

## WORKS IN FRENCH

1. **Hours French & Latin. Catholic Church. Heures en Francoys & Latin a l'usage de Romme**, corrigées & augmentées de plusieurs Suffrages & Oraisons. Avec Figures nouvelles, appropriées chascune en son lieu. *A Lyon: Chez Guillaume Rouille [with, colophon: Mace Bonhomme], 1549. 3 parts in 1, printed in red and black, Roman letter, title with woodcut printer's device, profusely illustrated with 15 full-page woodcuts signed PV (for Pierre Vase, see below), text within ornate pictorial and patterned borders, vignettes within the text; title with a few small chips to inner and lower margin and with ink inscriptions (one obliterated), very lightly toned, some water-staining (lower corners at end of Hours and first half of Vespers), closely trimmed in places, affecting the odd border, occasional spotting; 3 parts in 1, ff. [192], (collation: AB8, A-V8, aa-dd8, AA-BB8), 8vo; late eighteenth-century calf, spine in compartments with gilt title within filet border, red speckled edges; corners bumped and the leather surface scratched away in one or two places, chip to lower edge of upper board; various ownership inscriptions (see below); ms. pagination and light cross-referencing in a near-contemporary hand. Not in Adams. Baudrier IX, p. 159; Baudrier X, p. 216; Graesse 7, p. 379; Gultlingen VIII, n°125 p.89; Lacombe, 509. £5500*

The scarce second edition of this richly illustrated mid-sixteenth-century book of hours (first published 1548). The text within ornate borders featuring grotesque, mythological and hooded figures, in addition to fifteen full-page woodcuts illustrating scenes from the New Testament, by the Huguenot artist and



engraver Pierre 'Vase' Eskrich (c. 1518-90). Born Pierre Krug, Eskrich was known by various epithets which played on French iterations of this German name, Vase being the most common. This was the first collaboration between the Lyonnais bookmen, the 'merchant publisher' Guillaume Rouillé (c. 1518-89) and printer/bookseller Macé Bonhomme (fl. 1536-69). Rouillé was a canny businessman; although he understood the mechanics of book production, having been apprenticed to a Venetian printer, he outsourced physical production and focused on finding material to publish, and distribution of the finished books. He was driven by the conviction that 'a book should be correct, beautiful, ordered, and convenient' (Davis. p. 98) and understood that his readership comprised 'a lay audience of merchants, professionals, and their wives, of cultivated seigneurs and members of the court' who demanded a variety of texts both sacred and secular (ibid p. 90). He subsidised his sumptuous illustrated productions - such as the present works - with a prolific output of legal and scientific textbooks (ibid p. 89).

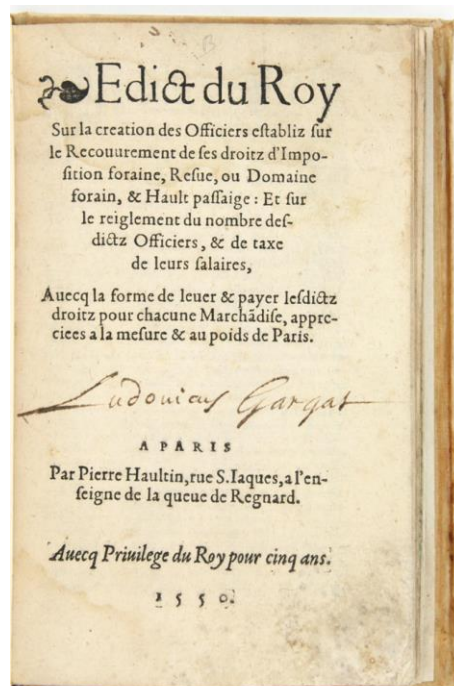
This copy with Dijon ownership: 'Berbisey', and 'M. Brocard' appear on the title (alongside: 'Cat. Ins[criptus] 1722'). The Berbisey-Brocard families were prominent in Dijon, linked by the marriage of Antoine Brocard (accountant of Dijon) and Marguerite Berbisey.

OCLC lists just two copies of this edition, both in Paris (BnF and Bibliothèque Mazarine).

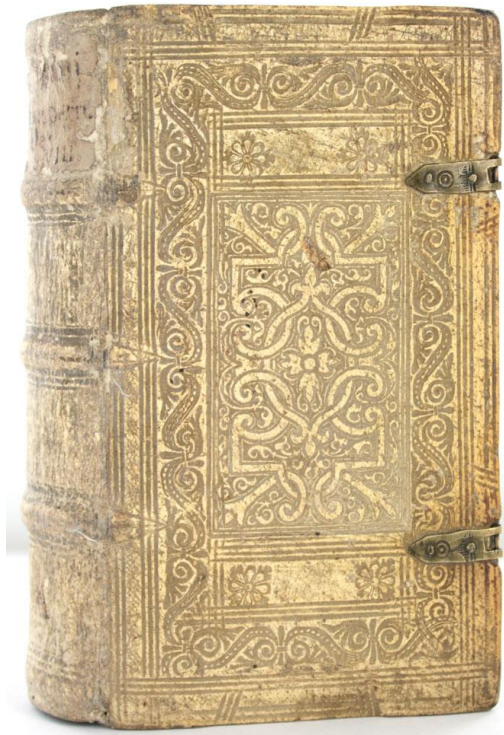
See: Natalie Z. Davis, 'Publisher Guillaume Rouillé Businessman and Humanist' in R. J. Schoeck (ed.) *Editing Sixteenth Century Texts: Papers given at the Editorial Conference University of Toronto October, 1965* (U Toronto Press, 1966) 72-112.

### Paying for a War

2. **(Henri II) Edict du Roy** sur la creation des officiers establiz sur le recouvrement de ses droitz d'imposition foraine, resue, ou domaine forain, & hault passage: et sur le reiglement du nombre desdicts officiers, & de taxe de leurs salaires, avecq la forme de lever & payer lesdicts droitz pour chacune marcha(n)dise, appreciees nà la mesure & au poids de Paris. *Paris, Par Pierre Haultin [...] 1550. 2 parts in 1 volume, prelims toned, lower right corner partly water stained; first sheet with small defect in the lower outside corner; pp. [126], small 8vo; recent vellum over stiff boards, yapp edges, sprinkled text block edges. BM 172 £650*



Scarce royal proclamation in two parts. The first relating to French departmental Bureaux, and the second demonstrating how to calculate various duties on foreign goods (as well as general notes on imports/exports) in mid sixteenth-century France. Sixty-nine bureaux are listed, under regional headings beginning with Normandy and ending with Lyon/Beaujolais. Issued by Henri II three years into his short but tumultuous reign (1547-59) and in the year before he declared war on the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V with the intent of recapturing Italy. Doubtless intended to herald a more organised and more profitable system of levies and charges on foreign imports as well as domestic exports, the goods listed include barley, grain and wine, with calculations by barrel weight.



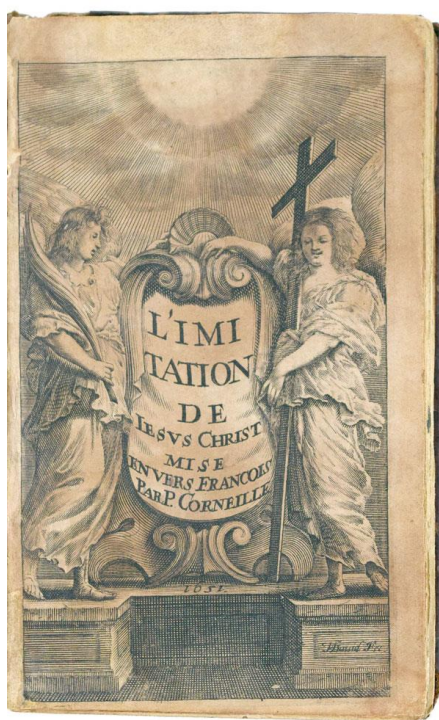
Binding - Jesuit provenance

**3. Salvien de Marseille. Salviani Massiliensis presbyteri De Gubernatione Dei, & de iusto praesentique eius iudicio libri VIII [...]** Editio secunda emendatior atque auctior. Paris: Apud Ambrosium & Hieronymum Droüart [...] 1608. Uniformly toned, last few quires with a fading waterstain to the lower right hand corner; pp. 16, [41, index]; small 8vo; near-contemporary full blind embossed pigskin over boards, ornately panelled with strapwork and foliate rolls, clasps; paper label with light restoration, title with two ownership inscriptions: one indicating contemporary Jesuit ownership ('Societatis Jesu Landspergae A. 1608'), one dated 1913. **£675**

A very pleasing copy, in an attractive contemporary binding, of works by the fifth-century author Salvien de Marseille. This is the second edition published by Nicolas Lefevre (first 1580), containing *De gubernatione Dei*, on the crisis of the Roman Empire, *Epistolae*, and Salvien's treatise *Ad Ecclesiam* denouncing the avarice and greed of Christians. Provenance: from the Jesuit Society which operated under the name of Carthusian ascetic and mystic Johannes Gerecht or Johannes Landsperger (c. 1490–1539).

