

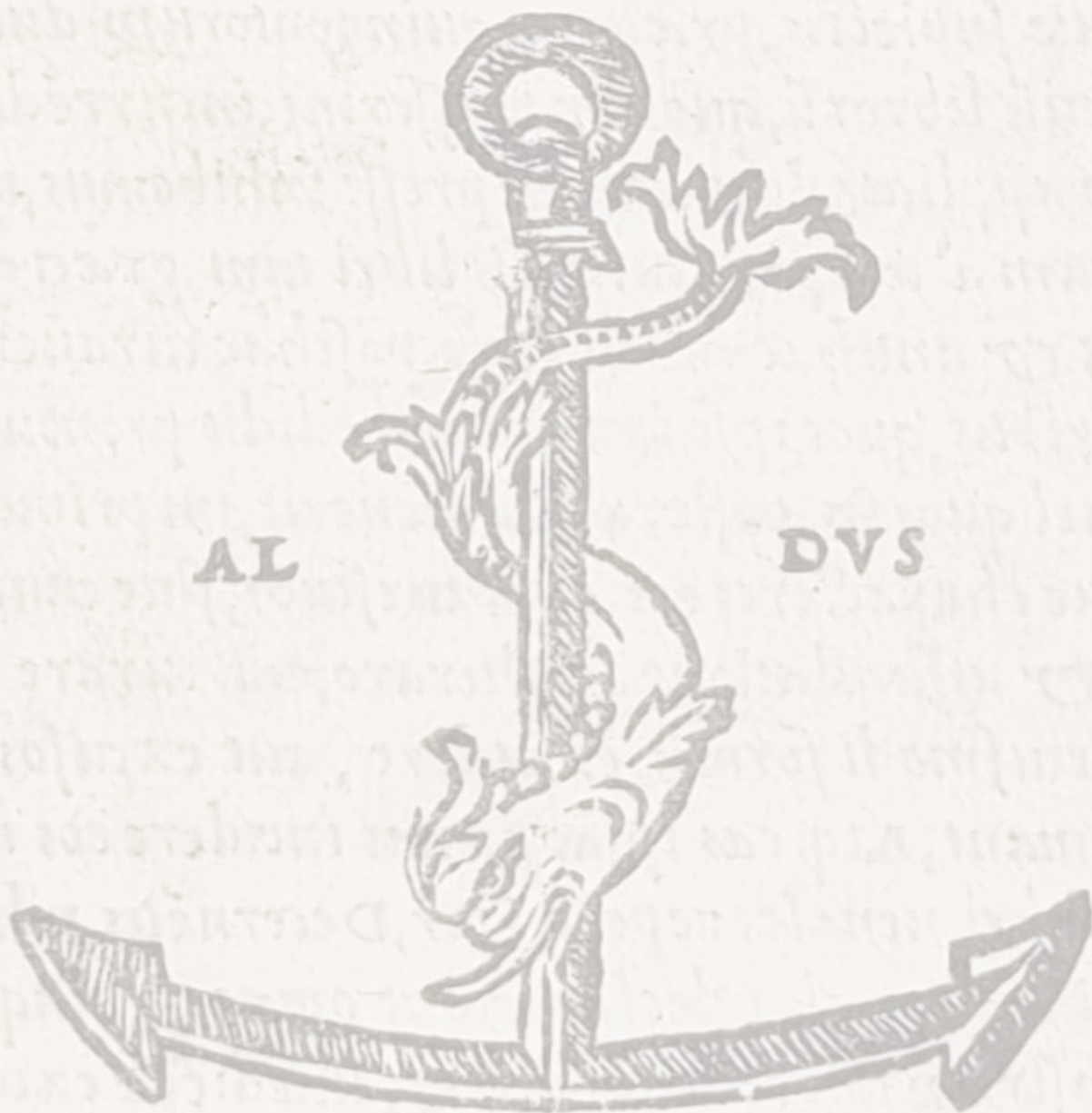
si fuerit: ostenditur in epistola ad lectorem.

THE ALDUS MANUTIUS COLLECTION

*us dierum generibus: simulq; de umbris, & horis, q
adium, in alia episto*

*Alexandrini enar
Catonis: Varronis*

SOKOL
BOOKS



ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST SOUGHT-AFTER EDITIONS

1. AESOP. *Vita & Fabulae...cum interpretatione Latina [and other works].*

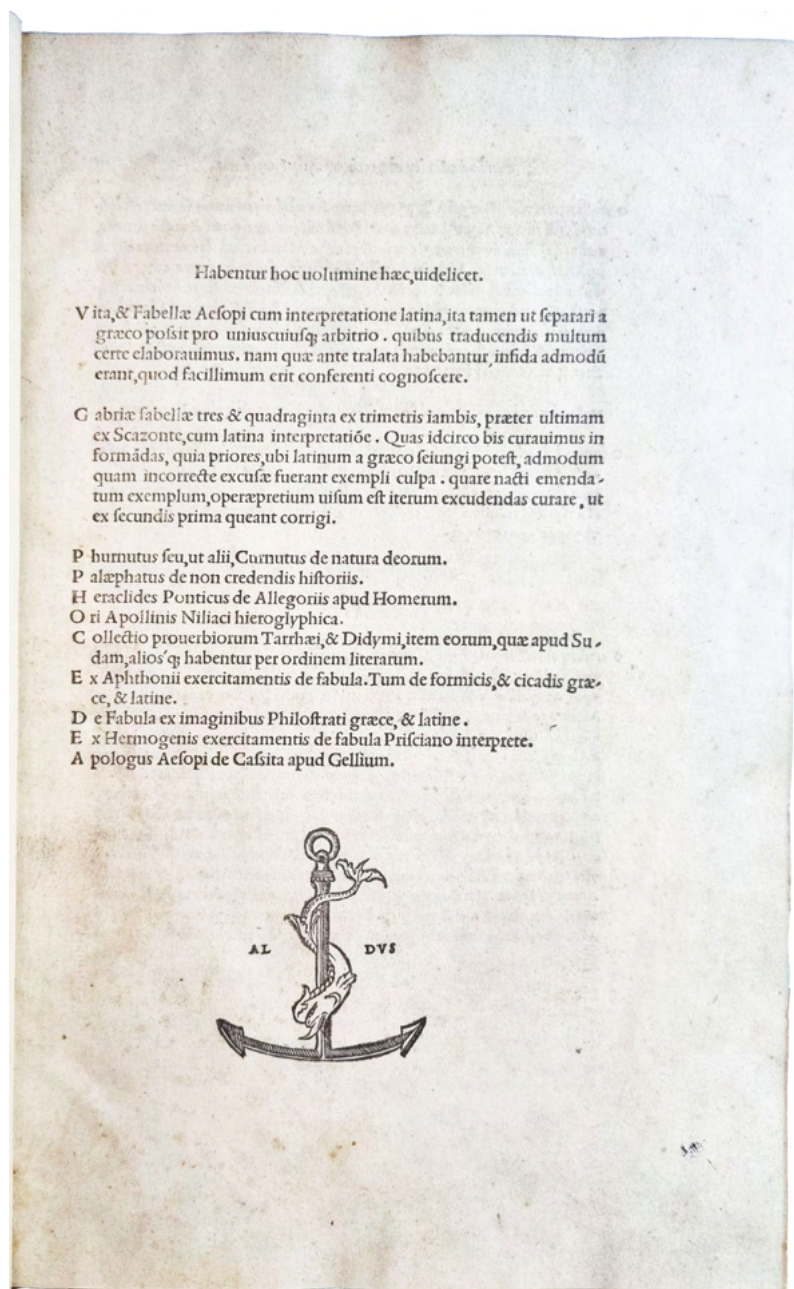
Venice, Apud Aldum, 1505, October.

£59,500.00

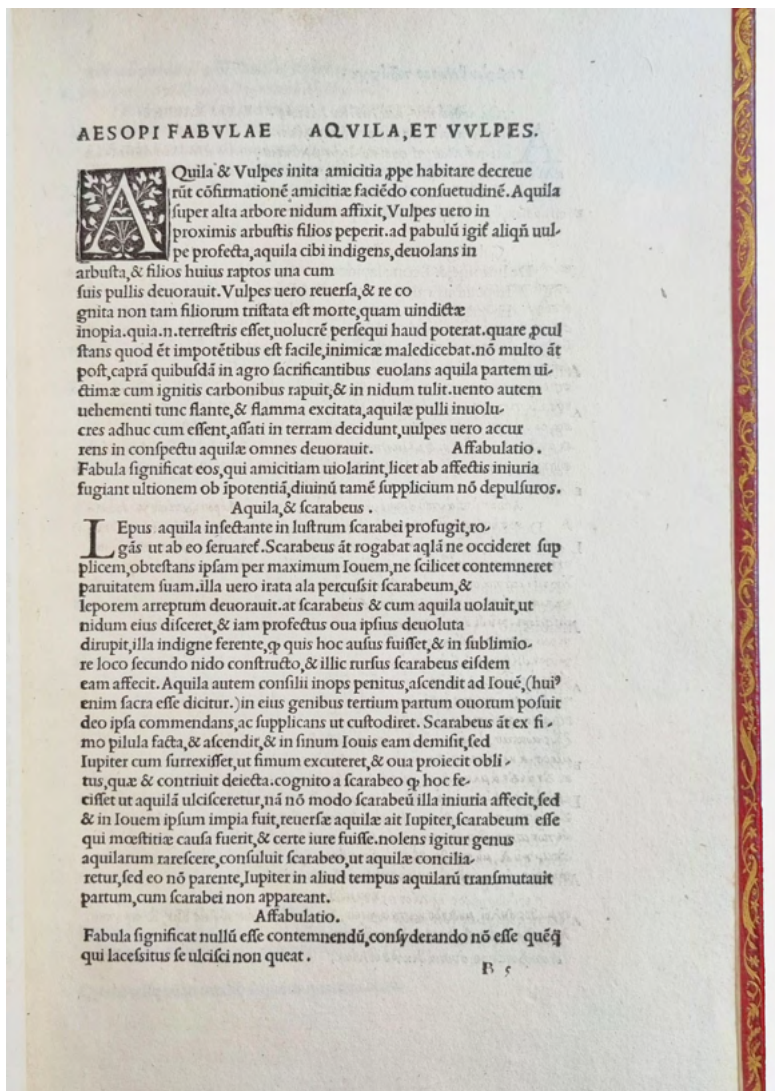
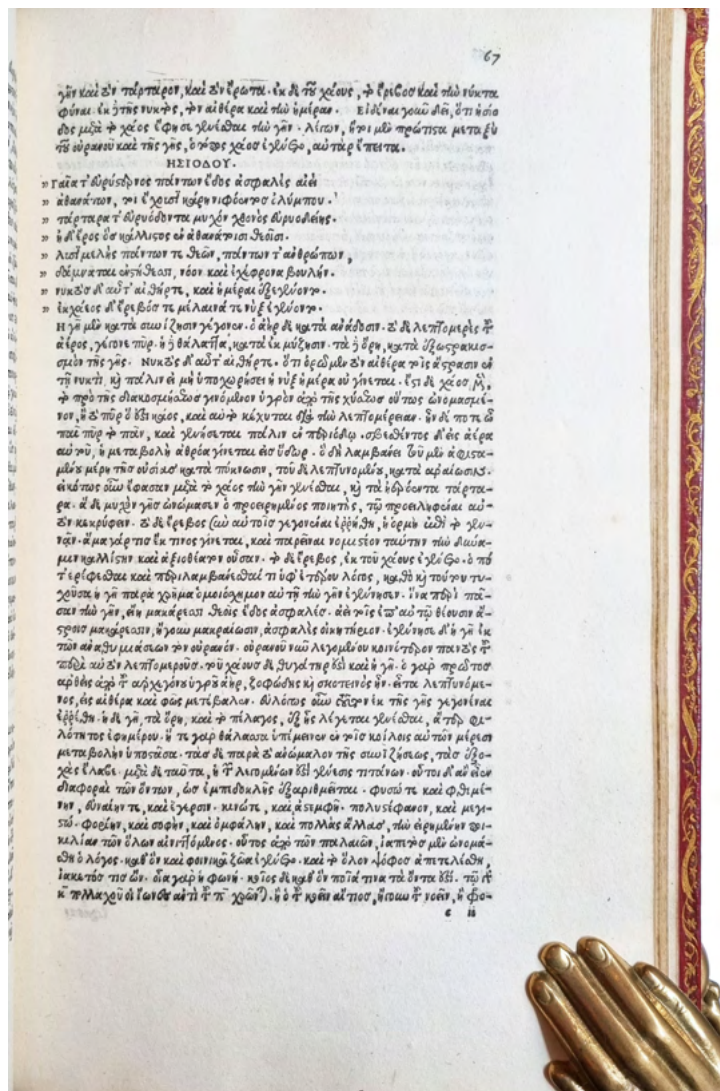
FIRST EDITIONS (in parts) Folio. 150 ll. A8 a8 B10 b8 C8 c8 D10 d8 e-h8 i6 k-_8, o4. Greek and Roman letter, mostly on alternating ll. partly double column, printer's dolphin and anchor device on t.p. and larger on verso of last. T.p. very slightly dusty, a very handsome, clean, large, thick paper copy in English late C18 straight grained red morocco, a.e.g. C18 armorial bookplate of Wilmot, 3rd Viscount Listburne on front pastedown, C20 of William Davignon on ffeep.

