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48th Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair

Bernard Quaritch Ltd



With Cartographical Cuts

1. ARIOSTO, Lodovico. Orlando furioso … Tutto ricorretto, & di nuove Figure adornato. Con le Annotationi, gli Avvertimenti, & le Dichiarationi di Ieronimo Ruscelli … Di nuovo aggiuntovi li Cinque Canti del medesimo Autore … *Venice, Felice Valgrisi* [(*colophon:*) *Valerio Bonelli*], *1587.*

4to, pp. [xvi], 654, [32]; without the final blank VV8; title printed within elaborate architectural woodcut border incorporating a portrait of Ariosto (after Titian) and the Valgrisi printer's device, part-title to *I cinque canti* with a larger Valgrisi device, full-page woodcut illustration within woodcut borders opposite start of each canto, verse summary (argomento) of each canto within a woodcut cartouche, woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces; title-page a little short at outer margin with a few small stains and slightly shaved at head, minute printing flaw to *8 affecting a few characters and woodcut to verso, slight staining to quires N, Q, and V, VV1 trimmed at outer margin, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century French mottled sheep, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained red, marbled endpapers; somewhat rubbed with a few bumps at extremities, joints cracked, endcaps chipped; seventeenth-century inscription 'Laloubere' to title-page, engraved armorial bookplate 'M^re^ Jean Philibert Peysson de Bacot Proc.^re^ General en la Cour des Monnoyes de lion' to front pastedown. **$1950**

A richly illustrated edition of *Orlando furioso*, with numerous maps and views incorporated into the full-page woodcuts, from a notable eighteenth-century library in Lyon.

Valgrisi's first edition of *Orlando furioso*, prepared by Girolamo Ruscelli, appeared in 1556, containing a short life of Ariosto, verse and prose summaries, a list of characters, commentary, allegories, a list of Ariosto's (supposed) emendations made after the 1532 edition (considered his definitive text), and an index of first lines for each stanza, some of which was derived from earlier editions. Ruscelli also amended the orthography in line with contemporary editorial practice, and 'corrected' what he considered to be mistakes. Ariosto's incomplete sequel, containing just five cantos, was first included by Valgrisi in 1565.



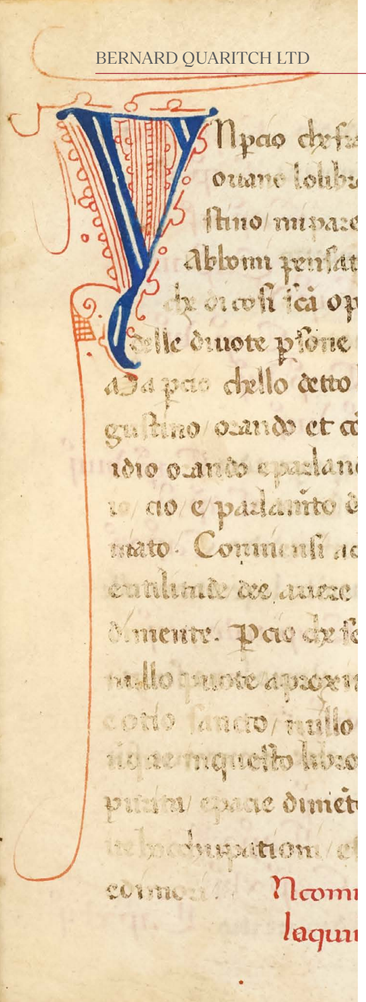


Although formerly attributed to Dosso Dossi, the large woodcut illustrations are more likely the work of the printer and engraver Donato Bertelli, active in Venice from 1558 to around 1592, whose initials 'D B' appear the first woodcut illustration (see Coccia). Many of the woodcuts form composite images, combining several events in one illustration and often including maps or views to locate the action; Bertelli was familiar with producing bird's-eye views in his engraved maps and Coccia notes that this interest in cartography is very unusual for the illustration of a chivalric epic (p. 298).

In the steep competition between publishers to sell the much-reprinted *Orlando*, Valgrisi's full-page illustrations were likely intended to set his editions above the smaller woodcuts of his principal rival, Giolito of Florence, and evidently proved popular: the Valgrisi *Orlando* remained in print into the seventeenth century, long after Giolito's final edition in 1560.

Provenance:
Jean-Philibert Peysson de Bacot (d. 1770) of Lyon; his sale, Jacquenod, Lyon, from 26 July 1779, lot 847.

EDIT16 CNCE 2820; USTC 810807; cf. Mortimer, *Harvard Italian* 29 (1562 Valgrisi edition). See Coccia, 'Le illustrazioni dell'Orlando Furioso (Valgrisi 1556) già attribuite a Dosso Dossi' in *La Bibliofilia* 93 (1991), pp. 279–309.



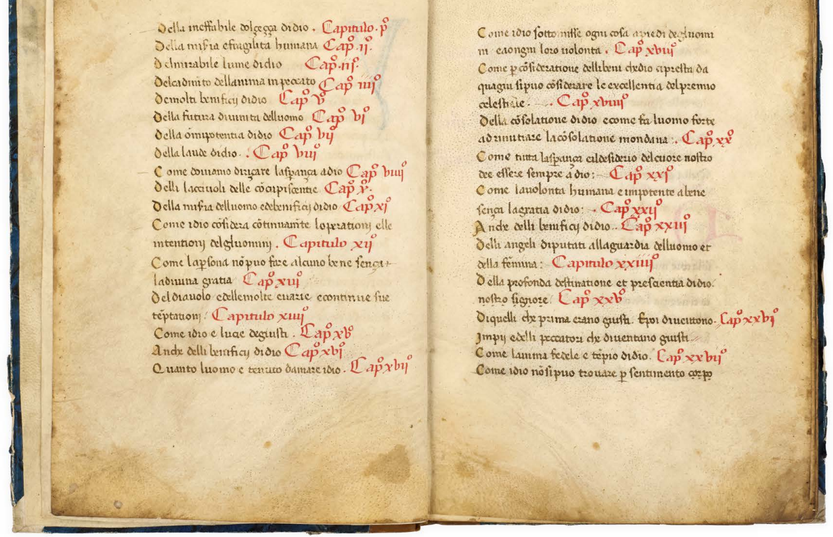
Mystical soliloquies

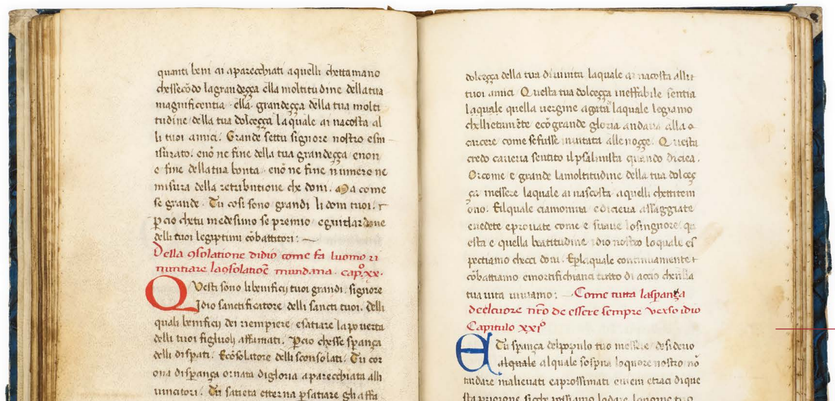
2. AUGUSTINE, *Pseudo-*; [Agostino da SCARPERIA, *attributed translator*]. Soliloquia in Italian. *Italy* (*Tuscany?*), *early fifteenth century*.

Manuscript on vellum, in Italian, 8vo (*c.* 205 × 150 mm), ff. [61], [i]–[vi]^{10} [vii]^{1}; very neatly written in brown ink in a semi-humanist hand, 20 lines per page, six-line opening initial 'Y' (*Ynpercio*) in blue with red pen flourishing extending into margins, two-line chapter initials alternately in red and blue, smaller capitals touched in yellow, chapter headings in red, faintly ruled with a hard point, pricking to outer margins, rubric and text to lower half of last page thoroughly erased; some staining to edges and slight cockling, small marginal holes to first and last leaves; very good in nineteenth-century quarter sheep with blue marbled sides, vellum corners, spine in compartments lettered in gilt ('Soliloqui di S. Agostino volgariz.', 'M.S membran.'), original vellum endpapers; rubbed, corners and edges worn with small loss to outer edge of upper board, some worming and staining to rear endpapers; armorial bookplate ('Ex libris M. A. Principis Burghesii') and sticker ('441') to front pastedown (*see below*). **$37,500**

An attractive manuscript of the Italian translation of the Pseudo-Augustinian *Soliloquia* attributed to the Augustinian friar Agostino da Scarperia (b. *c.* 1320).

St Augustine's genuine *Soliloquies* take the form of an inner dialogue and are an intimate witness to his state of mind between his conversion and baptism. By the later Middle Ages, however, the original text was virtually forgotten, superseded by a Pseudo-Augustinian and deeply mystical *Soliloquia*, of thirteenth-century composition, which enjoyed great popularity in Italy and France. Composed in Latin, it was influenced by Hugh of St Victor's *Soliloquium de arrha animae* and by Augustine's own *Confessions*. It was very early on attributed to Augustine because of the highly personal first-person discourse.





Three Italian translations emerged in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that present here being the most successful: Esnos (who designates it 'traduction A') lists fifty-two extant manuscripts, mostly in Italy. The translation no doubt originated in Florence in an Augustinian milieu, and it is traditionally ascribed to Agostino da Scarperia, who was educated in the Tuscan capital and translated the Pseudo-Augustinian *Sermones ad heremitas*. The first printed edition appeared in Milan in 1480.

The text proper in our manuscript begins 'Damiti a cognoscere signore che mi cognosci. Damiti a cognosce[re] uirtu dellanima mia', and ends 'Questa e la porta di dio e solo gli iusti entrono p[er] essa'. The thirty-five chapters encompass God's gentleness; human fragility; falling into sin; hope; the temptations of the devil; divine grace and light; human will; angels; the just; Christ and the Holy Spirit; and eternal life.

Provenance:
1. Marcantonio Borghese (1814–1886), prince of Sulmona and Rossano, and perhaps in his family's library for some generations before his ownership. His ancestral library was sold by Vincenzo Menozzi in Rome in two auctions in 1892 and 1893 (see *Bibliotheca Burghesiana, catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de S. E. Don Paolo Borghese, prince de Sulmona, première partie* (Rome, 1892) where the present volume is lot 4561).

2. From the collection of Adolf Lagerfelt (1897–1967), vice-consul to the Middle East; from his library at Säbylund, Sweden, no. '441'.

See G. Esnos, 'Les traductions médiévales françaises et italiennes des *Soliloques* attribués à Saint Augustin', in *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire* 79:1 (1967), pp. 299–370.





The Greatest of the Medieval Encyclopaedic Dictionaries'

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

Folio, ff. [399] (of 400); [a–h^{10} i–m$^{10/8}$ n^{8} o–q^{10} r–y$^{10/10/8}$ z^{8} A–H^{10} I^{8} K–L^{10} M^{12} N^{8} O–R^{10} S^{8} T^{6}] (without the preliminary blank [a1]); gothic letter, two 10-line initials in red and blue with penwork decoration ([a1]^{r} and [g8]^{r}), 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], [l2], [x2] [o4], [T6]), minor damp-staining 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.

$88,000

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.*).

The first edition was famously produced in Mainz, plausibly by Gutenberg himself (Paul Needham has identified three issues of this first edition, dating from 1460 to *c.* 1472), then in Augsburg in 1469 by Günther Zainer; the present third edition was printed in Strasbourg, probably by Adolf Rusch, the son-in-law of Johann Mentelin, who had worked with Gutenberg in Mainz. Adolf Rusch, known as the 'R-Printer' for his 'bizarre' capital Rs, also printed another edition around this time, with 372 leaves instead of 400, which is now dated to around 1475–1477. Rusch is recorded in the voluminous correspondence of the Basel printer Johann Amerbach, commenting on the daily frustrations of printing and the financial complexities and negotiations involved in the production and supply of books.

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

The World in Maps

4. [BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas]. Collection of maps from Prévost's *Histoire générale des voyages. Paris, Didot, 1746–1789.*

4to, containing 74 maps (many folding) and 1 further folding plate; first map loose, some loss to corner of map 22, some creasing and toning, a few small closed tears; overall very good, bound in quarter mottled calf and mottled paper boards, spine richly gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges; spine a little rubbed, some wear to corners; contemporary manuscript list of contents 'Table des cartes' bound in at end. **$3500**

A collection of seventy-four maps taken from Antoine-François Prévost's twenty-volume *Histoire générale des voyages*, the majority of them the work of the French cartographer, geographer and hydrographer Jacques-Nicolas Bellin.

Prévost, the French *abbé* best known for his novel *Manon Lescaut*, began publishing the first volumes of this monumental set recounting the world's great explorers in 1746. Initially, the first seven volumes were translated and adapted from John Green's *A new general collection of voyages and travels* (1745–47), with later volumes compiled by Prévost himself or by his successors. While volumes XVIII and XIX appeared in 1768 and 1770 respectively and featured new travels to Iceland, Greenland, Kamchatka, and the Arctic, the twentieth and final volume did not appear until 1789, although it did include new voyages by Cook, as well as those of Carteret, Wallis, and Bougainville. In total, the twenty-volume set featured more than 260 maps, of which seventy-four have been removed and collected in this present collection. Most of the maps are the work of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, an *encyclopédiste* and *Ingénieur hydrographe* at the *Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine*, whose cartographic work was particularly valued for its functionality and accuracy rather than its decorative artistry.

In the present volume are included maps of the African coastline and the Red Sea from vol. I (quarto edition); the Canaries, Borneo and Cape Verde from vol. II; the West Coast of Africa from vol. IV; southern Africa from vol. V; China from vol. VI; Tartary from vol. VII, southern India, the Maldives, Ceylon, and the Moluccas from vol. VIII; Siam from vol. IX; the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Mariana and the Makassar islands from vol. X; the Straits of Magellan, Cape Horn, and the Juan Fernandez islands from vol. XI; Mexico from vol. XII; Paraguay and the Amazon from vol. XIII; Argentina, Guyana, Brazil, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, New England, Carolina, and Canada from vol. XIV; Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Jamaica, Barbados, and various islands in the Arctic Sea from vol. XV; Siberia from vol. XVIII; the Kuril islands from vol. XIX; and finally a number of maps from James Cook's expeditions in the Pacific.









The World According to a Tory Geographer

5. BLAGDON, Francis William. The Modern Geographer: being a general and complete Description of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with the Oceans, Seas, and Islands, in every Part of the World … *London, Brimmer and Co. for A. Whellier,* [*1807–8*].

Five vols, 8vo, I: pp. vi, xl, 8, 7–621, [3], with 4 plates and 6 folding maps, II: pp. 573, [3], with 12 plates and 6 folding maps (one hand-coloured), III: pp. 576, with 5 plates and one folding map, IV: pp. 527, [1], with one plate and 5 folding maps, V: pp. 527, [1], with 10 plates and 11 folding maps (one hand-coloured); complete with all maps and plates according to the 'directions to the binder' in vol. V; map edges occasionally frayed, some foxing to the maps and plates, else a very good set; in contemporary half calf with marbled sides, spines ruled gilt, with red and black morocco lettering-pieces; spines dry and a little worn, joints starting in places but sound. **$2400**

First edition, very rare, and complete with all the maps and plates, of Blagdon's survey of the known world at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in which geography, history, anthropology and political opinion are seldom far apart. **The entire first volume is devoted to North and South America, including long sections on 'unconquered countries' and 'Indian tribes'**, and the contents are remarkably up to the minute, with some notes dated 1807.

As well as the volumes on the Americas, there is one on Asia, one on Africa, and two on Europe; for each country within those there are accounts of their governments, customs, commerce, religions, and topography. Blagdon (1777?–1819) had considerable experience, if not of travel, then of travel literature: a gifted linguist, he translated Denon's travels in Egypt, de Golbéry on Africa, and Pallas on Russia. The present work represents his most extensive attempt to assemble these translated materials, along with his own experience and records of other people's, into a comprehensive description of the world.

Blagdon was hardly a neutral compiler, however. An editor of the Tory *Morning Post,* his literary activity 'took a polemical turn' (*ODNB*) and in 1805 he was imprisoned for six months on a count of libel against John Jervis, Earl St Vincent, while a year later his vehement opposition to Catholic emancipation led him to rewrite Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* under a borrowed identity. The same temperament continues into this geography, where it converges with a wry and sarcastic wit: 'It has ever been the practice of those who call themselves admirers of and advocates for American Independence, to extol the constitution which was adopted at the conclusion of the war between Great Britain and her colonies, as the system most replete with practical freedom of any that ever existed. All the regulations of the ancient classical republics are represented as futile, absurd and unworthy of comparison, with this paragon of civilisation and refinement.'

Publication of *The Modern Georgrapher* apparently began in 1807, when the first volume was reviewed in periodicals, but the world map is dated 1808; the final volume contains directions to the binder for the arrangement of the completed five-volume set, which included the transfer of the Introduction to vol. I, from where it was printed in vol. V.

Despite its size, the work is notably rare. The confusion over date has created some bibliographical inconsistencies, with copies listed as [n.d.], [1807], [1808], and [1815], but all evidently the same. **Across all records OCLC shows only three verifiable complete sets (of all five volumes, plate-count unspecified), at UC Berkeley, Bowdoin College, and Swarthmore; and Library Hub records none in the UK, though we have traced one in the Gibson Library, Saffron Walden.**

Sabin 5727.







Collier's Colourful Caricatures

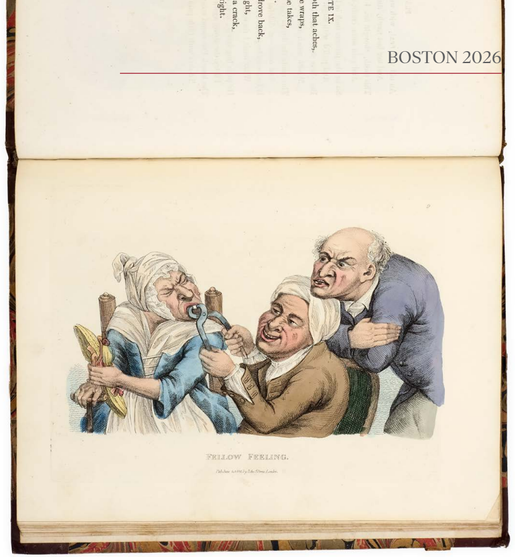
6. 'BOBBIN, Timothy' [*i.e.* John COLLIER]. The Passions, humourously delineated ... containing twenty-five Plates, with his Portrait, Title-Plate, and poetical Descriptions. *London, J. Hayes for Edward Orme, 1810* [*1825*].

4to, pp. [34], with an engraved portrait of the author, and twenty-six hand-coloured engraved plates by Orme after Collier (watermark J. Whatman 1825); small loss to upper outer corner of first two leaves, but a very good copy in early half morocco, marbled paper sides, rubbed; ownership inscription of Col. Sir James Edward Alexander. **$2400**

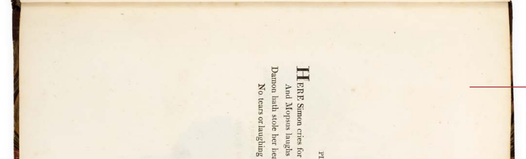
Second edition (later issue), the first to be illustrated with coloured plates, of this famous collection of grotesque caricatures by the 'Lancashire Hogarth' John Collier (1708–1786), first published as *Human Passions delineated* (1773), a folio with some forty-three caricatures and no accompanying text; it was several times restruck and some 'Explanations' later added at the end.

By turns weaver, schoolmaster, hedge lawyer, and satirist, Collier published his *View of the Lancashire Dialect* in 1746 to great success, then pursued a career as a painter 'producing inn signs, painted panels, and grotesque caricatures which were widely distributed, reaching the American colonies via a Liverpool merchant. He promoted and distributed his own work, travelling all over northern England collecting and delivering orders and commissions for books and pictures and consuming the proceeds as he went. Publicans were among his best customers, and he theirs. In 1773 was published his *Human Passions Delineated*, an upmarket edition of his caricatures which acted as a catalogue' (*ODNB*). In 1810 Orme engraved new versions for his edition, 'softened' for its late Georgian audience and with some of the plates cut, but delightfully hand-coloured.













Dolls of Boston

7. [BOSTON DOLL STUDY CLUB.] The Doll Study Club of Boston, collection of photographs and rule-book. *Boston, 1950s.*

85 silver gelatin prints, majority 4½ x 6½ inches (114 × 165 mm) with 12 smaller format, or the reverse; many annotated by hand on the verso, some dated on the verso either by hand or by ink stamp; overall in excellent condition with crisp and clear prints.

[*with*:] 40 Kodachrome transparencies, *1950s;* measuring 2 × 2 inches (51 × 51 mm), in cardboard mounts, all with Kodak details printed in red, many annotated by hand, 38 with red borders.

[*with*:] The Doll Study Club of Boston. Organised May 20, 1950. Revised January 21, 1956. [*Boston, The Doll Study Club of Boston, 1956*]. 12mo, pp. 14; stapled and in green paper wrappers with title on the front wrapper; in very good condition.

***Together* $1250**

A superb photographic mini-archive of the Doll Study Club of Boston, depicting a selection of members' portraits, their dolls and Club events and celebrations.

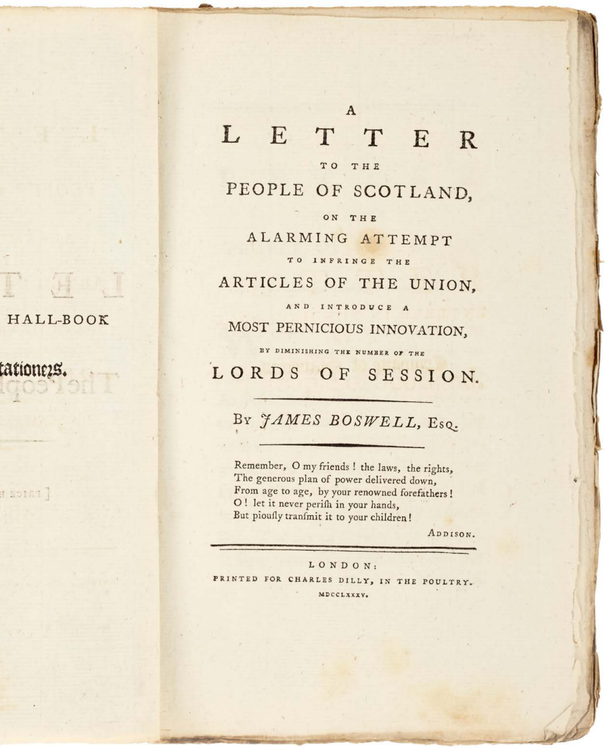
The Doll Study Club of Boston was founded in 1950 by Mae Connors of Dorchester, Massachusetts with the principal aim 'to aid its members in learning more about dolls and toys' and the Club allowed 'any person having a personal collection of 10 dolls, and being sponsored by two members' to apply for membership (p. 3). As well as the Club's constitution and by-laws, the booklet includes details of the initiation fee, yearly dues and committees, as well the names and addresses of all members at the time, all of whom appear to be women. Each year the Club sent delegates to The United Federation of Doll Clubs, Inc. convention. Still active today, the club's website posits they aim to be 'the foremost in research, education, conservation, collection, and appreciation of dolls'.

It is possible the compiler of this collection served on the Scrap-Book Committee (which recorded all club events) or was the Club Photographer, who took all official Club pictures. Lillian Castonquay is credited on the verso of two (identical) images; she is recorded in the list of members in the booklet.

The photographs depict the club's inaugural meeting, anniversary celebrations, a portrait of Lilian Johnson, the club's second president cutting the club's fourth anniversary cake at the Henry O. Peabody School in Norwood, as well as group photographs from annual meetings and picnics. Also among the photographs is a signed photograph of Clara Holland Fawcett (the same as that credited to Lillian Castonquay), author of *Paper Dolls: A Guide to Costume*, and a photograph of Janet Jahl, inscribed on the verso as 'a writer of excellent doll books' and dated August 19 1951.

Many of the prints depict dolls in the style of a studio portrait, portrayed individually against a plain backdrop or at close scale, others show dolls within a dollhouse or display case or as part of a portrait with a club member. Some surreal scenes include two shelves of doll heads and a couple of 'mug shots' of a dolls without clothes, showing the printed manufacturers' details on their torso. Recognisable figures include models of Elizabeth and Prince Philip and their first two children Charles and Anne.

The Kodachrome transparencies provide further insight into the club's activities and special events. An advert in LIFE magazine pitched that 'for sparkling pictures big as life … Kodak 35mm colour slides' (*LIFE*, 5 May 1958, pp 90–91). Certainly as a low cost and simple means of creating high quality projected images, they would have been an ideal way of documenting and sharing the Doll Study Club's social life. The red borders around the cardboard mounts were of the sort Kodak produced in the 1950s. Many of the Kodachromes have 'processed by Kodak' printed upon them, something Kodak added from 1955 when they permitted more independent labs to process Kodachrome. The two white and yellow transparencies were the style produced by Kodak in the years 1958–1959.



A

LETTER

TO THE

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND,

ON THE

ALARMING ATTEMPT

TO INFRINGE THE

ARTICLES OF THE UNION,

AND INTRODUCE A

MOST PERNICIOUS INNOVATION,

BY DIMINISHING THE NUMBER OF THE

LORDS OF SESSION.

By *JAMES BOSWELL*, Esq.

Remember, O my friends! the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down,
From age to age, by your renowned forefathers!
O! let it never perish in your hands,
But piously transmit it to your children!

ADDISON.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXV.

Stitched as Issued

8. BOSWELL, James. A Letter to the People of Scotland, on the alarming Attempt to infringe the Articles of Union, and introduce a most pernicious Innovation by diminishing the Number of the Lords of Session ... *London, Charles Dilly, 1785.*

8vo, pp. [4], 107, [1, advertisement for *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*]; with half-title; a particularly fine copy, stitched in the original blue-grey wrappers (with watermark 1797, *see below*). **$2000**

First edition of Boswell's second *Letter to the People of Scotland*, written to oppose a bill in Parliament for reducing the number of the Lords of Session from fifteen to ten.

Boswell, who believed that this attack on the highest court in Scotland for civil causes was a direct infringement of the Articles of Union and a move designed to tighten the grip of Henry Dundas over Scottish affairs, wrote with great urgency, one sheet ahead of the printer. The result is a tract notable for 'its exuberance of tone and the wealth of personal allusion', although in later years Boswell felt that it was perhaps too extravagant (Pottle). But it helped to carry the day, and the bill was quietly dropped.

The wrappers are watermarked 1797: presumably this *Letter* had not sold as well as anticipated after the runaway success of Boswell's first *Letter to the People of Scotland*, an attack on Fox's East-India Bill, and twelve years later some sheets were still in stock.

ESTC T248; *PBSA* 68 (1974), pp. 237–5; Pottle 56; Rothschild 455.

Lutherans vs Calvinists

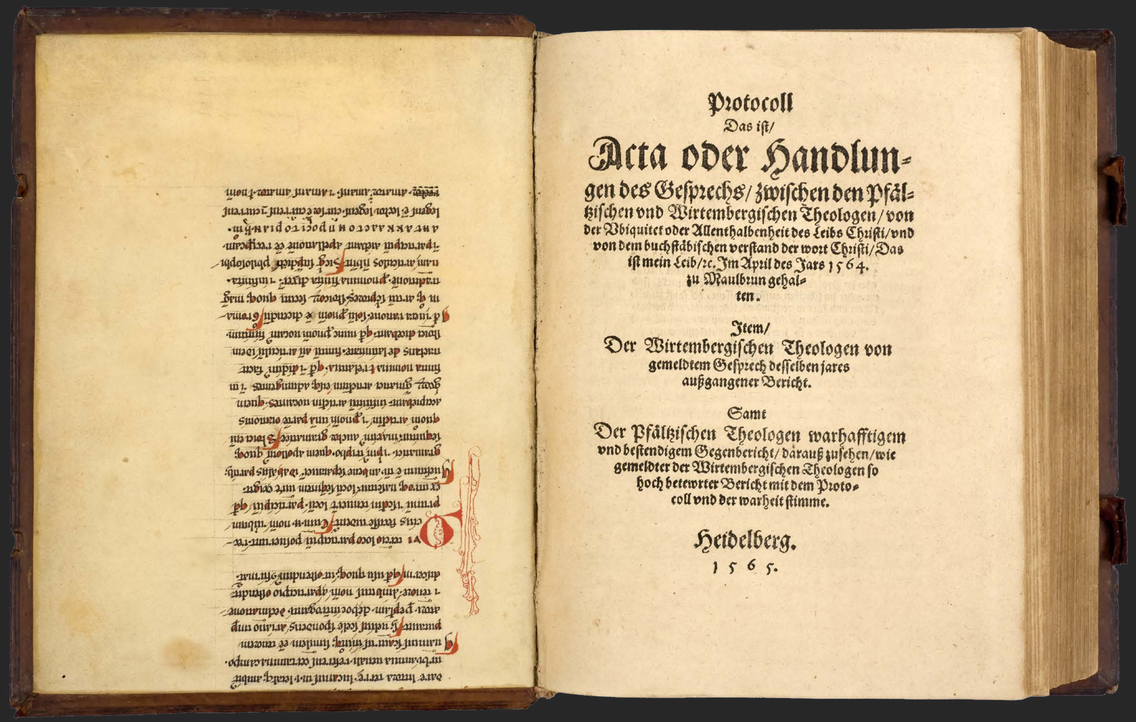
9. BRENZ, Johannes. Protocoll das ist Acta oder Handlungen des Gesprechs zwischen den Pfältzischen und Wirtembergischen Theologen von der Ubiquitet oder Allenthalbenheit des Leibs Christi [...] Im April des Jars 1564. zu Maulbrun gehalten. Item der Wirtembergischen Theologen von gemeldtem Gesprech desselben jares außgangener Bericht. Samt der Pfältzischen Theologen warhafftigem und bestendigem Gegenbericht. *Heidelberg,* [(*Colophon:*) *Johann Mayer,*] *1565.*



4to, ff. [xii], 355 (*recte* 351), [1], woodcut initials; an excellent copy in **contemporary south-German calf** over bevelled wooden boards, covers roll-tooled and stamped in blind to a panel design with a border roll depicting the Salvator Mundi, Isaiah, St John the Baptist and David, 'HPM' and 'MHIG' stamped in gilt (oxidised) respectively above and below central panel, sewn on three split and two single thongs, pastedowns formed from partial bifolia of a twelfth-century manuscript of Priscian (*see below*), catches and remains of clasps; minor wear, a few scratches and abrasions, head and foot of spine slightly chipped, one or two wormholes, old paper label on spine; underlining and a few annotations in Latin in a contemporary German hand. **$6750**

One of two editions to appear in the same year of Johannes Brenz's account of the Colloquy of Maulbronn; this copy with pastedowns re-using a partial bifolia from a very attractively written manuscript of 'Principles of Grammar' of the early sixth-century Roman grammarian Priscian of Caesarea.

The Colloquy of Maulbronn (1564) was a failed attempt at theological reconciliation between the Palatinate, which had officially adopted a Calvinist position in 1563, and the Lutheran Duchy of Württemberg. The *Protocoll* is a detailed record of the exchanges which took place over five days (10–15 April) between the Württemberg Lutheran Jakob Andreae and the Palatinate Calvinist Zacharias Ursinus. Its author, Johannes Brenz (1499–1570) was a Lutheran theologian and leader of the Reformation in Württemberg. After studies at Heidelberg, he actively supported the Reformation, preaching in Schwäbisch Hall against the Mass and the cult of saints, and writing in support of the Lutheran belief in the Real Presence in the Eucharist. He compiled the Württemberg Confession in



Protocoll
Das ist/
Acta oder Handlungen des Gesprechs/ zwischen den Pfältzischen vnd Wirtembergischen Theologen/ von der Vbiquitet oder Allenthalbenheit des Leibs Christi/ vnd von dem buchstäbischen verstand der wort Christi/ Das ist mein Leib/ &c. Im April des Jars 1564. zu Maulbrun gehalten.

Item/
Der Wirtembergischen Theologen von gemeldtem Gesprech desselben jares außgangener Bericht.

Samt
Der Pfältzischen Theologen warhafftigem vnd bestendigem Gegenbericht/ darauß zusehen/ wie gemeldter der Wirtembergischen Theologen so hoch beteurter Bericht mit dem Protocoll vnd der warheit stimme.

Heidelberg.
1565.

1552, and was a prolific writer of commentaries, sermons, and polemical treatises. He was invited to England by Thomas Cranmer, although he refused. The present Heidelberg edition contains an extensive appendix ('Bericht der Wirtembergischen Theologen', pp. 129–355) not included in the other edition (Tübingen, Ulrich Morhart the Elder).

The attractive south-German binding is particularly well-preserved. We have not been able to locate the roll-tool of the Salvator Mundi, Isaiah, St John the Baptist and David in Einbanddatenbank. To either side of the Baptist's head there were evidently once initials (probably of the binder) but these have been cancelled in the tool.

Manuscript waste:
The pastedowns re-use two partial bifolia (single leaf measures *c.* 200 x 150 mm, leaves not consecutive) from a copy of Priscian's *Institutiones grammaticae* in Latin (produced in Germany, second half of twelfth century), book X, ch. 57–book XI ch. 3, book XI ch. 10–11, book XIII ch. 8–10 and 23–26 (ed. Hertz in Keil, *Grammatici Latini*, Leipzig (1859), vol. I pp. 547–9, 554, and vol. II pp. 5–6, 15–18); the text written in single columns written in a fine early gothic script, the transliterated Greek in a mixture of majuscules and minuscules, 29 lines remaining, dark brown ink, ruled in plummet, text area within double vertical bounding lines, one two-line initial 'Q' (*Qui tercio loco participium posuerunt*, marking the opening of book XI) in red with penwork flourishing in red extending into margin, capitals touched in red and many 'p's, 'q's, 'o's and 'd's infilled with red, paragraph marks in red; some light soiling, trimmed at head with loss of a few lines, small hole at head of one bifolium, but generally in excellent condition.

The complete text was written in eighteen books, of which the first sixteen deal with the parts of speech in great detail, and the last two deal with syntax. Priscian was used as the basis for all teaching of Latin grammar until the fifteenth century and as a source for extracts from many classical authors whose works have otherwise been lost to us. The present fragments come principally from books XI (on participles) and XIII (on cases) and include quotes from Lucan, Virgil and Terence.

USTC 687991, recording a single copy in the UK (CUL) and two in the US (Duke and Harvard Divinity); VD16 B 7851. Library Hub adds two copies in the UK (Edinburgh University and London Library) and OCLC adds two copies in the US (Emory and Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary).

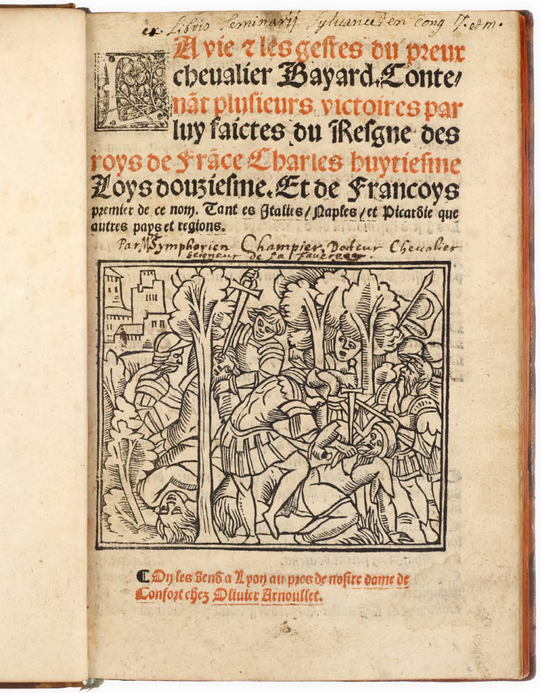
The duc de La Vallière Copy

10. [CHAMPIER, Symphorien.] La vie & les gestes du preux chevalier Bayard. Contenant plusieurs victoires par luy faictes du Resgne des roys de France Charles huytiesme Loys douzieme. Et de Francoys premier de ce nom. Tant es Italies, Naples, et Picardie que autres pays et regions. *Lyon, Olivier Arnoullet,* [(*colophon:*) *8 April 1558*].

4to, ff. [56]; lettres bâtardes, title printed in red and black with woodcut initial and large woodcut illustration, woodcut initials throughout, 12 woodcut illustrations; marginal paper-flaws to lower corners of G1 and H1, very occasional light foxing, but a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century French mottled calf with the arms of the duc de La Vallière (Olivier 1719, *fer* 1) blocked in gilt to each board, spine gilt *à travers* and lettered directly in gilt, edges stained red, blue silk place-marker, marbled endpapers, flyleaves watermarked with a bunch of grapes and the date 1742; a little rubbed, skilful repairs to corners; author's name added in manuscript to title-page, inscription 'ex libris Seminarii Sylvanecten. cong. J. et M.' to head of title-page, two paper shelf-labels to front pastedown. **$13,000**

A rare edition of Champier's account of the *preux chevalier* Bayard's life and achievements, from the renowned library of the duc de La Vallière.

Pierre Terrail (*c.* 1473–1524), seigneur de Bayard, fought in the Italian Wars of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and François I, starting with the Battle of Fornovo in 1495, Agnadello in 1509, the sieges of Padua and Brescia, Ravenna, and Marignano in 1515 (where Champier claims he knighted François I on the battlefield). François appointed him deputy governor of the Dauphiné in 1515, and he subsequently took part in military action against Charles V at Mezières in 1521. Finally, in 1524, he was shot and killed in Piedmont as the French army retreated over the Alps.

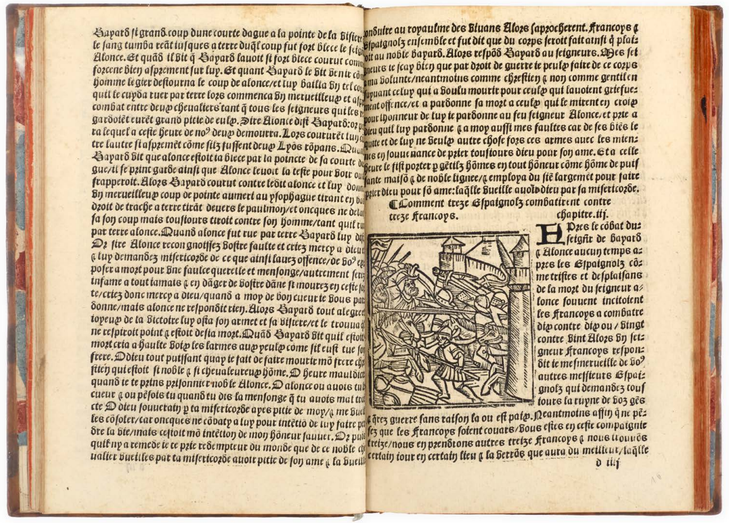


'Given the title "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," Bayard was seen as embodying the best of the traditional chivalric virtues of the gentle knight: courage, purity, devotion to duty, loyalty to one's prince, respect for one's enemy, and mercy towards the vanquished and the weak. These virtues represented the highest ideals of noble behaviour, ideals which appeared to many commentators to be dying out in the sixteenth century via the introduction of gunpowder (Bayard was killed by an arquebus projectile), the use of mercenaries and peasant infantry, and the spread of religious tensions that were beginning to tear France apart' (Kalas, review of *Les gestes ensemble la vie du preulx Chevalier Bayard*, edited by D. Crouzet, 1992, in *The Sixteenth Century Journal* XXV (1994), p. 1014).

Symphorien Champier (1471–1539), a doctor from Lyon, was married to Marguerite Terrail, a cousin of the Chevalier. Champier attended the French army during the Italian Wars in a medical capacity, as physician to Antoine duke of Lorraine, tending to Bayard's battlefield wounds in 1512, and was therefore able to report events first-hand. Champier's account of Bayard's life and achievements begins with prefaces addressed to Laurent II Alleman, Bishop of Grenoble, and to Merlin de Saint-Gelais. Then comes a description of the Dauphiné (in the south-east of France) and the life of Terrail, which takes up around half the text. This is followed by a comparison of the four 'preux chevaliers' from the Dauphiné: Monteson de Clermont, Claude de Vaudrey, François Champier (surely a relation), and finally Bayard. Champier compares Bayard with historical, biblical, and mythical figures, such as Hannibal, Scipio Africanus, Theseus, King David, Samson, and Roland, ending with lamentations on the death of Bayard.

First printed in Lyon in 1525, this is perhaps the ninth printing; it was a very popular work, but despite the numerous editions printed in both Lyon and Paris very few copies have survived. Olivier Arnoullet (1486–1567) continued his father Jacques's printing business in Lyon, producing numerous novels and illustrated texts in French throughout his long career.





Provenance:
1. The Eudist seminary in Senlis, Oise (the Congregation of Jesus and Mary was founded in Caen in 1643).

2. Louis César de La Baume Le Blanc, duc de La Vallière (1708–1780), whose two libraries were sold at auction in Paris in 1783 and 1788; his sale, Guillaume de Bure, December 1783, part 3, lot 5090.

We have located only one copy in the US, at the Newberry (incomplete), two copies in France (Tours and Grenoble, both incomplete), and one in Milan (Trivulziana).

USTC 65185; Bechtel C-147; von Gültlingen III, Arnoullet 101.

Chateaubriand, Medium Rare

11. CHATEAUBRIAND, François-[René] de. Atala; ou Les amours de deux sauvages dans le désert: suivie de René. *London, Colburn, 1809.*

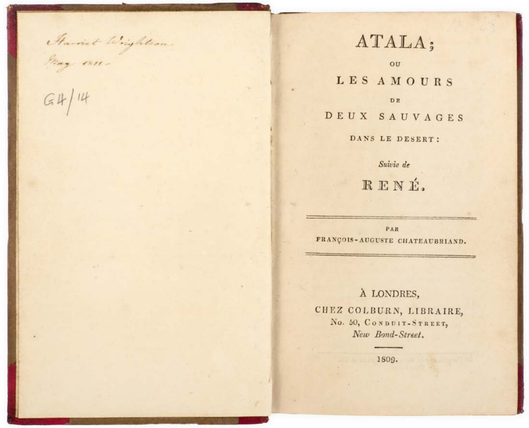
12mo in 6s, pp. ix, [1], 230; publisher's advert to b3ᵛ; a few characters misprinted in final lines of pp. vi–vii; very occasional small marks, b3 a little short at outer and lower margins, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary half red morocco with drab sides, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt; a little rubbed with a few minor losses, corners slightly bumped; ownership inscription of 'Harriet Wrightson | May 1811' to front flyleaf. **$475**

First London edition in the original French, rare, of Chateaubriand's first two published novellas, set in North America and supposedly written during his travels there while staying with Native Americans.

Inspired by his voyage to North America in 1791 and his encounter with a Native American tribe, *Atala* tells the tragic love story of the eponymous heroine, a half-Indigenous, half-European girl, and a Natchez man called Chactas, who narrates the story in his old age to the Frenchman René. In *René*, the Frenchman gives his own tragic account of familial rupture and self-imposed exile. Each novella was incorporated both into Chateaubriand's Catholic apologia, *Le génie du Christianisme*, and into his Native American epic, *Les Natchez*, published in 1826. 'Chateaubriand included the story of *Atala* in *Le Génie*, first, to show that Christianity and, in particular, the priesthood, is not in conflict with human nature as its eighteenth-century rationalist opponents maintained, but in sympathy with it; secondly, to illustrate the divine origin of natural creation in a series of magnificently voluptuous images' (Wakefield, p. 14).

Atala was first published in Paris in 1801 and proved hugely popular, being translated into English, German, Dutch, and Spanish within a year and going through eleven editions by 1805; *René* first appeared as part of *Le génie* in 1802, and was first printed with *Atala* in 1805.

We find only three copies in the UK (BL, Bodley, CUL) and none in the US.


ATALA;
OU
LES AMOURS
DE
DEUX SAUVAGES
DANS LE DESERT:
Suivie de
RENÉ.
PAR
FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE CHATEAUBRIAND.
À LONDRES,
CHEZ COLBURN, LIBRAIRE,
No. 50, Conduit-Street,
New Bond-Street.
1809.

Not in Carteret; not in Vicaire. See Wakefield, 'Chateaubriand's "Atala" as a Source of Inspiration in Nineteenth-Century Art', *The Burlington Magazine* 120, no. 898 (1978), pp. 13–24.

Bound in Biblical Binders' Waste

12. CLAVIUS, Christoph. In Sphaeram Ioannis de Sacro Bosco commentarius. Nunc tertio ab ipso auctore recognitus, et plerisque in locis locupletatus. Maiori item cura correctus. *Venice, Bernardo Basa, 1596.*

4to, pp. [xxx], [ii, blank], 483, [1], large woodcut astrolabe on title, and with numerous woodcut figures and diagrams in text; first few gatherings carefully washed, some light old mould-spotting still visible in lower margins of first few leaves, lower inner corner of title neatly repaired (without loss of text), but a good copy in contemporary German vellum re-using a bifolium from a twelfth-century glossed Bible manuscript, remains of ties; slightly soiled and rubbed, spine and endpapers renewed. **$3500**

Scarce Venetian edition of Clavius's influential commentary on Sacrobosco, first published in 1570, bound using a leaf from a sophisticated twelfth-century glossed biblical manuscript.

Clavius's commentary, which occupies the majority of the text, sought to bring the Ptolemaic astronomy of Sacrobosco up to date with later sixteenth-century astronomy, and it quickly became the standard Jesuit textbook on astronomy, going through several editions. Clavius taught a course in astronomy at the Collegio Romano for which this commentary served as the text.

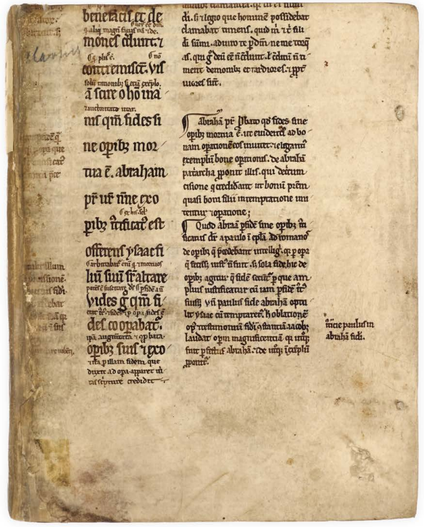
Clavius (1537–1612), a Jesuit from Bamberg, was a friend of Galileo but never wavered in his geocentric beliefs. In fact, in the 1581 edition of this work, he condemned Copernicanism as physically absurd, although elsewhere he speaks with praise of Copernicus. When Galileo published the *Siderius nuncius* in 1610, Clavius was one of his principal defenders. He had a telescope constructed and was able to verify Galileo's observations of the satellites of Jupiter and the shape of Saturn.

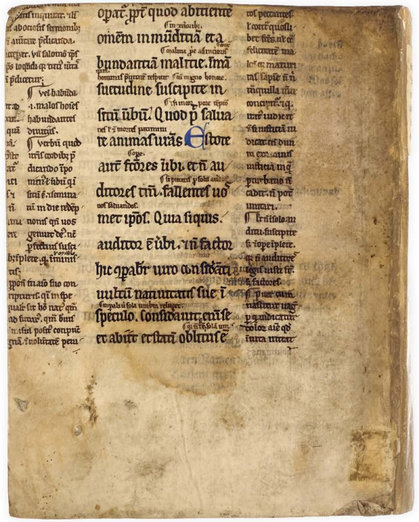
The present edition bears a dedication addressed to the Veronese writer Giovanni Giacomo Toniali by the Venetian publisher and typographer Giovanni Battista Ciotti.


72 Comment. in 1. Cap. Sphæræ.
EX his omnibus colligitur &c. numerus, & ordo omnium corporum totius Vniuerſi. Etenim in toto Vniuerſo quindecim corpora ſphærica totum mundum integrantia, eo ordine poſita, vt partim in tradatu de elementis, partim hic in tractatione de corporibus cæleſtibus oſtenſum eſt, atque ſatis delineata appoſita figura indicare videtur, in qua totius Vniuerſi ordinem, & compoſitionem conſpicis, vna cum characteribus Planetarum, quibus Aſtronomi eos ſignare ſolent, ac depingere.
Numerus & ordo mundi corporeꝰ. Vtrum ſit poſſibile.
Extra mundum nihil eſſe.
Cælum mouetur ab oriente in occaſum, probatur ex diſſimilitudine orientis, occidentiſque.
EXTRA hunc vero mundum, ſeu extra cælum Empyreum, nullum preſens corpus exiſtit, ſed eſt ſpatium quoddam infinitum, ſ. vera loqua ſit ſic] in quo etiam nunc Deus exiſtit ſua eſſentia, in quo infinitos alios mundos, perfectiores etiam hoc, fabricare poſſet, ſi vellet, vt Theologi aſſerunt.
COELVM MOVERI AB ORTV IN OCCASVM.
QVOD autem cælum volvatur ab oriente in occidentẽ, ſignum eſt. Stellæ quæ oriuntur in oriente, ſemper elevantur paulatim, et ſucceſſiue, quouſque in medio cæli veniant; et poſt ſemper in eadẽ propinquitate, et remotione ad inuicẽ, et ita ſemper ſe habentes, tendunt in occaſum continuè, et uniformiter.
COM-
Ioan. de Sacro Bo
COMMENTARI
HAEC eſt quarta, ac poſtrema pars huius primi
propoſitionem de æthere, ac elementari regione oſtend
deuit patet, tanquam certus & indubitatus aſſumere vid
monere ab oriente in occidentem. Secunda, eſt hic ſ
ram, quàm aquam tendam eſſe. Quarta, certum eſſe c
rem eſſe immobilem. Sexta, & vltima, terram habere
ſtuam, atque adeo cognitam, quamuis vaſtiſſimo
eſt, Aſtronomo terræ magnitudinem explorantem eſſe
ea ſunt, & ſi ſerium cognoſcamus.
QVOD igitur ad primam propoſitionem attine
ne cælum moueri ab oriente in occidentem. Id potiſ
pſices ſe mari, vel vt aues in aere, eſſam autem profe
ſam afferrem, probat duplici argumento, hoc vnum
miuit ex ſtellis, quæ nobis oriuntur & occidunt; alter
nobis oriuntur, occidunt ne, ſed perpetuo apparent. C
ſumpta ſunt ex Poſitiones Diſt. 1. cap. 3. & Ioan. de Ro
autem primum argumentum huiuſmodi. Omnes ſt
occidunt, in eadem ferme diſtantia, eodemq; ſitu i
ab ortu per meridiem in occaſum. Ergo ſtellæ infra
cæli, tanquam clauus ad motum rotæ, vel nodus ad
experientia quotidiana eſt manifeſtum: Conſequentia
ſtellæ per ſe, non eſſent ſemper in eadem diſtantia, &
formiter ſemper procederent, ſed aliquando vna alio
eam ipſæ inter ſe ſint inæquales, & circulos inæquale
videmur aſſerere, minores ſtellas eandem cum mo
iacere.
EST & aliud ſignum. Stellæ, quæ ſunt iux
nunquam nobis accidunt, monetur continuè,
lum deſcribendo circulos ſuos, & ſemper ſunt
nicum, & propinquiores. Vnde per illes duo
rum, tam tendentium ad occaſum, quàm non, p
mouetur ab oriente in occidentem.
COMMENTAR
PROPONIT ſecundum argumentum in ho
ſtimes iuxta polum arcticum, quæ nunquam nobis o
tu ſemper vniformi in eodem tempore diuerſos circo
rum remotiores ſunt à polo, alias minores, quæ nobi
ſhunt, ſemperque in eadem propinquitate inter ſe o
ſcit, ſed ad motum nobis, eatus ſunt partes, moueatur
per ſcitis cælo inerderent, unque quæ maiores c
tempore, quæ uero minores, breuiori tempore mote
les in eodem circulo poſitæ inæqualiter moueren
gnant, & experientiæ
NON minorem uim habeat ad præfatadendum

Manuscript waste:
The binding preserves a large fragment of a bifolium (leaves not consecutive, single leaf measures *c.* 206 × 160 mm not including turn-ins) from a glossed Bible, produced in Northern France (probably Paris) in the third quarter of twelfth century, containing a Glossed Epistle of James, in Latin, James 1,19–24 and 2,19–22; central column of Bible text written in a very good late romanesque hand, 14 lines remaining, the marginal gloss written in an equally fine but smaller script and the interlinear gloss in a yet smaller script, dark brown ink, ruled in plummet to accommodate the central text and gloss, a single initial in blue, a scribal note in one margin correcting an omission caused by homoeoteleuton; slightly rubbed and soiled, section missing where spine of book renewed, but generally in very good condition.





