. Allota Sansone si fece menar da un garzone ad una Colonna, la quale susteneva il Tempio, e quando fu alla Colonna, nel Tempio .

Del Timore .

ser paurose nell' animo suo : renza causa alcuna. La seconma fievolezza,



Presentate il Coniglio ov-vero la Lepre, la qual' è il abbracciolla, e tirolla al for-te, che gittà il Tempie per terta, diendo con gran vo-ento, subito fugge. E di cei muora Sansone con tutti questo vizgo Salomone dice: i suoi nemici , e così morì Niuna cosa fa l'uomo più ticon sutti quelli, ch' erano mido, che la cattiva coscien-nel Tempio.

Del Timore, ne delle sue male opere. Te-Imore è Vizio contratio rentino dice : Vuoi tu esset Alla Forrezza, ed è di sempre senza paura fa sempre tre maniere . La prima è es- | bene , e parla poco , e bene .

B \$

ESEM-

DE NATVRÆ

STATE OF THE PARTY

DIVINIS CHARA-CTERISMIS;

SEV

Raris & admirandis spectaculus, causis, indiciis, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, Libri 11.

D. CORN. GEMMA, Louaniensi, Regio Medicinæ professore.

Peculiarem partis veriusque materiem vel argumentum sequens pagina planius explicabit.



ANTVERPIÆ,
Ex officina Christophori Plantini,
Architypographi Regij.
M. D. LXXV.

MONSTERS, COMETS, AND OTHER PRODIGIES OF NATURE

12 | **GEMMA, Cornelius.** De naturae divinis characterismis, seu raris & admirandis spectaculis, causis, indiciis, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis universi, libri II [– seu raris & admirandis spectaculis in universo, tomus secundus]. *Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1575.*

2 vols in one, 8vo, pp. I: 229, [10], [1 (blank)], II: 284, [35], [1 (blank)]; with 64 woodcut illustrations, woodcut device to each title; old repair to small worm-hole at inner blank margin of title, the odd marks, but a very good set in contemporary Spanish vellum, spine lettered in ink, vestigial ties to fore-edge. £3750

First edition of Gemma's 'disquisition on portents and prodigies in nature of every description, with their supposed connection with human affairs' (Ferguson I, 309).

Published some six years after his *De arte cyclognomica*, the *De naturae divinis characterismis* studies bodies and events apparently contrary to scientific knowledge, from androgynes and conjoined twins to monsters, dreams, and comets, seeking to formalise the art of forecasting from such events. Inspired by the 1572 supernova, observed by Gemma two days before Tycho Brahe (who used the discovery to dispute celestial immutability), the work's numerous woodcuts by Antoon van Leest and Gerard Janssen van Kampen include many on astronomy, among them the first scientific depiction of the aurora.

'Cornelius felt that he was the first to develop this particular field, although he recognized that his treatise belonged in the same general category as that of Fracastoro on the sympathy and antipathy of things, that of Frenel on the hidden causes of things, that of Levinus Lemnius on occult miracles of nature, that of Pomponazzi on incantations, and that of Peucer on divinations. It was true that there had been previous collections of monsters or prodigies, but they lacked system and set forth no regular method of predicting from these.' (Thorndike VI, pp. 406-7).

USTC 401650; Adams G373; Caillet II, 4450; Durling 2042; Ferguson I, pp. 308-309; Voet 1243; Wellcome 2735.

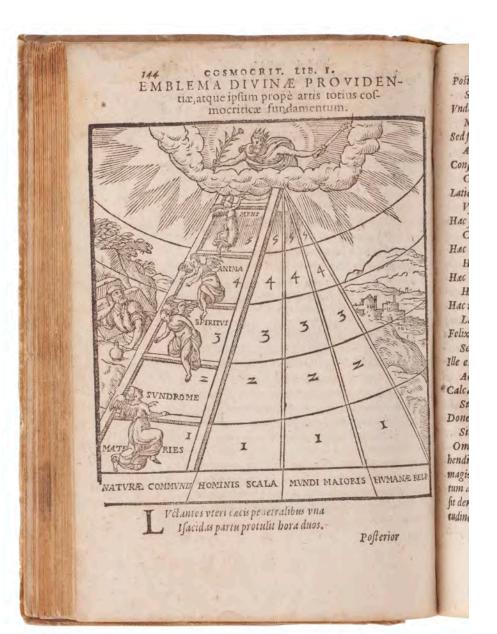
COSMOCRIT. LIB. I. Prodigiosæ species monstrorum. na natum 1512. Tale refert Romana historia.

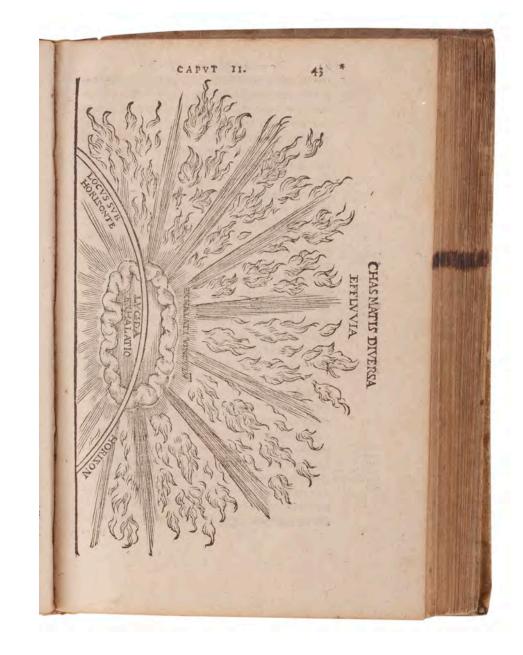
ac feelerum vindices, inuidia fimulo in genus humanum acrius incitati; illi verò tanquam magni regis satellites, aures atq, oculi, (vt Philo inquit) qui per natura scalamascedentes iugiter , descendente sq & madata Dei ad genus mor tale perferunt nostrasq vicisim preces ad vniuersi prasidem Deum.cum minus conuenerit, propter iniquam propor tionem inter ens primum & ignobilem hanc materiem, etiam summa beneficia nobis diunitus sine mediatoribus elargiri.nec scio an vllum maius existat erga mortales tum

diuini amoris tum providentia argumentum.

Ita quidem se habent monstra in vniuerfo, cuncta pro-farum ordine priè (vt concludam epilogistice) ad vnum formatorem spi-cohætetium. ritum referenda, ceu proximam causaminter effectrices vel effectricium instrumentum. Relique sunt imprimis velut antesignana Deus & Angeli, & Cacodemones: secudo caleftia corpora: ac postremo ipsa materies, spirituuma, in singulis, & animarum conditio miser anda, peccati turpitudine à priore fælicitate delapsa. Neque iam difficile est in alis si- etio prodimiliter ratiocinari que intra minoris mundi circuitus noua, giofarom re-& insolitaratione contingunt nam & humoribus nostroru ponbus solent corporum, rebus q, contentis multa obueniunt, in prodigio-occurrere. rum catalogum refereda . Nullum ferè vaforum genus ex- & tymptoistit, nulla cauitas, aut recessus cui non lapides admirandi, Cape & res metallica, vermes, & animalcula omnis generis, quandoque & humani artificij imitamenta nascantur. cur enim consimilibus causis qua terra viscera ferunt quotidie non etiam in animalibus procreentur? sunt enim vbique meatus varij sensiles at que insensiles proprio quodam sen-su & facultate præditi: inest his ipsis opifex calor ideis in-cisvicadininumeris procreandarum rerum longe plenisimus : accedit rand a. materies multiformis, que pro sui diversitate ab eodem calore inverdum discutitur, interdum putrescens leuiter ani-

matur:







A NEW BOOK IS A NEW FRIEND

13 [HUET, Pierre-Daniel.] Le grand tresor historique et politique du florissant commerce des Hollandois, dans tous les etats et empires du monde ... Ouvrage aussi curieux que nécessaire à tous les négocians. *Paris*, François *Fournier*, 1714.