One of the rarest and most sought after editions of the early Aldine press and in practice the earliest obtainable of the author's original text. The volume comprises the Aesopian Fables in Latin and Greek, together with a life of the author, similarly the 34 fables of Gabrias, Phurnutus on the 'nature of the Gods', Palaephatus on disbelieving histories, Heraclides on the allegories of Homer, the hieroglyphs of Horapollo, a collection of proverbs drawn from Tarraeus and Didymus, Aphthonius and Philostratus' de fabula in Latin and Greek, those of Hermogenes translated by Priscian, and finally an Apologia for Aesop 'de Cassita apud Gellium'. Almost all of these, apart from the Aesop, are in their first edition or editio princeps, Praz p. 373 particularly notices the Horapollo.

Aesop is the traditional composer of the oldest and most important collection of Greek Fables, which are probably the earliest examples of popular and maybe children's literature still extant. Herodotus, writing in the fifth century BC already knew of Aesop as an author from the past. Aesop's life has been overlaid by many romantic fictions but it is fairly certain that he was a Thracian, a house slave and likely a family tutor on the island of Samos at the beginning of the 6th century BC. His Fables are one of the most enduring works of European literature, of which the earliest written compilation probably dates from three centuries later and is now lost. The earliest surviving version is Roman, made by Babrius, tutor to the children of Alexander Severus in the 3rd century AD, though stories from other, especially oriental sources, were probably added. The collection we now recognise was compiled and edited by Maximus Planudes and from which the popular fables of modern Europe have been derived. Whatever their exact origin they have constituted a delightful source of amusement and instruction for children of all ages since they were popularised by the printed editions of the C16, of which none is more important than this printed and edited by Aldus.



BM STC It p 8. Renouard 49: 6,7. "Dans cette rare et belle édition, la version latine des Fables est iutercalée dans le grec". Brunet I 84 "Belle édit. très-recherchée, et dont les exempl. bien conservés ne se trouvent pas facilement". Dibden I p247 "This edition may be considered among the rarer and more beautiful productions of the Aldine Press"



INVALUABLE SOURCE FOR SOCIAL HISTORIANS

2. ATHENAEUS. *Deipnosophistae* (with) *Dipnosophistarum sive Coenae sapientum libri XV.*

Venice, Aldus Manutius & Andrea Torresani, 1514(with) Andreas Arrivabenus, 1556.

£29,500.00

FIRST EDITIONS, folio, pp. [xxxx] 192 [i]; [vi] 288 [xii]. First: Greek letter, title text in the shape of a martini glass, Aldine dolphin and anchor device on t-p and verso of last, some oil spots. Light waterstain to head of first couple of gatherings and to lower outer corner of last, 2 ll somewhat oxydised, else clean and good. Second: Italic letter, double column. Woodcut to t-p of Rebecca with Jesus at the well, floriated initials. Insignificant waterstain to blank upper outer corner of a few quires, a few ll slightly oxydised. A very good copy in C17 mottled sheep, upper joint cracked at head. Spine gilt in compartments, natural morocco lettering piece, edges speckled red. Illegible C17 ownership inscription to paste-down.



Probably the only copy combining the *Editio Princeps* with the first Latin edition. Written in Rome in the early 2nd century, the work provides a unique insight into the moneyed classes during the Hellenistic literary world of the Roman Empire. "A vast variety of erudition has been preserved by Athenaeus of Naucratis, who lived at Rome under Commodus and his successors. His comprehensive work 'Doctors at Dinner' originally consisted of thirty books. It was abridged into fifteen, and it is this abridgement that has survived in an incomplete form in a single ms. The scene is laid at the house of the Roman pontiff Larentius, and all kinds of accomplishments – grammar, poetry, rhetoric, music, philosophy and medicine – are represented among the many interlocutors. It is an encyclopaedia under the disguise of a dialogue. Food and drink, cups and cookery, stories of famous banquets, scandalous anecdotes, specimens of ancient riddles and drinking songs and disquisitions on instruments of music are only part of the miscellaneous fare which is here provided. We are indebted to the quotations in Athenaeus for our knowledge of passages from about 700 ancient writers who would otherwise be unknown to us, and, in particular, for the preservation of the greater part of the extant remains of the Middle and the New Attic comedy." Sandys I:337. An important source of Classical Greek recipes, including the original text of the oldest recipe by a named author, Mithaecus, in any language, it also describes in detail different kinds of wine, categorizing them by place and origin and compares their characteristics, properties and effects. Sexual mores constitute another conversational focus, with pederasty discussed without restraint, including details of boy-lovers famed for their beauty and skill. In addition come insights into music, literary gossip and philology, as well as the stories behind the creation of many artworks and amusing stories. An invaluable resource for social historians.

Originating from Naucratis in Egypt, Athenaeus was a Greek rhetorician and grammarian, who flourished at the end of the 2nd and beginning of the 3rd C. *Deipnosophistae* is his only extant work, though he mentions other works on the history of the Syrian kings and on fish.

I. Renouard 67:4 "fort rare". BM STC It. 60. Adams A-2096. Hoffman I 394. Vicaire 50: "elle est magnifiquement exécutée". Simon 58: "Dans le Premier Livre, il est traité des festins des Anciens, des mets, des boissons, des vêtements, danses, etc. Les façons de boire et les différents vins sont décrits en détail: vin d'Italie, de Chios et Lesbos, d'Egypte, etc. Le Livre Second débute par une description détaillée de l'origine, de la nature, des propriétés et des principaux effets du vin". Brunet I 535: "rare et assez recherchée". Dibdin I 331. Graesse I 244. Bitting 18. This ed not in Oberlé.II. BM STC It. 60. Adams A-2098. Hoffmann I 397. Vicaire 50. Bitting 18. Oberlé 8,9,10: "Sa compilation est d'autant plus précieuse que la plupart des ouvrages qu'il cite sont perdus. C'est une encyclopédie de l'Antiquité, riche, variée, éblouissante".

L674

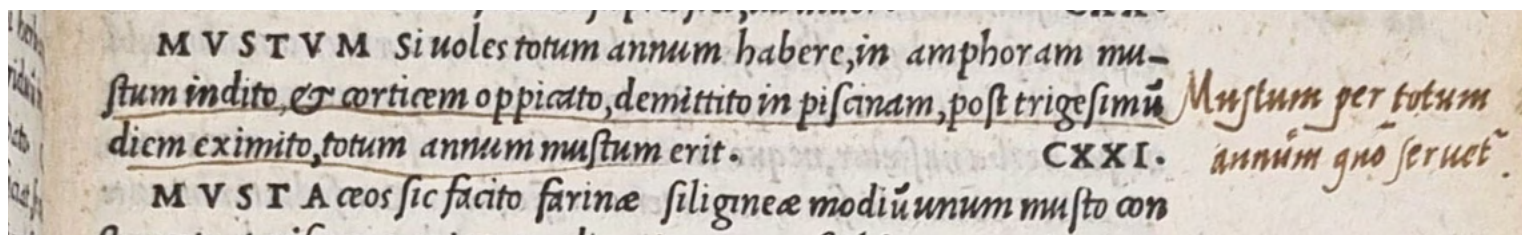


3. [CATO, Marcus Porcius]. *Libri de re rustica. M. Catonis Lib. I. M. Terentii Varronis Lib. III. L. Iunii Moderati Columellae Lib. XII. Eiusdem de arboribus. Palladii Lib. XIII.*

Venice, Aldo Manuzio & Andrea Torresano, 1514.

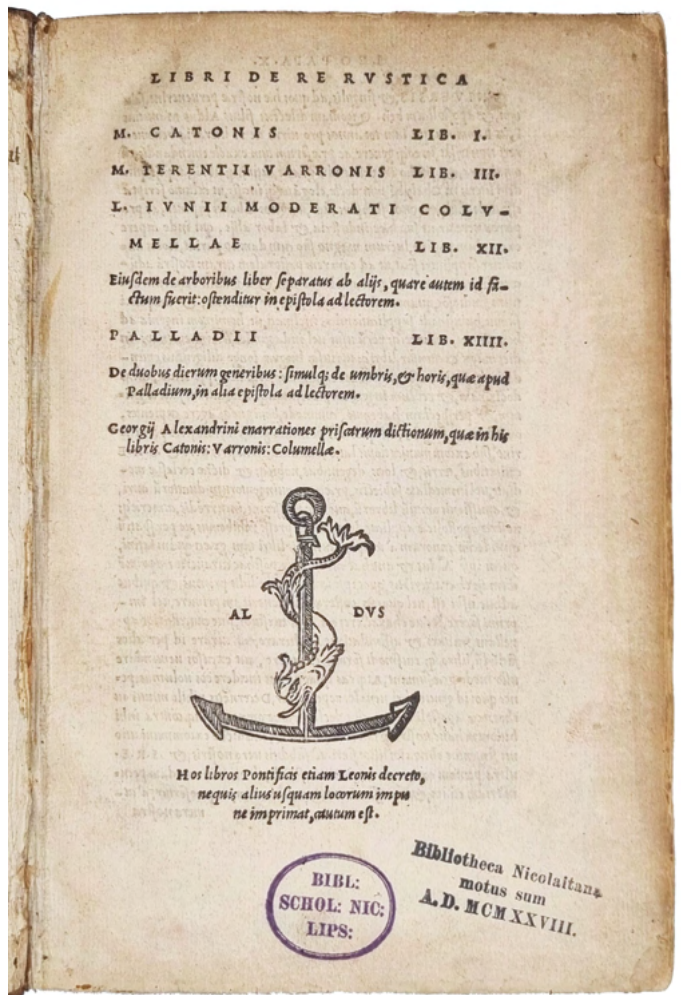
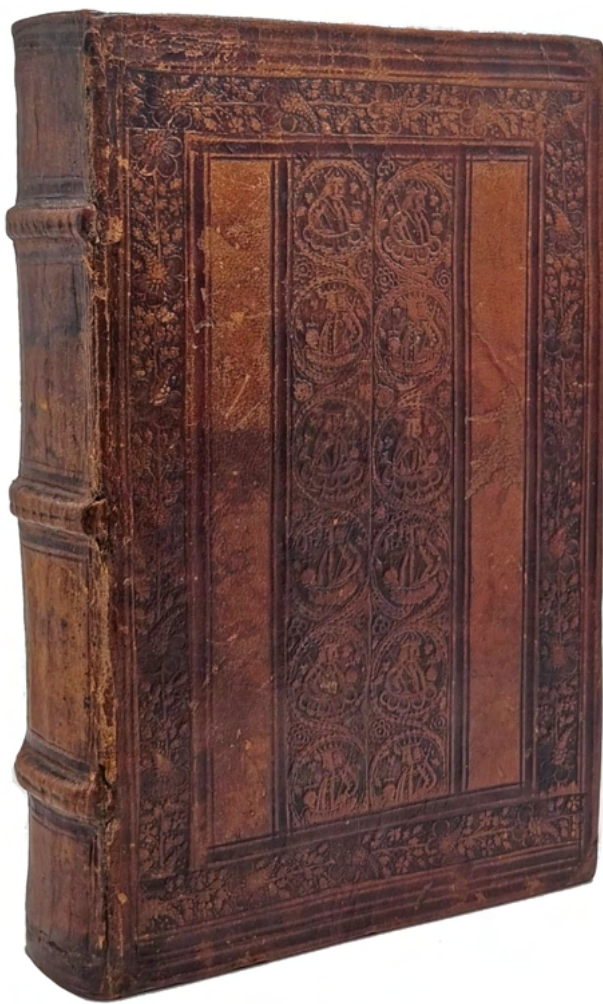
£4,250.00

FIRST ALDINE EDITION. Large 8vo. ff. (xxxiv), 308. Roman and Italic letter, a little Greek; Aldine device on title page and last verso, spaces with guide letters. Geometrical diagrams in the text (Columella, book V). Light age yellowing, title page slightly browned, the odd ink mark, very light damp stain affecting gutter or blank margin in a few places, tear from blank corner of fol. 153. A handsome, clean, well margined copy on thick paper and in excellent contemporary Flemish or Northern French blind stamped calf, upper cover blind ruled to a 'gril de St. Laurent' design, outer border pattern featuring elaborate floral motif and two inner borders with six roundels, each containing the bust of a king holding sceptre and orb; lower cover with fine floral device in outer border surrounding an interlacing geometrical pattern, spine with raised band in four compartments, a little rubbed, lacking fly. Bookplate and stamps of Bibliotheca Nicolaitana to front pastedown and title page respectively, modern label on front pastedown. Early underlining and annotations in Latin within first half of the book and on pastedowns, in three or more hands.