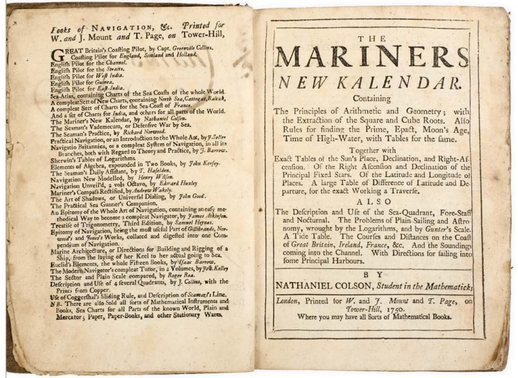


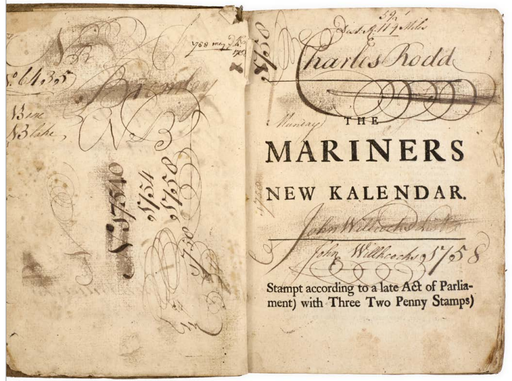
The marginal and interlinear commentary comes from the *Glossa Ordinaria* which was the standard medieval commentary on the Bible. It consists of explanatory notes extracted from patristic and medieval writers, first gathered and arranged by the masters of the cathedral school of Laon in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries, especially Anselm of Laon (d. 1117), his brother Ralph (d. 1133), and their pupils including Gilbert the Universal (d. 1134).

The work of compiling the gloss proceeded book by book, and the whole Bible had been completed by the middle of the twelfth century. For details of the production of glossed Bibles, where the commentary was ingeniously arranged around the biblical text, see de Hamel, *Glossed books of the Bible and the origins of the Paris book trade*, Woodbridge, 1984. See also Light, *The Bible in the twelfth century*, Cambridge, Mass., p. 79 ff. Visible on the present fragment are two different 'tie-marks', aids to the reader found at the ends of glosses which would have indicated where the relevant gloss continued on the next page.

Provenance: from the Donaueschingen library, with small stamp at foot of title verso.

EDIT16 CNCE 12683; USTC 822874; Sommervogel II 1212. This edition not in Adams and not found in Library Hub.





'Rules for making good Punch'

13. COLSON, Nathaniel. Mariner's new Kalendar. Containing the Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry; with the extraction of the Square and Cube Roots. Also Rules for finding the Prime, Epact, Moon's Age, Time of High-Water, with Tables for the same .... Also the Description and Use of the Sea-Quadrant, Fore-Staff, and Nocturnal ... The Courses and Distances on the Coast of Great-Britain, Ireland, France, &c ... With Directions for sailing into some principal Harbours. *London, W. and J. Mount and T. Page, 1750.*

4to, pp. 136, with a half-title (ads on verso); separate title-page to 'A Large and Useful Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure'; woodcut diagrams and compasses, woodcut tail-piece; A4 shaved at foot (still legible), the tables of latitude rather dusty through use, lower fore-edge worn at front and with burn-mark at rear; withal an honest copy in contemporary paste-boards, spine restored; ownership inscriptions to front endpapers, half-title and throughout of John Willcocks variously dated 1751, 1753, 1758, and 1759 (several of these 'at sea'), with several further inscriptions in his hand, ownership inscriptions elsewhere of Charles Rodd, and Darby Croney. **$1300**

Scarce edition of the *Mariner's New Kalendar*, first published 1675 (a unique copy, sold at auction in 2024), the standard handbook for the British navigator for more than a century.

Of its putative author Nathaniel Colson, 'Student in the Mathematicks', little is known, but in 1675 he was teaching mathematics 'in Marsh-Yard, a little below the Hermitage-Stairs in Wapping', a service he is unlikely to have been offering 75 years later, his name kept on the title much in the manner of an almanack. From 1696 the *Kalendar* was being published by Richard Mount, then from 1724 by Page and William and Fisher Mount, with the present imprint taking over from 1748. Editions from 1753 were revised by the mathematician William Mountaine. Inevitably the content changes across editions, and the present includes advertisements for other works of navigation and mathematics published by Mount and Page, for which there are also puffs in the text. The moon table covers the years 1750 to 1758, the tide tables 1749 to 1764.

This was a book designed for use, taken aboard for ready consultation, and though it was frequently reprinted, few editions survive in more than two copies. Of the present edition, ESTC records five: Bodleian; Brown, John Carter Brown, Huntington, and Peabody Essex Museum.

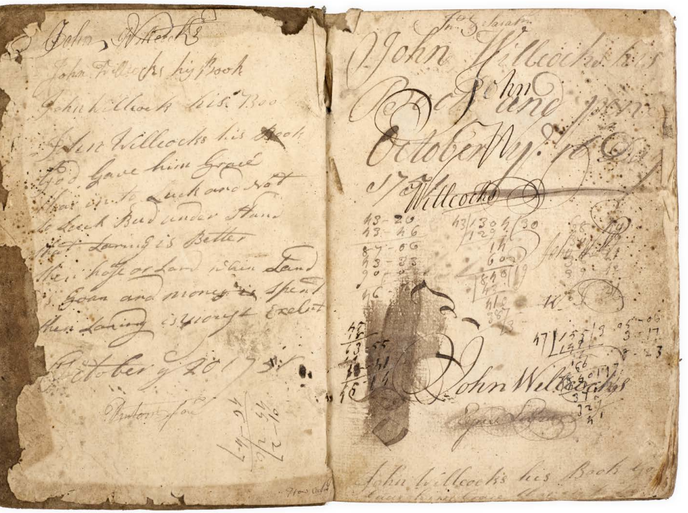
We cannot trace with any certainty the John Willcocks who repeatedly asserts his ownership in this volume, but as well as the relatively standard formula at the front ('John Willcocks his book, God give him Grace thar in to Luck [Look], and Not to Luck but under Stand [etc.] there are some rather delightful 'Rules for making good Punch' at the rear:

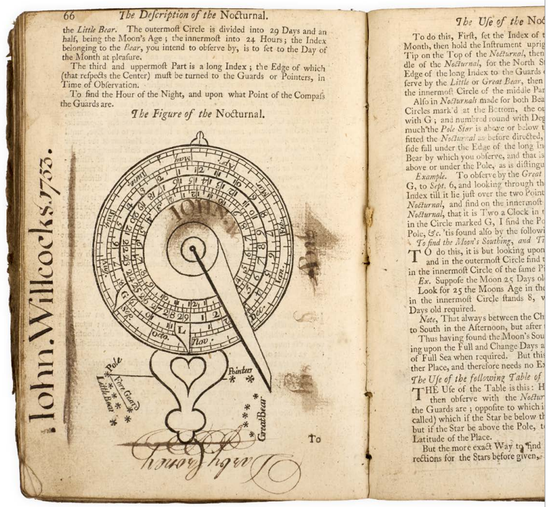
As Radius is to the Distance Run
So is a pound of Shugar to a Bottle of Rum
As the Sign of the Course is to the Departure
So is the Lime Juice to the Water
As the Logarithmes are to find the Course out
So is the Gunter's Scale to stir the Punch about

Elsewhere, written 'at see' in 1751:

If that my Name yoo would Now
In Leters brite I would yoo Show
The first an J a Leter Brite
ye 2nd a W in all mens Site
Then Joyn the Leters cuningly
and yoo would find my name thereby …

ESTC N4037.





Roman Rococo for a Somascan Saint

14. [CONGREGATION OF RITES.] Sacra Rituum congregatione … Card. Otthobono Veneta, seu Mediolanen. Beatificationis, & Canonizationis ven. servi Dei Hieronymi Aemiliani fundatoris Congregationis Somaschae. Positio super dubio an constet de virtutibus theologicalibus, fide, spe, & Charitate in Deum, & in Proximum, necnon Cardinalibus, Prudentia, Iustitia, Fortitudine, & Temperantia, earumque annexis in gradu heroico in casu &c. *Rome, Tipografia della Reverenda Camera Apostolica, 1734.*

Folio, pp. [2, blank], [ii], 6, 47, [1, blank], 26, 19, [1, blank], 33, [1, blank]; woodcut ornament to title, woodcut initials; a few leaves with light marginal foxing, A1 becoming loose, a fine copy; **bound in contemporary Roman chestnut morocco richly gilt to a panel design with the Mocenigo arms**, central gilt armorial surmounted by a crown supported by two cherubs, within a double frame composed of a narrow roll-tooled border, the inner corners of the central panel filled with vase, flower and acanthus leaf stamps, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled pastedowns; very lightly rubbed, front pastedown partly detached, minor loss to rear pastedown. **$2400**

A seemingly unrecorded volume supporting the beatification and canonisation of Girolamo Emiliani, the founder of the Somascan Fathers, bound in Rome for presentation to a member of the Mocenigo family of Venice, most likely the future doge Alvise Mocenigo while ambassador in Rome.

The subject of this appeal for canonisation, Girolamo Emiliani of Venice (1486–1537, also known as Girolamo Miani), fought in the Italian wars until the 1520s, when, struck by the living conditions of the poor, he founded a home for destitute children. He expanded these refuges across the Veneto and beyond, eventually forming a religious association called *De' servi dei poveri* (The servants of the poor), which was elevated into the Congregation of the Regular Clerics of Somasca by Pius V in 1567, Somasca being a town near Bergamo, on the border between Venetian and Milanese territory. He was finally beatified by Benedict XIV in 1747, and subsequently canonised by Clement XIII in 1767, with his saint's day on 20 July. This publication contains information regarding Emiliani's life and works to justify and inform the canonisation process.

The binding was most likely made for Alvise Mocenigo (1701–1778), future doge of Venice, who was in Rome from 1734 to 1737 as ambassador to the papal court, and presumably keen at the prospect of a new Venetian saint. As doge (1763–1778), he issued a commemorative coin for the canonisation of Emiliani in 1767, alongside a donation of 4,000 ducats made by the Venetian Senate to the Somascan Fathers of Santa Maria della Salute.

Other Roman bindings contain the same volutes around the central armorial (*Legature papali* 253 and 254, both from the 1720s; the latter also has the same dotted foliate stamp to the foot of the armorial), and the distinctive urn stamp at the corners is another Roman feature, for example on a 1761 volume from the press of the Reverenda Camera Apostolica with the arms of Clement XIII (*Legature papali* 259).

No copies traced in OCLC, OPAC SBN, Library Hub, or KVK. The BnF holds an earlier appeal for canonisation from 1679, Berlin has another from 1714, and Turin one from 1745, finally resulting in Emiliani's beatification.





Native Americans, Russians, and a Highlander

15. [COSTUME.] Dresses of different Nations or the Companion of History. [*S.l., 1810s?*]

8vo, ff. [38], comprising an engraved title-page and thirty-seven engraved plates of national costumes; one plate ('A Chinese Lady of Quality') creased where folded and evidently sent: (wax seal marks at head and foot, pencil inscription to verso: 'My dear Willa, that is a pictur'); else a very good copy in contemporary drab brown wrappers, green patterned cloth spine; ticket of Campbell, 'stationer & bookbinder', Edinburgh, gift inscription to front endpaper 'Miss L. J. Wilson from Papa Pa'. **$2000**

Very rare costume book, possibly a Scottish production, with double the number of plates of the only other known copy, commencing with a depiction of a 'Scots Highlander', and designed to educate children in the idiosyncrasies of national dress across the globe.

As well as the Highlander, there are Russian boors and gentlewomen, a Turkish bashaw, ladies of Peru, Tartary, Barbary, Siberia, and Hindustan, a sultaness, a Chinese mandarin, the Great Mogul, a 'Kamtchadal' from Kamchatka, 'a woman of the interior of N. America' (with bead necklaces), an 'Esquimaux Indian' using an ice drill, a 'Hottentot woman in full dress', a 'Man of Nootka sound', a man and woman of Tahiti, and a 'Conaqua girl'.

The fact that the initial image is a Highlander and the work was either retailed or bound in Edinburgh suggests that this book might be of Scottish origin.

Not in Library Hub; OCLC records single a copy, with eighteen plates only, in the Cotsen Collection at Princeton (dated *c.* 1805).



WOMAN OF THE INTERIOR OF N AMERICA



A MAN of OTAHEITE in a Mourning Dress



KAMTCHADAL in FULL DRESS

The Settala–Reina–Botfield Copy

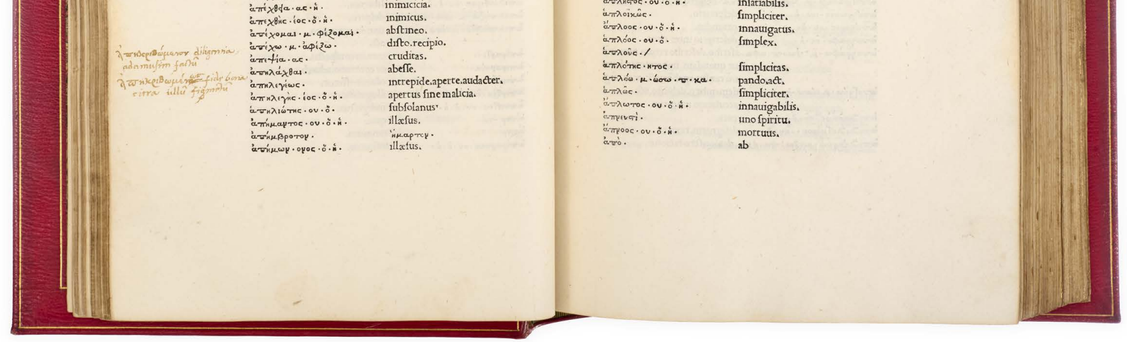
16. [CRASTONUS, Johannes. Lexicon Graeco-Latinum. *Milan, Bonus Accursius, not after 1478.*]

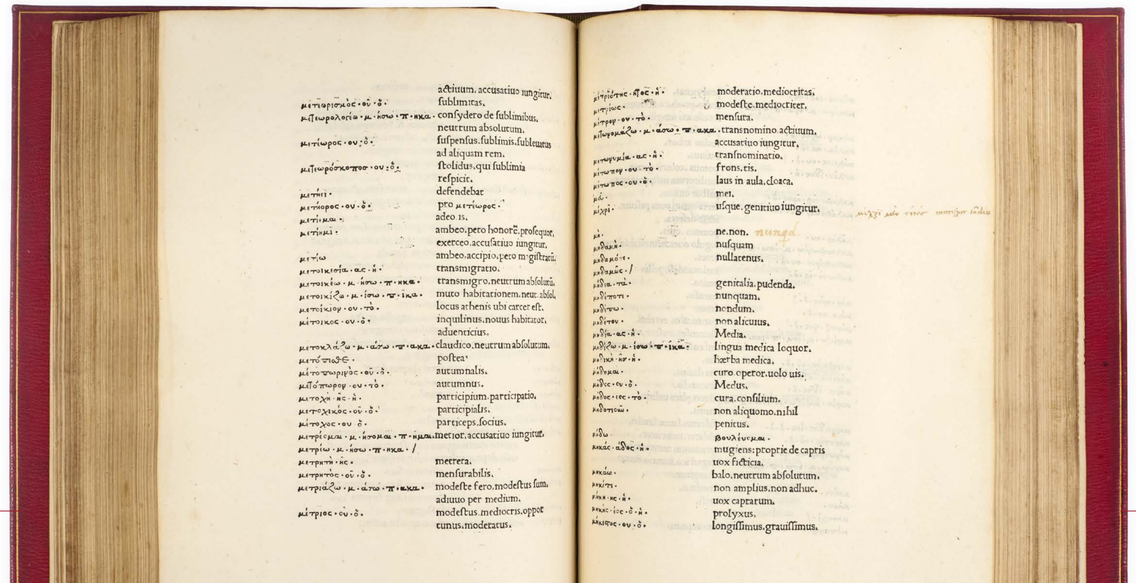
Folio, ff. [369]; A–O^{8} P^{10} Q–Z & zz AA–PP^{8} qq^{6} [A1 *var.*]; with both the preliminary blank A1 and the variant A1 (preface, bound at rear after qq6); press pin holes to outer corners, minute wormholes to first and last leaves (occasionally touching a letter), and closed tear to final leaf (all neatly repaired at the time of binding), occasional very light spotting and staining, nevertheless a beautiful copy; bound in nineteenth-century red straight-grained morocco by Charles Lewis, spine gilt-ruled in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, morocco joints, marbled endpapers; sixteenth-century ownership inscription of Ludovico Settala (*see below*) to A2^{r} (erased), a few contemporary annotations in Greek and Latin. **$130,000**

First edition of the earliest printed Greek lexicon, an outstanding copy of a rare landmark in the study of Greek.

Crastonus' dictionary played a pivotal role in promoting Greek scholarship during the Renaissance, arguably more than any other work apart from Lascaris's *Erotemata*. It appeared in three further editions in the fifteenth century, among them Aldus's revised version of 1497.

This is likely to have been Accursius' first publication. He acquired the Greek types for this project from Dionysius Paravisinus, who had published the first edition of Lascaris's Greek grammar in Milan in 1476. The typeface was designed by the Greek calligrapher Demetrius Damilas and was most likely cut and cast under his supervision, though, as Barker has established, its design was based not on Damilas' own hand, but on that of Michael Apostolis. '[The] great similarity to the Laskaris, and the uniformity of setting up, makes it probable that a compositor employed by Paravisinus had been engaged for the work by the printers of Bonus Accursius; it appears certain, indeed, that nowhere could a man be found who had experience in setting up Greek in type, except among those who had worked on the Laskaris' (Proctor, p. 61). Staikos surmises that Damilas was indeed 'the only printer capable of setting the type for the Greek texts in Accorsi's publishing programme' (p. 146). Accursius had been educated in humanities and Greek by Francesco Filelfo and Andronikos Kallistos in Milan and Pavia, and had been supported by Filelfo and Pietro de' Medici in the setting up of a school in Pisa, before turning to teaching and publishing, in Milan, as a





collaborator with Milanese printers first and then as the owner of his own press. Between 1476 and 1481 he published a dozen editions, seven of which were in Greek, supporting his teaching course.

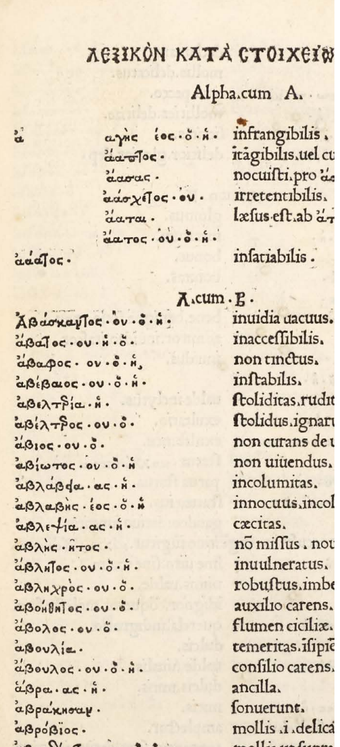
By contrast, we know very little about the author or compiler, the Carmelite Johannes Crastonus. The designation 'Giovanni Greco' may have derived from his command of the Greek language, which itself is testified by his further known collaborations with Accursius: the editing of the 1480 Latin version of Lascaris' Grammar and the 1481 *Psalterium Graecum*. Evidence from the prefatory letter from Accursius to the Treasurer of the Duchy of Milan suggests that the Greek lexicon was not produced entirely ex-novo, but rather derived from an existing glossary circulating in manuscript: Accursius there lists and praises all the improvements introduced by Crastonus (additions, corrections, a revised and more correct alphabetical order) on work which had been previously accomplished 'less elegantly and less correctly' (A2^{r} *trans.*).

The lexicon appears to have been extremely well received. In 1480, Accursius selected and reorganized material from it to produce a Latin–Greek vocabulary. This was published in royal half-sheet octavo format, and subsequently reprinted twice by Bertochus in chancery quarto.

The *Gesamtkatalog* notes copies with two variants of A1, found either blank or with Crastonus's prefatory letter to the philosopher and physician Ferrarius; **we have not traced any other copies bound with both, as here.**

Provenance:
1. From the library of the Milanese polymath Ludovico Settala (1552–1633). A scientist, art collector, philosophy professor, and highly regarded physician, Settala distinguished himself in the medical field during the plagues which broke out in Milan in 1576 and then again in 1628–30; Alessandro Manzoni describes Settala in his novel *The Betrothed* as 'one of the most active, intrepid, and … most highly esteemed officials' during the plague of 1576 and as one of the earliest to recognise its resurgence in 1628–30. Settala wrote extensively on medicine (including much on the plague), philosophy, and natural history; among his works are a translation from the Greek into Latin, with commentary, of Hippocrates' *De aëribus, aquis et locis* and Aristotle's *Problemata*.

2. From the library of the Milanese jurist Francesco Reina (1772–1826); his large library was sold in five sales in Paris, 1834–1840 (Regnard-Silvestre).


ΛΕΞΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟΝ

Alpha.cum A.

ἀ ἀγὴς ἐος·ὄ·ή· infrangibilis.
ἀαπτος· itagibilis.uel cu
ἄασας· nocuisti.pro ἀα
ἀάσχετος·ου· irretentibilis.
ἄατα· læsus est.ab ἄα
ἄατος·ου·ὸ·ή· infatiabilis.
ἀάατος·

Λ.cum.Β.

Ἀβασκαυτος·ου·ὸ·ή· inuidia uacuus.
ἄβατος·ου·ή·ὸ· inaccessibilis.
ἄβαφος·ου·ὸ·ή, non tinctus.
ἀβέβαιος·ου·ὸ·ή· instabilis.
ἀβελτερία·ή· stolidita.rudit
ἀβέλτερος·ου·ὸ· stolidus.ignari
ἄβιος·ου·ὸ· non curans de
ἀβίωτος·ου·ὸ·ή non uiuendus.
ἀβλάβεια·ας·ή· incolumitas.
ἀβλαβὴς·ἐος·ὸ·ὴ innocuus.incol
ἀβλεφία·ας·ή· cæcitas.
ἀβλὴς·ἤτος· nõ missus. not
ἄβλητος·ου·ὸ·ή· inuulneratus.
ἀβληχρὸς·ου·ὸ· robustus.imbe
ἀβοήθητος·ου·ὸ· auxilio carens.
ἄβολος·ου·ὸ· flumen ciciliæ.
ἀβουλία· temeritas.ifipiē
ἄβουλος·ου·ὸ·ή· consilio carens.
ἄβρα·ας·ή· ancilla.
ἀβρακήσαι· fonuerunt.
ἁβρόβιος· mollis.i.delica
ἁβροδίαιτος·ου·ὸ·ή· mollis ut supra

3. Beriah Botfield, bought from Payne and Foss for 12 guineas, restored and bound in Charles Lewis's workshop over thirty hours, charged to Botfield at one shilling per hour, binding cost £2. 12s (Botfield sale, Christie's, 30 March 1994, lot 40).

ISTC lists only three copies in the US (Columbia, Illinois, Yale).

HC *5812; BMC VI 754 (IB. 26552 and 26552a); GW 7812; IGI 3250; Goff C-958; ISTC ic00958000. See Rogledi Manni, *La tipografia a Milano nel XV secolo* 353; Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, pp. 59–61; Barker, *Aldus Manutius and the Development of Greek Script & Type in the Fifteenth Century* p. 31; Staikos, *Charta of Greek Printing*, pp. 142–143.

Predating Publication

17. [DA PORTO, Luigi.] 'Lettere di Alvigi da Porto vicentino al Savorgnano, al Ghilini, e ad altri intorno ai successi della Guerra d'Italia dall'anno 1509 al 1513. Copiate da un codice manoscritto della bibbliotheca Ambrosiana, segnat. I 27 dell'ordine inferiore.' [*Milan, c. 1800*].

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, folio (310 × 215 mm), pp. [2, title, blank], 192; written mostly in a single hand in brown ink, up to 28 lines per page, pagination of Ambrosiana manuscript recorded in margins; the last leaf (blank save for a few contemporary sums) detached, some occasional light staining, variable browning and offsetting; very good, uncut, sewn longstitch in contemporary carta rustica; extremities and corners lightly bumped. **$1300**

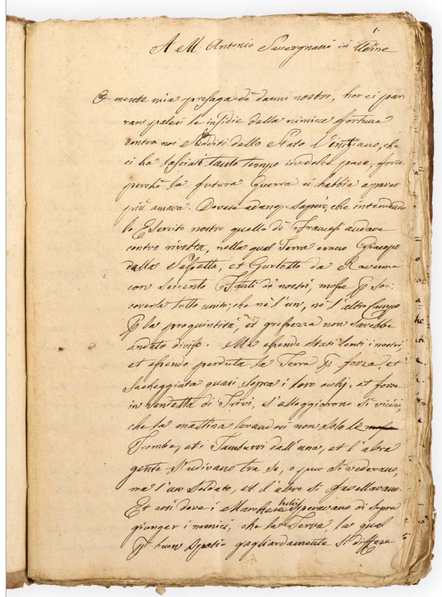
A manuscript of an influential and then-unpublished historical work by the author of the original *Romeo and Juliet*, copied from a sixteenth-century codex at the Bibliotheca Ambrosiana.

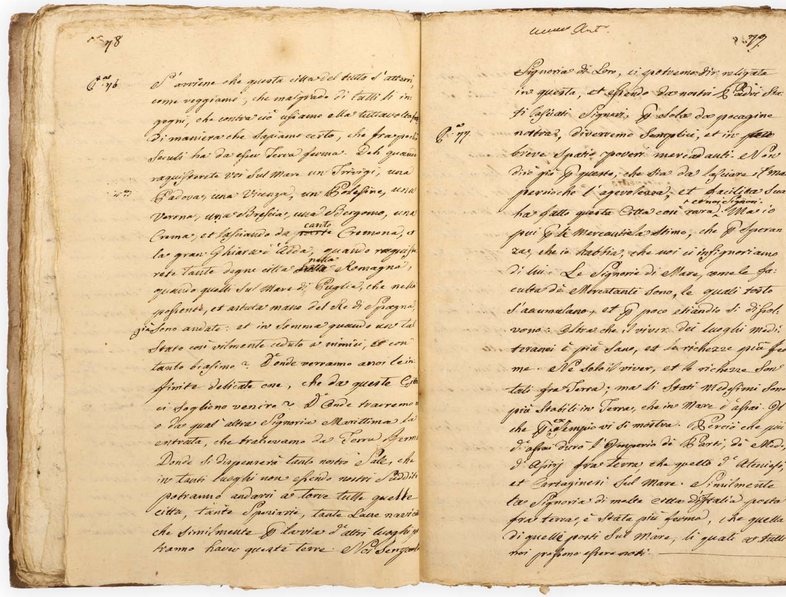
Luigi (or Alvise, or Alvigi) da Porto (1485–1529) is better known as the author of the novella *Historia novellamente ritrovata di due nobili amanti*, the tale of star-crossed lovers Romeo Montecchi and Giulietta Cappelletti which served as Shakespeare's primary inspiration for *Romeo and Juliet*. His *Lettere storiche*, here reproduced from a manuscript at the Ambrosiana (shelfmark 'I 27 Inf'), narrate episodes of the War of the League of Cambrai, fought in 1508-1516 as part of the Italian Wars. Da Porto was born in Vicenza to Elisabetta Savorgnan, a noblewoman of Friulian origins and the sister of Antonio Savorgnan (1458–1512), a prominent military leader, to whom he addressed several of his letters. The letters' first-person narrative situates the author as 'an attentive witness to historical and military events as well as private, geographical or sociological information, all accurately collected and vividly narrated … effortlessly blending the description of reality with the pure enjoyment of storytelling' (DBI, *trans.*).

Left unpublished at his death, the *Lettere* passed through the hands of Pietro Bembo (1470–1547), who, having used them as the main source for his *Historia viniziana* (1552), dissuaded da Porto's brother from publishing them. After Bembo's death, the polygraph and cartographer Girolamo Ruscelli (1518–1566) took possession of the manuscript and published some of the letters in two books: *Dell'istorie del suo tempo di mons. Paolo Giovio… con un supplimento*

(1560), and *Lettere di principi* (1562). The complete *Lettere* appeared in print only in 1857 (ed. B. Bressan), before which point da Porto's work had circulated primarily in manuscript; Bressan cites the codex at the Ambrosiana as one of the most significant manuscript sources consulted for the preparation of the 1857 edition, as well as codices at San Marco, Padua, and two then in private hands. Our copy contains twenty-four letters from 1509–10, ending abruptly in the midst of a letter to Savorgan dated 24 January 1510 (pp. 187–92), suggesting that a second volume, covering the period of 1510–13, is missing; numerous retroactive corrections and insertions, as well as notes recording the corresponding pages of the manuscript at the Ambrosiana, suggest that our reader revisited the codex on multiple occasions.

Provenance: from the collection of Professor Cecil H. Clough (1930–2017), historian of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance.









Dampier's First Circumnavigation

18. DAMPIER, William. A New Voyage round the World. Describing particularly, the Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies, the Isles of Cape Verd, the Passage by Terra del Fuego … New Holland, Sumatra, Nicobar Isles; the Cape of Good Hope, and Santa Hellena. Their Soil, Rivers, Harbours, Plants, Fruits, Animals, and Inhabitants. Their Customs, Religion, Government, Trade. *London, James Knapton, 1697.*

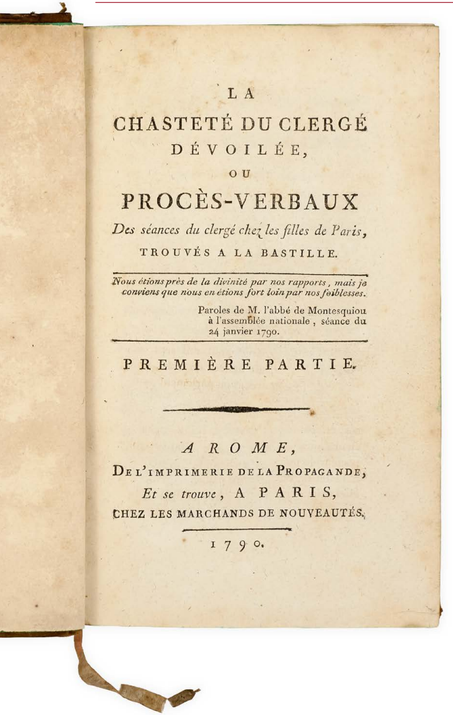
8vo, pp. [10], vi, 384, 387–550, [4], with five engraved maps and plates (four folding), including a world map bound as a frontispiece; maps frayed where exposed at the fore-edge, one map (East Indies) torn without loss; slightly shaken, withal a very good copy; in contemporary panelled speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments; tail-cap chipped, headcap worn, lettering piece chipped; ownership signatures of Richard Musgrave (1652–1727) to the title page. **$2750**

Rare second edition, corrected, published in the same year as the first, of Dampier's first *Voyage*, containing the first published English account of Australia, the first English descriptions of breadfruit, bananas, and plantain, and one of the earliest English descriptions of the avocado, his 'Avogato pear'. In this edition the errata of the first are corrected, with other minor alterations throughout, and mention is made of the 'Accounts, I have yet to publish'.

Dampier's account follows the twelve-year voyage (1679 to 1691) which carried him from the Caribbean and across the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast of Spanish America, the Philippines and East Indies, New Holland, Sumatra and the Cape of Good Hope. It was the first English circumnavigation in a century and Dampier is viewed as one of the most important explorers of the seventeenth century, bridging the piratical fancy of Sir Francis Drake and the anthropological enquiry of James Cook (Preston, 2004). Buccaneering adventure is interwoven with empirical observations of winds, navigation, natural history, and indigenous societies. Particularly notable is Dampier's account of the 'Avogato' pear, one of the earliest appearances of the word 'avocado' in English: he describes its flesh as soft as butter and records its preparation with sugar and lime juice, or salt and roasted plantain. Dampier's 1688 landfall in New Holland (Australia) was the first by an English traveller, and his geographical observations were taken as sufficiently serious for the book to be reviewed on publication by the Royal Society's *Philosophical Transactions*. Its success was immediate, with this second edition the same year and a third in 1698, and there were translations into Dutch, French, and German. *A New Voyage* also helped Dampier secure the Admiralty commission which returned him to New Holland in the *Roebuck* in 1699.

This was the first of Dampier's celebrated collection of voyages, followed by *Voyages and Descriptions* (1699), *A Voyage to New Holland* (1703). and *A Continuation of the Voyage to New Holland* (1709), which were numbered as vols. II to IV, each going through a number of editions.

ESTC R31674; Wing D162; Hill 417; Alden 697/50; Sabin 18374.


LA
CHASTETÉ DU CLERGÉ
DÉVOILÉE,
OU
PROCÈS-VERBAUX
Des séances du clergé chez les filles de Paris,
TROUVÉS A LA BASTILLE.
Nous étions près de la divinité par nos rapports, mais je conviens que nous en étions fort loin par nos foiblesses.
Paroles de M. l'abbé de Montesquiou à l'assemblée nationale, séance du 24 janvier 1790.
PREMIÈRE PARTIE.
A ROME,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA PROPAGANDE,
Et se trouve, A PARIS,
CHEZ LES MARCHANDS DE NOUVEAUTÉS.
1790.


LA
CHASTETÉ DU CLERGÉ

Copulating Clergymen

19. [DARIMAJOU, Dominique.] La chasteté du clergé dévoilée, ou procès-verbaux des séances du clergé chez les filles de Paris, trouvés à la Bastille ... Première [– seconde] partie. *'Rome, de l'imprimerie de la Propagande, et se trouve à Paris', 1790.*

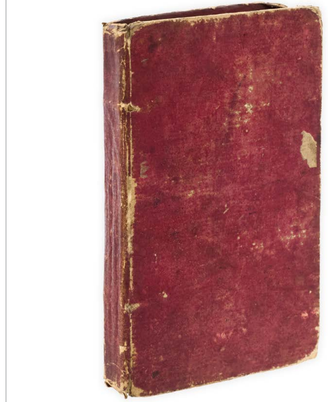
Two parts in two vols, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 327, [1, blank]; [4], 363, [1, blank]; some light foxing and occasional spotting, some cockling at head of vol. I pp. 295–298, old repairs to upper outer corners of vol. II pp. 179–184; a good copy in contemporary calf, double gilt fillet borders to covers, flat spines gilt in compartments with red and black morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces (chipped), green edges, marbled endpapers; extremities worn, joints split but holding; book label of 'Grégoire, libraire ... Paris' and old bookseller's description to front pastedown of vol. I. **$3500**

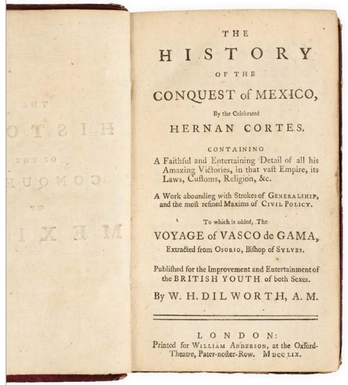
Rare first edition of this account of clergymen caught *in flagrante delicto* with Parisian prostitutes in the 1750s and '60s, drawn from police archives salvaged following the storming of the Bastille.

In his introduction, Darimajou (1761–1829), a magistrate and pamphleteer, guarantees the authenticity of all the reports contained herein, and declares that his purpose in publishing them is to demonstrate both how rotten the *ancien régime* was, and how misguided are those longing for its restoration. The reports, he claims, were collected to satisfy Louis XV's depraved tastes and the archbishop of Paris's lust for power, and make a mockery of the pretence of clerical celibacy.

The reports detail the bad behaviour of over two hundred clergymen between April 1755 and June 1766, and do not shy away from the sexual details. Several repeat offenders appear: the *abbé* Douineau of Tours, for example, was caught in February 1761 receiving manual favours from one Anne Rosay, and again only a few weeks later in the company of a prostitute whom he claimed to have chanced upon when finding his dentist not at home. A young, tonsured monk called Godemusse was caught twice in March 1761, only seven days apart, in the company of different prostitutes, the second encounter no doubt prompted by the fact that he was interrupted the first-time round.

We have traced only one holding library in the UK (BL) and two in the US (LoC, NYPL).




THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CONQUEST of MEXICO,
By the Celebrated
HERNAN CORTES.
CONTAINING
A Faithful and Entertaining Detail of all his Amazing Victories, in that vaft Empire, its Laws, Cuftoms, Religion, &c.
A Work abounding with Strokes of Generalship, and the moft refined Maxims of Civil Policy.
To which is added, The
VOYAGE of VASCO de GAMA,
Extracted from Osorio, Bifhop of Sylves.
Published for the Improvement and Entertainment of the BRITISH YOUTH of both Sexes.
By W. H. DILWORTH, A. M.
LONDON:
Printed for William Anderson, at the Oxford-Theatre, Pater-noſter-Row. M DCC LX.

Mexico, for British youth

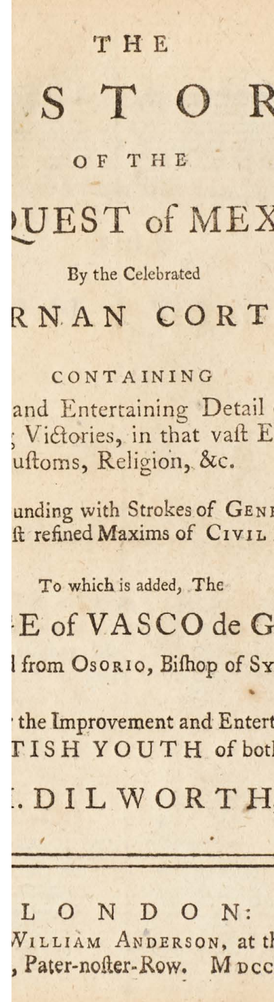
20. DILWORTH, W. H. The History of the Conquest of Mexico, by the celebrated Hernan Cortes. Containing a faithful and entertaining Detail of all his amazing Victories, in that vast Empire, its Laws, Customs, Religion, &c. A Work abounding with Strokes of Generalship, and the most refined Maxims of civil Policy. To which is added, the Voyage of Vasco de Gama, extracted from Osorio, Bishop of Sylves. Published for the Improvement and Entertainment of the British Youth of both Sexes ... *London, Printed for William Anderson, 1759.*

Two vols. in one, 12mo., pp. [4], 127, [1]; 130, no title-page to second volume (as issued), with a half-title to volume I; a very good copy in the original pink-red boards, rubbed, free endpapers torn away. **$2500**

First edition, very scarce, of a history of the conquistadores for young readers, loosely derived from Antonio Solís de Ribadeneyra's *Historia de la Conquista de México*.

Contrary to the suggestion of the British Library catalogue, it is not a reprint of the text that had appeared in Smollet's *A Compendium of authentic and entertaining Voyages* (1756), though the description of the voyage of Vasco de Gama (II, 101–130) is the same. Little is known of Dilworth, despite his authorship of numerous digests of history for younger readers in the 1750s, including one of Pizarro's conquest of Peru, as well as biographies of Pope and Swift and a *Complete Letter-Writer* that saw numerous editions in America.

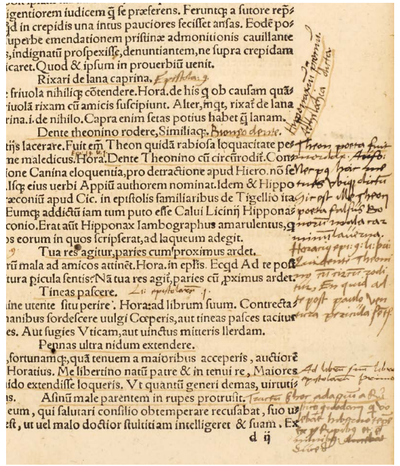
ESTC shows five copies, of which only Kent State and John Carter Brown have volume II. There are also complete copies at Yale and Newberry. Sabin 20184.


THE
S T O R
OF THE
QUEST of MEX
By the Celebrated
RNAN CORT
CONTAINING
and Entertaining Detail
Victories, in that vaft E
uftoms, Religion, &c.
unding with Strokes of Gen
ft refined Maxims of Civil
To which is added, The
E of VASCO de G
l from Osorio, Bifhop of Sy
the Improvement and Entert
TISH YOUTH of both
. DILWORTH
LONDON:
William Anderson, at th
, Pater-noſter-Row. M DCC

Collating Erasmus with Baptista Mantuanus

21. 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. **$6500**

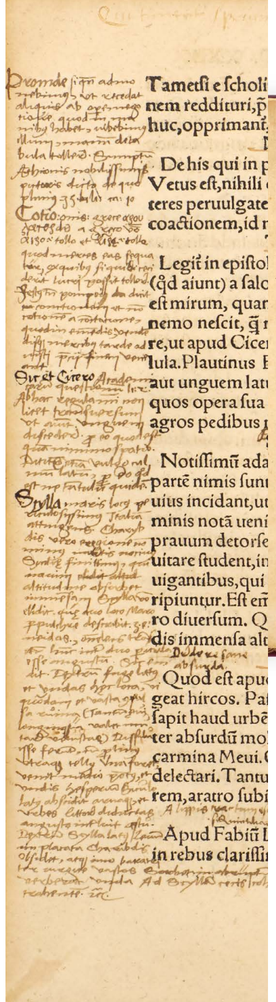


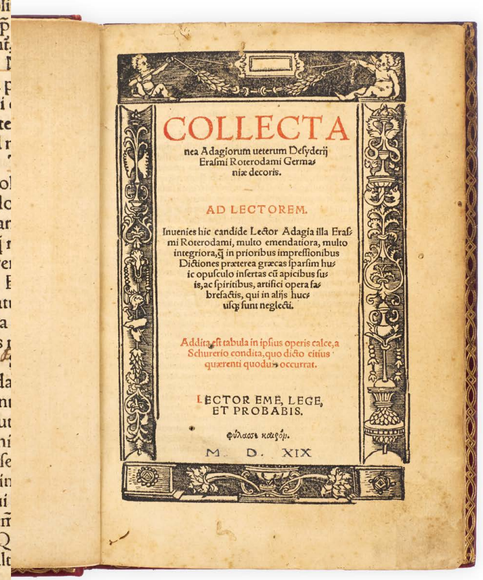
Intensely annotated copy of a lifetime edition of Erasmus' repository of Greek and Latin proverbs. The first version of the *Adagia*, containing about eight hundred maxims, had been published in 1500. Erasmus continued to add to his thesaurus for over thirty years, the success of this enterprise evident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

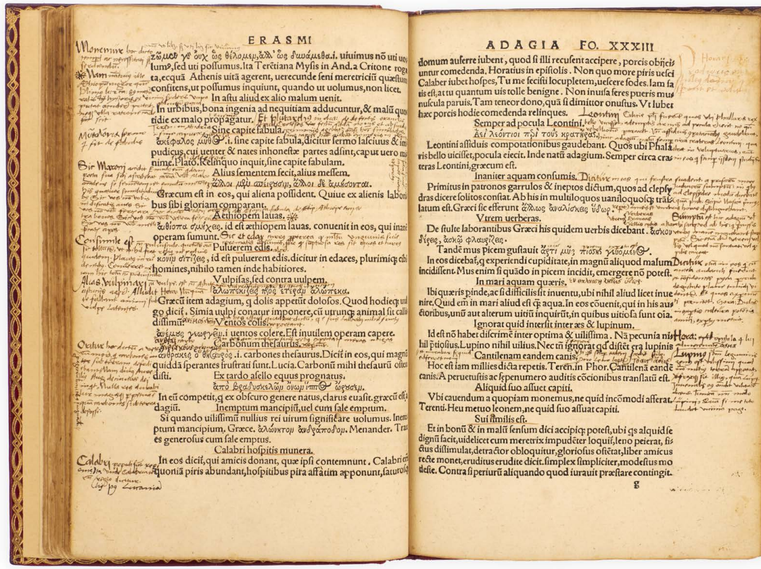
'The aim of the *Adages* was to recapture, in this handy portmanteau form, the outlook and way of life of the classical world through its customs, legends, and social institutions, and to put within reach of a modern public the accumulated wisdom of the past' (Mynors, 1982).

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.

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



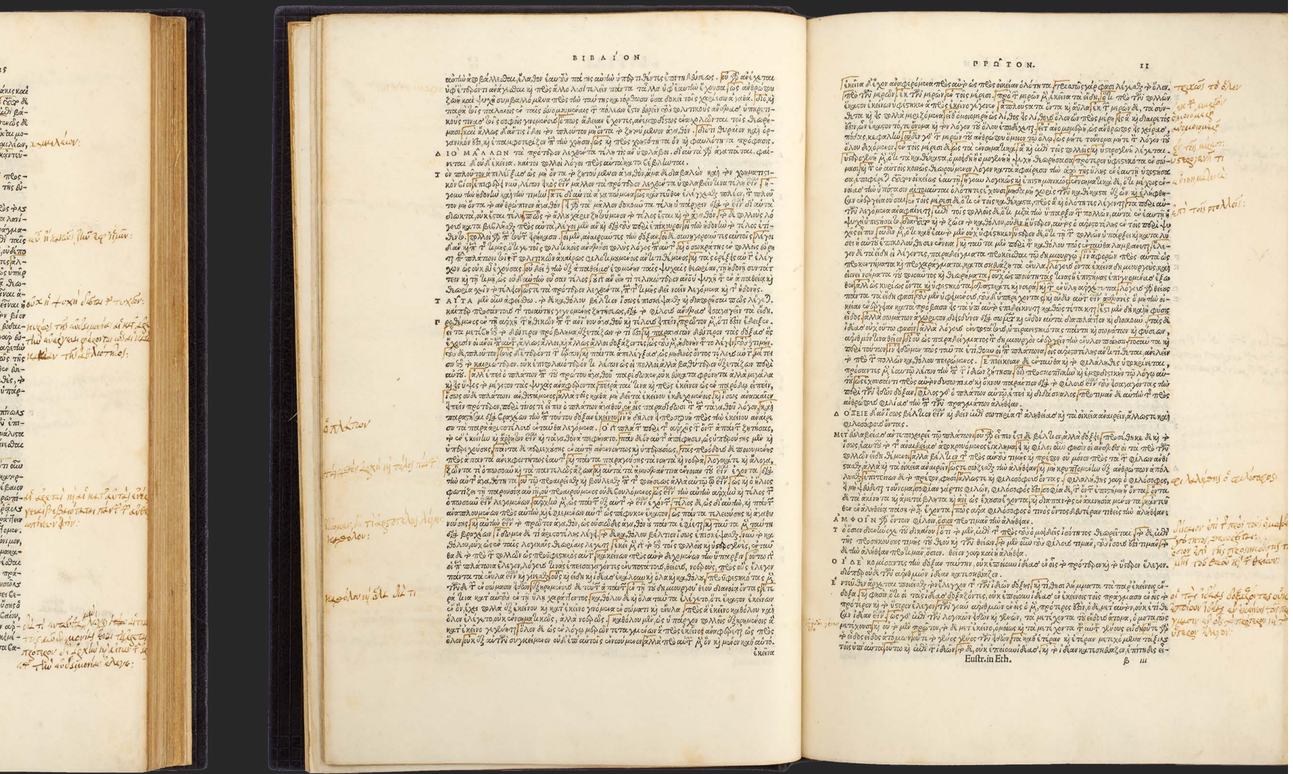




General of the Order) as a 'Christian Virgil', both endorsing and boosting the popularity which Mantuanus's writings, quickly adopted as standard texts in humanist schools, enjoyed in Renaissance Europe. While the lasting presence of the 'good old Mantuan' (Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's lost*) in European 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* 18, no. 2 (1994), pp. 19–30.



Editio Princeps Annotated in Greek

22. EUSTRATIUS of Nicaea, *et al.*; ARISTOTLE. Ευστρατιου και αλλων τινων επισημων υπομνηματα εις τα δεκα των του Αριστοτελους ηθικων Νικομαχειων βιβλια μετα του υποκειμενου. Eustratii et aliorum insignium peripateticorum commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum, una cum textu suis in locis adiecto. [(*Colophon:*) *Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andrea Torresano, July 1536.*]

Folio, ff. [2], 189, [1]; woodcut Aldine device to title and final verso; title very lightly dust-stained with a few slight spots, some light ink staining to lower margins of ff. 33ᵛ–34ʳ, a few light marks elsewhere, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in twentieth-century dark brown morocco ('The French Binders Garden City N.Y.' and 'H. Hardy relieur 1936 G. Pilon doreur' in gilt to turn-ins), boards panelled in blind with gilt cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; slight wear to lower corners; sixteenth-century inscription 'Collegii Soc. Jesu Romani cat. inscrip. C.P.' to title ('Romani' added at a slightly later date), **marginal annotations in Greek in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 100 pp.** (very slightly trimmed in places), twentieth-century gilt morocco book label of Charles Conover Kalbfleisch to front pastedown. **$7500**

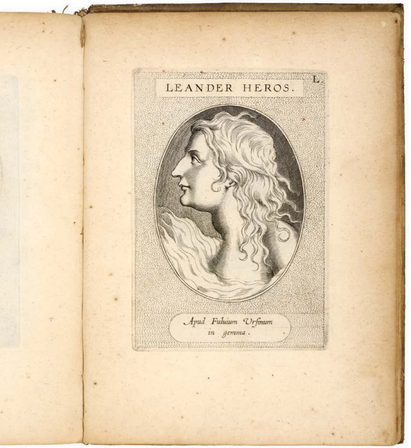
***Editio princeps* of the Greek commentaries on Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* by Eustratius of Nicaea, Michael of Ephesus, the Peripatetic philosopher Aspasius, and other anonymous scholiasts, published by the Aldine press, annotated in Greek by a contemporary scholar.**

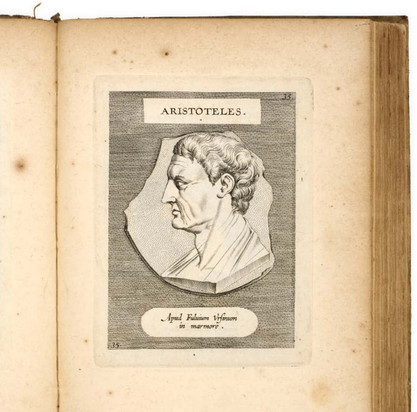
Eustratius (*c.* 1050–*c.* 1120), bishop of Nicaea, and the twelfth-century scholar Michael of Ephesus are believed to have been encouraged to write commentaries on Aristotle by the Byzantine princess and historian Anna Komnene (1083–1153). Their respective commentaries on the first and sixth, and on the fifth, ninth, and tenth books of the *Nicomachean Ethics* are printed here. Eustratius' exegeses of Books 1 and 6 'are commentaries in the fullest sense of the word. They are not primarily concerned with explaining particular passages, phrases, or words in the text, but with interpreting the very scope, design, and impact of Aristotle's *Ethics*' (Mercken). Albertus Magnus and Bonaventure have recently been shown to have adopted 'a great deal of material' (*idem*) and ideas from the Byzantine bishop, whose tenets recur in paraphrase not always with attribution. 'In interpreting Aristotle, Eustratios clearly followed the late antique Neoplatonic philosophers, though at certain places, like the issue concerning the knowledge of first principles, he advocated theses which seem closer in line with his Christian beliefs … About Michael of Ephesus' life next to nothing is known. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that his breadth as an Aristotelian commentator is remarkable' (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). The Greek text is here prefaced with a Latin dedication by Paolo Manuzio addressed to Georges de Selve, whom he thanks for providing access to manuscripts from his own library; de Selve served as French ambassador to Venice between 1534 and 1537 and was later immortalised in Holbein's painting *The Ambassadors*.

A contemporary annotator has left numerous Greek marginalia to books I to V, picking out key words and phrases and offering summaries to guide their reading. They engage with concepts such as goodness, happiness, skill and ignorance, upbringing, 'ideas', wealth, justice and injustice, and political and practical aspects in Aristotle's thinking.

Provenance:
Charles Conover Kalbfleisch (1868–1943), American lawyer and bibliophile, member of the Grolier Club; his sale, Parke Bernet, New York, 10 January 1944, lot 368.

EDIT 16 CNCE 18395; USTC 828525; Adams A 1803; Cataldi Palau 146; Renouard, p. 116; UCLA 282.





