
NEW ACQUISITIONS
MOVEMBER
QUARITCH

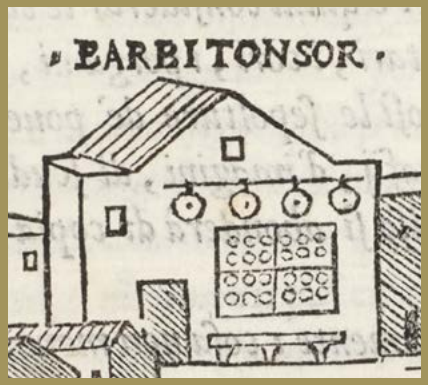
What is Movember?

This month members of the Quaritch team are swimming, running, and growing moustaches to raise money for Movember, a charity funding lifesaving research into men's mental health, suicide prevention, and prostate and testicular cancer.

Our Movember list includes books about beards and men's health, and Quaritch will donate 10% of the proceeds from this list to Movember.

Click here to donate and follow our fundraising efforts.

All of us at Quaritch



New Acquisitions

Bernard Quaritch Ltd | November 2026

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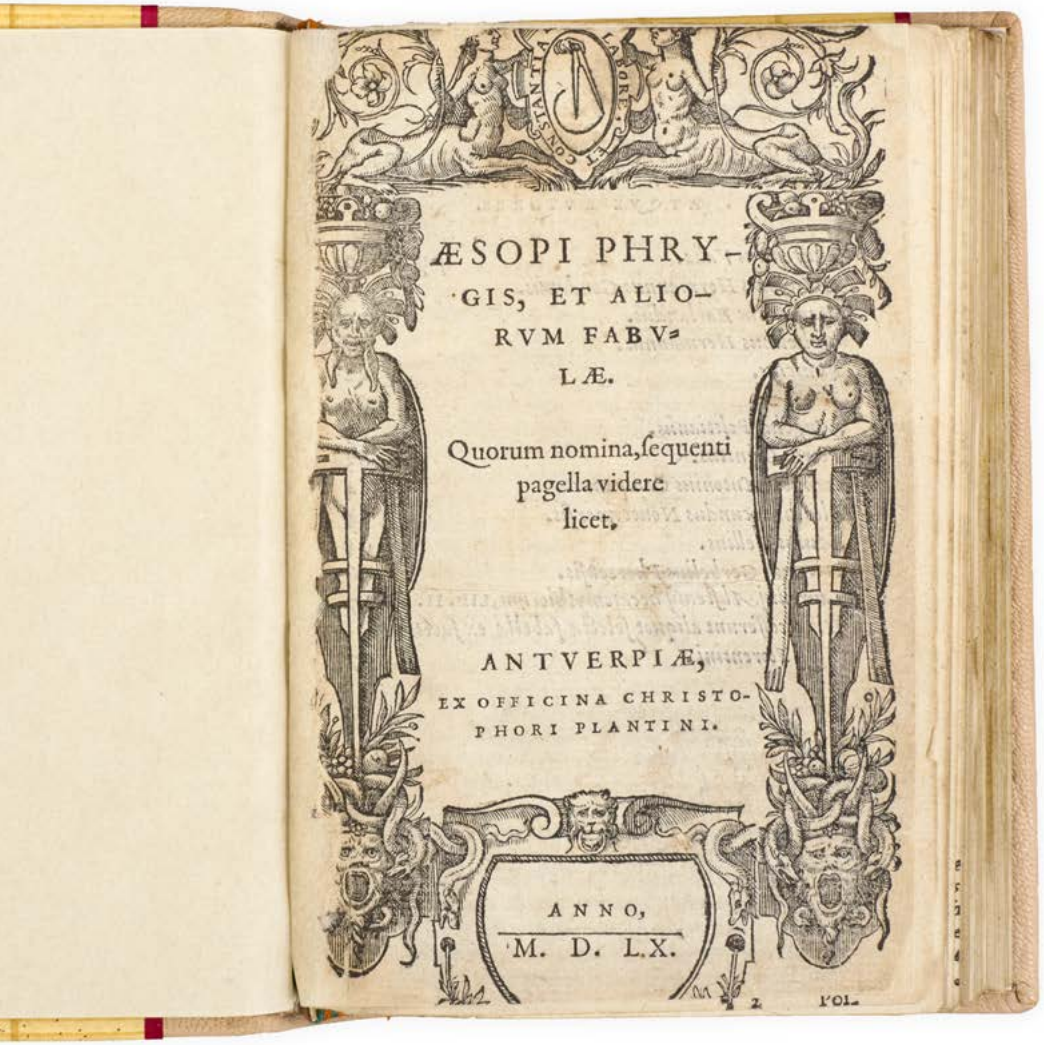
Front cover: item 31; Left: item 15



Plantin's First Aesop

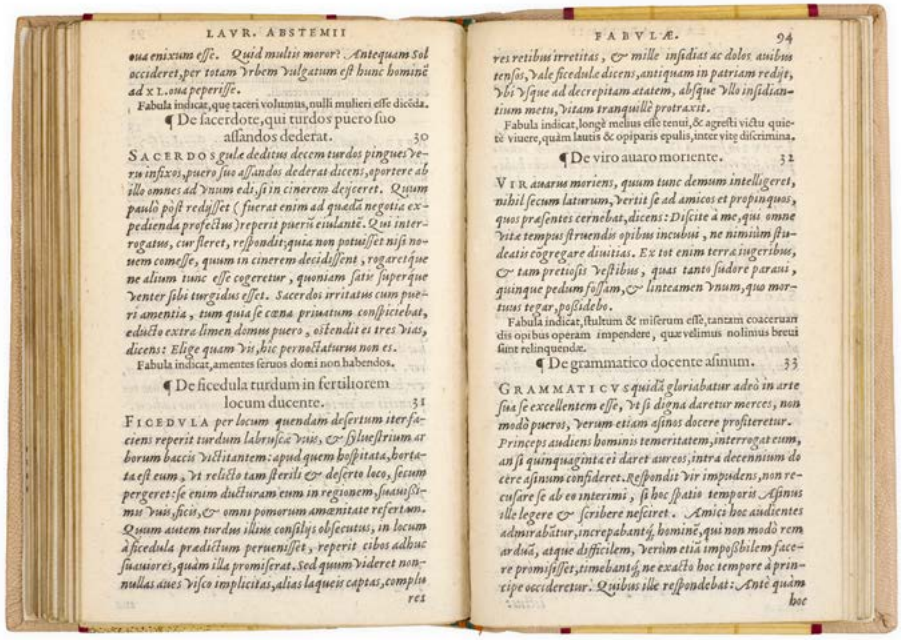
1. AESOP, *and others*. Aesopi Phrygis, et aliorum fabulae. *Antwerp, Christophe Plantin, 1560.*

8vo, ff. [xvi], 114, [6]; title within woodcut frame incorporating the Plantin device, woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device above colophon; cut close throughout (title woodcut and a few printed marginalia shaved), title-leaf repaired at edges with slight loss to left hand edge of border, first quire and i4–5 with repairs to inner margins, a few small repaired wormholes to foot of last few leaves, but a good copy; bound in modern beige morocco by Eric Sweet in 2003, each cover with a vertical panel of cream paper lined to imitate laid paper and outlined in red, upper cover with a pen and ink drawing of the Plantin compasses device with the lettering 'Æsopi' in red, housed in a modern drop-backed blue buckram folding box with paper label; a censored copy, with some mentions of Erasmus crossed through causing loss of text to ff. 61 and 63–64 from ink corrosion, ink stamp of Hampstead Public Libraries to head of second leaf and to f. 67^{r}.

£750

First Plantin edition of a collection of fables by Aesop, Avianus, Astemio and others, censored to remove mentions of Erasmus, in a bespoke binding by Eric Sweet.

The fables by Aesop and Avianus are in the Latin translations of Lorenzo Valla, Adriaan Barland, Rinuccio d'Arezzo, Erasmus and others, accompanied by the more modern fables by Lorenzo Astemio (*Hecatomythium*, first published in 1495), and a few taken from the works of Poliziano and Poggio Bracciolini, and from Erasmus' *Adagia*. These contents were assembled from a few different Aesop editions of the early sixteenth century.



LAVR. ABSTEMII

oua enixum esse. Quid multis moror? Antequam Sol occideret, per totam vrbem vulgatum est hunc hominē ad XL. oua peperisse.

Fabula indicat, quę taceri volumus, nulli mulieri esse dicēda.

¶ De sacerdote, qui turdos puero suo assandos dederat. 30

SACERDOS gulæ deditus decem turdos pingues veru infixos, puero suo assandos dederat dicens, oportere ab illo omnes ad vnum edi, si in cinerem deijceret. Quum paulò pòst redijsset (fuerat enim ad quædā negotia expedienda profectus) reperit puerū eiulantē. Qui interrogatus, cur fleret, respondit; quia non potuisset nisi nouem comesse, quum in cinerem decidissent, rogaretque ne alium tunc esse cogeretur, quoniam satis superque venter sibi turgidus esset. Sacerdos irritatus cum pueri amentia, tum quia se cœna priuatum conspiciebat, educto extra limen domus puero, ostendit ei tres vias, dicens: Elige quam vis, hic pernoctaturus non es.

Fabula indicat, amentes seruos domi non habendos.

¶ De ficedula turdum in fertiliorem locum ducente. 31

FICEDVLA per locum quendam desertum iter faciens reperit turdum labruscæ vuis, & syluestrium arborum baccis victitantem: apud quem hospitata, hortata est eum, vt relicto tam sterili & deserto loco, secum pergeret: se enim ducturam eum in regionem, suauissimis vuis, ficis, & omni pomorum amœnitate refertam. Quum autem turdus illius consilijs obsecutus, in locum à ficedula prædictum peruenisset, reperit cibos adhuc suauiores, quàm illa promiserat. Sed quum videret nonnullas aues visco implicitas, alias laqueis captas, complu-

res

FABVLÆ. 94

res retibus irretitas, & mille insidias ac dolos auibus tensos, vale ficedulæ dicens, antiquam in patriam redijt, vbi vsque ad decrepitam ætatem, absque vllo insidiantium metu, vitam tranquillè protraxit.

Fabula indicat, longè melius esse tenui, & agresti victu quietè viuere, quàm lautis & opiparis epulis, inter vitę discrimina.

¶ De viro auaro moriente. 32

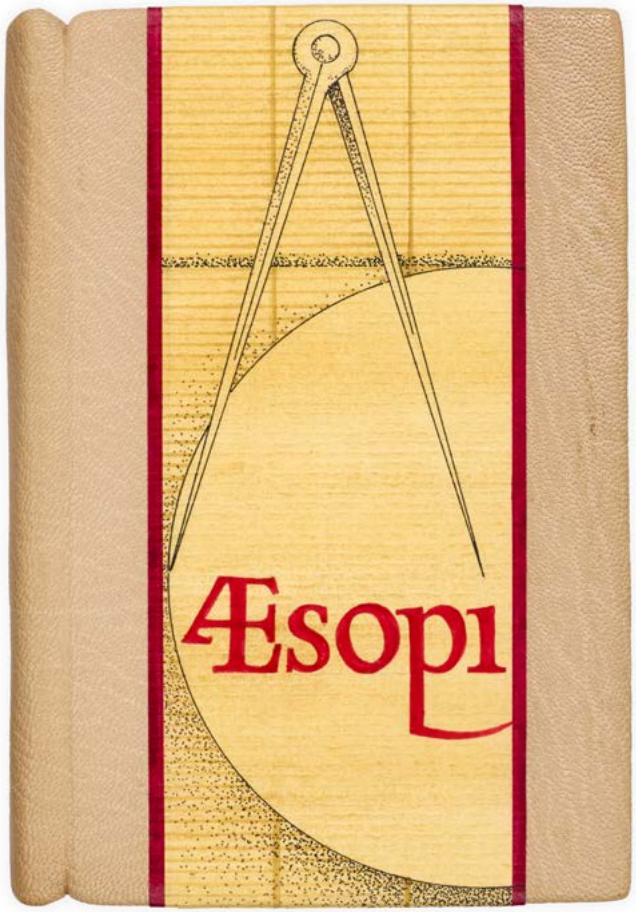
VIR auarus moriens, quum tunc demum intelligeret, nihil secum laturum, vertit se ad amicos et propinquos, quos præsentes cernebat, dicens: Discite à me, qui omne vitæ tempus struendis opibus incubui, ne nimiùm studeatis cōgregare diuitias. Ex tot enim terræ iugeribus, & tam pretiosis vestibus, quas tanto sudore paraui, quinque pedum fossam, & linteamen vnum, quo mortuus tegar, possidebo.

Fabula indicat, stultum & miserum esse, tantam coaceruandis opibus operam impendere, quæ velimus nolimus breui sunt relinquendæ.

¶ De grammatico docente asinum. 33

GRAMMATICVS quidā gloriabatur adeò in arte sua se excellentem esse, vt si digna daretur merces, non modò pueros, verum etiam asinos docere profiteretur. Princeps audiens hominis temeritatem, interrogat eum, an si quinquaginta ei daret aureos, intra decennium docere asinum confideret. Respondit vir impudens, non recusare se ab eo interimi, si hoc spatio temporis Asinus ille legere & scribere nesciret. Amici hoc audientes admirabātur, increpabantq; hominē, qui non modò rem arduā, atque difficilem, verùm etiā impossibilem facere promisisset, timebantq; ne exacto hoc tempore à principe occideretur. Quibus ille respondebat: Antè quàm

hoc

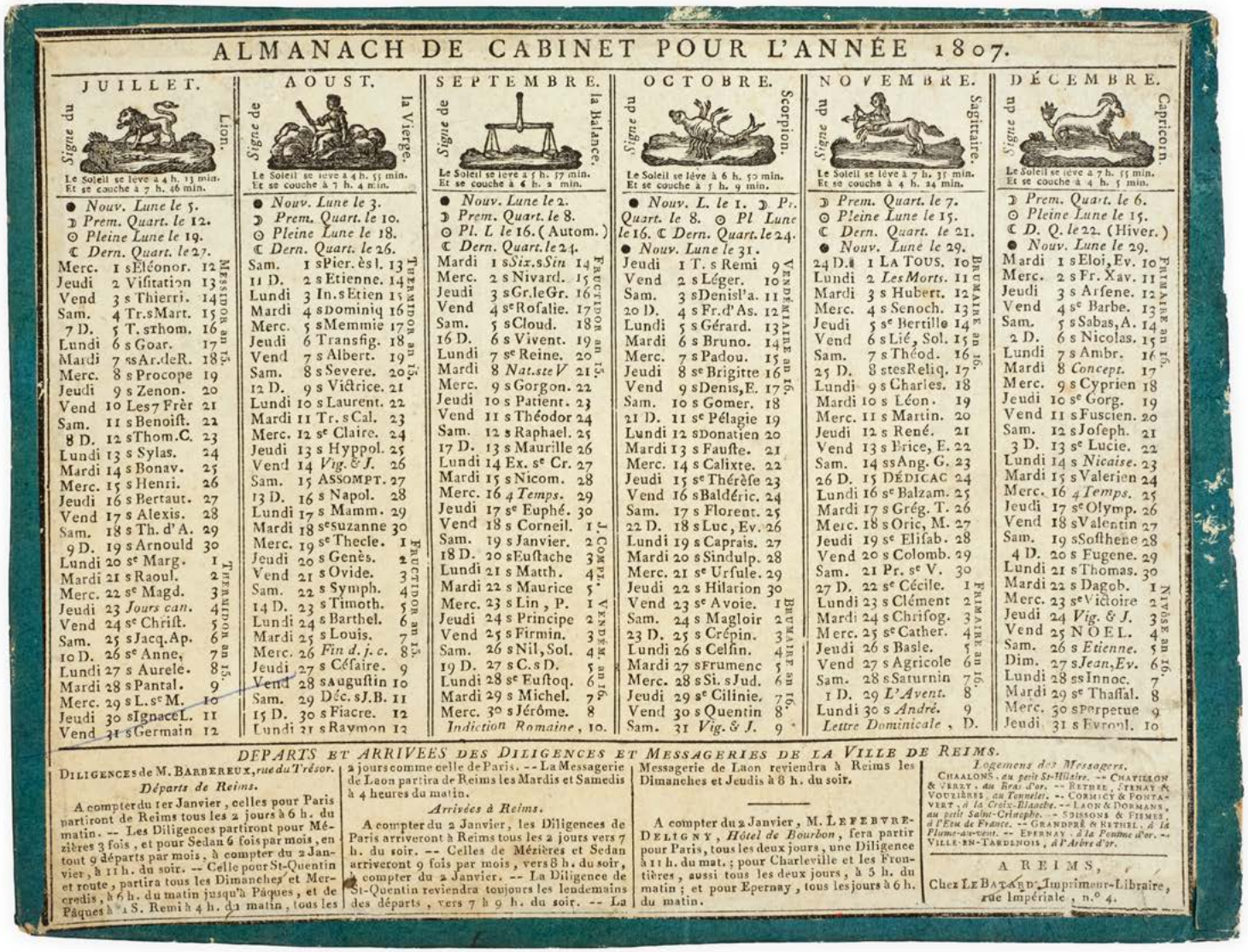


This is the first of several editions of Aesop's Fables printed by Plantin; from the 1565 edition onwards, they were usually illustrated, though these subsequent editions omitted the fables by Astemio. This more humble publication was typical of Plantin's early years, when he was establishing his printing business and producing books that were more likely to find a ready market.

This copy was presumably in Catholic ownership early in its history, resulting in the crossing through of the names of Erasmus and Gerbelius on the contents list on the title verso, and the inking out of Erasmus' name within the text.

Rare: we have traced just one copy in the US (Stanford) and just one in the UK (Bodleian).

Voet 11; STCV 12918551; USTC 404337; Landwehr, *Emblem and Fable books printed in the Low Countries* F004.



ALMANACH DE CABINET POUR L'ANNÉE 1807.

JUILLET. Signe du Lion. Le Soleil se leve à 4 h. 13 min. Et se couche à 7 h. 46 min.

● Nouv. Lune le 5.
☽ Prem. Quart. le 12.
⊙ Pleine Lune le 19.
☾ Dern. Quart. le 27.

Merc.	1	s Éléonor.	12	Messidor an 15.
Jeudi	2	Visitation	13	
Vend	3	s Thierri.	14	
Sam.	4	Tr. s Mart.	15	
7 D.	5	T. s thom.	16	
Lundi	6	s Goar.	17	
Mardi	7	ss Ar. de R.	18	
Merc.	8	s Procope	19	
Jeudi	9	s Zenon.	20	
Vend	10	Les 7 Frèr	21	
Sam.	11	s Benoist.	22	
8 D.	12	s Thom. C.	23	
Lundi	13	s Sylas.	24	
Mardi	14	s Bonav.	25	
Merc.	15	s Henri.	26	
Jeudi	16	s Bertaut.	27	
Vend	17	s Alexis.	28	
Sam.	18	s Th. d'A.	29	
9 D.	19	s Arnould	30	
Lundi	20	s^e Marg.	1	Thermidor an 15.
Mardi	21	s Raoul.	2	
Merc.	22	s^e Magd.	3	
Jeudi	23	*Jours can.*	4	
Vend	24	s^e Christ.	5	
Sam.	25	s Jacq. Ap.	6	
10 D.	26	s^e Anne,	7	
Lundi	27	s Aurele.	8	
Mardi	28	s Pantal.	9	
Merc.	29	s L. s^e M.	10	
Jeudi	30	s Ignace L.	11	
Vend	31	s Germain	12	

AOUST. Signe de la Vierge. Le Soleil se leve à 4 h. 55 min. Et se couche à 7 h. 4 min.

● Nouv. Lune le 3.
☽ Prem. Quart. le 10.
⊙ Pleine Lune le 18.
☾ Dern. Quart. le 26.

Sam.	1	s Pier. ès l.	13	Thermidor an 15.
11 D.	2	s Etienne.	14	
Lundi	3	In. s Etien	15	
Mardi	4	s Dominiq	16	
Merc.	5	s Memmie	17	
Jeudi	6	Transfig.	18	
Vend	7	s Albert.	19	
Sam.	8	s Severe.	20	
12 D.	9	s Victrice.	21	
Lundi	10	s Laurent.	22	
Mardi	11	Tr. s Cal.	23	
Merc.	12	s^e Claire.	24	
Jeudi	13	s Hyppol.	25	
Vend	14	*Vig. & J.*	26	
Sam.	15	ASSOMPT.	27	
13 D.	16	s Napol.	28	
Lundi	17	s Mamm.	29	
Mardi	18	s^e Suzanne	30	
Merc.	19	s^e Thecle.	1	Fructidor an 15.
Jeudi	20	s Genès.	2	
Vend	21	s Ovide.	3	
Sam.	22	s Symph.	4	
14 D.	23	s Timoth.	5	
Lundi	24	s Barthel.	6	
Mardi	25	s Louis.	7	
Merc.	26	*Fin d. j. c.*	8	
Jeudi	27	s Céfaire.	9	
Vend	28	s Augustin	10	
Sam.	29	Déc. s J.B.	11	
15 D.	30	s Fiacre.	12	
Lundi	31	s Raymon	13	

SEPTEMBRE. Signe de la Balance. Le Soleil se leve à 5 h. 17 min. Et se couche à 6 h. 2 min.

● Nouv. Lune le 2.
☽ Prem. Quart. le 8.
⊙ Pl. L. le 16. (Autom.)
☾ Dern. Quart. le 24.

Mardi	1	s *Six.* s *Sin*	14	Fructidor an 15.
Merc.	2	s Nivard.	15	
Jeudi	3	s Gr. le Gr.	16	
Vend	4	s^e Rosalie.	17	
Sam.	5	s Cloud.	18	
16 D.	6	s Vivent.	19	
Lundi	7	s^e Reine.	20	
Mardi	8	*Nat. ste V*	21	
Merc.	9	s Gorgon.	22	
Jeudi	10	s Patient.	23	
Vend	11	s Théodor	24	
Sam.	12	s Raphael.	25	
17 D.	13	s Maurille	26	
Lundi	14	Ex. s^e Cr.	27	
Mardi	15	s Nicom.	28	
Merc.	16	*4 Temps.*	29	
Jeudi	17	s^e Euphé.	30	
Vend	18	s Corneil.	1	J. Compl. Vendém. an 16.
Sam.	19	s Janvier.	2	
18 D.	20	s Eustache	3	
Lundi	21	s Matth.	4	
Mardi	22	s Maurice	5	
Merc.	23	s Lin, P.	1	
Jeudi	24	s Principe	2	
Vend	25	s Firmin.	3	
Sam.	26	s Nil, Sol.	4	
19 D.	27	s C. s D.	5	
Lundi	28	s^e Eustoq.	6	Brumaire an 16.
Mardi	29	s Michel.	7	
Merc.	30	s Jérôme.	8	
Indiction Romaine,			10.	

OCTOBRE. Signe du Scorpion. Le Soleil se lève à 6 h. 50 min. Et se couche à 5 h. 9 min.

● Nouv. L. le 1. ☽ Pr. Quart. le 8. ⊙ Pl Lune le 16. ☾ Dern. Quart. le 24.
● Nouv. Lune le 31.

Jeudi	1	T. s Remi	9	Vendémiaire an 16.
Vend	2	s Léger.	10	
Sam.	3	s Denis l'a.	11	
20 D.	4	s Fr. d'As.	12	
Lundi	5	s Gérard.	13	
Mardi	6	s Bruno.	14	
Merc.	7	s Padou.	15	
Jeudi	8	s^e Brigitte	16	
Vend	9	s Denis, E.	17	
Sam.	10	s Gomer.	18	
21 D.	11	s^e Pélagie	19	
Lundi	12	s Donatien	20	
Mardi	13	s Fauste.	21	
Merc.	14	s Calixte.	22	
Jeudi	15	s^e Thérèse	23	
Vend	16	s Baldéric.	24	
Sam.	17	s Florent.	25	
22 D.	18	s Luc, Ev.	26	
Lundi	19	s Caprais.	27	
Mardi	20	s Sindulp.	28	
Merc.	21	s^e Ursule.	29	
Jeudi	22	s Hilarion	30	
Vend	23	s^e Avoie.	1	Brumaire an 16.
Sam.	24	s Magloir	2	
23 D.	25	s Crépin.	3	
Lundi	26	s Celsin.	4	
Mardi	27	s Frumenc	5	
Merc.	28	s Si. s Jud.	6	
Jeudi	29	s^e Cilinie.	7	
Vend	30	s Quentin	8	
Sam.	31	*Vig. & J.*	9	

NOVEMBRE. Signe du Sagittaire. Le Soleil se lève à 7 h. 31 min. Et se couche à 4 h. 24 min.

☽ Prem. Quart. le 7.
⊙ Pleine Lune le 15.
☾ Dern. Quart. le 21.
● Nouv. Lune le 29.

24 D.	1	LA TOUS.	10	Brumaire an 16.
Lundi	2	*Les Morts.*	11	
Mardi	3	s Hubert.	12	
Merc.	4	s Senoch.	13	
Jeudi	5	s^e Bertille	14	
Vend	6	s Lié, Sol.	15	
Sam.	7	s Théod.	16	
25 D.	8	ss tes Reliq.	17	
Lundi	9	s Charles.	18	
Mardi	10	s Léon.	19	
Merc.	11	s Martin.	20	
Jeudi	12	s René.	21	
Vend	13	s Brice, E.	22	
Sam.	14	ss Ang. G.	23	
26 D.	15	DÉDICAC	24	
Lundi	16	s^e Balzam.	25	
Mardi	17	s Grég. T.	26	
Merc.	18	s Oric, M.	27	
Jeudi	19	s^e Elisab.	28	
Vend	20	s Colomb.	29	
Sam.	21	Pr. s^e V.	30	
27 D.	22	s^e Cécile.	1	Frimaire an 16.
Lundi	23	s Clément	2	
Mardi	24	s Chrisog.	3	
Merc.	25	s^e Cather.	4	
Jeudi	26	s Basle.	5	
Vend	27	s Agricole	6	
Sam.	28	s Saturnin	7	
1 D.	29	*L'Avent.*	8	
Lundi	30	s *André.*	9	
Lettre Dominicale,			D.	

DÉCEMBRE. Signe du Capricorn. Le Soleil se lève à 7 h. 55 min. Et se couche à 4 h. 5 min.

☽ Prem. Quart. le 6.
⊙ Pleine Lune le 15.
☾ D. Q. le 22. (Hiver.)
● Nouv. Lune le 29.

Mardi	1	s Eloi, Ev.	10	Frimaire an 16.
Merc.	2	s Fr. Xav.	11	
Jeudi	3	s Arsene.	12	
Vend	4	s^e Barbe.	13	
Sam.	5	s Sabas, A.	14	
2 D.	6	s Nicolas.	15	
Lundi	7	s Ambr.	16	
Mardi	8	*Concept.*	17	
Merc.	9	s Cyprien	18	
Jeudi	10	s^e Gorg.	19	
Vend	11	s Fuscien.	20	
Sam.	12	s Joseph.	21	
3 D.	13	s^e Lucie.	22	
Lundi	14	s *Nicaise.*	23	
Mardi	15	s Valerien	24	
Merc.	16	*4 Temps.*	25	
Jeudi	17	s^e Olymp.	26	
Vend	18	s Valentin	27	
Sam.	19	s Sosthene	28	
4 D.	20	s Fugene.	29	
Lundi	21	s Thomas.	30	
Mardi	22	s Dagob.	1	Nivôse an 16.
Merc.	23	s^e Victoire	2	
Jeudi	24	*Vig. & J.*	3	
Vend	25	NOEL.	4	
Sam.	26	s *Etienne.*	5	
Dim.	27	s *Jean, Ev.*	6	
Lundi	28	ss Innoc.	7	
Mardi	29	s^e Thassal.	8	
Merc.	30	s Perpetue	9	
Jeudi	31	s Evrool.	10	

DEPARTS ET ARRIVÉES DES DILIGENCES ET MESSAGERIES DE LA VILLE DE REIMS.

DILIGENCES de M. BARBEREUX, *rue du Trésor.*

Départs de Reims.

A compter du 1er Janvier, celles pour Paris partiront de Reims tous les 2 jours à 6 h. du matin. -- Les Diligences partiront pour Mézières 3 fois, et pour Sedan 6 fois par mois, en tout 9 départs par mois, à compter du 2 Janvier, à 11 h. du soir. -- Celle pour St-Quentin et route, partira tous les Dimanches et Mercredis, à 6 h. du matin jusqu'à Pâques, et de Pâques à S. Remi à 4 h. du matin, tous les 2 jours comme celle de Paris. -- La Messagerie de Laon partira de Reims les Mardis et Samedis à 4 heures du matin.

Arrivées à Reims.

A compter du 2 Janvier, les Diligences de Paris arriveront à Reims tous les 2 jours vers 7 h. du soir. -- Celles de Mézières et Sedan arriveront 9 fois par mois, vers 8 h. du soir, à compter du 2 Janvier. -- La Diligence de St-Quentin reviendra toujours les lendemains des départs, vers 7 à 9 h. du soir. -- La Messagerie de Laon reviendra à Reims les Dimanches et Jeudis à 8 h. du soir.

A compter du 2 Janvier, M. LEFEBVRE-DELIGNY, *Hôtel de Bourbon*, fera partir pour Paris, tous les deux jours, une Diligence à 11 h. du mat.; pour Charleville et les Frontières, aussi tous les deux jours, à 5 h. du matin; et pour Epernay, tous les jours à 6 h. du matin.

Logemens des Messagers.

CHALONS, *au petit St-Hilaire.* -- CHATILLON & VERZY, *au Bras d'or.* -- RETHEL, ÉTENAY & VOUZIÈRES, *au Tonneau.* -- CORMICY & PONTAVERT, *à la Croix-Blanche.* -- LAON & DORMANS, *au petit Saint-Crinaphe.* -- SOISSONS & FISMES, *à l'Ecu de France.* -- GRANDPRÉ & RETHEL, *à la Plume-au-vent.* -- EPERNAY, *à la Pomme d'or.* -- VILLE-EN-TARDENOIS, *à l'Arbre d'or.*

A REIMS,
Chez LE BATARD, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Impériale, n.° 4.

Revolutionary Rheims

2. [ALMANACK.] Almanach de cabinet pour l'année 1807. *Rheims, Le Batard,* [*1807*].

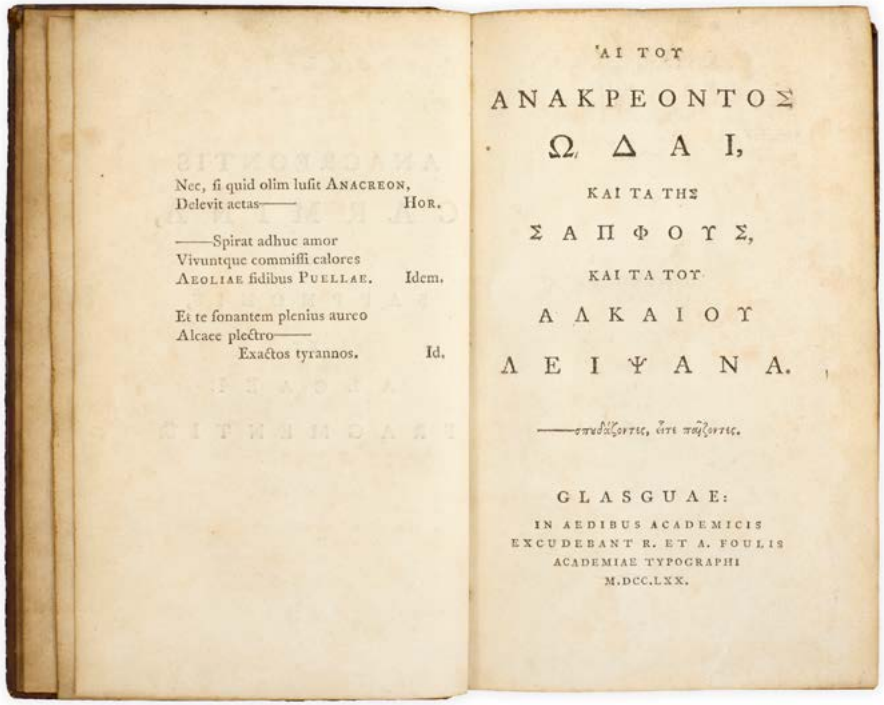
Two oblong 4to broadsides (*c.* 194 × 248 mm each) mounted on either side of a board; each side printed in 6 columns with 6 woodcut vignettes; a few slight marks, board a little worn, but generally well preserved.

£500

An unusually formatted and seemingly unrecorded provincially printed broadside almanack for Napoleonic Rheims, accompanied by woodcut zodiac illustrations.

The almanack, in two parts, arranging each month into a column beneath its zodiac sign, provides feast days and saints' days, the movements of the sun and moon, and the conversion of the date into the French Revolutionary calendar. Further information includes fairs in Rheims and information for sending letters, transport in and out of the city, and lodgings for messengers.

No copies of this almanack for any year traced on OCLC or CCFr.



Nec, si quid olim lusit ANACREON,
Delevit aetas—— HOR.

——Spirat adhuc amor
Vivuntque commissi calores
AEOLIAE fidibus PUELLAE. Idem.

Et te sonantem plenius aureo
Alcaee plectro——
Exactos tyrannos. Id.

ΆΙ ΤΟΥ
ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ
Ω Δ Α Ι,
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΤΗΣ
Σ Α Π Φ Ο Υ Σ,
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΤΟΥ
Α Λ Κ Α Ι Ο Υ
Λ Ε Ι Ψ Α Ν Α.

——σπεύδοντες, ὅτι πᾶζοντες.

GLASGUAE:
IN AEDIBUS ACADEMICIS
EXCUDEBANT R. ET A. FOULIS
ACADEMIAE TYPOGRAPHI
M.DCC.LXX.

Greek Lyric from a Scottish Doctor

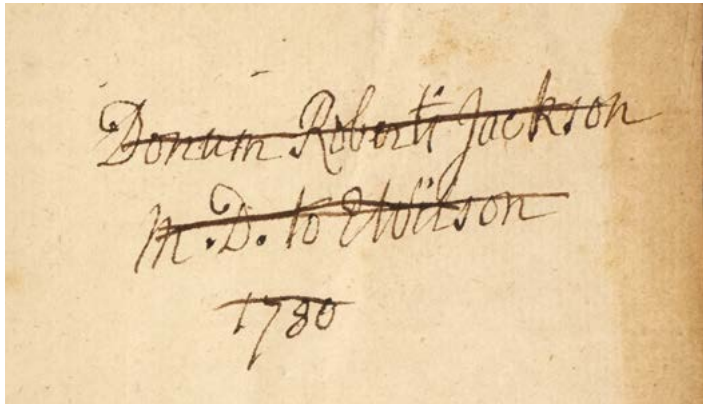
3. ANACREON; SAPPHO; ALCAEUS. Άι του Ανακρεοντος ωδαι, και τα της Σαπφους, και τα του Αλκαιου λειψανα. *Glasgow, Robert and Andrew Foulis, 1770.*

8vo in 4s, pp. 100; text in Greek with Latin translation as footnotes; some light foxing, a little creasing to a few corners, but a good copy; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece; upper joint split but holding, some wear to extremities; inscription to front free endpaper 'Donum Roberti Jackson M.D. to E. Wilson 1780' (crossed through). **£175**

A Foulis edition of the lyric poems of Anacreon, Sappho, and Alcaeus, in Greek with Latin translation, once in the possession of the noted Scottish military surgeon Robert Jackson (1750–1827).

The poetical trio of Anacreon (6th century BC), Sappho (*c*. 630–*c*. 570 BC), and Alcaeus of Mytilene (*c*. 625–*c*. 580 BC) were all considered to be model writers of lyric poetry, from the time of Horace onwards. Alcaeus was a contemporary of Sappho, also from the isle of Lesbos; according to one source, she rebuffed his sexual advances.

'The partnership of the Foulis brothers marked the most significant period for Glasgow in publishing and printing during the eighteenth century. They printed some 586 editions together during their active partnership … Their connections with the university formed the basis of their success' (*ODNB*).



Provenance: Robert Jackson served as a surgeon's apprentice at Biggar before taking medical classes in Edinburgh. In 1774 he sailed for Jamaica, where he spent four years as an assistant doctor. The inscription here dates from his time in America, where he visited New York, and travelled as a surgeon-mate with the 71st regiment through the southern colonies of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, only returning to Britain in 1782. He would later become inspector-general of army hospitals and publish his research on fevers.

ESTC T83135; Gaskell, *Foulis Press* 500.


RAGIONAMENTI
DI M. AGOSTINO
DA SESSA, CON L'IL-
LVSTRISS. S. PRINCIPE
DI SALERNO, SOPRA
L' ETICA D' ARIST.
Raccolti dal Reuer. Monſignor GALAZZO
Florimontio Veſcouo d' Aquino. Nuouamente re-
uiſti, corretti, & con nuoue poſtille ornati. Con la
Tauola delle coſe notabili, che in eßi ſi contengono.
In PARMA appreſſo Seth Viotti. M D LXII.

Courtly Ethics

4. [ARISTOTLE.] NIFO, Agostino; Galeazzo FLORIMONTE, *editor*. Ragionamenti di M. Agostino da Sessa, con l'illustriss. S. Principe di Salerno, sopra l'Etica di Arist. ... *Parma, Seth Viotti, 1562.*

8vo, ff. [viii], 107, [1, errata]; woodcut printer's device to title, armorial device of the dedicatee to verso of title, large woodcut initials; a very good copy in later vellum over boards. **£500**

Second edition of this important commentary on Aristotle's *Ethics* produced by Galeazzo Florimonte, the figure who inspired Giovanni Della Casa's *Galateo*.