**4. Corneille (Pierre, translator) À Kempis (Thomas) L'Imitation de Iesus Christ,** traduit en vers François.. Rouen: Laurens Maurry... Et se vendent a Paris, chez Charles de Sercy, 1651, *FIRST EDITION* of the first part of Corneille's translation to be published, with additional engraved title, Latin and French texts on facing pages, engraved title and letterpress title browned, occasional spotting or light staining, pp. [i], [viii], 56, [1], 12mo; contemporary speckled calf, double gilt fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, lettered in gilt direct, a little worn at extremities, various early notes and scribbles on end-leaves, preserved in a dark blue morocco slipcase by Riviere & Son. **£950**

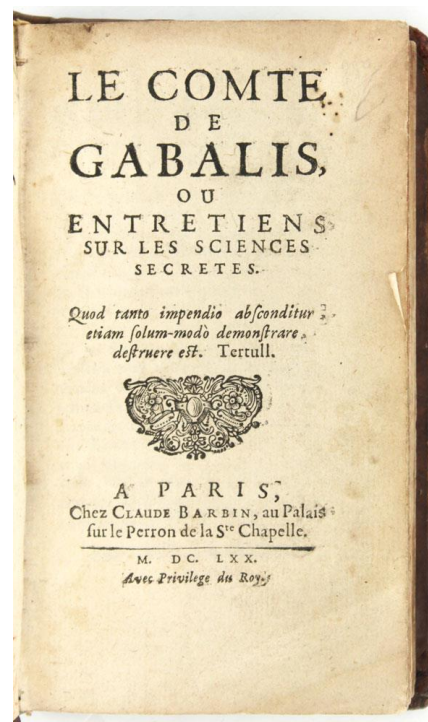
Poetical paraphrase of this devotional classic by the great French dramatist. This is the first part of Corneille's translation to be published: further parts came out at intervals, and the work was complete by 1656. This translation (which proved lucrative) coincided with Corneille's first retirement from the stage.



Inside the front cover is the exuberant bookplate of G. Vanel, c. 1890. The central panel has his name, and *Ars longo vita brevis* lettered vertically, with 4 surrounding panels, featuring the heads of tigers, elephants, vultures, and (whole) peacocks.

5. [Villars (Nicolas-Pierre-Henri de Monfaucon, abbé de)] *Le Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les sciences secretes* [...] Paris: Chez Claude Barbin, 1670. FIRST EDITION; some quires toned, with the odd stain; pp. [4], 327, [1], 12mo; contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt roll at board edges; head of spine restored, slightly bowed, with the upper hinge a little cracked at the foot; contemporary signature and a few pencil notes to pastedowns. Caillet 7701. £750

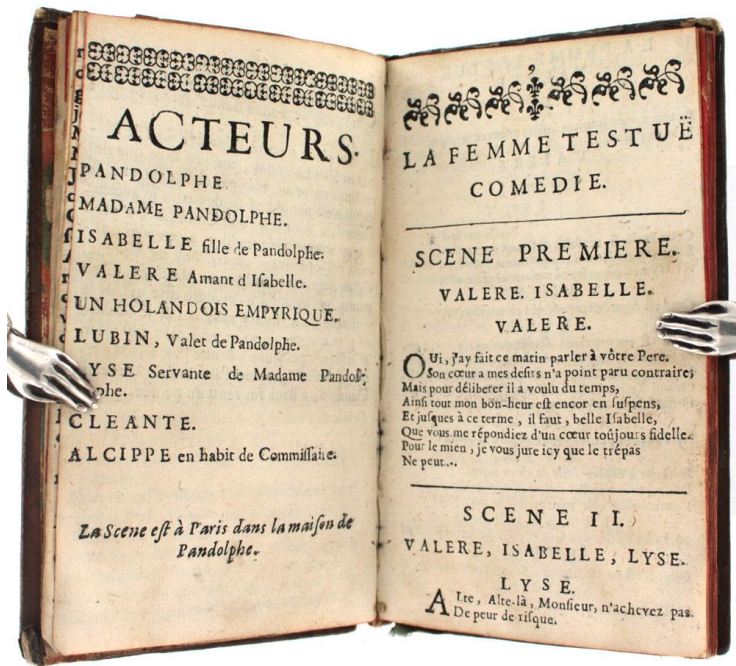
This much-debated Rosicrucian and Hermetic novel was influential in the literary world of the late seventeenth century: it was cited by Aphra Behn, influenced Casanova, Fouqué, and Jonathan Swift, and - most famously - was a source for Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*. The author, who claimed to have been the firsthand recipient of this narrative by the eponymous Comte de Gabalis, was Nicolas-Pierre-Henri de Monfaucon, Abbé de Villars (1635-73), whose highway murder in 1673 has been attributed to vengeful Rosicrucians (or supernatural spirits angry at their exposure). The death of the author only heightened the conjecture surrounding the novel; it has been suggested that this book's descriptions of 'sylphs' and their intercourse with humans is an early depiction of UFOs and alien



abductions. Another school of thought holds that the Comte was in fact Sir Francis Bacon, who travelled the Continent in disguise after completing the work we now attribute to Shakespeare, and faking his own death. Over time, the titular aristocrat became a byword for esotericism and fantastical invention, with George Waldron describing the credulousness of the Manx natives by suggesting that they believe every word of Gabalis (*History and Description of the Isle of Man*, 1728 p. 53).

### The Headstrong Woman

6. [Barquebois (pseud. for Jacques Robbé)] *La Femme Testuë*, ou le Médecin Hollandois; Comédie. Représentée par la Troupe du Roy. Paris: Jean Cusson, [colophon: 10th November 1685], FIRST EDITION, first issue, cut close, with loss to signatures and a few last lines shaved (sense recoverable), pp. 38, 12mo; eighteenth-century catspaw calf, gilt spine with red label, gilt roll at board edges, red text block edges; spine ends and corners bumped but a nice copy; £1300



A very scarce comedy in verse, by the French geographer Jacques Robbé (1643–1721), which turns on the established comedic trope of the headstrong woman. In his Preface, Robbé offers the usual platitudes for a trifling work and makes mention of Molière, to whom he is indebted for aspects of plot and character; his titular femme, Isabelle, has echoes of Angélique from *Le Malade imaginaire*, as well as her lover Cleante - also a character here - and, more obliquely, the medical context of the subtitle recalls that celebrated work. Robbé offers an apologia which is reasonably thoughtful by the

standards of the day; he graciously concedes that while there do exist stubborn women, gentleness of spirit is understood to be their prevailing character trait. He explains that it is the character of Lubin that voices the most hostile attitudes towards women but reassures the reader that Lubin's attitudes carry little weight, because he can only speak like the beast he is. Robbé is something of an unexpected playwright, best known as a geographer whose work was translated into various languages, including for an Ottoman audience. Another issue has 1686 on the titlepage and WorldCat lists just six copies, all of which are the 1686 issue (BL, BnF, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Chicago, Johns Hopkins and Chicago).