A handsome copy of this interesting compendium on Roman agriculture and country life, edited by Giovanni Giocondo from Verona, with dedication by Pietro Bembo. The conjunction of these texts can be found from the Middle Ages. The texts of Cato the Censor and Varro were transmitted together in numerous manuscripts, that of Columella previously lost, was rediscovered by Poggio Bracciolini in the early 15th century, in a 9th century manuscript from Fulda. They were first jointly published in 1472 in Venice by Nicolas Jenson and formed the principal source of information on aspects of Roman rural life, such as wine and olive production, farming, bookkeeping and the breeding and grazing of livestock. The authors, Marcus Porcius (234-149 BC), Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27BC) and Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella (4-c.70 AD), were Roman gentlemen, farmers and landowners. The edition was based on the manuscripts found in Paris by Giovanni Giocondo (c. 1433 – 1515) which contained a more correct version of the Roman texts. Giovanni Giocondo was one of the main representatives of Renaissance Humanism, editor of other Aldine texts and known for his annotated and illustrated edition (1511) of Vitruvius' *De architectura*. This edition includes a papal privilege, a dedicatory letter by Bembo to Leo X (November 1513), Giovanni Giocondo's preface to Leo (1514), two addresses by Aldo to the reader, errata, another preface from the philologist Giorgio Merula (1430-1494) to Pietro Priuli, an extensive glossary of obscure terms, finally a letter from Merula to Bernardo Giustiniani, followed by the table of contents. In the dedication Aldo expresses his interest in these treatises and his wish to spend his old age in the countryside. The text opens with Cato's *De agricultura* (c. 160 BC), the oldest surviving prose work in Latin, dealing with the development of vine, olive and fruit growing. There follows Varro's *Rerum rusticarum* (c. 36 BC), divided into 3 books, on farm building and labour, the breeding, management and feeding of animals, especially sheep and birds, fowl, bees and fishponds. It provides the etymology of words, citing earlier authors who wrote on the cultivation of the fields. Columella's "*De re rustica*" in 12 books, is considered the most important work on agriculture, characterised by the elegance and purity of the style. It is a systematic treatise on rural economy in general, covering a number of topics: book 1 concerns general matters, such as buildings and labour, 2 soils; 3-5 wines, olives and fruit; 6-7 domestic animals, 8 poultry and fishpond, 9 bees, 10 (in verse) and 11 gardening, 12 a farm manager's wife's duties and recipes for wine and vinegar. Book 10 in dactylic hexameters is a sort of supplement to Virgil's *Georgics*. Columella's work also includes a separate book on arboriculture, which is part of a larger work. The text closes with Palladius, who lived c. 400 AD and was the last of the Latin writers concerned with agriculture. His work is divided into 14 books. The first presents a general introduction; each of the following 12 describes the works suitable for a particular month. Book 14 is a didactic poem in elegiac verse on the grafting of trees.

Adams, S 805; BM STC It. p. 160; Brunet, V, 246; Renouard, 66:2. Simon, 593. Vicaire lists the princeps and 1590 ed. only; Bitting includes 2 later editions (Paris, 1533 and Lyon, 1549). Not in Oberlé. Not in Notaker.



16th-CENTURY BINDING

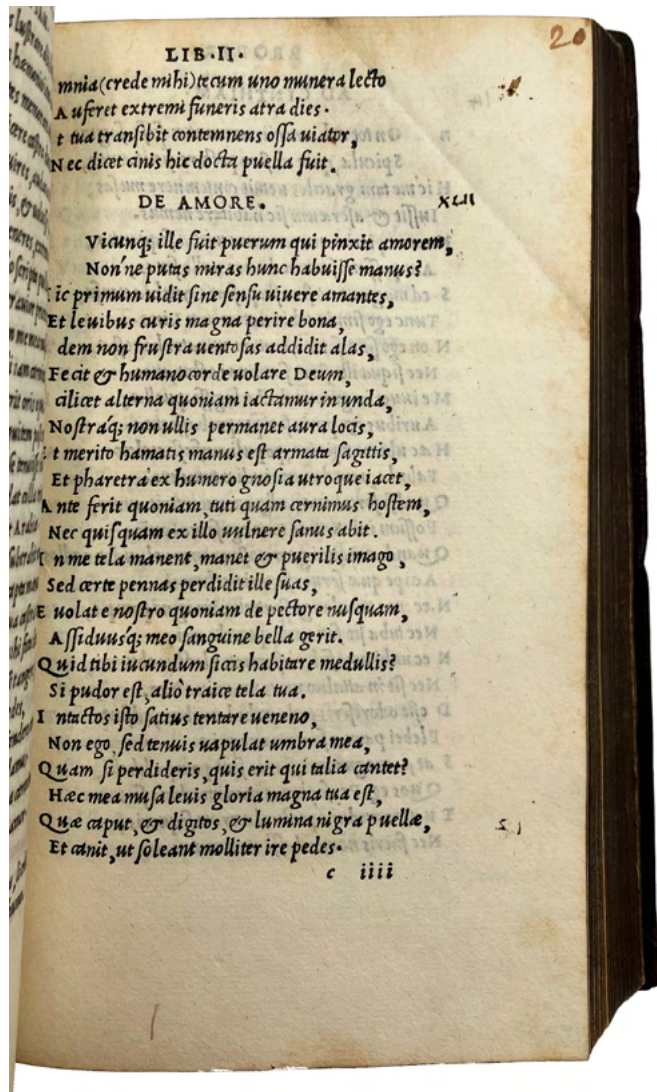
**4. CATULLUS, Gaius Valerius, TIBULLUS, Albius, PROP-
ERTIUS, Sextus. [with] LUCANUS. Tibullus. Propertius. [with]
[Pharsalia].**

Venice, in aedibus Aldo Manuzio, I: January 1502, II: April 1502.

£18,500.00

8vo. 2 vols in 1. I: first issue with 'Propertius' uncorrected on t-p, replacement t-p, corrected, at rear. 3 parts in one, 44 unnumbered ll., A-E8 F4; 36 unnumbered ll., A-D8 E4; 72 unnumbered ll., a-i8. Italic letter, occasional Roman. Small ink smudge and hole to blank section of title, affecting couple of words to verso, light age yellowing. II: 132 unnumbered ll., a-r8, s4. Italic letter, occasional Roman. Handsome copies in slightly later Italian (likely Bolognese) goatskin, lacking ties, double blind ruled, outer blind roll of interlacing vine leaves, central panel with (front) small gilt-stamped ivy leaves to corners and 'CAT. TIB. PROP. LVCA' gilt to centre, and (rear) identical gilt leaves to corners and gilt-stamped sun to centre, raised bands, compartments double blind-ruled, traces of paper label at head, a.e.g. (oxydised), minor expert restoration to head and foot of spine, and corners. Ms Latin ex-libris of Xanthe (Santi) Voconius to first title, two additional ms annotations in his hand to penultimate leaf of first part (Italian verse) and last of second part (Latin quotation from Pontanus), his occasional ms marginalia throughout.





The charming binding was probably produced in Bologna c.1530-40 by the Pflug and Ebeleben binder. To that workshop are also attributed two bindings at the Bib. dell'Archiginnasio (16.i.III.7, 4.Q.V.27), which share the same blind roll of vine leaves, a typically Bolognese motif. The early owner, Sante Voconio, is indeed recorded at Bologna in the 1530s. His vernacular literary skills – of which we have a rare ms example in this copy ('Quand'io veggio la terra / Vestir dinuovo in falda un bianco'...) – were commended by the Italian scholar Claudio Tolomei (1492-1556) in his printed correspondence. Although he offered to facilitate the printing of Voconio's works, nothing has apparently survived.

Very good copy of this Aldine first edition (first issue) of the poems of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius—the three most important elegiac authors of the late Roman republic and early imperial era. 'The ed. Of 1502 was composed by Aldus and Aavantius; the former wrote the preface, the latter the epistle, at the end of Catullus, to Marino Sanudo, a Venetian nobleman' (Dibdin). First printed by Wendelin of Speyer in Venice in 1472, Catullus, Propertius and Tibullus's poems revealed a new poetic feeling rejecting the heroic character of the epic tradition in favour of a more familiar tone and intimate subjects like love, erotic desire, rejection and mourning. Catullus's (84-54BC) 'carmina', 116 of which are extant, include verse on his love and desire for 'Lesbia', and lampoons against public figures like Julius Caesar. Tibullus' (55-19BC)

verse survives in four books, only the first two of which are of safe attribution, and is mostly devoted to his intense and star-crossed love for the married 'Delia'. Propertius (c.50-15BC) enjoyed the protection of Maecenas and Augustus and is most famous for his four books of poems, many written for his beloved 'Cynthia'. This 'elegiac collection' format was successfully republished in Europe throughout the century. Bound together is a copy of the first Aldine edition of 'Pharsalia', an epic poem by the 1st-century Roman author Lucan on the civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey, a complex blend of fiction and historical reality. This ed. is formed chiefly on the Venetian one of 1493, with the commentaries of Sulpitius; but Aldus in his preface mentions some corrections which are made from an ancient and valuable ms. communicated to him by Mauroceno, to whom he dedicates the work' (Dibdin).

I: Renouard 39:16; Brunet I, 1677: 'Édition dont les beaux exemplaires sont rares et recherchés'; Dibdin I, 72; Ahman-son-Murphy 52. II: Ahman-son-Murphy 56; Renouard 33:3; Dibdin I, p.238. L. Simeoni, Storia della università di Bologna: L'età moderna, 1500-1888 (1947).

5. CATULLUS, Gaius Valerius, TIBULLUS, Albius, PROPERTIUS, Sextus Catullus. *Tibullus. Propertius*. Venice, in aedibus Aldo Manuzio, 1502.

£3,750.00

8vo. Three works in one, first issue with 'Propertius' uncorrected on t-p, replacement t-p, corrected, at rear. 44 unnumbered ll., A-F8 F4 + 36 unnumbered ll., A-D8 E4 + 72 unnumbered ll., a-i8. Italic letter, occasional Roman. Very occasional slight foxing, very faint water stain to upper outer corner of first few gatherings, t-p a little bit dusty, autograph show through from t-p to verso. A very good, crisp, well-margined copy in French calf c.1700, marbled paper pastedowns, triple-ruled border gilt, gilt rosettes to each corner, gilt armorial (Lambert de Thorigny) centrepiece, gilt inner dentelles, spine richly gilt, edges speckled red, joints rubbed. Printed label 'Bibliotheca Lamoniana Y' and in ink '125', autograph 'F. Wulff Lund, 5 Mars 1895 17 francs' on front pastedown, early price '£1-5s' and shelfmarks '3', 'M', '129' and '132' to fep, autograph of Robert Dalrymple 1746, another faded beneath, stamp of coroneted 'L' [Lamoignon] to t-p, early inscription '25ii' (binding cost?) to rear ep.

The attractive, gilt armorial binding was produced c. 1700 for Nicolas Lambert, seigneur of Thorigny and Vermont.



