



NEW  
ACQUISITIONS

JULY 2021



MEMORIALS  
OF  
OLDHAM'S TENEMENT  
AT  
CRUMPSALL  
IN THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER,  
THE BIRTH PLACE OF  
HUGH OLDHAM, BISHOP OF EXETER,  
AND  
FOUNDER OF THE  
MANCHESTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MANCHESTER:  
SIDNEY SMITH, PRINTER.  
1864.

PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE DEMOLITION

1. **BAKER, Thomas.** Memorials of Oldham's Tenement at Crumpsall in the Parish of Manchester, the Birth Place of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and the founder of Manchester Free Grammar School. *Manchester, Sidney Smith, Printer. 1864.*

Large folio (510 x 350 mm approx.), ff. [6], with 4 albumen print illustrations (various sizes up to 254 x 368 mm, with printed captions below, slightly faded at edges); some foxing to the mounts, else a good copy in the original purple pebbled cloth, front cover lettered gilt; spine defective, covers nearly detached. **£750**

**First and only edition, very rare,** a slim but elaborate publication memorializing the possible birthplace of Hugh Oldham (1452–1519), Bishop of Exeter, before its destruction to make way for the New Manchester Workhouse. The three photographs depict the exterior of the cottage, a wall fresco, and the Oldham coat of arms – the photographer has not been identified.

Our knowledge of Oldham's early life is sketchy – he was born into a family of minor gentry with property at Ancoats, then a village but now an area of central Manchester, but in the early nineteenth century his coat of arms was discovered on the wall of a cottage at Crumpsall (a Manchester suburb nearer to Oldham), as well as an Elizabethan fresco. The cottage, on an estate known as Oldham's Tenement, was still occupied by a member of the Oldham family and certainly seems of the right antiquity, but the arms are dated 1662 and it remains conjectural as to whether Oldham himself was born there or it was merely family land. As the cottage was due to be demolished during the construction of a new workhouse, the Board of Guardians thought the details worth preserving in the current publication.

Library Hub lists copies at Chetham's and Manchester Public Libraries only.



COTTAGE AT CRUMPSALL IN WHICH HUGH OLDHAM, BISHOP OF EXETER, WAS BORN.

SCENARI  
INEDITI  
DELLA  
COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE

CONTRIBUTO  
ALLA  
STORIA DEL TEATRO POPOLARE ITALIANO

DI  
ADOLFO BARTOLI



IN FIRENZE  
G. C. SANSONI, EDITORE

1880

TWENTY-TWO PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED  
COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE DRAMAS

2. **BARTOLI, Adolfo.** Scenari inediti della Commedia dell'arte. Contributo alla storia del teatro popolare italiano. *Florence, Sansoni, 1880.*

8vo, pp. clxxxiii, [1], 303, [5]; title printed in red and black; occasional light spotting, but a very good, wide-margined copy in the publisher's duck-egg wrappers printed in red and black; small chip to upper outer corner of upper wrapper and to head of spine, some light staining and dusting. **£500**

**Rare first edition, one of only 350 copies, of a foundational source for the study of *Commedia dell'Arte*.** The exceptionally well-loved and widely-performed form of drama is the subject of the author's pioneering study: he examines tropes, characters, plots, structures and lines of 'scenarios' (the plan around which actors would improvise) with punctual references to all the published repertoires, and, in the second part, gives the text of twenty-two previously unpublished scenarios, which he copies from the manuscript identified as Magliabechiano II, I, 80.

3. **BERNARD of Clairvaux.** [Sermones super cantica canticorum:]  
Opus praeclarum melliflui Doctoris atque divinorum solertissimi  
archanorum exploratoris Divi Bernardi Abbatis Clarevalensis  
Cantica Canticorum multifaria interpretantis. [(Colophon:)  
Brescia, Angelus Britannicus, 28 January 1500.]

4to, ff. 150, printed in double column, 45 lines plus headline to a page, gothic letter, opening 6-line initial space with printed guide-letter, 5-line woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device on t4r, catchwords; a few marginal pinholes, occasional marginal stains, but a very good copy recently bound in carta rustica covered with old damasked and patterned paper; early manuscript ownership inscription on title page, cancelled; further inscription 'Magistri Caesaris Bono, 54', also cancelled but just legible; extensive marginalia apparatus in a near-contemporary hand, and, in the same hand, the addition of a long passage (*see below*).

£4500

A unique, thoroughly annotated copy of this early edition of Bernard of Clairvaux's eighty-six sermons on the Song of Songs, one of the most important theological treatises of the Middle Ages. Its theology of love interprets the relationship between God and the soul as a spiritual marriage uniting heaven and earth. The work, written between 1135 and 1155, was collected and disseminated by Geoffrey of Auxerre after Bernard's death, widely circulated in manuscript for centuries, and was first printed in 1481. Such a complex transmission history led to the contemporaneous existence of many variants in the text. This Brescia edition of 1500 reproduces the Pavia 1482 incunable printed by Nicolaus Girardengus and curated by Johannes de Ripa.

per lectum solio eius: videri sum stratu  
eius: verissi in infirmitate eius. Atq; id  
quidem de lecto. Jam de ignoante no  
cre: quid in manifestis: q; ut alio lecto  
loquur psalmo: nescierunt neq; intellexe  
runt: in tenebris ambulat: pro certo ex  
primens ipsam: in qua dati sunt: totu  
mani generis ignorantia: ipsa est. ut opi  
nor: cui se deatus apostolus & factur na  
tum: & gloriatur creptus dicens. Qui eru  
it nos de potestate tenebrarum. Unde &  
dicebat. Non sumus filij noctis: neq; te  
nebrarum. Item ad omnes electos. Et si  
lij inquit lucis ambulate.

## Registrum

a b c d e f g h i k l m n  
o p q r s

Omnes sunt quaterni preter qui est  
duernus

Expliciu sermone deuotissimi Ber  
nardi abbatis super cantica canticorum  
Salomonis: diligenter impressi per magi  
strum Angelus Britannicum. Brixie. An  
no domini. M. cccc. die. xviii. Januarij  
Existente pretere. Ab Agnifico Dominico  
Tarulino viro dignissimo. Genethis im  
perante Serenissimo principe Augustino  
barbado.

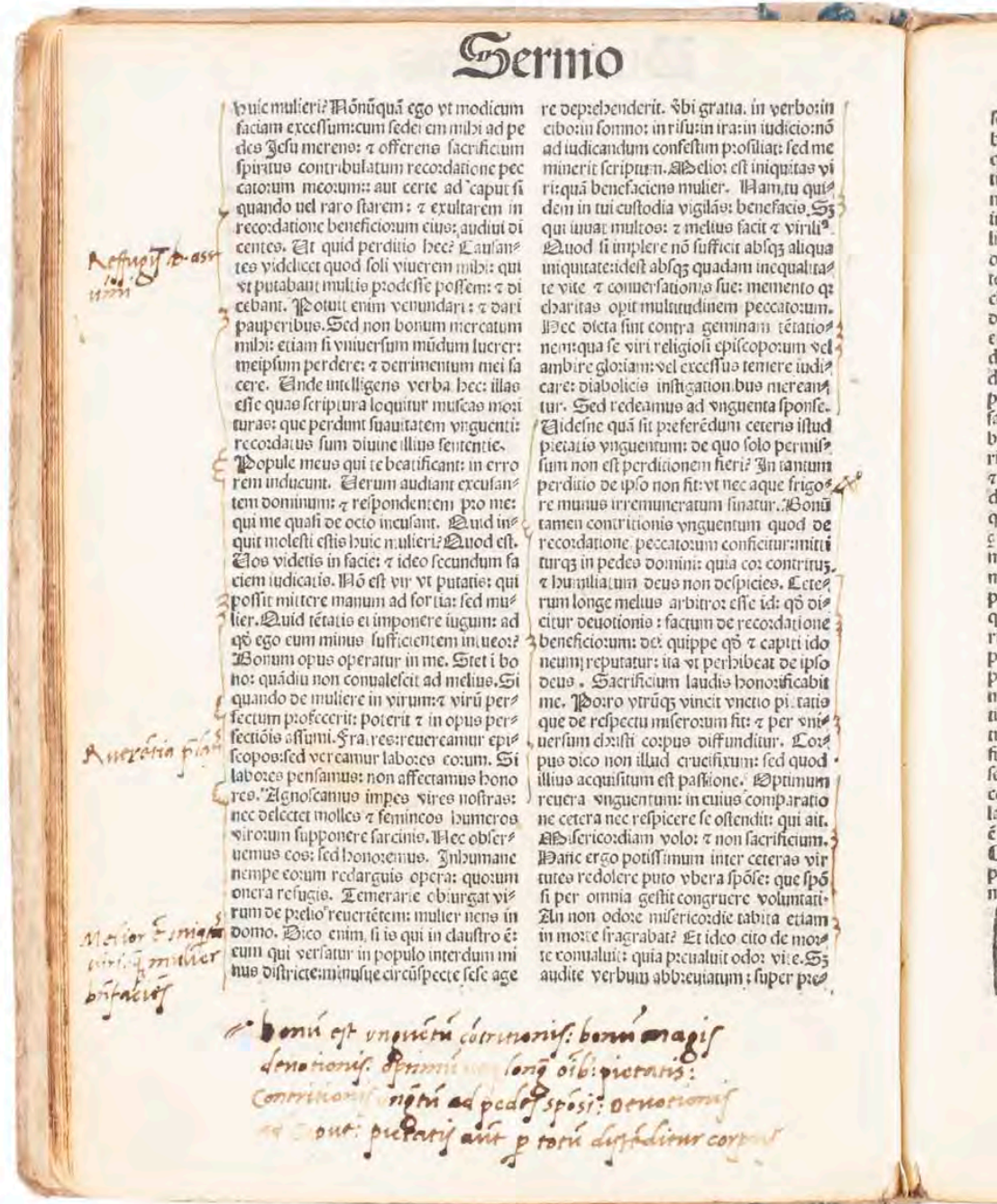


Quo sequatur ad eile sub leu. 73  
vna mediu ubi habetur hoc signu \*

dicunt solant: q; qmaner in caritate in deo manet & deus in eo: Consensio queda  
hæc: ut sint duo in uno sps: uno vnus sps sint: Vides ne diuersitate? De ias: sed est  
co substantialis & consensibilis: q; si aduersi: satis tibi p vnu. et vnus: ipse & mi  
nu differetia vnitati: qm qd nec pti et filio vnus: nec hoi et deo vnu por  
rit conuenire: No possit dici vnus pti & filius: q; alio pti et illa filius: vnu  
m d et d snt: q; vna ois illis: et cuius sua substantia e: Quo co: ho et deus q;  
vnus no snt substantia vna: nare: vnu qd dici no possit: vnus m sps: cer  
ta & absoluta veritate d: si sibi glorio amoris inheant: Qua qd vnitati  
no ta vnus eentaru coheretia facit: q; conuentio vnitati: parer ni fa  
llor satis: no m diuersitas: sed et disparitas vnitati: vna in vna: altera

This copy sees the considerable contribution of an early reader, who annotates the whole volume. His notes bear evidence of personal reflection and of synthesis and elaboration on salient points, demonstrating a grasp of and adherence to Bernard's mystic understanding of love as both deepest essence, and means towards integral fulfilment. They also reveal a systematic work of comparison with at least another witness, likely a manuscript: on occasions the annotator suggests alternatives or changes (e.g. in civ), or supplies short additions. On the last leaf the annotator offers a very substantial integration to sermon 73 ('Quae sequuntur addenda sunt sermone 73 circa medium ubi habetur signum \*'): he transcribes a long passage, occupying the blank beneath the printer's device and the entirety of the verso. It is left incomplete, no doubt implying that the end of the passage had been transcribed on the original paste-down, now lost. Correspondingly, the locus of sermon 73 where the integration is supposed to apply is marked by an asterisk and a note stating that the missing passage is supplied in the last leaf. A wholly engaged thinker and skilled philologist is portrayed at work, demonstrating the finest textual practices of the age.

ISTC ib00431000; Goff B431; HR 2860; IGI 1554; Pell 2099. Pr 7002; BMC VII 981; GW 3938. This edition not at Cambridge University Library, not at the Morgan, not at Yale.



# Sermo

huic mulieri? Non quā ego ut modicum faciam excessum: cum sedi ei mihi ad pedes Jesu merens: et offerens sacrificium spiritus contritum: recordatione peccatorum meorum: aut certe ad caput si quando vel raro starem: et exultarem in recordatione beneficiorum eius: audiui dicentes. Et quid perditio hec? Lausantes videlicet quod soli viuerem mihi: qui et putabant multis prodesse posse: et dicebant. Potuit enim venditari: et dari pauperibus. Sed non bonum mercatum mihi: etiam si vniuersum mundum lucrerem: ipsum perdere: et detrimentum mei facere. Ende intelligens verba hec: illas esse quas scriptura loquitur muscas mortuas: que perdunt suauitatem vnguenti: recordatus sum diuine illius sententie. Popule meus qui te beatificant: in errorem inducunt. Etiam audiant excusantem dominum: et respondentem pro me: qui me quasi de octo mensant. Quid inquit molesti estis huic mulieri? Quod est. Vos videtis in facie: et ideo secundum faciem iudicatis. Non est vix ut putatis: qui possit mittere manum ad sortia: sed mulier. Quid tētat is ei imponere iugum: ad quod ego cum minus sufficientem in uero? Bonum opus operatur in me. Stet i bono: quādiu non conualescit ad melius. Si quando de muliere in virum: et virum perfectum profecerit: poterit et in opus perfectionis assumi. Fra. res: reuerentur episcopos: sed verentur labores eorum. Si labores pensamus: non affectamus honores. Agnoscamus impes viros nostras: nec delectet molles et feminicos humeros virorum supponere sarcinis. Hec obseruamus eos: sed honoremus. Inhumane nempe eorum redarguis opera: quorum onera refugis. Temerarie obiurgat virum de prelio reuertentem: mulier nens in domo. Dico enim, si is qui in claustro est: cum qui versatur in populo interdum minus districte: minusque circūspice sese age

Refugit de ass  
107

Auerat piam

Mator S. Maria  
viri. q. mulier  
b. p. facit

\* bonu est unguentum contritionis: bonu magis deuotionis: spiritum longi ois pietatis: contritionis unguentum ad pedes sposi: deuotionis ad dicit: pietatis autem p totu distulitur corpus

MARCI TULLII  
CICERONIS  
IN Q. CÆCILIIUM.

De Accusatore in C. Verrem constituendo, Oratio,  
quæ DIVINATIO dicitur.

Cum notis ad faciliorem Scholasticorum usum  
accommodatis.

*Quibus adjecta est singularum Partium Analysis.*



CATALAUNI,

Apud VIDUAM BOUCHARD, Bibliopolæ, Regiæ  
Civitatis, Collegiique Typographi,  
sub Bibliis aureis.

M. DCC. LXIII.

CUM REGIS PERMISSU.

STUDENT'S CICERONIAN SAMMELBAND – PROVINCIALY PRINTED

4. **CICERO.** Sammelband of twelve student editions of Cicero's works. *Northeastern France, 1747-1785.*

12 works in 1 vol., 4to; woodcut printer's devices, initials, head- and tailpieces; occasional light marks; overall very good, bound c. 1800 in vellum over boards, part of lower board covered in a second sheet of vellum, covers coloured in black ink, paper label lettered 'Cicero' to upper cover, edges sprinkled red, printed leaf reading 'DECES // an VII' visible under lower pastedown; wanting front flyleaf, somewhat worn and marked; occasional contemporary ink annotations, 'C. Gérard' inscribed to 4 titles. **£1250**

**An attractive compendium of twelve very rare eighteenth-century student editions of works by Cicero**, variously printed at Châlons-en-Champagne, Épinal, Metz, Pont-à-Mousson, and Toul, in north-eastern France, **nine of which are not recorded on OCLC.**

In addition to selected quotations and letters, the contents include Cicero's philosophical work *Paradoxa Stoicorum*, his legal speech *Divinatio in Caecilium*, and his political speeches *Pro Marcello*, *Pro lege Manilia*, the second *Philippic*, *Pro Archia Poeta*, and *Pro Milone*. The first item was printed for students at the Jesuit College at Épinal, while another, published at Pont-à-Mousson, bears a Jesuit device to the title. Several items were printed at Metz by Joseph Collignon, with notes and analysis 'for the easier use of students'. The Metz imprints bear the signature of one C. Gérard, dated 1784 and 1787, who describes himself as 'succursialier' (i.e. priest) of the villages of Moutrot and Gye, just south of Toul. The *Pro Archia Poeta* has interlinear notes by Gérard providing a French translation of passages in the text, while the first seven pages of *In Q. Caecilium* bear another student's interlinear rendering of the Latin into the vernacular.

SELECTÆ  
MARCI TULLII  
CICERONIS  
SENTENTIÆ.

Ad usum studiosæ Juventutis Collegiorum Societatis  
JESU.



SPINALI,  
Ex Typographia CLAUDII - ANSELMI DUMOULIN,  
Collegii Typographi nec-non Bibliopolæ.

M. DCC. XLIX.  
CUM REGIS PERMISSU.

*Contents:*

**CICERO.** Selectae Marci Tullii Ciceronis sententiae. Ad usum studiosae juventutis Collegiorum Societatis Jesu. *Spinali [Épinal], ex typographia Claudii Anselmi Dumoulin, 1749.*

Pp. 27, [1 (blank)]; a few contemporary ink annotations, ink sketch of head to final blank. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Selectae M.T. Ciceronis sententiae. *Catalauni [Châlons-en-Champagne], apud Claudium Bouchard, 1747.*

Pp. 18; bound without title-page, title from head of p. 1, imprint from colophon; two manuscript corrections to text. **Not on OCLC.**

—. M.T. Ciceronis epist. select. liber primus. *Tulli-Leucorum [Toul], typis Josephi Carez, 1785.*

Pp. 16; bound without title-page, title from head of p. 1, imprint from colophon; one manuscript correction to text. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis epistolarum selectarum liber secundus. *Metis [Metz], typis Josephi Collignon, 1762.*

Pp. 23, [1]; woodcut device to title; one manuscript correction to text. **Not on OCLC.**

MARCI TULLII  
CICERONIS  
PARADOXA  
AD M. BRUTUM:



MUSSI-PONTI,  
Apud PETRUM MARET, Universitatis Typographum  
& Bibliopolam Juratum.  
M. DCCXLVIII.

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis epistolarum selectarum liber tertius. [S.l., s.n., s.d.]

Pp. 36, with pp. 25-36 in duplicate; bound without title-page, title from head of p. 1.

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis Pro M. Marcello, ad C. Caesarem, oratio XL. Cum notis ad faciliorem scholasticorum usum accommodatis. Quibus adjecta est singularum partium analysis. *Metis [Metz], typis Josephi Collignon, 1762.*

Pp. 27, [1]; woodcut device to title; one manuscript correction to text; 'C. Gérard 1787' to title. OCLC finds copies at the BnF and University of Strasbourg.

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis Pro lege Manilia. Oratio XIII. Cum notis ad faciliorem scholasticorum usum accommodatis. Quibus adjecta est singularum partium analysis. *Metis [Metz], typis Josephi Collignon, 1762.*

Pp. 59, [1]; woodcut device to title; manuscript marginalia to pp. 8-10, a few corrections to text; 'C. Gérard 1784' to title. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Marci Tulli Ciceronis Paradoxa ad M. Brutum. *Mussi-Ponti [Pont-à-Mousson], apud Petrum Maret, 1748.*

Pp. 36; woodcut Jesuit device to title. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis in M. Antonium Philippica II. Oratio XLIV. [S.l., s.n., s.d.]

Pp. 3-94, [2 (blank)], wanting leaf A1; some damp staining to sig. A.

uno Pratore per triennium pertulisse: rogare & orare, ne il-  
 los supplices aspernaret, quos me incolumi, nemini supplices  
 esse oporteret. Tuli graviter, & acerbè, Judices, in eum me  
 locum adductum, ut aut eos homines spes falleret, qui opem  
 à me atque auxilium petiissent, aut ego, qui me ad defen-  
 dendos homines ab ineunte adolescentia, dedissem, tempore  
 atque officio coactus ad accusandum traducerer. Dicebam,  
 habere eos actorem Q. Cæcilium, qui præsertim Quæstor in  
 eadem Provincia post me quæstorem fuisset, quo ego adju-  
 mento sperabam hanc ad me molestiam posse dimoveri, id  
 mihi erat adversarium maximè: nam illi multò mihi hoc fa-  
 ciliùs remisissent, si istum non nossent, aut si iste apud eos

Quæstor non fuisset.

Adductus sum, Judices, officio, fide, misericordiâ, mul-

*alludio pluvia munitarum.*

*Per triennium pertulisse* ] Per tres annos Siculi Atrium quemdam Vetri successorem expectabant. Nota autem Prætorias Provincias annuas quidem fuisse, sed si neque primo, neque secundo anno revocarentur Prætores, triennium eas administrasse.

*Rogare & orare* ] Rogantur homines, orantur dii, inquit Peditanus.

*Nemini* ] Omisit alteri, ne hæc laus sibi usurpata superbissima videretur.

*Graviter & acerbè* ] Graviter tulit Cicero, quòd præter consuetudinem suam accusare cogeretur: acerbè, quòd Siculorum calamitas eum moveret, qui pessimè à Verre tractabantur.

*Eos habere* ] Indicat quòd munus accusandi Verrem à se rejecerit.

*Post me* ] Non proximè, nam Sexto Peduceo Pratore, Quæstor tantum fuit Cicero, at Cæcilius Verre. Inter Peduceum autem & Verrem, Prætor in ea fuit Sacerdos.

*Adjumento*, id est, excusatione.

*Adversarium*, id est, contrarium.

*Remisissent*, id est, concessissent.

*Non nossent* ] Noverant Siculi Cæcilium, cum genere Siculus esset, & quia noverant eum ignarum & improbum, ei causam suam confidere aut non sunt.

*Officio* ] Cum Quæstor in Sicilia fuisset Cicero, petentibus Siculis officium denegare non debuit.

*Fide* ] Cum promississet se commodis eorum non defuturum, fidem præstare debuit.

*Misericordiâ* ] Cum crudeliter Siculi

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis Pro A. Licinio Archia Poeta. Oratio XXVI. Cum notis ad faciliorem scholasticorum usum accommodatis. Quibus adjecta est singularum partium analysis. *Metis [Metz], typis Josephi Collignon, 1768.*

Pp. 30, without final blank; woodcut device to title; with contemporary interlinear manuscript notes in French throughout, 'C. Gérard succursalier de Moutrot et Gye' to title. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis in Q. Caecilium, de accusatore in C. Verrem constituendo, oratio, quae divinatio dicitur. Cum notis ad faciliorem scholasticorum usum accommodatis. Quibus adjecta est singularum partium analysis. *Catalauni [Châlons-en-Champagne], apud viduam Bouchard, 1763* (imprint on slip pasted over original imprint reading 'Remis [Reims], A. Dessain, 1724').

Pp. 45, [1], [2 (blank)]; hand-coloured device to title, hand-coloured tailpiece at end; contemporary interlinear manuscript notes in French to pp. 3-9. **Not on OCLC.**

—. Marci Tullii Ciceronis Pro T. Annio Milone, oratio XXXVIII. Cum notis ad faciliorem scholasticorum usum accommodatis. Quibus adjecta est singularum partium analysis. *Metis [Metz], apud Joannem-Baptistam Collignon, 1779.*

Pp. 86, [2 (blank)]; woodcut device to title; a little light damp staining to lower margins; a few manuscript notes and corrections, 'C. Gérard 1784' to title. **Not on OCLC.**

Death to  
em; the  
the ufage  
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iends; fo  
ded with  
; where  
eir Nails,  
unes like

art.