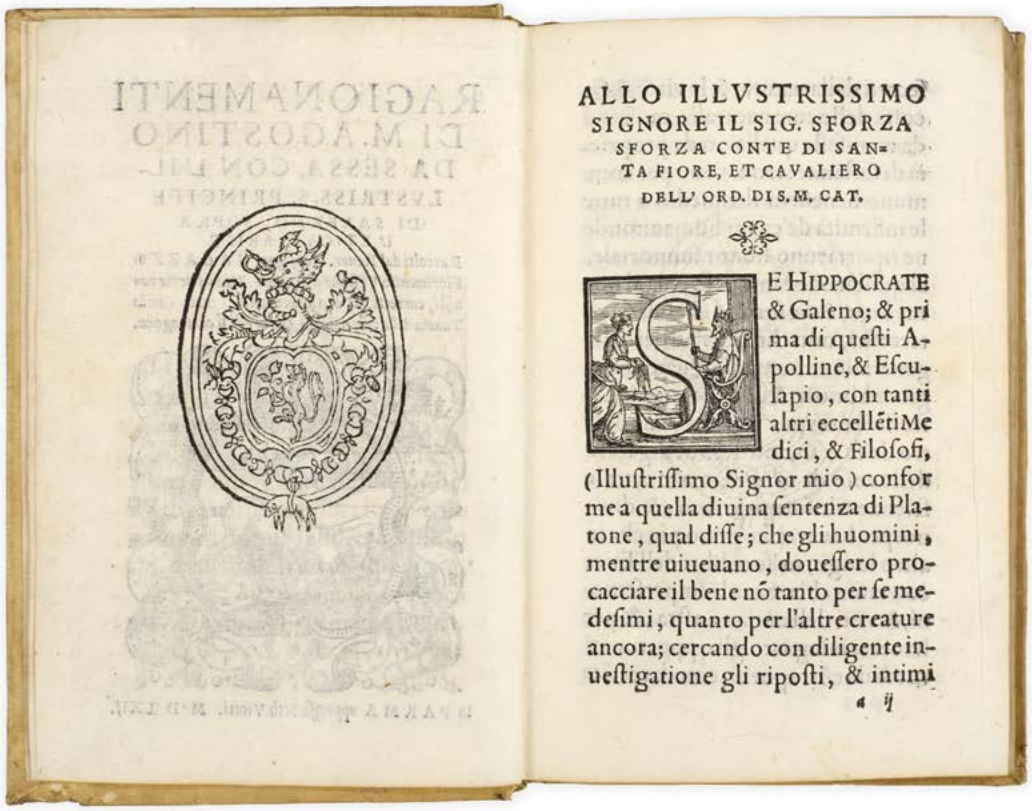
The vernacular rendition by Florimonte (1484–1565), which first appeared without the author's permission in 1554, distances itself from contemporary paraphrases for scholars, consciously shifting away from the academic sphere and explicitly addressing the text to princes, rulers, and courts as a practical and practicable instrument of governance.

'The profile of Florimonte suggested by the *Galateo* is consistent with his biography and, in particular, with his philosophical training under the philosopher Agostino Nifo. Evidence of Florimonte's acquaintance with Nifo comes from the *Ragionamenti sopra l'Ethica*, not accidentally a dialogue which casts the philosopher as the leading character. The presence of Nifo, one of the most important Aristotelian scholars of the time, gives a deeper hue of intellectual authority to the work, as confirmed by the 1554 and 1561 editions of the *Ragionamenti*, both of which were published – most likely for marketing purposes – as actually based on Agostino Nifo's teaching' (Refini, p. 102).

Florimonte's political and practical intention informed his choice of genre: the dialogue form allows the main character, Nifo, both to instruct his unscholarly, busily courtly students in elements of philosophy in the vernacular, and to mentor them in the art of ruling through deliberately selected and summarized, concise material. This intention is made explicit in the preface to the 1567 edition, addressed to Alfonso Cambi, where the author frees his audience from the traditionally required mastery of Latin, grammar and logic, and asserts the value of clear, accessible communication of useful precepts to be put to use for the common good.

This edition follows the arrangement of the first edition of 1554, with only two books; the completed work was not published until 1567, after the author's death, expanded with new second and third books and with the original second book completely revised as book four.

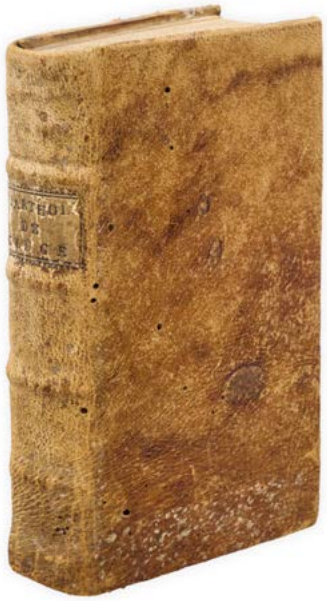
EDIT16 CNCE 39081; USTC 844783. See Refini, 'Aristotelian commentaries and the dialogue form in Cinquecento Italy', in *Vernacular Aristotelianism in Italy from the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth Century* (2016).

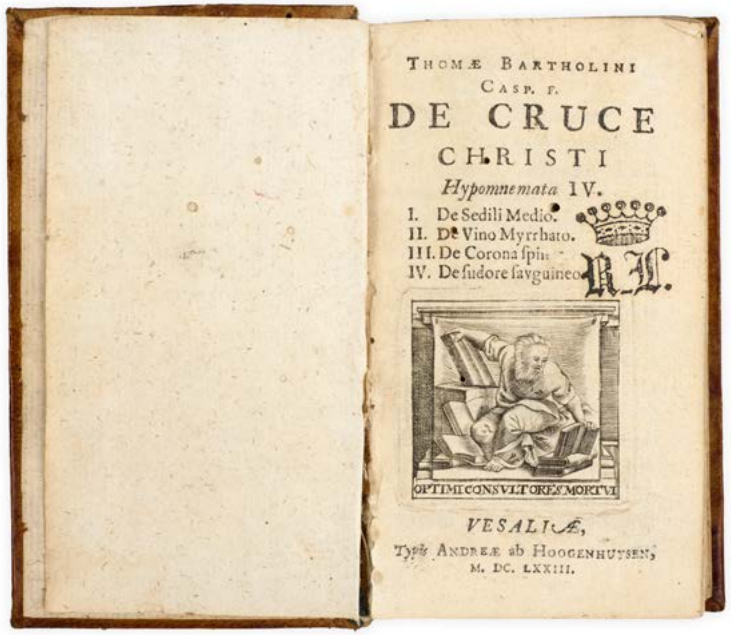


ALLO ILLVSTRISSIMO
SIGNORE IL SIG. SFORZA
SFORZA CONTE DI SANTA FIORE, ET CAVALIERO
DELL' ORD. DI S. M. CAT.

SE HIPPOCRATE & Galeno; & prima di queſti Apolline, & Eſculapio, con tanti altri eccellẽti Medici, & Filoſofi, (Illuſtriſſimo Signor mio) conforme a quella diuina ſentenza di Platone, qual diſſe; che gli huomini, mentre uiueuano, doueſſero procacciare il bene nõ tanto per ſe medeſimi, quanto per l'altre creature ancora; cercando con diligente inueſtigatione gli ripoſti, & intimi

a ij




THOMÆ BARTHOLINI
CASP. F.
DE CRUCE
CHRISTI
Hypomnemata IV.
I. De Sedili Medio.
II. De Vino Myrrhato.
III. De Corona ſpin
IV. De ſudore ſavguineo
OPTIMI CONSVLTORES MORTVI
VESALIÆ,
Typis ANDREÆ ab HOOGENHUYSEN,
M. DC. LXXIII.

A Physician's View of the Passion

5. BARTHOLIN, Thomas. De cruce Christi hypomnemata IV. I. De Sedili Medio. II. De Vino Myrrhato. III. De Corona spinea. IV. De sudore savguineo [*sic*]. *Wesel, Andries van Hoogenhuysen, 1673.*

12mo, pp. 290, [19], [1, blank]; without final blank leaf; engraved illustration of a scholar consulting books to title-page, engraved illustrations in quire M, printed footnotes (with page references to other works); a few small wormholes in first few quires, two letters on title-page rubbed away, small rust-mark on L4, quire M browned, otherwise a very good copy; bound in contemporary calf, printed paper label to spine, edges speckled red; binding slightly rubbed with a few small wormholes; crowned monogram RL to title-page. **£500**

First Wesel edition (first Copenhagen 1651) of Bartholin's analysis of the Crucifixion from a medical perspective, combining anatomy with biblical philology and history, with engravings of crucifixions.

The Danish physician and anatomist Thomas Bartholin (1616–1680) also researched medical passages in the Bible, including episodes of disease and healing, culminating in his 1672 work *De morbis biblicis*. 'Bartholin's curiosity about biblical medicine manifested itself at the very start of his career … he connected medical teaching with gospel accounts of the crucifixion in a book on the wounds of Christ (1646); a follow-up book examined Christ's bloody sweat as well as the myrrh, vinegar and hyssop mentioned in biblical accounts of the passion (1651)' (Ross, p. 92).

Appended to Bartholin's text are two shorter works, Barthold Nihus' letter to Bartholin about the Cross and Nicolas Fontaine's essay on the physiological effects of crucifixion, with illustrations showing a standard crucifixion, St Andrew's alternative, a cross with the nail holes visible, an impalement, and a detailed anatomical view of a hand. This edition is often bound with other similar works on the Crucifixion, by Justus Lipsius (*De cruce*, 1675) and Honorat Niquet (*Titulus sanctae crucis*, 1675).

We have located just two copies of this edition in UK libraries (Rylands and Dyrham Park).

VD17 7:656126B; USTC 2679385. See Ross, 'Sacred medicine and the Bible: Thomas Bartholin's *On Biblical Diseases* (1672)' in *Early Science and Medicine* 24 (2019), pp. 90–116.



268 NICOLAI FONTANI

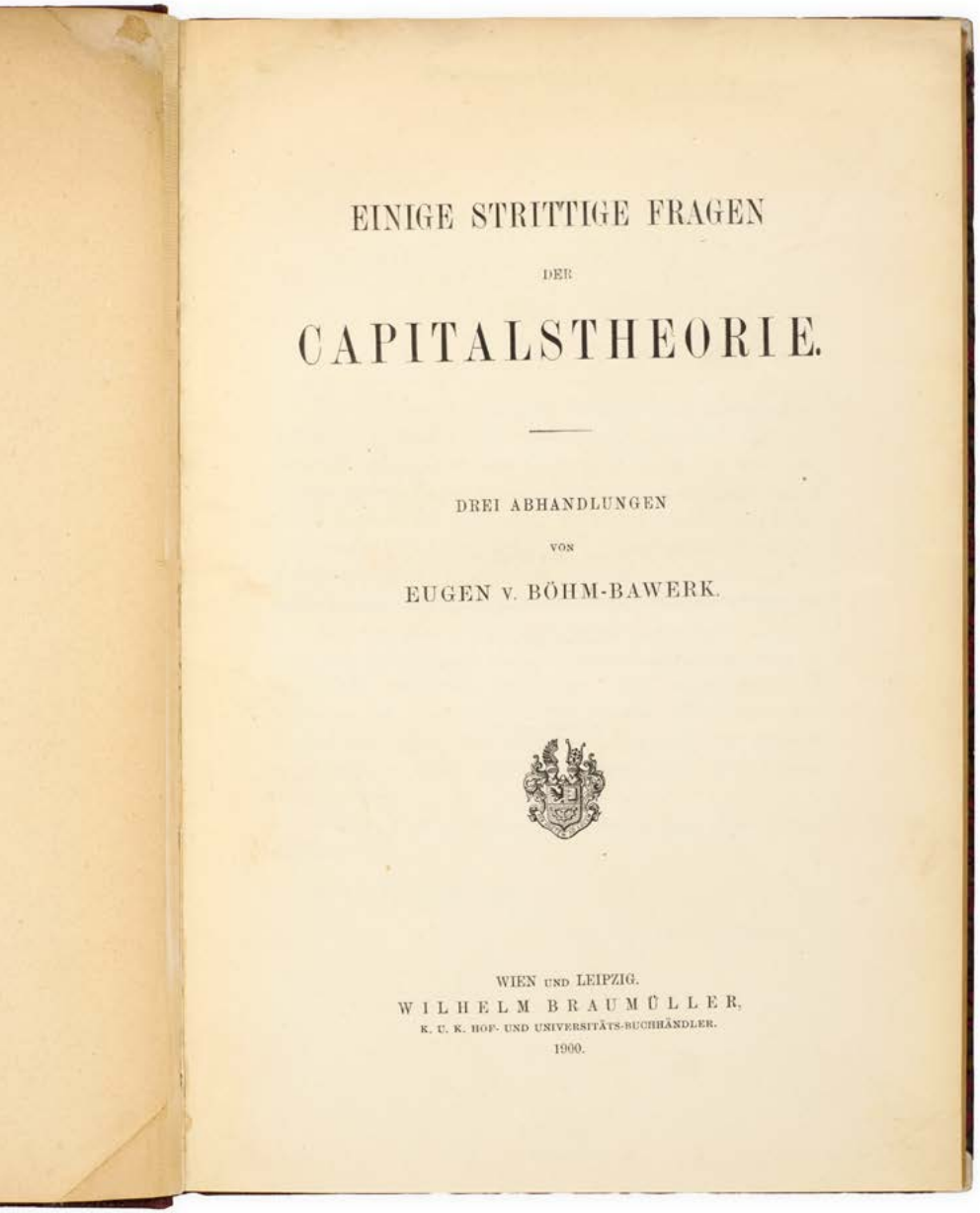
& commiſſam, eamque viciſſim in decuſſatam, ſeu Andreanam.

& ere-

RESPONSUM. 269

& erectam illam, quæ à JESU NAZARENO, Meſſia noſtro, nobilitata, (qua de re, quis eſt, qui non legerit Lipſium, Gretſerum, Boſium, aut ſimiles quoque alios?) & fieri poteſt, ut, poſt Apoſtolorum tempora, Romani, quum nomen CHRISTO necdum dediſſent, interdum etiam, tum in Italia tum extra eam, inſeruerint perforato antè ligno arrectario palum, qui in ſedile eſſet quibuſdam cruciariis, ſive relinquendum tunc ibi, ſive mox auferendum atque affixi illi, (quum videlicet affigerentur, non humi quidem ſeu ſupini, quod haud rarò factum, ſed in ſublimi;)

M 3 it


EINIGE STRITTIGE FRAGEN

DER

CAPITALSTHEORIE.

DREI ABHANDLUNGEN

VON

EUGEN v. BÖHM-BAWERK.

WIEN UND LEIPZIG.
WILHELM BRAUMÜLLER,
K. U. K. HOF- UND UNIVERSITÄTS-BUCHHÄNDLER.
1900.

6. BÖHM-BAWERK, Eugen von. Einige strittige Fragen der Capitalstheorie. Drei Abhandlungen … *Vienna & Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1900.*

Large 8vo, pp. [iv], 127, [1, blank]; very slight marginal browning, but a very good copy; bound in old maroon hard-grained morocco-backed boards with marbled sides and vellum tips, spine ruled in gilt and lettered directly in gilt, marbled endpapers, publisher's printed front wrapper bound in; a little rubbed at extremities, spine lightly sunned; embossed paper bookplate of Stockholms Stads Sparbank to front pastedown, a few pencil annotations in shorthand. **£575**

First separate edition of three treatises, offprinted from the *Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Socialpolitik, und Verwaltung* in which they had first appeared the previous year, of this rare contribution on problems of capital theory by one of the most important leaders of the Austrian school of economics.

'As civil servant and economic theorist, Böhm-Bawerk was one of the most influential economists of his generation. A leading member of the Austrian School, he was one of the main propagators of neoclassical economic theory and did much to help it attain its dominance over classical economic theory. His name is primarily associated with the Austrian theory of capital and a particular theory of interest' (Hennings, p. 254). His work, however, was subsequently taken up by American economists and exerted great influence, particularly on Irving Fisher (*ibid.*, p. 257).

The present essays – 'Die Regel von der grösseren Ergiebigkeit der längeren Productionsumwege und die Rolle der Erfindungen in der Capitalstheorie', 'Ganzes und Theile des arbeitsheiligen Productionsprocesses; das Theoretisieren mit ungekannten Grössen', and 'Woran eine richtige Zinstheorie sich auf die Probe stellen lassen muss, und woran nicht; ein moderner vulgär-ökonomischer Ableger der socialistischen Ausbeutungstheorie' – are a reply to critics, especially to the assaults made by Lexis, in which Böhm-Bawerk develops several important themes raised in his masterpiece, *Kapital und Kapitalzins* (1884–1889), one of the outstanding achievements of modern economic theory, both a constructive theory of interest on capital and a criticism of Marxist thought.

Einaudi 571; Menger, col. 128; Stammhammer, p. 40. See Hennings in *The New Palgrave* I, pp. 254–258.



דבר אלהים

Verbum Dei,

CANONES GENERALES

LINGVAE SANCTAE

HEBRAICAE,

COMPLECTENTES

Nomen, Verbum, Dictionem, tres Litteræ Radicales, tria Aedificia, seu quatuor, ideſt Actiua, vnum Actiuum Paſſiuum, שְׁמֹנֶה טוּרִים, & intelligentiam, ac doctrinam Prophetarum.

EX VARIIS AVCTORIBVS COLLECTI, ſuiſque Appendicibus inſigniti.

AVCTORE R. P. DOCT. FR. MARIO CALASIO Ord. Min. Obſ. Prou. Rom. eiuſdem Linguæ Sanctæ profeſſore.

ROMAE, Excudebat Stephanus Paulinus. MDCXVI.

Superiorum Permiſſu.

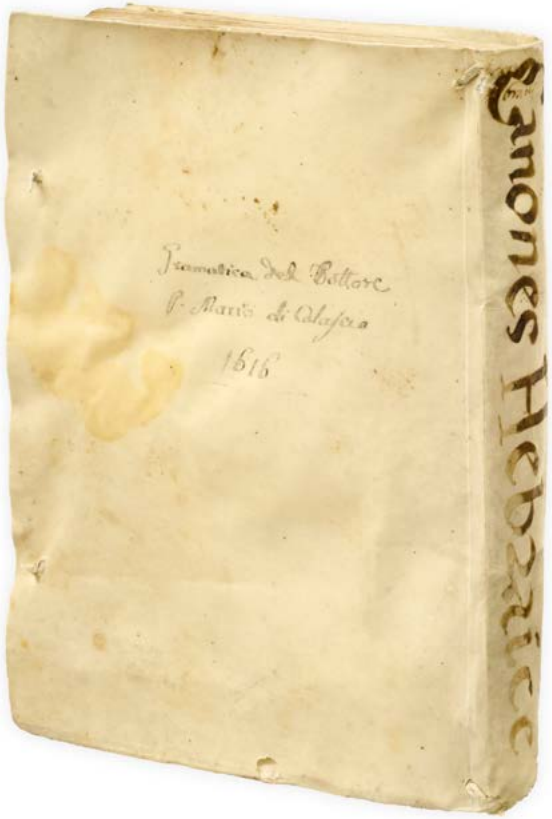
Hebrew for Dummies

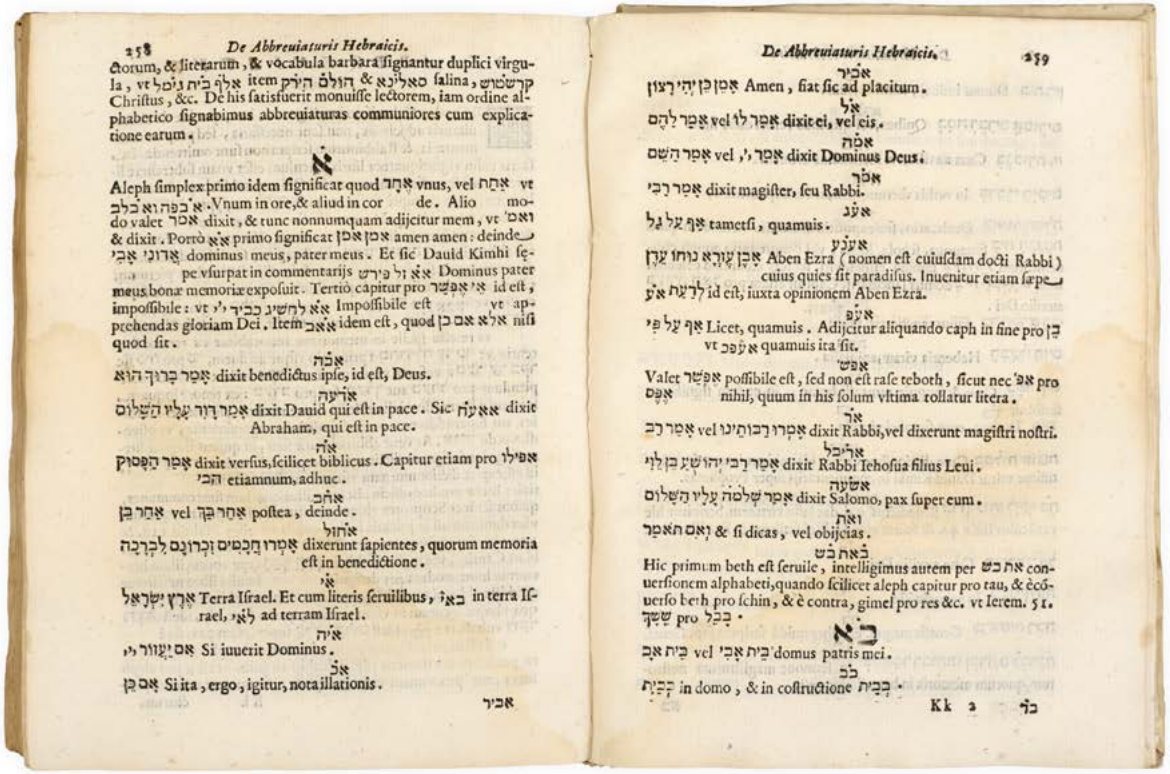
7. CALASIO, Mario di. דבר אלהים Verbum Dei, canones generales linguae sanctae hebraicae, complectentes Nomen, Verbum, Dictionem, tres Litterae Radicales, tria Aedificia, seu quatuor, id est Activa, unum Activum Passivum, שְׁמֹנֶה טוּרִי & intelligentiam, ad doctrinam Prophetarum … *Rome, Stefano Paolini, 1616.*

4to, pp. [xvi], 272, [4]; woodcut armorial of Pope Paul V on title-page, woodcut initials; light damp-staining across lower half of volume, occasional light browning, but still a very good copy; bound in later seventeenth-century Spanish vellum over *carta rustica*, spine with calligraphic lettering, lower cover with nineteenth-century manuscript title, one alum-tawed tie (of four). **£550**

First edition of Calasio's grammar of biblical and rabbinical Hebrew.

The Franciscan Mario di Calasio (or Calascio, 1550–1620) was confessor to Pope Paul V and appointed as *maestro generale della lingua santa*, teaching Hebrew in Rome. His Hebrew grammar, aimed at beginners while acknowledging (in the preface to the reader) the difficulties in learning Hebrew, was followed by a Hebrew-Latin dictionary (issued by Paolini in 1617), and his monumental concordance of the Hebrew Bible (1621–1622). A full and detailed description of the contents is provided by Pazzini (pp. 220–226).





The printer, Stefano Paolini (1596–1641), printed numerous works in non-roman typefaces, from Georgian to Syriac. He had previously worked for Giovanni Battista Raimondi at the renowned Tipografia medicea orientale, which had been established in the late sixteenth century at the behest of Cardinal Ferdinando de' Medici. Paolini learned both the languages and the printing of them from Raimondi, and later acquired some of the types of the Tipografia medicea orientale. The work of his press was soon overtaken by the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, founded in 1622 for the spreading of Catholic doctrine around the world, which quickly established a polyglot press to support its missionary publication programme.

The penultimate two quires contain 'De abbreviaturis Hebraicis', not present in all copies, and the final quire contains additions to the text and the errata.

Uncommon: we have traced three copies in the US (Jewish Theological Seminary, Hebrew Union College Ohio, Yale), and four in the UK (Aberdeen, Bodleian, Worcester College Oxford, Cambridge University Library).

USTC 4025809. Pazzini, 'Padre Mario da Calascio grammatico e lessicografo', *Liber Annuus* 55 (2005), pp. 217–238.

Protestant Resolve

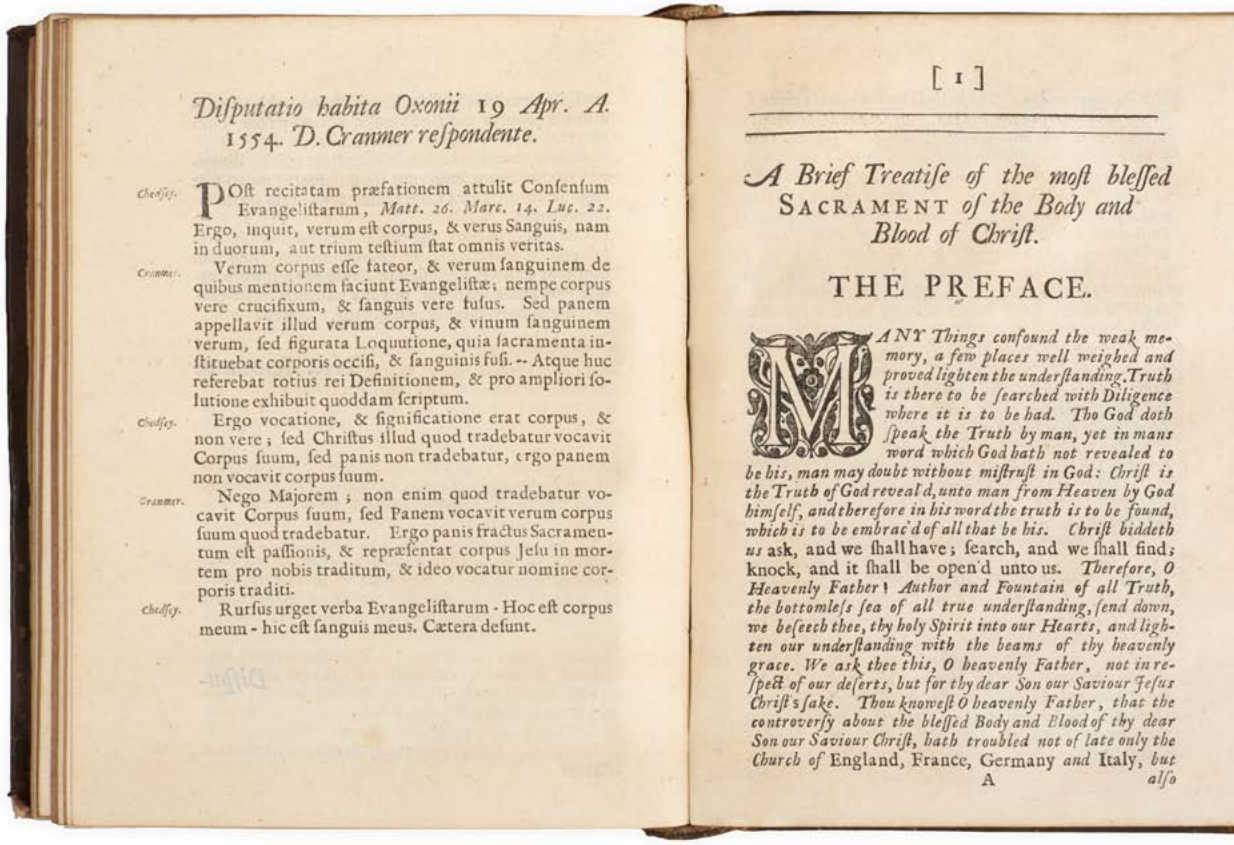
8. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] Tract volume of ten polemical anti-Catholic works. *London and Oxford, various publishers, 1688–1689.*

Ten works in one vol., 4to; all complete with half-titles, imprimatur leaves, contents tables, errata; fine, crisp copies; bound together, separated by inserted blanks; in contemporary speckled calf, edges sprinkled red, mansucript paper label 'the Protestant resolved' to spine; cover scraped, corners bumped, spine slightly dry. **£750**

A coherent collection of anti-Catholic tracts published in the immediate aftermath of the Glorious Revolution, including the first publication of an account of Nicholas Ridley's famous disputation at Oxford in 1544, held a year before his martyrdom.

The works, by Humphrey Prideaux, Clement Ellis, the Huguenot émigré Pierre Allix, the future Archbishop of Canterbury William Wake, and others, are united by their logical and academic tone, and though conciliatory towards dissenters are markedly less so towards Popery. Wake's *Continuation of the present State of the Controversy, between the Church of England, and the Church of Rome* (1688), which closes the volume, is catalogue of various printed disputes between Catholics and Protestants, precisely of the kind bound in here.

Of particular interest is the Oxford-printed *Account of a Disputation at Oxford, Anno Dom. 1544 ... by Bishop Ridley* with a Latin summary of Ridley's famous disputation regarding the impossibility of transubstantiation. The debate was bold, held in April 1554 during Ridley's imprisonment in Oxford, shortly before the series of show-trials which led to his execution.



Disputatio habita Oxonii 19 Apr. A. 1554. D. Cranmer respondente.

Chedsey. POst recitatam præfationem attulit Conſenſum Evangeliſtarum, *Matt. 26. Marc. 14. Luc. 22.* Ergo, inquit, verum eſt corpus, & verus Sanguis, nam in duorum, aut trium teſtium ſtat omnis veritas.

Cranmer. Verum corpus eſſe fateor, & verum ſanguinem de quibus mentionem faciunt Evangeliſtæ; nempe corpus vere crucifixum, & ſanguis vere fuſus. Sed panem appellavit illud verum corpus, & vinum ſanguinem verum, ſed figurata Loquutione, quia ſacramenta inſtituebat corporis occiſi, & ſanguinis fuſi. -- Atque huc referebat totius rei Definitionem, & pro ampliori ſolutione exhibuit quoddam ſcriptum.

Chedsey. Ergo vocatione, & ſignificatione erat corpus, & non vere; ſed Chriſtus illud quod tradebatur vocavit Corpus ſuum, ſed panis non tradebatur, ergo panem non vocavit corpus ſuum.

Cranmer. Nego Majorem; non enim quod tradebatur vocavit Corpus ſuum, ſed Panem vocavit verum corpus ſuum quod tradebatur. Ergo panis fractus Sacramentum eſt paſſionis, & repræſentat corpus Jeſu in mortem pro nobis traditum, & ideo vocatur nomine corporis traditi.

Chedsey. Rurſus urget verba Evangeliſtarum - Hoc eſt corpus meum - hic eſt ſanguis meus. Cætera deſunt.

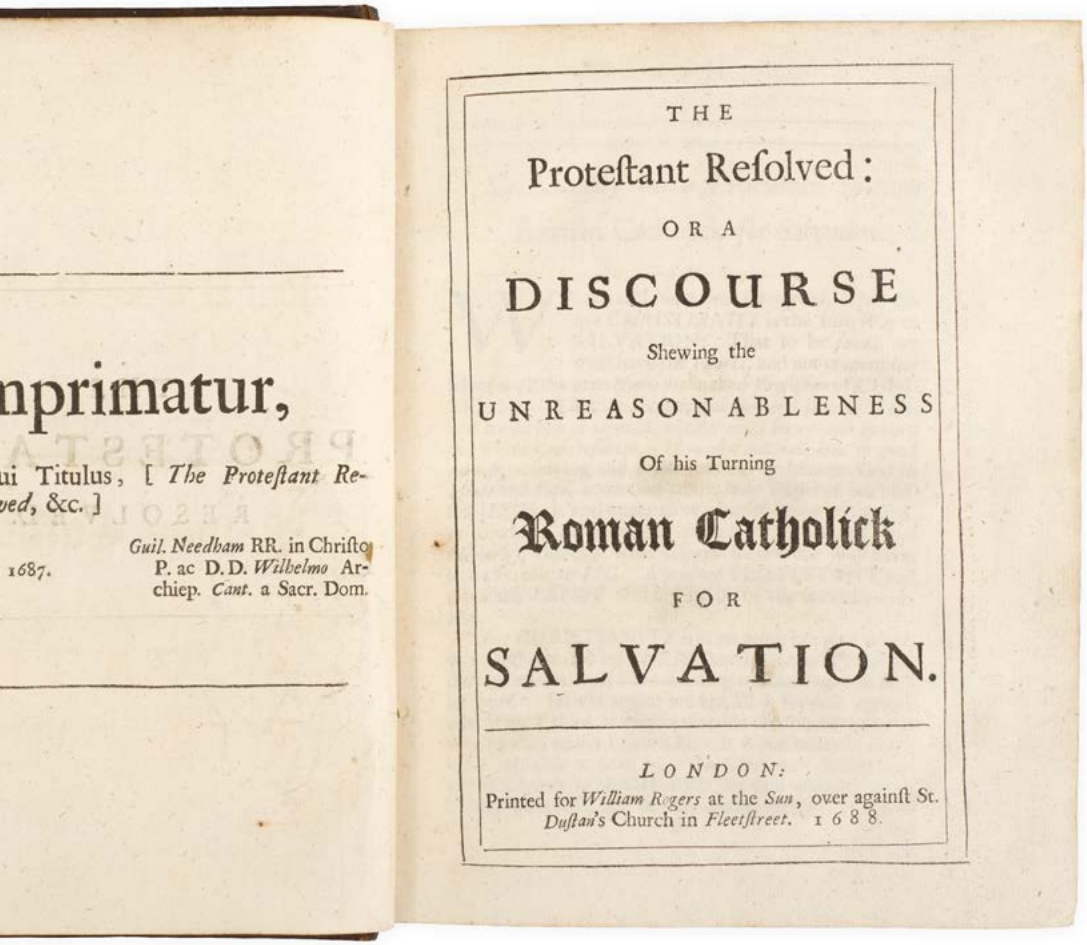
[1]

A Brief Treatiſe of the moſt bleſſed SACRAMENT *of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.*

THE PREFACE.

MANY Things confound the weak memory, a few places well weighed and proved lighten the underſtanding. Truth is there to be ſearched with Diligence where it is to be had. Tho God doth ſpeak the Truth by man, yet in mans word which God hath not revealed to be his, man may doubt without miſtruſt in God: Chriſt is the Truth of God reveal'd, unto man from Heaven by God himſelf, and therefore in his word the truth is to be found, which is to be embrac'd of all that be his. Chriſt biddeth us ask, and we ſhall have; ſearch, and we ſhall find; knock, and it ſhall be open'd unto us. *Therefore, O Heavenly Father! Author and Fountain of all Truth, the bottomleſs ſea of all true underſtanding, ſend down, we beſeech thee, thy holy Spirit into our Hearts, and lighten our underſtanding with the beams of thy heavenly grace. We ask thee this, O heavenly Father, not in reſpect of our deſerts, but for thy dear Son our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt's ſake. Thou knoweſt O heavenly Father, that the controverſy about the bleſſed Body and Blood of thy dear Son our Saviour Chriſt, hath troubled not of late only the Church of* England, France, Germany *and* Italy, *but*

A *alſo*



nprimatur,

ui Titulus, [*The Proteſtant Re-*
ved, &c.]

1687. *Guil. Needham* RR. in Chriſto P. ac D. D. *Wilhelmo* Archiep. *Cant.* a Sacr. Dom.

THE

Proteſtant Reſolved:

OR A

DISCOURSE

Shewing the

UNREASONABLENESS

Of his Turning

Roman Catholick

FOR

SALVATION.

LONDON:

Printed for *William Rogers* at the *Sun*, over againſt St. *Duſtan's* Church in *Fleetſtreet*. 1688.

Contents:

ELLIS, Clement. The Protestant resolved: or a Discourse shewing the Unreasonableness of his turning Roman Catholick for Salvation. *London, William Rogers, 1688*. ESTC R20884; Wing E568.

[JOHNSON, Samuel.] The absolute Impossibility of Transubstantiation demonstrated. *London, William Rogers, 1688*. ESTC R1336; Wing J819.

MARSDEN, Thomas. Roman Catholicks uncertain whether there be any true Priests or Sacraments in the Church of Rome ... *London, Walter Kettilby, 1688*. ESTC R726; Wing M725.

[ALLIX, Pierre.] An historical Discourse concerning the necessity of the Ministers Intention in administring the Sacraments. *London, Richard Chiswell, 1688*. ESTC R7720; Wing A1223.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey. The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England, made out against the Objections of the Papists ... *London, John Richardson for Brabazon Aylmer, 1688*. ESTC R33955; Wing P3419.

[ALLIX, Pierre.] A Discourse concerning Penance. Shewing how the Doctrine of it, in the Church of Rome, makes void true Repentance. *London, Richard Chiswell, 1688*. ESTC R23347; Wing A1220.

[RIDLEY, Nicholas, *and* John BRADFORD.] An Account of a Disputation at Oxford, Anno Dom. 1554. With a Treatise of the Blessed Sacrament ... To which is added a Letter written by Mr. John Bradford, never before printed. All taken out of an original Manuscript. *Oxford, at the Theatre, 1688*. ESTC R29318; Wing R1451.

DALHUSIUS, Johannes Hermanus. The Salvation of Protestants asserted and defended, in Opposition to the rash and uncharitable Sentence of their eternal Damnation pronounc'd against them by the Romish Church. *London, James Adamson, 1689*. ESTC R1473; Wing D132.

[TAYLOR, James.] A Letter of enquiry to the reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, written in the Person of a dissatisfied Roman Catholick. *London, William Rogers and Samuel Smith, 1689*. ESTC R10414; Wing T284.

[WAKE, William.] A Continuation of the present State of the Controversy, between the Church of England, and the Church of Rome. Being a full Account of the Books that have been of late written on both Sides. *London, Richard Chiswell, 1688*. ESTC R34697; Wing W235.

