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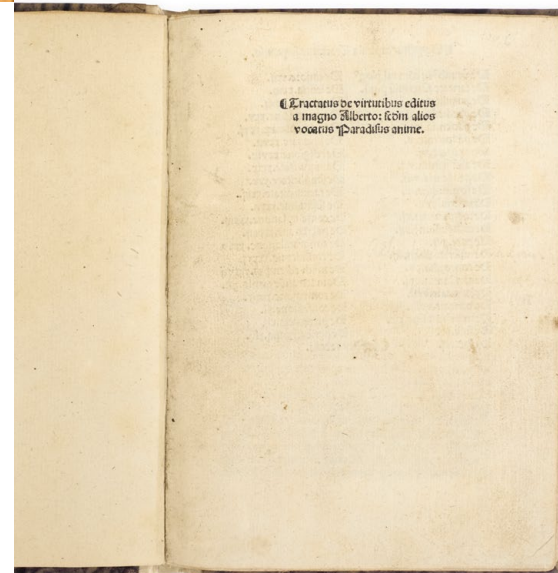
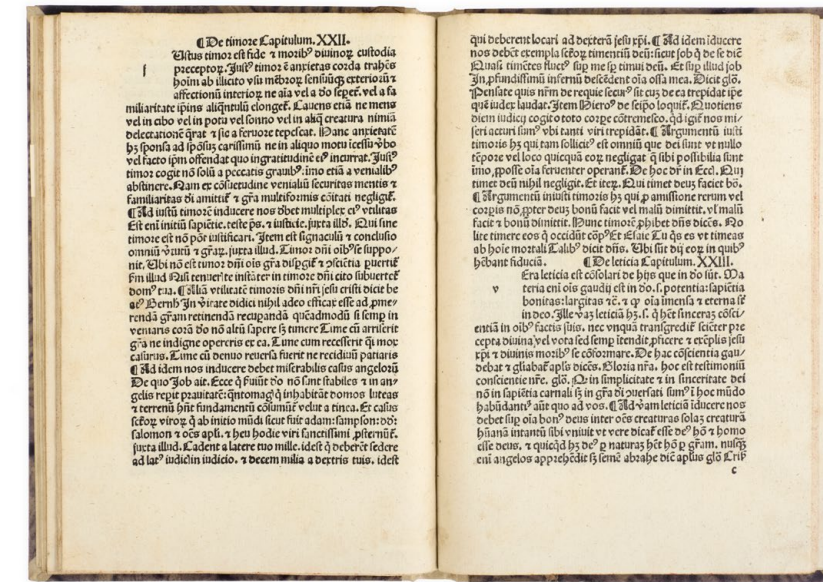
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Virtue Rewarded

1. ALBERTUS MAGNUS, [*Pseudo*]-. Tractatus de virtutibus ... s[e]c[un]d[u]m alios vocatus Paradisus anime. *Memmingen*, [Albrecht Kunne, c. 1488].

4to, ff. [34]; a¹⁰ b–d⁸; gothic letter, capital spaces with printed guide letters; first and last leaves very lightly soiled, a few small wormholes to later leaves, d1 cut somewhat close at head, but a very good copy; bound in modern half vellum with pastepaper sides, spine lettered in manuscript. £2500

An early edition of the *Paradisus of the Soul*, a late medieval handbook of popular religious instruction, printed by the only press in Memmingen.

The *Paradisus animae* is now considered to be a spurious work of Albertus Magnus, the thirteenth-century Dominican friar and polymath from Lauingen. The text was first printed in Basel in around 1473, and this is the second or perhaps third printing (alongside a dated Antwerp edition of 1489). Its popularity resulted in translations into numerous languages.

'Forty-two chapters each treat a virtue (*virtus*) and its opposite (*falsa virtus*). The most important source for this anonymous author is Holy Scripture; among the church fathers used, Augustine takes first place, followed by Gregory the Great and Jerome. Of medieval authors, only Bernard of Clairvaux and, rarely, Anselm of Canterbury are mentioned. The lack of dogmatic and moral-theological sources qualify the *Paradisus animae* as a work of edificatory literature' (Gottschall).

Albrecht Kunne (d. 1520) began his printing career in Trent, with pamphlets about the killing of the boy Simon, before moving to Memmingen in 1480. He was the only printer there until his death in around 1520, issuing around 130 titles in Latin and German, after which there was no longer an active press in Memmingen. The printing is usually dated to around 1488, though the rubrication in a copy in Munich has the date 1496.

HC 477*; GW 704; Goff A291; BSB-Ink A-191; Bod-inc A-127; ISTC ia00291000. See Gottschall, 'Albert's contributions or influence on vernacular literatures' in *A Companion to Albert the Great* (2013), pp. 748–749.

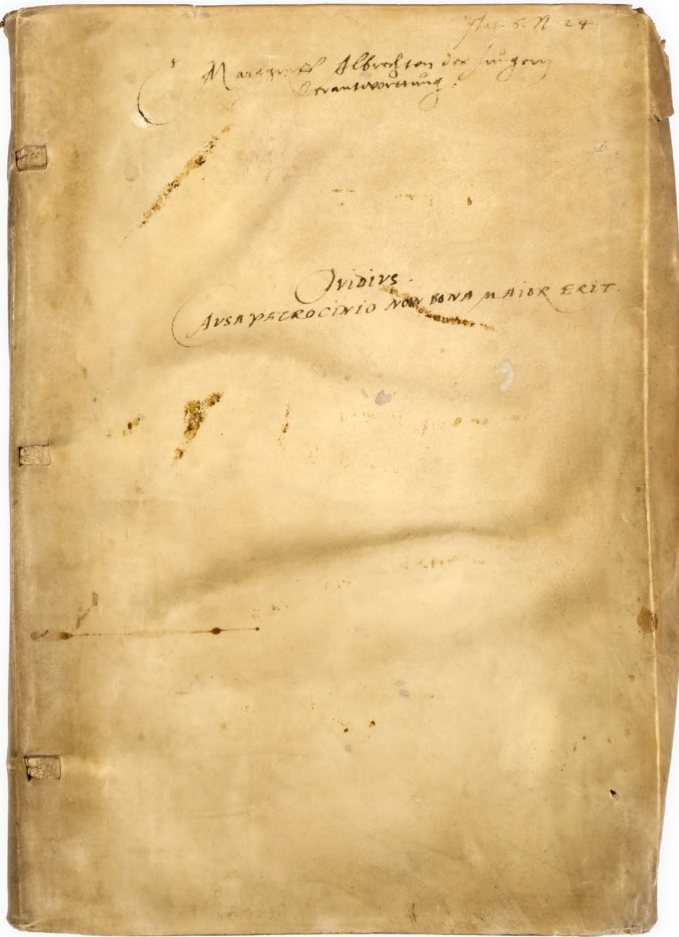
Inscribed to Johann Jakob Fugger by Raphael Seiler

2. ALBRECHT ALCIBIADES, *Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach*. Bestendige und unablainliche gegründte Erclerung und Bericht ... [Adlersberg, Michael Stumpf und Hans Kohl, 1556.]

Folio, ff. [186]; retaining blanks Ee4 and 2S6; gothic letter, large woodcut initials; uniform light toning, small dampstain to upper margin of a few leaves, but a very good, genuine copy; contemporary vellum, front cover and spine lettered in manuscript, yapp fore-edges with vestigial ties, sewn on 3 split tawed thongs laced in; corners with a few very minor chips; **dedication inscription in a fine humanist hand to Johann Jakob Fugger signed 'Raphaelis Seileri' to title verso** (see below), with Fugger shelfmark ('Stat[?] 6.N.24') in ink to front cover. **£3000**

First edition of this polemical legal treatise, an important copy given by the humanist Raphael Seiler to Johann Jakob Fugger.

The author, Albrecht, Margrave of Brandenburg (1522–1557), was a *condottiere* in the wars of Charles V in the 1540s, fighting on various sides, but his subsequent campaign of plunder across Franconia resulted in his defeat and flight to the French court of Henri II, where he found refuge. This work, containing copies of correspondence and imperial decrees, was issued in the wake of the Franconian war of 1552–1554, against the 'renegade and misbegotten' (title, *trans.*) bishops of Bamberg and Würzburg, and relates to Albrecht's claim to suzerainty over Franconia, including these dioceses, which the bishops strongly refuted in print.



Provenance:
Raphael Seiler (or Sailer, fl. 1553–1574), a humanist and jurist from Augsburg, had close connections with the Fugger family; he had used one of their Greek manuscripts for an edition of Demetrius Cydones (Basel, 1553). He was also the author of two polemics against Albrecht of Brandenburg, written in 1557 and dedicated to Johannes Frosch, the manuscripts of which are now in the Augsburg Staats- und Stadtbibliothek. The dedicatory ten-line verse begins:

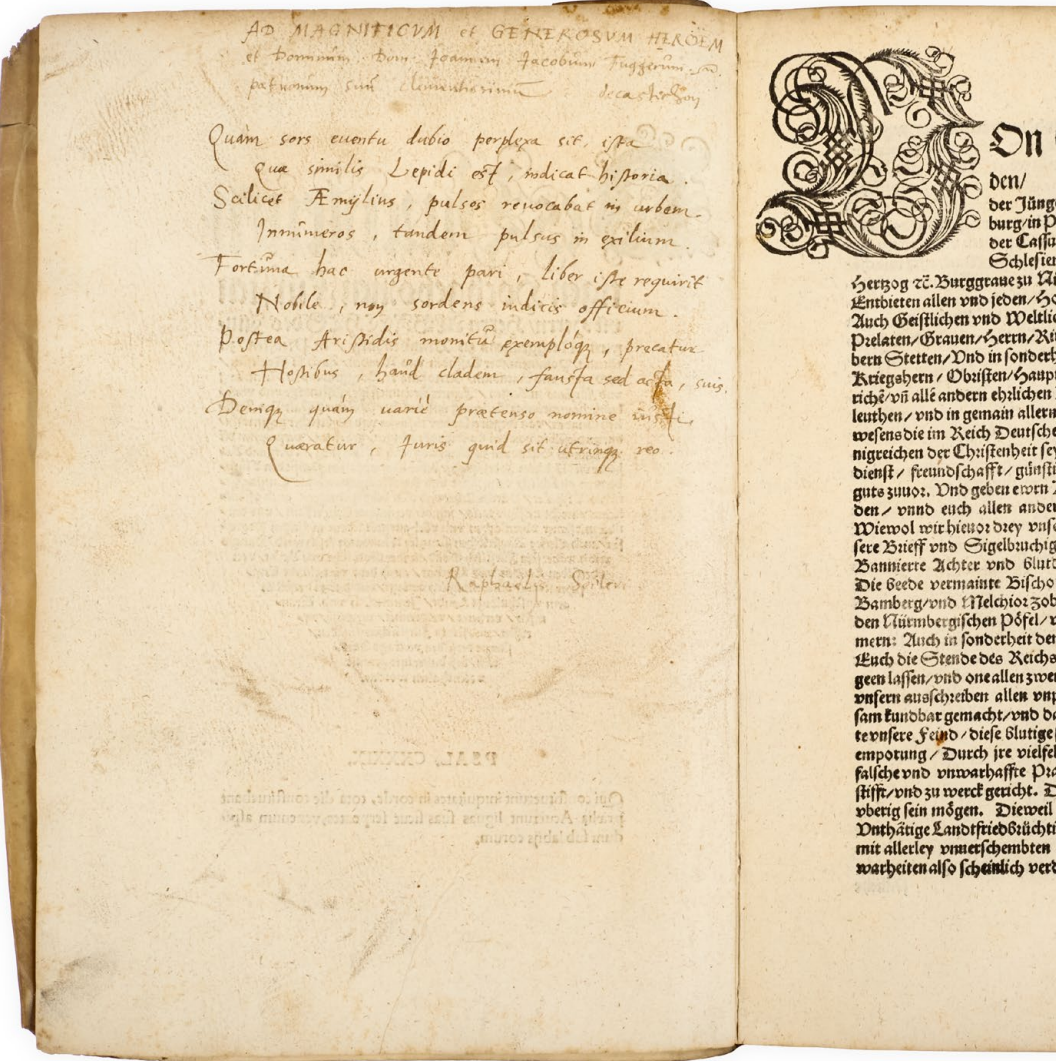
*Quam sors eventu dubio perplexa sit, ista
Qua similis Lepidi est, indicat historia ...*

The verses about exile unflatteringly link Albrecht with Aemilius Lepidus, the third man in the triumvirate with Pompey and Caesar, who was also exiled, on the orders of Octavian, following his defeat in battle in 36 BC.

Johann Jakob Fugger (1516–1575) inherited the family banking business in the 1560s but was soon declared bankrupt and in 1571 the management of the business passed to his brother Markus. His library of over ten thousand volumes was sold to Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria. Fugger's typical shelfmark and title on the front cover, presumably written by his librarian Hieronymus Wolf, are here joined by a quotation from Ovid's poems written in exile ('Causa patrocinio non bona maior erit', *Tristia* 1.1, *trans.* 'The case is not good and will be greater than advocacy'), drawing an explicit parallel between the predicament of the ancient poet and the 'indefensible cause' of the more recent exile.

Rare outside Germany, with only one copy traced in the UK (BL) and none in the US.

USTC 635035; VD16 B 6985.





A Library of Greek Myth

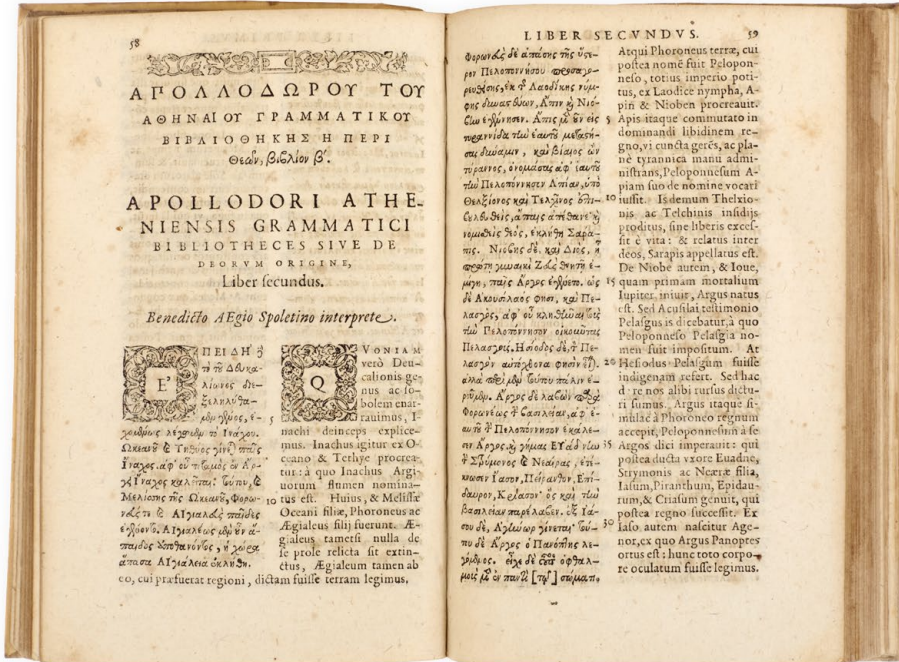
3. APOLLODORUS; Benedetto EGIO, translator. Απολλοδώρου του Αθηναίου γραμματικου βιβλιοθηκης, η περι θεων, βιβλιαγ. Apollodori Atheniensis grammatici bibliotheces, sive de deorum origine, libri III. Benedicto Aegio Spoletino interprete. Hanc editionem Hieronymus Commelinus recensuit; plerisque in locis, mm.ss. ope, emendatiorem reddidit; ac notis variis, ex collatione veterum exemplarium, sed praecipue Palat. illustravit ... [Heidelberg,] ex officina Commeliniana, 1599.

8vo, pp. [16], 207, [1 (blank)], [35 (index)], [1 (blank)]; woodcut device to title, initials and headpieces; Greek and Latin text in parallel columns; occasional slight worming to upper and gutter margins, some very light foxing; nevertheless a beautiful copy in early seventeenth-century French vellum, covers filleted in gilt to a panel design with central gilt wreath, flat spine gilt in compartments lettered 'Apollodorus' at head; small hole to upper cover, a few small marks.

£875

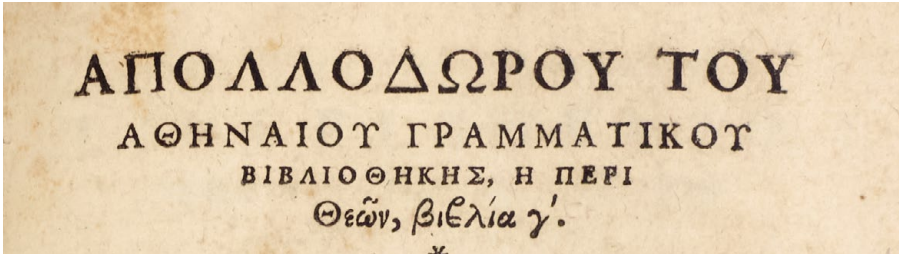
Second edition (first 1555) of this classic compendium of Greek myths and legends by Apollodorus, edited by Hieronymus Commelinus (1550–1597) and published posthumously by his heirs. The Greek text is accompanied by the Latin translation of Benedetto Egio, and is prefixed with Commelinus' readings from various manuscripts.

Of Apollodorus we know next to nothing; he was long confused, as here, with the Athenian scholar of the same name. 'Compiled faithfully, if uncritically, from the best literary sources open to him, the *Library* of Apollodorus presents us with a history of the world, as it was conceived by the Greeks, from the dark beginning down to a time when the mists of fable began to lift ... Apollodorus conducts us from the purely mythical ages, which lie far beyond the reach of human memory, down to the borderland of history' (Loeb ed.). Tentatively dated to the second century AD, the *Library* is 'a *tour de force* of organization – a mass of proper names and genealogical information subordinated to an essentially narrative principle – and is highly readable' (*OCD*).



The stories to be enjoyed herein include, among many others, the birth of Zeus and the gods; Persephone and Hades; Prometheus stealing fire from Olympus; the hunting of the Calydonian boar; Jason and the Argonauts; Perseus and Medusa; the labours of Hercules; the Seven against Thebes; Theseus and the Minotaur; the Trojan War; and the wanderings of Odysseus.

USTC 612360; VD16 A 3122; Adams A 1306.



The Greatest of the Medieval Encyclopaedic Dictionaries

4. BALBUS, Johannes. Catholicon. [Strasbourg, The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), not after 1475.]

Folio, ff. [399] (of 400); [a-h¹⁰ i-m^{10/8} n⁸ o-q¹⁰ r-y^{10/10/8} z⁸ A-H¹⁰ I⁸ K-L¹⁰ M¹² N⁸ O-R¹⁰ S⁸ T⁶] (without the preliminary blank [a1]); gothic letter, two 10-line initials in red and blue with penwork decoration ([a1]' and [g8]'), two smaller decorated initials, further red Lombard initials throughout (2-, 3-, and 7-line), some red underlining and initial strokes, red headlines to several leaves, traces of index tabs; first and last few leaves lightly soiled with a few small stains, a few neat marginal repairs (to [a2-3], [I2], [x2] [O4], [T6]), minor dampstaining to lower margins of a few early leaves, otherwise an excellent, wide-margined copy; bound in nineteenth-century brown morocco over wooden boards by John Clarke (remains of ticket to front free endpaper verso), spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; a few scuffs neatly retouched; armorial bookplate of John Vertue (1826–1900) to front pastedown, purple ink stamp of Stonyhurst College on first leaf.

£65,000

Third edition of the earliest printed lexicon, a monumental piece of printing from one of the earliest presses in Strasbourg, containing the thirteenth-century Latin dictionary and grammar of Johannes Balbus, the 'greatest of the medieval encyclopaedic dictionaries' (Chamberlin, p. 136).

The author, a Dominican from Genoa, finished writing this massive work in 1286. The text is based on the works of both classical and medieval grammarians, as well as theologians and Church Fathers, and contains a substantial alphabetical glossary with an etymological focus; this strict alphabetical order provided a standard for the development of lexicography. It maintained its popularity into the sixteenth century, despite the negative views of humanist scholars such as Lorenzo Valla and Erasmus.

Balbus is identified as the author of the *Catholicon* under the entry for Ianua (covering both doors and the town of Genoa): 'The compiler of the present little book, entitled *Prosodia vel Catholicon*, originated from this city. In fact, the compiler is said to be Fr. Iohannes de Balbis of Genoa, of the Dominican Order' (*trans.*).

Qui iacit hic iactat q̄ laudat se quoq; iactat
Iacturarius in iactura vide.
 Iactura .a iacio .cis .diciē hec iactura re .i .ia
 ct? .Iactura etiā diciē dānū .et pprie qd̄ nauē
 patiunt cū imminente et ingrauescente tēpestate
 res suas in mare iaciunt .scilicet panem .vinum .
 pannos .et generaliter quidquid habent quan
 doq; ne ipsa nauis nimio pondere rerum subnē

retro. Et eodem hoc dicit ianua mundi. vel ce
quod habet duas fides. i. duas portas. scilicet orientem
& occidentem. vel canem et capem mundi. Sed cu
nus dicitur quadrifrons. hoc refertur ad quatuor
mundi partes. vel ad quatuor elementa. vel a
tuor anni tempora.

Taphet interpretatur latitudo. Ex eo enim populus
gentium natus est. et quia lata est ex gentibus
multitudo crescendum ab illa latitudine ianua

A photograph of the fore-edge of an open manuscript. The left page is blank and aged, with a faint 'A' written near the bottom. The right page shows the binding and a decorated edge with a figure in a red and blue patterned garment.

Goff B22; HC 2253; ISTC ib00022000. See Chamberlin, *Medieval Arts doctrines on ambiguity* (2000), p. 136.

5. BEBEL, Heinrich. In hoc libro contine[n]tur haec Bebeliana opuscula nova. Epistola ad cancellarium de laudibus et philosophia veterum Germanorum ... Elegia Cimonis stulti qui ex amore factus prudentissimus. *Strasbourg, Johann Grüninger, 1508.*

Small 4to, pp. [199], [1 (blank)]; text in Latin with passages in Greek, woodcut initials, woodcut arms to N1^r; very light foxing, very small marginal hole to last few leaves, very neat marginal repair to lower outer corner of N8, but a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century calf by Charles Petit (front free endpaper signed in black), centrepieces blocked in blind, spine blind-tooled in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; superficial cracks to front joint, some wear to extremities and a few small abrasions. **£3500**

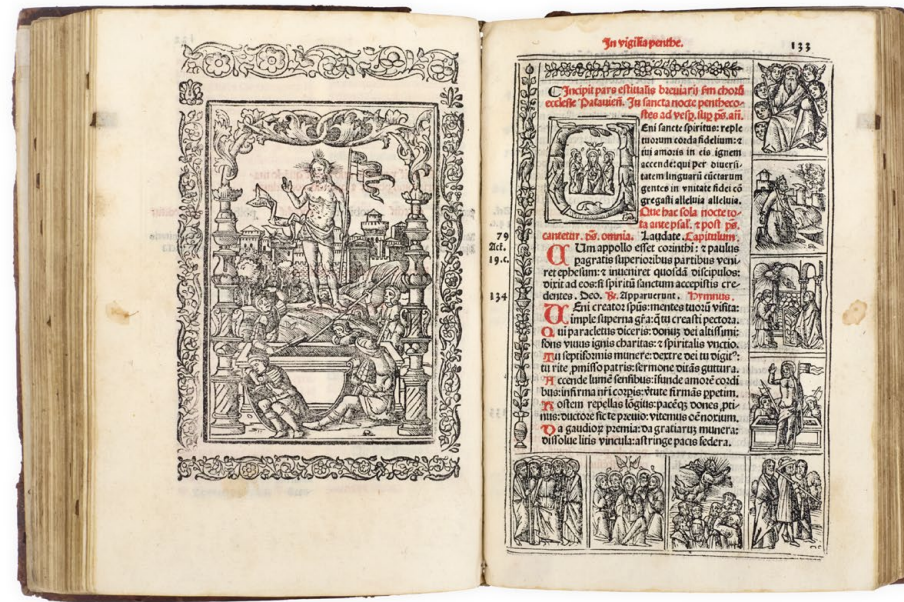
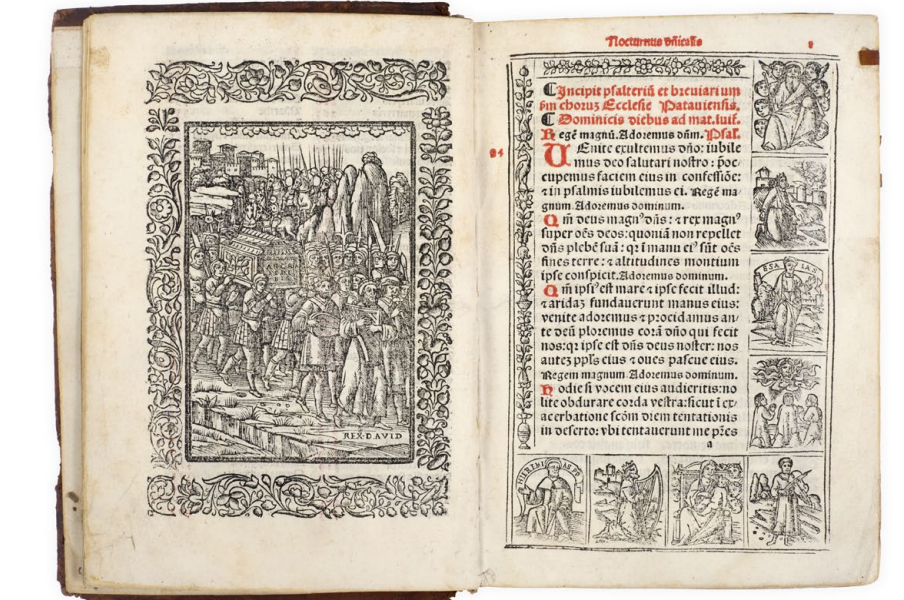
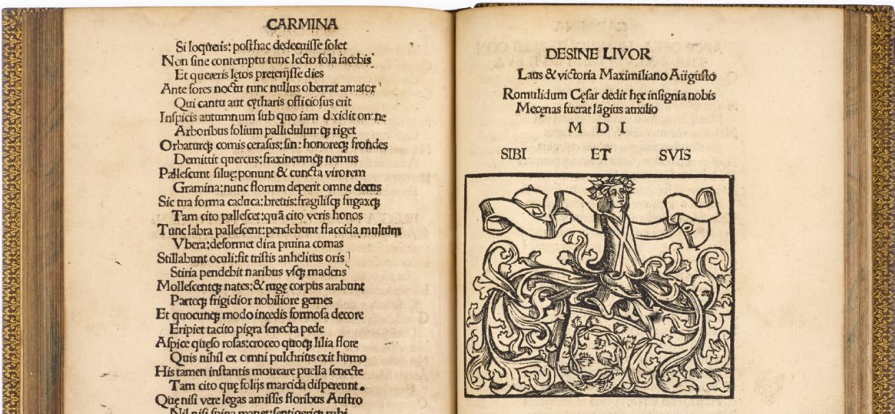
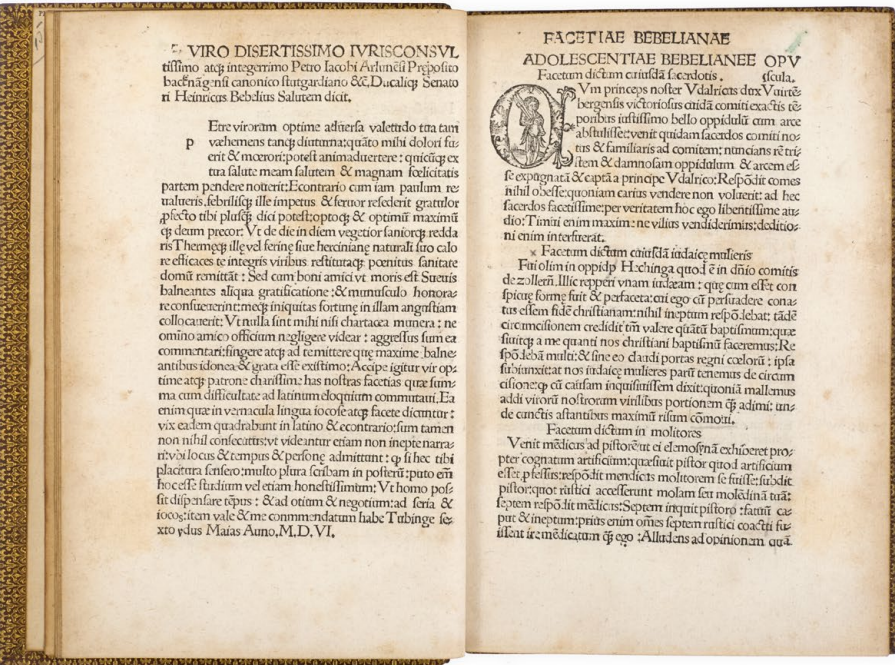
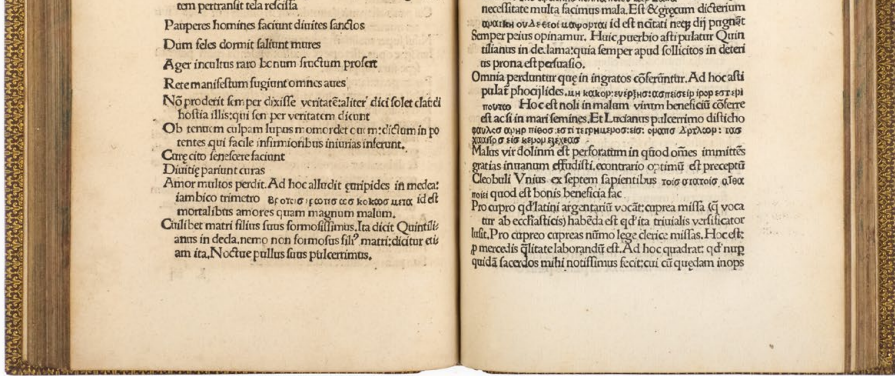
First edition of a compendium of works by the noted Swabian humanist Heinrich Bebel (1472–1518), including his *Facetiae*, *Proverbia Germanica*, and selected verse.

The son of a farmer, Bebel studied at Kraków and then at Basel under Sebastian Brant. In 1496 he moved to Tübingen to teach rhetoric, becoming a highly respected teacher noted for his enthusiastic advocacy of German patriotic sentiment, and in 1501 was made poet laureate by Emperor Maximilian I. He numbered Johannes Reuchlin and Konrad Peutinger among his friends, and Philipp Melanchthon and Johann Eck amongst his pupils.

Bebel's extremely popular *Facetiae*, written in 1506, is 'a curious collection of bits of homely and rather coarse-grained humour and anecdote, directed mainly against the clergy' (*Encyclopedia Americana*), and 'a valuable contribution to the cultural and moral history of the German peasantry' (*Deutsche Biographie, trans.*). This is followed here by his Latin translation of hundreds of German proverbs. The verses rounding off the volume encompass old age and death, poetry, music, and love.

Johann Grüninger (c. 1455–c. 1533) was one of the most outstanding Strasbourg printers of the period. His output was extremely varied, including editions of the classics, collections of sermons in Latin and German, folk tales and legends, novels, works of popular medicine, and dictionaries.

USTC 669002, VD16 B 1207. **No copies traced in the UK, and only two in the US (Newberry, University of Minnesota).** A variant is found with a slightly different colophon (VD16 ZV 1167).



A Rare Passau Breviary

6. [BREVARIY, *Use of Passau.*] Breviarium s[ecundu]m chorum alme Ecclesie Pataviensis. [(Colophon:) Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein for Vienna, Lukas and Leonhard Alantsee, 25 May 1515.]

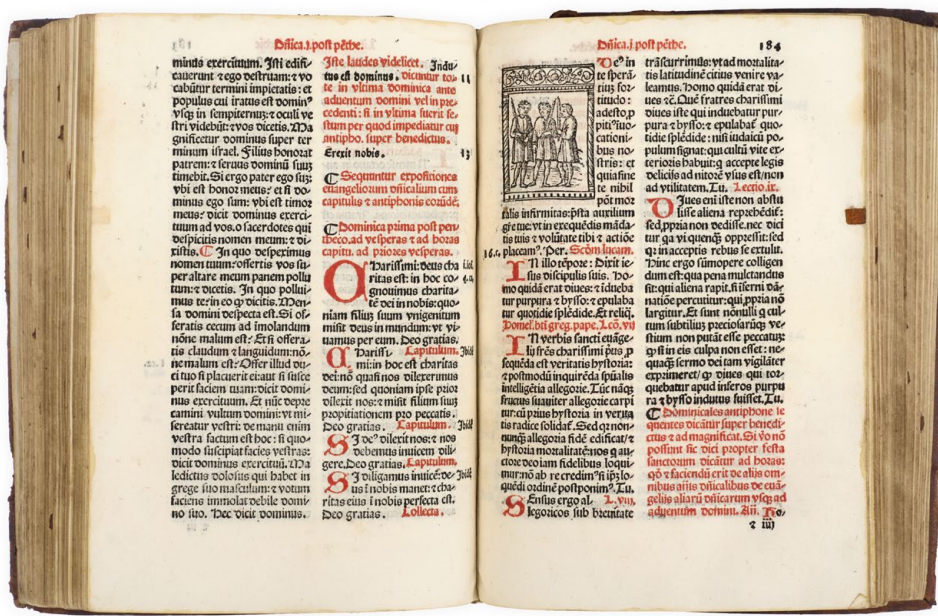
Part II only (of II), 8vo, ff. [xii], '382' (recte 394); printed in red and black throughout, title-page with woodcut portrait of Saints Stephen and Valentine incorporating the Alantsee device with letterpress name of Leonhard Alantsee within the frame, full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion, four other full-page woodcuts with historiated woodcut borders on facing pages, smaller woodcut illustrations throughout; upper margin of title-page excised and repaired, marginal wormholes to first 3 ff., marginal paperflaws to a few leaves, small stains to x8, the odd mark, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary Austrian blind-stamped sheep over wooden boards, front board lettered 'BREVIER E' in blind, spine blind-tooled in compartments with an eighteenth-century gilt paper lettering-piece, traces of nails from bosses at centre and corners, remains of two clasps, index tabs, sewn on 3 split tawed thongs, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum; somewhat worn and rubbed, spine defective at head and foot, endpapers renewed; late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century notes on m2–4, inscription of the Augustinian Canons Regular of Klosterneuburg to title dated 26 May 1656. **£4500**

A rare Passau breviary with numerous woodcut illustrations in a contemporary Austrian binding, printed in Venice for the Austrian market.

This volume contains the summer part of the breviary (*aestivalis* or *estivalis*); the winter section was issued by Liechtenstein on 26 July 1515. The calendar (in the first twelve leaves), however, covers the whole year.



The diocese of Passau (now in eastern Bavaria) covered much of modern-day Austria, and its liturgy had an even wider spread, so it is not surprising that its liturgy was in use hundreds of miles away in Klosterneuburg, just north of Vienna. The first Passau liturgy was printed in Passau in 1481, and the first Venetian printing was in 1499. Petrus Liechtenstein of Venice specialised in liturgical printing, in particular for central European dioceses; this is the fourth small format Passau Breviary he printed between 1505 and 1515, on behalf of the Viennese bookselling brothers Lukas and Leonhard Alantsee. The title-page depicts two of the patron saints of Passau, St Stephen and St Valentine, and was used in other Passau liturgies, including the 1517 Passau Breviary in folio, which was printed by Luc'Antonio Giunta rather than Liechtenstein.



OCLC records a single incomplete copy in the US (Illinois), and Library Hub adds copies in the British Library (summer part only) and Cambridge University Library. Bohatta located copies in various monastic libraries in Germany and Austria (including another at Klosterneuburg, with both parts, and in a pigskin binding; it was added to the catalogue on 3 December 1656, and had the ex-libris of the abbot Thomas von Ruef; see Ludwig, *Klosterneuburger Altdrucke (1501–1520)*, 140).

EDIT16 CNCE 36443; USTC 846986; Bohatta, *Breviere* 2580; VD16 ZV 28324; Sander 1315 (all for both parts); cf. Mortimer, *Harvard Italian* 86 (the 1517 Giunta/Alantsee Passau Breviary).



The Limits of Human Reason

7. CASTELLESI, Adriano. Hadriani cardinalis de vera philosophia libri IIII ex quatuor ecclesiae doctoribus conscripti, varia eruditione et multa pietate referti, suae integritati, qua fieri potuit solertia, nunc primu[m] restituti. *Cologne, Melchior von Neuss, 1540.*

[bound with:]

CURIONE, Celio Secondo. Coeli Secundi Curionis Araneus, seu de providentia Dei, libellus vere aureus, cum aliis nonnullis eiusdem opusculis, lectu dignissimis, nuncq[ue] primum in lucem editis ... *Basel, Johannes Oporinus, July 1544.*

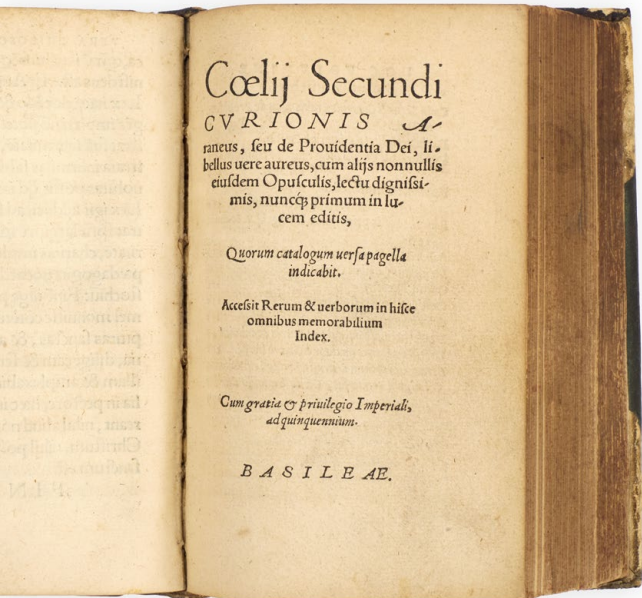
[and:]

WITZEL, Georg. Sylvula dictorum ecclesiasticorum e S. Patribus promiscue collectorum ... *Mainz, Franz Behem, 1544.*

Three works in one vol., 8vo; I: ff. [143] (of 144, wanting blank a8), woodcut device to title, woodcut initial, old repair at foot of C7^v, paperflaw to lower margin of K4; II: pp. [40], '184' (recte 284), [2], [2 (blank)], woodcut initials; III: ff. 96, woodcut device to last page, woodcut initials, marks to last page; occasional creasing to corners, some toning; overall very good in slightly later half vellum, boards covered with fragments from a fourteenth/fifteenth-century manuscript dyed green, four raised bands to spine; some wear to spine and corners, and rubbing to covers; inscription to front flyleaf by Heinrich Rixner dated 7 May 1678, inscription at foot of title 'Sum M. Rodolphi Hillebrandi Bremensis' (see below), armorial bookplate of the 'Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet' (with withdrawn stamp) to front pastedown; occasional early marginalia in various hands (cropped). **£1750**

A fine sammelband of theological works, with interesting provenance. The *De vera philosophia* (first published Bologna, 1507) is the most important work of the Italian cardinal and English agent in Rome, Adriano Castellesi (c. 1461–1521). 'The dedication to Henry VII suggests that Castellesi developed an interest in scripture while in England. Castellesi's opinions emerge only in the section titles, but they reveal a strong scepticism about the powers of human reason and an equally marked preference for scripture' (ODNB).





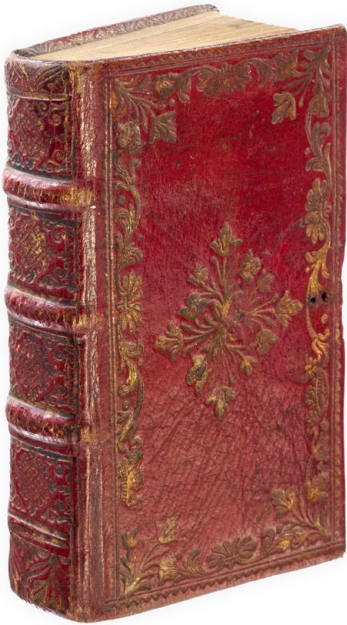
The second item is the first edition of a collection of writings by the Italian humanist and heterodox reformer Celio Secondo Curione (1503–1569), published at Basel where he was a religious exile. The content covers divine providence, the immortality of the soul, the education of children, Christian paradoxes, and St John's gospel, and includes an oration in praise of scribes.

The final work is the first edition of an anthology of quotations from the Church Fathers compiled by the German theologian Georg Witzel (1501–1573). Witzel studied with Luther at Wittenberg and served for some years as a Lutheran pastor. 'However, intensive study of the writings of the Church Fathers caused him to turn away from Lutheranism, and by 1533 he was a Catholic preacher in Eisleben' (*Grove Music Online*).

Provenance:
1. Rudolph Hildebrand (1546–1609), theologian from Bremen, who served as a pastor in Braunschweig.

2. The German theologian Heinrich Rixner (1634–1692). His inscription to the front flyleaf records the death and funeral of his mother Gertrud Ernsts in 1678. Rixner studied theology and philosophy at the university of Jena, taught metaphysics and theology at Helmstedt, and was latterly a preacher at Halberstadt.

I. USTC 661467; VD 16 C 1483; Adams C 906. **OCLC records only one copy in the US** (University of Notre Dame) **and two in the UK** (BL, Cambridge University Library). II. USTC 622863; VD 16 C 6416; Adams C 3082. III. USTC 695302; VD 16 W 4021; Adams W 134. **OCLC finds only two copies in the US** (Harvard, University of Pennsylvania) **and 2 in the UK** (Cambridge University Library, University of Durham).



For Strasbourg Schoolchildren

8. [CATECHISM.] Catechismus, das ist Christliche Erklärung der Sechs haupt Stücke Christlicher Lehre, sampt der Hauss-Taffel, und Form, wie man die kinder soll betten lehren ... für die Evangelischen Kirchen und Schulen zu Strassburg. [Strasbourg.] Johann Heinrich Heitz, 1751.

[bound with:]

Abendmahl-Büchlein, oder kurtze Fragen und Antwort für iunge Leute, der Kirchen zu Strassburg, so würdiglich zum Tisch des Herrn gehen wollen ... Strasbourg, Simon Kürssner, [n.d.].