Li-

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Lifarda :  
OR, THE  
TRAVELS  
OF  
Love and Jealoufy.  

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PART II.  

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D 2

TO

‘DAMN ME, MADAM, IF IT BEN’T VERY SILLY’

5. [COX, H.] *Lisarda: or, the Travels of Love and Jealousy. A Novel. In two Parts. By H.C. Gent. ... London, Printed for Joseph Knight ... 169[0].*

12mo, pp. [10], 97, [4 (ads)], [1 (blank)]; complete but worn, title-page thumbbed, with loss to foot affecting last digit of date in imprint, blank lower portion of last leaf similarly affected; covers wanting; pen trials to final blank page and elsewhere. £3250

**First edition, very rare (no copies in the UK),** of an early romantic novella with a Spanish setting.

Perhaps the most interesting elements of the work are the wry prefatory materials to each of the two parts: ‘I have offer’d you this Book without the Commands of any Person of Quality, or the urgent desires of any friend, only for my own Pleasure, and perhaps a little for my Profit; besides, I think it a pleasant thing, though I shall not impose this Opinion on any one, nor think myself oblig’d to him who favours it; **do but buy it, and let the Bookseller take your money; then Curse it, Damn it, and the Author, and throw it away, or what you please**’. Likewise the critics can say what they will about it, as long as they have bought the book first. Having hopefully spent his satirical ire on the first part, Cox hopes the reader might let the second slide, and ‘continue saying every now and then, with a bonne Grace, But Damn me, Madam, if it ben’t very silly’.

As to the plot, it revolves around the beautiful and virtuous heiress Clara Lisarda; two rivals for her hand Ricardo and Fulgencio; Ricardo’s current lover, Clara Euphegenia, a high-born lady prostituted after being abandoned by another man; and numerous mistakes of intent and identity.

Cox has not been identified, and this seems to be his only work. The publisher Joseph Knight is best known for issuing the Fourth Folio of Shakespeare (1685), which is advertised at the close here, along with other dramatic quartos, poetry and a few novels.

ESTC shows three copies only (Newberry, UCLA, and Yale). Wing C6701aA

Daniel Statton

This Book October

7. 25 1701.

To the

Reader

By Delight and  
Care you

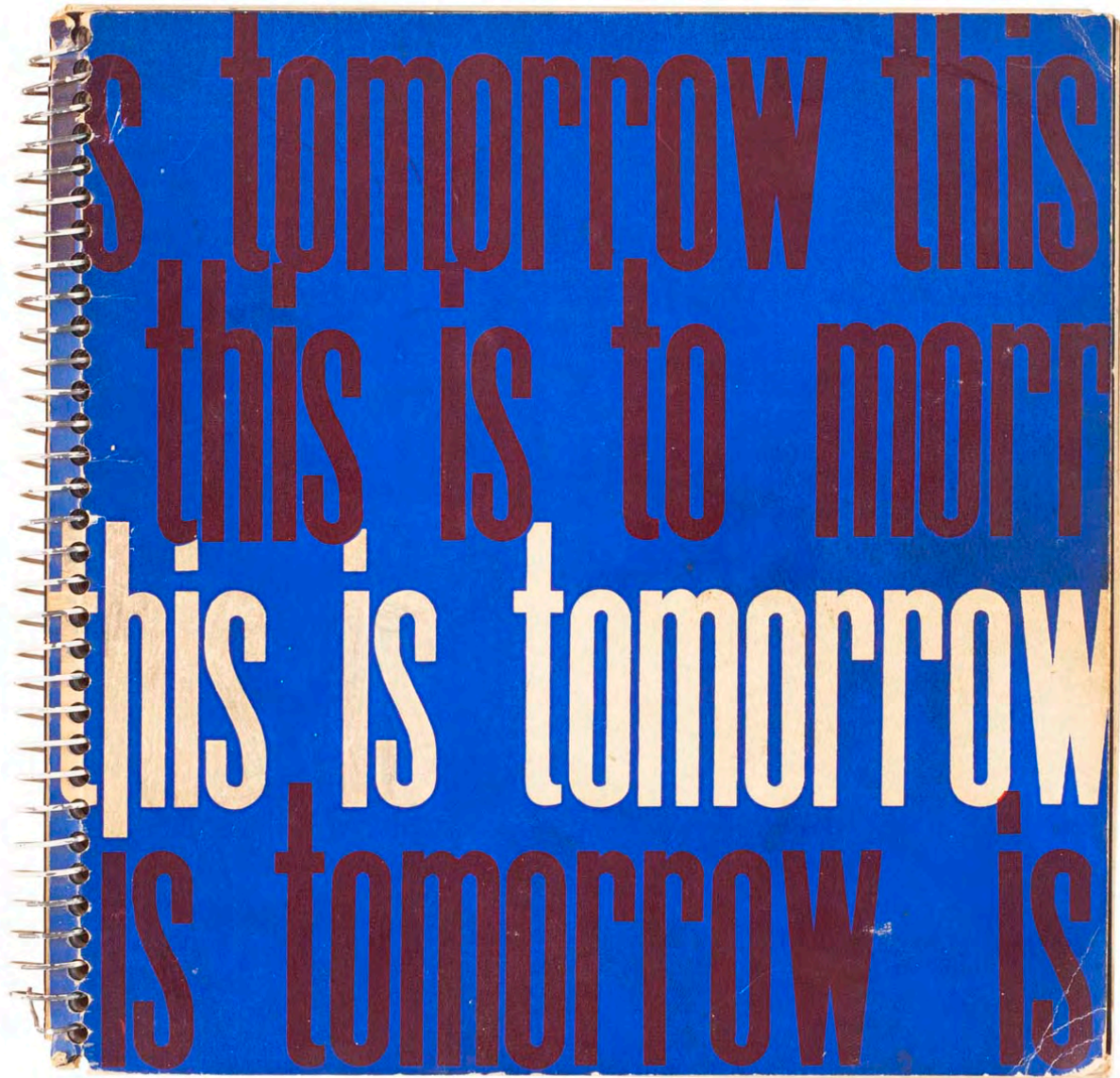
[43]

TO THE  
READER.

NOW do not I know whether with truth I should begin with Gentle, Courteous, or Kind Reader; for perhaps you deserve none of these Epithets; examine your Conscience, and if you find your self clear from having abus'd either Book or Author, send me but word of it, and I have left sufficient to have any of those to begin with: But if you had rather show your Wit, and exercise your Talent in Criticism; perhaps I shall give you subject enough to work on in this second Part, so that you would really be at a loss, if you have spent all your Satyri- cal Phrases on the first, and prodigally thrown away the last Fear your Mistress sent you on an odd expression she found

D 3

you



AN ICONIC EXHIBITION

6. [CROSBY, Theo (*editor*), and Edward WRIGHT (*designer*).] *This is tomorrow.* London, Whitechapel Art Gallery, 9 August - 9 September 1956.

Square 8vo (166 x 166 mm), ff. [66]; printed in monochrome offset lithography, outermost leaves with printed colour; spiral-bound as issued; outer corners a little bumped, nonetheless a very well-preserved copy. £400

**First edition, one of 1300 copies, of the catalogue of the seminal exhibition of contemporary British art, architecture, and design, which took place at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in London in 1956, in collaboration with members of the Independent Group.**

W  
LINES



THE LIGHT BOX -  
FOR THE HEARTH  
& FAMILY



ARTIFACTS & PIN-UPS - FOR HIS VARRATIONAL URGES



THE FROG &  
THE DOG - FOR  
THE OTHER  
ANIMALS

THE WHEEL  
& AERO PLANE -  
FOR LOCOMOTION  
& THE  
MACHINE



MADE  
SPACE

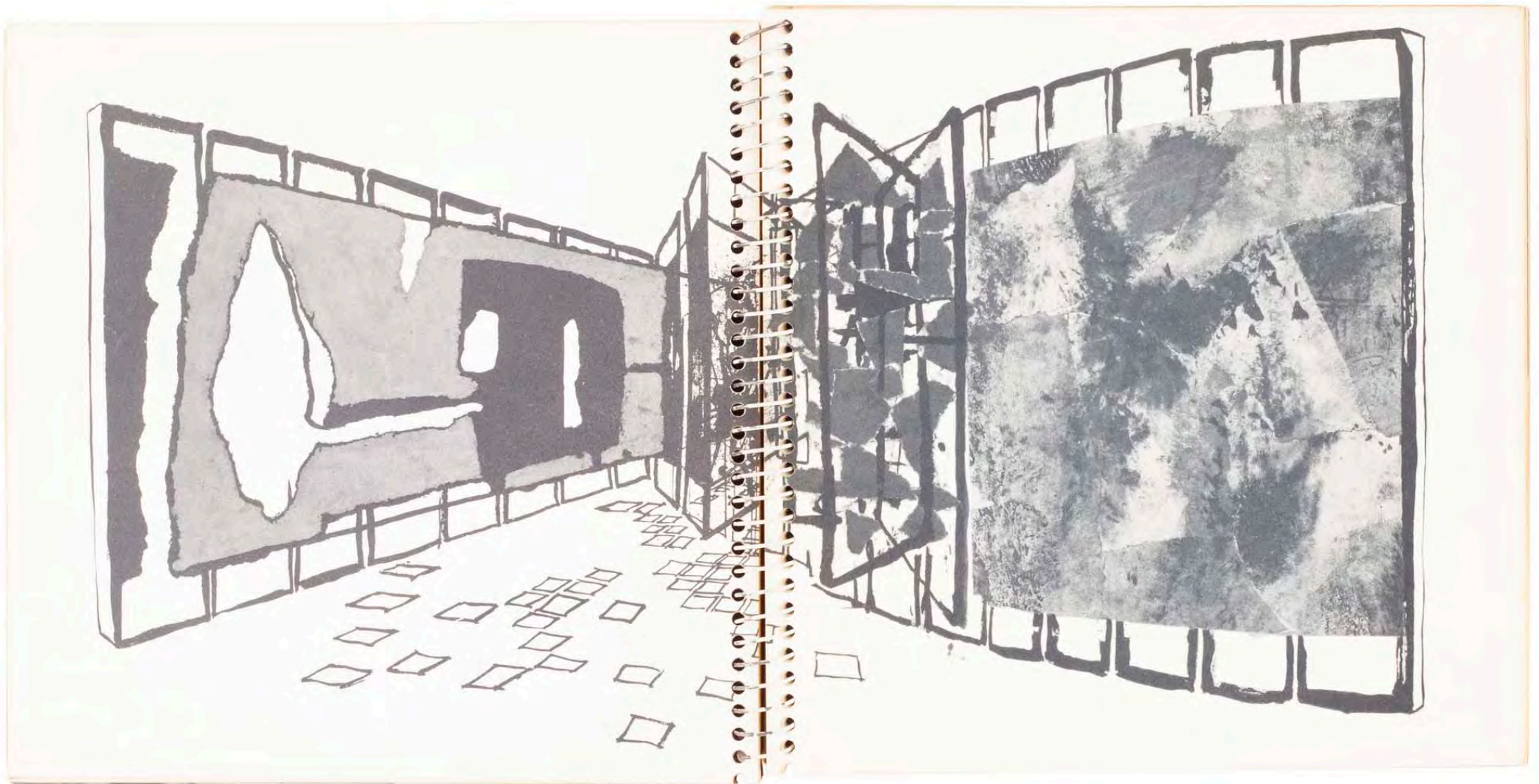
An exhibition 'of major importance for young avant-garde artists and architects in England', *This is Tomorrow* 'gave them the opportunity to create concrete answers to the question, hotly debated at the time, of the relation between the new art and architecture' (Grieve, p. 225). The 38 participants formed 12 groups, which worked towards producing one artwork, and the resulting exhibition was then formed of twelve sections. Broadly speaking, the participants could be divided into two groups: the constructivists (or 'formal'), led by Victor Pasmore in collaboration with Erno Goldfinger, and those (the 'popular') who drew from Dada and Surrealism, prominent among them Eduardo Paolozzi.

'An iconic show in its conception and realisation it has continuously interested artists, theorists and curators ever since due to the challenge it posed for the creative practitioners and visitors alike. The former, as each group was polymorphic formed by an architect, a designer, an artist and a theorist, were requested to amalgamate their individual approaches and produce a work by deploying a new methodology. The latter, with no interpretation panels and other information available, had to make their own judgements as to how to navigate inside the gallery and interpret the works they viewed.' (Whitechapel Art Gallery [online](#)).

The 'superb catalogue', designed by Edward Wright and priced at five shillings, 'was much more ambitious than those previously published by the gallery' (Grieve, p. 229). It featured, among others, essays by Reyner Banham and Lawrence Alloway.

*Provenance:* from the library of the architect Franc Dixon (Stockton-on-Tees, 1928 – Zurich, 2019), who worked with Victor Pasmore on the New Towns of Hemel Hempstead (1952-54) and Peterlee (1955-60). Dixon studied Architecture at Durham University 1945-49, before becoming RIBA Associate in 1955, and RIBA Fellow in 1970.

See Grieve, "This is Tomorrow", a remarkable exhibition born from contention' in *The Burlington Magazine* 136, no. 1093 (April 1994), pp. 225-232.



Two Hundred & Seventy Fifth Year of Rome.



When Rome was attacked on all sides by her Enemies & her public treasure much exhausted, the gallant Family of the Fabii to the number of 306, undertook to oppose the Veientes, who were very near Rome, at their own cost. This could be no otherwise represented than by an armed troop making a Sortie with the appearance of the greatest Courage. They built a Fort to stop the Veientes, &

119 PEN DRAWINGS

7. **DASSIER, Jean and Jacques-Antoine.** 'An Explanation of Dassier's Medals being a Representation of a Series of Events taken from the Roman History'. London, c. 1795-1800.

4to manuscript, ff. [151], written in a clear italic hand on the rectos only on thick paper (watermarks 'J Whatman 1794' and 'E & P'), **with an illustrated title-page, 90 half-page roundel illustrations and 29 smaller portraits in ovals**, based on Dassier's medals, all in pen and wash; most illustrations with tissue-guards; bound in handsome contemporary green morocco, covers with a wide gilt border of floral swags, sunburst cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments with scallop rolls and a neoclassical head in profile, lettered direct 'Roman Portraits', edges rubbed and slightly dry; ownership inscription 'Charlotte Hanbury 1 Vol.', armorial bookplate of the Rycroft family. **£8500**

**An exceptionally fine illustrated manuscript, with drawings after the series of sixty medals of Roman history from Romulus to the Age of Augustus produced by Jean Dassier and his son in 1740-1743.** The drawings are executed with considerable finesse, adding detailed elements not clearly visible in the original medals, and making subtle alterations in the position and orientation of many figures. Sadly there is no clue as to the artist, and it is not clear if the work was produced to order or as a commercial enterprise – if the latter we cannot trace another example.

Two Hundred & Fifty & 51<sup>st</sup> Years of Rome.



This is the before mentioned P. C. Scipio who had before obtained several victories over the Carthaginians. After the interview between Annibal & Scipio had failed, the two armies met near Zama: Annibal had a numerous army & 80 Elephants which being repulsed by the Romans fell upon <sup>on</sup> his own Cavalry, which was completely routed & gave the Romans an opportunity of falling on the rear of the enemy's Infantry.

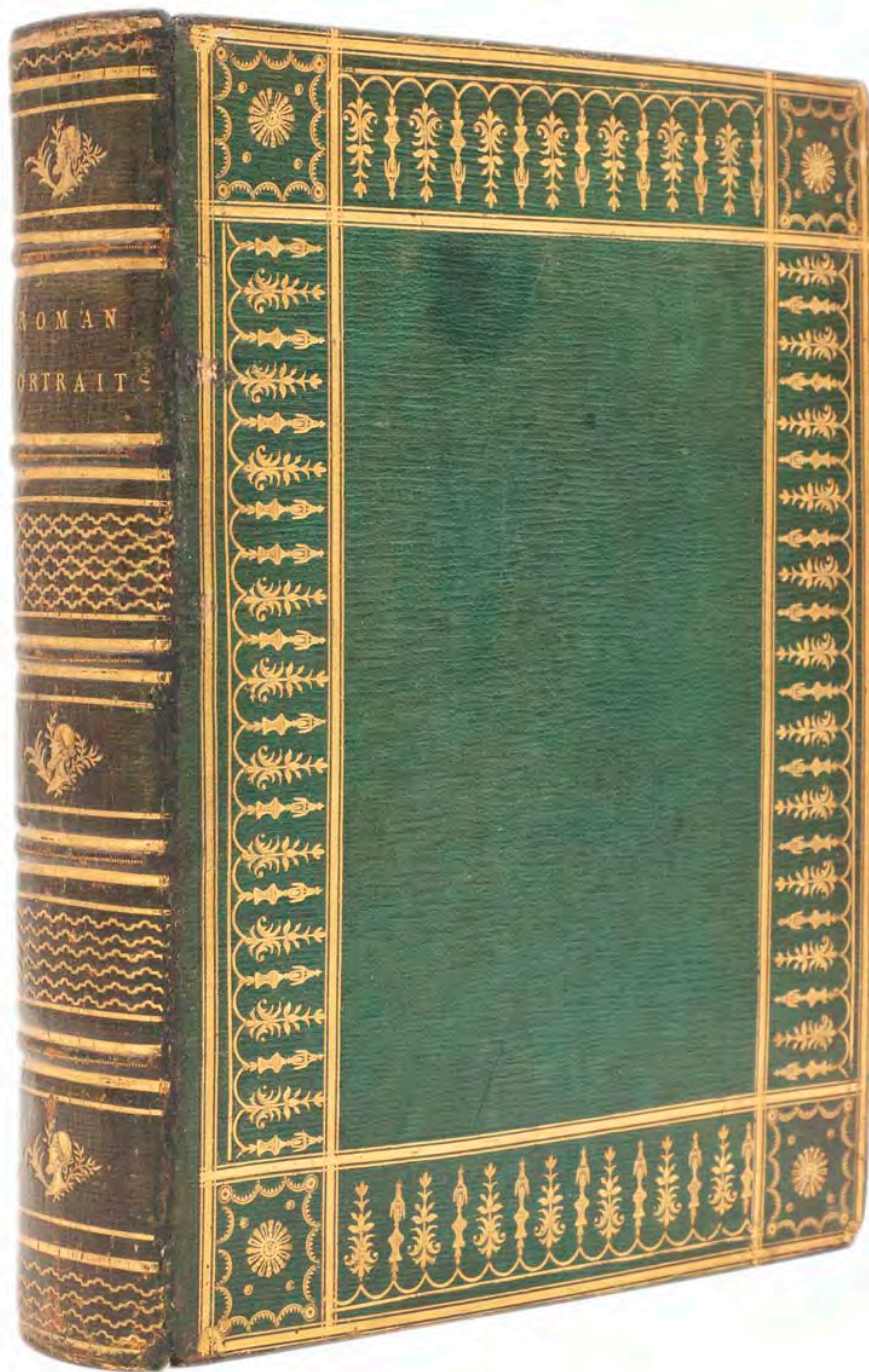
The Swiss medalist Jean Dassier (1676–1763), worked for several periods in England in the late 1720s and 1730s, before returning to Geneva in 1738 where 'he continued to produce medals, the most notable being a subscription series of sixty small medals representing scenes from Roman history, executed between 1740 and 1743; an *Explication* of these was published in Paris in 1778' (ODNB). In fact the *Explication* must have appeared earlier, probably as a promotional tool, as a German translation was published in 1763. The explanatory text here is a loose translation from the French, possibly the same as that published as *An Explanation of the Medals Engrav'd by John Dassier and his son* (Birmingham, 1795, 2 copies in ESTC). Neither the French nor the English text are illustrated, so the artist here must have been working from a complete set of the medals themselves.

*Provenance:* there were a few contemporaneous Charlotte Hanburys but the most likely candidate is Charlotte Packe (1762–1815), who married William Hanbury of Kelmarsh (d. 1807) in 1778. Their son Sir John Hanbury (1782–1863) married into the Rycroft family and died without heirs. Charlotte's portrait was painted by Reynolds and she seems to have been a book collector of some sort – see Maggs catalogue 1014, item 46, for a Tasso bound by Burnham of Northampton with her monogram.



Annibal vaincu par les  
536. Plaisirs.

A feast is here represented where there are  
Indies. This is supposed to be at Capua, where  
Annibal staid some time. The person asleep is  
introduced to shew the Lethargy into which the  
Carthaginians had fallen from the Luxuries of  
that place. In this year Annibal was defeated by  
Marcellus near Nola.



prerogatiuam Iudeorum: quae tamen absq; fide non iustificatur. Est autem priuilegium hoc, quod pra alijs concedita sunt illis oracula dei: id est promissiones, & sacrae literae. Fidelior enim et domino acceptior seruus existimatur, cui plura talenta conceduntur: & si non merito serui, domini tamen beneficio.

Quid enim si quidam non crediderunt?

Dicet aliquis: Imò Iudaei hac prerogatiua nō sunt spectabiles, sed magis ignominia notantur, quando quidem ea abusi sunt, & promissionibus non crediderunt? Respondet, se non uenerari Iudeos propter ipsorum merita, sed propter dei donum: nam de eis scriptū, Notus in Iudaea deus. Et iterum: Non fecit taliter omni nationi. Et obserua hoc loco, honorem mereri dignitatem, quae à deo creaturae confertur, etiam si illa ingrata sit. Magis enim in oculis nostris donantis dei munera conspicua esse decet, quam accipientium flagitia. Videmus in hoc excellentem dei bonitatem, quod quamuis praesciuerit nos omnes esse peccaturos, uicerit tamen nostram maliciam, beneficiumq; suum non subtraxerit: atque hac ratione etiā diabolus suum meretur honorē. Vnde sicut est in epistola Iudae, Angelus non fuit ausus illi maledicere: quāuis ipse optimus esset, ille pessimus: agnoscebat enim dei creaturam. Hac etiam ratione magistratibus, iudicibus, sacerdotibus, atq; alijs qui diuinis funguntur muneribus, maledicere & detrahere non licet. Honor enim dono dei debetur, nihilominus in te



Godolm C. l. viij  
in Iudaea sua  
et in Ierusalem  
et in Iudaea  
et in Ierusalem  
et in Iudaea  
et in Ierusalem

H

Non dicit magistratibus, iudicibus, sacerdotibus, alijs qui diuinis funguntur muneribus, maledicere & detrahere non licet. Honor enim dono dei debetur, nihilominus in te

ERASMUS'S AND OEKOLAMPAD'S BIBLICAL PARAPHRASES  
COPIOUSLY ANNOTATED BY A REFORMATION SCHOLAR

8. ERASMUS, Desiderius. In euangelium Lucae paraphrasis. Basel, Froben, 1523.

8vo, ff. [276]; with woodcut printer's device to title and at end, large decorated woodcut initial, text printed in italic types, running titles; old repair to lower margins in first quire (sig. 2A), repair to the lower margin B1, neither repair touching text, old ink splash to one of the preliminary pages; [bound with:]

— In acta apostolorum paraphrasis. Basel, Froben, 1524.

8vo, ff. [140]; with woodcut printer's device to title and at end, large decorated woodcut initial, text printed in italic types, running titles; [and with:]

OEKOLAMPAD, Johannes. In epistolarum b. Pauli apost. ad Rhomanos adnotationes. Basel, Cratander, 1526.