Very good, crisp copy of this Aldine first edition, edited by Hieronymo Avantio, of the immortal poems of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius—the three most important elegiac authors of the late Roman republic and early imperial era. First printed by Wendelin of Speyer in Venice in 1472, Catullus, Propertius and Tibullus's poems revealed a new poetic feeling rejecting the heroic character of the epic tradition in favour of a more familiar tone and intimate subjects like love, erotic desire, rejection and mourning. Gaius Valerius Catullus (84-54BC) spent most of his life in Rome where he was acquainted with important authors and politicians. His most famous 'carmina', 116 of which are extant, include verse on his love and desire for 'Lesbia', and lampoons against public figures like Julius Caesar. Albius Tibullus (55-19BC) was part of the circle of the Roman orator and politician Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus. His verse survives in four books, only the first two of which are of safe attribution, and is mostly devoted to his intense and star-crossed love for the married 'Delia'. Sextus Propertius (c.50-15BC) enjoyed the protection of Maecenas and Augustus and is most famous for his four books of poems, many written for his beloved 'Cynthia'. This 'elegiac collection' format was successfully republished in Europe throughout the century; in the 1590s, several editions appeared in which the texts were 'castigati' and 'expurgati' of their most obvious sexual references.

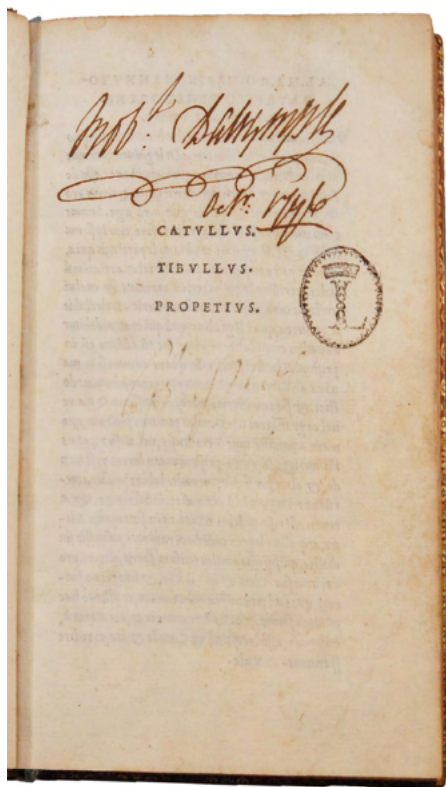
This copy was once part of the Bibliotheca Lamoniana. First acquired by Guillaume de Lamoignon in 1650, the library was augmented from 2500 to over 6000 volumes in the following century, especially by Chrétien François II de Lamoignon. Upon his death in 1789, it was sold to the English bookseller Thomas Payne.

Nicolas Lambert (1659-1729) de Thorigny and Vermont was a French politician and bibliophile. Like several members of the Lamoignon family, he held office as a Parliamentary councillor and then president of one of the chambers.

Robert Dalrymple (also Hamilton) (b. 1716) was probably the third son of Sir Robert of Castleton (d. 1734) and grandson of Sir Hew Dalrymple, 1st Baronet of North Berwick.

Fredrik Wulff (1845-1930) was professor of philology at Lund.

USTC 821181; BM STC It. p. 160; Renouard 39:16; Brunet I, 1677: 'Édition dont les beaux exemplaires sont rares et recherchés'; Dibdin I, 374.

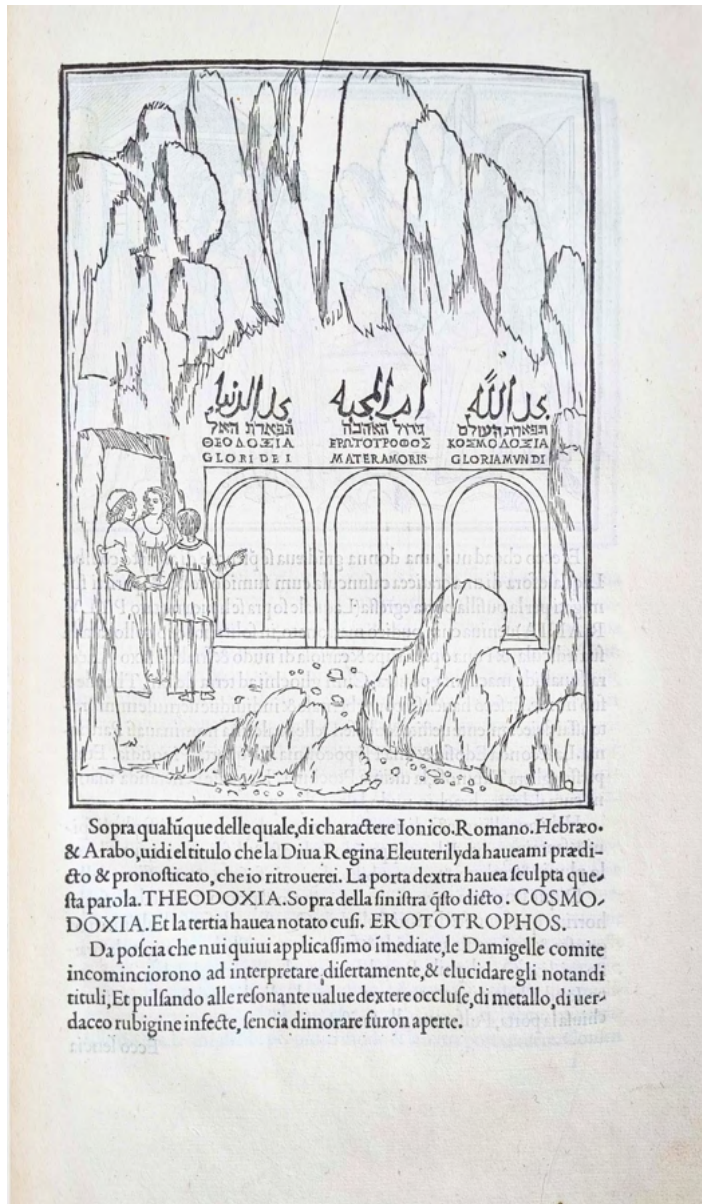


6. COLONNA, Francesco. *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*.

Venice, Aldus Manutius, Romanus, for Leonardus Crassus, Dec. 1499.

£125,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Folio. ff. [229], a–y8 z10 A–E8 F3, without final leaf (errata) and the 4 preliminary ll., as often, and with the nine sheets in the original setting (cf. Harris). Roman type: 2:114R, 7:114Gr, 10:82R, occasional Greek: 9:84Gr. 172 woodcuts, 11 of which full-page (with Priapus censored in black ink by an early hand), of epigraphic inscriptions (some in Arabic, Hebrew or Greek), hieroglyphs, scenes with classical deities, urns and emblems; 39 woodcut initials forming the name Franciscus Columna. First leaf repaired at gutter and fore-edge, last backed with text inset on verso (a bit soiled), small scattered worm holes to first and last couple of gatherings, repairs to F1-2, affecting a few letters of latter, tiny trail to lower edge of gatherings e-f, very light water stain to lower blank margin of second half, the odd thumb mark or minor ink splash. A good copy in c1700 Italian mottled calf, double blind ruled, small blind-stamped fleurons to corners, gilt coat of arms with 'A' to covers (the Salviati family?), raised bands, spine gilt, all edges sprinkled red and blue, corners and head and foot of spine restored.



The first and only incunable edition of this example of finest Renaissance book production, and a masterpiece of woodcut illustration. Rated as 'the most beautiful book of the fifteenth century' (Mortimer, p.131), it is also one of Aldus's only seven illustrated books (Gibbs, 'Aldus', p.109). 'Universally revered as a landmark in C15 typography' (Harris). The absence of the errata leaf and the 4 preliminaries including an additional or substitutional titlepage, may indicate a first or early issue. Two woodblocks contain what are now considered the first Arabic words to appear in print, carved on a stone and over three doorways. 'While the script of the first inscription recalls Islamic bookish hands, that of the second reprises the use of calligraphy in Arabic-Islamic culture, with the practise of inscribing monuments and artefacts' (Piemontese, p.207).

The woodcuts, in fresh, early impression in this copy, changed the history of Western book illustration and art, influencing the likes of Titian and the Carracci as well as the C16 French school after the work's translation in 1546. Scholars have suggested that they were not designed in Aldus's workshop, but were already present in the ms that reached him; their authorship has been linked to Mantegna, Alberti or Benedetto Bordon; certainly to a northern Italian artist. An anonymous cutter transferred them onto woodblocks in Venice. Scholars have suggested that, in order to portray classical monuments, ruins and epigraphic inscriptions so vividly and in detail, the illustrator had access to drawings of ancient monuments discovered in Rome; their appearance dates the illustrations to 1470-95 (Huelsen, 'Illustrazioni', 175-6).

This majestic work, both in conception and production, has been attributed to Francesco Colonna (1433-1527), an Italian Do-

minican. The plot—Polifilo's quest for his love, Polia, through a dreamlike world, narrated in the first person—is framed within a complex setting based on classical allegory, emblems and Egyptian hieroglyphs. The language is an unusual Latinate Italian. It begins with Polifilo's walk into a Dantesque 'dark wood' infested by snakes and wolves, and it follows him through allegorical landscapes with enormous pyramids surmounted by statues, obelisks sitting on the back of elephants, pedestals with ancient inscriptions or sculpted scenes—all handsomely depicted in the accompanying woodcuts. What makes the 'Hypnerotomachia' unique is the 'overall composition of text and image into a harmonious whole, which allows the eye to slip back and forth between textual description and corresponding visual representation [...]. It is the first experimental montage of fragments of prose, typography, epigrams, and pictures [...] an extraordinary visual-typographical-textual "assemblage" of a type not repeated until the avant-gar-

de books of the 1920s and 1930s' (Lefauvre, "Hypnerotomachia", 17). It was also the first published book where the illustrations consistently appeared on the same page as the text they illustrated.

The gilt ducal shield probably belongs to the Salviati, a prominent Florentine family since c.1400. In the C18, their very fine library, which included dozens of important medieval mss, was part bequeathed to Giovan Vincenzo's son, later 6th Duke, Averardo (1721-83), and part sold. A c.1700 armorial ink stamp very similar in design to ours appears on selected books and mss which had been in the Salviati library since the C15. The C18 binding and the 'A' point to Averardo.

Goff C767; HC 5501*; Sander 2056; Essling 1198; Ahmanson-Murphy 35; GW 7223; Renouard 21:5. C. Huelsen, 'Le illustrazioni della Hypnerotomachia Polifili e le antichità di Roma', La Bibliofilia 12 (1910), 161-76; M.L. Gibbs, 'Aldus Manutius as Printer of Illustrated Books', Princeton University Library Chronicle 37 (1976), 109-16; L. Lefauvre, Leon Battista Alberti's 'Hypnerotomachia' (1997); N. Harris, 'The Blind Impressions in the Aldine Hypnerotomachia Poliphili (1499)', Gutenberg-Jahrbuch (2004), pp.93-146, and 'Nine Reset Sheets in the Aldine Hypnerotomachia Poliphili (1499)', Gutenberg-Jahrbuch (2006), pp.235-65; 'Biblioteca Salviati', in Archivio Possessori; A.M. Piemontese, 'Le iscrizioni arabe nella Hypnerotomachia Poliphili', in C. Burnett, ed., Islam and the Italian Renaissance (1999), pp.198-220.

K172



POLIPHILLO QVIVI NARRA, CHE GLI PAR VE AN-
COR A DI DORMIRE, ET ALTRONDE IN SOMNO
RITROVARSE IN VNA CONVALLE, LAQVALE NEL
FINEER A SER AT A DE VNA MIR ABILE CLAVSVRA
CVM VNA PORTENTOSA PYRAMIDE, DE ADMI-
RATIONE DIGNA, ET VNO EXCELSO OBELISCO DE
SOPRA. LAQVALE CVM DILIGENTIA ET PIACERE
SVBTILMENTE LA CONSIDEROE.