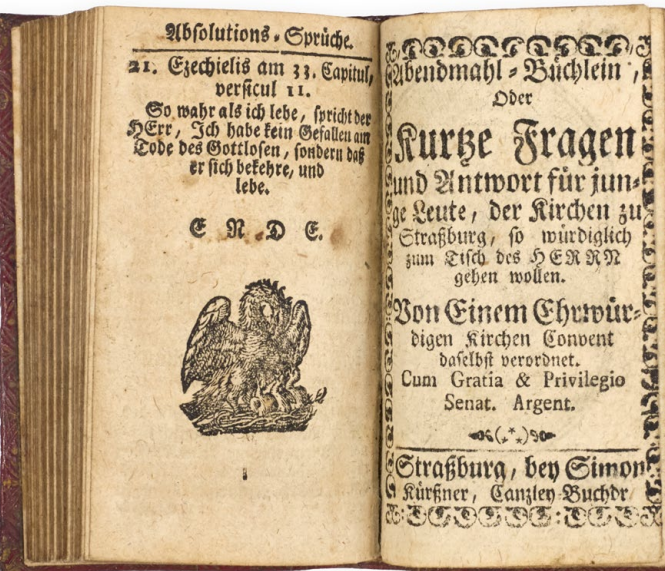
Two works in one vol., 16mo, pp. [126], without final blank; 64, with woodcut bust of Christ to title verso; both titles within frames of type ornaments; slight toning, second title trimmed close at fore-edge touching frame; very good copies in contemporary red morocco, gilt border and centrepiece to covers composed of leaves, flowers, and crowns, spine in compartments richly gilt, all edges gilt, bronze brocade paper pastedowns; clasp and catch wanting (small holes to fore-edges of boards), extremities very slightly rubbed. **£450**

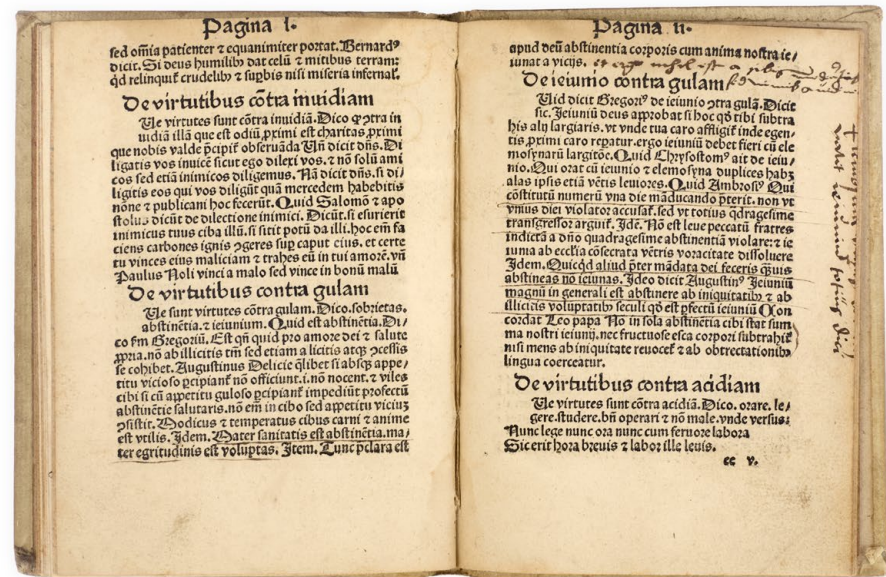
Seemingly unrecorded editions of two German catechistical works aimed at children in Strasbourg, in small format suited to the pocket, and in an attractive local contemporary binding.

The first work opens with a long series of questions and answers, beginning with 'Are you a Christian child?', to which the answer is of course 'Yes Sir'. Sections on the Ten Commandments, Christian faith, prayer, baptism, Holy Communion, and the Power of the Keys follow, together with descriptions of how various members of society should behave, including priests, officials, husbands, parents, labourers, maids, children, and widows. A selection of prayers suitable for children, the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, the Penitential Psalms, and a Lutheran catechism round off the work.

The second text comprises questions and answers specifically on Communion and opens with a full-page woodcut of Christ.

No copies of either traced on VD18, OCLC, or Library Hub.





The Saved and the Damned

9. [CATECHISM.] Fundamentum eterne felicitatis omnibus hominibus utilissimum. Sedecim signa per que coniecturare possumus aliquem fore de numero electorum vel damnatorum ut in fine. [(Colophon:) Cologne, [Retro minores (Martin von Werden?) for] Heinrich Quentell, [before September] 1498.]

Small 8vo, pp. [vi], liii, [5]; aa-bb⁸ cc-dd⁴ ee⁸; gothic letter, capital spaces (some with guide letters), large woodcut of St Anne with the Virgin and Child to title and final verso; verso of title neatly repaired at head and foot, some marginal staining, occasionally cut close at head with a few headlines very slightly shaved, nonetheless a good copy; late nineteenth-century paper boards; a little rubbed; early sixteenth-century manuscript notes in a German hand to verso of title and to ee5^r (slightly trimmed), a few pages with red or black underlining, ink stamps of Stonyhurst College to verso of title and final verso with paper shelf labels to front board and pastedown. **£5000**

Very rare first edition of this small-format catechism, with an unusually early example of printed pagination. This short catechetical text was popular with priests in the late fifteenth century, and again to the first generation of Reformers. It contains questions and answers regarding the Creed, the Sacraments, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, to help with the teaching of Christian doctrine.

The page numbering is displayed as the headline, 'Pagina ii' (etc.), rather than appearing in the outer corner of each page. Printed foliation is first recorded in 1470, but pagination from this early date is very unusual. The first attempt at printed pagination (described as 'irregular' by BMC) appeared in a Cologne edition of Rolewinck's *Fasciculus temporum* printed by Nicolaus Götz in around 1474, though it was removed from Götz's subsequent printings of this text; it was also employed by Aldus for his 1499 edition of Niccolò Perotti's *Cornucopia*. In Smith's survey of the use of printed foliation in incunables, however, she found that around 10% of incunables contained printed foliation, but not one of her sample of almost 4,200 editions contained printed pagination. By the 1530s, around half of all books were paginated, and by the end of the sixteenth century pagination had almost completely replaced foliation.



Heinrich Quentell began to use printed foliation on occasion from 1487 (Synthen, BMC I 271), and then more regularly in the 1490s, but only for longer works which did not have other means of reference (such as headlines providing the relevant chapter or similar) and for which the foliation would serve a purpose (for example for books containing an index, such as the 1499 Aldine *Cornucopia*). It should be remembered that pagination and foliation provide an arbitrary means of reference, only connected to a particular printing, whereas chapter and verse numbers are specific for any version of the text.

The woodcut of St Anne and the Virgin and Child is found in various other Cologne printings by Quentell and the Retro minores (a print shop designated by its address, behind the Minorite convent, active from 1497 to 1504).

The manuscript note on the verso of the title comprises a short list of saints, including Paulinus and Sebastianus, and the notes on ee5^r relate to the spiritual benefits of fasting and abstinence.

ISTC lists three copies in the US (BPL, Huntington, Smith College) and only one other copy in the UK (BL).

C 2601; BMC I 312; GW 10426; Goff F331; BSB-Ink F-282; ISTC if00331000; Schreiber 4071.



Myth For Southampton Schoolboys

10. CONTI, Natale. Mythologiae, sive explicationis fabularum, libri decem. In quibus omnia propè naturalis et moralis philosophiae dogmata contenta fuisse demonstratur. Nuper ab ipso autore recogniti et locupletati. Eiusdem libri III De Venatione ... Addita Mythologia musarum, a Geofredo Linocerio uno libello comprehensa, et nunc recens à F. S. multis et foedis mendis expurgata. *Frankfurt, the heirs of Andras Wechel, 1584.*

8vo, pp. [16], 1137, [54 (index)], 1138-1193, [1]; with woodcut Wechel device to title-page and final page; a few headlines shaved, old tears to N2 and P1 repaired, but a good copy in modern half morocco; two early mottos to title-page in English hands, a few scattered marginal notes, early nineteenth-century armorial gift label 'Hunc librum scholae grammaticali Souththoniae dono dedit', with the arms of the city of Southampton; bookplate and cover-stamp of King Edward VI School Southampton. **£950**

Scarce Frankfurt edition of the *Mythologiae* of Natale Conti (Natalis Comes), first published Venice 1567. It was a standard reference work for classical mythology in the later Renaissance, treating the corpus as allegories that syncretized ancient philosophy and could thus be decoded by the initiated reader.

The printer André Wechel had been forced to flee Paris after the St Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572, settling in Frankfurt, where he played host to Sir Philip Sidney and Hubert Languet. His expanded 1581 edition of Conti's *Mythologiae*, prepared and corrected by his employees Johannes Opsopeus and Friedrich Sylburg (he proudly boasts of its accuracy at the end), appeared shortly before his death on 1 November. The present 1584 edition prints for the first time a letter of thanks from Conti to Wechel (dated December 1581), and also includes a study of the Muses by Geoffroi Linocier (pp. 1143–1184, first published Paris 1583), with notes by Sylburg. There were two printings in the year (see Adams).

King Edward VI School in Southampton was founded by royal charter in 1553; Isaac Watts was a pupil there at the end of the seventeenth century.

BM STC German, p. 221; USTC 676814; VD16 C 4973; Adams C2434.

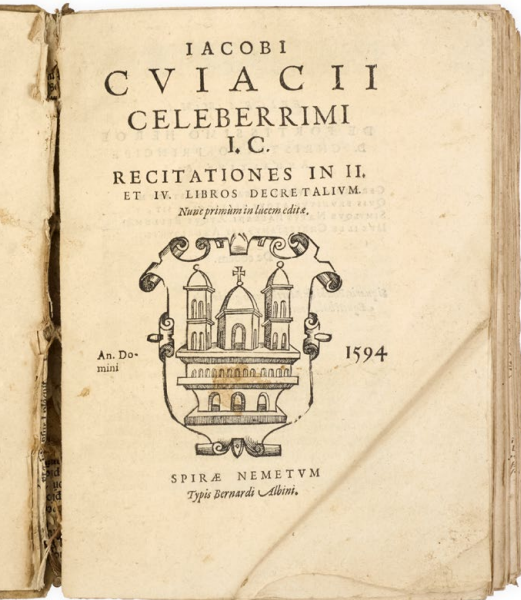
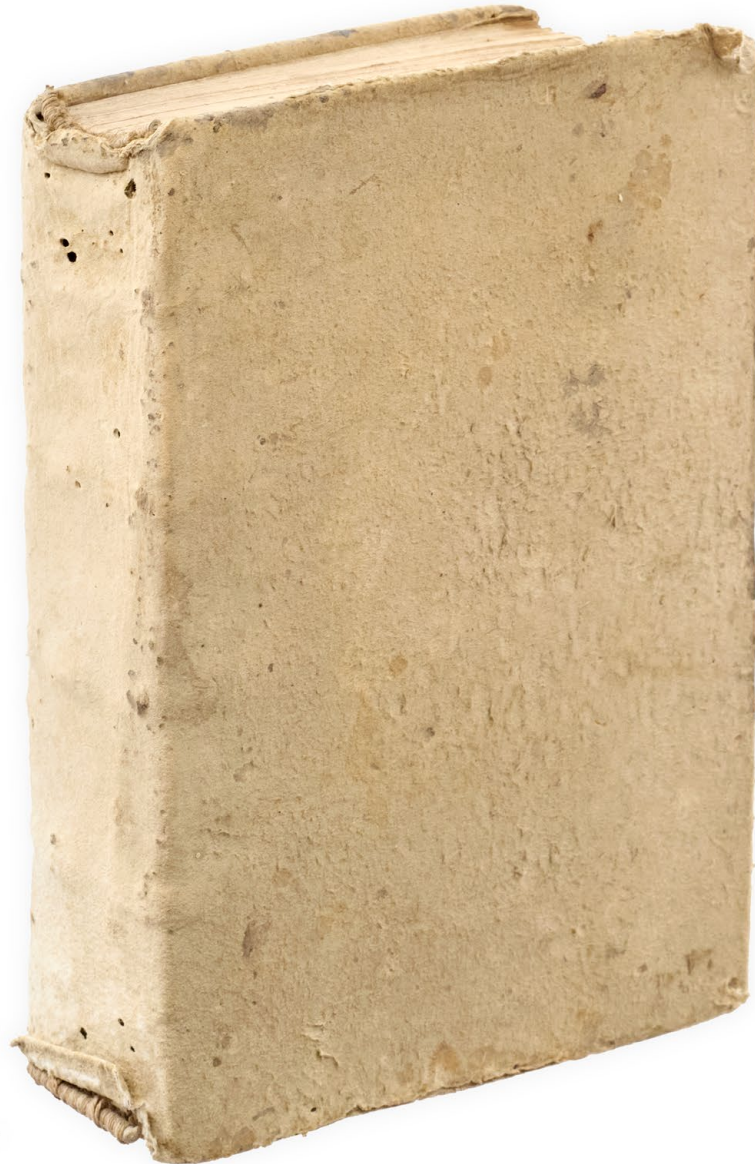
Decretals in Doeskin

II. CUJAS, Jacques. Iacobi Cuiacii celeberrimi I. C. recitationes in II. et IV. libros Decretalium. Nunc primum in lucem editae. *Speyer, Bernhard Albin, 1594.*

4to, pp. [8], 569, [1 (blank)], [38]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; light stain to title, some creasing to first three leaves, a few quires slightly loose; a good copy in near-contemporary doeskin over pasteboards; some wormholes to spine, some wear to extremities and abrasions to covers; contemporary marginalia to pp. 145–6 (slightly trimmed) and p. 178. **£750**

First edition of these commentaries on the *Decretals* of Gregory IX by the famous French jurist Jacques Cujas (1522–1590), printed in Speyer and bound in doeskin.

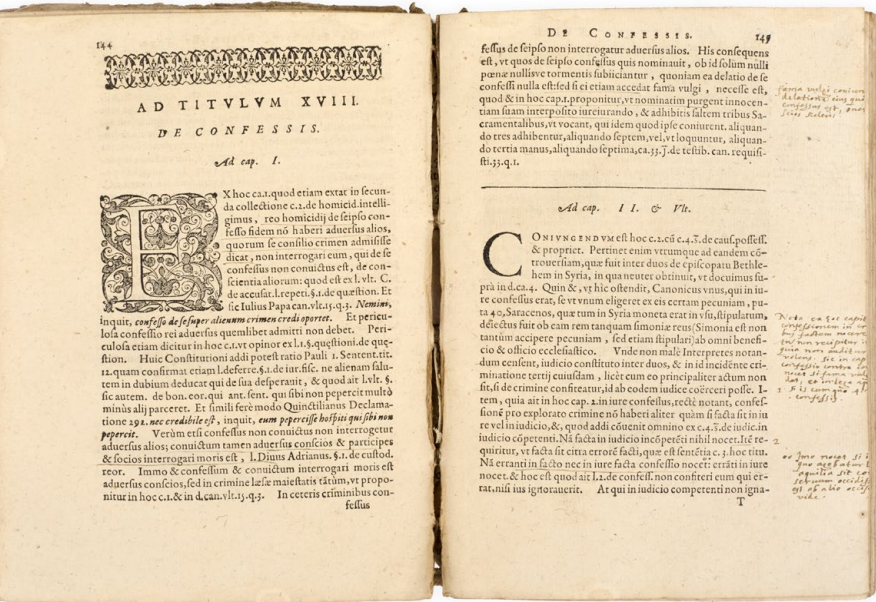
Prominent among the school of legal humanists, Cujas gained a Europe-wide reputation for his work on Roman law, and on Justinian in particular. As a teacher at the universities of Valence and Bourges, he attracted outstanding pupils from all over Europe, including Joseph Justus Scaliger and Jacques Auguste de Thou. The commentaries gathered here were, according to the preface, dictated in Bourges a few years before Cujas's death, and cover the second and fourth books of Gregory IX's *Decretals*. There is much on marriage and related subjects, including adultery, divorce, incest, polygamy, betrothal, wives and husbands, and children. Other topics covered include war, judges and witnesses, oaths



and evidence, monks and popes, the laity, and leprosy. The few marginalia demonstrate a contemporary reader's interest in confessing to a crime, and witnesses.

Three copies on Library Hub (Edinburgh, RCP, TCD); two copies traced in the US (Emory, LoC).

USTC 664668; VD16 C 6220.



Grammatically Greek, Literally Latin

12. DIOMEDES; Aelius DONATUS; Johann CAESARIUS, *editor.* Grammatici opus, ab Iohanne Caesario, ita emendatum, Scholiisque illustratum, ut nulla porro labes insideat. Item Donati de octo orationis partibus, & Barbarismo libellus, ad eodem recognitus. *Hagenau, Johann Setzer, 1526.*

[*bound with:*]

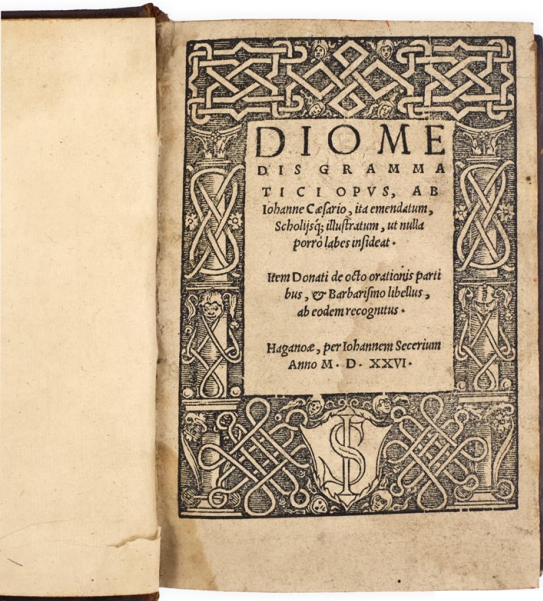
GLAREAN, Heinrich Loriti. De ratione syllabarum brevis isagoge, qua nulla magis succincta esse poterit. Recognita iam ab eius authore. *Basel, [(colophon:) Johannes Faber of Emmich, 1526].* [*and:*]

ERASMUS, Desiderius. De ratione studii, ac legendi, interpretandique autores libellus aureus ... Officium discipulorum ex Quintiliano ... Concio de puero Jesu ... Expostulatio Jesu ad mortales ... Carmina scholaria. [(*Colophon:*) *Strasbourg, Johannes Hervagen, April 1524.*]

[*and:*]

HEGENDORPH, Christoph. Methodus conscribendi epistolas, antehac non aedita. Dragmata locorum tam Rhetoricorum, quam Dialecticorum, una cum exemplis, ex optimis quibusque Autoribus depromptis. [*Cologne, [(colophon:) Hero Fuchs, 1527.]*]

Four works in one vol., 8vo, I: ff. [8], 208; title within woodcut border incorporating Setzer's device, woodcut initials, text in italics with sections in Greek; II: ff. [16]; a–b⁸ (last leaf blank); III: ff. 31, [1 (blank)]; IV: ff. [24]; a–c⁸; title within woodcut border with medallion portrait of Virgil, woodcut initials; light damp-staining to start of volume, but very good copies; bound in late seventeenth-century English mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, edges speckled red, endleaf with partial watermark of a horn within a cartouche (Churchill 315, seventeenth century), eighteenth-century paper shelflabels to head and foot of spine (the shelfmark also written in ink to inside lower cover); binding a little rubbed, short splits to joints; nineteenth-century armorial Macclesfield bookplate, with earlier paper shelflabels to spine, and armorial blindstamp to first two leaves. **£1250**



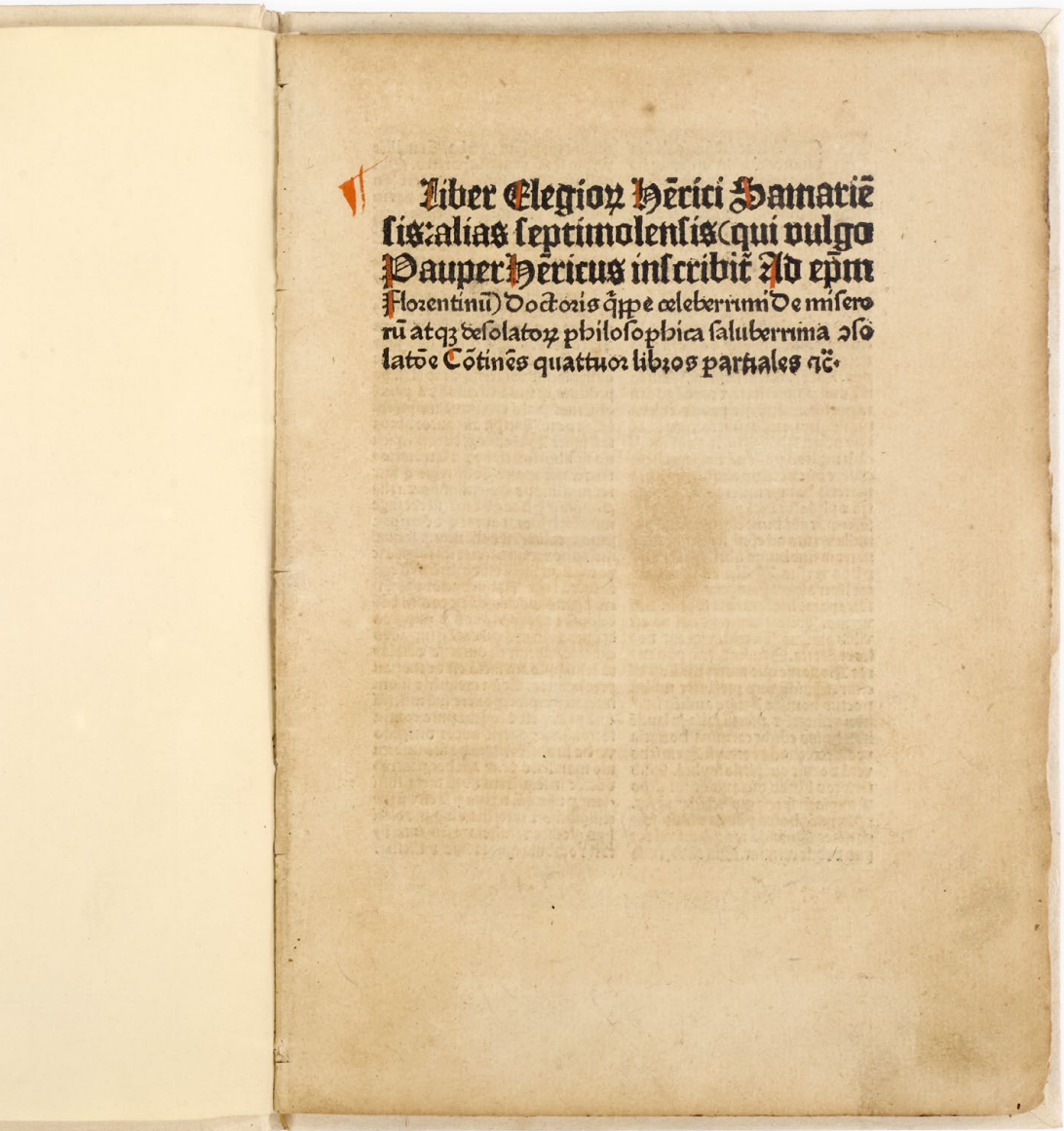
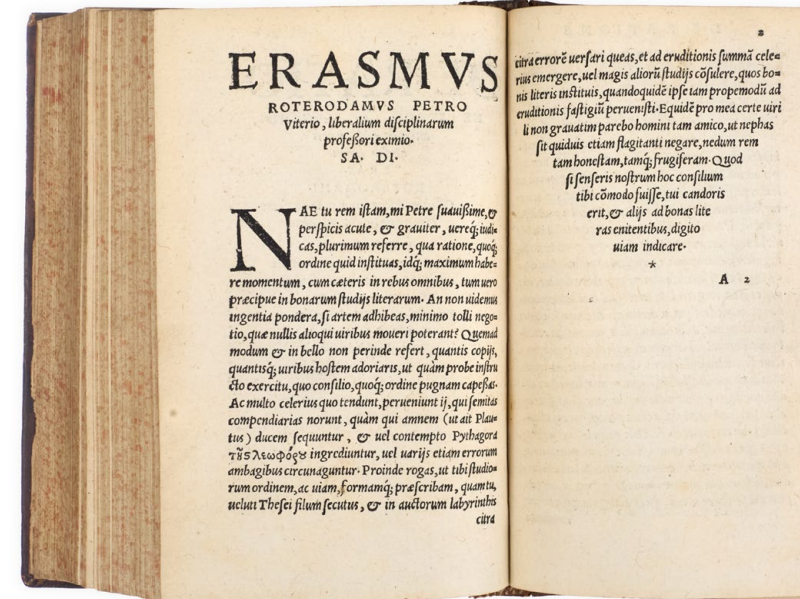
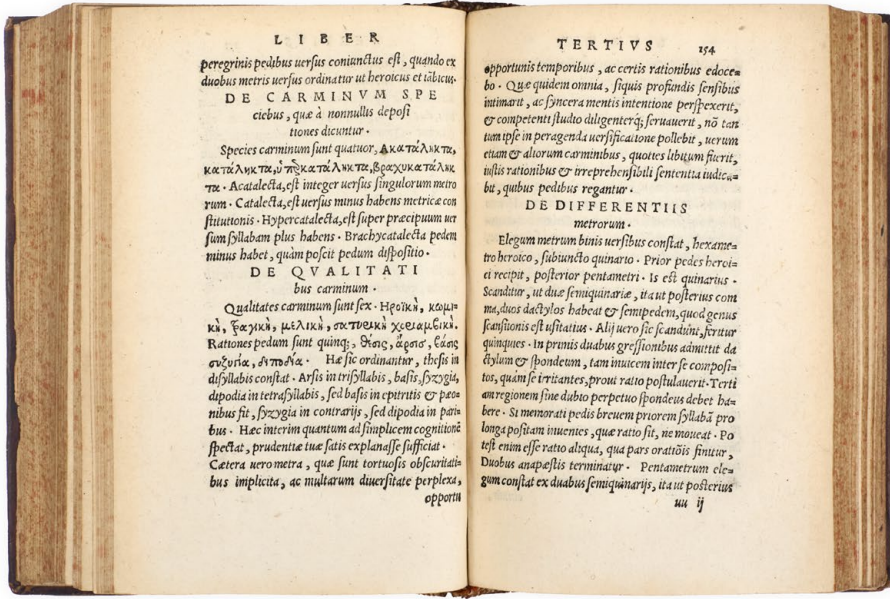
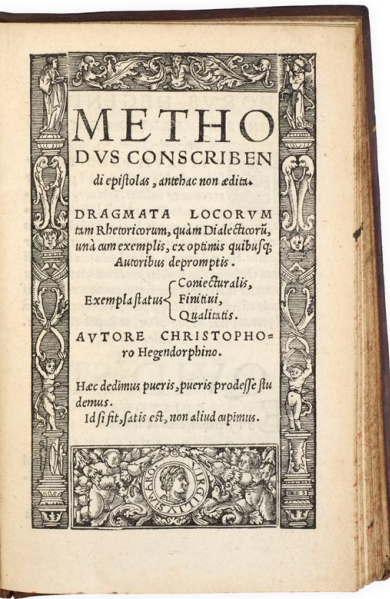
A sammelband of four early sixteenth-century Latin grammars, from the Macclesfield Library at Shirburn Castle. The first work comprises two fourth-century Latin grammars, of which one is a rare complete survival from antiquity; this is bound with three early sixteenth-century schoolbooks on grammar and letter writing.

Diomedes was writing for a Greek audience, most likely for students aiming for a career in imperial Roman administration; his grammar was probably composed in 370–380 AD, and based partly on the grammars of Charisius and Donatus, and using other grammatical sources now lost, including Suetonius and Varro. One section of his text explains Latin words that do not conform to Greek models; there was a theory, proposed in the first century BC, that Latin was a dialect of Greek. This is one of several grammars edited by Johann Caesarius (c. 1468–1550), a teacher of Greek in Cologne and elsewhere; one of his pupils was Heinrich Glarean (1488–1563), the author of the second work in this volume. Both Glarean and

Caesarius were close acquaintances of Erasmus, author of the third work, who dedicated his Latin translation of Gaza's grammar to Caesarius.

Hegendorph (1500–1540) was a Protestant scholar and admirer of Erasmus; a prolific author, his manual on writing letters was first printed in 1522 and regularly reprinted thereafter (despite the claim on the title-page, 'ante hac non aedita', this is not the first edition).

I: USTC 637623; VD16 D 1844. We have located four copies in North America: the universities of Toronto, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. II: USTC 631213; VD16 L2663. We have located just one copy in the UK (Glasgow), and none in the US. III: USTC 631250; VD16 E 3552. We have located just one copy in the US (Columbia) and four in the UK (St David's, Sheffield, Cambridge, and Lambeth Palace Library). IV: USTC 674875; VD16 ZV 7539. We have not located any copies in the US or UK.

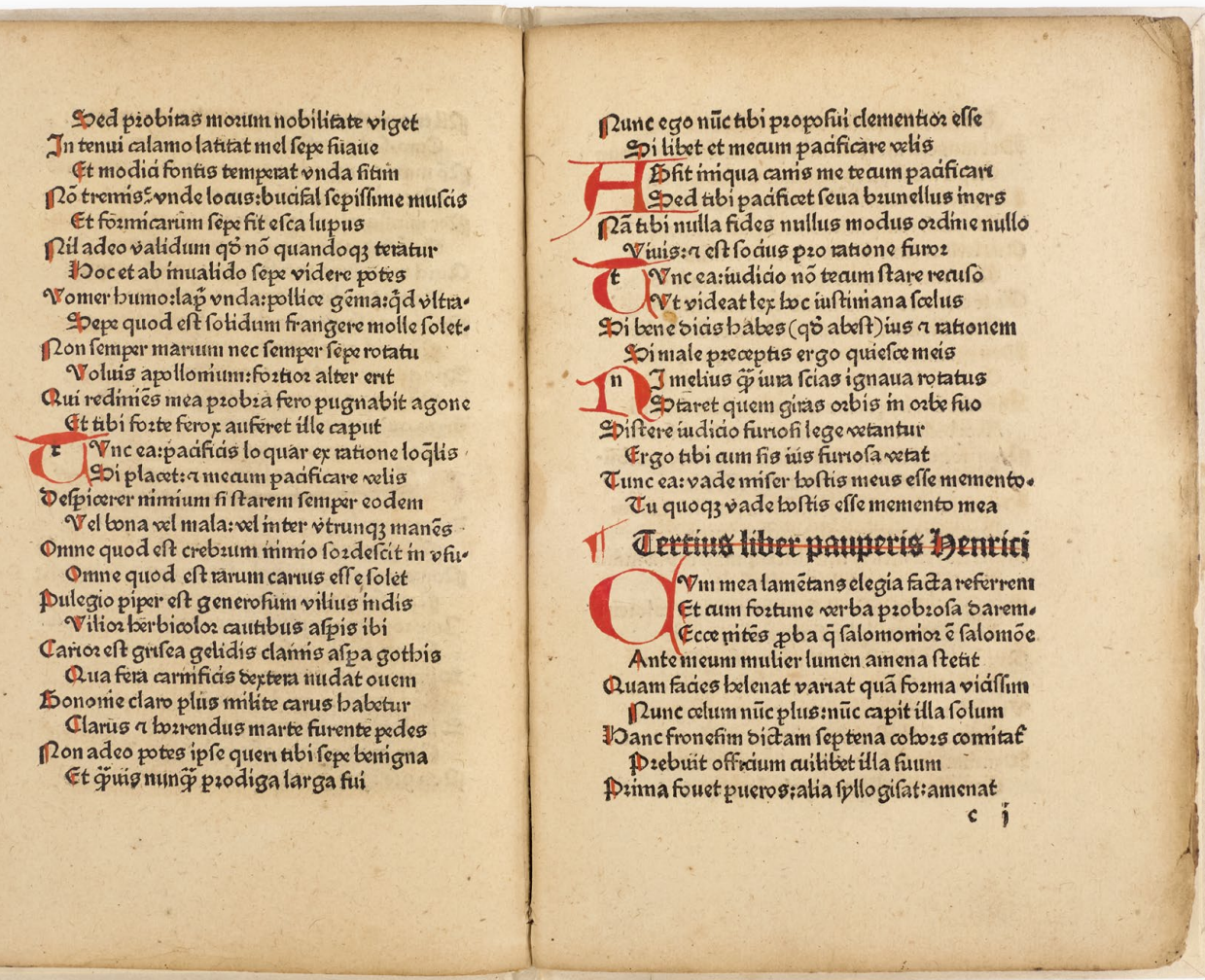


Misfortunes and Consolation – Read by Dante and Boccaccio

13. ENRICO of Septimello. Liber elegiarum ... de miserorum atque desolatorum philosophica saluberrima consolatione continens quattuor libros partiales &c. [(Colophon:) Cologne, Retro minores (Martin von Werden?), 31 July 1497.]

4to, ff. [20]; a⁶ b⁴ c⁶ d⁴; gothic letter, initials supplied in red with red paraps and initial strokes; some light soiling, but a very good, wide-margined copy, outer and lower edges untrimmed; modern boards reusing a rubricated leaf (H6) from the *Schatzbehalter* (Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 8 November 1491; Goff S306); a few quire signatures and occasional markings supplied in early manuscript, ink inventory number of Hanns-Theo Schmitz-Otto to rear pastedown. **£4000**

A very rare incunable edition of this poetical lament on the vicissitudes of Fortune, in the manner of Boethius, written by a poet singled out by Boccaccio as a leading light of the twelfth-century literary Renaissance. First printed in Utrecht in 1474, this is the fourth or fifth edition; all the other incunable editions are recorded in just one to four copies.



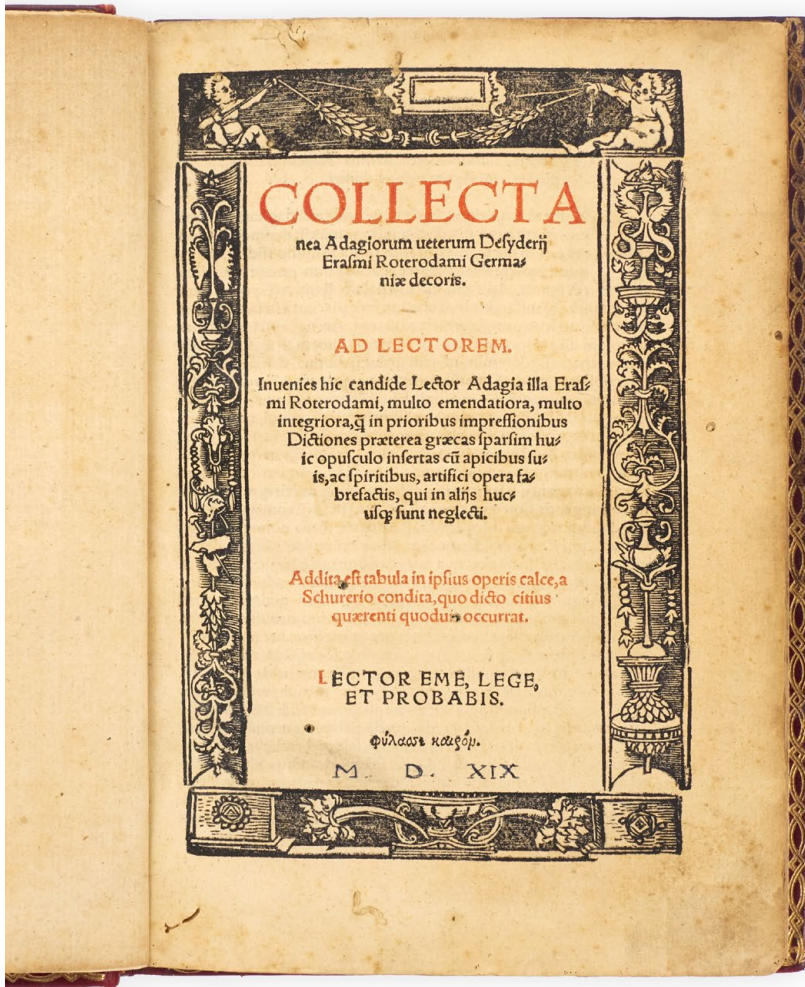
‘Enrico of Settimello, a Florentine cleric, had studied at Bologna, probably in the early 1180s. Glosses to the text report that he had been employed by the bishops of Florence and Volterra because of his talent for *ars dictaminis*, a subject that he doubtless studied in Bologna. The bishop of Volterra is said to have bestowed on him the rich benefice of Calenzano as a reward for his services. However, Enrico’s poem tells us that, once having enjoyed great honor and financial ease, he had lost all and had been reduced to ruin. Of the four books in regular Latin elegiac verse, the first two, containing a lament on his evil fortune and an altercation between himself and Fortune, are the most inspired’ (Witt, p. 440).

The themes in the verses echo the exile poems of Ovid, and indeed the author draws far more on classical than on Christian writers. His main influences, however, were the French poets connected with the twelfth-century poetic Renaissance, such as Walter of Châtillon, Alain of Lille, and Walter Map. Enrico’s poetry was widely circulated in medieval times, influencing writers such as Dante and Boccaccio.

This is the first book to be issued by Cologne’s Retro minores printshop, known by the address given in the colophons behind the Franciscan Minorite convent. It was active from 1497 to 1504 and may have been connected with Heinrich Quentell; it is also associated with the printer Martin von Werden, who continued the printing under his own name from 1504, though from a different address.

ISTC lists just one copy in the US (Harvard) and none in the UK. This is the only copy we have traced at auction (Sotheby’s, 17–18 June 1968, bought by Breslauer).

HC 8431*; GW 12262; Goff H49; BSB-Ink H-94; ISTC ih00049000. See Witt, *The Two Latin Cultures and the Foundation of Renaissance Humanism in Medieval Italy* (2021).



Collating Erasmus with Baptista Mantuanus

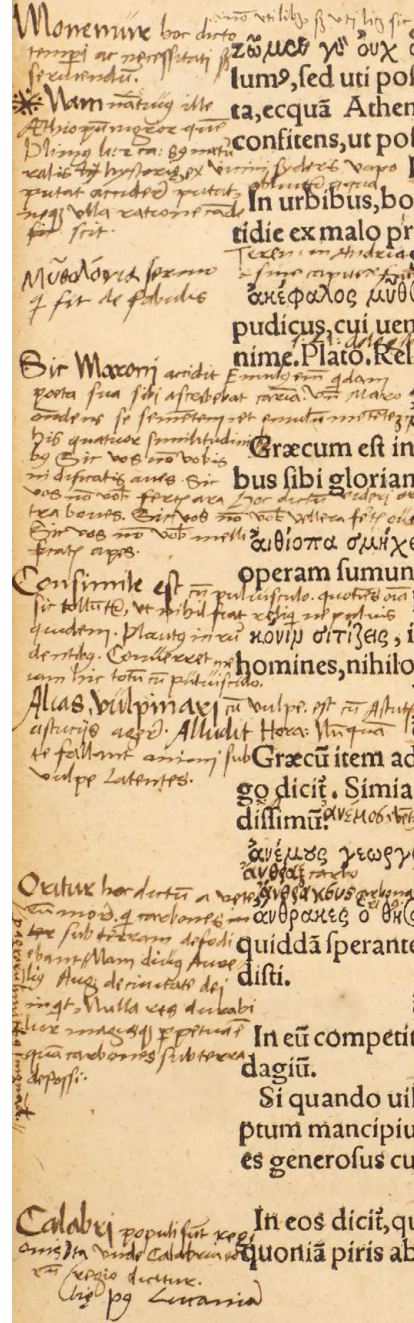
14. ERASMUS, Desiderius. Collectanea adagiorum. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Matthias Schürer, 1519.]

4to in 8s, ff. [4], LI, LIV–LVII, [7], [1 (blank)]; ff. LII and LIII supplied in facsimile; title printed in red and black within a woodcut border; some unobtrusive wormholes, slight thumbing to a few leaves, occasional light spots or stains,, else a good copy; bound in modern red roan, front board lettered in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt; light rubbing at extremities; **intensely annotated throughout**, first and to a much lesser extent by a contemporary hand in red ink, which also underlines portions of the text and adds paragraph markers in places, then, very copiously, by a slightly later hand in brown ink; modern date of printing to the title-page in dark blue ink. **£5850**

Intensely annotated copy of a lifetime edition of Erasmus’ repository of Greek and Latin proverbs. The first version of the *Adagia*, containing about eight hundred maxims, had been published in 1500. Erasmus continued to add to his thesaurus for over thirty years, the success of this enterprise evident from the proliferation of editions, abridgements and translations.

‘The aim of the *Adages* was to recapture, in this handy portmanteau form, the outlook and way of life of the classical world through its customs, legends, and social institutions, and to put within reach of a modern public the accumulated wisdom of the past’ (Mynors, 1982).

The extensive annotations in this copy afford us an insight into some specific sixteenth-century readers’ minds, modi operandi, and concerns. The underlining and notes often refer to the portions of text printed in Greek, pointing to academic readers. A consistent and clear preference is then afforded to Latin classics such as Terence, Juvenal, Martial, Plautus, and Horace. Observations regarding style, or transcriptions of elegant turns of phrase are notably absent.



A Super Sermoniser

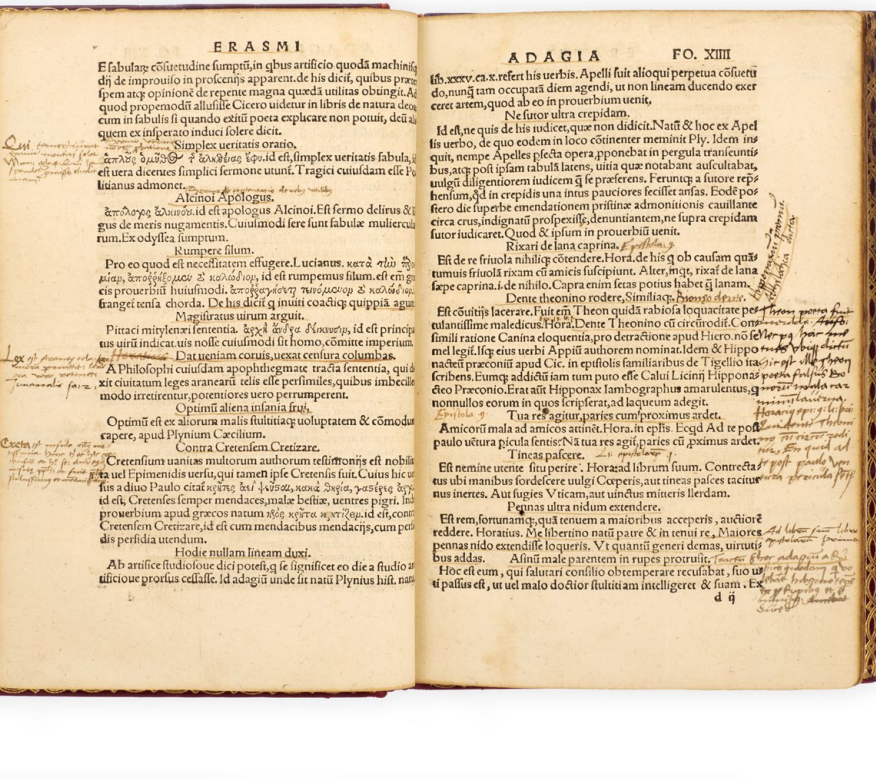
15. FERRER, Vincent, *Saint*. Sermones ... de tempore pars hiemalis [- de tempore pars estivalis; - de sanctis]. *Strasbourg, [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], 1493 [- 20 December 1493; - 31 January 1494].*

Three parts in one volume, folio, ff. [209], [256], [135]; [π]⁹ a-b⁸ c-q^{6/8} r-z⁶ A-F⁶ G⁸, ²[π]⁸ aa-bb⁸ cc-vv^{6/8} xx-yy⁶ zz⁸ AA-NN⁶ OO⁸, ²a-g^{6/8} 2h-t⁶ 2v⁷ (without blanks [π]1 and ²v8, HH3.4 supplied in contemporary manuscript); tables bound at front of each section; gothic letter, initials, initial strokes, underlining and paraps supplied in red ink (those on kk1 also in blue), first initial with elaborate penwork decoration, some initials and paraps with traces of silver; inscription excised from head of first leaf with paper repairs to head and foot, first few leaves slightly dampstained at head, small section of foredge of G2 excised, some damage to head of final part with occasional loss of paper affecting some headlines, a few small marginal wormholes, final two leaves repaired at foot, otherwise a good, wide-margined copy; bound in late eighteenth-century German mottled calf-backed boards with speckled paper sides, spine lettered in gilt, edges speckled red; binding somewhat rubbed and scraped, corners bumped, joints rubbed and cracked, small paper shelflabel at foot of front board; bookplate of John Vertue to front pastedown.

£4500

A substantial volume of sermons by the prolific sermoniser St Vincent Ferrer (Vicente Ferrer, 1350–1419), a Dominican from Valencia who travelled widely across Europe to preach the word of God. In particular he preached to the Jews of Castile, in line with the anti-Jewish sentiment of the Antipope Benedict XIII, to whom he acted as confessor; many of Vincent Ferrer's numerous 'converts' were motivated by fear or financial concerns rather than religious conviction, and many soon reverted to their original faith.