8vo, ff. 97, [7]; with woodcut printer's device on title and at end, decorated woodcut initial, running titles; together 3 works in one vol., occasional damp-staining, one bifolium flyleaves detached, some thumbing; sixteenth-century panelled calf, worn, sides with old and worn repairs, spine covering defective but sewing firm; annotated throughout with underlinings, numerous marginal notes in Latin and German, manicules and other reading marks by a sixteenth-century German or Swiss hand. £3700

Porrò si quod non uolo facio.

Sensus est, Ex hac inobedientia satis apparet, quod si fecero bonū opus negligentius, cōtrahente bona uoluntate, illius negligentie causa est inhabitās peccatū.

Delectat enim me lex.

Ex hoc loco manifestum est, Paulum hęc in sua persona dixisse, quamuis esset iustificatus. Non enim delectat lex dei, nisi iustificatos.

*quod dicitur  
hęc lex dei*

Video autem aliam legem,

Dispensatione dei, ne superbiamus, tyrannis uel imperium ueteris Adę præcipit contraria legi dei. Lex dei uult, ut colam deum super omnia: lex quę in membris, iubet ut cōmoda propria sequar. Lex dei uult, ut diligam proximū sicut me: at lex nature dicit, charitatem a seipso incipere. Vide aut ut seuiat lex carnis, rebellat enim legi dei. Neq; hoc satis uidetur, nisi per legem datam mihi in remediū, captiuū me faciat legi peccati, hoc est sibi ipsi. Peccatū enim hic uocamus uitiatā naturam: legem aut eius, impetū saucie nature in membris & affectibus. Paucis, ipsa peccatrix natura suo imperio sibi me uindicat, & a mandato dei auellit.

*Lex dei  
Lex naturę  
Lex carnis*

*Summa sicut fuerat*

Miser ego homo.

Deplorat seipsum, & hęc est uera & perpetua causa deplorādi nos ipsos. Alibi solet Apostolus gloriari in paupertate, in ignominia, in afflictionibus: ei scilicet uulnibus. carnis aut inobedientiā luget: & non solū dicit se in fir

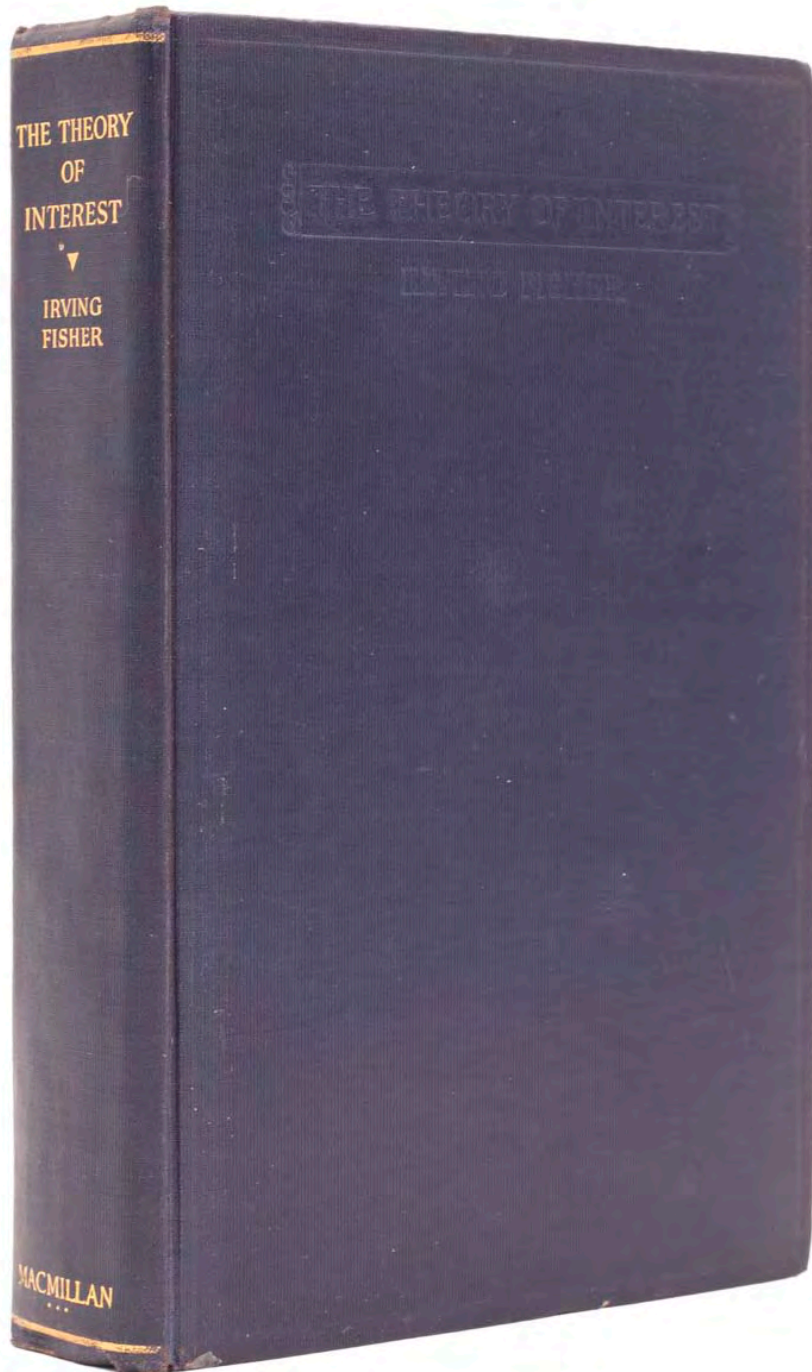
*Malus est homo quia dicit se in fir*

**A Reformation scholar's copiously annotated set of works:** the first edition of Erasmus's exposition of the Gospel according to Luke, his exposition of the Acts of the apostles, and the second edition of Johannes Oekolampad's exposition of St Paul's letter to the Romans. Johannes Oekolampad (1482–1531) was an influential Basel reformer. In the year of the publication of this work he participated as leader of the Reformed party at the Baden disputation, where he spoke against Johannes Eck.

All three works are annotated throughout with marginalia and notes extending to the blank spaces on titles, or at the end of text, and into the preliminary blanks and paste-downs. The annotations are in Latin and German, and reveal the thoughts of a humanist reformer, steeped in the classics as well as extremely versed in Bible studies, and perfectly at home with contemporary Reformation controversies. He (who remains unidentified except perhaps for two initials, 'B. G.' or a 'doctor Braumlin') quotes from Luther and Erasmus, draws manicules (with rather flamboyant sleeves and ruffles) next to memorable sentences, punctuates the texts with remarks, and elaborates, particularly in the third work, Oekolampad's commentary on the Letter to the Romans. His marginalia offer a valuable insight into the references, horizon, and degree of engagement of a very competent and involved contemporary scholar.

- 1: VD16 E 3061; Adams E 755; Bezzel 1164. 2: VD16 E 3047; Adams 778. 3: VD16 O 342; Adams O 95.





#### INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

9. **FISHER, Irving.** The theory of interest. As determined by impatience of spending income and opportunity to invest it. *New York, Macmillan, 1930.*

8vo, pp. xxvii, [5], 566, [5 (blank)]; with 3 folding tables, errata slip tipped in, several woodcut diagrams in text; short tear to upper margin pp. 23/24, very few leaves lightly folded at upper corner; a very good copy, in the original publisher's cloth, upper board blocked in blind, spine gilt; lightly rubbed with a few bumps at extremities, remains of adhesive plastic wrapper turned in to pastedowns; occasional pencil annotations, Parker & Son bookseller ticket to upper pastedown, book label of Michael Harvey to pastedown and to p. 77. **£750**

**First edition.** Fisher's *Theory of Interest*, a revised version of his earlier book *The Rate of Interest* (1907), was dedicated to John Rae and Böhm-Bawerk, and is a further development of their ideas: 'its greatness as a book lies wholly in its outstanding pedagogic qualities... [which] amounted to the demonstration that the real rate of interest is determined by both demand and supply, by the demand for production and consumption loans on the one hand and the supply of savings on the other' (Blaug).

One reason for this revision was that Fisher's critics apparently did not understand the 1907 version. Critics at that time typically concentrated on the 'impatience' side of Fisher's theory of intertemporal allocation and missed the 'opportunities' side. In contrast, Fisher did claim originality for his concept of 'investment opportunity'. This turns on 'the rate of return over cost, where both cost and return are differences between two optional income streams' (*The New Palgrave* II, p. 372). '[Fisher] proceeded as if there were just one aggregate commodity to be produced and consumed at different dates. This simplification enabled him to illuminate the subject more brightly than Walras' (*ibid*, p.372).

Fisher E-1539; IESS 1930a; see Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 79.

10. **FORD, William.** A Sermon preached at Constantinople, in the Vines of Perah, at the Funeral of the virtuous and admired Lady Anne Glover, sometime Wife to the honourable Knight Sir Thomas Glover, and the Ambassadour extraordinary for his Majesty of Great Britaine, in the port of the Great Turke ... Of Death. Teares. Of Pilgrimage. The Grave ... *London, Printed by Edward Griffin for Francis Constable ... Anno. Dom. 1616.*

Pp. [8], 82, edges thumbled, final leaf creased, wormtrack to blank inner margin up to E4; [bound after:]

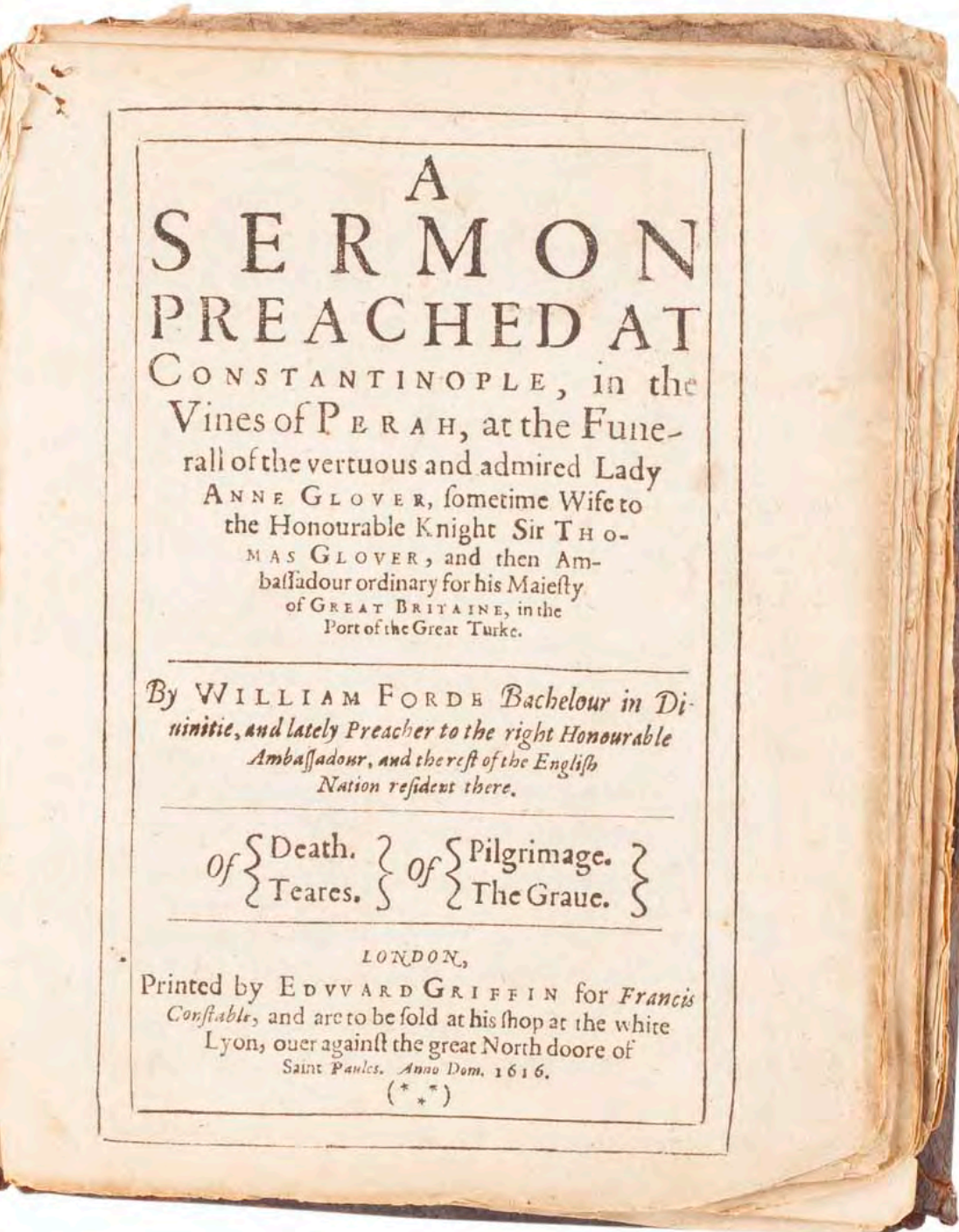
[GRANT, John.] Gods Deliverance of Man by Prayer ... In a Sermon, by Reason of the Lecturers Absence in the Church of Saint Bartholmews Exchange, on Ash-Wednesday ... But at that time, by a Company of Church Intruders very rudely opposed .... By I.G. D.D. Rector there. *London, Printed for Thomas Paybody ... 1642.*

Pp. [4], 27, [3], without E2 (blank) but with E1 ('The Lords Prayer enlarged'); title-page worn with a few holes; [and with:]

**LAUD, William.** A Commemoration of King Charles his Inauguration. Or, a Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse ... *London, Printed by M. B. 1645.*

Pp. [4], 32, with a large woodcut frontispiece of the royal arms (A1); [and with five others.]

8 works, 4to, bound together (plus another imperfect work), in contemporary blind-stamped calf; the volume rather shaken and worn, some works and individual leaves coming loose, spine defective at foot, leather detached from lower board; eighteenth-century ownership inscriptions of John and Mary Colley. £1350



A  
COMMEMORATION  
OF  
King Charles  
His INAUGURATION.  
OR,  
A SERMON  
PREACHED AT  
Pauls Crosse

By WILLIAM LAUD then Bishop of  
London, late Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,  
beheaded on Tower-hill on Fryday  
the 10. of Jan. 1644.

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Printed according to Order.

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LONDON,  
Printed by M. B. 1645.

First edition of the first and only printed sermon of the first chaplain to the Levant Company at Constantinople, delivered in 1612 on the occasion of the funeral of Anne Glover (*née* Lambe), wife of the English ambassador Sir Thomas Glover (fl. 1606-11). She had been the first wife of an English ambassador to the Sublime Porte to accompany her husband to Constantinople, but sadly succumbed to the plague in around November 1608. Since that time her body had been preserved in bran in the cellars of the Levant Company.

Ford's sermon, delivered in a 'pleasant garden, under a lofty Cypresse tree, in a goodly assembly of divers Nations' (English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Hungarian, Transylvanian, Moldavian, Wallachian, Russian, Greek, Armenian, Bedouin, Turkish, and Jewish), treads lightly around his subject, whom he had never met, though he does make passing puns on her name and attempts a potted biography on pp. 74-81. It includes a dialogue between a merchant ('like your selves') and a hermit, a cheery two-page catalogue of the ways one might die and a note that unlike the papists, the Turks 'though they hold us base and hate us living ... they neither hinder our burials, nor violate our graves'.

Not a great deal is known of Ford (1559-1616), who had become the first (or first recorded) chaplain to the Levant Company in Constantinople sometime before 1611, when he successfully negotiated a raise in pay. He petitioned to leave his post in 1613 but was requested to remain another year; he is last recorded in July 1614 though clearly still alive in 1616 for this publication. While in Constantinople he had encountered the idiosyncratic traveller Thomas Coryate, who later wrote a letter to the Mermaid Club (published in *Purchas his Pigrimes*) asking them to pass his kind regards 'to that courteous, sweet, and elegant-natured and nurtured Gentleman, Master William Ford, Preacher to our Nation at Constantinople, if you happen to meet him in any part of England; one that deserueth better of me, then any man in all this Catalogue: for of him haue I learned whatsoeuer superficial skill I haue gotten in the Italian Tongue'. In the same list were Robert Cotton, John Donne, Ben Jonson and Purchas himself. Ford: STC 11176.



CHARLES, by the Grace of God,  
King of Great Britaine, France, and  
Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The MESSENGERS Preparation  
For an Adresse to  
**T H E K I N G**  
For a Well-grounded  
**P E A C E .**

As it was delivered in a S E R M O N , at  
Oxford, on Sunday, Novemb. 24. 1644.

B E F O R E  
The Commissioners of both Kingdomes, the  
morning before their presenting the Propositions  
to His M A J E S T Y .

By S A M U E L K E M , Batchelour in Divinity.

*Psal. 50. 15. Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee,  
thou shalt glorifie me.*

*Prov. 14. 28. In the multitude of people is the Kings honour, but in  
the want of people is the destruction of the Prince.*

*In the multitude of Counsellours there is safety.*

*Prov. 13. 17. A wicked Messenger falleth into mischief: but a  
faithfull Ambassadour is health.*

L O N D O N ,

Printed by Robert Austin, in the Old-Bailly. 1644.

L'ALMANACH

DES

MÉTAMORPHOSES

NATIOALES

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POUR L'ANNÉE 1790.

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A PARIS,

Chez les Marchands de Nouveautés.

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1790.

REVOLUTIONARY ALMANAC

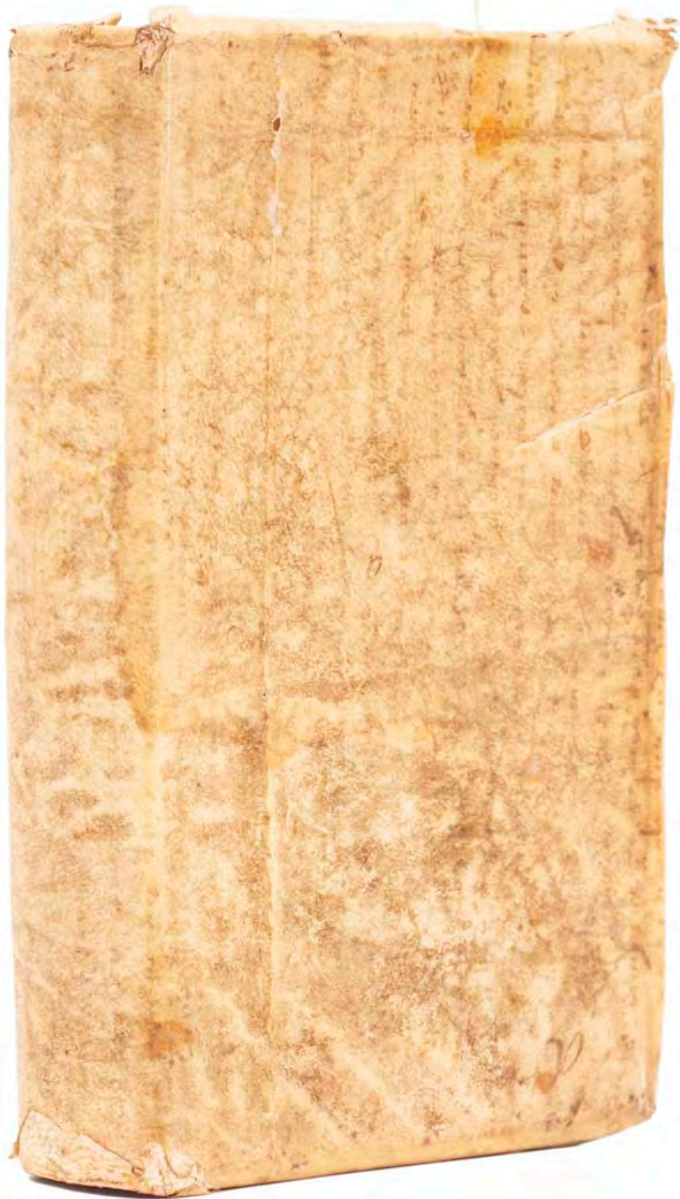
11. [FRENCH REVOLUTION.] *L'Almanach des métamorphoses nationales* [sic] pour l'année 1790. Paris, chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790.

12mo, pp. [16], 126; woodcut headpiece; some browning to half-title, small paper flaw to blank corner of D1; a very good copy, uncut in contemporary paste paper wrappers, paper label with title in ink at head of spine; a little worn. £300

**Scarce first edition of this entertaining republican almanac** recording and lauding the many changes wrought by the Revolution throughout French society.

With chapters devoted to each month of the year, the *Almanach* records the seismic impact of the Revolution on the economic, judicial, political, religious, and social life of the French nation. Financiers no longer sit at tables laden with food, go on foot rather than in fancy carriages, and live in modest houses without libraries or boudoirs; gone are the greedy ministers of old who would only grant audience to the well-heeled and well-bosomed; vicar generals have surrendered their finery, finally learnt their catechism, and swapped views of the Palais-Royal for frog-filled swamps in the countryside; former nuns hold their little fingers in the air in high society; gone are tyrannical colonels who spanked their soldiers with sabres; gone are public prosecutors who would take sixty pages to explain what could be said in six lines; teachers no longer treat their pupils like slaves; the ordinary people are no longer considered animals; social barriers have fallen, and the French have reclaimed their liberty.

OCLC finds one copy in the UK (British Library), and three in the US (Chicago, Harvard, Indiana).



LEARNING GERMAN  
WITH A MANUSCRIPT-WASTE JACKET

12. [GRAMMAR.] La veritable et unique grammaire allemande, exactement corrigée d'un grand nombre de fautes & augmentee de plus d'un tiers dans cette nouvelle edition, divisée en cinq parties. *Strasbourg, 1687.*

12mo in 6s, pp. [6], 9-10, 25-50, [2], 51-326, [6]; [a]4, B-2C6, 2D4; apparently complete, despite the erratic pagination; woodcut ornament to title, woodcut initial, occasional typographic ornaments; a little foxed throughout with a few damp-stains, small paperflaw to X6 with loss of one character; contemporary vellum over boards, edges speckled red, blue and white endbands, sewn on 3 cords, **with an early wrapper of mid sixteenth-century French manuscript waste on vellum**, attached by stitches through the boards; text largely worn from the outside but visible through a tear in the lower wrapper; front endpapers with inscriptions by David Samuël Henchoz de la Rossinière, dated 1723, inscription of ?Abram Henchoz de Rossinière to rear free endpaper.