### Military Geometry

7. Du Fay (abbé) (Vauban (Sebastien, Le Prestre de)) *Veritable maniere de bien Fortifier...* Avec un Traité préliminaire des Principes de Geométrie. Le tout expliqué d'une maniere nouvelle, sans chiffres ou caracteres Alphabetiques, dont on a acoutumé de se servir pour l'intelligence des Figures. Par Monsieur l'Abbé du Fay. Amsterdam, Adrien Braekman, 1692. Additional engraved pictorial title and one folding plate, woodcut device on the title and numerous diagrams within the text; lightly toned and occasionally foxed but else good; pp. [8], 184, [8], 8vo; contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments and lettered

*direct, gilt roll at board edges; some old insect damage to the hinge at the lower board, and some scuffs to the upper with associated loss of the surface of the leather; two nineteenth-century ownership inscriptions to the title page. £325*

A profusely illustrated little treatise (first published Paris 1691) on geometry and the practical science of built fortifications. This is a distillation of the theories of military architecture propounded by Louis XVI's foremost military engineer Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban (1633-1707). Vauban was the most respected mind of his time in this field, and his innovations led to significant changes in fortified structures. This work contains numerous illustrations indicating the benefits of geometric configurations in terms of their strength. Vauban was a member of the French academy of sciences and Marshal of France, and in 1678 became Commissioner General of fortifications. It was in this role that he implemented the initiative for which he is best remembered; the eponymous Vauban Fortifications, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, made up of twelve groups of fortified buildings and sites along the borders of France. The fortifications include bastion walls and towers, citadels, mountain batteries and sea fortifications. Some were built by Vauban for the purpose, whereas others constituted existing structures which he incorporated into the country's defences.



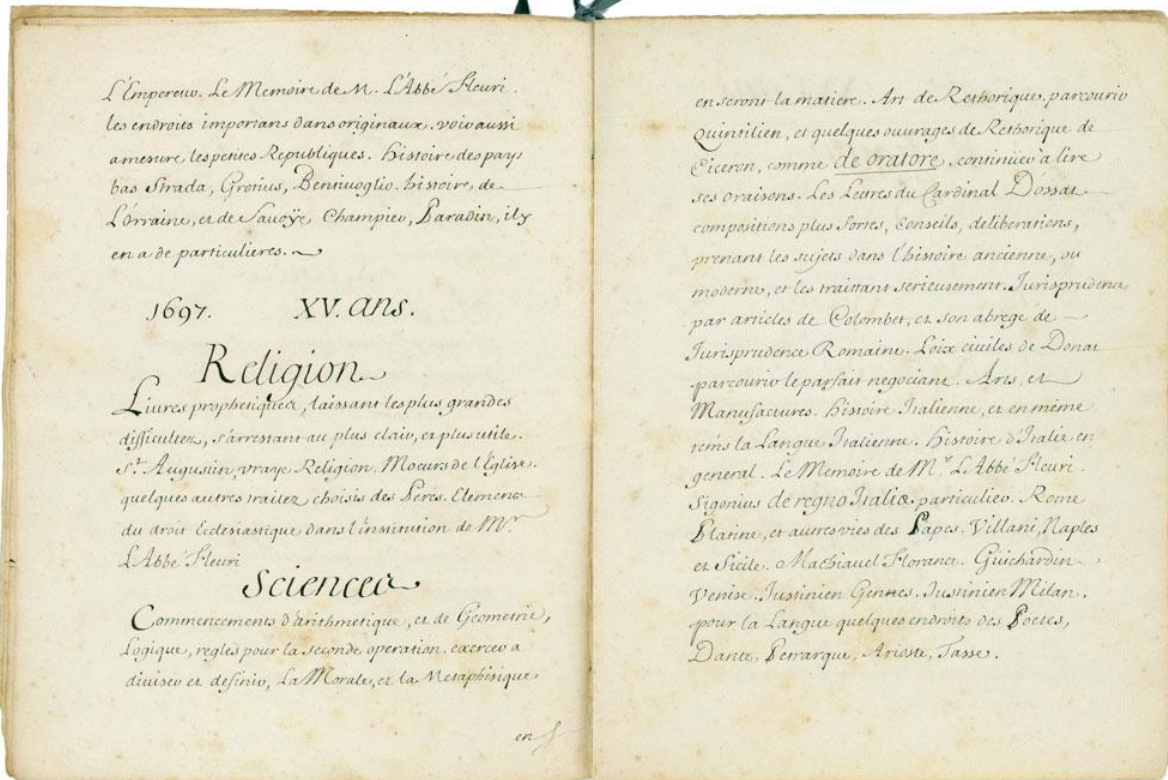
Education fit for a king

**8. (Education.) [FÉNELON (François)] *Plan des Études de Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne*** Depuis l'année 1695 dans laquelle il a fini la 13<sup>e</sup> année de son age jusqu'à l'année 1700 qu'il aura 18 ans. [*Versailles:*] 1695. *manuscript in ink on paper in a secretarial hand, with one correction in another hand, minor foxing, outer leaves (self-wrappers) a little soiled, ink splash on upper cover, ff. [20, the last blank], 4to, stitched with a single blue silk ribbon making one entry towards the top and tied around, good £1450*

This *Plan des Études* was written by the formidable tutor to princes and author of the much celebrated *Les aventures de Télémaque* (1699), François Fénelon (1651-1715). It outlines the final stage of the educational regime he produced for the Duke of Burgundy (1682-1712) - Le Petit Dauphin - eldest grandson of Louis XIV and heir to the French throne.

'The Duc de Beauvilliers, who had been the first to test in his own family the value of [Fénelon's] "*Traité de l'education des filles*", was in 1689 named governor of the grandchildren of Louis XIV. He hastened to secure Fénelon as tutor to the eldest of these princes, the Duke of Burgundy. It was a most important post, seeing that the formation of the future King of France lay in his hands; but it was not without great difficulties, owing to the violent, haughty character of the pupil. Fénelon brought to his task a whole-hearted zeal and devotion. Everything... was made to serve in the taming of this impetuous spirit... With the same object in view, he wrote his "*Fables*" and his "*Dialogues des Morts*", but especially his "*Télémaque*", in which work, under the guise of pleasant fiction, he taught the young prince lessons of self-control, and all the duties required by his exalted position. The results of this

training were wonderful. The historian Saint-Simon, as a rule hostile to Fénelon, says: "De cet abîme sortit un prince, affable, doux, modéré, humain, patient, humble, tout appliqué à ses devoirs"... About 1695 every one who came in contact with the prince was in admiration at the change in him' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). Of course, although he outlived his father, the Duke of Burgundy died while his grandfather was still on the throne and it was his own son who ultimately became Louis XV in 1715.



The present work is organised under three subject headings: Religion, Science, and History - 'Science' encompassing science proper as well as everything not included in the other two sections (economics, moral philosophy, jurisprudence, &c.). The last scientific topic for 1696 is: 'parcourir les principes de Descartes.' The sequence of the subjects under which history is to be undertaken is interesting, year by year as follows: England, Germany, Spain, the Orient - Arabs or other Muslims, &c - France. With a topic-specific bibliography included, this is altogether a fascinating and illuminating document about the education of princes at the turn of the eighteenth century.