His sermons could be long – sometimes lasting up to six hours – and dramatic, making full use of the pulpit as a theatrical domain. He preached predominantly in his native Catalan, with his words being noted down by scribes as he spoke, and he used his sermons to address problems of society as well as theology. 'He was steeped in theology, fully aware of popular sermons' limits, in subject and ideology, and became one of the most famous preachers of his time through his original and fearsome message, and his zeal to communicate. Thus he became a social agent whose efforts make him a prime medieval example of social, moral, and cultural "communication"' (Losada, pp. 207–8).

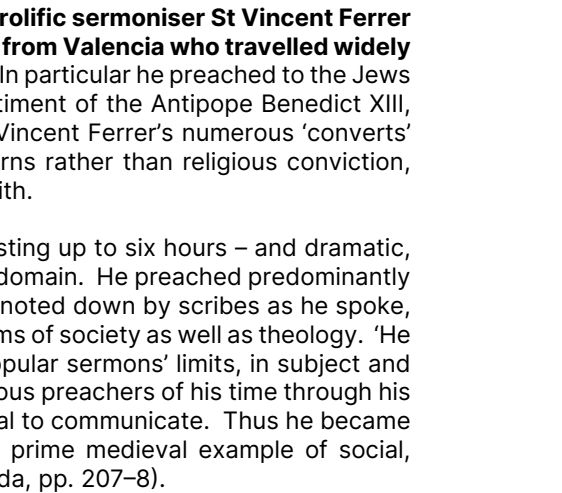
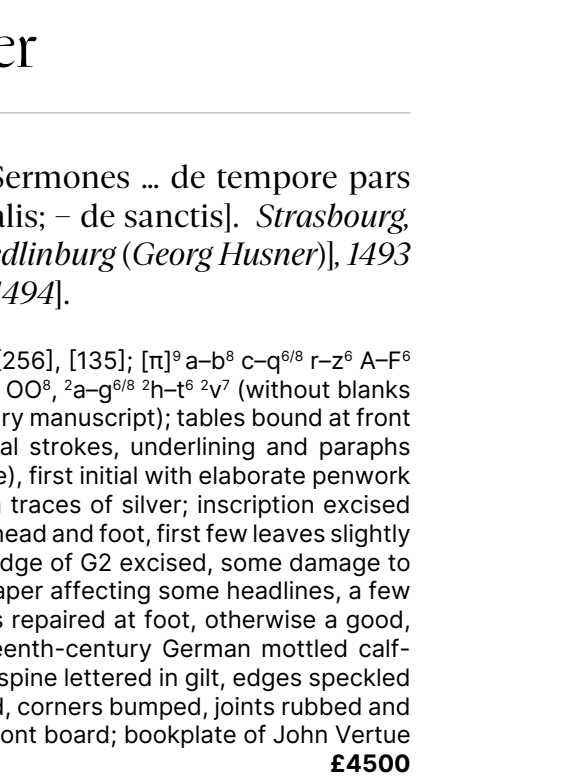
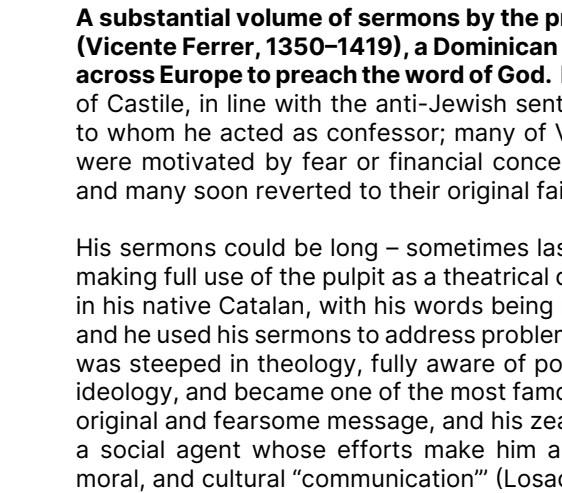
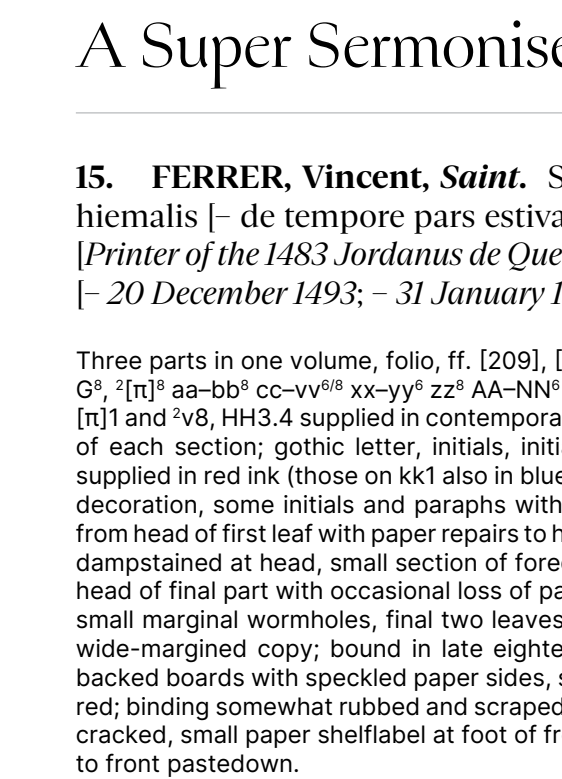
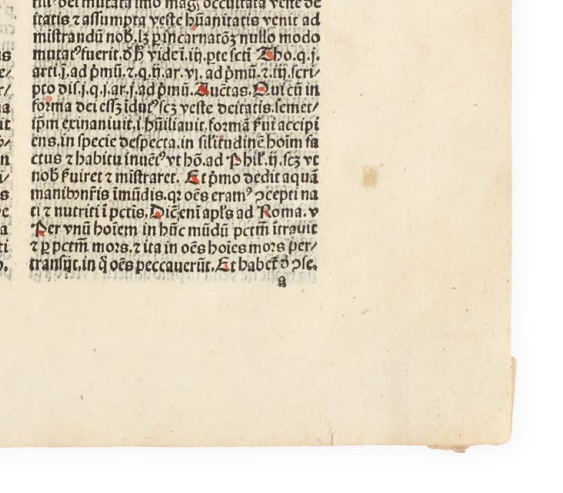
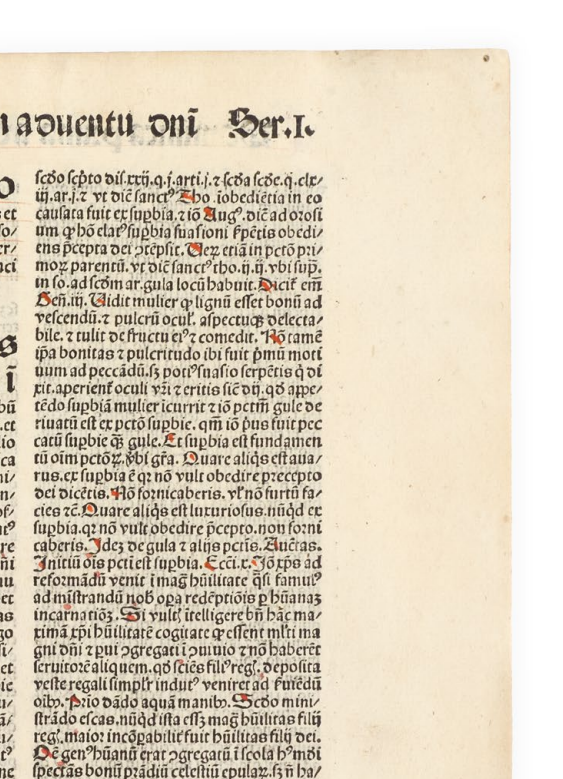
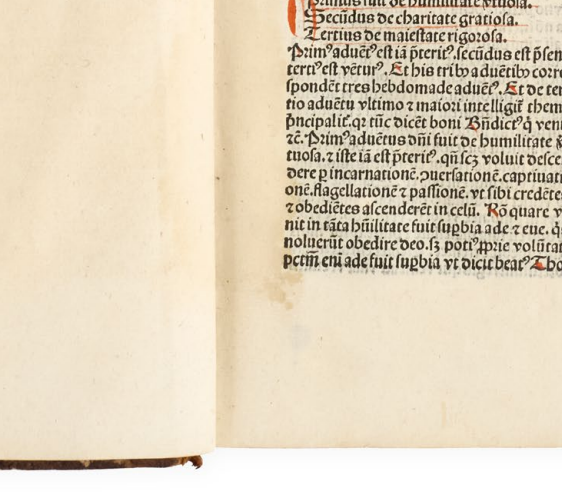
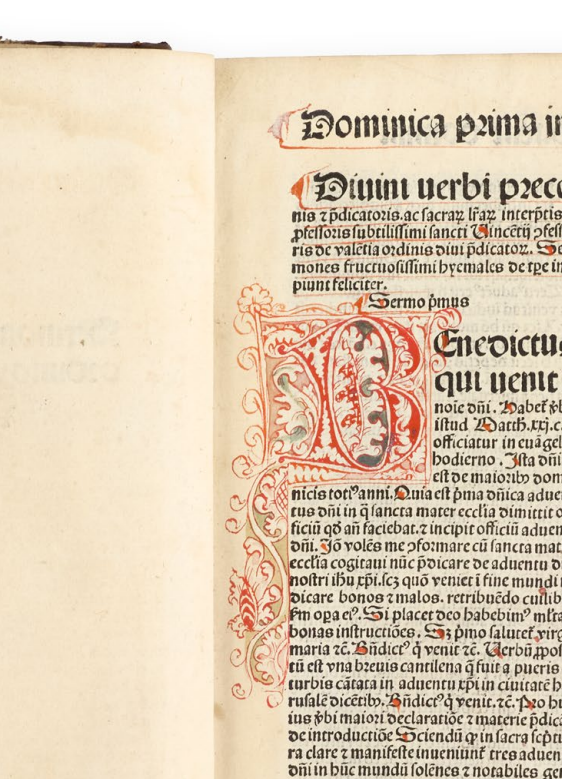
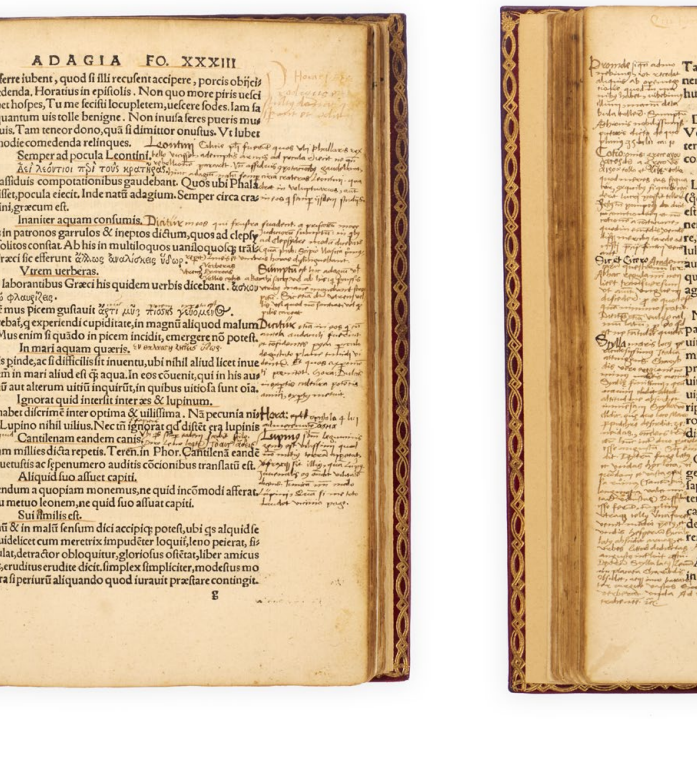


More singularly, many annotations in the more prolific hand in brown ink point to a systematic reading of the *Adagia* in parallel with Baptista Mantuanus's *Eclogues*. The reader either had Mantuanus's text to hand whilst annotating Erasmus, or was writing from memory. In 1496, in a letter to Henry of Bergen, Erasmus had summed up his appreciation of Mantuanus (Baptista Spagnuoli, a Carmelite who, in 1513, would become General of the Order) as a 'Christian Virgil', both endorsing and boosting the popularity which Mantuanus's writings, quickly adopted as standard texts in humanist schools, enjoyed in Renaissance Europe. While the lasting presence of the 'good old Mantuan' (Shakespeare, *Love's labour's lost*) in European Renaissance literature is fully acknowledged, an analysis of the uses of

the text by Renaissance readers as evidenced in this volume may further Renaissance scholars' understanding of its specific influence.

Matthias Schürer began printing the *Adagia* in this form in 1509, producing numerous editions which are seemingly reprints in the following decade. A handful of copies of these editions are held in US and UK institutions, however this 1519 edition appears to be recorded only at the British Library (UK) and Folger Shakespeare Library (US) besides copies in Continental Europe.

VD 16 E 1921. See Rummel, 'The Reception of Erasmus' Adages in Sixteenth-Century England' in *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Réforme*, vol. 18, no. 2 (1994), pp. 19–30.





The three parts were often bound separately, so copies are often incomplete; ISTC records eight copies in the US, of which only two or three copies may be complete. The surviving copies are particularly found in Germany, Austria, and Poland, indicating the market for this particular edition of his sermons.

Provenance:
John Vertue (1826–1900), appointed the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth in 1882.

HC 7009; BMC I 143 (part II only); GW 9841; Goff F136; BSB-Ink F-90; ISTC if00136000. See Losada, 'Powerful words: St Vincent Ferrer's preaching and the Jews in Medieval Castile', in *Spoken Word and social Practice: Orality in Europe (1400–1700)* (2015).



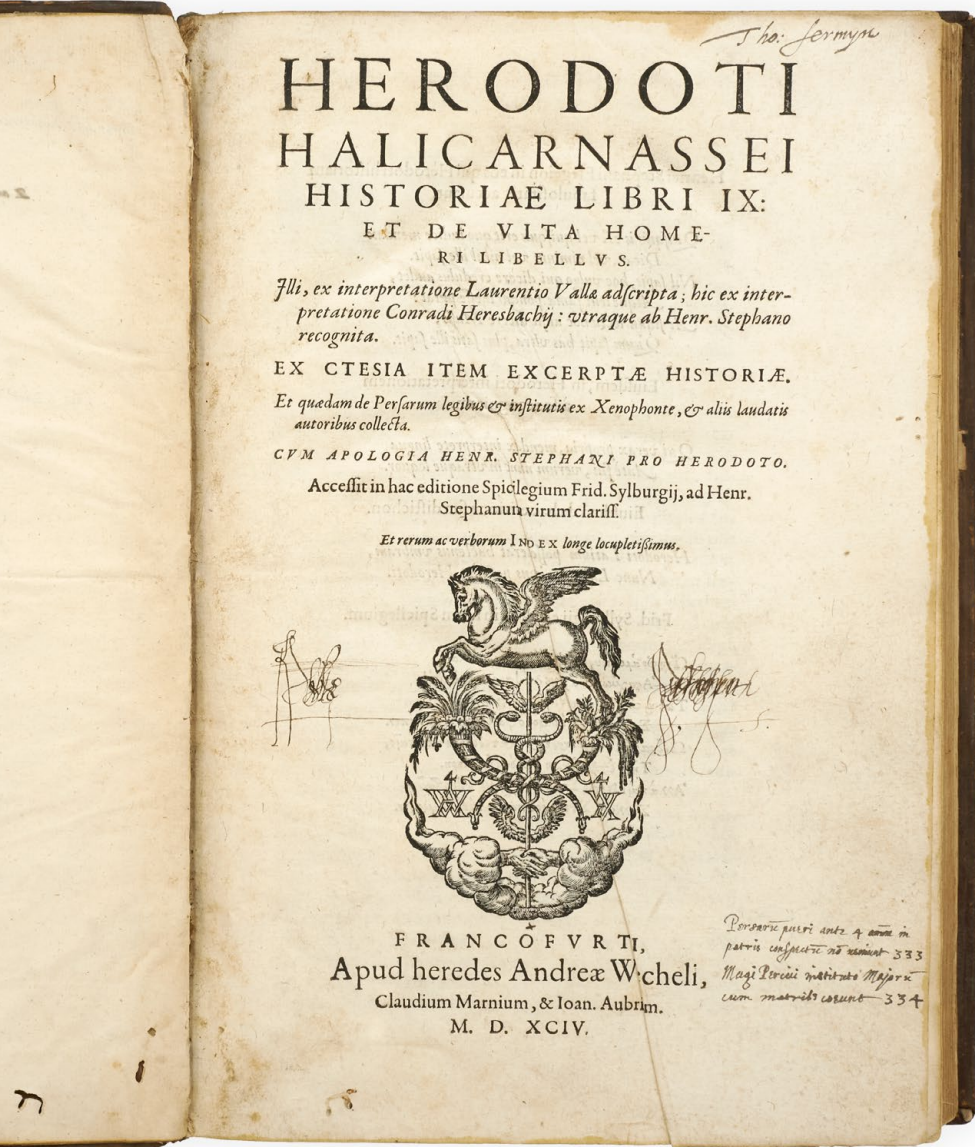
A Protestant Herodotus

16. HERODOTUS. *Historiae Libri IX: et de vita Homeri libellus.* Illi, ex interpretatione Laurentio Vallae adscripta; hic ex interpretatione Conradi Heresbachii: utraque ab Henr. Stephano recognita. Ex Ctesia item excerptae historiae ... *Frankfurt, Heirs of Andreas Wechel (Claude de Marne and Johann Aubry), 1594.*

Folio, pp. 44, 341, [1], [26 (index)]; woodcut publisher's device to title-page; small marginal wormtracks at front, some occasional browning else a good copy in contemporary English calf, traces of green silk ties, manuscript title to fore-edge; joints and edges dry and rubbed with a few skilful repairs, headcap lost; large gilt arms to covers of Sir Robert Jermyn (1539–1614), his ownership signature to title obscured in later pen, ownership signature of his son Thomas Jermyn, scattered marginal markings throughout, indexical annotations to front endpapers and marginal notes up to c. p. 50. **£1500**

Freidrich Sylberg's edition of Herodotus in the Latin translation by Lorenzo Valla, based on the text published by Estienne in 1566, along with extracts from the Greek physician Ctesias's *Persika*, a history of Persia, and *Indika*, the first book to be devoted entirely to India, Estienne's *Apologia pro Herodoto*, defending Herodotus' reliability as an ethnographer and historian against his detractors, and the pseudo-Herodotean *Life of Homer*. Sylberg had moved to Frankfurt as an editor for Wechel in 1583 and his Herodotus was first published there in 1584, in octavo. Wechel's heirs issued a 16mo in the same year as this folio.





The unprecedented scale and comprehensiveness of Herodotus's *Histories* of the struggle between Greece and Asia from the time of Croesus to Xerxes' retreat from Greece in 478 BC prompted Cicero to call him the 'father of history', and his narrative, written in a simple and graceful style, still makes engrossing reading. During the Reformation Herodotus was frequently co-opted as a proto-Christian historian – Estienne's *Apologia* attempted 'to demonstrate that Herodotus was himself pious in a manner that cohered with Christian conceptions of god, morality, predestination, and divine providence' (Ellis, 'Herodotus magister vitae, or: Herodotus and God in the Protestant reformation', in *Histos* suppl. 4, 2015) – which would have endeared him to readers like the Jermyns.

Provenance:

1. Sir Robert Jermyn (1539–1614), of Rushbrooke in Suffolk, was an uncompromising puritan who had played host to Elizabeth I on her tour of Suffolk in 1578. Removed from the judicial bench in 1583 for his religious views, he served several times as an MP. In 1595 he endowed the church of St James, Bury St Edmund's, with thirteen works by Calvin, all bound as here with his arms (see British Armorial Bindings database); he also left bequests to Trinity, St John's, and Emmanuel, Cambridge. He had been indefatigable in support of the 'protestant crusade' against the Spanish in the Netherlands, where his son:
2. Sir Thomas Jermyn (1573–1645), fought under Essex in the 1590s; he was later a prominent courtier to James I, member of the Privy Council from 1630, and Comptroller to the household of Charles I in 1639–1641.
3. More recently in the collection of the Dowager Lady St Oswald (d. 2023), of Nostell Priory (West Yorkshire).

Adams H 407; USTC 662241; VD16 H 2517.

The Syston Park Copy

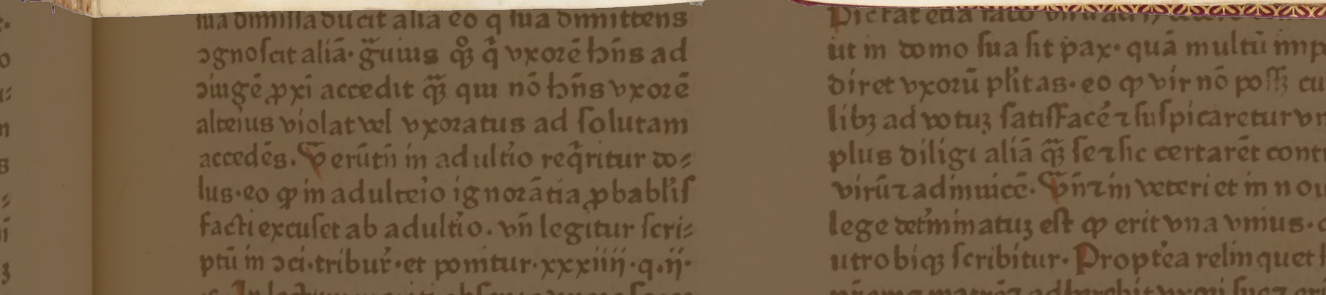
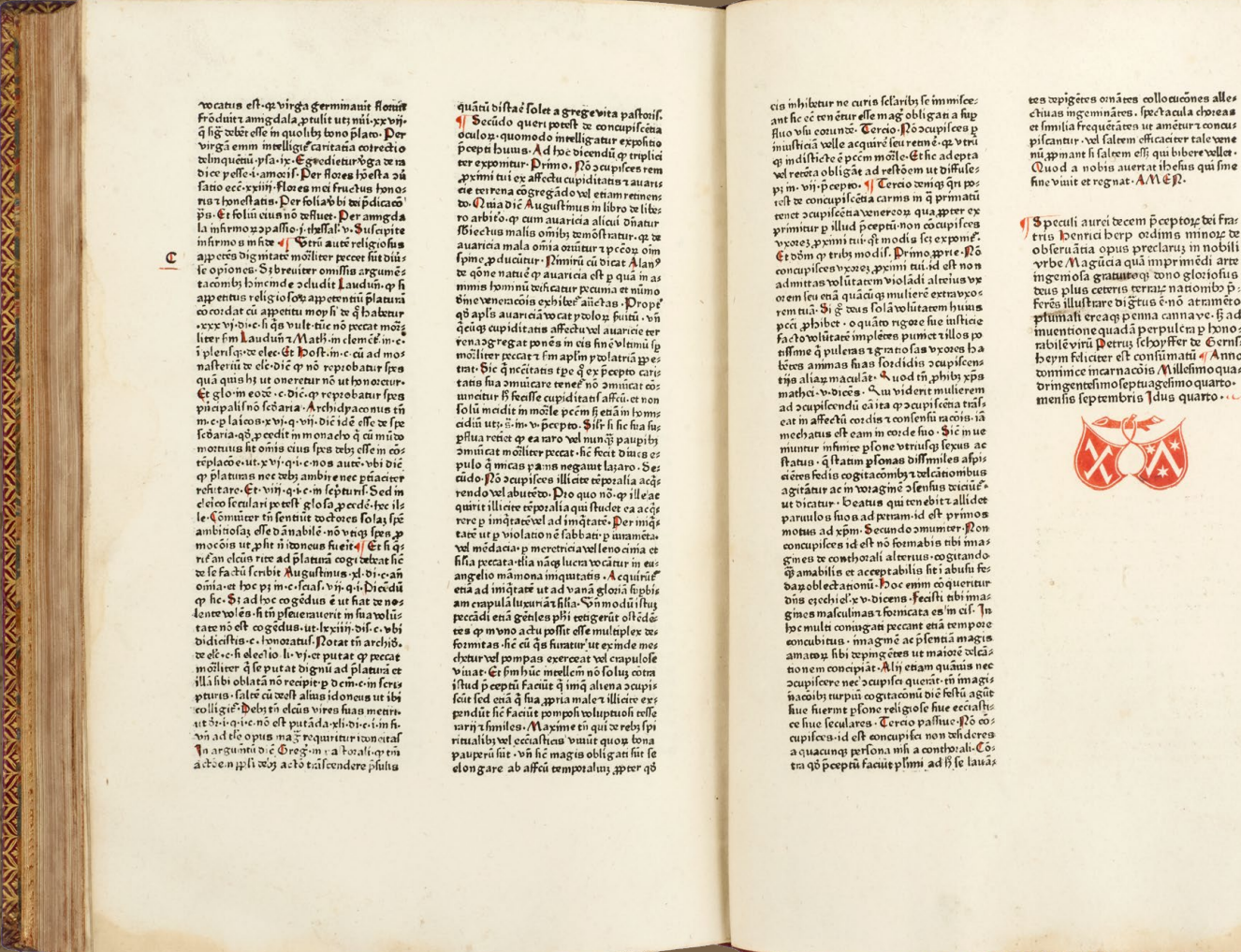
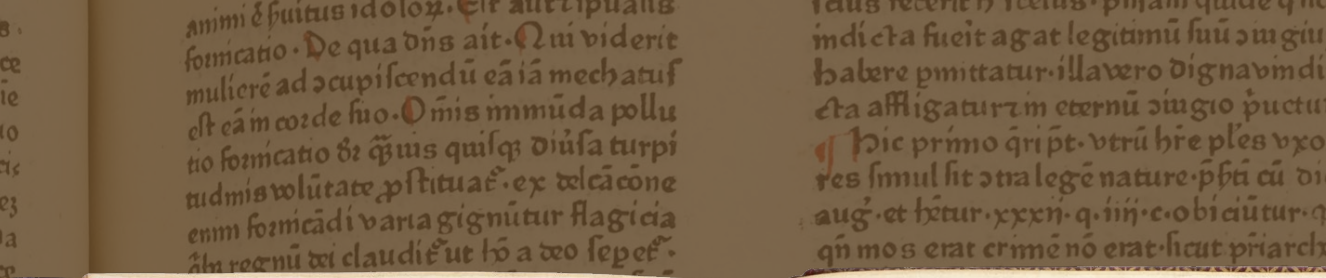
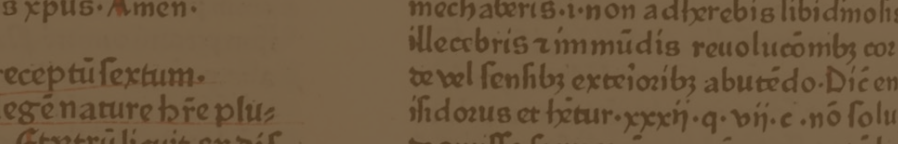
17. HERP, Hendrik. Speculum aureum decem praeceptorum Dei. [(Colophon:) Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 10 September 1474.]

Two vols, folio, ff. [407] (of 408); [a¹² b–k¹⁰ l⁸ m⁴ n–q¹⁰ r⁴ s–x¹⁰ y⁷ z¹⁰ A–C¹⁰ D⁶ E–N¹⁰ O⁶ P⁵ Q–T¹⁰ V–X⁸] (with final blank [X8] but without preliminary blank [a1]); printed in gothic letter in two columns, incipit printed in red, woodcut printer's device in red below colophon, printshop rubrication comprising larger initials supplied in red and heightened with silver, a few with penwork decoration, red initial-strokes, paraphs, and underlining, final blank leaf (partially laid down) with large red ink rosette on verso, manuscript quiring and catchwords largely trimmed; light dampstain to outer margin of [a6–7], very occasional marginal marks or smudges, neat marginal repairs to [m4] and [P1], but a magnificent copy; eighteenth-century French red morocco by Luc-Antoine Boyet (attributed in the Syston Park catalogue, see below), spines richly gilt in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, blue ribbon place-markers, traces of index tabs, offsetting from former quire guards of manuscript waste (of which some in Hebrew); spines sunned, extremities a little rubbed; contemporary or early annotations in red and brown inks to c. 6 pp. and a few scattered reading marks, seventeenth-century ink ownership inscription 'Fratrum Augustinensium Spirae' to upper margin of [a2], eighteenth-century note in French on verso of flyleaf, engraved armorial bookplate and monogram booklabel of Sir John Hayford Thorold to front pastedown, with his pencil notes (see below), later manuscript shelf label to front boards. **£24,000**

First edition of this collection of sermons based on the Ten Commandments, devised for both confessors and preachers, printed by Peter Schoeffer, Gutenberg's assistant and, after Gutenberg himself, 'the most influential individual in the early history of the printed word' (White, p. xi).

Hendrik Herp (or Herpf, also Henricus de Herp, 1410–1477) was a Dutch Franciscan and mystic, and a rector of the Brothers of the Common Life at Delft and later at Gouda: during his rectorship he 'set up and encouraged the work most characteristic of the Brethren: book production. Books at Gouda were copied, illuminated, and bound, and Herp himself took part in collation' (Ford, p. 229). This is his only work to be printed in his lifetime; a second edition was issued in 1481. Though not explicitly mystical *per se*, the sermons 'form the basis of Herp's mystical theology. Obedience to the ten commandments is





fundamental to progressing towards spiritual perfection. Servitude to God, obedience to His law, and rejection of vice all constitute the “active” life’ (*ibid.*, p. 231). The printer, Peter Schoeffer (c. 1425–1502/1503), began his career as an apprentice in Gutenberg’s workshop; he states in the colophon that the book was produced by the ingenious art of printing and with no ink, quill, or pen (‘imprimendi arte ingeniosa ... non atramento plumali ereaque penna cannave’).

‘Schoeffer was the only printer whose work spanned the entire infancy of printing, from the invention of the art to the beginning of the new century ... [His] career as a printer was distinguished by many firsts. In addition to participating in the printing of the Gutenberg Bible, he and Johann Fust printed a Psalter in 1457 that was the first book imprinted with its date of publication, the first book printed throughout in multiple colors, the first with decorative initials, and the first with a colophon identifying its makers. Fust and Schoeffer later printed the first book written by a post-biblical author, the first books with a publisher’s trademark, the first dated Bibles, the first books with a printed title page, the first books set in a smaller font designed for private study, the first law books, the first book written by a living author, and what is perhaps the first printed Classical text, which included the first Greek type. Schoeffer also has been credited with the artistic and technical expertise that made Fust’s commercial success possible ... Throughout, Schoeffer’s work set standards for beauty and excellence that would profoundly influence the history of the printed word’ (White, p. xi).

Provenance:

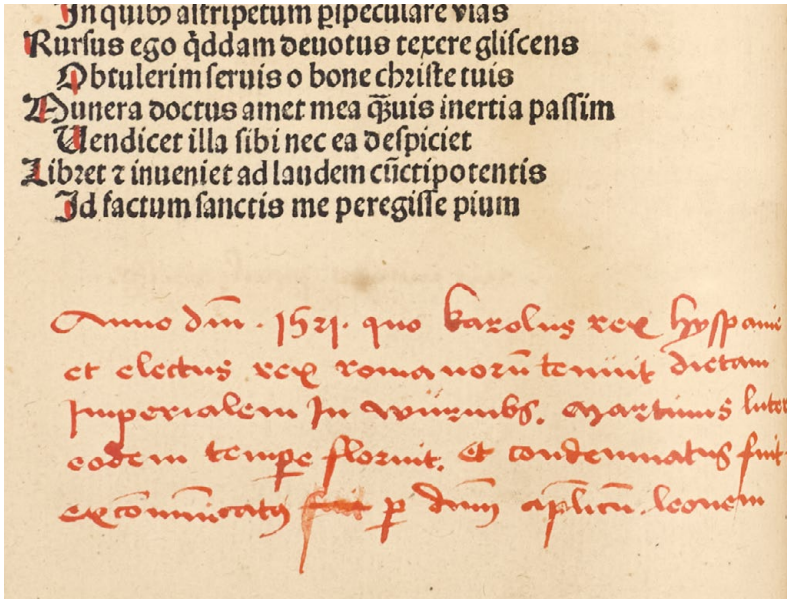
- Seventeenth-century inscription of the Augustinians of Speyer at head of first leaf of vol. I.
- Eighteenth-century French bibliographical notes to flyleaf stating that the copy at the Gaignat sale of 1769 (lot 341) sold for 90 francs.
- Bought from Longman by Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773–1831), with his pencil notes to flyleaf, monogrammed bookplate, and Syston Park bookplate. The library at Syston Park, formed by Sir John Hayford Thorold and his father, Sir John Thorold (1734–1815) was notable for its extraordinary collection of incunabula, Aldines, and Greek and Latin classics, including many on vellum; when dispersed in 1884, both the Gutenberg Bible and the 1462 Fust–Schoeffer Psalter on vellum were bought by Quaritch.
- The Syston Park sale, Sotheby’s, 12–20 December 1884, lot 915, £10 10s to Quaritch.

HC 8523*; BMC I 30; GW 12226; Goff H39; BSB-Ink H-218; Bod-Inc H-019; ISTC ih00039000; see Ford, *Christ, Plato, Hermes Trismegistus* 1.2 (1990), and White, *Peter Schoeffer, Printer of Mainz: A Quincentenary Exhibition at Bridwell Library* (2003).



Incipit Speculū aureū decē p̄cepto-
rū dei fratris Henrici herp ordiis mī-
norū de obseruātia p̄ modū sermonū
ad instructōez tam ofessorū q̄ p̄dia-
catorū. Et p̄mo de multiplicitate vici-
ueritate legum. Sermo primus
¶ Inuenio aliam legem in membris meis
repugnantē legi mētis mee ⁊ captiuum
me ducentē in legem peccati. Roman. viij.
¶ Ad euidētiā thēmatici q̄ri p̄t. Vtrū lex
sit aliquid racōis p̄p̄m cū nichil qd est
rōnis ē in mēbris n̄ris eo q̄ rō nō v̄titur
organo corpali. Ad s̄ r̄ndet doctoz sc̄is
p̄ma sc̄o. q̄ lxxx. x. q̄ lex ē quedā reglā
et mēsurā actū p̄ quā m̄ducit aliq̄s ad
agendū vel ab agēdo retrahit. Dicitur
enī lex a ligāto q̄ ligat ad agēdū. Res-
gula autē mēsurā hūanorū actū est na-
tio q̄ est primū p̄ncipiū hūanorū actū.
q̄ rōnis est ad finē ordinare qui est p̄-
mū p̄ncipiū in agēdis s̄m p̄m. In vno
q̄ autē ḡne id qd est p̄ncipiū est mensu-
ra ⁊ regula illius ḡnis. sic v̄ritas in ḡne
numeri. p̄mus motus i ḡne motū. Ex
quo relinquitur q̄ lex sit aliquid p̄tines-
ad rōem. Vtrū lex q̄ est quedā regu-
la et mēsurā dupl̄r d̄r esse in aliq̄. Primo
sicut in mensurate ⁊ regulare. et q̄ hoc ē
p̄p̄riū rōnis ideo p̄ hūc modū lex est in
sola rōne. Sēdo mō sic in reglato ⁊ men-
surato. et sic lex est in om̄ibz q̄ inclīnātur
ad aliq̄ ex aliq̄ lege. ita q̄ q̄libz inclīna-
tio p̄uenies ex aliq̄ lege p̄t dici lex. non
essētiāl̄t̄ s̄ q̄ p̄ncipal̄t̄. et s̄ mō in
clīnato mēbroz ad concupiscendū lex mē-
broz d̄r. d̄r q̄ ait apl̄s. Inuenio aliā les-
gem. ¶ Lex igit̄ est quedā ordinacō ma-
cōis de h̄is q̄ spectāt ad bonū d̄ie pro-
mulgata ab eo q̄ curā cōmūtatis h̄z. Et
est multiplex. Primo nāq̄ ē quedā lex
q̄ d̄r eterna. qd̄ sic p̄batur. q̄ manifestū
est q̄ mūdus p̄uidēna d̄ma regit̄. et to-
ta cōmūtās vniū rōne diuina gub̄nat̄.
et ideo ip̄a gub̄natio regit̄ in deo q̄ in p̄-
cipe vniūitatis existēs h̄z rōem legi. Et
q̄ d̄ma rō nichil d̄cipit ex tpe. s̄ d̄ceptū
eternū h̄z ut d̄r p̄. viij. inde ē q̄ h̄mōi
legē oport̄ dicē eternā. Qd̄ si obicitur.
p̄mulgacō est de rōne legis q̄ nō potuit

esse ab etno. q̄ nō erat a
mulgare. Dicedū q̄ lex
sc̄pto p̄mulgacōez h̄z et
p̄mulgacōez. q̄ vbi diuina
scriptura libri vite ē et̄na. l̄z
suscipietis vel audiētis
ga cō eterna. Et hec lex et̄na
q̄ rō d̄me sapiētie s̄m q̄
actū ⁊ motū. q̄ h̄c de
tiā d̄ico ē vniūitatis natu-
tur sicut artifex ad arifica-
gub̄natoz oim actū ⁊ mo-
mūt̄ in singlis naturis.
Vtrū lex eterna sit om̄ibz
re vid̄. Aug. li. de lib. ar.
notio nob̄ m̄p̄ssa est. Ad
Tho. p̄a sc̄o. q̄ xij. q̄ ali-
cognoici p̄t. vno mō in sei-
suo effectū in quo repit̄ ali-
sic nō vidēs solē in sua s̄ba
in sua irradiacone. Sic ḡne
eterna nullus cōgnosce p̄t
est. nisi solū b̄ qui deū p̄ el-
om̄is creatura rōnalis ip̄a
aliquā eius irradiacone
mmorē. Om̄is enī cōgnō-
dā ordiacone vel p̄ncipal̄t̄
veritas in cōmutabilis ut
vera religio. veritatē oēs
cūt ad minus quātū ad p̄-
gis nāl̄is. in aliis vero quā-
minus p̄cipiāt de cōtione
hoc plus vel minus cōgnos-
Et ex hac lege eterna om̄i-
qd̄ sic p̄z. q̄ in om̄ibz gub̄n-
mus q̄ rō gub̄nacōis a p̄m
in sc̄o d̄nuat̄. sicut racō r-
da in ciuitate d̄nuatur a r-
in inferiores administratoz
alibz rō artificialiū actū ⁊
chirectore ad inferiores ay-
opāt̄. Cū igit̄ lex eterna
nacōis in sup̄mo gub̄nā-
oēs rōnes gub̄nacōis q̄ s̄m
gub̄nantiū a lege eterna v-
uismodi aut rōnes sūt q̄cū-
p̄ter legē eternā. q̄ quātū p̄-
recta t̄m d̄nuatur a lege
vero lex d̄r nāl̄is vel m̄s nāl̄is

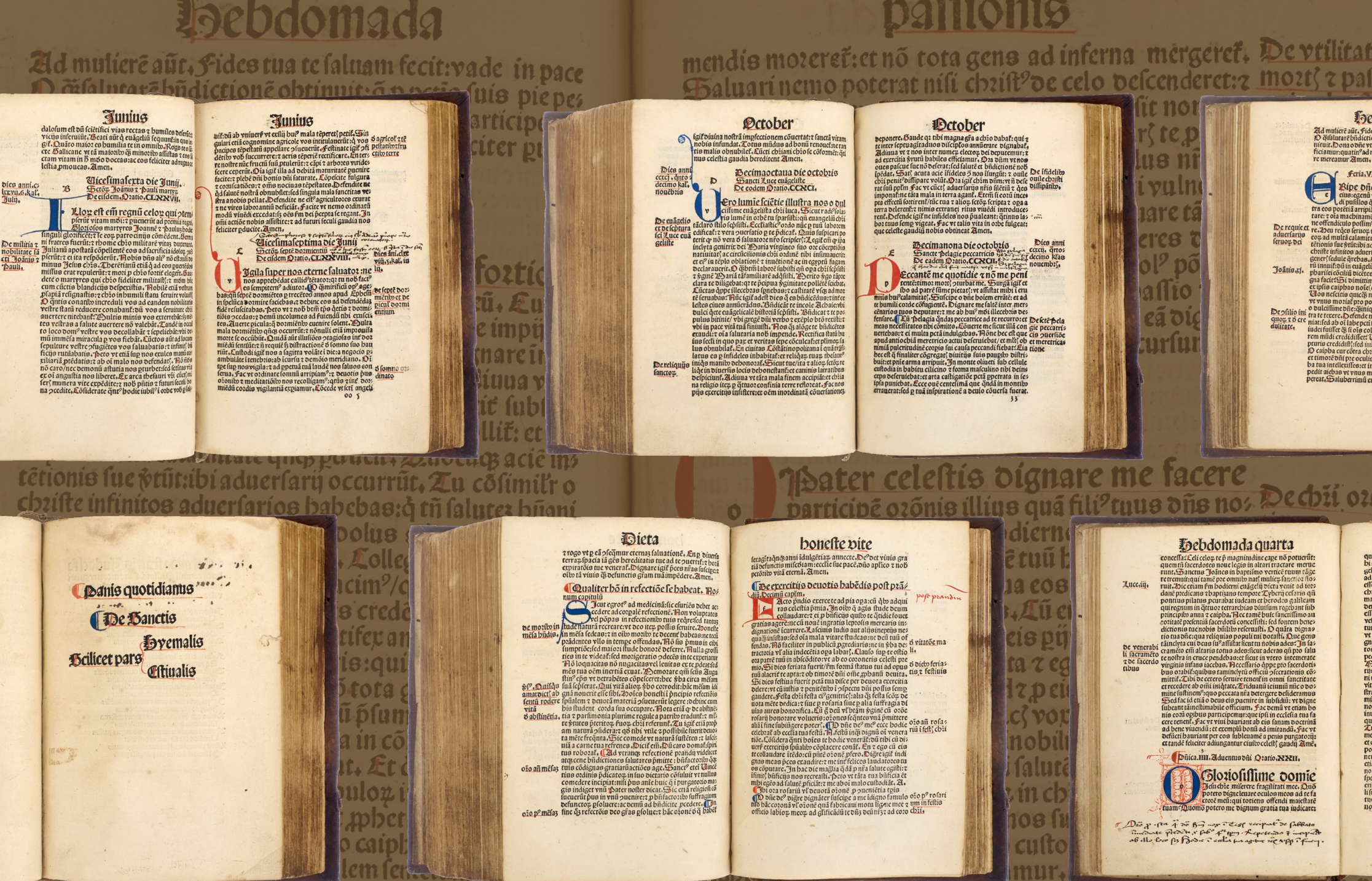
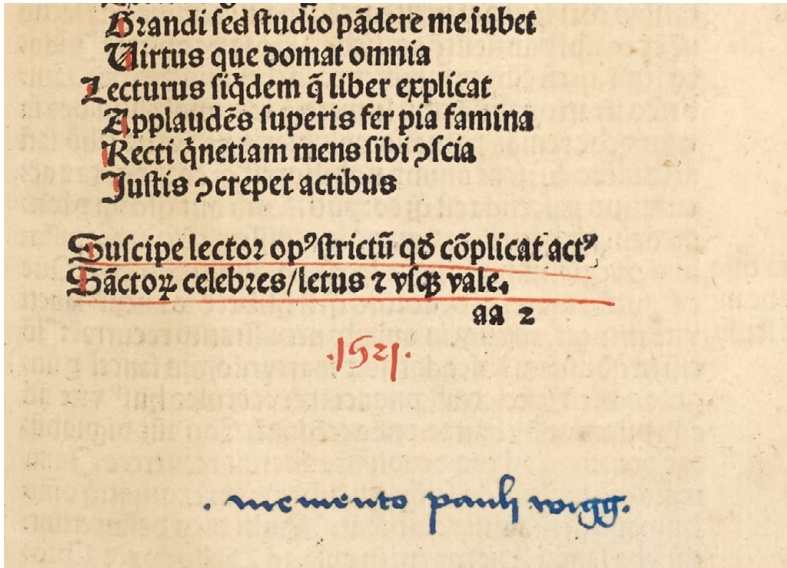


Rubricated at Tegernsee by Paulus Wigg With Contemporary Reference to Luther and the Diet of Worms

18. HIERONYMUS de Villa Vitis. Panis quotidianus de tempore [- de sanctis scilicet pars hyemalis estivalis]. Iste liber i[de]o sic dictus est q[ui]a[ut] cotidie p[er] totu[m] annu[m] [con]tinet speciale[m] oratione[m] cu[m] utilibus et eva[n]gelicis doctrinis insertis in q[ui]bus devotio et v[ir]tutu[m] dilectio faciliter hauriri poterit q[ui]a[ut] p[re]cipua dilige[n]tia o[mn]ia illa p[ro] salute viventiu[m] edita. [(Colophon:) Hagenau, Heinrich Gran for Johann Rynmann von Öhringen, 1509.]