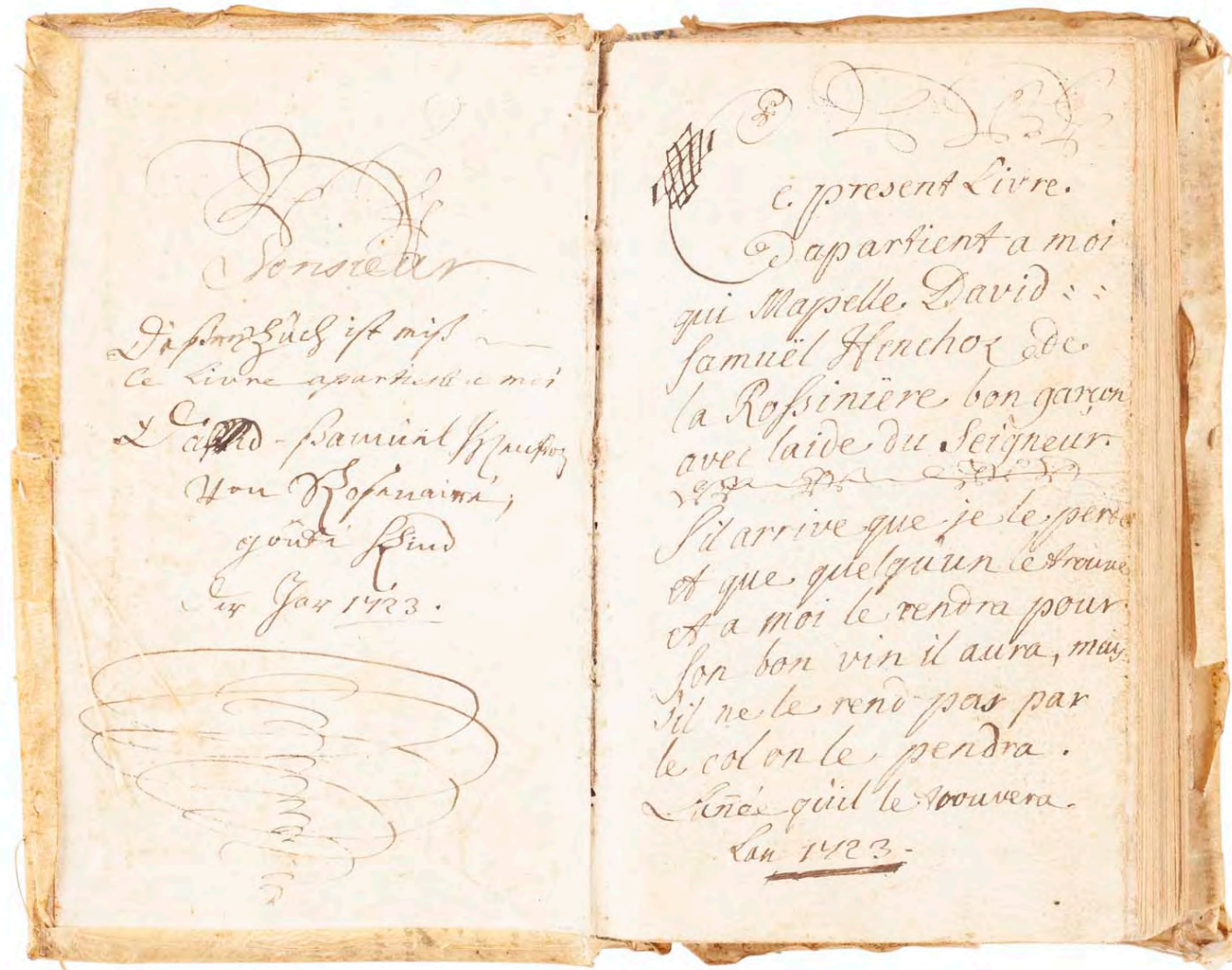
£240

**An apparently unrecorded edition of this French-German grammar, with juvenile inscriptions by two members of the same family, in an unusual manuscript-waste jacket.**

Three inscriptions by members of the Swiss family Henchoz de la Rossinière follow the same wording, 'Ce present livre appartient a moi qui mapelle [name] bon garçon avec laide du Seigneur'. On the front endpapers David Samuël Henchoz de la Rossinière has inscribed facing pages in French and German, though the errors (e.g. 'goute Kind // der Jar 1723') suggest he was still learning. Curiously, the German inscription is written in imitation of German script – unlike printed German characters, not included in the book – indicating that he was using this textbook under the supervision of a tutor.

A (rhyming?) continuation to the French inscription generously offers wine to anyone who finds and returns the book, but threatens him who does not: 'mais s'il ne le rend pas, par le col on le pendra'.

It is unclear why an early owner decided to encase the neat and perfectly sound binding in **an outer wrapper of sixteenth-century manuscript waste, which is unusually stitched through the turn-ins of the binding beneath.**



# PARENESI

D I

GIAMBATTISTA GUADAGNINI

ARCIPRETE DI C.VIDATE

A L

GIORNALISTA ROMANO

*Sopra gli Articoli 65. 66. e 67. di  
quest'anno 1789.*

CON UN

## AVVERTIMENTO

*Sulla proibizione fatta in Roma  
di alcuni suoi libri.*



IN PAVIA 1790.

PER PIETRO GALEAZZI. *Con Permissione.*

### COMPLEXITIES OF CENSORSHIP: BENEDICT XIV'S CONSTITUTION IN ACTION

13. **GUADAGNINI, Giovanni Battista.** Parenesi di Giambattista Guadagnini arciprete di Cividale al giornalista romano sopra gli articoli 65 66 e 67 di quest'anno 1789: con un avvertimento sulla proibizione fatta in Roma di alcuni suoi libri. *Pavia, Galeazzi, 1790.*

8vo, pp. [4], 76, 68; titlepage a little spotted, very occasional marginal staining, but a very good copy recently wrapped in nineteenth-century patterned paper. £500

**First edition, rare,** of a scarce material witness to the empowering role played by the constitution *Sollicita ac provida* (1753) in mitigating arbitrary censorship and in providing censored authors with structured channels for appeal and complaint.

This publication is a vigorous and efficient attack on censorship by the controversial theologian Guadagnini. It cites the 'surprising' appearance of the author's *New examination of some texts of the Council of Trent* (and both its appendices) in a scathing review from an anonymous journalist in a Roman journal, and its consequent listing in the *Index librorum prohibitorum*. The author first rebuts the claims in the review, then, empowered by the *Sollicita ac provida* which had been promulgated by Benedict XIV (the first official set of rules regarding the censorship of books by the Roman Curia, here printed in full in the appendix), he systematically dismantles the case for censorship, detailing in particular all the loci that might have appeared in contrast with Thomistic doctrine.

The role and effectiveness of the papal constitution in regulating a chaotic censorship practice in Rome has been the topic of much discussion. Guadagnini's work offers rare ground for a case study.

**OCLC cites three locations worldwide:** Trento, Tübingen, and Valencia.

# HISTORIE DI

M. MARCO GVAZZO

DI TVTTI I FATTI DEGNI DI

MEMORIA NEL MONDO SVC=

CESSI DAL MDXXIIII.

SINO A L'ANNO MDXLIX.

*Nouamente reuiste & con somma diligenza corrette  
& in piu luoghi emendate, con la Tauola  
di tutto quello, che si contiene  
ne l'opera.*



CON PRIVILEGIO.

Lau: Cors.<sup>A</sup>

ET ERNA



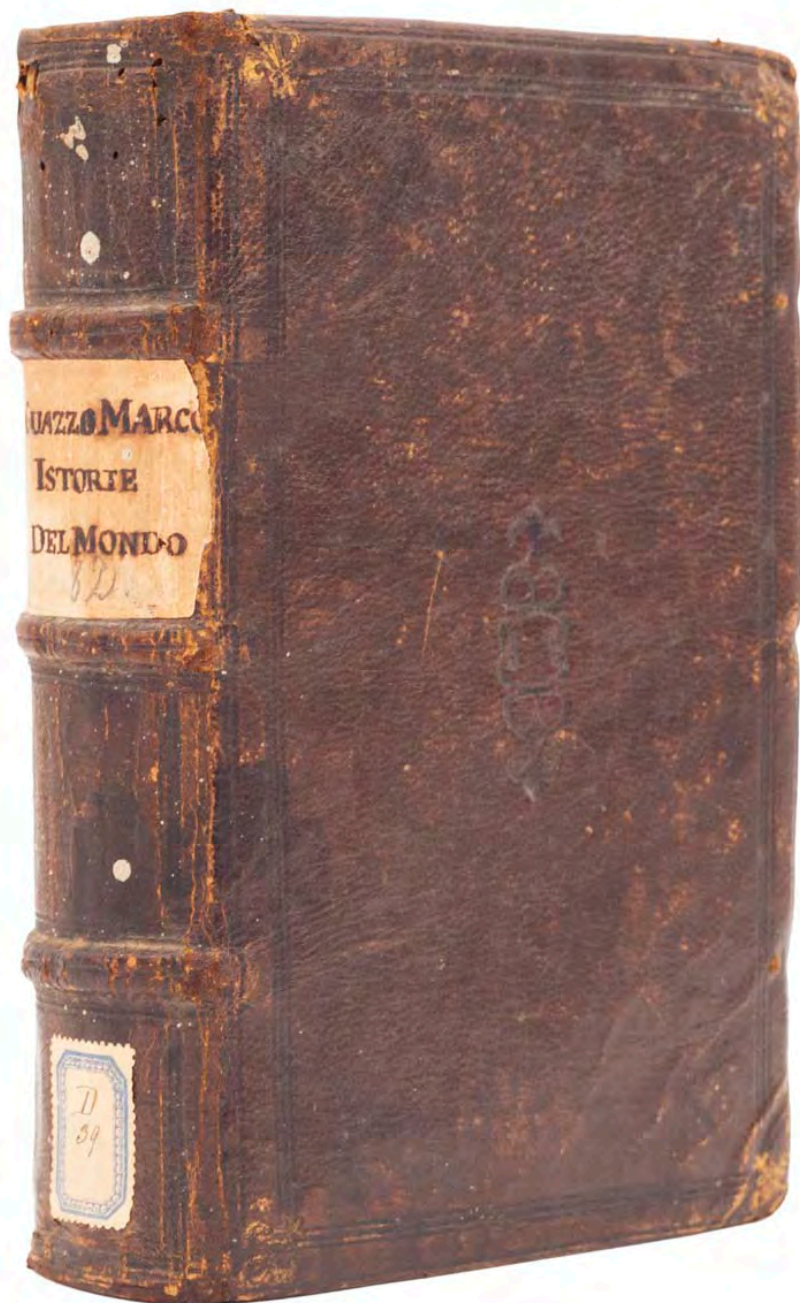
118

## A FUTURE POPE READS A HISTORY BOOK

14. **GUAZZO, Marco.** *Historie di M. Marco Guazzo di tutti i fatti degni di memoria nel mondo successi dal 1524 sino a l'anno 1549. Nouamente reuiste & con somma diligenza corrette & in piu luoghi emendate, con la tauola di tutto quello, che si contiene ne l'opera. Venice, Giolito, 1549.*

8vo, ff. [8], 329, [1]; woodcut initial, large woodcut printer's device around letterpress imprint on title, a variant device at end to register verso; title lightly browned, occasional light water-staining, but a very good copy in contemporary calf, boards panelled in blind with gilt fleurs-de-lis at corners, blind centre-piece, spine panelled in blind, edges stained red, manuscript paper label on spine, as well as a later paper library shelfmark label, vestigial ties, sewn on 3 pairs of thongs, spine lined in panels with manuscript waste; **ownership inscription of Lorenzo Corsini (later Pope Clement XII) on title**, several ink markings to the index, and late seventeenth-century marginalia in several places. **£3600**

**First edition thus, this copy owned by the future Pope Clement XII**, of a remarkable history of recent and contemporary events, first published in 1540 and here updated by almost ten years, resuming the account of world events and Italian politics and including references to American history from 1522.



What would a future pope want to read in a book about relatively recent history? This copy offers us a rare window for an insight. It bears the ownership inscription of Florentine nobleman Lorenzo Corsini (1652–1740), wealthy member (indeed head, had he not renounced his primogeniture) of one of the princely Florentine families, a keen bibliophile and art patron, who became Pope Clement XII in 1730. Corsini's book collection, built on the nucleus assembled by his uncle Neri, and increased during Lorenzo's time with the competent consultancy of Dominican scholar Dom Malachie d'Inguibert, included both ancient manuscripts and modern books, and reached its apex during and after Lorenzo's papacy in the hands of his nephew Cardinal Neri (see DBI).

This volume bears several marginalia in a hand consistent with Lorenzo's chronology. They concentrate on events surrounding the conquests of Emperor Charles VIII through Italy, particularly Tuscany, picking out the ruler's progress city by city, remarking on the people's reaction and on the ceremonies set up to demonstrate submission and welcome; in addition, simple underlinings and markings in the index reveal an interest in passages relating to the Turks near Vienna, as well as in political events closer to home, and in the intricacies of Renaissance family alliances.

Adams G1456; Alden-Landis 540/14 (first edition); Harrisse 130, 124; Mortimer 227.



15. [HORAEE, B.M.V., Use of Rome.] Hore diue virginis Marie, s[e]c[un]d[u]m veru[m] usum Romanu[m], cum aliis multis folio seque[n]ti notatis: una cum figuris apocalipsis post figuras biblie recenter insertis. [Colophon:] Paris, Thielman Kerver, 27 October 1506

8vo, ff. [104] (A–N8), roman letter (but title verso and f. 2v in gothic letter), printed on vellum, title printed in red beneath Kerver's unicorn device, cut of the Anatomical Figure on title verso, and with 18 large metal cuts and 33 small cuts, each page within a metalcut historiated border, initials printed in red painted over by hand in gold on pink and blue grounds; a couple of quires coming loose, slightly trimmed affecting extremities of metalcut borders on some leaves, small oil-stain in lower outer corners, worm-track in first leaf, some light soiling and cockling, but generally in good condition; early seventeenth-century Italian black morocco covers panelled in gilt, remains of clasps and catches; slightly rubbed; various notes on endpapers and flyleaves in seventeenth-century Italian hands. **£10,500**

**Rare Kerver Book of Hours.** The blocks used are apparently the same as those described by Mortimer in Harvard's copy of Kerver's 16 January 1505 edition: 'There are nineteen large cuts, from two sets of blocks. The smaller blocks ... are Kerver's adaptations of Pigouchet's second set of cuts, a series produced by Kerver in 1498 to replace his first set of copies from Pigouchet ... The Anatomical Man apparently derives from Vérard rather than Pigouchet ... The emblematic Trinity is based on an entirely different conception, and the Virgin and Emblems and the Instruments

of the Passion were not present in the Pigouchet set. The Coronation is substituted for the Pigouchet Death of the Virgin. The new Kerver set of larger blocks ... is represented in this edition by the Martyrdom, Visitation, Presentation, Crucifixion, Pentecost, and Raising of Lazarus. The figures seem slightly elongated in contrast to those in the earlier blocks, and the more sophisticated style shows a German influence ... Thirty-three small cuts in the text, including a number of 1498-1499 blocks. The Calendar borders include the set of Occupations adapted from Pigouchet; the saints appropriate to the months have been replaced entirely with criblé blocks and strips of grotesques, animals, and rustic figures, also copies from Pigouchet' (Mortimer, *French II*, p. 379).

*Provenance:* note in Italian dated 22 June 1621 signed 'A F' on verso of front free endpaper; Giovanni Tommaso Foschini Gessi of Lugo, with his (probably juvenile) ownership inscription on inside of front cover (accompanied by crude drawings of personifications of Music and Virtue) and on rear pastedown (dated 1665 and accompanied by drawings of personifications of Fortune and Hope, and with a note in cipher), and with his initials at head of title and on front flyleaf.

Bohatta 825; Lacombe 156. Not found in Library Hub (Copac). OCLC records copies at Bamberg, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliothèque nationale, and Minnesota.





THELMAN BERVER

*Flora diue virginis Marię scđm verũ usum Romanũ  
cum aliis multis folio sequẽti notatis: vna cum figuris  
apocalipsis post figuras biblicę recenter insertis.*





MANUSCRIPT WITH JACOBITE CONNECTIONS

16. LAFFREY. 'Abregé de l'histoire ancienne avec des reflexions philosophiques & politiques par Mr. Laffrey.' c. 1760s.

Manuscript on paper ('Pro Patria' watermark similar to Churchill 130), in French, 8vo (205 x 140 mm approx.), pp. [4 (title and dedication)], 120, [2 (table of contents)], [36 (blank)], title-page with engraved vignette, all pages with borders of type ornaments; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 20 lines per page; very good in contemporary green morocco, gilt border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; extremities rubbed; engraved bookplate of 'Anw Lumisden' by R. Strange to upper pastedown, modern bookplate of Jacques Laget to front free endpaper. £750

**A charming manuscript summary of ancient history**, compiled for a young female member of the Bellew family, and once in the library of the eminent Scottish Jacobite Andrew Lumisden (1720–1801).

Composed by 'Mr Laffrey' and dedicated to 'Mademoiselle De Bellew', the *Abregé* covers the history of the ancient Egyptians (their kings, education, religion and priesthood, and customs), and of the Carthaginians (including their government, trade, arts and sciences, religion, conquests, Punic wars with Rome, Hannibal, Masinissa etc.). While the manuscript's authorship is uncertain, one candidate is the French writer Arnoux Laffrey (1735–1794), author of *Vie privée de Louis XV*. The dedicatee was likely related to the Irish peer John Bellew, fourth Baron of Duleek (1702–1770), whose first wife, Lady Anne Maxwell, served as maid of honour in Rome to Maria Clementina, wife of the Old Pretender James Francis Edward Stuart.

1.  
Cubregé  
De l'histoire ancienne  
x  
Des Egyptiens

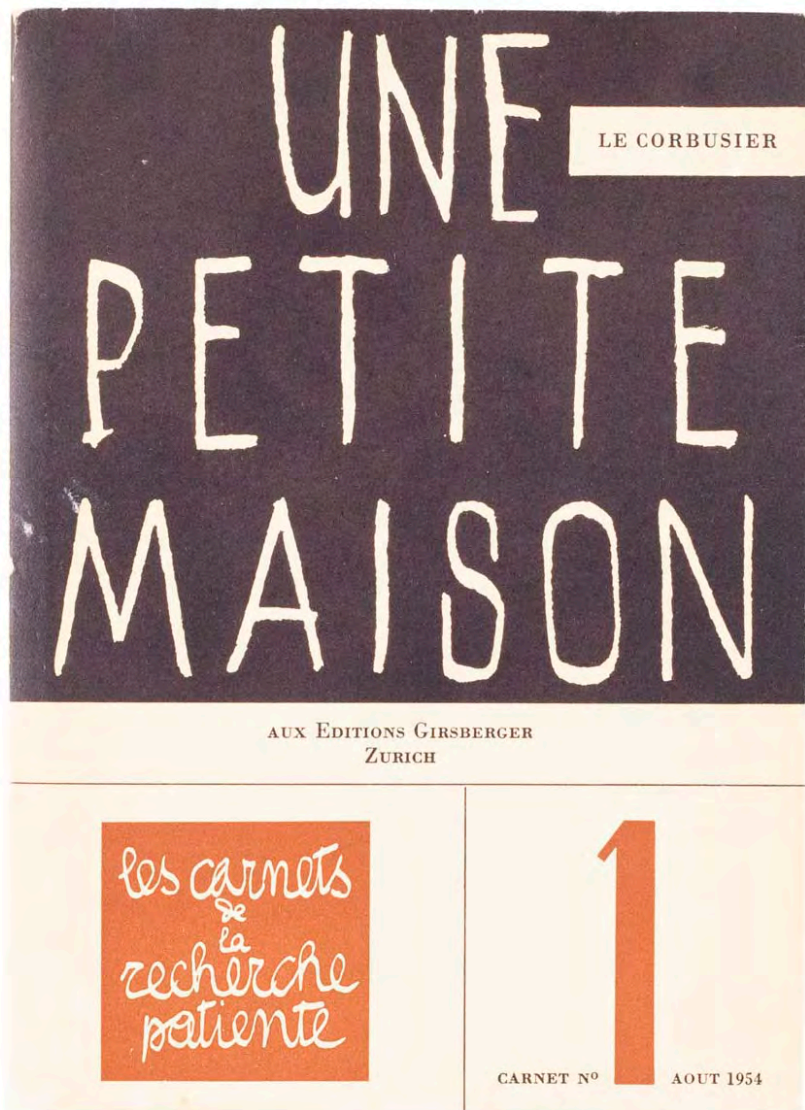
Les Egyptiens se regardoient comme le peuple le plus  
ancien de la terre. Les Prêtres leurs historiens, comptoient  
sous le Regne de Sethou 311 générations d'hommes, qui  
font 11 mille 340 ans en mettant 3 générations pour  
un siècle; ils comptoient pareil nombre de Rois qui  
s'étoient succedés sans interruption sous le nom de  
Pisomis.\*

Manethon grand Prêtre qui vivoit du tems de  
Atolomé Philadelphes, composa par ordre de ce prince  
l'histoire des Egyptiens, qu'il dit avoir tiré des écrits  
de mercuré & des anciens Memoires conservés dans  
les archives des temples, en supposant les 30 Dynasties  
ou principautés successives qu'il compte, elles composent  
plus de 3300 ans jusqu'au Regne d'Alexandre.

\* mot Egyptien qui signifie bon & honnête.

The handsome bookplate is that of Andrew Lumisden, whose place at the heart of the exiled Jacobite court must surely have brought him into contact with the Bellevs. Lumisden served as secretary and treasurer to Charles Edward Stuart, Bonnie Prince Charlie, during the Jacobite rising of 1745, and was present at the battle of Culloden the following year. He spent months in the Scottish Highlands as a hunted fugitive before escaping to the continent, where he served as the Old Pretender's secretary in Rome. Lumisden was pardoned by the British government in 1778, largely for securing a collection of rare books in Paris for the future George IV, and became a founding member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His bookplate was engraved by his brother-in-law, the artist Sir Robert Strange (1721-1792), who served in Bonnie Prince Charlie's lifeguard at Culloden and designed Jacobite currency.





FROM ABOMINATION TO ARCHITECTURAL ADMIRATION

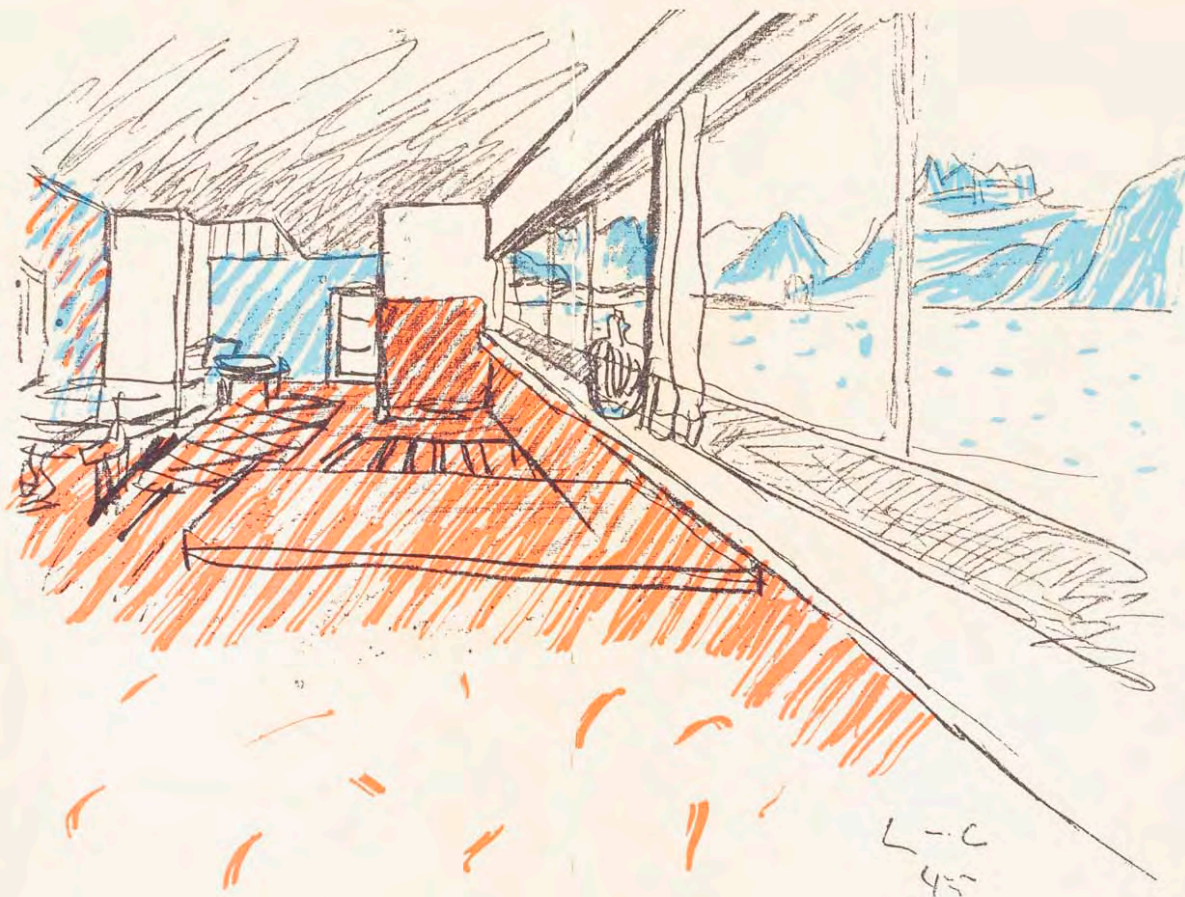
17. **LE CORBUSIER** [Charle-Édouard JEANNERET]. *Une petite maison. Les carnets de la recherche patiente.* Carnet no 1, Aout 1954. [*Winterthour, Ziegler & Co. for*] Zurich, Editions Girsberger, 1954.