#### Sins and Virtues

**9. Anonymous. Un Solitaire. L'Analyse des vertus en abregé. Paris: [De l'Imprimerie de J. B. Cusson], Jean Guignard, 1698. FIRST (ONLY) EDITION, woodcut device on title and the odd ornament within the text; title a little stained, and with a couple of chips to fore-edge, some foxing, worming in the lower margins but no loss; pp. [xvi], 358, [10, ads], 12mo; mid- to late-19th-century red calf backed boards, spine slightly darkened, corners a bit worn, exposing cloth tips. £475**

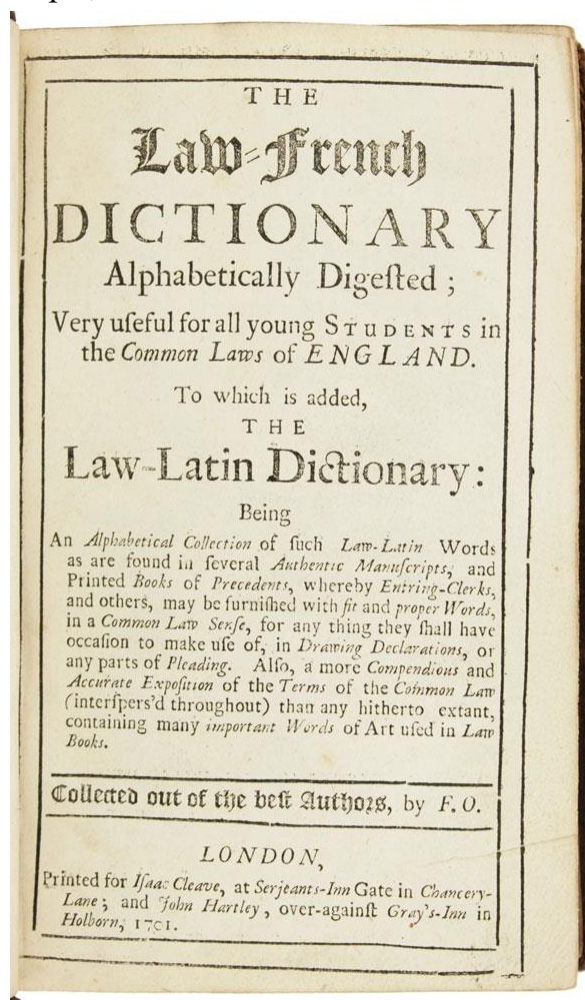
A brief and vigorous late seventeenth-century exposition of the virtues according to established religion, heavy on the sins of the flesh. It is in two parts: Vertus Théologiques, and Vertus Cardinales, with a handy index to the whole. The second part is less intensely religious, and strays into the prudential with virginity, abstinence, meekness, magnificence,

poverty and vengeance as headlines around which the author defines a worthy life. The writer refers to the work as 'un fruit du Desert', alluding to his solitary retreat.

Extra-annotated

**10. [Law - French & Latin] O. (F.) *The Law-French Dictionary Alphabetically Digested***; Very useful for all young Students in the Common Laws of England. To which is added, *The Law-Latin Dictionary: Being An Alphabetical Collection of such Law-Latin Words as are found in several Authentic Manuscripts, and Printed Books of Precedents... Collected out of the best Authors, by F.O.* *London: Printed for Isaac Cleave... and John Hartley, 1701, FIRST EDITION, with an extra (smaller) leaf with contemporary notes bound; uniformly toned with the odd page of foxing pp. [2], A-T4 [2], [i, interleaved manuscript addition], B-Q8, R4, 2A-2Q8, 2R4, 8vo, contemporary calf, spine with raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label; edges worn, head of spine fraying with slight loss, hinges cracked but holding, boards with a few marks and abrasions with a split at the lower edge of the upper cover. ESTC T113117 £750*

First edition of this important dictionary of French and Latin legal terms, written to aid lawyers in the translation of the Year Books, old deeds and other early documents. It includes references various legal authors of the seventeenth century, such as Brook, Coke, Crompton, Fitzherbert, Littleton and Plowden. This copy with an extra leaf, annotated in a contemporary hand with further Latin terms in common legal parlance.

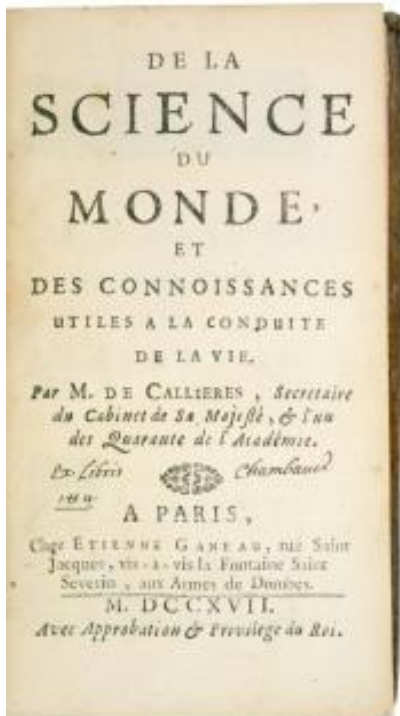


Worldly wise

**11. Callieres (François de) *De la Science du Monde***, et des connoissances utiles à la conduite de la vie. *Paris: Etienne Ganeau, 1717, FIRST EDITION, a little browned in places, and some spotting, pp. [xx], 311, [5], 12mo, good contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece (small fragment missing, with loss of S), very slight wear to extremities, contemporary ownership inscription on title of one Chambaud £2000* A pleasant copy of a scarce book. There was a Brussels edition in the same year, not quite so rare, and another produced in Leipzig.

The companion volume to the classic of diplomacy *De la manière de négocier avec les souverains*, 1716, but far less well-known. Callieres died on 5th March 1717, so this may be posthumous. In two parts, with appended eulogies of poets and 'sept Dames Illustres Françaises.' The first part is chiefly concerned with the art of elegant (and useful) conversation. The second part deals with international affairs, and has chapters on the



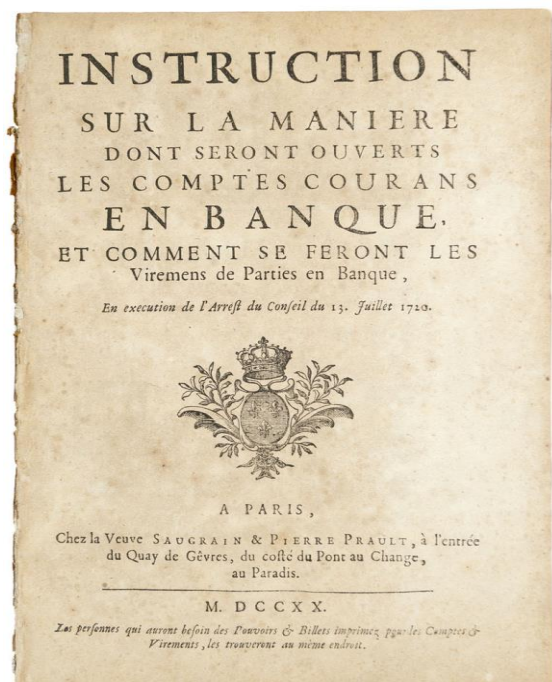


requisite qualities of ministers, and much useful counsel to ministers of state with regard to the staffing of their offices and the conduct of the public business. La manière de négocier was quickly translated into English, and was admired by Jefferson, and Harold Nicolson. The English translation of the present work apparently had to wait until 1770 (conjectured date in ESTC - 3 copies only: but perhaps 1717 was intended). Callieres was, as per the title, 'Secretaire du Cabinet de Sa Majesté, et l'un de Quarante de l'Académie'. In the latter post, he was successor to Quinault. Among the 'sept Dames' are Marguerite de la Sablière, and Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde Deshoulières. (Trivia: it was Marguerite de la Sablière who first thought of putting milk in tea). WorldCat lists Copies at the BnF and Lyon only.

