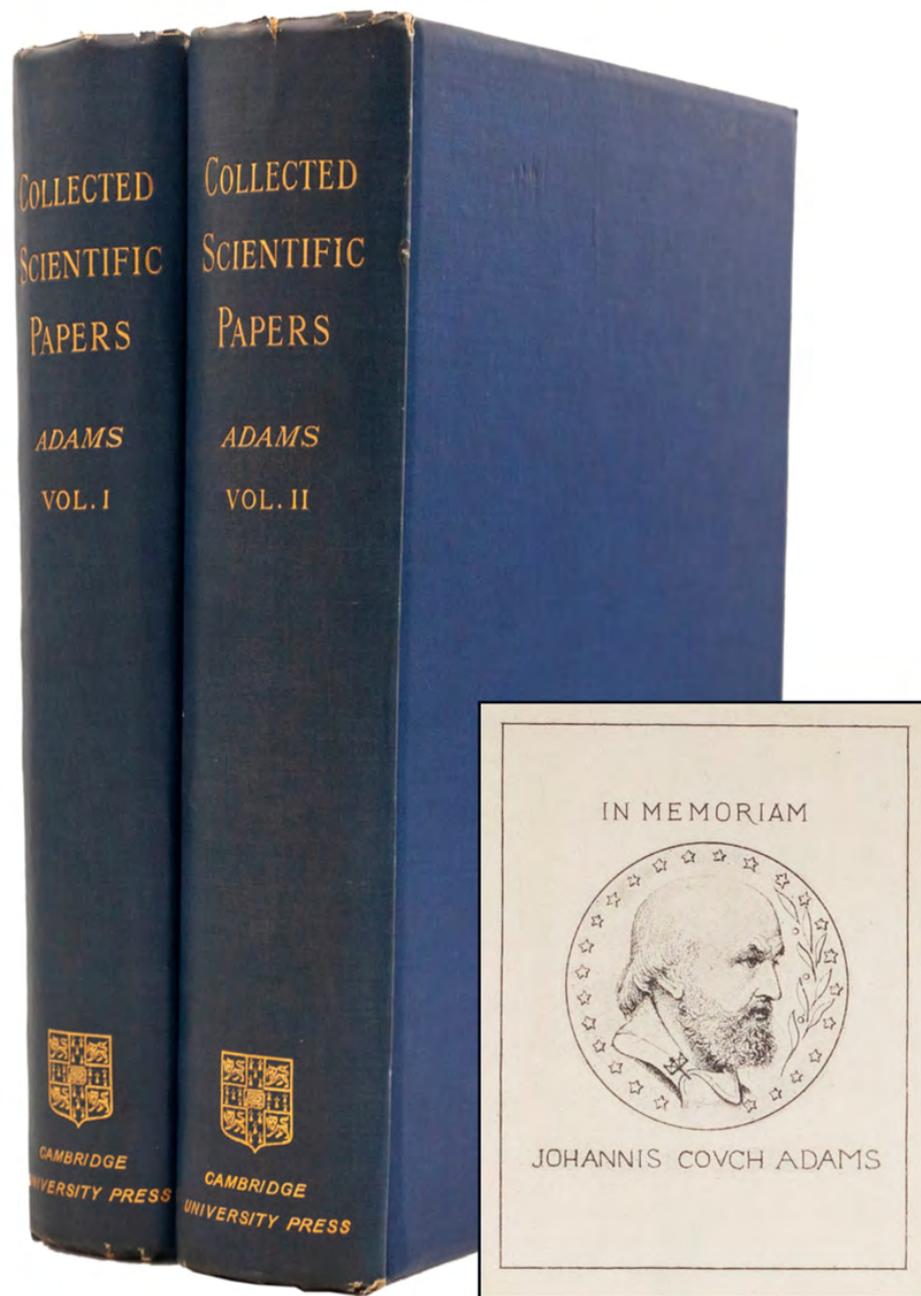




CAMBRIDGE

2023

QUARITCH



1. **ADAMS, John Couch.** The scientific Papers ... edited by William Grylls Adams ... with a Memoir by J.W.L. Glaisher. *Cambridge, University Press, 1896 [- 1900].*

2 vols, 4to, pp. I: liv, 502, II: xxxii, 646, with 4 pp. facsimiles of Adams's autograph notes and 6 folding charts, with a steel stipple-engraved frontispiece portrait to vol. I; a fine copy unopened in publisher's blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt; very slight rubbing at extremities, minimal sunning to spines; with 'in memoriam' plates to upper pastedowns. **£175**

First edition of the posthumously published collected papers of the Cambridge mathematician and astronomer, John Couch Adams (1819–1892). 'In retrospect Adams' many mathematical and astronomical achievements pale in comparison to his analysis of the orbit of Uranus and his prediction of the existence and position of Neptune at the age of twenty-four. Much of his later work has been superseded, but as the co-discoverer of Neptune he occupies a special and undiminished place in the history of science' (DSB).

For Adams's original paper on *The Observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus* (1846), see Dibner 16.



2. **BACON, Francis, Sir.** *Sylva sylvarum: or a naturall historie.* In ten centuries ... Published after the authors death by William Rawley Doctōr of Divinity, late His Lordships chaplaine. The second edition. *London, John Haviland for William Lee, 1628 [1629].*

Folio, pp. [x], 258, [8]; [iv], 46, [2 (paginated '43-44')], with the additional engraved title (dated 1629) and an engraved frontispiece-portrait; margins of engraved title, frontispiece-portrait and final four leaves frayed and slightly dust-soiled, losses to edges of frontispiece-portrait and upper outer corners of last three leaves (not affecting text); contemporary speckled calf; extremities rubbed, uppermost compartment and tailcap renewed, modern title and date gilt directly to spine.

£1200

Second edition; first published in 1626 shortly after Bacon's death. 'During his last years Bacon composed his utopia, the *New Atlantis*, and a natural historical work entitled *Sylva sylvarum*, meaning a collection of collections, a miscellany of subjects. It is a vast compilation of one thousand paragraphs consisting of extracts from many books and Bacon's own experiments and observations. The *New Atlantis* is a description of an island society and its scientific community: Salomon's House. In it Bacon developed ideas which he had outlined thirty years earlier in the early 1590s. The aim of the Salomon's House was nothing less than "the knowledge of Causes, and secret motions of things; and the enlarging of the bounds of Human Empire, to the effecting of all things possible" (*Works*, 3, 156). The actual description of the scientific community's work owes something to two contemporary scientists and craftsmen, the Dutchman Cornelis Drebbel, and the Frenchman Salomon de Caus, who both spent time in Jacobean England. The *Sylva sylvarum* and the *New Atlantis* were posthumously published in the same volume in 1626' (ODNB).

Provenance: early ownership inscriptions of Thomas Johnson (the botanist and soldier?) on title and William Smith at foot of frontispiece-portrait.

ESTC S106925; Gibson 172.

UNIQUE?

3. [BEWICK, Thomas?] 26 rubbings from engraved woodblocks of the heads of Kings and Queens and England, apparently never published in this form. [1790-1805?]

Engraved surfaces *c.* 50 × 60 mm, leaves *c.* 95-105 × 105-130 mm, laid paper, no watermarks; with a later leaf of similar size inscribed '26. Kings of England not all in their proper order / J[ane] Bewick', with the later notes 'Jupp Collection 1878' and 'Unique Set / Burnished from the Blocks not printed / E. P.'; all at one time affixed with a pin in the upper left corner, now loose.

£750 + VAT in UK

Twenty-six apparently unrecorded wood-engravings – heads of monarchs of England from William the Conqueror to George III – these images taken by rubbing from the blocks rather than printing. The engravings bear strong similarity to the twenty-six which appear in *An Abridgement of the History of England ... by Dr. Goldsmith ... with Heads by Bewick* (London, 1803), of which Thomas Bewick apparently bought a copy on 20 April of that year: his account book records a 'Parcel / Goldsmith His' Eng^d / Grafton Picc^y 4s d.' (Gardner Medwin, *A Provisional Checklist of the Library of Thomas Bewick* [*online*], item 1).

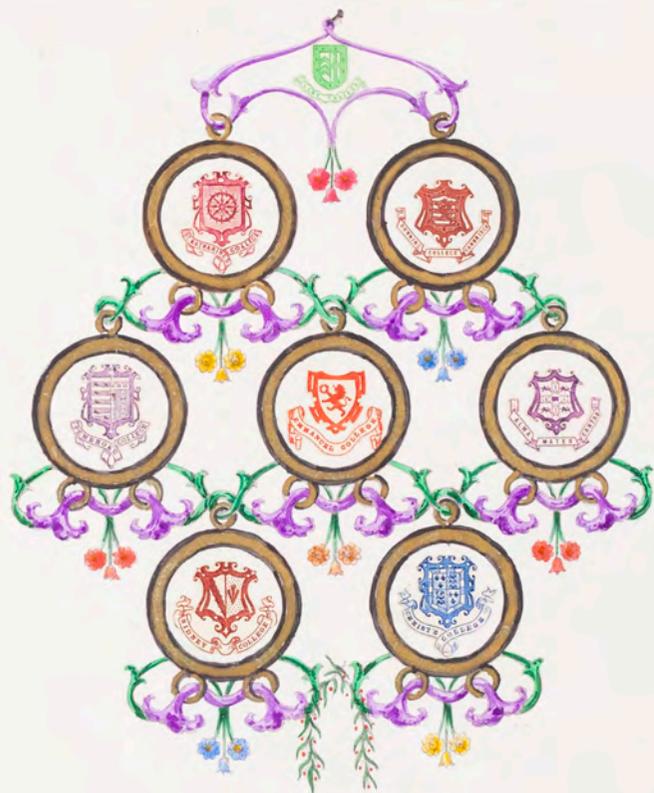




Though Hugo attributes the cuts in the Goldsmith *Abridgement* to Thomas Bewick, other bibliographers have been less certain. The 26 heads, plus several more (Stephen, Cromwell etc.), had earlier appeared in *Characters of the Kings and Queens of England* (Newbery, 1795), also with a title-page attribution to 'T. Bewick of Newcastle'; but 'The statement on TP that the "Heads" are by T. Bewick cannot be accepted. One hesitates to attribute them to his brother John, even to his workshop' (Roscoe). The subject matter is more in the realm of John, who had produced 36 heads for a *Sketch of Universal History* (1789, Tattersfield JB57) and another series of 32 for *A Compendious History of England* (1794, JB11).

The images in the present set, 'burnished from the blocks', are larger and finer than those of 1795/1803, and are in an unbordered oblong format rather than in oval cartouches. The heads for Henry I, Henry II, Henry V, Edward IV, Edward VI, Elizabeth, Charles II, James II, and Anne are reversed (i.e. when actually pulled from the blocks they would be correct), while those for Richard I, Mary, and George III are different images entirely. Richard I and Henry VIII have splits in the block; Edward I is perhaps by an inferior hand. It is however unclear whether they precede the 1795 set (the presence of some details of dress not in the latter set might suggest this), or derive from them (perhaps as a workshop exercise?).

The Bewick collection of Edward Basil Jupp was sold at Christie's on 25-7 February 1878, containing engravings, drawings, and original woodblocks. Though the present set was not mentioned by name, lot 300 was a scrapbook of 420 engravings including 'Heads of the Kings of England' (sold for £2 10s. to Swinburne) and perhaps included them. 'Most of these Wood Engravings were purchased of Miss Jane Bewick by the late Mr. Jupp'; the present set, with its approbation in Jane's hand, presumably has the same origin. Jane, Thomas's daughter, dealt with much of Bewick's business affairs, was his literary executor, as well as the editor of his *Memoirs*, and along with her sisters, kept guard over a hoard of 'woodblocks, drawings, proofs and tools ... in the house at Gateshead' (Uglow, *Nature's Engraver*).



4. [CAMBRIDGE.] Album of embossed heraldic letterheads. [*Likely Cambridge, late nineteenth century?*]

Album (282 x 232 mm), ff. [50]; 24 compositions of embossed emblems laid onto printed backgrounds (monogrammed 'PW'), the remaining 26 ff. with backgrounds only, several hand-coloured (a few with brighter, likely later colouring), a further composition and several individual emblems loosely inserted; marginal damp-staining to later leaves with a little mold to lower corner; contemporary brown morocco over bevelled boards, blocked in black, edges gilt, blue silk moiré endleaves; upper board neatly rejoined and tailband resewn, surface worn and scuffed with some retouching and a few marks; contemporary ink ownership inscription 'J. Hunter' to front flyleaf. £250

An intriguing collection of embossed emblems, used to create an album of elaborate designs. Several designs appear to be arranged by their source, including two pages of Cambridge colleges and others of military regiments (both of which feature heavily throughout the album), while others are likely arranged aesthetically, for example one comprising only monograms and another only escutcheons. The emblems represent an extensive range of both institutions and individuals (including many devices incorporating women's forenames), and alongside the familiar English and Latin mottos can be found examples in Hebrew and Arabic.

The backgrounds, by an accomplished but unidentified 'PW', are varied, including geometric, floral and foliate, and architectural designs, of which several in imitation of stained-glass windows. The few pieces loosely inserted provide evidence that many of the emblems were collected from letterheads and envelopes, suggesting that the album offers a curious memento of its author's circle of correspondents.



WITH FACING ITALIAN TRANSLATION FOR STUDENTS

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

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 315, [1]; titles printed in red and black; titles and texts in English and Italian on facing pages; a beautiful, clean copy in early nineteenth-century half sheep with marbled sides, gilt red paper lettering piece to spine, skilful restorations to end-caps, upper outer corner of front free endpaper neatly repaired. £450

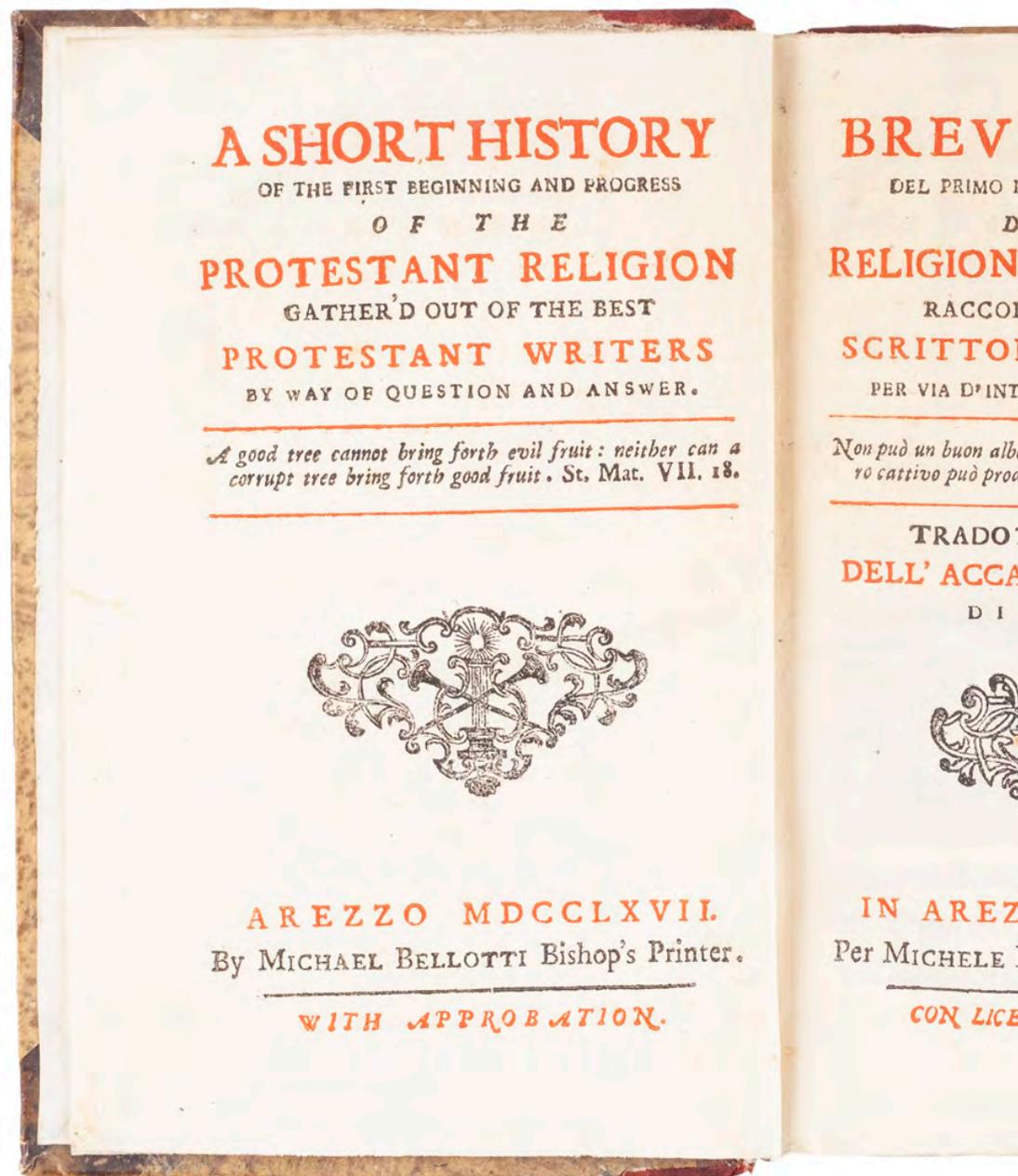
First edition of the Italian translation by Francesco Maria Soldini of Richard Challoner's *A short history of the first beginning and progress of the Protestant religion*, with parallel texts in English and Italian.

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

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

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

ESTC T133742.



MUSIC TO LIFT THE SOUL

6. [CONGREGATION OF THE ORATORY OF ST PHILIP NERI.] A collection of seven *componimenti sacri per musica* for the Oratory of St Philip Neri of Venice. Venice, 1746-1787.

7 libretti, 8vo and 12mo; a few with some sporadic light foxing, but overall very good copies; disbound.

£375

A collection of seven libretti for sacred oratorios, to be performed in the Oratory of St Philip Neri in Venice.

The Congregation would present an oratorio every Sunday evening and on selected feast days, for the duration of nearly every winter season from All Saints' Day (1 November) to Palm Sunday. The twenty- or thirty-odd oratorios presented by the Congregation each season were not all new compositions, but rather a revolving repertoire, constantly updated by the addition of a few new scores each season. The orchestral ensemble accompanying the oratorios would traditionally include up to seven violins, a viola, cello, double bass, harpsichord, and, until 1755, theorb.

The present collection includes *Jaele* and *Salomone Re d'Israele*, both with music by Antonio Bergamo, *S. Francesco di Sales Appostolo del Chablais* with music by Francesco Feo, Metastasio's *S. Elena al Calvario* and *Betulia liberata*, with music by Francesco Feo and Niccolò Jommelli respectively, Aretuso's *Lobbedienza di giornata*, with music by Ferdinando Bertoni, and *Il ritorno del figliuol prodigo*, with music by Ferdinando Bertoni.

The Congregation of the Oratory of St Philip Neri (commonly referred to as Oratorians) founded by the Saint in Rome in the sixteenth century, is a community of Catholic priests and lay-brothers who live a common life without formal canonical vows, but bound together by a bond of charity. The Oratory in Venice was located within the convent of Santa Maria dell'Umiltà, which was destroyed in 1824.

A full listing is available upon request.