Small 8vo (167 x 121 mm), pp. 84, [5], [3 (blank)]; lithographic title printed in red and blue, with 38 photographic illustrations printed in halftone and 22 lithographic designs by Le Corbusier (of which 14 printed in colour); lithographic dust-wrapper printed in black and brown over plain card wrappers, housed in a later red paper slipcase; with 8 pp. German translation 'Das kleine Haus' by Elsa Girsberger loosely inserted; a few negligible marks to dust-wrapper, otherwise **an excellent copy signed by Le Corbusier** to preliminary blank. **£1000**

**A signed copy of the first edition, numbered 57 of only 100 copies, of Le Corbusier's account of his Villa le Lac, one of his early houses, and a fine example of his later book-design.**

Exploring and explaining the 'petite maison' built for Le Corbusier's parents in 1922-23, the text is split into short blocks and interspersed between photographs, sketches, and incidental drawings. Among the illustrations are a series of six drawings in black, blue, and red showing the house in use in 1945, and a final sketch of the house and its occupant, the architect's mother, celebrating her ninety-first birthday in 1951.

In a short addendum entitled 'Le Crime' Le Corbusier notes, with perhaps a touch of pride, that in the year following the house's completion the local council declared it a 'crime against nature' (p. 84, *trans.*) and forbade others from emulating it.



*Provenance:* from the library of the architect Franc Dixon (Stockton-on-Tees, 1928 – Zurich, 2019), who studied Architecture at Durham University 1945-49, before becoming RIBA Associate in 1955, and RIBA Fellow in 1970. Dixon worked on various New Town projects, including Hemel Hempstead (1952-1954) and Peterlee (1955-60), in team with Peter Daniel and Victor Pasmore (see Salter, *Art and Masculinity in Post-war Britain: Reconstructing Home* (2020), p. 139).

Charles Lionel Scott - Coll: Regal: Soc:  
ex dono - H. Sumner, D.D. -

T I T I  
LUCRETII CARI  
DE  
RERUM NATURA  
LIBRI SEX.



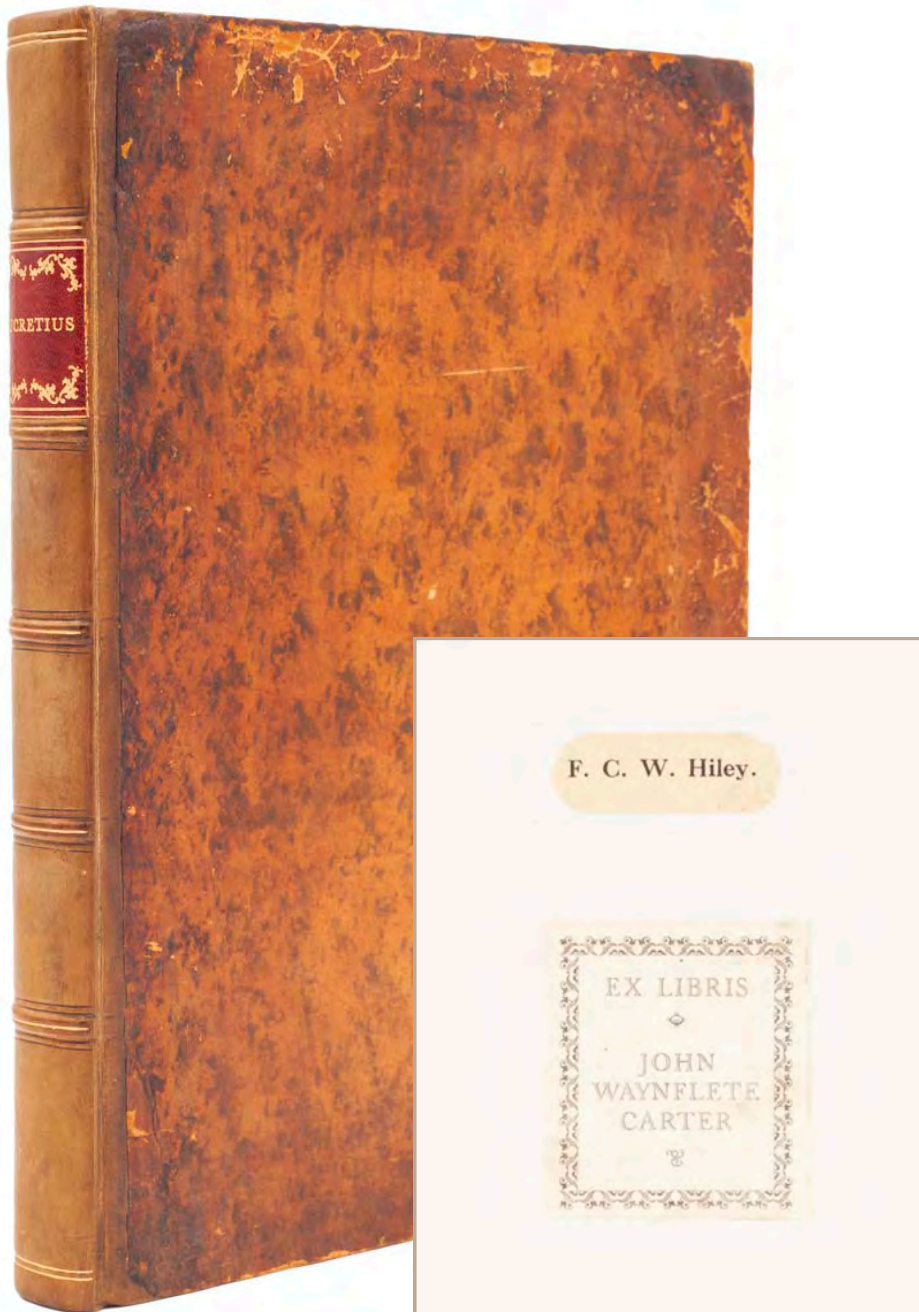
BIRMINGHAMÆ:  
Typis JOHANNIS BASKERVILLE.  
MDCCLXXII.

OWNED BY THREE ETONIANS AND KINGSMEN

18. **LUCRETIVS.** Titi Lucretii Cari de rerum natura libri sex.  
*Birmingham, John Baskerville, 1772.*

Large 4to (300 x 235 mm), pp. [2], 280; text in Great Primer type, some Greek words to p. 172; very small damp-staining at foot of gutter margins of first few sections, very occasional light foxing; very good in contemporary mottled calf, rebacked with new gilt red morocco lettering-piece, corners repaired; some wear to edges and abrasions to covers; ink inscription at head of title 'Charles Lionel Scott Coll: Regal: Soc: ex dono H. Sumner D.D.', book label of F.C.W. Hiley, and bookplate of John Waynflete Carter to front pastedown. £350

**Handsome first Baskerville edition of Lucretius' *De rerum natura*, previously in the possession of a Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and of the eminent bibliographer John Carter.** The Lucretius was Baskerville's fourth quarto printing of a classical text, following editions of Virgil, Juvenal and Persius, and Horace. It was priced at a guinea, and eight hundred copies remained unsold with Baskerville's widow Sarah in 1775, out of an estimated 1000-1500 copies printed. Baskerville published a duodecimo edition in 1773.



*Provenance:* formerly in the library of Humphrey Sumner (1743–1814) of Eton and King’s College Cambridge (BA 1761, DD 1783). Sumner was a Fellow (1765–80) and then Provost (1797–1814) of King’s, and twice served as the University’s Vice-Chancellor (1798–9 and 1802–3). In November 1798 addresses were presented by the University to King George III to mark the victory at the Battle of the Nile, with Sumner leading the deputation. According to Gunning’s *Reminiscences* he cut a sorry figure, much to the amusement of his Oxford counterparts: ‘The Vice-Chancellor was a martyr to the gout, and so extremely deaf, that he never knew whether he was speaking in a high or low tone.’ Sumner presented this copy to his fellow Etonian and Kingsman, Charles Lionel Scott (d. 1845), a Fellow of King’s between 1791 and 1799.

In the twentieth century the volume passed to Frederick Charles William Hiley, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum, and translator of Catullus and Horace, before coming into the hands of **the bibliographer and bookseller John Waynflete Carter** (1905–1975), scholar of Eton and King’s, exposé of the forgeries of Thomas James Wise, famed for *Printing and the Mind of Man* and *ABC for Book Collectors*.

Gaskell, *Baskerville* 43.

July. 24 - 58.

Dear Sir.

Let me address to you, as to the President of the Italian Committee established in your locality, a few words of thanks and an offer of correspondence whenever wanted, whenever you should wish for explanation concerning our National Cause. The establishment of Committees and of a peaceful regular agitation throughout the land may have two objects: to prepare such a state of public opinion as to be able to record, whenever it should take place, our National rising, to influence your Government, to prevent at least the recurrence of the faulty committee in 1849, when the invasion of Rome was officially approved by Louis Napoleon: - to collect money and help up in our propagandist work, through the press and other means. We print much; spread much; and therefore spend much. Sicily excepted, and partially so, every inch of Italy is forbidden to our press. We surmount all difficulties, but it may be easily imagined at what cost. Besides, the Italian Cause is a European one: politically and morally. Politically, Italy alone can prevent the French Empire from turning the Mediterranean into "a French lake", a legacy transmitted by Napoleon to his nephew: morally, Liberty of Conscience can never be safely entrenched in Europe, unless we solve the problem of Papacy. Italy therefore

19. **MAZZINI, Giuseppe.** Autograph letter signed to James Stansfield Esq, Swan Brewery, Waltham Green, Fulham, London. [London], July 24, 1858.

Manuscript, single sheet, written in ink on both sides in a neat hand; pencil note on verso, and small stain on both sides in lower corner. £385 + VAT IN UK

As far as we can tell unpublished letter from the Italian politician and revolutionary Mazzini to the radical Liberal politician James Stansfield, the year before the latter's first election to Parliament as M.P. for Halifax.

Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), who had previously spent several years in exile in London and knew well the radical scene in England, had earlier that year established a journal in London with the title *Pensiero e azione*, with a death penalty hanging over him in Italy after a series of attempted uprisings in 1856. Among his acquaintances were James and Caroline Stansfield, both of whom were active in the Society of the Friends of Italy, set up to provide financial (and other) support to the movement for Italian unification. The present letter thanks Stansfield for his support in raising funds for propaganda - 'we print much, spread much, and therefore spend much' - and argues that the fate of Italy is the fate of Europe; only a strong, unified Italy can prevent France from 'turning the Mediterranean into a "French lake", a legacy transmitted by Napoleon to his nephew'. The financial support of the Society will help 'speak out your noble liberal tendencies throughout Europe'.

Mazzini was close to both Stansfields, and saw their son (named Joseph after him) as a godson. James Stansfield's activism on behalf of Italy (and against France) was to go beyond fundraising: he was forced to resign his post as Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1864, after charges of 'being in correspondence with the assassins of Europe' after conspiracies against Napoleon III.

A TREATISE  
UPON THE  
POLITICAL & SOCIAL CONDITION  
OF EUROPE,  
FROM THE  
FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE,  
DOWN TO THE  
BEGINNING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY  
AUGUSTUS SUSSEX MILBANK.

LONDON:  
MESSRS. HATCHARD & SON, PICCADILLY;  
AND M. BELL, RICHMOND.  
1847.

THE FALL OF ROME  
PRESENTED WHILE PARIS FALLS

20. **MILBANK, Augustus Sussex.** A Treatise upon the political & social Condition of Europe, from the Fall of the Roman Empire, down to the Beginning of the sixteenth Century. [Richmond, M. Bell for] London, Messrs Hatchard & Son, and Richmond, M. Bell, 1847.

8vo, pp. [2 (blank)], v, [1 (blank)], 45, [1 (blank)]; a very good copy in recent calf-backed boards with blue paper sides, gilt roan lettering piece to upper board; preliminary blank inscribed 'To, // The Countess of Sandwich // with the Author's compliments'. £125

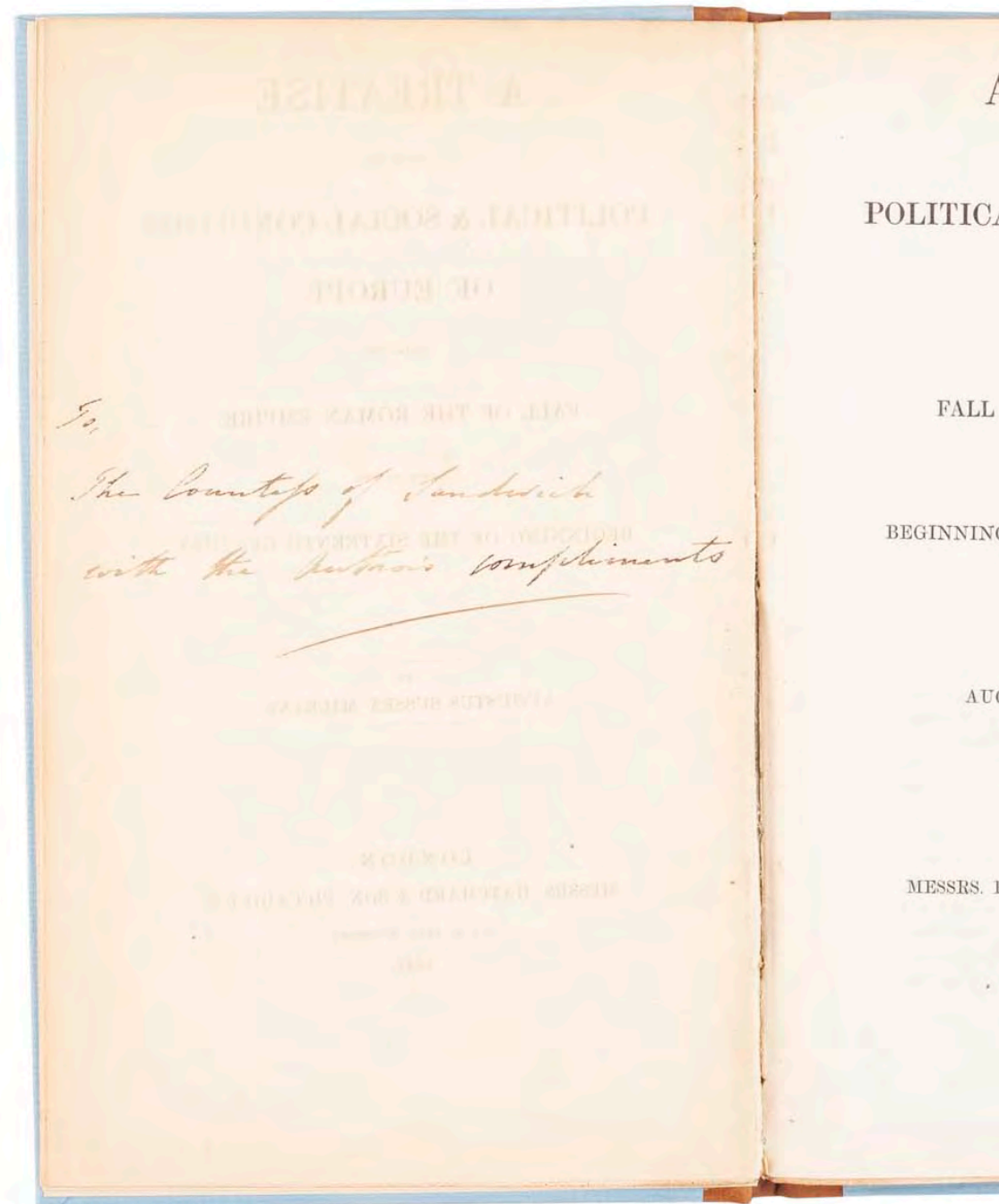
**First and only edition of a rare Yorkshire-printed treatise of social history by an amateur historian and educational enthusiast, inscribed by the author to the Countess of Sandwich.**

The *Treatise* appears to be the only publication by Augustus Sussex Milbank (1827–1887), written when aged only nineteen. Tracing a moral development from the ancient world to an age of religious freedom, the text is perhaps old-fashioned and at times simplistic (it opens: 'The Roman empire was the most extensive in the world, and from its own weight fell to pieces.'). but it offers a nonetheless informed and interesting view of medieval history.

Milbank's preface acknowledges the limitations of his work, but notes 'If this little treatise should prove a source of instruction and amusement to a few, I shall be satisfied; if to many I shall be more than amply repaid for my trouble; and if to none, I shall at least bear my disappointment with patience, content in having made an effort to prove myself a useful member of the British community'. The text's small circulation may indeed have left its author disappointed, and he did not make any future literary attempts. His pedagogic zeal was not, however, abandoned, rather diverted to local activities: he established at Hawsteads a model farm, and at Barningham in 1866 built a 'News Room', providing a library and newspapers for the use of locals.

Shortly after the publication of the *Treatise* in 1847 Milbank travelled to Paris, where he likely encountered Louisa Montagu, Countess of Sandwich (1781–1862) who had been in the city since the death of her husband in 1818. Both returned to Britain during the Revolution of the following year, though not before Milbank had witnessed the flight of Louis Philippe and been awarded a ribbon for his revolutionary efforts.

Library Hub (Copac) finds only four copies in the UK (Bodleian, BL, Lambeth, and NLS), to which OCLC adds CUL only. See also Lloyd, 'A Revolutionary – in France and on Farm', *The Northern Echo* (18 July 2015).



VERA RELATIONE

DELLA

SOLENNI ENTRATA

Dell' Illustriss. & Excellentiss. Sig.

GIORGIO  
OSSOLINSCHI

SIRE D' OSSOLIN, CONTE DI THENCIN,

Theſoriero della Corte del Regno di Polonia, Governatore di Bidgosc, Adzel, e Richi, Primo gentiluomo di Camera del Sereniss. e Potentiss.

VLADISLAO IV.

RE DI POLONIA, E SVETIA,

Eletto Gran Duca di Moscouia, e suo Ambasciadore Straordinario d' Vbedienza alla Santità di Nostro Signore

P. P. VRBANO VIII.

Et insieme Ambasciadore Straordinario alla Sereniss. Republica di Venetia.

DEL DOYTOR PARISI.



IN ROMA, Appresso Francesco Caualli. M. DC. XXXIV.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

Si vendono in Piazza Nauona, nella bottega di Mauricio Bona.

A MOST AMAZING POLISH EMBASSY TO ROME

21. **PARISI, Virginio.** Ver relatione della solenne entrata dell' Illustriss. & Excellentiss. Sig. Giorgio Ossolinschi ... Theſoriero della Corte del Regno di Polonia ... *Rome, Francesco Cavalli, 1634.* [bound with:]

**OSSOLINI, Giorgio.** Oratio habita ab eodem ... Romae in Aula Regia Vaticana sexta Decemb. MDCXXXIII. *Rome, Francesco Cavalli, 1633.* [and:]

**RONCALLI, Domenico.** Panegyris in laudem Polonorum ... habita Romae in Accademia Humoristarum ... Giorgio Ossolino ... *Rome, Francesco Cavalli, 1633.*

3 works in one vol., 8vo, pp. 1: [12], 2: [8], 3: [8]; a very good set, bound longstitch in contemporary carta rustica; covers soiled; seventeenth-century manuscript shelfmark label to spine. £950

**An important miscellany comprising three rare works related to one of the most sumptuous seventeenth-century embassies to the Papal Court, headed by Jerzy Ossoliński (1595–1650) on behalf of the King of Poland, Ladislaus IV Vasa, in 1633.**

The diplomatic mission, intended to pay tribute to Pope Urban VIII in the name of the newly elected king, and to obtain his approval for the restitution of rights to subjects of Orthodox faith, abolished by his predecessor, was entrusted to the Deputy Treasurer Jerzy Ossoliński, a wealthy, cultured man, a talented politician, and a close associate of the king, who in 1621 had already successfully headed an embassy to King James I.

MI MI  
ILL. ET EXCELL. D.  
D. GEORGII  
OSSOLINII

Domini in Ossolino, Comitum de Thenzyn, Thesaurarii  
Curiae Regni Poloniae, Praefecti Bidgostiensis,  
Ricensis, Adzelenfis, &c.

ORATIO

Habita ab eodem Illustriss. & Excellentiss. D. Romae in  
Aula Regia Vaticana sexta Decemb. M. DC. XXXIII.

*Cum Serenissimi, ac Potentissimi VLADISLAI Quarti Regis  
Poloniae, & Suetiae, Electi Magni Moscorum Ducis, nomine  
S. D. N. VRBANO VIII. Pontifici Maximo  
obedientiam praestaret.*

A DOMINICO RONCALLIO PROTHON. APOST.  
Sacrae Regiae Maieftatis Secretario in lucem edita

*Atq; Illustriss. & Excellentiss. D. D. GASPARI DE DONOFF  
Sacri Romani Imperij Comiti Palatino Derpatensi, Praefecto Vitlu-  
nensi, Layscensi, Boleslaviensi, Radomscensi, &c.*

D I C A T A.



ROMAE, Apud Franciscum Caballum. M. DC. XXXIII.

SVPERIORVM FERMISSEV.

Si vendono in Piazza Nauona nella bottega di Maurizio Bona.

Ossoliński 'not only intended to effectively fulfil his mission, but also set himself another goal, very ambitious from a propaganda point of view: his solemn entry into Rome was to exceed in magnificence and splendour the one carried out in June 1633 by the ambassador of Louis XIII, Prince Charles de Blanchefort de Créquy. The entry of the Frenchman was observed by a special envoy of Ossoliński, Stanisław F. Giza, who upon his return to Poland gave a detailed account of it, concluding, it seems, that it was "glitzy, but not magnificent". The Deputy Treasurer then decided that "[...] where they (that is, the French) had silver, we will have gold; where they had gold, we will have precious stones; where they had precious stones, we will have diamonds" (Osiecka-Samsonowicz, *Cerimonie e feste polacche nella Roma barocca 1587-1696* (2014), p. 39 trans.).