Two parts in one vol., 4to, ff. I: [326], II: [304] (of 312, bound without first quire 2ⁿ containing the calendar); with blanks M8 and R8; **capitals supplied in alternating blue and red by Paulus Wigg, some with pen flourishing and infilling**, paragraph marks in blue and red, small capitals highlighted in red, underlining in red; some marginal wormholes at beginning of each part, occasional small marks, wormhole to outer margin of R8–aa5, D4.5 short at head, old marginal repair to E2, but overall a very good copy; **bound at Tegernsee in near-contemporary calf over bevelled wooden boards (see below)**, boards roll-tooled and stamped in blind to a panel design, later paper labels to spine, fore-edge tabs, sewn on 3 pairs of cords with single kettlebands, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum, several backfolds repaired before rubrication, quires numbered in arabic numerals at backfolds; a little rubbed and scuffed, spine worn with losses to spine ends and some splitting to joints, wanting metal corner- and centrepieces, clasps, and catches, minor worming to endpapers; inscriptions to first title '1521', and 'HR 1524 Vital[i]s no[m]in[e]', 'memento pauli wigg' (in blue ink) with the date 1521 to aa2' and LL6', a note signed by him 'fr[ater] paulus wigg' to Pp8', a few neat contemporary annotations in black and red ink in Wigg's hand, seventeenth-century inscription 'Mon[aste]rij Tegernsee' to first title, bookplate removed from front pastedown. **£5000**

First edition, bound and handsomely rubricated in 1521 at the Benedictine abbey of Tegernsee in Bavaria by the scribe Brother Paulus Wigg, whose notes refer to the Diet of Worms ('Würmbs'), Charles V, and the excommunication of Martin Luther by Pope Leo X.



The text, compiled by the Augustinian canon Hieronymus de Villa Vitis, of Rebdorf in Upper Bavaria, outlines prayers and readings for each day of the liturgical year – the ‘daily bread’ of the title. The pioneering and prolific Hagenau printer Heinrich Gran (d. c. 1527) primarily issued theological works – sermon collections, treatises on liturgy, pastoral theology, morality, and church history – and writings of the Church Fathers and medieval theologians. From 1497 he worked closely – as here – with the important Augsburg publisher-bookseller Johann Rynmann (d. 1522), ‘one of the most significant booksellers, perhaps the most significant, from the turn of the fifteenth century’ (*Deutsche Biographie, trans.*).

Provenance:

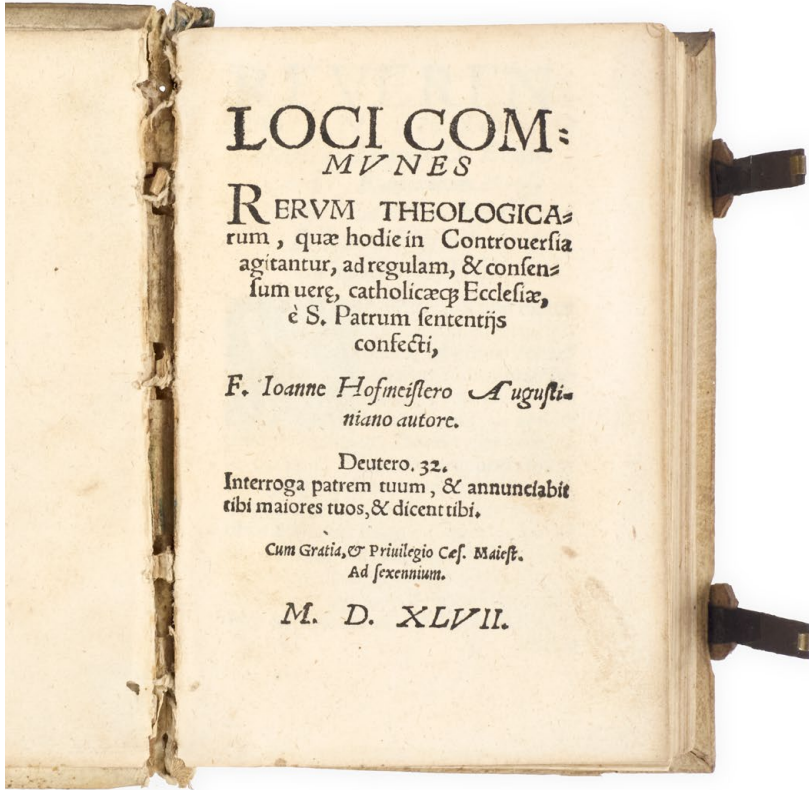
From the Benedictine abbey of Tegernsee in Bavaria. The handsome decorative initials are the work of Paulus Wigg, whose name appears in several places along with the date 1521, and who has added several annotations. The final blank has five lines of prognostics: if the weather is clear on St Paul’s day, then profit will be abundant; if it is cloudy, then animals will die; snow or rain promise costly times ahead; and wind means war; while if the sun shines on the feast of St Vincent, then there will be wine. A liturgical note describing local practice at Tegernsee appears on c3^v.

Remarkably, another copy of this same work (complete with the calendar to part II) at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich (Res/4 Asc. 466 m) was likewise bound at Tegernsee Abbey and rubricated by Paulus Wigg, bearing his name beneath the colophon and the date 1524. Several manuscripts by Wigg also survive, e.g. Beinecke MS 28 (a collection of prayers) and BSB Clm 19201 (a Psalter).

Binding:

The binding, with different decoration to the front and rear boards, was executed at Tegernsee Abbey. Several of the tools are identified on the Einbanddatenbank as belonging to Tegernsee, e.g. circular stamps with ‘IHS’ (s011177) and entwined heart-shaped flowers (s011175), and a rosette (s011178). The manuscript slips employed as spine liners have distinctive v-shaped ends, like those in the Munich copy, apparently a quirk of local practice. They are here taken from a near contemporary liturgical manuscript elegantly written in red and black.

Adams H547 (part II); USTC 682476; VD16 H 3478.



Adversary of Luther

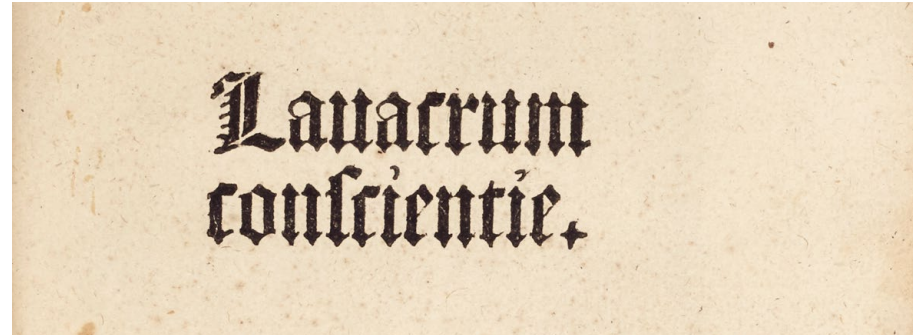
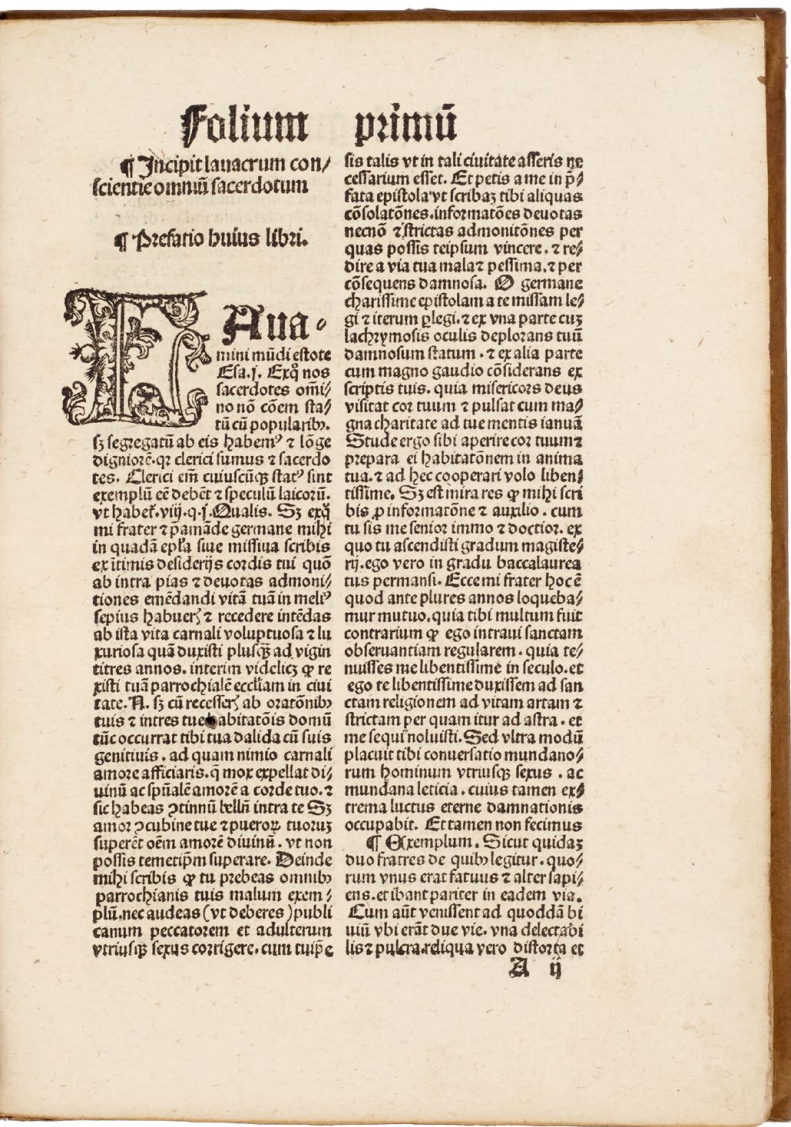
19. HOFFMEISTER, Johann. Loci communes rerum theologicarum, quæ hodie in controversia agitantur, ad regulam, et consensum veræ, catholicaeque ecclesiae, e S. Patrum sententiis confecti ... (*colophon:*) *Ingolstadt, Alexander Weissenhorn, 1547.*

8vo, ff. [8], 205, [2 (errata)]; woodcut initials; short closed tear to fore-edge of f. 204; a very good, clean copy in blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, three raised bands to spine with remains of old paper labels, two brass clasps and catches; diagonal cut to lower cover, some wear and small wormholes to joints, front hinge split. **£500**

First edition. In the dedication to the present work, Hoffmeister (1509–1547), one of Luther’s resolute adversaries, and Vicar General of the Augustinians in Germany, explains that there are people who wish, *bono fortasse zelo*, to find the truth for themselves and who hope that it may be possible from so many controversies to decide what is true and pious. ‘They are too self-confident and become entrapped in wretched errors; for this reason I think it often happens that deprived of correct instruction they lean, as one says, against a collapsing wall.’ Hoffmeister aims to provide the support they need and observes that by following the Holy Fathers men have evaded the chimaeras which beset them.

After the dedication there follows a short preface by Vincent of Lérins, a Frenchman, in a more robust and militant register, entitled ‘Against profane innovations’. Then Hoffmeister provides a *catalogus patrum* of some forty patristic authorities from whom he cites opinion, and throughout his text places in the margin the name of the authority on whom he is there relying. Virtually all his paragraphs have one or more references to patristic texts with chapter and page cited, taking points which may have been in dispute and setting out the Catholic position with support from the Fathers or sometimes from the decisions of a Council.

USTC 673368; VD16 H 4269. **Library Hub records a single copy, at the BL;** OCLC finds seven copies in the US.



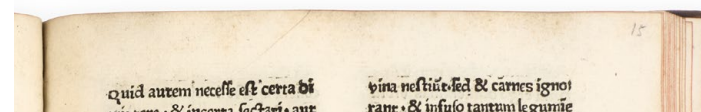
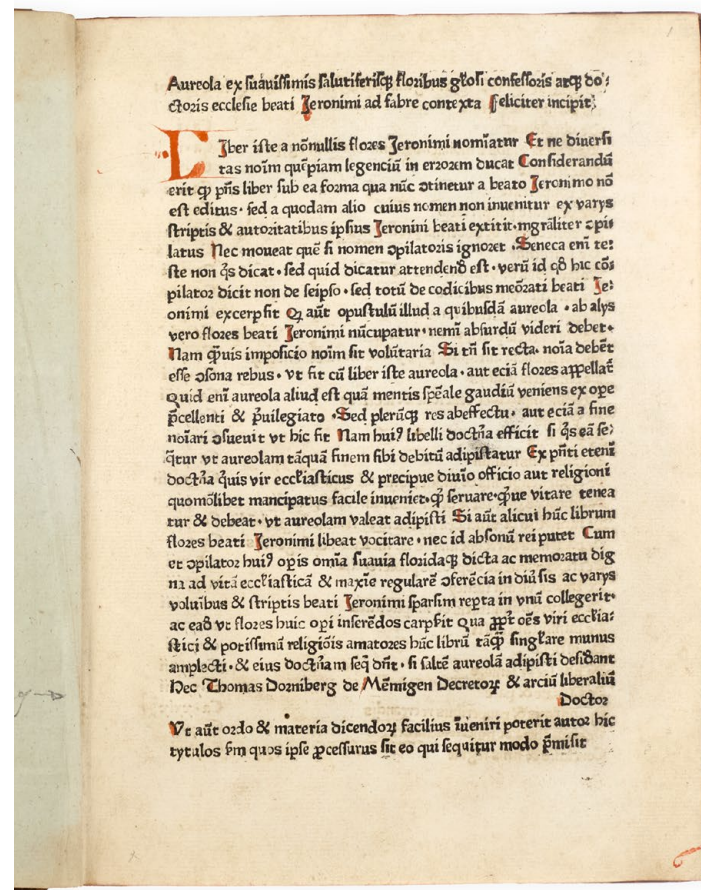
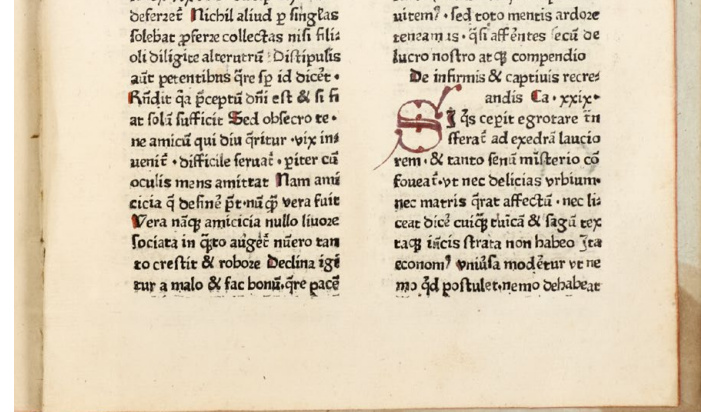
20. [JACOBUS de Gruytrode, (attributed)]. Lavacrum conscientie [omnium sacerdotum]. [(Colophon:) Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 1504.]

4to, ff. [i], 57, [1]; gothic letter in two columns, with a woodcut initial at beginning of text; occasional minor marginal dampstaining, wormhole in text sometimes resulting in loss of a letter (sense recoverable), but a very good copy in early nineteenth-century boards, red morocco lettering-piece on spine; slightly rubbed, upper joint cracked but firm; from the library of Robert Crewe-Milnes, first Marquess of Crewe (1858–1945), with bookplate. £750

Rare edition of this popular late medieval treatise widely ascribed to the Carthusian monk Jacobus de Gruytrode (c. 1400–1475).

Essentially a handbook for priests, with a significant devotional element, it was first published between 1487 and 1489. According to Theodor Petreius, *Bibliotheca Cartusiana* (Cologne, 1609), the actual author is Johannes Meskirchius (Messkirch, d. 1511), a monk at the charterhouse of Güterstein near Stuttgart (for Messkirch see R. Deigendesch, 'Bücher und ihre Schenker – Die Bücherlisten der Kartause Güterstein in Württemberg', in S. Lorenz, ed., *Bücher, Bibliotheken und Schriftkultur der Kartäuser. Festgabe zum 65. Geburtstag von Edward Potkowski*, Stuttgart 2002, pp. 93–115).

VD16 J 105. OCLC records only two copies outside Germany (National Library of Sweden and St. Bonaventure University). Not found in Library Hub.



George Dunn's Copy of an Early Speyer Imprint

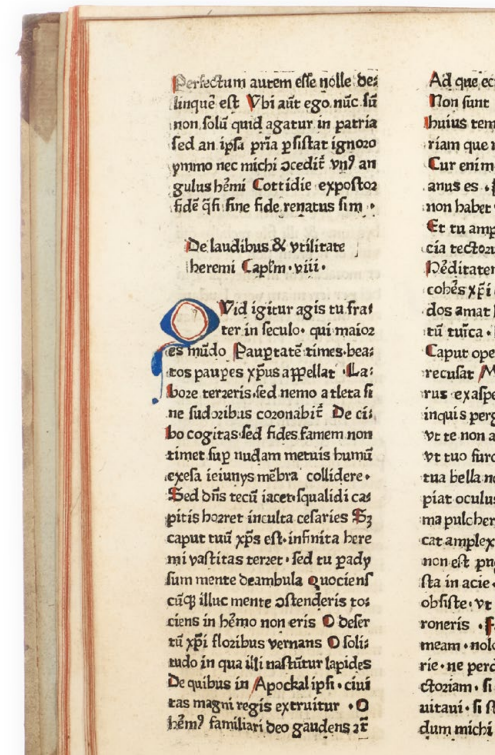
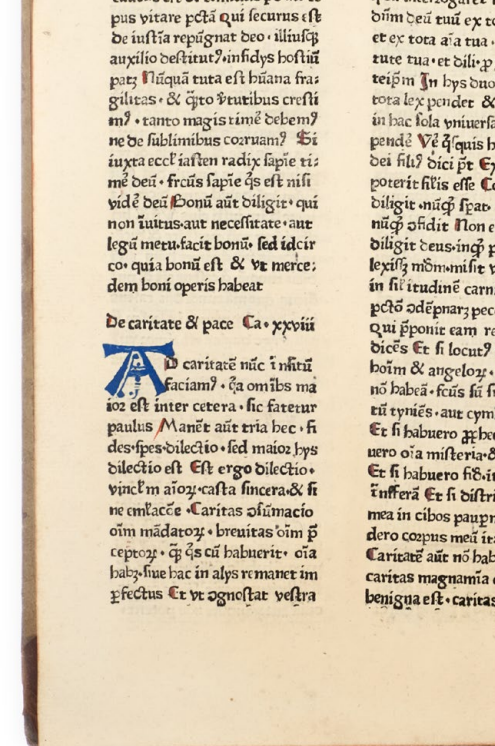
21. JEROME, [Pseudo-]; [Thomas DORNIBERG, editor]. Aureola ex suavissimis salutiferisque floribus ... Jeronimi ad fabre contexta. [Speyer, Printer of the 'Gesta Christi', c. 1472].

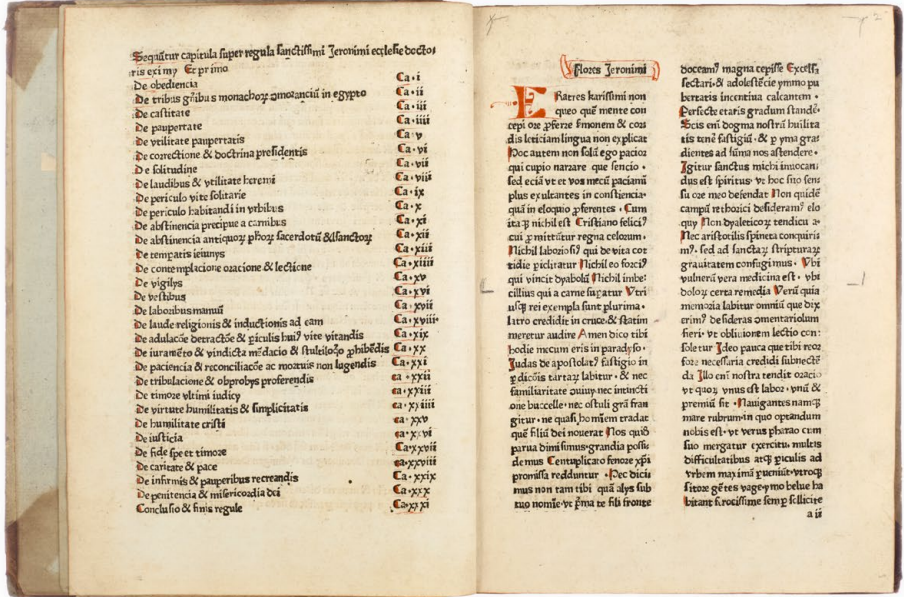
Chancery folio, ff. [42]; a–d⁸ e¹⁰; gothic letter, contemporary rubrication, initials in red or blue, underlining and initial-strokes in red, heading on a2^r and chapter title on e5^r in penwork cartouches, red ink quire numbering (from 6 to 10); a very good copy in nineteenth-century German sheep-backed boards with marbled sides; somewhat worn with splits along joints; old ink shelfmark 'fol. I 30' to front free endpaper verso, letterpress booklabel (by the Kelmscott Press) of George Dunn to front pastedown. £5750

Second edition of this set of monastic rules extracted from the writings of St Jerome, one of the earliest books printed in Speyer. It is also one of the earliest examples of a printed book bearing a list of contents (absent in the first edition), demonstrating editorial concern for the practical needs of readers.

The text, sometimes attributed to Lupus de Oliveto (with the title *Regula monachorum ex epistolis S. Hieronymi excerpta*), was first printed in Nuremberg in around 1470. Its chapters cover poverty, chastity, and obedience, but also the perils of the solitary life and those of city life, abstinence from meat, and the fear of the Last Judgement.

The present second edition was prepared by Thomas Dorniberg of Memmingen (d. 1497), who was closely involved with the first printers in Speyer, quite plausibly working as a corrector; in particular he was responsible for producing some of the earliest indexes to be found in a printed book. This book contains a list of contents on the verso of the first leaf, designed, as Dorniberg states at the end of his preface, so that 'the order and the subject matter can more easily be found' (a1^r, trans.).





22. LANDSBERG, Johannes Justus.

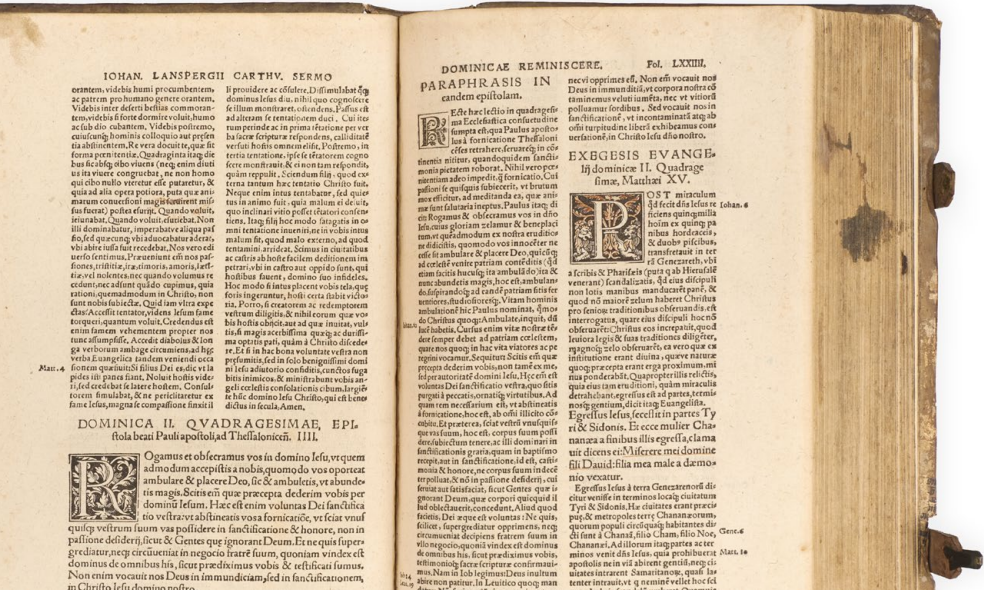
Iohannis Iusti Lanspergii Bavari Carthusiani omnium epistolarum ac evangeliorum dominicalium totius anni enarrationes, et sermones veterem illum atq[ue] germanum orthodoxorum patrum sensum pietatemq[ue] referentes. Omnia haud sine parvo labore denuo revisa ... *Cologne, Melchior von Neuss, 1548.*

Folio, ff. [12], CCCVIII; text in double columns, woodcut device to title (partly hand-coloured), woodcut initials; some marginal dampstaining, some wormholes at beginning and end, a few closed tears to lower margins, some leaves browned, occasional marks; otherwise good in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, bevelled edges, covers tooled to a panel design with rolls featuring St Paul, St Peter, St John, and Christ, four raised bands to spine, two brass catches, one remaining brass clasp; some discolouring to spine and part of covers, some wear to corners and worming to boards and endpapers, covers rubbed; two small illuminated fragments from a small fifteenth-century devotional manuscript, one to front pastedown and one to rear cover; near contemporary marginal annotations to two hands to 20 pp., some underlining in red ink, inscription and ink stamp to title of 'Bibliotheca Capucinatorum Burghusii'. **£950**

Later edition (first 1539) of paraphrases, exegeses, and sermons by the Carthusian ascetic and mystic Johannes Landsberg (c. 1490–1539).

Landsberg studied philosophy and theology in Cologne before entering the charterhouse of St Barbara there. In 1530 he became prior of the charterhouse of Vogelsang near Jülich and also acted as preacher and confessor to the court of John III, Duke of Cleves. Owing to ill health, in 1535 he renounced all his offices and retired to the St Barbara charterhouse. His works share with the *devotio moderna* movement an intense contemplation of the life of Christ. 'The chief feature of his writings is a deep, ardent, and tender piety ... One thing particularly worthy of mark is the frequency with which he speaks of the Heart of Christ, and pressingly exhorts every Christian to take the Sacred Heart as an object of special love, veneration, and imitation' (*Catholic Encyclopaedia*).

The subject matter here ranges widely, encompassing, among other subjects, the apostles, charity, Christ and the Passion, death, the Devil, fasting, grace, heresy, the Holy Spirit, humility, justice, laziness, love, Lutheranism, penance, prayer, prelates, sin, and wealth. The few neat contemporary annotations display an interest in parables and pride.



The binding is unusual in having two small cuttings from a pocket-sized fifteenth-century devotional manuscript employed as repairs: one to the fore-edge of the front pastedown (with an initial 'C' and bar border in blue, pink, and gold), the other covering a tear to the lower cover (also with a bar border).

Adams L163; USTC 668035; VD16 J 1210. **Only two copies in the US on OCLC** (Columbia, Newberry); Library Hub records **three copies in the UK** (CUL, Ushaw College, Winchester Cathedral).



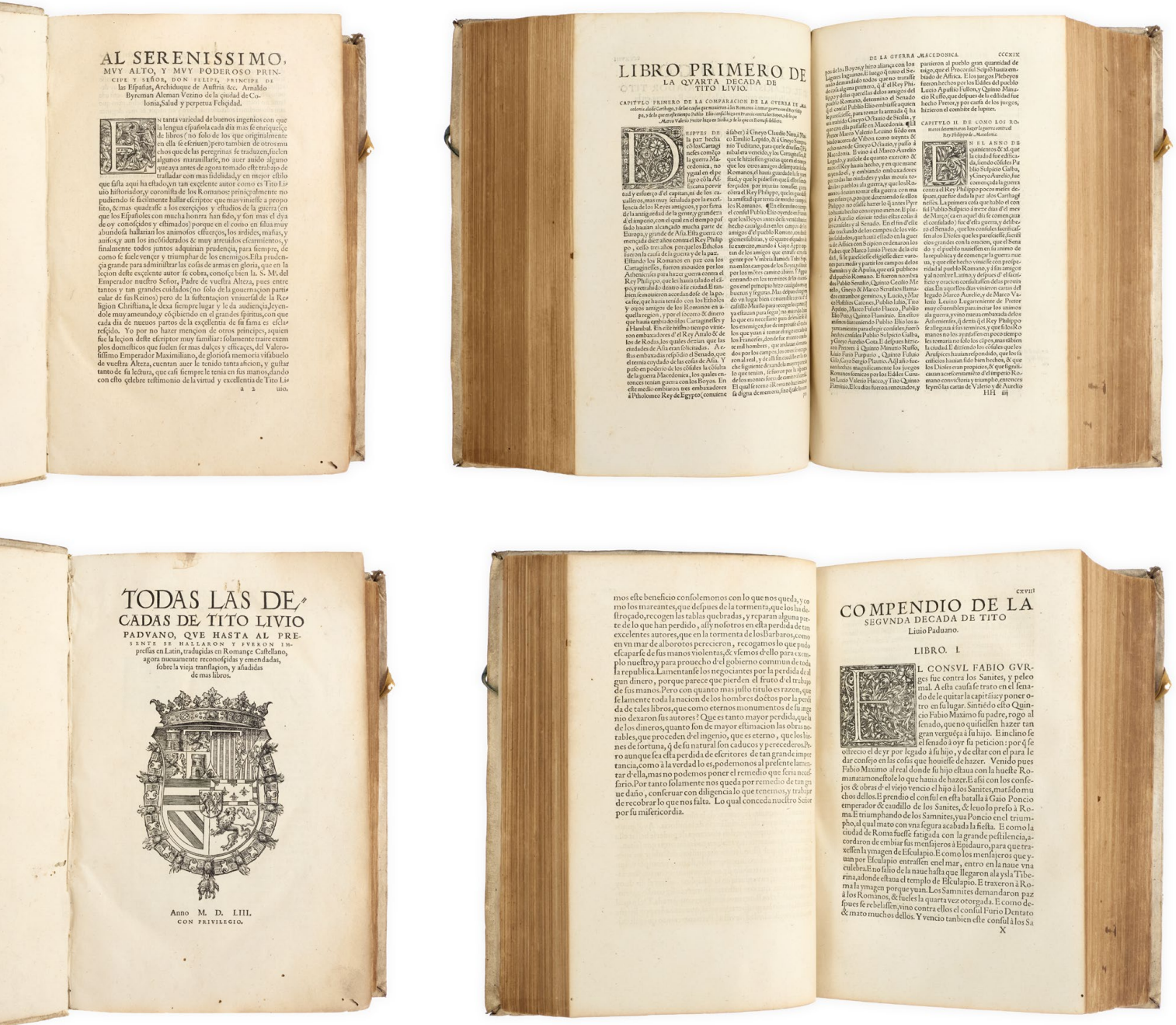
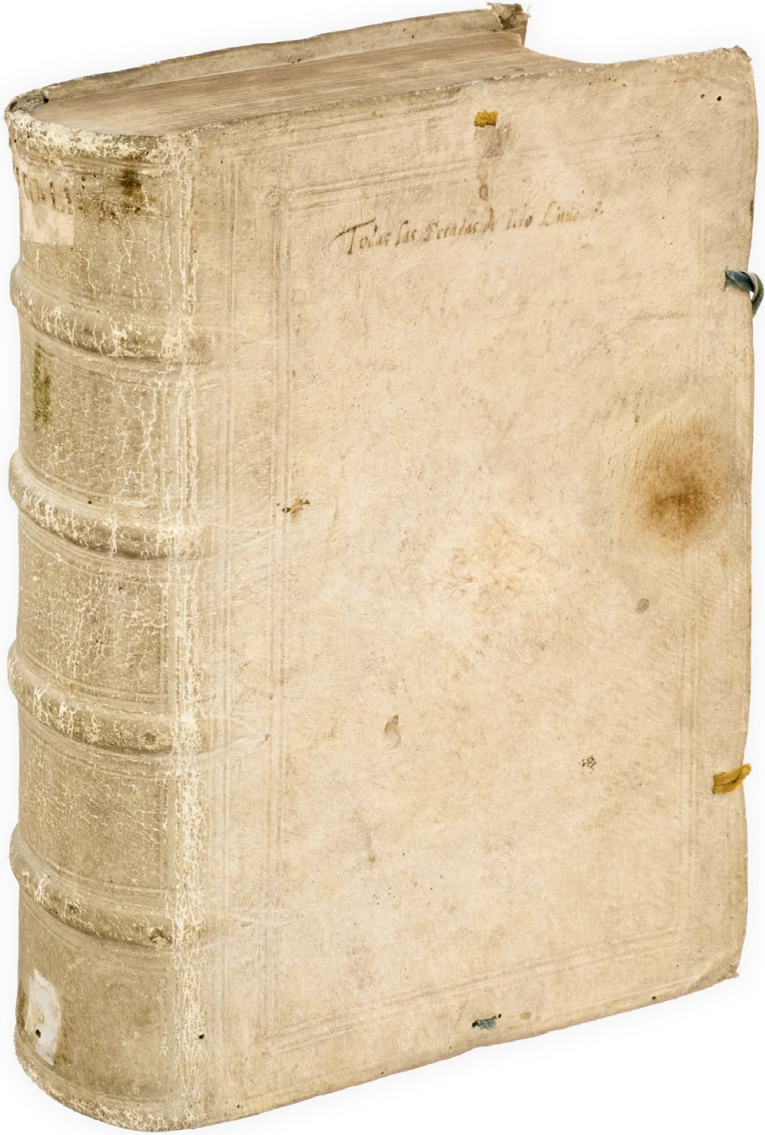
A Spanish Livy in Augsburg

23. LIVY; [Pedro DE LA VEGA, *translator*]. Todas las decadas de Tito Livio paduano, que hasta al presente se hallaron y fueron impressas en Latin, traduçidas en Romance Castellano, agora nuevamente reconoscidas y emendadas, sobre la vieja translacion, y añadidas de mas libros. *[(Colophon:)] Cologne [i.e. Antwerp?], Arnold Birckmann], 1553.*

Folio, ff. [iv], 'DCVII' (recte 610), LXXXV–CIII, [1]; a3 and v4 blank; large woodcut of the Spanish royal arms to title-page, woodcut initials, woodcut Birckmann device to final leaf verso; a few small wormholes to first few leaves, small losses to outer margin of H5 and to lower outer corner of eee2, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Augsburg pigskin over pasteboard, composite blind-tooled centre-piece of 4 fleurs-de-lys to each board, blind fleuron corner-pieces, 'Todas las Decadas di Tito Liuii P.' in contemporary manuscript to front board, four pairs of ties in alternate blue and yellow ribbons (largely perished); binding a little rubbed, corners bumped, small chip to headcap, a few minimal wormholes. **£3500**

A handsome copy of Livy's *History* in Spanish, containing the surviving books as well as Florus's *Epitome*, in a contemporary Augsburg binding produced by a bindery in the service of the Fugger family.

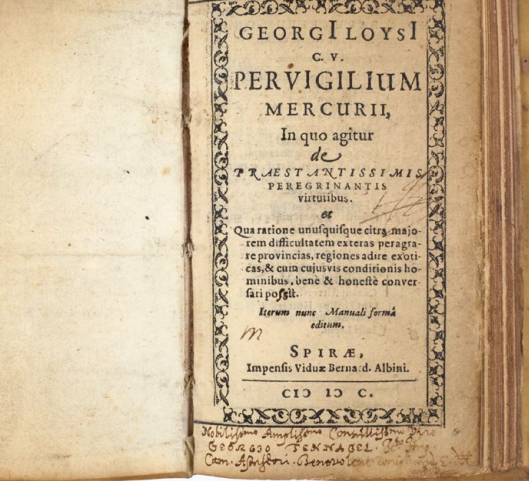
The translation of Livy's *History* by the Hieronymite monk Pedro de la Vega (d. 1541) first appeared in 1520 with a dedication to Charles V, printed in Zaragoza by Jorge Coci, whose press had a close relationship with de la Vega's monastery in the same city. It was subsequently revised by Francisco de Enzinas (d. 1552), with the addition of his version of books 41–45, not included in the 1520 printing. A reformer, de Enzinas had studied in Louvain at the Collegium trilingue and had also published translations of Lucian, Plutarch, and the New Testament, the last of which landed him in prison; the false Cologne imprint of the present edition was presumably to avoid further problems with the Spanish authorities in the Low Countries.



According to CCPB, this is one of several variants: ours appears without the imprint on the title but with the date 1553 below, the Spanish royal arms on the title (rather than the printer's device), and an initial inhabited by skeletons at the start of the dedication to the future Philip II. Another issue (with the preliminaries reset) appeared shortly after Philip II's marriage to Mary Tudor, as the dedication also addresses him as King of England (CCPB 000001417-6); that issue also contains the imprint on the title, naming the place of publication as Antwerp.

The stamps on the binding can be attributed to one of the Augsburg binderies that worked for the Fugger family, in particular for Johann Jakob Fugger (1516–1575), though the individual binderies have not been separately identified (see EBDB w004467). The watermark in the pastedowns, of a small double-headed eagle perching on a shield containing a spider, is datable to the mid-sixteenth century in Prague, Bavaria, and Baden-Württemberg (see Wasserzeichen-Informationssystem, *online*). The connection to the Fugger family is reinforced by the binding's blue and yellow ties, the Fugger family colours. Johann Jakob Fugger went bankrupt in 1563 and sold more than ten thousand volumes from his collection to Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria in 1571.

CCPB 000978135-8; USTC 698637; VD16 L 2126.



Maxims for Travellers

24. LOYSIUS, Georgius. Georgii Loysii C. V. Pervigilium Mercurii, in quo agitur de praestantissimis peregrinantis virtutibus ... iterum nunc manuali forma editum. *Speyer, 'impensis viduae Bernard Albin', 1600.*

12mo, pp. [8], 112, with folding table facing p. 1; occasional Greek, typographic border to title, woodcut initials, text within double ruled frame; closed tears to table and last leaf (without loss), toned; a good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, double fillet borders and floral corner- and centrepieces to boards, three bands to spine, edges gilt; boards bowed and marked; near contemporary inscription at foot of title 'Nobilissimo Amplissimo Consultissimo Viro Georgio Tennagel J[uris]c[onsul]to Imp[eriali] Cam[erali] Assessori Benevolent ...' (partly dampstained). **£450**

Uncommon edition of this pocket book for travellers by the German jurist Georgius Loysius (1575–1602) 'in which the most excellent virtues of a traveller are treated, and by what means each one can, without great difficulty, travel through foreign provinces, visit exotic regions, and converse well and honestly with people of every condition' (title, *trans.*), first published in the author's home town of Hof in 1598.

'The *Pervigilium Mercurii* of Georgius Loysius, a friend of Scaliger, was never translated into English, but the important virtues of a traveller therein described had their influence on English readers. Loysius compiled two hundred short ... maxims, illustrated by apt classical quotations, bearing on the correct behaviour and duties of a traveller. For instance, he must avoid luxury, as says Seneca; and laziness, as say Horace and Ovid; he must be reticent about his wealth and learning and keep his

counsel, like Ulysses. He must observe the morals and religion of others, but not criticise them, for different nations have different religions ... He that disregards these things acts with pious zeal but without consideration for other people's feelings ... maxim 99 on how to take jokes and how to make them [advises] ... let your jokes be free from vulgarity, your laugh not a guffaw, and your voice not a roar. Loysius reflects the sentiment of his country in his conviction that "Nature herself desires that women should stay at home". "It is true throughout the whole of Germany that no woman unless she is desperately poor or rather fast desires to travel." (Howard, *English Travellers of the Renaissance* (1914), pp. 27–28).

This edition was printed by the widow of Bernhard Albin, a native of Auvergne who worked in Speyer as a bookbinder and bookseller before setting up a printing press in 1581. His widow began printing in 1600, and his heirs in 1601.

Provenance: the Tegnagels were a significant family at the Austrian court; the library of Philipp Tegnagel (a jurist in Speyer) was acquired by the Fürstenbergs of Donaueschingen. Philipp and his brother Georg were both assessors of Burgundy in the years around 1600.

Three copies traced in the UK (BL, Emmanuel College Cambridge, St John's College Cambridge), and three in the US (Folger, UCLA, Yale). Adams L1544; BM STC German, p. 529; VD16 ZV 9901.

Celebrated Sermoniser

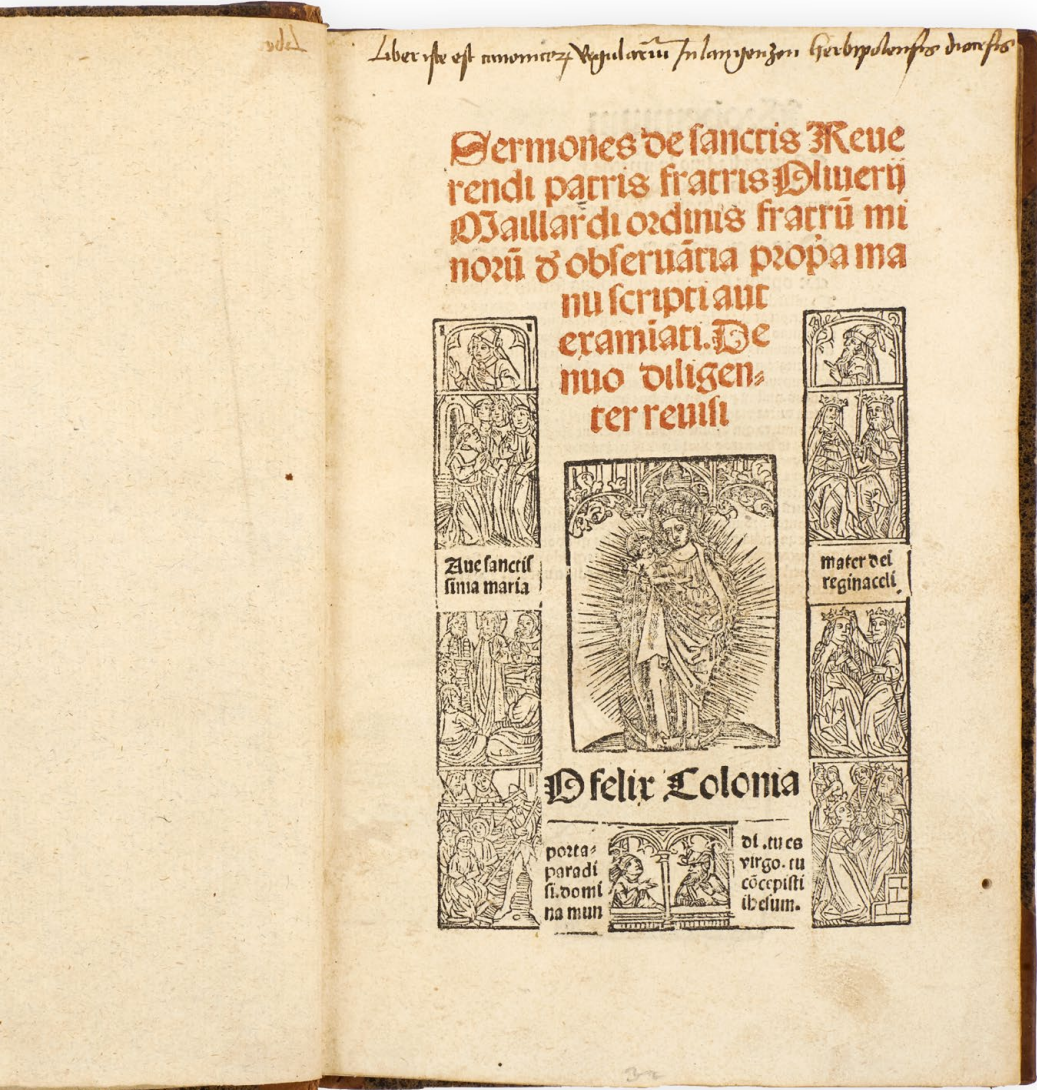
25. MAILLARD, Olivier. Sermones de sanctis reverendi patris fratris Oliverii Maillardi ordinis fratru[m] minoru[m] de observa[n]tia prop[ri]a manu scripti aut exami[n]ati. Denuo diligenter revisi. *Cologne, Cornelius von Zierickzee, 30 October 1507.*

4to, ff. [1], lxxviii, [1]; title in red, devotional woodcuts to title, title verso, and last page, text in two columns; small marginal wormhole to first few quires, occasional light marks, some staining to last page; a very good copy in nineteenth-century half calf, speckled paper boards, remains of gilt-lettered spine label; some wear to extremities and abrasions to covers; contemporary inscription at head of title 'Liber iste est canonicor[um] regularu[m] in Langenzen Herbipolensis diocesis', contemporary annotations to ff. xiiiir, lxxvi, and lxxviii, old oval stamp 'Ex bibliotheca Acad. Georgiae Augustae' (i.e. University of Göttingen) and deaccession stamp dated 1955 to title verso (touching woodcut, some offsetting to facing page), modern bookplate of J. Hönscheid to front pastedown, typescript bookseller's description in German to rear pastedown. **£1500**

Very rare edition of a collection of sermons by the celebrated Breton preacher and Franciscan Olivier Maillard (c. 1430–1502), illustrated with devotional woodcuts. The text collects thirty-one sermons delivered by Maillard on various feast days throughout the liturgical year, beginning with St Andrew's (30 November) and running through to All Saints' (1 November).