### Ill-fated banking

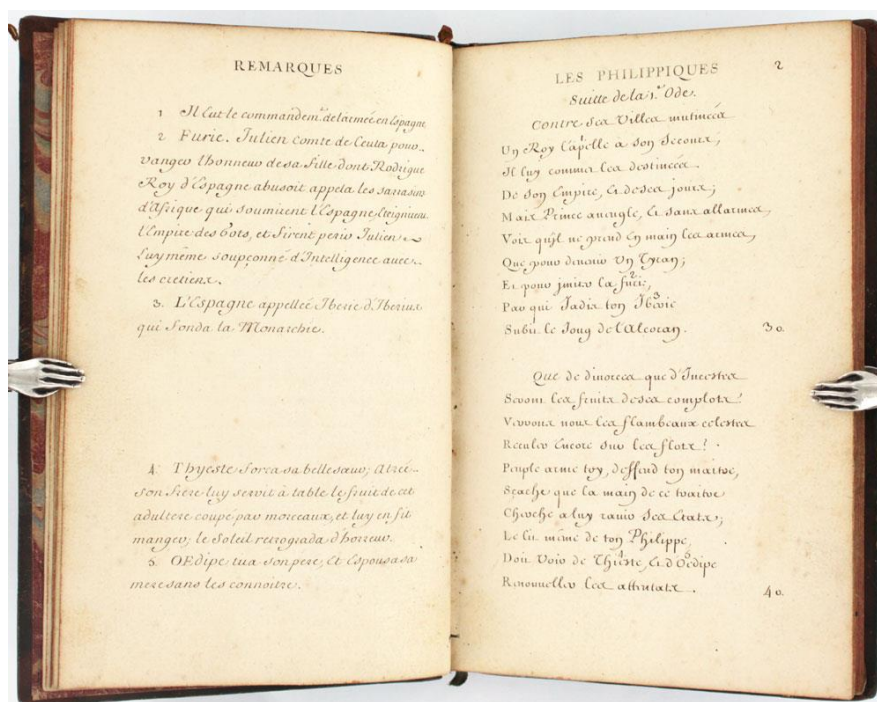
**12. (Banking.) (Law, (John). *Instruction sur la Maniere dont seront ouverts les Comptes Courans en Banque.*** Et comment se feront les viremens de parties en banque, en exécution de l'arrest du Conseil du 13 juillet 1720. Paris: the Widow Saugrain & Pierre Prault, 1720, woodcut royal arms on title, woodcut head- and tail-piece, woodcut initial, browned and spotted, small piece torn from fore-margin of last leaf, paper flaw in another but all without loss; pp. [i], 7, [10], 4to; disbound. **£650**

The first real expansion of banking in France took place in the eighteenth century, partly with the help of Scottish monetary reformer John Law (1671-1729). The French government was heavily in debt as a result of the extensive wars of Louis XIV (d. 1715) and Law's program, which promised to reduce the public debt by founding a Banque Générale and introducing banknotes - as well as tying together colonial and domestic financial affairs - held obvious appeal. The present text sets out how credits were to be allocated between banks in Paris and Lyons, the last 10 pages provide sample forms of accounting. Instituted in 1716, Law's plans worked well for a few years but ran afoul of unbridled speculation and excessive issuing of fiduciary currency, the 'system' collapsed, casting discredit on all banking enterprises for decades to follow. As the author of the program, which broadly (and retrospectively) became known as the 'Mississippi Bubble,' Law was held responsible and was forced to flee France in 1720, and he died a pauper in Venice.



. 13. [Lagrange-Chancel (François Joseph)] [Manuscript:] *Les Philippiques* ou les Odes sur le Régent. No place or date, c. 1720. very fine manuscript in ink on paper, text written on rectos with 'Remarques' opposite, uniformly slightly brown and a little spotting, ff. [ii], 36, pp. 37-45, [1, on the recto of the rear free endpaper], 8vo; contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, minor wear to extremities, armorial bookplate of Robert de Billy on the front free endpaper, and an unidentified monogrammatic bookplate inside the front cover, good. £1250

A virulent satire on Le Régent (Philippe II, Duke of Orléans, 1674-1723). Written in 1720, and first circulated in manuscripts such as this, *Les Philippiques* was rigorously suppressed by the Régime, and the author, Lagrange-Chancel, was persecuted. The many charges levelled against le Duc include incest with his daughter, foreshadowing the kinds of accusations many aristocrats would face later in the eighteenth century.



This is an early version; the 4th Ode is added later in another hand, which is good, but not as accomplished as the main text: this accounts for change from foliation to pagination, so that it could be squeezed into the available space. The Remarques consist of historical and explanatory notes, and identifications of the persons involved. In the 4th Ode the notes are in the margins. The last page gives the text for the funeral oration on Le Régent's delivered by Michel Poncet, Bishop of Angers (Job 30, 22), followed by a few satirical lines on the bishop. *Les Philippiques* was eventually printed in Amsterdam in 1723 (the year of Le Régent's death) - with but three odes - and again in an undated edition, with four. A complement of five was printed in Paris in 1795, and a sixth added to the edition of 1858.

François Joseph Lagrange-Chancel (1677-1758) was a child prodigy, producing such promising dramas from the age of nine that the elderly Racine came out of retirement to lend his support. *Les Philippiques* remain his best known work, and are a marvellous combination of scandal, satire and poetic verve.

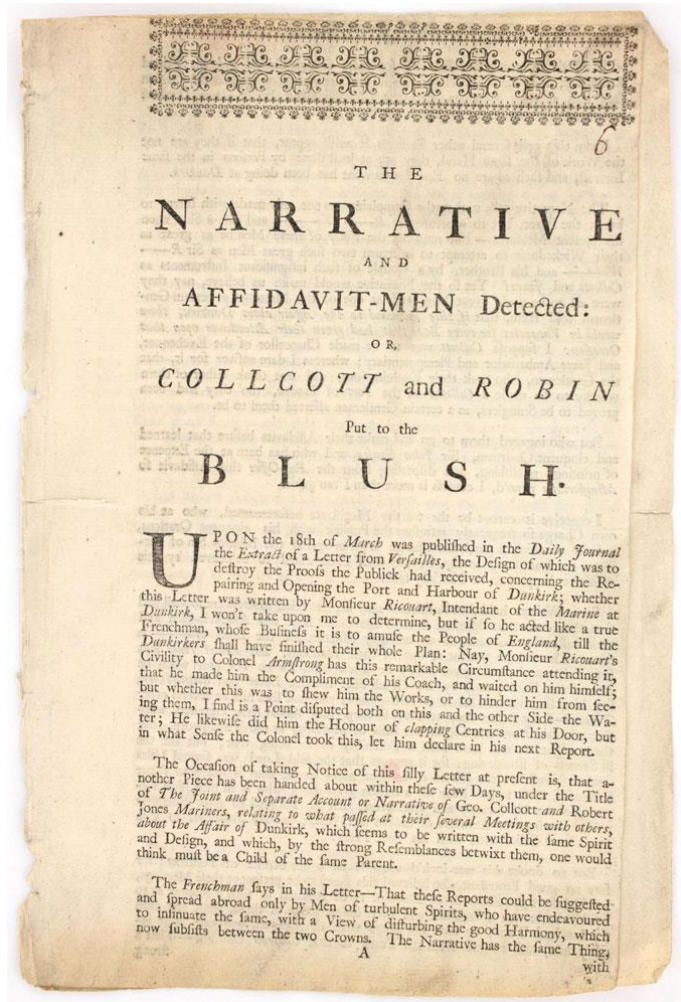
Provenance: Bookplate of Robert de Billy (1869-1953), French diplomat and friend of Marcel Proust. The monogram in the bookplate consists of 4 intertwined Bs (?another de Billy bookplate).