Towards the end of September 1633, Ossoliński left Poland with a long procession of about three hundred people, two carriages, eighteen chariots and eleven camels, arriving in Rome after two months of travel, on 20 November. The solemn entry of the Polish legation took place on 27 November 1633, from Villa Giulia to Porta del Popolo, and according to Jan Sobieski, Rome had never seen anything more notable and glorious. Ossoliński 'rode in with a hundred horses and camels decked in fabulously rich harnesses, the nobles sitting atop them in their national attire, escorted by exotic prisoners-of-war from the Polish-Lithuanian Republic's eastern wars. The horses had been shod with golden horseshoes before entering the city, purposefully affixed so that they should fall off, much to the glee of onlookers on the Roman streets. The noble Polish youths tossed gold coins into the crowd, the wings of the Hussars ruffled, and peacock feathers waved. Not even the royalty who visited the Papal capital in those times made such a grand entry' (Mrowcewicz, *Europeans and Sarmatians – Polish Baroque: Ten centuries of Polish literature* (2004)).

DOMINICI  
RONCALLII

PROTHONOTARII APOSTOLICI

S. R. M. POLONIÆ, & SVETIÆ Secretarij

Philosophiæ, ac Sacræ Theol. Doct.

EX ACCADEMIA HUMORISTARVM

PANEGYRIS.

In laudem Polonorum

Illustissimo D. D. ADAMO CASANOVIO

Supremo Regni Poloniæ Dapifero

Prefecto Borissouienfi, &c.

DICATA.

Habita Romæ in eadem Accademia Humoristarum;

Præsentibus Eminentissimis, & Reuerendissimis DD.

D. COSMO Cardinali de TORRES,

ac D. FRANCISCO Cardinali BARBERINO;

atq; Illustris. & Excell. D. D. GEORGIO OSSOLINIO

Comite de Thenzin, Thesaurario Cur. Regni Poloniæ;

ac Regio ad Sanctissimum D.

D. VRBANVM VIII. PONT. MAX.

Et Serenissimam Rempublicam Venetam

ORATORE;

Cui adiectæ sunt aliz insignes descriptiones doctissimorum Accademiarum tunc temporis ibidem præsentium.



Roma, apud Franciscum Caballum. 1633. Superiorum permissu.

'On 23 December 1633, after only thirty-five days in Rome, Ossoliński left the city. Despite few political achievements, his mission was undoubtedly a huge propaganda success for Poland, for the king, and for himself. Thanks to the many manuscript reports and four printed ones, which described the splendour of the embassy, and thanks to his brilliant essay on the art of oratory at the consistory, published in various languages, to the etchings of Stefano della Bella, and to the paintings, as well as to the excellent publicity gained from the competition with the ambassador of Louis XIII, all of Europe was informed of the Polish diplomatic mission.' (Osiecka-Samsonowicz, p.48 trans.).

The first, rare, publication of the miscellany, published for the first time the previous year but in this second edition including a preface by the author dedicated to Stanisław Koniecpolski (1591–1646), Polish military commander who fought against the Turks, describes in detail the entrance and the procession. This is followed by the first edition of Ossoliński's famous Oration held on 6 December, in the Vatican Sala Regia, a speech so beautiful that the Pope reportedly said that Cicero himself would not have spoken it better: 'The Polish legate's speech was, from beginning to end, a praise of the Polish King and the Commonwealth, and the Pope was only indirectly glorified by the bracketing tribute motif at the beginning and at the end of the speech. The greater is Poland, the greater is Urban VIII too' (Barłowska, *Jerzy Ossoliński's legacy to Rome in 1633*, Muzeum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów [online](#)). Finally is bound the Panegyric in praise of the Polish people, delivered by the Protonotary Apostolic Domenico Roncalli at the Academy of Humorists, in which he celebrates their merits in the fight against the Turks.

1: Early modern festival books database 839. 2: Ciampi, *Bibliografia critica delle antiche reciproche corrispondenze politiche... dall'Italia colla Russia, colla Polonia...* (Florence, 1839) II, p. 190.

LA VIE  
DE LA  
VENERABLE MERE  
FRANCOISE MARGVERITE  
PATIN,

Religieuse de la Visitation  
Sainte Marie,  
*à Caen*  
Et premiere Superieure de Nostre  
D. de Charité, fondée à Caen.

Par vne Religieuse de ladite Charité.



A CAEN,  
Chez MARIN YVON Imprimeur  
du Roy, demeurant à Froide-rue.

M. DC. LXX.  
*Avec Approbation & Permission.*

A NUN'S LIFE

22. [PATIN, Françoise Marguerite.] La vie de la venerable mere Françoise Marguerite Patin, religieuse de la Visitation Sainte Marie, et premiere superieure de Nostre D. de Charité, fondée à Caen. Par une religieuse de ladite Charité. *Caen, chez Marin Yvon, 1670.*

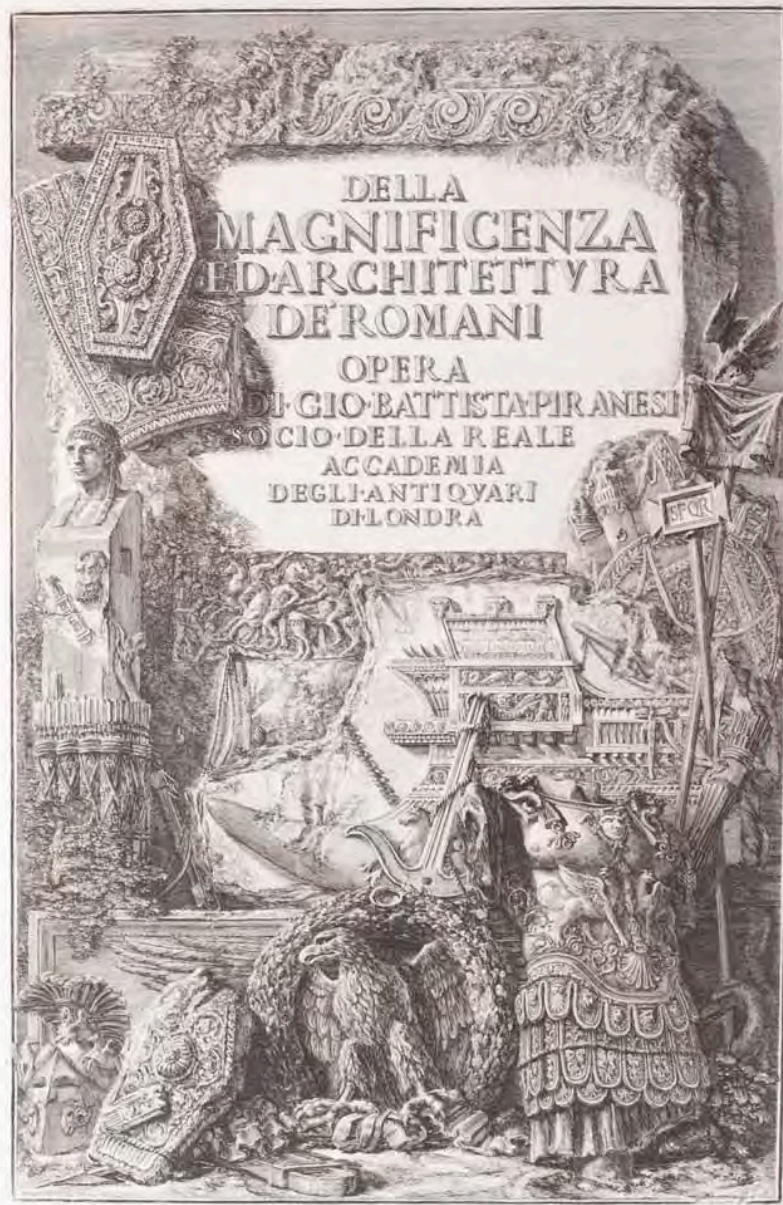
8vo, pp. [10], 200, [2]; woodcut vignette to title, initials and head-pieces; small loss to blank corner of L3, marginal marks to M3; a very good crisp and clean copy in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine; small fault in vellum at head of lower cover, a few light marks; contemporary ink note to title, armorial bookplate of 'A. le mareschal Beauvais' to front pastedown. £975

**Rare first edition of this biography of the Visitandine nun Françoise Marguerite Patin**, written by a sister of the convent of Notre-Dame de Charité at Caen, in northern France.

Born at Beauvais, Patin (1600–1668) spent time at the Ursuline convent in Amiens before joining the Order of the Visitation of Holy Mary, founded in 1610 by François de Sales and Jeanne de Chantal as a congregation devoted to visiting the sick and poor. Following Patin's novitiate with the Visitandines at Paris, she moved to Dol-de-Bretagne and then to Caen. In 1644 Jean Eudes, founder of the Eudists, invited her to become superior of a charitable house he had established for repentant prostitutes. Patin, with two other Visitation Sisters, took over the congregation, which became known as Notre-Dame de Charité de Caen, and which received papal recognition from Alexander VII in 1666.

This biography, written by a close acquaintance, tells the story of Patin's life, from her childhood, through her religious career, to her last illness, death and burial, throughout emphasising her wisdom, industry, and piety. The final section extols her particular virtues (prayer, encouraging devotion in others, poverty, purity, humility, and abstinence) and is replete with anecdotes from her life.

**No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC finds only two copies, at the BnF and BM Lyon.**

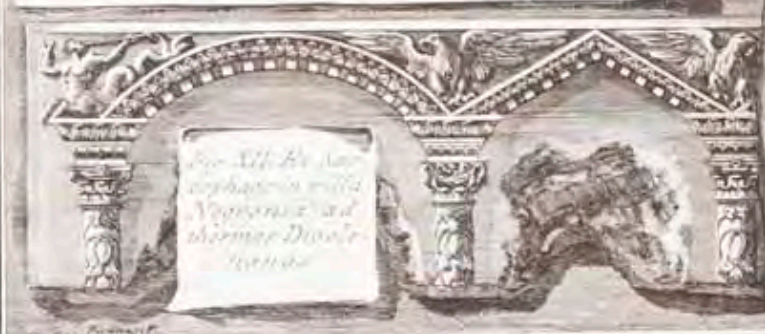
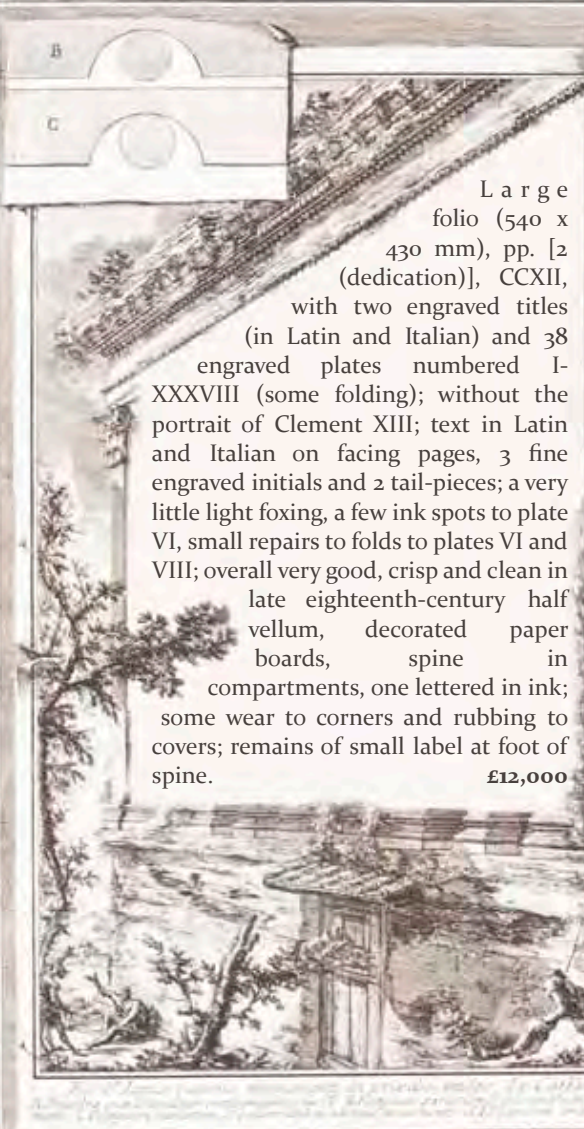
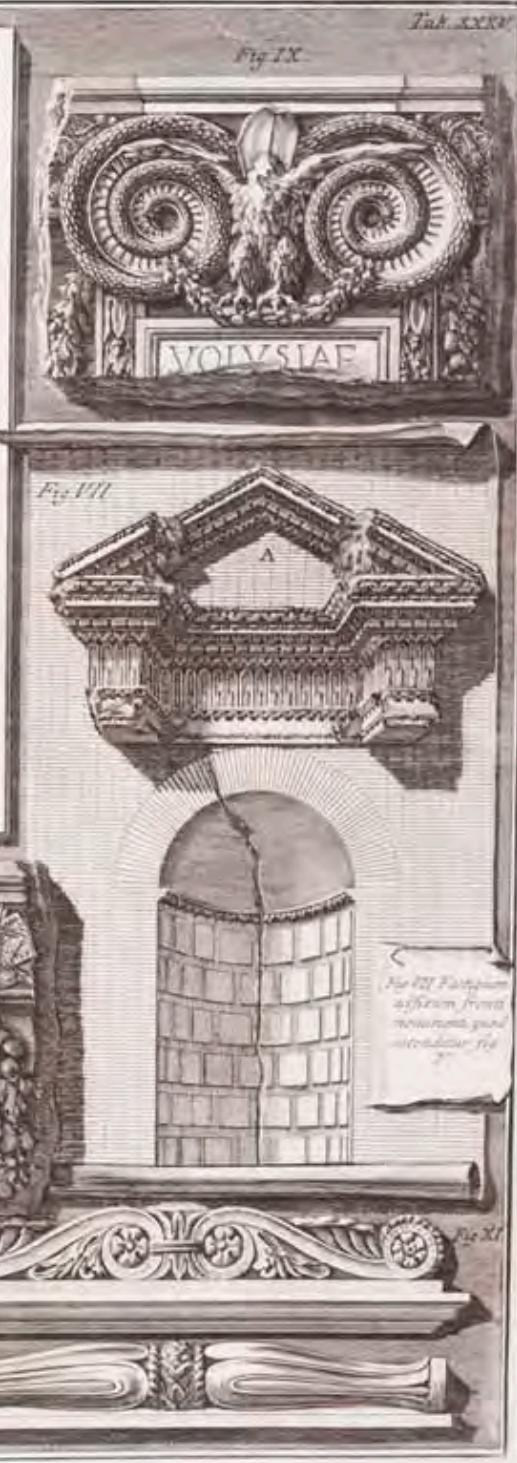


**First edition, a handsome copy**, bound without the portrait of Clement XIII to whom the work was dedicated, of Piranesi's magnificent defence of Roman architecture, intended to counter the claims of Laugier, Le Roy and Winckelmann for Greece's architectural superiority. The splendid plates depict in exquisite detail various ancient Roman columns, capitals and bases, friezes, architraves, tympana, walls, windows, and even sewers.

'After years of assiduous investigation supported by scholarly advice, Piranesi delivered his opening salvo in the Greco-Roman controversy in 1761, with *Della magnificenza ed architettura de' Romani*. This handsome folio, dedicated to the new pope, the Venetian Clement XIII, combines a particularly ingenious sequence of illustrations with a ponderously erudite text. Piranesi rejected the argument of Laugier's *Essai sur l'architecture* (1753) that Roman architecture was derived from the Greeks: he claimed that the Etruscans had been the original mentors of the Romans and praised the functional achievements of the Etruscans, to which early Roman buildings were indebted. This rationalistic defence is ... combined with a celebration of the decorative exuberance of late Imperial ornament in the large fold-out plates' (*Grove Art Online*).

23. **PIRANESI, Giovanni Battista.** De Romanorum magnificentia et architectura. *Della magnificenza ed architettura de' Romani.* Rome, 1761.

Large folio (540 x 430 mm), pp. [2 (dedication)], CCXII, with two engraved titles (in Latin and Italian) and 38 engraved plates numbered I-XXXVIII (some folding); without the portrait of Clement XIII; text in Latin and Italian on facing pages, 3 fine engraved initials and 2 tail-pieces; a very little light foxing, a few ink spots to plate VI, small repairs to folds to plates VI and VIII; overall very good, crisp and clean in late eighteenth-century half vellum, decorated paper boards, spine in compartments, one lettered in ink; some wear to corners and rubbing to covers; remains of small label at foot of spine. **£12,000**



Ficacci 434, 435, 437-475; Focillon 927, 929-966.

DE MAGNIFICENTIA ROMANORUM.

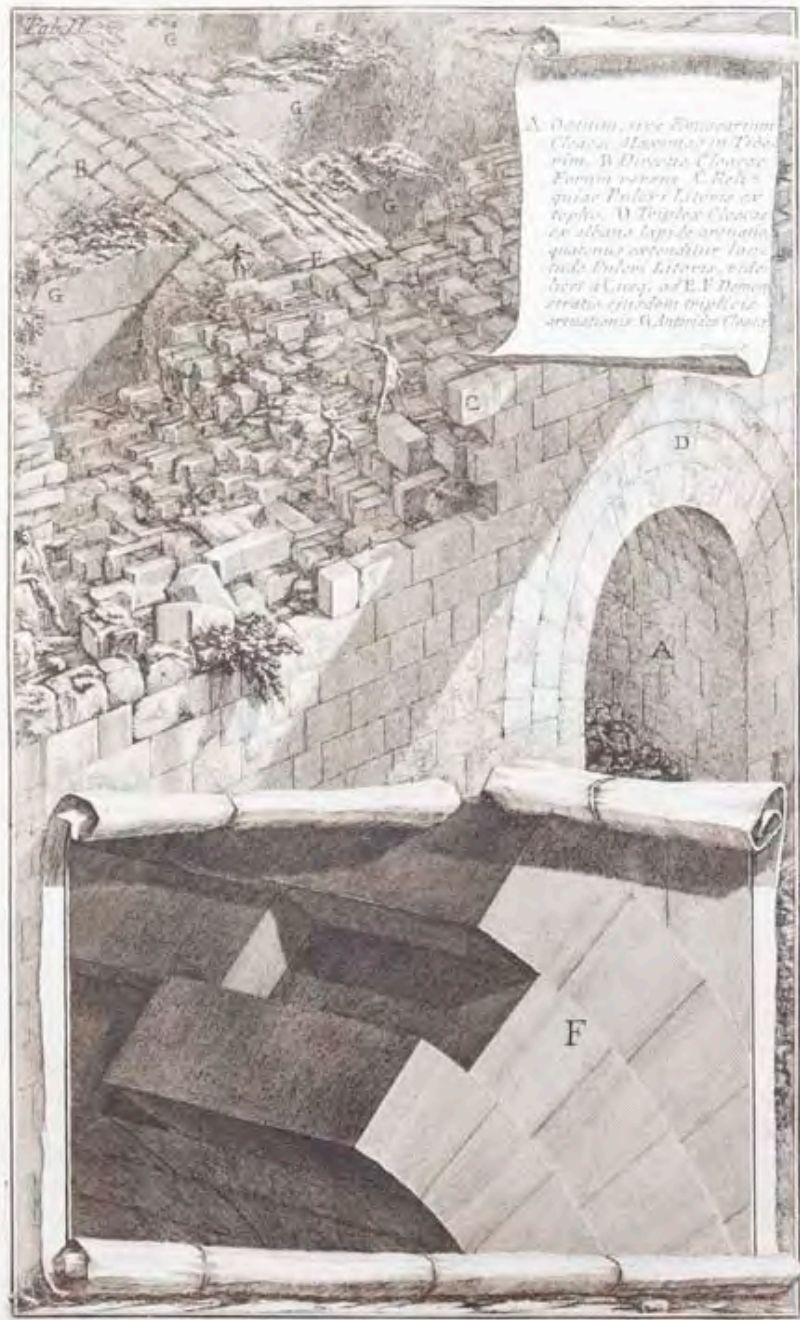
rum in ea colenda desideraverit industria, nihil ipsi tamen satisfaciatur; sed omnes omnia facere putet oportere, ut tam egregia facultatis dignitas novis in dies progressibus augetur. Quod si minus quam optasset, adhuc processit, illud opinor, cogitet, humana omnia certis finibus contineri, ultra quos progredi non possit. Verum, si acrior ingenii vis, si natura felicitas eum agit, ut magnum aliquid moliat, prodeat in publicum, superis, hominibusque faventibus; novis institutionibus, novis ordinibus architecturam ornet, atque auceat: magno id ei erit compendium ad laudem & ad nominis celebritatem; quid enim homini praclarior, quam de republica bene mereri?



DELLA MAGNIFICENZA DE' ROMANI.

vi progressi ogni di più cresce. Che se gli effetti non han fin ora corrisposto al suo desiderio, rifletta, come io diviso, che le cose umane sono tutte ristrette in certi confini, oltre i quali esse non possono trapassare. Se poi da ingegno vie più penetrante, e da spirito più venturoso viene incitato ad intraprendere qualche cosa di grande, metta pure in campo colla benedizione del Cielo, e degli uomini, inventi nuove regole, e nuovi ordini per adornare ed arricchire l'architettura: farà ciò per esso la via più spedita a procacciarsi lode e fama del suo nome; non essendovi cosa più illustre per l'uomo, quanto il renderli benemerito del pubblico.





*Variae in Architectura graecanica rationes ac symmetriae ex antiquis monumentis excerptae*  
 Fig. I. Columna dorica in templo Martialis. Fig. II. Columna ionica in aede Fortunae Neapolitanae. Fig. III. Columna corinthia in aede Panthei. Fig. IV. Columna  
 in aede Divae Proserpinae. Fig. V. Columna in cella ex cineribus in Basilica Vaticana. Fig. VI. Columna in aede in villa Bellonaria ad Por  
 talem Salariam. Fig. VII. Columna octangularis in claustris Lateranensibus. Fig. VIII. Columna in aede in villa Bellonaria ad Por  
 talem Salariam extra Portam Latinam. Fig. IX. Schema antaeum in aede Panthei. Fig. X. Columna in aede in villa Bellonaria ad Por  
 talem Salariam. Fig. XI. Caputulum pulvinatum in aede vestibuli aede Divae Proserpinae. Fig. XII. Schema in aede in villa Bellonaria ad Por  
 talem Salariam. Fig. XIII. Columna in aede in claustris Basilicae Lateranensis.





TINA  
 VITA  
 TIFIC:  
 489

quasi solida virtute proprio peccant. *Deus* enim ians est quod *Negocii* apud  
*Seraphim* in *Hor.* fuerat dicit.  
 Prospectum ut solis solis  
 Virtus parat, furtibus parat boni.  
 Jis est in omni, oppunit leges timor.

Nihil aut a me hic confectum est, si quis amplexibus fames detestantur, quis pro  
 tunc eorum amentis testat. quis tunc amentibus amotata sunt fides plena reddidit.  
 Malitiosum hinc quidem distat propositio perperam si q. alioed amisset infelicias.  
 Nunc cum virtutibus, contra quibus ut di. quibus sequantur, impetat, et sine  
 angusto locum prosequo, mundum ea castigatione ut seipsum castigat equo  
 ridet, et pulchris casibus deponit etas.  
 Bene vale. Spis Nemotum 4. Non. Octob. Anno a Jhu Nato .1. 5. 28.

1. *Petrus.*

Exantes agnos propeia qd mox redomi  
 potes i mag. Ores, tu mo. p. p. m. s.

2. *Linus.*

Linus tum vita. qd dogmate profuit veli.  
 Anon. Subinveni misit ad astra fixos.

3. *Celstus.*

Dissenos amos. mansum vni in sede ministrat  
 Celstus Aplica maritae, et astra peti.

4. *Clampus.*

Nominis pro rari. Ceremonis siluicem in vudis.  
 Alous vite gaudia fama tenet.

5. *Anastasy.*

Arest. Anabacos paret Anastasy ab axis  
 Pro Ores omisus regim regna peti.