Reformation Cicero

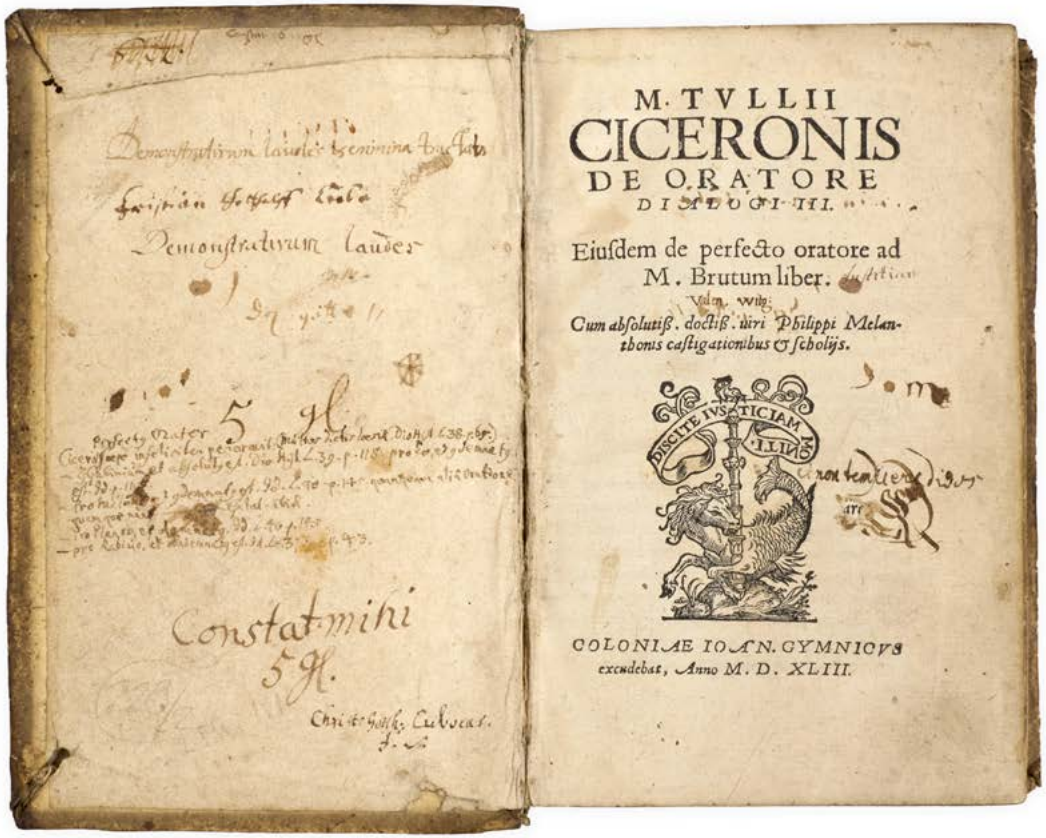
9. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. De oratore dialogi III. Eiusdem de perfecto oratore ad M. Brutum liber. Cum … Philippi Melanthonis castigationibus & scholiis. *Cologne, Johann Gymnich, 1543.*

[*bound with:*]

–. Orationes II. Altera pro A. Licinio archia poeta, altera pro M. Marcello. Cum artificio, dispositione ac paraphrasi P. Melanchthonis. *Cologne, Johann Gymnich, 1542.*

Two works in one vol., 8vo, ff. [248]; [39], bound without final blank; woodcut printer's devices to titles and to final verso of first work, woodcut initials; a few scattered light stains, small hole to first title-page likely due to over-inking, but very good copies; bound in contemporary blind-stamped German pigskin, sides with multiple frames hosting cameo medallions of Reformers and Charles V, putti and floral motifs enclosing central rectangular panels of the John the Baptist with the Lamb of God (upper cover) and the Resurrection (lower cover), spine with roll-tooled decoration in compartments; binding somewhat rubbed and stained, foot of lower joint chipped; copious contemporary interlinear and marginal annotations in brown ink to the first *c.* 44 pp., a few scattered slightly later annotations in red ink, multiple inscriptions to the first title and both pastedowns of 'Valen. Witg.', 'Christian Gotthelff Cuba[–?]' and 'Friedrich Siegmund Mayer[?] Anno 1741' with purchase prices of 5 and 6 Groschen, and a sketch of a soldier next to Mayer's signature. **£950**

An annotated volume comprising two rare Cologne printings of Cicero's *De Oratore* and two of his speeches, both containing Melanchthon's version of the text and his commentary and paraphrases, first issued in 1525 and 1533 respectively. The volume, bound in Germany at an early stage and annotated by local owners, eloquently demonstrates how Ciceronian rhetoric was championed across many German centres of learning in the sixteenth century.





ris. Sed primum id difficile factu est, præsertim in hac nostra uita, nostrisq; occupationibus: deinde illud etiam uerendu est, ne abstrahamur ab hac exercitatione, & consuetudine dicendi populari, & forensi. Aliud enim mihi quoddã genus orationis esse uidetur eorum hominum, de quibus paulo ante dixisti, quamuis illi ornate, & grauiter, aut de natura rerum, aut de humanis rebus loquãtur. Nitidum quoddam genus est uerborum, & lætum, sed palæstræ magis, & olei, quam huius ciuilis turbæ, ac fori. Nam ego met, qui serò, ac leuiter Græcas literas attigissem, tamen cum Proconsul in Cilicia profiscens, Athenas uenissem, complures tum ibi dies sum propter nauigandi difficultatem commoratus: sed cùm quotidie mecum haberem homines doctissimos, eos fere ipsos, qui abs te modò sunt nominati cumq; hoc nescio quomodo apud eos interbuisset, me in causis maioribus, sicuti tu, solere uersari: pro se quisq; eorum, quantum quisq; poterat, de officio, & ratione oratoris disputabat. Horum alij, sicut iste ipse Menarchus hos, quos nos oratores uocamus, nihil esse dicebat, nisi quosdam operarios linguæ celeri, & exercitata: oratorem autem, nisi qui sapiens esset, esse neminem: atq; ipsam eloquẽtiam, quòd ex bene dicendi scientia constaret, unam quandam esse uirtutem: & qui unam uirtutem: habe-

Alia causa, cur nõ commorãdum sit in Philosophorum scriptis oratori.

Recitat inanes quasdam Græcorũ disputationes uerũ eloquẽtia sit uirtus uerum rhetorica sit ars.

haberet, omneis habere: eas que ipsas esse inter se æqualeis, & pares. Ita, qui esset eloquens, eum uirtutes omnes, habere, atque esse sapientem. Sed hæc erat spinosa quædam, & exilis oratio longeq; à nostris sensibus abhorrebat. Carneades uerò multò uberius ijsdem de rebus loquebatur, no quò aperiret sẽtẽtiam suam (hic enim mos erat patrius Academiæ, aduersari semper omnibus in disputando) sed tum maximè tamen hoc significabat, eos, qui rhetores nominarentur, & qui dicẽdi præcepta traderent, nihil plane tenere: neq; posse quenquam facultatem adsequi dicendi, nisi qui philosophorum inuenta didicisset. Disputabam contrà disserẽ homines Athenienses in Reppub. causisq; uersati, in quibus erat etiam is, qui nuper Romæ fuit, Menedemus hospes meus, qui cùm diceret esse quadam prudenejam, quæ uersaretur in perspiciendis rationibus constituendarum, & regendarum rerum publicarum: excitabatur homo promptus ab homine abundanti doctrina, & quadam incredibili uarietate rerum, & copia. Omnes enim partes illius ipsius prudentiæ petandas esse à philosophia docebat, neque ea quæ statuerentur in Rep. de diis immortalibus, de disciplina iuuentutis, de iustitia, de patientia, de temperantia, de modo rerum omnium, cæteraq; sine quibus ciuitates aut esse, aut bene moderatæ

Ipsi enim uocarunt ἐποχὴν, i. suspẽdere sententiã.



M. T. CICERONIS
AD QVINTVM FRATREM DIA-
logi de oratore III. scholijs
Philippi Melantho-
nis illustrati.

COGITANTI mihi sæpe numero, & memoria uetera repetenti, perbeati fuisse, Quinte frater, illi uideri solent, qui in optima Reipub: cùm & honoribus, & rerum gestarum gloria florerent, eũ uitæ cursum tenere potuerunt, ut uel in negocio sine periculo, uel in ocio cum dignitate esse possent. Ac fuit tempus illud, cum mihi quoq; initium requiescendi, atq; animũ ad utriusq; nostrum præclara studia referendi fore, iustum, & propè ab omnibus concessum esse arbitrarer, si infinitus forensium rerum labor, & ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam ætatis flexu constitisset: quam spem cogitationum, & consiliorum meorum, cum graues communium temporum, tum uarij nostri casus fefellerunt. Nam qui locus quietis, & tranquillitatis plenissimus fore uidebatur, in eo maximæ molestiarum, & turbulentissimæ tem

Locus cõmunis.

Applicatio.

Aduersatiua.

A 2 pesta

Melanchthon's editions were regularly used as schoolbooks, but the various annotations in this copy indicate use by schoolboys and scholars alike. Appropriately for a text with Reformation origins, the first page contains a manuscript quotation from Melanchthon's *Loci communes*, and the first half of the first book of *De oratore* contains extensive interlinear and marginal annotations in Latin, the majority in a single neat and small sixteenth-century German hand, most likely by 'Valen. Witg.'. The front and rear flyleaves, however, contain notes more likely to have been written by students, containing short quotations, various names, purchase prices and doodles, indicating active use of the book well into the eighteenth century.

C.J. Classen has comprehensively argued for a specificity of Ciceronian studies within the context of German centres, as opposed to Italian, French or Spanish. Classen's study addresses the purposes of the commentaries associated with editions, of the content of their elucidations, of the degree to which they engaged with rhetorical questions and similar topics from the point of view of the commitments of the commentators, particularly Latomus, Melanchthon, Sturm and Hegendorff. A complementary evaluation of readership evidence, in this case associated with Melanchthon's commentary, offers itself as a field of enquiry as yet unexplored.

We have located just one copy of the first work in the US, and none of the second work, nor have we traced a copy of either in the UK.

De oratore: VD16 C 3410 (two locations only, Düsseldorf and Wittenberg); USTC 674560. OCLC lists copies in Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary Library, SLUB, Rotterdam, and the National Library of Sweden. *Orationes:* VD16 C 3565 (also two locations only, Vienna and Wolfenbüttel); USTC 674044. OCLC only lists the latter location.

Classen, 'Cicero orator inter Germanos redivivus', *Humanistica Lovaniensia* 37 (1988), pp. 79–114.



MARCI TVLLII
CICERONIS
FAMILIARIVM EPISTOLARVM
LIBRI XVI.

CVM COMMENTARIIS IODOCI BADII ASCENSII Ordinariis, & aliorum doctissimorum Virorum Annotationibus sparsim appositis, quibus difficillima quæq; CICERONIS loca explicantur & explanantur. Viri autem illi & interpretes hi sunt.

Aulus Gellius.
Alexander ab Alexandro.
Philippus Beroaldus.
~~Cælius Rhodiginus.~~
Io. Baptista Egnatius.
Gulielmus Budeus.
Erasmus Rotherodamus.
~~Ioan. Riuius Atthendorien.~~
Petrus Victorius.
Paulus Manutius.
Sebastianus Corradus.
Bernardinus Rutilius.
Angelus Politianus.
Petrus Crinitus.
Georgius Merula.
Luc. Ioannes Scopa Parthenopæus.
Franciscus Robortelius Vtinensis.
Marinus Bechichemus.

Adiectis præterea Argumentis CHRISTOPHORI Hegendorphini, & Lemmatibus GIBERTI Longolii in frontibus singularum epistolarum.

In quibus omnibus imprimendis quanta cura & diligentia adhibita est, quantumq; reliquæ omnes editiones hac nostra postrema facile superentur, doctissimus quisq; lector facile poterit animaduertere.

VENETIIS ANNO M. D. XLVIII.

Cicero in Portugal

10. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Familiarum epistolarum libri XVI. Cum commentariis Iodoci Badii Ascensii ordinariis, & aliorum doctissimorum virorum annotationibus sparsim appositis ... *Venice,* [(*colophon:*) *heirs of Pietro Ravani and company, May*] *1548.*

Folio, pp. [viii], 536 (i.e. 526), [2, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title-page and final page, woodcut initials, oval woodcut portrait of Cicero within a cartouche at the start of each book; occasional light marginal staining, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary Spanish/Portuguese plateresque blind-tooled sheep over pasteboard, two frames composed of the same foliate and medallion roll tool, plain spine and edges, stubs from two pairs of alum-tawed ties; binding very worn, corners defective, sheep delaminating, a few wormholes, foot of spine restored; near-contemporary notes in Portuguese to upper pastedown and final blank, seventeenth-century annotations to *c.* 33 pp. and to rear flyleaf, partially obscured inscription 'Da Livraria de S. Franc° desabregas' to head of title-page, early eighteenth-century inscription of Diogo Serra de Medeiros to rear flyleaf (upside down), crowned monogram PELAM stamped in purple to foot of title-page, printed paper label of Livraria Castro e Silva of Lisbon to upper pastedown, extract from a Portuguese sale catalogue to upper pastedown. **£850**

An attractive scholarly printing of Cicero's letters to his friends, most likely bound in Portugal and with several hundred years of Portuguese provenance. Cicero's letters were not printed in Iberia until the 1560s, and most of the sixteenth-century editions were short selections designed as schoolbooks.

Cicero was considered the master of elegant letter writing, his letters regularly employed by humanist scholars as examples of good style and models for letter writing. The *Epistolae ad familiares*, one of four collections of letters that survive, show Cicero the man as well as the politician, in exchanges with friends and other public figures, including a few replies to Cicero.

ASCEN SIVS.

MARCI TVLLII CICERONIS EPISTOLARVM FAMILIARIVM LIBER DECIMVSQVARTVS.



GIBERTI LONGOLII LEMMA.

Deflet suam fortunæq; calamitatem Cicero, & quam spem redeundi ab exilio habeat, ostendit. Postremo dissuadet villæ venditionem Terentiæ.

M.T.C. TERENTIAE, ET TVLLIOLAE, ET CICERONI SVIS S. P. D. 1

IT LITERIS multorum, & sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam uirtutē, & fortitudinem esse, teq; nec animi, nec corporis laboribus defatigari. me miserum, te ista uirtute, fide, probitate, humanitate in tātas ærumnas propter me incidisse. Tulliolamq; nostram, ex quo patre tantas uoluptates capiebat, ex eo tantos percipere luctus? nam quid ego de Cicerone dicam? qui cum primum sapere cœpit, acerbissimos dolores, miseriasq; percepit. quæ si, ut tu scribis, fato facta putarem, ferrem paulo facilius. sed omnia sunt mea culpa commissa, qui ab iis me amari putabam, qui inuidebant. eos non sequebar, qui petebāt. quod si nostris consiliis usi essemus, neq; apud nos tantum ualuisset sermo aut stultorum amicorum, aut improborum: beatissimi uiueremus, nunc quando sperare nos amici iubēt, dabo operam, ne mea ualetudo tuo labori desit. resquanta sit, intelligo, quāq; fuerit facilius manere domi, quā m redire. sed tamen si omneis Tribunos pl. habemus, si Létulum tam studiosum, quā m uidētur, si uero etiam Pompeium, & Cæsarem, non est desperandum. De fanilia, quomodo placuisse amicis scribis, faciemus. De loco, nunc quidem tam abit pestilentia: sed quandiu fuit, me non attigit. Plácius homo oficiosissimus me cupit esse secum, & adhuc, retinet. ego uolebam loco magis deserto esse i Epiro, quo neq; Hyspo ueniret, nec milites: sed adhuc Plácius me retinet: sperat posse fieri, ut mecū in Italiam decedat. quem ego diem si uidero, & si in uestrum complexum uenero, ac si uos, & me ipsum recuperaro: satis magnū mihi fructum uidebor percepisse & uestræ pietatis, & meæ æquo animo ferre, sed omnia sunt commissa mea culpa .i. errore non tamen peccato qui (nota relationem fieri ad primitiuum cum tamen poni non possit. f. ego cum dictū sit mea) putabam me amari ab iis, qui inuidebant, & non sequebar eos, qui petebant, ideſt expetebant amicitiam & amorem meum. quod si ui fuissemus consiliis nostrisideſt si fecissemus, quod iudicabamus faciendum neq; sermo .i. oratio, aut amicorum stultorū, si nesciuerunt se perperam consulere, aut improborum, si sciuerunt ualuisse tantum. f. quantū ualuit apud nos, nos uiueremus beatissime. Nunc quando .i. quomā amici iubēt nos sperare. i. habere spem de reditu in gratiā dabo operā ne ualitudo proualetudo, aut ualetudo à ualēdo ducto uocabulo, est enim secunda longa, mea desit .i. non respondeat labori tuo. Ego intelligo quanta .i. quantæ difficultatis res sit, & quanto facilius fuerit manere domi quām redire: scilicet domum. Sed tamen si habemus omnes Tribunos pl. supple studiosos & fauentes, si habemus Lentulum: scilicet cōsulem ad quem primi libri epistolæ, tam studiosum: scilicet nostri, quāmideſt quantum uidetur: scilicet studiosus esse, si uero habemus etiā Pompeium & Cæsarem supple studiosos, non est desperandum: scilicet de redit. Nos faciemus de familia quo modo scribis placuisse amicis.

De loco. f. quem dicis fugiendum pestilentia quidem abiit nunc, sed non attigit me quā diu fuit. Plancius homo oficiosissimus cupit me esse secum & retinet adhuc. Ego volebam esse in Epiro loco magis deserto, scilicet à frequentia notorum, quò neque ipse, scilicet præcipuus hostis noster, alij legunt, Hyspo veniret, nec milites supple veniret. Sed Plancius, ut opinor senior retinet me adhuc, & sperat posse fieri ut decedat mecum in Italiam. Quem diem si ego videro, & si venero in complexum vestrum, ac si recuperauero vos & meipsum, ego videbor percepisse satis magnum fructum pietatis, ideſt pii amoris & vestræ, ideſt tuæ & liberorum in me. & meæ, scilicet in vos.

ASCEN SIVS.

CHVMANITAS, virtus, a
ri nostri Crassipedis, est tantus in n
supra. Vtinam ea res sit ei voluptat
ræ ideſt futurum ad gloriam eius
aliis literis, de Q. fratre ideſt quo
lis vestris, sed volui vos præsertim
se quàm coniunctissimos, id
est viuere maxime vnanimes.
Ego egi gratias supple iis qui
bus voluisti me agere: scilicet
gratias, & scripsi me esse fa
ctum certiorem à te: scilicet
de eorum in nos fauore aut
meritis. Quòd ò mea Teren
tia, scribis ad me te venditurā
vicum: ideſt villam totam
quam habemus in agro, quid
obsecro te quid futurum est,
me, ideſt ò me miserum. Et si
eadem fortuna premet nos,
quid fiet puero misero? scili
cet Cic. Nō queo (nimis amā
ter omnia scribit, ita vt etiam
mollioris animi notatus sit)
reliqua scribere, tanta vis: id
est tam vehemens copia la
chrymarum est, ne adducam
te in eundem fletum. Tātum:
ideſt duntaxat scribo supple
ēd, si amici erunt in officio: id
est faciēt quod debebunt, pe
cunia non deerit: scilicet no
bis ad reditum comparandū,
pro quo simulabat Terentia
se velle vendere villam, si sup
ple amici non erunt supple in
officio, tu non poteris efficere,
scilicet vt sint in officio,
aut quæ prætendis pecunia,
ideſt per pecuniam tuam. Vi
de, ideſt prospice, supple ro
gata aut obsecrata per fortu
nas miseras ne perdam? pue
rum perditum, scilicet destitu
tum auxilio paterno. Cui sci
licet puero, si aliquid, scilicet
ei erit, ne egeat, opus est me
diocri virtute & mediocri for
tuna, vt consequatur cætera,
quæ, ideſt ad gloriam, & di
gnitatem pertinent. Fac supple vt
ideſt nuncios scripta in tabellis pe
tur, scilicet Romę de me, & quid v
expectatio: scilicet literarum tuar
liolæ. f. filiæ lepidissimæ, & Cic. fi
thachii: ideſt in eo oppido Macē
tum dictum volunt, ad VI. Calen
est applicui me Dyrrhachium, qu
libera, & ita non obnoxia Ro. imp
proxima Italiæ, sed si celebritassi
ei offendet me ideſt non placebit
ro aut fugisse aut proscriptus esse,
lii in quo tutus sit, ego conferam
tum, & scribam ad te.

VICTO

IN Hoc libro hoc in primis adn
certo ordine epistolas quas con
ignoratum magnopere improuid
possent: & quantum ego perspexi,
ad Terentiam epistolas scripsit Ci
nunc inueniuntur: cum in exilium
tiam Ciliciam Procos. missus, cum

This was the first edition of Cicero's *Epistolae ad familiares* produced by the Ravani printshop, based on the 1544 Venice printing of Girolamo Scoto. A serious scholarly edition with extensive apparatus, it drew on all the most significant commentaries of the last hundred years (the abbreviated name of eachcommentator is noted in the margins at the relevant point). Unsurprisingly for a book with Portuguese provenance, some of the printed marginalia mentioning Philipp Melanchthon have been crossed through, and on the title-page, the names of the Protestant commentator Johann Rivius and Caelius Rhodiginus (whose books were printed in Protestant Basel) have been similarly treated. The annotations comprise short explanations or glosses in Latin, with the occasional correction to the text.

Provenance:

1. Various Portuguese names written on the lower pastedown in a seventeenth-century hand, including Maria, Margarida a Luz, Joao do Olho, Isabel Nunes, with a few schoolboy scribbles.

2. Franciscan convent of San Francisco de Xabregas, Lisbon, though without their library stamp which occurs later in the history of the library.

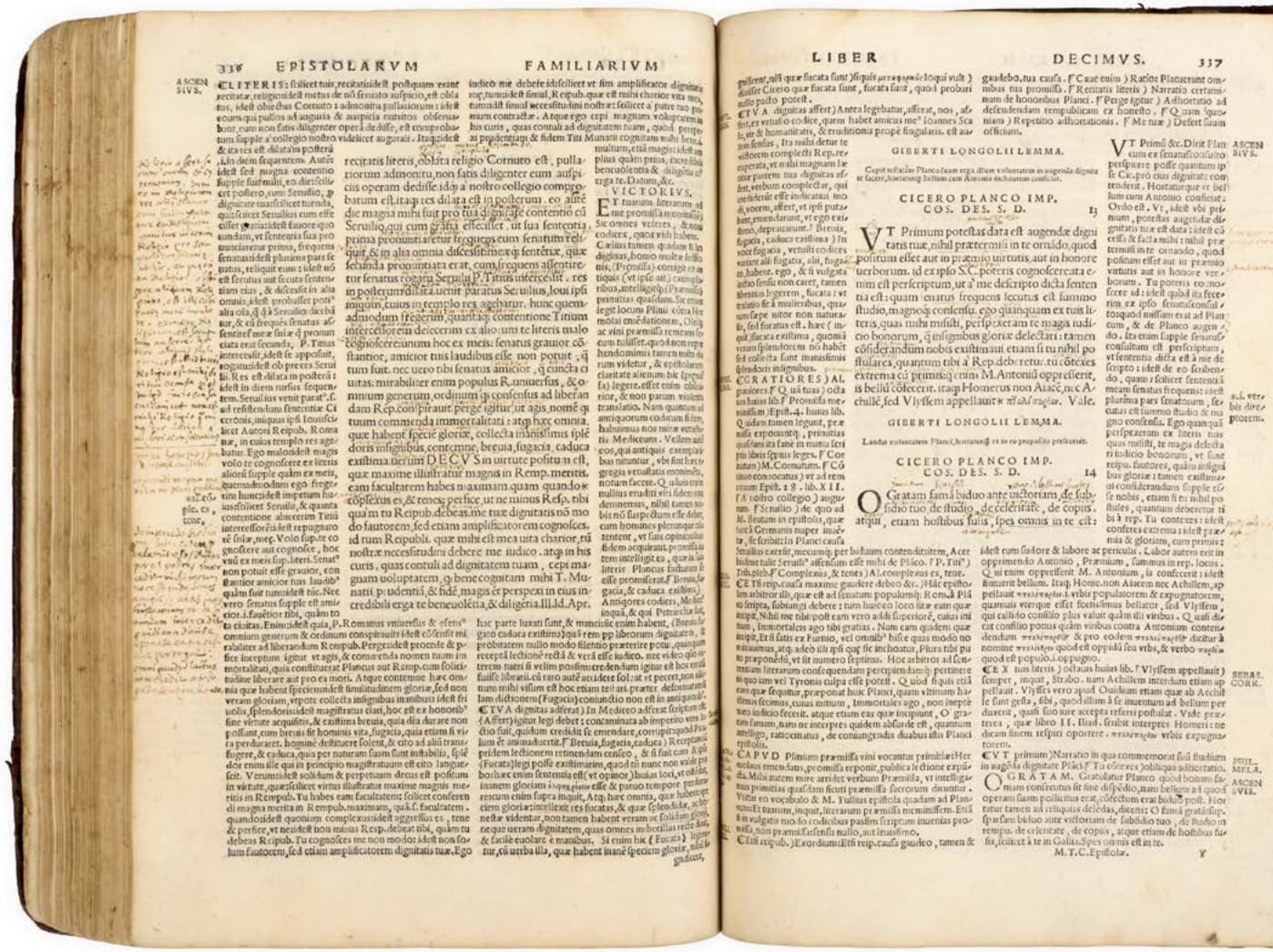
3. Diogo Serra de Medeiros; he is mentioned in a mid eighteenth-century Portuguese bibliography.

4. Nineteenth-century crowned monogram ink stamp with the letters PELAM.

5. Livraria Castro e Silva, booksellers in Lisbon (founded 1957).

An uncommon edition, with no copies recorded in the US. Outside Italy, we have located two copies in the UK (Senate House and Queen's Oxford), and two in Europe (Maynooth and Olomouc).

EDIT16 CNCE 12283; USTC 822144.



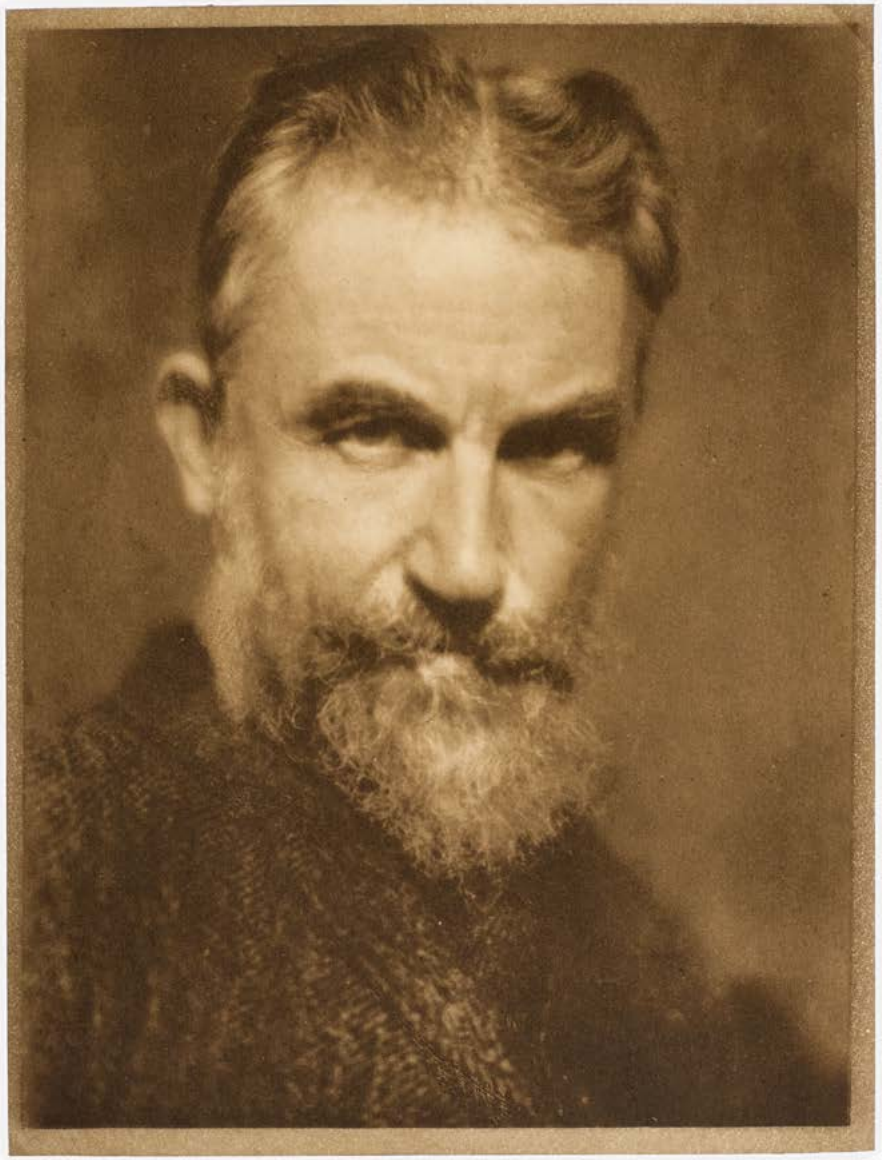
A ‘Literary Lion’

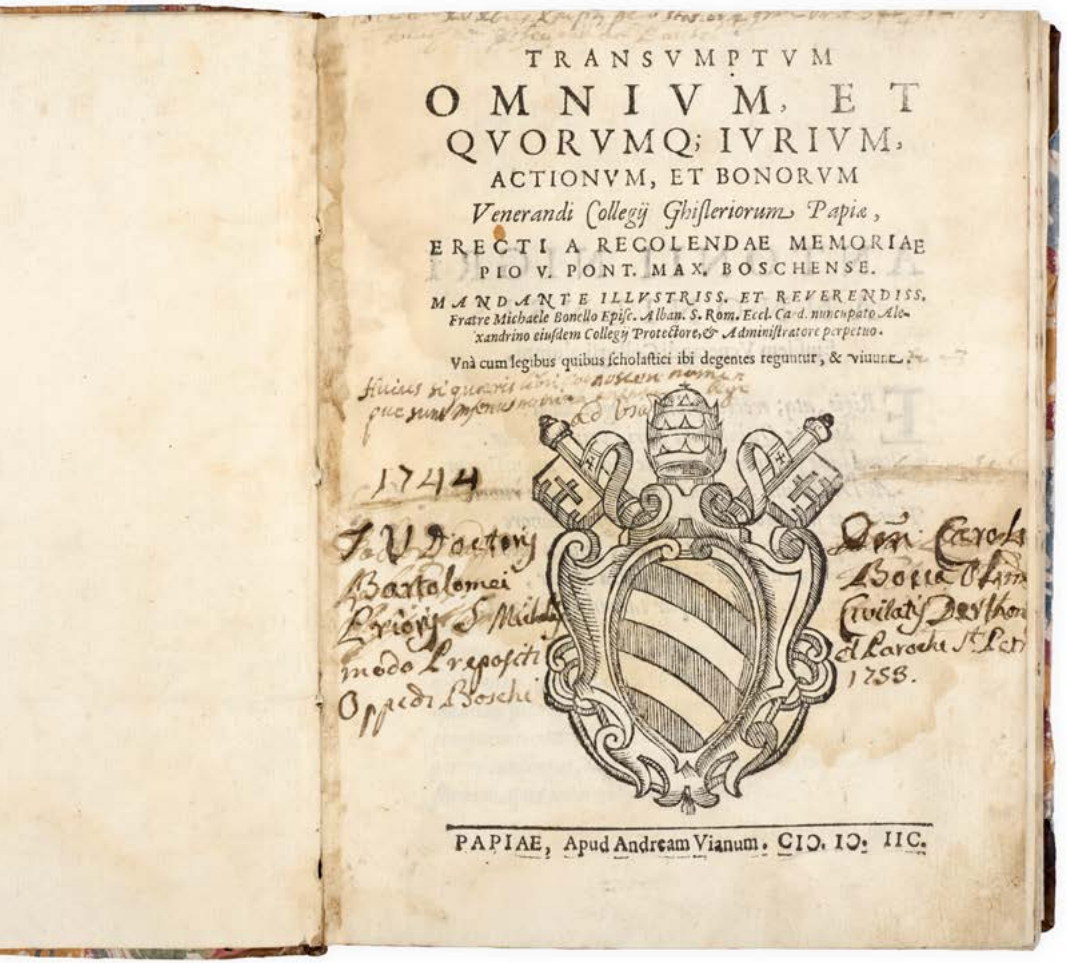
11. COBURN, Alvin Langdon. George Bernard Shaw, Welwyn. *1904, printed circa 1913.*

Photogravure, 8⅛ x 6⅛ inches (207 × 157mm), printed on sheet 8¾ x 6¾ inches (224 × 170mm), numbering and ‘G Bernard Shaw’ in pencil to verso. **£300***

A photogravure portrait of George Bernard Shaw, one of the 33 portraits prepared for Coburn’s publication *Men of Mark* (London and New York, 1913).

‘My portraits are a recording of my appreciation of the artistic achievement of the times in which I have lived [...] The first literary lion I captured was George Bernard Shaw [...] Shaw was a perfect model, and I made at least fifty photographs of him at one time or another. The friendship which began on 1st August 1904 lasted throughout the years and was one of the pleasantest factors of my life in London’ (Gernsheim, *Coburn*, pp. 24–28).




TRANSVMPTVM
OMNIVM, ET
QVORVMQ; IVRIVM,
ACTIONVM, ET BONORVM
Venerandi Collegij Ghiſleriorum Papiæ,
ERECTI A RECOLENDAE MEMORIAE
PIO V. PONT. MAX. BOSCHENSE.
MANDANTE ILLVSTRISS. ET REVERENDISS.
Fratre Michaele Bonello Epiſc. Alban. S. Rom. Eccl. Card. nuncupato Alexandrino eiuſdem Collegij Protectore, & Adminiſtratore perpetuo.
Vnà cum legibus quibus ſcholaſtici ibi degentes reguntur, & viuunt.
1744
1758.
PAPIAE, Apud Andream Vianum. CIↃ. IↃ. IIC.

College Constitutions

12. [COLLEGIO GHISLIERI.] Transumptum omnium, et quorumque iurium, actionum, et bonorum venerandi Collegii Ghisleriorum Papiae, erecti a recolendae memoriae Pio V Pont. Max. Boschense. Mandante illustriss. et reverendiss. Fratre Michaele Bonello Episc. Alban. S. Rom. Eccl. Card. nuncupato Alexandrino ... Una cum legibus quibus scholastici ibi degentes reguntur, & vivunt. *Pavia, Andrea Viani, 1598.*

4to, pp. [viii], 492 (second quire in this volume misbound, usually found at end); with large woodcut armorial of Pope Pius V Ghislieri to title, woodcut headpiece and initials; printed in roman and italic type in Latin and Italian; some water-staining to the index and errata, and to the last 2 quires, other occasional light staining, but a very good copy; in a modern binding in eighteenth-century style, marbled paper sides, red and brown mottled edges; seventeenth-century inscription, cropped and faded, to the head of the title and continuing after the title wording, a seventeenth-century manuscript list of College staff and salaries bound at end, later inscriptions on title, one dated 1744 (Bartolomeo, prior of St Michael, formerly provost in Bosco [Marengo]) and the other 1753 (Carlo Borra, parish of St Peter, city of Tortona), traces of a label to front free endpaper. **£950**

A very rare collection of all the edicts, statutes, privileges and constitutions relating to the foundation of the Collegio Ghislieri, instituted in 1567 in Pavia by Pope Pius V (Antonio Michele Ghislieri), for the education of gifted and upstanding students with insufficient means. The Collegio Ghislieri thrives to this day, now a lay institution for just under two hundred students.

DECLARATIO BVLLAE

ERECTIONIS ET EORVM

omnium quæ in ea continentur, & in aliquibus etiam ampliata.

PIVS EPISCOPVS SERVVS

seruorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

DECET Romanum Pontificem dubia, quæ super gratijs ab eo pro tempore emanatis, exoriri possent, dilucidationis suæ oraculo declarare. Collegia quoque pereum instituta peculiari quodam patrocinio confouere, ac alias desuper disponere, prout conspicit in domino salubriter expedire. Sanè cum nos nuper in Ciuitate Papien. vnum Collegium, in quo bonæ indolis iuuenes paupertate laborantes, educari, simulq; bonis moribus, & litteris imbui possent: sumptibus nostris construi, curauerimus: illudq; Ghisleriorum familiæ nostræ nomine nuncupandum, iuxta ordinationem, per nos desuper tunc faciendam, et postmodum factam, regendum, gubernandum, & administrandum, pro viginti quatuor Scholaribus iuxta statuta, et constitutiones, tunc edenda & stabilienda, ac modo edita, et stabilita, qualificatis, qui per septẽnium, & non vltra, ibi residerent, & confouerentur, et in eadem vniuersitate Sacræ Theologiæ, ac iurium tam

ciui-

ciuilium, quam Canonum, Necnon phisicæ medicinæ, et artium studio, continuè vacarent, & in eis studerent, et ad nominationem, siue electionem, pro tempore præsentium trium seniorum, de ipsa familia nostra Ghisleriorum oppidi Boschi Terdonen. diœcesis, vnde nos originem traximus, essent & esse censerentur, ita quod duo ex illis, deficiente tertio, semper eligerent. Et si quis inter eos Doctor, siue dignitate ecclesiastica præditus foret is cæteris in eligendo præferretur. Quodque eadem familia nostra deficiente, ius electionis, in tres ibidem seniores ex Quarterio Nouo nuncupato dicti Oppidi, transiret eodem in electione ordine seruato. Ex ipsis vero viginti quatuor Scholaribus octo ex oppido præfato, & alij sex et Comitatu Alexandrin. Ita tamen quod ex oppido Fulgarolo, eiusdem comitatus, duo essent, et si plures, ex eodem oppido Fulgaroli, iuxta statuta prædicta qualificati reperirentur, cæteris dicti Comitatus præferrentur per, pro tempore existen. Præpositum & Archipresbiterum Ecclesiæ Plebis nuncuptatæ, Sancti Petri, eiusdem oppidi Boschi, ac Priorem Monasterij Sanctæ Crucis, & omnium Sanctorum, prope & extra muros ipsius oppidi Boschi, ordinis fratrum prædicatorum, ac alij quatuor ex Ciuitate Alexandrin. per, pro tempore existen. Episcopum Alexandrinum, & dictum Priorem, Necnon alij duo, ex [illegible] Terdonen. etiam per pro tempore existen. Episcopum

Terdo-

gliendo la meta della fuga in misura. pert. 59.tau.10.ped.11.onz.—

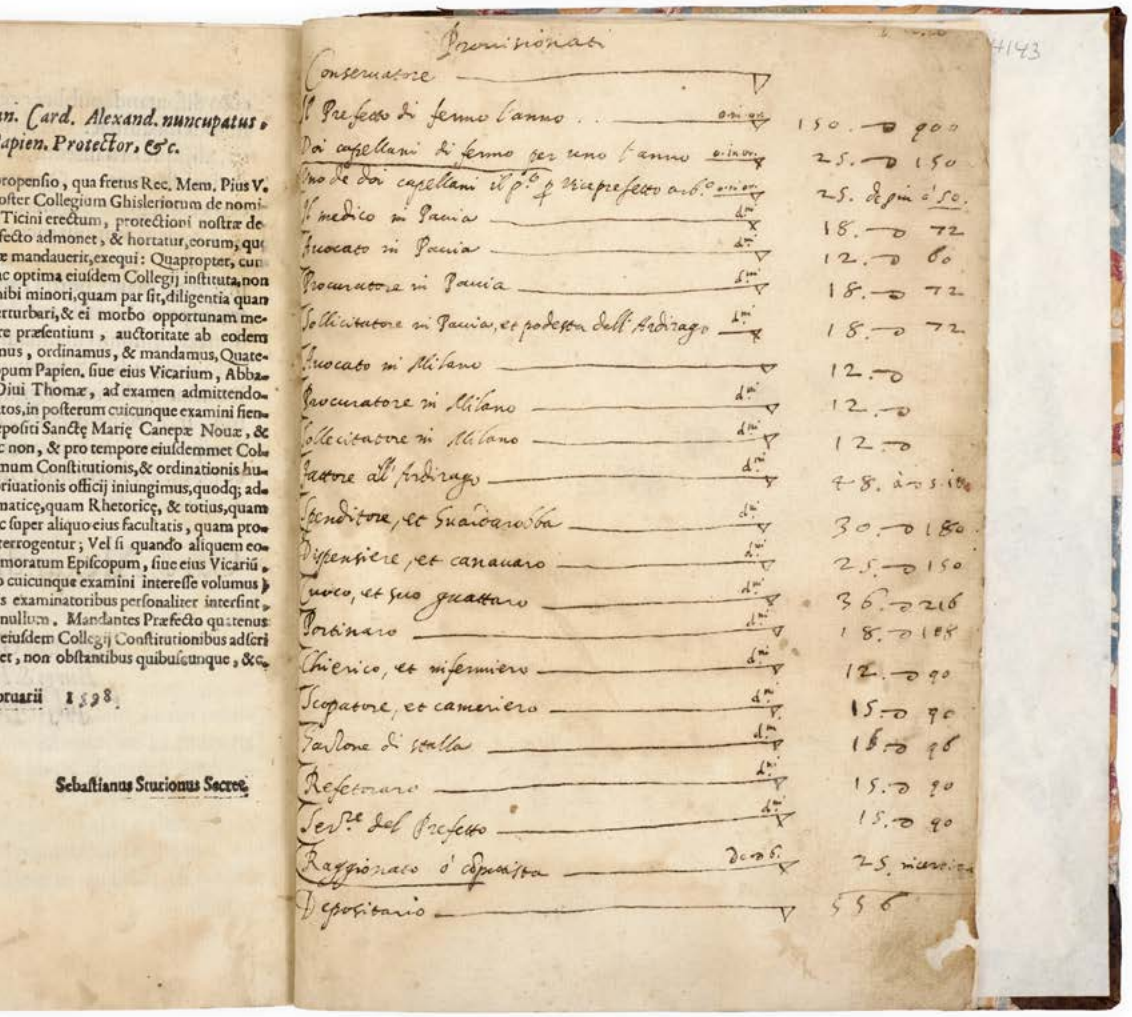
Il campo appellato del Chioso coherentia da dua parte la strada publica togliendo la meta de fossi in misura, dal' altra la Moira togliendo la meta in misura, et dal' altra..... pert. 24.tau.13.ped.3.onz.2.