NA SPAVENTEVOLE SILVA, ET CONSTI-
pato Nemore euaso, & gli primi altri lochi per el dolce
somno che se hauea per le fesse & prostrinate mebre dis-
fuso relict, meritrouai di nouo in uno piu delectabile
sito assai piu che el præcedente. El quale non era demon-
ti horridi, & crepidinose rupe intorniato, ne falcato di
strumosi iugi. Ma compositamente de grate montagniole di non tro-
po altecia. Siluose di giouani quercioi, di roburi, fraxini & Carpi-
ni, & di frondosi Efculi, & Illice, & di teneri Coryli, & di Alni, & di Ti-
lie, & di Opio, & de infrutuosi Oleastri, disposti secondo laspecto de
gli arboriferi Colli. Et giu al piano erano grate siluule di altri siluatici

arborescelli, & di floride Geniste, & di multiplice herbe uerdissime, quiui
uidi il Cythiso, La Carice, la commune Cerinthe. La muscariata Pana-
chia el fiorito ranunculo, & ceruicello, o uero Elaphio, & la seratula, & di
uarie assai nobile, & de molti altri proficui simplici, & ignote herbe & fio-
ri per gli prati dispenfate. Tutta questa lata regione de uiridura copiosa-
mente adornata se offeriua. Pofcia poco piu ultra del mediano suo, io ri-
trouai uno sabuleto, o uero glareosa plagia, ma in alcuno loco disperfa-
mente, cum alcuni cespugli de herbatura. Quiui al gliochii mei uno io-
cundissimo Palmeto se appresento, cum le foglie di cultrato mucrone
ad tanta utilitate ad gli ægyptii, del suo dolcissimo fructo secude & abun-
dante. Tra le quale racemose palme, & piccole alcune, & molte mediocre,
& laltre drite erano & excelsæ, Electro Signo de uictoria per el resistere suo
ad lurgente pondo. Ancora & in questo loco non trouai incola, ne altro
animale alcuno. Ma peregrinando solitario tra le non densate, ma inter-
uallate palme spectatissime, cogitando delle Rachelaide, Phaselide, & Li-
byade, non essere forsa a queste comparabile. Ecco che uno affermato &
carniuoro lupo alla parte dextra, cum la bucca piena mi apparue.



7. EPISTOLAE GRAECAE. *Epistolae diversorum philosophorum.*

Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1499, March.

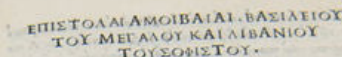
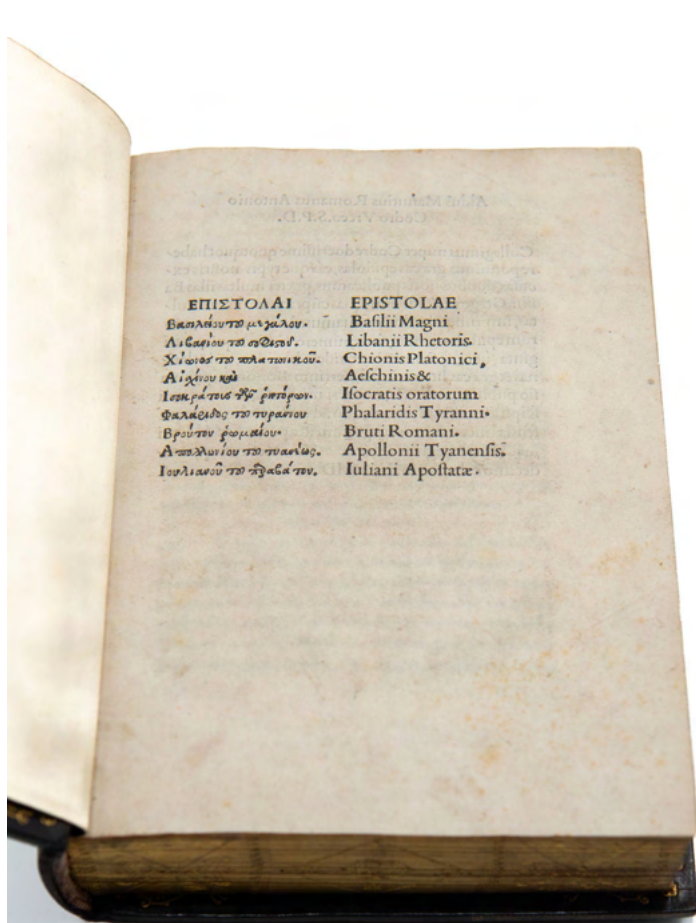
£35,000.00

EDITIO PRINCEPS. 4to. Two vols in one, part two bound before part one. 1) 138 unnumbered leaves. – 8, – 6, – 8, 6. lacking blank 6 2) 266 unnumbered leaves. 6, – 12, – 8, 10, – 8, 6, – , – 8, 4. lacking blank 8. Greek letter, some Roman. Capital spaces with guide-letters, bookplate of the Bibliotheca Philosophica Hermetica, on front pastedown. Title of vol II fractionally dusty, very occasional very minor thumb mark. Fine copies of both vols, crisp and clean, on thick high quality paper with good clean margins, in sumptuous early C19 'Romantic' straight grained purple morocco by Brooks (his label on fly), bound for George Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Duke of Sutherland, covers blind and gilt ruled to a panel design, outer panel with blind dentelle border, middle panel with blind fleurons to corners and sides, large blind-tooled finely worked lozenge at centre, the arms of the 1st Duke of Sutherland gilt on upper cover, spine with blind and gilt ruled double raised bands, blind tooled in compartments, gilt tooled at head and tail, inner dentelles and turn ins gilt, brown paper fly and pastedown with gilt borders, all edges gilt and richly gauffered.

A lovely copy of this rare Aldine incunable, the editio princeps of the majority of the letters it contains, including the editio princeps of the letters of Plato and the first printing of any of his writings in the original Greek, edited by Marcus Musurus, perhaps the most influential figure in the progress of the Aldine Greek Press, and beautifully printed by the incomparable Aldus Manutius. Musurus brought together 35 authors in his extensive collection, ranging from Plato, Isocrates and Aeschines from antiquity to 4th-century authors such as Gregory of Nazianzus and later to Procopius of Gaza. Also included are Synesius, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, St. Basil, Phalaridis Tyranni, Bruti Romani, Apollonius of Tyana, and Julian Apostate (Emperor Flavius Claudius Julianus); other letters are spurious or of doubtful authorship, such as those by Hippocrates and Euripides. The book is printed in Aldus's second and better Greek type (2:114), designed by Francesco Griffo da Bologna. In his dedication to Antonio Urceo Codro (1446-1500) professor of Greek and Latin at Bologna, Aldus states that he has set up in type whatever letters he could procure of some thirty-five Greek writers. A total of twenty six authors were published in these vols. Those that do not appear in this edition he reserved for a later publication, which was never realised. Letter-writing was an art and study allied to rhetoric, which formed part of a humanistic education, and compendia of letters circulated as model precedents. The letters published in this volume however are of interest far beyond mere examples of letter-writing. An example is Plato's seventh letter, the longest and most important. It is addressed to the associates and companions of Dion, most likely after his assassination in 353 BCE, in the form of an open letter, and contains a defence of Plato's political activities in Syracuse as well as a long digression concerning the nature of philosophy, the theory of the forms, and the problems inherent to teaching. Toward the end of the letter he gives an explanation of the perfect circle as an existing, unchanging, and eternal form, and explains how any reproduction of a circle is impossible. He suggests that the form of a perfect circle cannot even be discussed, because language and definition are inadequate. This collection was of great influence; Copernicus taught himself Greek using this work with the help of a Greek-Latin dictionary; the manuscript of his De Revolutionibus contains a suppressed passage from Lysis's letter to Hipparchus found in this collection. Introducing the text of the letter Copernicus mentions "Philolaus believed in the earth's motion.. (and) Aristarchus of Samos too held the same view". From 1493, Musurus was associated with Aldus Manutius and belonged to the Neacademia (Aldine Academy of Hellenists), a society founded by Manutius and other learned men for the promotion of Greek studies. Many of the Aldine classics were published under Musurus' supervision, and he is credited with the first editions of the scholia of Aristophanes (1498), Athenaeus (1514), Hesychius of Alexandria (1514) and Pausanias (1516). Musurus' handwriting reportedly formed the model of Aldus' Greek type. Works printed by Aldus Manutius have become synonymous with all that is best with late fifteenth century and early sixteenth-century book production, particularly with typographical elegance and editorial quality and this rare and beautifully produced incunable is no exception. The Aldine Epistolae Graecae 'was not replaced by an equally useful collection until 1873, the date of R. Hercher's Epistolographi graeci' (Wilson, Byzantium to Italy, p.150).

A fine copy with tremendous provenance; Bound for the 1st Duke of Sutherland (1758-1833), described by Charles Greville as a "leviathan of wealth" and "...the richest individual who ever died". Then in the collection of the great bibliophile Martin Bodmer.

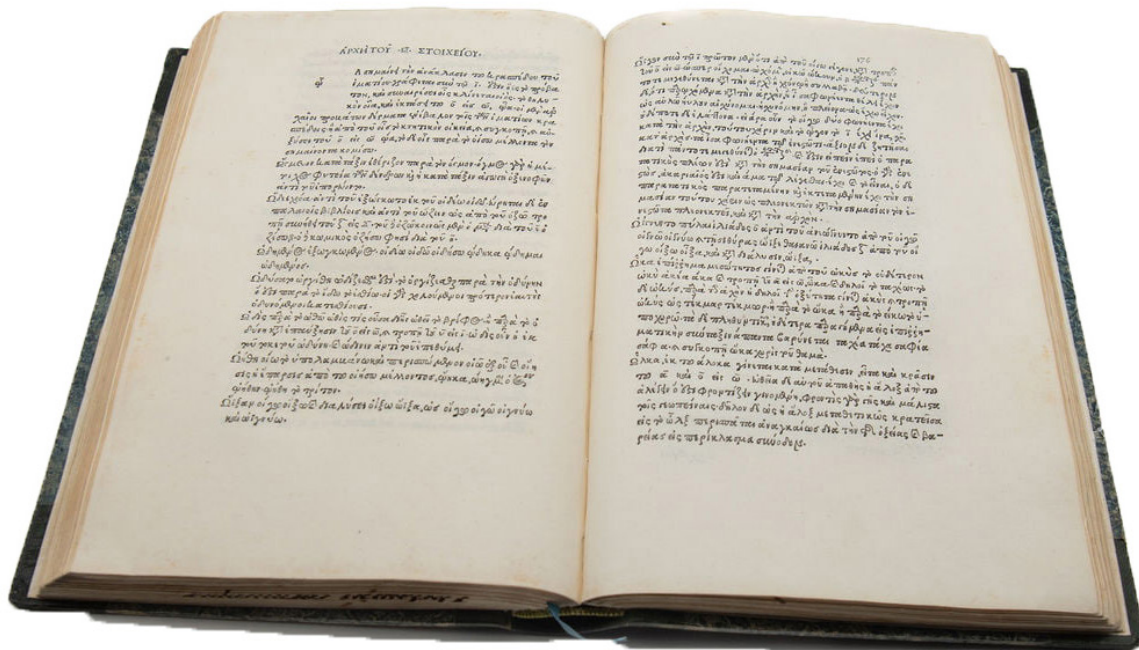
BMC V-560. ISTC No. ie00064000. GKW 9367. Goff E-64. Brunet 2, 1021. Renouard 18:1. "Cette édition est rare". Hain-Copinger, 6659.



8. GREEK THESAURUS. *Thesaurus Cornucopiae et Horti Adonidis.*
Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1496.

£37,500.00

FIRST EDITION. Large folio, ff. (10), 270, A10, a-z 8, & 4, AA-D 8, EE6, FZ-GH8, H 6, II8, KK6, L 8. Greek letter (types 1:146Gk, 2:114Gk), a little Roman; two tiny wormholes to first gathering and small marginal worm trail at foot of e-g, occasional light foxing in extreme margins; three paper flaws to blank spaces of last leaf. A very good, wide-margined and unwashed copy in early nineteenth-century ¾ green morocco, gilt on spine with floral decoration, title gilt on tan morocco label; title lettered on lower-edge in contemporary hand; armorial bookplate of Marco Antonio Borghese, Prince of Sulmona (1814-1886), and modern label on front pastedown; a few contemporary scholarly annotations, underlinings and one correction in first gatherings; several pen corrections made directly in the Aldine press, mostly previously unrecorded.



An excellent copy of the first edition of Aldus' collection of grammatical works for students of ancient Greek, including many previously unpublished essays such as those of the Homeric commentator Eustathius of Thessalonica. This 'Treasure of abundance' was one of the founding pieces of the Aldine printing programme, devised in the first place to spread the knowledge of Greek in Italy and the rest of Europe. It consists of a well-considered selection of writings and lexicons by Byzantine Greek grammarians, referring especially to the Homeric poems. In compiling this book, Aldus was helped by exceptionally skilled teachers of the subject, like Urbano Bolzanio (1442-1524), Arsenios Apostolios (1465-1535), Angelo Poliziano (1454-1494) and Poliziano's pupils Guarino Favorino (1450-1537) and Scipione Carteromaco (1466-1515). Aldus' Latin preface to 'every scholar' is of great interest. Not only does it provide key evidence for dating the beginning of his own activity – he states that he has worked for 7 years with barely an hour of solid rest –, but it also announces what was to be his most famous achievement, the complete Greek edition of Aristotle's works.