Maillard 'is specially celebrated as a forceful, popular preacher, who preached inspiring and profitable Lenten sermons in both churches and public places. His manner and style were indeed often rather bluntly plebeian, but by no means so rough as the later classicists have proclaimed them to be. Of a fearless nature, he did not abstain from well-merited attacks upon the abuses of his time, and upon the crimes of those in high places (e.g. the cruelties of Louis XI) ... Of his works, nearly all of which are sermons, there is no complete collection; they appeared in detached fashion, many in various editions and in both French and Latin' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). Several incunable editions appeared in Paris and Lyon.



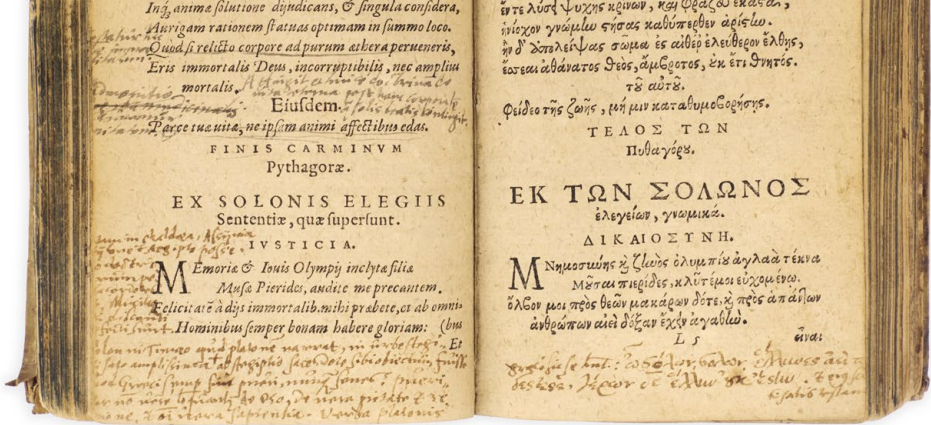


The title-page here is illustrated with a central woodcut of the Virgin and Child (repeated on the title verso), while the surrounding woodcut border incorporates scenes of a praying friar, Christ and Moses, the burning of heretics, and kings and queens. The handsome woodcut to the final page depicts the Pentecost (Mary, the Apostles, and Pentecostal dove), with scenes of Christ's Baptism and Temptation below.

Provenance: the Augustinian Canons of the medieval monastery at Langenzenn in Bavaria, Germany, not far from Nuremberg. The annotations, no doubt by one of the Canons, show an interest in St John's relationship with Christ and the feast of All Saints'.

No copies of this edition traced in the US, and only one in the UK (Ushaw College). A variant exists with 'prop[r]i' in the title, a copy of which is at the British Library.

USTC 693702; VD16 M 244.



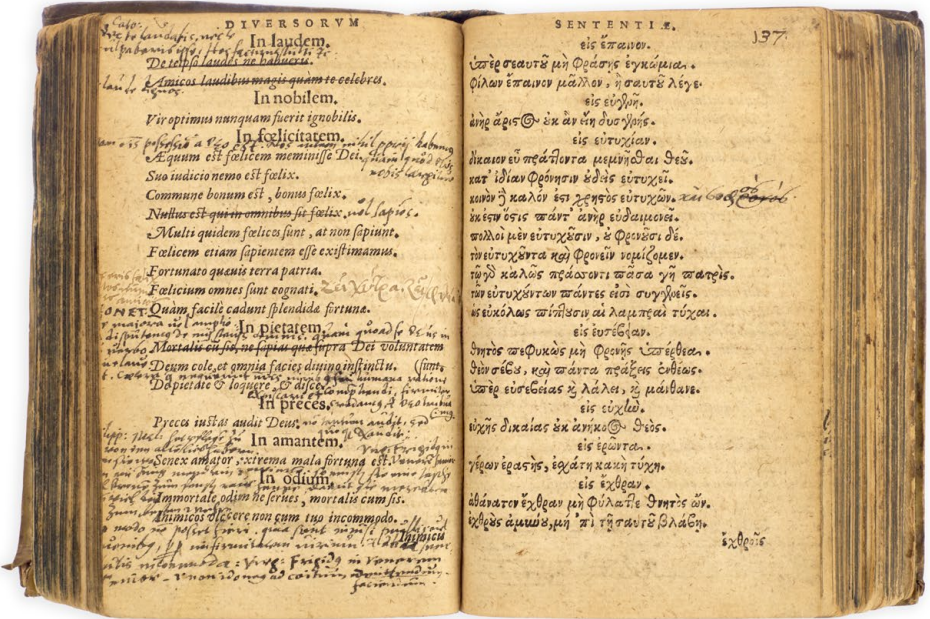
Plutarchian Pedagogy

26. MELCHIOR, Christian. 'Synechia sive summa lectionum Plutarchicarum a domino conrectore huius scholae Salderianae praelectarum. Et a me Christiano Melchioris Goltzoviensi Marchico observatarum anno MDCXX'. [*Brandenburg an der Havel, 1620.*]

Manuscript on paper, in Latin and Greek, pp. [84], very neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 25 lines per page, chronogram (1620) at foot of title, with 2 pp. of notes in a later hand at end signed 'C.D. Geisler 1735'; a few chips to fore-edges, some losses and tears to last leaf. [bound after:]

THEOGNIS, et al. Theognidis Megarensis sententiae elegiacae, cum interpretatione et scholiis Eliae Vineti. Accesserunt et horum poetarum opera sententiosa: Phocylidis ... Simonidis ... Omnia in usum scholarum collecta ... per Iacobum Hertelium ... *Leipzig, Hans Rama, 1576.*

Ff. [184]; woodcut initials, Latin and Greek on facing pages; losses at head of first few quires touching text with old repairs, losses at head of title and dedication completed in old manuscript, occasional chips to edges, repair at foot of Y7; underlining, **numerous marginal annotations** (some slightly trimmed) in different hands, notes to blank last page. [and:]



PLUTARCH, and ISOCRATES. Plutarchi Chaeronei opusculum de liberorum institutione. Item Isocratis orationes tres ... Graece et Latine. *Frankfurt an der Oder, Nikolaus Voltz for Johann Hartmann, 1603.*

Pp. [2], 170, [4]; woodcut device to title, initials, Greek and Latin in parallel columns; small loss to title (repaired) touching a few letters; **some marginal and interlinear annotations**, notes to final blank pages.

Three works in one vol., 8vo; toned throughout; overall good in seventeenth-century stiff vellum, covers and spine filleted in blind, edges blue; joints split but holding, some wear to extremities and marks to covers; inscription to front free endpaper 'C.H. Geisler(?) 1691 23 Novembr', ink stamp of 'A.W.R. Miller' to front pastedown. **£6500**

An unpublished early seventeenth-century manuscript recording lectures on Plutarch's pedagogical work *On the Education of Children*, bound with a scarce printed edition of the same text, and a rare edition of the poems of Theognis and other Greek lyric poets, each with numerous marginal and interlinear annotations.

De tempore laudes ne habueris.

De pueris... De pueris... De pueris...

Fortunato quavis terra patria.

De pueris... De pueris... De pueris...

Capitulum... De pueris... De pueris...

Synechia... Sive Summa Lestionum Plur...

De pueris... De pueris... De pueris...

Continet hoc caput... De pueris... De pueris...

De pueris... De pueris... De pueris...

De pueris... De pueris... De pueris...

DE VISITATIONE ECCLESIASTICA DISPUTATIO IN QVA SVB AVSPICIIS DEI Opt. Maximi PRAESIDE GEORGIO MYLIO D. ET PROFESSORE THEOLOGIAE PRIMARIO, respondere pro virili conabitur M. MICHAEL HOPFIUS ROTENBURGO TUBERANUS, 24. Martij, loco & hora consuetis.

I 5 9 3.

I E N A E Typis Tobiae Steinmanni.

27. MYLIUS, Georg, and Michael HOPE. De visitatione ecclesiastica. Jena, Tobias Steinmann, 1593.

4to, ff. [12]; with typographical border and engraved printer's device on title; some uniform browning to the second and third quires, but a good copy, bound in modern marbled boards. £200

First edition, rare, of an early work on the nature, scope, limits and jurisdiction of canonical visitations, the visitationes ecclesiasticae, a key element in the outline of jurisdiction, responsibility and control established by the Catholic Reformation in the last decades of the sixteenth century.

The visitatio, a practice incumbent on patriarchs, primates, metropolitans and bishops, was systematically introduced and given legal and binding substance by the Council of Trent 'with a view of maintaining faith and discipline, and of correcting abuses by the application of proper remedies' (Catholic Encyclopedia). The Council determined that "the principal object of all the visitations shall be to lead men to sound and orthodox doctrine by banishing heresies, to maintain good morals, and to correct such as are evil; by admonition and exhortation to animate the people to religion, peace, and innocence, and to put in vogue whatever else may be dictated by the prudence of the visitors for the benefit of the faithful, as time, place and opportunity shall permit" (ibid.).

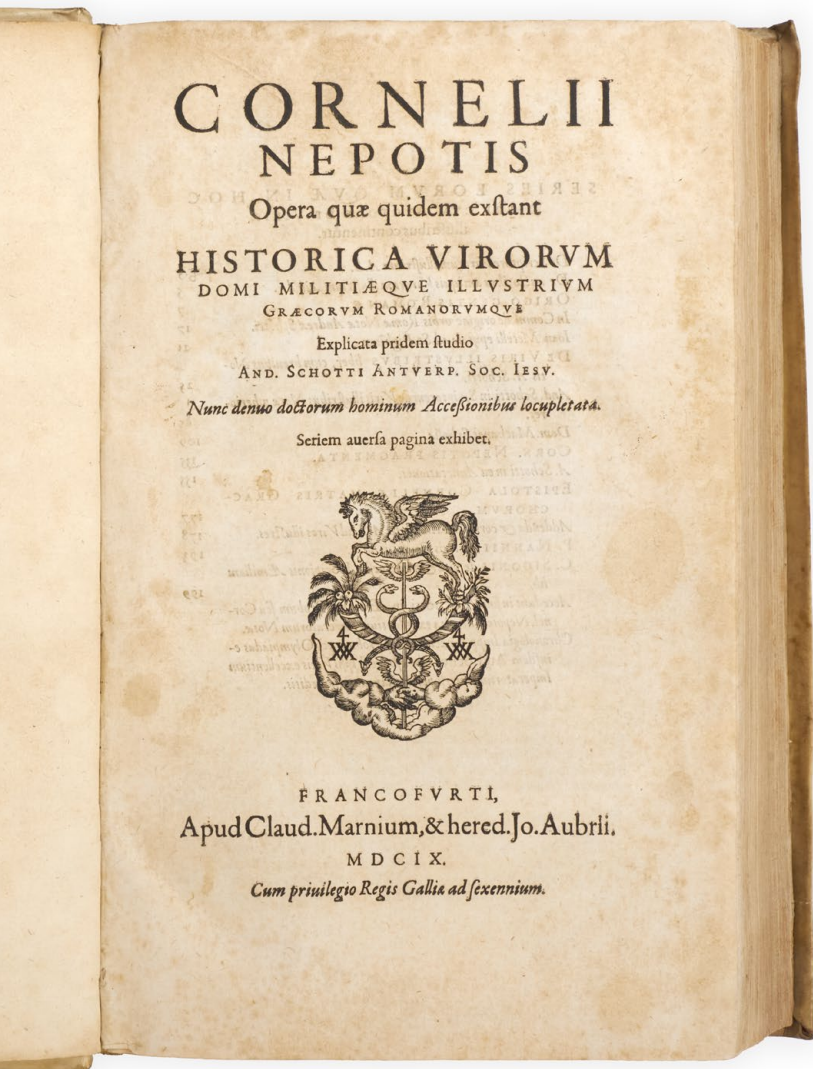
VD16, M 5401. OCLC finds a sole copy in the US, at Harvard Divinity School.

Extending over eighty-four pages, the neatly written manuscript was compiled by Christian Melchior of Golzow from lectures he attended while studying at the Schola Salderiana in nearby Brandenburg an der Havel, a school founded in the late sixteenth century by Gertrud von Saldern. Attributed to Plutarch (although generally believed not to be by him), On the Education of Children is an important snapshot of ancient views on the subject: 'The invectives against the indifference of parents about the education of their children, and their unwillingness to pay adequate salaries so as to secure ... teachers, may have the same familiar ring two thousand years hence' (Loeb edition).

Melchior's manuscript begins with a thorough commentary on the text, dividing it into thirty-eight chapters (as opposed to the modern twenty). This is followed by closer analysis of twenty passages from Plutarch's essay (under the misleading heading 'Dekas dictorum ex Aristologia Plutarchica') covering, for example, drunkenness, happiness, wealth, beauty, learning, philosophy, dishonesty, and silence. The final part of the manuscript gives numerous difficult passages from the Greek New Testament with Latin translations under the heading 'Exempla difficiliora syntactica ex evangelii et epistolis', reflecting Melchior's theological interests, in line with his career as a pastor at Golzow.

The accompanying printed texts, intended for scholastic use, contain marginalia by Melchior and an earlier annotator, and there are further notes on Isocrates by one C.H. Geisler.

II. VD16 T-877; no copies traced in the UK; USTC notes two copies in the US (Columbia University, Harry Ransom Center). III. VD17 15:727112M; no copies traced in the US; only the British Library copy on Library Hub.



Schott's Nepos with Scottish Provenance

28. NEPOS, Cornelius; Andreas SCHOTT, *editor*. Opera quae quidem exstant ... Nunc denuo doctorum hominum accessionibus locupletata. *Frankfurt, Claude de Marne & the heirs of Johann Aubry, [1608–] 1609.*

Folio, pp. [222], [2 (blank)], 23, [5], [24], 372, '473'–'475', [1], 373–471, [1]; 'De vita excellentium imperatorum Graecorum ac Romanorum' has a separate title-page dated 1608 (they are sometimes found separately but its presence is noted in the contents list); woodcut publisher's device to title-pages and colophon (that of Andreas Wechel, whose business de Marne and Aubry took over in 1581), woodcut headpieces and initials; foxed and browned (as usual), but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp fore-edges, vestigial ties to fore-edge, manuscript spine labels; ownership inscription to rear pastedown of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (*see below*). **£850**

First edition thus, edited by Andreas Schott (1552–1629), with his extensive commentary alongside that of previous editors including Denys Lambin, from the library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun.

The *Vitae excellentium imperatorum*, the only surviving work by the first-century BC biographer Cornelius Nepos, once formed part of a broader collection, *De viris illustribus*. The *Lives* include Themistocles, Dion, Pausanias, Timoleon, and Hannibal; the most interesting character portrayal is that of Alcibiades, while the last two biographies are the most accomplished, describing the elder Cato and Atticus, with whom Nepos was intimate – these survived separately in a manuscript of the letters of his friend Cicero.



After studies at the university of Louvain, Andreas Schott travelled in France before settling in Spain and then Italy, where he held professorships in Greek and rhetoric. In 1597 he returned to his native Antwerp, teaching and writing at the city's Jesuit college. He was a prolific editor and translator of classical and patristic texts, beginning in 1577 with an edition of Cornelius Nepos's *De viris illustribus*.

In this later edition of *Nepos*, the *Lives* are prefaced by a selection of related texts including 'Origo gentis Romanae' and 'De viris illustribus Urbis Romanae', first published by Schott in 1579 and ascribed by him to Sextus Aurelius Victor.

Provenance:
The Scottish patriot Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653?–1716) 'was also an extremely passionate and knowledgeable book-collector' (Willems, p. xi). He probably started collecting around 1675 and over a period of forty years assembled a library of some six thousand books, almost certainly the largest private collection in Scotland at the time.

VD17: 3:310907U and 39:121516Z; STC German N73 and N72; USTC 2134640 and 2001850.

The Origin of Christian Hebraism

29. PAULUS de Sancta Maria. *Scrutinium scripturarum.* [(*Colophon:*) *Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 7 January 1478.*]

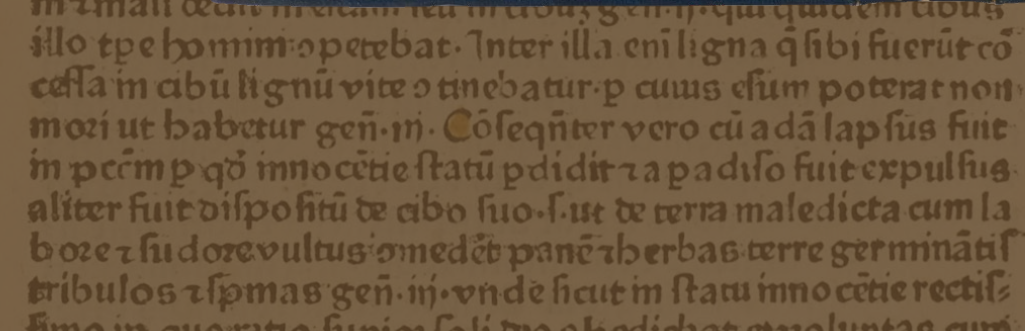
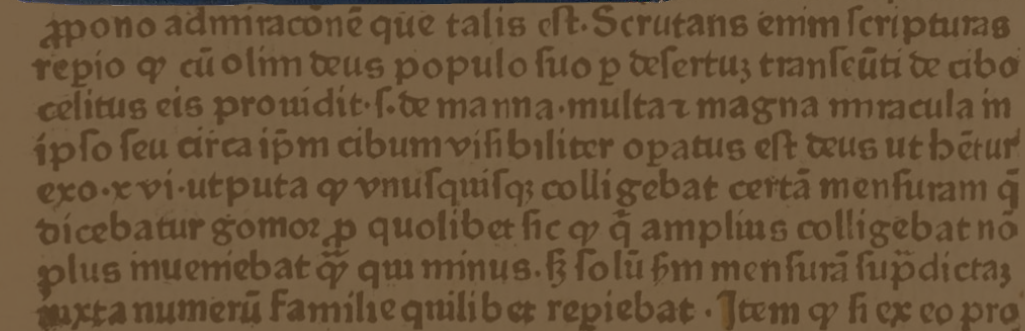
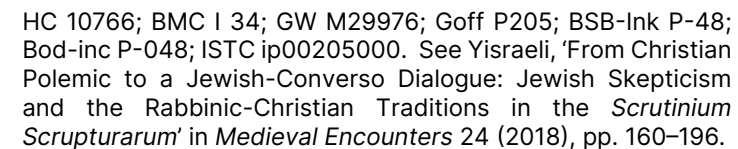
Chancery folio, ff. [217] (of 218); [a–b¹⁰ c¹² d–k¹⁰ l⁸ m–r¹⁰ s¹² t–x¹⁰ y⁶] (without final blank [y6]); gothic letter, first heading and colophon printed in red, woodcut printer's device in red below colophon, initials supplied in red with purple penwork decoration and marginal extensions, red paraphs and manuscript headlines, yellow initial strokes, traces of manuscript quiring and ink notes for the rubricator (*see below*); [a]1 dust-stained and frayed at fore-edge, some scattered staining, final leaf dampstained with chip to fore-edge; bound in late nineteenth-century blue pebble-grained morocco over wooden boards, Schoeffer device blocked in gilt to front board, spine lettered directly in gilt; spine somewhat sunned; early ink inscription to [a]1^r (deleted in ink), contemporary marginal annotations to a few pages, armorial bookplate of John Vertue (1826–1900) to front pastedown. **£12,500**

Fifth edition (first Strasbourg, not after May 1470), the first published by Peter Schoeffer in Mainz, of this influential treatise of Christian Hebraism cited by Erasmus, Thomas More, Luther, and Reuchlin, among others, by the Spanish converso bishop Paulus de Sancta Maria (c. 1351–1435). Our copy retains the printer's instructions to the rubricator.

Originally a rabbi and scholar named Solomon ha-Levi, Paulus de Sancta Maria (or Paulus Burgensis) converted to Christianity just before the 1391 series of massacres of Jews in Spain and became instrumental in the proselytising of Spanish Jews, eventually being appointed Bishop of Burgos in 1415.

His dialogue *Search of the Scriptures* (a title taken from John 5:39, which begins 'Scrutamini scripturas') recruits not just the Hebrew Bible but also the Talmud and other Jewish texts and pits the Christian Paul against the Jewish Saul. Paul expounds the idea that Jewish conversos should be proud of their Jewish heritage because of the obvious trajectory from Judaism towards Christianity, while also utilising quotations from the Talmud to support Christianity against Jewish beliefs. Although filled with views which were used by Alfonso de Spina, Geronimo de Sante Fé, and other Spanish writers hostile to the Jews, this work of polemic also acted as a conduit for the rabbinic tradition: 'Its introduction of rabbinic esotericism provided its Latin-reading audience new historical and theological grounds for the integration of rabbinic authority within Christian





Innovative Catalogue of Sins and Virtues - Read by Dante and Chaucer

30. PERALDUS, Guilelmus. Summarium summe virtutum et vitiorum per figuras. [(Colophon:) Basel, Johann Amerbach, 1497.]

4to, ff. [xiv], 174, 142; π¹⁴ aa⁸ bb⁴ a-x⁸ y⁶ A-R⁸ S⁶; gothic letter, text in double columns; small wormholes in first few leaves, occasional light marginal soiling or staining, small holes in final leaf, but a very good copy; bound in **contemporary south German blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards**, holes in boards from five bosses (now lacking), paper label (chipped and faded) to spine, remains of two clasps including nails to front board from the catchplates, first and last quires guarded in manuscript waste on vellum (late thirteenth-century, from an unidentified theological work, in a German book hand), leather index tabs, sewn on 3 double cords pegged in; extremities slightly rubbed; contemporary purchase note 'Constat 5 [-?]' to turn-in of front board, ink inventory number 'N: 262' to inside front board, a few contemporary annotations in quire B, seventeenth-century inscription of the Capuchin convent of Landshut to title-page and second leaf.

£4250

Early edition (third complete) of Peraldus's widely influential thirteenth-century manual of vices and virtues, whose classification of moral traits permeated the medieval literary tradition from Dante's representation of sloth and avarice to Chaucer's treatment of vices in his *Canterbury Tales*.

Peraldus (Peyraut, Perrault, or Paraldus; 1190–1271), a Dominican of Lyons, composed his treatises on vices and on virtues in around 1236; they appear separately in the medieval manuscript tradition, and while the first appearance in print was just of the treatise on virtues (printed in Basel in c. 1475), subsequent printed editions contained both.



'Peraldus' interest in the education and reformation of both the individual soul and the collective souls of Christian society permeates the *Summa on the Vices*. Though the work serves a very practical purpose as a handbook for homiletic pedagogy, its practicality does not foreclose its wider reach. Peraldus took an innovative approach to ordering the sins, varying their sequence from what had become a more well-established arrangement. Though Peraldus' list begins in the sins of the flesh, as had the early monastic lists of eight capital vices, it ends with envy, wrath, and the sin of the tongue, the last of which Peraldus includes, he says, because "this sin remains after the other sins." ...

'But its treatment of the vices extended far beyond the boundaries of the Order of Preachers; it determined the form and content not only of many Latin treatises on the seven deadly sins and contrary virtues for confessors and preachers, but also of just as many vernacular texts on the vices, including the *Fiore di virtu*, the *Somme le roi* ... and many others. Its influence extended to a number of other genres, as well: encyclopedias (such as Brunetto Latini's *Li livres dou tresor*), or penitential manuals such as Heinrich von Langenstein's *Erchanthnuzz der sund*, or the work of poets like Dante Alighieri and Geoffrey Chaucer. It was, in fact, so essential that by the fifteenth century Jean Gerson, when he was chancellor of the University of Paris, observed that **the loss of all the books in the world could be tolerated if only Peraldus' *Summa on the Vices* (and his treatment of the virtues) would survive**' (Newhauser, 'Pride, the Prince, and the Prelate: Hamartiology and restraints on power in William Peraldus' *Summa de vitiis*', in *La pathologie du pouvoir: vices, crimes et délits des gouvernants* (2016), pp. 241–243).

The same two stamps appear on a binding now in Stuttgart (on a Venetian imprint from 1484) which has been assigned to the workshop 'Blüte Frei ii a' in southern Germany (EBDB w003613), though very similar tools were in use across Germanic lands at this date.

Provenance: The Capuchin convent in Landshut (Bavaria) was founded in 1610 and dissolved in 1802.

HC 12390*; BMC III 758; GW 12055; Goff P86; BSB-Ink G-525; Bod-inc G-333A; ISTC ip00086000.

First and Only Incunable Edition

31. PFEFFER DE WYDENBERG, Johannes. [Directorium sacerdotale.] [Basel, Johann Besicken, after 20 December 1482.]

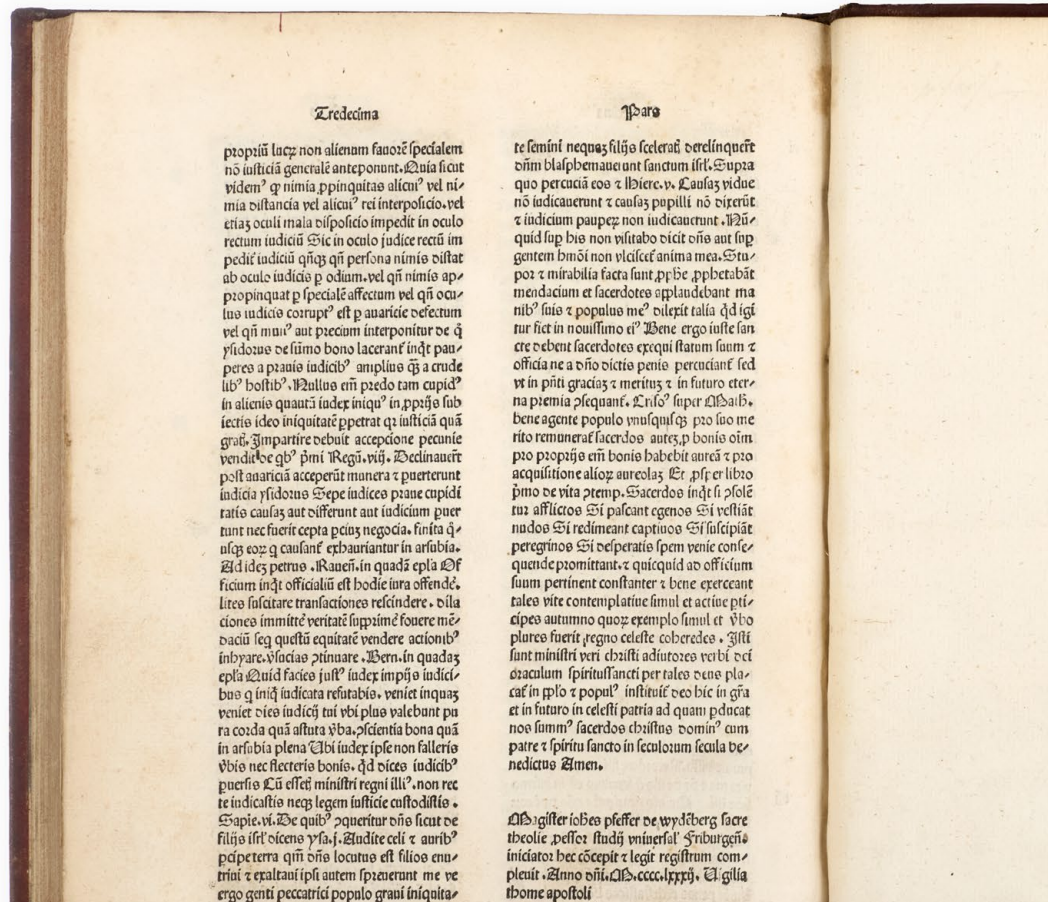
Chancery folio, ff. [104]; *⁶ A¹⁰ B–F⁸ G–H⁶ I–L⁸ M–N⁶; gothic letter, double column; a few small stains to *1^r (blank) with two small chips at fore-edge, 3 small wormholes to first leaves, occasional light foxing, nonetheless a very good copy; eighteenth-century dark red sheep, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges speckled red, marbled endpapers; a few small stains and scuffs, neat repairs at extremities; old ink inscription washed from head of A1, a few early annotations (washed but still legible), nineteenth-century armorial bookplates of John Peacock and of John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826–1900) to front pastedown.

£6500

First and only incunable edition, very rare, of a guide for priests written by the first theology professor at the University of Freiburg, provided with a helpful system for locating passages in the text.

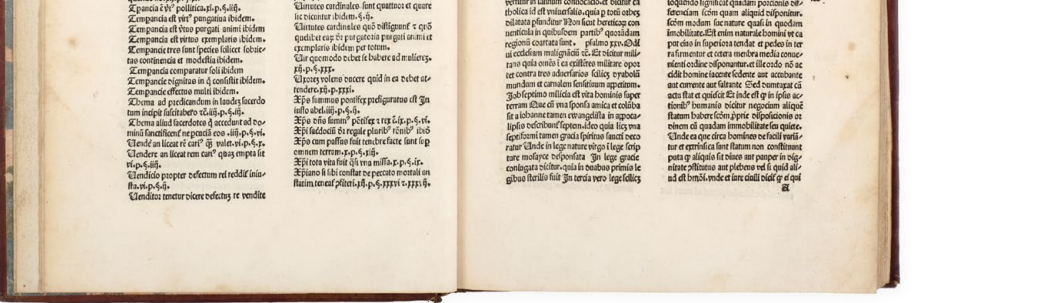
Johannes Pfeffer (1415–1493), of Weidenburg, studied in Heidelberg before becoming the first professor of theology at the University of Freiburg in 1460. This guide for priests was based on his lectures regarding the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus; it is one of only two works of his to be printed (the other being a treatise on indulgences). The *terminus post quem* for the printing is provided by the date of completion at the end of the text, which is given as 20 December 1482.

The text is printed with useful marginal numbering to indicate the sections in the text; the book opens with a list of the thirteen parts followed by an alphabetical index of topics, where the section number within each part is indicated with the symbol §.



te semini nequias filios sceleratos derelinque-
re blasphemae aut sanctum istum. Supra
quo percutia eorum ibi. v. Laus videtur
no iudicauerunt et causis populi no dixerunt
et iudicium pauperum non iudicauerunt. Item
quid sup his non visitabo vicia eius aut sup
gentem huius non visitabo animam meam. Et
pater et mirabilia facta sunt ppe. pphetabat
mendacium et sacerdotes aplaudabant ma-
nibus suis et populus meus dixerit talia qd igi-
tur facti in nouissimo? Bene ergo iussit san-
cte debent sacerdotes exequi statum suum et
officia ne a vicio vicia penitus percutiant sed
ut in piti gratias et meritis et in futuro eter-
na pietate psequantur. L. 110. super dicitur
bene agente populo vnusquisqz pro suo me-
rito remunerat sacerdos autem p bonis oim
pro ppositis et bonis habebit auram et pro
acquisitione alioz aureolas. Et ppe et libro
pmo de vita ptemp. Sacerdos inquit si plosi-
tus afflictus Si pascant egenos Si vestiant
nudos Si redimeant captiuos Si suscipiant
peregrinos Si desperatis spem venie conse-
quenda ptemittant. et quicquid ad officium
suum pertinent constanter et bene exerceant
tales vite contemplative simul et active pti-
cipos autumno quoz exemplo simul et vbo
plures fuerit regno celis coheredes. Illi
sunt ministri veri christi adiutores vbi dei
oculorum spiritus sancti per tales bene pla-
cat in ppo et populo. Insuper vobis in gra-
tia et in futuro in celesti patria ad quam pducit
nos sumus? sacerdotes christi domini cum
patre et spiritu sancto in seculorum secula be-
nedictus Amen.

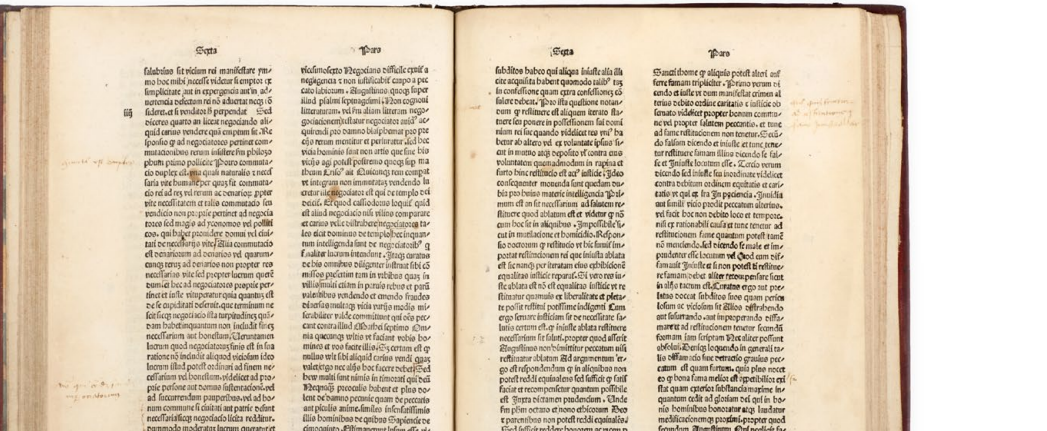
Adsignatus iohannes pfeffer de wydenberg sacre
theologie professor studij vniuersitatis Freiburgensis
iniciator: hec cocepit et legit registrum com-
pleuit Anno dñi. MDCCLXXXII. El. gilia
thome apostoli



This is one of the first books printed by Johann Besicken; he only produced a handful of books in Basel (including both of Johannes Pfeffer's, both undated) and broadsides, including some by Archbishop Andreas von Krain calling for reform against papal abuses such as nepotism. Besicken later moved to Rome where he printed books (and indulgences) in association with Sigismundus Mayr and others.

ISTC lists only two copies in the US (Bryn Mawr, Huntington) and three in the UK (BL, Bodley, Brotherton).

HR 12862; BMC III 760; GW M32794; Goff P540; Bod-inc P-237; ISTC ip00540000.



The Sunderland Copy

32. PIUS II, Pope (Enea Silvio PICCOLOMINI); Nicolaus DE WYLE, editor. [Epistolae familiares; De duobus amantibus Euryalo et Lucretia; Descriptio Urbis Viennensis.] [Reutlingen, Michael Greyff, not after 1478.]

Chancery folio, ff. [215] (of 216); [a–c¹⁰ d⁸ e–s^{8/10} t¹⁰ v⁸ x–y¹⁰ z⁸ A⁶] (without final blank [A6]); roman letter; very slight ink stains on first few leaves, old marginal repairs to [a8], [h6], and [m1], marginal paperflaw to [h2], two small wormholes to upper margins of last few quires, small marginal tear to last two leaves, otherwise a very good copy; early eighteenth-century English red morocco plausibly by Thomas Elliott (see *provenance, below*), gilt Harleian-style border, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, fore-edges with small manuscript title ‘Eneas Silvius in epi[sto]lis’ (edges untrimmed from previous binding), marbled endpapers; joints cracked, spine a little faded, endcaps chipped; early notes to a1^r (blank) including the title and an ownership inscription in a German hand (‘Her[r] hans vo[n] stürg[?i]’), a few manuscript annotations and underlinings with manicules in red or black ink, early manuscript signatures, Quaritch’s Sunderland Library bookplate and armorial bookplate of John Vertue to front pastedown, early twentieth-century paper shelf label to front board.

£12,500

First combined edition of Pius II's personal correspondence, his best-selling epistolary erotic novel the *Tale of Two Lovers*, and his *Description of the city of Vienna*, which appears here in print for the first time.

The *Epistolae familiares*, first printed in 1470, here in their fourth edition and mostly composed before Piccolomini’s papacy, modelled the humanist use of the epistolary genre, addressing a range of recipients (friends, scholars, princes) with literary, political, moral, and religious discussions, uniting personal narrative with public instruction. Their printing was often combined with the enormously popular, pioneering epistolary erotic *Tale of Two Lovers*, which had also been composed by Piccolomini before taking holy orders, had first appeared in an edition of 1467–70, and enjoyed very many editions throughout the fifteenth century. Set in Siena and alternating letters with dialogue, this stylistically innovative novella frankly explored adulterous love, with associated passionate longing and dangers, joining classical with medieval motifs of erotic poetry and rhetoric.

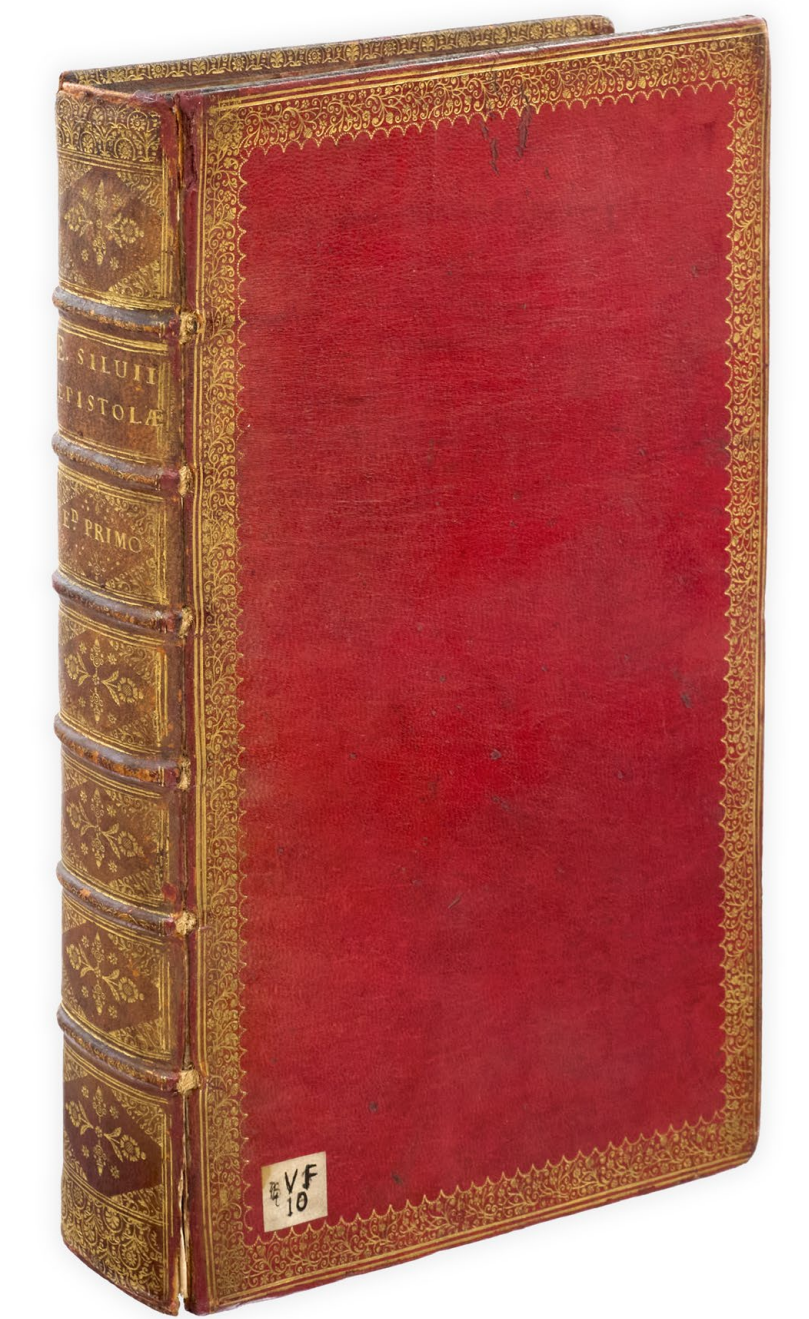
et australi. Qui australem regat ad vnum omnes mibi be-
nuoli sunt. Ibi ergo omnia expedit. Illic est magister Iohannes
Hinderbachius doctor singulari benivolentia mi-
hi cōtinuus: hunc prouinciam cōfusi. Is rem tuam libenter
absoluit & animo volens. Itaq; littere tue per latorem p̄se-
cium expedite ad te veniunt. Cum hoc scriptis placuit. Io-
hanni Hinderbachio qui intra decemum ad Curiam venturus
est: litteras tuas retinere & illas secum afferre: vt cū aliquo
munere ad te proficisceretur. Nec ego id sibi negare volui qm̄
nullum exinde prouidicium fieri ubi agnoscere: nisi decem
dierum moram interuenire. De beneficiis patuini ad eum
modum distribuentis vt scribis habeo ubi ingentes gratias
fero: qd id solidum esse procuret: si confirmari eum aut p̄uideri
sibi ottingat. Post hoc iam scripta: Captata hora magis felici
allocutus sum itaq; Celsorem super facto p̄fati electi dixi: qd
bi me timere ne tandem Papa cogere electo prouideret quia
non facile reperiretur qui promouendus esset ad eceliam quam
alius possideret. duxerq; esset Romano pontifici insignem
Ecclesiarum ducis vacante diuinitate & multoq; principis
pro electo rogantem spernere preces: Qd si ille promoueret

in confilio rem propōm: quo facto omnes. Conlulari hoc me-
dum cōmendauit: & ita cōmuni mibi i fuit vt beatitudi-
dini nostri scriberem. Sic ergo dñs noster dignetur hoc nego-
cium in se affumere & inducere electū ad humilitatē & fatis
factionem: quomā Celsar de suo arbitrio cōtentus remanebit.
Alioquin vero stante illo contumace nunq̄m cōsisteret eum
pmoueri quādammodum plenus & aperius sup hoc de man-
dato Celsareo aplico culmini scribo. Nō fuit vifum certis de
causis qd impator hoc scriberet. Sed venit intra paucos dies
ad curiam Romanam super vno alio latas magno negocio dis-
soluēs prefatus & ipse de hoc plenam habebat potestatem. Ta-
men ex nunc Celsar cōtentum se dicit in eo futurū esse. qd
S. dñs nostri inter ipsū & electum duxerit ordinandū ita tñ
q; ille de damnis & iniuriis illatis aliquam faciat emendam:
tantis excellibus cōuenientem. Habes quid in re patuini p
me factum sit: nō potui plus sed phanc modū exultimo nego-
cium p̄fati hanc cōmuni p̄fate. Voce pietas dñi noster, p̄uideret
electi qui dicit multa Imperatori oblata & dicit eis
se velle negotiū componere & si habet potestatem iubet eos
scribē dño suo & facultatē quē eo mō aut res votuū hēbit
expedire aut honestus illis resistatur. Pōt autē. S. dñs nŕ

Printed here for the first time is Piccolomini's Description of the City of Vienna
(ff. 213^v–215^v), which dates from his time there as ambassador on behalf of the
Council of Basel, in 1438. He notes Vienna's large size, the wealth and prosperity
of its population, and its general sense of liveliness and solidity, whilst taking
issue with the 'backwards', non-humanistic, overly scholastic methods of its
University, compared with the intellectual, architectural, and artistic modernity
of Italian cities and centres of culture.