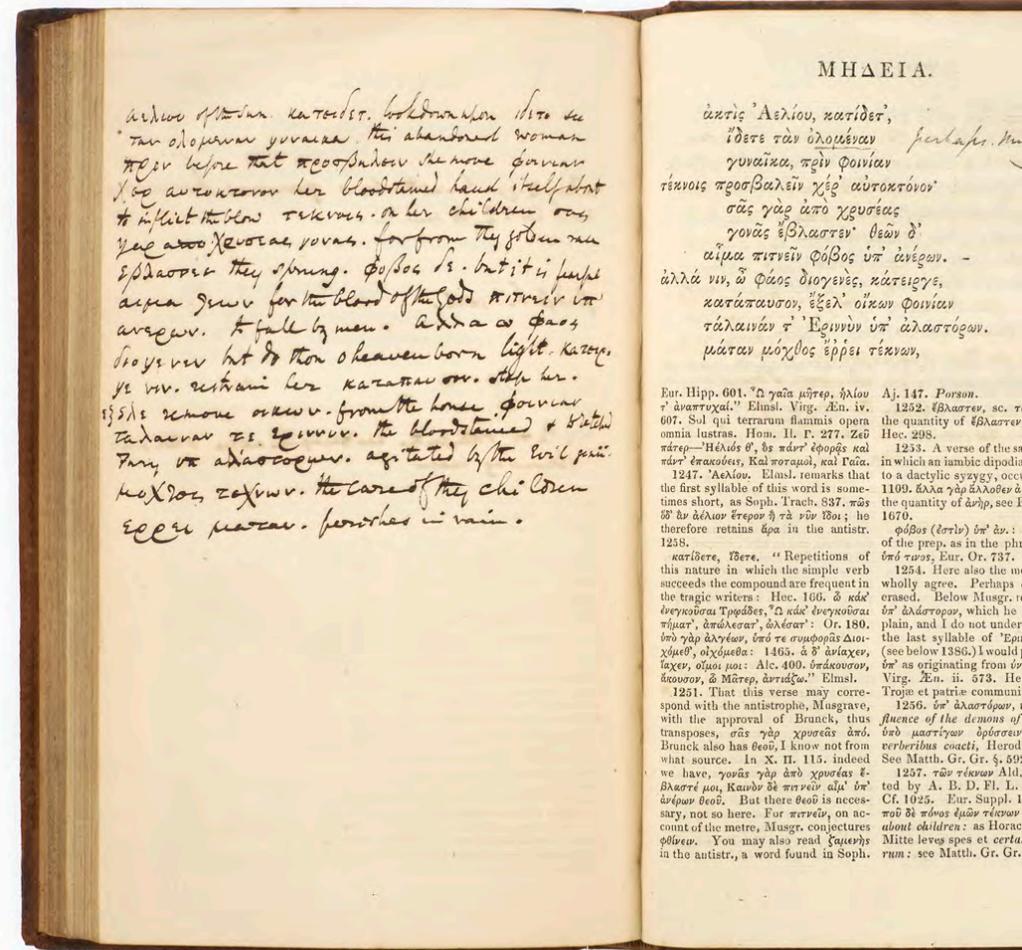


WITH STUDENT TRANSLATION NOTES

7. **EURIPIDES; Rev. J.R. MAJOR (editor).** The Medea of Euripides, from the Text and with a Translation of the Notes of Porson; critical and explanatory Remarks, partly original, partly selected from other Commentators; Illustrations of Idioms from Matthiae, Dawes, Viger, &c, &c.; Examination Questions, and copious Indexes ... for the use of Schools and Colleges. London, Baldwin & Co., Longman & Co., and Whittaker & Co., 1829.

12mo, pp. viii, [2], 168, bound without advertisement leaf at the beginning; printed in Greek with English commentary; interleaved throughout; leaves gently toned, the odd spot of foxing, neatly repaired closed tear to lower corner of A5, but a good copy; bound in contemporary reversed calf, spine tooled in blind with gilt green morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled black; corners lightly worn; partially erased ink ownership inscription to title (*see below*), with underlining and annotations in the same hand to the blank leaves throughout. £375

Student edition of Euripides's *Medea*, interleaved and annotated with profuse translation notes by a contemporary university student of Greek at Balliol College.



ΜΗΔΕΙΑ.

ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου κατὰ δὲ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἴδου τὴν ἀπορριπτήν
 γυναῖκα, πρὶν Φοινίαν
 τίνους προσβαλεῖν χεῖρ' αὐτοκτόνου
 σὰς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσείας
 γονῆς ἐβλάστηεν θεῶν δ'
 αἶμα πιτνεῖν φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρου. -
 ἀλλὰ νῦν, ὦ Φάος Διογενὲς, κάτειργε,
 κατὰ πάσων, ἐξέλ' οἶκον Φοινίαν
 τάλανάν τ' Ἐριννὸν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων.
 μάταια μὲν γὰρ ἔρρει τέκνον,

Eur. Hipp. 601. "Ὁ γὰρ αἷμα ἡλίου
 ἴδου τὴν ἀπορριπτήν." Elmsl. Virg. Aen. iv.
 607. Sol qui terrarum flammis opera
 omnia lustrat. Hom. Il. p. 277. Ζεὺς
 πάτερ—Ἡέλιός δ', ὅς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ
 πάντ' ἐπακούει, καὶ ποταμοὶ, καὶ γαῖα.
 1247. Ἄελίου. Elmsl. remarks that
 the first syllable of this word is some-
 times short, as Soph. Trach. 837. πᾶς
 δὲ ἐν ἄλλων ἔτερον ἢ τὰ νῦν ἴσται; he
 therefore retains ἄρα in the antist. 1258.
 κατὰ δὲ τὸν οὐρανὸν. "Repetitions of
 this nature in which the simple verb
 succeeds the compound are frequent in
 the tragic writers: Hec. 106. ἄ καὶ
 ἀνεγνώσθαι Τροάδ' ἄ καὶ ἀνεγνώσθαι
 πῆμα, ἀπάλασται, ἀλέσται": Or. 180.
 ὑπὸ γὰρ ἀλγῶν, ὑπὸ τε συμφορᾶς Διο-
 χμεθ', οὐχόμθα: 1465. ἄ δ' ἀνίαχεν,
 λαχεν, οἶμοι μοι: Alc. 400. ὑδάκουσον,
 ἀκουσον, ὦ Μήτηρ, ἀνταῖμα." Elmsl.
 Virg. Aen. ii. 573. He
 Troje et patrie communi
 1256. ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων, fluence of the demons of
 ὑπὸ μάστιγαν ὀρέσασεν
 verberibus coacti. Herod.
 See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 599.
 we have, γονῆς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσείας ἔ-
 βλάστηεν αἶμα ὑπ' ἀνέρου. Ald.
 Blearie μοι, Κανὸν δὲ πιτνεῖν αἶμα ὑπ'
 ἀνέρου θεῶν. But there θεῶν is neces-
 sary, not so here. For πιτνεῖν, on ac-
 count of the metre, Musgr. conjectures
 φέρεν. You may also read φαίεσθαι
 in the antist., a word found in Soph.
 Aj. 147. Porson.
 1252. ἐβλάστηεν, sc. τὸ
 the quantity of ἐβλάστηεν
 Hec. 298.
 1253. A verse of the sa-
 in which an iambic dipodia
 to a dactylic syzygy, occur
 1193. ἄλλα γὰρ ἄλλοθεν ἄ
 the quantity of ἀλλοθεν ἄ
 1670.
 φόβος (ἔστιν) ὑπ' ἀν.:
 ὑπὸ τῶνος, Eur. Or. 737.
 1254. Here also the m
 wholly agree. Perhaps
 erased. Below Musgr. i
 ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων, which he
 plain, and I do not under-
 the last syllable of Ἐριν-
 (see below 1386.) I would
 ὑπ' as originating from ὑπ'
 Virg. Aen. ii. 573. He
 Troje et patrie communi
 1256. ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων, fluence of the demons of
 ὑπὸ μάστιγαν ὀρέσασεν
 verberibus coacti. Herod.
 See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 599.
 1257. τῶν τέκνων ἄλδ.
 ted by A. B. D. Fl. L.
 Cf. 1025. Eur. Suppl. I.
 πᾶσι δὲ τέκνοις τῶν τέκνων
 about children: as Horac
 Mitte leves spes et certa
 rum: see Matth. Gr. Gr.

This edition was part of a series of Greek texts designed for use in schools and universities, 'School & College Greek Classics', produced by the printer and publisher Abraham John Valpy, who specialised in classical works. The advertisement leaf for the series which precedes the work (here lacking) states: 'At the express desire of many eminent Schoolmasters Mr Valpy has commenced the publication of a series of such portions of the Greek authors as are chiefly read in the upper Classes of Schools and in Colleges. The best Texts are adopted and the critical and explanatory Notes are presented, it is presumed, in a more inviting and accessible form than those of Latin Commentators, by avoiding that profuseness of annotation which frequently anticipates the ingenuity, supersedes the industry, and retards rather than promotes the improvement of the pupil.' The text of the *Medea* is accompanied by a translation of Richard Porson's notes from his 1801 edition, and is followed by seven pages of suggested questions on the tragedy and a sample examination on Euripides's *Hecuba* (another work in the series), as proposed at Trinity College Cambridge.

ἀκκοῦσαι. from ἀκκοῦσαι. πρό ἰσοῦσαι. present tense
contracted into ἀκκοῦσαι. "ano." "med. i. v. 2"

"for the abundance of the feast which is present."

207. I heard the dismal sound of groans, & the wail in
sirens & wailing quips, on the traitor to her bed, her faith:
left husband, suffering wrongs she invokes the gods! Keen,
with tears of fate, daisy 'lets of doom, who conducted her to the
opposite coast: of Greece. across the sea by night over the
salt unmeasurable traits of the boundless ocean
κλιῶ. acc. m. from κλιῶ - κλιῶσα...

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ.

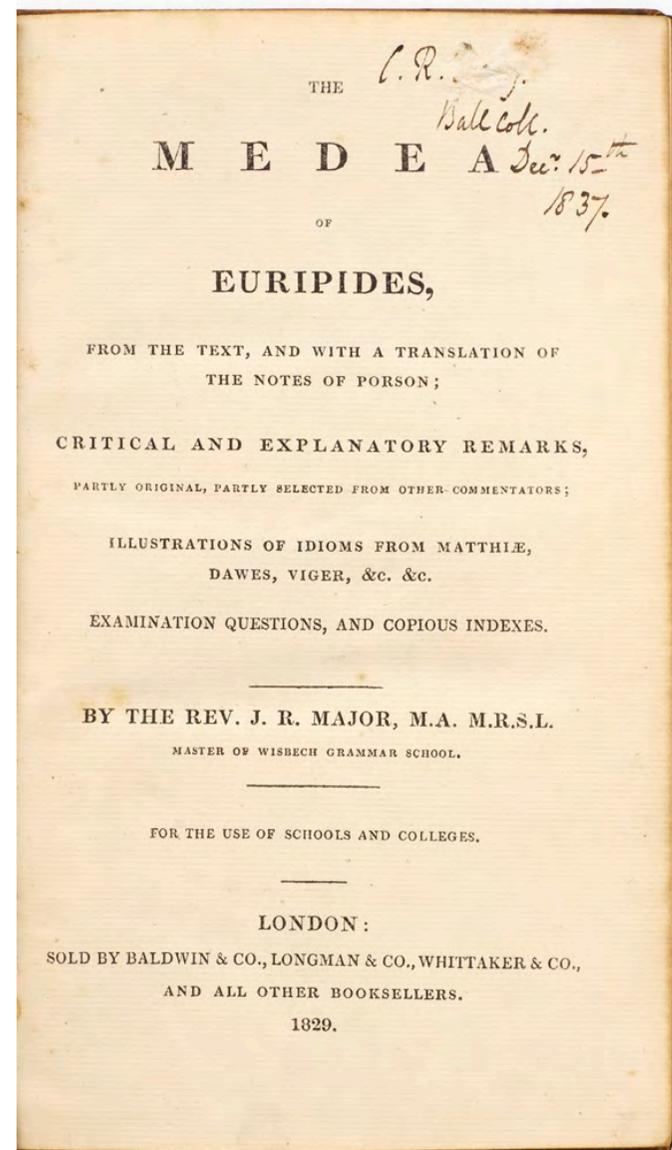
καίτοι τάδε μὲν κέρδος ἀκείσθαι
μολπαῖσι βροτοῦ: ἵνα δ' εὐδειπνοὶ
δαίτες, τί μάτην τείνουσι βοᾶν;
τὸ παρὸν γὰρ ἔχει τέρψιν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ
δαίτος πλήρωμα βροτοῖσιν.

Xo. ἰαγὰν αἶον πολύστονον γοῶν.
λιγυρὰ δ' ἄχρα μογερὰ βοᾶ
τοῦ ἐν λέγει προδότην κακόνουφον.
θεοκλυτεῖ δ' ἀδικία παθούσα
τὰν Ἰνός ὀκίαν Θέμιν.
ἂ νιν ἐβρασαν
Ἑλλάδ' ἐς ἀντίπορον
οἱ ἄλλα νύχιον ἐφ' ἄλμυρῶν
πόντου κλιῶ ἀπεραντοῦ.

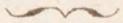
Mη. Κορινθίαι γυναῖκες, ἐξηλθὼν δόμων,
μή μοι τι μέμνησθ'· οἶδα γὰρ πολλοῦ

204. τείνουσι βοᾶν, exert their voice.
Aesch. Pers. 580. Τείνε δὲ δυσβάκτον
βοᾶν.
208. This line, Elmsl. remarks, is a
dimeter iambic, as v. 214. λιγυρὰ
therefore and μογερὰ agree with ἄχρα,
not with Μήδεια understood. Elmsl.
illustrates the constr. by Soph. Trach.
49. Δέσπονα Δράκοντα, πολλὰ μὲν σ'
ἐνδ' ἑκατόν φησ' παύλασ' ἰδύρατα
τῆν Ἡρακλείαν ἔξωτον γουμένην.
209. "Τὸν ἐν λέγει, i. e. maritum.
The same kind of expression as οἱ ἐν
ταῖς αἰτίας, οἱ ἐν τέλει, σφίσι ἐν σπον-
δαῖς Iluc. i. 55." Cl. J. 55. p. 119.
210. θεοκλυτεῖ. This verb occurs in
Aesch. Pers. 506. Ἐτά δ' ἐ πολλὰ θεο-
κλυτῶν ἐπείστατα. Also θεοκλυτος in
Aesch. S. c. Th. 131. λιγαῖοί σε θεο-
κλυτοῖς Ἀπίουσαι πελαγόμεθα.
211. τὰν (γυναῖκα) Ἰνός: Eur. Or.
1702. ἴδρα παρ' Ἡρα, τῆ θ' Ἡρακλέους
Ἥβη. Οἱ ἱρῖαν see v. 170.
212. ἐβρασαν: Brauo and its com-
pounds are not unfrequently followed
by an accus. Il. A. 309. ἐς δ' ἑκατό-
βην ἔβρε θεῶ. See Monk on Eur. Alc.
1074. Thus πέρον
214. νόχων may
with εἰα: the sense is
construction. Elmsl.
53. ἄσπες γὰρ ἐν τ'
πλάτῃ, λαθόντες ὄψ'
φυγῆν Μέδουσι.
lar to that in Virg.
Iarminus-que vocat o
viii. 469. Nec min
tius agebat, for ma
215. κλιῶ, the
rus: called in Aesch.
μομα Πόντου: and
1114. φαίνοτο δ' ἔρη
Perhaps it would
Πόντου here as a pr
ἀπεραντοῦ, difficu
ed: the phrase πε
ἀνθρῶν ὄδου, will vi
nation.
217. Read either
Althus, or μὴ μοι
μὴ μνησθ' Aid. μὴ
P. Schol. The follow
difficult and intrica
his cura secunda has

Provenance: contemporary ownership inscription 'C.R. [---] / Ball[iol] Coll[ege] / Dec. 15th 1837', most likely Reverend Charles Raikes Davy (1818–1885), who matriculated 8 March 1837, gained his BA in 1840, and his MA in 1843. A freemason, Davy was the rector of Adel in Yorkshire and vicar's warden at Holy Trinity Church, Doynton, and was responsible for the enlargement and redesign of the Tracy Park estate in Gloucestershire, which he inherited upon his father's death in 1856. His remodelling included many masonic symbols, and Davy served as Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and Provincial Grand Master of Mark Masons for Gloucester. This copy, evidently used as part of his undergraduate degree, contains his copious annotations and underlinings, largely focusing on the translation of words and phrases in the *Medea*. Though the hand is consistent throughout, the pen and ink varies, indicating that Davy read and re-read the text, adding in notes as he studied.



IL LUMINARIO
DE' CIECHI.



OPERETTA
DIRETTA
ALL'UNIVERSALE
DEL GIUDAISMO
DA GIACOMO M.^A GAZZOLI
GIÀ RABBINO E PREDICATORE EBREO
POI
CATTOLICO ROMANO.



PARMA
DALLA REALE TIPOGRAFIA
1797

FROM RABBI TO ROMAN CATHOLIC

8. **GAZZOLI, Giacomo Maria.** Il Luminario de' Ciechi. Operetta diretta all'universale del Giudaismo da Giacomo M.^a Gazzoli già Rabbino e Predicatore Ebreo poi Cattolico Romano. *Parma, [Giambattista Bodoni] 'Dalla Reale Tipografia', 1797.*

8vo, pp. [16], 230, complete but misbound throughout; printed in roman, italic, and Hebrew letter (*see below*), small woodcut ornament to title, woodcut headpiece vignette to p. 1 (signed 'Gritner'); marginal wormhole to lower inner corner, otherwise an excellent copy; contemporary vellum over boards, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges stained red. £850

A rare typographic marvel featuring three distinct Hebrew typefaces by Giambattista Bodoni (1740–1813), in which Rabbi-turned-Catholic-zealot Giacomo Gazzoli exhorts the Jews of Italy to 'emerge from a state of blindness into the light of Christianity'.

Supported by quotations from Scripture in Hebrew, Italian, and Latin, the present text reveals the author's ideological convictions as well as the transformative influence of Bodoni on non-Latin typography and his lifelong interest in Semitic scripts. Duke Ferdinand of Parma, to whom Gazzoli addresses his dedicatory letter, established Bodoni as the director of the Stamperia Reale in 1768, a position held until his death forty-five years later. Having studied Hebrew and Arabic at La Sapienza and worked in the department of exotica at the Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana, Bodoni would go on to develop a record-breaking polyglot edition of the 'Oratio dominica' in 1806 comprising translations into one hundred and fifty-five languages. The preface to his highly comprehensive *Manuale tipografico* emphasises the typographic significance of Hebrew, whose characters are 'the most essential for any well-equipped printer, second only to Greek' (*trans.*) and which presents a particular set of difficulties due to the various diacritical marks (נקודות) positioned above, below, and inside individual letters (vol. I, pp. LIII-LX).

Bodoni here elects to print what he identifies in his *Manuale* as the two primary varieties of Hebrew script: the Square Hebrew, or 'Quadrata testuale', and the semi-cursive 'Rashi script' used primarily in Biblical commentary, as well as a small yet elegant third typeface without diacritics, not included in the manual.

Though significant in its use of Bodoni's Hebrew scripts, Gazzoli's proselytising text generated more criticism than praise: in the same year, Rabbi Alessandro Padovani published *Il luminario eclissato* (Modena, Societa Tipografica), a scathing response critiquing the 'absurd improprieties' (*trans.*) of a work which generates discord in its attempt to illuminate and enlighten.

Library Hub finds only two copies in the UK (Bodley and Leeds), to which OCLC adds two in the US (Chicago and Harvard Divinity School Library).