Il campo di S. Gio. coherentia da dua parte la pref. Abadia per li beni del Zuè, dal' altra la pref. Abadia per le possessione del' Lardirago, & dal' altra la pref. possessione per il campo detto la Cigognera togliendo la meta di tutti e fossi soradore, et Moira in misura che li sono intorno. pert. 126.tau.1.ped.10.onz.7.9.

La vigna della Camerada, la vigna della Nicala, il campo della Cigognera con un poco di prato attaccato alla Camerada tutti insieme coherentia da una parte la pref. possessione per il campo longo, dal' altra la uigna detta la Pasquarola in parte, & in parte li horti del Pasquarolo, dal' altra li risari in parte, et in parte una benda di prato dreto alla Camerada cõpreso nella misura delli prati, & dal' altra la Moira togliendo la meta di detta Moira in misura, et dalle altre parte la meta delli soladori, & fossi in misura. pert. 437.tau.21.ped.1.on.9.

La uigna detta la Pasquarola di filagni 23. coherentia da una parte la strada di Meregnano togliendo la meta del fosso in misura, dal' altra la pref. possessione per il campo longo, ouero Couaz a togliendo la meta della fuga in misura, dal' altra il campo

detto



n. Card. Alexand. nuncupatus,
apien. Protector, &c.

ropensio, qua fretus Rec. Mem. Pius V.
ofter Collegium Ghisleriorum de nomi-
Ticini erectum, protectioni noſtræ de-
fecto admonet, & hortatur, eorum, qu
æ mandauerit, exequi: Quapropter, cu
ic optima eiuſdem Collegij inſtituta, non
ibi minori, quam par ſit, diligentia quan
erturbari, & ei morbo opportunam me-
re præſentium, auctoritate ab eodem
nus, ordinamus, & mandamus, Quate-
pum Papien. ſiue eius Vicarium, Abba-
Diui Thomæ, ad examen admittendo-
tos, in poſterum cuicunque examini fien-
poſiti Sanctę Marię Canepæ Nouæ, &
c non, & pro tempore eiuſdemmet Col-
num Conſtitutionis, & ordinationis hu-
riuationis officij iniungimus, quodq; ad-
natice, quam Rhetoricę, & totius, quam
c ſuper aliquo eius facultatis, quam pro-
errogentur; Vel ſi quando aliquem eo-
moratum Epiſcopum, ſiue eius Vicariũ,
o cuicunque examini intereſſe volumus
s examinatoribus perſonaliter interſint,
nullum. Mandantes Præfecto quatenus
eiuſdem Collegij Conſtitutionibus adſcri
et, non obſtantibus quibuſcunque, &c.

oruarii 1598.

Sebaſtianus Scurionus Secret.

Provisionati

Conservatore

Il Prefetto di ſerno l'anno

Dui capellani di ſerno per uno l'anno

Uno de dui capellani il p.to p. vice prefetto

Il medico in Pauia

Auocato in Pauia

Procuratore in Pauia

Sollicitatore in Pauia, et podestà dell'Ardirago

Auocato in Milano

Procuratore in Milano

Collecitatore in Milano

Fattore all'Ardirago

Spenditore, et Guardarobba

Dispensiere, et canauaro

Cuoco, et suo guattaro

Portinaro

Chierico, et infermiero

Scopatore, et cameriero

Fattore di stalla

Refettorario

Ferr.e del Prefetto

Raggionato d'Ospitio

Depositario

4143

This collection of founding documents was printed in Pavia in 1598. It includes the bull of Foundation, the Constitutions prescribing the rules for and election of the members, the bulls of endowment transferring the properties of the Castle of Lardirago and the church of St Odericus, a bull settling the relationship between the authority of the College and that of the liminal land of the Augustinian church of San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro, similar documents settling boundaries in land and authority with the town of Belgioioso, the castle of Gerenzago, the properties of the Carthusians and other neighbouring institutions, and instruments of governance pertaining to the College. The documentation of a conspicuous string of expensive acquisitions and complex negotiations with local landowning powers indicates a very strong commitment to the founding and, more importantly, to the permanent funding of an elite educational house.

This copy bears manuscript evidence of ownership closely connected with the Collegio Ghislieri itself. Firstly, a sheet with a near-contemporary manuscript list of College staff and their respective salaries is bound at the end, which suggests that this copy was in use at the College, likely kept by the Bursar or the Master; we see the wages of employees, such as a chaplain, a cook and kitchen hands, cleaners, porter, stables hands, but also annual fees for services obtained from professional figures active in the city of Pavia, such as a doctor and several men of the law (recruited both in Pavia and in Milan), as well as a reeve and assistants for the management of the Castle of Lardirago, the College's largest country estate. Secondly, some of the documents, notably the bull of Foundation, bear manuscript underlining and marginal annotations. Thirdly, the eighteenth-century owners of this volume, named in the inscriptions, show evidence of close ties with the family of the founder: the Bartolomeo who inscribed the book in 1744 had been provost in Bosco Marengo, the birthplace of Michele Ghislieri, and Carlo Borra's parish was in the city of Tortona, within the same diocese.

Rare: we have traced no copies in the UK or in the US, or indeed any copy outside northern Italy.

EDIT16 CNCE 38467; USTC 807277.

How To Remove Kidney Stones

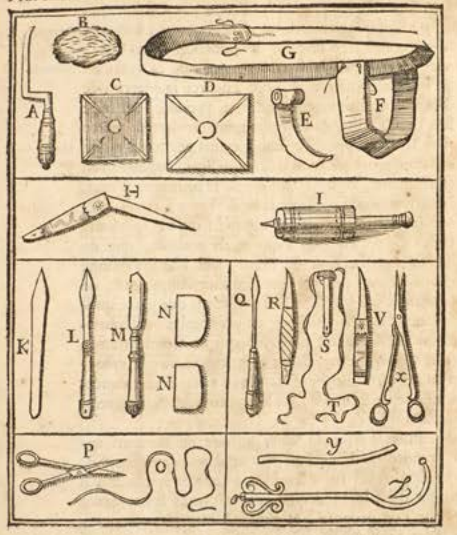
13. [DIONIS, Pierre.] [*Drop-head title.*] Operations de chirurgie. Troisième demonstration. [*Paris, Laurent d'Houry, 1707.*]

8vo, an extract containing pp. 155–266 only, 1 engraved plate; woodcut illustrations; light foxing, small area of loss to p. 166, otherwise a good copy; bound in a later eighteenth-century block-printed wallpaper wrapper with leafy decoration in blue and white on a yellow ground arranged so that a strip of white background falls along the spine, lined with printer's waste from a book printed in Annecy in 1773, manuscript paper label to upper cover; paper repairs along inside margins of first and last few leaves, wrapper somewhat rubbed. **£350**

An illustrated explanation of several urogenital operations, bound in a late eighteenth-century block-printed wallpaper wrapper.



FIG. XVII. POUR LES OPERATIONS SUR LA VERGE.



La verge eſt ſujette à beaucoup de maux.

DE toutes les parties de notre corps, il y en a peu qui ſoient ſujettes à un plus grand nombre de maladies que la verge : de celles qui l'attaquent, les unes ſe guériſſent par les remedes tant généraux que particuliers, & les autres demandent l'operation de la main. C'eſt de ces derniers que j'ay à vous entretenir, en vous enſeignant ce qu'il faut faire pour les guérir.

Trois parties de la verge ſoumiſes aux operations.

La verge a trois parties qui ſont ordinairement ſoumiſes aux operations, ſçavoir, le prépuce, le gland, & l'uretre. Au prépuce l'on en fait deux, le phymoſis, & le paraphymoſis; au gland trois, car on le ſepare lors qu'il eſt adherant, on en ôte les poreaux, & on le perce lorſqu'il eſt bouché; & à l'uretre deux, qui ſont d'en conſumer les calloſitez, & d'en tirer une pierre lorſqu'il y en a d'arrêtée. Je vous ay demontré cette derniére en faiſant l'operation pour la pierre, je vas vous montrer les autres. Voilà celles qui ſont utiles, & que l'on doit néceſſairement ſçavoir : il y en a trois autres que l'on doit rejetter comme inutiles, ce ſont celles du recutili, de la circonciſion & du bouclement, dont je ne vous parleray qu'autant qu'il faut que vous en ſçachiez pour être les premiers à les condamner.

De l'operation des Recutili.

Par le recutili les Anciens entendoient une operation qu'ils faiſoient à la verge, lorſque le gland étoit trop découvert. Ils la pratiquoient en deux maniéres, l'une en faiſant une inciſion circulaire à la peau de la verge vers la racine, & tirant cette peau juſqu'à ce que le gland fût recouvert; & l'autre aprés avoir rehauſſé le prépuce ſur la verge, ils inciſoient en rond la peau interne du prépuce proche le gland : puis à l'une & à l'autre de ces maniéres ils lioient le bout du prépuce ſur une petite canule de plomb pour laiſſer ſortir l'urine, & procuroient une cicatrice entre les deux lévres de l'inciſion. Ils faiſoient cette operation à ceux qui ayant le gland toujours découvert ſe ſentoient incommodez par le frottement continuel de la chemiſe, & qui vouloient à quelque prix que ce fût l'avoir recouvert.

De la Circonciſion.

La Circonciſion ſe faiſoit à une indiſpoſition toute oppoſée au recutili; c'étoit lors que le gland ne ſe pouvoit pas découvrir. On faiſoit une ligature au

The text is extracted from the first edition of *Cours d'opérations de chirurgerie*, the renowned surgical manual by the Parisian surgeon Pierre Dionis (1643–1718), who worked at the Jardin-du-Roi. It includes an engraved plate depicting surgical instruments for use in lithotomies to remove kidney or bladder stones, an operation famously described by Samuel Pepys some fifty years earlier, and woodcut illustrations of equipment for use in other urogenital, gynaecological and obstetrical procedures.

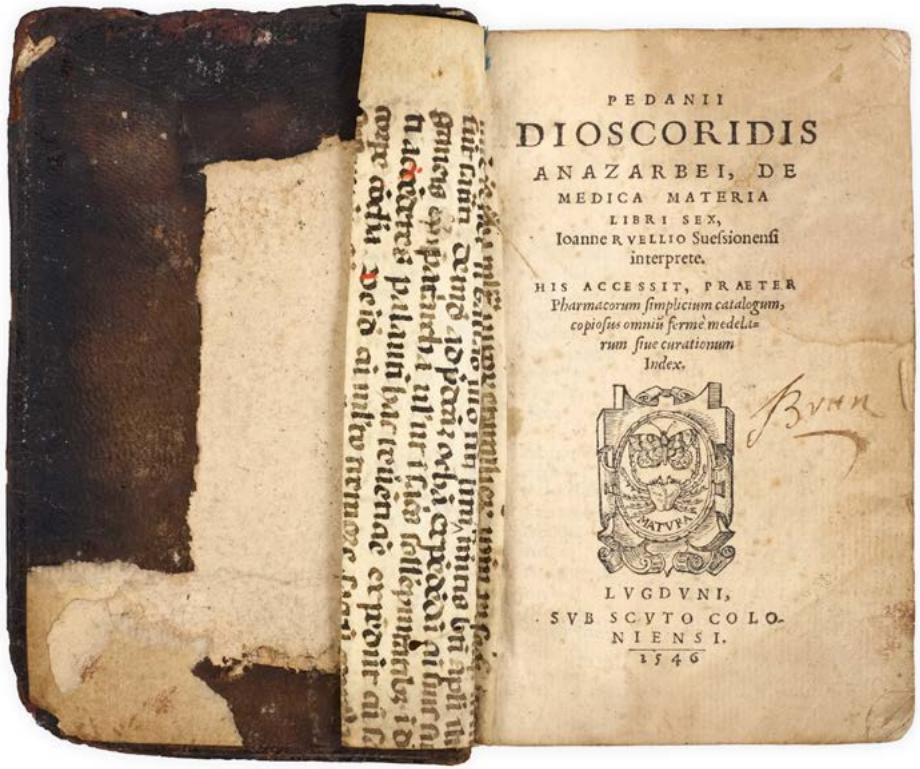
cf. Garrison-Morton 5575; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 650 (both for the whole work).

Figs for Boils, Henbane for Madness, Cedar for Ticks

14. DIOSCORIDES; Jean RUEL, *translator*. De materia medica libri sex, Ioanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete. His accessit, praeter Pharmacorum simplicium catalogum, copiosus omnium ferme medelarum sive curationum Index. *Lyon,* [(*colophon:*) *Jean and François Frellon*], *1546*.

16mo, pp. [xxx], 543, [139]; woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; some light foxing or toning, occasional light staining, nevertheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary French (Lyon?) sheep over pasteboard, covers with small blind-stamped leafy centrepiece and a double frame of blind fillets, hinges reusing vellum strips from a fourteenth-century French manuscript (*see below*); binding worn and slightly defective, but sound, upper pastedown removed; inscription 'Brun' to title-page. **£950**

A pocket-sized and practical edition of Dioscorides' survey of seven hundred plants and their medicinal uses, with a comprehensive index of cures, a popular manual for medical students and practitioners; the first edition to contain the 'Anonymus B' commentary.


PEDANII
DIOSCORIDIS
ANAZARBEI, DE
MEDICA MATERIA
LIBRI SEX,
Ioanne RVELLIO Sueſsionenſi
interprete.
HIS ACCESSIT, PRAETER
Pharmacorum ſimplicium catalogum,
copioſus omnium ferme medela-
rum ſive curationum
Index.
LVGDVNI,
SVB SCVTO COLO-
NIENSI.
1546

DANII

CORIDIS

RBEI, DE

MATERIA

RI SEX,

LLIO Sueſsionenſi

terprete.

SIT, PRAETER

ſimplicium catalogum,

uis fermè medela-

ue curationum

Index.



GDVNI,

VTO COLO-

IENSI.

1546

LVGDVNI,

EXCVDEBANT IOANNES ET

FRANCISCVS FRELLO-

NII, FRATRES.

1546





The translation of Dioscorides into Latin by Jean Ruel (1474–1537) was first printed 1516 by Henri Estienne. It became the standard version of this key medical text, which explained the plants and herbs to be used for various medicinal simples and compounds, along with clinical observations of their effectiveness. The original text comprised five books, and the sixth, on poisons, usually printed alongside Dioscorides' text, is unlikely to be by the man himself. The sections of *Notha* (or glosses, containing alternative readings) and *Adscripta* (useful interpolations) have been combined and relegated here to an appendix, indicating that they were not considered part of Dioscorides' original text. The sections of commentary which appear here for the first time are assigned to the 'Anonymus B' commentator (see *Catalogus translationum et commentariorum*, pp. 81–82).

The vellum fragments used in the binding come from a mid-fourteenth-century French manuscript of Jacobus de Voragine, *Legenda aurea*, containing sections of chapter III about St Nicholas (ed. Theodor Graesse, reprinted Osnabrück 1969, pp. 22–29).

Uncommon in the UK: we have traced just two copies (Edinburgh Royal Botanical Garden, Wellcome).

USTC 135992; von Gültlingen VIII, Jean & François Frellon 119; *Catalogus translationum et commentariorum* IV, Dioscorides, pp. 17 & 81–82.

The Art of Memory

15. DOLCE, Lodovico. Dialogo … nel quale si ragiona del modo di accrescere e conservar la memoria. *Venice,* [(*colophon:*) *Giovanni Battista and Marchio Sessa and brothers, 1562*].

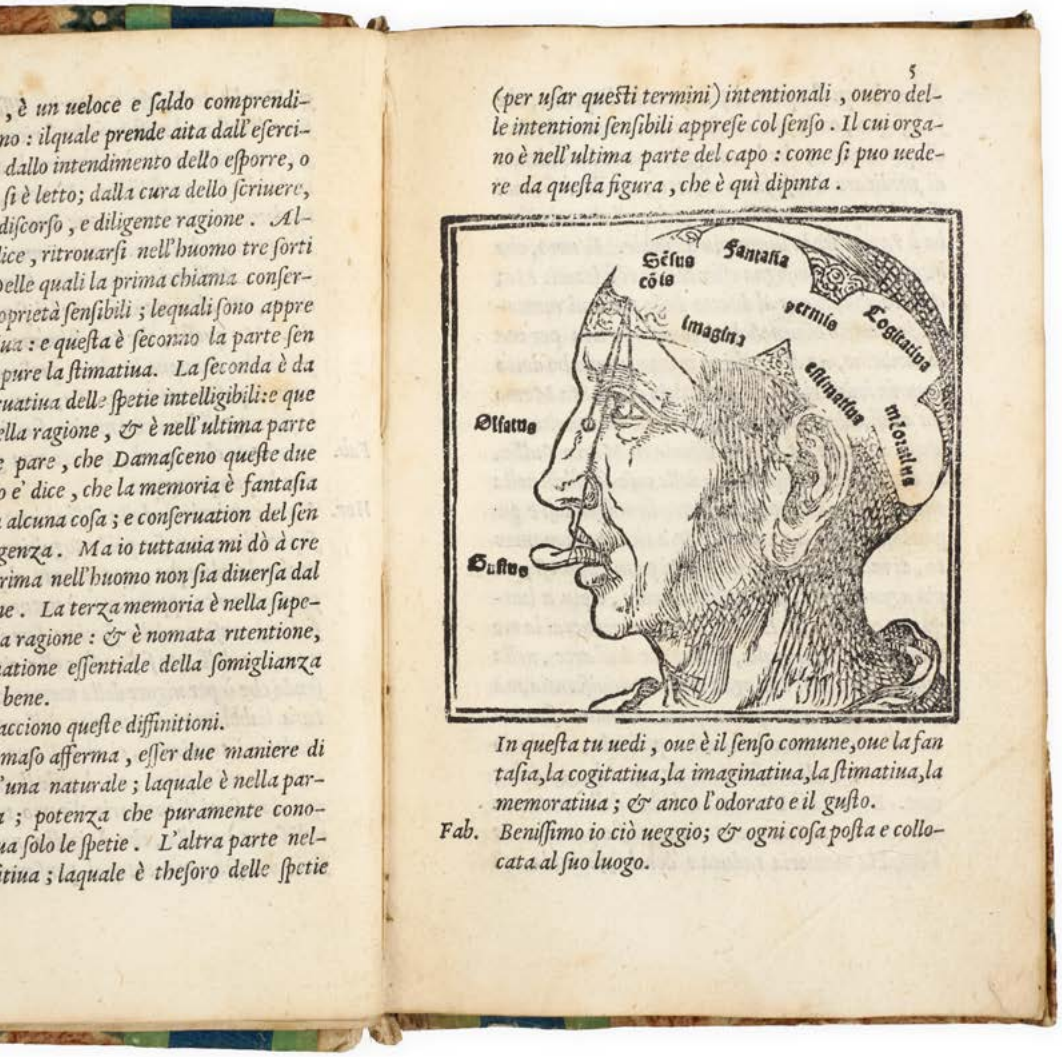
8vo, ff. [iv], 119, [1]; woodcut printer's device to title, first word on title and on a1 within woodcut cartouche, woodcut initials, woodcut illustration of the brain with letterpress captions on f. 5^{r}, 20 further woodcut illustrations (some full-page), a line of letterpress music on L4^{v}; occasional light foxing or staining, but a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian decorative paper block-printed in red and blue, a strip of blue and green striped paper down each cover, manuscript title on a blue and white paper label to spine; binding a little creased and rubbed; inscription to front flyleaf 'Joh. Heinr. Scheller 1811' and nineteenth-century bibliographical note in German written in pencil to inside front cover.

£1250

First edition of Lodovico Dolce's practical treatise on the art of memory, richly illustrated with symbolic alphabets, with the first recorded illustration of a bookshop.

Lodovico Dolce (1508–1568) was one of the most prolific authors and editors (and plagiarisers) of sixteenth-century Italy. This treatise on the art of memory is predominantly a translation and adaptation of a work by the German Dominican preacher Johann Host von Romberch (1480–1532), *Congestorium artificiose memorie*, first printed in Venice in 1520 by Giorgio de' Rusconi, and using the same woodblock illustrations (just one has been recut, on f. 67^{r}, now without a volvelle), though without acknowledgement of his main source. As with many works by Dolce, the text has been converted into a Ciceronian dialogue, between Hortensio and the young Fabritio, the former derived from Hortensius in *De oratore*.





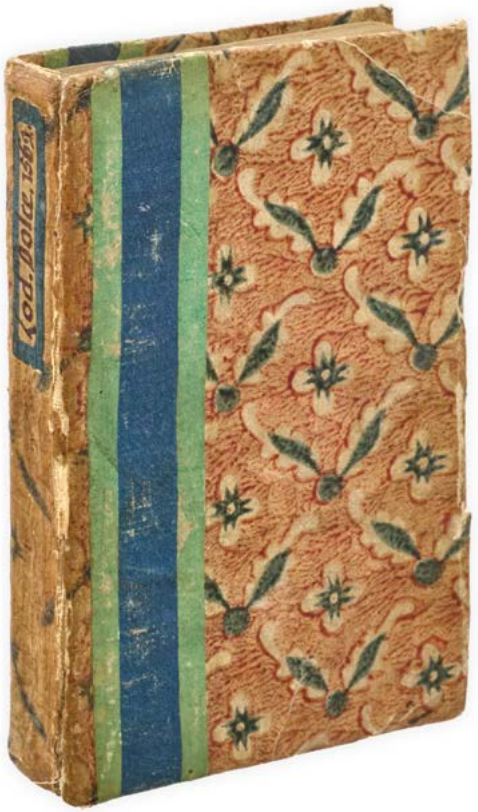
, è un ueloce e ſaldo comprendi-
no : ilquale prende aita dall'eſerci-
dallo intendimento dello eſporre, o
ſi è letto; dalla cura dello ſcriuere,
diſcorſo, e diligente ragione. Al-
lice, ritrouarſi nell'huomo tre ſorti
belle quali la prima chiama conſer-
oprietà ſenſibili; lequali ſono appre
ua: e queſta è ſeconno la parte ſen
pure la ſtimatiua. La ſeconda è da
uatiua delle ſpetie intelligibili: e que
lla ragione, & è nell'ultima parte
pare, che Damaſceno queſte due
o e' dice, che la memoria è fantaſia
alcuna coſa; e conſeruation del ſen
genza. Ma io tuttauia mi dò à cre
rima nell'huomo non ſia diuerſa dal
ue. La terza memoria è nella ſupe-
a ragione: & è nomata ritentione,
atione eſſentiale della ſomiglianza
bene.
acciono queſte diffinitioni.
maſo afferma, eſſer due maniere di
'una naturale; laquale è nella par-
; potenza che puramente cono-
ua ſolo le ſpetie. L'altra parte nel-
itiua; laquale è theſoro delle ſpetie

5

(per uſar queſti termini) intentionali, ouero del-
le intentioni ſenſibili appreſe col ſenſo. Il cui orga-
no è nell'ultima parte del capo: come ſi puo uede-
re da queſta figura, che è quì dipinta.

In queſta tu uedi, oue è il ſenſo comune, oue la fan
taſia, la cogitatiua, la imaginatiua, la ſtimatiua, la
memoratiua; & anco l'odorato e il guſto.

Fab. Beniſſimo io ciò ueggio; & ogni coſa poſta e collo-
cata al ſuo luogo.



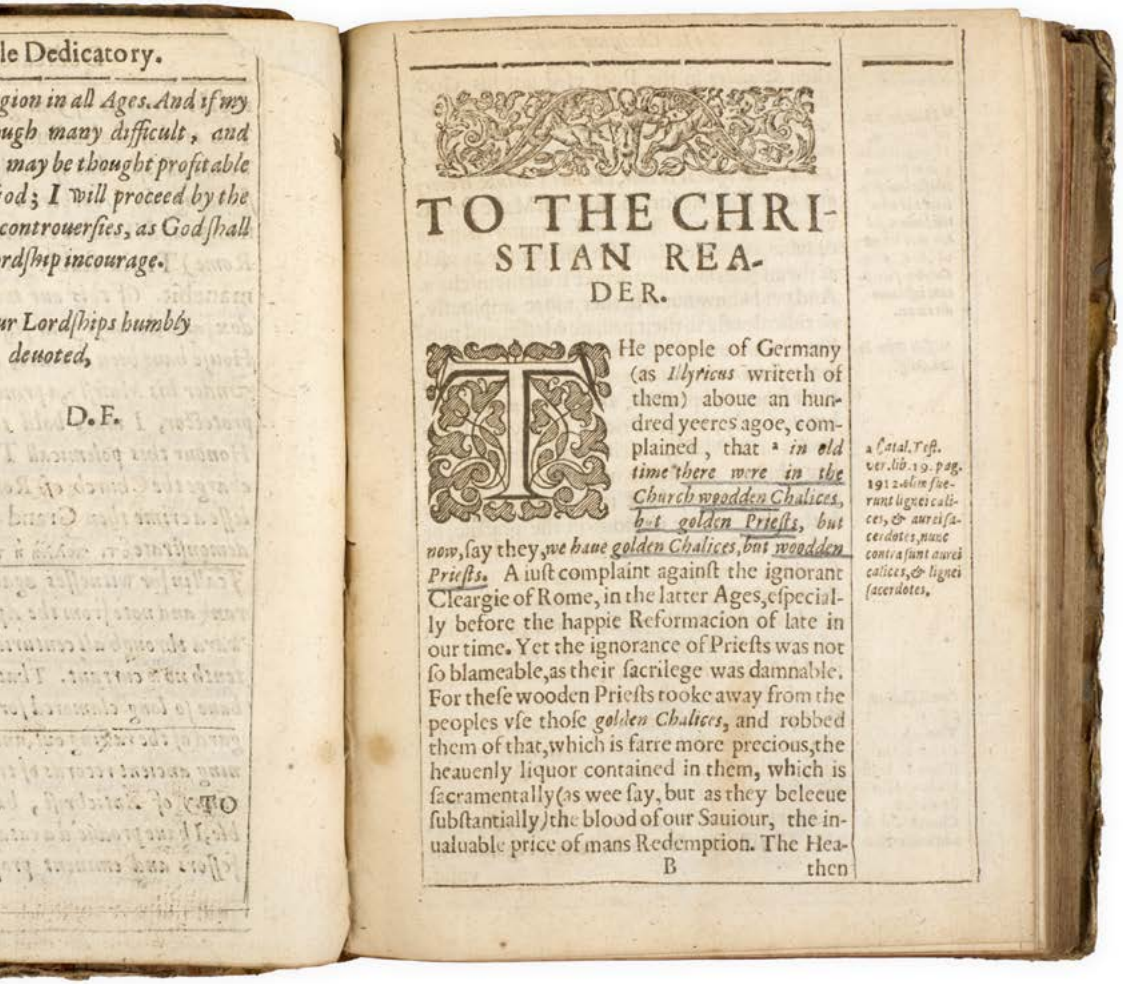
Romberch's text was based on Cicero, Quintilian, and Thomas Aquinas (both the *Summa* and his commentary on Aristotle), though also incorporating Petrarch. Dolce updated his text in line with his intended readership; when discussing Hell, he added Dante to Romberch's original Virgil as an aid to remembering the topography of the underworld (f. 13^{r}) and mentions Titian both in the preface and the text (f. 86^{v}). He also included a plug for his regular publisher, 'accuratissimo Giolito' (f. 87^{r}), and in the section about memory techniques for merchants, he slipped in praise for the present publisher, 'Messer Marchiò Sessa, honoratissimo Mercatante di libri' (f. 117^{v}).

altresì aggiunto i numeri, acciochè si vegga, che secondo il precetto di Cicerone nel quinto luogo vi ponemmo vna mano: e, come vuole quel da Rauenna & altri nel decimo la croce, e nel numero di venti e di trenta pur la medesima croce con le insegne di essi luoghi. Et affine che similmente tu gusti piu facilmente la forma di questa nostra inuentione, con i distinguimenti e segni di qualunque luogo, haurai da sapere, che i luoghi procedono di cinque in cinque: e di quì nel primo quinario è posta la mano, nell'altro la croce: ma i numeri perciò vanno seguitando infino al numero trenta. E così facendo tai luoghi, secondo le regole di Cicerone, e di Quintiliano, e de' moderni, non sarai senza abondanza de' luoghi: e massimamente se in quelli porrai (come essi gli chiamano) i guardiani de' luoghi: nelle membra de' quali (nella guisa che tosto seguiremo) aggiungerai guernitissimi riposti-gli di scritture. Ma ecco quì la pittura.



The numerous woodcuts are reused from the 1520 Venice edition of Romberch's text. They include the spheres of the heavens as a memory system (f. 29^{v}), a view of the regions of the brain, a street view showing the buildings of a town arrange alphabetically (f. 33^{v}), including the first known illustration of a bookshop ('Bibliopola'), and various visual alphabets, some of which ultimately derived from Ratdolt's 1482 Venice edition of Publicius' *Ars memorativa*.

EDIT16 CNCE 17376 (also noting a variant with date misprinted as 1552); USTC 827044; Mortimer, *Harvard Italian* 157. Terpening, *Lodovico Dolce, Renaissance man of letters* (1997); Yates, *The art of memory* (1966); Dolce, *Dialogo del modo di accrescere e conservar la memoria*, edited by Andrea Torre (Pisa, 2001).



le Dedicatory.

gion in all Ages. And if my
ugh many difficult, and
may be thought profitable
od; I will proceed by the
controuerſies, as God ſhall
rdſhip incourage.

ur Lordſhips humbly
deuoted,

D. F.

TO THE CHRI-
STIAN REA-
DER.

THe people of Germany (as *Illyricus* writeth of them) aboue an hundred yeeres agoe, complained, that [a] *in old time there were in the Church woodden Chalices, but golden Priests, but now*, ſay they, *we haue golden Chalices, but woodden Priests.* A iuſt complaint againſt the ignorant Cleargie of Rome, in the latter Ages, eſpecially before the happie Reformacion of late in our time. Yet the ignorance of Priests was not ſo blameable, as their ſacrilege was damnable. For theſe wooden Priests tooke away from the peoples vſe thoſe *golden Chalices*, and robbed them of that, which is farre more precious, the heauenly liquor contained in them, which is ſacramentally (as wee ſay, but as they beleeue ſubſtantially) the blood of our Sauiour, the inualuable price of mans Redemption. The Hea-

B then

a Catal. Teſt. ver. lib. 19. pag. 1912. olim fuerunt lignei calices, & aurei ſacerdotes, nunc contra ſunt aurei calices, & lignei ſacerdotes.

Anti-Catholic Cancellans

16. FEATLEY, Daniel. The grand Sacrilege of the Church of Rome, in taking away the sacred Cup from the Laiety at the Lords Table ... together with two Conferences; the former at Paris with D. Smith ... the later at London with M. Everard, Priest ... *London, Felix Kyngston for Robert Milbourne, 1630.*

[*bound with:*]

REEKS, Richard. Faith and good Workes united: in a Sermon preached at the Spittle upon Wednesday in Easterweeke, 1630 ... *London, Thomas Harper for John Harrigat, 1630.*

[*and with three others*]

Five works bound in one vol., 4to; *Featley:* pp, [32], '237'–'240', [2], 296, 295–303, 302–[3]06, [2, blank], wanting the initial blank A1, the bifolium 2L3.4 slashed for cancellation but retained, with the cancels left where printed between (d)1 and (d)2; *Reeks:* pp. [4], 63, [1]; woodcut initials and headpieces; Reeks slightly foxed, else good copies; bound with three other works (*see below*) in late seventeenth-century quarter-sheep, recycled boards overlaid with seventeenth-century marbled paper, '1630' lettered directly in gilt to spine, partially covered by a later paper label, edges sprinkled red; rubbed, endbands perished, hinges partially cracked; early ownership inscription to first work in volume of John Alison; inscription 'Bo[ugh]t at Cairns auction October 22. 1801' to front pastedown, late seventeenth-century manuscript table of contents in ink to front free endpaper, 'John Duncan | Dog Well Wynd | Linlithgow | March 11th. 1893' to front and rear free endpapers, 'Wm. Kaller' to front free endpaper verso, occasional pencil or ink underlining throughout. **£950**

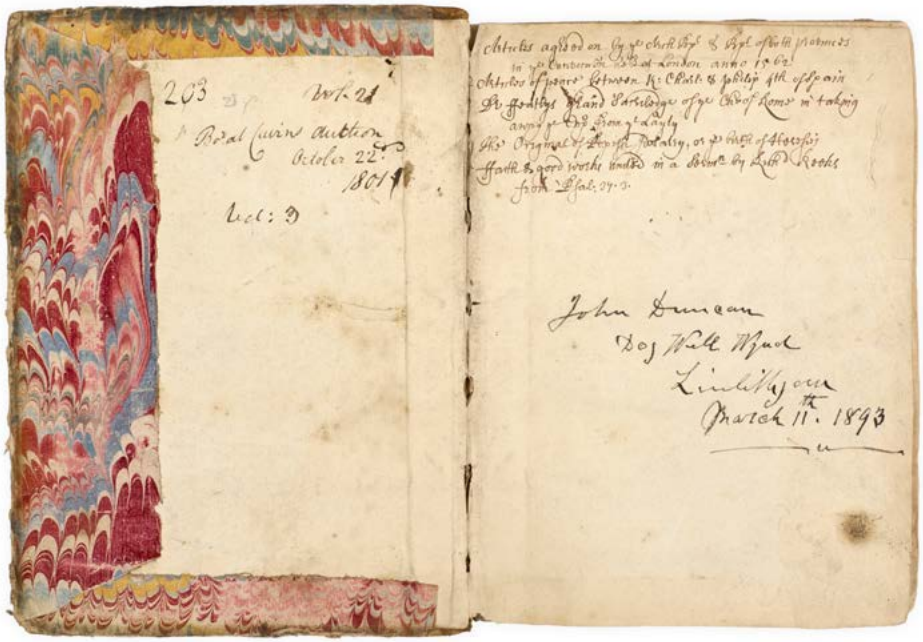
First edition of this anti-Catholic 'polemicall tractate' on Communion by the controversialist Daniel Featley (*né* Fairclough). It includes two disputations, one which Richard Smith conducted in 1612 Paris, where Featley was chaplain to the ambassador, and the other with the Jesuit Thomas Everard in 1628. **This copy preserves both the cancellanda L3.4 in which Lady Faulkland is named, and the cancels which anonymise her as 'LF'.**



¶ The Preface or Introduction to the Treatie with Spaine.