6. *Enaxistis.*

Martix. Enaxistis pro Ores nominis mortem.  
 Non timet, et vitam vni suis suis tenet.

7. *Alexander.*

Martix. Alexander Orem dimigat in vobis,  
 Et p. vni cultum p. vni in annis faco.

8. *Sixtus.*

Emirat in Sixto rans propositio vite.  
 Pro rari intercedim prebet et ipse caput.

9. *Calistus.*

Martix qui legem statuit iuniora marca  
 Presbiteri et p. vni. ille Calistus est.

10. *Higinus.*

Delitio vniis gaudia p. vni. p. vni. Higinus  
 Post mortem vni regna beata vni.

11. *Prius.*

Si vitam appetias, si mortis, si quocq. facta  
 Est dignus tali nomine papa p. vni.

12. *Anicetus.*

Episcopus sanctus legos Aniceti pro orbem,  
 Propter martirium vni hunc astra tenet.

13. *Sotyrus.*

Camidij p. vni. hinc Sotyr vni. reformat,  
 Pro Ores tandem vni morte vni.

14. *Eleutherius.*

Sancto Eleutherio p. vni. p. vni. Britanni  
 Pandus dactem vni abos apostolimus.

15. *Vitor.*

Post mortem gaudet in vni doctissimus ille  
 Vitor, vni. vni. qui p. vni. p. vni. dedit.

16. *Zephyrus.*

Atq. Zephyrus vni. p. vni. p. vni. vni.  
 Tenet, vni. vni. vni. vni. vni. vni.

17. *Comm...*  
 18. *Relang...*  
 19. *Divis...*  
 20. *Cines...*  
 21. *Lunig...*  
 22. *Episc...*  
 23. *Divis...*  
 24. *Lunig...*  
 25. *Cines...*  
 26. *Divis...*  
 27. *Stalig...*  
 28. *Stalig...*  
 29. *Stalig...*  
 30. *Stalig...*

25. [SACROBOSCO, Johannes de] – Joannes REGIOMANTANUS; – Georg von PEURBACH. *Sphaera mundi* [- Disputationum [disputationes] ... contra cremonensia in planetarum theoricas deliramenta; – Theoricae novae planetarum]. [(Colophon:) Venice, [Bonetus Locatellus for] Octavianus Scotus, 4 October 1490.]

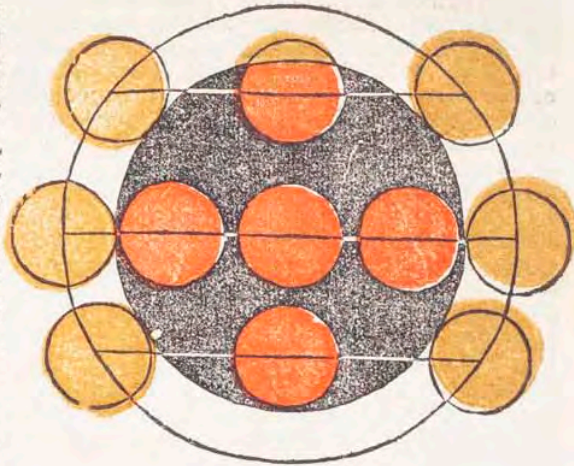
Three works in one vol., 4to, ff. [46]; lacking bifolium C4.5; full-page woodcut to title verso, **over 70 woodcut diagrams in text, of which 6 printed in colour**, large white-on-black woodcut initials throughout, woodcut printer's device in red to register; light thumbing and minor marginal damp-staining, long tear to title with old but neat repair; recent blind-ruled calf, calf ties, retaining fifteenth-century (likely northern Italian) blind-tooled calf panel and apparently preserving contemporary sewing-structure; a few early ink marks and annotations, early inscriptions to title ('Antonij Camilli Falzonis') and to register verso ('frater Albertus').

£3750

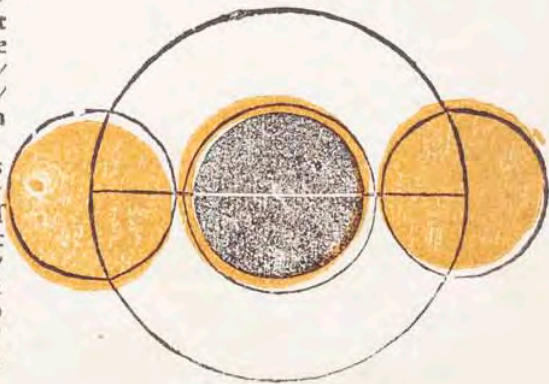
Scotus edition of three fundamental texts of pre-Copernican astronomy, first published together in 1482 and accompanied by colour-printed diagrams. The *Sphaera mundi*, a fundamental text of medieval and post-medieval astronomy, became the first printed astronomical book in 1472. A synthesis of Ptolemy and his Arab commentators, it presents an elegant and accessible Ptolemaic cosmology, and for this reason was adopted as the most authoritative astronomical textbook of its time. From the time of its composition, circa 1220, Sacrobosco's *Sphaera mundi* 'enjoyed great renown, and from the middle of the thirteenth century it was taught in all the schools of Europe ... as late as the seventeenth century it was used as a basic astronomy text' (DSB). It was the most frequently printed astronomical work, with some thirty incunable editions alone published and an even greater number in the sixteenth century.

xxxiiii. sp tamē q̄  
est pportio. v. ad  
lxvi. ea est motus  
solis i hora ad dia  
metrē suā uisualē  
lunae uero i auge  
eccētrici & epicy  
cli. xxix. minuta  
sed i auge eccētri  
ci & opposito au  
gis epicycli. xxxvi  
sp tamē q̄ ē. ppor  
tio. xlviii. ad. xlvii  
ea ē motus lunae  
i hora ad diaetrē  
suā uisualē. Quā  
seq̄ q̄. polē sit ut  
ēt quādoq; Solis  
eclipsis accidat  
ulis nūq̄ tamē na  
turali appere pōt  
rōe diuersitatis as  
pecto ut totus sol  
toti terrae ulf ecli  
psef. Dū sol i au  
ge eccētrici fuerit  
diameter umbre  
i loco trāsitus lu  
nae se hēt ad dia  
metrē lunae uisua  
lē sicut. xii. ad. v.  
Excessus autē eius  
dū sol ē i auge su  
per diametē eius  
dū sol alibi fuerit  
i eccētrico decu  
plus est ad dīam  
motuū Solis i ho  
ra q̄bus dū ē i au  
ge atque illo loco  
alio mouetur.

Theorica eclipsis lunaris.



Theorica eclipsis solaris.



## REGISTRVM

<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>Vacat Sphaera mundi etiam fortiter Diffinitio sphaerae b diei &amp; noctis ras in medio rius dicta quas obseruabant</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">c</p> <p>culo meridiano gulos pro reliquis Quorum zenith Inter istas d modu Ptolemeus prehensa habet frivola. Quadiu finitio respondet FINIS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">e</p> <p>ne fuerit medii motus motus capitis gitudinem epicycli f causa concurrant xxxiiii. semper semper quantitate sed in eadem</p>
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Sacrobosco's text is accompanied by treatises by Georg von Peurbach (1423–1461) and his pupil Regiomontanus (1436–1476). The tract by Regiomontanus concerns corrections to the planetary tables of Gerard of Sabbioneta, and is followed by Peurbach's *Theoricae novae planetarum*, composed circa 1454 and published in Nuremberg in 1473, serving as the standard astronomical text for over a century and a half.

Peurbach and Regiomontanus were the outstanding astronomers of their time, and their early deaths were 'a serious loss to the progress of astronomy ... [which] left the technical development of mathematical astronomy deprived of substantial improvement until the generation of Tycho Brahe' (*ibid.*). Following Arab astronomers, Peurbach 'added trepidation to Ptolemy's six motions of the celestial spheres and substituted solid crystal spheres for the hypothetical circles employed in Ptolemy's *Almagest*' (Stillwell).

The woodcuts here are based on Ratdolt's editions of 1482 and 1485, including (from the latter) the full-page illustration of *Astronomia* enthroned between Urania and Ptolemy, with the heavens above and a floral ground with rabbits and deer at her feet. The 1485 edition included the first use of printed colour in illustrations, repeated here but abandoned by the time of Sessa's 1501 edition, which otherwise closely copies Scotus.

GW M14646; ISTC ij00409000; USTC 993977; Goff J409; Klebs 874.14; cf. Mortimer 451; Sander 6664; see Thorndike, *The Sphere of Sacrobosco and its Commentators*.



SPHAERAE mundi compendium feliciter inchoat.  
 Nouicijs adoleſcētibus: ad aſtronomiā rēp. capeſſendā aditū ipetrātibus: p breui  
 reſcoꝝ tramite a vulgari ueſtigio ſemoto: Ioānis de ſacro bulſo ſphaerici opūſ  
 culū una cū additōibus nōnullis ſua ſparſim ubi iter ſeruat ſint ſignatis: Cōtra  
 qꝫ cremoneſia i plane tarę theoricas delyramenta Ioānis de mōteregio diſputa  
 oēs rā acuratū qꝫ utilis: Nec nō Georgii purbachii: i eorūde motus planetarę ac  
 curatiſ: theorica: dicatū opus: utili ſerie cōtextū: fauſto ſidere i choat.



Tactatum de ſphaera qꝫ tuor capitulis diſtinguimꝫ:  
 Dicitur primo cōpoſitionē ſphaerę qd ſit ſphaera:  
 qd eius centꝫ: qd axis ſphaerę: qd ſit polus mundi:  
 quor ſt ſphaera: & qꝫ ſit forma mūdi. In ſcdo de cir  
 culis ex qꝫ ſphaera materialis cōponit & illa ſup  
 caeleſtis qꝫ iſtā imaginat cōponi itelligit. In tertio  
 de ortu & occaſu ſignorę: & de diuerſitate dieꝫ &  
 noctū: quę ſit habitantibus in diuerſis locis: & de  
 diuiſione climatum. In quarto de circulis & moti  
 bus planetarum: & de cauſis eclipſum.

DE diſſoē ſphaerę & de qꝫ ſiſda pꝫcipiū ſupponē  
 dis & ſphaerę cōpōne & cōmoditate Capi. primū.  
 Non eſt i pꝫtē nꝫra cęlos ſurſū adire: circulos & gradus eorꝫ uſu cerne  
 re: eoſqꝫ reuoluere undecūqꝫ: & quādo placuerit. qꝫ pꝫterita i illis ſunt:  
 haud hō pōt itueri: nec hoīs atas ſufficeret expectare qꝫ futura ſūt: &  
 qꝫ pꝫſeria ſiūt dū uiuit hō cūcta nemo uidere pōt. Nūc alibi dies ē: alibi  
 nox: uni ſol oriſ uel ſtella qꝫdā: alteri occidit: nec oibus i eē locis qꝫ ſimul pōt. aliqꝫ  
 bus ſphaera ſe demſat rectā: aliqꝫbus obliqꝫ multipharie. Quas ob res bonū & cō  
 modū eſt artificialē ſphaerā hꝫre: qꝫ manibus ad libitū uolui: & ſcđm cōem ſitū &  
 pꝫtē cōſpici poſſit: & oēs eius gradus & circulos pꝫcipi ſaltē oportuni: qꝫ mediante  
 ueluti exēplo pꝫſeria pꝫterita & futura & cꝫ naturalis ſūt ſphaerę cęli facile itelli  
 gere ualeas. Ad mēoriā i gꝫr cōuertamus ea qꝫ de circulis & pꝫctis dicūſ atqꝫ zo  
 diaco i ſcdo ca. huius: & ad ſimilitudinē decimę: nonę uel octauę ſphaerę: ſi ſi  
 fabricemus: pꝫio ut moris ē ex circiolis ex ſubtili metallo uel ligno idoneo i ſua  
 rotūditate & ſitibus bene æquādo & firmādo duos circulos magnos ſe ortho  
 gonalf ſecātes ſup pꝫcta qꝫ polozę ſūt. Atqꝫ circulū aliū pꝫ æqꝫnoctiali ab ipſis pol  
 lis æqꝫdiſtātē. Si ſi & duos tropicos: & duos circulos arcꝫcū & antarctiū i ſuis ſi  
 tibus. Atqꝫ zonā zodiaci biptitā pꝫ eclipticā & i. xii. ſigna qꝫ gradibus i ecliptica ſigna  
 tis & ſuis noĩbo ſcđm ordinē ſint iſignita: & unāquāqꝫ qꝫ rā æqꝫnoctialis a coluro  
 icolozę i gradus. xc. ſepabimus. Si tꝫ qꝫ rā zodiaci ſi ſi pꝫtita: ita ut colurus unus  
 crāſeat pꝫ duo ſolſtitia & polos zodiaci: alter pꝫ duo pꝫcta æqꝫnoctiū. His. viii. circu  
 lis bene firmatis & ſuis noĩbo & gradibus diſtictis: ſciſqꝫ duobꝫ rotūdis ſoramibus  
 i duobꝫ locis diametrali oppoſitis: ubi duo circuli coluri ſe ſecāt: ſint uere pꝫcta  
 polozę ipſius ſphaerę: axē rotūdā ex ferro rectiſſimā pꝫ illa duxerimus ex utraqꝫ

JOBS FOR JUVENILES

26. [TRADES.] De middelen van bestaan, of ambachten, konsten en handwerken. Voorgesteld ter opwekking voor kinderen, om zich in een of ander derzelve bekwaam te maaken. Doormengd met leerrijke vertellingen en bijzonderheden. Met XIV platen. *Amsterdam, G. Roos and J. Weege, 1802.*



8vo, pp. [4], 58, [2], with 14 hand-coloured engraved plates; occasional light marks and light foxing; very good uncut copy in original printed wrappers, title and imprint ('Amsterdam, G. Roos, 1803') to upper wrapper, publisher's advertisements to lower wrapper; spine mostly perished, wrappers rubbed. **£1850**

**Very rare first edition of this entertaining children's book on trades, with fourteen charming hand-coloured plates,** intended to inspire children to learn a profession to earn their livelihood and contribute profitably to society.

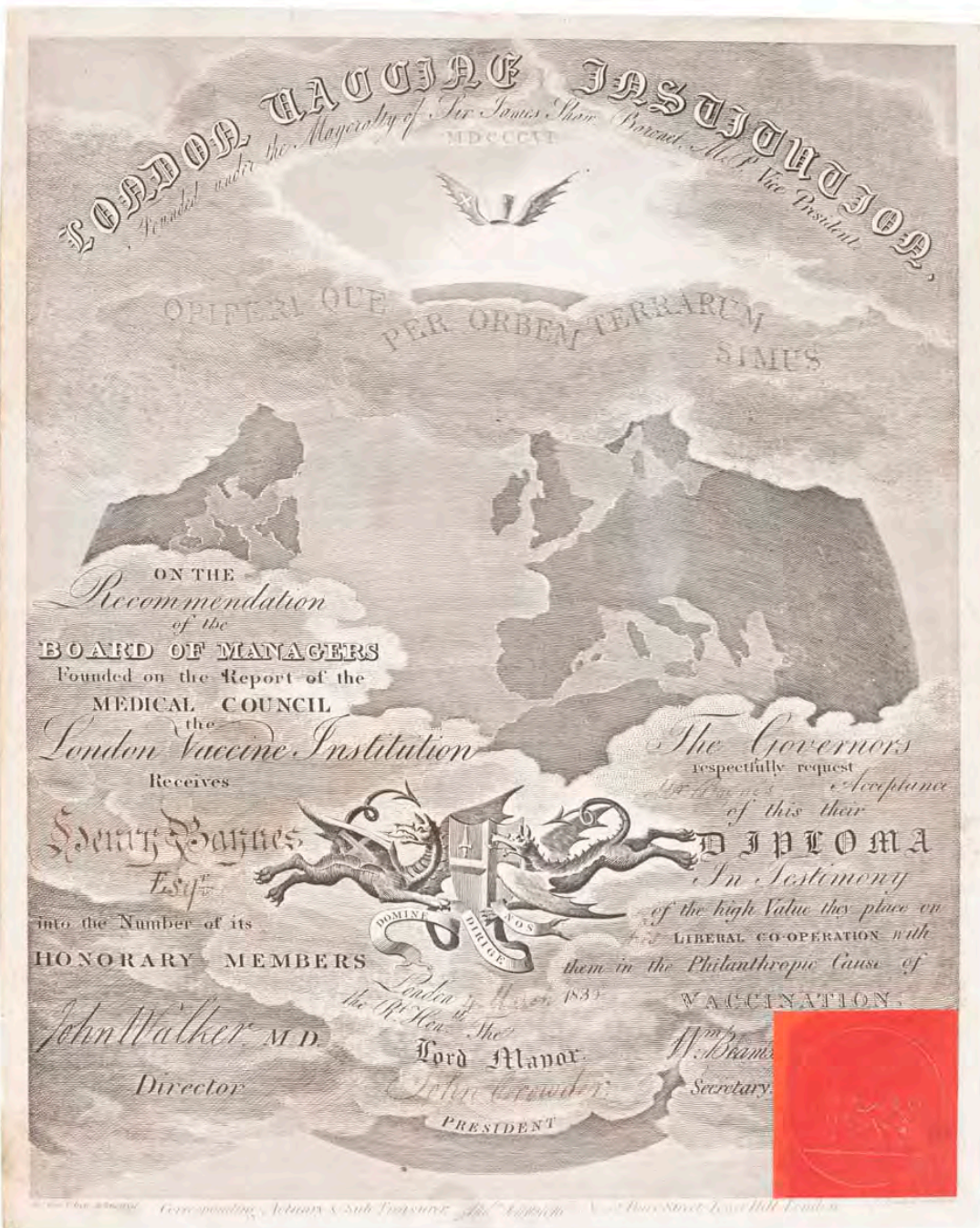
The text and plates describe and illustrate fourteen professions, with the occasional story thrown in for fun: a night watchman, armed with a noisy rattle and a stick to discourage malefactors; peat stampers, with boards on their feet (though the text laments the loss of land through the digging of peat for fuel); a Jewish merchant (explaining that they are frequently treated unfairly); beer carriers (describing how beer is made and encouraging its consumption in preference to wine, coffee or tea); a basket maker; a sailor, brandishing a large glass of liquor; a corn carrier (detailing the cultivation, harvesting and threshing of corn); a butcher (describing all the products derived from cattle and sheep, and condemning cruelty to animals); a shipwright (emphasising the importance of shipbuilding to commerce); packers; carriers (who remove ash from peat burning); a mussel seller (with a story of a shipwrecked sailor who survived on mussels); a doctor; and a cook (with a warning against excess, especially with regard to sweets).



The picture of a doctor (*De heelmester*) shows him fingering a tooth in the mouth of a patient, who is bracing himself against the pain. The text explains: 'Perhaps you will know yourselves, children, that toothache or any soreness in the mouth is very troublesome, and we generally get this by our own folly, either because we do not clean our mouth sufficiently, especially in the morning ... or because we spoil our teeth by eating too much candied sugar.' The young reader is warned against overheating frozen limbs, which can result in amputation ('which is very painful') and is instructed not to endanger themselves 'by going on the water ... by climbing high places, by handling guns, or by playing with fire or sharp instruments' (enclosed typescript translation).

A second edition appeared in 1815, illustrated with only four plates.

**No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC finds only two copies, both in the Netherlands** (International Institute of Social History and Koninklijke Bibliotheek).



27. [VACCINATION.] Certificate receiving Henry Baynes as an honorary member of the London Vaccine Institution. *London, James Oben delineavit, J. Dadley sculpsit, 1830.*

Engraved certificate, 355 x 279 mm, name and date completed in ink, with red blind-stamped paper seal in bottom right corner; slight marking and small marginal tear on right, but still a very good copy.

£475 + VAT IN UK

A very good example of this certificate marking honorary membership of the London Vaccine Institute, here presented to Henry Baynes on 4 March, 1830. The London Vaccine Institute was founded in 1806 by John Walker, who had left his position as a vaccinator at the Royal Jennerian Society after a dispute to set up his own institute, also with the aim both of popularising and of administering smallpox vaccination throughout the country. With the establishment of the national vaccination board by the government, the Jennerian Society lost importance, and the two institutions merged in 1813, with Jenner as president and Walker as director.

The text of the certificate is as follows: – *On the recommendation of the Board of Managers founded on the report of the Medical Council, the London Vaccine Institution receives [Henry Baynes Esqr] into the number of its Honorary Members. The governors respectfully request [Mr Baynes] acceptance of this their diploma in testimony of the high value they place on [his] liberal co-operation with them in the philanthropic cause of vaccination.*

The form of the diploma was in use for several years, with only minor changes; we know of examples in the Science Museum (1826, addressed to John Richard Bernie) and the British Museum (1833, to John Morice). The design was by the Irish-born artist James George Oben (c. 1760 – after 1819).

MATHS FOR MINORS

28. **VOSDEY.** *Essai d'arithmétique à l'usage des enfans, contenant les premiers élémens de cette science. Par Vosdey, maître d'écriture à Nogent-sur-Seine. Troyes, chez la veuve Gobelet ... à Paris chez Antoine Fournier ... et à Nogent-sur-Seine chez l'auteur, [1783].*

12mo, pp. 165, [1 (errata)], without final blank; woodcut arms to title, head- and tail-pieces, geometrical diagrams to pp. 124 and 127; light damp staining at head of first few leaves; a very good uncut copy in contemporary *papier dominoté*; some loss at head and foot of spine, a little wear to covers; early red ink stamp to title 'J.B.', initials in blue and red crayon to title, modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. £350

**Very rare first edition of this mathematical textbook for children**, which the author promises will teach even the most mathematically challenged; a nice uncut copy in contemporary decorated paper.

Vosdey, who describes himself as a writing master from Nogent-sur-Seine, to the east of Paris, opens by specifically mentioning that his *Essai* would be ideal for children in the countryside or from poor families without easy access to schooling. The text covers addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, complex numbers, the rule of three, and geometry, and is full of practical examples to help with adding up sheep, doing accounts, surveying land, and conducting business (including interest, discounts, &c.).