וזכר את בוראך בימי בחרותך
עד אשר לא יכאו ימי הרעה והגיעו
שנים אשר תאמר אין לי בהם חפץ:

*Ricordati del tuo Creatore
nel tempo della tua gioventù,
prima che venga l'età dell'af-
flizione.*

Geremia pure nel capo 13 dice:

תנו ליהודי אלהיכם כבוד בטחם
יחשך וקטנם ותגנפו רגליכם על
הרי נשף וקויתם לאור ושקמה
לצלמות ישית לערפל:

*Date al Dio vostro gloria
avanti che si faccia notte, e*



WITH EARLY CAMBRIDGE PROVENANCE

9. **GROTIUS, Hugo.** *De veritate religionis Christianae*, editio nova, additis annotationibus in quibus testimonia. [Amsterdam, Jan Jansson?] *Juxta exemplar parisiense sumptibus Seb. Cramoisy*, 1640.

12mo, pp. [16], '274' [*recte* 374], [2 (privilege, blank)]; with half-title, woodcut rose to title, woodcut initials and typographic headpieces; wormhole to outer margin of final leaves, otherwise a very good, clean copy; contemporary English calf, spine ruled in gilt and blind, edges speckled red, sewn two-up on 3 sunken thongs; lightly rubbed with a few minor scuffs; later seventeenth-century ink ownership of Isaac Sharpe (Magdalene College Cambridge) to title with a few scattered annotations and reading marks in his hand, subsequent ownership marks (of 'RRB'?) and price (1/-), later ink stencil "Carpenter" and stamp "from Mount Tavy" to front free endpaper. £275

A pocket-edition of Grotius's argument for the Christian religion; a very good copy with reading marks by the English pamphleteer Isaac Sharpe.

'The formal purpose of the work was to persuade Jews or Muslims to convert to Christianity, and Grotius used two kinds of argument. The first and less important was the claim that the historical records of Christ's miraculous status were probably true. The second type of argument was based on the same analysis of what we might call "natural" religion as that provided in *De iure belli ac pacis*. The moral point of a religion was to elicit from men conduct appropriate to the needs of society, and Christianity fulfilled this purpose far better than its principal competitors' (Tuck, p. 195).

tas ratio & boni mores
 sta sunt inducta feritate.
 a ex hominum arbitrato
 dem sint apud omnes, &
 ; hæc autem notio nuf-
 riat, neque temporum
 uratur, quod ipsi etiam
 tum, homini ad talia mi-
 omnino causam ejus ali-
 venit, quæ se ad omne
 m extendat: quæ alia esse
 am aut oraculum Dei ip-
 o, quæ à primis humani-
 bus manarit: quorum
 mus, constat de quo que-
 ius, nulla sanè ratio affi-
 donea, cur primos illos
 mus falsum aliquod in re-
 gimi ad omnes posteros
 cedit quòd sive olim co-
 pper repertas orbis partes
 modo, ut dixim⁹, aliquid
 s, exferit se hæc notitia,
 es sapientia, aut ingenio
 ud stupidiores alias, qua-
 mnes decipi potuisse, nec
 quo alii alios deciperent,
 ibile est. Nec est, quod op-
 quam paucos in multis
 um esse, aut non crede-
 credere se profiterentur.
 as ipsa, & quod statim in-
 entis rejecta universim
 io, ostendit, non proveni-
 ectæ rationis, quæ homi-
 nis est; sed aut ex studio
 li tenebatur, qui nitem
 atram

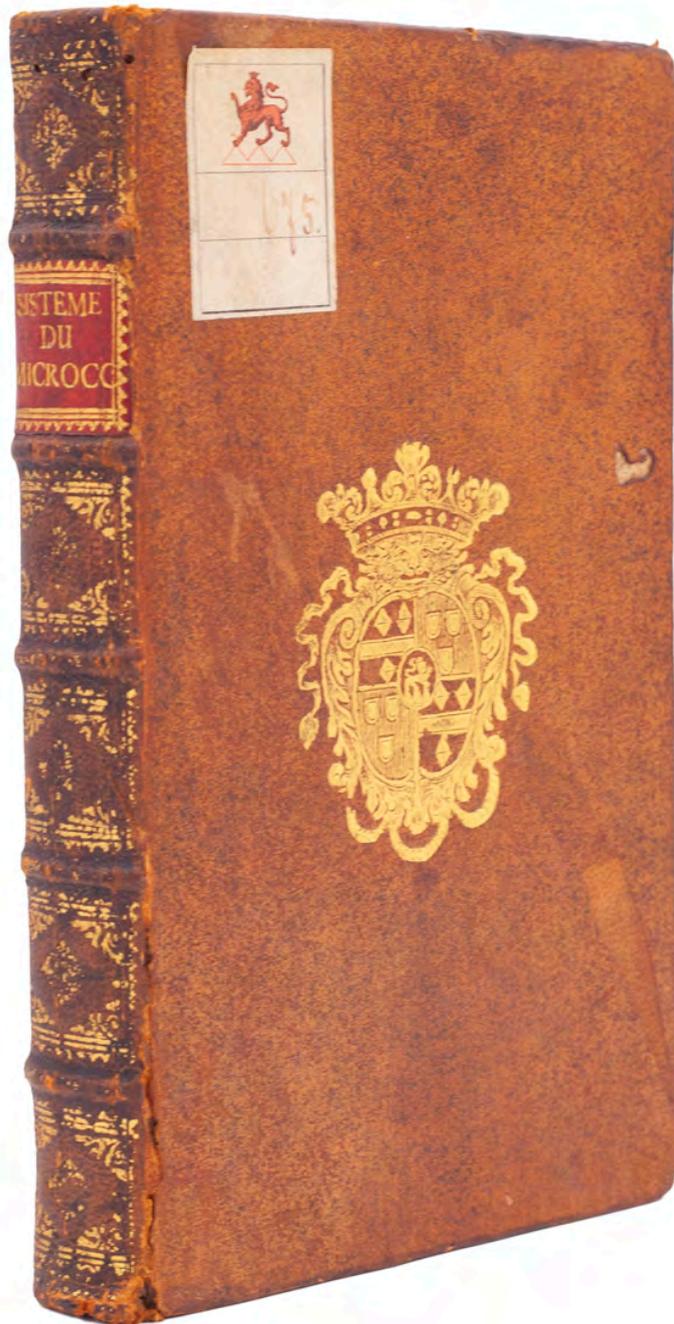
atram esse contendebat, aut ex mente
 corrupta, sicut vitiatò palato res, non ut
 sunt, ita sapiunt: præsertim cum & histo-
 ria, & alia scripta doceant, quò quisque
 fuit probior, eò diligentius ab ipso cu-
 stoditam de Deo notitiam. Atque adeò
 à pravo ingenio eorū maximè, quorum
 interest, ne quis sit Deus, id est, humana-
 rum actionum iudex, venire hanc à tam
 recepta antiquitus sententia discessio-
 nem, vel hinc apparet, quòd quicquid illi
 ponunt, sive generum successionem abs-
 que ullo primordio, sive atomorū con-
 cursum, sive aliud quidvis, id non mino-
 res, si non majores, habere difficultates;
 neque eo, quod receptum est, magis esse
 credibile, cuius ad rem mediocriter at-
 tendenti satis apparet. Quod enim ob-
 tendunt nonnulli, quia non videant
 Deum, eo se nec credere, si quid vident,
 satis vident, quàm hoc sit homine indi-
 gnum, qui modò mentem habere se cre-
 dat, quam nec ipsam videt. Nec si capere
 Dei naturam nostro ingenio non possu-
 mus, ideò talem esse naturam negan-
 dum est. Est enim id inferioris cujusque
 proprium, ut quæ se superiora atque ex-
 cellentiora sunt, capere non possit. Ne
 bestia quidem, quid homo sit, capiunt;
 multoque minus sciunt, qua ratione ho-
 mines respublicas instituunt, ac regant,
 astrorum cursus metiantur, mare navi-
 gent. Hæc enim omnia ipsarum captum
 superant. Atq; ex hoc ipso homo, quippe
 supra bestias nobilitate natura constitu-
 tus, idque non à sese, inferre debet id, à
 quo superior bestiis est constitutus. non

*Object:
 15 20.*

Grotius composed this work during his imprisonment of 1619-21 and published an initial version in Dutch in 1622. The Latin version, which enjoyed an extremely wide readership, first appeared in 1628. The 1640 Paris edition, which this reprints, was the first to include Grotius's annotations.

Provenance: Isaac Sharpe (or Sharp, c. 1659-1757) was admitted to Magdalene in 1677 and elected a fellow in 1683. He was ordained in 1685 and, as curate of Stepney, published a string of anonymous and pseudonymous pamphlets in the first two decades of the eighteenth century.

STCN 08733416X; see Tuck, *Philosophy and Government*.



ALCHEMY MEETS MECHANICISM

10. [GUYOT, Edme.] Nouveau système du microcosme; ou, Traité de la nature de l'homme: dans lequel on explique la cause du mouvement des fluides; le principe de la vie, du sang et des humeurs; la generation, et les autres operations des parties du corps humain par le Sr. de Tymogoe. *The Hague* ('s *Gravenhage*), M.G. de Merville, 1727.

8vo, pp. xxviii, 323, [1 (blank)]; with a folding plate showing two anatomical engravings; a very good, fresh copy in contemporary speckled calf, panelled spine gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering-piece, large gilt armorial supralibros of the Earls of Schönborn to the sides, with the library paper shelfmark on the upper side; gilding on spine a little rubbed, upper joint cracked but holding firm, corners rubbed, a couple of worm dents in the cover. £750

First edition. 'The author sought 'openly to re-establish the macrocosm-microcosm system based on the ancient philosophy. He discussed the four elements' and imagined a universal life spirit which 'contained a celestial seed that entered animals through respiration. The reviewer in the *Journal* [*des Sçavans*] was well aware that Guyot's work was based on ancient alchemical work, but he felt that Guyot had clarified the earlier works. For instance, Guyot did not believe that the soul excites the voluntary movements by means of the animal spirits. Rather, he argued that excitation is accomplished through a quintessence of the spirit contained within the globules of the blood, which can expand and contract, thereby affecting the muscular fibres. In short, this odd work was pictured by the *Journal's* reviewer as wedding the mystical world of Renaissance cosmology with that of the mechanist' (A.G. Debus, *The French Paracelsians* (Cambridge, 2002), p. 205).

Barbier II, 450; Blake 190; not in Wellcome.

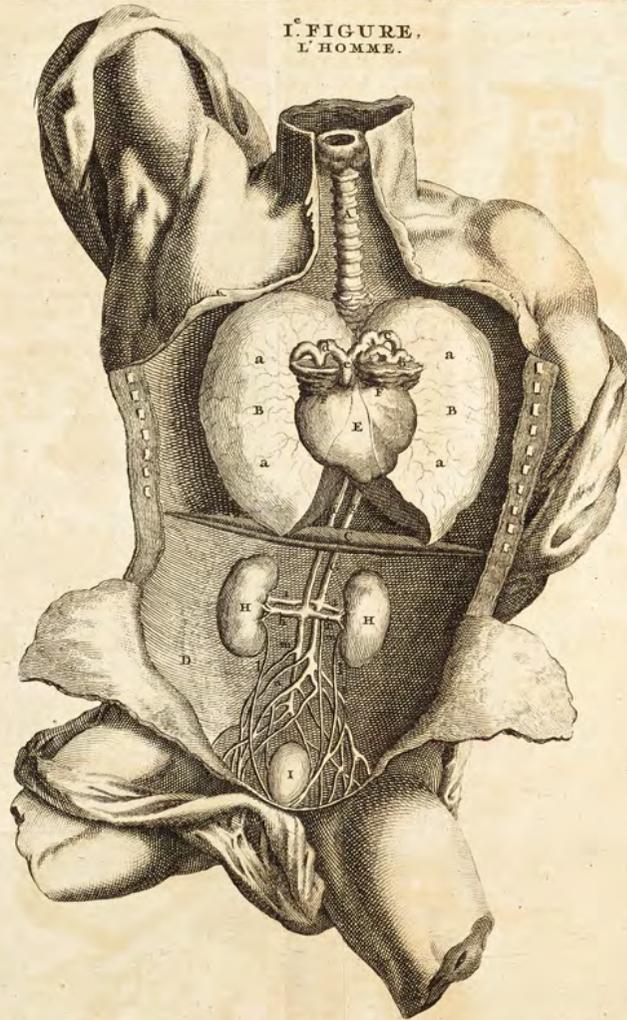
EXPLICATION
de la I. Figure.

- A. La Trachée Artère par où l'air entre dans les poulmons.
 BB. Les poulmons dilatés dans l'inspiration par l'impulsion de l'air.
 C. Le diaphragme dilaté vers la région inférieure par les poulmons.
 D. Le ventre ou l'abdomen dilaté par le diaphragme.
 E. Le coeur en systole.
 FF. Les oreillettes en diastole.
 G. L'aorte descendante et toutes les artères en diastole.
 HH. Les reins.
 I. La vessie dans sa tension naturelle.
 aaaa. Bronches des poulmons.
 b. Tronc de la veine pulmonaire.
 c. Tronc de l'aorte ou grande artère.
 d. Tronc de la veine cave.
 e. Tronc de l'artère pulmonaire.
 f. La veine cave ascendante.
 g. L'aorte descendante.
 hh. Veines emulgentes.
 ii. Arteres emulgentes.
 ll. Les uretaires où passe l'urine.
 mm. Les veines spermaticques.
 nn. Les artères spermaticques.

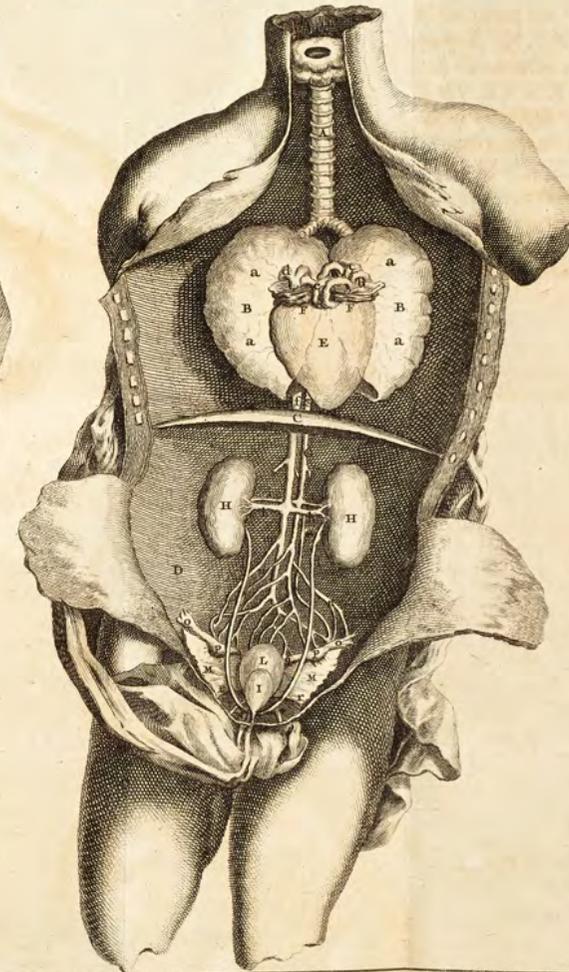
EXPLICATION
de la II. Figure.

- A. La Trachée Artère par où l'air sort des poulmons.
 BB. Les poulmons contractés par la puissance des fibres pour expulser l'air dans l'expiration.
 C. Le diaphragme dilaté vers la région supérieure par les muscles de l'abdomen.
 D. Le ventre ou l'abdomen contracté par la puissance des fibres de ses muscles.
 E. Le coeur en diastole.
 FF. Les oreillettes en systole.
 G. L'aorte descendante et toutes les artères en systole.
 HH. Les reins.
 I. La vessie contractée pour expulser l'urine.
 L. La matrice.
 MM. Ligamens de la matrice.
 N. Le col de la matrice.
 aaaa. Bronches des poulmons.
 b. Tronc de la veine pulmonaire.
 c. Tronc de l'aorte ou grande artère.
 d. Tronc de la veine cave.
 e. Tronc de l'artère pulmonaire.
 f. La veine cave ascendante.
 g. L'aorte descendante.
 hh. Veines emulgentes.
 ii. Arteres emulgentes.
 ll. Les uretaires où passe l'urine dans la vessie.
 mm. Les veines spermaticques.
 nn. Les artères spermaticques.
 oo. Les ligamens larges.
 pp. Les ovaires ou testicules.
 qq. Les trompes de fallope.
 rr. Les ligamens ronds.
 t. t. Expansion en patte d'oye qui se termine dans les aines.

I. FIGURE.
L'HOMME.



II. FIGURE.
LA FEMME.



2459

A Monsr S. F. Lacroix.
de la part de l'Auteur

ON THE
DEVELOPEMENT OF EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS;
TOGETHER WITH
SEVERAL NEW THEOREMS RELATING TO FINITE
DIFFERENCES.

BY
JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, ESQ. B. A. F. R. S.
AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
OF GÖTTINGEN.

FROM THE
PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW,
ST. JAMES'S.
1816.

A PRESENTATION COPY FROM HERSCHEL TO LACROIX

11. **HERSCHEL, John F.W.** On the Development of exponential Functions, together with several new Theorems relating to finite Differences ... from the philosophical Transactions. *London, W. Bulmer & Co., 1816.*

4to, pp. [2], 21, [1 (blank)]; wide margins a little chipped at extremities, light spotting, a little dust-staining; uncut in modern blue paper wrappers; a little sunned with a few small marks; title inscribed 'A Monsr S. F. Lacroix de la part de l'Auteur', red ink stamp '2459', 6 autograph ink errata to p. 21. £975

Presentation copy of one of Herschel's earliest papers, an offprint from the *Philosophical Transactions* inscribed by the author to Silvestre Lacroix. Though the majority of his scientific celebrity was founded on his later work in astronomy, John Herschel's (1792 – 1871) early promotion of continental analysis proved a significant contribution to British mathematics. With fellow undergraduates at Cambridge, principally Charles Babbage and George Peacock, Herschel established in 1811 the Analytical Society, which proved instrumental in ending the isolation of the Cambridge curriculum from continental mathematics and promoting the work of European mathematicians. First among these was Silvestre Lacroix (1765 – 1843), to whom this copy is inscribed, and whose *Traité du calcul différentiel et du calcul integral* was translated by Herschel in the same year.

$$\psi^n(t) = S \left\{ \frac{\Delta^{\alpha} 0^{\beta} \times \Delta^{\beta} 0^{\gamma} \times \dots \times \Delta^{\lambda} 0^{\mu}}{1 \dots \alpha \times 1 \dots \beta \times \dots \times 1 \dots \mu} t^{\mu} \right\}; \dots \dots \dots (36)$$

the number of the indices $\alpha, \beta, \dots, \mu$, being $n-1$.
 It seems hardly necessary, after what has been said, to notice that the development of any function, such as

$$f \{ \psi^n(t), \psi^{n'}(t'), \&c. \}$$

in which t, t' , &c. denote any number of independent variables, ψ, ψ' , &c., any functional characteristics, and n, n' , &c., any indices, may be accomplished by the same means—or, more conveniently, derived from (33) in the same manner as the formula (27) was obtained from our equation (2); and the result included in a brief and simple expression. The cases however are few, where the results afforded appear, if I may so express it, in their natural form, and it would therefore be useless at present to extend our views farther in this direction.

JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL.

Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1815.