12mo, pp. [24, lacking the final leaf of the table], 332, [2]; woodcut initials; occasional very light foxing; very good in contemporary calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red; some wear to corners, a few marks to covers; engraved bookplate of 'Mathieu Bonafous de Lyon' to front pastedown.

Later edition of this work on Dutch commerce and trade attributed to Pierre-Daniel Huet (1630–1721), famous as the editor of the Delphin Classics, with a charming bookplate.

Following a swift summary of European commerce from the year 1000, the text examines Dutch manufacturing and merchandise, and trade between the United Provinces and Europe, Asia, and, in particular, the East Indies.

This copy contains the engraved bookplate of the French botanist Matthieu Bonafous (1793–1852) of Lyon, director of Turin's royal gardens. Beneath his name runs the text, 'I read a good book for the first time and take therefrom the same pleasure as if making a new friend. I reread a book that I have read, and it is an old friend that I see again' (*trans*). This charming *pensée* is occasionally, as here, attributed to Voltaire, or described as a 'Chinese proverb'.

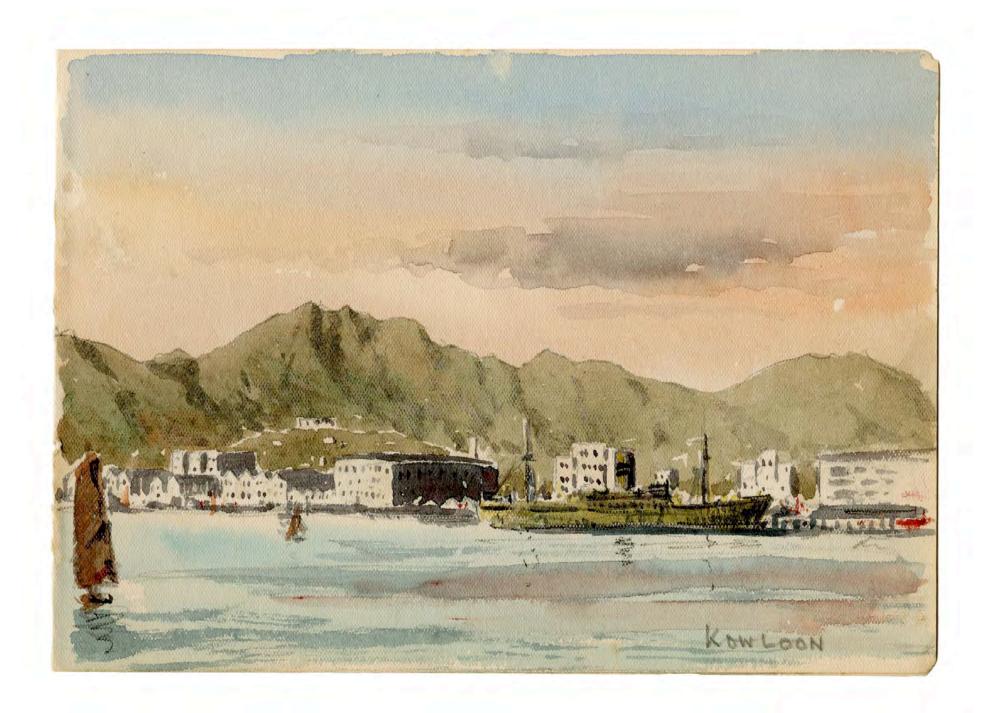
SKETCHES OF THE FAR EAST

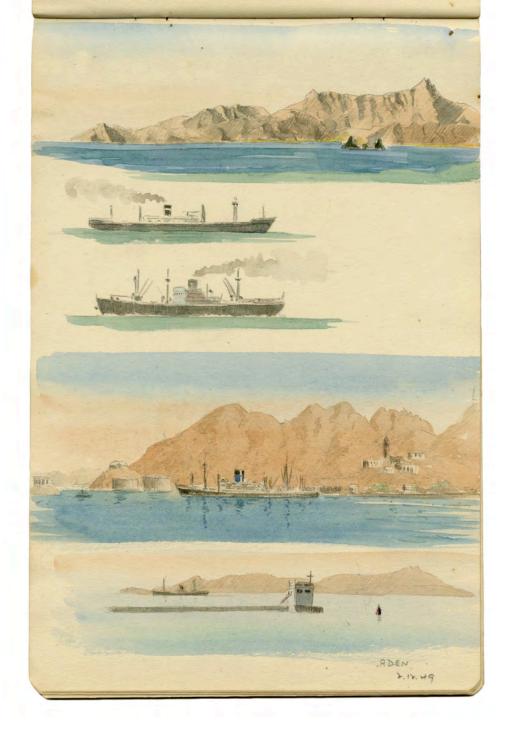
14 | **KNIGHT, Trevor George Crosby.** Sketchbook, loose drawings and watercolours. *Far East, 1945, 1948-49, 1951.*

Sketchbook ('The Public Schools Drawing Book, Reeves & Sons Ltd, London', 17.5 x 26.5 cm) containing 16 leaves with 50 pencil, ink and watercolour sketches, captioned and dated, upper cover signed 'T.G.C. Knight'; together with 23 loose ink and watercolour sketches (11.5 x 14.5 cm to 19.5 x 27 cm), some captioned, dated and signed; light staining to upper cover of sketchbook; overall very good.

£850

A fine collection of accomplished drawings and watercolours executed by Trevor George Crosby Knight MBE (b. 1915) while travelling in the Far East as a mercantile assistant in the 1940s, comprising attractive coastal and harbour views, and excellent sketches of steamships, sailing boats and junks.





Knight served in the Indian Army during the Second World War, rising to the rank of Captain, and the earliest images here show the lake and boat club at Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu, southern India, in August 1945. In November 1948 he travelled with his wife Eileen to Hong Kong, a trip recorded here in attractive images of Castle Peak Bay, Shek O, the Pat Sin Leng mountain range, Kowloon, and Sha Tin. The majority of pictures record his voyage from Liverpool to the Far East in November and December 1949, which took in Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Malta, Tangiers, Casablanca, and Le Havre, a journey captured here in charming views of coastlines, harbours, lighthouses, and ships including *SS Peleus*. Other images show 'Yangtsze junks nr Hankow' and 'Port Swettenham' (Port Klang, Malaysia). Knight remained active in the Far East into the 1970s and was awarded an MBE in 1983.