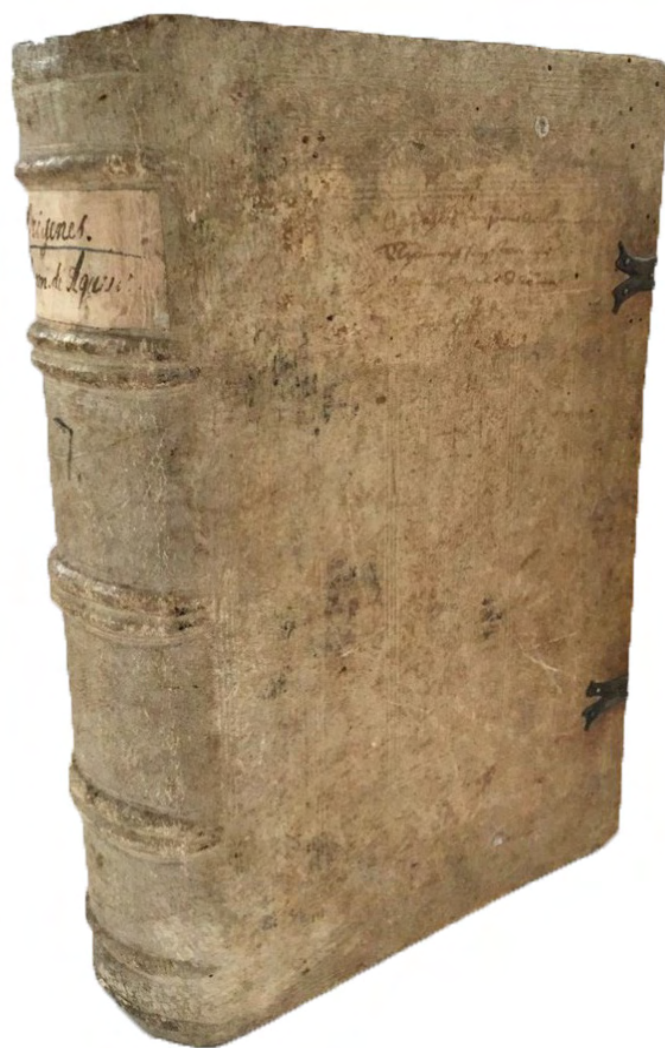
This copy bears six corrections made in the Aldine workshop straight after printing. Only two of them have been already recorded and concern the very last words of ff. 197r and 207r, which were crossed out with a pen stroke. A third and more extensive emendation involves the declension of the term 'shame', as illustrated in the second essay of the collection (f. 6v). The passage was expunged and the manuscript internal reference to leaves 268 ('268') added instead. A couple of lines above, a vowel was amended twice in the same word and an accent and a subscribed iota were added. The faulty numeration of leaves 187, 188 and 213 was also consistently rectified, alongside the incorrect 'K' in the title of f. 227r, replaced with ' '. These corrections were made in many copies of this edition, but often have been washed out or even deliberately erased as insignificant marginalia, even the most important one – that in f. 6v with the internal reference in Greek.

ISTC, it00158000; BMC, V, 555; GW, 7571; Hain, 15493; Goff, T-158; Hoffmann, II, 116; Brunet, VI, 806; Graesse, VII, 130; Renouard, 9:1 ('belle edition, devenue très rare').

9. ORIGEN Adamantius [with] (2) AQUINAS, Thomas [and] (3) ORIGEN Adamantius. (1) *Homiliae [with] (2) Expositio in Evangelium Sancti Ioannis [and] (3) Explanatio in Epistola Pauli ad Romanos.* Venice, (1) Aldus Manutius, 1503, (2) Simone da Lovere for Alessandro Calcedonio, 1508, (3) Simone da Lovere, 1506.

£15,000.00

Three works in one volume, folio. 1): FIRST EDITION. ff. (6), 182; 2): ff. (12), 147, (1); 3): FIRST EDITION, ff. 73, (1). Roman letter, double column and large Aldine device on final recto in 1); Gothic letter, double column and typographical initials in 2) and 3), printer's device and monogram on respective final printed versos; tiny, mainly marginal wormholes in first and final gatherings, very light damp stains occasionally in margins and at foot of final leaves. A very good, well-margined copy in contemporary alum-tawed German pigskin over wooden boards, blind-tooled panels with rolled foliage decoration, central diaper panel on rear, title lettered on front by contemporary German hand, early manuscript title label on spine, functioning original brass catches and clasps; rubbed, small wormholes to covers; early shelf mark and modern bookplate on front pastedown; contemporary rubrication to ff. 9-10 of 1), sixteenth-century marginalia in first and second works by German hand, earlier annotations crudely obscured in margin of one leaf, contemporary marginalia in 3) by the hand inscribing front cover.

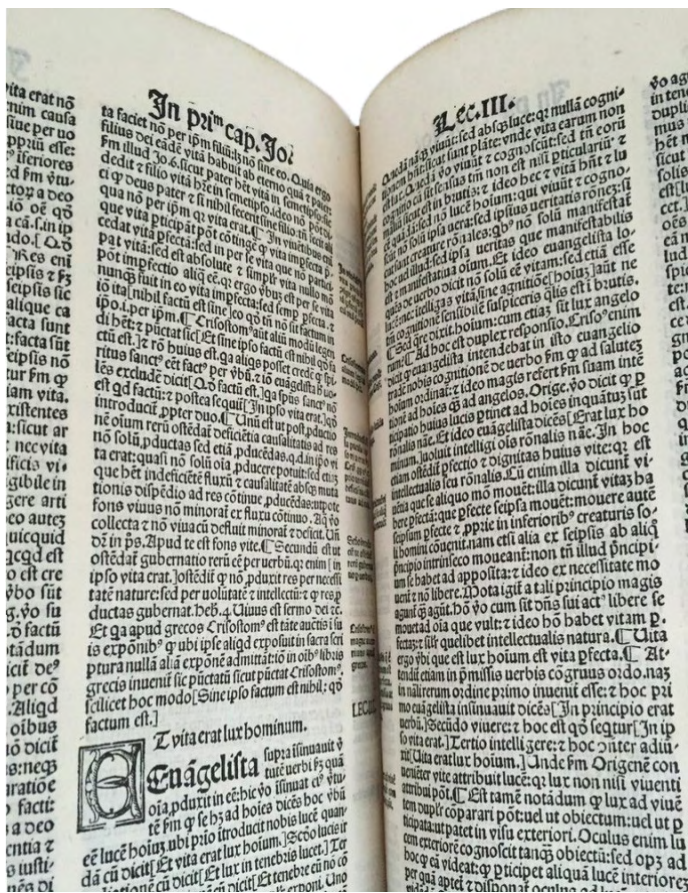


An appealing collection of influential biblical commentaries, including the first editions of Origen's rare homiletic exegesis on the Pentateuch, the Books of Joshua, and Judges and St Paul's letter to the Romans, all in the Latin translations of St. Jerome. Origenes Adamantius (c.185-c.254) was the most prominent textual critic of the Bible of the early Church as well as an authoritative and prolific commentator. He exerted great influence especially over Eusebius and Jerome, though some of his radical ideas (i.e. the final redemption of all creatures and their ultimate reconciliation with God) prevented him from being regarded as a Church Father.

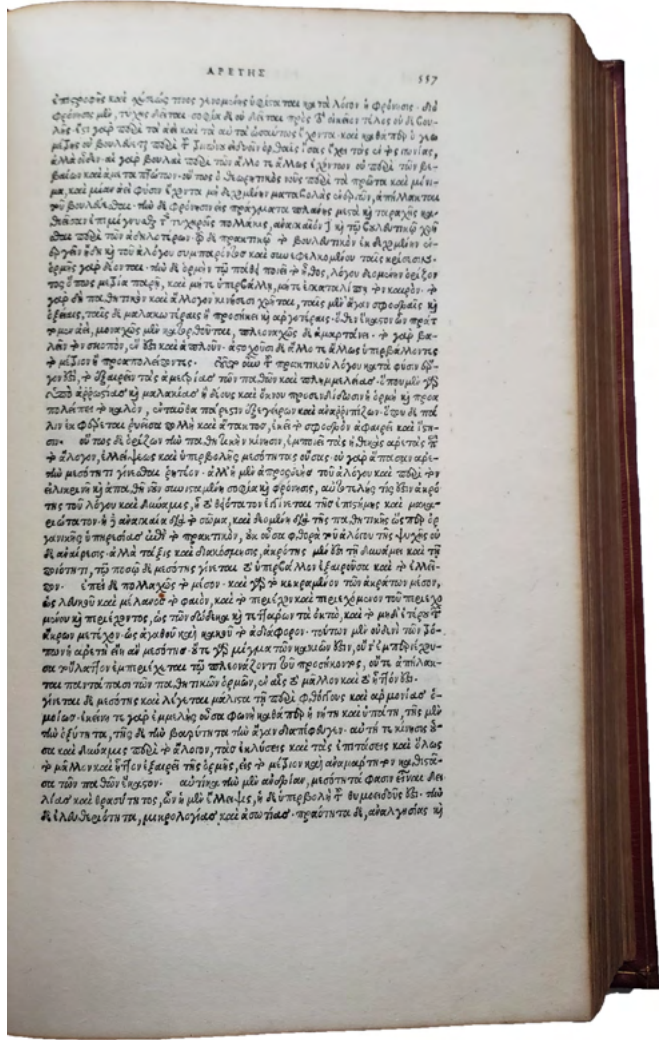
Together with the pioneering edition of the Bible comparing six different versions of the Hebrew and Greek tradition (Hexapla), the numerous homilies Origenes preached in Caesarea represent his most relevant contribution to early Christian Biblical scholarship. The central work bound in this volume is the third edition of Thomas Aquinas' commentary on St. John's gospel, first published in Rome in 1470. That this collection was used by contemporary scholars is proved by the numerous annotations of two German hands, reporting mainly biblical references.

The Aldine edition of Origenes marks an important turning point in the history of this famous press. In its anonymous preface to the reader, the role taken by Andrea Torresani, Aldus's father-in-law and business partner, was finally acknowledged in print: men of letters were said to be indebted equally to Andrea's generosity as an entrepreneur and to Aldus's outstanding skill as a humanist printer.

1) BM STC It., 477; Adams, O 291; Brunet, IV, 228 ('volume rare'); Graesse, V, 48; Renouard, 44:11. 2) Not in BM STC It. or Adams. Brunet, V, 824; Graesse, VII, 136; EDIT16, 31810 (var. A). 3) Not in BM STC It., Adams or Brunet. Graesse, V, 47.



LARGE PAPER COPY



10. PLUTARCH. *Opuscula LXXXII [Moralia]*. Venice, Aldus, March 1509.

£39,500.00

FIRST EDITION. Unusually large 4to, pp. [16], 1050, [2]. Aldine Greek letter, very little Roman; large Aldine device on title and earlier version including Aldus' name on final verso, title and its verso double ruled in red. Tiny repair to title, three letters retouched in ink on verso, few leaves slightly browned, occasional very minor bleeding from edge paint. A very good copy, on thick high-quality paper, in late C18 English red morocco in the style of Roger Payne, double gilt ruled, title gilt to spine, marbled top, a.e.g., edges very lightly rubbed, lower corners a little bumped. Occasional early C17 ms annotations mostly washed. Ms library shelfmark and armorial bookplate of Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne (1730-1800) on front pastedown, and of Henry J.B. Clements (1869-1940) on front endpaper recto.

Greek 'editio princeps' and first edition in any language of this foundation text of ancient scholarship and ethics, taken into the highest esteem by generations of Western thinkers, Montaigne above all. A remarkably large paper copy which, Renouard suggests, is technically a 4to, due to the horizontal chain lines, but virtually a folio, as the original paper sheets, printed as half-sheets, were the largest ever used by Aldus.

Plutarch (c.46-120 AD) was the most acclaimed Greek intellectual of his age. Born from a wealthy Boeotian family in Chaeronea, there he spent much of his life, serving as priest of Apollo in Delphi. His series of parallel biographies of famous Greek and Roman personalities won him long-lasting fame. His several other short essays are gathered under the title of 'Moralia', showing all the extent of his knowledge. They include major and minor philosophical questions (most famously, whether the hen or the egg came first), religious, political and historical dissertations (on Iris and Osiris; the decline of oracles; Alexander the Great's fortune and virtues; on music; Herodotus' methodological shortcomings; on monarchy, democracy and oligarchy), lighter interludes like the dialogue between Odysseus and one of the wretched men turned by Circes into pigs, and more philosophical or physical studies such as the essays on hearing, chance, the control of anger, brotherly love, talkativeness, table talk and Stoicism.