‘The First Iconographic Treatise of Practical Use’

23. FABER, Johannes. In imagines illustrium ex Fulvii Ursini Bibliotheca, Antuerpiae a Theodoro Gallaeo expressas, commentarius … *Antwerp, Jan Moretus ‘ex Officina Plantiniana’, 1606.*

[*bound with:*]

GALLE, Theodoor. Illustrium imagines, ex antiquis marmoribus, nomismatibus, et gemmis expressae, quae exstant Romae, major pars apud Fulvium Ursinum. Editio altera, aliquot imaginibus, et J. Fabri ad singulas commentario, auctior atque illustrior [– Appendix ad imagines illustrium …]. *Antwerp, ‘ex Officina Plantiniana’, 1606.*

Two works in one vol., 4to, *Faber:* pp. [viii], 88, [6], [2, blank], *Galle:* pp. 8, [4], with 151 engraved plates and final blank, *Appendix*: pp. [2], with 17 engraved plates (lettered A to R); *Faber* with copper-engraved printer’s device to title, woodcut printer’s device to final verso, woodcut initials and tailpieces, *Galle* title-page copper-engraved; *Faber* title lightly browned, light marginal browning or spotting throughout, small mark to *Faber* *2, but nonetheless a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, later gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; spine defective at foot, free endpapers renewed, neat repairs to joints; bookplate of Airey Neave to front free endpaper (*see below*).

$1700

First edition of Faber’s commentary, with the expanded second edition of Galle’s fine engravings, together presenting authentic portraits of Roman and Greek historical figures from ancient coins and sculptures.

The portraits are mostly derived from coins in the cabinet of the Roman antiquary Fulvio Orsini (1529–1600), librarian and curator to several cardinals from the Farnese family; he bequeathed his collections to Cardinal Odoardo Farnese. While visiting Rome in 1596 Galle had made hundreds of sketches from Orsini’s collection from which, on returning to Antwerp, he had published a series of detailed engravings in 1598. Although Orsini had published his own work on classical portraits and associated inscriptions in 1570, he had revised his opinions – including rejecting portraits he had previously considered genuine – in the intervening decades and provided his notes to Johannes Faber (1574–1629) of Bamberg; Faber’s *Commentarius* was first published in 1606, accompanying an expanded second edition of the *Imagines* with seventeen new plates.



‘As it is represented by the publications of Galle (1598) and Faber (1606), the last phase of Orsini’s iconographical work is less concerned with celebrating the glory of the ancients … and more concentrated with the practice of authenticating ancient portraits … The new work succeeded in being the first iconographic treatise of practical use to archaeologists and artists and to all those who seek the most authentic portrait of a particular subject’ (Dwyer, p. 469).

Provenance:
The British lawyer, officer, and later politician Lt Col Airey Neave (1916–1979) served in the Battle of France, being captured at the Siege of Calais; after escaping from Toruń he was sent to Colditz Castle whence, after one failed attempt, he became the first British prisoner-of-war to stage a successful escape. On returning to England in 1942 he joined MI9, assisting Allied personnel on the Continent to escape or evade capture, and at the end of the War served in the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Over the course of his military career he was awarded the Military Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Member and later Officer of the British Empire, and the US Bronze Star. He was elected MP for Abingdon in 1953 and remained in Parliament until his assassination at the Palace of Westminster in 1979.

Faber: USTC 1003444; STCV 6620962; Imhof, Moretus F-1. *Galle:* USTC 1003459; STCV 6621654; Imhof, Moretus G-14. *Both:* Bowen & Imhof, *The Illustration of Books published by the Moretuses* (1996), pp. 103–104, item 14. See Dwyer, ‘André Thevet and Fulvio Orsini: The beginnings of the modern tradition of classical portrait iconography in France’ in *The Art Bulletin* LXXV (1993), pp. 467–480.

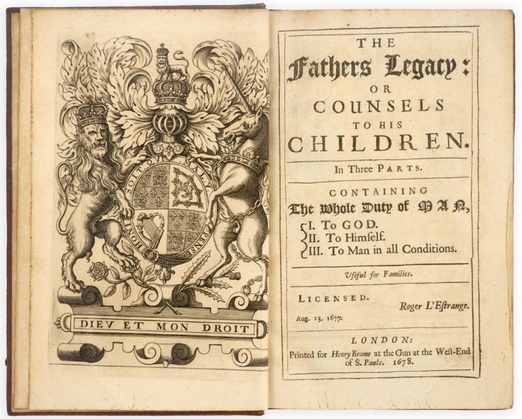
Dancing and Fencing, but not Magic Tricks or Romances

24. FATHERS LEGACY (The): or Counsels to his children. In three Parts. Containing the Whole Duty of Man, I. To God. II. To himself. III. To Man in all Conditions. Useful for Families … *London, Printed for Henry Brome … 1678.*

8vo, pp. [12], 220, [10, table and advertisements], with an engraved frontispiece of the royal arms; a fine crisp copy in contemporary speckled calf; ownership inscription ‘Eliz: Trumbull July y^e^ 24^th^ 1679’ to front free endpaper. **$2500**

First and only edition, very scarce, of a fine courtesy book written by an anonymous former soldier, framed as a father's guidance to his children, this copy owned by the wife of the English Ambassador to France.

Part I, dealing with religion, is unexpectedly brief (pp. 1–26), and the bulk of the text is more practical, with an emphasis on physical as well as mental education – ‘Studies and Exercises ought to be jointly performed’. It is almost certainly a translation from a French original (internal evidence suggests a date of *c.* 1660), slightly modified for an English audience. The author’s children are named as Philip, Armand, Hardowin, and Charles; his brother and sister lost children fighting in Battles of the Thirty Years’ War in the 1630s, while he himself was at the Siege of Breda (1637, aged forty); and references to the King and Queen on p. 71 make no sense for Charles II and would seem to refer to Louis XIV and his mother.


THE
Fathers Legacy:
OR
COUNSELS
TO HIS
CHILDREN.
In Three PARTS.
CONTAINING
The whole Duty of MAN,
I. To GOD.
II. To Himself.
III. To Man in all Conditions.
Useful for Families.
LICENSED.
Aug. 13. 1677. Roger L'Estrange.
LONDON:
Printed for Henry Roome at the Gun at the West-End of S. Pauls. 1678.
DIEV ET MON DROIT

'There is no man of what condition soever, nor any Nation whether of the new or old world, that loves not dancing'; sword play is also recommended, but not hunting which 'brutifies' a man.

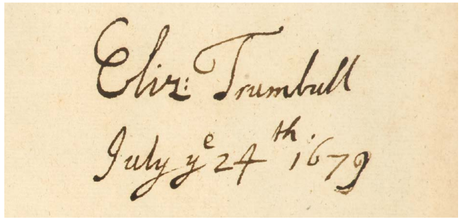
'Renounce all sorts of dangerous leaps, jugling tricks, and slights of hand', but you are allowed to see others perform them at Bartholomew Fair. In study 'before all things, learn Cosmography', learn arithmetic but not algebra, and take as your model the life of the 'Chevalier Wayard' (*i.e.* de Bayard). In reading, Romances inculcate more morality than True Histories, but daughters should avoid them, especially '*Astrea* [*L'Astrée*, by Honoré d'Urfé], which by the variety of many amorous Histories … secretly kindles in young hearts that natural and sweet passion', and so is 'only fit to be read at an after Season, when these wanton flames are extinguished'.

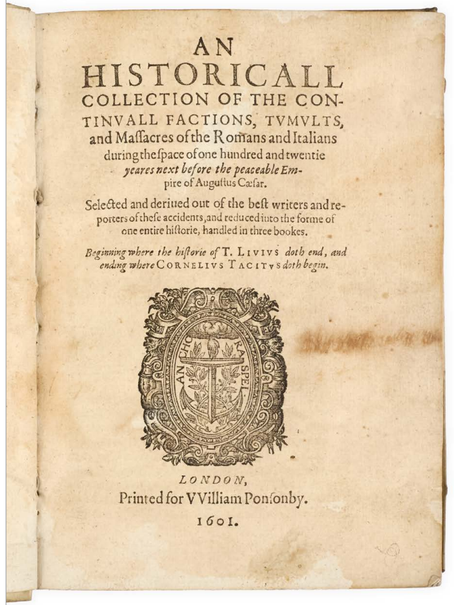
Considerable time is devoted to the military, which he intends as his sons' profession (he recommends the academies of M. de St Luc in Brouage and M. de Vic at Calais), and the court, with advice on the vices to avoid there and how best to survive – be pliable, not too scrupulous about honour, follow fashion but do not set it. In 'Of the will of a child', the author seems remarkably modern in observing that his son's self-will first presented itself in the 'resistance that you made to mine … as if the desire of acting in liberty were more violent in us, that of our own our security'. In 'Of Sensual Love' he is more courtly, advising his son to find a beautiful mistress 'somewhat more mature than you' and endeavour to win her esteem chastely, serving her until the 'season of debauchery' passes.

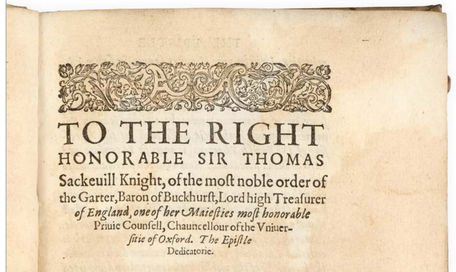
There are also chapters on, *inter alia,* moderation of the appetite, wealth and poverty – ('regard more the poor man that is undefended, than the rich'), lying, anger, grief, play (chess is approved, dice not), the duties of spouses to each other and to their children, joy, sedition, and death.

Provenance:
The bold ownership inscription is that of (Katherine) Elizabeth Trumbull (*née* Cottrell or Cotterell, 1653–1704), wife of Sir William Trumbull (1639–1716). Well educated and sprightly, daughter of the Master of Ceremonies and Master of Requests at court, she had married for love in 1670 – 'never wife had such a husband as my selfe', she would write – and their affection, though childless, saw them through her husband's unexpected appointment as Special Envoy to France in 1685, just after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and then Constantinople in 1687. **Elizabeth's father Charles Cotterell (1615–1710) was himself a very accomplished courtier, but also a competent translator from French and a friend of the poet Katherine Philips – could he perhaps have been responsible for this text?**

ESTC R201986; Wing F555.


Eliz: Trumbull
July ye 24th 1679


AN
HISTORICALL
COLLECTION OF THE CONTINVALL FACTIONS, TVMVLTS, and Massacres of the Romans and Italians during the space of one hundred and twentie yeares next before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Cæsar.
Selected and deriued out of the best writers and reporters of these accidents, and reduced into the forme of one entire historie, handled in three bookes.
Beginning where the historie of T. LIVIVS doth end, and ending where CORNELIVS TACITVS doth begin.
LONDON,
Printed for VVilliam Ponsonby.
1601.


TO THE RIGHT
HONORABLE SIR THOMAS
Sackeuill Knight, of the most noble order of the Garter, Baron of Buckhurst, Lord high Treasurer of England, one of her Maiesties most honorable Priuie Counsell, Chauncellour of the Vniuersitie of Oxford. The Epistle Dedicatorie.

The Earl of Essex as Catiline

25. FULBECKE, William. An Historicall Collection of the continuall Factions, Tumults, and Massacres of the Romans and Italians during the space of one hundred and twentie Yeares next before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Cæsar … *London, Printed for William Ponsonby. 1601.*

4to, pp. [xvi], '20' (*recte* 209), [7], with the initial and medial blanks *1 and A4 (often wanting); early inscription to title-page sometime obscured, title-page slightly toned; withal a fine, crisp copy in contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript, original ties (lower tie partly lacking); contemporary annotation to a rear endpaper concerning 'the divers and disagring [*sic*] opinions of histrographers … It hapineth in y^e^ originall of Kings, as of great rivers whose mouthes are knowne, but not ther springs'. **$6250**

First edition of Fulbecke's *Historicall Collection*, a 'narrative history of the last years of the Roman republic' (*ODNB*), one of very few such works by a Renaissance English writer, featuring much material on the rebellion of the nobleman Catiline, undoubtedly included as a reference to the Earl of Essex.

Dedicated to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and published immediately following Essex's trial and execution in February 1601 – despite the fact that 'fourteene years are now runne out since I fully ended and dispatched this historicall labour' (preface) – the *Historicall Collection* is 'an interesting attempt to weave together such often-contradictory sources as Sallust, Dio Cassius, and Lucius Florus' and is 'full of the sorts of fears of unrest and civil dissension that characterize the literature of Elizabeth's last years' (*ibid.*). For Essex, contemporary comparisons to Catiline are practically a cliché, and Fulbecke took some liberties with his source here, Sallust, to overstretch the similarities between Essex and Catiline.

At around the time he originally wrote the *Collection*, Fulbecke was a student at the Inns of Court, and along with a number of his contemporaries, including Francis Bacon, wrote a masque, *The Misfortunes of Arthur*, which was performed before Elizabeth I at Greenwich in 1588; Fulbecke contributed two speeches and the conclusion.

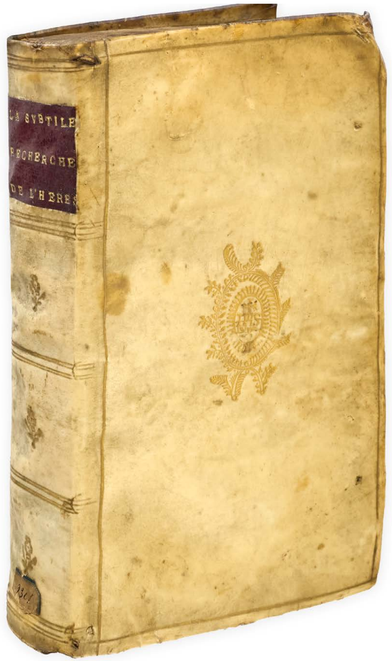
It is plausible that Fulbecke and Shakespeare were acquainted through the Inns of Court plays, in which both were involved, and there is some evidence that Shakespeare may have read Fulbecke's books, or have been familiar with their content.

ESTC S102772; STC 11412. Some copies (*e.g.* Folger and Corpus Christi Oxford) have a Latin version of the dedication on *3, and *4 excised. The work was reissued in 1608 with cancel title-page (*An Abridgement, or rather, a Bridge of Roman Histories*) and most or all of the preliminaries removed (presumably because of Sackville's death in April).

‘A simple peasant woman’ against Protestantism

26. GILLET, Didiere. La subtile et naifve recherche de l’heresie. Qui est la honte et confusion des predicans, schismatiques, et heretiques, où est amplement monstré que leur doctrine est du diable, faicte et forgée par des hommes pervers et malins. Composé par Didiere Gillet, simple femme de village. *Paris, François Jacquin, 1605.*

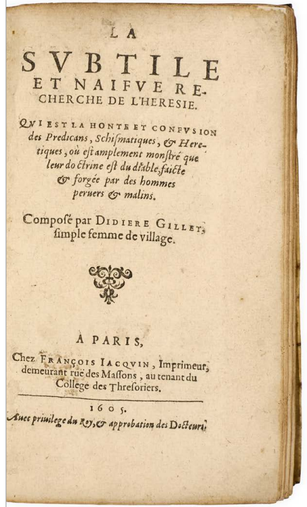
8vo, pp. 12, [4], 11, [1, blank], 429, [1]; bound without final blank leaf, woodcut initials and headpieces; some toning, small worm track to outer margins of pp. 113–145, light damp-staining to upper corners from p. 321; a very good copy re-cased in contemporary limp vellum, single gilt fillet borders and gilt oval centrepieces formed from wreaths to covers, the upper cover with central ‘IHS’ device superimposed over the initials ‘H.D.B.’, the lower cover with central ‘MA’ device, flat spine ruled in gilt and with repeated gilt flower stamp, later gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, all edges gilt; ties wanting, endbands worn, some cockling and staining, endpapers renewed, front hinge splitting at head; 1887 bookplate of Victor Duchâtaux with signature of his son-in-law Georges Henri Renard below. **$9000**



Very rare first edition of this remarkable Counter-Reformation attack on Protestantism by Didiere Gillet, ‘a simple peasant woman’, the title overtly blaming heresy on ‘perverse and cunning men’, dedicated to two powerful Catholic women.

Literally nothing is known of Didiere Gillet (no other works bear her name), and it has even been suggested that she is a fiction, her name a cover for a male Jesuit writer seeking ‘perhaps to make the point that even someone as naive as a peasant woman could unmask the antichristian errors of the heretics’ (Clark, *Thinking with Demons* (OUP, 1997), p. 343). Internal evidence, however, surely suggests otherwise, that she was in fact a real and rare female contributor to the religious debates of her time; she is certainly treated as such by the few other scholars who have discussed her work.

In her dedicatory epistle to Catherine of Cleves (1548–1633) – wife of Henri I, Duc de Guise, founder of the Catholic League – Gillet refers to her own father as a ‘loyal officer’ of the Duc, and to Catherine as her protector and ‘one of the best Catholics in the world’. Verses in honour of Anna d’Este (1531–1607) follow, with admiring references to the Guises’ efforts to stamp out heresy. Gillet’s preface to the reader – which describes Luther and Calvin as ‘monsters’ – defends her work by asking why God should not use Christian women to champion the true faith.



LA
SVBTILE
ET NAIFVE RE-
CHERCHE DE L'HERESIE.

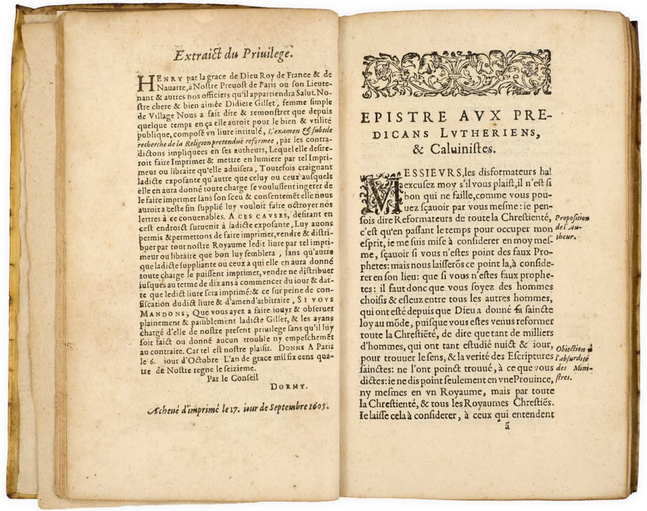
QVI EST LA HONTE ET CONFVSION des Predicans, Schismatiques, & Heretiques, où est amplement monstré que leur doctrine est du diable, faicte & forgée par des hommes pervers & malins.

Composé par DIDIERE GILLET, simple femme de village.

A PARIS,
Chez FRANÇOIS IACQVIN, Imprimeur, demeurant rue des Massons, au tenant du Collège des Threforiers.

1605.

Auec priuilege du Roy, & approbation des Docteurs.



Extraict du Priuilege.

HENRY par la grace de Dieu Roy de France & de Nauarre, A Nostre Preuost de Paris ou son Lieutenant & autres nos officiers qu'il appartiendra Salut. Nostre chere & bien aimée Didiere Gillet, femme simple de Village Nous a fait dire & remonstrer que depuis quelque temps en ça elle auroit pour le bien & vtilité publique, composé vn liure intitulé, *Le moyen & facile recherche de la Religion pretendue reformee*, par les contradictions impliquées en ses autheurs, Lequel elle desireroit faire Imprimer & mettre en lumiere par tel Imprimeur ou libraire qu'elle aduiseroit, Toutefois craignant ladicte exposante qu'autre que celuy ou ceux auſquels elle en aura donné toute charge le voulussent ingerer de le faire imprimer sans son sceu & consentemẽt elle nous auroit a ceste fin ſupplié luy vouloir faire octroyer nos lettres à ce conuenables. A CES CAVSES, deſirant en cest endroict fauorable à ladicte exposante, Luy auons permis & permettons de faire imprimer, vendre & distribuer par tout nostre Royaume ledit liure par tel Imprimeur ou libraire que bon luy ſemblera, Sans qu'autre que ladicte ſuppliante ou ceux a qui elle en aura donné toute charge le puiſſent imprimer, vendre ne distribuer iuſques au terme de dix ans a commencer du iour & datte que ledict liure ſera imprimé: & ce ſur peine de confiscation dudict liure & d'amende arbitraire, SI VOVS MANDONS, Que vous ayez a faire iouyr & obtenir plainement & paiſiblement ladicte Gillet, & les ayans charge d'elle de noſtre preſent priuilege ſans qu'il luy ſoit faict ou donné aucun trouble ny empeſchemẽt au contraire. Car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. DONNE A Paris le 6. iour d'Octobre L'an de grace mil ſix cens quatre de Noſtre regne le ſeizieme.

Par le Conſeil

DORMY.

Acheué d'imprimé le 17. iour de Septembre 1605.



EPISTRE AVX PREDICANS LVTHERIENS, & Caluinistes.

MESSIEVRS, les disformateurs hà ! excuſez moy s'il vous plaiſt, il n'eſt ſi bon qui ne faille, comme vous pouuez ſçauoir par vous meſme: ie penſois dire Reformateurs de route la Chreſtienté, c'eſt qu'en paſſant le temps pour occuper mon eſprit, ie me ſuis miſe à conferer en moy meſme, ſçauoir ſi vous n'eſtes point des faux Prophetes: mais nous laiſſerõs ce point la, à conſiderer en ſon lieu: que ſi vous n'eſtes faux prophetes: il faut donc que vous ſoyez des hommes choiſis & eſleuz entre tous les autres hommes, qui ont eſté depuis que Dieu a donné ſa ſaincte loy au mõde, puiſque vous eſtes venus reformer toute la Chreſtienté, de dire que tant de milliers d'hommes, qui ont tant eſtudié nuict & iour, pour trouuer le ſens, & la verité des Eſcriptures ſaincẽtes: ne l'ont point trouué, à ce que vous dictes ie ne dis point ſeulement en vne Prouince, ny meſmes en vn Royaume, mais par toute la Chreſtienté, & tous les Royaumes Chreſtiẽs. Ie laiſſe cela à conſiderer, à ceux qui entendent

Propoſition del Autheur.

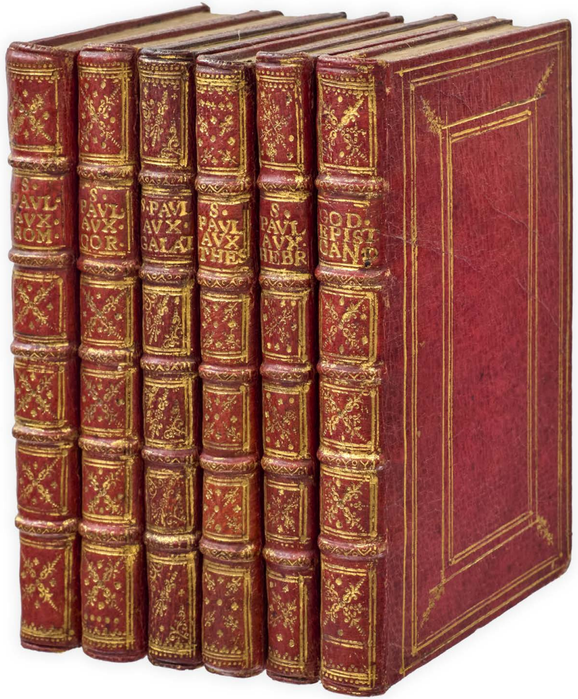
Obiection à l'abſurdité

des Miniſtres.

The privilege, issued in the name of Henri IV, refers directly to ‘nostre chère et bien aimée Didiere Gillet, femme simple de village’, and grants her permission to issue her work through the printer of her choice. **Personal privileges addressed to women were extremely rare in this period: Michèle Clément and Michel Jourde, in their work on Louise Labé, note only five such women between 1505 and 1604, Gillet among them.** In her preface, Gillet attributes any faults in printing to her unavailability when her work was going through the press.

The text proper opens with an address to Lutheran and Calvinist preachers, labelling them as ‘disformateurs’ rather than ‘reformateurs’. A series of chapters then deals with the attributes of God denied by heretics (his omniscience, omnipotence, mercifulness, justness, *etc.*), concluding that heretics believe in nothing at all. Further chapters follow on the Mass; the Ten Commandments; the Holy Scriptures; Purgatory; the Virgin Mary; the saints and images thereof; Lent and fasting; the Holy Land; holy water; the sign of the cross; prayers for sins; marriage; and the Trinity. The concluding section identifies ten ‘marks’ for ‘knowing’ true religion.

No copies traced in the UK and only one located in the US (University of Pennsylvania). USTC 6025948. A second edition appeared in 1609, also very rare.



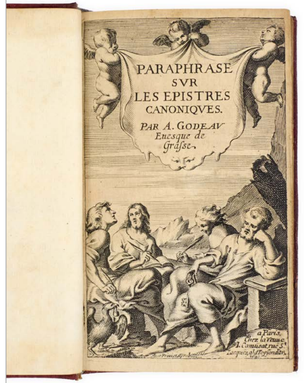
A Widow Printer Fighting for her Rights

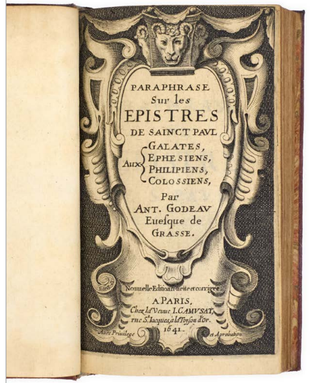
27. GODEAU, Antoine, *Bishop of Grasse.* Paraphrase sur l'epistre [– les epistres] de Saint Paul aux Romains [– aux Corinthiens; – aux Galates, Ephesiens, Philipiens, Colossiens; – aux Thessaloniciens, a Timothee, a Tite, a Philemon; – aux Hebreux] ... nouvelle edition, reveüe et corrigée [– Paraphrase sur les epistres canoniques]. *Paris, widow Jean Camusat* [*Denise de Courbes*], *1641* [– *1640*].

Six vols, 12mo in 8s and 4s, *Romans*: pp. [xxiv], 264, *Corinthians*: pp. 96, '95–267' (*i.e.* 97–269), [1, blank], 167–168 (P1 cancellans), *Galatians*: pp. 211, [5], *Thessalonians*: pp. 200, [4], *Hebrews*: pp. 60, 74, [8], *Catholic*: pp. [xxxv], [1, blank], 3–221, [7]; each title-page copper-engraved, woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces, typographic ornaments; some inoffensive browning, occasional light staining, small marginal paper-flaw to *Corinthians* D4, a few titles very slightly trimmed at head; uniformly bound in contemporary red morocco, boards panelled in gilt, spines gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled pastedowns; very slightly rubbed at extremities, but an excellent set. **$3750**

Six Biblical paraphrases by Bishop Godeau, each rare in its own right, together forming a complete paraphrase of the Epistles, printed by the recently widowed Denise de Courbes with attractive engraved titles and handsomely bound in red morocco.

Among the most significant works of the prolific poet and prelate Antoine Godeau (1605–1672), a founding member of the Académie française and Richelieu's appointment as Bishop of Grasse in 1636, the paraphrases of the New Testament Epistles were, in 1913, 'still recommended and useful, the sense and connexion of ideas being brought out clearly by the insertion of the fewest possible words' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).





The five Pauline epistles were published over the course of the 1630s, the majority printed by Jean Camusat, who had been named printer to the Académie in 1634 and whose widow – after his death in 1639 – successfully lobbied to retain her husband's position, against Richelieu's attempts to appoint a new printer in his stead. She went on to print the first edition of Godeau's paraphrase of the Catholic Epistles in 1640 and to gather the Pauline paraphrases, previously published separately, as a 'new edition, revised and corrected' and printed uniformly in 1641. In three volumes the privileges, or added comments, assert De Courbes's right to continue printing under privileges granted to her late husband.

The *Corinthians* here includes both the cancelland P1 and, with textual corrections, the cancellans printed and bound as the final Aa2.

Library Hub finds parts at only two locations in the UK: the Pauline Epistles only, at the British Library, and *Thessalonians* 'with a number of other paraphrases' at Blickling Hall. OCLC finds **only scattered holdings in the US**: three parts at the Newberry (*Romans*, *Hebrews*, and *Catholic*), two parts at UCLA (*Romans* and *Corinthians*), single volumes of *Romans* at Cornell and Huntington, of *Corinthians* at the Library of Congress, St Thomas, and University of Washington, and **no copies of *Galatians* or *Thessalonians***.



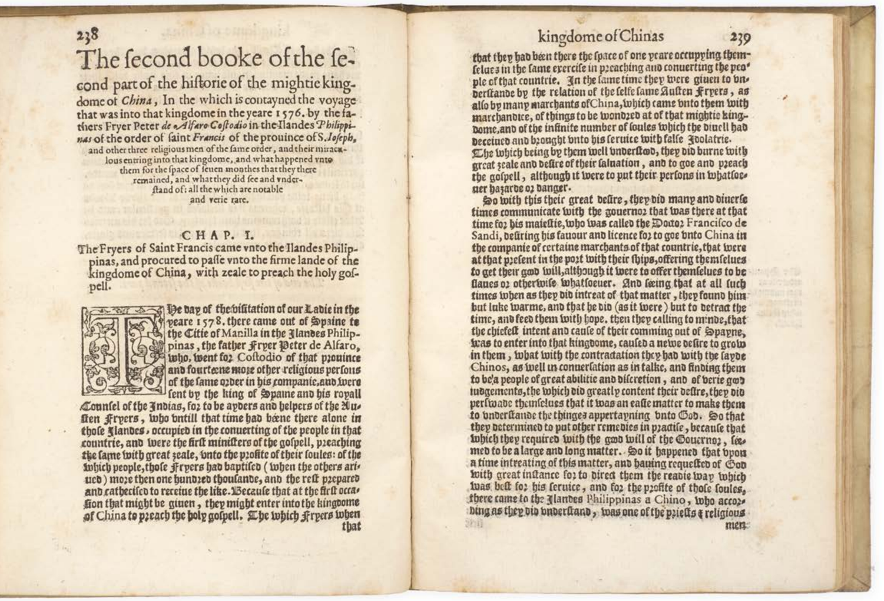
The First Significant European Study of China, Translated at Hakluyt's Request

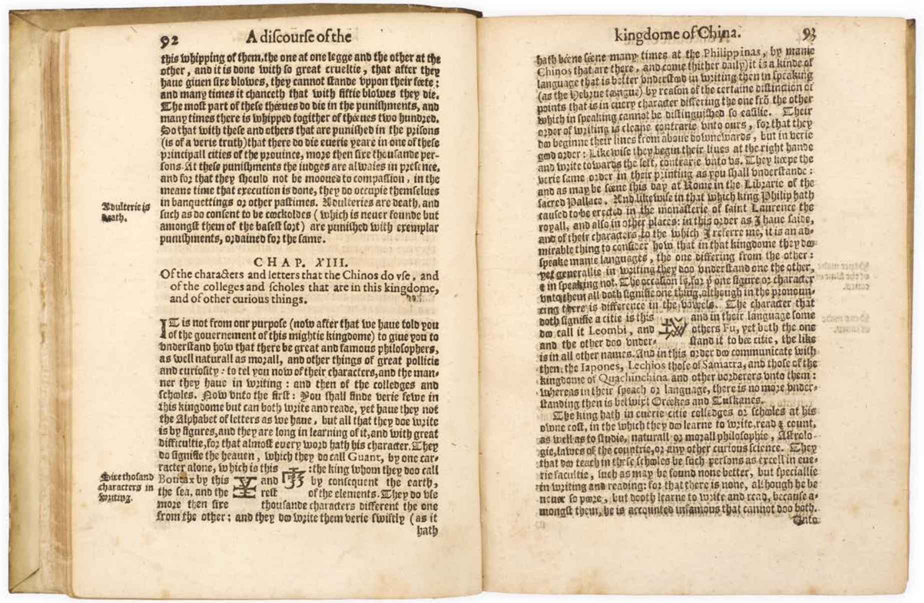
28. GONZÁLES DE MENDOZA, Juan; Robert PARKE, *translator*. The Historie of the great and mightie Kingdome of China, and the Situation thereof: togither with the great Riches, huge Citties, politike Governement, and rare Inventions in the same. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. *London, Printed by J. Wolfe for Edward White, 1588* [*or 1589*].

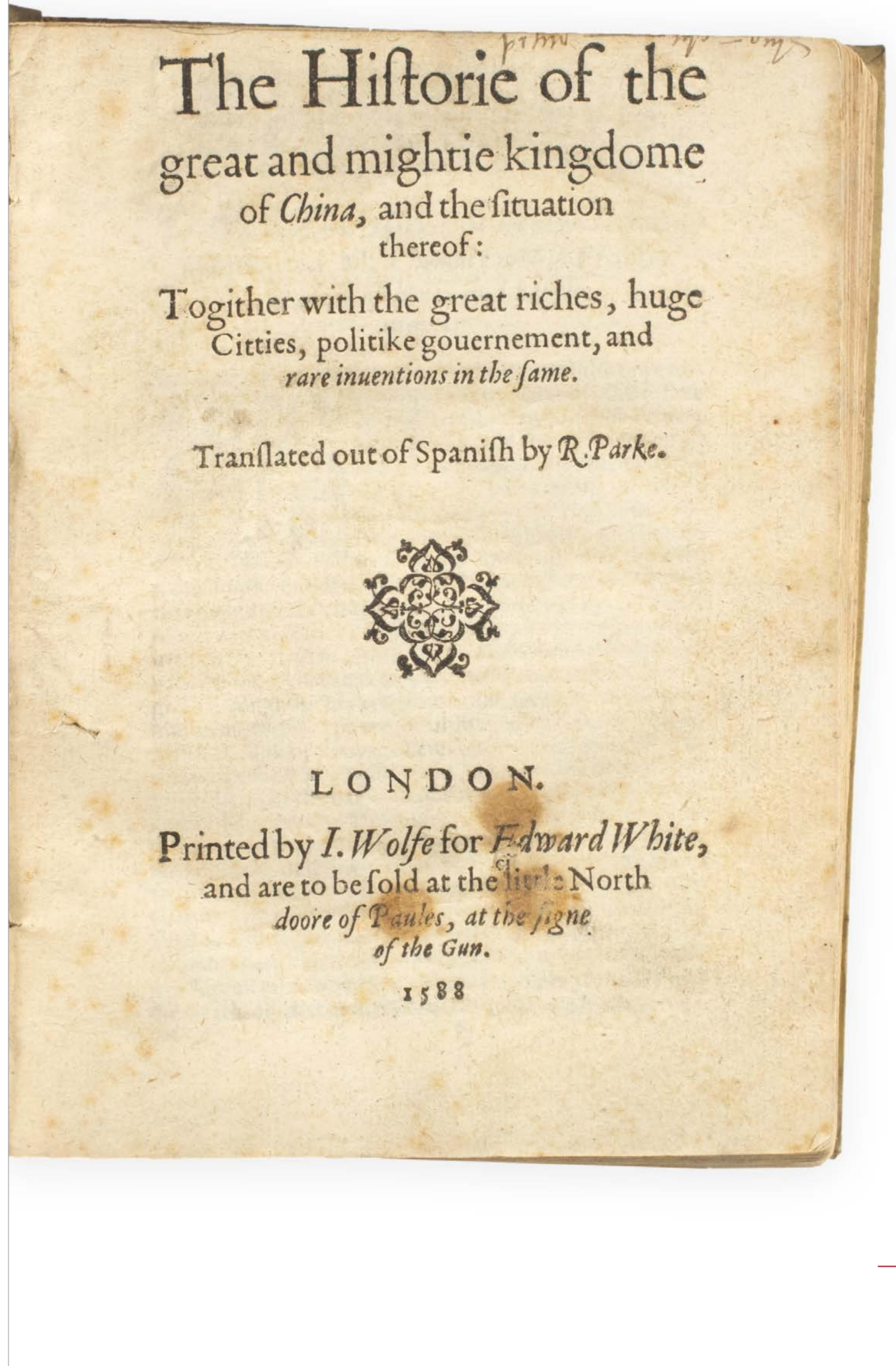
4to, pp. [8], 410, wanting the terminal blank; with three woodcuts of Chinese characters on pp. 92–3; three small wax stains (and one small hole) to title-page, small puncture to inner margin of first few gatherings, a little spotting and toning, withal an excellent copy in contemporary limp vellum, yapp fore-edges, morocco spine label (chipped); some losses to spine, dusty; early purchase inscription to head of title (cropped), armorial bookplate of William Charles De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 7th Earl Fitzwilliam, numerous earlier shelfmarks; preserved in a twentieth-century quarter morocco slipcase. **$67,500**

First edition in English, rare, of the first significant European study of China, 'one of the outstanding "best-sellers" of the sixteenth century' (Boxer).

A publication of enormous influence on Elizabethan conceptions of China, it also contained much information on the Spanish Americas. The translation, by Robert Parke, was undertaken at the request and encouragement of Richard Hakluyt, appearing before the latter's *Principal Navigations*, and was dedicated to the explorer Thomas Cavendish. 'In France Hakluyt had obtained Espejo's travels in New Mexico, included in the 1586 Madrid edition of Juan Gonzáles de Mendoza's *Historia … del gran reyno dela China* and had it printed, in Spanish, at his own expense in Paris in the same year' (Payne, p. 27); it is this edition which is the source of Parke's translation, and Parke explicitly acknowledges Hakluyt's 'earnest request and encouragement' in his preface.







The publisher John Wolfe had issued an edition in Italian under a false 'Venice' imprint in 1587, but this was the first time the work was accessible to a wider English audience. Mendoza had departed on a mission to China in 1580, but because of political instability in the Philippines he made it no further then Mexico, returning to Spain and then Rome in 1583, where he was commissioned to write this history, drawing upon information provided by missionaries in Mexico. *La Historia de las Cosas más Notables, Ritos y Costumbres del Gran Reyno de China* was first published in Rome in 1585 and then in an expanded edition in Madrid in 1586, which added the report by Antonio de Espejo of his 1583 expedition to New Mexico (pp. 323–40 here). **When the latter was translated here, it was among the earliest accounts of Mexico and New Mexico to appear in English.**

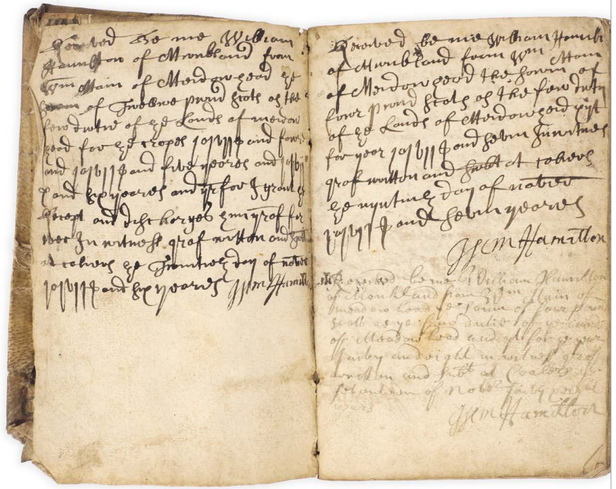
The first part contains an account of the fifteen provinces of China and includes descriptions of printing, fishing, artillery, marriage customs and criminals. The second part is devoted to three expeditions: that of Martin de Rada, or de Harrada, to the Philippines in 1575, Pedro de Alfaro's journey in 1578, and that of Martin Ignacio de Loyola in 1581. The latter, which includes also the section derived from Espejo, describes Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rica, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and the Canaries, and was a major source for Ortelius in compiling his atlas. The publication of the *Historia* 'may be taken to mark the date from which an adequate knowledge of China and its institutions was available for the learned world of Europe" (Hudson, p. 242). 'Mendoza's clarity, his penetrating insights, and his lively style must also have contributed to its popularity. In fact, the authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century' (Lach I. ii. p. 744). 'It is probably no exaggeration to say that Mendoza's book had been read by the majority of well-educated Europeans at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Its influence was naturally enormous, and it is not surprising to find that men like Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh derived their notions of China and the Chinese primarily, if not exclusively, from this work. Even travellers who, like Jan Huighen van Linschoten, had themselves been in Asia, relied mainly on Mendoza's Historia for their accounts of China …" (Boxer).

STC 12003; Alden 588/39; Church 134; Palau 105513; Cordier, *Sinica* 13; Sabin 27783 ('It is so rare that we have never seen it'). See Payne, *Richard Hakluyt: A guide to his books and to those associated with him 1580–1625* (2008).

Preserving a Seventeenth-Century Wallpaper Fragment

29. HAMILTON, William, *of Monkland*. Manuscript account book, *1706–53*.

Small 8vo notebook, ff. [12], plus numerous blanks, entries in several hands, each signed by William Hamilton up to 1745, and then by Andrew Hamilton; slightly dusty but good, in a contemporary limp vellum wallet-binding, tie wanting, scrap of block-printed paper preserved under the fore-edge fold. **$3500**



Manuscript account book with forty-one entries recording payments to William (later Andrew) Hamilton of Monkland, Lanarkshire, by William Main of Meadowhead, of four pound Scots due annually for the 'few duty' (an annual land rent) on the farm of Meadowhead. The first entry is for £12 for the years 1704–6, and some other entries cover two years. Most are signed 'at Coalers' or 'Colliers'; although we have not identified this location, Monkland (formerly land belonging to Newbattle Abbey) is at the heart of the North Lanarkshire coal fields.

William Hamilton was the son of Robert Hamilton (1654–before 1721) and Margaret Hamilton, and the grandson of James Hamilton, 1st of Dalzell (d. 1668); his son Andrew Hamilton (d. 1765?), signs here in 1746 'in the name of my father' and from 1747 in his own right, suggesting William had died during that year.

Most delightfully, the binding preserves a small folded fragment (*c.* 135 × 46 mm) of seventeenth-century wall- or lining-paper, block-printed in black and overstencilled in orange. Of English origin, it is of a type produced in imitation of black-work embroidery, 'used in England throughout the 17th century. Their main motifs are flowers (carnation, fleur-de-lys, rose, pansy), leaves and fruit (strawberry, pomegranate, acorn). They originated as printed designs for multi-coloured needlework on table- and bed-linen' (Hoskins ed., *The Papered Wall*). Printed in carbon-black only on single sheets, they were sometimes over-painted or stencilled in other colours. Visible elements here include a thistle and a rather charming butterfly, with dotted branch borders – we have not been able to identify any papers with the precise elements visible here, though see *The Papered Wall* p. 22–3 for a single-sheet paper with orange over-stencilling (late seventeenth century, in The Shrubbery, Epsom), and a recently discovered paper in a Bible box at Acton Scott Hall with dotted branches, flowers, insects and birds. **Surviving examples of English wallpapers of this date are extremely uncommon, and almost always small fragments** – the collection at Temple Newsam for example (see *Wallpapers at Temple Newsam*) includes only three seventeenth-century examples, and there is only one in the collection of English Heritage (Rosoman, *London Wallpapers: their Manufacture and Use 1690–1840*).



'America May Be Proud of Him' William Michael Rossetti's Copy

30. HARTE, Bret, *and* Joaquin MILLER. Stories of the Sierras and other Sketches. By Bret Harte ... with a Story of Wild Western Life by Joaquin Miller. *London, John Camden Hotten,* [*1872*].

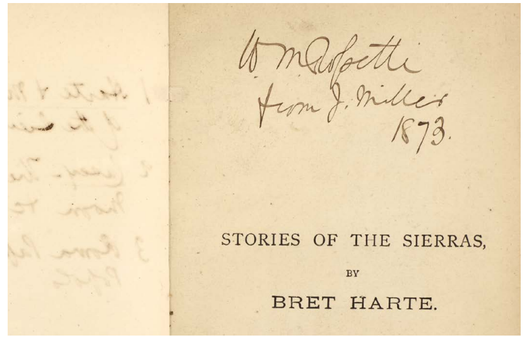
[*bound with*:]

CASEY, John K. The Rising of the Moon, and other Ballads, Songs, and Legends ... *Glasgow and London, Cameron and Ferguson,* [*1869?*]

[*and*:]

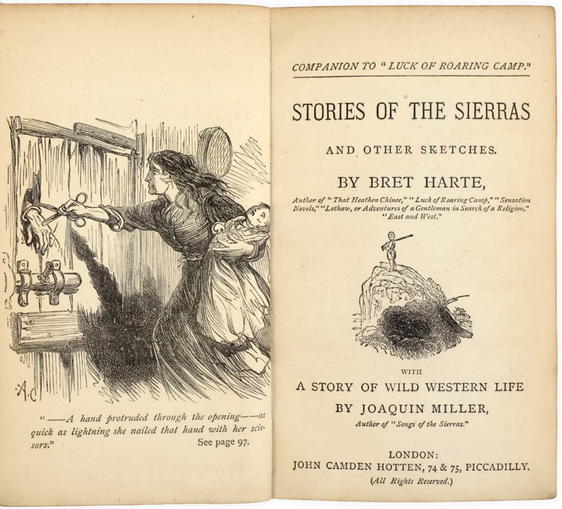
[ANTI-CATHOLICISM.] Roma papale svelata al popolo. Supplemento all'opuscolo III ... [*Venice, Giacomo Stude, 1868?*]

Three works, small 8vo, *Harte*: pp. 152, with a half-title and a frontispiece; *Casey*: pp. 116, with the original colour-printed front wrapper; *Anti-Catholicism*: pp. 31, [1]; bound in early green roan, spine and edges worn, front hinge broken; **from the library of William Michael Rossetti**, with presentation inscriptions in his hand to first two works, his ownership inscription to title of third work dated 'Florence 1869', and his ownership inscription and list of contents to front endpapers; later inscription of his daughter Mary Elizabeth Madox Rossetti, dated 1919. **$2000**



Presentation copy (inscribed in the recipient's hand) from Joaquin Miller (*i.e.* Cincinnatus Heine Miller) to William Michael Rossetti of this short collection of Westerns, which opened with Miller's 'The Last Man of Mexican Camp'.

An American frontiersman poet, Miller had been encouraged into print by Bret Harte; he emigrated to England in the late 1860s and published there his *Songs of the Sierras* (1871), which was well received by the Pre-Raphaelites, and was positively reviewed by William Michael Rossetti in the *Academy*: 'Excitement and ambition may be called the twin geniuses of Mr. Miller's poetical character ... America may be proud



COMPANION TO "LUCK OF ROARING CAMP."

STORIES OF THE SIERRAS

AND OTHER SKETCHES.

BY BRET HARTE,

Author of "That Heathen Chinee," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Sensation Novels," "Lothaw, or Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Religion," "East and West."

WITH

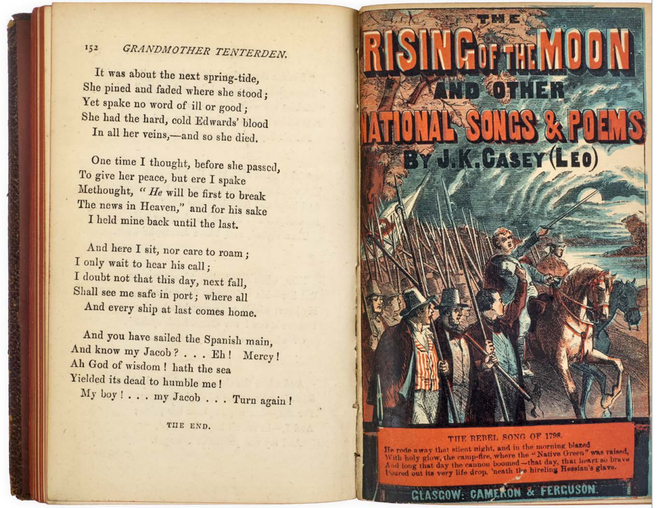
A STORY OF WILD WESTERN LIFE

BY JOAQUIN MILLER,

Author of "Songs of the Sierras."

LONDON:
JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, 74 & 75, PICCADILLY.
(*All Rights Reserved.*)

"——A hand protruded through the opening——as quick as lightning she nailed that hand with her scissors."
See page 97.



152 GRANDMOTHER TENTERDEN.

It was about the next spring-tide,
She pined and faded where she stood;
Yet spake no word of ill or good;
She had the hard, cold Edwards' blood
In all her veins,—and so she died.

One time I thought, before she passed,
To give her peace, but ere I spake
Methought, "*He* will be first to break
The news in Heaven," and for his sake
I held mine back until the last.

And here I sit, nor care to roam;
I only wait to hear his call;
I doubt not that this day, next fall,
Shall see me safe in port; where all
And every ship at last comes home.

And you have sailed the Spanish main,
And know my Jacob? . . . Eh! Mercy!
Ah God of wisdom! hath the sea
Yielded its dead to humble me!
My boy! . . . my Jacob . . . Turn again!

THE END.

of him'. In 1873 Miller was to dedicate *Songs of the Sunlands* to the Rossettis. Miller's diary recorded a dinner with Dante Gabriel Rossetti before he returned to America: 'I cannot forget that dinner … nor can I hope to recall its shining and enduring glory. I am a better, larger man, because of it … All London, or rather all the brain of London, the literary brain, was there. And the brain of all the world, I think, was in London'.

Stories of the Sierras is bound here with an uncommon collection of Irish national ballads by John Keegan Casey, inscribed by Rossetti on the inside wrapper as 'from Dr Dobbin 1872'. Rev. Orlando Thomas Dobbin was the only living non-American writer to be included in Rossetti's collection of *Humorous Poems* (1872). *Roma papale svelata al popolo* was a monthly periodical published 1868–9; this supplement is a virulent attack on Pius IX.

Bound in Bohemia with a Hebrew fragment

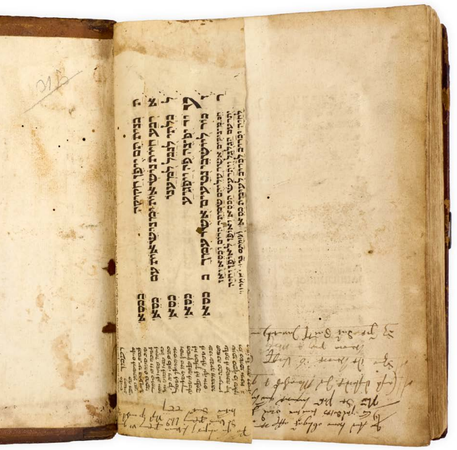
31. HOLLEN, Gottschalk. Preceptoriu[m] divine legis interp[re]tis venerabilis fratris Gotschalci Hollen de ordine heremitaru[m] sancti Augustini. [(*Colophon:*) *Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 22 September 1497.*]

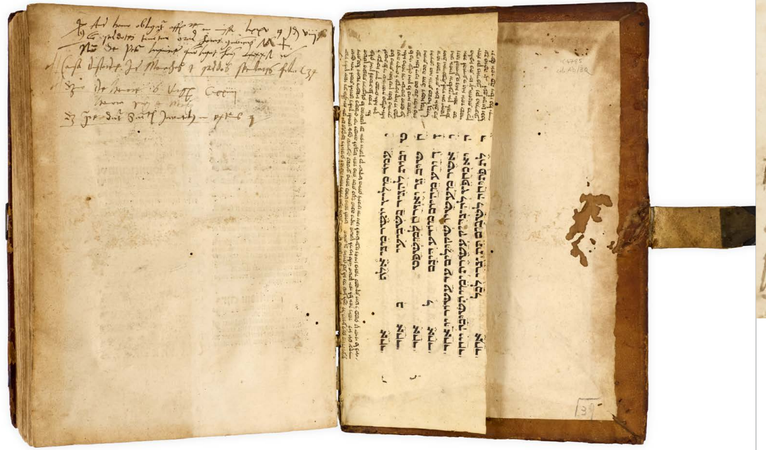
4to, ff. 240, [1, blank], [9]; initials supplied in blue and/or red, rubrics; occasional faint marginal spotting, title lightly soiled and with some minor marginal worming, three small wormholes through much of text block, but generally a very good copy; bound in **contemporary Czech blind-stamped sheep over wooden boards**, single clasp and catch, sewn on three split thongs, **fragment of a medieval manuscript in Hebrew** (*see below*) used to strengthen rear joint; worn and rubbed, wooden boards exposed in a few places, joints cracked but sound, a few wormholes, strap neatly reattached, front free endpaper a modern insertion; occasional contemporary annotations and other markings in the text. **$5500**

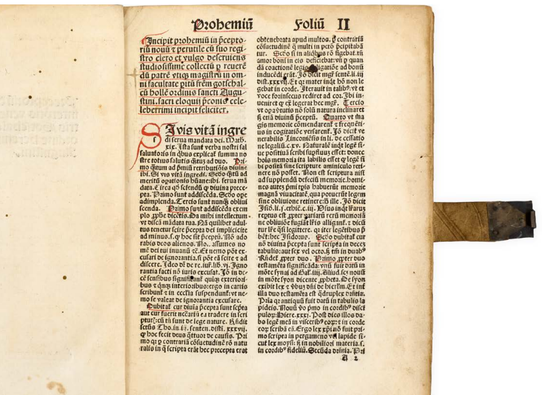
Fourth and final incunable edition of Gottschalk Hollen's treatise on Christian ethics, preserved in a rare contemporary Czech binding with a fragment of a fourteenth-century manuscript with the text of the Rosh Hashanah Musaf.

Hollen (*c.* 1411–1481) was an Augustinian hermit from Herford near Osnabrück. He studied theology in Perugia and Siena before returning to Osnabrück to teach and preach at the Augustinian monastery there. First published in 1481, his *Praeceptorium divinae legis* was probably written *c.* 1461: a form for a petition for divorce given on f. 171^{v} is dated that year (a clue which has also been singled out by the contemporary annotator of our volume).