WITH MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF A PRIEST'S OPPOSITION TO UNIGENITUS

15 | [LE GROS, Nicolas.] Abrégé chronologique des principaux evenemens qui ont précedé la constitution Unigenitus, qui y ont donné lieu, ou qui en sont les suites. Avec les 101 propositions du P. Quesnel mises en parallelle avec l'ecriture et la tradition. *Utrecht, Corneille Guil. Le Febvre, 1730*.

12mo, pp. 96, with pp. 35 of manuscript notes in ink in a contemporary hand (+ blanks) bound between pp. 42 and 43; text within ruled border, woodcut initials; light toning, a little light spotting; overall very good in eighteenth-century brown morocco, gilt dentelle borders to covers, spine in compartments tooled and lettered in gilt, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; a little wear to extremities.

£750

First edition of this work relating to the 1713 anti-Jansenist papal bull known as *Unigenitus*, including an extraordinary unpublished manuscript account of a provincial French priest's career and opposition to the bull, which earned him a place on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*.

ABREGE 1730. le Greffe de la Cour, fera pour posterité un monument perpetuel zele que le Parlement a temoin dans cette occasion.

d'excommunication contre un la qui étant interrogé par ordre du Grad Vicaire, avoit répondu, qu'il croin apostasier s'il recevoit la Cooffe tion.

Juin. Le grand ouvrage de M M fuet Evêque de Meaux, compose, l'ordre de Louis XIV. pour la des fe des IV. fameux Articles du Cla gé de 1682, paroît malgré les anns tions du Cardinal Ministre pour less prim r.



a papier insert dans celiure civit destiné a continuer en manuscrit la suite des époques depuis le mois de Juin 1730. A Liege on affiche une senter Mais des occupations June autre espece agant fait Evader dema memoire la suite exacte. deus époques sux quelles les nouvelles Ecclesiaftiques supplient plus au long; j'ai enfin change de dessein: Expour me vagrembler lous mes youx tous les motifs de reconnoissance envers Dicu qui adrigat mefaire connoitre sa Virit, et me faire la grace de me Victorer pour Elle mon intention urdefaire icy comme une vica. pitulation de toute la part que sa divine misericarde apermesque aye ene dans les affaires presentes de l'Eglise.

> nea Paris le 6 mars 1687 et buprise le & sur les Fonts de Saine Swerin Confirmé à 12 ans le 45 dimunche de Cavême 1698, admis ila premiere Communionte mardi de Paques Scrivant contur

Reglede For ou de Discipline; que par respect pour vos defenses inche ni enseigne ni cerit, ni là nidit rien pour ou contre la dice confilute que je suivrois encore anjourdant Cameme conduite, sijene craigno que mon sidence nefust una any tation June doctrine qui nest point Du tout celle que J. C. nous a appris partui même ou par ses apores par lighteston Eponte; et question Le précepte de l'apoire, quand ce tire un ange qui nuvoit diert atte Conf. Des quelle minscigne autrethose que ceque nore divin Mairerow a appris, je ne puis lapprouver, 1; Laccepter, nime taire en conjung Je me joirs done ave joie à tens de mes Confreses qui son dans le mêmes fentimens à ce sujet; naques D'autre regret que d'avoir attende Si tard à me delaver : Protefrance on refte que l'ai en etouraiton lours une soumilion parfain pour les décisions del Eglise, un attachement in violable pourle saint siege une profonde vent ration pour M. S. P. Le Pape, a out le respect possible pour V. g. de la quelle je me fais gloire

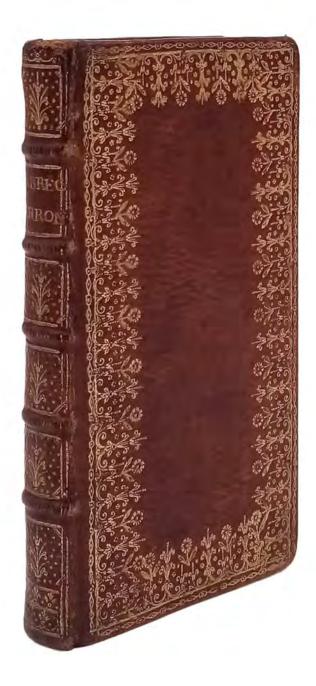
Murebeigneur Le tres humble et obissant Servitur Barbaultprim Havisin, Buchlier en These case of Cave De Bouillant

prosent copies que je fis decette lettre then fut his a Paris au 17 mensis & bumber au milieu des de creurs, et entuite à my le card de noaitles qui infull beaucoup mes aris meblumorers in the stragul le form de la confirmation Thurs n'actaquent que la formet Wartement ne protegeantque censey mais la lettre des 222 Curis du sivuse de Paris signée en commun six jours après épaula la mienne. This la dans la Guzette d'Hollande duit Tanvier 1717 que dans la place de 14 marie sur la Minerue "Executive dela hante justice upris avoir har angue le peuple brula sur un échaffand grand numbre de leures des Clerges ridamans, entre autres qu'il denomina Juliard la lestre commune des 222 Curis et insuite la mienne. Cependant M. VEvêque de Senlis garda le silence sur les tettre des six Curts et sur la mienne mais à (mpy les capacins prenant le parti Teleur Confrere riquiderent leurs langues, et je fus heureux. De ne leur avoir point donne lien Hettequer mes mours. Les principana bourgeois alaville, laplus part parens du Afterder furent tres irrites contra moi Jous les aures me blamarent musty arrive les bonnes inventions himon Enegene Durie ils heardent. y Pavois in Vinte etains.

Issued by Pope Clement XI, *Unigenitus* had condemned 101 propositions in Pasquier Quesnel's *Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament* as blasphemous and heretical. Attributed to the Jansenist Nicolas Le Gros (1675–1751), a former canon of Reims cathedral who had joined the schismatic Church of Utrecht, the *Abrégé* comprises a chronological table, from 1073 to 1730, detailing events leading up to and following the promulgation of *Unigenitus*, the text of the bull, and an examination of Quesnel's condemned propositions.

The remarkable 35-page autobiographical manuscript inserted in the middle of the printed text was written (from internal evidence) by one J.P. Barbault. After noting his birth in Paris on 6 March 1687, Barbault's narrative begins with his education and early clerical career (MA 1703, studies at the Séminaire Saint-Nicolas-du-Chardonnet from 1707 etc.). In 1711 he became principal of the college at Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, and he gives an extraordinary account of his dealings with Françoise de Brancas, Princesse d'Harcourt, and her agents, who attempted to move the college into another building against his will (they claiming that the new premises would be less noisy and him objecting that they would be too hot for the children etc.). In 1713 Barbault moved to the curacy of Bouillant at Crépy-en-Valois, spending, according to his account, eighteen months in a detailed study of the 101 articles condemned by *Unigenitus*, and finding only four to be 'de mauvaise foi'. When the bull and supporting documents were required to be publicly read in the diocese of Senlis in 1714, Barbault 'eluded obedience', he tells us, by merely showing the texts to his parishioners and telling them not to waste their time reading them since they condemned a book they were unfamiliar with. Barbault then transcribes a letter he wrote to the Bishop of Senlis on 20 November 1716 protesting against the bull, a copy of which, he says, was read at Paris to Cardinal Noailles 'who laughed at it greatly' - it was this letter that earned Barbault a place on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. A copy of another letter to the Bishop, of 19 January 1717, follows, and the manuscript ends with the text of an appeal against *Unigenitus* made on 22 November 1718 by Barbault and other local priests giving their support to the so-called 'appellants'.