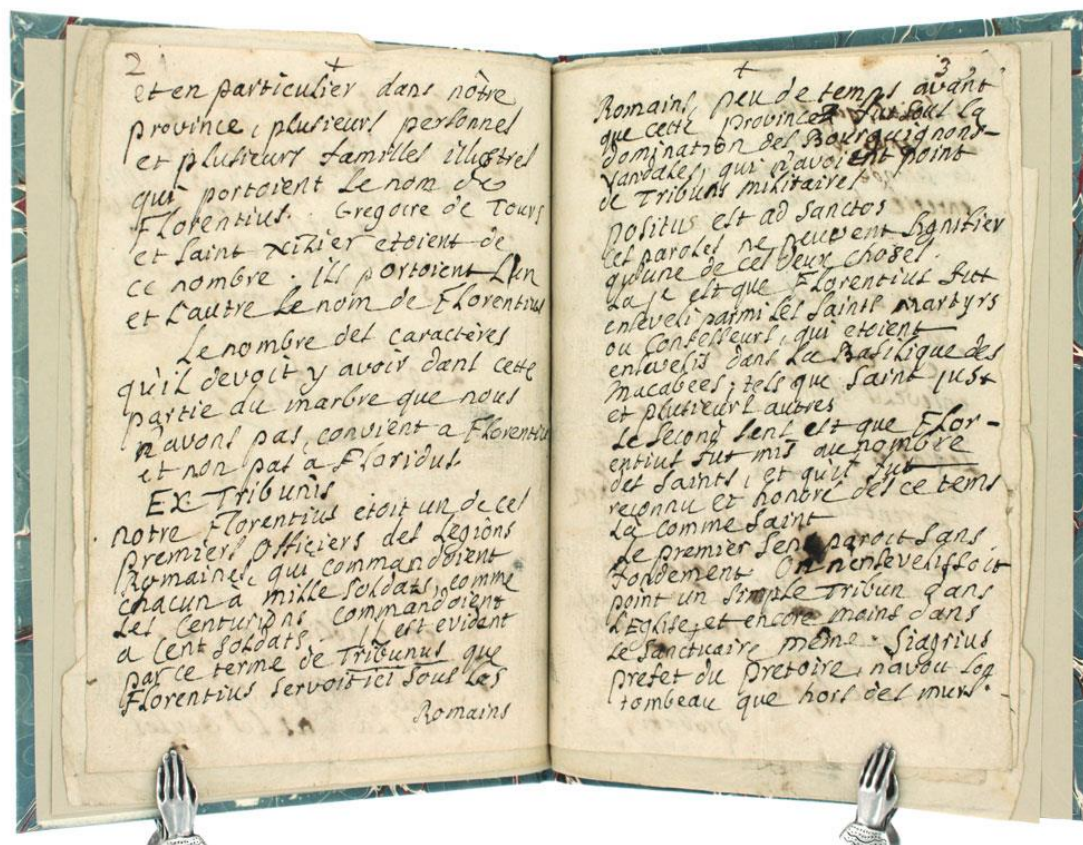
Scandalous falsehoods

**14. [False Imprint: Dunkirk sedition] *The Narrative and Affidavit-Men Detected: Or, Collcott and Robin Put to the Blush.* London: Printed for A. Moore near St Paul's, 1730, ornamental head-piece, a few short tears at page edges not touching text, initial page with red wax spot, pp. 5, [i], tall 8vo, disbound, good £500**

A scarce work concerning the damaging rumours circulating around the repair and opening of the port and harbour of Dunkirk, engendered by a 'Letter from Versailles' printed in the Daily Journal, possibly by M. Ricouart, a Dunkirk marine official who, in this affair, 'acted like a true Frenchman, whose Business it is to amuse the People of England,' and a supporting pamphlet by Collcott and Robert Jones. The anonymous author's outrage springs from the belief that the 'noise' around the impressive rebuilding of the harbour has been created with the express purpose of breaking the peace, that the reporting has involved bribery and that the veracity of the Affidavit-Men (not politicians, for whom lying, the author suggests, is second nature) is not to be trusted.

A. Moore is one of the most common names to be found in fraudulent imprints in the first half of the 18th century, running to literally hundreds of titles. The reasons why a printer might wish to disguise their identity - erotica, controversial political or religious views, gossip, satire, vulgarity - are clearly apparent in the wide variety of Moore titles from this period, titles concerning farting, marital relations, taxation, public houses, pirates, etc., including the apposite *The case of Dunkirk faithfully stated*, also 1730. A.B. Bricker's detective work, in his detailed article, 'Who was A. Moore...' (*Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 110, No. 2, 2016), in which he attempts to unmask the printers behind Moore through the use of their own ornaments, has revealed a number of names, notably Thomas Read, but the ornament here remains unidentified.





The cult of the Gallo-Roman soldier

**15. Decolonia (Dominique), [Manuscript title:] 'Remarques sur Flavius Florentius'**

[Lyon, n.p. c. 1736.] Engraved portrait of the author; untrimmed, with sheets of varying sizes, and a little soiled, but perfectly legible; pp. [8], 8, [2]; modern marbled boards. **£975**

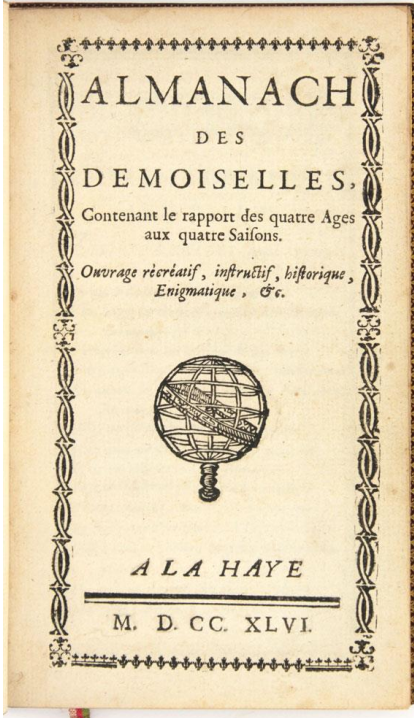
This intriguing manuscript, by Jesuit priest Dominique Decolonia (1660-1741) presents his researches on the life of Flavius Florentius, a Roman military tribune born in Lyon in the fifth century, who briefly became a cult figure in that city in the 1730s.

The interest in this forgotten soldier was piqued by the discovery in 1736 of his tomb in the ruins of Lyon's Basilica of Saint-Just (also known as the Maccabees Basilica), which had been destroyed during the French Wars of Religion (1562-98). When the tomb was opened, and Flavius' body found to be miraculously preserved with skin intact, an improvised church quickly sprang up around the dead tribune. Miracles were cited - attributed to his supposed intercession - impromptu masses were held, and there was a general outpouring of religious ecstasy. The church's response was to suppress the nascent cult; his worship was proscribed, the chapel walled up, and the populous castigated for their credulousness.

The epigraph on Flavius' tomb is transcribed at the beginning of this manuscript, which is an effort by the Jesuit antiquarian Dominique Decolonia to provide some context for the life of this newly discovered hero. He does so with reference to Sidonius, the Gallo-Roman poet, diplomat, and bishop who was a near contemporary of the fallen tribune. The work is in Decolonia's hand, with the exception of a contemporary drop-head title, and includes a prefatory note, pasted in, which presents the work to one 'Président Dugasz', likely Pierre Dugas (1701-67), president of the Cour des Monnaies of Lyon. The manuscript includes as a frontispiece an unsigned line engraving of Decolonia, likely taken from one of his many published works. Born at Aix-en-Provence, Decolonia lived most of his life in Lyon, where he taught, and wrote prolifically. Amongst his published works are various histories of his adopted city. See: Alphonse de Boissieu, *Inscriptions antiques de Lyon reproduites d'après les monuments ou recueillies dans les auteurs* (Louis Perrin, 1854).

Louÿ's Copy?

**16. (Almanac - Binding) *Almanach des Demoiselles, Contenant le rapport des quatre Ages aux quatre Saisons.*** Ouvrage récréatif, instructif, historique, énigmatique, &c. *A la Haye, [n.p.] 1746. With a final errata leaf, woodcut device to title, letterpress borders and ornaments throughout; scattered faint spotting, one leaf with a neat fore edge repair; pp. [2], 101, [17], 12mo; fin de siècle full morocco, supposedly by Henri Hardy for Pierre-Félix Louÿs (see below); slight rubbing to corners, joints becoming tender with a small split at the foot of the upper. £650*