BEcauſe the preſent effect and benefit of the reconciliatiõ lately concluded betwixt the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, and the King of *Spaine*, will conſiſt in the renewing and frequenting of a free and open Trade by the Subiects of both Crownes, His Maieſtie hath thought it expedient for the better encouragement of the Merchants,

B and

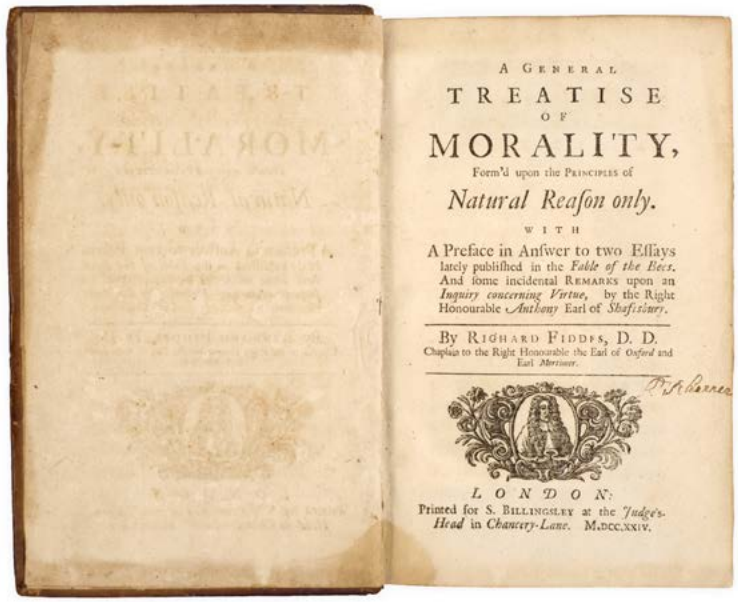


The Grand Sacrilege is bound here with several other works of 1630 including a scarce sermon on good works by Richard Reeks, rector of Little Ilford, Essex, dedicated to Sir Thomas Fanshawe (1596–1665), who was already known for his support of charitable causes. **ESTC records seven copies only: BL, Bodleian, Glasgow, Sion College (now Lambeth); General Theological Seminary, Huntington, and Harvard.**

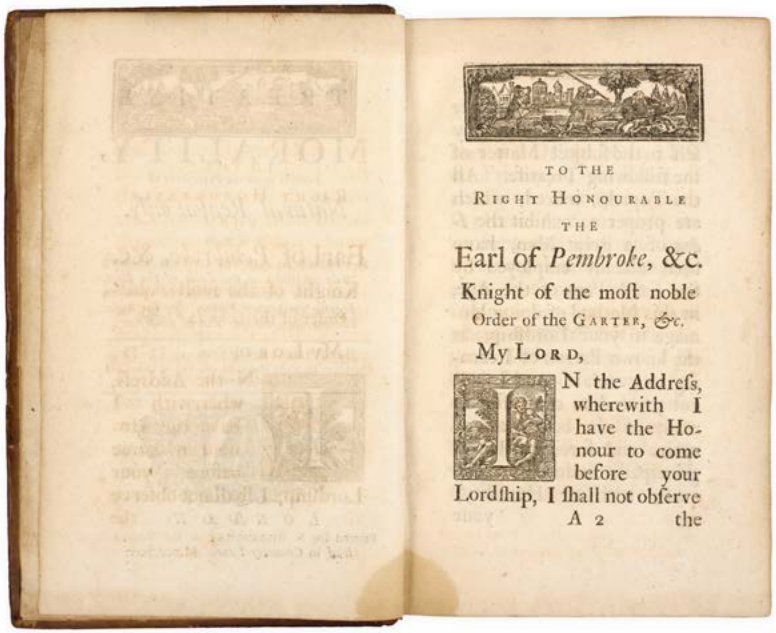
Also bound in here are an edition of the Thirty-nine Articles (dated 1630 but possibly printed after 1660); the *Articles of Peace, Entercourse, and Commerce* signed between Charles I and Philip IV of Spain in 1630, which ended the Anglo-Spanish War of 1625–1630; and another anti-Catholic work, *The Originall of Popish Idolatrie, or the Birth of Heresies* (1630), a translation from Théodore de Bèze printed in Amsterdam by Stephen Offwood. The first edition of 1624 had been suppressed, and this edition condemns its suppressors: 'if they be not Papists in their own hearts, yet they hould with the Papists, that ignorance is the matter of devotion'.

The binding, which recycles the boards of an earlier binding, with remains of sewing supports on the fore-edges, along with vestiges of the original calf spine, is likely a product of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. The volume had evidently made its way to Edinburgh by 1801, when it was bought at an auction held by Peter Cairns. Active 1793–1824, Cairns was a bookseller, stationer, and auctioneer in College Street.

A full list of contents is available on request.



A GENERAL
TREATISE
OF
MORALITY,
Form'd upon the PRINCIPLES of
Natural Reaſon only.
WITH
A Preface in Anſwer to two Eſſays
lately publiſhed in the *Fable of the Bees.*
And ſome incidental REMARKS upon an
Inquiry concerning Virtue, by the Right
Honourable *Anthony* Earl of *Shaftſbury.*
By RICHARD FIDDES, D. D.
Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Oxford* and
Earl *Mortimer.*
LONDON:
Printed for S. BILLINGSLEY at the *Judge's-*
Head in *Chancery-Lane.* M.DCC.XXIV.



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE
Earl of *Pembroke,* &c.
Knight of the moſt noble
Order of the GARTER, &c.
My LORD,
IN the Addreſs, wherewith I have the Honour to come before your Lordſhip, I ſhall not obſerve
A 2 the

Answer to the *Fable of the Bees*

17. FIDDES, Richard. A General Treatise of Morality, form'd upon the Principles of natural Reason only. With a Preface in Answer to two Essays lately published in the Fable of the Bees. And some incidental Remarks upon an Inquiry concerning Virtue, by the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury … *London, S. Billingsley, 1724.*

8vo, pp. [10], cxxviii, 'cxxxix–cxliv' [*i.e.* cxxix–cxxxiv], [2], 462; woodcut portrait vignette to title, woodcut initials and ornaments; small marginal damp-stain to lower inner corner of first leaves, some slight spotting, but generally a very good copy; contemporary Cambridge-panelled calf, spine chipped at head and foot with cracks to joints, lettering-piece lost from spine; modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. **£850**

First edition, with the misprint 'FIDDFS' in the author's name on the title.

'Written against Shaftesbury's *Inquiry Concerning Virtue* and Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees*, and displaying marked sympathy with the works of Malebranche and [John] Norris of Bemerton, this book was a notable defence of revelation against the claims of natural religion' (*ODNB*). The substantial 'Preface' (144 pages) answers Shaftesbury and Mandeville, while the remainder of the text attempts to 'state the Principles of Morality … [and] to resolve them into their distinct and proper Grounds'.

Fiddes was a learned divine who formed valuable connections with the Tories (he came briefly to Swift's attention in 1713), and was appointed chaplain to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. His absent-minded commitment to scholarship apparently once led him to be locked in the Bodleian overnight; although, as he was remembered at University College as 'a hard drinker', perhaps there were other reasons.

ESTC T75311; Kaye II, p. 406; Kress S.1600.

Philip Bliss's Copy

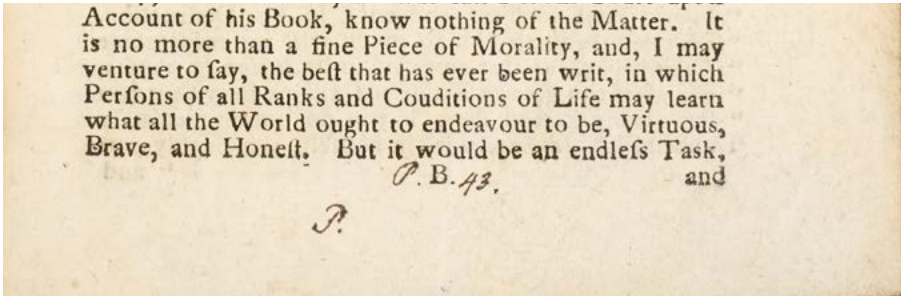
18. FORMAN, Charles. Protesilaus: or, the Character of an evil Minister. Being a Paraphrase on Part of the tenth Book of Telemachus ... *London, 1730.*

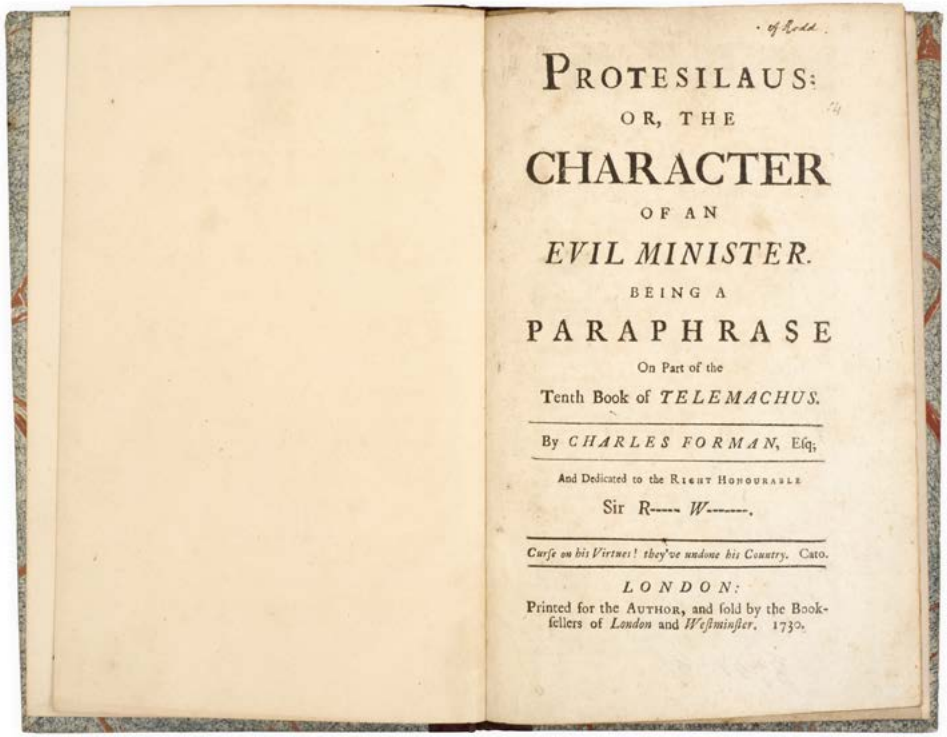
4to, pp. xiv, 20; lightly foxed, else a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century quarter morocco with marbled paper sides; **from the library of Philip Bliss, with his purchase note 'of Rodd' to title-page, and his initial P before the signature on B1**; later in the library of the Walpole family at Wolterton Hall.

£500

An apparently unrecorded issue of this portrait of Robert Walpole as the 'evil minister' Protesilaus in François Fénelon's *Les Aventures de Télémaque* (1699), ironically dedicated to Walpole himself.

This paraphrased translation of Book X of *Les Aventures de Télémaque* (Book XI in later editions), in which the corrupt, conniving minister Protesilaus experiences his downfall, is preceded by a lengthy authorial dedication to Walpole that explicitly aligns him with the character. Forman's version of credulous king Idomeneus is clearly George II, 'removed out of his own Country, and placed on a Throne, which neither he nor any of his Ancestors had once any Thoughts of ever possessing'; he asks his readers to view the sage Mentor – Minerva in disguise, who counsels Protesilaus' exile – as Walpole's great opponent, William Pulteney. Forman 'wrote a dozen meddlesome self-important pamphlets on politics and commerce', before making peace with Walpole in 1734 (*ODNB*).


Account of his Book, know nothing of the Matter. It
is no more than a fine Piece of Morality, and, I may
venture to ſay, the beſt that has ever been writ, in which
Perſons of all Ranks and Couditions of Life may learn
what all the World ought to endeavour to be, Virtuous,
Brave, and Honeſt. But it would be an endleſs Task,
P. B. 43. and
P.


of Rodd.

PROTESILAUS:
OR, THE
CHARACTER
OF AN
EVIL MINISTER.
BEING A
PARAPHRASE
On Part of the
Tenth Book of *TELEMACHUS.*

By *CHARLES FORMAN*, Eſq;

And Dedicated to the RIGHT HONOURABLE
Sir R----- *W*-------.

Curſe on his Virtues! they've undone his Country. Cato.

LONDON:
Printed for the AUTHOR, and ſold by the Booksellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. 1730.

Provenance:
The antiquary and book collector Philip Bliss (1787–1857) became assistant at the Bodleian in 1808, and was Registrar of the University 1824–1853. He 'assembled a substantial library, much of it related to his biographical and bibliographical researches and thus strong in ... sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English poets' (*ODNB*). His books, this copy included, often bear discreet ownership marks: a 'P' applied before the printed signature 'B', with a two-digit year of purchase, here '[18]43'. On the title-page he has added his source: 'of Rodd', *i.e.* the bookseller Thomas Rodd the younger (1796–1849).

Two editions of this text are recorded on ESTC, one priced one shilling (pp. 36), the other sixpence. This copy is a variant of ESTC T102208 but without the price on the title-page.

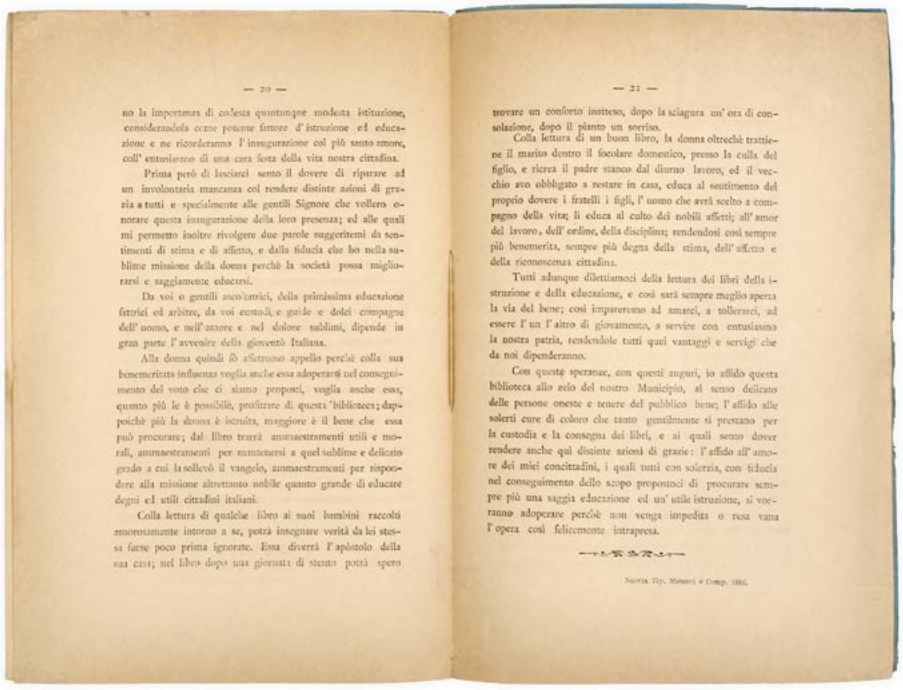
Not in ESTC, OCLC, or Library Hub.

Fighting Ignorance with Literacy in Umbria

19. FRANCESCHINI, Lorenzo. Inaugurazione della biblioteca popolare circolante di Cascia. Discorso … [*Norcia, Tip. Micocci e Comp., 1886.*]

8vo, pp. 21, [3, blank]; sporadic light browning; else a very good copy, unopened, in the original blue printed wrappers, title within typographic border; lower edge of upper cover slightly discoloured, inkspots to lower cover, a few chips to backstrip. **£350**

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this inaugural address given by the founder of the circulating library in Cascia, a rural village in the mountains of Perugia, provincially printed in the nearby town of Norcia.



— 20 —

no la importanza di codesta quantunque modesta istituzione, considerandola come potente fattore d'istruzione ed educazione e ne ricorderanno l'inaugurazione col più santo amore, coll'entusiasmo di una cara festa della vita nostra cittadina.

Prima però di lasciarci sento il dovere di riparare ad un involontaria mancanza col rendere distinte azioni di grazia a tutti e specialmente alle gentili Signore che vollero onorare questa inaugurazione della loro presenza; ed alle quali mi permetto inoltre rivolgere due parole suggeritemi da sentimenti di stima e di affetto, e dalla fiducia che ho nella sublime missione della donna perchè la società possa migliorarsi e saggiamente educarsi.

Da voi o gentili ascoltatrici, della primissima educazione fattrici ed arbitre, da voi custodi e guide e dolci compagne dell'uomo, e nell'amore e nel dolore sublimi, dipende in gran parte l'avvenire della gioventù Italiana.

Alla donna quindi io affettuoso appello perchè colla sua benemeritata influenza voglia anche essa adoperarsi nel conseguimento del voto che ci siamo proposti, voglia anche essa, quanto più le è possibile, profittare di questa 'biblioteca; dappoichè più la donna è istruita, maggiore è il bene che essa può procurare; dal libro trarrà ammaestramenti utili e morali, ammaestramenti per mantenersi a quel sublime e delicato grado a cui la sollevò il vangelo, ammaestramenti per rispondere alla missione altrettanto nobile quanto grande di educare degni ed utili cittadini italiani.

Colla lettura di qualche libro ai suoi bambini raccolti amorosamente intorno a se, potrà insegnare verità da lei stessa forse poco prima ignorate. Essa diverrà l'apostolo della sua casa; nel libro dopo una giornata di stento potrà spero

— 21 —

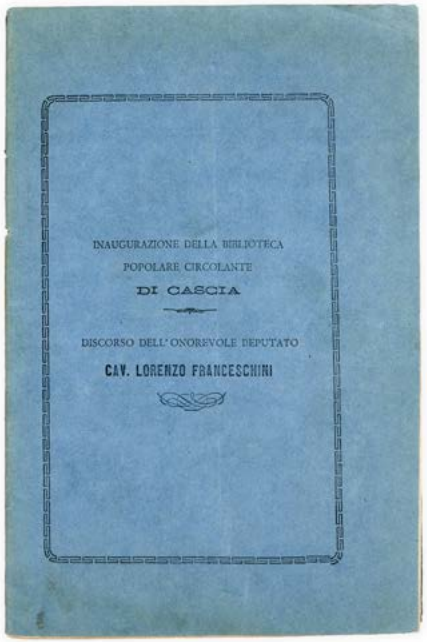
trovare un conforto inatteso, dopo la sciagura un'ora di consolazione, dopo il pianto un sorriso.

Colla lettura di un buon libro, la donna oltrechè trattiene il marito dentro il focolare domestico, presso la culla del figlio, e ricrea il padre stanco dal diurno lavoro, ed il vecchio avo obbligato a restare in casa, educa al sentimento del proprio dovere i fratelli i figli, l'uomo che avrà scelto a compagno della vita; li educa al culto dei nobili affetti; all'amor del lavoro, dell'ordine, della disciplina; rendendosi così sempre più benemerita, sempre più degna della stima, dell'affetto e della riconoscenza cittadina.

Tutti adunque dilettiamoci della lettura dei libri della istruzione e della educazione, e così sarà sempre meglio aperta la via del bene; così impareremo ad amarci, a tollerarci, ad essere l'un l'altro di giovamento, a servire con entusiasmo la nostra patria, rendendole tutti quei vantaggi e servigi che da noi dipenderanno.

Con queste speranze, con questi auguri, io affido questa biblioteca allo zelo del nostro Municipio, al senno delicato delle persone oneste e tenere del pubblico bene; l'affido alle solerti cure di coloro che tanto gentilmente si prestano per la custodia e la consegna dei libri, e ai quali sento dover rendere anche qui distinte azioni di grazie: l'affido all'amore dei miei concittadini, i quali tutti con solerzia, con fiducia nel conseguimento dello scopo propostoci di procurare sempre più una saggia educazione ed un'utile istruzione, si vorranno adoperare perchè non venga impedita o resa vana l'opera così felicemente intrapresa.

Norcia Tip. Micocci e Comp. 1886.



INAUGURAZIONE DELLA BIBLIOTECA
POPOLARE CIRCOLANTE
DI CASCIA

DISCORSO DELL'ONOREVOLE DEPUTATO
CAV. LORENZO FRANCESCHINI

The Cascia-born lawyer and parliamentarian Lorenzo Franceschini (1829–1915) established a circulating library of *c*. 1500 volumes, comprising works on agriculture, education, hygiene, history, books for workers, science, politics, children's books, and literature.

His speech, given at the inauguration of the library on 22 November 1885, argues that even the smallest villages benefit from literacy and education, hoping that the introduction of a circulating library will support those small and under-funded schools unable to provide libraries of their own: 'a village with a library and a nursery possesses two of the most useful and civilising institutions of our time'; in spite of this, he notes that without access to books, the sacrifice made by families in sending their children to school becomes futile, underlining the importance of literacy in keeping alive children's desire for knowledge. His discourse, quoting the likes of Edmondo De Amicis and Benjamin Franklin, finishes with a list of core subject areas of the library and the importance of each.

By the late nineteenth century, Umbria was home to approximately fifteen circulating libraries, many established with an initial bequest of only a few hundred books or situated in much larger cities like Perugia, Foligno, and Assisi (see Ministero di agricoltura, industria e commercio, *Statistica delle biblioteche* II (1896), pp. 107–111).

No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub. ICCU records only three copies, all of which are in the province of Perugia.

Ottino and Fumagalli, *Bibliotheca bibliographica Italica* (1889), 2732.



Carmelite *Curriculum Vitae*

20. GALLEMANT, Placide. La vie du venerable prestre de I. C. M. Iacques Gallemant, docteur en theologie de la faculté de Paris, premier superieur des Carmelites en France ... *Paris, Edme Couterot, 1653.*

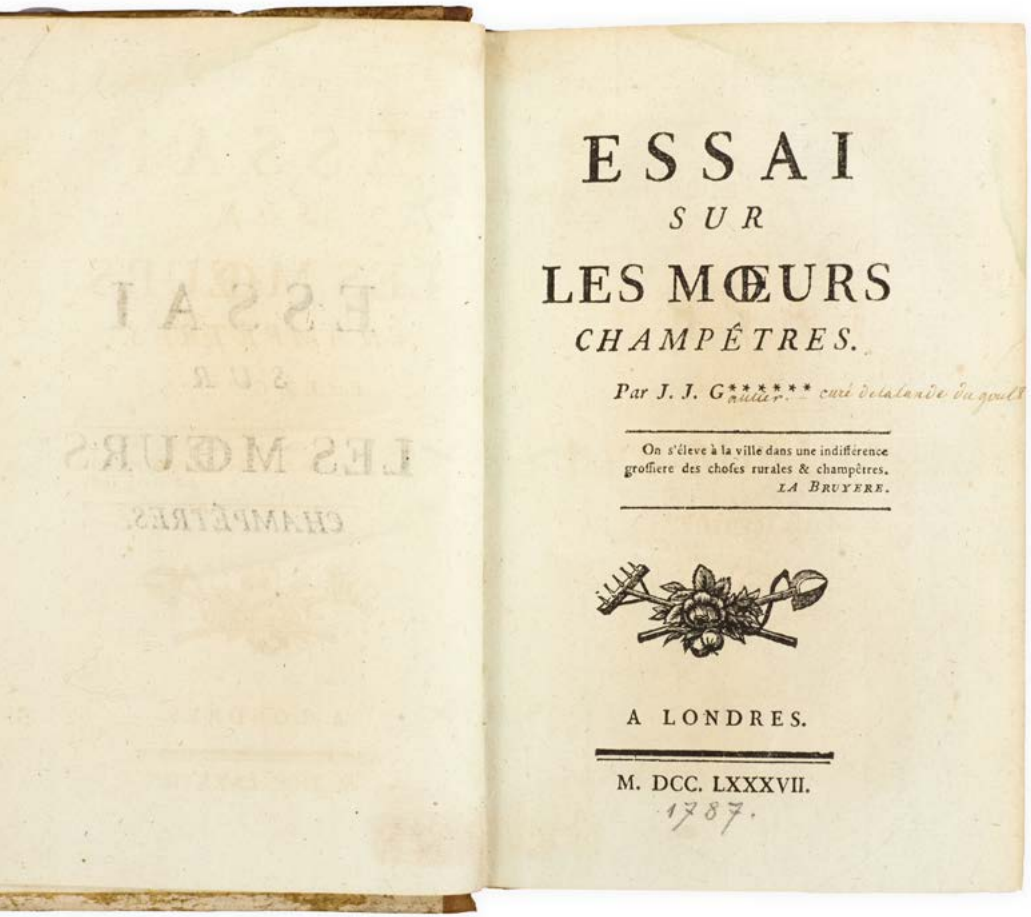
4to, pp. [24], 339, [1]; with an engraved frontispiece portrait (signed 'K. Audran'), woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; some quires browned, a little spotting; overall a very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, lettered in one; some rubbing to extremities; some biographical notes and later armorial bookplate to front pastedown. **£375**

Rare first edition of this life of Jacques Gallemant (1559–1630), the first superior of the Discalced Carmelites in France, written by his nephew, with a handsome frontispiece portrait.

Gallemant spent his early career as curate of Aumale and as a highly regarded preacher. The congregations he founded in Aumale and Pontoise of secular women dedicated to the education of young girls brought him to the attention of Madame Acarie (Marie of the Incarnation), and together they worked to introduce the Reformed Carmelites into France. Gallemant became the Order's first French superior, assisted by André Duval and Pierre de Bérulle. His work in Dijon also brought him into contact with Jeanne-Françoise de Chantal, foundress of the Order of the Visitation.

This two-part biography (the first an account of his life, the second of his many qualities) includes several references to Madame Acarie, including an account of how the infant Gallemant prodigiously recognised her future sanctity when she was only four years old. The text also relates how Acarie brought Gallemant to Paris in 1601 as a confessor in 'l'Eglise des filles de l'Ave Maria', his reputation attracting so many that he spent six weeks 'attached to a confessional'. The author, Placide Gallemant (d. 1675), was a Recollect and professor of theology. The frontispiece portrait is by Karl Audran (1594–1674), the first in the Audran family of artists. The text ends with a brief eulogy of the Carmelite sister Marie de Hanivel de la Sainte Trinité (1579–1647).

No copies traced in the UK or US. USTC 6131841 (BnF only).



ESSAI
SUR
LES MŒURS
CHAMPÊTRES.

Par J. J. G****** curé de la lande du goult

On s'éleve à la ville dans une indifférence grossiere des choses rurales & champêtres.
LA BRUYERE.

A LONDRES.

M. DCC. LXXXVII.
1787.

'The Book is Too Merry'

21. [GAUTIER, Jean-Jacques.] Essai sur les moeurs champêtres. Par J. J. G******. *'À Londres'* [*Alençon, Malassis jeune*], *1787.*

[*bound with:*]

[–.] Histoire de l'Essai sur les moeurs champêtres. *'À Londres'* [*Alençon, Malassis jeune*], *1788.*

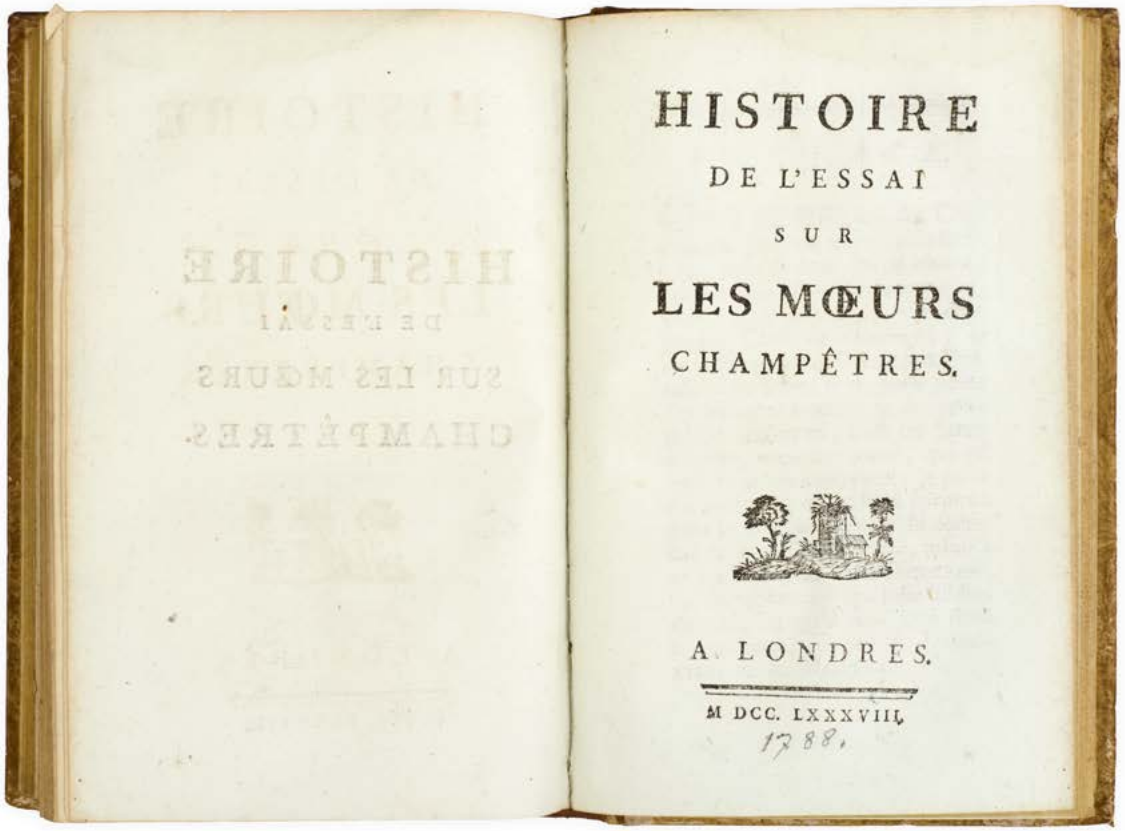
Two works in one vol., 8vo, *Essai:* pp. 238, [1, errata], [1, blank]; woodcut vignette to title, woodcut headpiece; marginal tear to P6 with old repairs touching a couple of letters, occasional small marginal paper-flaws or tears, author's name added in manuscript to title, some later marginal pencil corrections; *Histoire:* pp. 78, without final blank; woodcut vignette to title, woodcut headpiece; marginal tear to A3 without loss with old repair to verso; a little toning and light marginal damp-staining; good copies in contemporary sheep-backed boards, pale brown patterned paper sides, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, edges yellow; some wear to extremities, rubbing to sides, and slight splitting to joints.
£650

Very rare first editions, with false London imprints, of two humorous works by Jean-Jacques Gautier (1748–1829), curate of la Lande-de-Goult, the first a lively and colourful portrait of rural Normandy and its inhabitants on the eve of the French Revolution, the second a witty justification and defence of the first.

The *Essai* - the title of which echoes Voltaire's *Essai sur les moeurs et l'esprit des nations* - met with both success and scandal. The many memorable descriptions contained herein include that of a deceased clergyman's meagre property being auctioned off to an audience warmed with wine; of a pious widow with no sympathy for humankind but who loves dogs, letting them eat at her table and sleep on her bed; of a bushy-bearded man who makes the bed, sweeps the house, cooks soup, and rocks the baby to sleep while his wife works in their barn; and of a sickly cow carefully administered to by a vet before its fretting owners, while an old man on his last legs waits in vain for a doctor, his only visitor being a priest eager for the last rites. There are reflections upon happiness, death, marriage, lawyers, and much else along the way.

The *Histoire* begins with a description of the 'birth' of the *Essai*, including a conversation between the author and the printer, details of its printing and marketing, and anecdotes regarding its sale and reception, one claiming that it cured a Bayeux clergyman of profound melancholy. Gautier then answers various objections levelled against his work, beginning with 'the book is too merry' and 'it attacks religion'. After the French Revolution, Gautier became a secondary school teacher.

Essai: **only one copy on OCLC, at the BnF.** *Histoire:* **no copies traced on OCLC or CCFr.** Neither work found in ESTC.



HISTOIRE

DE L'ESSAI

SUR

LES MŒURS

CHAMPÊTRES.

A LONDRES.

M DCC. LXXXVIII.

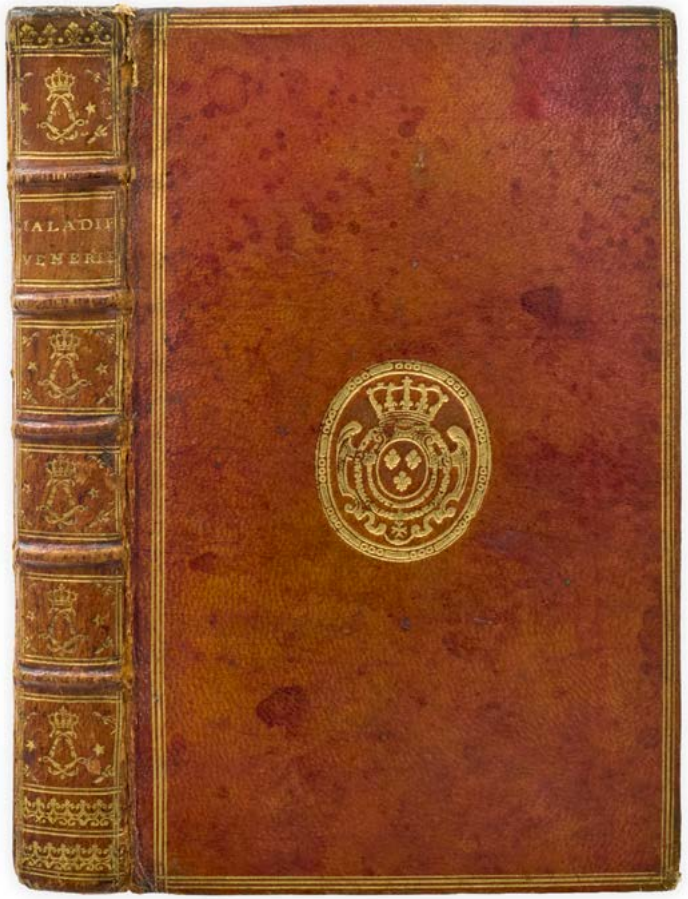
1788.

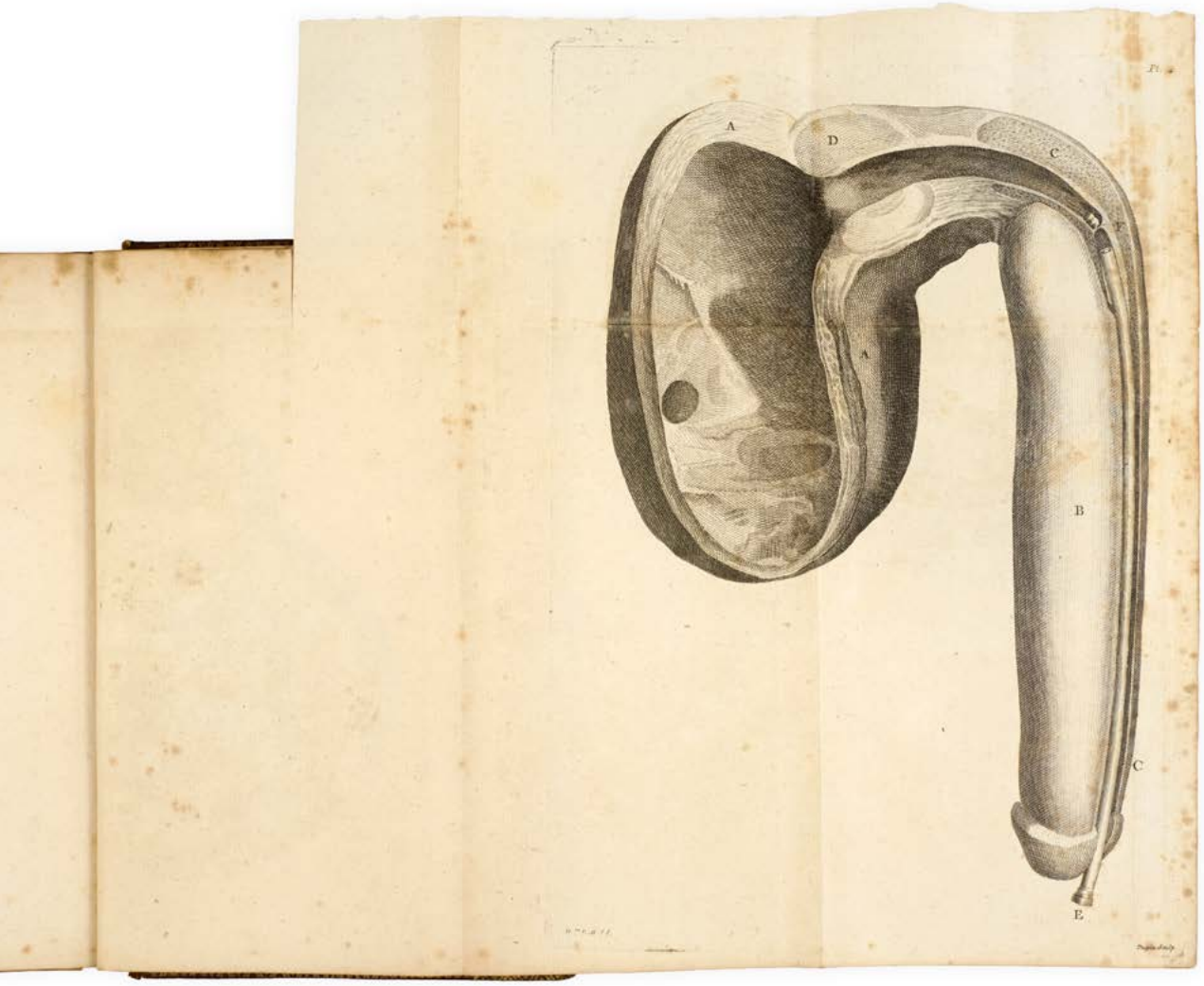
Significant Study of STDs

22. HUNTER, John. Traité des maladies vénériennes. Par M. Jean Hunter ... Traduit de l'Anglois, par M. Audiberti ... *Paris, Méquignon senior, 1787.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 17–32, 430, [2]; with 7 folding engraved plates by Dupin after William Bell, woodcut tailpieces; some foxing throughout (mostly marginal, heavy in places); otherwise a good copy in **contemporary red morocco, triple gilt fillet border and central gilt arms of Louis XVI to covers**, spine gilt in compartments, lettered in the second, the others with a crowned 'LL' monogram (not traced in Olivier); upper joint split at head, some wear to extremities, small marks to covers; traces of a bookplate removed from rear pastedown. **£1250**

First edition in French of *A treatise on the venereal disease* (1786), a pioneering study of sexually transmitted diseases by the celebrated Scottish surgeon and anatomist John Hunter (1728–1793), in a contemporary red morocco binding with the arms of Louis XVI.





Based on years of observations and experiments when working with his brother William, and as a surgeon in the army and at St George's Hospital, Hunter's *Treatise* included important observations on the immunology of syphilis, and on the transmission of syphilis and gonorrhoea. In a clinical trial Hunter demonstrated that only one in ten patients with gonorrhoea were helped by the treatment then available, and while he recognised that syphilis could not be cured without mercury he warned against its toxic side effects.