OCLC shows 2 copies in the UK (Ushaw College and Trinity College Cambridge) and 3 in the US (Illinois, Kansas, and Stanford).



CAPTURING AND KEEPING HEARTS

16 [LOVE.] La clef des coeurs. Paris, Jean-Baptiste Loyson, 1676.

12mo, pp. [16], 125, [3 blank]; engraved allegorical frontispiece, woodcut initials, head-pieces; a little light foxing; very good in contemporary calf, spine in compartments decorated and lettered in gilt; somewhat worn, head of spine skilfully repaired; a few early ink corrections; modern private collector's book label to front pastedown.

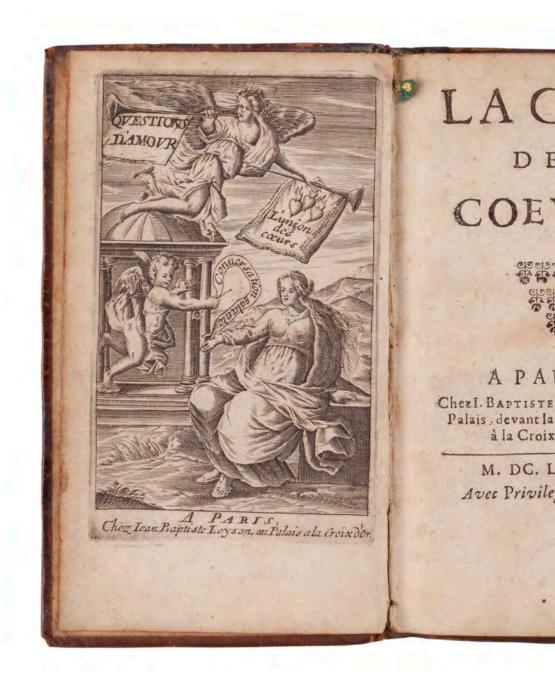
£375

Scarce early edition (first 1670) of this work on love by an anonymous writer, with a handsome frontispiece showing Cupid handing a key to a woman, beneath an angel trumpeting 'the union of hearts'. Dedicated to the Marquis de Louvois (1641–1691), Secretary of State for War under Louis XIV, the first part of the text discusses the universality of love, the relationship between love and beauty, and means for rendering oneself loveable. The second part is specifically addressed to women ('la plus belle et ... la plus ravissante partie de la terre') and provides advice on choosing the right lover, and winning and keeping their heart.

Not in Barbier. OCLC finds only 3 copies of this edition (BnF, Princeton, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg). All early editions appear to be scarce.

17| **LUCRETIUS.** De rerum natura libri sex. *Paris, Hiérosme de Marnef and Guillaume Cavellat, 1567.*

16mo, pp. 264, [8, index]; with engraved printer's device on title, typographical initials and head- and tail-pieces, shoulder notes and running titles throughout; some occasional faint spotting and light browning, shoulder notes occasionally just shaved by the binder (with loss of a single character at most), 2 tiny holes in final leaf (not affecting text); late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century vellumbacked boards; rubbed and bumped, spine label missing; crude sketch of a bust on a pedestal on rear pastedown. £600



LVCRETII

CARI POETÆ, AC
PHILOSOPHI VETVSTISSIMI,

RERVM NATVRA LIBRI
SEX.

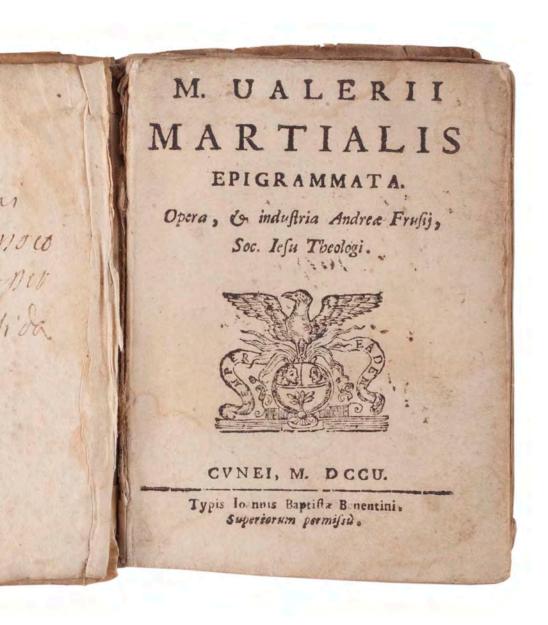


PARISIIS,

Apud Hieronymum de Marnef, & Guilielmū Cauellaf Sub Pelicano, Monte D. Hilarij.

1567.





Rare pocket edition of Lucretius, a reissue of de Marnef and Cavellat's similarly rare 1564 edition, with the same collation. The great poem is preceded by Petrus Crinitus's brief biography of the author.

Provenance: 'G. Dodd Eton Coll.' (inscription along lower edges, probably early nineteenth-century); Archibald McNeill, with his presentation inscription: 'J. Couper Esq.[,] a trifling memento of a few chattings on men & books – as enjoyable as they were – unfortunately – few, during the summer of 1874', signed 'ye Special B. M. News', below which another hand (presumably Couper's) has written '(Arch.d McNeill)'.

Adams L1665; Gordon 202A.

PROVINCIALLY PRINTED AND EDITED BY LOYOLA'S SECRETARY

18 | **MARTIAL.** M. Ualerii Martialis epigrammata. Opera, et industria Andreae Frusij, Soc. Iesu Theologi. *Cuneo, typis Ioannis Baptistae Benentini, 1705*,

16mo, pp. 335, [1 blank]; woodcut device to title, initials and tail-piece; closed tears (without loss) at foot of C2 and F7, small loss to lower margins of M1 and M2 affecting only catchwords; light damp staining, a few marks, but overall a good in contemporary stiff vellum, title inked to spine; front hinge split, boards somewhat marked and worn; contemporary ink notes to endpapers including the name 'Ardutius'.

£175

Scarce pocket edition of Martial's *Epigrams* as edited by the notable French Jesuit André des Freux (c. 1515–1556), published in the city of Cuneo in Piedmont.

One of the earliest members of the Society of Jesus, Des Freux acted as secretary to Ignatius of Loyola and translated his *Spiritual Exercises* into Latin in 1548. The first edition of his Martial appeared posthumously in 1558, with a short preface by his fellow Jesuit Edmond Auger, which is reprinted here.

Sommervogel III, 1047. We have been unable to trace any copies outside Italy.