The German origin of this edition reflects Pius II's importance and influence
on contemporary German lands, following his time spent there. The editor,
Nicolaus de Wyle (c. 1410–1479), was a municipal official in Nuremberg and then
Esslingen; he was a correspondent of Piccolomini in the 1450s and they met in
person at court in Vienna. He translated the *Tale of Two Lovers* into German (first
printed c. 1477–1478) and had this selection of letters by Piccolomini printed in
either Reutlingen or Esslingen (current scholarship favours Reutlingen).

This copy contains annotations in contemporary and later (probably eighteenth-
century) German hands. At the top of [a2]^r an early hand has written a quote
from a 1445 letter or speech of Piccolomini to the Archbishop of Esztergom,
'quid tibi tot victoriae profuerunt | si tam cito in triumphum duci debebas', about
the state of the Kingdom of Hungary. A later hand has noted 'Civitatis Taber
descriptio' on [r6]^r, referring to the town of Tábor in southern Bohemia, and
'ingruntibus haeresibus' on [s4]^r; Tábor was home to a Hussite sect known
as Taborites who reconciled themselves with the King of Hungary in 1452
(Piccolomini had attended the Council of Basel where Hus was burned at the
stake despite his safe conduct). This later hand has also written the four letters
of the name of God in a large square Hebrew script at the foot of [x2]^r, with a
note about the *Tetragrammaton*.



& in petro ceteros Romane sedis antistites: qui post eius in
celum a se nŕionem vicariatū tenuerūt & in ecclia primum
locum. Cū clauēs regni celoz illi promissae ac ligandi soluen-
diq; potestatem & tandem pasturam gregis cōmisiŕe dicens.
Pascite oues meas. Cur hoc? Quid tunc opus erat petrūm fie-
ri pastorem: clauēs regni tenere: principatū accipere & p̄ vi-
cariatū gerere nisi vt errātes reduceret: ignaros instrueret:
timidos roboraret: pertinaces elimeret. fidelibus subueni-
ret: hereticis repugnaret. Si iusti essemus ac nostro ingenio
verum videremus & sequeremur omēs neq; lege neq; princi-
pe opus esset. Sed quia insurgūt ingenia p̄uicioŕa que doctri-
nas pestiferas seminant fundūtq; venena letalia & occidunt
credulas animas. Necessaria fuit sup̄mi tribunalis erectio.
q; inter lepram & legram iudicaret. Hoc autem est apud a-
postolicam sedem que cardo & caput vt factum est a do-

Provenance:
1. Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of Sunderland (1674–1722), with old ink shelfmark
'B3:44' and newer pencil one (erased) to flyleaf. The binding can be attributed
to Thomas Elliot whose work – although most closely associated with bindings
for Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and his son Edward in the 1720s – has also
been identified in the Sunderland library, e.g. on a copy of the Jenson *Scriptores
rei rusticae* of 1472 (Sunderland sale, 10–21 March 1883, lot 11255). The
Sunderland Library was removed from Blenheim Palace and sold by Puttick and
Simpson across fifty days between 1881 and 1883; the fifth sale, 10–22 March
1883, lot 11915 (£4 12s 6d to Quaritch). Quaritch bought so extensively at
the Sunderland sales that he commissioned a special bookplate to mark his
purchases.

diŕeam & pascalem non agunt: ieiunia spernūt: horas canōni-
cas abiciūt. Eucaristiam sub specie panis & vini & parulis
& demeritis bibent. Conficientes nihil p̄ter oracōnem diu-
cam & verba consecrationis dicunt: neq; vestimenta mutant
neq; genitus assumūt aliquis. Quidam vero consq; de sp̄itu:
vt nō verum xpi corpus in sacramento altaris sed representacō-
nem quandam esse cōtendant errantis berengarii nō cōuelli
siquales. Ex sacramentis ecclēie baptismū, eucaristiam ma-
trimoniū ordinemq; recipiunt. De penitentia parū sentiunt.
De confirmatione & extrema unctione nihil. Monachorū reli-
gionibus inest illi sitū. Inuentionēq; dyabolicae asserūt cē
Papstima simpliciter vnde voluit. Nullam aquam benedictā
Cimiteria nō habent p̄serata. Cadavera mortuoz in campis
& vt digna sunt cū bestis sepeliuntur: vāq; censent orare
p̄ mortuos. Ecclesiarum p̄secraciones derident & in omnibus
locis passim conficiunt sacramentū. Nulla maior hīs cura est
q; se moris audire. Si quis negligens ē domus torquet: aut
negocio ludone vacat dum sermo eluvius cedat. & intra
re vt verbū dei audiat compellitur. Est illis domus quedam
fignea similis horreo rursus hanc templi appellant. Hic popu-
lo p̄dicant: hic legem per omēs dies exponūt. hic altare vni-
cum habent: neq; p̄secratū neq; consecrandū: ex quo sacramen-
tū p̄bly exstiter. Sacerdotes neq; coronas ferunt neq; bur-
bas tendunt. Hic habetur & framentū crucis: a quo legunt
bus ligas & omni suppellectili necessaria publice domū com-
plet & addunt in singula capita singulis sexagenā
Ex quo p̄ces carnes recentes & sive lunt vinum emanant al-
ter nihil offerunt: Decimas omēs damant primiciāz: neq;

Omnes de lucretia sermo audiebatur. Hanc celsar hanc ceteri
cōmendabant intuebanturq;. Quocūq; illa vertebat eo & ocu-
li sequebantur astantiū. Er sicut orpheus sono cithare siluas
ac saxa secum ferē traxisse. Sic ista homines suo quocūq; vide-
bat intuitu ducebat. Vnus tamen inter omēs plus equo in il-
lam ferebat Euriolus frango quem nec amor forma nec di-
uicie reddebant ineptum. Duorū & triginta annoz erat non
eminentis stature: sed lete grateq; habitudinis: illustribus
oculis magis ad grām tumescētibz ceteris membris nō sine
quadam maiestate decoris nature correspondentibz. Reliqui
curiales propter longinquā miliciā omēs auro excelsi erant
Hic quia domi habūdabat & propter amiciciā celsaris mag-
munera recipiebat indies ornatioŕ p̄spectibz hominū redde-
bat: longū famuloz ordinem pene ducebat. Nūc auro illitis
nūc muricis tiri sanguine tinctis nūc filiis que vltimū legūt se
res textis vestibus vtebat. Tū equi tales illi erāt: q̄les in fa-

2. John Vertue (1826–1900), appointed the first Roman Catholic Bishop of
Portsmouth in 1882.

ISTC lists four other copies in the UK (BL, Bodley, Rylands, and the Royal Library,
Windsor) and five copies in the US (Ann Arbor, Harvard, Huntington, Morgan,
and Niagara University).

HC 160*; BMC I 63; GW M33709; Goff P716; BSB-Ink P-519; Bod-inc P-316;
ISTC ip00716000.

Maius & singulari humanitatis studio deditis: se
quē celsar p̄fatis inspectis Nicolans de vultu sacri
litterarū palacu auleq; imperialis consistorij. Co-
mes Salutem p̄fiam dicit. Eneas filius de Senis
ex nobili sanguine cretus oratoriq; ac poetice scientie admo-
dum doctus. In concilio Basiliensi eundem plato seruauit pau-
per. Ibiq; dñs Caspar Schloz: diui Frederici terti p̄fic. Ro-
manoz regis ac Austrie &c ducis: Cancellarius vir omnium
humanissimus & singulari prudētia pollens. Hunc eneam in
scribam & secretariū romane Cancellarie cōduxit. Rexq; illū
ob eius scientiam & doctriā excellentes: statim in Portam
laureatam creauit. Qui exinde Cancellarie amicus compli-
tus non sine labore maximo interueniens: dñe las fias & milia
nas hinc inde ad principes p̄fatos: magnos amicos & fauo-
res suos latine aruit: adeo comptas ornatas & elegantes vt
magnā inde laudem s̄sequeretur. Demum vero post multos
habitos labores: pera & adincentio regis p̄diti: Episcopatū
tergestinū nactus est. Er ex eo loco in ep̄m. Senensis ecclē
postulatus. vnde per Nicolam papam quintū ad fastigium
Cardinalatus est assumptus. Ac deinde statim post delin-
cto nicolao in Summū pontificem canonice electus: & Pius
secundus appellatus. Itaq; hic homo pauper breui tempore in
diuissimū: & scriba modice reputacōis in omnū dignissimū
virum & in caput vniuersalis ecclē p̄p̄te creuit. Huius ego

clarissimi imitatur: Credo hūc cicius ena dēre in vniuersa
tūc stili sciam: qm̄ si quibusvis aliorum ingenus imitaretur
aut se se traderet ducedum. Valete.

Epistole Eneae siluii Poete laureati Incipiunt feliciter.

Octissimo viro dño Eneae siluii de seris
Amico carissimo Salutem dñe regis. Ro-
manoz Secretario. Amantissime Eneae
Gaudeo te esse apud. Serenissime dñm
regem in loco honorabili & te digno. L
cet vt animi mei affectum fatear: mal-
lem te esse in Italia in loco etiam tua vir-
tute digno. Congratulor cancellarie imperiali: que talem vi-
rum scriba tuus ingenio non parum florent. Iam locus ille
latinam redolebit facundis. Ego te propediem video & am-
plexabor: simulq; redarguam q̄ iussisti me sub conditione sa-
lutari. Si scires quantum te semper dilexi & diligo quantū
quous afficio virtutibus: profecto omnes illas condicēms illis.
Et cum per officium cui prees ad me comedere venire nō pote-
ras: scripsisses saltem more tuo litteras suauissimas. Siigno-
sco modestie tue: & quicquid facis ipse mecum in meliore

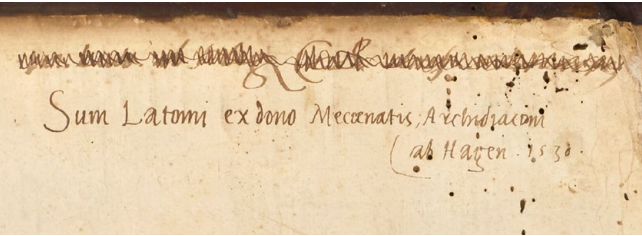
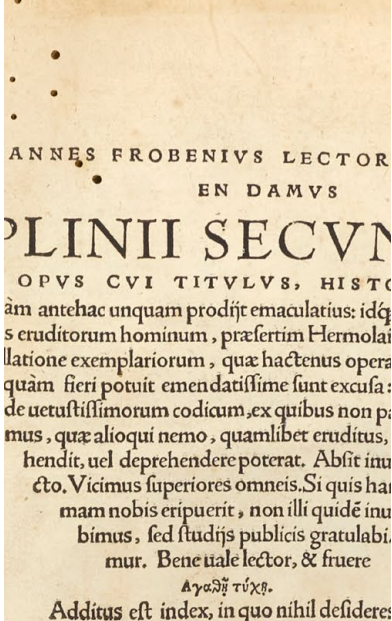


From the Library of Bartholomaeus Latomus – a Gift from the Archbishop of Trier

33. **PLINY the Elder.** *Historia mundi*, multo quam antehac unquam prodiit emaculatus [...] annotationibus eruditorum hominum praesertim Hermolai Barbari [...] additus est index, in quo nihil desideres [- Index in universum naturalis historiae C. Plinii opus, summa diligentia collectus]. *Basel, Johann Froben, March 1525.*

Two parts in one volume, folio, pp. [xxxvi], 671, [1], [144 (*Index*)]; large woodcut Froben device to title and part-title and final page of each part, several large historiated white-on-black initials and numerous smaller woodcut initials throughout; some worming (mostly marginal), but a beautiful, wide-margined copy in dark impression; in a contemporary Cologne binding of blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, boards panelled in blind with two rolls (both initialled 'IW', one with the arms of Cologne, the Holy Roman Empire, and the binder's device), remains of clasps to fore-edge, fore-edge lettered 'Plinius' in ink, sewn on 5 double cords, spine lined with vellum manuscript waste; skilfully rebacked and reconnered, some worming to boards; contemporary inscription 'Sum Latomi ex dono mecoenatis archidiaconi ab Hagen 1530' to upper pastedown, inscription to front free endpaper 'Sum ex libris / Andr. Danquest Mosbacens. / 12th Juli 1767'. **£4800**

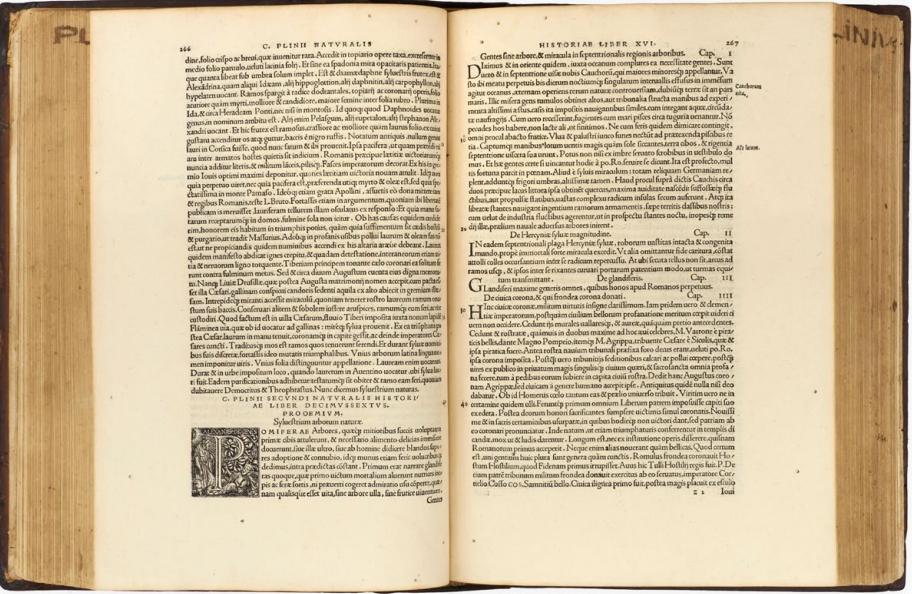
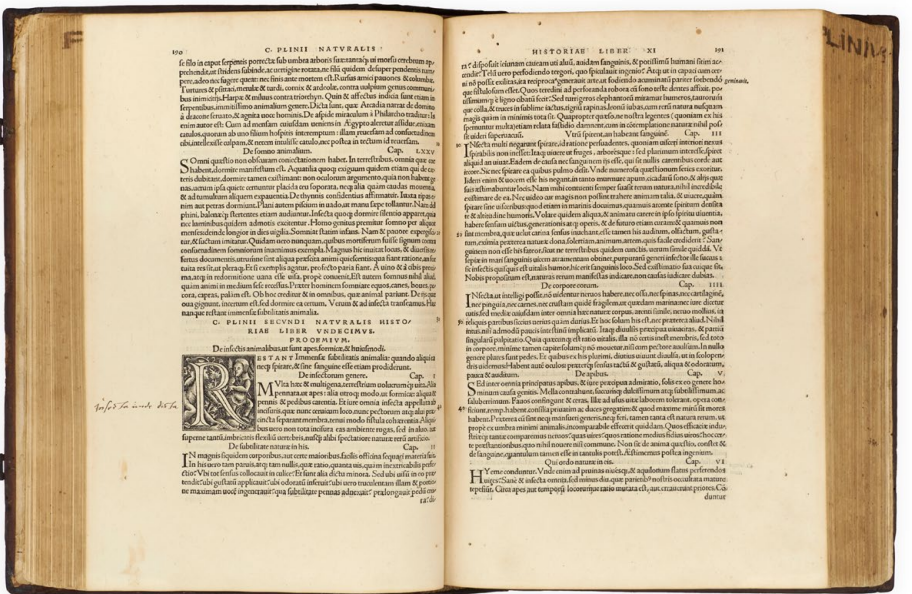
First Froben edition of Pliny's encyclopaedia, with a prologue by Erasmus and Hermolaus Barbarus's commentary, given to Erasmus's correspondent Bartholomaeus Latomus by his student and future patron, Johann Ludwig von Hagen.



Known by the Hellenized 'Latomus', the humanist classicist and controversialist Bartholomaeus Steinmetz (c. 1498–1570) probably first met Erasmus while studying at Freiburg in 1516 and '17, later travelling with him through Alsace in 1521 and becoming one of his epistolary correspondents until Erasmus's death. Teaching successively at Trier (from 1522), Cologne (1526), Louvain (1530), and the Collège de Sainte-Barbe in Paris (1531), he was a disciple and friend of Conradus Goclenius and counted among his students Calvin, Ignatius of Loyola, François Xavier, François Rabelais, and Pierre Ramus. He travelled extensively and established a reputation as one of the leading Latin scholars of the time.

The present volume was given to Latomus in 1530 by his former pupil Johann Ludwig von Hagen (1492–1547), then archdeacon at Trier. In 1541 Latomus reencountered Hagen as Elector-Archbishop of Trier at the diet of Regensburg, and the following year he resigned his professorship at Paris to enter Hagen's service. It was likely his position under Hagen that facilitated his appointment as assessor at the Reichskammergericht in Speyer in 1548 and, after resigning this post to return to Trier in 1555, his role in attending the diet of Speyer in 1556 and representing the Catholic party at Worms in 1557.

Adams P 1560; Schweiger II, 786; Van der Haeghen II, 45; VD16 P-3533; for the binding, see Haebler, pp. 489–490. See also L. Roersch, 'Barthélemy Latomus, le premier professeur d'éloquence latine au Collège royal de France' in *Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique* 3rd ser. 14 (1887), pp.132–176.





Acorns on Edges

34. PLINY the Elder. *Historiae mundi libri XXXVII, cum castigationibus et adnotationibus doctiss. & variis praeterea lectionibus ex mss. compluribus ad oram paginarum accurate indicatis, ex novissima & laboriosissima editione Jacobi Dalechampii ... cum indice duplici, utroque locupletissimo ... Frankfurt, Claude de Marne and heirs of Jean Aubry, 1608.*

8vo, pp. [xvii], 1688, [188], [2 (blank, device)], [2 (blank)]; woodcut devices to title and final leaf, woodcut diagram to p. 79, woodcut and factotum initials, typographic headpieces; foxed throughout, a few corners creased, abrasion to title causing a small hole through device, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary pigskin, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design with large central fleuron tool, edges stained blue and elaborately gauffered; a little rubbed with a few inconsequential stains; contemporary ink ownership inscriptions to title-page (one neatly excised at an early date), occasional early ink underlining and corrections, eighteenth-century ink note in French and Latin to title verso. **£1400**

First Frankfurt edition of Pliny's *Natural History*, here bound as an enormous single volume with strikingly decorated edges featuring acorns and scrolls. Pliny was a man of extraordinary industry and thirst for knowledge. He slept little, had books constantly read to him, and took an immense quantity of notes... His greatest surviving achievement is the *Natural History*, dedicated to Titus in 77 and published posthumously. Pliny tells us in the preface that it consists of 20,000 important facts obtained from 100 authors, but the real total of both is much higher' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*). The thirty-seven books encompass the physics of the universe; the geography and ethnology of Europe, Asia, and Africa; human physiology; zoology; botany; medicine; metals and stones; and the history of art. 'It contains much that is interesting and entertaining, and much unique information about the art, science, and civilisation of the author's day' (*ibid.*).

An extensive inscription to the title verso in French adds Guy Patin's praise for the book ('Pliny's *History* is one of the most beautiful books in the world, which is why it is known as the pauper's library. If one adds Aristotle, the library becomes almost complete. If one adds Plutarch and Seneca, a whole family of good books is there: father, mother, eldest child and cadet', *trans.*) before switching to Latin to note Wagenseil's objection to the absence of sacred texts on the list.

The monumental breadth of Pliny's work – here presented as a single volume of almost two thousand pages – affords unusually large surfaces on the edges of the bookblock, which the binder has decorated with an elaborate pattern gauffered with points, featuring small acorns and a rosette among large shell-like scrolls.

USTC 2001727; VD17 1:047311F.

Early Würzburg Imprint in a Contemporary Würzburg Binding

35. [PSALTER.] [BRUNO, Archbishop of Würzburg, editor.] *Psalterium. [Würzburg, Georg Reyser, c. 1488–1489.]*

Folio, ff. [278] (of 280); [*⁸ a⁸ b–z^{8/6} A–H^{8/6} I⁸ K–O^{8/6} P¹⁰] (bound without blanks I5 and P10); gothic letter, in two columns, printed in red and black throughout, first initial space with later ink initial B; a few leaves browned, occasional light dampstaining and worming, marginal paperflaws to [t6], [y6] and [l1], [*2] repaired at edges and chipped with loss of text in upper corner (affecting c. 10 words), conjoint leaf also browned and repaired, but a good copy; bound in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, from the bindery of the Benedictine monastery of Sankt Stephan in Würzburg (EBDB w000064), front board lettered 'Psalteriū' in black, two brass catchplates and remains of clasps, coloured plaited endbands, watermark to endleaves of a pot surmounted by a cross [cf. Briquet 12497, Troyes 1488]; binding slightly soiled with a few small wormholes; inscription erased from head of [*1]^r (from Sankt Stephan, Würzburg?), nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Frederic Perkins to front pastedown, with his red ink shelfmark SR/L and (his?) bibliographical note to flyleaf, subsequent bookplate of John Vertue to front pastedown (see below), small paper shelf label to front board. **£24,000**

First edition of the Psalter with the commentary ascribed to the eleventh-century Bishop of Würzburg, printed at Würzburg by Georg Reyser and in a contemporary Würzburg monastic binding.

The Benedictine monastery of Sankt Stephan in Würzburg had its own bindery, active between around 1485 and 1516 (the monastery was dissolved c. 1803). The elegant printing, with the text of the Psalter in a distinctive large font to allow space for Bruno's extensive commentary alongside it, is ascribed to Georg Reyser, who was the printer for the diocese of Würzburg from 1479; he also produced liturgies for the use of Würzburg, almanacks, and other official publications. The bishop of Würzburg at this time was Rudolf von Scherenberg, a long-term incumbent of the episcopal throne, from 1466 until his death in 1495; he was an active administrator who consolidated the finances of the diocese and, in particular, sought to standardise the liturgy.

sanctificatōnis tue

Sacerdotes tui induantur iusticia : et sancti tui exultent

Propter dauid seruuum tuum : non auert

faciem christi tui

Iurauit dominus dauid

veritatem et non

frustrabitur eum : de

fructu ventris tui po

nam super sedem tuā

Si custodierint filii

tui testamentum me

um : et testimoia mea

hec que docebo eos

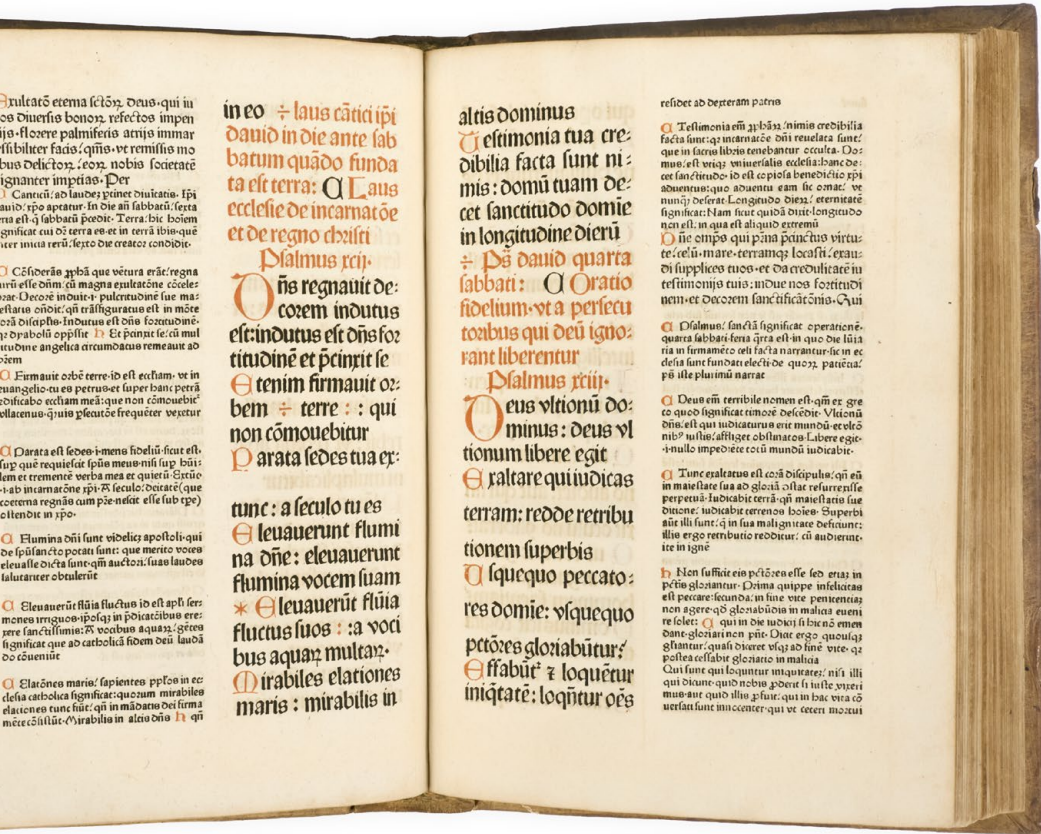
Et filii eorum : usq

in seculum sedebunt

super sedem tuam

Quoniā elegit domi

nus syon : elegit eam



This commentary is attributed to Bruno of Würzburg (c. 1005–1045), a Franconian nobleman appointed as bishop in 1034; it is an assembly of extracts from commentaries written by the Church Fathers as well as Bede, and in particular by Cassiodorus. In common with other eleventh-century commentaries on the Psalms, it contains anti-Semitic interpretations of numerous passages, which were subsequently used to inflame anti-Jewish feeling; in 1488 Rudolf expelled the Jews from his diocese.

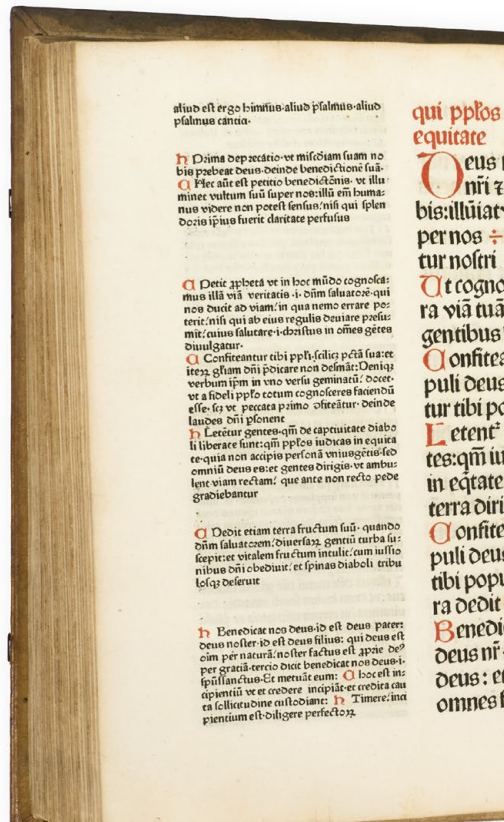


Provenance:

1. Frederic Perkins (1780–1860) of Chipstead Place, Kent, brother of the bibliophile and brewer Henry Perkins (whose collection included two Gutenberg bibles and several books printed on vellum). Frederic's library was sold at Sotheby's on 10 July 1889 (lot 282, sold to Ridler).

2. John Vertue (1826–1900), appointed the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth in 1882.

HC 4011*; BMC II 571; GW M36219; Goff P1046; BSB-Ink P-832; Bod-Inc P-510; ISTC ip01046000.



Unrecorded and Annotated

36. [PSALTER.] Psalterium Davidis, iuxta translationem veterem, una cum canticis, hymnis, et orationibus ecclesiasticis. Magdeburg, Wolfgang Kirchner, 1573.

[bound with:]

[MAGDEBURG, Hiob. Catechesis seu capita doctrinae sacrae cum brevi explicatione d. Mart. Lutheri. Graece et Latine. Hiobo Madeburgensi interprete.] [(Colophon:) Wittenberg, Johann Krafft, 1565.]

Two works in one vol., 12mo; *Psalterium*: ff. '196' (recte 194), [9], [1 (blank)], title in red and black within double ruled frame with large ornament, woodcut initial; marginal paperflaw to lower outer corner of D3; *Catechesis*: ff. [31] (of 32, wanting title leaf), text in Greek and Latin, woodcut initial; browned, occasional light marginal dampstaining, a few ink marks; otherwise good copies in contemporary blind-stamped tawed sheep over bevelled wooden boards, two brass catches, sewn on 3 double cords, bound with additional blanks at front and rear; very worn, losses to fore-edge and corners of front board, clasps wanting; circular dial drawn to front pastedown (once evidently with a volvelle), 11 pp. of seventeenth-century manuscript notes to blanks at front (first two blanks removed) and 5 pp. in a different hand to blanks at end, several erased or partially erased inscriptions, subsequent ownership inscriptions of Johannes Haquini Bodelius (see below). £2250

Unrecorded sixteenth-century German editions of a Psalter and a Lutheran catechism, bound with several leaves of seventeenth-century notes.

The *Psalterium* is reset from Wolfgang Kirchner's earlier edition of 1562 (VD16 ZV 33936). The Psalms are followed by various canticles, hymns (that by Sedulius on Christ's nativity here with marginal annotations), prayers, and litanies.

The Greek and Latin catechism on the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, with Luther's notes, is the work of the philologist, Protestant theologian, and cartographer Hiob Magdeburg (1518–1595), who taught at Freiberg, Meissen, and Lübeck. We have traced no other Krafft editions of the work; it most closely resembles the 1565 edition published in Nuremberg by Ulrich Neuber and the heirs of Johann Vom Berg (VD16 L 5262).



The annotations to the blanks at the front of the volume comprise notes, clearly made by a priest, for readings and preaching on Trinity Sunday, on various subsequent Sundays, and on the feast of St Bartholomew. Several German prayers to Jesus appear on the blank leaves at the end.

Provenance: Johannes Haquini Bodelius (d. 1696) studied at the university of Helsinki before serving as a priest in the Swedish diocese of Kalmar.

Neither edition traced on OCLC, VD16, or VKV.

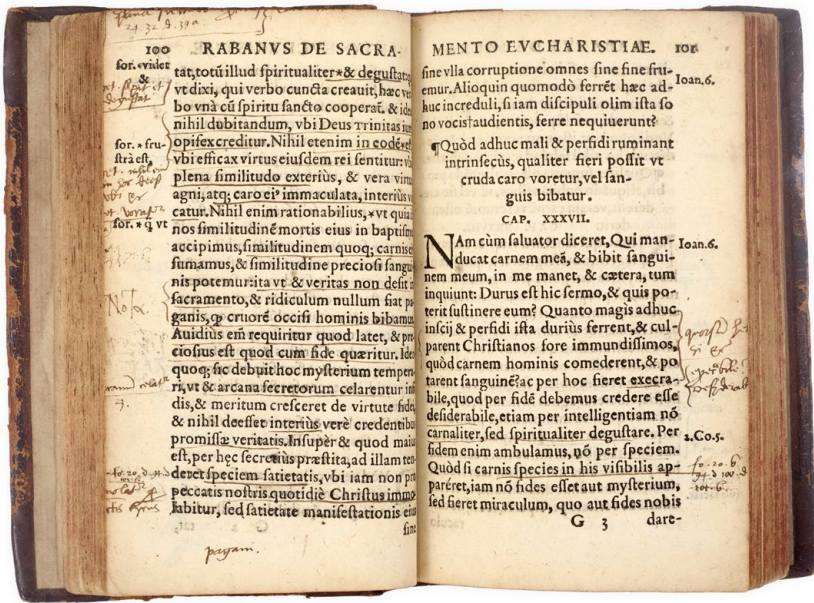
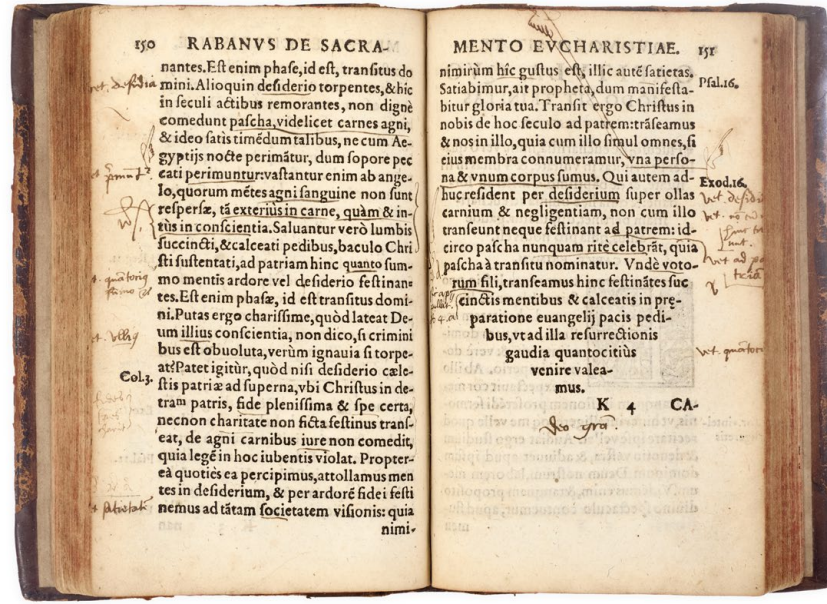
Marginalia from Manuscripts of Rabanus Maurus

37. RABANUS MAURUS *et al.* Rabanus de sacramento Eucharistiae. Opus nunc primum recens editum, ex bibliotheca Cuthberti Tunstalli episcopi Dunelmensis. Accessit eiusdem argumenti opusculum Bertrani presbyteri. *Cologne, Johann Quentel, 1551.*

8vo, pp. 287, [1 (blank)]; woodcut initials; light marginal toning, a few corners creased; a good copy in seventeenth-century sheep, rebacked and recorned in the nineteenth century; somewhat rubbed and worn, lettering-piece lost; **sixteenth-century marginal annotations (trimmed) to c. 145 pp. in at least one German hand**, underlining, occasional manicules. **£950**

First edition of a work on the sacrament of the Eucharist by Rabanus Maurus, thoroughly annotated by a contemporary reader, followed by other works on the same subject and on the Trinity.

The celebrated theological and pedagogical writer Rabanus Maurus (c. 780–856) served as Abbot of Fulda and Archbishop of Mainz. His work on the Eucharist, in fifty-seven chapters, is here edited from a manuscript in the library of the bishop of Durham, Cuthbert Tunstall (1474–1559), whose own work on the same subject, *De veritate corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Jesu Christi in Eucharistia*, composed while in prison, was published at Paris in 1554. Rabanus's text is followed here by a



short treatise on the Trinity; by the influential *De corpore et sanguine domini* of the ninth-century Carolingian theologian Ratramnus; and by further passages on the Eucharist by Augustine, Ambrose, and Eusebius.

As well as a brief biography of Rabanus on the verso of the title, the annotator of our copy has written a long note regarding the attribution of the *De sacramento Eucharistiae*, which opens as follows: ‘this work which is here ascribed to Rabanus is attributed to Paschasius in an old book in beautiful handwriting which I acquired from a friend ...’ (*trans.*). The reader clearly had this manuscript exemplar of Rabanus's text to hand when he was annotating this book: at the opening of chapter one he writes ‘vetus liber meus sic incipit ...’, and many

Alchemical Anthology

38. RICHARDUS ANGLICUS. Correctorium alchymiae ... Das is reformierte Alchimy, oder Alchimeibesserung, und Straffung der Alchimistischen Missprüch ... II. Rainmundi LULLI apertorium & accuratio vegetabilium. Von eröffnung und entdeckung wachsender Sachen, und des philosophischen steyns ... III. Des Königs GEBERS auss Hispanien Secretum, dessen sich die Venetianer hoch austhun ... *Strasbourg, Bernard Jobin, 1581.*

8vo, ff. [8], 151; I2 with small erasure affecting two letters; some side-notes a little shaved; a little light browning and staining, but overall a very good copy in contemporary vellum reusing a fifteenth-century manuscript leaf, lower portion of spine worn, with small loss; some words obscured in ink to ff. 2^v, 70^r, 76^r, 76^v, 80^v, 109^r; a few notes, alchemical symbols, and underlining in red and green ink; later notes in pencil. **£4500**

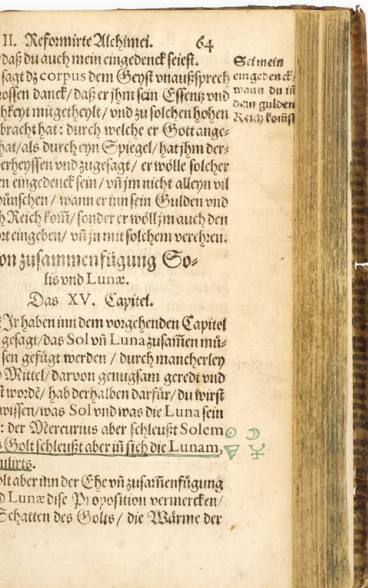
First edition of ‘a very rare collection’ (Duveen) of five alchemical treatises, comprising Richardus Anglicus' *Correctorium* and *Reformierte Alchimei*, Lull's *Apertorium et accuratio vegetabilium* and Vom philosophischen Stein, and Geber's *Secretum*.

of the marginalia highlight differences between the text as printed here and that found in the annotator's manuscript, prefixed with ‘alias’ and ‘vet.’. On f. 19^r he refers to a manuscript ‘qui erat collegii de placy’, perhaps meaning the Collège du Plessis at the university of Paris; marginalia copied from this exemplar appear on f. 87^r. But our annotator is not just a textual critic; his notes also engage with the intellectual content of Rabanus's text; short schematic summaries occasionally appear in the lower margins. There is a reference to ‘Georgius Maior’ on the title verso, presumably the sixteenth-century Lutheran theologian of this name.

USTC 689764; VD16 H 5274; Adams R4.

The thirteenth-century Richardus Anglicus or Richard of Wendover, to whom the first two treatises are attributed, was canon of St Paul's and a famous physician. He had studied medicine at Paris, and wrote several medical treatises, notably the *Micrologus*, a medical encyclopaedia based on Greek and Arabic sources. The first of the two alchemical treatises contained here was first printed as *Correctio fatuorum* in the Latin collection *De alchimia opuscula*, Frankfurt 1550. The other is first printed here.

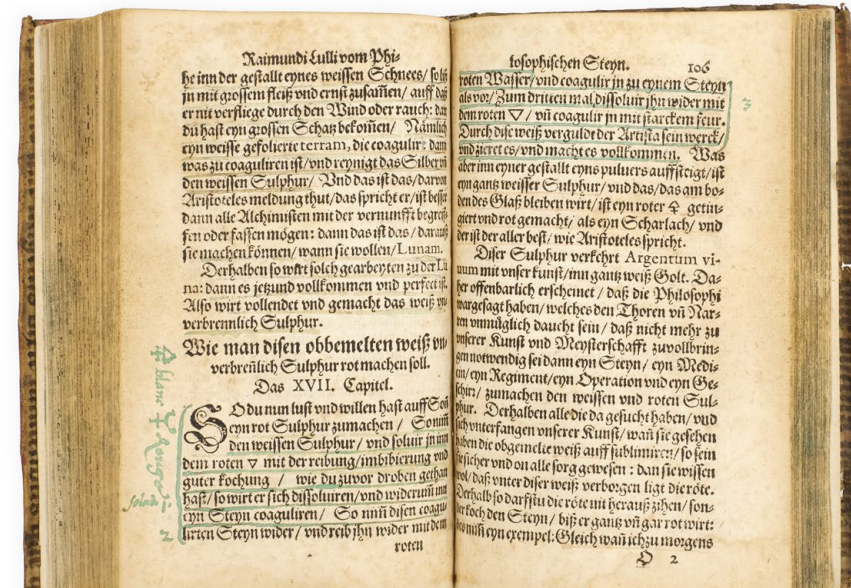
Although spurious, the Lullian texts exerted great influence on later alchemical literature. The *Apertorium* in this collection is not to be confused with *Apertorium de*



veri lapidis compositione. According to the preface of the last treatise, the *Secretum* is an extract from a larger work, written by Geber for his son. Geber's works had enormous influence on the development of Western chemistry, and 'whether they be translations or elaborations, they represent the amount of Arabic chemical knowledge made available to Latin-reading people toward the end of the thirteenth-century' (Sarton II, p. 1044).

The binding comprises a fragment from a fifteenth-century Missal bearing part of the text for the feast of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary on 15 September, beginning on the upper cover with the chant 'Virginis Mariae laudes intonet christiani', followed by a reading from John 19, 25–27.

Duveen p. 508; Ferguson II, p. 270; Ritter 2014; Wellcome 5473; not in Adams or Durling (but acquired later); OCLC records one further location, at Huntington.