The seven plates are based on drawings by Hunter's long-time assistant William Bell.

The translator Joseph Audiberti was a member of the Royal College of Surgery of Turin and a surgeon major in the Swiss army.

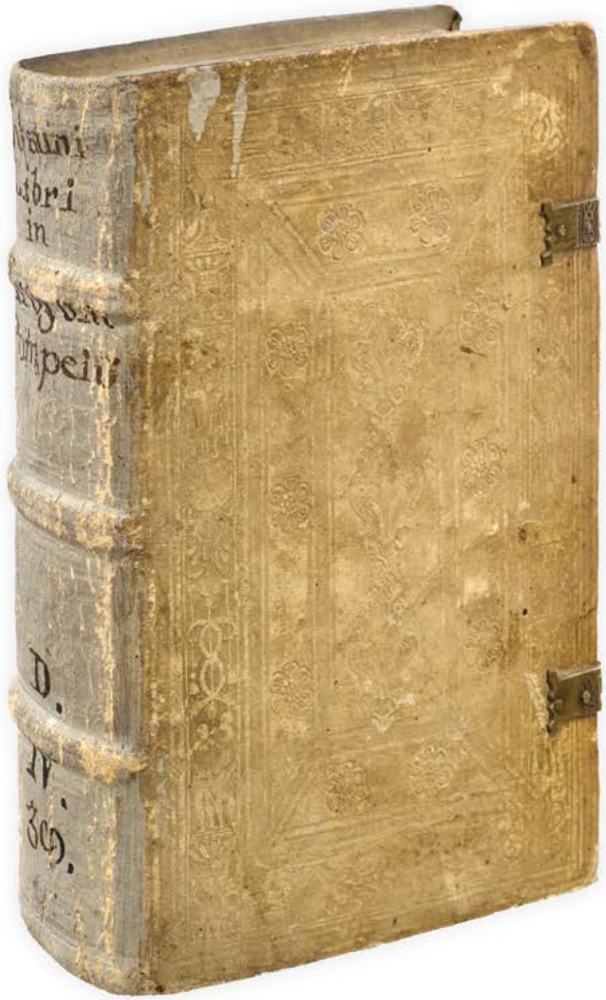
Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 226; Wellcome III, p. 317; cf. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 969 (1786 London edition).

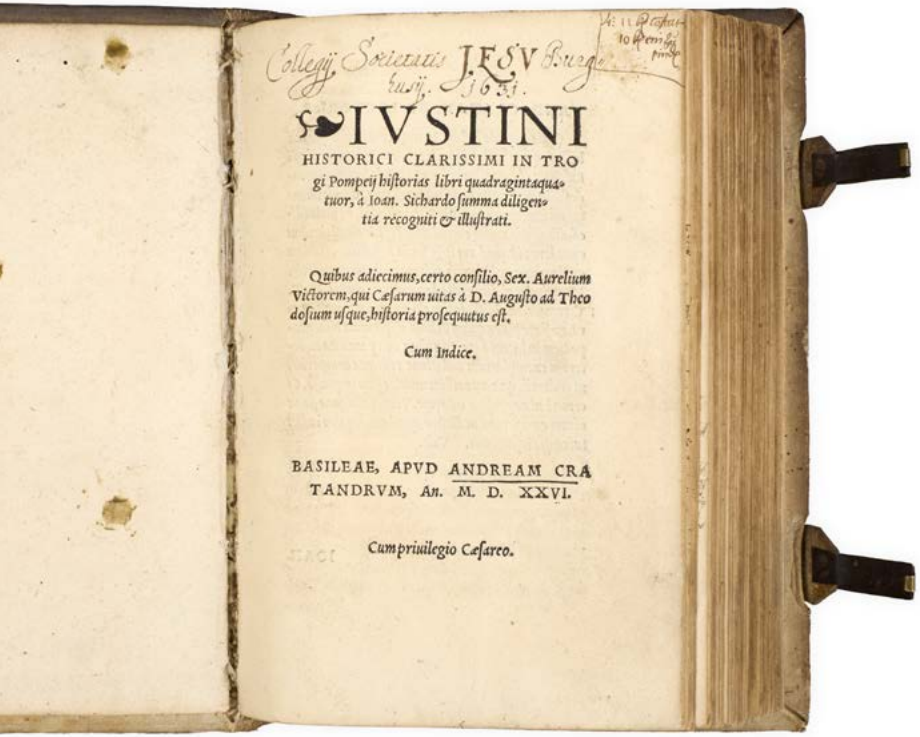
Annotated Abbreviated Histories

23. JUSTINUS, Marcus Junianus, *and* Sextus AURELIUS VICTOR; Johann SICHARD, *editor*. In Trogi Pompeii historias libri quadragintaquatuor, a Ioan. Sichardo summa diligentia recogniti & illustrati. Quibus adiecimus, certo consilio, Sex. Aurelium Victorem, quo Caesarum vitas a D. Augusto ad Theodosium usque, historia persequutus est. *Basel, Andreas Cratander,* [*January*] *1526*.

8vo, pp. [viii], 371, [41]; woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device to final verso (device and a few initials coloured with red ink); a very good copy; bound in contemporary south German blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, two clasps, spine overpainted in grey with black manuscript lettering and shelfmark, author and date in manuscript across foredge; binding slightly rubbed and soiled; inscriptions to inside upper cover of Gregorius Khuep[er]ger dated 1540 and his price of 20 [Groschen?] and Virgilius Kuep[er]g[er] dated 1553 with his motto 'Vive ut post vivas' and another faded inscription in red ink ('... Bar'), flyleaf with inscription of Andreas Welser (lightly crossed through), title-page with note of price and inscription of the Jesuits of Burghausen dated 1631, device and a few woodcut initials coloured with red ink, red initial-strokes in first few quires, early annotations to *c*. 76 pp. (*see below*). **£950**

First Sichard edition of two abbreviated classical histories, both providing a witness to sources that no longer survive, in a contemporary pigskin binding, with early annotations and Upper Austrian provenance.





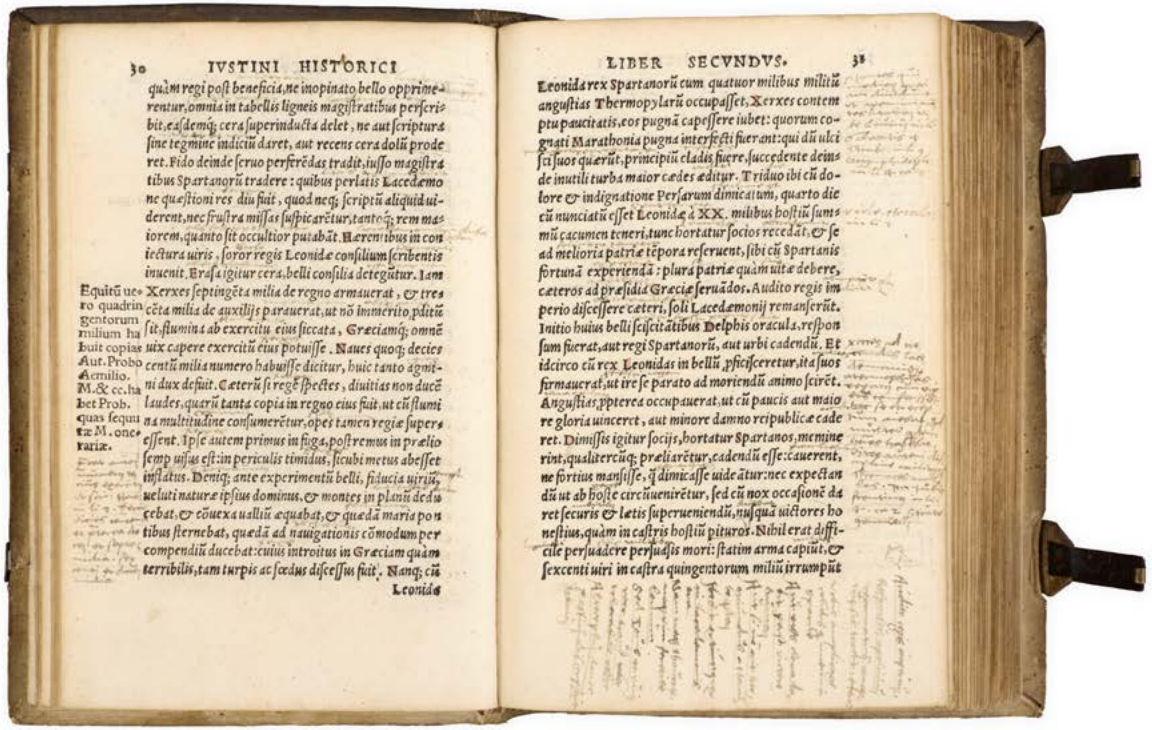
IVSTINI
HISTORICI CLARISSIMI IN TRO
gi Pompeij historias libri quadragintaqua-
tuor, à Ioan. Sichardo summa diligen-
tia recogniti & illustrati.

Quibus adiecimus, certo consilio, Sex. Aurelium
Victorem, qui Cæsarum uitas à D. Augusto ad Theo
dosium usque, historia prosequutus est.

Cum Indice.

BASILEAE, APVD ANDREAM CRA
TANDRVM, An. M. D. XXVI.

Cum priuilegio Cæsareo.



30 IVSTINI HISTORICI

quàm regi post beneficia, ne inopinato bello opprime-
rentur, omnia in tabellis ligneis magistratibus perscri-
bit, easdemq; cera superinducta delet, ne aut scriptura
sine tegmine indiciũ daret, aut recens cera dolũ prode
ret. Fido deinde seruo perferẽdas tradit, iusso magistra
tibus Spartanorũ tradere: quibus perlatis Lacedæmo
ne quæstioni res diu fuit, quod neq; scriptũ aliquid ui-
derent, nec frustra missas suspicarẽtur, tantoq; rem ma-
iorem, quanto sit occultior putabãt. Hærentibus in con
iectura uiris, soror regis Leonidæ consilium scribentis
inuenit. Erasa igitur cera, belli consilia detegũtur. Iam
Xerxes septingẽta milia de regno armauerat, & tre-
cẽta milia de auxilijs parauerat, ut nõ immerito ꝓditũ
sit, flumina ab exercitu eius siccata, Græciamq; omnẽ
uix capere exercitũ eius potuisse. Naues quoq; decies
centũ milia numero habuisse dicitur, huic tanto agmi-
ni dux defuit. Cæterũ si regẽ spectes, diuitias non ducẽ
laudes, quarũ tanta copia in regno eius fuit, ut cũ flumi
na multitudine consumerẽtur, opes tamen regiæ super-
essent. Ipse autem primus in fuga, postremus in prælio
semp uisus est: in periculis timidus, sicubi metus abesset
inflatus. Deniq; ante experimentũ belli, fiducia uiriũ,
ueluti naturæ ipsius dominus, & montes in planũ dedu
cebat, & cõuexa ualliũ æquabat, & quædã maria pon
tibus sternebat, quædã ad nauigationis cõmodum per
compendiũ ducebat: cuius introitus in Græciam quàm
terribilis, tam turpis ac fœdus discessus fuit. Nanq; cũ
Leonida

Equitũ uero quadringentorum milium habuit copias Aut. Probo Aemilio. M. & cc. habet Prob. quas sequitæ M. onerariæ.

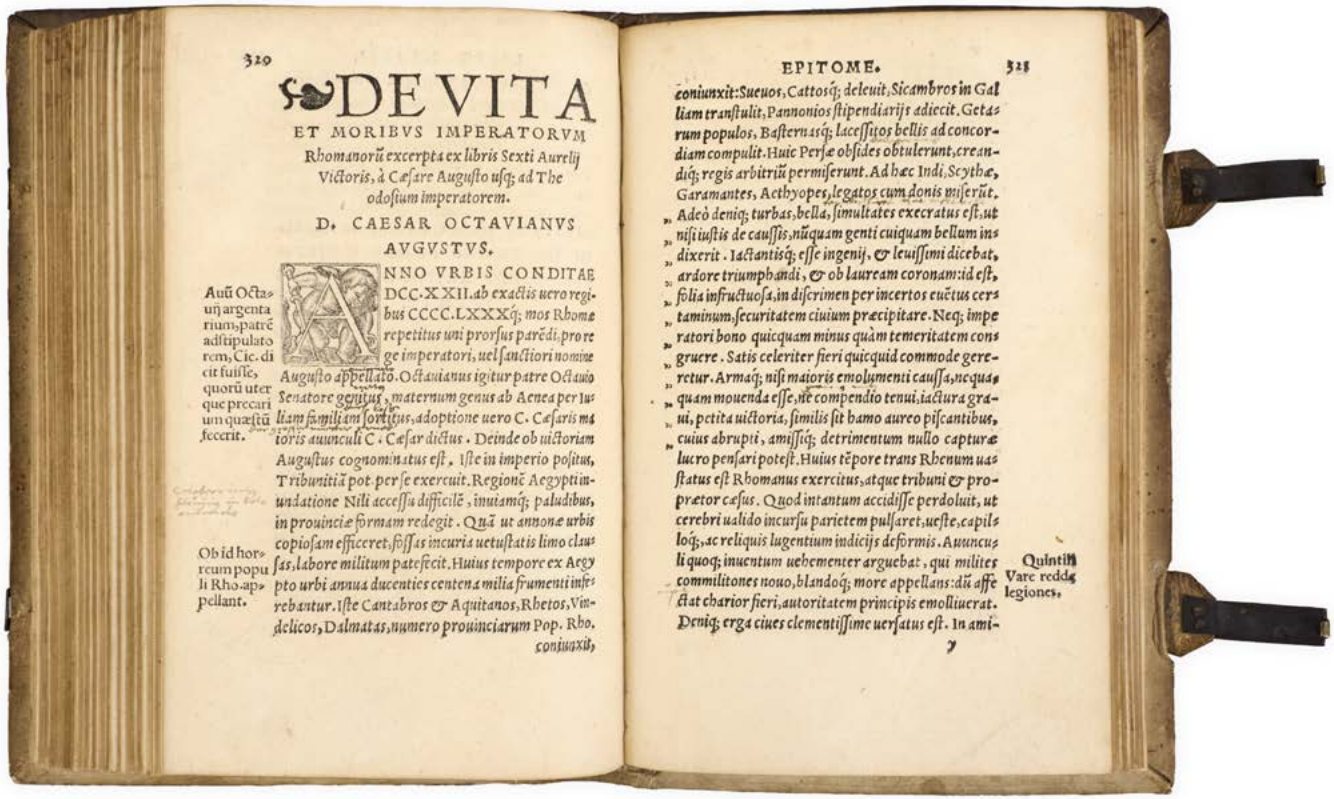
LIBER SECVNDVS. 31

Leonida rex Spartanorũ cum quatuor milibus militũ
angustias Thermopylarũ occupasset, Xerxes contem
ptu paucitatis, eos pugnã capessere iubet: quorum co-
gnati Marathonia pugna interfecti fuerant: qui dũ ulci
sci suos quærũt, principiũ cladis fuere, succedente dein-
de inutili turba maior cædes æditur. Triduo ibi cũ do-
lore & indignatione Persarum dimicatum, quarto die
cũ nunciatũ esset Leonidæ à XX. milibus hostiũ sum-
mũ cacumen teneri, tunc hortatur socios recedãt, & se
ad melioria patriæ tẽpora reseruent, sibi cũ Spartanis
fortunã experiendã: plura patriæ quàm uitæ debere,
cæteros ad præsidia Græciæ seruãdos. Audito regis im
perio discessere cæteri, soli Lacedæmonij remanserũt.
Initio huius belli sciscitãtibus Delphis oracula, respon
sum fuerat, aut regi Spartanorũ, aut urbi cadendũ. Et
idcirco cũ rex Leonidas in bellũ ꝓficisceretur, ita suos
firmauerat, ut ire se parato ad moriendũ animo scirẽt.
Angustias ꝓpterea occupauerat, ut cũ paucis aut maio
re gloria uinceret, aut minore damno reipublicæ cade
ret. Dimissis igitur socijs, hortatur Spartanos, memine
rint, qualitercũq; præliarẽtur, cadendũ esse: cauerent,
ne fortius mansisse, q̃ dimicasse uideãtur: nec expectan
dũ ut ab hoste circũuenirẽtur, sed cũ nox occasionẽ da
ret securis & lætis superueniendũ, nusquã uictores ho
nestius, quàm in castris hostiũ pituros. Nihil erat diffi-
cile persuadere persuasis mori: statim arma capiũt, &
sexcenti uiri in castra quingentorum miliũ irrumpũt

This volume contains two abbreviated histories: that of Justinus, based on Pompeius Trogus's monumental and now lost world history in 44 books, *Historiae Philippicae*, based around the Macedonian kings and the Hellenistic kingdoms, probably composed around 200 AD; and the *Epitome de Caesaribus*, containing short biographies of emperors from Augustus to Theodosius, plausibly composed in the later sixth century, and based on the lost fourth-century history of Aurelius Victor.

This edition is one of the earliest produced by Johann Sichard (1499–1552), professor of rhetoric and of law in Basel, who dedicated it to Peter Reich von Reichenstein (died 1540), canon of the cathedral in Basel. Sichard subsequently turned his attention to editing and publishing legal texts, and he later became professor of law in Tübingen. Cratander reissued Sichard's edition in 1530.

The bulk of the annotations, perhaps in two different minute hands, mostly in Latin but a few also in German, occur in the first three books of Justinus. They add information to the text both in the margins and using interlinear notes, with some underlining, marginal manicules and crosses. The first mention of Trogus Pompeius is annotated with the detail that he was Spanish, and many sentences have had their subject written in for clarity. The marginal notes provide context (at the foot of p. 7, there is a short description of Persia) and references (including Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, Gellius, Solinus, Vegetius, and even Erasmus's *Adagia*), as well as some short notes and translations of words or phrases into German.



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DE VITA

ET MORIBVS IMPERATORVM

Rhomanorũ excerpta ex libris Sexti Aurelij Victoris, à Cæsare Augusto usq; ad Theodosium imperatorem.

D. CAESAR OCTAVIANVS AVGVSTVS.

Auũ Octauiũ argentarium, patrẽ adstipulatorem, Cic. dicit fuisse, quorũ uterque precarium quæstũ fecerit.

ANNO VRBIS CONDITAE DCC.XXII. ab exactis uero regibus CCCC.LXXXq; mos Rhomæ repetitus uni prorsus parẽdi, prorege imperatori, uel sanctiori nomine Augusto appellato. Octauianus igitur patre Octauio Senatore genitus, maternum genus ab Aenea per Iuliam familiam sortitus, adoptione uero C. Cæsaris materni auunculi C. Cæsar dictus. Deinde ob uictoriam Augustus cognominatus est. Iste in imperio positus, Tribunitiã pot. per se exercuit. Regionẽ Aegypti inundatione Nili accessu difficilẽ, inuiamq; paludibus, in prouinciæ formam redegit. Quã ut annonæ urbis copiosam efficeret, fossas incuria uetustatis limo clausas, labore militum patefecit. Huius tempore ex Aegypto urbi annua ducenties centena milia frumenti inferebantur. Iste Cantabros & Aquitanos, Rhetos, Vindelicos, Dalmatas, numero prouinciarum Pop. Rho. coniunxit,

Ob id horreum populi Rho. appellant.

EPITOME. 321

coniunxit: Sueuos, Cattosq; deleuit, Sicambros in Galliam transtulit, Pannonios stipendiarijs adiecit. Getarum populos, Basternasq; lacessitos bellis ad concordiam compulit. Huic Persæ obsides obtulerunt, creandiq; regis arbitriũ permiserunt. Ad hæc Indi, Scythæ, Garamantes, Aethyopes, legatos cum donis miserũt. Adeò deniq; turbas, bella, simultates execratus est, ut nisi iustis de caussis, nũquam genti cuiquam bellum indixerit. Iactantisq; esse ingenij, & leuissimi dicebat, ardore triumphandi, & ob lauream coronam: id est, folia infructuosa, in discrimen per incertos ductus certaminum, securitatem ciuium præcipitare. Neq; imperatori bono quicquam minus quàm temeritatem congruere. Satis celeriter fieri quicquid commode geretur. Armaq; nisi maioris emolumenti caussa, nequaquam mouenda esse, nẽ compendio tenui, iactura graui, petita uictoria, similis sit hamo aureo piscantibus, cuius abrupti, amissiq; detrimentum nullo capturæ lucro pensari potest. Huius tẽpore trans Rhenum uastatus est Rhomanus exercitus, atque tribuni & prætor cæsus. Quod intantum accidisse perdoluit, ut cerebri ualido incursu parietem pulsaret, uestẽ, capilloq;, ac reliquis lugentium indicijs deformis. Auuncuq; liquoq; inuentum uehementer arguebat, qui milites commilitones nouo, blandoq; more appellans: dũ affectat charior fieri, autoritatem principis emolliuerat. Deniq; erga ciues clementissime uersatus est. In ami-

Quintili Vare redde legiones.

The same two binding rolls are found on a volume now in the Bavarian State Library in Munich, on book printed in Hagenau in 1528 (EBDB w004744).

Provenance:

1. Khueperger is a family name recorded in Upper Austria (Linz and Hals, near Passau) in the sixteenth century. Gregorius and Virgilius were presumably relatives.

2. Andreas Welser: an Andreas Welser from the notable Augsburg family studied in Ingolstadt in 1538 then Padua in 1545, but it is not possible to establish the exact identity of the owner from the signature.

3. The Jesuit college in Burghausen (Bavaria) was founded in 1627–1630 and dissolved in 1773.

We have located two copies in the US (Yale and Harvard), and two in the UK (British Library, and Trinity College Dublin; an incomplete copy in Edinburgh may be this edition).

USTC 668646; VD16 T 2050. See Stover and Woudhuysen, *The lost history of Sextus Aurelius Victor* (2023).

(Mis-)attributed to Madame de Staël

24. ‘MADAME DE *’.** Marguerite de Strafford, roman historique, contenant plusieurs Anecdotes du règne de Charles II, et autres relatives à la révolution d’Angleterre. *Paris, J.E. Gabriel Dufour and Perlet, An XI - 1803.*

Five volumes, 12mo; [iv], 256; [iv], 221, [1, blank]; [iv], 288; [iv], 228; [iv], 189, [1, blank]; scattered light foxing, some stains to text (vol. II, pp. 45–52 and III, pp. 52–57) not affecting legibility, a few minor marginal tears, light worming to upper margin of first and last pages of vol. II, else a very good copy; **uniformly bound in contemporary green straight-grained morocco** with gilt border, flat spine gilt and lettered directly in gilt, marbled endpapers, green silk place-marker in each volume; bindings slightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped, small wormholes in binding of vol. V, place-marker detached from vol. II. **£650**

First edition of this French historical novel set in the English Civil War, inspired by the life of the seventeenth-century English noblewoman Margaret of Strafford (d. 1681), later wilfully misattributed to Germaine de Staël.

The historical ‘Marguerite Wentworth’ was the youngest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, 1st earl of Strafford (1593–1641), the Lord Deputy of Ireland and close counsellor to Charles I, who was attainted and executed at the beginning of the Long Parliament. The novel offers an imaginative and romanticised account of the English Civil War and the Restoration through the eyes of its heroine, accompanying Margaret as she courageously defends her castle against Cromwell and his army.

When translated into English and published in the same year, it was sold as the work of ‘Madame de Staël, author of *Delphine*’, an attribution invented by the publisher, James Fletcher Hughes, to boost sales.

Uncommon: outside Continental Europe, OCLC only records copies at Harvard, the British Library, and the University of Leeds.

See Asch, ‘Thomas Wentworth, first earl of Strafford (1593–1641)’, *ODNB* (2004); Garside, ‘J.F. Hughes and the publication of popular fiction 1803-1810’ in *The Library sixth series* IX (1987), pp. 240–258.




MARGUERITE
DE STRAFFORD,
ROMAN HISTORIQUE,
Contenant plusieurs Anecdotes du règne de Charles II, et autres relatives à la révolution d'Angleterre.
PAR MADAME DE ***.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
J. E. GABRIEL DUFOUR, Libraire, rue de Tournon, N° 1126.
PERLET, Libraire, rue de Tournon, N° 1133.
AN XI.—1803.

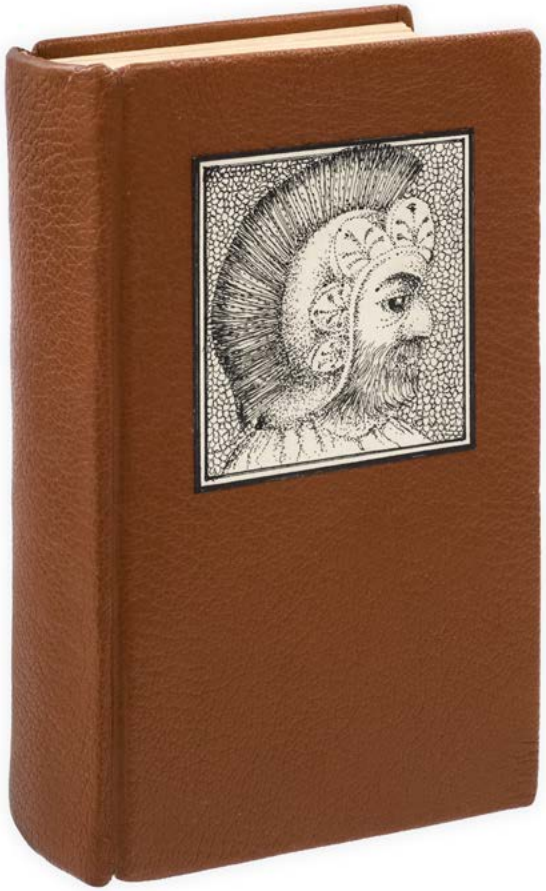
In a Sweet Binding

25. OVID; Gregor BERSMAN, *editor*. Metamorphoseon libri XV. Ex postrema Iacobi Micylli recognitione, et recensione nova Gregorii Bersmani, cum eiusdem notationibus: et singularum fabularum argumentis, partim veteribus, partim recentibus. *Leipzig*, [(*colophon:*) *Hans Steinmann*] [*for Henning Grosse*], *1582*.

8vo, pp. [xiv], 639 (i.e. 637), [26], [5, blank]; bound without blank leaf)(8; woodcut Steinmann device of the Ark of the Covenant to title and a different Steinmann device of the witness stone to final verso, woodcut initials and tailpieces, numerous woodcut illustrations by the Monogrammists MB and CM; title-leaf reinforced along inner margin and with small repair to lower corner, leaves)(2–A1 with repair to outer margin, small tears to foot of A6, occasional light staining, Oo3–8 torn across and repaired (affecting text but without loss), but still a very good copy; bound in modern crushed tan morocco by Eric Sweet, pen and ink drawing on paper of the profile of a Greek soldier pasted to upper cover, in a modern green buckram drop-backed folding box with calligraphic paper label. **£500**

The first Bersman edition of the *Metamorphoses* with numerous woodcut illustrations, bound by Eric Sweet.

This small format edition contains substantial scholarly apparatus, as well as an extensive series of woodcut illustrations. The preliminary Life of Ovid (originally assembled by Aldus Manutius) is followed by an introductory summary of the entire work, and an *argumentum* is supplied at the beginning of each of the tales, numbered here for ease of use. The printed marginalia provide alternative readings and short explanations. At the end of the volume is a longer section of variants when compared with the Aldine text of 1533, followed by an index of the tales.



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PVB. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEON LIBRI XV.

EX POSTREMA IACOBI Micylli recognitione,

ET RECENSIONE NOVA GREGORII BERSMANI, cum eiusdem notationibus:

ET SINGVLARVM FABVLArum argumentis, partim veteribus, partim recentibus.



LIPSIAE,

Anno M. D. XIIXC.

* clausa est tellus
* pietate m.sc.

*Cui quondam * tellus clausa est feritate paterna,*
*Asser opem: mersæq; precor * feritate paterna*
Da Neptune locum: vel sit locus ipsa lucebit,



Hunc quoq; cõplectar. mouit caput æquoreus rex:
a Tremefecit nutu.
a Concussitq; suis omnes assensibus vndas.
Extimuit Nymphe: nabat tamen: ipse natantis
b Palpitantia metu.
Pectora tangebam b trepido salientia motu:
Dumq; ea contrecto, totum durescere sensi
* inductis c. præc. terris m. sc.
*Corpus: & * inducta condi præcordia terra.*
Dum loquor: amplexa est artus noua terra' natantis
* natantis m.s. Perimele in insulam.
Et grauis increuit mutatis insula membris. (tes,

FAB. X. ARGVMENTVM.

Iupiter & Mercurius in hominum formas conuersi, Phrygiam regionem, vt incolarum animos eorumq; benignitatẽ experirentur, peragrárunt. Cùm

Cùm autem ex opidanis eos nemo reciperet, eosdem Philemonis rustici & pauperis cuiusdam hospitium ingressi, ab eo liberaliter ac lautè, pro tenuitate ac rei familiaris angustia, tractati sunt. Nam præter vulgares epulas etiam Philemon vxorcum ijs, quem habebat, anserem mactare voluerat. Eius verò necem Dij prohibuerunt.



Amnis a ab his tacuit. factum mirabile cunctos
Mouerat: irridet credentes, vtq; Deorum
Spretor erat, mentisq; ferox b Ixione natus,
Billaresers, nimiumq; putas Acheloë potentes
Ese Deos, dixit, si dant, adimuntq; figuras.
Obstupuere omnes: nec talia dicta probarunt:*
Ante omneq; Lelex animo maturus, & æuo,
Sic ait: immensa est, finemq; potentia cœli (est,
*Nec habet: &, c quicquid superi voluere, *peractũ*

* paratum est lib. vn. Cicf.

a Post hæc his dictis.
b Pirithoũ, quẽ paulo antè Ixionidem appellauit: cui, vt Centauro, decorè tribuit concentum deorum.
* verba
c Liu. ῥᾴδιον πάντα θεῶν τελέσαι, καὶ ἀνύσαι τὰ ἄπιστα ἔοικε. Deorum potestas.

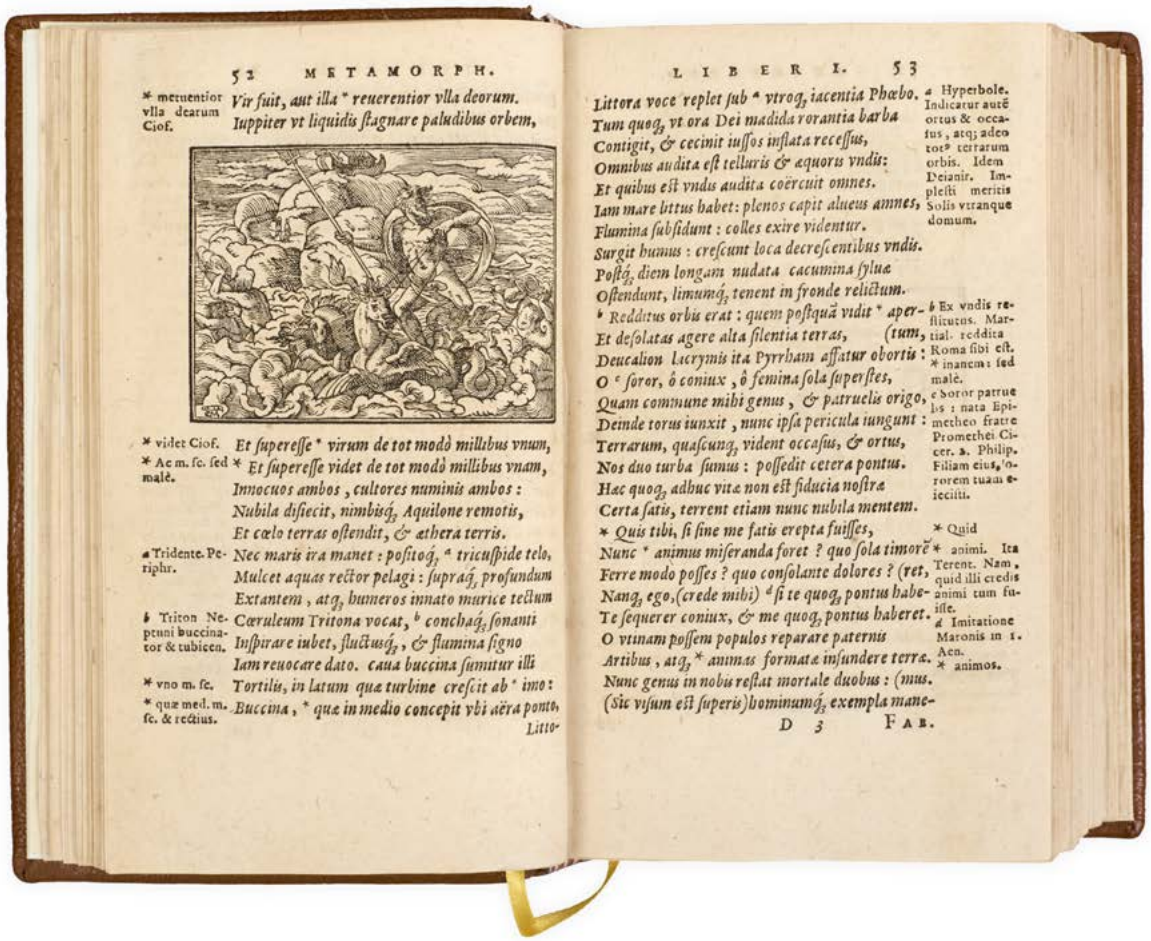
Gregor Bersman (1538–1611) was professor of poetry and classical languages at Leipzig, though by the time this volume was printed he had moved to Zerbst as rector of the Gymnasium. For this edition he made use of a thirteenth-century manuscript acquired from his near-contemporary Adam Siber (now Dessau, Stadtbibliothek, HB 8), and his notes about Ovid's text were intended to supplement the earlier commentaries of Micyllus and others. Protestant scholars were keen to highlight connections with the Old Testament; the second woodcut in the book could easily be mistaken for God creating Adam in the Garden of Eden.

The Monogrammists MB and CM worked as blockcutters in the second half of the sixteenth century; both monograms are accompanied by a tiny illustration of a knife (*see detail below*).



We have located four copies in the US (UC Berkeley, Cincinnati, Harvard, Vermont) and four in the UK (BL, Bodleian, V&A, Warburg).

VD16 O 1659; USTC 688661.

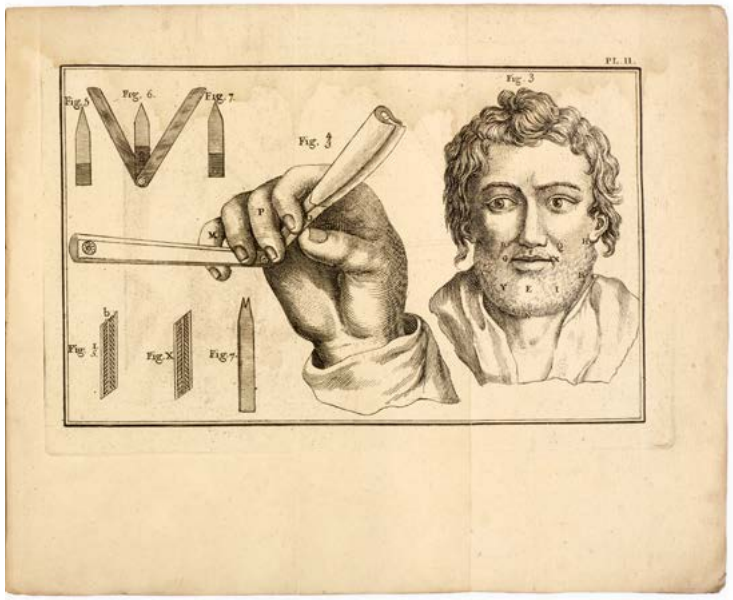




LA
POGONOTOMIE,
OU
L'ART D'APPRENDRE
A SE RASER SOI-MEME,
AVEC
La manière de connoître toutes sortes de Pierres propres à affiler tous les outils ou instrumens; et les moyens de préparer les cuirs pour repasser les rasoirs, la manière d'en faire de très-bons;
SUIVI
D'une Observation importante sur la Saignée.
Par J. J. PERRET, Maître et Marchand Coutelier, Ancien Juré-Garde.

A BRUXELLES,
Chez B. Le Francq, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue de la Magdelaine.

1803.



Shave Yourself!