**No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub. CCFr finds only two copies, at the Médiathèques of Troyes and Le Mans.**

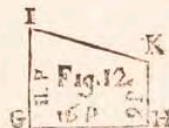
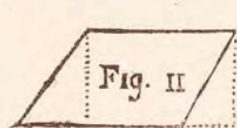
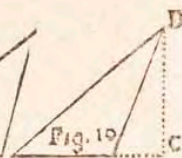
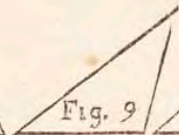
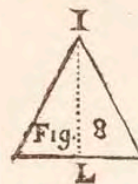
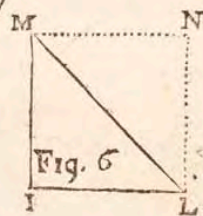
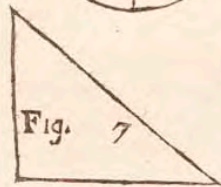
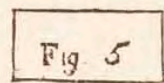
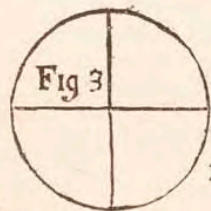
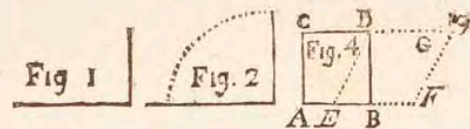
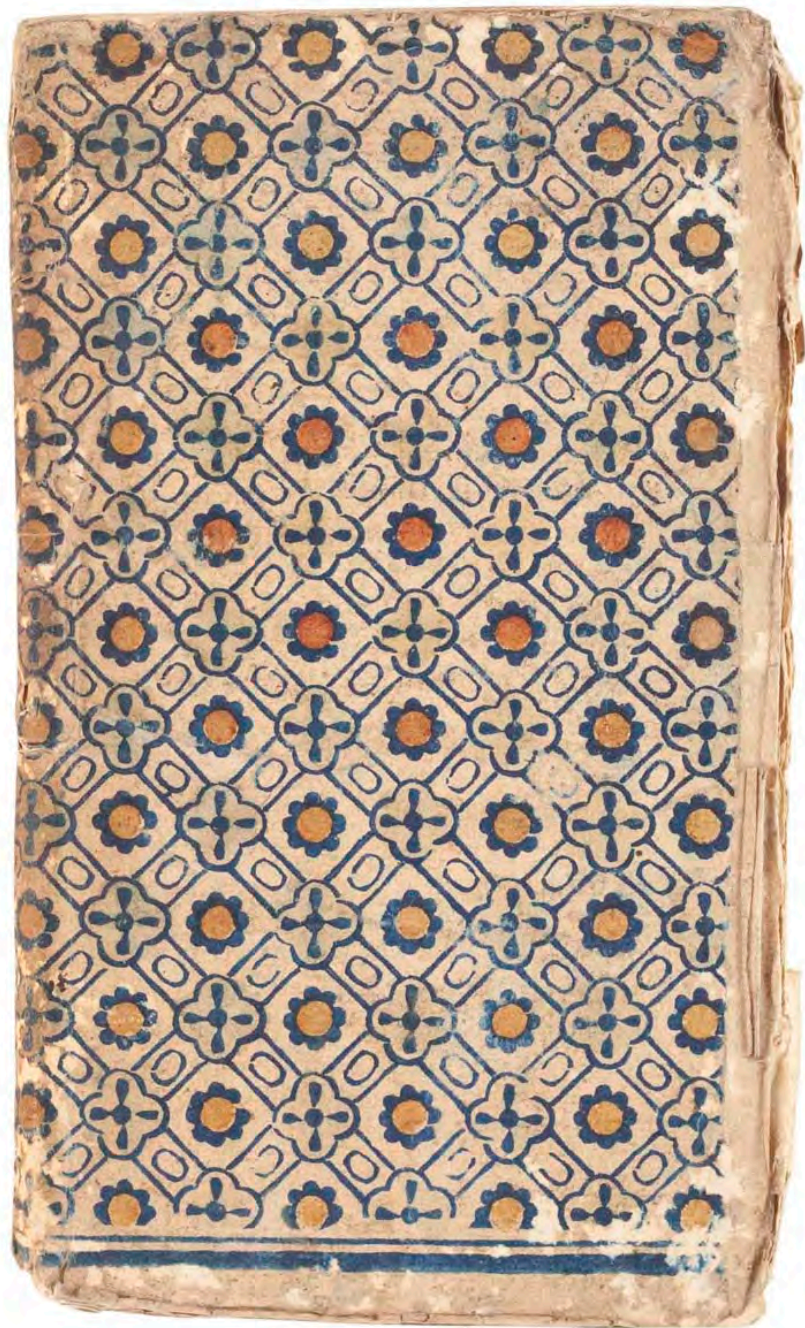
ESSAI  
D'ARITHMÉTIQUE  
A L'USAGE DES ENFANS,  
*Contenant les premiers élémens de  
cette Science.*

Par VOSDEY, Maître d'Écriture à Nogent-  
sur - Seine.



A TROYES,  
la Veuve GOBELET, Imprimeur du  
Roi, grande Rue;  
A PARIS,  
Ghez ANTOINE FOURNIER, Rue da  
Hurepoix;  
Et A NOGENT-SUR-SEINE,  
chez l'Auteur.

*Avec Permission Royale.*



*à l'usage des jeunes gens.*

La mesure de pareilles figures n'est déterminée que par l'abaissant une perpendiculaire sur la base, telle que DB.

Lorsqu'une figure n'a que trois côtés on l'appelle triangle. Il y en a de trois espèces.

Un triangle qui a deux côtés égaux & l'angle compris entre ses côtés est droit, s'appelle triangle rectangle, telle, fig. 6.

On appelle scalène un triangle rectangle dont les trois côtés sont inégaux, fig. 7.

Un triangle équilatéral est celui dont les trois côtés sont égaux, fig. 8.

Des triangles sont égaux en surface dès qu'ils ont même base & même hauteur, figures 8, 9 & 10.

La surface d'un triangle quelconque est égale au produit de sa base par la moitié de sa hauteur, ou au produit de sa hauteur par la moitié de sa base.

La hauteur d'un triangle est une perpendiculaire qui tombe de son sommet sur la base prolongée ou non, telles que les lignes DG, fig. 10, & IL, fig. 8.

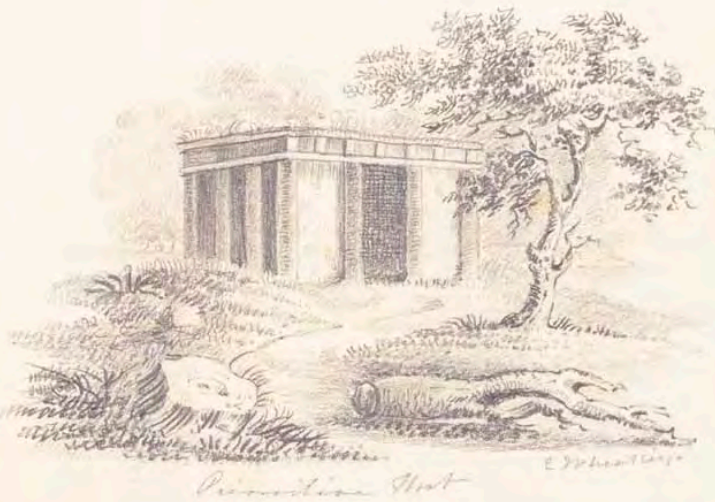
Pour prouver que la surface d'un triangle est égale au produit de sa base par la moitié de sa hauteur, on se sert de la figure 12.

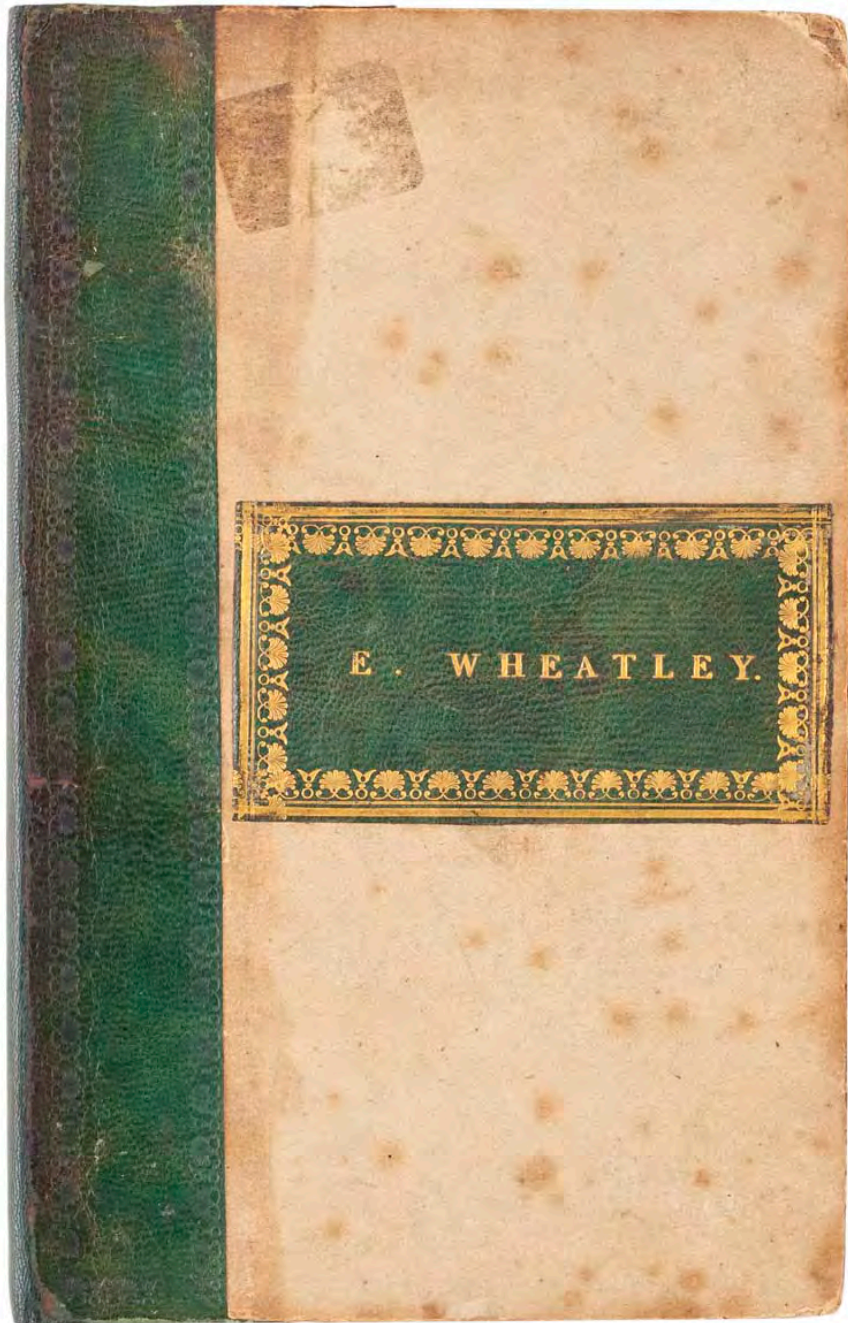
PRIVATELY PRINTED PROVINCIAL PEDAGOGY  
WITH ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY A PUPIL

29. [WHEATLEY, Elizabeth (*illustrator*).] 'A.H.'. A few slight Sketches of History, &c., intended as Hints to future Study. *Doncaster, C. & J. White, 1826.*

8vo, pp. [4], 44, with 4 ff. pencil drawings bound in (the second and third signed 'Elizabeth Wheatley', the others 'E. Wheatley') and 8 ff. blank drawing paper at rear; a few light spots; contemporary straight-grained green roan-backed boards with drab paper sides, borders roll-tooled in blind, with large matching roan label to upper board lettered 'E. Wheatley' in gilt with gilt borders, edges gilt; sympathetically rebaced, boards lightly spotted with a few marks, a little bumped at extremities; contemporary ink correction to p. 36 and pencil annotations throughout, printed paper labels '24' and 'A' to upper pastedown, later armorial bookplate of Edward Balme Wheatley-Balme. £650

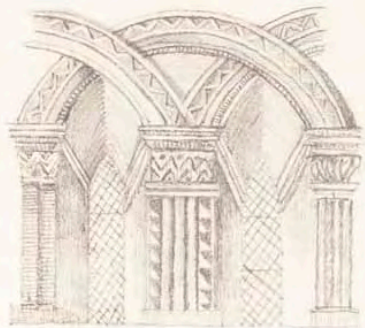
**A charming Doncaster-printed introduction to history and architecture, illustrated with pencil drawings by Elizabeth Wheatley.** The first part discusses the three epochs of ancient history ('uncertain times', 'fabulous times', and 'historical times') and the 'first four great monarchies of the world' (Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman); the second gives an account of modern history, divided by century from the first to the nineteenth, with some entries extensive and others only a brief sentence (the fifth century, for example, saw only 'the miserable dissolution of the western empire by the barbarians'); the final part is a short treatise on architecture, 'borrowed from the very pleasing Lectures of Mr. Wood on that subject'. The text sets out the theory of the primitive hut, followed by histories of classical and English architecture, including mention of the then-ongoing repairs at Beverley Minster.





The text was almost certainly printed in very small numbers for use by a tutor in Doncaster (likely the 'A.H.' who signs the introduction): the single ink correction ('volute' for 'violet') is most likely his, while the pencil annotations, giving further details to the text, are in the manner of a pupil noting a lecture. Elizabeth Wheatley's label on the upper board uses the same leather and roll-tool as the binding, suggesting that copies were produced for specific pupils.

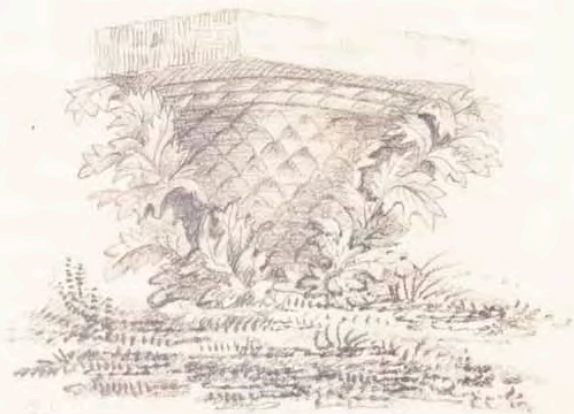
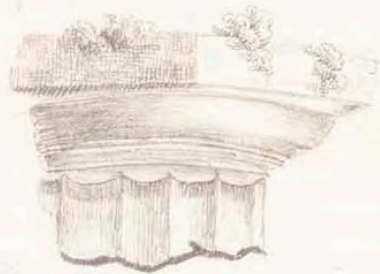
Library Hub (Copac) finds only one example, at the University of Leeds, and we have been able to trace but one other copy at auction. The latter (in a matching binding, but without mention of a label to the upper board) records the presence of lithographic illustrations by Mrs Callender of the same subjects as Elizabeth Wheatley's drawings and is likely a model copy from which pupils might work; the Leeds copy is interleaved with drawing paper in the section on architecture, but left blank.



Rose and triforium of the  
Priory Church  
St. Cyprian.



Transition from the pointed  
arch to the triforium  
of St. Cyprian.



THE  
**Law of Laws:**  
OR,  
**THE EXCELLENCY**  
OF THE  
**CIVIL LAW**  
Above all Humane Laws whatsoever.

By Sir ROBERT WISEMAN, Knight,  
*Doctor of the Civil Laws.*  
*Advocate generall to King Charles 2<sup>d</sup>*

LONDON:  
Printed for R. Royston, Bookfeller to the King's most  
Excellent Majesty. 1664.

ANNOTATED BY A LINCOLN'S INN LAWYER

30. **WISEMAN, Robert, Sir.** The law of laws, or, the excellency of the civil law above all humane laws whatsoever ... London, for R. Royston, 1664.

2 parts in 1 vol., 4to, pp. [14], 190, [8 (index)]; woodcut initials and headpieces, the second part 'Lex legum' (p. 95ff.) with separate title dated 1656; bound without the third part 'Memoranda touching the oath ex officio' (called for by ESTC), with the corresponding reference crossed through in ink from title; a few light marks, but a very good in eighteenth-century boards, gilt-lettered spine label; spine worn with loss, joints partly split; 'Liber Tho: Lee 1744' inscribed in ink to front free endpaper, his manuscript marginalia to 44 pp., some passages underlined, several manicules. £950

**Second edition (first 1656) of Wiseman's *Law of laws*, arguing for the revival of the study of Roman law and for the importance of civil lawyers, with interesting annotations by a mid-eighteenth-century legal student.**

Wiseman (1609/10–1684) was a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from 1631 to 1653 (he bought muskets and ammunition for the college at the outbreak of the Civil War, later confiscated by Cromwell), and served as Charles II's advocate-general between 1660 and 1675. 'Wiseman condemned recourse to precedent in deciding cases, and followed the civil law in demanding two witnesses in capital cases and in criticizing primogeniture. Unlike other contemporary reformers he also argued for the legalization of torture to extract confessions' (ODNB).

CHAP. VI.

Where Law or Custome is wanting, to judge by President, or Example, has no defence in Reason.

AND since Right reason is so essential to that, which comes to arbitrate and judge of our Lives, Livelyhoods, and Interests, we must crave leave to disallow of their opinion, and practise, who, when they have neither Law, nor Custome, of their own country, to guide their judgements by in any case, that comes before them, do not resort to the Civil Law, as other Nations commonly do, but do usually supply that defect by presidents, thinking, that any case, which the Law has not provided in, may be judged by a Judgement had in the like case before, which certainly cannot be defended by any right reason, or good judgement. For,

Qu. By what Rule was this first good determination? By good and sound reason, and upon good grounds. Sid xerit ali- quis, si vult, sic ut auliv; in decisiones; magis risum quam fidem nostram excitat. Marten. Dissert. de Artific. 900. disput. parag. 9. Good and sound reason is held to be so in England, and especially with good reason. But if such a case was determined contrary to reason, it is so far from being L. 13. parag. a. Dig. ad S. C. de arb. et l. i. ble and Go- thofr. ibid. that a Rer Jutic. lib. 1. Tit. 1. c. 18. of Laws. 26. rev. 250. it, as contrary to Law.

First, the conformity of one sentence to another, to rational and wise men argues nothing as to right or equity, but concludes a concurrency in opinion onely, both which may be erroneous and mistaken.

Secondly, as in judged cases, taken meerly as such, there is want of reason to perswade, so there is want of authority also to oblige; for what force or power can the judgements or sentences of any predecessors have to bind or limit those, that shall succeed them in the same Judicatory? Par in parem non habet imperium, nec aliquis in seipsum; Judges of equall power cannot exercise any rule over one another, nor indeed can any one tye up ones own seif. b And therefore as it happens often, that de eadem re sepe alius aliud decreverit, aut judicaverit; upon the same fact one Judge judges one way, and another another: So it is to be seen too, that illi aliam aliud in idem de rebus & sentiant, & judicant, the very same men do determine the same fact at divers times diversly, sayes Erodianus. For indeed the judgements

of And surely sound reason, is the same, in all places, and at all times, whether it come from a Greek, or a Justinian.

The annotator of this copy was most likely Thomas Lee, son of Peter of Montserrat, who was admitted Fellow Commoner at Trinity College Cambridge in July 1742, and to Lincoln's Inn in January 1743. His neat notes show a close engagement with Wiseman's text, with whom he by turns agrees ('all knowing and unprejudiced men will readily admit what is here said to be true and right') and disagrees (criticising Wiseman's 'ignorance' of common law). There are interesting notes on children's legal rights ('If parents injure, oppress, or hurt children, why should they not be allowed to complain, why not enjoy ye protection of ye law as well as the parents'), on the importance of precedent, and against the use of torture ('Inhuman sure it is to torture a man to make him accuse himself of a crime you can't prove upon him'). Elsewhere Lee writes pithily, 'surely sound reason is the same in all places and at all times whether it came from a cook or a Justinian'.

ESTC R33680.

of Men ma they were that do suc dome, Rea fate in the an undoubt Understan in other su discover th truth.

Thirdly, foregoing tribunals o for our imi lye under, fices, subtil too too fre

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vides the whole Estate, reall and personal, equally amongst the Children. *Ratio naturalis quasi lex quaedam tacita, liberis parentum hereditatem addicit, velut ad debitam successionem eos vocando, sayes i Paulus*: There is, as it were, a secret Law made by Nature her selfe, that settles the Parents Estate upon the Children, calling them to succeed as in their proper right. And, *Omnia, quae nostra sunt, liberis nostris ex voto paramus*, sayes k Tryphoninus; All that we doe possesse, we professedly destine to our Children. Neither does it give one childe any advantage against the rest, that he has first lawfully got into possession, for he has but thereby made himself subject to be sued by the rest, to come to a Partition with them l; for Action to divide, being once brought, the Judge is told by m Paulus, what he must doe; *Iudex familiae eriscunde nihil debet indivisum relinquere*; The Judge of a Partition ought to leave nothing undivided. A Law then, that forbids Parents to cast off the care of their Children, as nature does, does not agree with Nature, nor with it selfe neither, if it does not, as the *Civill Law* does, make its other constitutions suitable, and put it out of the power both of Parents and Children, by fraudulent wayes to make their grand *Law of Nature*, and *Dictate of Reason* fruitlesse and of no effect.

Likewise it is not sufficient, that the Law of a State has not declared any thing against Honour, Reverence, and awful respect, which Nature it selfe has enjoyned Children to yeild unto their Parents, except it does dispose and order the actions and demeanour of Children answerable to that very duty; for if a State shall give Children a freedom to bring like actions and accusations against their Parents as against others, or to Marry without their consent, or to give in evidence against them, or shall not punish them, when they offer violence to their Parents, or speak reproachfully against them; the reverential respect so due by Nature to Parents, will soon be turned into contempt and scorn. The *Civill Law* therefore has not onely said, *Filio semper honesta & sancta persona patris videri debet* n; The person of a Parent ought to be reputed by a Child as Venerable and Religious; But in order to this, it also has forbidden Children to Marry without their Fathers consent first

*If parents in here, oppo. of law & equity, why should they not be allowed to complain? they not enjoy a protection of law as well as the Lib. 9. dig. de obseq. parent. or other patron. pra. Head.*

*That children should consult parents upon marriage, as an important affair is well known. But if marriage ought to be free, as God and Nature direct it to be, why, or by what authority can a parent make it void?*

obtained, which if they doe, the Marriage is made void o. Likewise, *Si filius matrem aut patrem, quos venerari oportet, concumelias afficit, vel impias manus ei insert; praefectus urbis delictum ad publicam pietatem pertinens, pro modo ejus vindicat*: If a child shall utter approbrious words of Father or Mother, whom he ought to have in veneration, or shall lay wicked hands upon them, the Magistrate shall punish it as a publick offence, and as the quality thereof deserveth p. It will not suffer Children to bring any criminal accusation or exception against their Parents, whereby their credit may be empaired q; nor commence any suit at all against them, except special leave from the Judge be first gotten r. Nor put a parent to the Oath of calumny, s as may be done to all parties besides, that are in judgement, lest it should thereby be suspected, that he does calumniate with his own Child. Nor shall a Child be heard as evidence against his Parent, though he offers himselfe to be a witness against him t. Again, the Lawes of all States profess to abhor all fraud, deceit, and circumvention in all contracts and dealings amongst men, as Nature it selfe and the common voice of Nations has forbidden; for but upon confidence of honest, upright and fair dealing, no trading, intercourse, or correspondence could be secure. Yet if the Law of a State shall onely admonish all, that buy, barter, or exchange, to be cautious and wary at their own peril, and when they be cheated with any unfound & corrupted Merchandise, or in the price beyond all measure, if it shall leave them helpless, & without relief; Or if a State shall give licence or toleration to debtors to passe & convey away all their Estates, thereby to deceive their Creditors, so it be done before action brought: or if practises of collusion may be used, or feigned actions brought under counterfeit and fictitious names, and in colourable and fallacious forms, on purpose to defeat others of that right, which was intended them, or to delude the Law, by transferring a right thither, whither lawfully it ought not to goe; where then will honesty, truth, and faithfulness, so requisite in all affaires acted amongst men be? And therefore the *Civill Law* does not onely say in the generall, *In omnibus contractibus bona fides requiritur*; And, *Naturalis suadet aequitas, ut ex bona fide contrahatur*; And,

*o Lib. 18. Dig. de vit. nupt. l. 7. Co. de nupt. Inst. cod. in princ. The civil law in these instances appears to me to be reasonable. p Lib. 1. Dig. de obseq. sect. 2. q L. 2. dig. cod. r Lib. 2. § 13. Dig. de in jura voc. l Lib. 7. sect. 3. dig. de obseq. t Lib. 6. Co. de Test. Some of these husbands seem to be of the law of England. But if so many are without foundation: that wholly owing to the nature of the law, who seems to have well understood, that to have known very little of a man's own family, which he seems to have been willing to have*

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