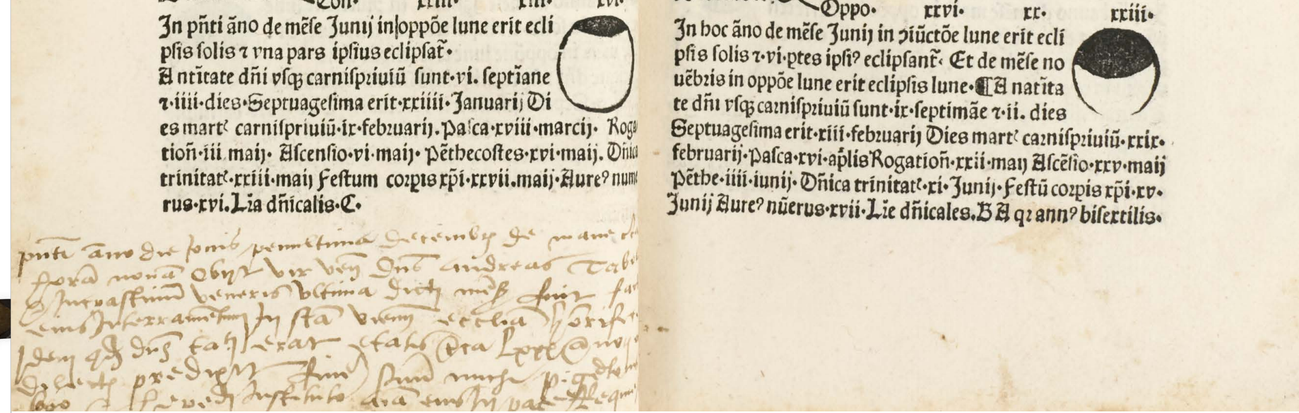




Manuscript waste:
Liturgy, in Hebrew, with portions of the Rosh Hashanah Musaf (‘תִּקְּעוּ בַחֹדֶשׁ’ to ‘וּבְיוֹם שִׂמְחַתְכֶם’ and ‘וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם עוֹלָה’ to ‘לְרֵיחַ נִיחֹחַ לַיהוָה’); the upper part of a leaf (c. 93 × 228 mm, exposed part only), single columns with seven lines remaining of a large square vocalized Hebrew script, dark brown ink, ruling not discernible but pricking preserved in outer margin, marginal gloss in a smaller script; lower part of leaf trimmed away, topmost line of gloss partly hidden in gutter of binding, lightly soiled, a few small holes, but generally in very good condition.

Binding:
The Einbanddatenbank ascribes the attractive deer-hunt roll (r001784) on the binding to a Czech workshop active from 1491–1514 (w003385). The other tools present here (r001784, s027342, s027343) are all ascribed to the same workshop.

HC 8769*; GW 12894; Goff H-297; ISTC ih00297000, **recording three copies only in the US (Cornell, Huntington and Library of Congress) and one in the UK (Emmanuel College Cambridge)**.



Marriage, the Moon, a Manual for Confessors, and More

32. [INCUNABLE SAMMELBAND.] Ten incunable works, covering subjects including astronomy, usury, holy water, marriage, and the moon. *Rome, Stephan Plannck and Eucharius Silber, c. 1481–1491.*

Ten works in one volume, 4to; occasional light staining, a few small spots; nonetheless very good copies; binding retaining panels of contemporary (German or Flemish?) blind-stamped sheep, laid down on a later calf binding, boards blind-tooled to a panel design, central panel diapered with fleur-de-lys tool, outer panels with two alternating floral tools, edges stained purple; somewhat rubbed, with a few superficial cracks, tailcap chipped; early signature ‘Gentonis’ in a French hand at foot of annotation on final leaf verso, early sixteenth-century annotations to a further *c.* 27 pp. in the same hand, nineteenth-century French list of contents loosely inserted. **$30,000**

A sammelband of ten Roman incunables, nine of which printed by Stephan Plannck, covering subjects from astronomy to usury, holy water to marriage, and ending with St Antoninus’s manual for confessors; with annotations showing the early ownership of a scholar/practitioner of canon law or a confessor, and partially preserving its original binding.

Stephan Plannck, of Passau (c. 1457–1501), began his printing career probably as an apprentice in the workshop of Ulrich Han in Rome (active from 1467), which he then took over in 1478–9. He became the most prolific printer in Rome in the fifteenth century, in particular producing works for the Curia, a practical business decision as the papal bureaucracy then formed the primary market for books in Rome.

The first item of the present sammelband, the *Lunarium* of Bernat de Granollachs (1421–1485), contains lunar tables for the years 1490–1550, indicating the phases of the moon, the dates of moveable feasts, and details of eclipses visible from Barcelona. These tables were first issued in around 1484 and reprinted in various languages (including Catalan) and in various locations in Spain and Italy, as well as Lyon, up to the 1520s. This is a reprint of the 1487 Plannck edition, which was most likely the first Latin printing, though without the (then-redundant) years of 1488–9.



The other works in the volume, by authors including Aquinas, Seneca, St Antoninus, and Johannes de Turrecremata, are of practical use to canon lawyers and confessors, dealing with the Penitential Canons, the cardinal virtues and moral theology, and the sacraments. These were for the most part printed in Rome regularly in the 1470s and 1480s, indicating their utility for the workings of the Curia.

This volume, a rare survival preserving fragments of its original binding, indicates subjects of interest to the original owner. The annotations, spanning the entire volume in a single early hand, attest to an engagement with a wide variety of subject matter: for the most part they pick out phrases from the text or expand upon them, from usury to consanguinity to exorcism, with a note (to the first work) on the page with an almanack for 1535, about the death of Andreas Terbolan(?) on the penultimate day of December.

Comprising:

i. GRANOLLACHS, Bernardus de. Lunarium ab anno 1490 ad annum 1550. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, 1490.*] Ff. [33] (of 34, without initial blank), last leaf blank, gothic letter, numerous small woodcut diagrams of the moon, **early marginalia to 1 p**. ISTC ig00339000 (listing six copies: Dillingen, Munich, Västerås, Basel, Harvard, and the Vatican); Sander 3224.

ii. ROSELLIS, Antonius de. De ieiuniis. *Rome, Stephan Plannck, 21 January 1486*. Ff. [6], gothic letter. ISTC ir00324000.

iii. ESCOBAR, Andreas de. Canones poenitentiales. [*Rome, Eucharius Silber, c. 1491.*] Ff. [8], gothic letter. ISTC ia00658000.

iv. ROSELLIS, Antonius de. De usuris. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1488.*] Ff. [6]; gothic letter. Small loss to lower margin of [a]5, not affecting text. ISTC ir00332000.

v. ANDREAE, Johannes. Summa de sponsalibus et matrimoniis. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1490.*] Ff. [8]; gothic letter; marginal paper-flaw to f. [2]. ISTC ia00643000.

vi. 'SENECA, Lucius Annaeus' [*but* Martinus DUMIENSIS, *Archbishop of Braga*]. De quattuor virtutibus cardinalibus, sive de formula honestae vitae. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, 1490*]. Ff. [4]; gothic letter. ISTC is00413000.

vii. TURRECREMATA, Johannes de. De efficacia aquae benedictae. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1481–1487*]. Ff. [10]; gothic letter. ISTC it00511000.

viii. THOMAS AQUINAS. De articulis fidei et ecclesiae sacramentis. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1488.*] Ff. [12], gothic letter. ISTC it00279000.

ix. DEFECTUS IN MISSA OCCURRENTES. [*Rome, Stephan Plannck, c. 1490*]. Ff. [6]; slight loss to lower corner of final leaf, some staining to first leaf not affecting legibility. ISTC id00130000.

x. ANTONINUS FLORENTINUS. Confessionale: Defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio. Titulus de restitutionibus. *Rome, Stephan Plannck, 19 November 1490*. Ff. 143 (of 144, without final blank), gothic letter, some deckle edges; closed tear to f. xxxix, staining to f. xvii. ISTC ia00824000.



Local Government, Murder, and Football

33. **[JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.]** The Boke of Justices of Peas the Charge with all the Processe of the Cessions, Warrantes Supercedias & all that longeth to ony Justyce to make Endytementes of haute Treason petyt Treason Felonyes Appeles Trespas upon Statutes, Trespas contra Regis Pacem Nocumentis with dyvers Thynges more as it appereth in the Kalender of the same Boke. [*Colophon: London, Richard Pynson*], [*1505–6?*].

[*bound and probably issued with*:]

[LAND LAW.] Crata [*i.e. Carta*] feodi simplices cu[m] littera atturnatoria. [*London, Richard Pynson, 1505–6?*]

Two works in one vol., 4to, in 6s and 8s, *Boke of Justices of Peas*: ff. [34], ii–xxvii, [1], title-page with woodcuts of the royal arms, the Beaufort portcullis, and the rose and crown around IHS, Pynson's woodcut device to colophon leaf (McKerrow 9b); *Carta feodi*: ff. [30] (of 34, wanting F1–4, of which F4 is a blank), woodcut rose and crown to first recto; text in English and Latin in blackletter throughout; old repairs to corners of A1–4 and A6 in first work and E5–6 in second work; a few small stains, marginal wormtrack in the second work, touching the odd letter; library stamp of Stonyhurst College to title verso. **$37,500**

First edition(?), very rare, of the first printed guide for Justices of the Peace, issued with a short guide to land law.

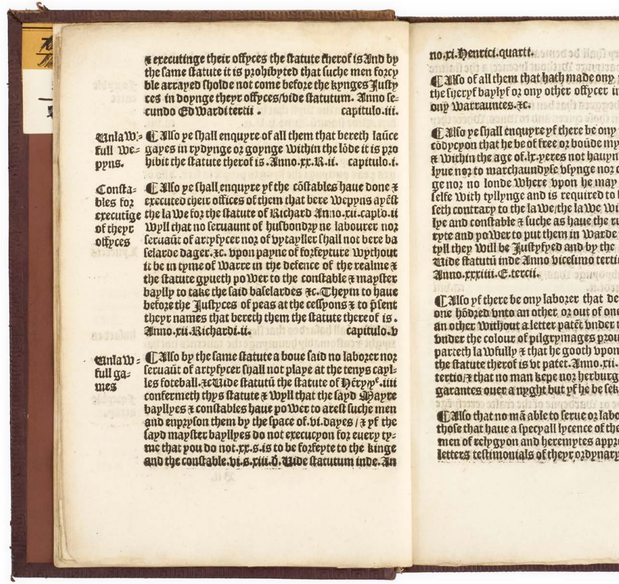
Taking over from the role of feudal and communal courts of the Middle Ages, the office of Justice of the Peace became fundamental to local governance in early modern England. 'In spite of striking changes – social, political, economic, and governmental – the importance of the Justices of the Peace has been inevitable and omnipresent' (Skyrme). 'By the time of the Tudors, the English system of local government rested solidly on the social control wielded by the justice of the peace. The men chosen from the local gentry to fill the position were seldom trained in law. Since they were given wide discretion in the performance of their duties, they often required some form of guidance, usually from a manual or handbook. During the sixteenth century there appeared at least fifty-seven editions of four different treatises on the office of justice of the peace. The first, *The Boke of Justices of peas*, was printed in 1506 and reprinted thirty-one times in the sixteenth century' (Boyer).

'The *Boke* is actually divided into two sharply differentiated sections, the first containing summaries of statutes and the charge, the second, forms of writs of process and of indictments. The startling anomalies about this second section are that in the indictments there are so few references to justices of the peace and that some of the offences, high treason for example, are not even within their jurisdiction' (Putnam). The 'Charge' is mostly in English and details a Justice's responsibility to make enquiry into heresy, false coin, murder, rape, robbery, desertion of soldiers, extortion, riot, etc. Also covered are, for example, the cutting of roadside hedges (to discourage highway robbery), and statutes regarding trade standards, wages, and measures. **The paragraph on 'unlawfull games' notes that 'no laborer nor servau[n]t of artyfycer shall not playe at the tenys cayles foteball' [tennis, kayles or ninepins, and football]. Citing the statutes of Richard II and Henry IV, this one of the earliest printed references in English to both tennis and football.**



Although undated, this Pynson edition has often been considered the first (by *e.g.* Putnam). A similarly rare dated edition of 1506 printed by Pynson's competitor Wynkyn de Worde, is in a near-identical setting in different type, differing most substantially in the title-page: the latter has only the royal arms, while our edition also has the Beaufort device (used by Henry VII and his mother Margaret Beaufort), and the rose and crown. Both the Pynson and the Wyknyn de Worde editions of the *Boke* were issued with a printing of the 'Charter of fee simple', outlining the terms of land grants and ownership with associated rights and obligations. Pynson had moved to the 'sign of the George' on Fleet Street in 1502; in January 1506 he first began to style himself Printer to the King. Legal printing 'was always to be a mainstay of his trade' (*ODNB*) – indeed law books make up two-thirds of his total output. Both Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde published later editions of the *Boke*.

All early editions of the *Boke of Justices of Peas* are very rare. This copy, for many years thought a unique survival, is one of three copies of this edition in ESTC, bound as issued with *Carta feodi*, the others being at King's Inn Dublin, and Harvard Law. Copies of *The Boke* only are also at the BL and Bodley (imperfect). We can trace only one copy of any other early edition at auction in the last sixty-five years, a copy of the 1506 Wynkyn de Worde edition, bound without *Carta feodi*, sold at Christie's, 8 June 2005, lot 222, £26,400.



Boke of Justices of Peas: ESTC S104306; STC 14862; Beale T130. *Carta feodi*: ESTC S3960; STC 15579.3; Beale T158. See Boyer, 'The Justice of the Peace in England and America from 1506 to 1776: a bibliographic History', *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, 34:4, 1977; Putnam, *Early Treatises on the Practice of the Justices of the Peace* (1924); Skyrme, *History of the Justices of the Peace* (1991).



Evelyn's *Compleat Gard'ner*

34. LA QUINTINIE, [Jean-Baptiste] de; John EVELYN, *translator*. The Compleat Gard'ner; or, Directions for Cultivating and right Ordering of Fruit-Gardens and Kitchen-Gardens; with divers Reflections on several Parts of Husbandry. In six Books ... To which is added his Treatise of Orange-Trees, with the Raising of Melons, omitted in the French Editions ... Illustrated with copper plates. *London, Matthew Gillyflower and James Partridge, 1693.*

Folio, pp. I: [xliv], 106, [8] (ff. '107–110'), 111–114, [8] (ff. '115–117', '116'), 119–184, [4], 116, 137–204, [3], [1, blank], 4, 80, with engraved frontispiece portrait and 11 engraved plates (of which 2 folding); 10 engraved vignettes and 4 woodcut illustrations in text, engraved vignette to p. ¹62 omitted, title printed in red and black; closed tear to plate facing p. ¹1, paper-flaw to upper outer corner of ¹N1 (barely touching headline), a few short closed marginal tears, the odd minor stain, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, sympathetically rebacked with spine-piece largely relaid and gilt red morocco lettering-piece, endpapers renewed; a little scuffed and bumped; ownership inscriptions of Richard Musgrave and faint arithmetic calculation to title. **$2750**

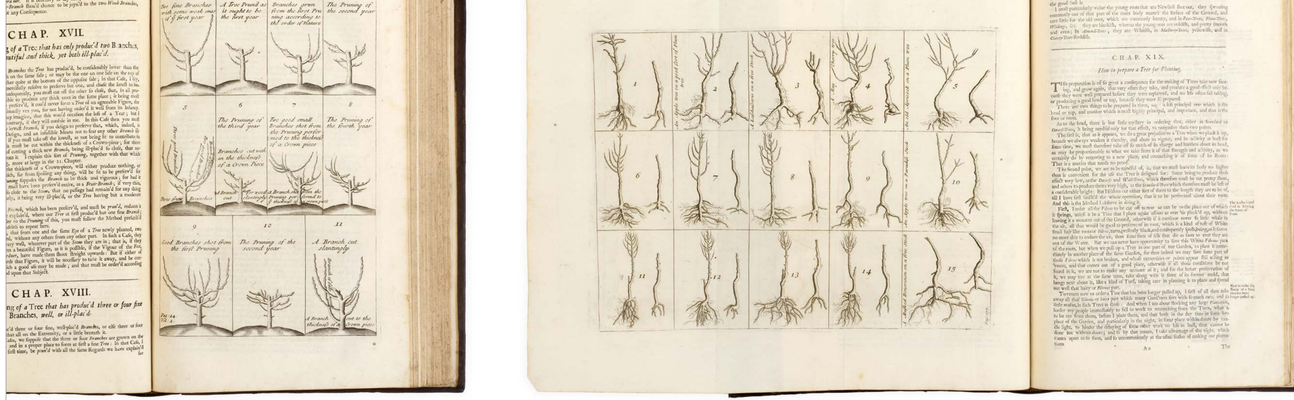
First edition in English, translated by John Evelyn, of this splendidly illustrated work on fruit trees and gardening by the *directeur général* of Louis XIV's gardens, expanded to include the first appearance in print of Evelyn's treatises on orange trees and melons.

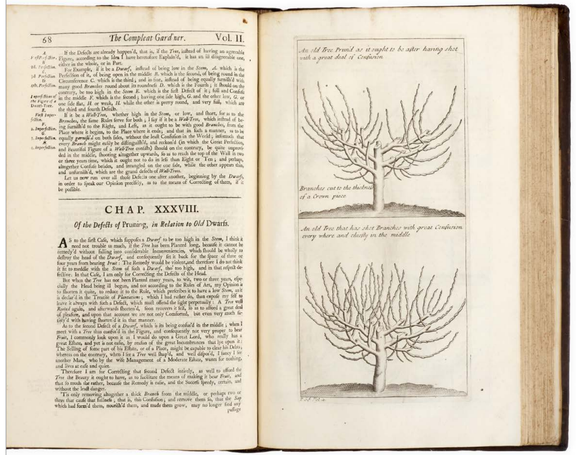
Evelyn's translation expands on the French edition (1690), with the addition of Quintinie's *Treatise of Orange-Trees* and *Some Directions concerning the Ordering of Melons*, translated from a manuscript sent to Evelyn after Quintinie's visit to Sayes Court some thirty years previously; the texts are printed together as 'a large folio, almost the last of Evelyn's major publications' (Keynes). The large plates show the kitchen garden at Versailles, methods of pruning and grafting, and gardening tools, in addition to which 'A fine engraved portrait of the author was prefixed and the text was embellished with a charming series of small copper plates illustrating various garden activities of the period' (*ibid*.).

The work was never reprinted in full, though it was abridged for an octavo edition of 1699, without reference to Evelyn and with his additions removed.

Provenance:
Richard Musgrave (1652–1727), of West Monkton, Somerset, was an elder brother of the physician and antiquary William Musgrave (1655–1721), Secretary to the Royal Society and editor of the *Philosophical Transactions*, nos 167–178. Richard died without issue and his library was inherited by Mary Musgrave (*née* Clarke), wife of his eldest nephew George Musgrave (1682–1724).

ESTC R212118; Henrey 218; Hunt 388; Keynes 103; Wing L 431.









Bien qu'il l'ait consacré ce qui me reste à vivre,
S'épouvante, t'admire & n'ose rien de plus.

Je rougis de me taire, & d'avoir tant à dire ?
Mais c'est le seul party que je puisse choisir :
Grand Roy, pour me donner quelque loisir d'écrire,
Daigne prendre pour vaincre un peu plus de loisir.

Longius in tales spatium tibi fumæ triumphos.

Santeul. —

'Arise, Fair Sun …' Jesuit Emblems for Louis XIV

35. LA RUE, Charles de. Carminum libri quatuor … *Paris, Simon Benard, 1680.*

Large 4to, pp. [vi], 284, with engraved title and engraved portrait of the dedicatee; 27 copper-engraved illustrations printed in-text, engraved arms to title, engraved initials, engraved head- and tailpieces; occasional light staining or spotting, nonetheless a handsome copy; bound in contemporary French tan morocco gilt, covers with a *semé* of fleurs-de-lys within a border of three rolls, spine gilt in compartments with fleurs-de-lys and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled pastedowns; lightly rubbed and a little worn at extremities; calligraphic inscription 'Proemium Carolo Eduardo le Lorain merito Concessum an° 1683' to front free endpaper, 19 lines of Neo-Latin verse in a contemporary hand to pp. 270–271, Chatsworth book label to front pastedown. **$3500**

First collected edition of the works of the Jesuit scholar Charles de La Rue, containing tragedies, a panegyric, a miscellany, and a series of emblems distinctly flavoured by the 'incense of flattery that imbued the Court of the Sun King, Louis XIV' (Manning), **our copy in a handsome contemporary prize binding with additional manuscript verse.**

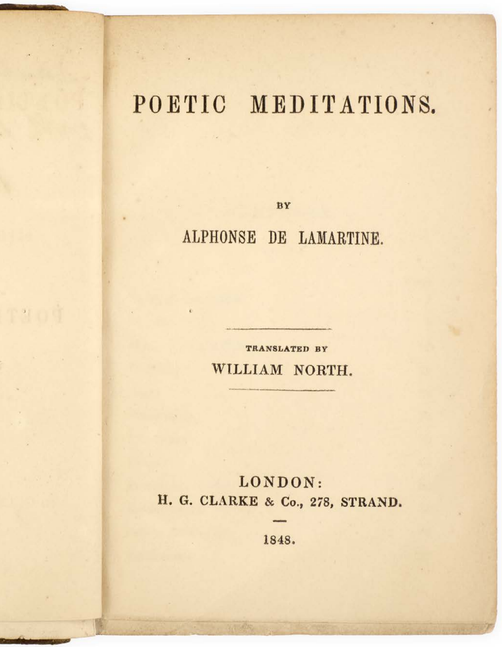
The twenty-seven emblematic engravings are by Gérard Edelinck (1640–1707) after Michelin and H. Watele, of which twenty-five appear in oval frames, the second signed by Louis Cossin. The majority of the emblems sequentially represent significant moments in the Franco-Dutch War: the Siege of Cambrai, the cession of Ypres, treaties with Sweden, etc., alternating between natural, geometric, and mechanical iconography: a violin with snapped strings, for instance, represents the disharmony produced by discordance among allies. The supremacy of Louis XIV is asserted through repeated images of smiling suns, shown conquering the moon, shining upon the nobles, or a pair of suns shining at one another to commemorate the baptism of Louis, Grand Dauphin of France.

Many of the emblems had appeared previously in La Rue's *Idyllia*, first published in Rouen in 1669. Beneath Pierre Corneille's poem 'Sur la Conqueste de la Franche-Comté' (and its accompanying Latin translation by Corneille) is a near-contemporary manuscript transcription of Jean-Baptiste de Santeul's (1630–1697) Latin translation in hexameters of the same poem ('Quo te bellandi rapit impetus …'), perhaps written out by the recipient of the book. It seems likely that the prize came from a Jesuit college in Paris.

Provenance:
1. Presented to Charles Edouard le Lorain in 1683, with a calligraphic prize inscription.

2. From the library of the Dukes of Devonshire at Chatsworth; listed in the *Catalogue of the Library at Chatsworth* (1879), p. 249.

Landwehr, *Romanic* 459; Praz, p. 396; Sommervogel VII, 291 no. 10. See Manning, *The Emblem* (2002), pp. 333–338.


POETIC MEDITATIONS.

BY

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

TRANSLATED BY

WILLIAM NORTH.

LONDON:
H. G. CLARKE & Co., 278, STRAND.
—
1848.

Presentation Copy to Dante Gabriel Rossetti

36. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de; William NORTH, *translator*. Poetic Meditations ... *London, H. G. Clarke, 1848.*

[*bound with*:]

[ROSSETTI, Christina, *et al.* Richard LITTLEDALE, *editor*]. The People's Hymnal ... *London, Joseph Masters, 1867.*

[*and with*:]

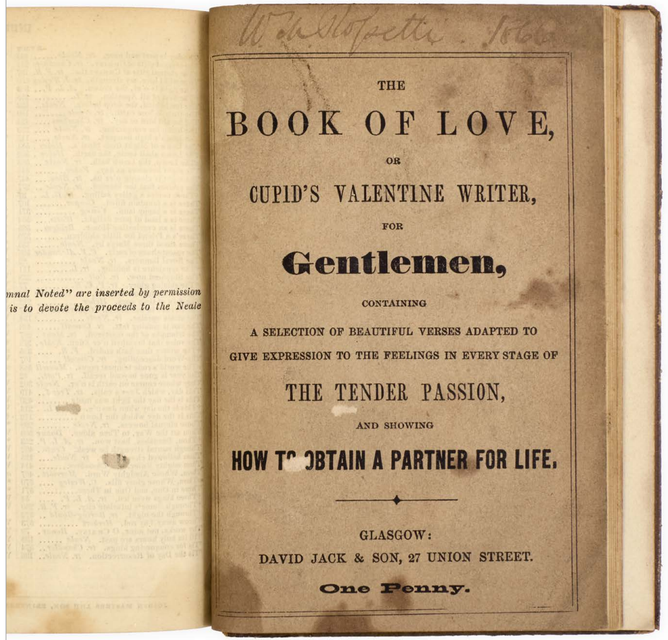
[VALENTINES.] [*wrapper title*:] The Book of Love, or Cupid's Valentine Writer, for Gentlemen ... *Glasgow, David Jack & Son,* [*n.d.*]

Three works, 12mo, *Lamartine*: pp. 159, [1], with a half-title; *People's Hymnal*: pp. [4], 227, [1]; *Valentines*: pp. [25]–48 (but complete thus), with a brown printed paper front wrapper; good copies, bound together in late nineteenth-century green roan, sunned, and rubbed; from the library of William Michael Rossetti, with his ownership inscriptions to the *Hymnal* (dated 1869) and the *Book of Love* (dated 1866), and a manuscript index in his hand to front endpaper, with an additional note in his hand dated 1904 and an inscription 'To Mary 1905'; presentation inscription in the hand of William North to title of Lamartine/North (*see below*).

$2750

Rare first edition of William North's translations from Lamartine, inscribed to 'Dante Rossetti with the translator's kindest regards'. North also sent Lamartine a copy, and received fulsome praise in return, later visiting the poet in Paris, and featuring a character based on him in the extraordinary novel *The City of the Jugglers* (1850).

The novelist, poet, bohemian, and radical William North (1825–54) published his translations from Lamartine in August 1848, the same month in which he first met the Pre-Raphaelite painter and poet Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He became a regular visitor to the household, and butt of Rossetti jokes, until 1852, when he emigrated suddenly to America. There, in professional disappointment and abject penury, he committed suicide by prussic acid (*i.e.* cyanide poisoning) in 1854. William Michael Rossetii, who inherited his brother Gabriel's books, notes here that North is 'mentioned in some books of mine', and indeed later described him as 'an eccentric literary man, not without a spice of genius, of whom we then saw a goodish deal'. **Library Hub and OCLC record copies at Bodley, Cambridge, V&A, and Harvard only.**


W. M. Rossetti 1866

THE

BOOK OF LOVE,

OR

CUPID'S VALENTINE WRITER,

FOR

Gentlemen,

CONTAINING

A SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL VERSES ADAPTED TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO THE FEELINGS IN EVERY STAGE OF

THE TENDER PASSION,

AND SHOWING

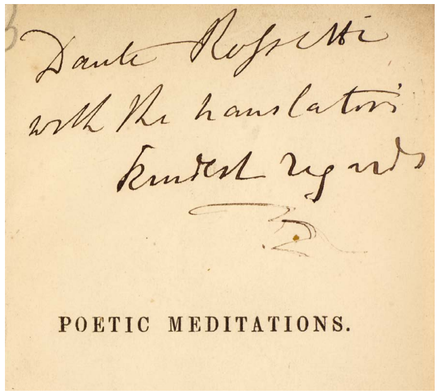
HOW TO OBTAIN A PARTNER FOR LIFE.

GLASGOW:
DAVID JACK & SON, 27 UNION STREET.

One Penny.

The People's Hymnal (1867) was compiled by Richard Frederick Littledale, who met Christina Rossetti through William Bell Scott in 1864. He included in the work sections from Christina's 'Martyr's Song', unattributed and without a title.

The Book of Love, a late Glasgow-printed example of a commercial 'Valentine writer', is **apparently unrecorded.**


Dante Rossetti
with the translator's
kindest regards

POETIC MEDITATIONS.

37. [LAW.] Sammelband of legal dissertations and theses. *Germany, 1585–1625.*

37 works in one vol., 4to; some woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; variable browning and foxing throughout; good copies overall, in contemporary vellum over boards using an illuminated leaf from a fifteenth-century liturgical manuscript and a smaller fragment from the same manuscript (*see below*), 'Tomus Ia' written at head of spine; slightly marked and rubbed; seventeenth-century manuscript index to front endpapers ('In hoc volumine continent.'), engraved bookplate of the 'Bibliotheca Scabinatus Lipsiensis' to front flyleaf. **$5000**

A remarkable collection of legal dissertations and theses, most held in only a handful of libraries outside Germany, with six apparently unrecorded on VD17, bound using an attractive leaf on an imposing volume, with a vibrant initial 'R' at the opening of the service for Easter Sunday, and with typical German gothic Hufnagel (horseshoe nail) musical notation.

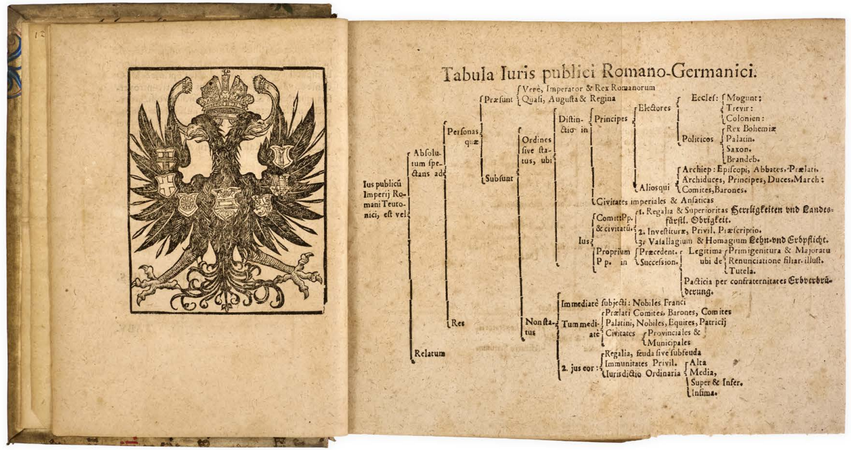
Many relate to the universities of Giessen (in central Germany) and Strasbourg (in eastern France), several being overseen by the law professors Gottfried Anton (1571–1618) and Helfrich Ulrich Hunnius (1583–1636) at Giessen, and by Georg Obrecht (1547–1612) at Strasbourg.

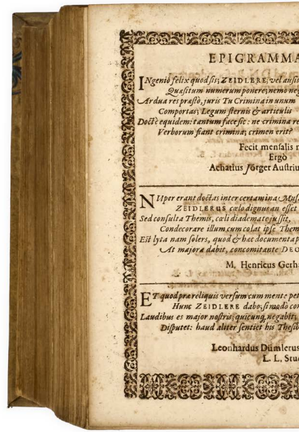
The wide-ranging legal topics covered herein include primogeniture, sovereignty, nobility, religious liberty, military defences, jurisdiction, imperial power, wrongful accusations, concurrent legal actions, possession, interdicts, appeals, and customary and feudal law.

Manuscript waste

A near complete leaf (*c.* 365 x 230 mm, including turn-ins) from a Missal, in Latin, with text and music for Easter Sunday, produced in Southern Germany, second half of fifteenth century; text in double columns written in dark brown ink in two sizes of a gothic liturgical hand, 10 lines to the first column and 22 to the second, rubrics, *Hufnagel* neumes on five-line staves, ruled in ink, large nine-line initial 'R' (*Resurrexi et adhuc tecum sum*) at head of first column in pink with foliate patterning, infilled with blue with gilt feathering, on a gilt ground within a green frame, three acanthus leaves extending into the margins from the corners, two-line initials alternately in blue and red, lesser initials touched in red; extremities rubbed, but very well preserved.





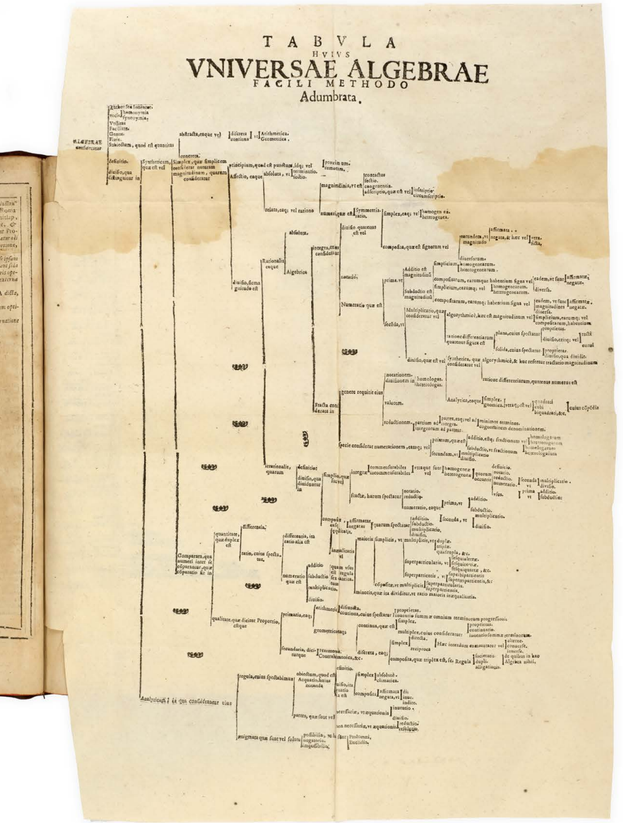




The text and music comprise the chant 'Resurrexi et adhuc tecum sum', the collect 'Deus qui hodierna die per unigenitum tuum eternitatis', a reading from 1 Corinthians 5,7–8, and the chant 'Haec dies quam fecit dominus exultemus'.

Provenance: formerly in the library of the Leipzig law court; its bookplate depicts *Justitia*, blindfolded and holding a sword and scales, seated in a book filled room.

A full list of contents is available on request.



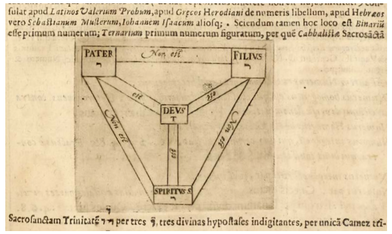
German Mathematics in Padua

38. LUNESCHLOS, Joannes de. Thesaurus mathematum reseratus per algebram novam tam speciebus quam numeris declaratam et demonstratam. Cui praefixa universae philosophiae mathematicarum in primis disciplinarum synopsis. *Padua, Giulio Crivellari, 1646.*

Folio, pp. [40], 311, [21]; lacking half-title and additional engraved title-page; each page within a printed double border, with occasional marginalia printed vertically within the frame, large engraved armorial of the dedicatee to title-page verso with a small ink drawing above, woodcut initials and tailpieces, 4 folding letterpress tables, woodcut and engraved diagrams; title-page soiled and with section of paper torn away (not affecting text but with loss of blank section of engraving on verso), lower corner of B4 torn (just touching text), occasional marginal soiling, final leaf soiled, though a good copy; bound in near-contemporary English calf over pasteboard, double blind fillet border, red edges; rebacked in leather (by Metcalf of Stonyhurst, with their ticket), binding a little rubbed, lacking front flyleaves, rear flyleaf defective, upper hinge repaired with a strip of buckram, paper shelf-label pasted to inside front cover. **$11,500**

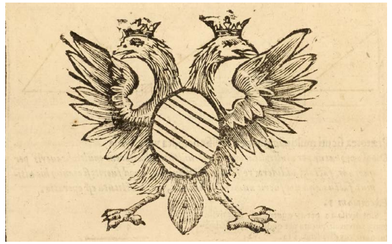
An uncommon mathematical text, written by a German scholar at the University of Padua; this copy arrived in England shortly after publication.

Joannes de Luneschlos (or Leuneschlos, 1620–1699, from Solingen) studied in the Netherlands and at the University of Padua, publishing his survey of mathematics in the year that he matriculated (he was awarded his doctorate in 1648). He dedicated it to the industrialist Lodewijk de Geer, for whom he later worked in Sweden, and he composed a separate preface addressed to students in all faculties from the substantial German Nation at Padua. After travelling around Europe, he became professor of mathematics and physics in 1651 at the newly re-founded University of Heidelberg, a post he retained for forty years. He is known to have discussed Cartesian philosophy with Princess Elizabeth of the Palatinate during her time at Heidelberg in the 1650s; he was instrumental in the dissemination of Cartesianism in Heidelberg.

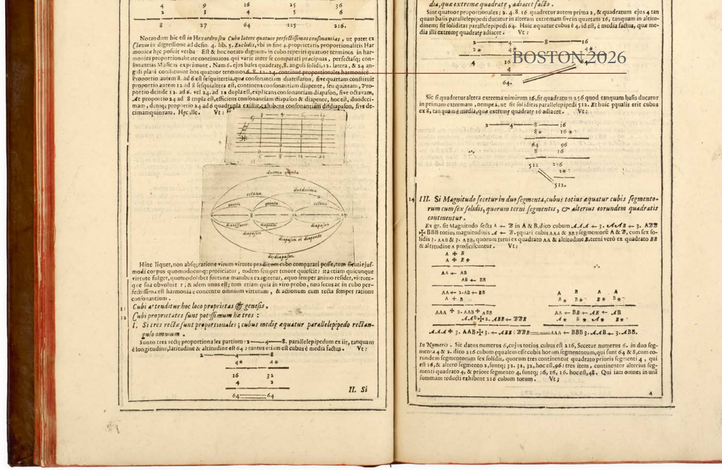


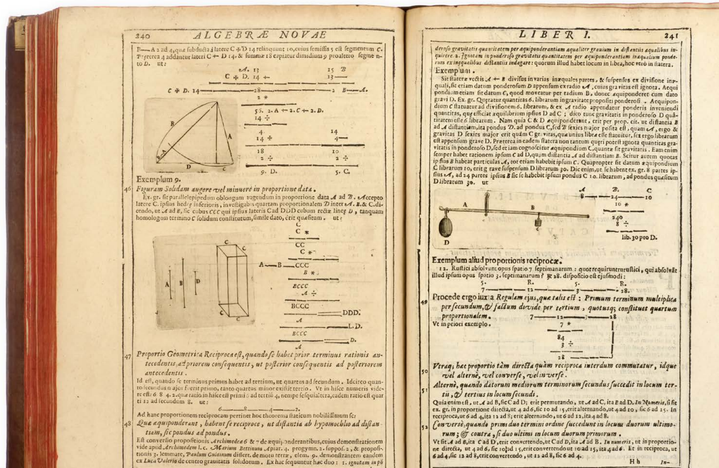
His work soon became known to English scholars; Robert Payne (1595–1651), a friend of Hobbes and chaplain to the Earl of Newcastle, made notes from Luneschlos (now in the Hobbes manuscripts at Chatsworth), though John Pell was somewhat uncomplimentary, opining that much of the text was taken from other sources, and that some of the propositions that weren't were incorrectly stated.

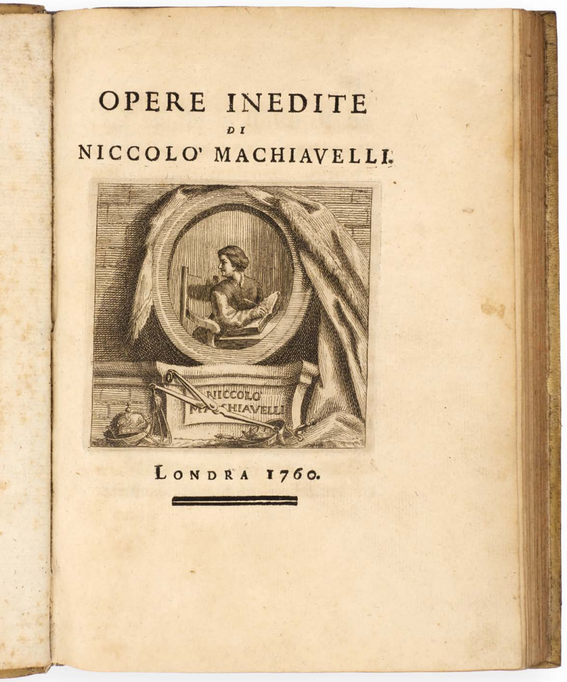
Uncommon: we have located four copies in the UK (British Library, Bodleian, UCL and Royal College of Physicians), one in the US (Michigan), and the only copy in Germany is in Göttingen. Only the Macclesfield and Honeyman copies have appeared at auction in recent years.



BOSTON,2026







False London Imprint

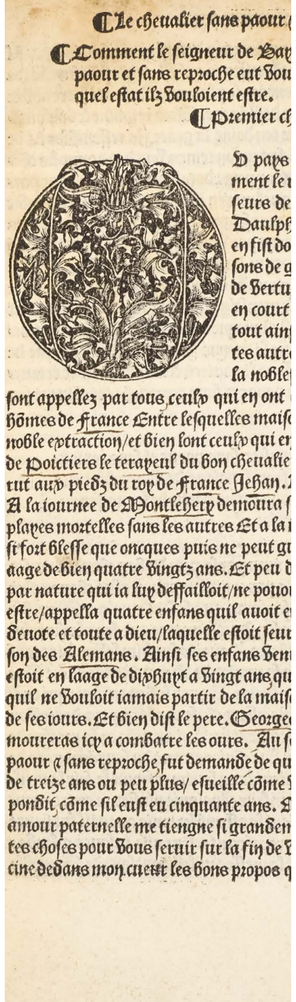
39. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. Opere inedite di Niccolò Machiavelli. *'Londra' [i.e. Lucca, Jacopo Giusti], 1760.*

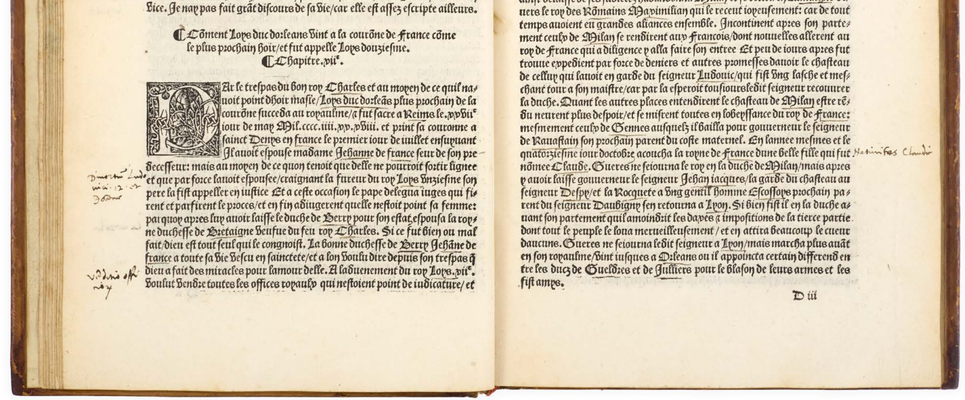
4to, pp. xvi, 45, [3], 45–151, [1, errata]; engraved vignette to title incorporating a portrait of Machiavelli; toned; good in contemporary vellum over boards, spine lettered in gilt; some marks to covers, boards slightly bowed.
$675

First edition of previously unpublished writings by the great Florentine statesman and philosopher Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), edited by Giovanni Maria Lampredi (1732–1793).

The text comprises a discourse on reforming the Republic of Florence, written by Machiavelli for Leo X, and forty letters concerning state affairs penned to various correspondents in his capacity as secretary of the Republic in 1510 and 1511. According to the preface, they are taken from a manuscript discovered by a 'learned Englishman' travelling in Tuscany and preserved in the library of the Gaddi family. For Lampredi these writings demonstrate Machiavelli's 'kindness, fairness, wisdom, and humanity', contrary to the popular perception of him as 'an impious and violent man'.

ESTC T91122.


Le cheualier sans paour
Comment le seigneur de Bay
paour et sans reproche eut Vou
quel estat ilz vouloient estre.
Premier ch
ment le
seurs de
Daulph
en fist do
sons de g
de Bertu
en court
tout ain
tees autr
la noble
sont appellez par tous ceulx qui en ont
hõmes de France Entre lesquelles mais
noble extraction/et bien sont ceulx qui e
de Poictiers le terayeul du bon cheualie
rut aux piedz du roy de France Jehan.
A la iournee de Montlehery demoura
playes mortelles sans les autres Et a la
si fort blesse que oncques puis ne peut g
aage de bien quatre vingtz ans. Et peu
par nature qui ia luy deffailloit/ne pouo
estre/appella quatre enfans quil auoit e
denote et toute a dieu/laquelle estoit seu
son des Alemans. Ainsi ses enfans Ben
estoit en laage de dixhuyt a vingt ans qu
quil ne vouloit iamais partir de la mais
de ses iours. Et bien dist le pere. George
mouueras icy a combatre les ours. Au s
paour a sans reproche fut demande de qu
de treize ans ou peu plus/ esueillé cõme
pondit cõme sil eust eu cinquante ans.
amour paternelle me tiengne si grandem
tees choses pour vous seruir sur la fin de
cine dedans mon cueur les bons propos q


Cõment Loys duc dorleans vint a la couronne de France cõme le plus prochain hoir/et fut appelle Loys douziesme.
Chapitre.vii.
Ar le trespas du bon roy Charles et au moyen de ce quil nauoit point dhoir masle/Loys duc dorleans plus prochain de la couronne succeda au royaulme/a fut sacre a Reims le.xxbiii. iour de may Mil.cccc.iiii.xx.vbiii. et print sa couronne a sainct Denys en france le premier iour de iuillet ensuyuant Jeanne espouse madame Jehanne de france feur de son predecesseur: mais au moyen de ce quon tenoit que dicelle ne pourroit sortir lignee et que par force lauoit espousee/craignant la fureur du roy Loys vnziesme son pere la fist appeller en iustice Et a ceste occasion le pape delegua iuges qui firent et parfirent le procez/et en fin adiugerent quelle nestoit point sa femme: par quoy apres luy auoir laisse le duche de Berry pour son estat/espousa la royne duchesse de Bretaigne Vefue du feu roy Charles. Si ce fut bien ou mal fait/dieu est tout seul qui le congnoist. La bonne duchesse de Berry Jehanne de France a toute sa vie veseu en saincteté/et a lon voulu dire depuis son trespas q dieu a fait des miracles pour lamour delle. Al labuenement du roy Loys.vii. Voulut vendre toutes les offices royaulx qui nestoient point de iudicature/et
Pierre Terrail (c. 1473–1524), seigneur de Bayard, fought in the Italian Wars of Charles VIII, Louis XII and François I, starting with the Battle of Fornovo in 1495, Agnadello in 1509, the sieges of Padua and Brescia, Ravenna, and Marignano in 1515. François appointed him deputy governor of the Dauphiné in 1515, and he subsequently took part in military action against Charles V at Mezières in 1521 and finally, in 1524, he was shot and killed in Piemonte as the French army retreated over the Alps. Accounts of his life and deeds were tinged with nostalgia for the age of chivalry made redundant by the invention of gunpowder and artillery.

Jacques de Mailles (1475–1540?), from the Dauphiné, was an archer in the French army in Italy, and later became secretary to the Chevalier de Bayard. His account was one of three written by contemporaries of the Chevalier; seemingly the first to be printed (in 1525) was by Symphorien Champier,

A Chivalric Swansong

40. [MAILLES, Jacques de.] La tresioyeuse plaisante & recreative hystoire composee par le loyal serviteur des faiz gestes triumphes et prouesses du bon chevalier sans paour et sans reprouche le gentil seigneur de Bayart ... *Paris, [(colophon:) Nicolas Cousteau for] Galliot du Pré, [18 September 1527].*

4to, ff. [4], xcviii; *lettres bâtardes*, title printed in red and black, woodcut royal arms of France to verso of title, woodcut initials; title somewhat toned, last few leaves a little darkened at head, otherwise a very good, unwashed copy; bound in eighteenth-century British speckled calf, board edges gilt, rebacked in period style with gilt-tooling in compartments and red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled; binding slightly rubbed; contemporary marginal annotations to *c.* 85 pp. with other underlining and manicules, Royal Society deaccession stamp beneath colophon. **$17,000**

First edition of Jacques de Mailles' account of the Chevalier de Bayard, 'le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche', one of France's most celebrated knights considered the epitome of chivalric virtues, written shortly after his death, with contemporary annotations in an English hand.

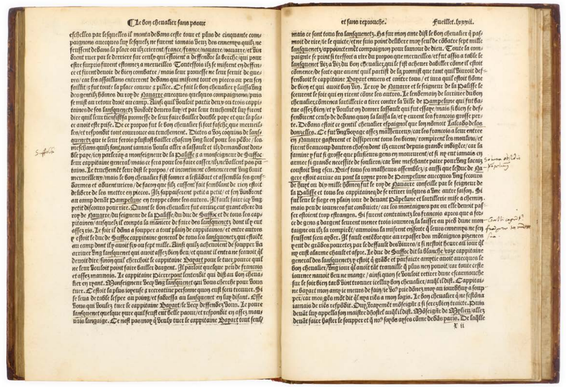
a medical man and relative of Bayard's, and the other was by Aymar du Rivail, of the Parlement de Grenoble, an eyewitness to the events in the last years of Bayard's life. De Mailles' account was published anonymously, by a 'loyal serviteur'. He wrote a simple account of the Chevalier de Bayard, less literary than the text of Symphorien Champier, who had added comparisons with other chivalric examples from history. He describes the ascent of Bayard from page to *preux chevalier* through various tournaments and engagements.

The narratives of Champier and de Mailles certainly show similarities, and it has been opined that one must have been composed partly from the other. While the dates of publication would indicate that Champier's account came first, it seems more likely that de Mailles, who was closer to Bayard, wrote his account first, perhaps in a now-lost edition of 1524, the year of Bayard's death. While de Mailles' account is now considered more trustworthy, based on his own experiences with the Chevalier and conversations about his past, it was Champier's account that was reprinted through the sixteenth century; de Mailles' was only reprinted in 1616, in a 'modernised' and expurgated form.

'It may be said that this most joyous, pleasant and recreative history of Pierre Terrail, the real name of the Chevalier de Bayart, is not a mere biography of a good knight, composed in the best traditions of the courtly romance, but is instead a document; a document which exposes the many problems besetting noblemen of similar rank and which illustrates the destruction of the time-honored code of chivalry by the rise of modern statecraft' (Vesce, 'Chivalric virtue and the *Histoire du Seigneur de Bayart*', in *Romance Notes* 12 (1970), pp. 192–197, p. 192).

The marginal annotations are mostly in Latin, occasionally just repeating a key word from the text or specifying who is being referred to; it may be that the reader was a non-native French speaker making the orthography more comprehensible (on K2^{v}, the printed 'Scandrebec' has been annotated with 'Scanderbeg'). On X1^{r} the mention of 'Suffoc' has been annotated 'Suffolk' in a different, early English, hand, suggesting the book reached England at an early date. On many pages the date has been written alongside the text, and the frequent underlining highlights names and places.

Provenance:
From the library of the Royal Society. Shortly after its foundation, the Royal Society of London had been presented in 1677 with the Arundel library by Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, which often contained an inscription to that effect and/or a stamp on the title-page; there is no



visible indication in this book that it was part of the Arundel library (beyond, perhaps, an inference from the note 'Suffolk'), and it is not listed in the 1681 *Bibliotheca Norfolciana*, compiled by the Society shortly after the donation. The later binding might indicate that this volume was previously bound after another work, thus hiding it from view in the 1681 catalogue and resulting in the omission of the stamp on the title page.

It was certainly in the Society's library by 1825, where it is listed on p. 60 of the *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Society*, which merged the Arundel books with the rest of the Society's collections, and it also appears on p. 37 of the 1841 *Catalogue of miscellaneous literature in the library*. The Society sold a quantity of books from the 1841 miscellaneous catalogue to Bernard Quaritch in 1873; this volume was offered for sale by Quaritch, *A Catalogue of medieval Literature, especially of the Romances of Chivalry* (1890), item 455, 'First edition, and very scarce … old calf, cover loose', for £16-16-0.

USTC 38598; BP16 105443; Bechtel B-69. Levy Peck, 'Uncovering the Arundel Library at the Royal Society: changing meanings of science and the fate of the Norfolk Donation' in *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London* 52 (1998), pp. 3–24.

Death in Saint-Domingue

41. MANTEGAZZA, Carlo [Giuseppe]. Viaggio del Cittadino Carlo Mantegazza Milanese a S. Domingo nell'anno 1802. *Milan, Stamperia e Fonderia del Genio Tipografico, 1803 'Anno II'.*

8vo, pp. [vi], 136; short closed paper-flaw to upper margin of pp. 91–92, a few slight spots to title, else an excellent, uncut copy; stab-stitched in contemporary drab wrappers; somewhat worn, lower sewing station defective. **$1700**

First and only edition of a short narrative of a journey to Haiti in the midst of its Revolution, describing manufacture and trade, society and slavery, Toussaint Louverture, and the Yellow Fever epidemic, an uncut copy in its original wrappers.