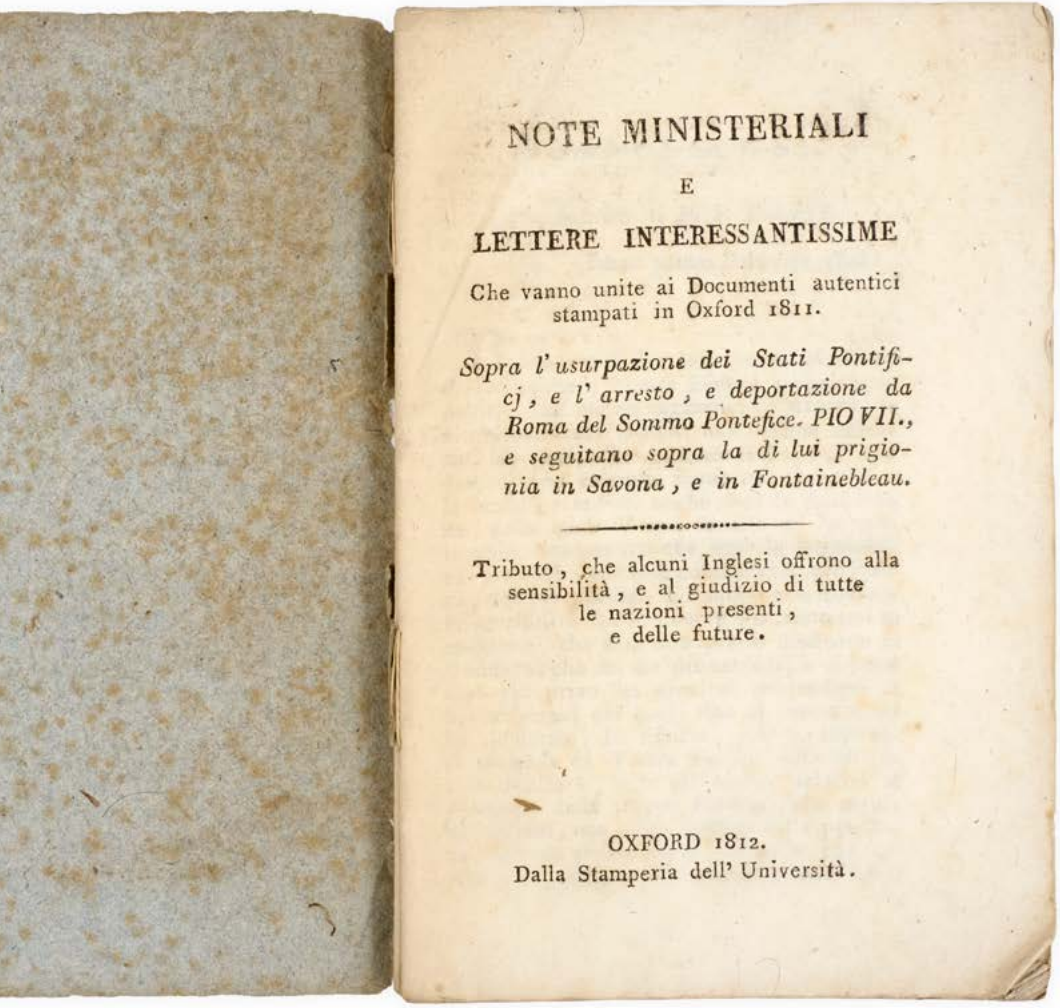
26. PERRET, Jean-Jacques. La pogonotomie, ou l'art d'apprendre à se raser soi-même, avec la manière de connoître toutes sortes de pierres propres à affiler tous les outils ou instrumens; et les moyens de préparer les cuirs pour repasser les rasoirs, la manière d'en faire des très-bons; suivi d'une observation importante sur la saignée ... *Brussels, Benoît Le Francq, 1803.*

8vo, pp. xiiii, [2], 102, [2], with two folding copper-engraved plates at the end; woodcut ornament to title-page, woodcut head- and tailpieces; first quire slightly loose, light damp-staining at head of plates; a very good uncut copy in contemporary paste-paper wrappers; somewhat worn with a few small chips, restorations to spine. **£400**

Rare Brussels edition (first Paris 1769) of this work on shaving by the distinguished French cutler and surgical instrument maker Jean-Jacques Perret, illustrated with two plates showing razors and a bearded man.

In his preface Perret (1730–1784) strongly advocates shaving oneself rather than using a public barber, on grounds of hygiene – he gives a somewhat stomach-turning description of the risks of infection if you happen to follow someone suffering from spots in the barber's queue. In addition to giving detailed instructions on shaving technique, *La pogonotomie* provides advice on sharpening and caring for razors, and soaping one's beard; chapters on the nature of hair and its growth, and on bloodletting are also included.

No copies of this edition traced in the US and only one in the UK (Rylands).



NOTE MINISTERIALI

E

LETTERE INTERESSANTISSIME

Che vanno unite ai Documenti autentici stampati in Oxford 1811.

Sopra l' usurpazione dei Stati Pontificj, e l' arresto, e deportazione da Roma del Sommo Pontefice. PIO VII., e seguitano sopra la di lui prigionia in Savona, e in Fontainebleau.

Tributo, che alcuni Inglesi offrono alla sensibilità, e al giudizio di tutte le nazioni presenti, e delle future.

OXFORD 1812.
Dalla Stamperia dell' Università.

Papal Imprisonment

27. [PIUS VII; Charles-Jean-Marie ALQUIER; Cardinal Filippo CASSONI; Cardinal Giuseppe DORIA PAMFILI; Cardinal Bartolomeo PACCA; *and others*]. Note ministeriali e lettere interessantissime che vanno unite ai Documenti autentici stampati in Oxford 1811. Sopra l'usurpazione dei Stati Pontifici, e l'arresto, e deportazione da Roma del Sommo Pontefice Pio VII ... *'Oxford, dalla Stamperia dell'Università'* [*but Italy*], *1812*.

8vo, pp. 80; typographic line breaks, manuscript correction to two words on p. 61; occasional light foxing, a few marginal paper-flaws, small hole in pp. 31–32 with loss of a few letters (not affecting sense), still a very good copy; in contemporary blue wrappers; covers somewhat foxed and detached, backstrip defective, sewing broken between pp. 48–49. **£450**

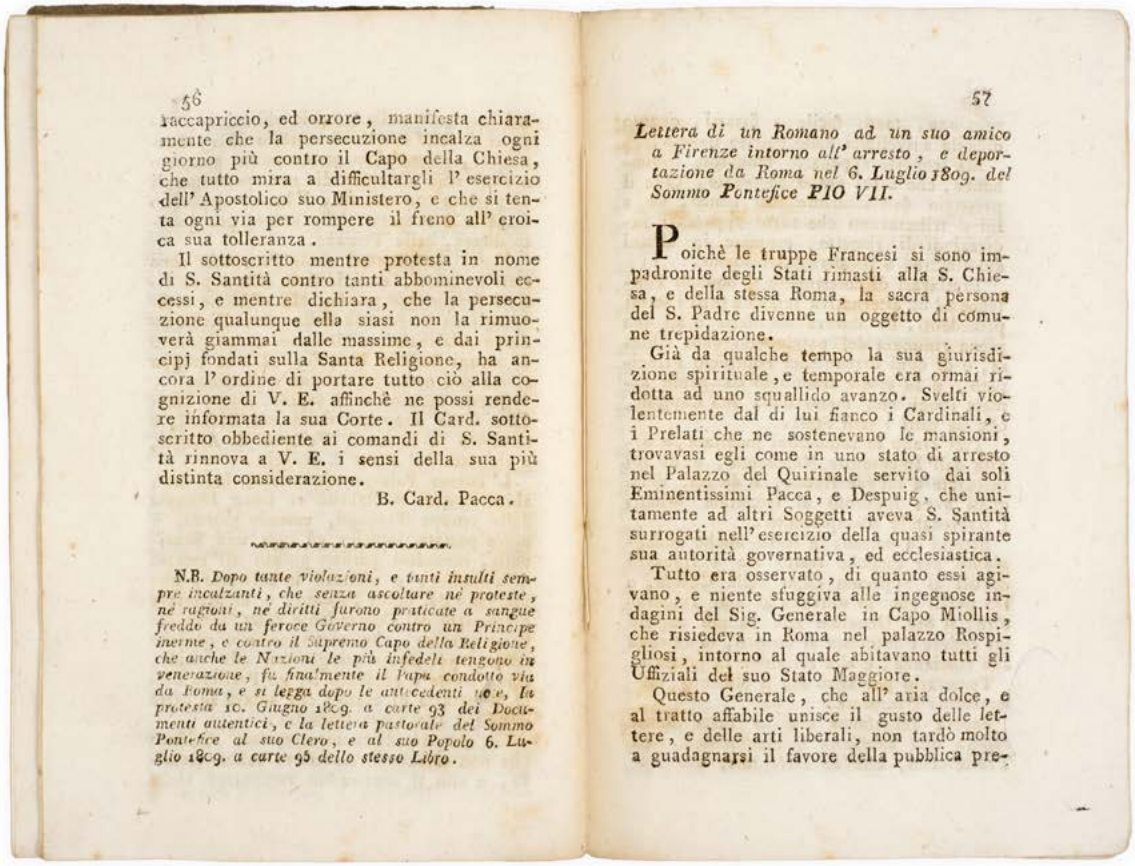
A very rare printing about the annexation of the Papal States by Napoleon and the subsequent imprisonment of Pope Pius VII (1742–1823), supposedly printed in Oxford in 1812, while the Pope was being held captive at Fontainebleau.

This publication is described as 'a tribute, which some Englishmen offer to the sensitivity and judgement of all present and future nations' (*trans.*), the fake imprint disguising the origins of such an inflammatory work. It follows on from the 1811 printing (also with a false Oxford imprint) of *Documenti autentici che hanno anticipato, condotto e consumato l'usurpazione dei stati pontifici*, containing documents dating from 11 November 1807 to 6 July 1809.

The official documents gathered in this book begin with a letter addressed to the Pope from the ambassador Charles-Jean-Marie Alquier (1752–1826) on 1 February 1808, reassuring him that the French troops, which would in reality occupy Rome, were only passing through for a few days. The letters, minutes and papal allocutions which follow document Pius' refusal to agree to a military alliance with France, his orders to the clergy not to collaborate with the regime, the distribution of the *Gazzetta Romana* by the imperial government, the official annexation of the Papal States in June 1809, and the deportation of the Pope, first to Savona, and finally to Fontainebleau, ending with a description of a heartfelt lament by the Pope. He was eventually restored to Rome in May 1814, after the defeat and abdication of Napoleon.

Very rare outside Italy: we have traced just one copy, at the British Library. The first part from 1811 is held by Connecticut and Illinois in the US, and the Bodleian and Birmingham in the UK.

See Caiani, *To Kidnap a Pope: Napoleon and Pius VII* (2021).



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raccapriccio, ed orrore, manifesta chiaramente che la persecuzione incalza ogni giorno più contro il Capo della Chiesa, che tutto mira a difficultargli l' esercizio dell' Apostolico suo Ministero, e che si tenta ogni via per rompere il freno all' eroica sua tolleranza.

Il sottoscritto mentre protesta in nome di S. Santità contro tanti abbominevoli eccessi, e mentre dichiara, che la persecuzione qualunque ella siasi non la rimuoverà giammai dalle massime, e dai principj fondati sulla Santa Religione, ha ancora l' ordine di portare tutto ciò alla cognizione di V. E. affinchè ne possi rendere informata la sua Corte. Il Card. sottoscritto obbediente ai comandi di S. Santità rinnova a V. E. i sensi della sua più distinta considerazione.

B. Card. Pacca.

N.B. *Dopo tante violazioni, e tanti insulti sempre incalzanti, che senza ascoltare nè proteste, nè ragioni, nè diritti furono praticate a sangue freddo da un feroce Governo contro un Principe inerme, e contro il Supremo Capo della Religione, che anche le Nazioni le più infedeli tengono in venerazione, fu finalmente il Papa condotto via da Roma, e si legga dopo le antecedenti note, la protesta* 1c. *Giugno* 1809. *a carte* 93 *dei Documenti autentici, e la lettera pastorale del Sommo Pontefice al suo Clero, e al suo Popolo* 6. *Luglio* 1809. *a carte* 95 *dello stesso Libro.*

57

Lettera di un Romano ad un suo amico a Firenze intorno all' arresto, e deportazione da Roma nel 6. *Luglio* 1809. *del Sommo Pontefice* PIO VII.

Poichè le truppe Francesi si sono impadronite degli Stati rimasti alla S. Chiesa, e della stessa Roma, la sacra persona del S. Padre divenne un oggetto di comune trepidazione.

Già da qualche tempo la sua giurisdizione spirituale, e temporale era ormai ridotta ad uno squallido avanzo. Svelti violentemente dal di lui fianco i Cardinali, e i Prelati che ne sostenevano le mansioni, trovavasi egli come in uno stato di arresto nel Palazzo del Quirinale servito dai soli Eminentissimi Pacca, e Despuig, che unitamente ad altri Soggetti aveva S. Santità surrogati nell' esercizio della quasi spirante sua autorità governativa, ed ecclesiastica.

Tutto era osservato, di quanto essi agivano, e niente sfuggiva alle ingegnose indagini del Sig. Generale in Capo Miollis, che risiedeva in Roma nel palazzo Rospigliosi, intorno al quale abitavano tutti gli Uffiziali del suo Stato Maggiore.

Questo Generale, che all' aria dolce, e al tratto affabile unisce il gusto delle lettere, e delle arti liberali, non tardò molto a guadagnarsi il favore della pubblica pre-



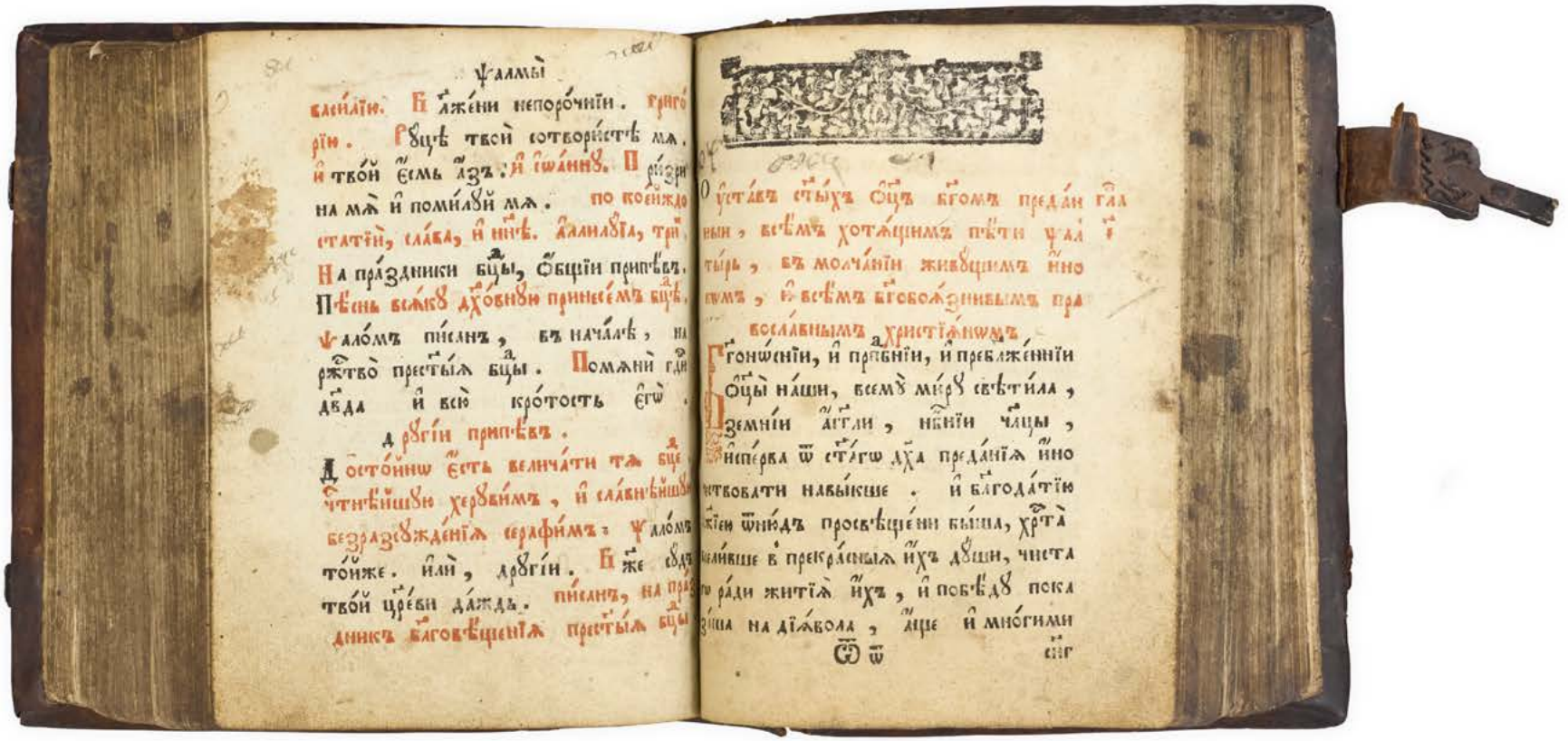
Printed by Uniate Monks in Ukraine

28. [PSALTER, *in Church Slavonic*.] *Pochayiv,* [*Monastery Press, 1809*].

4to, ff. ки [i.e. 28], тк [*i.e.* 320], ѯ [i.e. 60]; ff. 165–168 lacking and supplied in neat near-contemporary manuscript facsimile; printed in red and black throughout, woodcut headpieces and decorative typographic initials, full-page woodcut of St David opposite start of Psalter, quires Юю–ѪѪ (16 leaves) printed on blue paper; many marginal defects and repairs, staining and finger-soiling, wax drops and stains, indicating practical use of the volume (particularly in the first part of the Psalter proper), though much of the volume still in good condition; bound in contemporary Ukrainian calf over thick bevelled wooden boards, blind-tooled leafy border surrounded by undulating lines, spine blind-tooled in compartments with later paper label, two clasps (one strap remaining); binding a little rubbed with repair to section of lower cover; ownership inscription to front flyleaf dated 1850.

£1500

A possibly unique survival of a Psalter printed at the renowned monastery press at Pochayiv, in its original calf binding, retaining drops of candle wax from regular liturgical use.



This volume contains, beyond the text of the Psalter in Church Slavonic with its customary frontispiece of St David, an introduction to znameny chant, selected psalms, prayers, canons (on blue paper), a calendar of saints from September to August (following the Orthodox year), and tables for calculating Easter from 1809 to 1870.

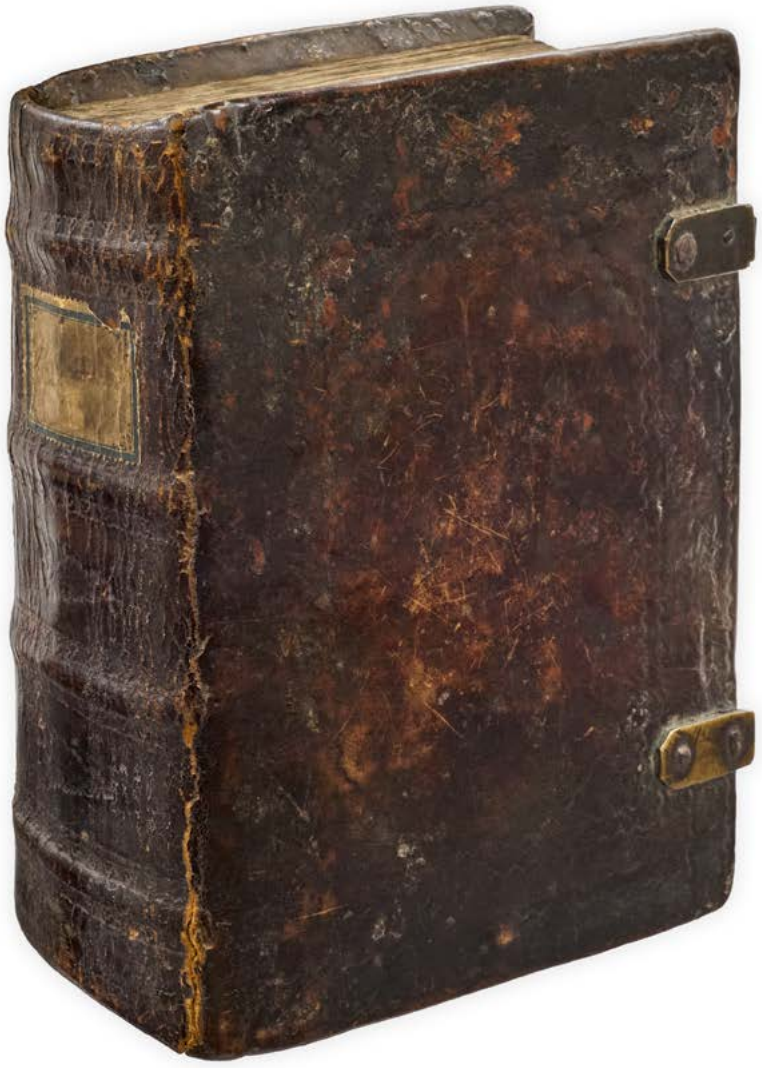
The monastery in Pochayiv, the Pochaevskaya Lavra of the Greek Catholic Order of St Basil (now in western Ukraine but then within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) officially established a press in 1732, and as a prominent cultural centre for that region it printed books in Polish, Latin and Ruthenian; from 1782 it also began printing books in Church Slavonic. After the Third Partition of Poland in 1795 it became part of the Russian Empire and was transferred to the Orthodox Church in 1831 by order of the Tsar, becoming one of the four most significant Lavras in Romanov territories.

The press was active throughout the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth, producing not just liturgical works for both Uniate and Orthodox rites, as here, but also vernacular works on devotion, farming and agriculture, conduct and education, printed in the local Ruthenian/Ukrainian language. The monastery also produced numerous devotional engravings to sell to their congregation; it has been suggested that the press may have provided the monastery with around twenty to forty percent of its income in the later eighteenth century. The monastery press finally closed in the early twentieth century.

Unsurprisingly, the press issued numerous editions of the Psalter in various formats, from tiny 24mo editions to folios. A recent bibliography of Pochayiv printing, covering the years 1734 to 1830, indicates at least eight quarto editions of the Orthodox Psalter between 1786 and 1827, though a few have no recorded copies, including this 1809 edition. Although the date does not appear in the colophon, the table of ecclesiastical dates at the end of the volume covers the years 1809 to 1870.

The replacement manuscript leaves are a very close copy of the appearance of the rest of the book, and may even have been produced in the monastery print shop; the pen and ink facsimile headpieces and initials are finely drawn, and the gap in the printed text is filled very precisely.

See *Drukarnya Pochaivskoho Uspenskoho monastyria ta ii starodruky: zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Kyiv, 2011), bibliography (pp. 162–192), no. 285 (no copies recorded).



Celestial Seasonings

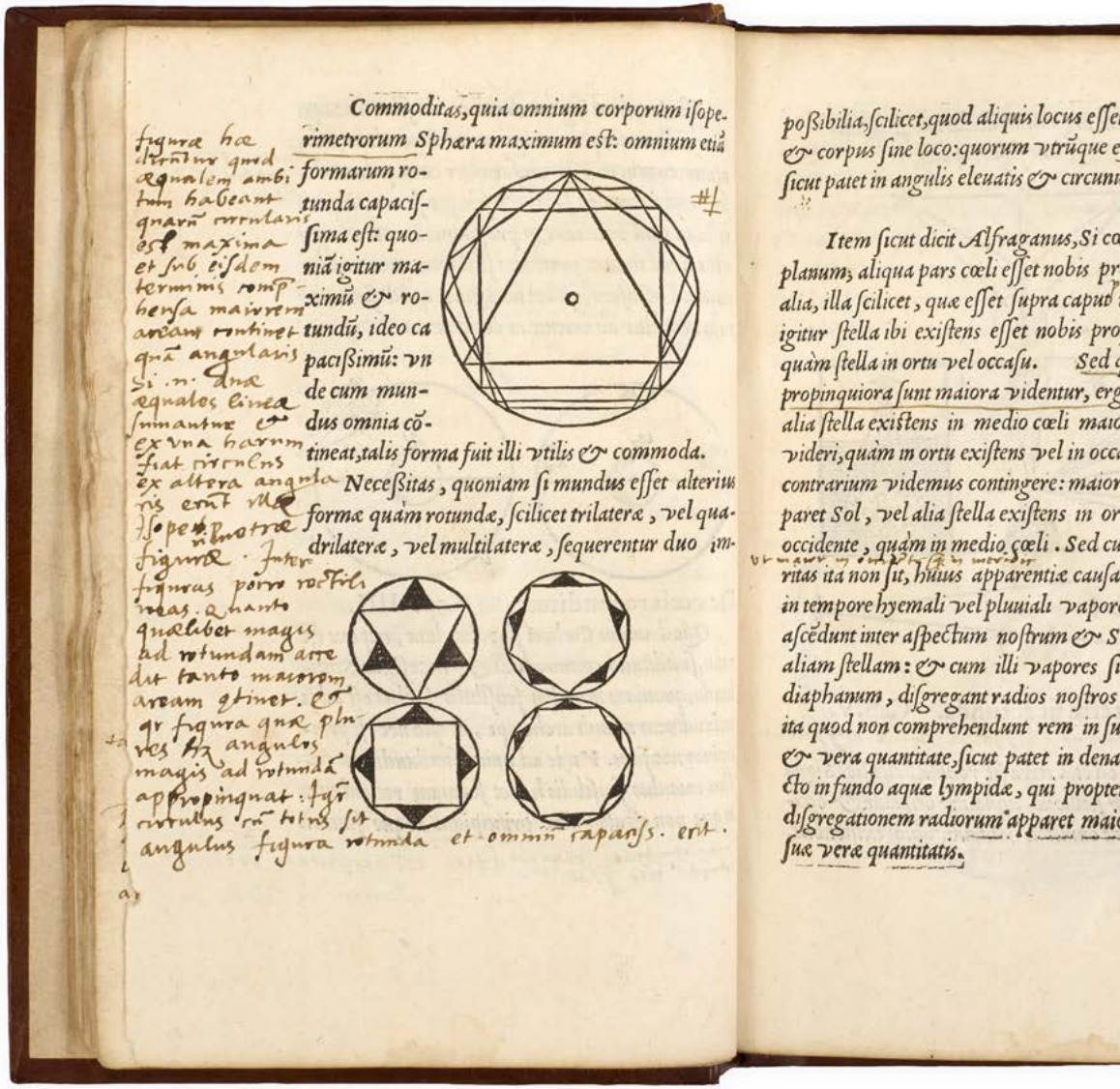
29. SACROBOSCO, Johannes de; Philipp MELANCHTHON, *editor*. Sphaera ... typis auctior, quam antehac, atque ex diligenti manuscriptorum impressorumque codicum collatione castigatior, praemissa Philippi Melanchthonis doctiss. prefatione, qua utilitatem astrologicae scientiae, & Christiano homini non negligendam scite probat. *Paris, Jean Loys, (February) 1545.*

[*bound with:*]

–. Libellus ... de anni ratione, seu ut vocatur vulgo, computus ecclesiaticus. *Paris, Jean Loys, 1543.*

Two works in one vol., 8vo, I: ff. [46] (of 52), without D2–7 and all volvelles; II: ff. [52]; woodcut printer's device to each title-page, woodcut diagrams throughout (some full-page); a few small defects to outer margin, small wormhole in F4–8, but a very good copy untrimmed at foredge; modern binding of chestnut morocco reusing panels of a sixteenth-century Parisian calf binding, panels of blind fillets with gilt corner fleurons and small gilt centrepiece, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in period style; upper joint weak; contemporary annotations in Latin to *c.* 31 pp. of the *Sphaera*; engraved armorial bookplate of François-Michel de Verthamon reattached to front pastedown. **£1500**

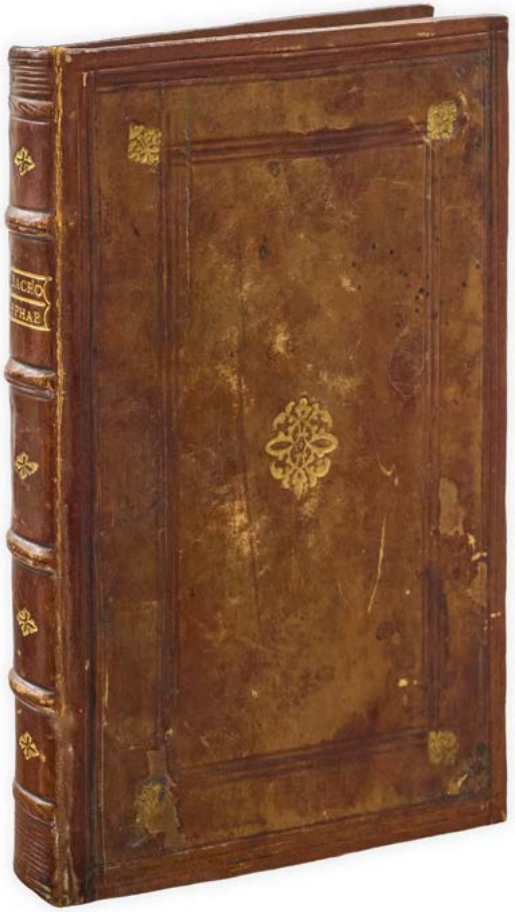
An extensively annotated copy of both of Sacrobosco's astronomical handbooks, the second and first Loys editions respectively.





SPHAERA IOANNIS DE
SACROBOSCO TYPIS AVCTIOR,
quàm antehac, atq; ex diligenti manu ſcriptorum
impreſſorumque codicum collatione caſtigatior,
PRAEMISSA PHILIPPI
Melanchthonis doctiſs. præfatione, qua
vtilitatem aſtrologicæ ſcientiæ, &
Chriſtiano homini non ne-
gligendam ſcitè
probat.

PARISIIS,
Apud Ioannem Lodoicum Tiletanum,
ex aduerſo Collegij Remenſis.
1545.



This is the second Loys edition of the *Sphaera* and his first of the *Libellus*, both printed in association with the bookseller Guillaume Richard (both texts were also issued with Richard's name and device on the title; Loys' widow later married Richard's brother). The model for the layout and the diagrams was Philipp Melanchthon's 1540 edition printed in Wittemberg, though for this new 1545 edition of the *Sphaera* chapter numbers and headings have been added and the text slightly revised from Loys' 1542 printing. The two complementary textbooks, on astronomy and on calculating Easter, were often sold and bound together, though the *Sphaera* was popular enough to require Loys to print a second edition and the *Libellus* was not.

Quòd aqua ſit rotunda. Cap. VI.

Quòd autem aqua habeat tumorem & accedat ad rotunditatem, ſic patet, Ponatur ſignum in littore maris, & exeat nauis à portu, & in tantum elongetur, quòd oculus exiſtentis iuxta pedē mali non poſsit videre ſignum, ſtante verò naui, oculus eiuſdem exiſtentis in ſummitate mali, bene videbit ſignū illud. Sed oculus exiſtētis iuxta pedē mali, melius deberet videre ſignū, q̄ qui eſt in ſummitate mali, ſicut patet per lineas ductas ab vtroq; ad ſignū. Et nulla alia huius rei cauſa eſt, q̄ tumor aquæ. Excludantur enim omnia alia impedimenta, ſicut nebulæ & vapores aſcendētes.

Item cùm aqua ſit corpus homogeneum, toti cum partibus eiuſdē erit rationis, ſed partes aquæ (ſicut in guttulis & roribus herbarum accidit) rotundam naturaliter appetunt formam, ergo & totum, cuius ſunt partes.



Terram eſſe centrū mundi, hoc eſt, in medio vniuerſi ſitam, & velut punctum reſpectu firmamenti eſſe, immobilemq; conſiſtere. Cap. VII.

Quod autem terra ſit in medio firmamēti ſita, ſic patet, Exiſtentibus in ſuperficie terræ ſtellæ apparent eiuſdem quantitatis ſine ſint in medio cœli, ſiue iuxta ortum, ſiue iuxta occaſum: & hoc ideo, quia æqualiter terra diſtat ab eis.

Si enim terra magis accederet ad firmamentum in vna parte quàm in alia, ſequeretur quòd aliquis exiſtens in illa parte ſuperficiei terræ, quæ magis accederet ad firmamentū non videret cœli medietatem. Sed hoc eſt cōtra Ptolemeum, & omnes Philoſophos dicentes, quod vbicunque exiſtat homo, ſex ſigna ei oriuntur, & ſex occidum, & medietas cœli ſemper apparet ei, medietas verò occultatur.



Li. 1. ca. 5. mag. cōſtru.

The contemporary annotator seems to be a scholar rather than a student, demonstrating knowledge of the subject, referencing Euclid, Anaxagoras, and Plato, and questioning the accuracy of the text. He opines that Sacrobosco has confused a square with a rhombus; both have equilateral sides but only one has equal angles.

Provenance: François-Michel de Verthamon (1667–1738), marquis de Bréau, conseiller au parlement de Paris. He used his substantial personal library to establish a jurisprudence library for the Grand Conseil.

BP16 112233 & 111418; USTC 149486 & 149029; *Sphaera:* Mortimer, *Harvard French* 476 (issue with device of Guillaume Richard to title).

Supper with Scaliger

30. [SCALIGER, Joseph Justus; Tanneguy LE FÈVRE *and* Paul COLOMIÈS, *editors*]. Scaligerana ou bons mots, rencontres agreables, et remarques judicieuses & sçavantes de J. Scaliger. Avec des notes de Mr. Le Fevre, & de Mr. de Colomies. Le tout disposé par ordre alphabetique en cette nouvelle edition. '*Cologne, chez * * *'* [*with manuscript addition:*] *'A Amsterdam, les Huguetans', 1695.*

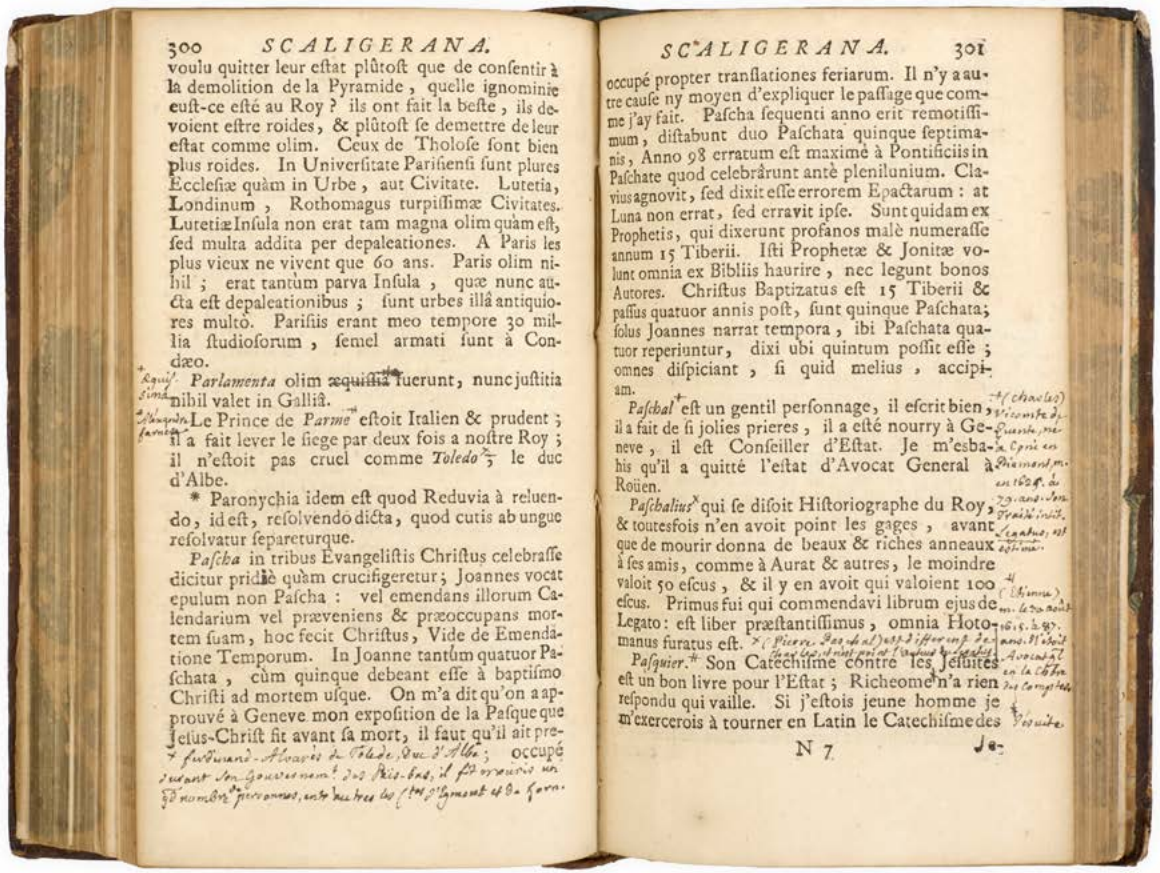
12mo, pp. [ii], 418, [2, blank]; bound without preliminary leaves A2–6; with engraved frontispiece; title printed in red and black with woodcut ornament; frontispiece and title partly detached, occasional light foxing, small tear to foot of H2, outer margin occasionally cut somewhat close, foot of inner margin of quire M with small tears from previous stab stitching, but still a very good copy; bound in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine gilt with red morocco lettering-piece, edges and endpapers marbled, blue silk place-marker; binding slightly rubbed; eighteenth-century annotations to *c.* 158 pp. (*see below*). **£650**

First combined edition of Scaliger's *Table talk*, with the two parts now integrated and issued under a false imprint, with manuscript annotations attributed to Jean Pierre de Joly.



This volume combines the two *Scaligerana* publications, now in a single sequence, using an asterisk to identify entries from the first part. The second part was the first to appear, published in 1666 with the title in Latin (as *Scaligeriana*) and with a false imprint (stating Geneva but it was actually published by Isaac Vossius in The Hague). The first edition of the first part appeared in 1669, printed in Saumur, not Groeningen as stated on the title-page.

Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1609) was considered one of the greatest scholars of his time, a philologist and historian who carried out a substantial correspondence with numerous scholars across Europe. His table talk 'consist[s] of short discussions of points of scholarship, foibles of scholars, and notable experiences of Scaliger's life, taken down from his conversation or copied out from his letters, and then rearranged under alphabetically ordered headings' (Grafton, p. 584). The text is a combination of French, Latin and Greek, with the odd word printed in Hebrew, though the accuracy of the contents is somewhat uncertain, as most of the text was written down from remembered conversations by various friends of his, in particular Jean de Vassan and François de La Vau de Saint-Vertunien. More notable, however, are Scaliger's scornful comments on fellow scholars and contemporaries, calling Panigarola a sodomite and Rudolf II a pig, and generally despising all Germans, Dutch and Italians.



300 SCALIGERANA.

voulu quitter leur eſtat plûtoſt que de conſentir à la demolition de la Pyramide, quelle ignominie euſt-ce eſté au Roy ? ils ont fait la beſte, ils devoient eſtre roides, & plûtoſt ſe demettre de leur eſtat comme olim. Ceux de Tholoſe ſont bien plus roides. In Univerſitate Pariſienſi ſunt plures Eccleſiæ quàm in Urbe, aut Civitate. Lutetia, Londinum, Rothomagus turpiſſimæ Civitates. Lutetiæ Inſula non erat tam magna olim quàm eſt, ſed multa addita per depaleationes. A Paris les plus vieux ne vivent que 60 ans. Paris olim nihil ; erat tantùm parva Inſula, quæ nunc aucta eſt depaleationibus ; ſunt urbes illâ antiquiores multò. Pariſiis erant meo tempore 30 millia ſtudioſorum, ſemel armati ſunt à Condæo.

*Parlamenta olim æquiſſima fuerunt, nunc juſtitia nihil valet in Galliâ.

*Le Prince de *Parme* eſtoit Italien & prudent ; il a fait lever le ſiege par deux fois a noſtre Roy ; il n'eſtoit pas cruel comme *Toledo*, le duc d'Albe.