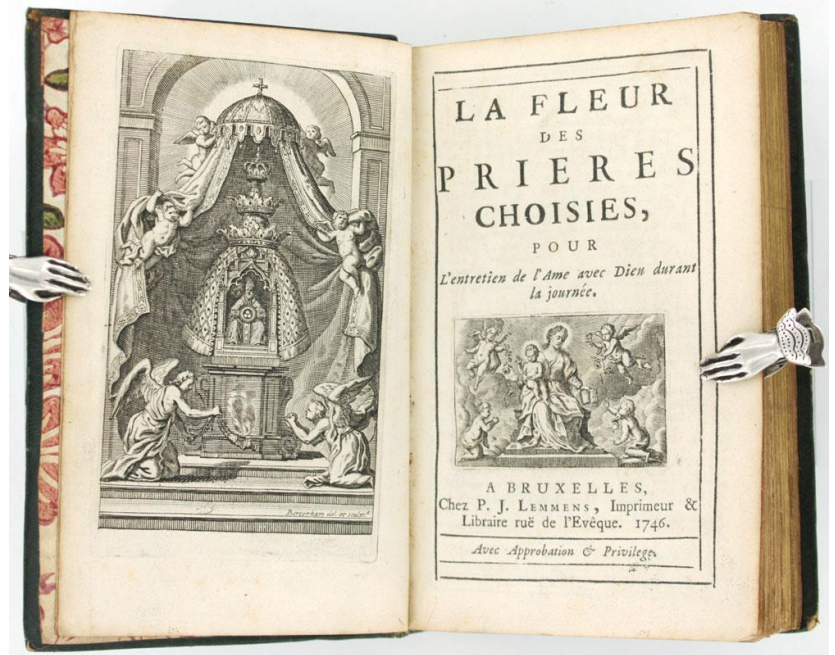


A rare little mid eighteenth-century ladies' almanac - we can find no other copies - apparently bound for the celebrated Belgian author Pierre-Félix Louÿs (1870-1925). Various antiquarian notes to the endpapers here include a brief biographical sketch of Louÿs and some notes alleged to be in his hand (although we are doubtful of this attribution): 'Très rare. Inconnu à Grand Carteret [...]'. These point out some interesting inclusions in the almanac, which go beyond the usual quotidian bons mots, such as a note about novelists. Indeed, this volume has a remarkably modern (read: late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century) sensibility; it opens with a calendar, and includes poems, rondeaux, enigmas and horoscopes.

A simple yet attractive binding attributed to the priest-cum-bookbinder Henri Hardy (1854-1945), doubtless produced before he emigrated to the US in 1896. There, he became a founder member of various binderies such as the Club Bindery, the Rowfant Bindery, and the French Binders.

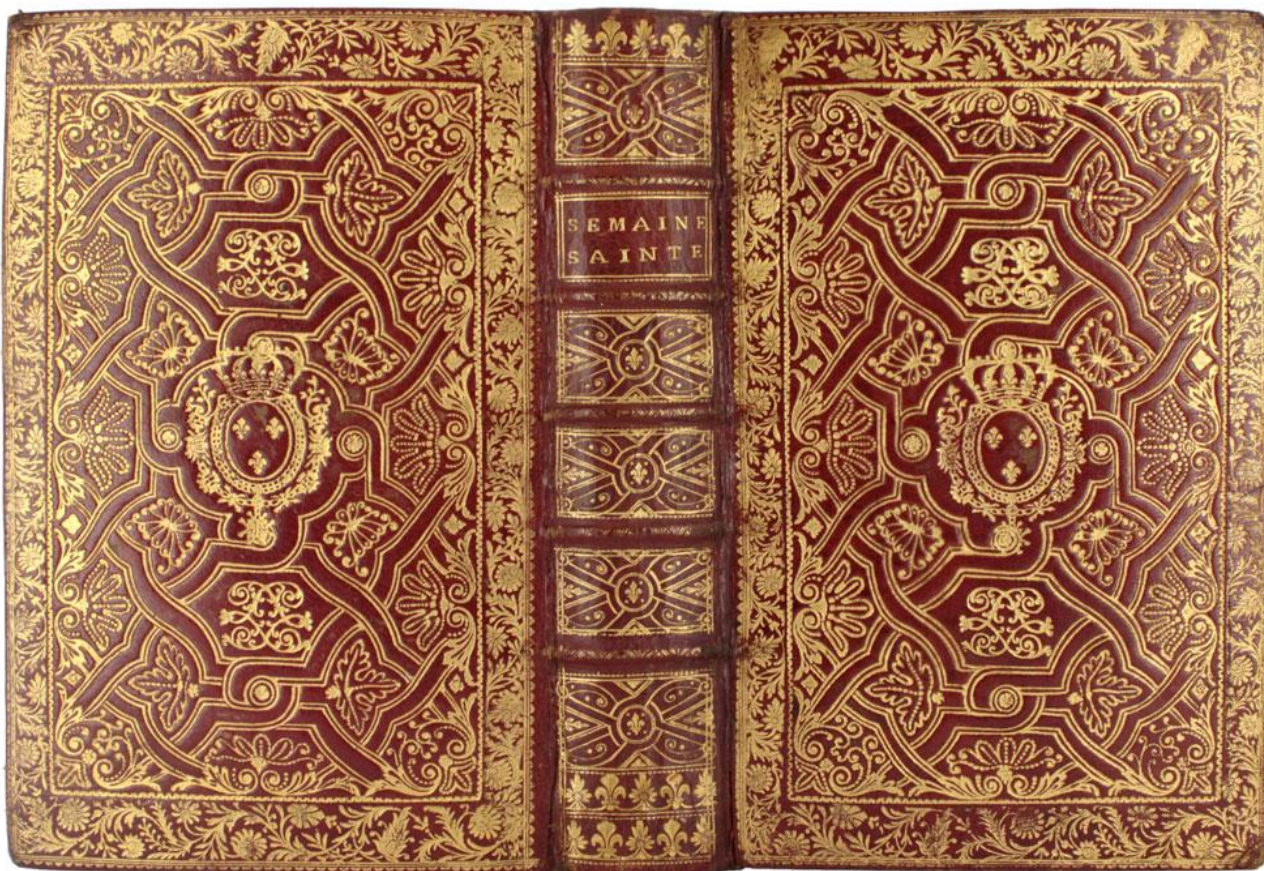
Decorated endpapers

**17. (Book of Hours.) *La Fleur des Prieres Choisies, pour l'entretien de l'Ame avec Dieu durant la journée.*** *A Bruxelles, Chez P. J. Lemmens, 1746. With an engraved frontispiece and title vignette, text within a double ruled border, prefatory 'Avertissement de l'année y ses parties', 'Tables des fetes mobiles' and calendar; pp. [20], 329, [5], 8vo; contemporary green goatskin, boards with attractive gilt border and corner pieces, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, gilt edges, pink and green floral patterned paste endpapers; boards and joints a little scuffed. £275*



An attractive little mid eighteenth-century book of hours, printed in Brussels, with contemporary floral

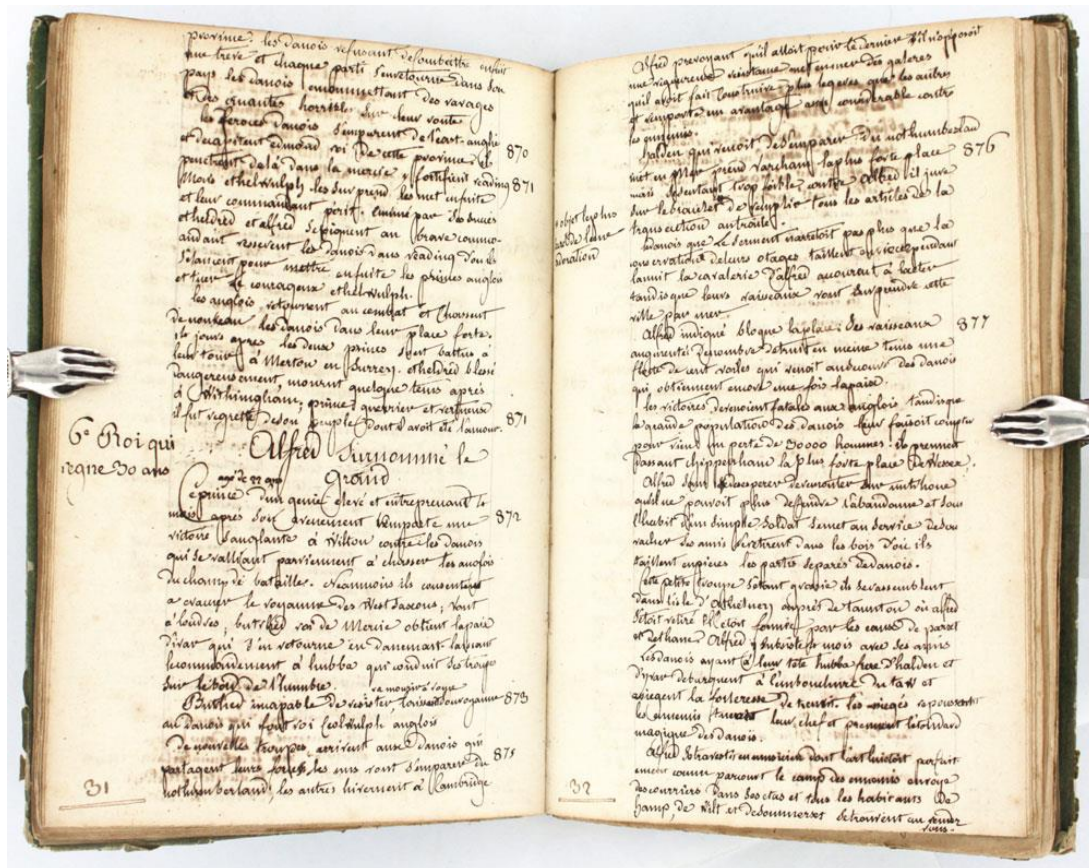
paste endpapers. Prefixed with printed 'Avertissement de l'année y ses parties', 'Tables des fetes mobiles' and a calendar, this has everything for the ecclesiastical year.