Setting off for Haiti from Lyon in January 1802, Carlo Giuseppe Mantegazza (c. 1750–1824) first made landfall in the New World on Guadaloupe in May, but was forced back to his ship by French troops suppressing a rebellion opposing the reintroduction of slavery to the island; continuing to Haiti he arrived at Le Cap in early June, where a French invasion earlier in the year had restored colonial rule in the last phases of the Haitian War of Independence; the Revolution would resume later in the summer and the French were driven off the island the following year.

On his arrival Mantegazza describes Haiti's geography, politics, demographics, agriculture, and trade in great detail, providing tables about exports and the quantities of manufactured products. A subsequent letter explains various categorizations of the colony's interracial population, and the next describes various groups living on the island, including Europeans and the slave population of around half a million, 'those unhappy beings, that the avarice and ambition of the most strong have condemned to hard labour, that the most cruel despotism holds beneath the yoke of barbarous slavery' (p. 87, *trans.*); even before reaching the Caribbean, Mantegazza had made clear his opinion on the African slave trade, quoting in a footnote about sharks the Baron Wimpffen, who likened the politicians protecting the trade to these 'tigers of the sea' (p. 15, *trans.*).

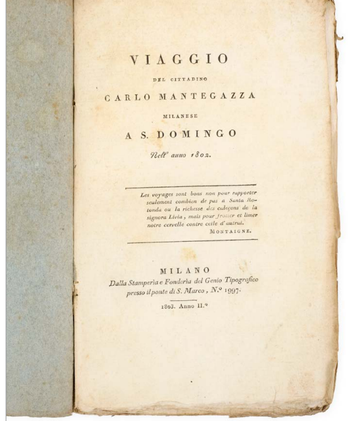
Mantegazza also includes lengthy praise (across seventeen pages, pp. 105–121) of the life and actions of Toussaint Louverture, 'whose talents will be admired by posterity … All of the qualities which constitute the leader of a nation were united in him: his wisdom and his good conduct made him the arbiter of the hearts of all the inhabitants, and his military talents, his courage, and his intrepidity gave him total command over the army' (pp. 105–107). The account finishes with Toussaint Louverture's recent arrest by the French on 7 June; he would die in prison early the next year.

The eighteen letters draw to a close with a description of Yellow Fever, a disease that came from Siam in 1689 (he also calls it 'malattia di Siam') and ravaged both Europe and its colonies, with devastating effects in Haiti both on the French army and on the enslaved population; it also claimed the lives of twenty-two of Mantegazza's fellow passengers.

Mantegazza's account of his earlier voyages around the Ottoman and Russian Empires was published in 1805.

We have traced just two copies in the US (Seminary of the Southwest, Texas, and Florida) and only one in the UK (BL).

Sabin 44397.


VIAGGIO

DEL CITTADINO

CARLO MANTEGAZZA

MILANESE

A S. DOMINGO

Nell' anno 1802.

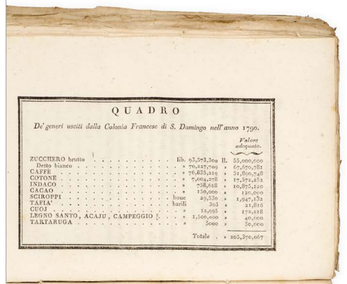
Les voyages sont bons non pour rapporter seulement combien de pas a tenu tournoiement un cheval, ou combien de fois un seigneur hérita ; mais pour fournir et limer notre cervelle contre celle d'autrui.

MONTAIGNE.

MILANO

Dalla Stamperia e Fonderia del Genio Tipografico presso il ponte di S. Marco , N.° 1925.

1803. Anno II.°


QUADRO

De' generi usciti dalla Colonia Francese di S. Domingo nell' anno 1790.

		Valore in Tornesi
ZUCCHERO bruto	Lb. 93,503,800	fl. 55,000,000
Detto bianco	» 70,247,700	» 67,500,781
CAFFE	» 76,833,161	» 31,800,238
COTONE	» 8,964,228	» 17,304,284
INDACO	» 758,168	» 10,815,240
CACAO	» 156,000	» 130,000
SCIROPPI	Botte 20,530	» 1,046,130
RUM	botti 312	» 31,200
CERA	» 12,695	» 370,218
LEGNO SANTO, ACAJU, CAMPEGGIO	» 1,500,000	» 40,000
TABACCO	Tonn. »	» 50,000
	Totale	» 203,370,667

STABILIMENTI

Che si trovavano nella parte Francese di S. Domingo nell' anno 1790.

FABBRICHE	Di Zucchero bianco	N.° 411	fl. 103,730,000
	Detto bruto	» 262	» 100,000,000
	Di Caffè	» 2,119	» 79,400,000
	Di Cotone	» 789	» 20,000,000
	Di Indaco	» 2,180	» 100,000,000
	Di Cacao	» 62	» 500,000
	Di Acquavite di zucchero	» 182	» 500,000
	Di Concia di pelli	» 6	» 150,000
FORNACI	Di Calce	» 300	6,500,000
	Di Vasi di terra	» 20	
	Di Mattoni	» 30	
CAVALLI e MULI		» 16,000	6,400,000
BESTIE BOVINE		» 12,000	1,200,000

NB. La moneta valutata è calcolata al vantaggio del 25 per 0/0, di modo che la lira Tornese vale una lira e dieci soldi trenta centesimi.

Women's Rights and Copyright
From the Library of William Michael Rossetti

42. MILL, John Stuart. Speech ... at the great Meeting in favour of Woman's Suffrage, held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, January 12, 1871 ... *Edinburgh, John Lindsay, 1873.*

[*bound with*:]

COBBE, Frances Power. Our Policy: an Address to Women concerning the Suffrage ... *London, W. Wilfred Head,* [*1870?*].

[*and*:]

MAINE, Sir Henry Sumner. The Early History of Property of married Women ... A Lecture ... *Manchester, A. Ireland and Co.,* [*1873*].

[*and*:]

CRUIKSHANK, George. The Artist and the Author. A statement of Facts ... [second edition]. *London, Bell and Daldy,* [*1872*].

[*and*:]

[COPYRIGHT.] Memoranda on international and colonial Copyright. March 1872. *London, Spottiswoode & Co., 1872.*

[*and*:]

SOLLY, Henry. Working Men's Clubs and alcoholic Drinks: is the prohibitory Policy necessary or expedient? ... *London, Samuel Palmer, 1872.*

[*and three others*]

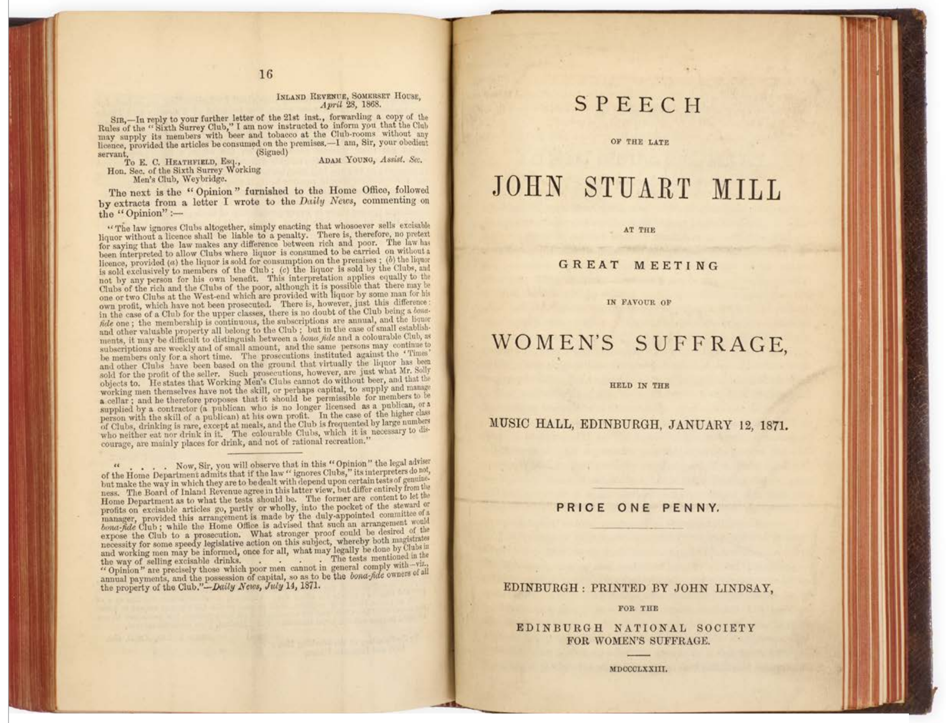
Nine works, 8vo, *Mill*: pp. 8; *Cobbe*: p. 8; *Maine*: pp. 21, [3, blank]; *Cruikshank*: pp. 16, with a drop-head title (authorial presentation inscription to head partly cropped); *Copyright*: pp. 16; *Solly*: pp. 16 (presentation inscription to title-page); bound with Boileau, *Oeuvres politiques* (Paris, 1825), and two other works in late nineteenth-century green morocco, spine worn and dry; **from the library of William Michael Rossetti, with his ownership inscription and manuscript index to front endpaper**. **$2000**

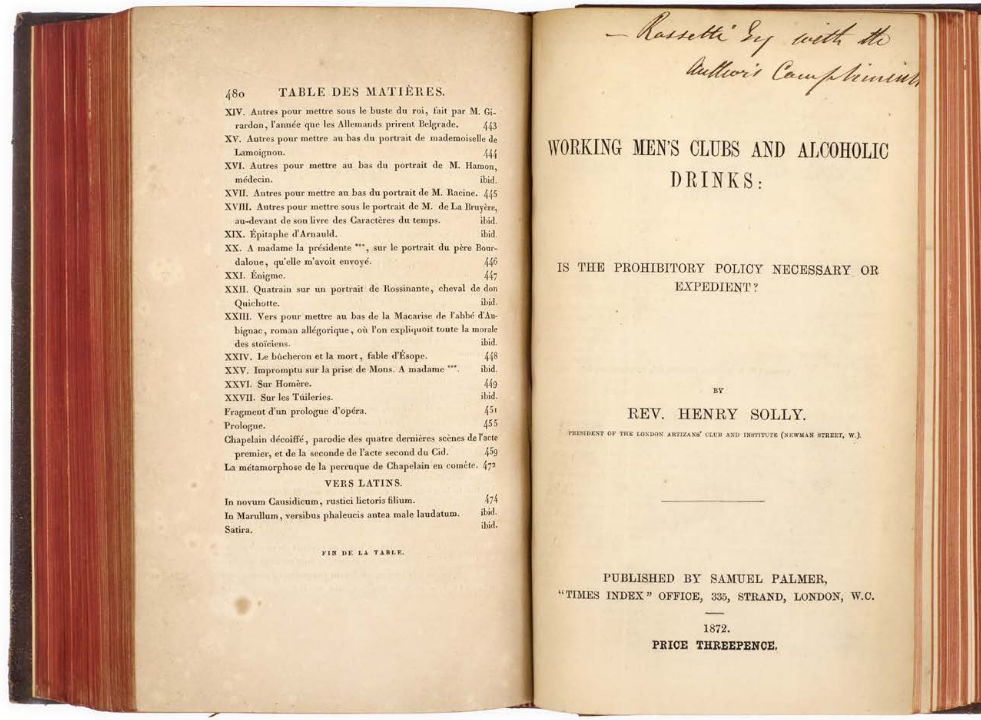
An unusual tract volume on suffrage and women's rights, from the library of William Michael Rossetti, also including a presentation copy of Cruikshank's attack on his erstwhile collaborator William Harrison Ainsworth.

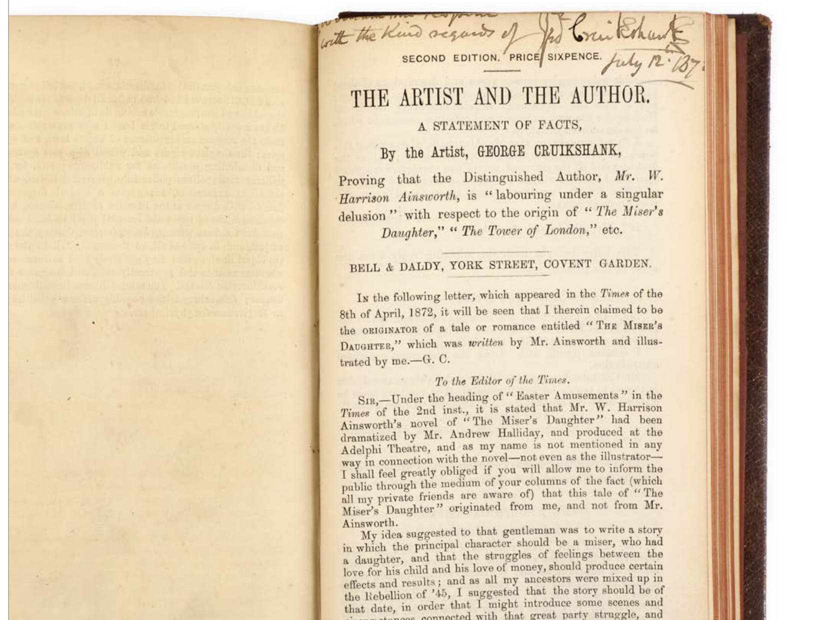
Cruikshank claimed here to be the 'originator' of a number of Ainsworth's novels; his reputation suffered greatly by the publication. Earlier, in 1867, William Michael Rossetti and his brother Dante Gabriel had both signed an application for a civil-list pension for Cruikshank.

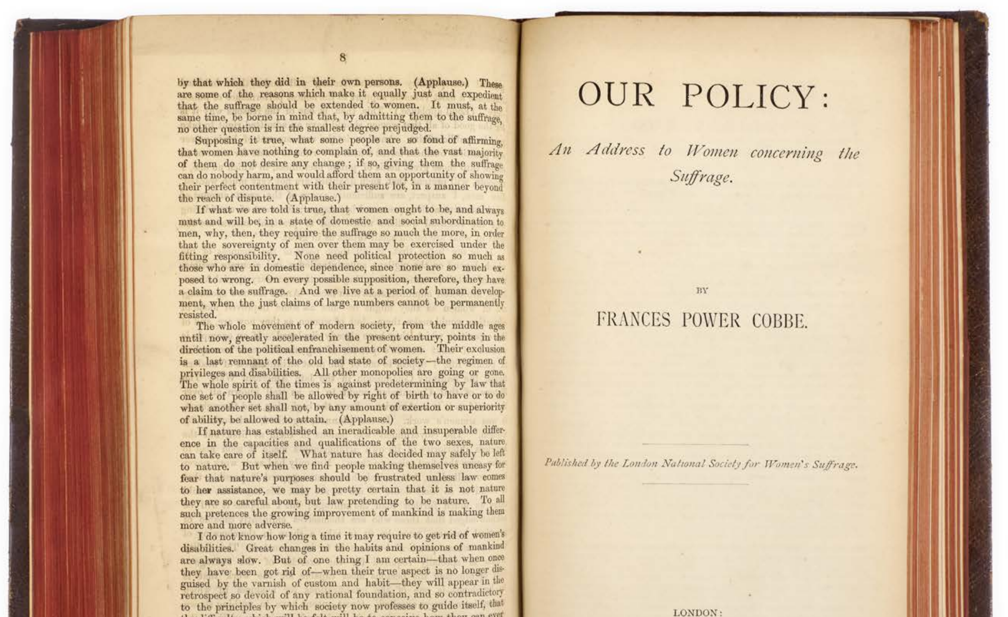
William Michael Rossetti was a firm supporter of women's rights, attending and speaking at meetings in the 1870s and '80s, supporting the formation of the Somerville Club, and celebrating the passing of the Married Women Property Bill. He even advocated militant action; and was later consulted by the National Society for Women's Suffrage for names of possible sympathisers (see Thirlwell). As well as the works by Mill, Cobbe and Maine here, there is a pamphlet by Charles Bell Taylor, *The Contagious Diseases Act (Women,) from a sanitary point of view* (1870), on the subject of syphilis, prostitution, and the misogyny and classism of the Contagious Diseases Act.

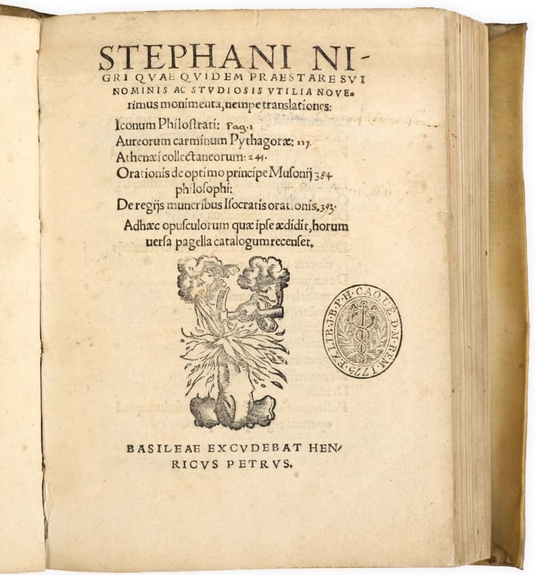
The final two items listed above are a rare summary of copyright law (Reading and V&A only in Library Hub; OCLC adds Princeton only in the US); and a presentation copy of a very rare pamphlet in favour of licensed bars at Working Men's Clubs (BL and LSE only in Library Hub and OCLC). A radical clergyman, Solly (1813–1903) had founded the Working Men's Club and Institute Union in 1862; he was an ardent teetotaller but modified his position over time.



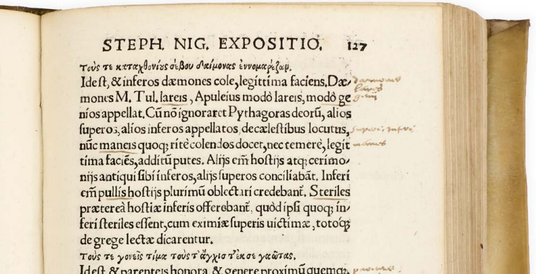







STEPHANI NI-
GRI QVAE QVIDEM PRAESTARE SVI
NOMINIS AC STVDIOSIS VTILIA NOVE-
rimus monimenta, nempe translationes:
Iconum Philostrati: Fol. 1
Aureorum carminum Pythagoræ: 117
Athenæi collectaneorum: 141
Orationis de optimo principe Musonij 384
philosophi:
De regijs muneribus Isocratis orationis, 393
Adhæc opuscula rum quæ ipse ædidit, horum
uersa pagella catalogum recenset.

BASILEAE EXCVDEBAT HEN-
RICVS PETRVS.


STEPH. NIG. EXPOSITIO. 127

Τοὺς τε κατα χθονίους ὀλβου σεβίσμασι ἐυομαρίζων.

Idest, & inferos dæmones cole, legittima faciens. Dæ-
mones M. Tul. lareis, Apuleius modò lareis, modò ge-
nios appellat. Cũ nõ ignorarent Pythagoras deorũ, alios
supero s, alios infer os appellat os, decælestibus locutus,
nũc maneis quoq; ritè colendos docet, nec temerè, legit
tima faciẽs, additũ putes. Alijs em hostijs atq; cerimo-
nijs antiqui sibi inferos, alijs superos conciliabãt. Inferi
em pullis hostijs plurimũ oblectari credebant. Steriles
prætereà hostiæ inferis offerebant. quòd ipsi quoq; in-
feri steriles essent, cum eximiæ superis uictimæ, totoq;
de grege lectæ dicarentur.

Τοὺς τε γονεῖς τίμα τοὺς τ' ἄγχιστα τίκτοντας γαῦρας.

Idest, & parentes honora. & genere proximũ quemq;

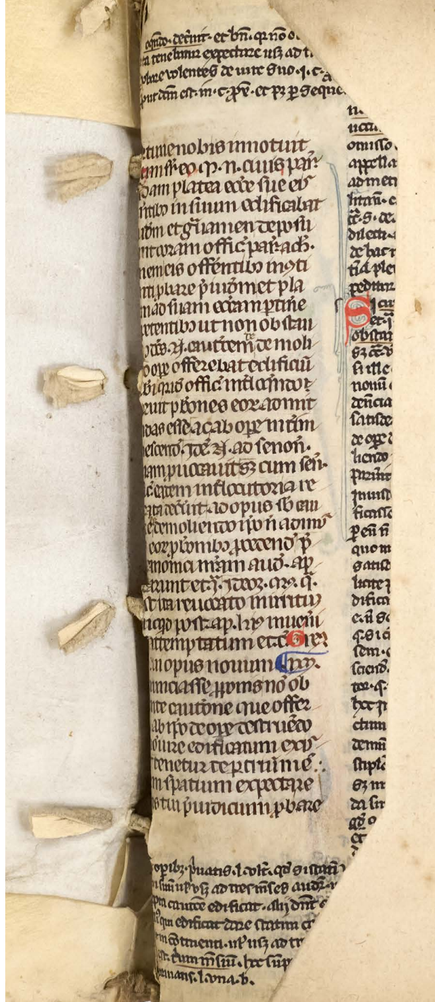
43. NEGRI, Stefano. Stephani Nigri quae quidem praestare sui nominis ac studiosis utilia noverimus monimenta, nempe translationes: Iconum Philostrati; Aureorum carminum Pythagoraе; Athenaei collectaneorum; Orationis de optimo principe Musonii philosophi; De regiis muneribus Isocratis orationis. *Basel, Heinrich Petri, August 1532.*

4to, pp. [24], 405 (*recte* 407), [1]; text in Latin and Greek, woodcut printer's device to title and final page, initials; small chips to edges of title-page, small tape repair to recto of last leaf, occasional light creasing to corners; overall a very good, clean copy in contemporary French limp vellum, title in manuscript at head of spine, yapp edges, flyleaves and spine-liner preserving fragment of a fourteenth-century manuscript (*see below*); some cockling at foot of spine and to covers, ties wanting; erased seventeenth-century ownership inscriptions to title and last page (seminary of Reims), oval stamp to title 'Ex lib. J.B.P.H. Caqué D.M. Rem. 1775'; occasional annotations and underlining in a near-contemporary hand. **$2400**

Handsome Petri edition of the collected works of Stefano Negri (1475–1540), Milanese professor of Greek, first published at Milan in 1521, bound using attractive fragments from a fourteenth-century manuscript of Gregory IX's *Decretals*.

The text opens with Negri's Latin translation of an important work on late Greek art attributed to Philostratus known as the *Eikones*, describing, in two books, paintings in a gallery at Naples. This is followed by a commentary on the *Golden Verses* attributed to Pythagoras; five letters on Greek and Latin literature addressed to the children of Antoine Duprat, cardinal and chancellor of France; lectures on Homer, Pindar, and Livy; a work on gluttony based on Athenaeus; and short pieces on Musonius and Isocrates.





Manuscript fragments
The flyleaves and spine-liner preserve a fragment of a leaf (195 × 130 mm) from the *Decretals* of Gregory IX produced in France, first half of fourteenth century, containing *Decretals* 5.31.18 and 5.32.1–4, with the *Glossa Ordinaria* of Bernard of Parma, in Latin; written in a good gothic hand, 34 lines of text on both recto and verso surrounded by 60 (recto) and 52–54 (verso) lines of gloss, text on recto with four-line illuminated initial 'I' (*Intelleximus ex literis tuis*) in the form of a dragon biting its own back in shades of blue, green and mauve, and burnished gold, with ivy leaf marginal extensions, and 3-line initial 'C' in blue with red penwork, gloss to verso with two two-line initials in red with blue penwork and in blue with red penwork, ruled with plummet; corners trimmed, very well preserved.

Completed in 1234 under the editorship of the Dominican Raymond of Peñafort, the collection of canon law known as the *Decretals* or *Liber extra* was one of the greatest achievements of the papacy of Gregory IX. It soon attracted numerous glossators, not least, as here, the noted Italian canonist Bernard of Parma (d. 1266). These fragments contain chapters relating to the construction and destruction of church buildings.

Provenance: Jean Baptiste Pierre Henri Caqué (1751–1805), doctor of medicine from Reims.

USTC 694665; VD16 N 457; Adams N276.

Syriac Gospels

44. [NEW TESTAMENT, *in Syriac.*] [Kṯābā d-Ewangeliyon qaddišā d-Māran w-Alāhan Yešu‘ Mšīḥā] … Liber Sacrosancti Evangelii de Iesu Christo Domino et Deo nostro. Reliqua hoc codice comprehensa pagina proxima indicabit. [*Vienna, Michael Zimmermann, 1555*].

4to, ff. [27], 129, [11], lxxx, [2], 38, [2], 11, [28]; title printed in red and black, a few other headings printed in red; with 15 full-page emblematic woodcut illustrations; without the preliminary leaves for parts III and IV, as usual (*see below*), but with the preliminary leaves for part II (usually missing); tiny marginal repair to one leaf (n2, not affecting text); a very good copy in recent old-style calf, gilt edges. **$16,500**

First edition, first issue, of the Syriac New Testament in the Peshitta version, ‘une des plus belles impressions orientales’ (*Le livre et le Liban*).

‘A number of motives combined to produce this publication. The Syrian Orthodox priest Moses of Mardin was in Europe trying to find a sponsor for printing the Syriac gospels. Widmanstetter, who was a scholar of Hebrew and Arabic, took up Syriac, supposing that it was the language of Jesus (a common misconception, but one he may have picked up from Teseo [Ambrogio]), and that in some way the publication of the Syriac Bible might be a divinely-favoured action that would renew Christendom. Such an idea would have consequences for the fight against the Turks, and perhaps that was part of the reason that King Ferdinand [I] paid for the publication … But whatever its ideological background, the book was a great scholarly and typographical achievement. The text was edited by Moses, and his handwriting is evidently the model for the pleasing serto and estrangela types … Unfortunately, this type was never used again’ (J. F. Coakley, ‘Printing in Syriac, 1539–1985’ in *Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution*, Gutenberg Museum Mainz, 2002, pp. 93–115, p. 96). Guillaume Postel, who had already completed, in Venice, the text of the Gospels in Syriac and was in Vienna from the end of 1553 to May 1554, oversaw the preparation of these types and gave valuable assistance to Widmanstetter (see Kuntz, *Guillaume Postel, prophet of the restitution of all things. His life and thought* pp. 115–116).

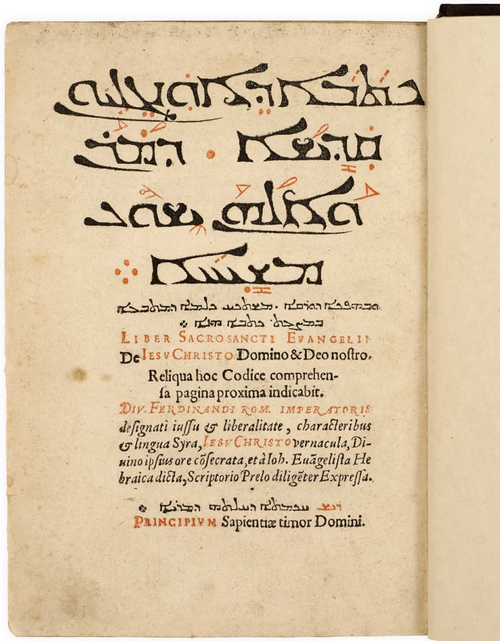


‘The compact size of the book is made possible by the admirable small type used for the text – only the second Syriac type ever made – which has the vowel-signs and diacritical points cast onto the letters. (Few Syriac types had this degree of sophistication until the nineteenth century.) Syriac also had a fascination for practitioners of “Christian kabbalah”. In the illustration [on f. 101v] the Jewish *sefirot*, or divine emanations, are connected with the wounds of Christ’ (*Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution* p. 468).

Of the two variants of this work, classified by Darlow & Moule ‘A’ and ‘B’, the present copy conforms to variant A. In variant B the verso of the title bears an armorial device and the colophon ‘Viennae Austriae excudebat Michaël Zymmerman. Anno MDLXII’. ‘The edition consisted of 1,000 copies, of which 500 were retained for use in Europe, while 300 were intended for the Patriarch of Antioch and the Maronite Patriarch, and 200 were entrusted to Moses to carry back with him to Mesopotamia. Moses, however, after offering his stock of copies to Andreas Masius (Maes), a Flemish scholar, who had learnt Syriac from him when they were both sojourners in Rome, eventually sold the books elsewhere … It has been suggested that variant A represents the class of copies which got into circulation at an early date – whether presentation copies … or those dispersed by Moses’s sale of his stock – and that variant B represent the bulk of the edition which was reserved and not actually published until 1562. Nearly all copies [of both variants] lack the preliminary leaves in parts 2, 3 and 4, including the dedication addressed to the three sons of Ferdinand I. These three pieces are numbered III, V, and VII in the table of contents. No. III is found in a few copies [it is present here], but Nos. V and VII are always missing’ (Darlow & Moule).

Adams B1800; Darlow & Moule 8947; *Le livre et le Liban* 55; Smitskamp, *Philologia orientalis* 91; VD16 B4584. See also *Le livre et le Liban* pp. 122–134.





Jesuit sammelband

45. NIEREMBERG, Juan Eusebio. De affectu et amore erga Mariam Virginem matrem Jesu. Liber unus. A R. P. Joanne Eusebio Nierembergio e Societate Jesu hispanice primum scriptus; nunc a P. Martino Sibenio eiusdem Societ. sacerdote, latina interpretatione redditus. Accessit R. P. F. Joannis a Jesu Maria, Carmelitae discalceati tractatus de amore, cultuque reginae coeli. [*St Gallen*], *'typis monasterii S. Galli', 1681.*

[*bound with*:]

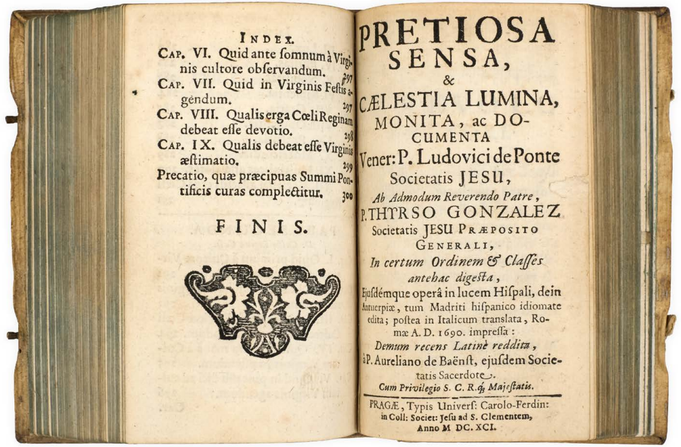
PUENTE, Luis de la. Pretiosa sensa, et caelestia lumina, monita, ac documenta vener: P. Ludovici de Ponte Societatis Jesu ab ... P. Thyrso Gonzalez Societatis Jesu praeposito generali, in certum ordinem et classes antehac digesta ... demum recens Latine reddita, a P. Aureliano de Baenst, eiusdem Societatis sacerdote ... *Prague, 'typis univers: Carolo-Ferdin: in coll. Societ: Jesu ad S. Clementem', 1691.*

[*and*:]

[LOHNER, Tobias.] Memoriale sacerdotis boni munus brevi facilique methodo comprehendens. *Dillingen, Johann Federle, 1670.*

Three works in one vol., 12mo; *De affectu*: pp. 304, [6], without final blank; woodcut of the Virgin and Child to title; small red stain at foot of title gutter, marginal tear without loss to p. 127; *Pretiosa sensa*: pp. [24], 174, [4, index]; tear to outer margin of title; *Memoriale*: pp. [1], 23; woodcut Jesuit device and fore-edge tab to title; woodcut initials, woodcut and typographical head- and tailpieces; some light foxing; very good copies in contemporary pigskin over wooden boards, covers roll-tooled and stamped in blind to a panel design, four raised bands and remains of gilt lettering-piece to spine, two brass catches, blue edges; slightly rubbed, clasps wanting; ownership inscriptions of the Marian congregation in Ehingen (given in 1762 by David Werrer) and of pastor E. Couthaud (1863) to front flyleaf. **$2400**

Three works by Jesuit authors, the first printed in the Swiss Abbey of St Gall, and the second in the Jesuit college at the Clementinum in Prague.



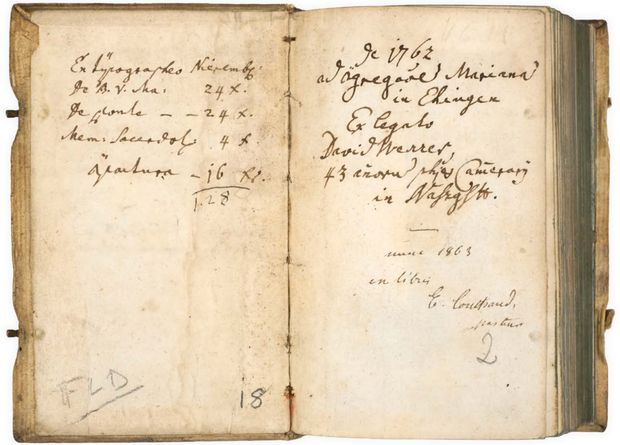
INDEX.

CAP. VI. Quid ante somnum à Virginis cultore observandum. 297
CAP. VII. Quid in Virginis Festis agendum. 297
CAP. VIII. Qualis erga Cœli Reginam debeat esse devotio. 298
CAP. IX. Qualis debeat esse Virginis æstimatio. 299
Precatio, quæ præcipuas Summi Pontificis curas complectitur. 300

FINIS.

PRETIOSA SENSA,
&
CÆLESTIA LUMINA,
MONITA, ac DOCUMENTA
Vener: P. Ludovici de Ponte
Societatis JESU,
Ab Admodum Reverendo Patre,
P. THYRSO GONZALEZ
Societatis JESU PRÆPOSITO GENERALI,
In certum Ordinem & Classes antehac digesta,
Eiusdémque operâ in lucem Hispali, dein Antuerpiæ, tum Madriti hispanico idiomate edita; postea in Italicum translata, Romæ A. D. 1690. impressa:
Demum recens Latinè reddita,
à P. Aureliano de Baënst, ejusdem Societatis Sacerdote.
Cum Privilegio S. C. R. & Majestatis.

PRAGÆ, Typis Univers: Carolo-Ferdin: in Coll: Societ: Jesu ad S. Clementem, Anno M DC. XCI.

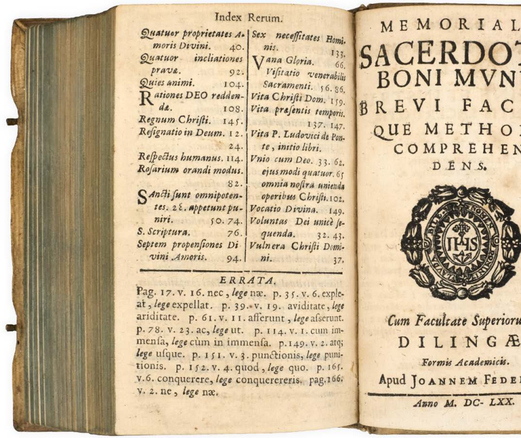


Ex typographeo Kiepenh.
De B. V. Ma. 24 x.
De ponte — 24 x.
Mem. Sacerdot. 4 x
Apatura — 16 xr.
1.28

de 1762
a Rogregatione Mariana
in Ehingen
Ex Legato
David Werrer,
43 annos Sodalis Congregationis
in Nasgenstt.

anno 1863
ex libris
E. Couthaud,
pastoris
2

FLD
18



Index Rerum.

Quatuor proprietates Amoris Divini. 40.
Quatuor inclinationes pravæ. 92.
Quies animi. 104.
Rationes DEO reddendæ. 108.
Regnum Christi. 145.
Resignatio in Deum. 12. 24.
Reflectus humanus. 114.
Rosarium orandi modus. 82.
Sancti sunt omnipotentes. 22. appetunt puniri. 50. 74.
S. Scriptura. 76.
Septem propensiones Divini Amoris. 94.
Sex necessitates Hominis. 133.
Vana Gloria. 66.
Visitatio venerabilis Sacramenti. 16. 36.
Vita Christi Dom. 179.
Vita præsentis tempus. 137. 147.
Vita P. Ludovici de Ponte, initio libri.
Vnio cum Deo. 33. 62. ejus modi quatuor. 63
omnia nostra animæ operibus Christi. 102.
Vocatio Divina. 149.
Voluntas Dei unicè sequenda. 32. 43.
Vulnera Christi Dimitti. 37.

ERRATA.

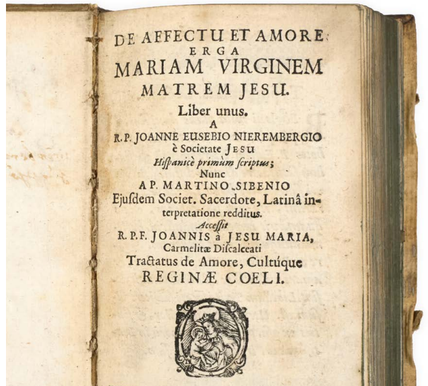
Pag. 17. v. 16. nec, *lege* næ. p. 35. v. 6. expleat, *lege* expellat. p. 39. v. 19. aviditate, *lege* ariditate. p. 61. v. 11. afferunt, *lege* aferunt. p. 78. v. 23. ac, *lege* ut. p. 114. v. 1. cum immensa, *lege* clum in immensa. p. 149. v. 2. atq; *lege* usque. p. 151. v. 3. punctionis, *lege* punitionis. p. 152. v. 4. quod, *lege* quo. p. 167. v. 6. conquererer, *lege* conquereretis. pag. 186. v. 2. ne, *lege* næ.

MEMORIAL
SACERDO
BONI MVN
BREVI FAC
QUE METHO
COMPREHEN
DENS.

Cum Facultate Superiorum
DILINGÆ
Formis Academicis.
Apud JOANNEM FEDE
Anno M. DC. LXX.

The first item is a popular work of Marian devotion by the Spanish Jesuit and mystic Juan Eusebio Nieremberg (1595–1658), translated into Latin from the original Spanish (*De la aficion y amor de Maria*, 1630) by the German Jesuit Martin Sibenius (1604–1668). Our edition was printed in the Abbey of St Gall, famous for its magnificent library, where printing presses were established in 1633 under the direction of the abbot Pius Reher.

The second item, a work of devotion and meditation, is the product of three Jesuits, being originally composed in Spanish by Luis de la Puente (1554–1624, one of the most esteemed ascetical writers of his day), edited by Tirso González de Santalla (1624–1705, the thirteenth Superior General of the Society of Jesus), and translated into Latin by the Belgian Jesuit Aurélien de Baenst (1650–1714). This, the first Latin edition, was printed at the famous Clementinum in Prague, which had housed



DE AFFECTU ET AMORE
ERGA
MARIAM VIRGINEM
MATREM JESU.
Liber unus.
A
R. P. JOANNE EUSERIO NIEREMBERGIO
è Societate JESU
Hispanicè primùm scriptus;
Nunc
A P. MARTINO SIBENIO
Ejusdem Societ. Sacerdote, Latinâ interpretatione redditus.
Accessit
R. P. F. JOANNIS à JESU MARIA,
Carmelitæ Discalceati
Tractatus de Amore, Cultúque
REGINÆ COELI.

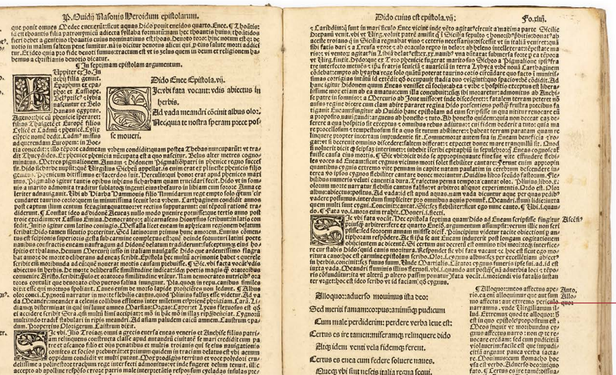
a Jesuit college since the mid-sixteenth century, and Charles University since the mid-seventeenth.

The third, short work, here in the first edition, is by the prolific Austrian Jesuit writer Tobias Lohner (1619–1697), and comprises annotated verses designed to remind priests of their duties towards their office and towards others, and of their daily actions.

Provenance: David Werrer (1695–1765) served as vicar and pastor of the parish church of St Peter and Paul in Nasgenstadt, Ehingen, beginning renovations there in the 1720s.

De affectu: **no copies in the UK**, three in the US (Dayton, Saint Johns, Santa Clara); Sommervogel VII, 1181; USTC 6146466; VD17 12:105519H. *Pretiosa sensa*: **no copies traced in the US, and only one in the UK** (Ushaw College); Sommervogel I, 762; USTC 1917777. *Memoriale*: **no copies traced in the UK or US**; Sommervogel IV, 1905; USTC 2617591; VD17 12:106737W.





Letters from Lovelorn Ladies

46. OVID. Preclarum opus de novo impressum: et a mendis castigatum: in quo continentur hii libri partiales: videlicet Liber heroidum epistolarum. Liber sapphus. Libellus in ibin. Cum expositione familiari Antonii Volsci, Ubertini clerici Cresentinatis, Domitii Calderini et Jodoci Badii, singularium interpretum. *Lyon*, [(*colophon:*) *Nicolas Wolff for*] *Étienne Gueynard*, [*22 October 1511*].

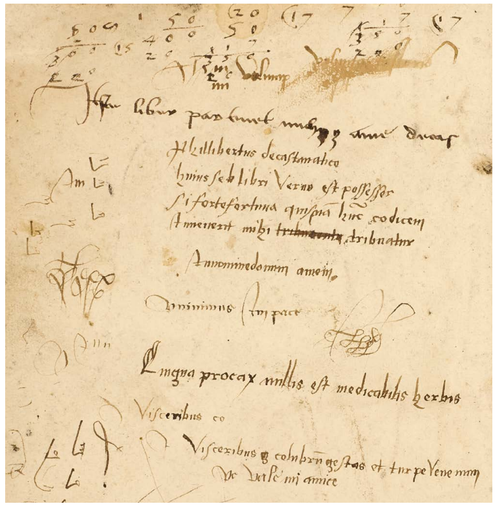
4to, ff. [6], CLII; title printed in red and black within a woodcut frame and small portraits of Volsco ('Antonius'), Ovid and Ubertino with red letterpress captions, woodcut initials (some inhabited); title a little worn with a small hole (affecting frame only), title and conjoint leaf becoming detached, cut a little close at head, some ink staining throughout, quires n–p somewhat browned, but a good copy; bound in contemporary French (Lyon?) blind-stamped calf over pasteboard, covers with a frame of a lattice quatrefoil stamp, the central area and outer frame filled with a repeated diamond-shaped flower stamp, blind tooling to spine, edges plain, stubs from two pairs of ties, a strip of vellum manuscript visible at front hinge (from a manuscript of Justinian's *Codex*, 6.25.10.1, France, *c.* 1300); binding somewhat worn and repaired at edges, large repaired cuts across upper cover, lower cover with repairs to head (from a chaining staple?); pentrials, early notes and a few calculations to inside front cover, title-page and rear flyleaf, a few sixteenth-century annotations to *c.* 16 pp., sixteenth-century ownership inscriptions of 'Ame Decas(?)' and 'Phillibertus de Castanatico' on rear flyleaf. **$2000**

Badius's notable scholarly composite edition of Ovid's *Heroides* and *Ibis*, in a contemporary French (Lyon?) calf binding.

Ovid's imaginary letters from notable women of classical myth and legend were addressed to their absent lovers, with dramatic monologues transformed into letters; they are accompanied here by his curse-poem *Ibis*, written from exile, named for an unclean bird and containing a stream of invective.

Jodocus Badius's combination of the commentaries of Domizio Calderini (1443–1478), Ubertino da Crescentino (?1405–1500), and Antonio Volsco (1484–1508) on various parts of Ovid's *Heroides* and *Ibis* was first printed in 1500, and remained the dominant version into the 1530s. Both the 1500 edition and this 1511 printing were produced for the Lyon bookseller Étienne Gueynard (active 1496–*c.* 1530), also responsible for the first illustrated Lyon edition of the *Metamorphoses* (1510).

Perhaps inappropriately, for an author renowned for his morally ambiguous writings, the first two words on the title-page, boldly printed in red, are 'Jesus maria'. Sappho is the only historical character to feature in the *Heroides*; her letter, which had a different textual transmission but is now generally attributed to Ovid, is noted separately on the title-page.



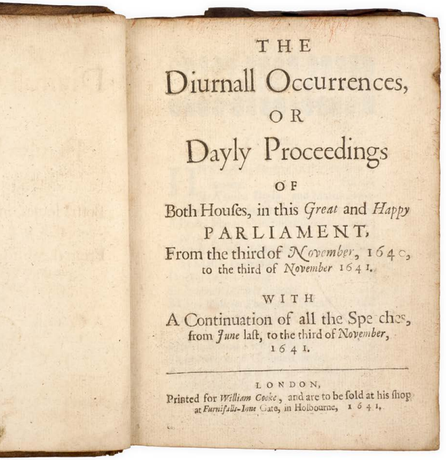


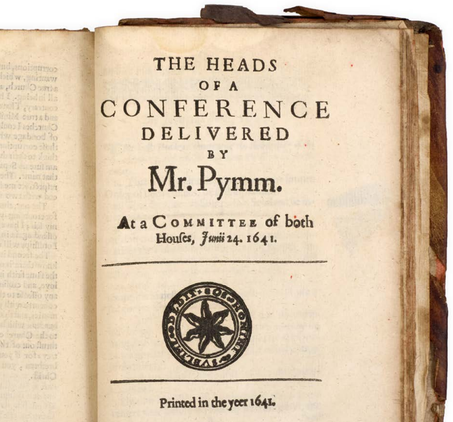
The notes on the rear flyleaf include a later sixteenth-century ownership inscription, asking for the book to be returned to the owner if it is found:

> 'Phillibertus de Castanatico
> Huius se libri verus est possessor
> Si forte fortuna quispiam hunc codicem
> Invenerit mihi tribuatur.'

An uncommon printing: we have located just one copy in the US (Vermont), and four in the UK (Birmingham, Bodleian, CUL, and Edinburgh).

USTC 155121; von Gültlingen I, Wolff 23; Renouard, *Badius Ascensius* III, p. 102, no. 4; Moss, *Ovid in Renaissance France* (1982), bibliography of Ovid editions printed in France, no. 60.


THE
Diurnall Occurrences,
OR
Dayly Proceedings
OF
Both Houses, in this *Great* and *Happy*
PARLIAMENT,
From the third of *November*, 1640.
to the third of *November* 1641.
WITH
A Continuation of all the Speeches,
from *June* last, to the third of *November*,
1641.
LONDON,
Printed for *William Cooke*, and are to be sold at his shop
at *Furnifalls-Inne Gate*, in Holbourne, 1641.


THE HEADS
OF A
CONFERENCE
DELIVERED
BY
Mr. Pymm.
At a COMMITTEE of both
Houses, *Junii* 24. 1641.
Printed in the yeer 1641.

The Prelude to Civil War

47. [PARLIAMENT.] The Diurnall Occurrences, or daily Proceedings of both Houses, in this great and happy Parliament, from the third of November, 1640, to the third of November 1641. With a Continuation of all the Speeches, from June last, to the third of November, 1641. *London, William Cooke, 1641.*

[*bound with*:]

PYM, John. The Heads of a Conference delivered by Mr. Pymm. At a Committee of bothe Houses, Junii 24. 1641. *'Printed in the yeer 1641'.*

[*and*:]

WARMSTRY, Thomas. A Convocation Speech ... against Images, Altars, Crosses, the new canons, and the Oath, &c. *'London, Printed in the Yeare, 1641'.*

Three works in one vol., 4to, pp. *Diurnall*: [6], 276, [8], 277–352, 355–358, 351–354, 359–366, 363–410, 415–429, [1]; Pym: [ii], 6; Warmstry: [ii], 22; in *Diurnall* 3E⁴ brown and frayed at fore- and lower edge, 3H⁴ misbound; else good copies in contemporary speckled sheep, worn, spine chipped and dry, blotted contemporary pen-trials in a bold hand to rear endpapers, ownership inscriptions of John Wats of Nettlecombe 'in Com Devon' (now Somerset), and George Musgrave Junr (dated 28 September 1721). **$1350**

First edition of a Parliamentary journal for the first year of the Long Parliament from 3 November 1640 to 1641, which was dominated by the Puritan John Pym's efforts at the suppression of Catholics, the trial and execution of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and efforts towards a deal with the Scots, involving the abolition of the episcopacy. It was seemingly often issued thus, bound with Pym's ten propositions of June 1641, which attempted to seize for Parliament the nomination of lords lieutenant and the attendants to the Queen; and a pamphlet against Laudian ceremonialism by an otherwise moderate Anglican. 'Not since the insanity of Henry VI had an adult king been so restricted' (*ODNB*).

I: ESTC R206236; Wing E1527; II: ESTC R211488; Wing P4268; III: ESTC R14000; Wing W882.

First and Only Incunable Edition

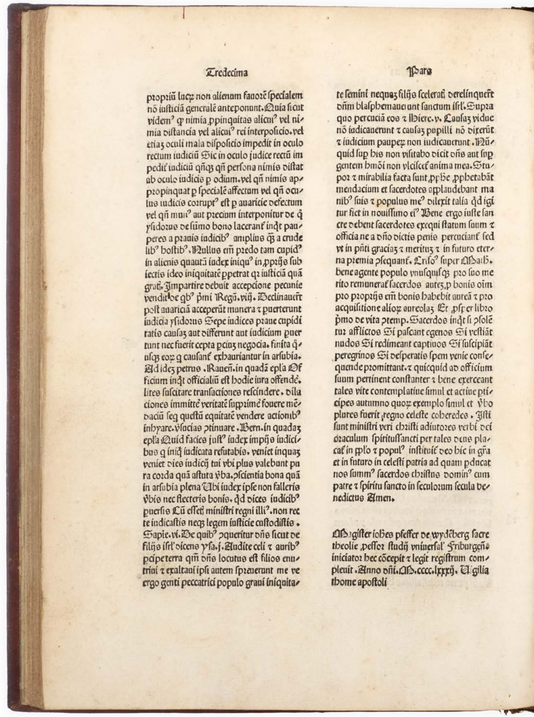
48. PFEFFER DE WYDENBERG, Johannes. [Directorium sacerdotale.] [*Basel, Johann Besicken, after 20 December 1482.*]

Chancery folio, ff. [104]; *⁶ A¹⁰ B–F⁸ G–H⁶ I–L⁸ M–N⁶; gothic letter, double column; a few small stains to *1ʳ (blank) with two small chips to outer margin, 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 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. **$9000**

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.

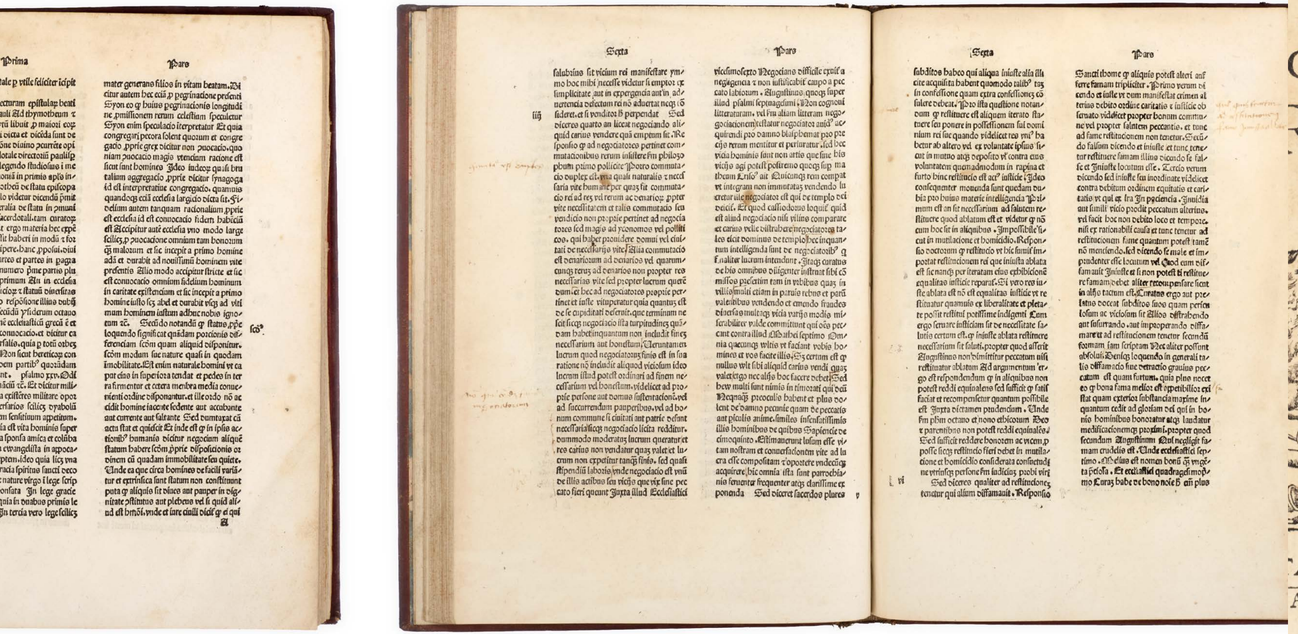
Johannes Pfeffer (1415–1493), of Weidenburg, studied in Heidelberg before becoming the first professor of theology at the University of Freiburg in 1460. This guide for priests was based on his lectures regarding the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus; it is one of only two works of his to be printed (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 §.