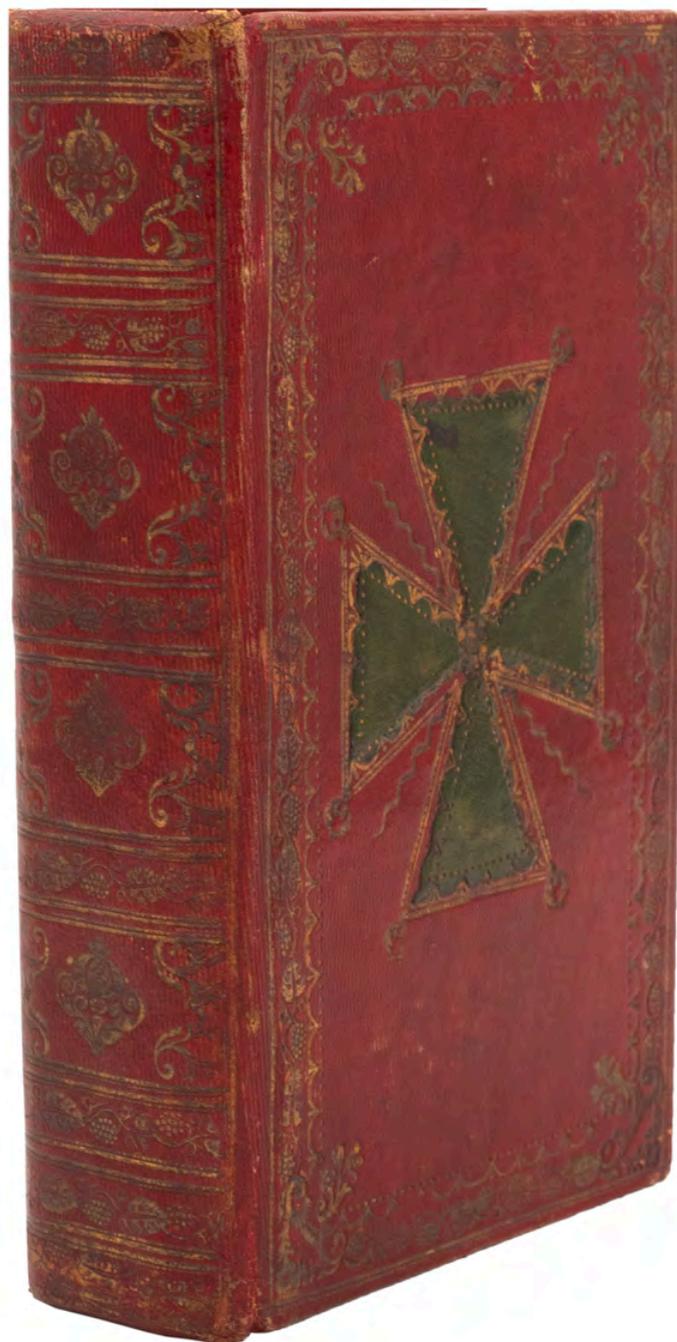
	<u>Mistake</u>	<u>Correction</u>
Page line	Error	Correction
4 7 from bottom	$C_y \cdot y^x - C_{y-1}$	$C_y \cdot y^x - C_{y-1}$
7 8	$n-1$ vanish	$n-1$ terms vanish
7 6 from bottom	, &c	&c
9 11	$n-1 S \left\{ \frac{1}{x+n-1} \right\}$	$n-1 S \left\{ \frac{1}{x+n-1} \right\}$
12 14	number	member
14 1	$\frac{f\{(1+\Delta)^m\}^x 0;}{1 \dots x}$	$\frac{f\{(1+\Delta)^m\}^x 0^x}{1 \dots x}$

'John Herschel's gift for mathematics, which brought such success in the Cambridge mathematical competitions, was also evident in his efforts, along with his fellow undergraduates and long-time friends Charles Babbage and George Peacock, to induce Cambridge University to set aside the Newtonian, fluxional methods of mathematical analysis in favour of instruction based on continental, Leibnizian techniques. The Analytical Society, which these undergraduates formed under Herschel's leadership, emerged as a significant force for the reform of British mathematics. In 1813 Herschel and Babbage pressed this programme by publishing their *Memoirs of the Analytical Society* to exemplify the methods they favoured. Herschel, Babbage, and Peacock further supported this cause by translating from the French and publishing a calculus text written by Silvestre Lacroix as *An Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1816).' (ODNB).

Though offering fewer original developments than fellow European mathematicians, Silvestre Lacroix appears to have been held in the highest esteem by Herschel and his Cambridge contemporaries. Babbage recalled in his memoirs that the Analytical Society was conceived as "a society to be instituted for translating the small work of Lacroix on the *Differential and Integral Calculus* ... the work of Lacroix was so perfect that any comment was unnecessary" (ODNB).

Herschel read the present paper before the Royal Society in December 1815, and it was published in volume 106 of the *Philosophical Transactions*: this offprint, with its own title, was likely prepared for presentation by the author.

Library Hub and OCLC together record only two copies of the offprint (Trinity College Cambridge and St Andrews); we could not trace any copies at auction.



THE SCHOOL OF HEAVEN

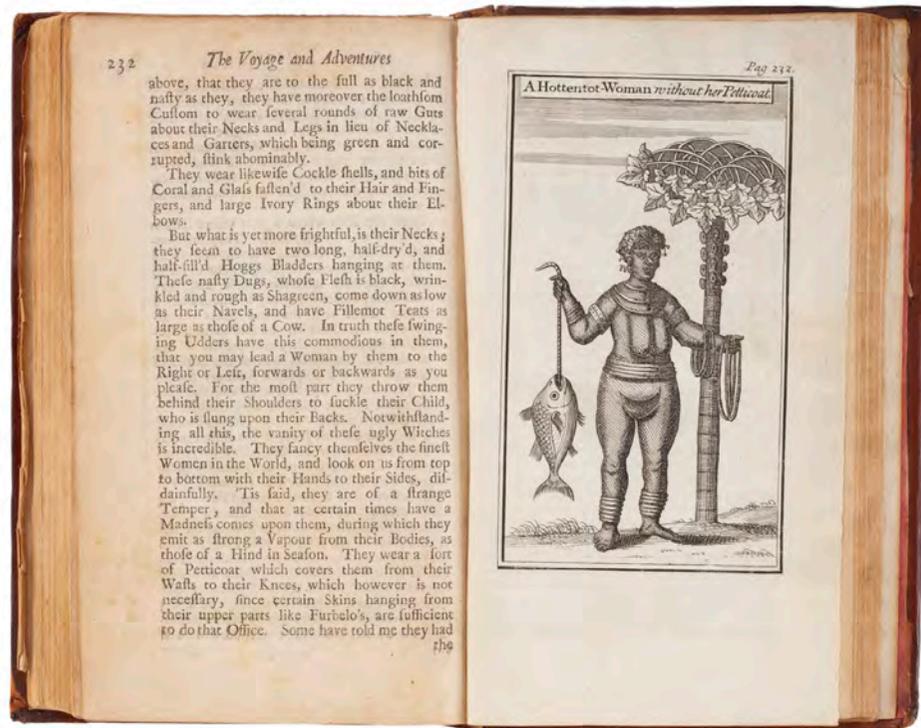
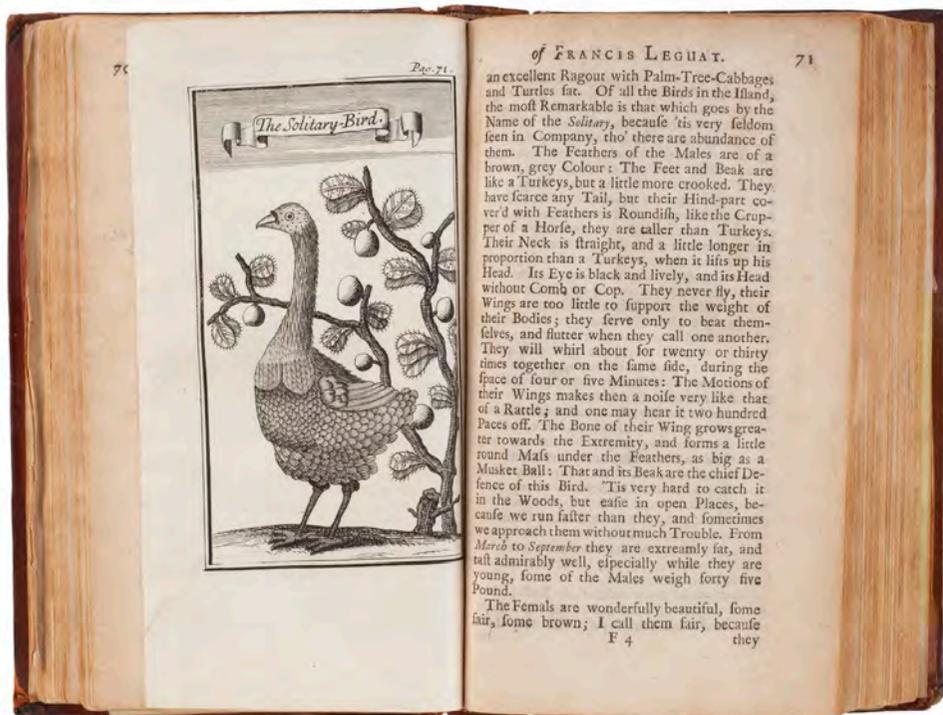
12. **KELLER, Martialis.** Neueröffnete Himmels-Schule, in welcher aus zwölf, als so vielen Theilen vorgesetzten Lehrpunkten verschiedene Andachts und Tugendsübungen eine christliche Seele zu erlernen hat ... zum allgemeinen Nutzen herausgegeben von P. Martialis Keller, Benediktiner in dem Reichsgotteshause Ottobayern. *Augsburg, Matthäus Riegers, 1793.*

8vo, pp. [32], 781, [3]; with 17 full-page engravings included in pagination, title in red and black; small loss to lower corner of A3 touching a few letters (neatly repaired), some offsetting from engravings, a little light foxing; very good in contemporary red morocco, gilt border to covers incorporating vine leaves and bunches of grapes, floral cornerpieces, central Maltese Cross composed from green morocco onlay with gilt edges and corner ornaments, spine gilt in compartments, gilt edges partly gauffered, pale green endpapers; a little wear to extremities; ink inscription to rear endpaper 'Maria Theresia Prinz der kath: Vorstadt Isny im Mai 1835'. £500

Rare later edition of this educational and devotional work by the Bavarian Benedictine Martialis Keller, containing prayers, exercises, and points of doctrine, and illustrated with attractive engravings, this copy **in a contemporary local binding.**

Divided into twelve parts, the *Newly-opened School of Heaven* provides the reader with morning and evening prayers; prayers for Mass and Communion; prayers to the Blessed Sacrament, the Trinity, Christ, the Virgin Mary, Joseph, and numerous saints; and prayers for Advent, Christmas, New Year, Lent, Easter, and Pentecost, as well as for 'the consolation of poor souls in Purgatory'. The frontispiece portrays the Electress of Bavaria, to whom the work is dedicated, while the other engravings show, for example, King David sleeping, the Trinity, the Nativity, the Resurrection, Joseph with the infant Jesus, St John of Nepomuk, St Anthony of Padua, and St Anne.

No copies traced in the UK or US. Not in VD18.



TRAVELS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

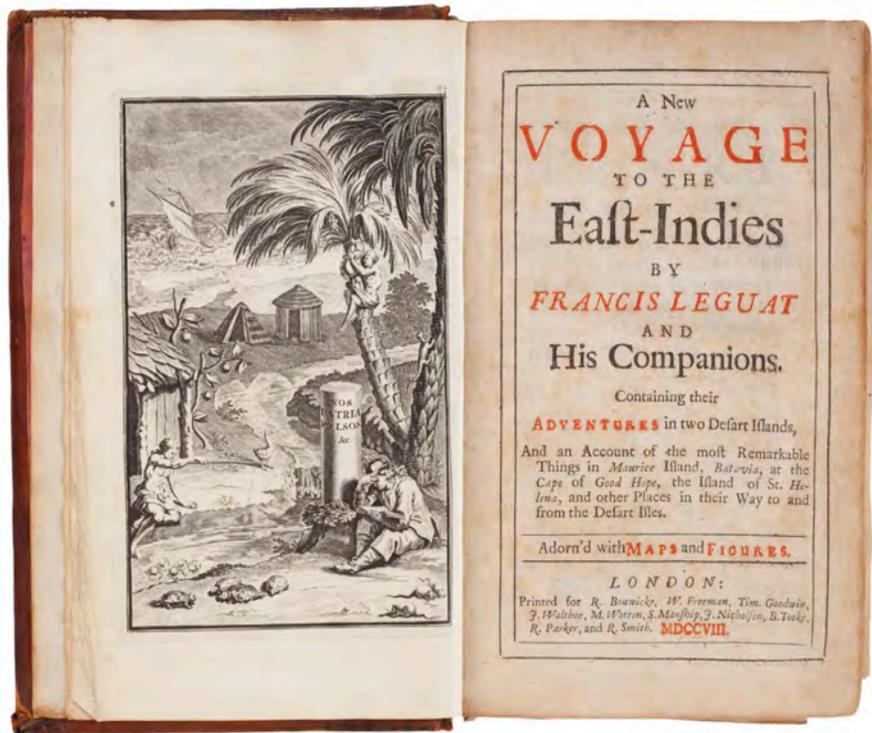
13. **LEGUAT, François.** A new voyage to the East-Indies by Francis Leguat and his companions. Containing their adventures in two desert islands, and an account of the most remarkable things in Maurice Island, Batavia, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St Helena, and other places in their way to and from the desert isles. Adorn'd with maps and figures. *London, for R. Bonwicke, W. Freeman, Tim Goodwin, J. Walthoe, M. Wotton, S. Manship, J. Nicholson, B. Tooke, R. Parker, and R. Smith, 1708.*

8vo, pp. [8], xv, [1 (blank)], 248, [24]; illustrated with engraved frontispiece and 32 engraved maps and plates (several folding), title in red and black within double-ruled border; some browning to text, short marginal tears to A2 and A3, short closed tear to edge of map of Rodrigues Island (projecting from text block) and to plate facing p. 104; overall good in contemporary Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt-lettered red morocco label to spine, gilt brocade pastedowns; upper joint split at head and foot, some wear to extremities; small label to rear endpaper with baronial coronet.

£2000

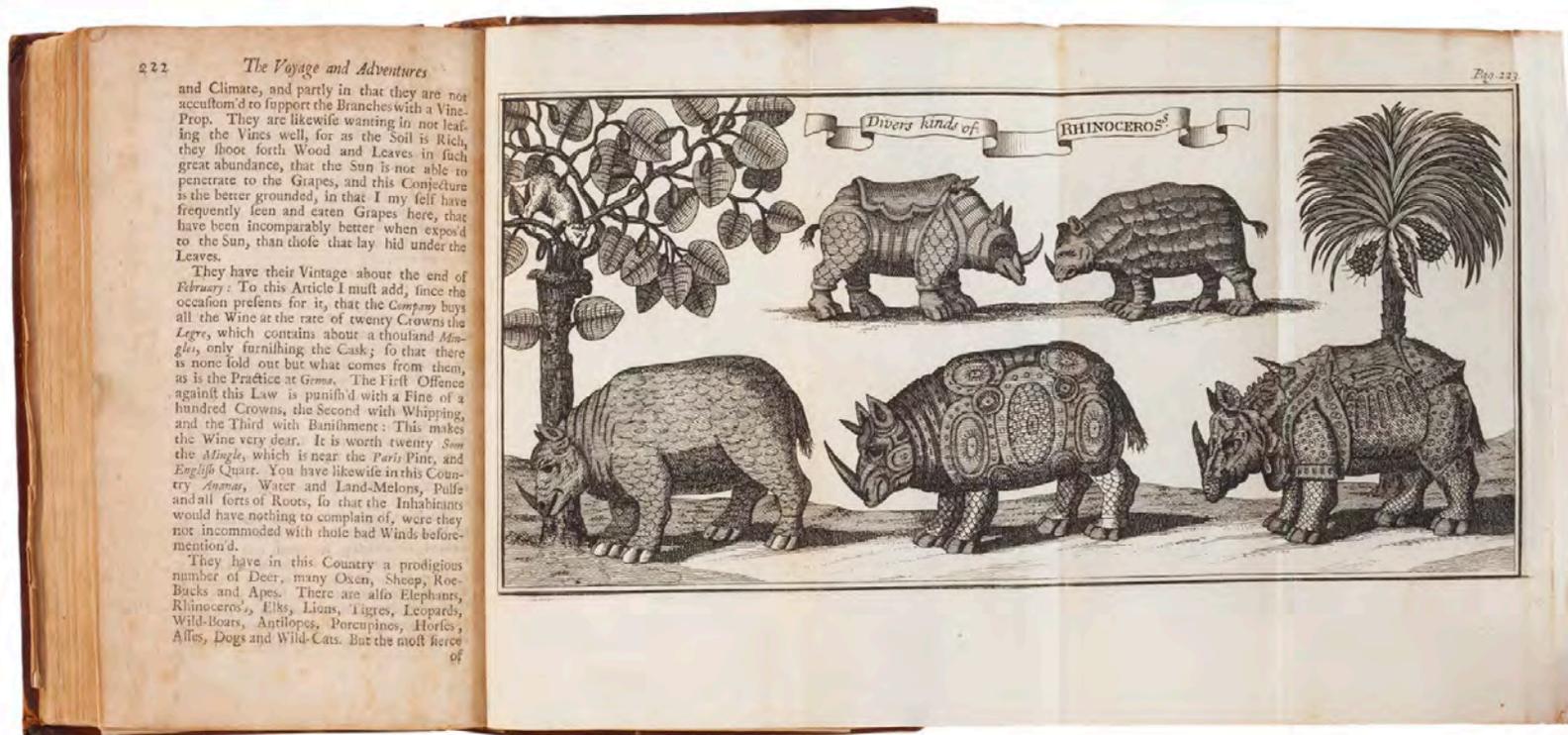
First English edition of this remarkable – albeit quite possibly imaginary – account of the adventures of the French explorer François Leguat (c. 1637–1735) in the Indian Ocean at the end of the seventeenth century.

According to his narrative, Leguat was sent by the Dutch government with a party of Huguenots to Réunion in 1690, but finding it in French hands he continued on to the deserted island of Rodrigues, landing there in May 1691. Leguat and his companions remained there for two years before sailing in an open boat to Mauritius where they were cruelly treated by the governor. In 1696 they were transferred to Batavia, and Leguat eventually returned to Europe two years later, publishing an account of his experiences (*Voyage et aventures*) in 1708. 'The voyage has always been regarded with some suspicion, some suggesting that it was composed by François Maximilien Misson from other French sources. To add to the confusion, other scholars regard Misson himself as totally fictitious' (Howgego).



The remarkable plates illustrate various fishes, birds, trees, plants, and animals, including the *Rodrigues solitaire* (a close relation of the dodo which was extinct by the late eighteenth century), a sea serpent, a pineapple, 'an extraordinary ape of the island of Java', 'divers kinds of Rhinoceros', 'a Hottentot man in his summer dress', and 'a Hottentot woman without her petticoat'. Also included are maps of Rodrigues and Réunion.

ESTC T146574.



14. **LUDOPHUS of Saxony.** In Psal. David, diligentiss. Simul, & doctissima EnarratioAd cuius ornamentum & collocupletatione[m] indices, cum Psalmoru[m], tum reru[m] haud segniter restitutos adauctosq[ue] assumimus. Sed nec Co[n]fessionales ac poenitentiales Psalmos authore Petrarcha Porro aute[m] ne quid desyderare possis, inserta est margini iuxta Hiero. recepta[m] versione[m] Diui August. ab Hebr[a]eo in Latinu[m] sermone[m] perquam docta traductio. [Lyons,] A. Vincent, [1542].