AN AMERICAN MEDIC IN THE EAST OF ENGLAND

19 | **MATCHAM, Alfred.** The nervous invalid's guide to health. By Alfred Matcham, M.B. ... *Ipswich, published at the Thomsonian Dispensary ..., 1852.*

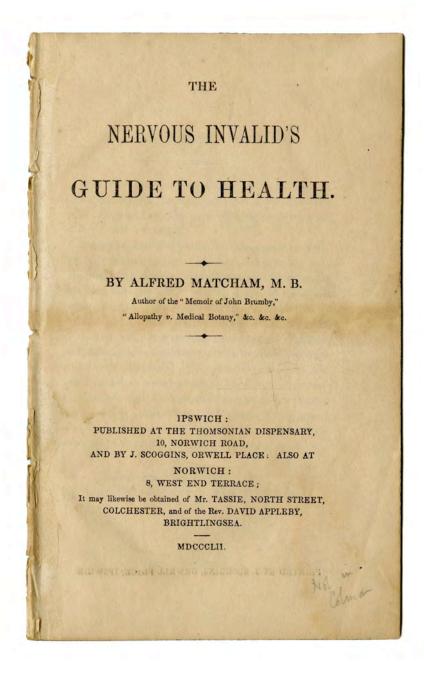
12mo, pp. 24; small tears to inner margin of final leaf, a little toned; overall very good; disbound; in recent cloth-bound four-flap folder with gilt spine label. £350

An apparently unrecorded medical treatise by a shady American doctor practising alternative Thomsonian medicine in the east of England. The Thomsonian system was developed by the herbalist and botanist Samuel Thomson (1769–1843) and enjoyed wide popularity in the United States.

Based on a public lecture given by Matcham at Norwich, the text here comprises chapters on 'ganglionic nerves', 'cerebro spinal nerves', and the treatment of nervous invalids, with 'prescriptions from the latest American writers'. The text ends by assuring the public that Matcham 'is the only American practitioner in Ipswich or Norwich'.

Matcham was tried in April 1857 for the manslaughter of Mary Ann Jeckells of Lowestoft, being accused of causing her death during labour by the unskilful use of instruments. He was acquitted, although both the *British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet* questioned the judge and jury's decision. An article in the *BMJ* of 25 April 1857 describes him as claiming to have a 'diploma from the College of New York' and gives his history as follows: 'Matcham made his first appearance in the east of England, in connection with a notorious case of imposture, at a small village called Spottisham, near Ipswich ... We next trace him to Lowestoft ... giving indecent lectures ... and charging a mere trifle for his services in labours and sickness.' By 1873 we find references to an Alfred Matcham of Lowestoft 'M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. and L.S.A.', perhaps our Matcham's more reputable son?

No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub.



DEL VALOROSO CAVALLIER

POLISMAN.

Nella quale, oltre alla sua Origine, Vita, & Imprese, fi contengono anco diuersi auuenimenti di Viaggi, Tornei, Maritaggi, Battaglie da Mare, & da Terra, & infiniti generosi fatti, di altri nobilissimi Cauallieri.

Opera non meno ville che dilesteuole, piena di sensenziosi motti, de belli essempi.

Nuouamente tradotta della lingua Spagnuola nella Italiana.



IN VENETIA, Appresso Lucio Spineda. 1612.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE VALOROUS KNIGHT POLISMAN IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

20| **MIRANDA, Giovanni.** Historia del valoroso cavallier Polisman, nella quale, oltre alla sua origine, vita, & imprese, si contengono anco diversi avvenimenti di viaggi, tornei, maritaggi, battaglie da mare, & da terra, & infiniti generosi fatti, di altri nobilissimi cavallieri ... *Venice, Lucio Spineda, 1612*.

Small square 8vo, ff. [8], 279; f. 275 numbered '277'; without last blank 2M8; woodcut printer's device to title and colophon, woodcut initials and ornaments; sporadic light foxing, but a very good copy, bound in mid-nineteenth-century English russia, spine gilt in geometric compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, grey endpapers; a little rubbed. £1750

Second edition (in fact a reissue of the first edition published in 1573) of a rare pseudo-Hispanic Italian chivalric romance, with a curious printing history.

An uncommon work, the *Historia del valoroso cavallier Polisman* recounts the adventures of the usurped heir to the county of Provence and his travels in the Ottoman Empire. Visiting Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, and Corinth, Polisman meets giants and mages, is shipwrecked, and wins the hand of Listandora from the Turkish Sultan, before returning to free Provence from the tyranny of Tiberio. Published at the height of popularity of chivalric romances, the work claims to be a translation from Spanish, although it is almost certainly an original Italian piece, perhaps with links to England to be found in the character of Ascot.

A reported Spanish edition of 1517 is attributed to Fernando Bernal by Leandro Fernandez de Moratin (*Origines del teatro español*, 1838), and later misquoted as 1527 by Gayangos and Gallardo: 'No copy of the book is known, and the only reputed edition, that of 1517, is mentioned on very doubtful authority. There is, however, an Italian Polisman, first published in 1573 (reprinted 1612, *note*), which professes to be "nouamente tradotta di lingua Spagnola in Italiana, Da m. Giouanni Miranda." The concatenation of the names Polisman and Ascot in this story suggest an English origin; but Ascot



TAVOLA

DEI CAPITLI,

Che in la presente opera si con-

(*3)(*3)



Ell'origine di Polifman, cap. 1. a carte 1
Come Tiberio entrò co'l fuo effercito nel Regno di Prouenza doue attaccò la battaglia co'l Re Filiberto, e con inganno l've cife. cap. 2.

Come inteso che hebbe la Reina Fulgentia vna si trista nuoua, diede ordine che Polisinan suo figliuolo partisse del Regno, & della battaglia che hebbero i Prouenzali con gli Alemani, cap. 3.

c 2 Come

is the name of a person and not a place. The fact that the translator's name is given as Miranda, and that there figures in the story "un capitano onorato, che hauea nome Miranda amicissimo di Polisman," seems to indicate that the romance was written by Miranda in Italian. The statement that it was translated from the Spanish may well be a pretence ... and may have given rise to the confused rumour of a Spanish edition.' (Thomas, *Spanish and Portuguese Romances of Chivalry*, pp. 134-5). The references to a 1517 edition are likely a confusion with Bernal's *Floriseo* of the same year.

The work was first published by Christoforo Zanetti at Venice in 1573, though some authorities have reported editions of 1572 and 1593, likely as a result of misprints. The present edition appears to be a reissue of the first, with the first and final sections reprinted, published 'during a minor revival which seems to have been ... a speculation on the part of the Venetian printer Lucio Spineda' (Thomas, p. 191). The romance would later be revived by Alessandro Caldari in his tragedy *Il Polismano* (Florence, 1737).

In his census of extant copies, Stefano Neri (*Historia del valoroso cavallier Polisman (1572) di Juan de Miranda: guida alla lettura*, Progetto Mambrino) finds three copies in Italian public libraries, two in the UK (Bodleian and UCL), two in the US (Harvard and Newberry), one at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, one at the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and one at the Royal Library of Belgium. This appears to be no. 4 in Neri's census, the only known copy in private hands.

USTC 4023640.

THE

S T U D E N T'S POCKET DICTIONARY;

OR,

COMPENDIUM

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY,
AND BIOGRAPHY.

From the earliest Accounts to the present Time.

WITH AUTHORITIES.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I, CONTAINING

A COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART II. CONTAINING

A COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY.

By THOMAS MORTIMER, Efg.

LONDON:

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church Yard,

MDCC LXXVII,

COPIOUSLY ANNOTATED

21 | **MORTIMER, Thomas.** The Student's pocket Dictionary; or, Compendium of universal History, Chronology, and Biography. From the earliest Accounts, to the present Time. With Authorities ... *London: Printed for J. Johnson ... 1777*.