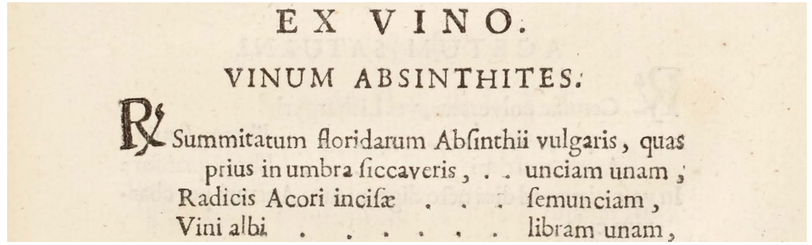

Tredecima
Para

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






EX VINO.

VINUM ABSINTHITES.

℞ Summitatum floridarum Absinthii vulgaris, quas
prius in umbra siccaveris, . . unciam unam;
Radicis Acori incisæ . . . semunciam,
Vini albi . . . . . libram unam,

The first recipe for Vermouth

49. [PHARMACOPOEIA.] Pharmacopoea Taurinensis nunc primum edita jussu Augustissimi Regis. *Turin, Jean-Baptiste Chais, 1736.*

4to, pp. [viii], 246, [16], with 2 large folding plates; woodcut printer's device and two engraved woodcut initials with architectural scenes; first and last leaves lightly browned, tear restored with no loss to second plate; a very good, crisp copy, bound in contemporary full vellum, rubbed at corners, joints strengthened. **$1700**

First edition of this pharmacopoeia, prepared by doctors at Turin's medical college at the order of Charles Emmanuel III, Duke of Savoy.

Its first section comprises a list of all substances generally used in the preparation of medicines, with synonyms and notes to aid the user in distinguishing between plants which look similar, which the authors 'deemed extremely useful for younger apothecaries'. The second section contains recipes for simple and compound medicines, including potions, infusions, decoctions, syrups, powders, lozenges, tablets, spirits, salts, tinctures, precipitates, oils, ointments and plasters. Some of these, the authors claim, 'depart somewhat from the common method of preparation'.

It notably features the first appearance of the recipe for *vinum absinthites* (wormwood wine), which in 1786 formed the basis of Antonio Benedetto Carpano's first commercial recipe for Vermouth. In the seventeenth century wormwood was considered an effective remedy for treating the plague.

The pharmacopoiea does not detail which ailments ought to be treated with which concoction, only the method and equipment for preparing them and the precise quantities of ingredients required. The two large folding plates by Giuseppe Bartolomeo Tasniere show alembics for distillation, one of *spiritus sulphuris* (the acid spirit obtained from sulphur), the other of *spiritus vini alcoholisatus* (absolute alcohol), with different parts of the apparatus labelled. The second of these in particular is rarely found intact.

Wellcome, 14301925.

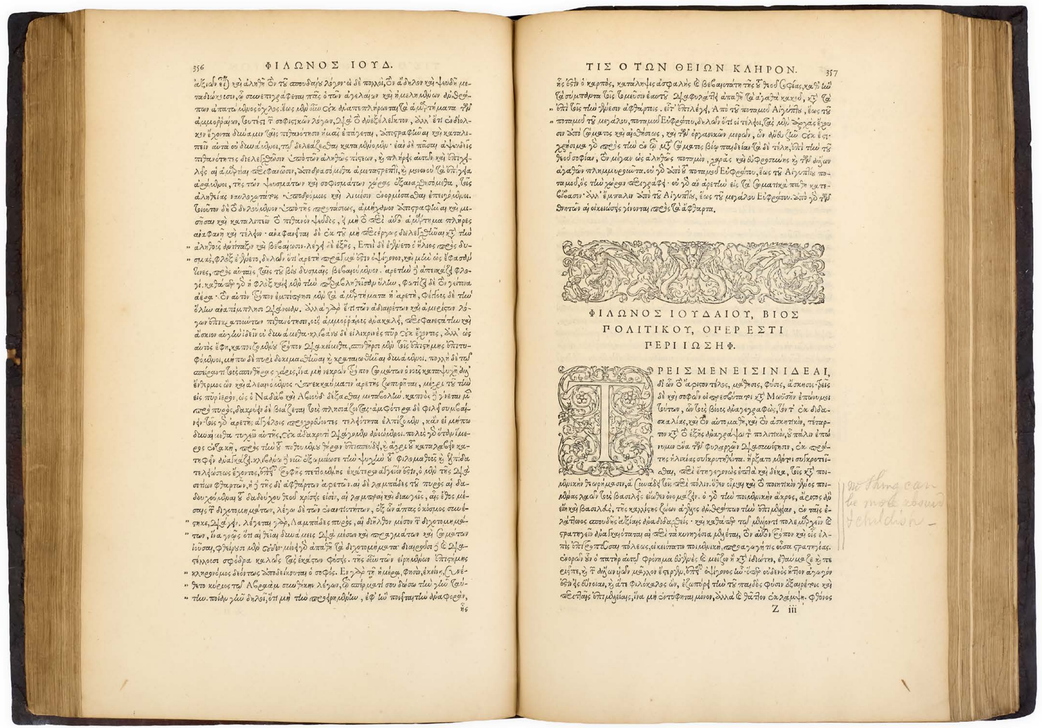
Peiresc's Copy

50. PHILO of Alexandria; [Adrien TURNÈBE, *editor*]. Εις τα του Μωσεως Κοσμοποιητικα, Ιστορικα, Νομοθετικα. Του αυτου μονοβιβλα. In libros Mosis De mundo opificio, Historicos, De legibus. Ejusdem libri singulares. Ex bibliotheca regia. *Paris, Adrien Turnèbe,* [(*colophon:*) *14 August*] *1552.*

Folio, pp. [xii], 704, 721–736, [48]; woodcut basilisk device [Schreiber, *Estiennes* B2] to title-page, text in Greek with index in roman type, woodcut initials and headpieces; minor marginal chips and stains to title, lightly toned with scattered spots, a few corners creased, nonetheless a good copy; in eighteenth-century German mottled calf, gilt in sixteenth-century style with large arabesque centrepieces and small floral cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges mottled red and green, marbled endpapers; rejointed and recapped with some small losses to spine, edges and corners repaired; occasional underlining in ink, one textual correction to M3ʳ in a plausibly sixteenth- or seventeenth-century hand, seventeenth-century marginal annotations in Greek to i6ᵛ–k6ᵛ (the chapter on the Ten Commandments), inscription 'Faucherius' to title, small Greek monogram stamp ΝΦΠ of Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc to foot of title-page, bibliographical note in an eighteenth-century German hand to verso of flyleaf, engraved armorial bookplate of Edmund H. Pendleton (by J. D. Stout of New York) with his pencil markings and notes in English to A1ʳ, O6ᵛ, and Z3ʳ–6ʳ, blind stamp and red ink stamp of the General Theological Seminary to title-page, G3ʳ, and final leaf, with its labels to front and rear pastedowns and shelfmarks to title verso. **$5250**

***Editio princeps* of Philo of Alexandria's writings on Genesis, from the celebrated library of Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc.**

Philo of Alexandria was a philosopher from the late first century BC, a time of turmoil in Alexandria; despite his Jewish origin, he made substantial use of Platonic texts and was known for his extensive use of allegory in his writings. This volume contains his allegorical writings on the first book of Moses, covering Creation, the histories, and the laws; the last two discuss Moses in his roles as lawgiver, high priest, and prophet. Philo offers 'a view of Hellenism in harmony with Christianity. His work was an elaborate synthesis, or at least a correlation, of biblical revealed religion and Greek philosophy, mainly cast in the form of a "Platonic" allegorical commentary on Genesis'; Turnèbe here prefaces the text with a 'lengthy dedicatory epistle to the Cardinal de Lorraine which … stresses the agreement between Hellenic and Hebrew culture' (Constantinodou, pp. 276–277).



In his short tenure as director of the Royal Press from 1552 to 1556, the Greek scholar Adrien Turnèbe (1512–1565) produced editions of perhaps twenty Greek texts, set in the *grecs du roi* types designed by Claude Garamond and many sourced from manuscripts in the Royal Library, among them several works of Plato, Neoplatonic writers, and Christian Platonists.

Provenance:

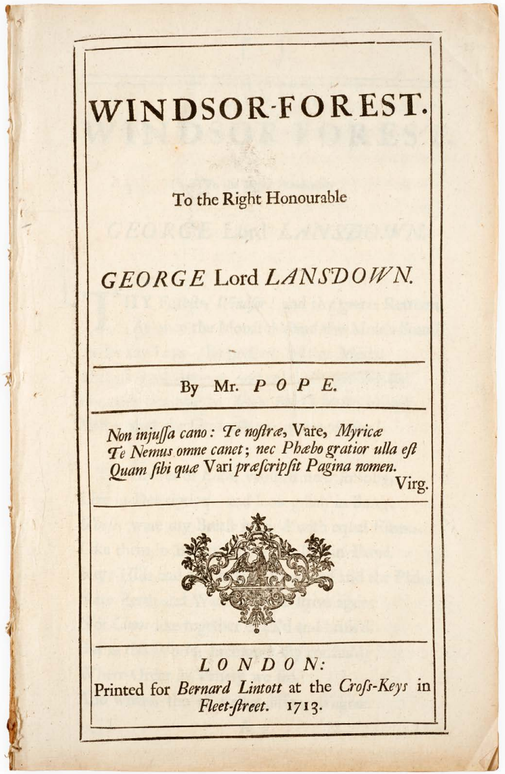
1. 'Faucherius', possibly the monk and poet Denis Faucher (1487–1562). There was a prominent family of this name in Avignon in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc (1580–1637) of Aix-en-Provence, whose substantial library contained around five thousand volumes. Many of his books can be identified by their red morocco bindings with his monogram, but it is estimated that only a quarter of his library was bound in this way (De Conihout, p. 245). His printed books were dispersed by sale after his death, in 1647.

3. Edmund Henry Pendleton (1788–1862), a judge in New York and a member of the US House of Representatives between 1831 and 1833. His pencil note on O6ᵛ reads 'this description squares with the hydraulic engines mentioned in S.G. Macartney's 2 vol Chin[ese] Embassy EHP', and that on Z3ʳ states 'nothing can be more absurd & childish'.

4. The General Theological Seminary in New York, the oldest seminary of the Episcopal Church in America.

USTC 151178; BP16 114333. See Constantinodou, 'Constructions of Hellenism through printing and editorial choices' in *International journal of the Classical tradition* (2018), pp. 262–284; De Conihout, 'Du nouveau sur la bibliothèque de Peiresc' in *Peiresc et l'Italie* (2009), pp. 243–263.



WINDSOR-FOREST.

To the Right Honourable

GEORGE Lord LANSDOWN.

By Mr. POPE.

Non injussa cano: Te nostræ, Vare, Myricæ
Te Nemus omne canet; nec Phœbo gratior ulla est
Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit Pagina nomen.
Virg.

LONDON:
Printed for *Bernard Lintott* at the *Cross-Keys* in *Fleet-street*. 1713.

Pope's Abolitionist Poem

51. POPE, Alexander. Windsor-Forest. To the Right Honourable George Lord Lansdown ... *London: Printed for Bernard Lintott ... 1713.*

Folio, pp. [2], 18; slight spotting but a very good copy, disbound. **$2400**

First edition of Pope's second separately published poem, preceded by *An Essay on Criticism* in 1711. Written in the tradition that young poets begin with pastoral verse, *Windsor-Forest*, with its epigraph from Virgil's *Eclogues*, was the poem that first won Swift's regard and laid foundations for the 'most celebrated literary friendship of the earlier eighteenth century' (*ODNB*).

The poem takes its title from the royal forest which surrounded the farming village of Binfield in Berkshire, where Pope lived from the age of eleven – anti-Catholic legislation had forced his family to leave London in 1692. 'Granted the idealization of the English countryside ... the scenery it describes corresponds with remarkable accuracy to features actually present in the landscape' (Maynard Mack). Pope rescued the earlier, descriptive, section of the poem from his own juvenilia. The conclusion, with its vision of the peace that was hoped for following the Treaty of Utrecht, gives it a political dimension. The oaks of Windsor Forest become a symbol of Englishness and, significantly for Pope, of the Stuarts. The prophecy that the trees will 'rush' bravely into the seas as new ships for naval conquests is a further endorsement for Queen Anne's reign. '*Non injussa cano*' begins the epigraph, 'not without warrant I sing' (Virgil, *Eclogues*, vi.9): Pope's warrant for the concluding lines in particular was the encouragement of the dedicatee, the Tory statesman and poet, George Granville.

'Pope was aware that the treaty of Utrecht ... was supposed to give Britain increased access to the slave trade. Yet his concluding vision explicitly includes abolition of slavery (ll. 407–12). Among scores of poems on the peace, *Windsor-Forest* appears to be the only one to mention actual (not metaphorical) slavery and oppose it' (*ODNB*).

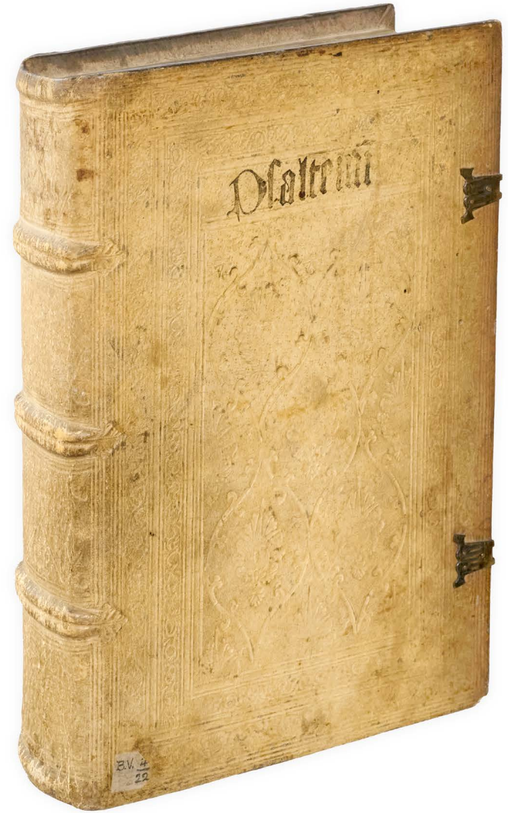
Foxon P987; Griffith 9; Rothschild 1567.

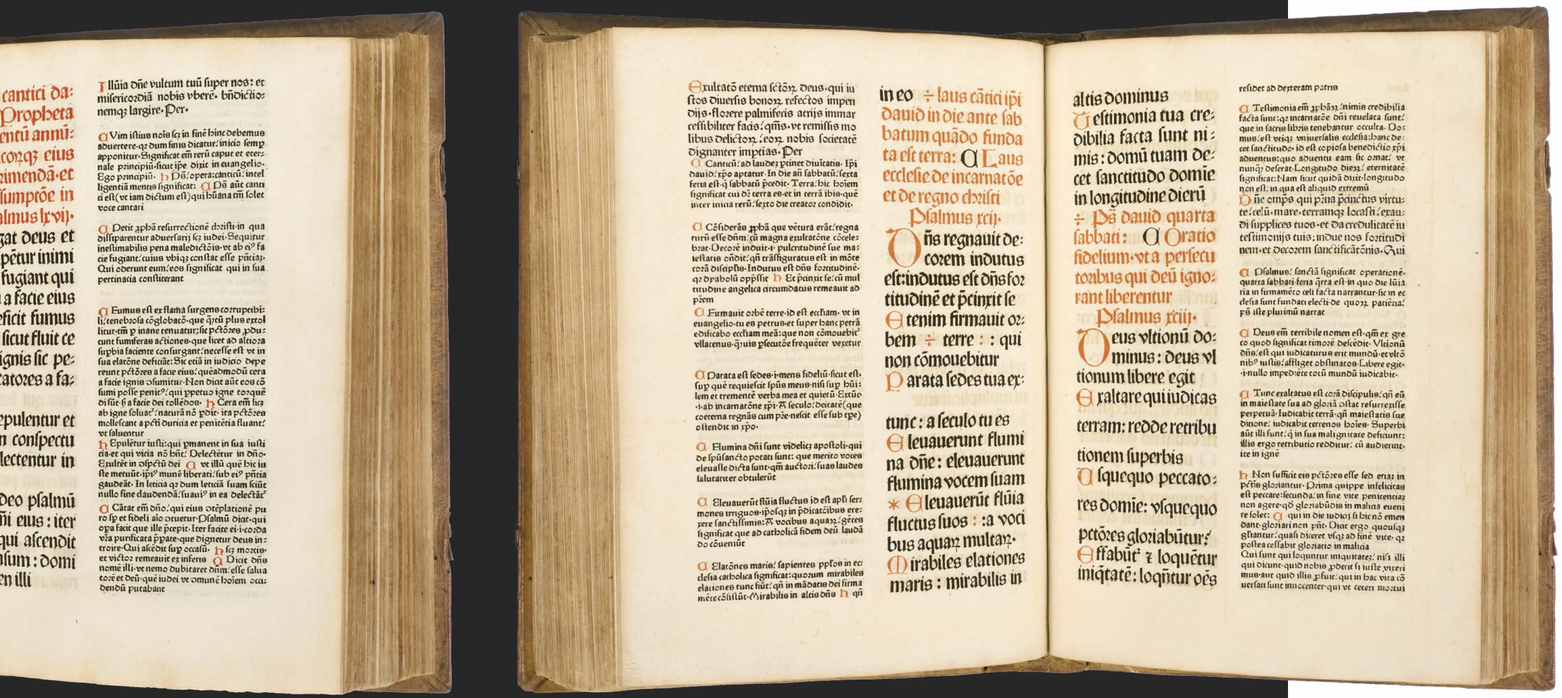
Early Würzburg Printing in a Contemporary Würzburg Binding

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

Folio, ff. [278] (of 280); [*^{8} a^{8} b–z$^{8/6}$ A–H$^{8/6}$ I1–4 I6–8 K–O$^{8/6}$ P1–9] (bound without blanks I5 and P10); gothic letter, in two columns, printed in red and black throughout, first initial space with later manuscript initial B; a few leaves browned, occasional light damp-staining and worming, marginal paper-flaws to [t6], [y6] and [I1], [*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 very 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 manuscript shelfmark in red ink 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. **$32,500**

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.





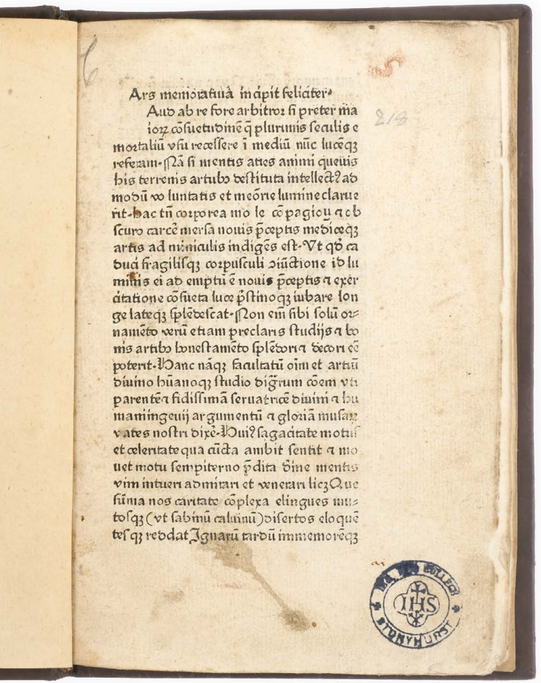
The Benedictine monastery of Sankt Stephan in Würzburg had its own bindery, active between around 1485 and 1516 (the monastery was dissolved *c.* 1803). The elegant printing, with the text of the Psalter in a distinctive large font to allow space for Bruno's extensive commentary alongside it, is ascribed 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.

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.



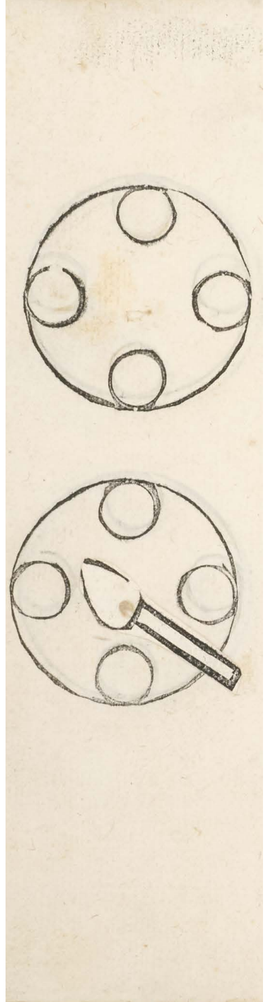
Memory in Motion

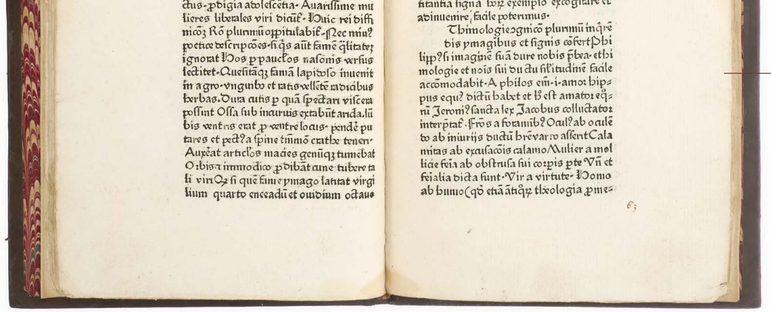
53. [PUBLICIUS, Jacobus.] Ars memorativa. [*Cologne, Johann Guldenschaff, c. 1481.*]

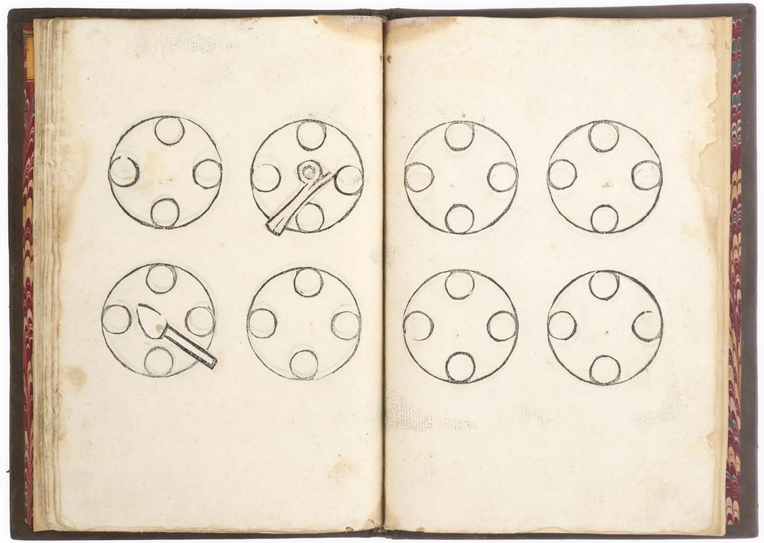
4to, ff. 20 (of 22); [a^8 b^6 c^2 d^6], lacking [c^2] (2 ff. of mnemonic grids); comprising [28] pp. of text in gothic letter and [12] pp. of woodcut diagrams, each with 4 blank woodcut roundels, **2 roundels to penultimate leaf retaining woodcut volvelles**; some slight staining, mostly to [a1]^r, [b6]^v, and [d1]^r, a few small tears to diagrams where pointers have been lost, but a good, wide-margined copy; late nineteenth-century calf, front board lettered in gilt; early manuscript quiring, ink stamp of Stonyhurst College to [a1]^r and [b6]^v. **$25,000**

First illustrated edition, with moving parts, of the first general treatise on the art of memory to be printed.

Jacobus Publicius was an itinerant scholar and poet of the mid to late fifteenth century, who taught in Salamanca, Erfurt, Leipzig, Cologne, and elsewhere. It is likely that this tract was printed to accompany his lectures, which would account for the variety of printing locations; from Toulouse, to Cologne, to Venice. Publicius seems to have trained as a physician, which would explain the medical aspects of memory training that appear in his text, for example urging readers to avoid 'noxious odours which damage the brain. We value aromatic things as if they contribute to our intelligence' (*trans.*).







The *Ars memorativa* appeared in print around twelve times in the fifteenth century: four as standalone editions, five alongside other works on memory or health, and three as part of a longer work by Publicius, his *Ars oratoria*, *ars epistolandi et ars memorativa*, which was printed perhaps most elegantly by Erhard Ratdolt in Venice. **This Cologne edition is considered the first edition with surviving illustrations.** The forty-eight roundels were designed to have woodcuts of objects attached to them to create a visual mnemonic alphabet, the majority coinciding with those of the Venetian edition of 1482 (forty-two circular woodcut initials without moving parts); they comprise animals, tools, people, and household objects. Our copy retains two of these moving parts, depicting what appear to be a pair of scissors and a paintbrush, respectively. While most editions name Publicius as the author, he is not mentioned here.

ISTC lists eleven copies, only one of which in the US (NYPL).

Hain 13549; HCR 1824; Proctor 1225; BMC I 256.IA; GW M36437; Goff P1094; CIBN P-692; Bod-Inc P-535; ISTC ip01094000. See Luis Merino Jerez, 'Iacobus Publicius's *Ars memorativa*: An Approach to the History of the (printed) Text', in *AUC Philologica* 2020, no. 2 (2020), pp. 85–105.

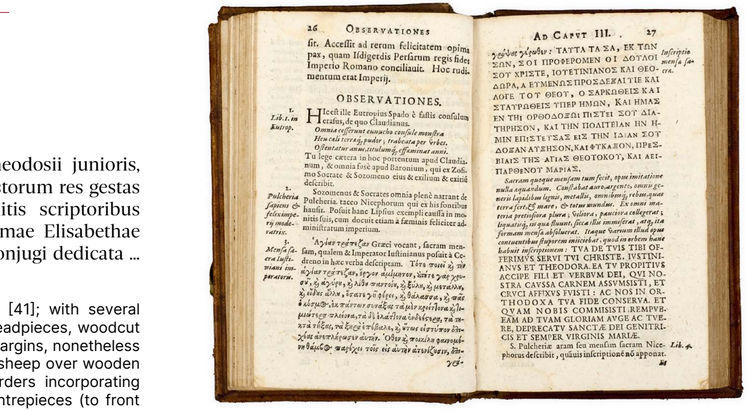
Jesuit Byzantine scholar

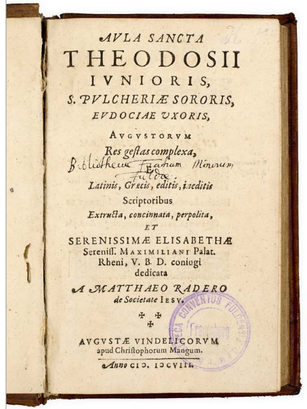
54. RADER, Matthäus. Aula Sancta Theodosii junioris, S. Pulcheriae sororis, Eudociae uxoris, augustorum res gestas complexa, e Latinis, Graecis, editis, ineditis scriptoribus extructa, concinnata, perpolita, et serenissimae Elisabethae sereniss. Maximiliani Palat. Rheni, V. B. D. conjugi dedicata ... *Augsburg, Christoph Mang, 1608.*

8vo, pp. [lvi], 139, '139', '139–219' (*i.e.* 141–221), [41]; with several passages in Greek, woodcut initials, typographic headpieces, woodcut tailpiece; some very light damp-staining to upper margins, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary German sheep over wooden boards, tooled in *Zwischgold* with roll-tooled borders incorporating acorns and flowers, cornerpieces, and blocked centrepieces (to front cover with 'IHS' device within a mandorla, to rear cover depicting the Virgin and Child), manuscript paper label to spine, four green cloth ties to fore-edge, edges gilt and gauffered; small loss to upper outer corner of front board, a little rubbed and tooling largely tarnished; inscription to front pastedown recording the gift of this volume from Michael Stang to Kloster Frauenberg in Fulda in 1623 with shelf-label below, ownership inscription and ink stamp of the abbey to title, another ink stamp to rear endpaper, shelf-label to foot of spine. **$1200**

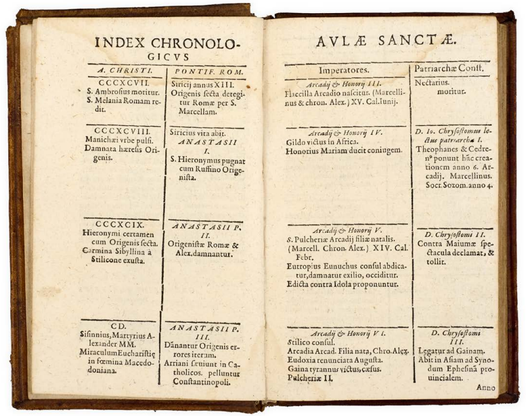
First edition of this scholarly work on the fifth-century Eastern Roman Emperor Theodosius II, his wife Aelia Eudocia, and his sister Pulcheria, by the German Jesuit Matthäus Rader (1561–1634), dedicated to Elisabeth of Lorraine, Duchess of Bavaria.

Rader enjoyed a considerable reputation as an innovative educator, as a cultivator of Jesuit drama, and as an editor of classical texts. 'His studies in Greek scholarship achieved lasting significance, establishing Rader as a key figure in Counter-Reformation Byzantine studies' (*NDB, trans.*). His work as one of the court historiographers to Maximilian I of Bavaria was also influential.




AVLA SANCTA
THEODOSII
IVNIORIS,
S. PVLCHERIÆ SORORIS,
EVDOCIÆ VXORIS,
AVGVSTORVM
Res gestas complexa,
e Latinis, Græcis, editis, ineditis
Scriptoribus
Extructa, concinnata, perpolita,
ET
SERENISSIMÆ ELISABETHÆ
Sereniss. MAXIMILIANI Palat.
Rheni, V. B. D. conjugi
dedicata
A MATTHÆO RADERO
de Societate Iesv
AVGVSTÆ VINDELICORVM
apud Christophorum Mangum.
Anno CIↃ. IↃC VIII.




INDEX CHRONOLOGICVS
A. CHRISTI.
PONTIF. ROM.
AVLÆ SANCTÆ.
Imperatores.
Patriarchæ Const.
CCCXCVII. S. Ambrosius moritur. S. Melania Romam redit.
Siricij anno XIII. Origenis secta detegitur Romæ per S. Marcellam.
Arcadij & Honorij I. Flacilla Arcadio nascitur. (Marcellinus & chron. Alex.) XV. Calend.
Nectarius moritur.
CCCXCVIII. Manichæi vrbe pulsi. Damnata hæresis Origenis.
Siricius vita abit. ANASTASII I. S. Hieronymus pugnat cum Ruffino Origenista.
Arcadij & Honorij IV. Gildo victus in Africa. Honorius Mariam ducit coniugem.
D. Io. Chrysostomus Ioannes patriarcha I. Theophanes & Cedrenus ponunt hîc creationem anno 6. Arcadij. Marcellinus. Socr. & Sozom. anno 4.
CCCXCIX. Hieronymi certamen cum Origenis secta. Carmina Sibyllina à Stilicone exusta.
ANASTASII P. II. Origenistæ Romæ & Alexandriæ damnantur.
Arcadij & Honorij V. S. Pulcheriæ Arcadij filiæ natalis. (Marcell. Chron. Alex.) XIV. Cal. Febr. Eutropius Eunuchus consul abdicatur, damnatur exilio, occiditur. Edicta contra Idola proponuntur.
D. Chrysostomi II. Contra Maiumæ spectacula declamat, & tollit.
CD. Sisinnius, Martyrius, Alexander MM. Miraculum Eucharistiæ in fœmina Macedoniana.
ANASTASII P. III. Damnantur Origenis errores iterum. Arriani erruunt in Catholicos. pollentur Constantinopoli.
Arcadij & Honorij V. I. Stilico consul. Arcadia Arcad. Filia nata, Chron. Alex. Eudoxia renunciata Augusta. Gainas tyrannus ἐχθυοεσία. Pulcheriæ II.
D. Chrysostomi III. Legatur ad Gainam. Abit in Asiam ad Synodum Ephesinâ provinciarum.
Anno

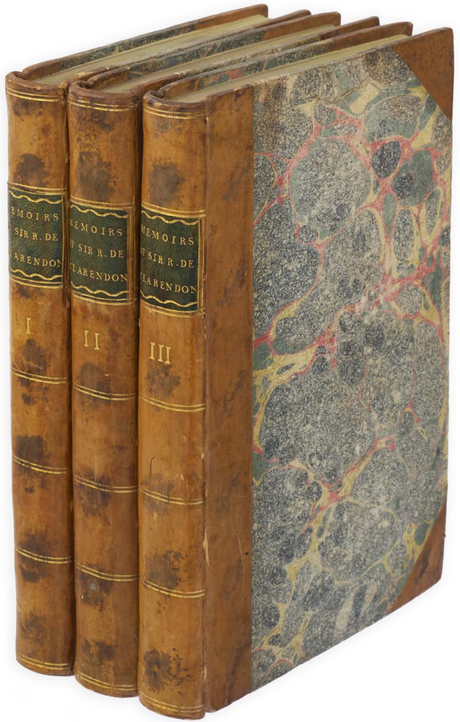
The *Aula Sancta* begins with chronological tables running from 397 to 460 documenting significant events in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches and in the Byzantine Empire. It then details the careers of Theodosius II (401–450), Pulcheria (399–453), and Aelia Eudocia (d. 460). Theodosius is best known for the promulgation of the Theodosian law code, for founding the university of Constantinople, and for summoning the Council of Ephesus to tackle the Nestorian controversy. Pulcheria acted as Theodosius' guardian and advisor during his minority, and later married the Emperor Marcian, without violating her vow of virginity. Aelia Eudocia was the daughter of an Athenian philosopher and herself a poet; she settled in Jerusalem following her estrangement with Theodosius.

Provenance:
Presented by Michael Stang in 1623 to the Franciscan friars of the Kloster Frauenberg, a hilltop monastery in Fulda in central Germany dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The inscription describes Stang as 'ingenuus et pius adolescens'.

The devotional binding appropriately bears both a Jesuit device and an image of the Virgin and Child.

Four copies traced in the UK (BL, Bodleian, CUL, Durham) and three in the US (Connecticut, Harvard, Illinois).

Sommervogel VI, 1374; USTC 2132809; VD17 12:100078R.



‘May Despotism be for ever Abolished!’

55. REEVE, Clara. The Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, the natural son of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince; with Anecdotes of many other eminent Persons of the fourteenth Century … *London: Printed for Hookham and Carpenter … 1793.*

Three vols, 12mo, pp. I: [iii]–xxiv, 221, [3, ad for Hookham’s Literary Assembly], II: [2], 249, [1], III: [2], 217, 217–231; wanting half-titles and the four leaves of terminal ads in vol. III, but **a fine crisp copy in contemporary catspaw half calf** with marbled sides, gilt green morocco lettering-pieces, yellow edges. **$3750**

First edition. After several novels with contemporary settings, Reeve returned here to the past, though it is less gothic than her *Old English Baron*. The historical setting is a foil for a commentary on contemporary post-Revolutionary French politics. Reeve had been an initial supporter of the Revolution, but like many lost her taste for it during the Terror. Her preface here notes that ‘The new philosophy of the present day avows a levelling principle, and declares that a state of anarchy is more beautiful than that of order and regularity. There is nothing more likely to convince mankind of the errors of these men, than to set before them example of good government, and warnings of the mischievous consequences of their own principles’ – such is Reeve’s intent here.

Hookham’s Literary Assembly, advertised here, was the re-vamped successor of their thirty-year-old subscription library; ‘at very great expence’, Hookham ‘fitted up an elegant suit of apartments for the establishment’, whose patrons included the Prince of Wales. Subscriptions were 2 guineas per annum, though ‘respectable foreigners’, *i.e.* those fleeing France, could subscribe for half that – these included Madame de Genlis.

Provenance: from the library of Mary Hill (*née* Sandys, 1764–1836), Marchioness of Downshire and later Baroness Sandys, a wealthy heiress, society hostess, and literary patron who married the young but ill-fortuned politician Arthur Hill in 1786. Raised by her uncle, one of Samuel Johnson’s ‘Streatham worthies’, she became a friend of both the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert, and once entertained the Prince for four days at the family seat of Ombersley. She built up a fine collection of contemporary fiction, mostly by women, to add to the family library.

Garside 1793:37; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 411.

Marking the Centenary of William Penn’s Death

56. [RICHARDSON, Jonathan.] The general Address (in two Parts) of the Outinian Lecturer to his Auditors … *London, Printed by W. Nicol, late Bulmer & Co., 1822.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 56, with a lithographed title-page illustrating the medal of the Outinian Society, 7 engraved plates (*see below*); engravings and tissue guards foxed nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary hard-grained red roan, edges gilt; spine and joints rubbed, corners worn, a few scuffs; note on endleaf identifying the founder of the Outinian Society as John Penn, signature of Madame de Genlis dated 1829, 1839 ownership inscription ‘M.J. Northland’, bookplate of Major Claud Alexander to front pastedown. **$1950**

Rare first edition of a revised version of the valedictory lecture given by the Outinian Society on 31 December 1818 to mark the centenary of the death of William Penn (1644–1717), founder of the Pennsylvania Colony, drawing on information supplied by the Society’s founder, Penn’s grandson.

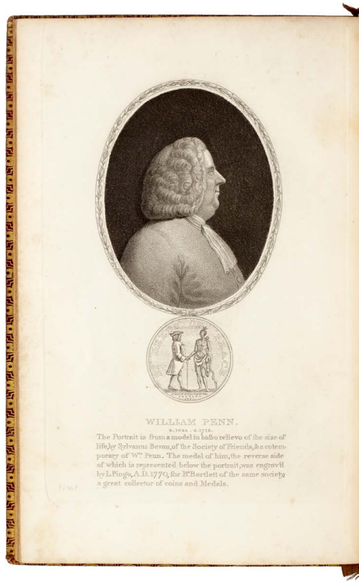
The *Address* gives an explanation of the origins of the Society and then is entirely directed to the career and particularly the principles of William Penn, based on ‘traditional information’ and ‘publicly and privately attested facts’, the latter doubtless supplied by John Penn (1760–1834), founder of the Society, who, as a surviving grandson of William Penn, succeeded his father to the moiety of the last proprietorship of Pennsylvania. The engraved plates depict William Penn in armour, aged twenty-two; Lady Juliana Penn; Vice-Admiral Sir William Penn, by James Godby after Sir Peter Lely, with a medallion depicting naval warfare; Thomas Penn; a memorial urn to Lady Juliana; the remains of the tree at Stoke Park under which the treaty between Penn and the Lenape people was signed; and a portrait of Penn later in life after a *bas relief* by a contemporary.

The Outinian Society was originally founded in 1817 as the Matrimonial Society in response to an anonymous poem called ‘Marriage’ in the *Monthly Magazine*. It had the object of promoting marriage and improving the domestic life of married couples. Extending its aims to other schemes of human happiness – to ‘the more perfect knowledge of certain less obvious truths and principles of human action’ – it soon changed its name to the Outinian Society, apparently inspired by a line in Homer. John Penn was its president and editor, Jonathan Richardson its secretary and lecturer. The lectures were very popular: *Records of the Origin and Proceedings of the Outinian Society* (1822) lists well over a thousand names of Auditors who had attended.

Provenance: **with the 1829 signature of the educationist and author Caroline-Stéphanie-Félicité du Crest de Saint-Aubin, Comtesse de Genlis (1746–1830), identified in a contemporary manuscript note to front endleaf as ‘a friend of the family’**; she fled to London in 1791. An inspiration to Jane Austen, Madame de Genlis was governess to the future Louis Philippe I, wrote several plays, novels, and children’s books, is mentioned in *War and Peace*, and makes a cameo appearance in *Les Misérables*.

We find five copies in the US (New York Historical Society, Harvard (defective), Haverford, Swarthmore, Yale), and two in the UK (BL, Society of Friends).

Sabin 26864; Smith, *Friends’ Books* 2.326 (attributing it to John Penn).





Dante Gabriel Rossetti's Manifesto: 'W. M. Rossetti from Gabriel'

57. ROSSETTI, Dante Gabriel. Hand and Soul. [*London, Strangeways & Walden, 1869.*]

[*bound with*:]

TENNANT, Charles. Supplementary Chapter on Ireland. [*London, 1871.*]

[*and with*:]

BUCHANAN, Robert. The Fleshly School of Poetry. *London, Strahan & Co., 1872.*

[*and with*:]

MONK, Henry Wentworth. Our Future. No. 1. New Discoveries relative to our solar System ... *London, for the author, by Catty and Dobson,* [*1872*].

[*and with*:]

TAYLOR, C[harles] Bell. On the forcible Introspection of Women by Governments ... *London, McGowan and Danks, 1870.*

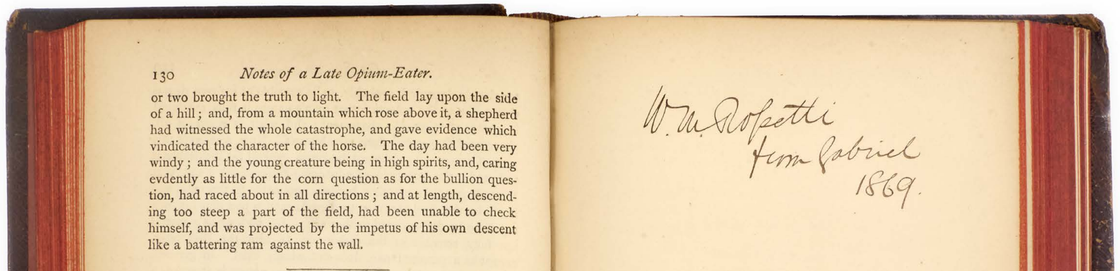
[*and with*:]

DE QUINCEY, Thomas. Confessions of an English Opium-Eater ... New Edition ... *London and New York, George Routledge and Sons,* [*n.d.*].

Six works, small 8vo, *Rossetti*: pp. 22, without the terminal blank; *Tennant*: pp. 116; *Buchanan*: pp. ix, [1], 97, [1]; *Monk*: pp. 31, [1]; *Taylor*: pp. 16; *De Quincey*: pp. [3]–130; very good copies, bound together in late nineteenth-century green morocco, rubbed, spine browned and dry; manuscript index and ownership inscription of William Michael Rossetti, with an additional note at the foot dated 1904; ownership inscription of Helen Rossetti Angeli; numbered in pencil 'LVII'. **$10,000**

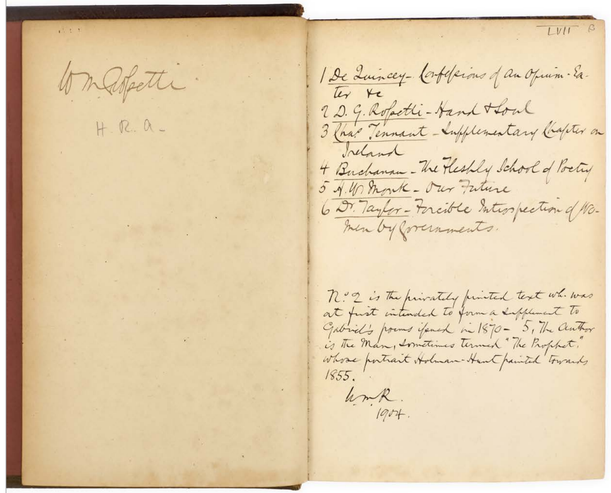
The ideal presentation copy of the very rare separate printing of *Hand and Soul*, the 'key work of Pre-Raphaelite fiction' (Lasner), with an inscription in the recipient's hand 'W.M.Rossetti from Gabriel 1869'.

Hand and Soul is often considered as Dante Gabriel Rossetti's artistic manifesto, and its central protagonist, the artist Chiaro, as his alter ego. First published in the first issue of *The Germ* (1850), when William Michael Rossetti helped transcribe it for the printers, the story was much worked over by Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1869 when he intended to include it in *Poems* 1870. Revisions made in September to October 1869 included a number made at William Michael Rossetti's suggestion, and the story was included in the pre-trial 'Penkill Proofs' as well as the First Trial Book of October, but it was dropped before the Second Trial of November. At that time Dante Gabriel Rossetti repaginated the sheets of the First Trial and had a very small number of copies printed off, and bound in drab wrappers, of which he gave a few away but never sold


130 *Notes of a Late Opium-Eater.*

or two brought the truth to light. The field lay upon the side of a hill; and, from a mountain which rose above it, a shepherd had witnessed the whole catastrophe, and gave evidence which vindicated the character of the horse. The day had been very windy; and the young creature being in high spirits, and, caring evdently as little for the corn question as for the bullion question, had raced about in all directions; and at length, descending too steep a part of the field, had been unable to check himself, and was projected by the impetus of his own descent like a battering ram against the wall.

W. M. Rossetti
from Gabriel
1869.


LVII B

W. M. Rossetti
H. R. A.

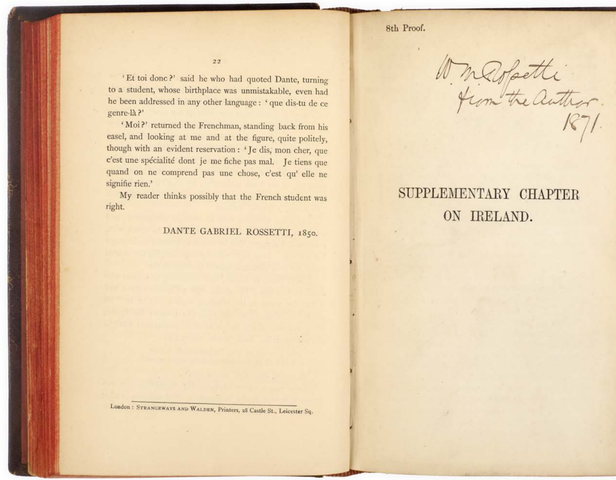
1 De Quincey - Confessions of an Opium-Eater &c
2 D. G. Rossetti - Hand & Soul
3 Chas Tennant - Supplementary Chapter on Ireland
4 Buchanan - The Fleshly School of Poetry
5 H. W. Monk - Our Future
6 Dr. Taylor - Forcible Introspection of Women by Governments.

N° 2 is the privately printed text which was at first intended to form a supplement to Gabriel's poems issued in 1870 - 5, The Author is the Man, sometimes termed "The Prophet," whose portrait Holman Hunt painted towards 1855.

W. M. R.
1904.

any. Wise suggested 100 were printed, which Lasner thinks optimistic, noting that 'most of the 25–30 distinct examples known – all but a handful in institutional collections – derive from a remainder found by William Rossetti after his brother's death in 1882'; at that time he sold copies to, among others, Thomas Wise and Buxton Forman (who used it to prepare a forged 'chimera'). Only two authorial presentation copies are known, inscribed to Thomas Dixon, and John B. Schott (husband of his housekeeper), and there is one other surviving presentation copy inscribed by the recipient (William Sharp), making the present exemplar by some measure the most important extant copy of the work. See Lasner, 'A Bibliographical Essay on Hand and Soul', 1997 (on the Rossetti Archive online).

Hand and Soul is bound here with an '8th Proof' of Charles Tennant's 'Supplementary Chapter on Ireland', inscribed in the recipient's hand 'W.M.Rossetti from the author 1871'. The essay on the 'Irish Question' was to appear as an appendix to an enlarged edition of *The People's Blue Book: Taxation as it is, and as it ought to be* (1872), which was written after an extended visit to Ireland in 1870. On p. 114, Tennant quotes Christina Rossetti's 'Does the road wind up-hill all the way?', which is presumably the occasion of the presentation. The proof text of the ***Supplementary Chapter*** is different from that which was finally published in 1872. Library Hub records only two other proof printings: at Bristol (paginated as here), and Trinity College Cambridge ('10th Proof', pp. 130).


8th Proof.

W. M. Rossetti
from the Author
1871

22

'Et toi donc?' said he who had quoted Dante, turning to a student, whose birthplace was unmistakable, even had he been addressed in any other language: 'que dis-tu de ce genre-là?'

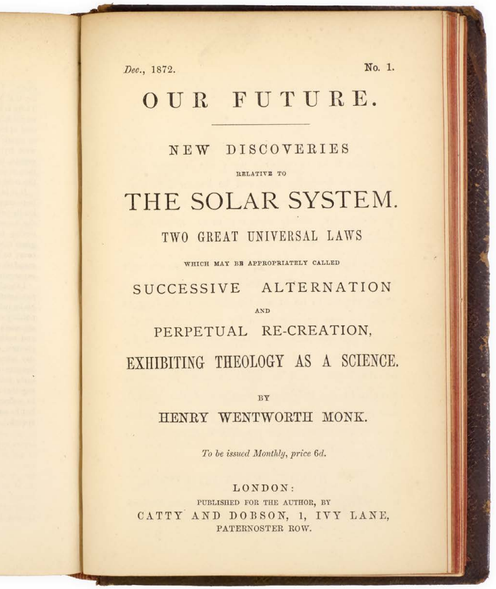
'Moi?' returned the Frenchman, standing back from his easel, and looking at me and at the figure, quite politely, though with an evident reservation: 'Je dis, mon cher, que c'est une spécialité dont je me fiche pas mal. Je tiens que quand on ne comprend pas une chose, c'est qu' elle ne signifie rien.'

My reader thinks possibly that the French student was right.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER ON IRELAND.

London: Strangeways and Walden, Printers, 28 Castle St., Leicester Sq.



Dec., 1872. No. 1.

OUR FUTURE.

NEW DISCOVERIES
RELATIVE TO
THE SOLAR SYSTEM.
TWO GREAT UNIVERSAL LAWS
WHICH MAY BE APPROPRIATELY CALLED
SUCCESSIVE ALTERNATION
AND
PERPETUAL RE-CREATION,
EXHIBITING THEOLOGY AS A SCIENCE.

BY
HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

To be issued Monthly, price 6d.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY
CATTY AND DOBSON, 1, IVY LANE,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

Also found here is the first and only issue of a very rare periodical by the Canadian Zionist and mystic Henry Wentworth Monk, 'the man, sometimes termed "the Prophet", whose portrait Holman-Hunt painted towards 1855' (note by William Michael Rossetti here). In the Spring of 1871 Monk wrote to Hunt that 'I want you to be prepared for the great Scientific Revolutions I am about to astonish the world with – I intend to visit London, England, early this summer; – I shall then see what prospect there is of getting my contemplated monthly Paper ("Our Future") under weigh (*sic*) immediately'. In due course he published in London in December this issue No. 1, presenting his 'discovery' of 'two great universal laws ... at the foundation of theology and science' – Successive Alternation and Perpetual Re-creation. No further issues followed. Library Hub and OCLC show copies at BL, Bodley, and TCD only.

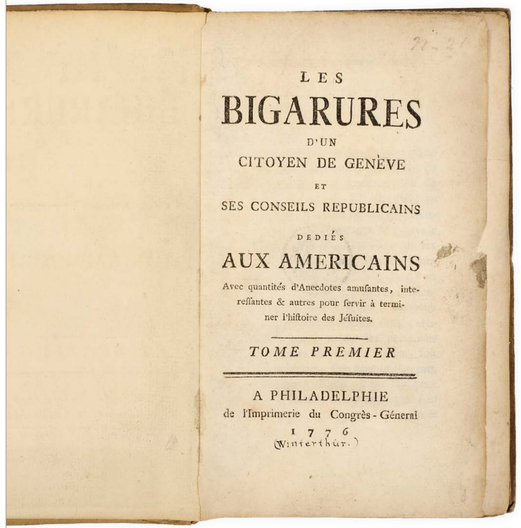
In his very rare pamphlet ***On the forcible Introspection of Women*** (1870, Royal College of Surgeons only) the ophthalmic surgeon Charles Bell Taylor railed against moralistic, misogynistic legislation on venereal disease that legitimised physical intervention without the patient's consent.