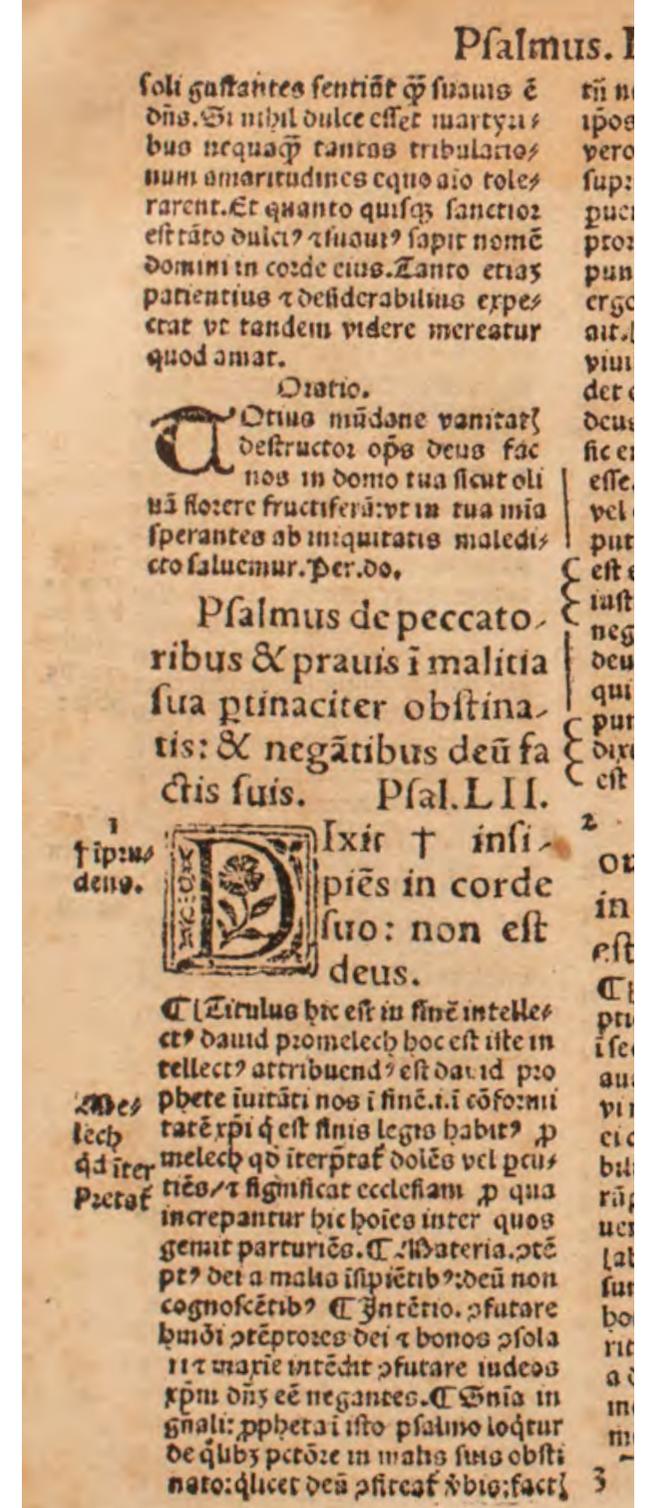
8vo, ff. [1], 372, [4]; title printed in red and black framed by a historiated woodcut border, 4-line woodcut initials throughout, running titles, printed shoulder notes; some waterstaining to a handful of leaves, occasional further stains or smudging, bookblock partly detached from spine but holding firmly; in modern brown cloth, somewhat discoloured, remains of paper label on spine. £2000

Uncommon and significant edition of one of the most important fourteenth-century commentaries on the Psalms, hailed as excellent for its method and clarity and first put through the press in 1491.

The significance of this edition lies in the context of its publication. Ludolphus was notable for developing, in his commentaries, the spiritual sense of biblical text. His emphasis on contemplation, and on the affective functions involved in meditating words and events was pivotal in the development of techniques of Christian meditation. Picturing the biblical scene and immersing oneself in it (already championed by Aelred of Rievaulx and St Bonaventure) became a method with Ludolphus, and contributed to the spread of the Devotio Moderna.

One of Ludolphus's works, the *Vita Christi*, was translated into Spanish in 1502 and printed in Alcalá, popularizing the method. Only a few years after the printing of our Lyon edition, **St Ignatius of Loyola used these techniques in his *Spiritual Exercises***, published in 1548. Ludolphus's *Vita Christi* is in fact mentioned in almost every biography of St Ignatius of Loyola, as he declared that he read it whilst recovering from a cannonball wound – in a Castilian translation. Ludolphus's influence on the founder of the Jesuit order and of one of the most pervasive contemplation and analysis methods in Western history was strong: St Ignatius had desired to become a Carthusian, like Ludolphus, after his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but was dissuaded by a Carthusian Prior. Even now, a particular closeness between the Carthusians and Jesuits remains (for example in the 'fluid' structure of vocational enquiries). Amongst others, Emily Ransom has argued for the centrality of Ludolphus's writings in Ignatian spirituality, indeed calling the *Exercises* 'a systematization of the affective method that Ignatius encountered in the *Vita*' ('St. Ignatius in the Affective School of Ludolph of Saxony', *Studies in the Spirituality of Jesuits* 53/3 (2021), p. 20).

Gültlingen VII p. 116: 43; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson 57640; USTC 140460.



MELANCHTHON ON PLATO – A VERY RARE PRINTING

15. [MELANCHTHON, Philipp.] LAGUS, Konrad. Oratio de Platone. Wittenberg, [J. Klug], 1538.

8vo, ff. [16]; with large white-on-black engraved historiated initials; upper margin of last leaf repaired, but a very good copy, with some contemporary ink underlining and marginalia, bound with two other texts in contemporary blind-tooled panelled pigskin over wooden boards, acorn centrepieces surrounded by a roll with busts of the Muses and Apollo on both sides, panelled spine with geometrical blind-tooled motives, brass catches (clasps missing, a crack along the spine, but holding well); a fine sammelband, with a small contemporary ownership inscription on the first title. £3500

Only edition, exceedingly rare (one copy only in the US), **of the main extant source for Melanchthon's views on Plato.** 'Melanchthon's view of Plato is known primarily from a Latin speech, which he asked Conrad Lagus to deliver' (Hartfelder).

The oration was composed by Melanchthon and delivered by the Dean Conrad Lagus as the inauguration address to the University of Wittenberg students on the conferment of their master's degrees. Although the speech was published without Melanchthon's name, his authorship has been universally acknowledged.

Plato's life and work are here hailed as a mirror of the perfect philosopher, marked by true love of knowledge, rectitude of conduct, unsurpassed eloquence and richness of style. It is in fact to Plato's 'vague' definition of God as 'mens aeterna, causa boni in natura' that Melanchthon turns in successive works (with qualified approbation in view of Plato's obvious distance from Christianity), in his criticism of the Scholastics' insistence on a philosophical, 'distinct' knowledge of God, and in his rejection of moralism and speculation.

Keen, p. 164, 74; VD 16 M 3805; one copy only in the US (Harvard).

ORATIO

DE PLATONE HABITA
a Cunrado Lago cum dccerneret titulum
Magisterij quibusdam studiosis.



Ndeliberatione
grauissima apud
Thucydiden in-
quit rex Sparta-
nus Archida-
mus, hanc esse
patriæ discipli-
nam, vt ciues
non studeant cal-

Arbitrium

litate leges, aut vincere aut labefactare
sed sine tergiversatione obtemperent.
Existimo autem non tantum Lacedæ-
monijs sed omnibus ciuitatibus vbiq;
terrarum, legum reuerentiam salutarem
esse. Quod cum ita sit, & mihi & vo-
bisonestum est, tueri gradus in scholis
constitutos, vt legibus, quæ non sine
graui causa nobis a maioribus traditæ
sunt, pareamus. Quare & vestrum offi-
cium laudo, quod publici moris conser-
uandi

A ij uandi



tet deniq; cum raro pronunciet, quid sit
 sciendum, assentior adolescentibus po-
 tius proponendum esse Aristotelem,
 qui artes, quas tradit, explicat integras &
 methodum simpliciore[m], seu solum ad
 regendum lectorem adhibet, & quid sit
 sciendum plerunq; pronunciat. Hæc
 in docentibus, vt requirantur multe gra-
 ues causæ sunt. *Ut n. fati dentib; dra-*
conis a Cadmo, leges exorta est armato-
rum, qui inter se ipsi dimicauerit, ita si quis
ferat ambiguas opiniones, exoriantur in
de varie ac perniciose dissensiones, Pau-
lo ante hanc artem Bessarion & Trape-
zontius hostiliter inter se dissenserunt,
 cum hic Aristotelem, ille Platonem ante-
 ferret. Id certamen diremit Theodorus
 Gaza, inquit suum cuiq; locum tribu-
 endum esse. Ita lectionem Platonis mul-
 tum profuturam esse, si quis in Aristote-
 le recte institutus, postea Platonem legat
 Nam cum afferret lector Aristotelicam
 methodum, facile quasi intra certas me-
 tas includet eas res, quæ apud Platonem
 late dissipatæ sunt. Et hanc fuisse Aristo-
 teli causam arbitror, cur methodum a
 deo exiliter consecraretur, vt ea quæ a

Platone acceperat, collecta, & quadam
 œconomia atq; ordine distributa, poste-
 ris integre traderet, etsi quedam limare
 etiam ac corrigere voluit. Rerum tamen in
 summa nō magna est dissimilitudo. Nec
 difficile est prudentibus videre, vter in
 quâ parte presteat. Quancq; n. dicar inep-
 tus, qui velut Midas de Apolline & Pa-
 ne sibi iudiciū sumpsit, ita ego de duobus
 præstantissimis philosophis iudicare aus-
 sim, tamen ostendere adolescentibus vti-
 le est, quid autores, qui proponi solent,
 profiteantur. Vberiora sunt ea, quæ de ci-
 uitarum administratione Plato scribit &
 sunt ornata mirifico splendore orationis.
 Et cum dissimiles libros scripserit, politi-
 an, & librum de legibus, in altero liberi-
 us luit, sed in libro de legibus simpliciter
 & sine ænigmatibus suam sententiam
 exposuit & precepta collegit vtilia ad gu-
 bernationem ciuitatum, ex quibus tanq;
 ex fontibus multa iuris consulti Romani
 hauserit. Apparet n. in multis legib; au-
 tores pene verba Platonis describere, de
 supra vi facti, sicut Plato, vt stuprator &
 interfici liceat, non solum ab illis quib;

stitiam, & moderationem, flectere do-
 ctrina & autoritate sapientis viri veller,
 censuit vocandum esse Platonem. Etsi
 priore exemplo erat admonitus Plato,
 non posse coire amicitiam inter philoso-
 phos & tyrannos, victus tamen ad-
 hortatione Dionis in Siciliam redit. E-
 rant auspicia aulicæ consuetudinis læta,
 ciues omnes aureum quoddam seculum
 sibi promittebant postquam gubernari
 adolescens a Platone cepit. Audiebat
 enim philosophum magno studio de
 Deo, deq; immortalitate disserentem, vt
 epistolæ testantur quæ adhuc extant.
 Porro hæc fundamenta sunt veræ virtu-
 tutis, tenere rectam de deo & de immor-
 talitate animorum sententiam. Hæc phi-
 losophia regibus digna est. Tantum igitur
 promouit Plato, vt illa atrox tyran-
 nidis species prorsus tolleretur, prodibat
 in publicum, versabatur cum ciuib; rex
 non tyrannico satellicio stipatus, sed
 doctissimis & nobilissimis ciuib; . Do-
 mestica vita adolescentis non modo sine
 turpitudine erat, sed etiam in optimis stu-
 dijs agebatur. In imperio nihil crude-
 liter

liter, nihil iniuste, nihil sine consilio bono-
 rum virorum Dionis & Heraclidæ fie-
 bat. Hæc tanta bona non tam Dionis
 siq; natura, quam vulgaris aularum pestis
 inuidia corrupti. Improbi quidam,
 qui vt licentiam haberent scelorum desin-
 derabant statum tyrannicum, & ad se re-
 rum habenas trahere conabantur, excus-
 so Dione. Quantum autem valeant
 calumnia, non modo in aulis, sed etiam
 apud priuatos, non est obscurum. Et
 quia sororem Dionisq; Dion habebat,
 instillabatur regi, non esse concedendam
 nimiam potentiam atheni, ne regnum ali-
 quando concupisceret. Cum igitur tan-
 dem vincerent sycophantiæ peltilur ex
 regno Dion, frustra Platone omnibus
 modis annitente, ne quid in talem ciuem
 summa virtute & autoritate præditum,
 iniuste constitueretur. Eiecto Dione
 paulatim improborum potentia creuit,
 & deprauari regis animus cepit. Forte
 eo tempore Plato prædixit eclipsis futu-
 ram. Ibi Aristippus qui, vna aderat, ait
 se de significatione diuinarum, ac io-
 cans inquit, portendi inimicitiam inter
 regem

Sunt Prog. Super

NOMOLO

GIA, QVA ELOQVEN

di ac differendi ratio ad usum forensium
civiliumq; causarum procuratio
nem, pergrata studiorum
omniu utilitate, ac-
commodatur,
aucta &

recognita nunc iterum ab ipso
AVTORE IACOBO OMPHA
LIO IVRECONSULTO.



COLONIAE
Apud Eucharium Cervicornum,
1538

Bound with the Melanchthon:

OMPHALIUS, Jakob. *Nomologia*, qua eloquendi ac disserendi ratio ad usum forensium civiliumque causarum procuracionem, pergrata studiorum omnium utilitate accomodatur, aucta et recognita. *Cologne, E. Cervicornus for G. Hittorp, August 1538.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 302, [2 (blank)]; some Greek type; **with a diagram outlining Cicero's ideal orator's qualities**, printer's device, historiated initials.

Rare second revised and greatly enlarged edition (the first, printed by Simon de Colines, amounted to only 128 pages) of a manual of eloquence and style for the legal professions. The theory of rhetoric and exposition, based primarily on Cicero and Quintilian and furnished with graphic aids, is exemplified in the appendix by a dialogue between Hymenaeus (the god of marriage) and Lachesis (one of the Fates) on glory and eternal memory as the only worthwhile pursuits during earthly life.

Green and Murphy, *Renaissance rhetoric short title catalogue, 1460-1700* (2006), p. 326; VD 16 O 758.

ERASMUS, Desiderius. *De duplici copia verborum ac rerum commentarii duo multa accessione, novisque formulis locupletati. Una cum commentariis M. Veltkirchii.* *Cologne, J. Gymnicus, 1536.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 398, [2 (blank)]; with woodcut initials.

First published in Paris by Badius Ascensius in 1512, Erasmus's 'Twofold supply of words and subjects' underwent modifications and additions in the following two decades and enjoyed vast popularity (at least 80 printings during Erasmus's lifetime, with our edition possibly being the last printed before his death). Veltkirchius's comments were first added in 1534 in an edition arranged by Melanchthon, who here also provides an introduction with a praise of the commentary. Erasmus's own preface to the first edition, dated 1512, is also reprinted.

Bezzel 764; Vander Haeghen I, 67; VD 16 E 2676. {C1872}

ALLA SOCIETA'
DELLE GENTILISSIME SIGNORE DI MONCALIERI
DILETTANTI DEL GIUOCO DEL TAVOLAZZO
SONETTO
BERNESCO-MORALE ESTEMPORANEO
DEDICATO AL MERITO SINGOLARISSIMO DELL' ILL.MA SIG. CONTESSA
GROPELLI DI BORGONE NATA PROVANA
ABADESSA DELLA MEDESIMA SOCIETA'
DAL CORPO DEI SIGG. MILITI VOLONTARJ DELLA CITTA'

LI 30 LUGLIO 1799.

De' Padri antichi fu costante l' uso,
D' addestrare le donne bravamente
A trattar l' ago, la conocchia, e il fuso,
E farle al ben della famiglia intente.

Contuttociò non dee sembrar astruso,
Che l' istorie ne additino sovente
Di certe, che nell' armi avean buon muso,
Come si suol parlar comunemente.

La donna, e l' uom, diceva Cicerone,
Sono capaci delle stesse imprese:
Tutto dipende dalla educazione.

E Seneca osservò, che il primo vizio,
Che veramente debole la rese,
Deriva da mancanza d' esercizio.
Onde a comun giudizio
De' Sofi della saggia antichità
Credo, che questa massima starà,
Vuole la società,

UNRECORDED SONNET TO SHARPSHOOTING WOMEN

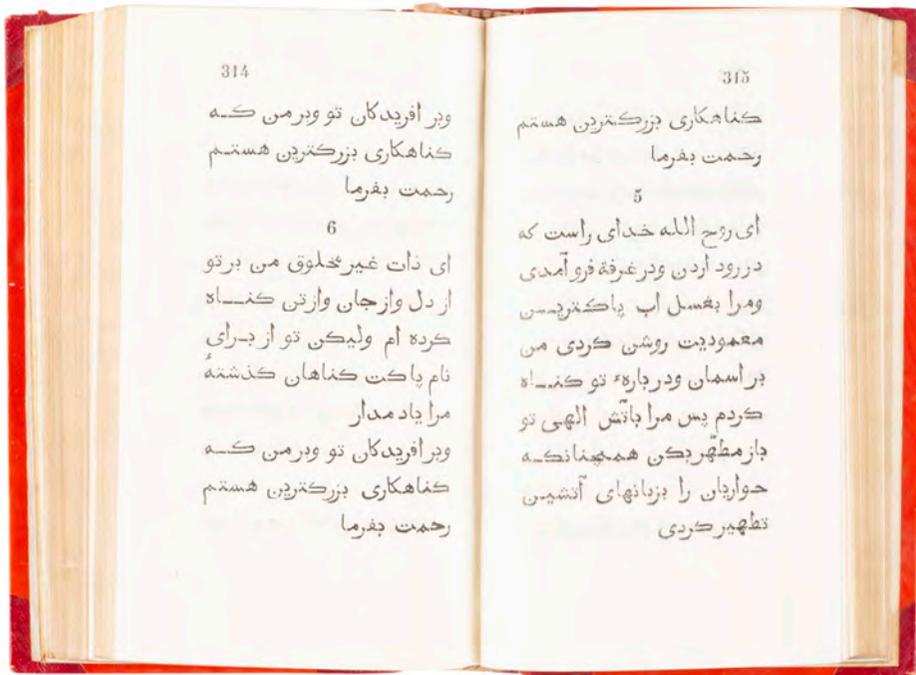
16. [NAPOLEONIC ITALY.] Alla società delle gentilissime signore di Moncalieri dilettanti del giuoco del tavolazzo. Sonetto bernesco-morale estemporaneo dedicato al merito singolarissimo dell' ill.ma sig. Contessa Gropelli di Borgone nata Provana abadesa della medesima società dal corpo dei sigg. militi volontari della città. Li 30 luglio 1799. *Turin, Giacomo Fea, 1799.*

4to, pp. 3, [1 (blank)]; trimmed a little close at head and foot, light staining to fore-edge of p. 1, light creasing from folding, but text clean and fresh; disbound. £575

An unrecorded sonnet addressed to the Society of the Gentlewomen of Moncalieri, a town just south of Turin whose castle is one of the Savoy Residences, and in particular to the 'Abbess' of the society, by the corps of soldiers stationed in the town shortly after the Battle of Marengo.

The women to whom the sonnet is addressed are players of *tavolazzo*, a Piedmontese sport along the lines of target shooting, whose rules were formally laid out in 1780. The poet reflects on the abilities and roles of women, citing Cicero's dictum that women were just as capable as men of great accomplishments if given the education and the opportunity, and urges the women to show the courage 'to make Mars himself pale and kneel in wonder before you.'

Not recorded by SBN, KvK, or OCLC.