Two parts, 12mo, pp. [112]; [258], with a half-title, and a fly-title to the second part; **interleaved with blanks and annotated throughout with additional entries or further information** (in several similar hands or possibly by the same person over a long period of time, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century); a very good copy in contemporary calf, joints cracked, headcaps chipped. £650

First edition. Thomas Mortimer (1730–1810) combined a short career as a diplomat with a long one as a writer and teacher, his most famous work being *Every Man his Own Broker* (1761), written after the loss of a fortune on the stock exchange. *The Student's Pocket Dictionary*, which saw a second edition in 1789, comprises two dictionaries, one historical and one biographical – it was inspired by Priestley's *Charts of History and Biography*.

Though some of the annotations here provide new information to existing entries, most are entirely new. Entries added to the letter A in the first part, for example, cover 'Æra Xtian', 'Ægyptians', Amphitheatre, Anabaptists, Appropriation of tithes, and Anthropopathia; while extra information is added to existing entries on Arithmetic and the Arundel marbles. Sources include Gibbon, Blair, Tytler, Hailey, and Bever.

Bucean eers a name gison to cer Lain french zinglish adventurers who popeled Themselves of y Island of Tortugar in the boest Indies, sthe no Tertugar in Princites & Treebooten, they better thra Pirates & Treebooten, they bother thra sir ilis growthy prosperity laid the foundative for the prosperity in both of the french of long lish prosperity in the locat India Islands they were so called the locat India Islands they were so called from Brucans, the places in tohick they emost from Bull = Feasts, in Spain, most for bably of Roman Origin, & the same as the Taurilia mentioned by Livy, black's Letters on y Span. Nation. Pag. 113.

Buxton Julillian - a most extraordi new example of the power of memory, He was able by his memory alone to answer the most difficult with: medical questions Dr. Drakes, literamy life of Do Jam? Johnson vol. 1. page, 152.

Brooke (Fulk Greville), lord, stabbed by an old fervant, in confequence of his own indifcretion in shewing him his last will, in which he had not

left him any legacy, 1628. Brothels, bawdy-houses, or public flews, formerly allowed in the city of London, and confidered as a necessary evil, under the regulation of a good police. They were all fituated on the Bankfide, Southwark, and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; they were vifited weekly by the sheriffs officers, and severe penalties were enacted against keeping infected women, or married women, 8 Hen. II. 1162. Stow's Survey of London.

Buildings, the increase of them in London and within a mile, prohibited by proclamation, and uniformity in the fronts of houses required by proclamation, 4 James I. 1607. The buildings from High Holborn, north and fouth, and Great Queen-Street, built nearly on the fpot where flood the Elms, or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III.

were erected between 1607 and 1631. Store's Chron.

Bull-baiting first introduced into England, as an amusement, in the reign

of king John, about 1209. Burial-places for christians, first consecrated about 210, under pope Ca-

lixtus I. Eufebius. Burials, a tax on them in England; for a duke 501. for a common person 4 s. under William III. 1695.

C,

CABINET-Council, in which fecret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his particular friends, and the great officers of ftate, to be laid afterwards before the fecond council, now ftiled, The Privy-council, instituted by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 896. Spelman. A cabinet-council, confifting of five lords in administration, distinguished by the title of The Cabal, supposed to be pensioners of France, Charles II. 1670.

Cadiz, city, formerly Gades, built by the Carthaginians, 530 B. C.

Cæfarea, built by Herod, in honour of Augustus Cæfar, 10 B. C. Prideaux. Calais, vide Conquetts.

Calcutta in the East-Indies; 146 gentlemen, merchants and others, fervants of the British East-India company, were confined by order of the nabob Surajah Dowla in a dungeon called The Black Hole in this fort, where 123 died before the morning, being fuffocated by the heat and

stench, 19 May 1756 (in the evening).

CALENDAR, the reformation of it undertaken by Sofignes, a celebrated mathematician, by order of Julius Cæfar, when the course of the year was made to agree with that of the fun, and great confusion in the computation of time avoided. The first Julian year began on the first of January 45 B. C. During fixteen centuries the Julian calculation was generally followed; and then it was discovered that a further improvement might be made, which was effected at Rome A. D. 1582, by pope Gregory XIII. and was called The New Style, or the Gregorian Calendar. Dufrefney .- The greatest part of Europe came into this new style by degrees; and it was adopted by Great Britain in 1752.

AN UNUSUAL BINDING TECHNIQUE

22 | **MULERIUS, Carolus.** Les nouveaux rudimens de la langue latine ... Paris, the widow of Claude Thiboust, and Pierre Esclassan, 1683.

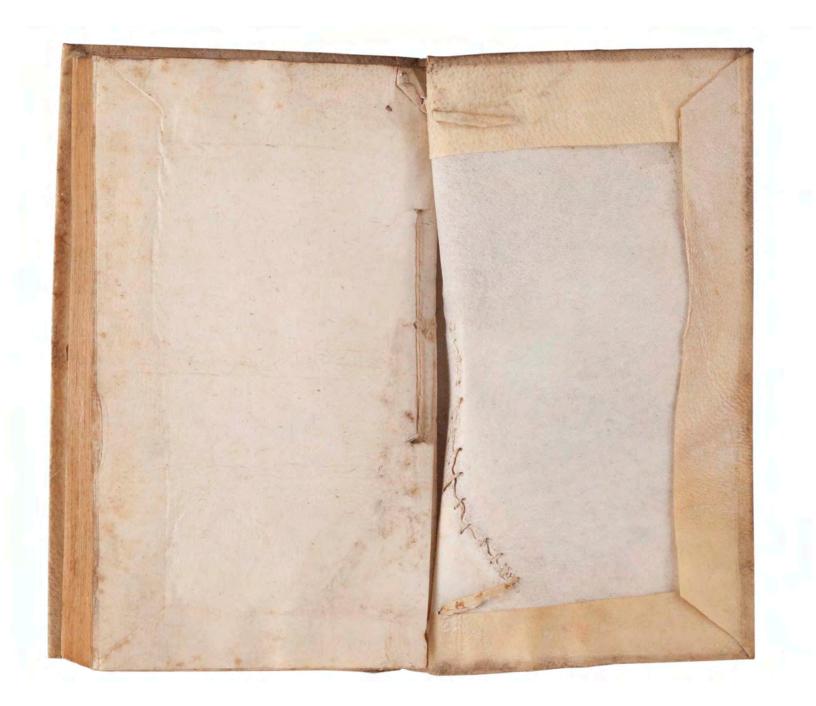
8vo, pp. [6], 185, [1]; woodcut vignette to title; a virtually pristine copy, stab-sewn, in a contemporary vellum case binding, lower cover with vellum imperfection repaired with stitches before binding; gilt book label of William Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale (*see below*), to verso of first endpaper. £450

'Sixth edition' of this popular manual of Latin grammar for French students, also called the 'Rudiments de Ferrand' after the name of the dedicatee, Antoine-François Ferrand.

This copy is bound in a rather unusual way; the bookblock is stitched directly through the inner margin from one side to the other, while the vellum case binding is secured to the bookblock by vellum slips at head and tail piercing the bookblock and lacing through the case. This was a quick and economical way of binding a book which was effectively a school book, meant for heavy use, and it is therefore unsurprising that the piece of vellum selected was of rather poor quality, with follicles visible in places and a large tear repaired with stitches to the lower cover. Holes in the vellum weren't unusual; if the parchment maker cut too deep during the scraping process, rips or holes would sometimes appear in the parchment while this was drying under tension. Stitching as here would stop the tear from spreading and, once dry, the flaw would be stable and the stitching often removed.