'Ô Brave et Courageux Américains'
'Printed for Congress' in 1776

58. [ROUSSEAUIANA.] Les bigarures d'un citoyen de Genève: et ses conseils républicains dediés aux Américains avec quantité d'anecdotes amusantes, interessantes & autres pour servir à terminer l'histoire des Jésuites. *'A Philadelphie, de l'Imprimerie du Congrès-General' [i.e. Winterthur, Steiner?], 1776[–7].*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 308; xii, 316; some occasional light foxing but a very good copy, fore-edges partly untrimmed in nineteenth-century thick boards, morocco spine labels, spines darkened, edges rubbed; ownership stamps (to title versos) and photographic bookplate of Moriz Grolig (1873–1949), with his purchase inscription dated 1903/4. **$2000**

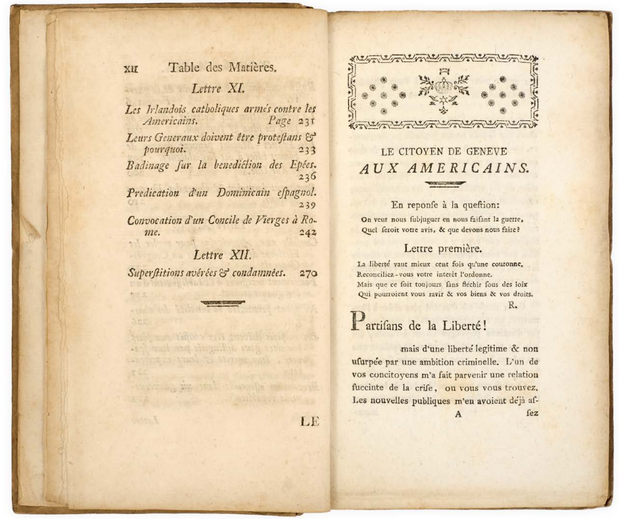
First edition of a series of twenty-eight letters written 'to the Americans' by a 'Citizen of Geneva', many giving political advice to the nascent republic, published under a false Philadelphia imprint.



LES
BIGARURES
D'UN
CITOYEN DE GENÈVE
ET
SES CONSEILS REPUBLICAINS
DEDIÉS
AUX AMERICAINS
Avec quantités d'Anecdotes amusantes, interessantes & autres pour servir à terminer l'histoire des Jésuites.

TOME PREMIER

A PHILADELPHIE
de l'Imprimerie du Congrès-Général
1776
(Winterthur.)



XII Table des Matières.

Lettre XI.

Les Irlandois catholiques armés contre les Americains. Page 231
Leurs Generaux doivent être protestans & pourquoi. 233
Badinage sur la benediction des Epées. 236
Predication d'un Dominicain espagnol. 239
Convocation d'un Concile de Vierges à Rome. 242

Lettre XII.

Superstitions avérées & condamnées. 270

LE CITOYEN DE GENEVE
AUX AMERICAINS.

En reponse à la queſtion:
On veut nous ſubjuguer en nous faiſant la guerre,
Quel ſeroit votre avis, & que devons nous faire?

Lettre première.

La liberté vaut mieux cent fois qu'une couronne,
Reconciliez-vous votre interêt l'ordonne.
Mais que ce ſoit toujours ſans fléchir ſous des loix
Qui pourroient vous ravir & vos biens & vos droits.
R.

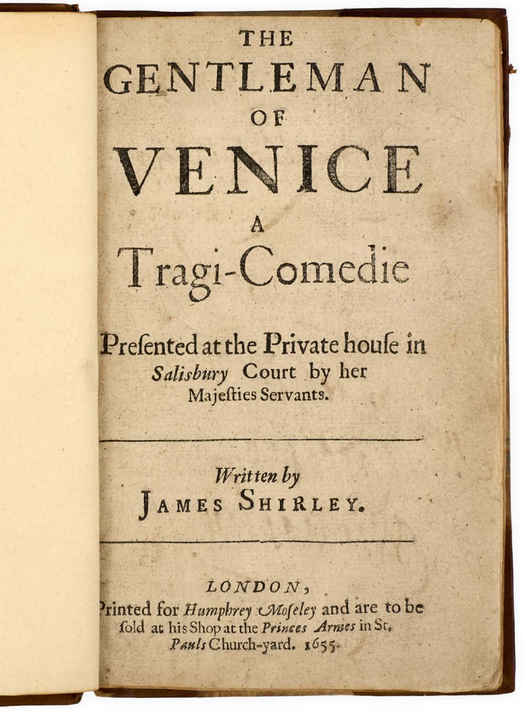
Partiſans de la Liberté!

mais d'une liberté legitime & non uſurpée par une ambition criminelle. L'un de vos concitoyens m'a fait parvenir une relation ſuccinte de la criſe, ou vous vous trouvez. Les nouvelles publiques m'en avoient déjà ſa-
A fez

LE

Though almost certainly not by Rousseau, they are heavily informed by his thought – six of the letters are ostensibly signed 'J. J. R.', many others refer to his works or cite or paraphrase them, and 'un citoyen de Genève' was one of his pseudonyms. Among other points it asserts that 'All educated people know that your [*i.e.* Britain's] colonies have the incontestable right not be dependent on British legislation, not just in matters of taxation but also of commerce and industry' (*trans.*). There are letters on the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745 and also on the independence movement in Corsica, and Voltaire is frequently mentioned; in vol. II, a letter reports joyfully but inaccurately that the Americans have retaken Quebec.

Unsurprisingly *Bigarures* garnered an early following in America, and it was listed in the *Freeman's Journal* in November 1783 among French books recently imported, while its unusual false imprints (the second volume reads 'Aux depens du Congrès-General en Amerique 1777') inspired the interest of a later generation of bibliophiles. It is likely though that it was addressed as much to Swiss and French radicals as to their North American counterparts: 'Although the advice contained in this volume is only addressed to the Americans, who knows if ministers in some other kingdom or republic might be able to make use of it?' (Preface, *trans.*).


THE
GENTLEMAN
OF
VENICE
A
Tragi-Comedie
Presented at the Private house in
Salisbury Court by her
Majesties Servants.
Written by
JAMES SHIRLEY.
LONDON,
Printed for *Humphrey Moseley* and are to be
sold at his Shop at the *Princes Armes* in St.
Pauls Church-yard. 1655.

Weller, *Falschen und fingirten Druckorte*, places the publication in Winterthur; Sabin suggests London, which we think unlikely, and proposes that John Wilkes may have been involved in publication. The references to Rousseau are analysed in detail in Rovillain, 'Les Bigarures d'un citoyen de Genève', *Annales de la société Jean-Jacques Rousseau* 23 (1934); he does not dismiss Wilkes's collaboration, but his proposed author, François-Pierre Pictet (1728–1798), former secretary to Catherine II of Russia, seems wrong, not least because he was an anti-revolutionary.

Provenance:
Moriz Grolig (1873–1949), born Brno, bibliographer and historian of library and book history; he was probably interested in the anti-Jesuit material here, which is underlined in red crayon in the index. His purchase note records that he bought the book in Brussels from Loosfelt.

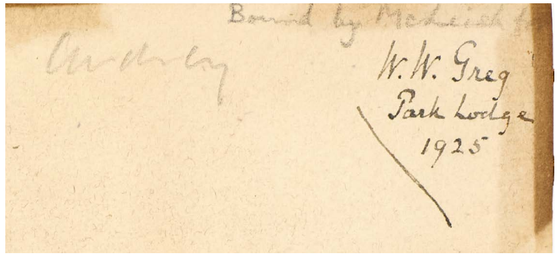
ESTC W42026; Sabin 5270; Bartlett III: 2202.

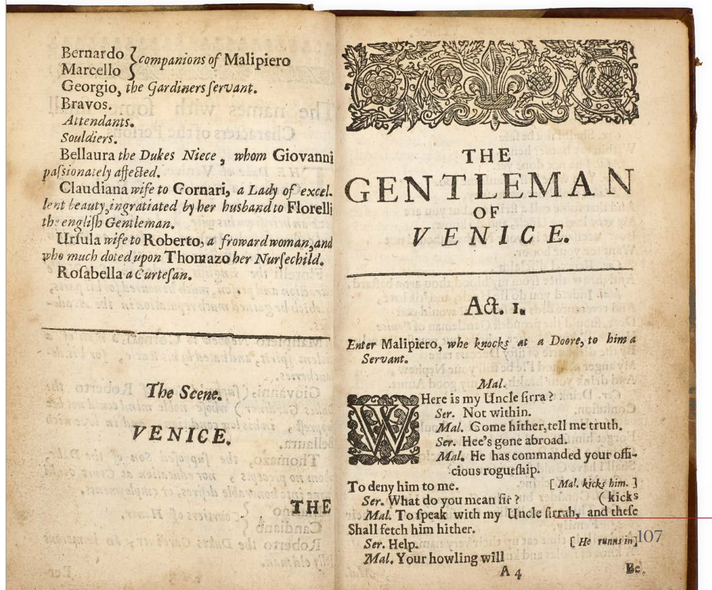
One Gentleman of Venice
W. W. Greg's Copy

59. SHIRLEY, James. The Gentleman of Venice. A Tragi-Comedie presented at the private House in Salisbury Court by her Majesties Servants. *London, Humphrey Moseley, 1655.*

8vo, pp. [6], 78; woodcut and typographic headpieces, woodcut initials; browned at edges, light damp-stains, small loss to A6 not affecting text, tear to C1 touching one letter, headline of F1^{v} cut into; else a good copy in twentieth-century half calf with marbled sides; extremities a little rubbed, superficial cracks to joints; early ownership inscriptions of Katherine Winstanley to title verso, ownership inscription 'W. W. Greg | Park Lodge | 1925' and above it 'Bound by McLeish for' to front free endpaper. **$3750**

First edition, the rarer octavo issue of this 'delightful comedy' (Nason) of the Caroline stage, from the library of W. W. Greg.


Bound by McLeish
W. W. Greg
Park Lodge
1925


Bernardo } *companions of* Malipiero
Marcello }
Georgio, *the Gardiners servant.*
Bravos.
Attendants.
Souldiers.
Bellaura *the Dukes Niece, whom* Giovanni *passionately affected.*
Claudiana *wife to* Cornari, *a Lady of excellent beauty, ingratiated by her husband to* Florelli *the english Gentleman.*
Ursula *wife to* Roberto, *a froward woman, and who much doted upon* Thomazo *her Nurse-child.*
Rosabella *a Curtesan.*

The Scene.
VENICE.

THE
GENTLEMAN
OF
VENICE.

Act. I.

Enter Malipiero, *who knocks at a Doore, to him a Servant.*

Mal.
Here is my Uncle sirra?
Ser. Not within.
Mal. Come hither, tell me truth.
Ser. Hee's gone abroad.
Mal. He has commanded your officious roguefhip.
To deny him to me. [*Mal. kicks him.*]
Ser. What do you mean fir? (kicks
Mal. To fpeak with my Uncle firrah, and thefe
Shall fetch him hither.
Ser. Help. [*He runs in.*]
Mal. Your howling will

First performed *c.* 1639 – possibly in Dublin, where Shirley had decamped following the closure of the London theatres owing to plague – the play tells of Giovanni, valiant and admirable gardener to the Duke of Venice. Asked to name a reward after fighting bravely in battle against Genoa, Giovanni requests the hand of the Duke's niece, who, though in love with the humble gardener, refuses on account of her pride. All is changed, however, when the Duke's rascally son is convicted of high treason, and is revealed to have been swapped at birth with Giovanni (how else could a prince behave so basely?). The gardener, now recognised as the true prince, marries his love.

A subplot, from which the play takes its name, concerns Cornari, a wealthy gentleman of Venice. Childless and despairing of an heir by his wife, Cornari plots to kidnap an Englishman, cause the latter to impregnate his wife, and then kill him off and pass the child off as his own. The virtuous Englishman refuses to debauch the lady, however, and instead they spend their time together praying for Cornari, who is duly chastised by their example. The Englishman, somewhat distracted by the affair, resolves to leave Venice: 'To drink, and then aboord, no matter whither ...'.

Provenance:
W. W. Greg (1875–1959), pioneering bibliographer and scholar of early English drama, inscribed by him in 1925 at Park Lodge, Wimbledon, the house in which he was born. In his *Bibliography of the English printed Drama to the Restoration* (1939–59), still the standard work in its field, Greg surmised on the basis of ornaments that the present edition was printed for Moseley by William Wilson (IV, p. 1696).

ESTC R32666 (listing four institutions in the UK: BL, Durham, Bodley, V&A); Greg 747(A1); Wing S 3469; Woodward & McManaway 1140.

A Baronetcy for the Governor-General of Bengal

60. SHORE, John, *Sir, Baron Teignmouth.* Letters patent as a baronet, and subsequently as Baron Teignmouth in the Peerage of Ireland. *London, 27 October 1792, and Dublin, 38 March 1798.*

Two vellum documents, *1792*: on two membranes *c.* 620 × 800 mm and *c.* 600 × 770 mm, the text in brown ink, signed at the foot 'Yorke', borders and first line of text (with a profile portrait of George III in the first initial) engraved; fragmentary Great Seal, note of enrolment by George Harrison, Norroy, on the external face; *1798*: one membrane *c.* 720 x 650 mm, the text in brown ink, signed at the foot 'Wentworth'; first line of text in red ink and gilt, with a large calligraphic initial featuring a profile portrait of George III, along the head the harp of Ireland, the royal arms and a rose and thistle in colours, on the left side Shore's arms below and those of John Pratt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland above, all within a decorative border of flowering vines; note of enrolment at the foot, with the Great Seal of George III in black wax, preserved in a pewter box.

$3500*

Two attractive Georgian letters patent, the first a modest part-printed affair in monochrome, the second a fine illuminated example with an intact Great Seal.

John Shore (1751–1834) was the son of a minor East India Company employee, and first came to India as an EIC writer in 1768, where his facility for languages and political *nous* saw him rise to a post as a revenue official under Warren Hastings (he was a witness at the trial in 1790), and later to a seat on the Supreme Council of Bengal, where he helped spearhead many of the judicial and financial reforms brought in by Cornwallis. Proficient in Persian, Hindustani, Arabic and Bengali, Shore produced a number of translations of Indian texts including the Yoga Vasistha (Quaritch had a possibly unique manuscript copy of this

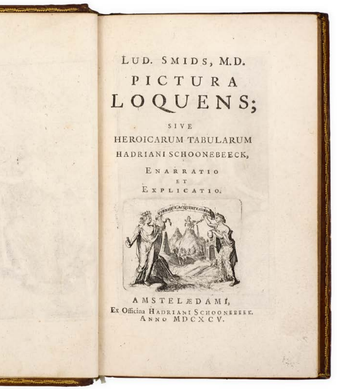




in 2013). Having apparently refused a baronetcy on grounds of poverty in 1790, he accepted in 1792 when he was appointed Governor-General in succession to Cornwallis. His tenure (1793–1798), which was relatively uneventful, saw a focus on trade rather than militarism, which allowed the growth of French influence and of the military power of the Mahrattas and Tipu Sultan. He did however intervene in the Oudh (Awadh) succession, installing Saadat Ali Khan II in place of the more rebellious Wazir Ali Khan.

For his services in India Shore was made Baron Teignmouth in the Irish Peerage in March 1798, the month he returned from India. Shore never took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, and instead devoted himself to religious and philanthropic measures, becoming the first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, and publishing a memoir of his friend Sir William Jones. In later years he was a prominent member of the evangelical Clapham Sect, alongside Zachary Macaulay and William Wilberforce, and published some *Considerations on the Praticability, Policy, and Obligation of communicating to the Natives of India the Knowledge of Christianity* (1808).







Talking Pictures

61. SMIDS, Ludolph; Adriaan SCHOONEBEEK, *engraver.* Pictura loquens, sive heroicarum tabularum Hadriani Schoonebeeck enarratio et explicatio. *Amsterdam, Adriaan Schoonebeek, 1695.*

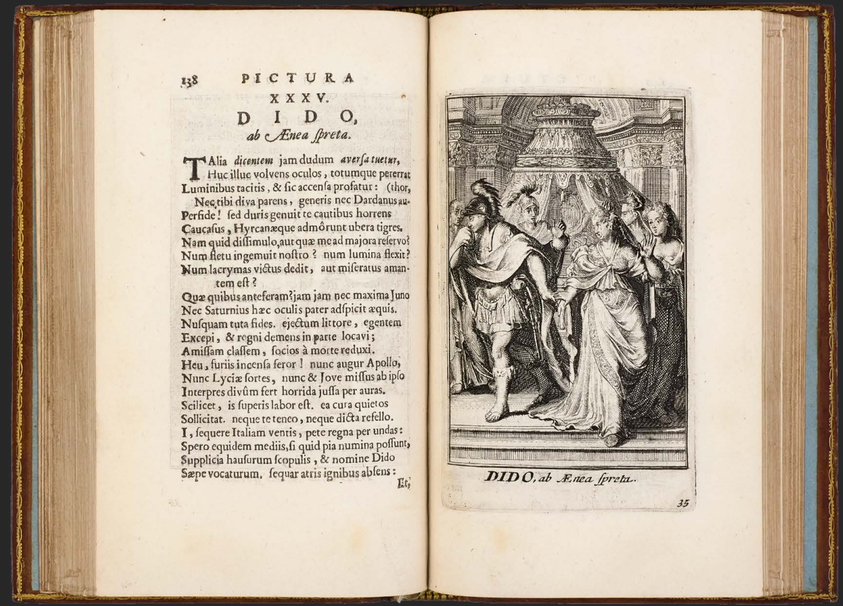
8vo, pp. [xvi], 240, [16]; with etched frontispiece printed to *1ʳ, etched device to title, full-page etched portrait of the dedicatee Nicolaes Witsen to title verso, and 60 full-page etched illustrations printed in-text; a few marginal paper-flaws, slight offset from some engravings, minor dust-staining to first leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century calf, panelled in gilt and blind, spine tooled in compartments in gilt and blind and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt and gauffered, blue endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed, neat repairs to joints and spine. **$1650**

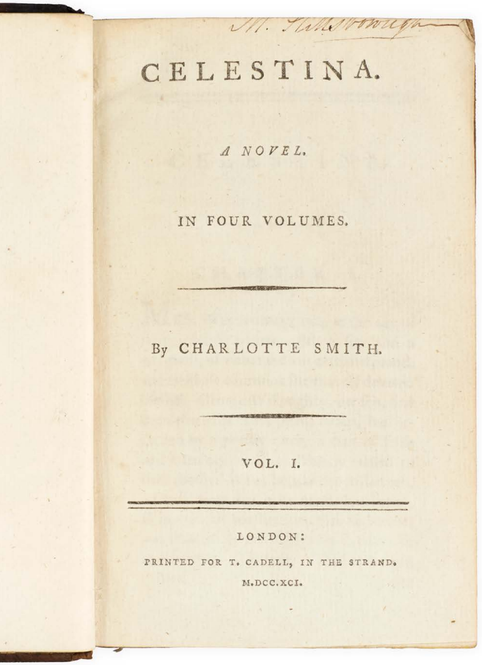
First edition of this collection of 'talking pictures', a series of Schoonebeek's etchings of mythical, Biblical, and historical characters, accompanied by verse narrations and prose explanations by Smids.

The fine and detailed engravings by Adriaan Schoonebeek (1661–1705), who trained with Romeyn de Hooghe in Amsterdam before moving to Moscow at the behest of Peter the Great, are accompanied by verse *enarrationes* and prose *explicationes* by the doctor, poet, and numismatist Ludolph Smids (1649–1720). Smids and Schoonebeek had previously published a *Gallerye der uitmutende Vrouwen* (1690), featuring famous women from Atalanta and Cassandra to Joan of Arc and Mary Stuart, with descriptions in Dutch; this second work embraces both men and women, including Medea, Orpheus, Virginia, Fabritius (with elephant), and Antony (Cleopatra featured in the *Gallerye*), with descriptions in Latin. Although there is some overlap in the the subjects, all are represented both by new engravings and by new descriptions, and while the *Gallerye* was dedicated to Catharina de Hochepied, and the *Pictura loquens* is dedicated to her husband, Nicolaes Witsen.

STCN 840956509.






CELESTINA.

A NOVEL.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

By CHARLOTTE SMITH.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

M.DCC.XCI.

62. SMITH, Charlotte. Celestina. A Novel ... *London, Printed for T. Cadell ... 1791.*

Four vols, 12mo, pp. [2], 273, [1]; [2], 313, [1, ads]; [2], 303, [1]; [2], 353, [3], without half-titles but with the terminal advertisement leaf in vol. IV; a good copy in contemporary mottled calf, rubbed, spine chipped, two labels wanting; ownership inscription to each volume 'M Hillsborough' (cropped), Hillsborough monogram to spine. **$2200**

First edition. Celestina is less deliberately 'Gothic' than most of Mrs Smith's novels, but the influence of its travelling heroine and of its Pyrenean scenes on the *Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) is noted by J. M. S. Tompkins, who regards Willoughby [the male protagonist] as the prototype of 'the travelling hero, new style', who, unlike Jason of old, travels for the sake of a wounded heart – and for the beauties of the scenery. The heroine travels, too, in the western Highlands and Islands, providing Mrs. Smith with some of her finest opportunities for descriptive writing.

Among its more radical features were its treatment of the friendship between Celestina and her servant Jessy; the sympathetic depiction of a dying prostitute; a revolutionary episode in the South of France, in which a local tyrant is overthrown; and some meta-textual incursions by Smith herself.

Garside 1791:68; Summers, *Gothic Bibliography*, p. 271.

Maurice Sendak's *Master Flea*

63. SOANE, George, *translator.* Specimens of German Romance. Selected and translated from various Authors ... *London, Geo. B. Whittaker, 1826.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. I: [xiii], 259, [1]; II: [iv], 258, [2]; III: [iv], 259, [1], with an engraved frontispiece by George Cruikshank in each volume, and the initial blank in vol. I; **a fine copy, uncut, in the original grey boards, printed paper spine labels;** contemporary ownership inscription to title-pages of Eleanor Kennedy, modern bookplate in each volume of the children's book illustrator Maurice Sendak. **$1300**

First edition in English of five German stories translated by George Soane, from the library of the children's book illustrator Maurice Sendak.

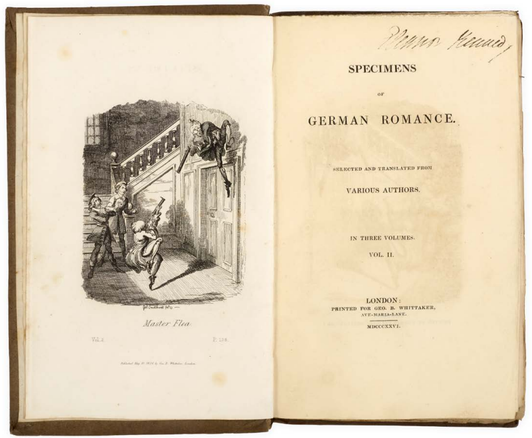
The translator's choice of authors now seems a little eccentric (Van der Velde, Laun, Oehlenschläger, Naubert), the most famous being E. T. A. Hoffmann, whose satirical fantasy/grotesque *Meister Floh* (Master Flea, 1822) is translated into English for the first time here, forming volume II. Cruikshank's illustrations are 'as extravagant and grotesque as the tales themselves' (Stockley).

Master Flea had been censored before publication in Germany to remove two chapters that satirised the prosecution of political dissidence; the disciplinary proceedings were waived when Hoffman's neurosyphilis was discovered to be life-threatening, and he died in June 1822.

Soane's original intention was to publish a multi-volume work representative of the 'complete circle of German romance'. He explains that his selection would have been very different if he had known that 'the present volumes would be the limit of his labours'. Ironically, it is the tale from Hoffmann that he singles out as the one he would have omitted.

Provenance: Maurice Sendak (1928–2012), who illustrated a version of Hoffman's *Nutcracker* in 1984, and was influenced by the more macabre of Cruikshank's work – 'His talk these days is of William Blake and Samuel Palmer, Rowlandson and Cruikshank' (*Guardian*, 25 May 1982).

Cohn, *George Cruikshank: a Catalogue Raisonné*, 760; Morgan C498.


SPECIMENS

OF

GERMAN ROMANCE.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED FROM

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

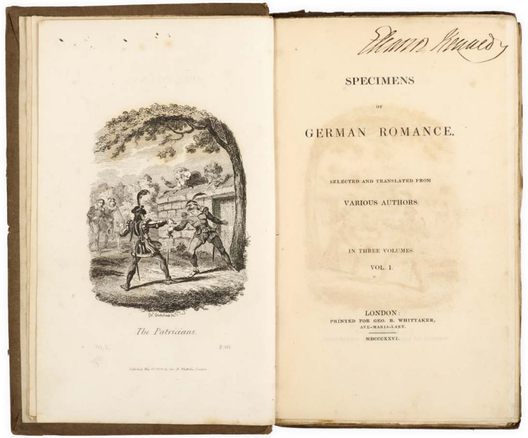
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR GEO. B. WHITTAKER,

AVE-MARIA-LANE.

MDCCCXXVI.

Master Flea


SPECIMENS

OF

GERMAN ROMANCE.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED FROM

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

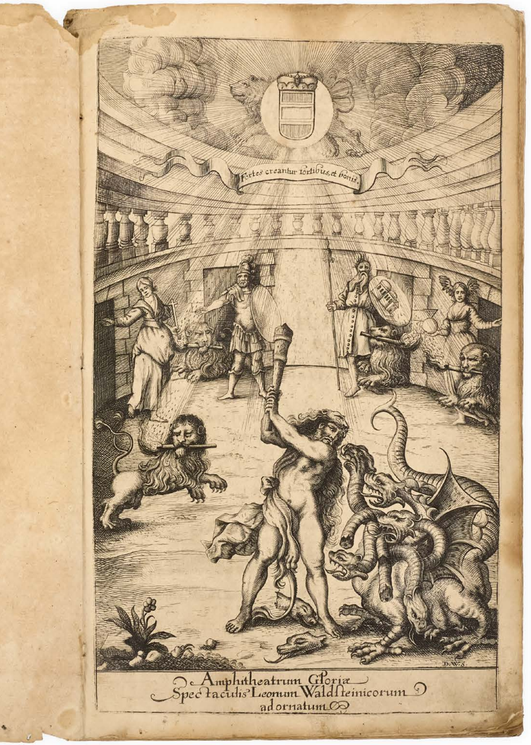
PRINTED FOR GEO. B. WHITTAKER,

AVE-MARIA-LANE.

MDCCCXXVI.

The Patricians


Maurice Sendak





Jesuit Homage

64. [TANNER, Jan.] Amphitheatrum gloriae, spectaculis leonum Waldsteinicorum adornatum … Dicatum Pragae, anno M.DC.LXI mense Augusto. [*Prague,*] *'typis universitatis Carolo Ferdinandeae, in collegio Societ: Iesu ad S. Clementem'*, [*1661*].

Folio, pp. [42], with copper-engraved title-page and one double-page copper-engraved plate; woodcut initials and tail-pieces; toned, occasional spots, wormholes to lower margins of D2–F1 (touching foot of plate) and to outer margins of K1–L1 (not touching text), but a good copy; stab-stitched in contemporary red wrappers; worn and stained, spine and much of the stitching perished, losses to wrappers.

$3500

Very rare first edition of this homage to the ancient Bohemian Waldstein family by the Czech Jesuit Jan Tanner, printed at the Jesuit college in the famous Clementinum in Prague.

Tanner (1623–1694) taught at the Jesuit colleges in Prague and Olomouc and served as confessor to Johann Friedrich von Waldstein (1642–1694), later Archbishop of Prague, to whom this work is dedicated. He carried out significant missionary work and constructed a network of chapels on the famous pilgrimage route from Prague to Stará Boleslav. His works encompassed theology, hagiography, and genealogy.

Founded in the thirteenth century and named after Valdštejn Castle, the house of Waldstein (or Wallenstein, as famously rendered in Schiller's eponymous trilogy and Döblin's novel) adopted a lion as its heraldic symbol. Making full creative use of the family's leonine device, Tanner here presents four lions in the 'amphitheatre of glory' representing the family's outstanding religious faith, bravery, wisdom, and dignity. His text, a combination of prose and verse, references numerous wonderful Waldsteins from the past, and looks forward to an equally glorious future under Johann Friedrich.

The frontispiece depicts Tanner's four lions and their allegorical companions in an amphitheatre, with Hercules, decked in a lion skin, battling the Lernaean Hydra in the foreground. The double-page plate shows Henry of Waldstein with his twenty-four sons before Ottokar II of Bohemia in 1254, portraying them as models of heroic valour. Both plates are engraved by Daniel Wussin (1626–1691), the latter after Karel Skreta (1610–1674).

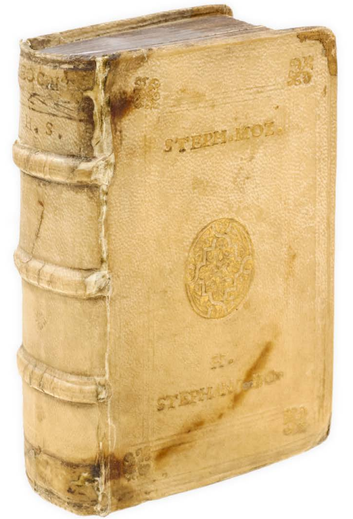
The magnificent Clementinum, a complex of buildings now housing the National Library of the Czech Republic, traces its origins to the eleventh century. A Jesuit college existed there from the mid-seventeenth century to the suppression of the Order in 1773. Charles University (the University of Prague) moved to the site in the 1620s.

OCLC records only one copy, at Olomouc Research Library.

Sommervogel VII, 1856.









Henri Estienne Presentation Binding

65. THEOCRITUS *et al.* Idyllia. Eiusdem Epigrammata ... [*Geneva*], *Henri Estienne, 1579.*

[*bound with*:]

[PSALTER.] Psalmorum Davidis ... [*Geneva*], *Henri Estienne, 1575.*

Two works in one vol., 16mo, *Theocritus:* pp. [xvi], 447, 63, 128; *Psalms:* pp. [xxxii], 157, [3]; text printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to titles, woodcut headpieces; first title with two minor early skilful repairs touching a few letters, occasional light browning, some inconsequential marginal worming, but a very good copies; bound in contemporary gilt vellum over boards, boards panelled in blind with central gilt arabesque and gilt foliate corner-pieces and lettered 'STEPH. MOZ.' at head and 'H. STEPHANI. DO.' at foot in gilt (*see below*), spine gilt in compartments and lettered 'THEOCRITU. | H. S.' in gilt, edges speckled red; slightly worn with old repairs to joints and corners; presentation inscription to foot of title **'Ex dono clariss. viri H. Stephani'**, subsequent ownership inscription 'D. Moezer' dated 4 May 1634 to front free endpaper; engraved armorial bookplate of Herman de Vries de Heekelingen (1880–1942) to front pastedown (*see below*). **$12,250**

An outstanding volume uniting the Estienne Greek bucolic poets (Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus) and the Estienne Greek Psalms in an Henri Estienne presentation binding.

This edition of the Greek bucolic poets was important. It was based on the *Poetae Graeci Principes* of 1566, which Estienne had edited and translated as well as printed, and he introduced not only corrections but also additions: the figure poems of Simmias of Rhodes ('Egg', 'Wings', 'Axe'), Estienne's Propertius 11.12, and his literary examination of Virgil's and Ovid's imitations of Theocritus. 'This tiny edition is the only book which issued from the press of Henri Estienne in 1579: he spent most of the year in Paris, following his trouble with the Geneva Council over the publication of his *Deux Dialogues*' (Schreiber).

It is found here with Henri Estienne's 1575 edition of the Psalms, with Buchanan's paraphrase (carried out whilst Buchanan was imprisoned for heresy in Portugal) and highly praised by Henri. 'The best-known work associated with his period of detention was his Latin version of the Psalms which he may have planned earlier as it was a genre which attracted contemporary French writers. Dedicated to Mary, queen of Scots, when published, it is the work which does most to justify Henri Estienne's description of Buchanan as easily the leading poet of his time. His principal characteristics as a poet may be described as mastery of the Latin language and variety of subject matter' (*ODNB*).

Provenance:

1. The two works are bound in a remarkable presentation binding lettered 'Steph. Moz.' and 'H. Stephani. Do.'; a gift from Henri Estienne to Stephan (or Estienne) Moser, who is recorded as a canon of Sion in the Valais from 1562 to 1580 (Martone, *Die Domherren von Sitten 1043–2013*, no. 599). His heir later inscribed the front free endpaper 'D. Moezer' in 1634.

2. Later in the possession of Herman de Vries de Heekelingen (1880–1942), sometime professor of palaeography and diplomatics at the Catholic University of Nijmegen and director of the university library.

I: USTC 450809; Gilmont 2754; Schreiber 206. II: USTC 451120; Gilmont 3253.

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and the Slave Trade

66. [TREATY OF UTRECHT.] Tractatus pacis & amicitiae ... Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the most serene and most potent Princess Anne, by Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and the most serene and most potent Prince Lewis the XIVth, the most Christian King, concluded at Utrecht the 31/11 Day of March/April 1713 ... *London, John Baskett, and the assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, 1713.*

[*with*:]

Tractatus navigationis et commerciorum ... Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the most serene and most potent Princess Anne ... and the most serene and most potent Prince Lewis the XIVth, the most Christian King, concluded at Utrecht the 31/11 Day of March/April 1713 ... *London, John Baskett, and the assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, 1713.*

[*and with*:]

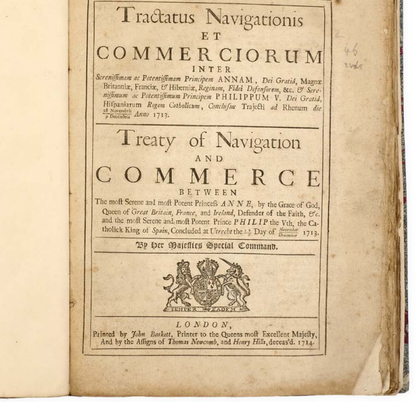
Tractatus pacis & amicitiae ... Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the most serene and most potent Princess Anne, ... Defender of the Faith, &c and the most serene and most potent Prince Philip the Vth, the Catholick King of Spain, concluded at Utrecht the 2/13 Day of July, 1713. *London, John Baskett, and the assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, 1714.*

[*and with*:]

Tractatus navigationis et commerciorum ... Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the most serene and most potent Princess Anne, ... Defender of the Faith, &c and the most serene and most potent Prince Philip the Vth, the Catholick King of Spain, concluded at Utrecht the 28/9 Day of November/December, 1713. *London, John Baskett, and the assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, 1714.*

Four works, 4to, I: pp. 84, in English, Latin, and French/Spanish in two or three columns; first and last page dusty, but a very good copy, uncut; II: pp. 47, [1], in Latin and English in two columns; slightly browned, but a good copy, uncut and unopened; III: pp. 93, [1], 93–115, [1], in English, Latin, and French/Spanish in two or three columns; first and last leaves toned, a few spots, else a good copy, uncut and unopened; IV: pp. 134, [2, blank], in Latin/Spanish and English in two columns; several gatherings browned or foxed, else a good copy, uncut and unopened; all four works in nineteenth-century quarter red roan, marbled paper sides; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall. **$1650**

A complete set, with excellent provenance, of the treaties signed by Great Britain with France and Spain during the negotiations at Utrecht in 1713, treaties which firmly established 'the maritime, commercial and financial supremacy of Great Britain' (Trevelyan), and granted British control over Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Iroquois, and Gibraltar. It also gave to Britain the *Asiento de negros*, the monopoly over the slave trade to the Spanish Americas.



Tractatus Navigationis
ET
COMMERCIORUM
INTER

Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem ANNAM, *Dei Gratiâ*, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginam, Fidei Defensorem*, &c. & *Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem* PHILIPPUM V. *Dei Gratiâ*, Hispaniarum Regem Catholicum, *Comitesque* Trajecti *ad* Rhenum *&c.* *Utrecht* Anno 1713.

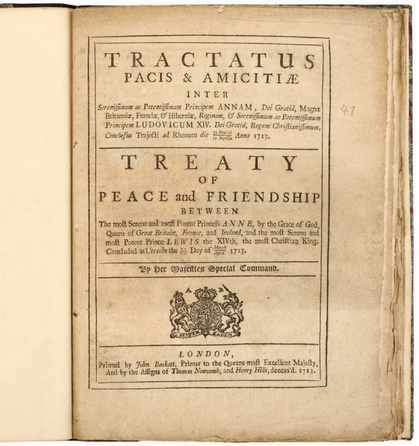
Treaty of Navigation
AND
COMMERCE
BETWEEN

The most Serene and most Potent Princess ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince PHILIP the Vth, the Catholick King of *Spain*, Concluded at *Utrecht* the 13 Day of *July* 1713.

By Her Majesties Special Command.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1714.

The Peace of Utrecht brought to an end the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–13) and with it the territorial ambitions of the French over Europe, granting international legitimacy to the regime change of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. Philip of Spain renounced his claim over the French throne, and the French returned suit, now seen as milestones in the development of the modern nation-state and the balance of power. But the greatest beneficiary in both territorial and commercial terms was Great Britain.



TRACTATUS
PACIS & AMICITIÆ
INTER

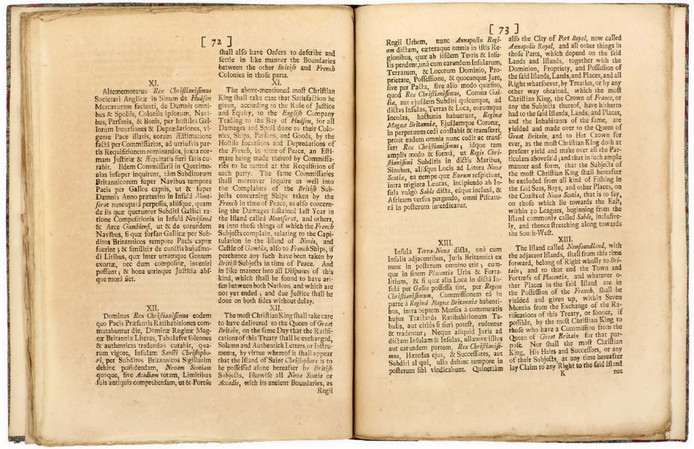
Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem ANNAM, *Dei Gratiâ*, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginam, & Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem* LUDOVICUM XIV. *Dei Gratiâ, Regem Christianissimum, Comitesque* Trajecti *ad* Rhenum *&c.* *Utrecht* Anno 1713.

TREATY
OF
PEACE and FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN

The most Serene and most Potent Princess ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince *LEWIS* the XIVth, the most Christian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the 11 Day of *April* 1713.

By Her Majesties Special Command.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1713.



[72]

XI.

Alternemorum *Res Christianissimæ* Societati Anglicæ in Sinum de *Hudson* Mercaturam faciendi, de Quibus omnibus & Speciebus, Colonibus ipsorum, Navibus, Portubus, & Rotis, per hostilem Gallorum Incursionem & Depraedationes, vigente Pace illatis, eorum Æstimatione facta per Commissarios, ad untiatis partis Requisitionem nominandos, justa summam Justitiæ & Æquitatis fieri faciendarum. Item Commissarii in Quæstionibus hujusmodi inquirent, cum Subditorum Britannicorum super Navibus tempore Pacis per Gallos captis, ut & super Damnis Anno praterito in Insula *Montserrat* nuncupata perpetis, utrinque, quam de iis quæ querantur Subditi Gallici ratione Compactionis in Insula *Newfound* & Arce *Cumberd*, ut & de eorundem Navibus, & quæ forsan Gallicæ per Subditos Britannicos tempore Pacis captæ fuerint; & similiter de cautibus hujusmodi Litibus, quæ inter utrumque Genum exurgi, aut dum compelling, inventi possint, & bona utrinque Justitia absque mori &c.

XII.

Dominus *Rex Christianissimus* eodem quo Pacis Pactum is Ratihabitionis communitatur die, Domino Reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ Literas, Tabulasve folennes & authenticas tradendas curabit, quarum vigore, Infidem *Sancti Christophori*, per Subditos Britannicos Agricolis debitæ possidendum, *Nevum Scotiam* quoque, five *Acadiam* vocum, Limitibus suis antiquis comprehendum, ut & Portus shall also have Orders to determine and settle in like manner the Boundaries between the other *British* and *French* Colonies in those parts.

XI.

The above-mentioned moft Chriftian King fhall take care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Juftice and Equity, to the *Engliſh* Company Trading to the Bay of *Hudſon*, for all Damages and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Peoples, and Goods, by the Hoſtile Incurſions and Depredations of the *French*, in time of Peace, an Eſtimate being made thereof by Commiſſaries to be named at the Requiſition of each party. The ſame Commiſſaries ſhall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the *Britiſh* Subjects concerning Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace, as alſo concerning the Damages ſuſtained laſt Year in the Iſland called *Montſerat*, and others, as into thoſe things of which the *French* Subjects complain, relating to the Capitulation in the Iſland of *Nevis*, and Caſtle of *Cumbo*; alſo to *French* Ships, if purchaſed any ſuch have been taken by *Britiſh* Subjects in time of Peace. And in like manner into all Diſputes of this kind, which ſhall be found to have ariſen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Juſtice ſhall be done on both ſides without delay.

XII.

The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the ſame Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty ſhall be exchanged, Solemn and Authentick Letters or Inſtruments, by virtue whereof it ſhall appear that the Iſland of Saint *Chriſtopher* is to be poſſeſſed alone hereafter by *Britiſh* Subjects, likewiſe all *Nova Scotia* or *Acadie*, with its ancient Boundaries, as Regni

[73]

Regni Urbem, nunc *Annapolis Regem* dictam, earumque omnia in illis Regionibus, quæ ab iiſdem Terris & Inſulis pendent aut cum earundem fed iſlarum, Terrarum, & Locorum Dominio, Proprietate, Poſſeſſione, & quocunque Jure, ſive per Pacta, ſive alio modo quæſito, quod *Rex Chriſtianiſſimus*, Corona Galliæ, aut quidlem Subditi quicunque, ad dictas Inſulas, Terras & Loca, eorumque Incolas, hactenus habuerunt, *Regina Magnæ Britanniæ*, Ejuſdemque Corona, in perpetuum ceſſi conſtabit & transferri, prout eadem omnia nunc ceſſit ac transferi *Rex Chriſtianiſſimus*, idque tam ampla modo & formâ, ut *Rex* Chriſtianiſſimus Subditis in dictis Maribus, Sinubus, aliiſque Locis ad Litora *Nove Scotiæ*, ex nempe qua *Eurum* reſpiciunt, intra triginta Leucas, incipiendo ab Inſula vulgo *Sable dicta*, eique inclusa, & Africum verſus pergendo, omni Piſcatu ei in poſterum interdicatur.

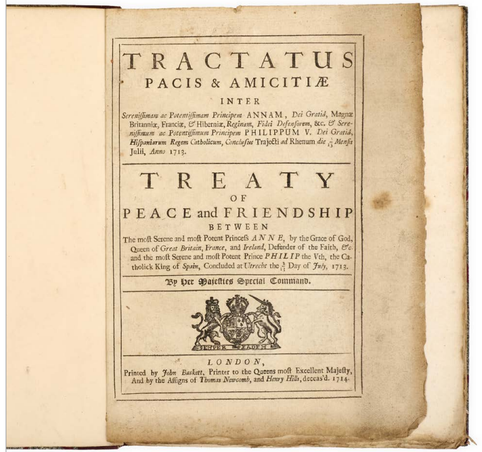
XIII.

Inſula *Terra-Nova* dicta, una cum Inſulis adjacentibus, Juris Britannici ex nunc in poſterum centeto erit; earumque in rem *Placentia* Urbs & Fortalitium, & ſi quæ alia Loca in dicto Inſulâ per *Gallos* poſſeſſa ſint, per *Regem Chriſtianiſſimum*, Commiſſionem ei in parte à *Regina Magnæ Britanniæ* tabenitibus, intra ſeptem Menſis à commuratis hujus Tractatus Ratihabitionum Tabulis, aut citiùs ſi fieri poteſt, cedentur & tradentur; Nempe aliquid Juris ad dictam Inſulam & Inſulas, aliaſque illius aut earundem partem. *Rex Chriſtianiſſimus*, Heredes ejus, & Succeſſores, aut Subditi ab ejuſ, ullo deinceps tempore in poſterum ſibi vindicabunt. Quicquam

alſo the City of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*, and all other things in thoſe Parts, which depend on the ſaid Lands and Iſlands, together with the Dominion, Property, and Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Iſlands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatſoever, by Treaties, or by any other way obtained, which the moſt Chriſtian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the ſaid Iſlands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the ſame, are yielded and made over to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to Her Crown for ever, as the moſt Chriſtian King doth at preſent yield and make over all the Particulars aboveſaid; and that in ſuch ample manner and form, that the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall hereafter be excluded from all kind of Fiſhing in and Navigation, beginning from the Iſland commonly called *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the South-Weſt.

XIII.

The Iſland called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall from this time forward, belong of Right wholly to Britain, and to that end the Town and Fortreſs of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the ſaid Iſland are in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, ſhall be yielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or ſooner, if poſſible, by the moſt Chriſtian King to thoſe who have a Commiſſion from the Queen of *Great Britain* for that purpoſe. Nor ſhall the moſt Chriſtian King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the ſaid Iſland



TRACTATUS
PACIS & AMICITIÆ
INTER

Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem ANNAM, *Dei Gratiâ*, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginam, Fidei Defensorem*, &c. & *Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem* PHILIPPUM V. *Dei Gratiâ*, Hispaniarum *Regem* Catholicum, *Comitesque* Trajecti *ad* Rhenum *&c.*; *Utrecht* Anno 1713.

TREATY
OF
PEACE and FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN

The moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *PHILIP* the Vth, the Catholick King of *Spain*, Concluded at *Utrecht* the 13 Day of *July*, 1713.

By Her Majeſties Special Command.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens moſt Excellent Majeſty, And by the Aſſigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1714.



Tractatus Navigationis
ET
COMMERCIORUM
INTER

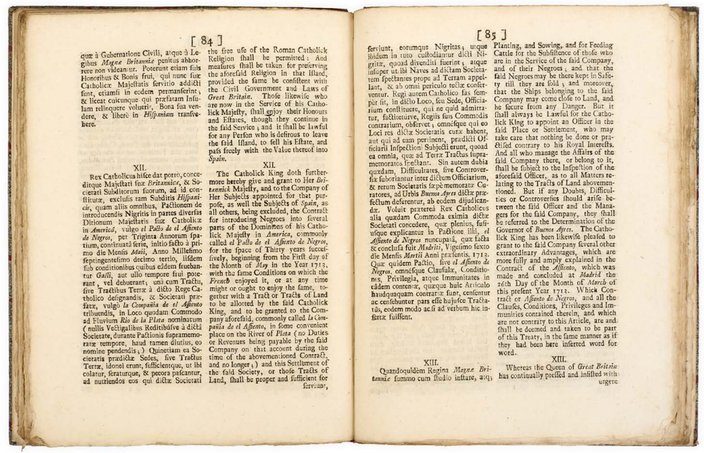
Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem ANNAM, *Dei Gratiâ*, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginam, & Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem* LUDOVICUM XIV. *Dei Gratiâ, Regem Christianissimum, Comitesque* Trajecti *ad* Rhenum *&c.* *Utrecht* Anno 1713.

Treaty of Navigation
AND
COMMERCE
BETWEEN

The moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *LEWIS* the XIVth, the moſt Chriſtian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the 11 Day of *April* 1713.

By Her Majeſties Special Command.

LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens moſt Excellent Majeſty, and by the Aſſigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1713.



[84]

que à Gubernatoribus Civili, atque à Legibus *Magnæ Britanniæ* præſcita abſtinere non Mercatores, Poterunt etiam ſuis Honoribus & Bonis frui, qui nunc ſub Catholicæ Majeſtatis Imperio addicti ſient, etiamſi in eodem permanſerint, & Bona eademque rata præſtarum Infolam relinquere voluerit. Bona ſua vendere, & libere in *Hiſpaniam* tranſferre.

XII.

Rex Catholicus hiſce dat porro; concedinque Majeſtati ſuæ *Britannicæ*, & Societati Subditorum ſuorum, ad id ſocietatur, excluſis tum Subditis *Hiſpaniarum*, quam aliis omnibus, Poſſionem de immobilibus Negriis in partes diverſas Divionum Majeſtatis ſuæ Catholicæ in *America*, vulgo *el Pulo de el Aſſento de Negros*, per Triginta Annorum ſpatium, continuâ ſerie, initio ſubito à primo die Menſis *Aprilis*, Anno Millefimo ſeptingentefimo decimo tertio, iiſdem fub conditionibus cuibus eidem ſtabuntur Gallî, aut ullo tempore fui poterunt, vel debuerunt, uni cum Tractu, five Tractibus Terræ à dicto Rege Catholico defignandis, ac Societati præfitæ, vulgo *la Compañia de el Aſſento* teſtandis, in Loco quidam Commodo ad Fluvium *Rio de la Plata* nominatum (reſſus Veſtigiabus Redibitibus à dicti Societate, durante Paſſionis ſuperamentis tempore, haud tamen dilutius, eo nomine pendendis.) Quinetiam ea Societatis præfidia Scales, five Tractus Terræ, liberæ erunt, fufficiensque, ut ibi colatur, feraturque, & pecora paſcantur, ad nutriendos eos qui dicte Societati

[85]

ſervitant, eorumque Negotias; utque ſtudium in rem cuibuſdam dicti Negotii, quod diverſibi fuerint, atque infuper ut ibi Naves ad dictam Societatem ſpectantes prope ad Terram appellant, & ab omni periculo tutæ conſervantur. Regi autem Catholico fas femper fit, in dicto Loco, feu Scala, Officinam conſtituere, qui ea quid admittatur, Eſſimatore, Regiis fuis Commodis curantibus, obſervet; omnefque qui eo ſint qui ad eam pertinent, præſidii Of ficiarii Inſpectioni Subjecti erunt, quod ea omnia, quæ ad Terræ Tractus ſupra memoratos ſpectant. Sin autem dubia quædam, Difficultates, five Controverſiæ ſubortuntur inter dictum Officiarium, & rerum Societatis ſupra memoratæ Curatores, ad Urbis *Buenos-Ayres* dictæ præſectum deferentur, ab eodem diſpiciendæ. Volunt præterea Rex Catholicus alia quædam Commoda extimia dicte Societati concedere, quæ plenius, fatisque explicantur in Publicæ illi, el *Aſſiento de Negros* nuncupati, cui fidus & conclufa fuit *Madriti*, Vigeſimo ſexto die Menſis *Martii* Anni præſentis, 1713. Quæ quidem Pactio, five el *Aſſiento de Negros*, omnefque Claufulæ, Conditiones, Privilegia, atque Immunitates in eadem contenta, quoque huic Articulo hinc inde expreſſæ ſunt, confirmat hac tenus fuiſſent.

XIII.

Quandoquidem Regina *Magnæ Britanniæ* Femina cum ſtudio inſtare, atque

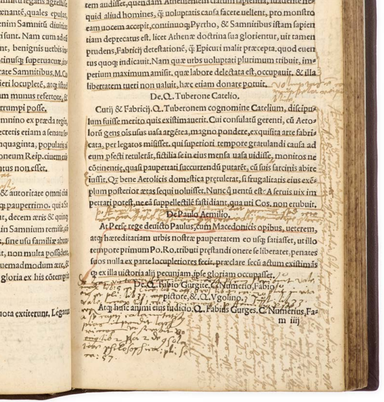
Planting, and Sowing, and for Feeding Cattle for the Subſiſtence of thoſe who are in the Service of the ſaid Company, and of their Negroes; and that the ſaid Negroes may be there kept in Safety till they are ſold; and moreover, that the Ships belonging to the ſaid Company may come and go to Land, and be ſecure from any Danger. But it ſhall always be Lawful for the Catholick King to appoint an Officer in the ſaid Place or Settlement, who may take care that nothing be done or prejudiced contrary to his Royal Intereſts. And all who manage the Affairs of the ſaid Company there, or belong to it, ſhall be ſubject to the Inſpection of the aforeſaid Officer, as to all Matters relating to the Trade of Land aboverehearſed. But if any Doubts, Difficulties or Controverſies ſhould ariſe between the ſaid Officer and the Managers for the ſaid Company, they ſhall be referred to the Determination of the Governor of *Buenos Ayres*. The Catholick King has been likewiſe pleaſed to grant to the ſaid Company ſeveral other extraordinary Advantages, which are more fully and amply explained in the Contract of the *Aſſiento*, which was made and concluded at *Madrid* the 26th Day of the Month of *March* of this preſent Year 1713. Which Contract or *Aſſiento de Negros*, and all the Clauſes, Conditions, Privileges and Immunities contained therein, and which are not contrary to this Article, are and ſhall be deemed and taken to be part of this Treaty, in the ſame manner as if they had been here inſerted word for word.