وېر افریدگان تو ودرمن که
 کناهکاری بزرگترین هستم
 رحمت بفرما

6

ای ذات غیر مخلوق من بر تو
 از دل و از جان و از تن کنساز
 کرده ام ولیکن تو از برای
 نام پاکت کناهان گذشته
 مرا بادمدار
 و بر افریدگان تو و درمن که
 کناهکاری بزرگترین هستم
 رحمت بفرما

کناهکاری بزرگترین هستم
 رحمت بفرما

5

ای روح الله خدای راست که
 در رود اردن و در غرقة فرو آمدی
 و مرا بمسئله آب پاکترین من
 معمودیت روشن کردی من
 بر آسمان و در جاره تو کنساز
 کردم پس مرا جانش الهی تو
 باز مشهور کن همچنانکه
 حواریان را بزبانهای آتشین
 تظهير کردی

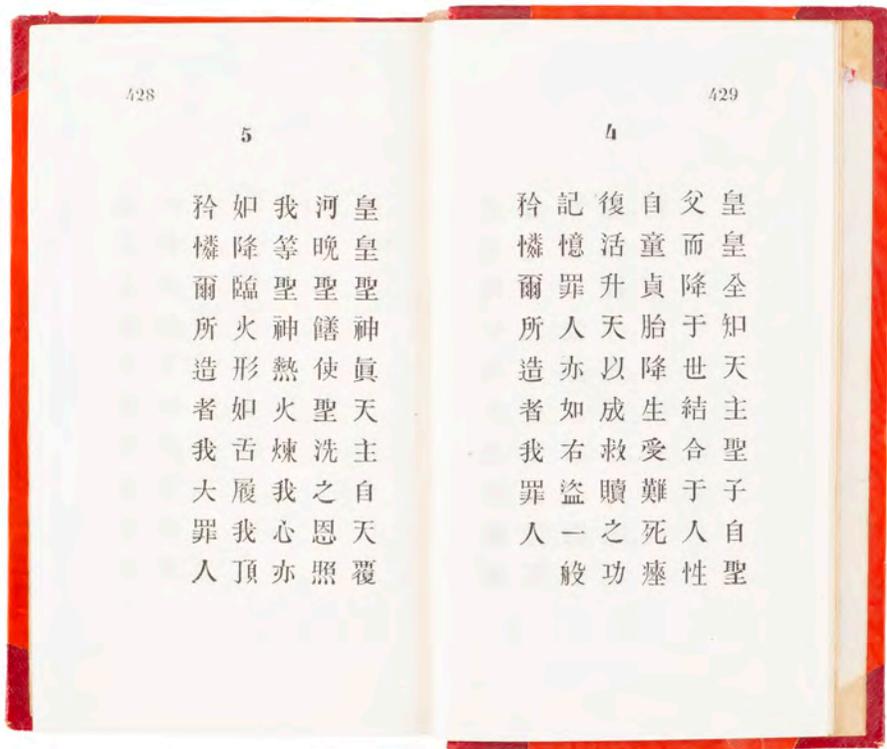
TWENTY-FOUR PRAYERS IN TWENTY-FOUR LANGUAGES

17. [NERSES IV.] Preces sancti Nersetus Clajensis Armeniorum patriarchae, viginti quatuor linguis editae. Venice, 'in Insula S. Lazari', 1837.

12mo, pp. [6], 434, with engraved frontispiece portrait, engraved title, engraved headpiece; 2 uncut corners folded in; contemporary straight-grained morocco with cloth sides, borders ruled in gilt, spine tooled and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, ribbon page-marker; a little rubbed at extremities, corners slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; provenance: J. Vicander, Stockholm, 1885 (ink ownership inscription to front free endpaper). £275

Fourth edition of the prayers of Nerses IV, the twelfth-century Catholicos of Armenia, printed in twenty-four languages at San Lazzaro degli Armeni, a major centre of Armenian culture and printing in the Venetian lagoon since the early eighteenth century. Besides Armenian and European tongues, this attractive volume prints Oriental languages in several scripts, among them Hebrew, Arabic, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Syriac, and Chinese.

Brunet IV, col. 859.



5

皇 皇 聖 聖 真 天 主 自 天 覆
 晚 聖 饜 使 聖 洗 之 恩 照
 我 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦
 河 聖 神 使 聖 洗 之 恩 照
 如 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦
 我 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦
 爾 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦
 憐 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦
 矜 聖 神 熱 火 煉 我 心 亦

4

皇 皇 聖 聖 真 天 主 自 天 覆
 童 貞 降 于 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 活 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 復 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 自 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 父 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 記 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 復 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖
 矜 升 胎 降 世 結 合 聖 子 自 聖

PIONEERING INSIGHT INTO AI

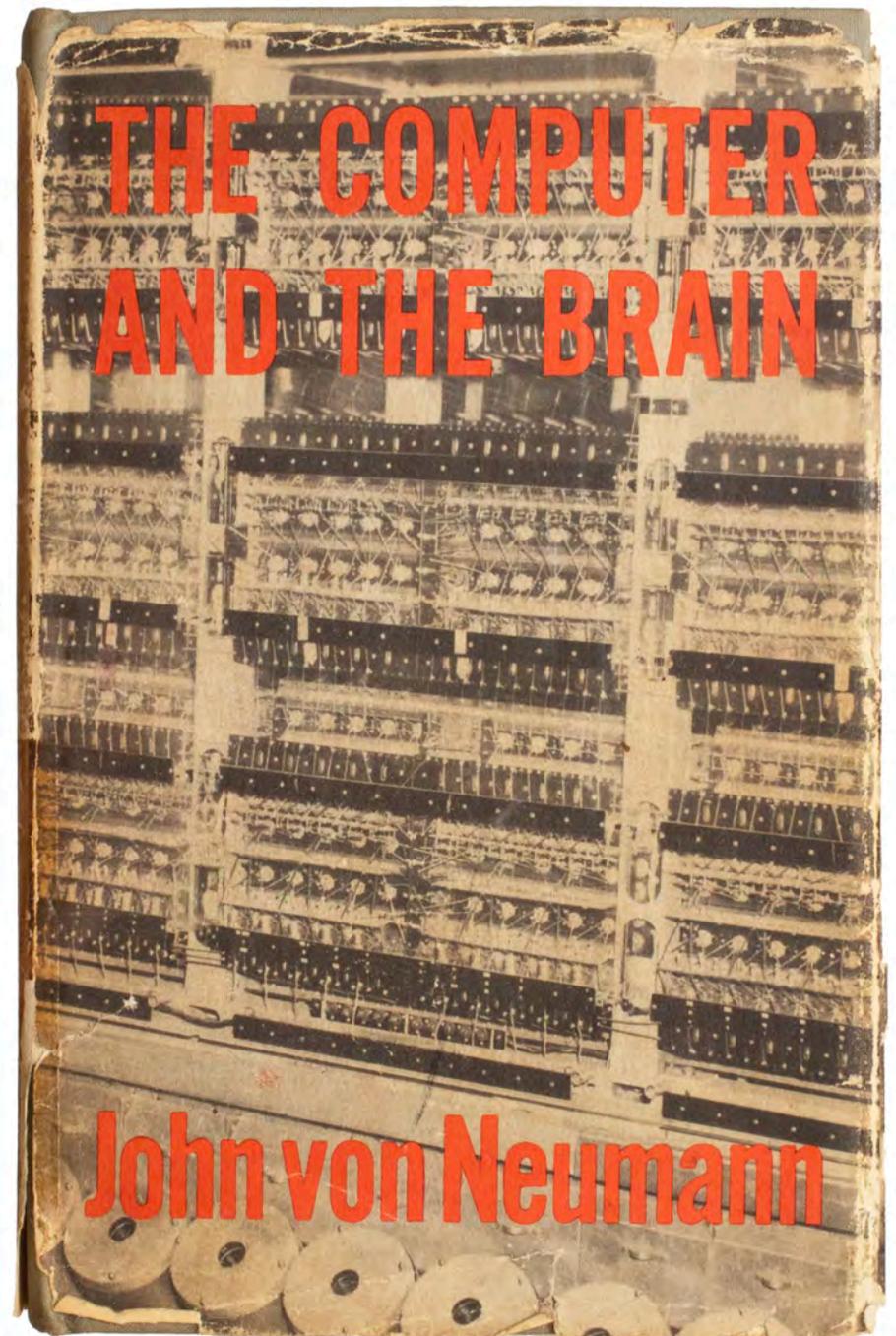
18. NEUMANN, John von. *The Computer and the Brain*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1958.

8vo, pp. xiv, 82, [4]; a good copy in the original grey cloth, spine lettered in black with additional shelfmark penned in black; preserving the original illustrated dustjacket, price-clipped, edges frayed and torn, spine ends chipped; manuscript shelfmark to verso of title and unobtrusive Belfast Public Libraries stamps throughout. £475

First edition of John von Neumann's pioneering book on the capabilities of machines as compared to human brain. Originally intended for Yale's Silliman lectures, *The Computer and the Brain* was left unfinished at the author's death in early 1957 and was instead first published the following year with a preface by his wife, Klára Dán von Neumann (1911–1963). Dán was one of the earliest computer programmers; she took active part in von Neumann's project, was one of the main programmers involved in the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (in the end being responsible for overseeing the final coding) and was instrumental in producing the first successful meteorological forecast on a computer. Her preface includes a brief biography of the author and details the circumstances of his illness, forced cessation of work, and death.

The value of this work lies in its being the first systematic comparison between the neural system and the capabilities of the human brain with systems and capabilities of digital and analogue computers of the time. Concepts such as serial and parallel processing, control by sequence points and memory-stored control are examined, culminating in the remarkably early prediction that machines would surpass the brain in speed and magnitude of calculation. Von Neumann makes reference to Alan Turing, who in 1947 had introduced the possibility of 'short codes' (codes which enable a second machine to imitate the behaviour of a fully coded machine). Developing this idea, von Neumann was able to articulate that the vast difference between the substance of the computer (hardware) and that of the brain (wetware) can be operatively bridged to an intriguing extent.

See Jatón, 'Von Neumann's Draft, Electronic Brains, and Cognition' in *The Constitution of Algorithms: Ground-Truthing, Programming, Formulating* (2021), pp. 93–134.



FIRST COLLECTED EDITION

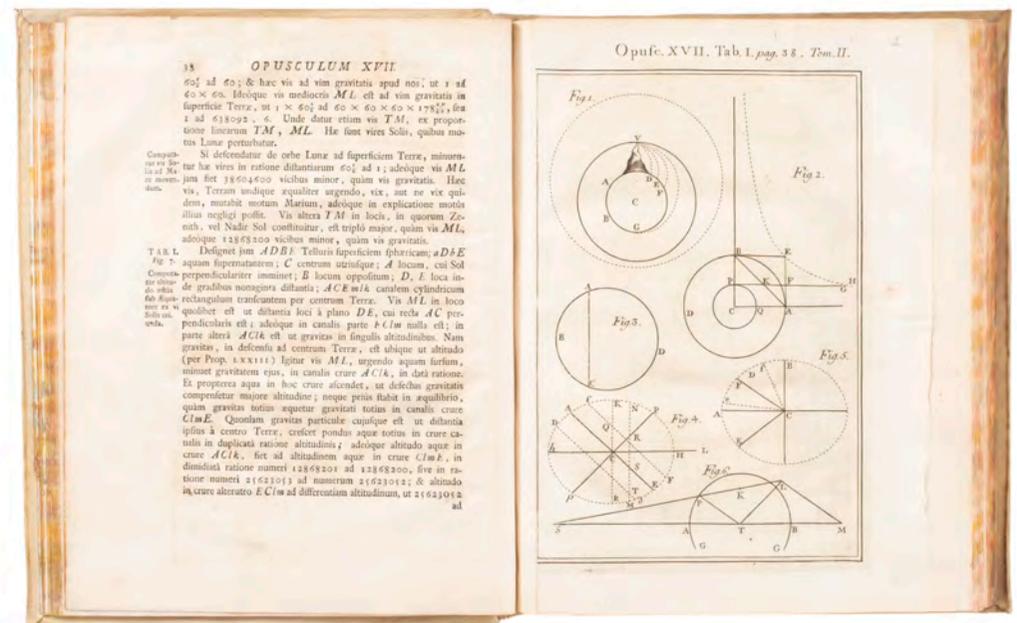
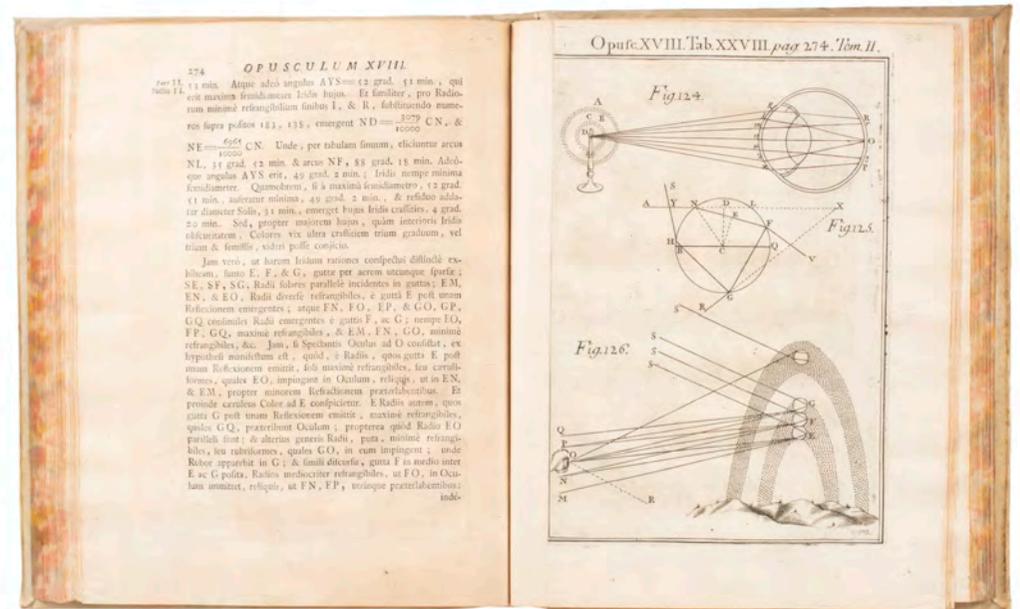
19. **NEWTON, Isaac.** *Opuscula Mathematica, philosophica et philologica.* Collegit partimque Latine vertit ac recensuit Joh. Castillioneus [G.F. Salvemini] jurisconsultus. *Lausanne and Geneva, Bousquet & soc., 1744.*

Three vols, 4to, pp. I: [4], 'xxviii' [*recte* 38], 420, II: [1], vi, 423, III: vi, '566' [*recte* 562], [1]; 64 folded copper-engraved plates and 2 folded letterpress tables; titles printed in red and black with copper-engraved portrait vignettes, large woodcut initial and ornaments throughout; pp. I 157-88 folded in at the lower margin where imprint exceeds book block; slight foxing to several quires, small light dampstain to outer upper corner of vol. I, otherwise a very attractive, clean set; in contemporary vellum over boards, gilt red morocco lettering-pieces to spines, edges mottled red, green, and yellow; spines a little dusty. £3500

First edition of Newton's collected works, a major tool in the dissemination of Newton's science and a major publication in the history of science. The edition, edited and introduced by the Pisa alumnus Giovanni Salvemini da Castiglione, contains twenty-six works (which, while having appeared previously, were not easily accessible), from Newton's mathematical works and optical lectures, which were greatly influential and laid the foundations of modern science, to his philological essays on history and theology.

The first volume, mathematical papers, contains *De analysi* (1711), *Methodis fluxionum* (1736), *De quadratura* (1704), *Enumeratio curvarum* (1704), *Methodus differentialis* (1711), and excerpts from Newton's correspondence with John Collins, John Wallis, Henry Oldenburg, and Abbe Conti. The second volume, philosophical papers, includes *De mundi systemate* (1731), *Lectiones opticae* (1729), *De natura acidorum* (1736), *Scala graduum caloris* (1701), and his papers from the *Philosophical transactions* on light and colour. The third volume, theological works, includes *Chronology of ancient kingdoms amended* (1728), *Observations upon the prophecies* (1733), and *Dissertation upon the sacred cubit* (1737).

Babson 9 (Gray 2); DSB X, p. 93; Poggendorff II, 279; Roller-G. II, 235; Wallis 2.



A PRIZED COPY

20. **PELLISSON, [Paul].** Histoire de l'Academie Française par M. Pelisson [*sic*], nouvelle edition, augmentee des deux discours de M. l'Abé [*sic*] de St. Pierre sur les travaux de l'Academie. *Amsterdam, Jean Frederic Bernard, 1717.*

12mo, pp. 76, '122' [*recte* 212]; title printed in red and black with large woodcut ornament, woodcut initials, headpieces, and ornaments; some leaves a little foxed, nonetheless a very good copy; in contemporary French mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, a second lettering-piece apparently lost, blue marbled edges, marbled endpapers, pink ribbon place-marker; lightly rubbed at extremities; with printed presentation label to upper pastedown, and armorial woodcut to lower (*see below*). £150

An attractive prize copy of Pellisson's history of the Académie française, with a printed presentation label from the Jesuit college in the Occitan town of Carpentras, outside Avignon.

This little volume was awarded in August 1755 'ex munificentia Senatus populique carpentoractensis' to Jean-Joseph Oudra as a prize for his success in rhetoric. A seventeen-line letterpress presentation label, within a typographic border and completed in manuscript, is pasted to the front endpapers, while a large woodcut of the city's arms is found at the rear.

The first work on the subject, first published in 1652 and read to the Académie by its founder Valentin Conrart, the *Histoire* earned its author Paul Pellisson (1624–1693) the promise of the next available seat, to which he was elected the following year. It is here joined by two discourses of the later Academician Charle-Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, and by a short excerpt translated from Thomas Sprat's *History of the Royal Society of London* (1667).