Provenance: from the library of William Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale (1757–1844), 'elder son of the Reverend Sir William Lowther, 1st Baronet of Little Preston and Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Zouch, of Sandall in Yorkshire. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet in 1788 and his cousin, James, Earl of Lonsdale in the Viscountcy and Barony of Lowther, by special remainder in 1802. On 7 April 1807 he was created Earl of Lonsdale of the second creation, and a Knight of the Garter. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Member of Parliament for Carlisle 1780–1784, for







RELATION

Of the Defeating F 12

CARD. MAZARINE
& Defigu
OLIV. CROMWEL'S

To have Taken

OSTEND

Treachery,

In the Year, 1658.

WRITTEN

In Spanish by a Person of Quality (who was a chief Actor in the preventing of it) by way of Letter to a friend of his presently after the businesse.

SINCE

Printed in that Language, and now Translated into English.

Fallare falen em non est frams.

LONDON, Printed for Hen. Herringman, at the Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1666.

Cumberland 1784-1790, and for Rutland 1791-1802, and was Recorder of Carlisle. He married, 12 July 1781, Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of the 9th Earl of Westmorland. He died 19 March 1844. Books from his library were sold at auction by Sotheby's 27 March 1922, and a further "selected portion of the Library at Lowther Castle, Penrith" 12–14 July 1937' (University of Toronto - British Armorial Bindings).

See: Bernard Colombat, La grammaire latine en France à la Renaissance et à l'Âge classique, Ellug 1999.

PRESENTATION COPY

RELATION (A) of the defeating Card. Mazarine & Oliv. Cromwell's Design to have taken Ostend by Treachery, in the Year 1658, written in Spanish by a Person of Quality (who was a chief Actor in the preventing of it) by way of a Letter to a Friend of his presently after the Businesse. Since printed in that Language, and now translated into English ... London, Printed for Hen. Herringman ... 1666.

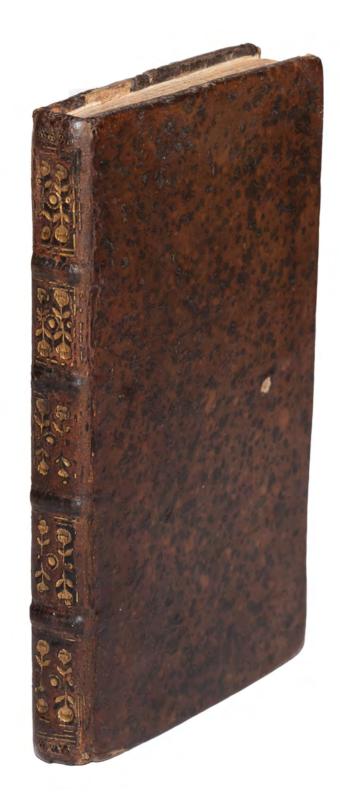
12mo, pp. [10], 132; headlines and pagination cropped in quire B (as often), pagination occasionally shaved throughout, else a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with a floral motif; manuscript shelfmark (crossed through) to title-page, contemporary ownership inscription of Nath[aniel] Tanner, inscribed on the front free endpaper: 'From the Author / Mr Will: Roper / Dec: 12 1669'.

£950

First edition, an account, apparently translated from an untraced Spanish original, of a failed attempt by Anglo-French forces to take the town of Ostend from the Spanish in 1658.

At the heart of the plan was a Flemish double-agent, one Col. Sebastian Spintelet (or Spindeler), recruited by Mazarin's council to encourage a mutiny among what they were led to believe was a disaffected town and garrison; in fact Spintelet was reporting back to the Spanish governor of Flanders, John of Austria. Having recruited limited support from Cromwell and procrastinated until preparations were in place, Spintelet played out the rehearsed 'mutiny' of the town and the imprisonment of the governor (supposed author of this work). The main expeditionary forces, including the Marshal d'Aumont, which had been waiting out at sea, were then signalled to land, and were promptly overwhelmed and taken prisoner.

From the Author
Mr will: Roper
Der: 12
1669



Thomas Hearne attributed *A Relation* to the royalist courtier and translator Sir Charles Cotterell, who served in several campaigns in Flanders in the 1650s alongside Prince Henry, a plausible but unconfirmed attribution repeated in *DNB* archive but not carried forward to the *Oxford DNB*. It is ambiguous whether the 'Will: Roper' in the inscription here is the recipient or claiming responsibility. At any rate we have been unable to identify a suitable candidate.

Wing R821; this title is erroneously included in Abbott 972, but it is not a translation of the Spanish work therein mentioned, which is a 4-page *Relacion verdadera* on a different subject - his supposed earlier edition of 1660 must be equally suspect.

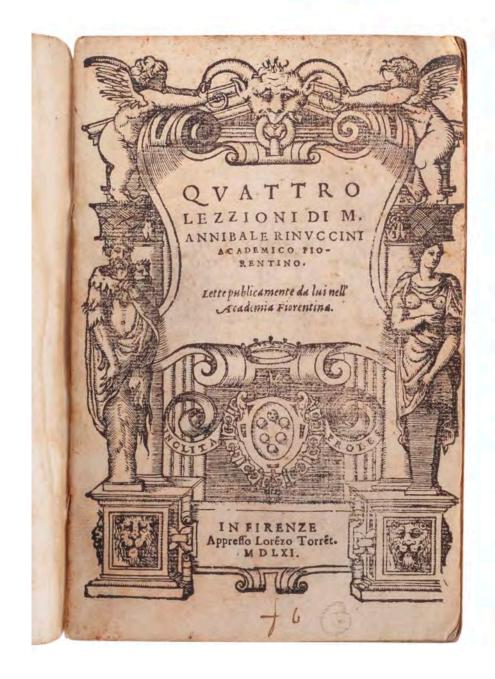
ON DANTE, PETRARCH AND FRIENDSHIP

24 | **RINUCCINI, Annibale.** Quattro lezzioni ... Lette publicamente da lui nell'Academia Fiorentina. *Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1561.*

Small 8vo, ff. [52] (last blank), title within fine woodcut architectural border, woodcut initials; light pinkish foxing at beginning and end of volume; nineteenth-century wrappers (worn). £300

First edition of these literary lectures; scarce. The first lecture concerns honour in relation to Dante's *Inferno* IV, 73–78. The second lecture is on the seventh sonnet of Petrarch's *Canzoniere* ('La gola, e '1 sonno ...'), while the third and fourth both treat of friendship. The work is dedicated to Bernardo Machiavelli, treasurer of the city of Perugia and the province of Umbria.

Adams R567; Gamba 1616.



mia Fiorentina recitai publicamente. Quella adunque priegho che col medesimo fauore, col quale ella ne accolse nella sua casa, le accerti, e come pegno del mio ben disposto animo le abbia in sua protezzione, contro alle calunnie di coloro, che tali fatiche de miei umani studi ardissero contro ad ogni douere riprendere, & incol pare, senza auer rispetto a quello, che portala giouenile eta, et ifreschi studi delle lettere uma ne, i quali male ageuolmente pi u alto ascender poteuano. Ma perche non meno nella presente oferta mia stimo auer à trouar benigna, e corte se la vmanita di V.S.che ella si fussi gianell'esal sarmi à maggiori studi, come ognunsa, percio senza piu altro sog i uonere, baciandoli le mani, qui faccio fine, con pregare N.S. Dio le sia fauo veuole in ooni impresa, e le doni felice esito d' ognisua opra. Di Perugia il x. di Marzo. MD LXII.