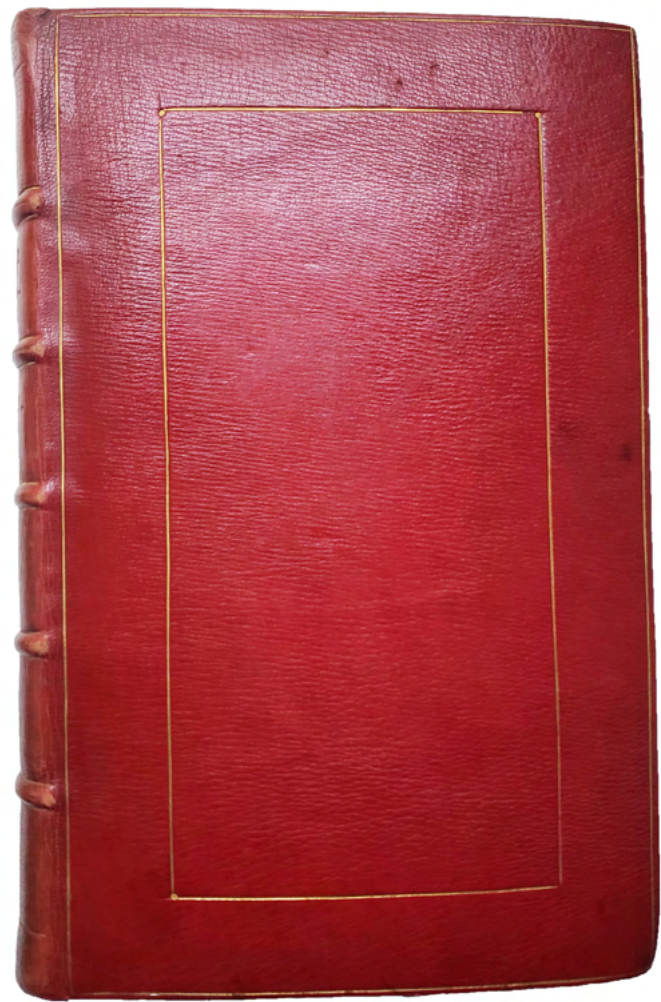
The relatively late appearance of the 'Moralia' into print in respect of Plutarch's 'Lives' is probably due to the difficulty in establishing a good Greek text. The edition, planned by Aldus since 1506, was eventually accomplished with the help of Erasmus, Girolamo Aleandro and the Greek scholar and later printer Demetrios Ducas, who was the main editor. In his preface, Ducas is forced to admit that the C13 ms he had mainly relied on was so corrupt that he resolved to leave many passages as unintelligible as they originally stood. Much of the textual work took place directly at the press, so that 'the process of criticism and emendation did not precede that of printing but advanced jerkily alongside it, step by alternating step [...]'. Printing classical texts was first and last an exercise in improvisation' (Lowry, 'The World of Aldus', p.240). In the dedication to Jacopo Antiquario, Aldus recollects his short stay in Milan, while he is hailed as the 'saviour of the Greek language' at the very beginning of Ducas' Greek preface.

An attractive and desirable copy.

Wilmot Vaughan, 1st Earl of Lisburne (1728-1800), of Trawsgoed, Cardiganshire, also Viscount Lisburne (1766-76), was a Welsh politician and peer.

Henry John Beresford Clements (1869-1940), of Killadoon, County Kildare and Lough Rynn, County Leitrim, 'collected a very fine collection of armorial bookbindings which he bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and wrote about the subject, and lectured on it to the Bibliographical Society of London shortly before his death' (Brit. Arm. Bookbind.)

BM STC It., 527; Adams, P 1634; Hoffmann, III, 182; Brunet, IV, 732 ('assez rare'); Graesse, V, 357 ('rarisissime'); Renouard, 55:1.

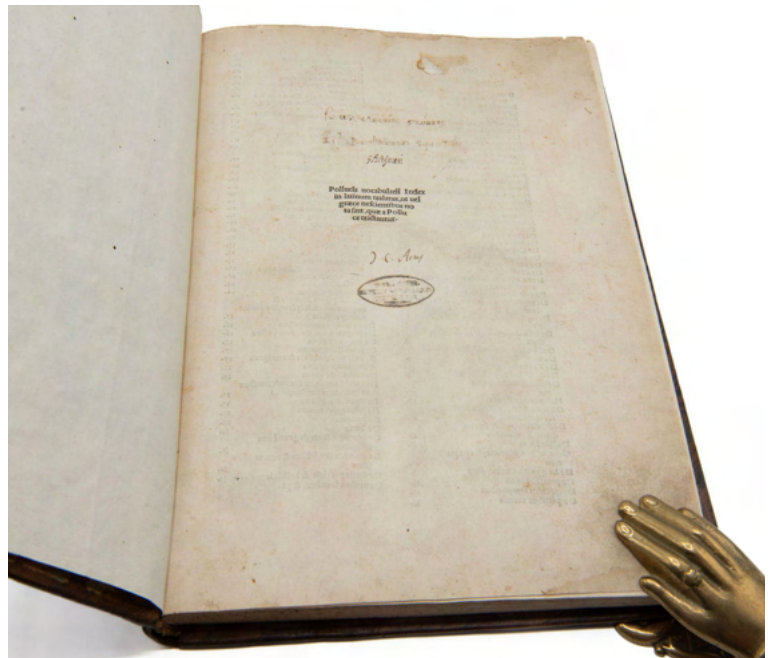


11. POLLUX, Julius. *Pollucis vocabularii Index in latinum traslatus.* [*Iouliou Polydeukous Onomastikon. Iulii Pollucis vocabularium*].

Venice, Aldus, 1502.

£12,500.00

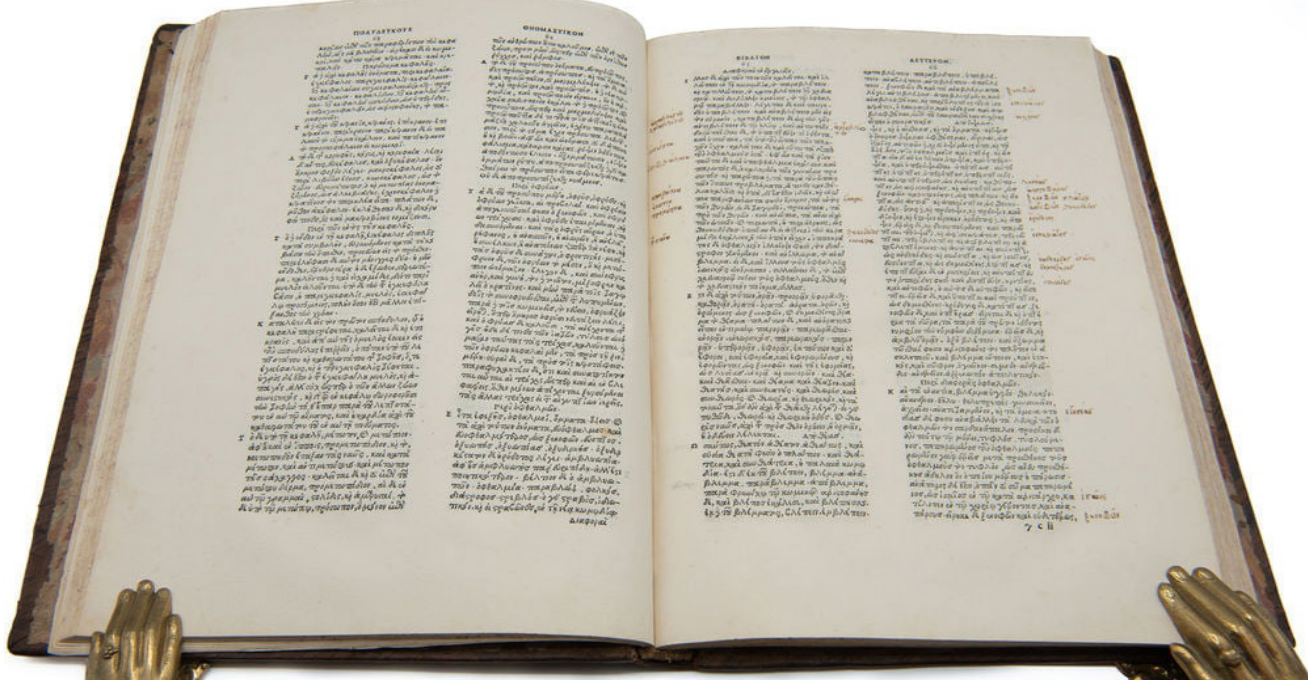
EDITIO PRINCEPS. Folio. ff. (ix) 102 (i), unnumbered, AA a- n . Greek letter, occasional Roman, double column. T-p and verso of last a bit dust-soiled, traces of paper label to upper blank margin of t-p, first few ll. a little finger-soiled in margins, two tiny marginal worm holes, light water stain to upper edge of first and last gathering, small repair to half-title (i) not affecting text, occasional very slight marginal spotting, the odd mark. A very good copy, on high-quality thick paper, in C17 sprinkled goatskin, expertly rebaked, marbled endpapers, outer border with roll of palmettes in blind, inner gilt with same and gilt large fleurons to outer and inner corners, occasional very minor loss, small creases or tiny worm holes to boards, lacking feps. Contemporary C16 ex-libris in Greek letters 'Bartolomaïos Skiasos' to t-p (with Italian version 'Bartolomeo Squassi' rubbed) to t-p and i, C17 and C18 ex-libris and C19 library stamp (rubbed) to t-p, intermittent contemporary annotations.



Handsome copy of the 'editio princeps' of this important Greek dictionary, from the library of a Milanese humanist who funded, in the 1490s, the printing of Greek incunabula. Bartolomeo Squassi (or Squasso, fl. 1490-1510) was secretary of Lodovico Sforza, then regent for Gian Galeazzo, Duke of Milan. With the ducal secretaries Vincenzo Aliprandi and Bartolomeo Rozzone, he contributed to the printing expenses of the 'editio princeps' of Isocrates (Milan, 1493) and the Latin 'Erotemata' (Milan, 1494), prepared by the major Greek scholar Demetrios Chalcondylas. In the colophon of the 'Isocrates', as in the ex-libris in this copy, he appeared as . In 1494, Gian Galeazzo granted Squassi, Calchondylas, Aliprandi and Rozzone a ten-year privilege to print Greek and Latin works, which suggests that, like Calchondylas, 'they too had acquired an excellent reputation as scholars of the classics' (Calvi, 'Castello', 75).

The 'Onomastikon', composed by the Greek grammarian Ioulios Polydeukes (Julius Pollux) in the second century AD, is a lexicon of phrases and synonyms in Attic dialect. Divided by subject, it includes invaluable information on ancient customs, mythology, and everyday life, touching on themes as varied as oracles, poetry, horses, trees, and navigation. This edition is prefaced by two indexes, in Latin and Greek. Squassi used it for practical purposes as he annotated sections on specific subjects including gods' names, temples, the eyes, body parts, the arts, musical instruments, dance, singing, games and theatre. He wrote on the margins the names of the ancient authors thereby mentioned (especially Aristophanes, Isocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Xenophon and Plato) as well as interesting nouns or verbs, sometimes in different grammatical forms. A handsome Greek Aldine of bibliographical interest.

Renouard 49:4; Ahmanson-Murphy, 54; Brunet IV, 785; BM STC It., p.531. F. Calvi, *Il Castello Visconteo-Sforzesco nella storia di Milano* (1894).



12. SALLUST. *De coniuratione Catilinae* (...) *De bello Iugurthino* (...)

Venezia, Aldo Manuzio and Andrea Torresano, 1509.

£6,500.00

FIRST ALDINE EDITION. 8vo, pp. (xvi) 279 (i). Italic letter, Aldine device to t-p and verso of last. A couple of small early repairs to t-p (one to text without loss) and following leaf, couple of tiny holes to t-p blank, light soiling to margins, old "n° 1285" lightly inked to upper, spot or smudge to blank margin of three ll. A very good copy in handsome contemporary Venetian morocco, covers double blind ruled, tooled in gold to a panel design with tiny gilt leaf tools at corners, outer border with roll of curving flower branches, inner panel with leafy cornerpieces and an ornate centrepiece, small repair to outer corners of upper cover and upper edge of lower, couple of small holes near joints. Spine with gilt ruled raised bands, little holes at head and tail, C17? reback. Early ms. ex libris "Ex libris Joanis Compustella et Amicoru(m) id e(st) Costantini Cossaiti(?) 1551" to aii and verso of last (faded), a few early Latin marginalia to Cicero's 'Contra Catilinam'.