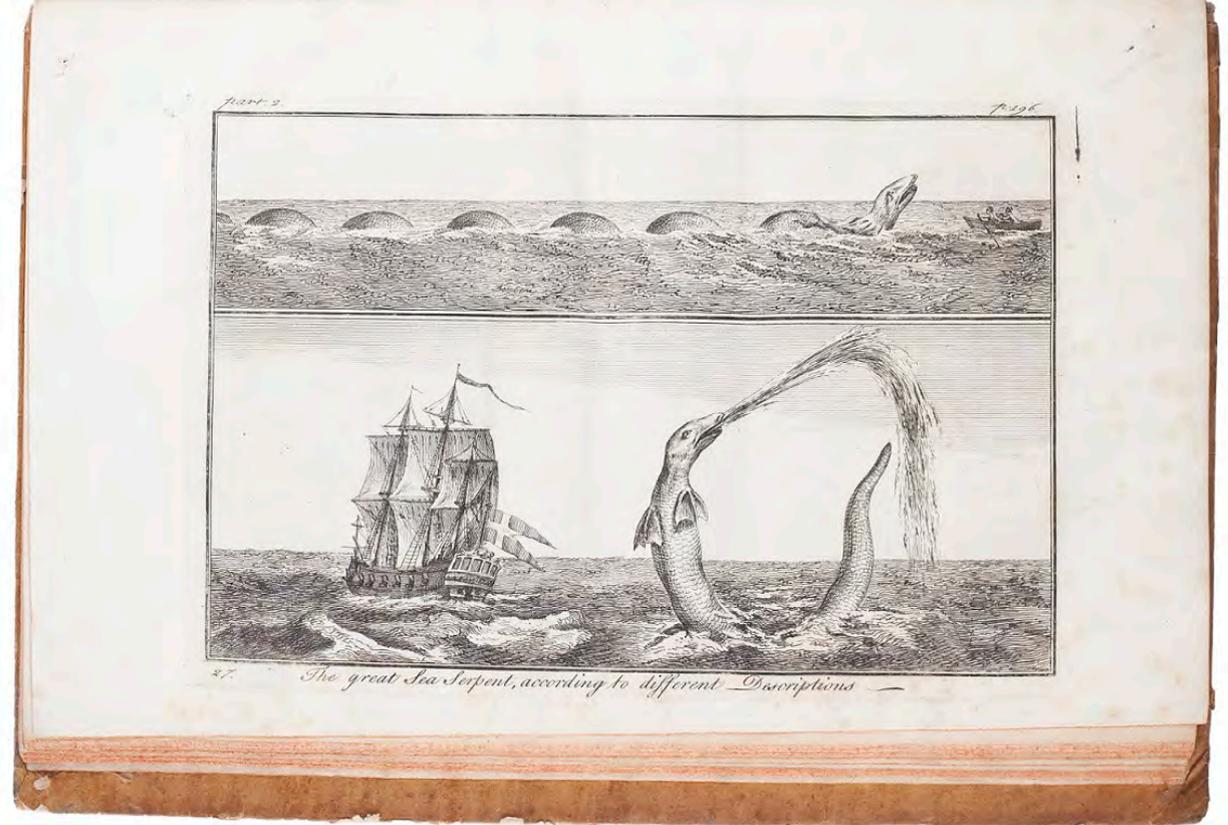


SEA MONSTERS, MERMAIDS, AND THE KRAKEN

21. **PONTOPPIDAN, Erich.** The natural history of Norway containing a particular and accurate account of the temperature of the air, the different soils, waters, vegetables, metals, minerals, stones, beasts, birds, and fishes; together with the dispositions, customs, and manner of living of the inhabitants ... In two parts ... Illustrated with copper plates, and a general map of Norway. *London, for A. Linde, 1755.*

2 parts in 1 vol., fol., pp. xxiii, [1], 206, with large folding map of Norway hand-coloured in outline and 12 engraved plates, wanting 2 original plates (depicting corals and minerals) which are supplied in smaller format from another edition mounted on a single leaf facing p. 168; vii, [1], 291, [13], with 14 engraved plates; very occasional light foxing, a little cockling; very good in near contemporary dark yellow paper-covered boards, vellum lettering-piece to spine, red edges (likely bound by Linde); some wear to corners, edges and spine ends; with ALS from Bill Macy of the Nantucket Historical Association (17 May 1932), his pencil inscription to Vilhjalmur Stefansson (May 1932), and book label of the Stefansson collection Dartmouth College Library to front endpapers, cancelled duplicate stamp to title verso. £1250

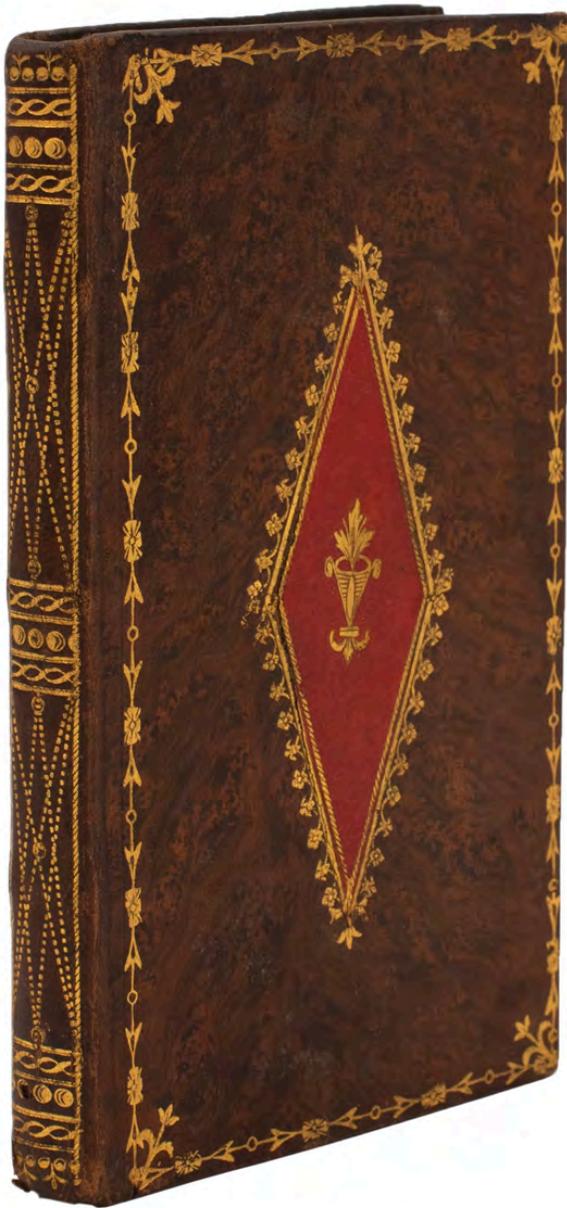
First English edition, a nice copy, albeit without two of the original plates to the first part, of this remarkable account of Norway's natural history by the Danish theologian and antiquary Pontoppidan (1698-1764), whose accounts of sea monsters influenced both Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick* and Jules Verne's *Twenty thousand leagues under the seas*.



First published as *Det første Forsøg paa Norges naturlige Historie* at Copenhagen in 1752-53, the work is divided into two parts. The first covers Norway's 'air' (*i.e.* climate), 'soils and mountains', 'waters', 'vegetables', 'sea-vegetables', 'gems and curious stones', and 'metals and minerals', while the second describes its quadrupeds, serpents, insects, birds, fish, and sea monsters, ending with an 'account of the Norwegian nation'.

Pontoppidan argues for the existence of sea serpents ('the great sea-snakes I once held only for chimera, but am now fully convinced that they are found in the North sea, as sure as any other fish' (II p. 38)), of mermen and mermaids ('as to the existence of the creature, we may safely give our assent to it' (II p. 187)), and of the kraken ('the largest sea-monster in the world' (II p. 210)).

Provenance: presented by William F. Macy, President of the Nantucket Historical Association, to the Arctic explorer and ethnologist Vilhjalmur Stefansson (1879-1962), passing from him in 1952 to Dartmouth College Library. ESTC 89156.



22. [PRAYERS.] *Récueil de plusieurs prieres. Vienna, 'chez Georg Müllner libraire et relieur des livres,' [c. 1810].*

12mo, pp. 140, [2 (contents)], with engraved frontispiece and title included in pagination; some foxing, light damp staining at foot of pp. 5-10; overall very good in near-contemporary tree-patterned calf, gilt border to covers, central lozenge-shaped red morocco overlays with gilt borders and central gilt stamps of vase and lyre to upper and lower cover, spine richly gilt, edges gilt, blue patterned endpapers; small wormhole to spine, a little wear to corners; in contemporary matching tree-patterned slipcase (lined with printed waste, dated 1832). £450

Very rare and charming early nineteenth-century prayer book in an attractive binding by the Viennese 'libraire et relieur' Georg Müllner.

The text comprises twenty-nine prayers and devotions, including prayers for a happy death, for a wise sovereign, for comfort during a storm, for the courage to change one's ways, for the New Year, and for one's birthday. The attractive frontispiece and title vignette, depicting Christ and the Samaritan woman and Christ preaching to the apostles, are by the Viennese engraver Clemens Kohl (1754-1807). Müllner also published almanacks and calendars, largely intended, as here, for a female readership.

Not found on OCLC or Library Hub. We have traced a copy at the Austrian National Library.

CAPITULAIRE

AVQUEL EST TRAICTÉ
QV'VN HOMME NAY
SANS TESTICVLES APPA-
rens, & qui ha neantmoins toutes
les autres marques de virilité: est ca-
pable des œuures du mariage.

PAR

SEBASTIEN ROULLIARD
de Melun, Aduocat en Parlement.

Derniere edition reueü & augmentée de quelques
autres Opuscules du mesme auteur.



A PARIS,

Chez FRANÇOIS IACQVIN, rue
des Massons au tenant du College
des Thresoriers.

MDCLXIII.

BALLSY LEGAL ADVICE – AN EARLY CASE OF CRYPTORCHIDISM

23. **ROULLIARD, Sébastien.** Capitulaire auquel est traicté qu'un Homme nay sans Testicules apparens, et qui ha neantmoins toutes les autres marques de virilité: est capable des oeuvres du mariage. *Paris, François Jacquin, 1604.*

Small 8vo, pp. [2], '140' (i.e. 110); text in French, with occasional passages in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; woodcut headpieces and initials; a beautiful copy, bound in nineteenth-century full tan morocco in the Du Seuil style, spine in compartments elaborately gilt; bookplate of Dr François Moutier to upper pastedown. £375

The famous defence plea in the notorious annulment case of the Baron d'Argenton and his wife Madelaine de La Chastre, requested on the grounds of his apparent lack of testicles. The Baron claimed in defence that his cryptorchidism did not cause him to be impotent and offered, as proof, to engage in sexual intercourse before the court.

The speech, delivered by the lawyer Sébastien Rouillard, aimed to prove that ectopic testes are not a cause of impotence and deals extensively with the function of testicles, according both to philosophers' doctrines and anatomists' observations. His language is always very direct and at times technical, sharpened by the clever use of occasional licentious Latin and Greek verses, without ever falling into the ridiculous. The plea gained Rouillard great popularity, especially in the field of annulments, and he was later required to assist various husbands whose wives accused them of impotence.

Provenance: later in the collection of the gastroenterologist, poet, and bibliophile François Moutier (1881–1961).

Gay I, pp. 469–470 ('autrefois regardé comme un des chefs-d'oeuvre du genre ... L'édition de 1603 et les suivantes sont le plus completes et, sous ce rapport, sont préférables aux premières'); see Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique* XII, pp. 386–392; Hahn, Dumaître, and Samion-Contet, *Histoire de la médecine et du livre médical*, p. 251; Sue, *Anecdotes historiques, littéraires et critiques sur la médecine*, pp. 121–122 ('L'édition faite à Paris in 1604 est beaucoup plus ample et meilleure que la première [de 1600]').

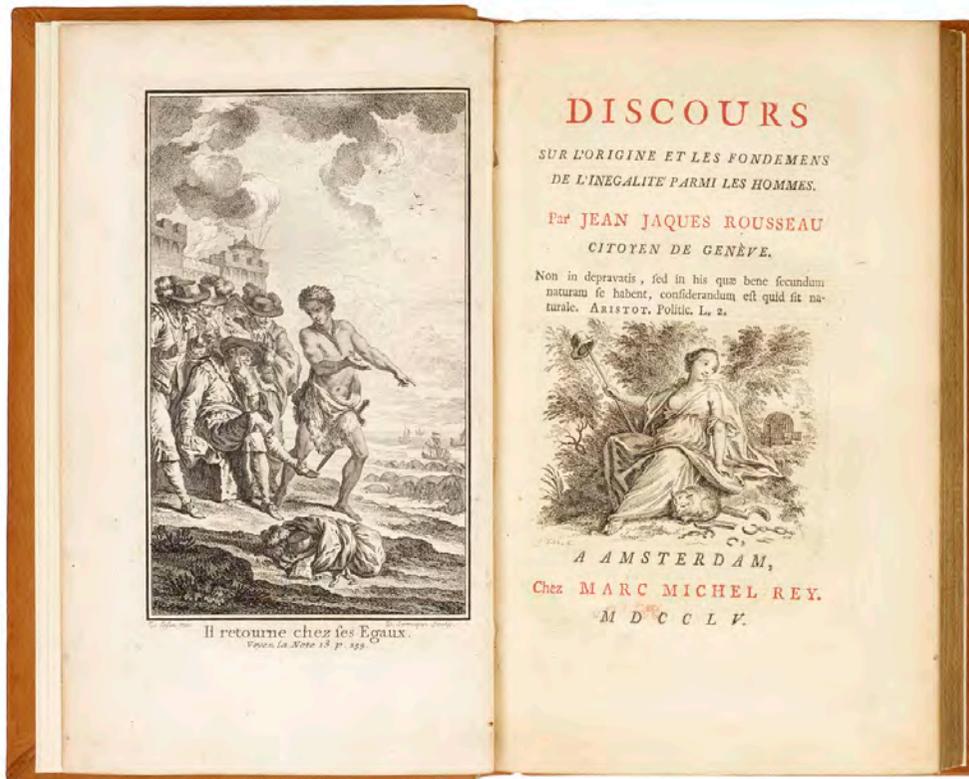
AGAINST INEQUALITY

24. **ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques.** Discours sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inegalité parmi les hommes. *Amsterdam, Rey, 1755.*

8vo, pp. lxx, 262, [2]; title-page printed in red and black, engraved vignette of liberty seated; engraved frontispiece; engraved arms to head of preface; last few quires slightly dusty but a good copy in modern calf, gilt. £1950

First edition. 'Rousseau's object was to persuade people that the happier state is that in which inequality does not subsist, that there had once been such a state, and that this was the first state of nature' (Morley). Nature imposes its own inequality, namely the inequality of physical strength and weakness, while man imposes, or at least authorises political and moral inequality. Physical inequality was made apparent by the accidental coming-together of isolated individuals to subsist in joint labour and to advance a series of technological Revolutions. The very establishment of civil society, of which this coming-together was the result, was flawed because it was established on chance; this is the insecure foundation on which moral and political inequality are constructed. If Rousseau's *Discours sur les sciences et les arts* was aesthetic and moral, this second *Discours* was 'explicitly social and economic ... Rousseau's work attacked the social institutions and entrenched inequalities of a feudal society in transition which combined remnants of feudal personal dependence [the age of 'Master and Slave'] with a set of new bourgeois commercial values and individual self-serving relationships later characterised [by Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*] as 'the get ahead spirit' (New Palgrave). Rousseau's conclusion is indeed economic in spirit: of all the trappings of inequality – property, laws, and government included – wealth is by far the most destructive.

Dufour 55.



τρίτον δ' ἀδελφῶ δύο μίαν καθ' ἡμέραν 55

αὐτοκτονοῦντε τῷ ταλαιπώρῳ μόρον

κοινὸν κατεργάσαντ' ἐπαλλήλων χερσίν.

νῦν δ' αὖ μόνῃ δὴ νῶ λελειμμένα σκόπει

ἕσθ' ἀκίωτ' ὀλοῦμεθ', εἰ νόμου βία

ψήφον τυράννων ἢ κράτη παρέξιμεν.

ἀλλ' ἐνοεῖν χρή τοῦτο μὲν γυναίχ' ὅτι

ἔφθμεν, ὡς πρὸς ἄνδρας οὐ μαχομένα·

ἔπειτα δ' οὐνεκ' ἀρχόμεσθ' ἐκ κρείσσωνων,

καὶ ταῦτ' ἀκούειν κἀτὶ τῶνδ' ἀλγίονα.

ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν αἰτούσα τοὺς ὑπὸ χθονὸς

ἑγγυροῖαν ἴσχειν, ὡς βιάσομαι τάδε,

τοῖς ἐν τέλει βεβῶσι πέισομαι. τὸ γὰρ

περιστὰ πράσσειν οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν οὐδένα.

AN. οὐτ' ἂν κελύσαιμ' οὐτ' ἂν, εἰ θέλοις ἐτι

πράσσειν, ἐμοῦ γ' ἂν ἠδέως δρῆς μετὰ.

ἀλλ' ἴσθ' ὅποια σοὶ δοκεῖ, κείνον δ' ἐγὼ

θάψω. καλὸν μοι τοῦτο ποιούση θανείν.

φιλη μετ' αὐτοῦ κείσομαι, φίλου μετὰ,

ὅσα πανουργήσασ' ἐπεὶ πλείων χρόνος

ὄν δεῖ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω τῶν ἐνθάδε.

ἐκεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ κείσομαι· σοὶ δ', εἰ δοκεῖ,

τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἐντιμ' ἀτιμάσσω· ἔχε.

IS. ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἄτιμα ποιῶμαι, τὸ δὲ

βία πολιτῶν δρᾶν ἔφην ἀμνηχανός.

AN. σὺ μὲν τάδ' ἂν προύχοι· ἐγὼ δὲ δὴ τάφον

χάσομαι· ἀδελφῶ φίλτατῳ πορεύσομαι.

IS. οἴμοι ταλαίης, ὡς ὑπερέδοικά σου.

AN. μὴ μου προτάρβει· τὸν σὸν ἐξέρθου πάτμον.

IS. ἀλλ' οὖν προμνήσης γε τοῦτο μηδενὶ

+ aut: added to the verse and implies
keeping on. *he you denude his deed
& having to do so.*

inserted!

how far worse

survive with be to that

are women.

with

since I am compelled

to

with

ng

leaden

caution

reced

reced

INTERLEAVED

25. SOPHOCLES. Tragoediae. Oxford, John Henry Parker, 1847.

16mo in 8s, pp. xi, [1], 49, [1 (blank)], 51, [1 (blank)], 55, [1 (blank)], 62, 47, [1 (blank)], 47, [1 (blank)], 52; printed in Greek; closed tear to title, but a very good copy, wholly interleaved in an octavo volume with extensive contemporary ink and pencil interlinear, marginal, and interleaved annotations; contemporary half calf with brown cloth sides, spine gilt-ruled in compartments, gilt red skiver lettering-piece; somewhat worn but sound, spine frayed at foot, lettering-piece almost completely perished; ink ownership inscription E. Kilkenny dated November 1896 to front free endpaper. £650

Exceptional copy, wholly interleaved and complemented with numerous manuscript annotations, of this Oxford edition of Sophocles's Tragedies in the original Greek. Though unnamed, the annotator reveals a thorough, well-trained and original mind. Ajax, the first of the tragedies and perhaps the harshest, is thoroughly examined for about one third of its length, then abandoned. Electra, however, as well as Antigone and Oedipus at Colonus, are minutely studied: the attention is on the richness of the vocabulary, the pregnant echoes of compound words, and the philosophical poignancy of questions relating to guilt, freedom, and fate. Many instances of cross-references speak of the well-furnished library of a classicist and a philologist, whilst explanatory notes convey a teacher's preoccupation with thorough understanding.



ON MATTERS METEORIC

26. **STANHUF, Michael.** *De meteoris libri duo, quorum prior tradit de aethere et elementis. Posterior complectitur omnium fere meteororum prolixam explicationem ... Wittenberg, [Johann Krafft for Samuel Selfisch], 1578.* [bound with:]

FRITSCHÉ, Marcus and Johannes HAGIUS. *Meteororum hoc est impraessionum aerearum et mirabilium naturae operum, loci fere omnes, methodo dialectica conscripti ... a M. Marco Frytschio Laubano, et nunc pluribus in locis aucti et emendati a M. Iohanne Hagio. Wittenberg, Hans Lufft, 1581.*

Two works in one vol., small 8vo, ff. [168], woodcut device to title and last leaf; [16], 182, woodcut initials; some chips to fore-edge of first title and paper flaw at foot of P7, small marginal wormholes at end of second work, some marginal damp staining, toned; overall very good in contemporary half blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards partly covered with fragments from a mid-15th-century German gradual; wear to extremities, some staining, a little worming; a few early manuscript annotations in two hands, some underlining in green ink. £2750

An attractive sammelband of two scarce astronomical works, in an appealing contemporary binding and with some interesting annotations, opening with the second edition (first 1562) of the chief work of Michael Stanhuf (d. 1608), a student of Melanchthon at Wittenberg.

Divided into two books, Stanhuf's *De meteoris* begins by considering the nature of the earth, stars and planets, and the question of their motions, as well as eclipses and the four elements, before proceeding to discuss, *inter alia*, meteors and comets, shooting stars, halos, rainbows, snow, thunder and lightning, and earthquakes. Stanhuf shows himself to be a staunch opponent of the Copernican system and an ardent believer in celestial portents and prodigies.

efficaciam radiorum soiarium, qui nubes uelut in
aqui libro pendentes sustinent, donec in elementum
aqueum resoluuntur. Sed rectius respondere potest
nubes sic à Deo conditas esse ut in acre pendent.