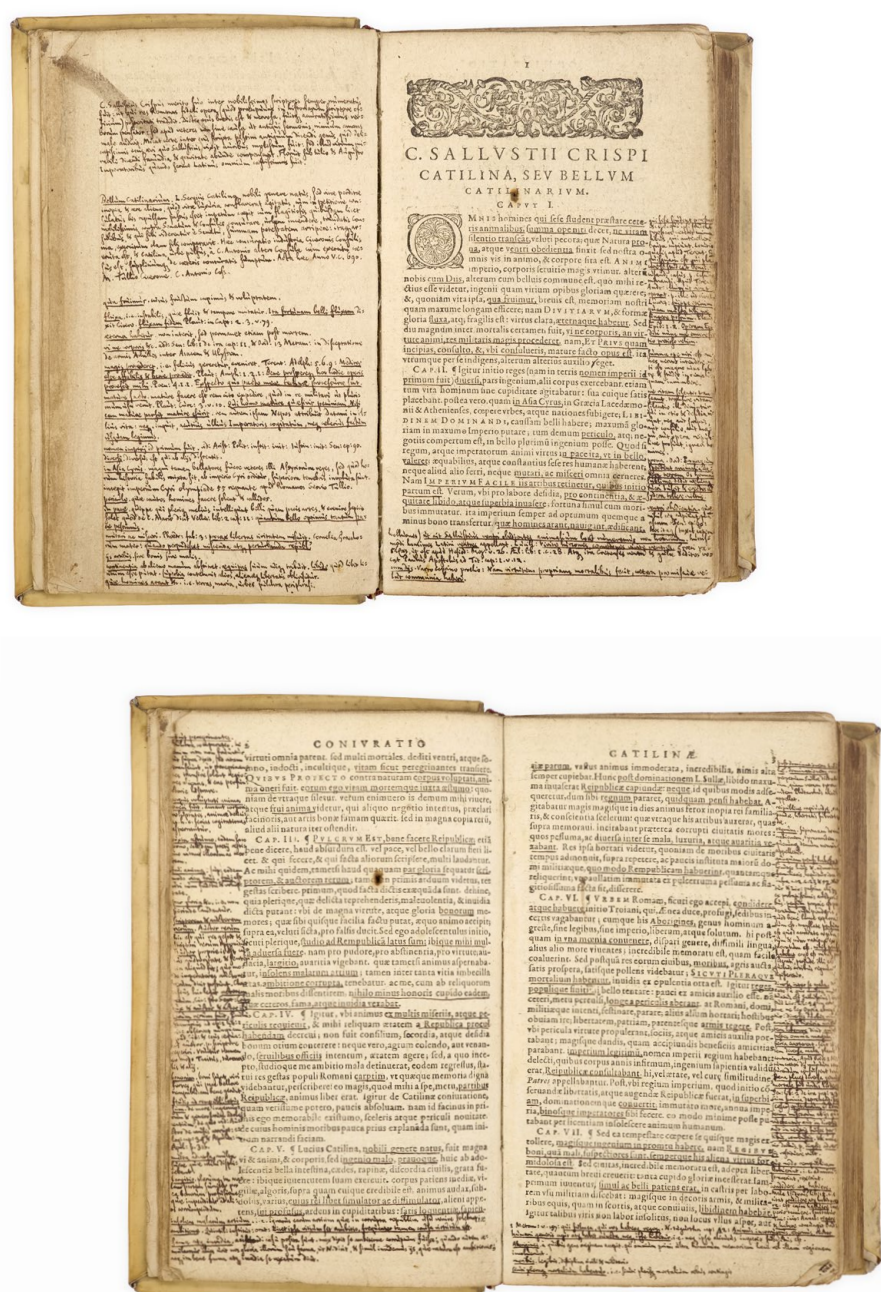
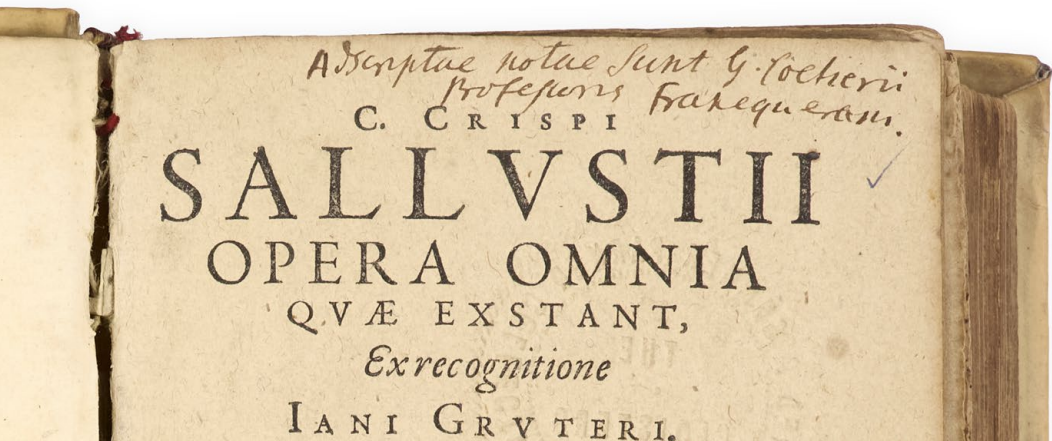
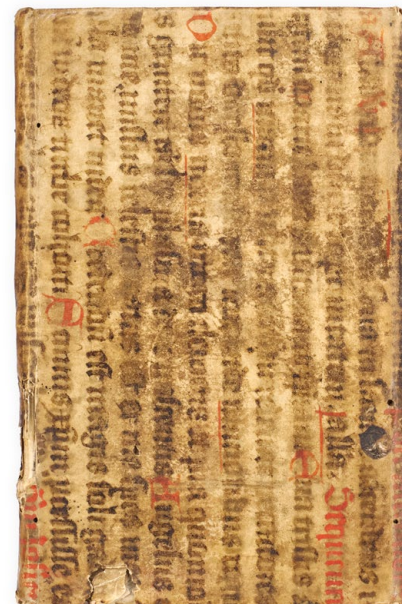
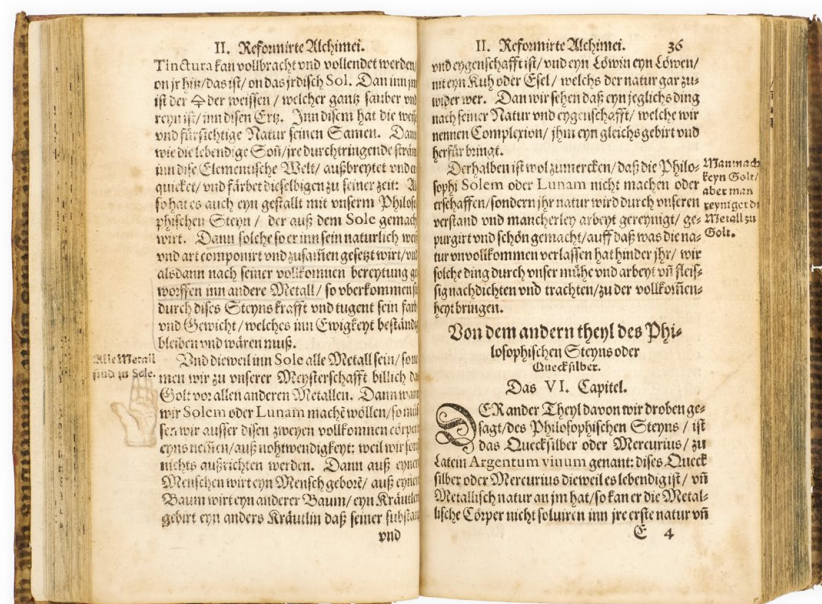
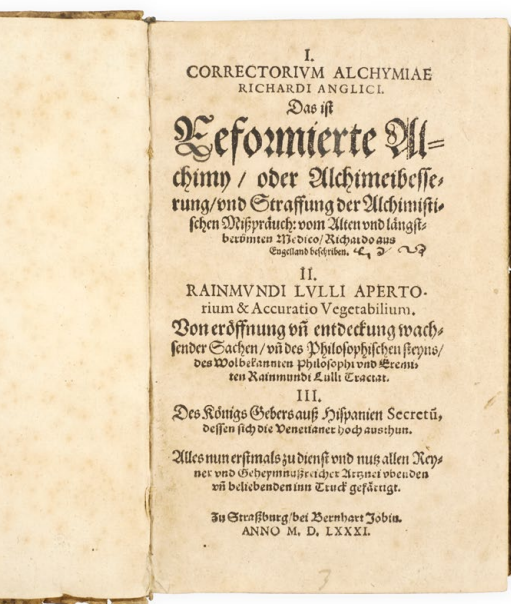


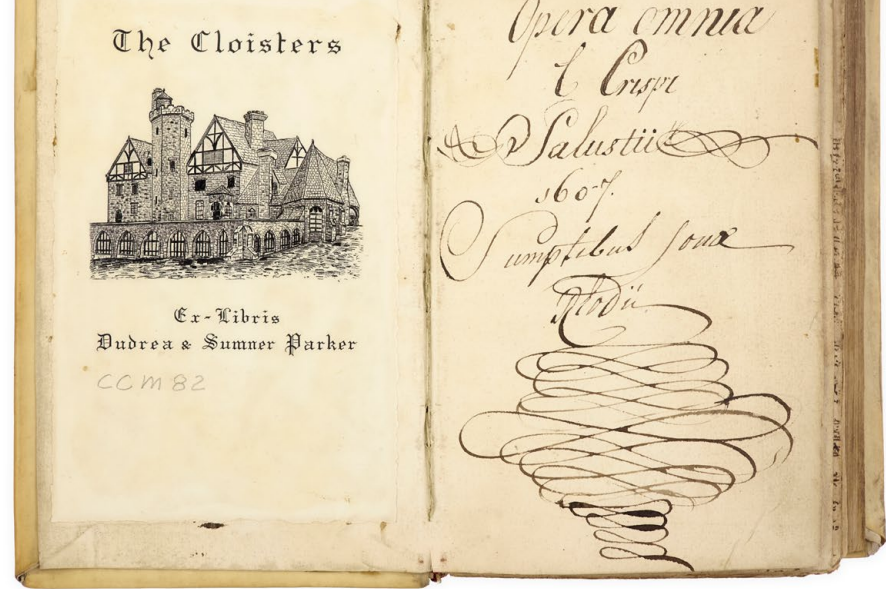
With Annotations by the Dutch Scholar Willem Coetier

39. SALLUST. C. Crispi Sallustii opera omnia quae exstant, ex recognitione Iani Gruteri. Accedunt castig. annotat. notae, ac scholia Glareani, Popmae, Aldi nepotis, Palmerii, Coleri, Rivii, Carrionis, Ursini, Dousae, Putschii. *Frankfurt, Zacharias Palthenius for Jonas Rosa, 1607.*

8vo, pp. [xv], [1 (blank)], 687, [1 (blank)]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; first few quires a little loose and consequently worn at edges, occasional creased corners, very slightly toned, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, manuscript title in ink across head of spine; corners a little bumped, a few light stains; title and imprint neatly written in ink to front flyleaf, ink note at head of title 'Adscriptae notae sunt G. Coeterii professoris Franequerani' (see below), **profuse marginal annotations in dark brown ink in a small early eighteenth-century hand to pp. 1–82**, twentieth-century bookplate to front pastedown 'The Cloisters Ex-Libris Dudrea & Sumner Parker', with their blind stamp to title-page. £1500

The works of Sallust edited by the philologist and librarian Jan Gruter (1560–1627), with profuse annotations at the beginning attributed to the Dutch professor Willem Coetier (1647–1723) of Franeker.





Of Dutch and English parentage, Gruter studied at Cambridge and Leiden, subsequently teaching at Wittenberg, Rostock, and then Heidelberg, where he also served as the university's librarian. He published numerous editions of the Latin classics but is best known for his work on Roman inscriptions. His edition of Sallust is remarkable for its scholia, which occupy three quarters of the volume.

An eighteenth-century inscription on the title attributes the marginal annotations in this copy to Willem Coetier, who, after studies at Leiden, taught history and eloquence at Harderwijk, Deventer, and then Franeker, where he served as a professor for almost thirty years. He published numerous speeches from the 1680s onwards, and also compiled notes on Suetonius. Coetier's critical annotations, written in a small, neat hand, cover the margins of both Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae* and *Bellum Iugurthinum*, forming an unpublished commentary in their own right. Coetier begins with a short note on Sallust himself, writing that 'merito suo inter nobilissimos scriptores semper numeratus fuit'. His marginalia refer to a host of classical writers, including Cicero, Plautus, Seneca, Ovid, Terence, Aristotle, Livy, Caesar, Statius, Tacitus, Phaedrus, Suetonius, Pomponius Mela, and Strabo, as well as providing variant readings from manuscript sources.

Provenance: from the library of The Cloisters, a Gothic manor house in the Maryland countryside built by Sumner A. Parker (1881–1946) and his wife G. Dudrea Parker (1883–1972).

USTC 2118733; VD17 23:247680Q.

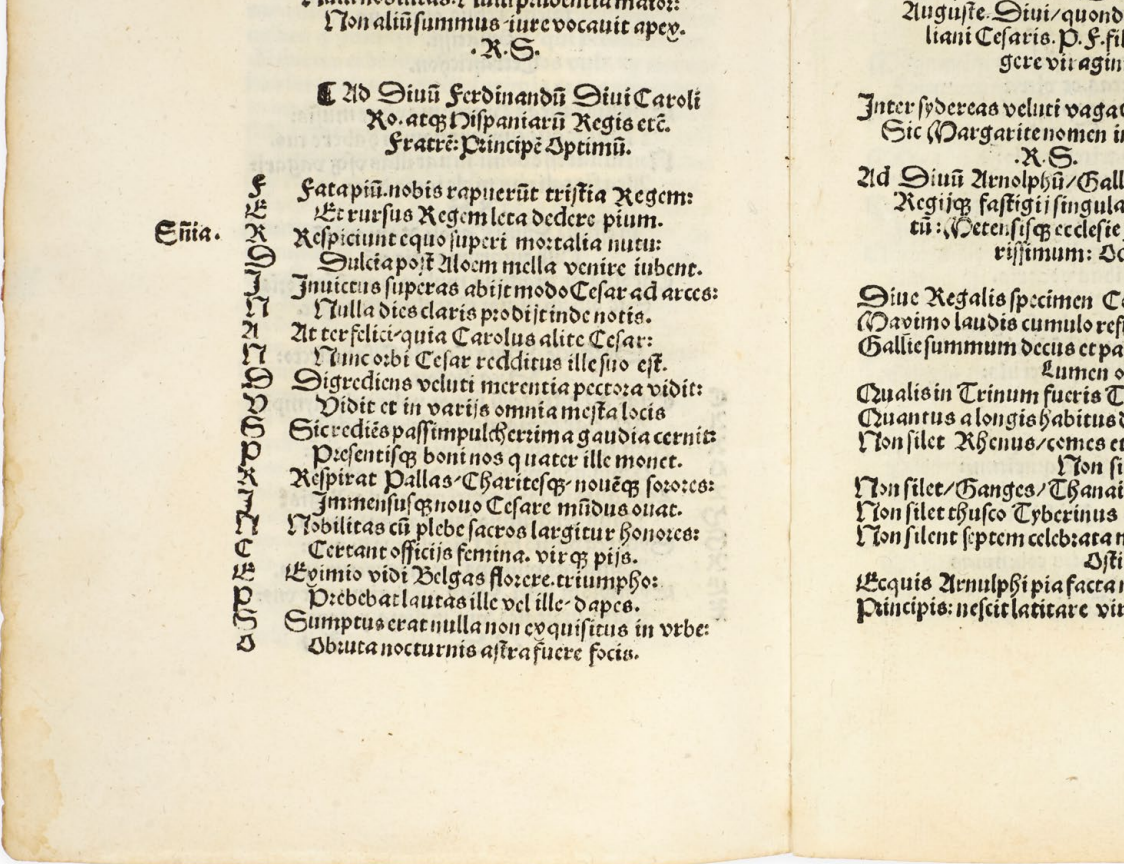
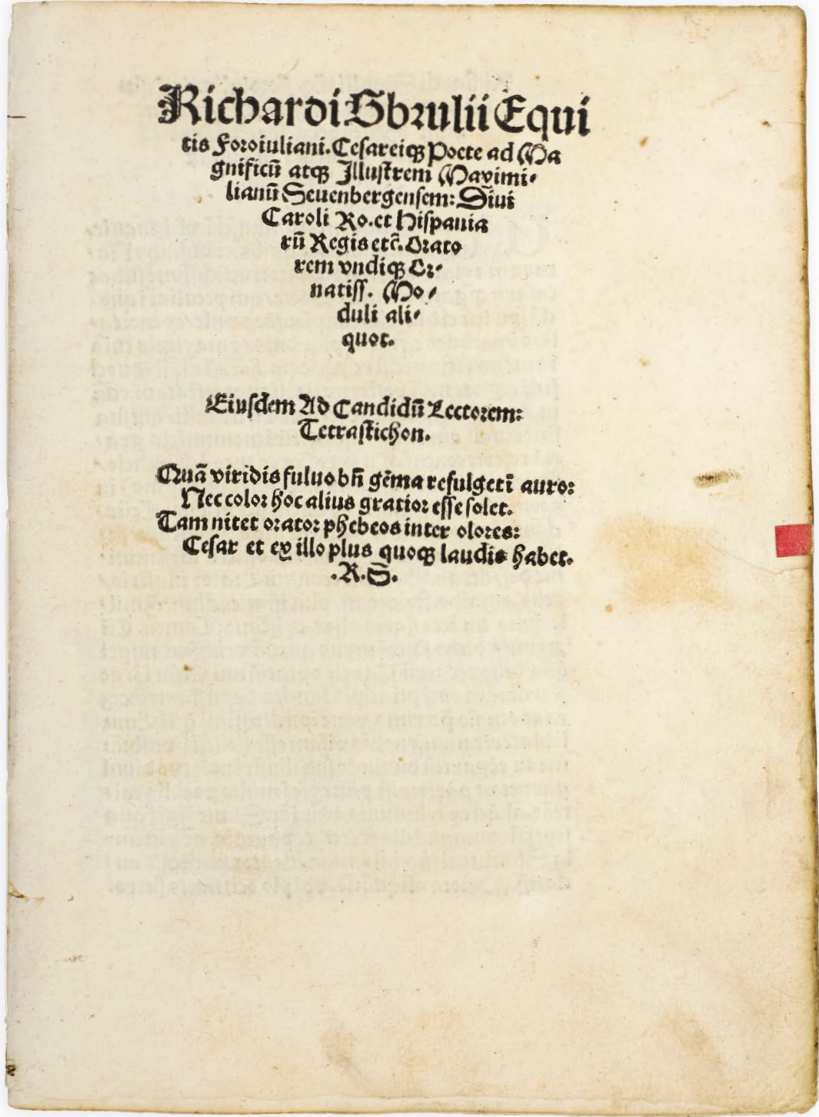
Acrostics in Honour of the New Holy Roman Emperor

40. SBRUGLIO, Riccardo. Richardi Sbrulii equitis Foroiuliani Cesareiq[ue] poete ad magnificu[m] atq[ue] illustrem Maximilianu[m] Seuenbergensem: Divi Caroli Ro. et Hispaniaru[m] regis etc. oratorem undique ornatiss. moduli aliquot. [(Colophon:) Augsburg, Hans von Erfurt, 1519.]

4to, ff. [6]; remains of red fore-edge tab, small closed tear to fore-edge of first leaf, a little staining to last blank page; a very good copy, disbound. **£1800**

First edition, very rare, of these neo-Latin poems by Sbruglio (c. 1480 – after 1525), whose work was esteemed by Erasmus and Pirckheimer, published in the year that Charles V became Holy Roman Emperor and addressed to his personal secretary.

A native of Cividale in northern Italy, Sbruglio studied and taught at Wittenberg (where the rector compared him to Ovid), Frankfurt, Cologne, and Ingolstadt, before being appointed poet and historiographer to Emperor Maximilian I. 'Wherever he went he produced verses in honour of local princes and dignitaries. Reaction to them was mixed: Mutianus, Eobanus Hessus, Hermannus Buschius and Hutten were critical of Sbruglio and his talent but Erasmus, Zasius, Bonifacius Amerbach, Pirckheimer, and Vadianus showed appreciation' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus* III, p. 211). Erasmus made Sbruglio one of the speakers in his colloquy *Convivium poeticum* (1523). The dedicatee, Maximilianus Transylvanus (c. 1490–1538), personal secretary to Emperor Charles V, was notably the author of the earliest published account of Magellan's circumnavigation of the world, preceding Pigafetta's by two years, based on interviews with surviving explorers from the ship *Victoria*.



The poems collected here include a number of acrostics, spelling out 'Carolus rex' (for Emperor Charles V), 'Ferdinandus princeps optimus' (for Charles's brother), and 'Maximilianus'. Also included is an ode to the seventh-century saint Arnulf of Metz, with an allusion to the legend of him throwing his bishop's ring into the Moselle river and praying that it should be returned to him by a divine sign (he found the ring in the belly of a fish several years later).

OCLC and Library Hub find one copy in the US (University of Pennsylvania) and one in the UK (BL).

BM STC German, p. 781; USTC 691177; VD16 S 2060; not in Adams or Brunet.

Dirges for a Duchess

41. SCHNEPF, Dietrich. Oratio de vita et morte illustrissimae principis ac dominae, D. Dorotheae Ursulae, illustrissimi principis ac domini D. Caroli, marchionis Badensis et Hochburgensis ... filiae, illustriss. principis, ac domini D. Ludovici ducis Wirtenbergici et Teccii comitis ... coniugis dilectiss. Quae anno 83, ipso die Pentecostes, Noribergae feliciter in Christo obdormivit. Habita in nobilissimo frequentissimo auditorio Tubingae a Theodorico Snepffio ... Additis, et doctorum aliquot virorum, iuvenumque studiosorum ... naeniis. *Tübingen, Alexander Hock, 1583.*

4to, pp. [86], [2 (blank)]; woodcut initials and tailpieces; toned; a very good copy in modern cloth-backed burgundy boards; numbers inked at head of title, a few seventeenth-century marginal annotations, underlining, one manicule. **£550**

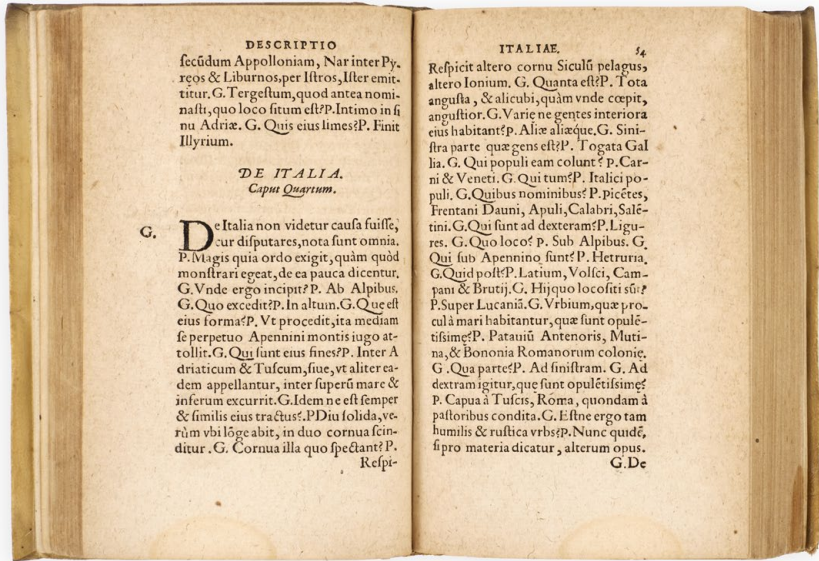
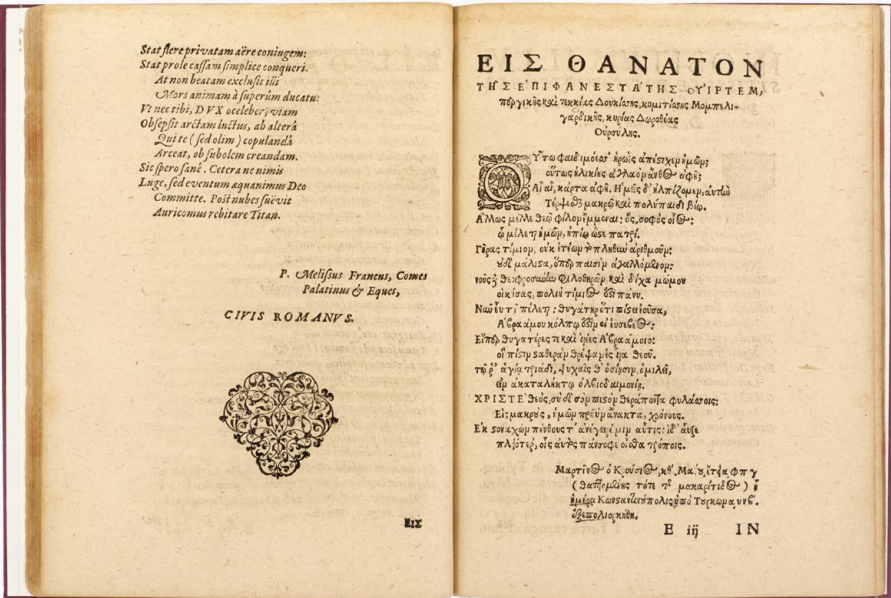
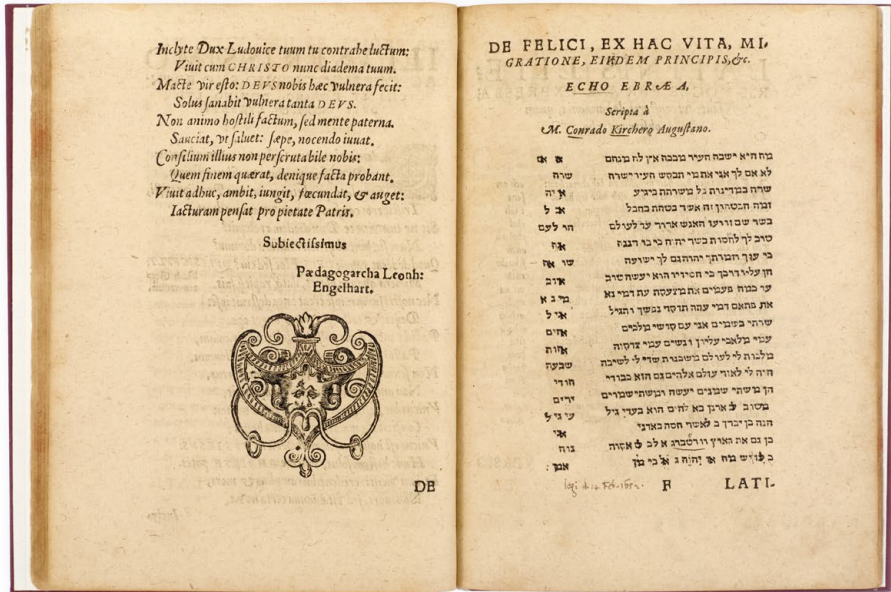
Scarce work issued following the death of Dorothea Ursula von Baden-Durlach (1559–1583), comprising a Latin funeral oration by the Tübingen professor of theology Dietrich Schnepf (1525–1586) and verses in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew by several scholars.

Dorothea was the daughter of Markgraf Karl II von Baden-Durlach and married Herzog Ludwig III von Württemberg in 1575, dying of a stroke at the age of just twenty-three. Schnepf (or Schnepff) here describes her as ‘a gift from God’, before quoting Homer, St Augustine, Cicero, Luther, St Basil, John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nazianzus, and the prophet Isaiah.

The verses include lines in Greek composed by Martin Crusius (1526–1607), Tübingen professor of Greek and Latin, known as the ‘champion of philhellenism in Europe’, and a Hebrew poem by the preacher and philologist Konrad Kircher, given in Hebrew, in transliteration, and in Latin translation.

The annotations show a careful reading of Schnepf’s funeral speech and appreciation for the Latin verse of the theologian and teacher Johann Scholtz (1558–1618). A note below the Hebrew poem reads ‘legi d. 14 Feb. 1652’.

No copies traced in the US; only one copy recorded in the UK (NLS). USTC 680444; VD16 S 3306.



Owned by a Friend of Paulus Manutius

42. SOONE, William and Pomponius MELA. Gulielmi Sooni Vantesdeni Auditor, sive Pomponius Mela disputator, De situ orbis. *Cologne, Johann Birckmann, 1572.*

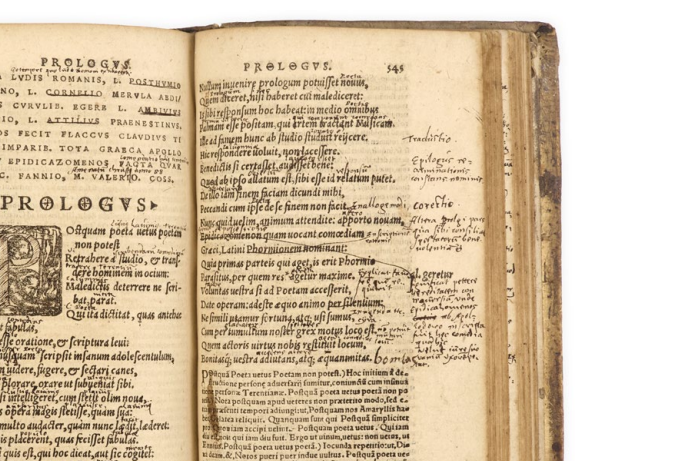
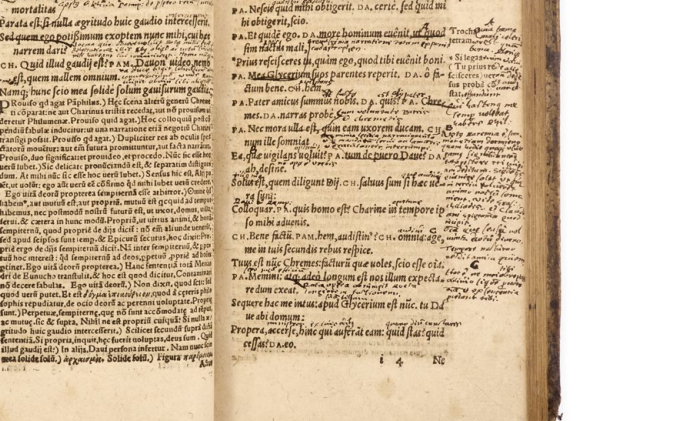
8vo, ff. [viii], ‘184’ (i.e. 186), [2]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials; text block uniformly lightly toned, lower corner of last leaves water-stained; bound in contemporary limp vellum, ink titling on spine and on lower edge; foot of spine restored and book recased in the original vellum; inscription of Giulio Cesare Ballino to title (see below); modern exlibris C. Zuccardi stamped on top margin of title-page. **£1750**

First edition of English jurist and cartographer William Soone’s notes on Pomponius Mela’s geography, presented in the form of an imaginary dialogue between the two authors.

Soone (*fl.* 1540–1575) left England for the Continent upon refusing to conform to the Church of England and deciding to continue to profess Catholicism. This commentary on Mela was produced in Cologne.

Provenance: This copy comes from the library of the Venetian lawyer Giulio Cesare Ballino (d. c. 1592), a friend of Paulus Manutius and Aldus the Younger, who acted as a corrector for an Aldine edition of Livy, and the author of *De’ disegni delle piu illustri citta et fortzze del mondo* (Venice, 1569), a notable book of urban design for which the reading of Pomponio Mela’s and William Soone’s cartography will doubtlessly have been of importance.

VD16 2323.



Studying Terentian Rhetoric

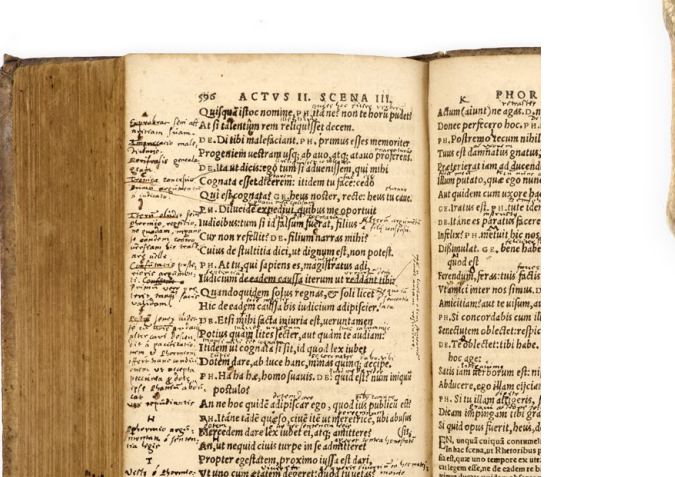
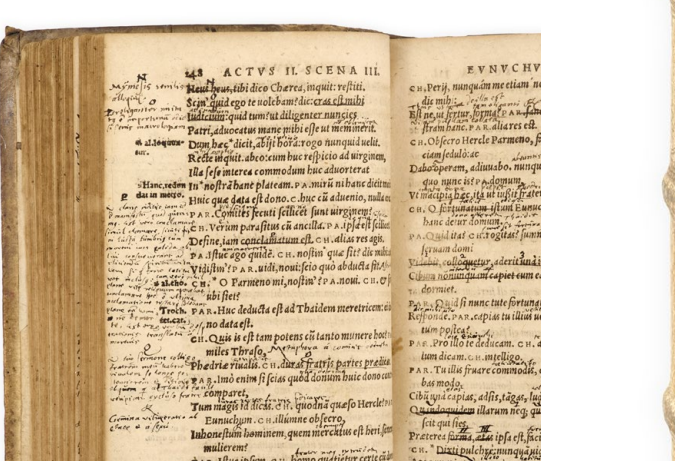
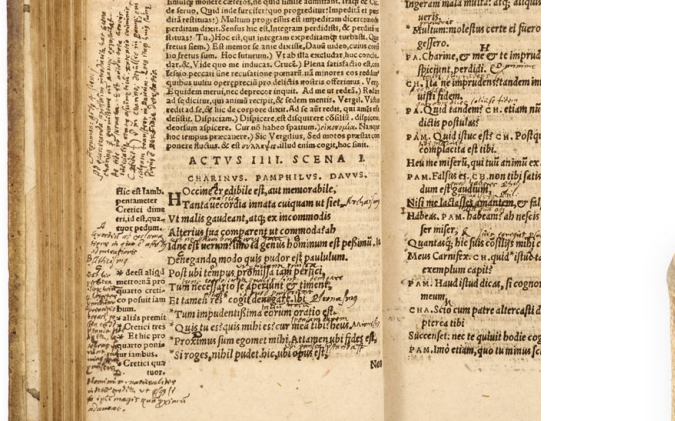
43. TERENCE. P. Terentii comoediae sex elegantissimae, cum Donati commentariis, ex optimorum praesertim veterum exemplariorum collatione emendatae, atq[ue] scholiis exactissimis, a multis doctis viris illustratae, et nunc denuo ab omnibus mendis repurgatae. *Basel, the heirs of Nicolaus Brylinger, 1567.*

8vo, pp. [xxvii], 643, [1 (blank)]; without final blank T8; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; small chips at head of first six leaves, marginal worming to last four leaves, lightly toned with occasional small marks, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin, rolls with busts of King David and saints (dated 1545) and of cherubs playing musical instruments, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 4 double cords laced in; somewhat rubbed, corners bumped, worming to pastedowns, wanting free endpapers; early ownership inscriptions to rear pastedown 'Casparus Mayer Munderchingen anno domini 1577' and 'Johannes Fasnacht', **interlinear and marginal annotations by Mayer to c. 220 pp.**, nineteenth-century ink stamp to title 'Statthaltere Freudenfels'. **£1750**

A thoroughly annotated student edition of the plays of Terence, issued by the heirs of the Basel printer Nicolaus Brylinger (1515–1565), with introductory matter by Erasmus and commentary by Donatus and others.

The annotator appears to be the Caspar Mayer of Munderkingen, in southern Germany, whose name is inscribed to the rear pastedown, and his annotations elucidate the text of four of the plays, viz *Andria*, *Eunuchus*, *Hecyra*, and *Phormio*. He provides his own prefatory 'argumentum' for each scene, and interlinear notes which are largely linguistic exercises, offering synonyms for Terentian vocabulary such as 'crimina' for 'malefacta', 'bona' for 'clemens', and 'astutus' for 'callidus'. His marginalia are more interesting, providing commentary linked by a letter or sign to a word or passage within the text. These display a particular study of the narrative and rhetorical structures of the plays – under headings such as 'amplificatio', 'catachresis', 'ironia', 'mimesis', and 'syllepsis' – and also pick out proverbs and metaphors; there are several references to Erasmus along the way.

USTC 682037; VD16 T 466; Adams T 361.



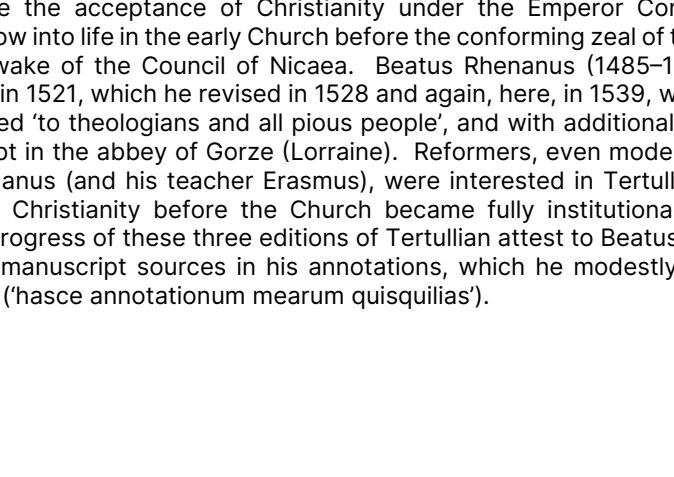
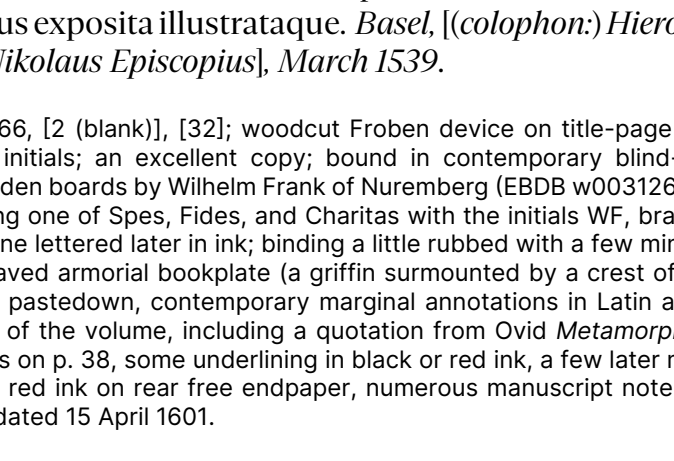
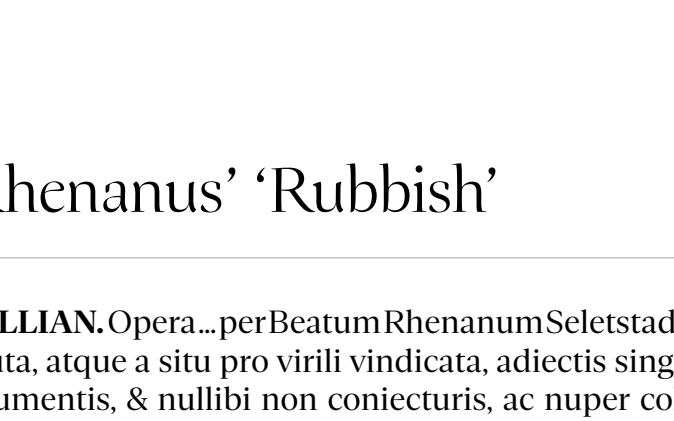
With Rhenanus' 'Rubbish'

44. TERTULLIAN. Opera...per Beatum Rhenanum Seletstadiensem e tenebris eruta, atque a situ pro virili vindicata, adiectis singulorum librorum argumentis, & nullibi non coniecturis, ac nuper collatione Gorziensis exemplaris ex Mediomatricibus oblata, non solum longe emendiora facta, verum etiam pro re nata novis ac retextis annotationibus exposita illustrataque. *Basel, [(colophon:) Hieronymus] Froben [and Nikolaus Episcopus], March 1539.*

Folio, pp. [xx], 766, [2 (blank)], [32]; woodcut Froben device on title-page and final verso, woodcut initials; an excellent copy; bound in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards by Wilhelm Frank of Nuremberg (EBDB w003126), several roll-tools including one of Spes, Fides, and Charitas with the initials WF, brass clasps to fore-edge, spine lettered later in ink; binding a little rubbed with a few minor scuffs and stains; engraved armorial bookplate (a griffin surmounted by a crest of peacock feathers) to rear pastedown, contemporary marginal annotations in Latin and Greek at the beginning of the volume, including a quotation from Ovid *Metamorphoses* XV about Pythagoras on p. 38, some underlining in black or red ink, a few later manicules in pencil, note in red ink on rear free endpaper, numerous manuscript notes to front endpapers, one dated 15 April 1601. **£1750**

Third Froben edition of Tertullian's extant writings, studiously edited and revised by Beatus Rhenanus, with extensive annotations showing considerable engagement with the text by early readers seeking to contextualise Tertullian.

Tertullian is now considered a significant early Christian apologist, writing more than a century before the acceptance of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine, providing a window into life in the early Church before the conforming zeal of the fourth century, in the wake of the Council of Nicaea. Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547) first edited Tertullian in 1521, which he revised in 1528 and again, here, in 1539, with a new preface addressed 'to theologians and all pious people', and with additional readings from a manuscript in the abbey of Gorze (Lorraine). Reformers, even moderate ones like Beatus Rhenanus (and his teacher Erasmus), were interested in Tertullian as an early witness to Christianity before the Church became fully institutionalised and dogmatic. The progress of these three editions of Tertullian attest to Beatus's careful attention to the manuscript sources in his annotations, which he modestly calls his rubbish or trifles ('hasce annotationum mearum quisquilias').



With Rhenanus' 'Rubbish'

44. TERTULLIAN. Opera...per Beatum Rhenanum Seletstadiensem e tenebris eruta, atque a situ pro virili vindicata, adiectis singulorum librorum argumentis, & nullibi non coniecturis, ac nuper collatione Gorziensis exemplaris ex Mediomatricibus oblata, non solum longe emendiora facta, verum etiam pro re nata novis ac retextis annotationibus exposita illustrataque. *Basel, [(colophon:) Hieronymus] Froben [and Nikolaus Episcopus], March 1539.*

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USTC 682037; VD16 T 466; Adams T 361.

Owned by a Lord Chancellor and then an Archbishop of Canterbury

45. THEOCRITUS, *et al.* Θεοκρίτου, Μοσχου, Βιονις, Σιμμίου, τα ευρισκομενα. Theocriti, Moschi, Bionis, Simmii quae extant: cum graecis in Theocritam scholiis, & indice copioso: omnia studio & opera Danielis Heinsii. Accedunt Josephi Scaligeri, Isaaci Casauboni, & eiusdem Danielis Heinsii notae & lectiones. [Heidelberg.] Commelin, 1604.

4to, pp. [xxvii], 432; woodcut device to title-page, woodcut initials, several woodcut illustrations; a few small marginal wormholes through first half, occasionally touching one character, title-page dusty, inkstains from old washed inscription to head, dampstain to inner margin of first few leaves and to outer margin at the end, a few other spots and stains, but a good copy in eighteenth-century English calf, spine ruled gilt, red morocco label, covers scraped, joints worn; armorial bookplate (Franks 27600) to title verso of John Somers, Baron Somers (1651-1716), later purchase note to front endpaper, nineteenth-century armorial bookplate to front pastedown of William Wickham; faint early marginal annotations to the index, scattered seventeenth-century notes (corrections and references).