Attractive first Aldine edition of the major works of Sallust, in a handsome contemporary Venetian binding. Venice was the first city in Europe to produce gold-tooled bindings, introducing new styles and methods from the Islamic world of the Near East. The gilt design on the covers is stylistically similar to several Aldines, and variations of the fine floral roll appear frequently on Venetian bindings of the period (similar Aldines: see De Marinis II, 1660 and Foot, III, 278: floral roll, see De Marinis II, 1873, 1884, 1894).

This edition was "compiled with great care, and throw[s] considerable light on Sallust" (Dibdin). In the dedication to general Bartolomeo Liviano (1455-1515), Aldus explains that the text of Sallust' 'De coniuratione Catilinae' and 'De bello Iugurthino' was edited from two antique manuscripts brought to him from Paris by the humanists Giovanni Lascaris and Giovanni Giocondo. The first work ('Catiline's War') depicts the corruption in Roman policy through an account of Lucius Sergius Catilina's attempt to overthrow the Roman Republic in the year 63 BC. The second ('Jugurthine War') records the war against Jugurtha in Numidia from c. 112 to 105 BC, exploring the party struggles that arose in Rome and introducing the rivalry between Marius and Sulla for the first time. This edition also includes Cicero's Catilinarian orations, eight orations by Sallust from his larger work 'Historiae' and a series of works today considered spurious. These are: an invective upon Cicero ('Oratio contra Ciceronem') attributed to Sallust, Cicero's response (Oratio contra Sallustium), and an invective upon Catilina attributed to the rhetor Marcus Porcius Latro.

Gaius Sallustius Crispus (86-35 BC) was a Roman historian and politician, and his works are the oldest surviving historical texts in Latin that can be attached to a known author. An 'homo novus' born to a plebeian family, he was a partisan of Caesar during the Civil War of 49-45 BC, an opponent to the old Roman aristocracy and a critic of the moral decline of Rome. Sallust was influenced by the Greek Thucydides and he is the first Latin historian to delineate the characters of historical figures and to explain the connections and meaning of historical events.

This copy bears an early ex-libris of "Joanis Compustella" (likely the Italian 'Giovanni Compustella') and his friends. The Compustella family was an ancient and noble family of Bassano (a city not far from Venice), originally from Spain and known in the Veneto region since 1175 (Enciclopedia storico-nobiliare italiana, Vol II, 1981, p. 520).

USTC 854230; EDIT 16 CNCE 37431; Adams S139; BM STC It. C16, p. 599; Graesse VI, p. 237; Brunet V, p. 84; Dibdin II, p. 383; Renouard 57:3.

L3575d



13. STATIUS, Publius Papinius. *Sylvarum libri [...] Thebaidos [...] Achilleidos. [with] Orthographia et flexus dictionum graecarum.*

[Venice, Aldus Manutius, August 1502].

£8,500.00

FIRST ALDINE EDITION. 8vo. 2 works in 1, usually issued together, I: ff. [256]; II: [40]. I: Italic letter. II: Greek letter, double column, little Italic. Aldine device to last verso. First title a little dusty, second a trifle browned, small light, brownish rectangular stain to lower margin of last 3 ll. of I and first 3 of II, tiny hole to upper margin of first few ll. A very good, clean copy in c1700 vellum boards, C19 vellum reback, earlier morocco label remounted, upper margins a bit trimmed, a.e.r. C20 bookplate of Eric de Bellaigue to front pastedown, I: stamped cipher of Narcissus Luttrell to title verso, with ms '1707', II: C16 autograph 'Lazari Chalcei' [Lazzaro Calcei] and C17 'Marq. Gudii' [Marquard Gude] to title.



A good, clean copy, of illustrious provenance, of the first Aldine edition of Statius, complete with the 'Orthographia', often missing. From the library of the barrister, MP and bibliophile Narcissus Luttrell (1657-1732), MA St John's College, Cambridge. He was the owner of a fine library with a focus on pamphlets and broadsides on current affairs, from the Popish Plot onwards, as well as early English poetry. After his son Francis's death in 1749, the library descended to Edward Wynne, son of a cousin, and much of it was sold as part of the sale of his library in 1786' (Book Owners Online).

Marquard Gude (1635-89) was a German classicist and archeologist. In his many travels, he collected a vast array of Greek and Latin inscriptions which were published posthumously as 'Antiquae inscriptiones' (1731). His rich library was dispersed as far as Chatsworth, his books bearing the inscription 'Marq. Gudii'. The nearly 500 mss in Gude's possession were acquired by the Ducal Library at Wolfenbuttel as behest of its librarian, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. The name 'Lazzaro Calcei' appears several times in archives in Lucca, Tuscany, in the late C17 and early C18, so it may be the same family.

The Latin poet Statius (1st cent. AD) was widely appreciated in the Renaissance for the breadth of his poetry, and read alongside Virgil, despite the greater obscurity and dense character of his verse. This first Aldine edition, corrected by Avanzi, comprises all

of his extant works. 'Sylvae' is a collection of occasional poetry devoted to events such as the construction of an imperial statue, a wedding, baths, a tree, a eunuch's hair, and so on. The epic poem 'Thebaidos' narrates the clash for power between two brothers for the throne of Thebes, after the death of King Oedipus. 'Achilleidos' should have been the story of Achilles from his youth to his death at Troy, but was left unfinished at Statius' death. Aldus' 'Orthographia', with a dedication to the humanist Marcus Musurus, lists alphabetically all the Greek loanwords used by Statius, providing Greek synonyms and Latin meaning.

Renouard 35:7; USTC 857455; Edit16 36141; Ahmanson-Murphy 61; Dibdin I, pp.367-8.

L4537

ALDVS MANVTIVS IOANNI
PONTANO.S.D.

SVPERIORIB. dieb. uenit ad me Soardinus
Soardus Gergomās uir bonarum literarum studio
sus, ac integer uitæ, scelerisq; purus. et tui aman-
tissimus. tulitq; diuinum illud opus tuum de signis
coelestibus. cui v rania q; τὰ κατ' ὕραν tractet. a
te inditum nomen. Item meteororum libros, et hor-
tos Hesperidum heroico carmine. Dialogum præte-
rea quendam prosa oratione. In quib. omnib. con-
tendis meo quidem iudicio cum antiquis autorib.
Quamobrem statim mi Pontane cæpi, ut soleo do-
ctiss. quosq; amare te uehementer. Ante quidem
magnum te uirum esse a multis audieram. Sed
(ut de Iseo scribitur) maior inuentus es, et carmi-
ne, et prosa oratione. Quod nemini adhuc nō mo-
do nostrorum, sed ne græcorum quidem uideo cō-
tigisse. ut idem in utroq; scribendi genere felici-
ter elaboraret. Quare cum Papini libros habe-
rem in manib. statui eos typis nostris excisos sub
tuo nomine publicare. ut quo possem modo beneuo-
lentiam erga te meam tibi ostenderem. Simulq; ut
pollicerer tibi omnia a te composita, si ea ad me de-
deris. curaturum me qd diligentissime in primenda-
ut uideant. gaudeantq; studiosi omnes, habere nos
hac ætate, quem opponere possimus antiquitati.

VALE.
AR

1707.

στ. τῷ ἀπλῇ. εἰ τὸν ὀπλῆα H yle. es. en. ἡ ὑλῆ. τῆς ὕ-
κας ὀπλῆα. ὡ ὀπλῆ. λης. τὴν ὕλιν.
H yampolis. hyampoleos. H yleus. hylea. hyleum.
hyampolin. ἡ ὑάμπολις. ὁ ὑλάος. ἡ ὑλά. τὸ ὑλάον.
τῆς ὑάμπολις. τὴν ὑάμ. H ymen. hymenos. hymé-
πολις. na. ὁ ὕμην. τοῦ ὕμενος.
H yantius. hyantia. hyan- τὸν ὕμνα.
tium. ὁ ὑάντιος. ἡ ὑάν. H ymenæus. et hyménæos.
τία. τὸ ὑάντιον. hyménæon. ὁ ὕμναος.
H ybla. hyblan. ἡ ὕβλα. τὸν ὕμναον.
τὴν ὕβλαν. δωρικῶς. H ymettus. et hymettos. hy-
metton. ὁ ὕμντος. τὸν ὕ-
H yblæus. a. um. ὁ ὕβλας. μντιον.
os. ἡ ὕβλα. τὸ ὕβλαον.
H ydaspes. hydaspem. H ymnus. et hymnos. hym-
ὁ ὕδασπης. τὸν ὕδασπον. non. ὁ ὕμνος. τὸν ὕ-
H ydrus. et hydros. hydron μνον.
ὁ ὕδρος. τὸν ὕδρον. H ypanis. hypanidos. et hy-
panios. hypanida. et hy-
H ylas. hylan. ὁ ὕλας. τὸν ὕλαν. panin. o hypani. ὁ ὕπα-
νις. τὸν ὕπανιδος. καὶ ὕπα-
H yas. hyantos. hyantia. ὁ νις. τὸν ὕπανιδος. καὶ ὕπα-
ὑας. τὸν ὕαντος. τὸν ὕαντα. νιν. ὡ ὕπανι.
H ypistia. hypistiarum. hy- τὸ ὕπανι.
pistis. αἱ ὕπισται. τῶν ὕπ. H ypocnistion. τὸ ὕπανι.
σῶν. τὰς ὕπιστας. thebarū son. et hypocnistia. τὰ ὕ-
portæ de quibus pausani ποκνιστῆ.
as sic. τὰς δὲ ὕπιστας ἐπὶ H yperboreus. a. um. ὁ ὕ-
λόγῳ τοῖς δὲ ἀνομάζουσιν. πέρβορος. ἡ ὕπερβorea.
πρὸς τὰς ὕπιστας δὲ ὁς ἐε. τὸ ὕπερβorean καὶ ὕπερ-
ρὸν ἐπὶ κλησὶν ἐστὶν ὕπ. βόριος δωρικῶς.
σου. H yperion. hyperionos. hy-

14. VALERIUS MAXIMUS. *Exempla quatuor et viginti.*

Venice, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae soceri, 1514.

€3,750.00

8vo. ff. 216. Italic letter, little Roman. Aldine device to t-p and last verso else blank, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p a little soiled at margins, occasional slight age yellowing. A very good, remarkably clean copy in late C17 French calf, marbled pastedowns, triple gilt ruled, gilt oval arms of François Brunet de Montferand to covers, his gilt crowned monogram to corners, raised bands, large gilt fleurons and gilt cornerpieces to compartments, all edges marbled. C18/C19 ms. bibliographic notes to fly, c.1600 ms. 'Spes mea [rubbed] Deus' at t-p foot, 'Joannes Baptista Marlot Rector 1695', 'jean baptiste marlot retoricien' and 'Joannes Baptista Marlot Retor.' to rear eps.



Very handsome, remarkably clean copy of the second Aldine edition, in an elegant late C17 French binding. It was in the library of the great bibliophile François Brunet de Montferand (1646-96), President of the Chambre des Comptes in Paris. He undertook a tour of England during the reign of Charles II, of which his holograph ms. report (1676) is extant (now at the British Museum). By 1695, the copy belonged to Jean-Baptiste Marlot 'rhetoricien', a classics teacher; he was probably the same recorded as a student at the Collège des Augustins in Lille c.1660 ('Ann.', 20).

This important work, the editio princeps of which dates 1501, was first printed by Aldus in 1502 as 'Dictorum et factorum memorabilium libri novem'. This edition includes the two dedicatory letters to J. Ludbranc and R. Cuspiniani present in the second issue of the 1502. The Roman rhetorician Valerius Maximus (fl. 1st century AD) was one of the most successful classical authors in the middle ages. His collection, in nine books, of remarkable sayings and deeds of ancient figures is extant in hundreds of mss, and was used for didactic purposes in schools of rhetoric. Each book comprises subsections organised by subject, the first two devoted to religion (e.g., prodigies, dreams, miracles) and Roman culture (e.g., institution, military discipline). The remainder mostly consider vices and virtues—e.g., patience, friendship, justice, fidelity, 'luxuria'—but also last will and testaments and old age. A most attractive copy.

JCB I:61; Renouard 69:9; Brunet V, 1049; Ahmanson-Murphy 128. Not in Dibdin or Moss (1501 and 1512 eds). Cornhille Magazine (1906); Annales de l'Est et du Nord (1907).