QVARTA METHO

DVS,

DE PLVVIA

Definitiones.

PLVVIA est nubes liquefacta &
resoluta, in aquam guttatim distil-
lans.

II. Pluuia est uapor calidus, fu-
mosus & crassus, eleuatus de cor-
poribus humidis per calorem Solis,
et aliorum astrorum usq; ad mediam regionem ae-
ris, à cuius regionis frigore ibi condensatur, &
conuertitur in nubem quæ nubes rursum liquefit,
resoluta in aquam decidentem in terras, ad salutem
animantium & crescentium.

III. Pluuia est uapor in media aeris regione in
aquam resolutus.

IIII. Pluuia est multus ros, uel uapor calidus &
humidus in aquam frigiditate medie regionis aeris
concretus, per stillas deorsum cadens.

Pluuia

The second work (first published in 1555), edited by the Wittenberg professor of mathematics Johannes Hagijs, tackles the nature, cause and effects of meteors, as well as comets, the Milky Way, parhelions, clouds, rain, frost, hail, winds, typhoons, and tides, amongst other meteorological matter.

Two interesting manuscript annotations in the first work concern solar eclipses (F1v) and calamitous floods befalling various German towns in May 1613 (P3v). Those in the second include Greek and Latin definitions (e.g. for clouds) drawn from Aristotle's *De Mundo*. The attractive binding bears fragments from a gradual produced in Germany in the mid-1400s, including two lines of Latin chant opening *Exurge domine* with neumes resembling Hufnagel notation.

I. Adams S1631; VD16 S8565; **OCLC records only one copy in the US**, at Harvard; Library Hub shows copies at the British Library, Lambeth Palace, Trinity College Dublin, and Trinity Hall. II. Adams F1055; VD16 F3029; **only one copy in the US on OCLC**, at University of Wisconsin; Library Hub shows one copy, at Gonville and Caius College, with Adams adding another at Clare College.



John Cheke Kt.
 Ob. 1557
Jos. Nutting sc.

THE
L I F E
 Of the Learned
Sir JOHN CHEKE, Kt.
First INSTRUCTOR,
 AFTERWARDS
Secretary of State
 TO
 King *EDWARD VI.*

One of the great Restorers of good Learning, and true Religion in this Kingdom.

A WORK,
 Wherein many remarkable Points of History, relating to the State of Learning and Religion in the Times of K. *HENRY VIII.* K. *EDWARD VI.* and Q. *MARY I.* are brought to Light.

To which is Added,
 A Treatise of *Superstition*, writ by the said Learned Knight, and now first Published.

By *JOHN STRYPE, M. A.*

LONDON:
 Printed for *John Wyat*, at the *Rose* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1705.

'CANTABRIGIA SEMPER IN ILLO LAETARI DEBEAT'

27. **STRYPE, John.** The Life of the learned Sir John Cheke, Kt., first Instructor, afterwards Secretary of State, to King Edward VI., one of the great Restorers of good Learning, and true Religion in this Kingdom ... to which is added, a Treatise of Superstition, writ by the said learned Knight, and now first published. *London, John Wyat, 1705.*

8vo, pp. [16], 235, [5], 237-276, with engraved frontispiece portrait by Joseph Nutting; a little dusty in places, occasional inconsequential marks or creases; modern orange library buckram, spine lettered in gilt; armorial bookplate (dated 1735) of Sir Philip Sydenham to title verso, late eighteenth-century manuscript notes to 2 binder's blanks at rear. £450

First edition of Strype's biography of the courtier and classicist Sir John Cheke, inaugural Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge.

Sir John Cheke (1514-1557) was admitted to St John's College Cambridge in 1526, and served as the University's last master of glomery until his appointment as its first Regius Professor of Greek in 1540; he held this post until 1551, in which period he was also appointed Public Orator (1542-1546) and Provost of King's College (from 1548). Among his academic achievements are the introduction of Erasmian pronunciation of Greek to Cambridge (an effort for a while thwarted by the Chancellor, Stephen Gardiner), the authorship of new statutes for both Oxford and Cambridge, and an edition of two homilies by St John Chrysostom in 1543, which contained the first printing of Greek in England.

Apparatu, Lat.
80.

6. No. 6055.

Cheke's Character by W. Haddon,
Lucubrat. p. 130.

Checo, incola quondam & Academiae
nostrae inquilino, Dii boni quo viro!
Quantum in illo facundia! Non peregrini-
rioris hujus & degeneris, sed illius
incompactae, veteris & Ciceroniana:
quam magna & multiplex illi scien-
tia, primum in perceptione linguarum,
deinde in disciplinarum cognitione,
quarum, quas profanas & gentiles
dicimus, ita percumit & evolvit, ut sa-
cras interim, & proprias nostrae religi-
onis edidicerit omnes, & memoriter
teneat. Tum in tam infinita scien-
tia summissus animus, sui nunquam,
aliorum semper ingenuus laudator,
& ad omnes bonos in summis occupa-
tionibus officiosissima comitas. Breviter
omnia hujusmodi, Cantabrigia semper

His greater influence, however, was derived from his position at court. Under Katherine Parr's patronage he was appointed as tutor to Prince Edward in 1544, and he remained an intimate of the prince after his accession and throughout his reign (as, among several subsequent appointments, principal secretary). To Cheke can be attributed 'Edward's convinced, advanced Protestantism, which can be traced in his schoolboy exercises' (ODNB). While at court Cheke continued his scholarship, including working on an English translation of the New Testament and two of the Book of Common Prayer, and attempting to acquire John Leland's manuscript collection for the royal library. His involvement in attempting to thwart Mary's accession led, unsurprisingly, to his arrest and, eventually, exile, which he spent travelling Europe lecturing and publishing anti-Marian propaganda until his arrest and return to England in 1556.

His high regard among contemporaries was maintained by Strype's influential biography. In this copy an early reader has transcribed a short laudatory passage in Latin, titled 'Cheke's Character by W. Haddon', concluding with an exhortation that 'Cambridge ought always to rejoice in him'.

Provenance: with the bookplate of Sir Philip Sydenham (c. 1676–1739). *Book Owners Online* notes that Sydenham commissioned eleven plates between 1699 and 1738, varying with fashions, and that "no Englishman until Victorian times used as many bookplates" (quoting Lee, *British Bookplates*). Parts of his large library were likely dispersed during his lifetime, and the remainder in three sales after his death (1740, 1741, and 1743), but no record of the books contained survives.

ESTC T40971.

28. [TANGIER.] A description of Tangier, the country and people adjoining. With an account of the person and government of Gayland, the present usurper of the kingdome of Fez; and a short narrative of the proceedings of the English in those parts ... *London, for Samuel Speed, 1664.*

4to, pp. [8], 84; with engraved portrait to p. [2], 'A Guyland, alias Gayland, the present usurper of the kingdome of Fez'; portrait neatly backed, quire A reinforced in gutter, a very few small spots and marks, last page slightly dusty; very good in modern calf, spine in compartments; very light wear to extremities. £2750

Scarce first edition of this engaging account of Tangier during the English occupation of the city, which had begun in 1661 following Charles II's marriage to Catherine of Braganza, and which would come to an end in 1684. Described by the editor in his preface as 'outlandish', the work is a delightful mix of fact and fiction, and the earliest item on Tangier recorded on ESTC, besides a pamphlet entitled *A brief relation of the present state of Tangier* which appeared in the same year. It opens with a striking portrait of the Moroccan warlord Khadir Ghailan (known to English-speakers as Gayland) depicting him on horseback, heavily armed, before the walled city of Fez. *A description of Tangier* was published in the immediate aftermath of Gayland's victory over the English at the Battle of Tangier, in May 1664, at which the Governor Andrew Rutherford, first Earl of Teviot, was killed in an ambush, together with four hundred men of his garrison.

Following a brief overview of Tangier, the text turns to Gayland (who is compared to Cromwell), discussing his wealth, military strength and tactics, and his court and policies. A history of the English occupation of the city follows, including copies of correspondence between Gayland, Teviot and Charles II. A chapter on 'the qualities' of the native population, 'good and bad', is followed by a description of the kingdom of Fez more generally, encompassing its climate, produce, fauna, customs (including clothing, justice, marriage, death etc.), schools, and even its fortune-tellers.

ESTC R12756 (recording four holding libraries in the UK and six in the US).



A Guyland, alias GAYLAND,
the Present Usurper of the
kingdome of FEZ :

*E libris Alberici Freeman
Colls. Xti Cantabrigie: 1701*

XENOPHON-
TIS ATHENIENSIS
DE CYRI REGIS PERSARVM
VITA ATQVE DISCIPLINA, LIBRI
VIII. *necnon alia quadam eiusdem autoris
scripta, in sermonem Latinum conuer-
sa, explicationibus alicubi additis,
studio et diligentia IOACH.
CAMERARII.*

Adiectus est Index, rerum & verborum hoc
opere memorabilem, locupletissimus.



PARISIIS,
Apud Andream Wechelum, sub Pegaso, in
vico Bellouaco, Anno salutis
1572.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

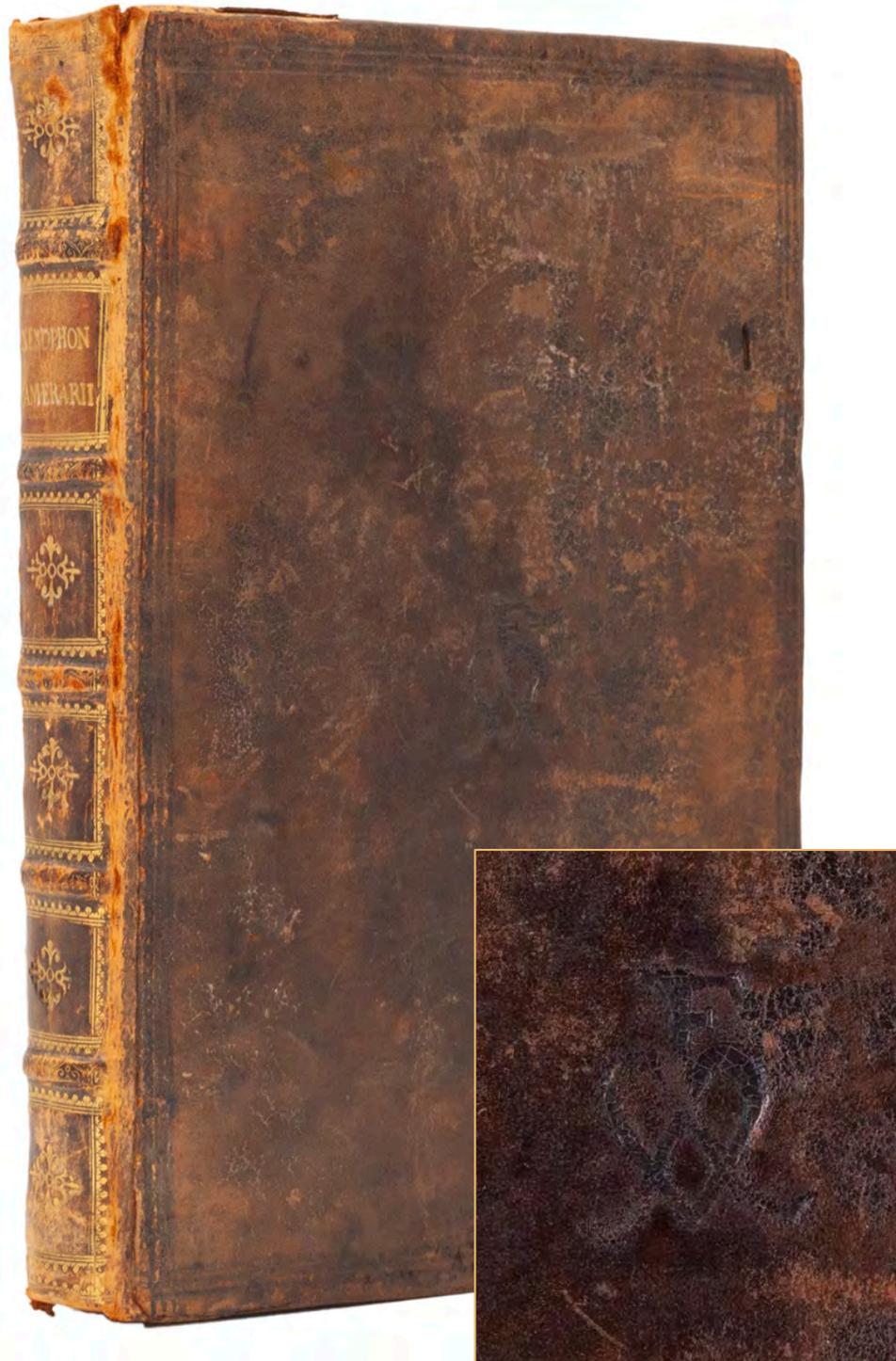
CONTEMPORARY CAMBRIDGE PROVENANCE

29. **XENOPHON.** De Cyri regis Persarum vita atque disciplina, libri VIII.
Paris, Andreas Wechel, 1572.

Small 4to, pp. [12], 492, [20]; a beautiful, clean copy, bound in early seventeenth-century English calf, lacking ties, early nineteenth-century rebacking, spine in compartments decorated gilt, orange morocco lettering piece; lower joint split at foot; monogram of Ralph Freeman (two R's and an F so arranged that the spaces left by the R's form three lozenges two and one which make up the Freeman arms) stamped in blind to both covers; ownership inscription of Aubrey Freeman 'E libris Alberici Freeman Colle: Xti Cantabrigie: 1701' to title (*see below*); nineteenth-century bibliographical notes to front flyleaf. £875

First edition of Joachim Camerarius' Latin translation of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, a partly fictional work on the life and education of Cyrus the Great which served as a model for medieval and renaissance mirrors of princes, including Machiavelli's *Il Principe*. A beautiful copy, from the celebrated library of Ralph Freeman and then by descent to various other Freeman family members.

Sir Ralph Freeman (1589–1667) was educated at Eton College then at King's College, Cambridge, before being admitted to the Middle Temple in 1606. He was married to Catherine Brett, a near relative of George Villiers, the future duke of Buckingham, and through the influence of the latter, Freeman was made Master of Requests, and later Auditor of the Imprests. After a few setbacks, in 1635 Freeman was made joint master of the Mint with Sir Thomas Aylesbury, a post he forfeited during the Civil War but in which he was re-appointed at the Restoration. During the Civil War Freeman was a royalist, and was eventually exiled to the continent



from which he would travel back to England on a few occasions (on 12 May 1660 Pepys recorded his being in the channel aboard the frigate Lark, 'going from the King to England'). 'In addition to making his mark at court, in the mint, and elsewhere, Freeman was notable for his publications: two translations into English from Seneca, the *Booke of Consolation to Marcia* (1635) and the *Booke of the Shortnesse of Life* (1636), and *Imperiale*, on which Langbaine opined that, though he did not know if it had ever been performed, 'it far better deserv'd to have appear'd on the Theatre than many of our modern Farces that have usurp'd the Stage' (p. 226)' (*ODNB*).

At his death, all his plate, pictures, and household possessions (likely including the library) passed to his younger son George (d. 1678) and from George to his son Ralph, MP for Reigate in 1679 and 1681. This copy eventually found its way to Aubrey Freeman (b. 1685), third son of Ralph and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Aubrey of Llanthridred. Born at Aspeden Hall, Aubrey attended Bishop's Stortford School in Hertfordshire, before being admitted pensioner at Christ's College Cambridge under M. Duckfield on 18 June 1700. He matriculated in 1701 and resided until Lady Day 1702. He died young, according to both Clutterbuck (3, 348) and Peile (I, 148).

Although the size of Ralph Freeman's library is not known, numerous books survive with his characteristic monogram stamp. Examples of bindings with his stamp can be found at Cambridge (UL Syn.4.62.18) and All Souls, Oxford, left to the latter by a descendant also called Ralph (d. 1774) who had been a Fellow there.

On Ralph Freeman see also C.E. Challis "Freeman, Sir Ralph (d. 1667), government official and author" in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; *British Armorial Bindings*, University of Toronto; and *Book Owners Online*.

Adams X-26 (lacking title); Hoffmann, III, 795; Pettegree FB 91294; USTC 170080.

Z O Σ Ι Μ Ο Υ

Κόμητος καὶ Ἀποφισικοσυνηγός

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ ΝΕΑΣ

Εἰς τὸν Πρῶτον.

Z O S I M I

Comitis & Exadvocati Fisci,

HISTORIÆ NOVÆ

Liber Primus.

ΠΟΛΥΒΙΩ τῷ Μεγαλοπολίτῃ μνήμῃ ᾗδραδέναι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀξιόλογα τῶν ἔργων περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων χρόνων, καλῶς ἔχον ἐφάνη δι' αὐτῶν ἐπιδείξαι τῶν περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων χρόνων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν τὸν τῆς πόλεως οἰκισμὸν ἐξακοσίοις ἔτεσι ταῖς ἀστυκτικαῖς ἀποπολεμῆσαι, μετὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκλήσαντο μέρους δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τότε μὲν τῶν Ἀννίβα διδάσαν, καὶ τῶν ἐν Κέννιαις ἦσαν, ἐκπεπωκότας αὐτοῖς ὅτι τῶν τείχεσι τὰς πολέμους ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν ὀφειλόμενοι, εἰς τοσούτων μέγεθος ἤρθη τῆς τύχης, ὥστε ἐδὲ ἕλοις τοῖς καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσι μὴ μόνον Ἰταλίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀφρικὴν καὶ Ἰσπανίαν πάσας, ἧδη ὅτι καὶ τῶν Ἰσπανῶν ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν κατέλαβον.

POLYBIUS ille Megalopolitanus, res sui temporis indicatione dignas memoriae proditurus, recte se facturum existimavit si per ipsas res gestas ostenderet, Romanos post urbem conditam, sexcentis annis bella cum finitimis gerendo, magnum imperium sibi non parasse. Verum ubi parte quadam Italiae potiti essent, eaque post Hannibalis in illam transfutum, & cladem Cannensem excidissent, ac moenibus ipsis hostes imminentes conspicerent: tantam ad fortunae magnitudinem evecti sunt, ut vix totis quinquaginta & tribus annis, non Italiam modo, sed universam quoque Africam adquisiverint, & Hispanos in

A

di-

30. ZOSIMUS. Ιστορίας νεας βιβλίοι ἕξ ... Historiae novae libri sex, notis illustrati. Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1679.

8vo, pp. [viii], 384; copper-engraved Sheldonian device to title, printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns; title a little soiled, occasional light foxing; contemporary calf, old rebacking, recornered, endpapers renewed; somewhat rubbed. £400

First Oxford edition of this history of the Roman Empire from Augustus to the year 410, by the fifth-century Greek historian Zosimus. The work is an important source particularly for the period 395-410 and its pagan author attributes Rome's decline to its embrace of Christianity and rejection of the pagan gods.

This edition is the work of the Oxford clergyman and classical scholar Thomas Spark (1655-1692), and includes a dedication jointly to the Dean of Westminster, John Dolben, and to his former schoolmaster Richard Busby. He also produced editions of Herodian and Lactantius, soon after disparaged by Thomas Hearne as "a poor performance, the text being very uncorrect and the notes from MSS. very mean, he having taken no pains to collate them accurately" (ODNB).

Provenance: the Chatsworth copy, with the gilt monogram stamp of William George Spencer Cavendish, sixth Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858) to spine and bookplate to upper pastedown.

ESTC R22314; Madan III, 3242; Wing Z15.

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QUARITCH