£850

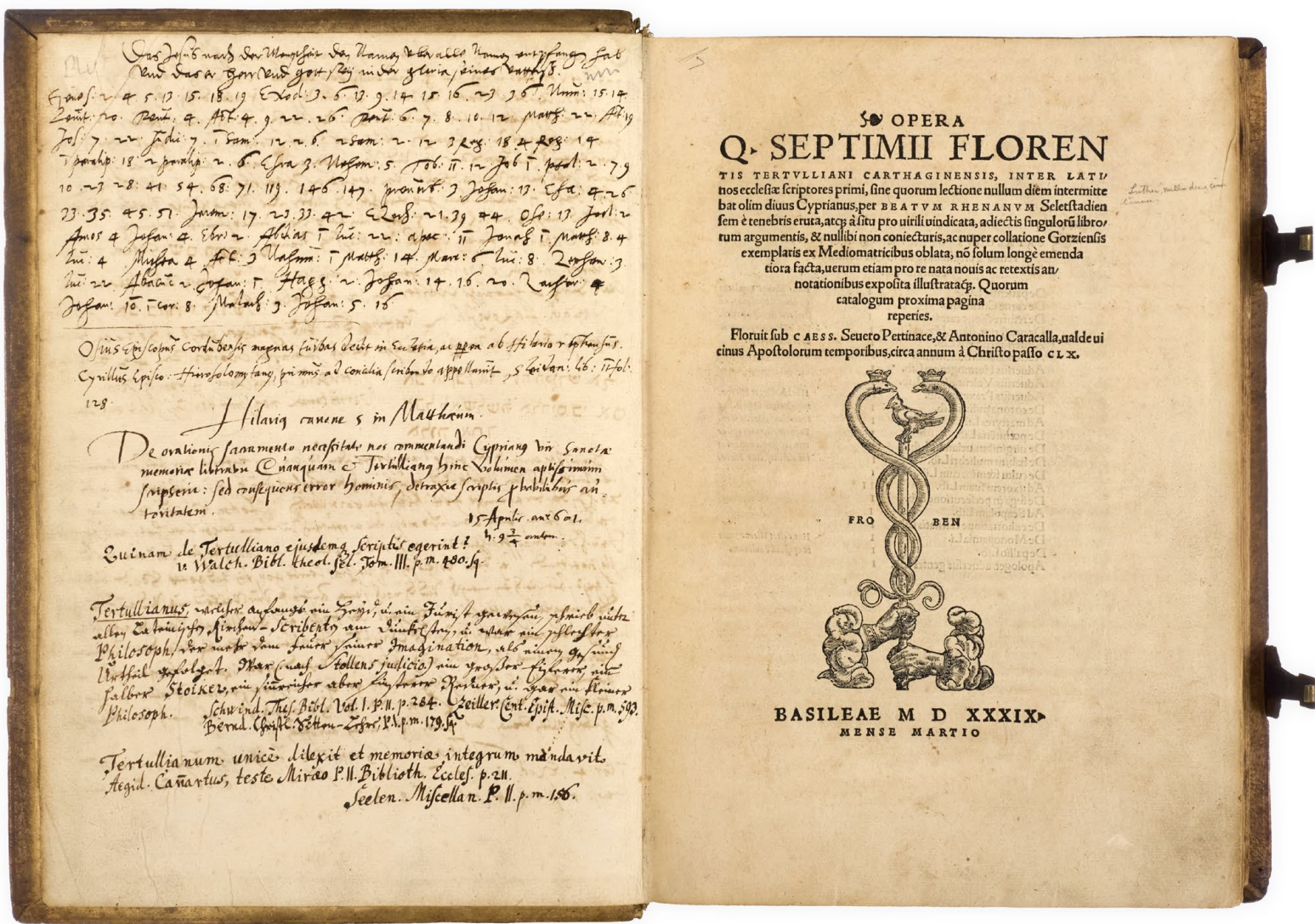
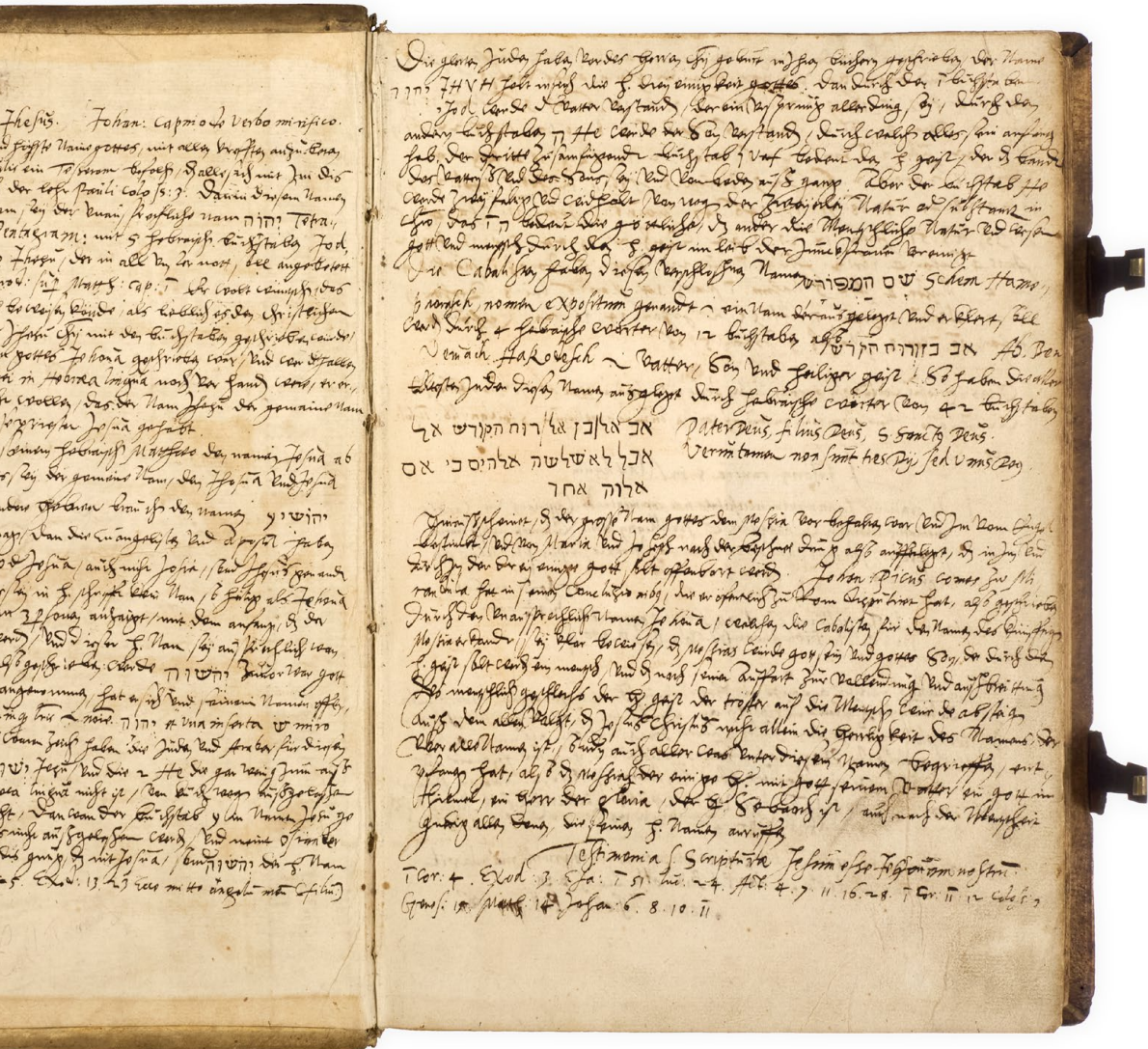
Second Heinsius edition of the works of Theocritus, paired as often with the poems of Moschus, Bion, and Simmias of Rhodes. It is 'preferable' to the first edition of 1603, which Heinsius tried to suppress, and is 'in fact, a very excellent edition', with 'learned, sagacious, and ingenious' readings (Dibdin).

Considered the originator of pastoral poetry, Theocritus is most famous for his bucolic poems depicting pastoral life in the hills of Sicily and southern Italy, which exercised such a strong influence on Virgil and later European literature. He was often paired with the lesser bucolic poets Moschus and Bion, and sometimes as here with Simmias of Rhodes, whose distinctive pattern poems, in the shapes of an egg, wings, an axe, are printed on pp. 209-221.

The manuscript annotations on the front flyleaf, entitled 'De nomine Jhesus', in German, Hebrew, and Latin, relate to the work by Johannes Reuchlin (here called Capnion) entitled *De verbo mirifico*. Other authors mentioned in the text are Erasmus, Sebastian Münster, and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola. The annotations in this hand cover two and a half pages; at the end of those is a note in a different hand about Hosius, the fourth-century bishop of Cordoba, then a note headed 'Hilarius canones in Matthaeum' (the fourth-century Hilarius of Poitiers, whose commentary on Matthew was greatly influenced by Tertullian) dated 15 April 1601, and below that some bibliographical notes about Tertullian in a later hand. Both Hosius and Hilarius were opposed to the Arian position on the Trinity.

OCLC records only four copies in the US: Harry Ransom Center, Mount Angel Abbey, Concordia Seminary, and Illinois.

USTC 679656; VD16 T 561.

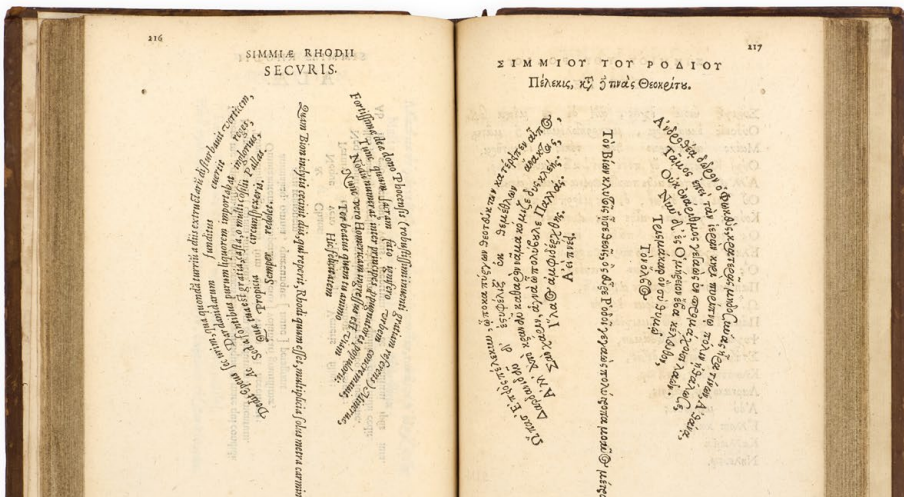




Provenance:

1. John Somers, Baron Somers of Evesham, Attorney General and Lord Chancellor under William III, President of the Royal Society, and a notable bibliophile whose more than 10,000 books and manuscripts passed in part to his brother-in-law Joseph Jekyll and were sold at auctions in 1717 (prints), 1739 (mostly manuscripts), and 1801;
2. Subsequently in the collection of Charles Thomas Longley (1794–1868), Reader in Greek at Christ Church, Oxford, then headmaster of Harrow School, and later Archbishop of York (1860) and Canterbury (1862), lot 574 in the sale of his library of 18 December 1868 (purchase note here), bought by:
3. William Wickham (MP, 1831–1897), with his bookplate employing the motto of his ancestor William of Wykham, fourteenth-century bishop of Winchester, ‘Manners Maketh Man’.

VD17 23:240602X; Dibdin II 486.



An Idyllic Beginning

46. THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS, SIMMIAS of Rhodes. Θεοκριτου ... Ειδυλλια και Επιγραμματα. Μοσχου ... Βιωνος ... Συμμιου τα σωζομενα. Theocriti Syracusii idyllia & epigrammata ... Moschi, Bionis, Simmii opera qua exstant, Iosephi Scaligeri & Isaaci Casauboni emendationes seorsim dabuntur.

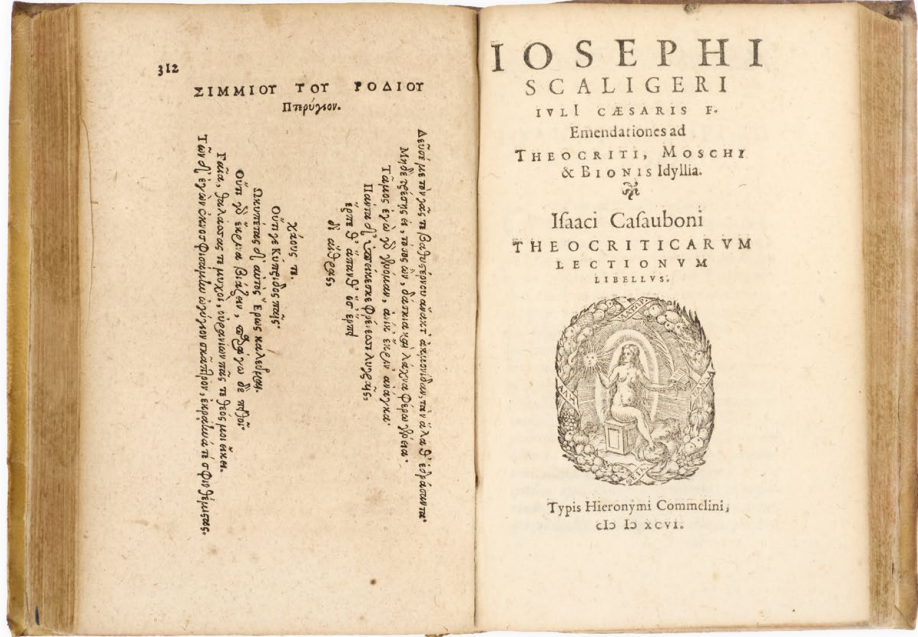
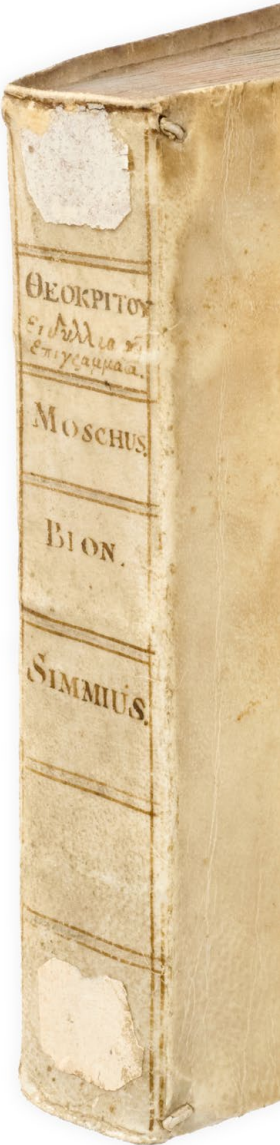
[issued and bound with:]

SCALIGER, Joseph, and Isaac CASAUBON. Emendationes ad Theocriti, Moschi & Bionis Idyllia ... Theocriticarum lectionum libellus. [Heidelberg], Commelin, 1596.

Three parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [xvii], 319 (313–319 misbound before 305–312); 30; 150; allegorical woodcut vignettes to both titles, main text in Greek with facing Latin translation, including the characteristic pattern poems; a few quires a little browned, occasional light staining, but withal very good; bound in contemporary vellum, flat spine ruled in ink, manuscript title to spine, edges sprinkled in red and brown patterns; vestigial ties, some light staining, evidence of old paper label to spine; early brown ink shelfmark to front paste-down, old round stamp of the library of the seminary of Caen to first and last page, stamped and penned inventory number at head of title.

£550

First edition of the Greek *Idylls* published by Commelin, and first edition of Joseph Justus Scaliger's commentary and notes, complemented with Isaac Casaubon's notes, a form of which had first appeared in Geneva in 1569.



Born in Douai, Commelin fled anti-Protestant persecution, and established a printing workshop in Geneva. In 1587 the Elector Palatine invited him to settle in Heidelberg, to take up the role of librarian – he would die there in 1598. As a typographer, he distinguished himself in the editing of Greek and Latin authors (John Chrysostom, Athanasius, Apollodorus, Eunapius, Heliodorus), and his workshop published eight titles by Julius Caesar Scaliger, on grammar and poetics. Commelin's main corrector in Heidelberg was the famous philologist Friedrich Sylburg (1536–1596), also director of the editions of Greek and Latin authors at Wechel's press in Frankfurt.

USTC 696735; VD16 ZV 14910.

Bees as Moral Guidance

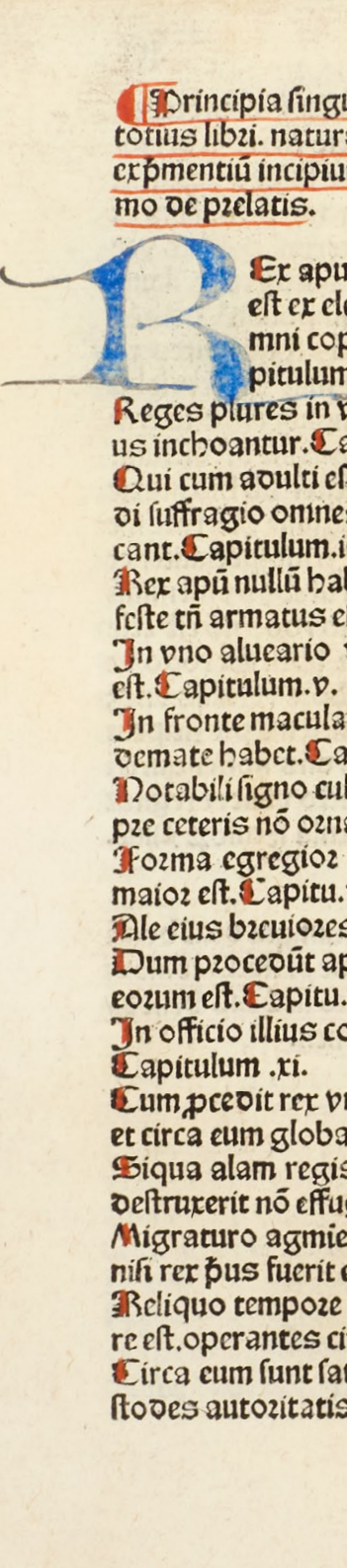
47. THOMAS of Cantimpré. Bonum universale de proprietatibus apum. [Cologne, Johann Koelhoff, the Elder, c. 1478–1480.]

4to, ff. [133] (of 134); [a–q⁸ r⁶] (without initial blank a1); gothic letter, initials, paraps, and underlining in red or blue; cut somewhat close at head, recto of first leaf soiled with small repair at head, slight marginal staining to first few leaves, some soiling and staining elsewhere (heavy on [f1]^v and [f2]^v), some blue initials faded, otherwise a good copy; early nineteenth-century roan-backed boards with pebbled cloth sides with narrow gilt border, flat spine with gilt bands and blind-stamped fleurons, edges speckled red; binding a little rubbed, joints cracked at head and foot; mid-nineteenth-century inscription on flyleaf of Frederick Harvey, ink stamps of Stonhurst College on first and final leaves, small shelf label at foot of upper cover.

£6000

Second edition of this manual of moral theology structured around the behaviour of bees.

Thomas of Cantimpré (1201–1272) was a Flemish Dominican preacher and the author of numerous hagiographical works. In this popular treatise of moral theology, composed in the 1260s, he used the nature and habits of bees to provide a framework for moral lessons to both the higher clergy and the laity, based on the hierarchical social structure and constant business of bees. As well as religious concerns, he also mentions various aspects of (medieval) life, from drunkenness, gaming and hunting, to usury, sex, and conflict between Christians and Jews.

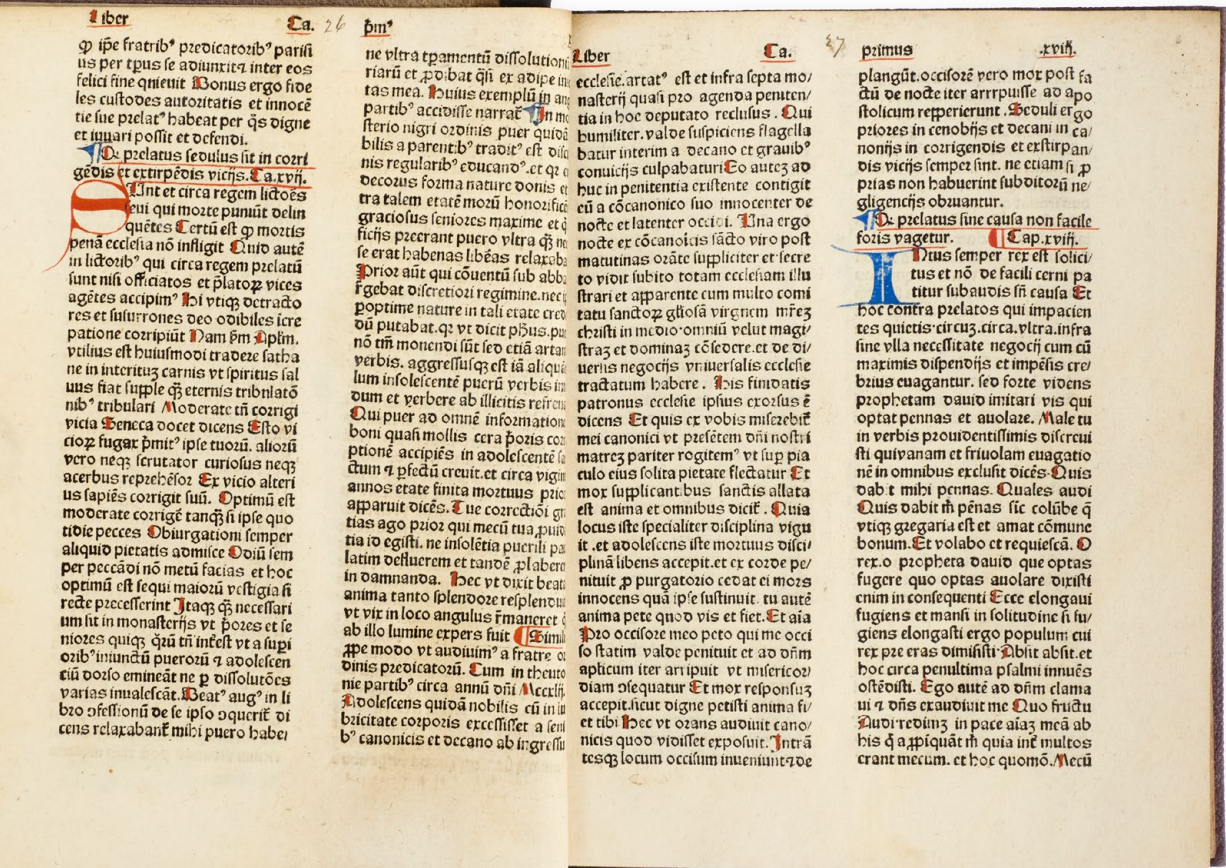


ligant vinculis leuientem. Mane in
hanhvic ad oratoziū gloziose virgi
nis extra opidum depozatur. Fre/
quenter eni ibidem maria virtutum
operatur miracula plurima demō/
strauit. Quod vbi scolares pueri p/
ceperant ad locum vbi vexabatur
puella in oratoziū cucurrerunt. quo
rum vnus annoꝝ ferme duodecim
audacior ceteris atq; sagacior ce/
pit compellere et adiurare demoni
um vt corpus obsessum desereret ⁊

bus prodelle. Ca. xxxvi.
Huicibus nullis nocēt. sed
nec mortuis quidem. Xps
de patre dicit. Omnem pal/
mitem qui fert fructum purgabit eū
vt fructū plus afferat. Recte autē
subdi. nec mortuis qđem subaudi
nocent. Et hoc est qđ in euangelio
de xpo rege fidelū signanter legi.
Calamū quassatū nō conteret et li/
gnū fumigās nō extinguet. Quod
⁊ ad nos moraliter referri pōt. Fru

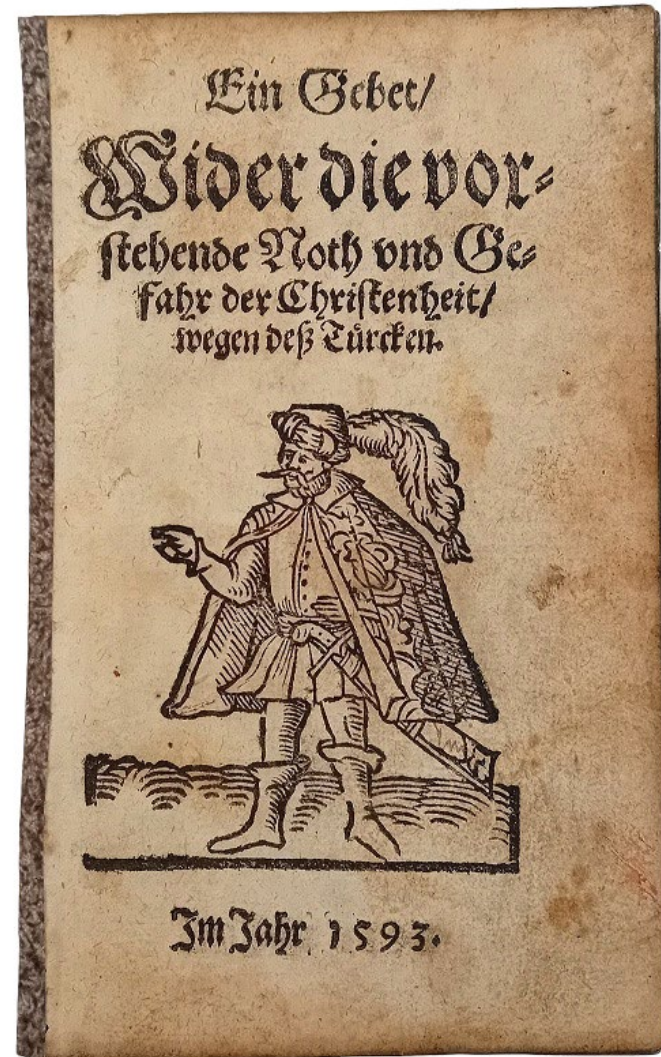
laui. et p hoc peccare fecit multos
et israel Cōsilio vt qui tpe iude ma/
chabei psuaserūt multis vt derelin/
querent leges patrū suoz et idolis
imolarent. Vel cōsilio pnt dici sedu/
cere qui incauta prediciōe nesci/
tes et simplices de oculis peccatis
reddunt curiosos sollicitos de his
que pns ignorabant. de pmo dicit
in decalogo. Nō mechaberis. de se/
cundo in libro Hester in fine. Bla/
dio et igne pereat pro exemplo con

gua sua dolose egerat. et venenum
aspidū sub labijs eius qđi sepulcrū
patens guttur illius vtorē teterri/
muz anhelaret
De quilibet studeat occasione p/
ficiendi et emendandi sumere nō so/
lum a bonis verūetiam a malis.
Ca. xxxvii.
Non solū ab odoziferis. vepz
etiā a fetidis herbis mellis
alimoniā trahunt. Mire cū
odozib⁹ bonis delectant et natura/
dio et igne pereat pro exemplo con



'We can draw extensively from the *Bonum universale* as a mirror of everyday life (but also the history of mentality), at least as perceived by Thomas, who responded to many different problems, or sins according to his opinion, in his society with stern warnings, though not without detailing what he had observed or been told as a confessor ... Classical Greek and Latin sources, biblical text, hearsay accounts, and personal observations intricately merge in the shaping of the *Bonum universale de apibus*, though ... bees hardly matter and only serve as metaphors with which the author structured his text' (Classen, 'Medieval everyday life reflected through the lens of a Dominican author: Thomas of Cantimpré's *Book of Bees* as a source of cultural, legal, social and material history', in *Mediaevistik* 35 (2022), 165–187, pp. 167–168).

HC 3644*; BMC I 223; GW M46647; Goff T347; BSB-Ink T-330; Bod-inc T-197; ISTC it00347000.



‘Who Shed Christian Blood Like Water’

48. [TURKS.] Ein Gebet wider die vorstehende Noth und Gefahr der Christenheit, wegen deß Türcken. [Wittenberg?], Im Jahr 1593.

12mo, pp. [12] (with quire signature S); woodcut vignette of man in Turkish costume to title-page, woodcut initial; some browning and light staining; good; unbound, spine reinforced with strip of paper. £875

A 1593 pamphlet containing a German prayer against the Turks. Throughout the sixteenth century the Ottoman empire remained a powerful existential threat to western European Christendom. Following a comparatively lengthy period of peace, renewed skirmishes and border conflicts resurfaced in Hungary in 1592, a period of tension which eventually led to the siege of Sisak in June 1593 (which saw Ottoman forces under the Bosnian Pasha attack the Hapsburg-controlled garrison fort at Sisak, in modern-day Croatia) and the outbreak of the so-called ‘Long Turkish War’ (1593–1606). It was during this period of renewed Turkish threat that public prayers against the Ottomans, organised by local German electors and city councils, proliferated. The present prayer, which interprets the (supposedly brutal) Ottoman attacks as justified divine punishment for contemporary godlessness among the Christian West and pleads for mercy and eventual deliverance from the Turkish threat, is one of a number of similar prayer pamphlets to have been published in 1593. According to the study of Michal Suchý, it was commissioned by the *Konsistorium* of the priesthood in Wittenberg in 1592 and was also printed in the 1593 *Flugschrift* entitled *Der Röm. Keis: Maiest. Auch etlicher Churfürsten vnd Stendt des H. Reichs Teutscher Nation Christliche anordnung*.

VD16 ZV 21144, recording only 1 copy, at Halle. No further copies recorded on OCLC. See Michal Suchý, ‘Das türkische Problem in Ungarn im 16. Jahrhundert und die deutsche öffentliche Meinung’, *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz*, vol. 50 (1968), pp. 55–56.

Critical Comments on Chronology

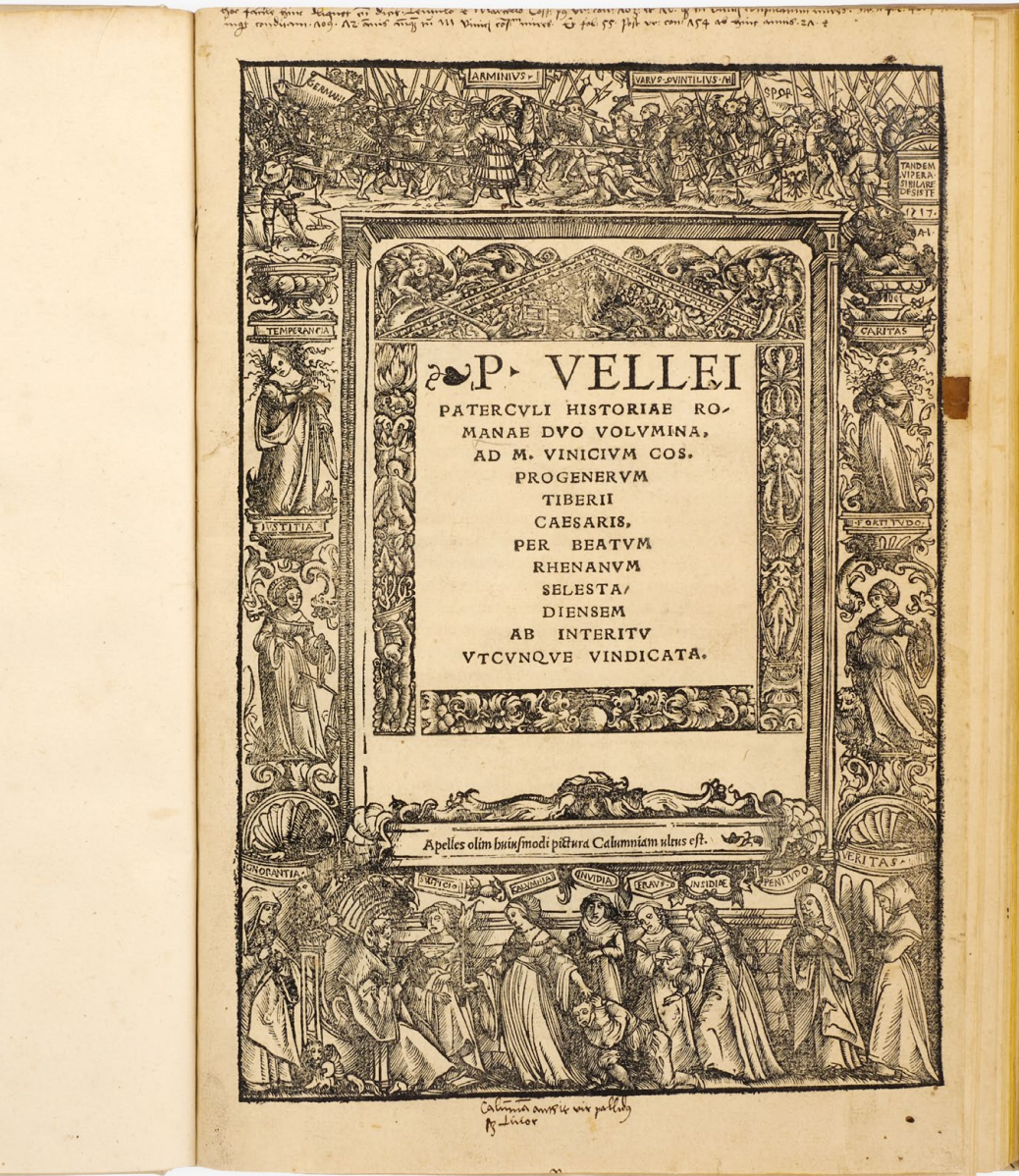
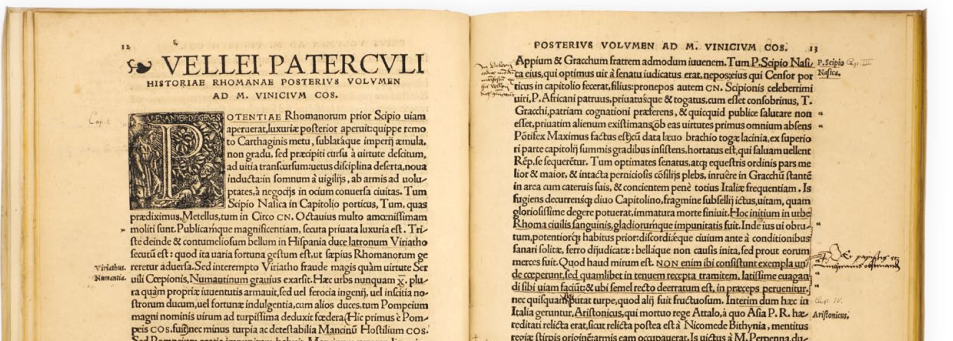
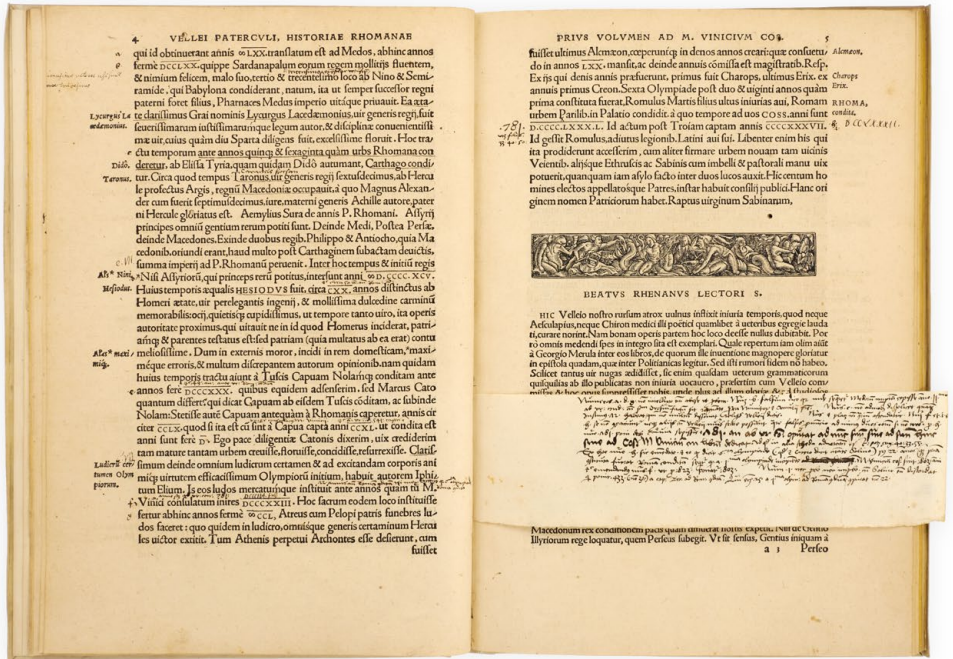
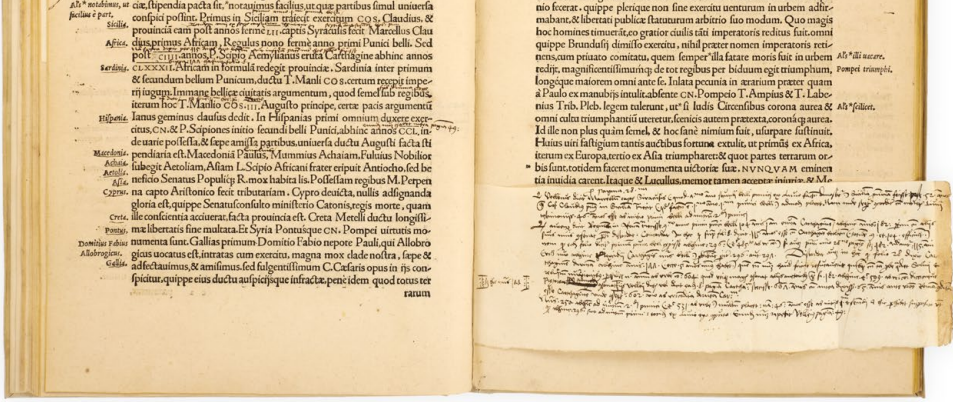
49. VELLEIUS PATERCULUS. Historiae Romanae duo volumina, ad M. Vinicium Cos. progenerum Tiberii Caesaris, per Beatum Rhenanum Selestadiensem ab interitu utcunque vindicata. [(Colophon:) Basel, Johann Froben, November 1520.]

Folio, pp. [xii], 70, [14]; woodcut borders to title, p. [iii], and p. [1], large woodcut initials and ornaments, woodcut printer's devices to verso of colophon and last page; three small wormholes running throughout (without loss of legibility), a few small marks, remains of fore-edge tab to title, a very good copy; in modern vellum over boards, manuscript title in ink to spine, yapp fore-edges; boards slightly bowed; marginal and interlinear annotations in a sixteenth-century German hand to c. 50 pp., notes in the same hand to three slips tipped in to pp. 5, 15, and 29, blank slip tipped in to p. 23, occasional manicules, some underlining, a few eighteenth-century marginalia, traces of old circular ink stamp to title verso.

£2750

Editio princeps of a summary history of Rome to AD 29 by the soldier-turned-historian Velleius Paterculus, edited from a now lost manuscript by the German humanist Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547), with tipped-in notes by a contemporary student of Roman history displaying a remarkable concern for accuracy.

The only surviving Roman historian between Livy and Tacitus, Velleius served for several years with the army in Germany. Of his two-book history, the first, down to 146 BC, is almost entirely lost. His work 'shows partiality for the imperial house of the Caesars and enthusiasm, reaching adulation, for Tiberius ... His interest is in individuals and the biographical sketches are valuable e.g. that of Tiberius (which is in strong contrast with the picture given by Tacitus) and on a small scale those of Caesar, Pompey, and Maecenas. The history is notable also for its chapters on the evolution of Latin literature' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).



Velleius' text, taken from a manuscript discovered in the abbey of Murbach by Beatus Rhenanus and collated by his secretary Albert Bürer, was printed at Basel by Johann Froben, in whose house Rhenanus appears to have lived for some time. Froben's attractive woodcut borders used in this edition incorporate representations of various virtues and vices. Dibdin remarks that when the edition appeared 'it was considered throughout Italy to be a spurious work'.

The annotations within this copy show a remarkable critical engagement with the chronology given in Velleius' text. Our annotator has marked various passages on pp. 4–5 from a to h, and his adjoining tipped-in note tackles each of these in turn with comments such as 'Numeros a, d, g non intelligo' and 'numerus b falsum dico'. The tipped-in slips to pp. 15 and 29 carry notes in a similar vein, taking issue with Velleius' dates regarding Scipio's consulship and the Second Punic War, citing Livy and Solinus for comparison.

A very interesting comment on contemporary religious troubles appears on p. 13. Where Velleius writes at II.3, 'This was the beginning in Rome of civil bloodshed ... From this time on right was crushed by might ... the disputes of the citizens which were once healed by amicable agreements were now settled by arms, and wars were now begun not for good cause but for what profit there was in them' (*Loeb*), our annotator refers to both Catholics and Lutherans, writing 'et papistis et Lutheranis observand[–]'.

A few later marginal annotations refer to the eighteenth-century edition of Velleius by the Dutch classical scholar Pieter Burmann.

USTC 682237; VD 16 V 516.

From the Library of Marcus Fugger

50. XENOPHON. [Opera. Basel, Michael Isingrin, 1545.]

Volume II only (of II), 8vo, pp. 421, [3 (blank)], text in Latin, woodcut initials; a very good, clean copy, in contemporary French calf, covers decorated with two frames of black fillets, small gilt fleurons at corners and a central small gilt crowned double-headed eagle, spine with small flower stamp in compartments, title lettered horizontally along foredge, manuscript fragments used as sewing guards, endleaves with watermark of a unicorn; extremities a little rubbed, small loss to head of spine, upper joint starting to crack; early monogram 'SA' in ink on flyleaf.

£1850

A volume of Xenophon in Latin from the renowned library of Marcus Fugger (1529–1597).

Marcus owned a very substantial library with books bound in varying styles; this is one of the numerous books bought from Paris in around 1550, many of which were classical texts, bound in this relatively simple style, and with the author's name written along the foredge in clear capital letters. Although referred to as the 'German Grolier' for the fine bindings he commissioned, many of his books were more simply bound. A copy of Sallust with the same binding stamps is illustrated in Hobson & Culot, *Italian and French 16th-Century Bookbindings* (1991), item 41.

The Fugger family colours were blue and yellow; the endbands here were made of blue thread, and the edges were originally coloured yellow.

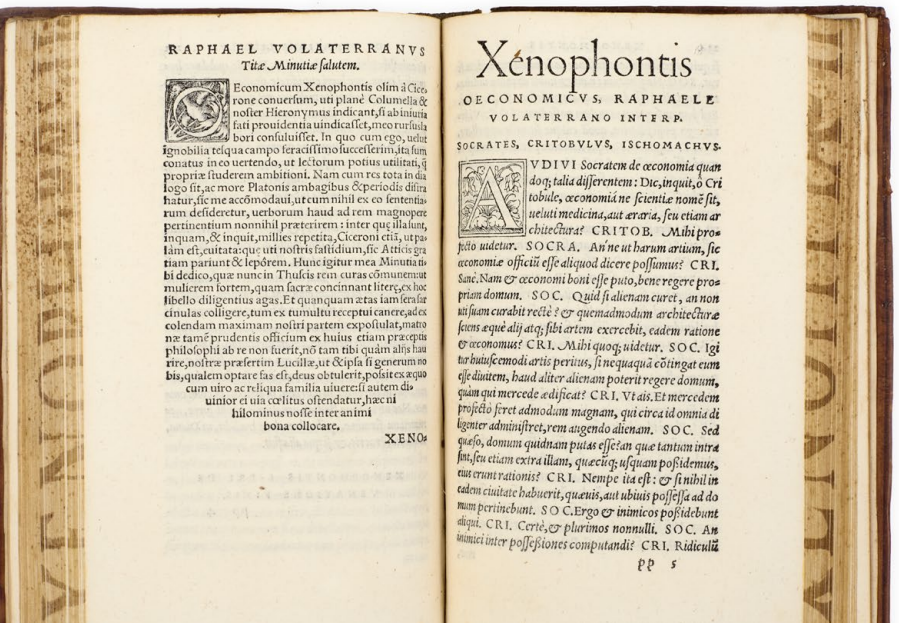
Marcus's books descended through different branches of the Fugger family, many of them reaching the Oettingen-Wallerstein counts who sold some of their library in the 1930s, the rest later being acquired for the University Library in Augsburg. This volume travelled a different route and it was most likely part of a group lot in the Sotheby's sale on 5 December 1991, which contained numerous books from Marcus Fugger's library. Many of his books contain the SA monogram on the flyleaf, which has so far been unidentified.

Loosely inserted is a letter from Dr Paul Berthold Rupp of Augsburg University Library, dated 1992, confirming the owner's supposition that the book was indeed from Marcus Fugger's library.



The text contains translations of Xenophon by Francesco Filelfo, Cardinal Bessarion, Leonardo Bruni, Ognibene da Lonigo, Raffaele Maffei, as well as the first printing of Jean Ribit's translation of *De vectigalibus* (On public revenues); according to Ribit's preface (pp.310–312), dated Lausanne, 6 February 1545, this was carried out at the specific request of Conrad Gessner.

USTC 606416; VD16 X 12 (for both volumes).



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79
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134



Ites ad vesp. sup ps. an.
Eni sancte spiritus: reple
tuorum corda fidelium: et
tui amoris in eis ignem
accende: qui per diuersi-
tatem linguarum cunctarum
gentes in unitate fidei co-
gregasti alleluia alleluia.
*Que hac sola nocte to-
ta ante psal. et post ps.*

cantetur. ps. omnia. Laudate. Capitulum.

Qum appollo esset corinthi: et paulus
pagratis superioribus partibus veni-
ret ephesum: et inueniret quosdam discipulos:
dixit ad eos: si spiritum sanctum accepistis cre-
dentes. Deo. *R. Apparuerunt. Hymnus.*

Qui creator spiritus: mentes tuorum visita:
implete superna gratia: quam tu creasti pectora.

Qui paracletus diceris: donum dei altissimi:
fons viuus ignis charitas: et spiritalis unctio.

Tu septiformis munere: dextre dei tu digitus:
tu rite promisso patris: sermone ditans guttura.

Accende lumen sensibus: infunde amorem cordi-
bus: infirma nostri corporis: virtute firmas perpetim.

Repelle nos a peccatis: pacemque dones perpe-
tuum: ductore sic te preuios: vitemus omnino noxium.

Va gaudiorum premia: da gratiarum munera:
dissolue litis vincula: astringe pacis federa.

QUARITCH