* Paronychia idem eſt quod Reduvia à reluendo, id eſt, reſolvendo dicta, quod cutis ab ungue reſolvatur ſepareturque.

Paſcha in tribus Evangeliſtis Chriſtus celebraſſe dicitur pridiè quàm crucifigeretur ; Joannes vocat epulum non Paſcha : vel emendans illorum Calendarium vel præveniens & præoccupans mortem ſuam, hoc fecit Chriſtus, Vide de Emendatione Temporum. In Joanne tantùm quatuor Paſchata, cùm quinque debeant eſſe à baptiſmo Chriſti ad mortem uſque. On m'a dit qu'on a approuvé à Geneve mon expoſition de la Paſque que Jeſus-Chriſt fit avant ſa mort, il faut qu'il ait pre-

SCALIGERANA. 301

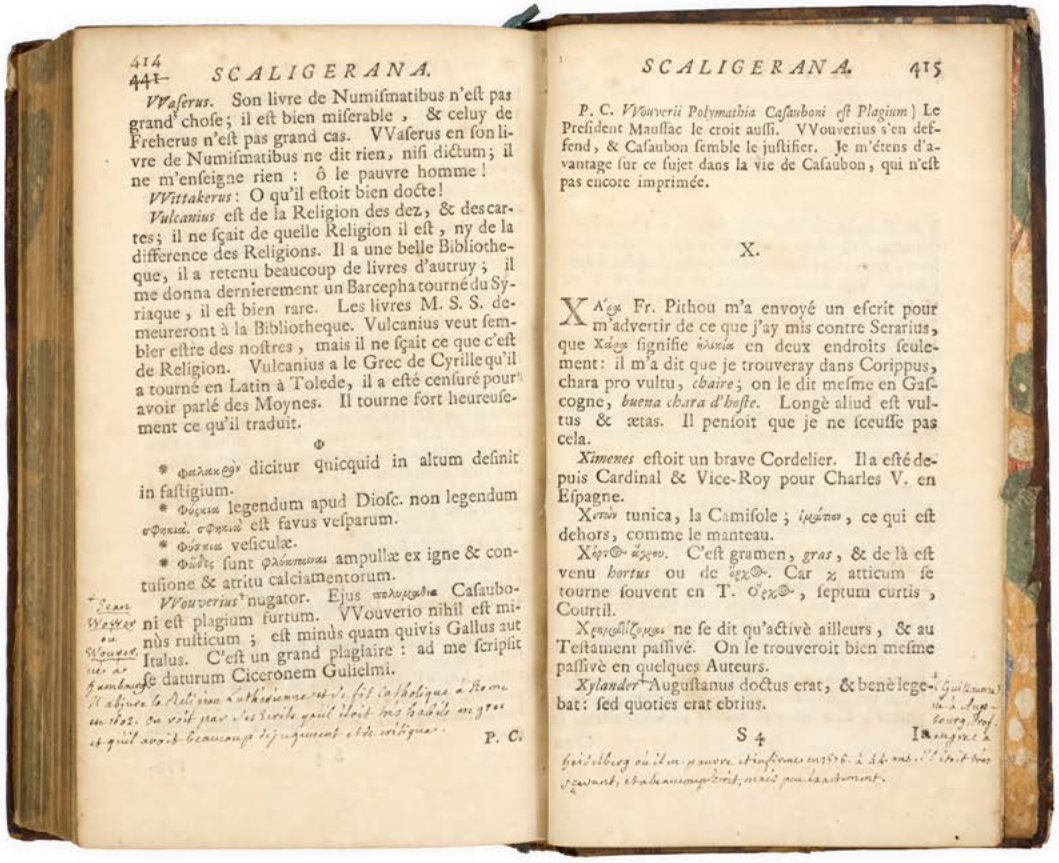
occupé propter tranſlationes feriarum. Il n'y a autre cauſe ny moyen d'expliquer le paſſage que comme j'ay fait. Paſcha ſequenti anno erit remotiſſimum, diſtabunt duo Paſchata quinque ſeptimanis, Anno 98 erratum eſt maximè à Pontificiis in Paſchate quod celebrârunt antè plenilunium. Clavius agnovit, ſed dixit eſſe errorem Epactarum : at Luna non errat, ſed erravit ipſe. Sunt quidam ex Prophetis, qui dixerunt profanos malè numeraſſe annum 15 Tiberii. Iſti Prophetæ & Jonitæ volunt omnia ex Bibliis haurire, nec legunt bonos Autores. Chriſtus Baptizatus eſt 15 Tiberii & paſſus quatuor annis poſt, ſunt quinque Paſchata ; ſolus Joannes narrat tempora, ibi Paſchata quatuor reperiuntur, dixi ubi quintum poſſit eſſe ; omnes diſpiciant, ſi quid melius, accipiam.

*Paſchal eſt un gentil perſonnage, il eſcrit bien, il a fait de ſi jolies prieres, il a eſté nourry à Geneve, il eſt Conſeiller d'Eſtat. Je m'esbahis qu'il a quitté l'eſtat d'Avocat General à Roüen.

*Paſchalius qui ſe diſoit Hiſtoriographe du Roy, & toutesfois n'en avoit point les gages, avant que de mourir donna de beaux & riches anneaux à ſes amis, comme à Aurat & autres, le moindre valoit 50 eſcus, & il y en avoit qui valoient 100 eſcus. Primus fui qui commendavi librum ejus de Legato : eſt liber præſtantiſſimus, omnia Hotomanus furatus eſt.

*Paſquier. Son Catechiſme contre les Jeſuites eſt un bon livre pour l'Eſtat ; Richeome n'a rien reſpondu qui vaille. Si j'eſtois jeune homme je m'exercerois à tourner en Latin le Catechiſme des

N 7 Je-



414
441 SCALIGERANA.

VVaserus. Son livre de Numiſmatibus n'eſt pas grand' choſe; il eſt bien miſerable, & celuy de Freherus n'eſt pas grand cas. VVaſerus en ſon livre de Numiſmatibus ne dit rien, niſi dictum; il ne m'enſeigne rien : ô le pauvre homme !

VVittakerus: O qu'il eſtoit bien docte!

Vulcanius eſt de la Religion des dez, & des cartes; il ne ſçait de quelle Religion il eſt, ny de la difference des Religions. Il a une belle Bibliotheque, il a retenu beaucoup de livres d'autruy; il me donna dernierement un Barcepha tourné du Syriaque, il eſt bien rare. Les livres M. S. S. demeureront à la Bibliotheque. Vulcanius veut ſembler eſtre des noſtres, mais il ne ſçait ce que c'eſt de Religion. Vulcanius a le Grec de Cyrille qu'il a tourné en Latin à Tolede, il a eſté cenſuré pour avoir parlé des Moynes. Il tourne fort heureuſement ce qu'il traduit.

Φ

* φαλακρὸν dicitur quicquid in altum definit in faſtigium.

* φοῖκια legendum apud Dioſc. non legendum σφηκιὰ. σφηκιὰ eſt favus veſparum.

* φύσκια veſiculæ.

* φῦσαι ſunt φλύκταιναι ampullæ ex igne & contuſione & attritu calciamentorum.

VVouverius[1] nugator. Ejus πολυμαθία Caſaubo- [1] Jean Wouwer ou Vouverius
ni eſt plagium furtum. VVouverio nihil eſt mi- nùs ruſticum; eſt minùs quam quivis Gallus aut Italus. C'eſt un grand plagiaire : ad me ſcripſit ſe daturum Ciceronem Gulielmi.

Xylander[1] Auguſtanus doctus erat, & bene lege- [1] Guillaume, à Augsbourg, Prof. à Heidelberg où il m. pauvre et infirme en 1576. à 44 ans. Il avait très peu avancé, et a beaucoup écrit, mais peu exactement.

P. C. VVouverii Polymathia Caſauboni eſt Plagium.] Le Preſident Mauſſac le croit auſſi. VVouverius s'en defend, & Caſaubon ſemble le juſtifier. Je m'étens d'avantage ſur ce ſujet dans la vie de Caſaubon, qui n'eſt pas encore imprimée.

X.

Χάρη Fr. Pithou m'a envoyé un eſcrit pour m'advertir de ce que j'ay mis contre Serarius, que χάρη ſignifie ἡδονὴ en deux endroits ſeulement: il m'a dit que je trouveray dans Corippus, chara pro vultu, *chaire*; on le dit meſme en Gaſcogne, *buena chara d'hoſte*. Longè aliud eſt vultus & ætas. Il penſoit que je ne ſceuſſe pas cela.

Ximenes eſtoit un brave Cordelier. Il a eſté depuis Cardinal & Vice-Roy pour Charles V. en Eſpagne.

Χιτὼν tunica, la Camiſole; ἱμάτιον, ce qui eſt dehors, comme le manteau.

Χόρτος ἄγρου. C'eſt gramen, *gras*, & de là eſt venu *hortus* ou de ἕρκος. Car χ atticum ſe tourne ſouvent en T. Ὅρκος, ſeptum curtis, Courtil.

Χρηματίζομαι ne ſe dit qu'activè ailleurs, & au Teſtament paſſivé. On le trouveroit bien meſme paſſivè en quelques Auteurs.

A manuscript note on the verso of the title states that the manuscript marginalia are by the 'M. de Joly' who translated and adapted Marcus Aurelius into French, **Jean Pierre de Joly (1697–1774)**, though we have not been able to find another example of his handwriting to confirm this. According to the note, the annotations supply information taken from Moréri's *Grand Dictionaire historique* or from Joly's own work, with the exception of the notes marked with a 'T.' which are in a different eighteenth-century hand. Many annotations provide corrections for typographic errors (of which there are many, including erroneous catchwords), shorter notes clarify who or what is being referred to in the text, and longer notes provide details about the more significant people discussed by Scaliger (with their dates and a short biography or description of their works). The main annotator used marks such as a cross, an x or a double cross to mark the place in the text to which his note refers, and the 'T' annotator used two short vertical lines. The annotator was also willing to contradict Scaliger, who was renowned for his acerbic comments; Robert Constantin's lexicon was dismissed by Scaliger, though the annotator calls it 'good, whatever Scaliger says' (*trans.*). He also provides the source of a quote on p. 259. The front flyleaf contains a lengthy manuscript note about Scaliger and the publication history of the *Scaligerana*.

STCN 161755380 (entitled *Scaligeriana*); VD17 3:008261Z; USTC 1834779; Stirling Maxwell, *Proverbs, Emblems, Apophthegms Epitaphs and Ana* (1860), p. 227. See Grafton, 'Close encounters of the learned kind. Joseph Scaliger's Table Talk', *American Scholar* 57 (1988), pp. 581–588.



Shakesbeard

31. [SHAKESPEARE.] Large woodcut portrait of William Shakespeare. *Late nineteenth century?*

Woodcut *c.* 510 × 460 mm; black ink on thin wove paper, later reinforced on the verso with stiff paper; some creases and surface wear, a few short tears repaired. **£2500***

A particularly large and striking memorial portrait of the Bard, seemingly based on the Janssen portrait with its characteristic ruff, though our playwright looks rather more rugged.

By the late nineteenth-century Shakespeare's popular iconography had become well-established, fusing characteristics of Droeshout's not-from-life engraving from the First Folio of 1623 with other early candidates for his likeness. The Janssen portrait, a portrait of *c.* 1610 (likely not of Shakespeare, though he is a candidate), had in fact been doctored sometime before 1770 to make it conform more to expectations (the high domed forehead for example); in the nineteenth century it became popular through an engraving by Charles Turner (1825).

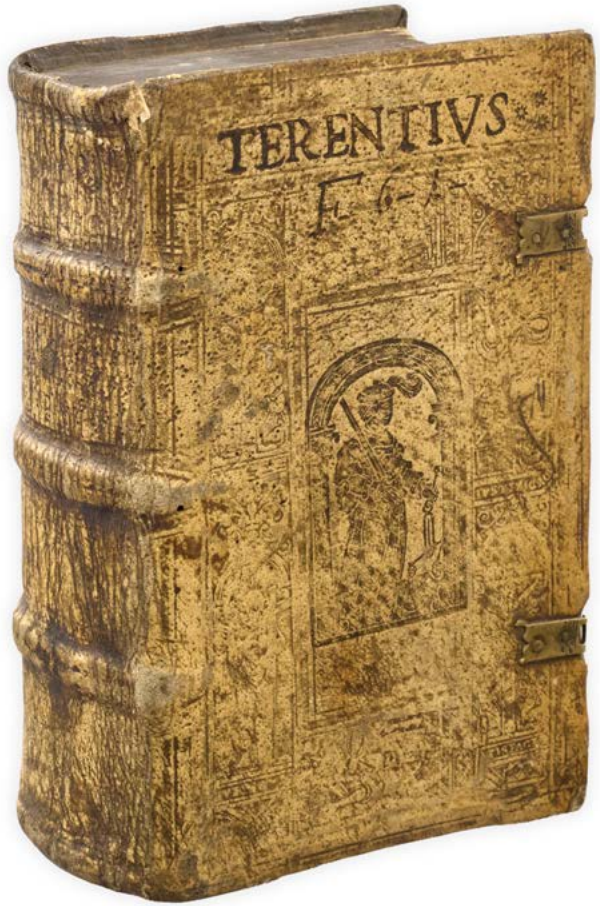
The present image, evidently executed with an eye for impact at a distance, was perhaps intended for display in a theatre lobby or at a fairground show; that we can so easily 'recognise' this as Shakespeare despite the lack of any confirmed portrait from life, is evidence of how widely a mythology of the playwright's appearance had spread.

A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Agora

32. TERENTIUS AFER, Publius. Terentius. Illustratus Donati, Asperi, Cornuti, Calphurnii commentariis, una cum argumentis Philip. Melanth. D. Erasmi Roter. de metris comicis, aliaque ab eodem purae lectioni restituta. *Cologne, Johann Gymnich, 1540.*

8vo, ff. [16], 151, 153–413 (*i.e.* 405), [10, index], [1, blank]; bound without f. 152; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; occasional toning or rubbing to page edges, C8 becoming loose, repaired tear to Cc8 with very slight loss of text, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary German pigskin over wooden boards, upper cover with lettering TERENTIVS and a centrepiece of Justice stamped in black with a blind-stamped border, two clasps (lacking both straps); binding somewhat rubbed and darkened, spine creased, a few tiny wormholes, front hinge broken; two sixteenth-century inscriptions, one to final verso 'Leon Hagl emi Anno 46 a Stepha: Wirtemberg[–] 4 [–]' and the other to title-page 'Sum Stephani Wilhelmi Andrea[–] Stugardiani Wirte[m]ber: sed emptus a Leo [–] hagl', letterpress library book label of the Augustinian convent of SS Sebastian and Roch of Vienna to inside front cover with their manuscript shelfmark 'F-6-1' (repeated on upper cover), a few other old ink shelfmarks to inside front cover, *c.* 32 pp. of annotations in two sixteenth-century German hands. **£750**

A small format printing of Erasmus's popular edition of Terence, with early ownership inscriptions and annotations.





ANDRIA.

ACTVS I. SCENA V.

Pamphilus Adolescens, Mysis.

HOccine est humanum factum aut inceptum? hoccine officium patris?

MY. Quid illud est?

PAM. Prò deûm atq; hominum fidem, quid est, si non hæc contumelia est?

Vxorem decreverat sese dare mihi hodie: nonne oportuit

Prescisse me ante? nonne prius communicatum oportuit?

MY. Miseram me, quod verbum audio?

PAM. Quid Chremes, qui denegarat se commissurum mihi

Gnatam suam uxorem? id mutavit, quoniam me immutatum vidit.

Tet. Iam.

Itane obstinatè operam dat, ut me à Glycerio miserum abstrahat?

Quod si sit, perco funditus.

Adeon' hominem esse inuenustum aut infelicem quenquam, ut ego sum?

*Prò deûm atq; hominum fidem, nullone ego

1 Chremetis pacto adfinitatē effugere potero? quot modis

2 Contemptus, spretus? facta, transacta omnia. hem,

3 Repudiatus repetor: quamobrem? nisi si id est, quod suspicor,

Aliquid monstri alunt: ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest,

Itur ad me. MY. oratio hæc me miseram exanimauit metu.

4 PAM. Nam quid ego dicam de patre? ah,

5 Tantùm ne rem tam negligenter agere? præteriens modò

Mihi

ACTVS I. SCENA V. 20

Mihi apud forum uxor tibi ducenda est Pamphile hodie, inquit, para.

Abi domũ. id mihi uisus est dicere: abi citò, & suspende te.

Obstupui. censen' me uerbum potuisse ullum proloqui?

Aut ullam causam, ineptam saltem, falsam, iniquã? obmutui.

Quòd si ego rescissem id * prius: quid facerem, si quis nunc me roget?

*Aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem: sed nũc quid primùm exequar?

Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meũ animum diuorsè trahunt:

Amor, misericordia huius, nuptiarum sollicitudo,

*Tum patris pudor: qui me tam leni passus est animo usque *adhuc,

Quæ meo cuiq; animo lubitum est, facere: eine ego ut aduorser? hei mihi,

Incertum est, quid agam. MY. misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat.

Sed nunc peropu' est, aut hunc cum ipsa, aut me aliquid de illa aduorsùm hunc loqui.

Dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.

PAM. Quis hìc loquitur? Mysis salue. M. ò salue Pamphile. PAM. Quid agit? M. rogas?

Laborat è dolore, atq; ex hoc misera solicita est, *diem

Quia olim in hunc sunt constitutæ nuptiæ: tum autem hoc timet,

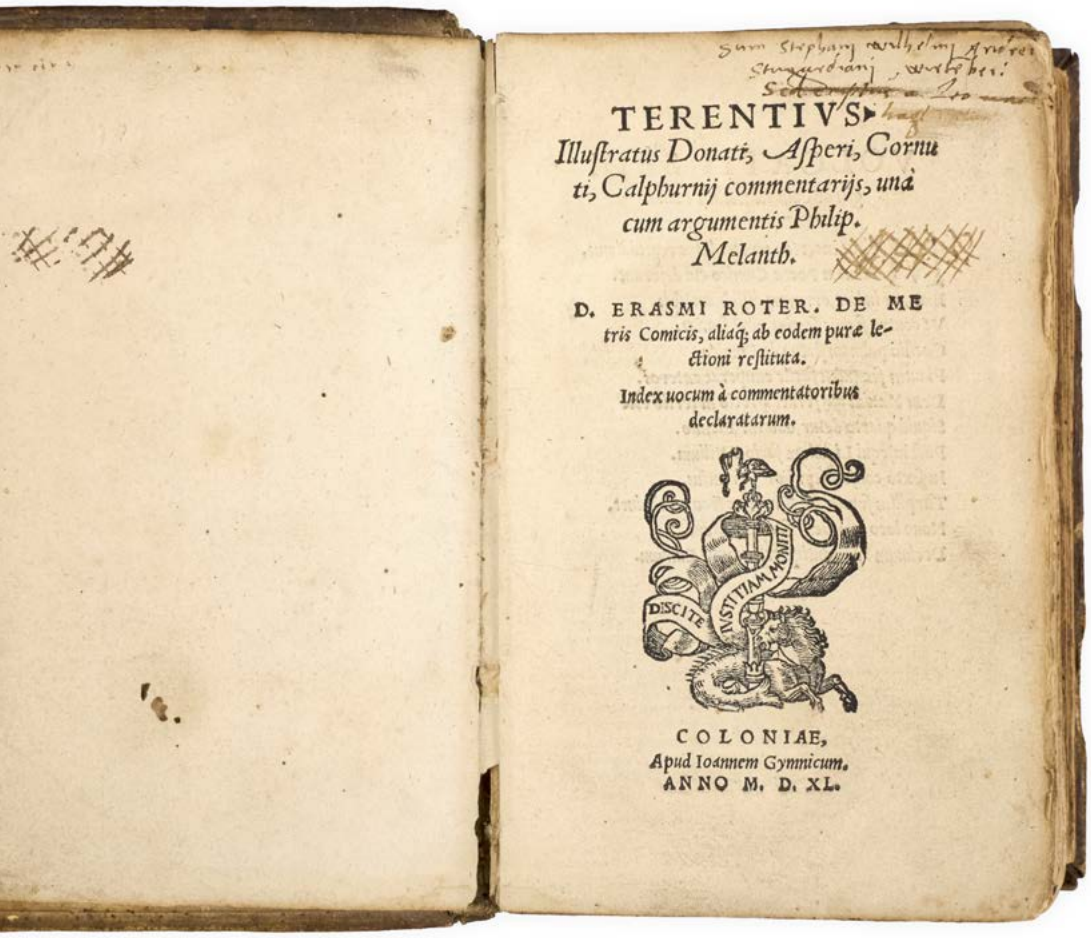
Ne deseras sc. PAM. hem, egò ne isthuc conari queam?

Egòn' propter me illam decipi miseram sinam?

D 4 Quæ

Adapted from the plays of Menander in the 160s BC, the comedies of Terence were long used in the school room, with commentaries surviving from the fourth-century Donatus onwards. This edition combines the standard earlier commentaries by Donatus, Asper, Cornutus, Giovanni Calfurnio, Melanchthon, along with a preface and a note on the metre by Erasmus, which first appeared in the 1532 Basel edition

The annotations are concentrated in the text of *Andria*, the first play in the volume. The notes are in Latin and German, with the occasional word in Greek, providing references to other classical texts (Cicero, Plato), notes about and translations of proverbs used in the play, and general comments on the background and the plot. The annotations are most likely in the hands of the two named early owners, Leo Hagl and Stephan Wilhelm Andreas.



TERENTIVS
Illustratus Donati, Asperi, Cornuti, Calphurnij commentarijs, unà cum argumentis Philip. Melanth.

D. ERASMI ROTER. DE METris Comicis, aliáq; ab eodem puræ lectioni restituta.

Index uocum à commentatoribus declaratarum.

DISCITE IUSTITIAM MONITI

COLONIAE,
Apud Ioannem Gymnicum.
ANNO M. D. XL.

Provenance:
According to the inscriptions, Leo Hagl bought the book in 1546, and it was subsequently bought from him by Stephan Wilhelm Andreas of Stuttgart. The Augustinian convent of St Sebastian and St Roch in Vienna was founded in 1642 and suppressed in 1812; the letterpress library book label, probably dating from the early eighteenth century, was pasted in vertically as it was too wide to fit across the inside front cover.

VD16 T 415; USTC 696098.



A Glasgow Prize

33. TIBULLUS *and* PROPERTIUS. Tibulli et Propertii opera. Ex editione J. Broukhusii fideliter expressa. *Glasgow, Robert and Andrew Foulis, 1753.*

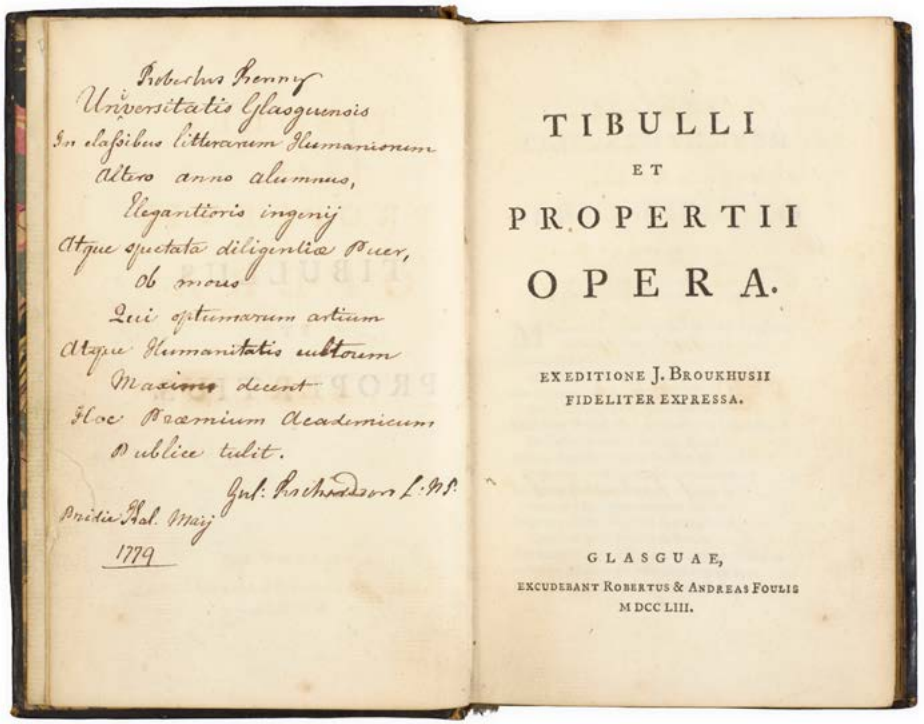
8vo, pp. [4], xvii, [1, blank], 63, [1, blank], xxv, [1, blank], 126, [2, adverts]; small marginal holes to B7, K4, and P2, occasional slight spotting, a little toning, a good copy; bound in dark green calf, roll-tooled gilt border to covers, flat spine lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled endpapers; some wear to extremities; prize inscription in Latin to verso of half-title addressed to 'Robertus Renny', signed 'Gul: Richardson' and dated 1779 (*see below*), signature of 'Janet Leadbetter' to front endpaper. **£175**

First Foulis edition of the works of Tibullus and Propertius, as edited by the Dutch classical scholar Jan van Broekhuizen (1649–1707), with a University of Glasgow prize inscription signed by William Richardson (1743–1814) as Professor of Humanity.

Provenance:
1. A former student at Glasgow, William Richardson was appointed Professor of Humanity at the university in 1773. As a lecturer and tutor, he 'attracted a galaxy of talent', for whom 'he provided an all-round education including visits to the theatre and physical training' (*ODNB*). 'From his student days Richardson had been interested in the work of the Foulis press and as a professor he acted as an editor of classical texts. One of his letters provides, perhaps, the best accounts of the Foulis brothers' (*ibid.*).

2. Robert Rennie (d. 1820), who received this volume as a prize, received his Glasgow M.A. in 1781 and served as Minister of Kilsyth. 'He was awarded a D.D. by Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1808 … His interest in peat moss and manure led to the offer of the Chair of Agriculture at the University of St Petersburg by Czar Alexander I' (University of Aberdeen).

ESTC T98459; Gaskell, *Foulis Press* 268.


Robertus Renny
Universitatis Glasguensis
In classibus litterarum Humaniorum
altero anno alumnus,
Elegantioris ingenij
Atque spectata diligentiæ Puer,
ob mores
Qui optimarum artium
Atque Humanitatis cultorum
Maxime decent
Hoc Præmium Academicum
Publice tulit.
Gul: Richardson L.H.S.
Pridie Kal. Maij
1779

TIBULLI
ET
PROPERTII
OPERA.

EX EDITIONE J. BROUKHUSII
FIDELITER EXPRESSA.

GLASGUAE,
EXCUDEBANT ROBERTUS & ANDREAS FOULIS
M DCC LIII.

Alexander Pope's Acolyte

34. WHITEHEAD, William. Plays and Poems … in two Volumes … *London,* [*William Bowyer and John Nichols for*] *J. Dodsley, 1774.*

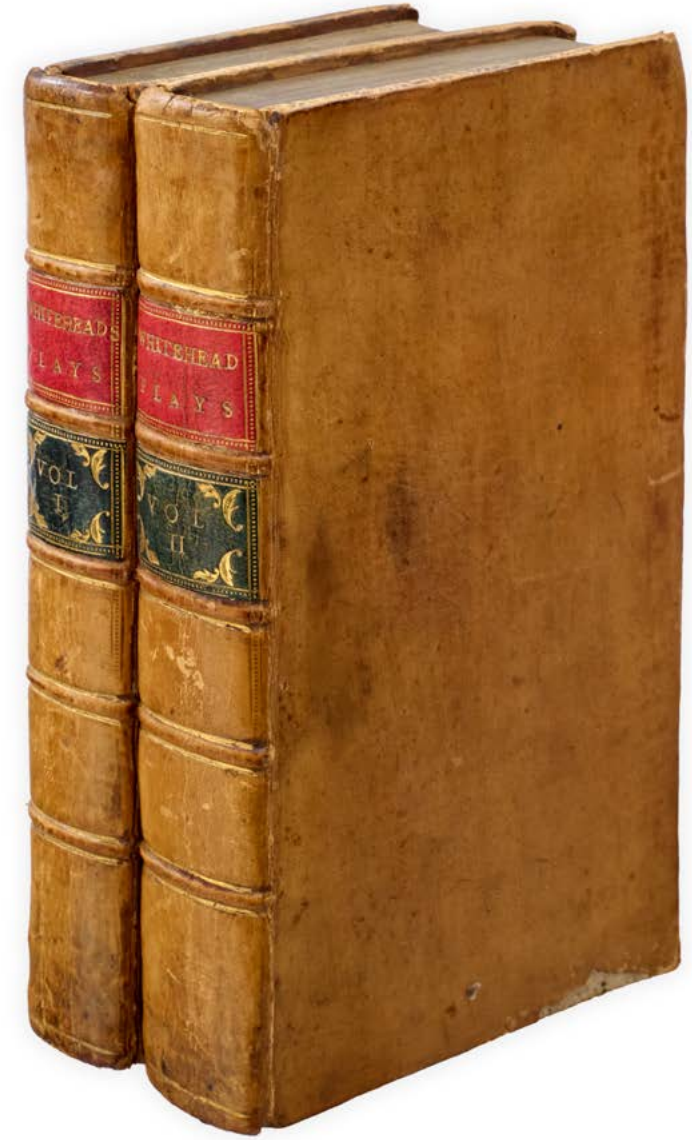
Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: [viii], 304, II: [iv], 326, [2]; with the half titles and the errata leaf; a very good set in contemporary polished calf, spine ruled in gilt with gilt red and green morocco lettering-pieces; very slightly worn at extremities with superficial cracks to front joint of vol. I; book labels of Auchincruive House (Ayrshire) to front pastedowns. **£350**

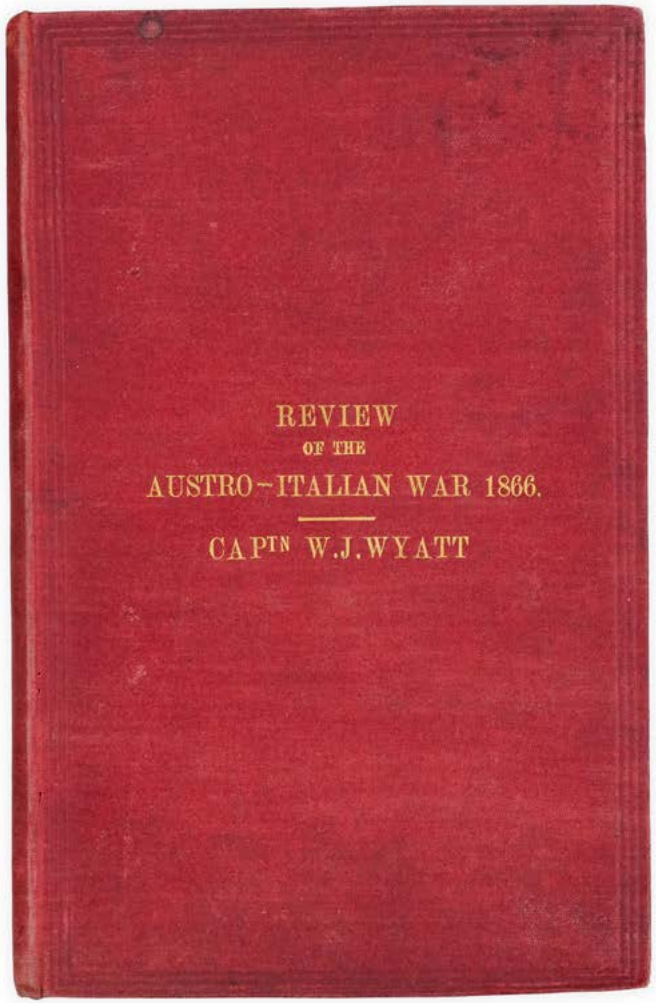
First and only edition of the collected works of William Whitehead (1715–1785), a protégé of Alexander Pope and Poet Laureate from 1757 to 1785.

Volume I collects Whitehead's plays, including *The Roman Father* (1750), which enjoyed stunning commercial success, and the less successful but generally critically preferred *Creusa* (1754). Volume II collects *A Trip to Scotland* (1770) and Whitehead's poetry; *Ann Boleyn to Henry VIII* (1743) and *Atys to Adrastus* (1744) are among the early pieces which helped make his name as a poet. 'Sweepers' is a poem in blank verse which displays a concern for the conditions of the street-sweepers of London.

Whitehead was spotted while still at Winchester by Alexander Pope who employed him to translate the first epistle of the *Essay on Man* into Latin verse. He went on to survive under the patronage of various wealthy families and was appointed Poet Laureate following the death of Colley Cibber in 1757 (Thomas Gray, the first choice, had turned it down).

ESTC T99600; *Bowyer Ledgers* 5032.





Against Italian Unification

35. WYATT, Walter James, *Captain*. A political and military Review of the Austro-Italian War of 1866, with an Account of the Garibaldian Expedition to the Tyrol, a Review of the future Policy of Italy, and her present financial Difficulties ... *London, Edward Stanford, 1867.*

8vo, pp. [vi], 138, with albumen print photographic portrait frontispiece with tissue guard; the odd spot, but a very good copy; uncut and largely unopened in publisher's red pebble-grained cloth, front board lettered in gilt; slight wear to corners, some light staining. **£185**

First and only edition of this account of the Austro-Italian War – or the Third Italian War of Independence – by Captain Wyatt, a British soldier who served in the Radetzky Hussars.



ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT.

A

POLITICAL AND MILITARY REVIEW

OF THE

AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR OF 1866,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

GARIBALDIAN EXPEDITION TO THE TYROL,

A REVIEW OF THE FUTURE POLICY OF ITALY,

AND

HER PRESENT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

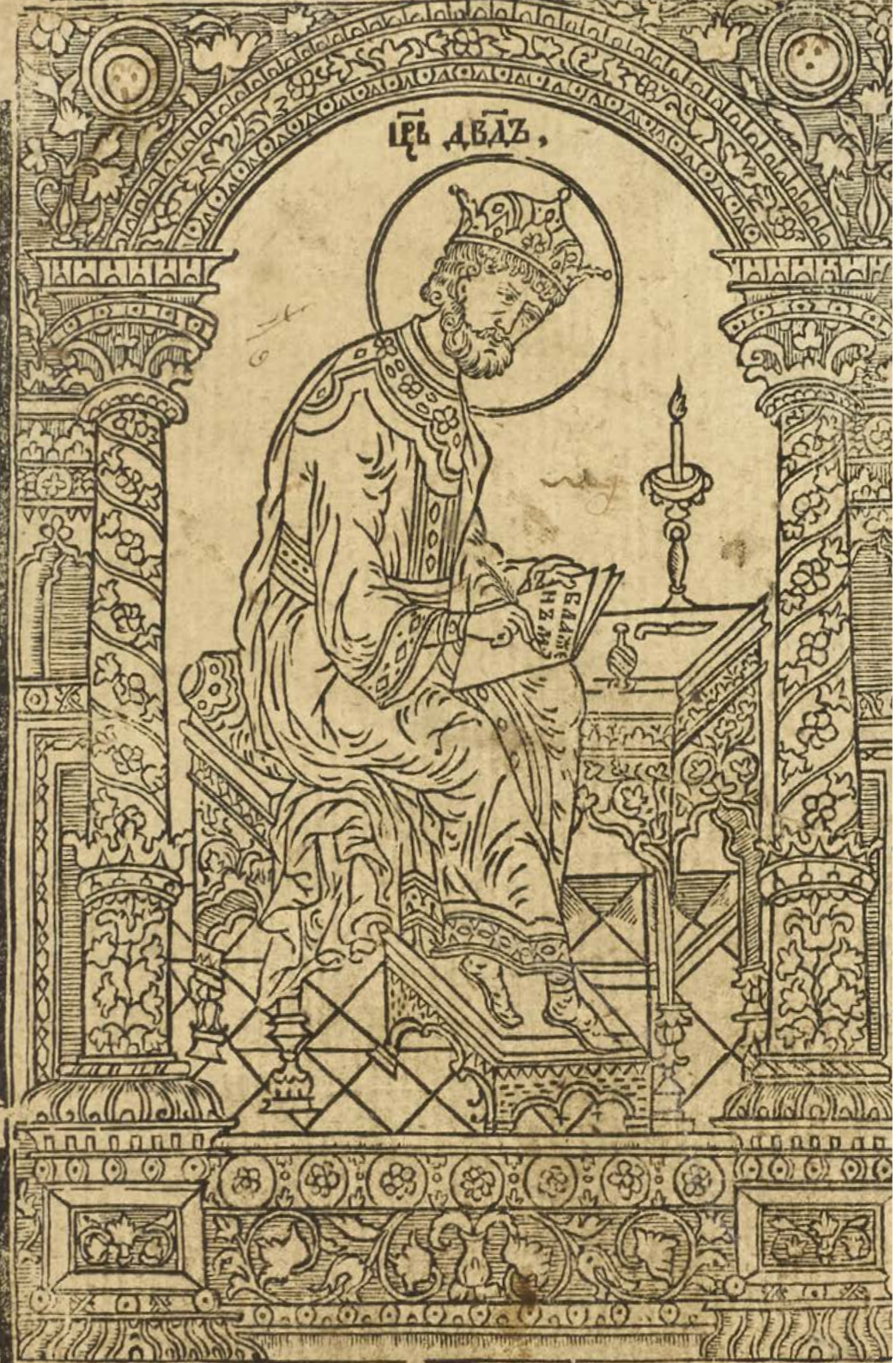
BY

CAPT. W. J. WYATT,
(UNATTACHED)
FORMERLY OF THE RADETZKY HUSSARS.

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
1867.

Wyatt, having served with the Austrians against the integration of Lombardy–Venetia into the Kingdom of Italy, is naturally hostile to Italian Unification and begins with a discussion of the politics of the Risorgimento and of nation states in general, with passing reference both to Alsace ('known to be determined Frenchmen', but soon to join the German Empire) and the recent American Civil War ('solely occasioned by a difference of commercial interests'). The text then continues with detailed and insightful accounts of the War and its battles.

The frontispiece portrait shows the Austrian commander Archduke Albrecht, in whose staff Wyatt had served and the subject of a rather laudatory biographical sketch at the end of the volume.



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