Div.s.

Seruitore

Annibale Rinuccins

LEZZIONE PRIMA

DIM. ANNIBALE RINVCCINI

l'Onore, interpretando duoi ternari di dante del 1111. Cap. dell'Inferno, recitata da lui nell'Academia Fiorentina.

Nel Consolato del molto Reuerendo Signor Canonico
e patrizio Fiorentino M. Francesco
Cattani da Diacceto.



floom e in tuttala moral filosofia non è sentenzia, à cui piu tutti gli scrittori s'accordino, che il porre (come vno de primi prin cipii) quel vulgato detto, e prouerbio, la doue la va

rieta degl'umani ingegni si dimostra, quale tanto esser grande si dice, quanto è degl' huomini il numero, racchiuso in queste breui parole dal comico Latino:

,, Quot homines, tot sententia.

ne meno eleganteméte dichiarato dal dotto Persio, ponendo per figurato parlare vn nu mero finito per vn'infinito in questo modo

A 111

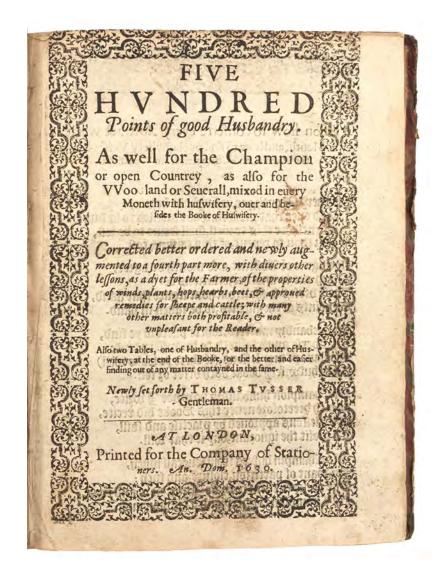
25 | **TUSSER, Thomas.** Five hundred Points of good Husbandry. As well for the Champion or open Countrey, as also for the Woodland or severall, mixed in every Moneth with Huswifery, over and besides the Booke of Huswifery ... *At London, Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1630*.

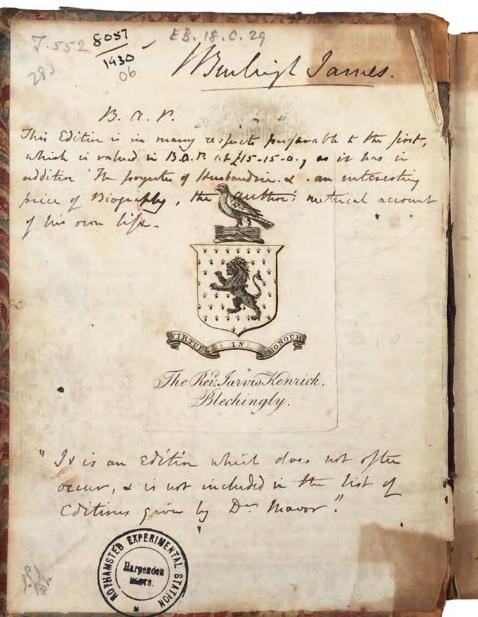
Small 4to, pp. 161, [3]; bound with 22 blank leaves at the beginning and at the end; title within a frame of woodcut printer's tools (shaved at head); some running titles and printed marginalia slightly shaved, otherwise a very good copy, in early eighteenth-century half calf over marbled boards, red morocco label, front board detached, rear joint cracked but holding; engraved armorial bookplates of the bibliophile Sir Philip Sydenham MP, FRS (1676–1739) to p.4, and Rev. Jarvis Kenrick of Bletchingly (b. 1737) to front pastedown; ownership inscription of the print collector [Rev. James] Burleigh James (1811–1891) to front pastedown, with some bibliographical notes possibly in his hand; twentieth-century stamp of Rothamsted Experimental Station to front pastedown.

A scarce later edition of Tusser's only published work, a best-selling compendium of axiomatic verses on husbandry (organised by month) and housewifery (organised by theme), which began its career in 1557-8 as *A Hundreth good Points of Husbandrie* (British Library, unique). It was several times enlarged and finally expanded 'to a fourth part more' in 1580, the year of Tusser's death. The remarkable autobiographical poem 'The Author's Life' appeared first in 1573 and was later revised.

Tusser's rough-hewn, engaging verse has long had its admirers outside of the common readership he addressed. Southey and Scott were among them, and later C. S. Lewis. Tusser has also been quarried by historians of the English proverb, and admired for the abundance of his metrical experiments -'Skeltonics', alliterative acrostics, unusual stanza-patterns and 'compressions and elisions ... [which] found no imitator till Browning'. There are also regular fourteen-line 'Shakespearian' sonnets, with terminal couplets ('A sonet upon the Authors first seven yeeres service' is the best known), amongst the earliest examples of the form, following Surrey's example. Tusser's celebrated verse-autobiography recites his schooling ('song school' and Wallingford College 'abhord of sillie boies', St. Paul's under John Redford, Eton – where he was undeservedly whipped by Nicholas Udall – and Trinity Hall, Cambridge), his marriages, life in Cattiwade, Suffolk (where he began his book), Ipswich ('A towne of price, like paradice'), Norfolk, London in the plague year 1573-4, and Cambridge again, his illnesses, his poverty, and his preparedness for death.

Of this edition, ESTC records nine copies including the present one, of which two are imperfect.





Below in his ancidates of Literature & Scarce Books " Vol. 1. p. 177, says that there is in the British Museum, an extremely rares edition of this Book with the following title. "Imprinted at London in Hete Strete with. in Temple Barne, at the Sygne of the Hand & Starre, by Richard Tottel, the. The 3 day of Febri, an. 1557. Warton in his History of English Poetry ,. a refers to it, probably an langue, while the , late Mr Ritson, with the petulance which " marked his character obstinately persisted " that no such edition existed nor was he 4 convinced till mer Parke hointed out this " particular copy to his notice." Below in the Ho Wol of his " Anecdotes &c p.79. Julser! A Hundreth good Pointer of Husbandries" Imprinted at London in Flete Strete at the signe of the Hand & " Starre by Richard Titler the 3 day of Teb. An. 155%. He says ibidem The co Juy in the Aluseum Priet. Is the only one Than lever seen. Que Was the Porinters name Tottel, or Titler.



1443 - English Books & Manuscripts

The Wandering Lens: Travel Photography of the Nineteenth Century

Boston Virtual Book Fair 2020

The Library of Sir Geoffrey Bindman Part II

Paris 2020

Natural History

Summer Miscellany

Among Friends: The Library of Brian Aldiss

Firsts 2020

Art & Design

Banking, Business & Finance

1442 - The English & Anglo-French Novel

Slavery & Abolition

The Chicago School of Sociology

The Library of Sir Geoffrey Bindman Part I