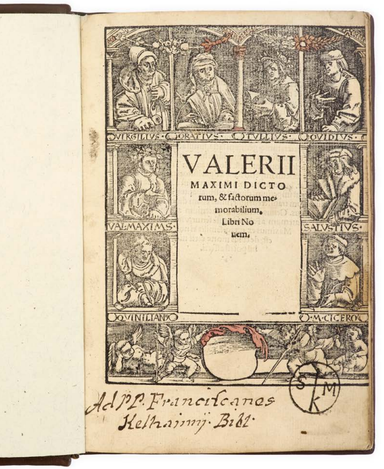
XIII.

Whereas the Queen of *Great Britain* has continually preſſed and inſiſted with urgent

Provenance:
From the library at Wolterton Hall, seat of the diplomat Horatio Walpole, who had been in the Hague during early negotiations towards peace, and in 1714–5 was under-secretary to Viscount Townshend. 'His knowledge of office routine and procedures was to be as valuable as his understanding of treaties and protocol' (*ODNB*). Like Townshend, Horatio's brother Robert Walpole, future Prime Minister, was an opponent of the Treaty, publishing his objections in *A Short History of the Parliament* (1713), and using the matter to cement his primacy among the Whigs. His first major speech in the first Parliament under George I in 1714 denounced the Treaty. 'Within a month Walpole had been elected chairman of the secret committee charged with investigating the peace negotiations and the conduct of the Tory ministry', driving the impeachments of Bolingbroke, Oxford, and Ormonde that resulted.

I: ESTC T107204 (the scarcer of two issues, without a press figure on p. 16). II: ESTC T107203 (the scarcer of two editions, the other paginated pp. 55, [1]). III: ESTC T51509; Goldsmiths' 5092. IV: ESTC T51506; Goldsmiths' 5114.





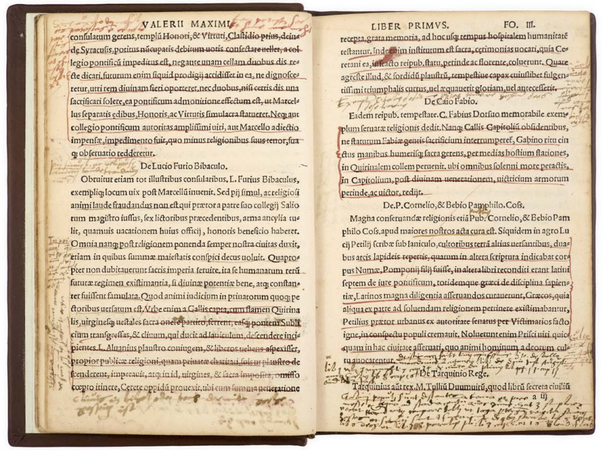
‘Do Not Say/Do/Believe/ Judge All That You Know/ Can Do/Hear/See’

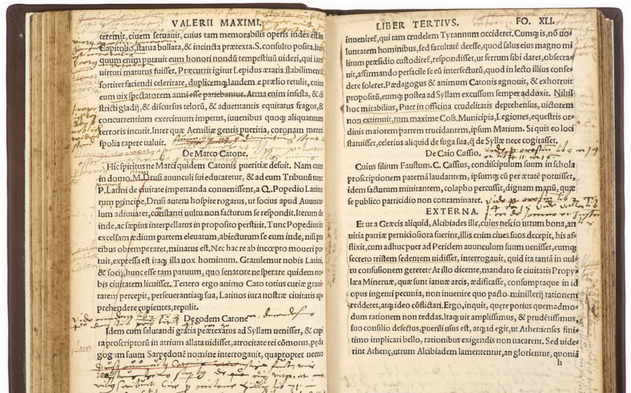
67. VALERIUS MAXIMUS, Gaius. Valerii Maximi dictorum, & factorum memorabilium libri novem. [(*Colophon*:) *Sélestat, Lazarus Schürer, December 1520.*]

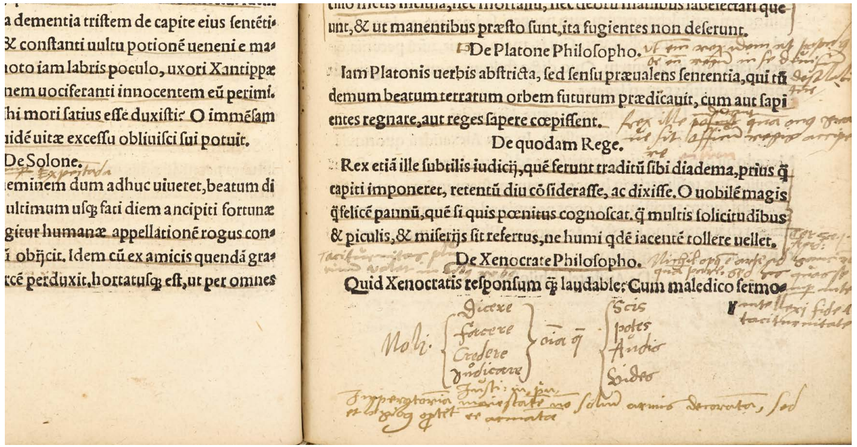
4to, ff. [6], CLXXIX, [1]; elaborate woodcut border to title-page with a little hand colouring, armorial woodcut printer’s device to recto of last leaf; title border slightly trimmed at outer margin, a few marginal wormholes at end, some light damp-staining and toning; overall a good copy in recent brown calf to style; **sixteenth-century annotations and underlining in brown and red ink to almost every page**; ?eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title ‘Ad PP. Franciscanos Kelhaimii Bibl.’ (library of the Franciscans of Kelheim) with circular ink stamp ‘SMK’ (also partly visible to edges of textblock). **$3000**

Very rare edition of Valerius Maximus printed at Sélestat in eastern France, profusely annotated in a sixteenth-century German hand.

Valerius Maximus’s *Facta et dicta memorabilia*, ‘mostly drawn from Livy and Cicero, are arranged roughly as follows: book 1, religion, omens, prophecies; book 2, social customs; books 3–6, virtuous conduct (fortitude, moderation, humanity, etc.); books 7–8, a miscellaneous group including good fortune, military stratagems, famous lawsuits, eloquence, and many other items; book 9, evil conduct. The examples on each topic are divided into ‘Roman’ and ‘foreign’. The work … was very popular in the Middle Ages; two epitomes were made of it’ (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).







Lazarus Schürer (d. 1531) began his career in Strasbourg before moving south to Sélestat where he worked initially as a printer and then as director of the town’s celebrated Latin school. The attractive woodcut title-page incorporates eight portraits of classical Latin writers, including Valerius Maximus himself.

The annotations here, in a German hand, are evidence of an extraordinarily thorough reading of Valerius Maximus’ work. Our annotator draws upon many other classical writers – *inter alios* Cicero, Homer, Juvenal, Livy, Ovid, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Seneca, Strabo, and Xenophon – to enhance the printed text. He provides a footnote on the city of Gabii to the east of Rome (f. IIIr); lists various authorities for the life of Servius Tullius (f. IXv); gives a potted biography of Plato (f. XIIr); quotes from Aristotle’s *Ethics* on friendship (f. XCIIIIv); and refers to Boethius on the subject of fortune (f. CXVIIIr). There are also quotations from the German humanist Heinrich Bebel, including one on eloquence. A schematic note appears at the foot of f. CXXVv: ‘Do not {say/do/believe/judge} all that {you know/can do/hear/see}’ (*trans.*).

No copies traced in the UK and only one in the US (University of Illinois).

USTC 700277; VD16 V 136.

Careful with that Piss-Pot!

68. [VAN VEEN, Otto]; EPICTETUS; CEBES. Theatro moral de la vida humana, en cien emblemas; con el enchiridion de Epicteto, y la tabla de Cebes, philosofo platonico. *Antwerp, widow of Hendrick Verdussen* [*Anna Margaretha Blanckaert*], *1733.*

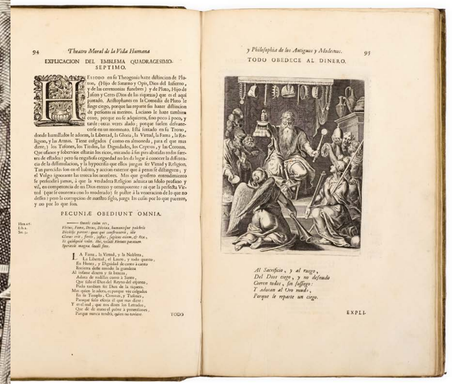
Three parts in one vol., folio, *Theatro*: pp. [xx], 207, [1], *Epictetus*: pp. 27, [1, blank], *Cebes*: pp. [viii], 50, [2], with large folding engraved plate; with 103 engraved illustrations printed in-text, full-page engraved portrait by Paulus Pontius after Gertrudis van Veen printed to **4^{v}, title-page printed in red and black with large engraved device, *Epictetus* part-title with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and tailpieces; closed paper-flaw to lower margin of A2, short tear to folding plate, very occasional scattered spots, nonetheless a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, later manuscript lettering to spine, fabric ties to fore-edge (one lost); a little dust-stained, corners slightly bumped. **$1700**

A Spanish edition of the *Theatro moral*, loosely based on van Veen's emblematic interpretation of Horace, printed in Antwerp by the widowed Anna Margaretha Blanckaert with a portrait of van Veen by his daughter Gertrudis and van Veen's own fine engravings.

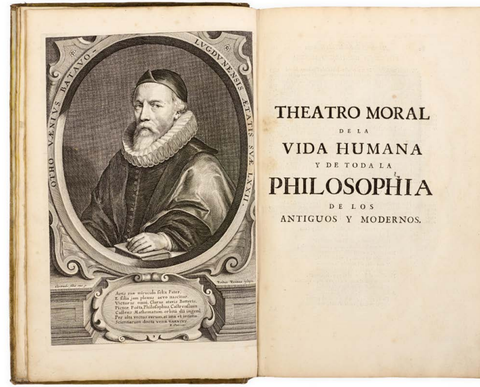
Van Veen's collection of moral emblems loosely based on Horace, *Emblemata Horatiana*, was originally printed in Latin in 1607, containing the portrait of him by his daughter Gertrudis and one hundred emblems of his own devising. The first Spanish edition with the title *Theatro moral de la vida humana* was printed in 1669, by way of the French translation by Marin le Roy, sieur de Gomberville, *La Doctrine des moeurs* (1646). It was printed by Cornelis and Hendrick Verdussen, who had acquired van Veen's original plates 'at no small cost' (preface, *trans.*), in 1701, and revived by Hendrick's widow Anna Margaretha Blanckaert in 1733.











Van Veen's illustrations are rich and detailed, and while much of the subject matter is pessimistic and fatalistic, there are moments of fun, which no doubt Horace would have enjoyed; the engraving on p. 145, for 'La paciencia vence los males' (Patience conquers evil), shows Xanthippe pouring a chamber pot over the head of Socrates. The final plate, depicting a 'Neo-Stoic heaven … successfully reconciles a classical iconography with an imputed Christian heaven … The tomb is in the form of a winning-post, and before it are laid symbols of all aspects of human life: toil, study, the insignia of various offices and duties. In death these are all left behind, and what is exalted, after the earthly race has been run and won, are virtuous achievements: "sola Virtus manet"' (Manning, p. 310).

STCV 7097569; Landwehr, *Romanic* 739; Palau 358578; Peeters-Fontainas 1275. See Manning, *The Emblem* (2002).



Washable Wallpaper

69. [WALLPAPER.] A substantial album of printed wallpaper samples. *France, 1923–24.*

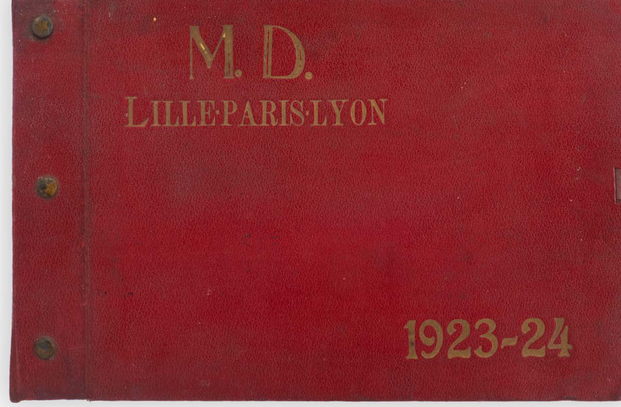
Thick oblong folio (*c.* 236 × 354 × 95 mm), with samples of well over 400 different papers (numbered by stamp on the versos up to 422, a small number torn away, some unnumbered), some papers present in several colourways or with matching borders as overlays (the borders all unnumbered), prices added in pencil on the versos; secured at the left edge with metal pins within a wood block, bound in red textured cloth over boards, front cover lettered gilt 'M. D. Lille-Paris-Lyon. 1923–24', cloth ties; some slight wear and soiling to covers, else very good, some samples slightly browned but most in excellent state. **$3750**

A delightful sample album of French wallpapers printed by a variety of stencil, block and lithographic methods, on papers plain, coloured, textured, and silked.

There is a dizzying array of colours and styles from the subtle to the downright garish; relics of Art Nouveau mix alongside Deco styles, and even a few more modernist designs reminiscent of those produced by Rasch for the Bauhaus. Pink and blue florals give over to brown and green vine patterns, and bold stripes in blues, yellow and black, maroon, pinks and browns; striking pochoir swathes of orange, pink and electric blue sit alongside lithographic papers that imitate tapestries or exploit that technique's capacity to render tonal gradients; papers 135–9 are friezelike designs with landscapes and figures, 279–290 are a selection of papers with metallic or iridescent elements, and 352–394 imitate tiles (several are even glazed). Notable also are a number of papers labelled 'lavable sanitaire' and evidently designed for use in kitchens and bathrooms.







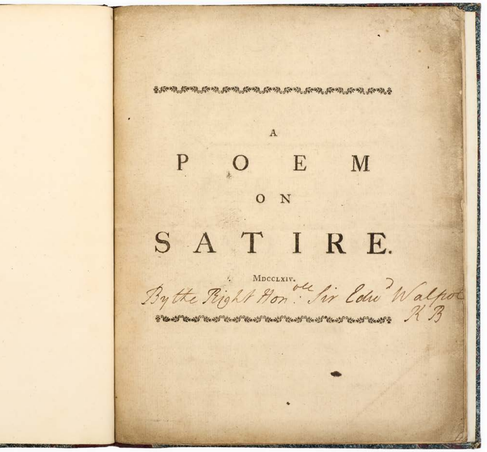
Though the majority of papers are inevitably anonymous (the 'M. D.' of the cover is likely a retailer not a manufacturer), a large group of related pochoir papers are signed in the margin 'AMT', *i.e.* Ancienne Maison Turquetil, a nineteenth-century concern based since the turn of the century at Ivry-sur-Seine on the outskirts of Paris.

Satire by the Satirised

70. [WALPOLE, Edward.] A Poem on Satire. [*London,*] *1764* [*but 1765*].

4to, pp. 12; lightly toned and foxed, title and last page dusty, else a good copy; bound in nineteenth-century half morocco with marbled paper sides, spine lettered directly in gilt; binding slightly rubbed; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall, manuscript attribution to Sir Edward Walpole on title-page, **manuscript corrections (likely authorial) to two lines on p. 7.** **$825**

First and only edition, very rare, of an allegorical verse pageant in which Imagination gives an address on satire.



A

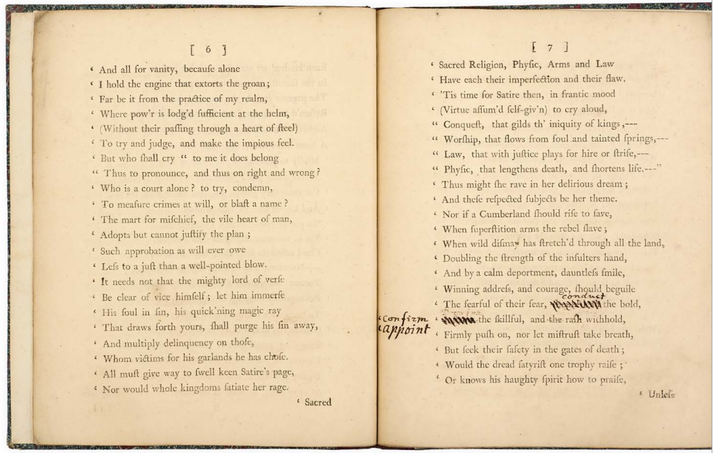
POEM

ON

SATIRE.

MDCCLXIV.

By the Right Hon^ble Sir Edw^d Walpole
KB



[6]

‘ And all for vanity, becauſe alone
‘ I hold the engine that extorts the groan;
‘ Far be it from the practice of my realm,
‘ Where pow’r is lodg’d ſufficient at the helm,
‘ (Without their paſſing through a heart of ſteel)
‘ To try and judge, and make the impious feel.
‘ But who ſhall cry “ to me it does belong
“ Thus to pronounce, and thus on right and wrong?
‘ Who is a court alone? to try, condemn,
‘ To meaſure crimes at will, or blaſt a name?
‘ The mart for miſchief, the vile heart of man,
‘ Adopts but cannot juſtify the plan;
‘ Such approbation as will ever owe
‘ Leſs to a juſt than a well-pointed blow.
‘ It needs not that the mighty lord of verſe
‘ Be clear of vice himſelf; let him immerſe
‘ His ſoul in ſin, his quick’ning magic ray
‘ That draws forth yours, ſhall purge his ſin away,
‘ And multiply delinquency on thoſe,
‘ Whom victims for his garlands he has choſe.
‘ All muſt give way to ſwell keen Satire’s page,
‘ Nor would whole kingdoms fatiate her rage.

‘ Sacred

[7]

‘ Sacred Religion, Phyſic, Arms and Law
‘ Have each their imperfection and their flaw.
‘ ’Tis time for Satire then, in frantic mood
‘ (Virtue aſſum’d ſelf-giv’n) to cry aloud,
“ Conqueſt, that gilds th’ iniquity of kings,---
“ Worſhip, that flows from foul and tainted ſprings,---
“ Law, that with juſtice plays for hire or ſtrife,---
“ Phyſic, that lengthens death, and ſhortens life.---”
‘ Thus might ſhe rave in her delirious dream;
‘ And theſe reſpected ſubjects be her theme.
‘ Nor if a Cumberland ſhould riſe to ſave,
‘ When ſuperſtition arms the rebel ſlave;
‘ When wild diſmay has ſtretch’d through all the land,
‘ Doubling the ſtrength of the inſulters hand,
‘ And by a calm deportment, dauntleſs ſmile,
‘ Winning addreſs, and courage, ſhould beguile
‘ The fearful of their fear, conduct the bold,
‘ the ſkillful, and the rash withhold,
‘ Firmly puſh on, nor let miſtruſt take breath,
‘ But ſeek their ſafety in the gates of death;
‘ Would the dread ſatyriſt one trophy raiſe;
‘ Or knows his haughty ſpirit how to praiſe,

‘ Unleſs

confirm
appoint

Sir Edward Walpole (1706–84), son of Sir Robert and brother of Horace Walpole, was MP for Great Yarmouth (succeeding his uncle Horatio, of Wolterton) and Clerk of the Pells for over thirty years. *A Poem on Satire* was prompted by the death in 1764 of the notorious satirist Charles Churchill, thorn in the side of the government and close friend of the radical agitator John Wilkes. Edward Walpole, a placeholder MP who rarely if ever spoke in Parliament, was exactly the sort of figure Churchill opposed. Even so, *A Poem on Satire* displays a grudging respect – Churchill is guest of honour at Imagination’s pageant. The work conluded with a more predictable call for temperance in satire: ‘And like Heav’n labour to reform and mend, / Not tear to pieces like a hell-born fiend’.

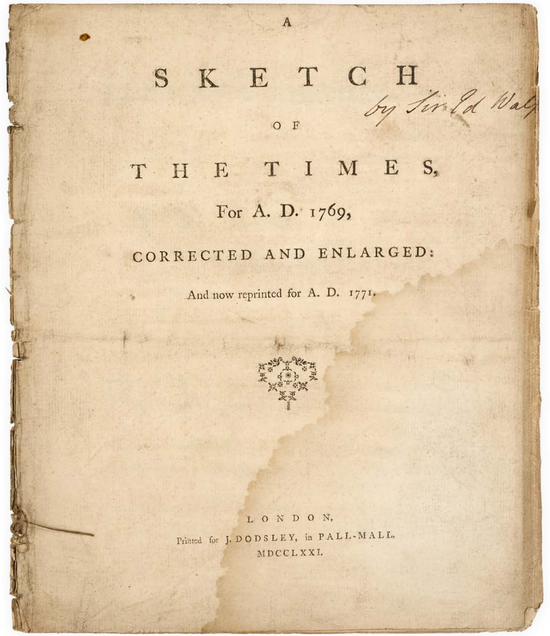
On B2^r^ there are a number of changes suggesting several stages of indecisive revision, almost certainly authorial, given the provenance of this copy: ‘Nor if a Cumberland should rise …[and] beguile / The fearful of their fear, ~~should lead~~ [conduct] the bold, / Instruct [~~Draw forth~~] [confirm] [appoint] the skillful, and ~~the~~ rash [fools] withhold …’.

The poem is dated at the end ‘May, 1764’ but in Horace Walpole’s copy (Hazen 3222 volume 6, item 18, now at Houghton), he notes that it was ‘published January 31^st^. 1765’. His ‘Book of Materials’ for January 1765 carefully notes his brother as author.

ESTC (which does not note the attribution) records three copies only: National Trust (Ickworth, the home of Walpole’s friends Lord and Lady Hervey), Harvard (see above), and Cincinnati.

ESTC N11632.

‘ Winning addreſs, and courage, ſhould beguile
‘ The fearful of their fear, conduct the bold,
‘ the ſkillful, and the rash withhold,



A

SKETCH

OF

THE TIMES,

For A. D. 1769,

CORRECTED AND ENLARGED:

And now reprinted for A. D. 1771.

LONDON,

Printed for J. DODSLEY, in PALL-MALL.

MDCCLXXI.

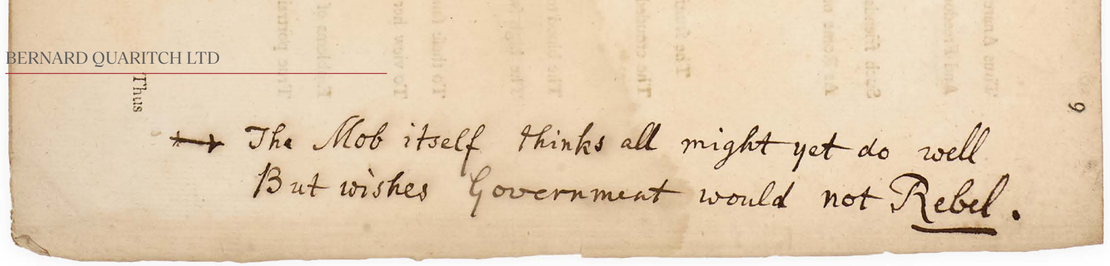
In Praise of his Secret Brother-in-law, with a Manuscript Addition

71. [WALPOLE, Edward.] A Sketch of the Times, for A. D. 1769, corrected and enlarged: and now reprinted for A. D. 1771. *London, J. Dodsley, 1771.*

4to, pp. 3–11, [1], wanting half-title; damp-stain to lower outer corner throughout, slightly dusty, fore-edge thumbed, inner margin worn; disbound; from the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall, manuscript attribution to Sir Edward Walpole on title-page, **manuscript addition (likely authorial) of two lines to p. 9.** **$1350**

The only obtainable edition, rare, of a poem by Sir Edward Walpole in praise of George III, and warning of the dangers of ‘brutal lawless Liberty’, probably intended as an attack on John Wilkes. At the time of publication, although Walpole did not yet know it, the King, ‘Patient … and just, of upright mind / And almost to a fault humane and kind’, was Walpole’s brother-in-law.

Sir Edward Walpole (1706–84), son of Sir Robert and brother of Horace Walpole, was MP for Great Yarmouth (succeeding his uncle Horatio) and Clerk of the Pells for over thirty years. He had four children by his common-law wife, Dorothy Clement, and although the couple were not married, the children were raised as if legitimate and married well, their introduction to society coming through their uncle Horace. ‘My charming niece’ Maria had married the Earl of Waldegrave in 1759, but was left a widow in 1763. ‘As she is so young she may find as great a match and a younger lover’ (Horace Walpole to Horace Mann), and indeed she exceeded expectations when in September 1766 she was married in secret, and without witnesses, to Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and brother of George III. ‘The attitude of George III to the relationship was ambivalent; he disliked his brother marrying a subject, but was unhappy with his having a mistress’ (*ODNB*), awarding her pension but arranging a series of Continental tours for Gloucester. Edward Walpole did not learn of his daughter’s marriage until 1772, shortly before her pregnancy was revealed and an enquiry into the legitimacy of the marriage launched.



On B3^{r} is inserted in manuscript the couplet 'The Mob itself thinks all might yet do well / But wishes Government would not rebel', likely authorial given the provenance of this copy.

Walpole's *Sketch of the Times* was 'corrected and enlarged' from an earlier printing, not in ESTC, of which Hazen notes a copy 'with a few notes by HW' laid into the manuscript of Horace Walpole's *Journal of the Reign of George the Third* (IELM WaH 1585, in the library of the Earl Waldegrave).

ESTC records four locations only: Bodleian, Trinity College Dublin, Harvard (Horace Walpole's copy, part of Hazen 3222 vol 12), and Yale.

ESTC T160114.

A Presentation Copy from Whitman

72. [WHITMAN, Walt.] [O'CONNOR, William Douglas.] The Good Gray Poet, a Vindication. *New York, Bunce and Huntington, 1866.* [*Bound with three other works.*]

8vo, pp. 62; bound third in a thick tract volume along with Campori, *Lettere artistiche inedite* (Modena, 1866); Kennedy, *Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain* (London, 1860); and one other; bound together in contemporary green morocco, sunned, edges worn, spine brown and dry, marbled edges; ownership inscriptions to front endpaper of William Michael Rossetti and of his daughter Mary Elizabeth Madox Rossetti (dated 1919). **$6750**

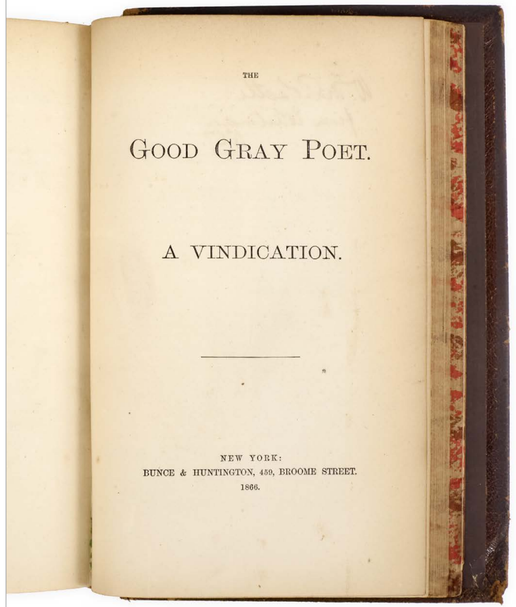
First edition of the first separately published work on Walt Whitman, inscribed in the recipient's hand on the title-verso 'W. M. Rossetti from Whitman / 1867'.

A journalist, editor, photographer and disciple of Whitman, O'Connor had helped procure the poet a position in the Indian Affairs Bureau in 1865. After only a few months in post, on 30 June Whitman was fired as part of a loyalty and morality drive by the Secretary of the Interior, James Harlan, who had found a copy of *Leaves of Grass* on Whitman's desk. O'Connor came to Whitman's defence, securing him another government post in the Attorney General's office in 1866, and publishing this *Vindication*, which is both an attack on Harlan and a spirited defence of Whitman. Alongside Whitman's elegy for Lincoln, 'Oh Captain! My Captain!', *The Good Gray Poet* played an important role in rehabilitating Whitman's reputation in both the short and the long term, and the titular moniker was one that stuck.

Across the pond Rossetti was doing his own work in defence of Whitman, publishing a famously supportive review in the *London Chronicle* on 6 July 1867, followed by an important edition of Whitman's poems in 1868. It was O'Connor who had suggested John Camden Hotten as Whitman's London publisher in late 1866; and at one point Whitman had hoped that O'Connor might provide an introduction to Rossetti's edition.

***The Good Gray Poet* is very scarce on the market in any form, but we have not been able to trace any other examples presented by Whitman.** 'There has been continuing debate about the possible amount and substance of Whitman's involvement in this work', says Myerson. The present copy suggests that it was significant, and that he took some pains in making sure it reached the right audience.

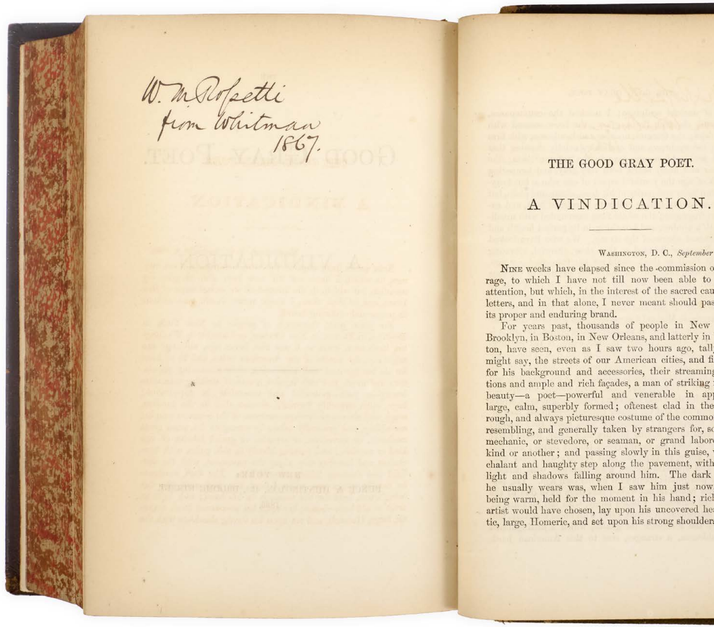
Myerson I 14.


THE

GOOD GRAY POET.

A VINDICATION.

NEW YORK:
BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, 450, BROOME STREET.
1866.


W. M. Rossetti
from Whitman
1867.

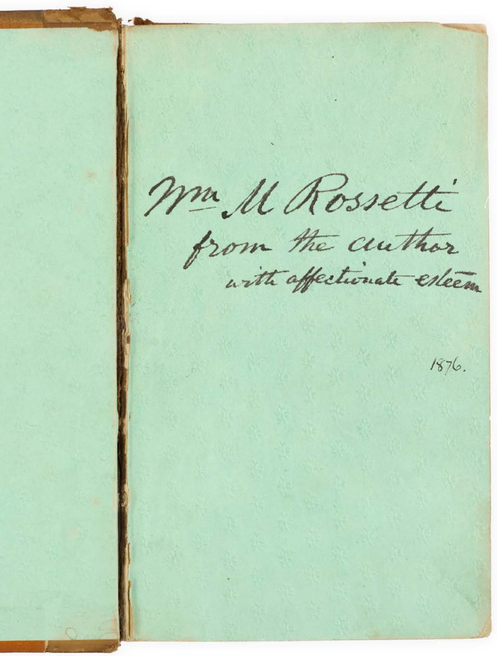
THE GOOD GRAY POET.

A VINDICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September*

NINE weeks have elapsed since the commission o
rage, to which I have not till now been able to
attention, but which, in the interest of the sacred cau
letters, and in that alone, I never meant should pas
its proper and enduring brand.

For years past, thousands of people in New
Brooklyn, in Boston, in New Orleans, and latterly in
ton, have seen, even as I saw two hours ago, tall
might say, the streets of our American cities, and fi
for his background and accessories, their streaming
tions and ample and rich façades, a man of striking
beauty—a poet—powerful and venerable in ap
large, calm, superbly formed; oftenest clad in the
rough, and always picturesque costume of the commo
resembling, and generally taken by strangers for, s
mechanic, or stevedore, or seaman, or grand labore
kind or another; and passing slowly in this guise,
chalant and haughty step along the pavement, with
light and shadows falling around him. The dark
he usually wears was, when I saw him just now
being warm, held for the moment in his hand; rich
artist would have chosen, lay upon his uncovered ho
tic, large, Homeric, and set upon his strong shoulder



The Centenary *Leaves of Grass* Inscribed to William Michael Rossetti

73. WHITMAN, Walt. Leaves of Grass … Author's Edition, with Portraits and Intercalations. *Camden, New Jersey, 1876.*

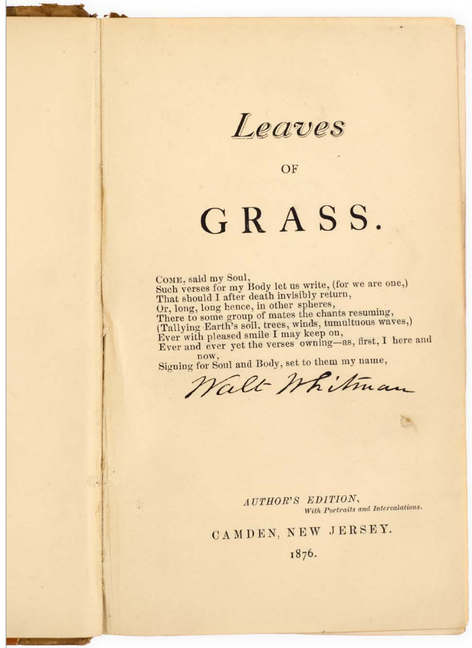
8vo, pp. 384, [2, blank], [2, advertisements], with a cancel title-page, two portrait plates, a paste-on list of 'Intercalations' on page vi, and the four relevant insertions pasted-on in the text (as well as a change to the title of 'The Wound Dresser' on p. 285); a good copy, signed by Whitman on the title-page as usual, in the original half calf and orange cloth by Jas. Arnold, Philadelphia, with his ticket, embossed pale blue endpapers, gilt edges; spine partly defective, covers detached. **$23,500**

The very rare first issue, with four poems pasted in by hand, of the signed 'author's edition', or 'centennial edition'; this copy additionally inscribed on the front free endpaper 'Wm M Rossetti from the author with affectionate esteem' – perhaps the most evocative association copy of this important edition.

Whitman's contribution to the National Centennial of American Independence in 1876, the 'Author's Edition' had been planned as one of a thousand copies, but the complications of production (with the 'intercalations' – four small new poems, and a title change to one other – pasted in by hand) meant that **only a hundred were completed**. In the reprint (of six hundred copies) the intercalations are integrally printed and the title is in a different setting ('Leaves' here is in hollow type, the 'ss' in 'Grass' is in a single type), and reads 'With Portraits from Life'.

One of Whitman's most prominent European supporters, William Michael Rossetti had received a copy of *Leaves of Grass* for Christmas 1856 from William Bell Scott. He discussed it widely with Swinburne and others, and went on to publish the first significant notice of Whitman in Britain, an article praising Whitman's 'positive and entire originality' in the Catholic *Chronicle* on 6 July 1867. It was read by John Camden Hotten who then invited Rossetti to edit the first British edition of the works of Whitman, published 1868. Although his edition included only half of the text of 1867 omitting poems Rossetti thought a European readership might find offensive, it was only this bowdlerisation that enabled publication. Whitman later called it a 'horrible dismemberment', but he had in fact authorised the alterations, and it helped to garner Whitman significant British support, and to bolster his reputation in America.

Rossetti continued to champion Whitman, and in 1870 was instrumental in editing and publishing Anne Gilchrist's 'An Englishwoman's Estimate of Walt Whitman', the first major critical assessment of Whitman, also arranging her introduction to Whitman. Rossetti's *American Poems* (1872) included thirty-two poems by Whitman, and when he read of Whitman's poverty and neglect in his own country, **it was Rossetti who drove subscriptions to this 'Centennial edition' of 1876, which accounts for the high proportion of British recipients among the known inscribed copies of the work. This effort 'pluck'd me like a brand from the burning, and gave me life again' (Whitman).** Later, in 1885, Rossetti 'masterminded a subscription fund for the elderly, disabled poet now living in near penury after a stroke' (Thirlwell).

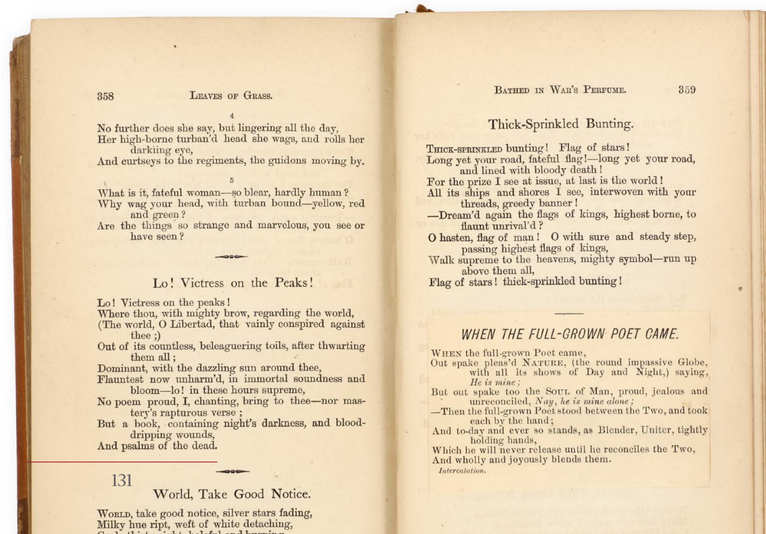

Leaves
OF
GRASS.

Come, said my Soul,
Such verses for my Body let us write, (for we are one,)
That should I after death invisibly return,
Or, long, long hence, in other spheres,
There to some group of mates the chants resuming,
(Tallying Earth's soil, trees, winds, tumultuous waves,)
Ever with pleased smile I may keep on,
Ever and ever yet the verses owning—as, first, I here and now,
Signing for Soul and Body, set to them my name,
Walt Whitman

AUTHOR'S EDITION,
With Portraits and Intercalations.
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.
1876.

The 'author's edition' was self-published, with bindings by James Arnold of Philadelphia that stated 'Centennial Ed'n 1876' at the head of the spine. Strictly speaking it was a reissue of the second printing of the fifth edition of 1871–2, but **the unusual ad-hoc addition of four poems as well as the autographed poem on the title-page, and the insertion of two portraits, make it a striking embodiment of Whitman's vision of the poem as a breathing, changing thing.**

Myerson A.2.5.b.$_2$ (Binding A, but with blue-green not yellow-green endpapers); Wells and Goldsmith, p. 20.


358 LEAVES OF GRASS.

4
No further does she say, but lingering all the day,
Her high-borne turban'd head she wags, and rolls her darkling eye,
And curtseys to the regiments, the guidons moving by.

5
What is it, fateful woman—so blear, hardly human?
Why wag your head, with turban bound—yellow, red and green?
Are the things so strange and marvelous, you see or have seen?

Lo! Victress on the Peaks!

Lo! Victress on the peaks!
Where thou, with mighty brow, regarding the world,
(The world, O Libertad, that vainly conspired against thee;)
Out of its countless, beleaguering toils, after thwarting them all;
Dominant, with the dazzling sun around thee,
Flauntest now unharm'd, in immortal soundness and bloom—lo! in these hours supreme,
No poem proud, I, chanting, bring to thee—nor mastery's rapturous verse;
But a book, containing night's darkness, and blood-dripping wounds,
And psalms of the dead.

131

World, Take Good Notice.

World, take good notice, silver stars fading,
Milky hue ript, weft of white detaching,

BATHED IN WAR'S PERFUME. 359

Thick-Sprinkled Bunting.

Thick-sprinkled bunting! Flag of stars!
Long yet your road, fateful flag!—long yet your road, and lined with bloody death!
For the prize I see at issue, at last is the world!
All its ships and shores I see, interwoven with your threads, greedy banner!
—Dream'd again the flags of kings, highest borne, to flaunt unrival'd?
O hasten, flag of man! O with sure and steady step, passing highest flags of kings,
Walk supreme to the heavens, mighty symbol—run up above them all,
Flag of stars! thick-sprinkled bunting!

WHEN THE FULL-GROWN POET CAME.

When the full-grown Poet came,
Out spake pleas'd Nature, (the round impassive Globe, with all its shows of Day and Night,) saying,
He is mine;
But out spake too the Soul of Man, proud, jealous and unreconciled, *Nay, he is mine alone;*
—Then the full-grown Poet stood between the Two, and took each by the hand;
And to-day and ever so stands, as Blender, Uniter, tightly holding hands,
Which he will never release until he reconciles the Two,
And wholly and joyously blends them.
Intercalation.

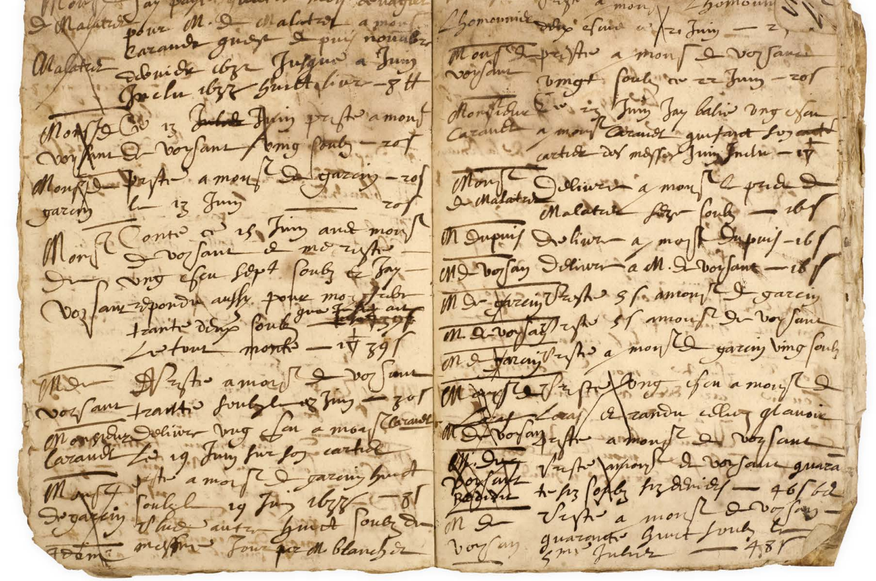
74. [WINE.] Account book of a Rhône valley wine merchant. *France (vicinity of Lyon), c. 1641–8.*

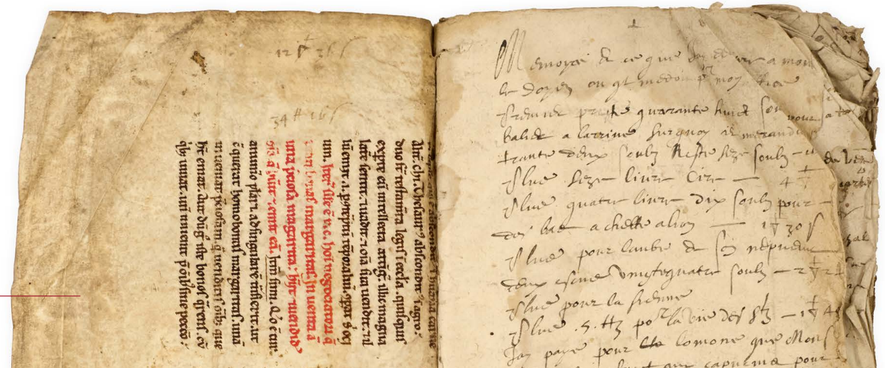
Manuscript in French on paper, small 4to, ff. [50], of which nine blank, remains of a further leaf torn out at beginning, written from both ends, with two further leaves loosely stitched in; damp- and mould-stained at foot resulting in softening of paper and consequent losses, some staining and soiling elsewhere, many leaves crumpled at edges and/or with corners folded down; bound in a vellum wrapper re-using a leaf from a twelfth-century gospel commentary. **$4500**

Account book of a Rhône valley wine merchant, bound in a leaf from an early manuscript of an influential gospel commentary once attributed to Anselm of Laon but more usually given to Geoffrey Babion.

The account book's compiler seems to have been a wine merchant who lived and worked in or near Lyon: on the final page are mentioned various items (including a 'cofre') 'que Jay achetté a lion'. The first of the two loosely stitched-in leaves is a schedule of 'Les tonos [*i.e.* tonneaux] que Jay vendu au mareschal ceste p[resen]te annee 1646 [...]' and comprises a list of barrels marked with various letters or numbers – and, in one case, 'par mes armes' (of which there is a small drawing). The second stitched-in leaf is a letter signed by the 'mareschal' in question, 'Pierre Faure Mareschal de Vezeronce', and dated 15 November 1646. It begins 'Monsieur Je vous prie de m'envoyer le tonneau de vin que Jay achepté de vous demain sil vous plaist'. Vézeronce (now Vézeronce-Curtin) is a village a few miles east of Lyon. The letter is addressed to one 'Monsieur le Seuroffin(?)', who must therefore be the account book's owner. Elsewhere in the manuscript is a reference to 'mes vignes' – he was evidently both a grower and a wine merchant in a part of the Rhône valley near Lyon.

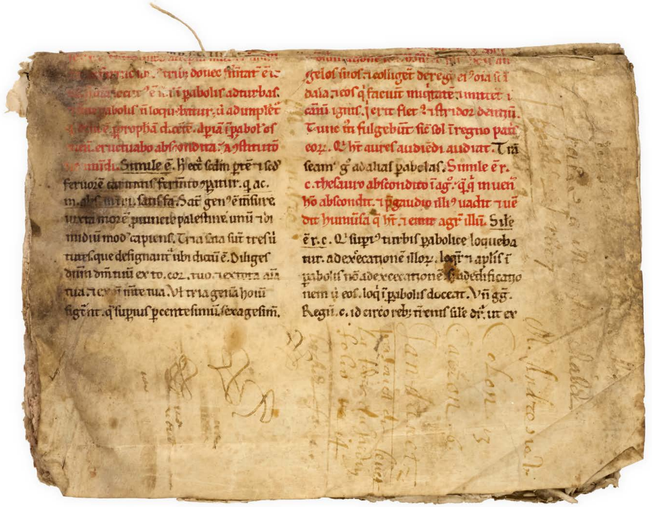
Manuscript waste:
The wrapper preserves an almost complete leaf (c. 280 × 200 mm, text area 220 × 150 mm) from *Enarrationes in Evangelium Sancti Matthaei*, produced in France, third quarter of twelfth century, containing chapter 13 (Migne, *Patrologia Latina* 162, cols. 1374–7), double columns of 38 lines written in a very good French romanesque hand in dark brown ink, Biblical passages commented on written in red ink, ruling not discernible, some early underlining; stained, soiled, rubbed and creased, one corner crumpled, trimmed at head just affecting top line of innermost column, several post-medieval inscriptions, nevertheless both sides almost entirely legible.

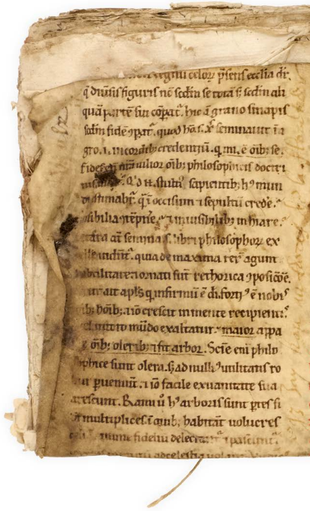




The *Enarrationes* is one of a surprisingly small number of twelfth-century commentaries on St Matthew. Stegmüller records about forty manuscripts. Most copies are anonymous, but two are ascribed to Anselm and five to Geoffrey Babion, who has been plausibly identified with Geoffrey du Loroux, archbishop of Bordeaux from his election in 1136 to his death in 1158. Beryl Smalley studied the *Enarrationes* in detail, concluding that its author's importance 'lies in the fact that he acted as a bridge between post-Laon teaching and lectures on St Matthew in the Paris schools. Peter Comestor and Peter the Chanter both quote him, sometimes by the name of Master Geoffrey Babion and more often anonymously' (B. Smalley, 'Some gospel commentaries of the early twelfth century', in *Recherches de théologie ancienne et médiévale*, vol. 45 (January–December 1978), pp. 147–180, p. 170). She dated the text *c.* 1140 and was inclined to reject the ascription to Babion: 'it seems wiser to leave [the author] anonymous. We may guess that he studied and perhaps taught in some school or schools in northern France, before entering a religious house where he wrote his *Enarrationes*, using material which he had collected in the schools. His *Enarrationes* came to be regarded as "solemn and authentic", to quote Comestor, under Geoffrey Babion's name. The reason was that they fulfilled a *desideratum*' (*idem*, p. 175).

The text here comments on various of Christ's parables (of the weeds, of the treasure, of the merchant, of the net). The fragment's seventeenth-century re-use as the wrapper of an account book compiled in or near Lyon (*see below*) may indicate a medieval provenance in that vicinity.





An Exceptional Copy

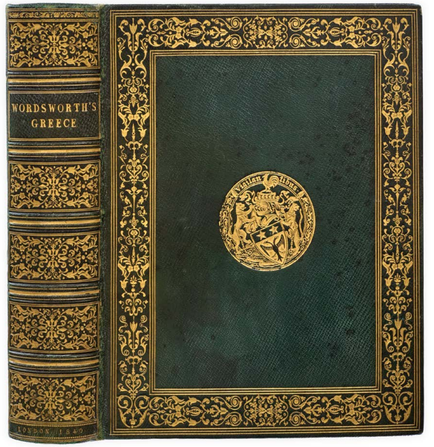
75. WORDSWORTH, Christopher. Greece: pictorial, descriptive, and historical ... With upwards of three hundred and fifty Engravings on Wood and twenty-eight on Steel, illustrative of the Scenery, Architecture, and Costume of that Country. By Copley Fielding, F. Creswick, D. Cox jun., Harvey, Paul Huet, Meissonier, Sargent, Daubigny, Jaques, and other Artists. *London, William S. Orr and Co., 1840.*

Large 4to (*c.* 285 × 235 mm), pp. xxvii, [1, blank], 356; with an additional steel-engraved title and 25 steel-engraved plates on India paper (mounted and with captioned tissue guards), two steel-engraved maps hand-coloured in outline (with tissue guards), and 363 wood engravings on India paper mounted in the letterpress; some foxing to preface leaf, pp. 229–230, and to tissue guard facing p. 353, very occasional light foxing elsewhere, small tears to plate facing p. 63, that facing p. 60 without its tissue guard; a very good, large copy on thick paper; contemporary green crushed morocco, gilt floral and foliate border framed with triple gilt fillets to covers, spine in compartments lettered and richly decorated in gilt, all edges gilt, gilt board edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers; very slight rubbing to joints and extremities, front board slightly bowed, small marks to covers; gilt arms to covers of Archibald Acheson, 3rd Earl of Gosford (1806–1864). **$2750**

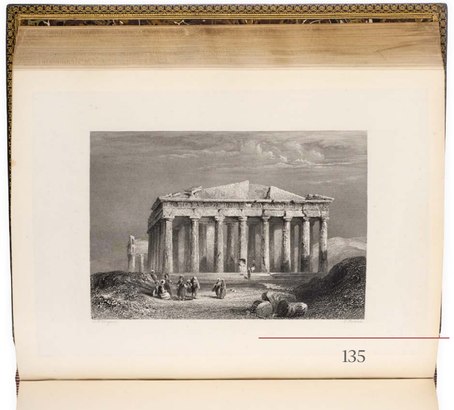
First edition, one of the rare copies in quarto format with the plates and in-text woodcuts on India paper.

The nephew of William Wordsworth, Christopher (1807–1885) was an outstanding classical scholar, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, headmaster of Harrow School, and bishop of Lincoln. 'During a prolonged visit to Greece and the Ionian Islands he made a conjecture as to the site of Dodona which was later corroborated. He was the first Englishman to be presented to King Otho. Passing over the heights of Mount Parnes in deep snow, he and his party were attacked by brigands; Wordsworth was injured in the shoulder by a stiletto, but managed to escape capture. Two books of a pictorial and descriptive kind on *Greece* (1839) and *Athens and Attica* (1836) followed his return' (*ODNB*).

Greece is more commonly found in octavo format, dated 1839 or 1840. Blackmer notes that this special quarto format was advertised with the warning that 'as only a small number of this Edition is printed, early application will be necessary to secure them'.







The plates include views of Athens, the plain of Marathon, the Acropolis and Parthenon, Mount Olympus, Corfu, and Corinth, while the woodcuts depict mythological and historical scenes, landscapes, ancient ruins, and costume, and include numerous decorative initials.

Provenance: Archibald Acheson, 3rd Earl of Gosford, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1828), and sat as Member of Parliament for County Armagh between 1830 and 1847. His library was sold in 1878 to James Toovey, and was dispersed at auction in London by Puttick and Simpson in April 1884. This was lot 3205 (the binding attributed to C. Lewis) and sold for £2 7s to Lewin. Quaritch's annotated copy of the sale catalogue contains the following note by E.H. Dring: 'The books ... that contained plates, were as a rule badly foxed on account of them having been kept in the North of Ireland where the atmosphere is very damp' – our Wordsworth is happily an exception.

Blackmer 1841.

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