Bound for Louis XV

**18. (French Royal Binding)** *L'office de la Semaine-Sainte, a l'usage de la Maison du Roy.* Conformément aux Breviaires & Messels Romain & Parisien. En Latin & en François. Avec l'explication des Cérémonies de l'Eglise, et des Instructions, Prières & courtes Réflexions sue les Mystères & Offices que l'on célèbre dans cette Sainte Semaine. Par Monsieur l'Abbé de Bellegarde. *A Paris, De l'imprimerie de Jacques-François Collombat, 1748, Annual book of rites, with engraved frontispiece, additional engraved title, and three plates by Humblot, pictorial woodcut headpieces; faint water stain to front free endpaper, fading over the first quire, and the very occasional marginal mark; pp. 708, 8vo; contemporary royal French fanfare binding of full red morocco with the central arms and cypher of Louis XV, spine elaborately gilt in compartments with raised bands, lettered direct and with repeating fleur de lys, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed; ownership inscription of one Mary Bryan; bookplate of Hon. Richard Eustace Bellew to upper pastedown, and red morocco bookplate of W. A. Foyle, of Beeleigh Abbey to front free endpaper. £1750*

This record of Holy Week rites for use of the French royal household, bound in a royal fanfare binding of full red morocco, gilt, with the arms and cypher of Louis XV (OHR 2495-9). The plates by Antoine Humblot depict Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, the crucifixion, and the resurrection; signposting the ritual observances for Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday, as well as the broader Catholic ceremony surrounding Lent and Easter. The binding is a fine example of the kind of fanfare binding produced for the Royal household, with a very similar design appearing in Hobson's *Les Reliures à la fanfare* (1935) pl. XXIII.



Les rois d'Angleterre

**19. [Barrow (John)] [Manuscript title: Cahier qui contient l'abrégé des événements qui se sont passés depuis la descente de Jules Cesar en Angleterre...]** [N.p., c. 1765] Manuscript notebook, with ruled margins, written in brown ink in a very clear hand; lightly toned with some show through and the odd blot, but eminently legible; pp. 109, (130 x 180 mm); contemporary green paper backed boards, white paper spine with ms. title; a little scuffed at edges and corners and a little soiled, shaken but holding; the foot of the ms. title page is signed in the same hand: Pierre Lanat Fils. £850

An interesting mid eighteenth-century French manuscript recording the earliest rulers of England, which is an excerpt and abridgement of John Barrow's *New and impartial History of England, From the Invasion of Julius Caesar, to the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace, in the Year 1762*. Published in 1763, Barrow's ambitious work runs to ten volumes and is packed with anecdote and incident, but here the translator - presumably the Pierre Lanat of the title page - provides a tabulated version of the principal rulers of England in roughly the first millennium following Caesar's invasion in 54 BCE (Ethelred, Cnut, Harold etc.). This reads as more than a translation exercise; the notebook has obviously been formatted for ease of reference; headlines and notes in the margin serve as useful markers for the various monarchs - their regnal numbers and length in years of their reigns - and the work ends with a chart showing the various 'races' and families that ruled England in the period.

Daily bread

**20. (Lannoy (Félix, Comte de))** *Late Eighteenth-century bread receipts for the household of the Comte De Lannoy.* [With:] 9 other pieces of nineteenth and twentieth-century culinary ephemera, including a letterhead of the Royal York Hotel with printed illustration by Phil May, 'The Duchess of Royal York'. [N.p. 1760-88]. 80 hand-written French receipts, on slips of various sizes, some folded, some toned but all clear and legible, housed in a later half red morocco box. **£675**

A record of bread consumption in a French chateau, spanning nearly thirty years, these are baker's receipts for bread supplied to Félix comte de Lannoy (1757-1827) of the Château de Bolland, Liège.

Most of the receipts are in the remarkably clear and legible hand of boulanger B. Frankinet and his son. Predating the invention of the now-ubiquitous baguette, the bread takes the form of boulot loaves, along with other types such as pain melé and miche de gonesse. These last were purchased in quite vast quantities - nearly 500 per order on some occasions. The household also bought many measures of charcoal, a profitable sideline for the baker.

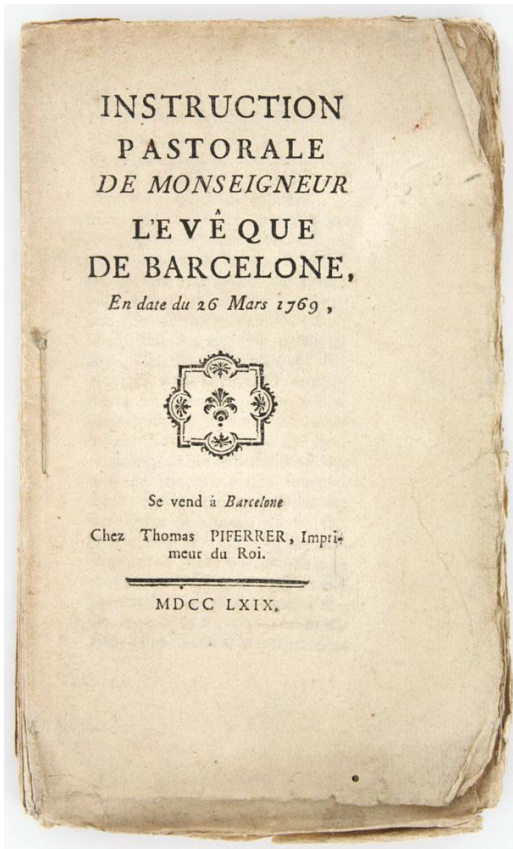


The House of Lannoy is a hydra-headed Belgian noble family that takes its name from the town of Lannoy in northern France. In the seventeenth century they acquired Chateau Bolland, located near Herve on the outskirts of Liège, which was a frequent strategic target for military campaigns in the region. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the Duke of Marlborough captured Liège from the Bavarian prince-bishop and his French allies. The status quo was restored, but the year after our final receipt - on 18th August 1789 - the French Revolution erupted in the region, which led to the creation of the Republic of Liège, before it was invaded by counter-revolutionary forces of the Habsburg monarchy in 1791. The de Lannoys held onto their estate throughout this tumultuous time, until the nineteenth century, when it became the property of the de Berlaymonts.

**21. [Climent i Avinent (Josep)]** *Instruction pastorale de Monseigneur l'Evêque de Barcelone, en date du 26 mars 1769.* Barcelona: Thomas Piferrer, 1769, pp. 57 plus final blank leaf, 12mo,

[with:] Lettre de... Don Joseph Climent, évêque... de Barcelone, &c. Aux présidens des conférences, et étudiants, des écoles de théologie morale de cette ville. Barcelona: Thomas Piferrer, 1769, first gathering lightly browned, last (blank) leaf slightly soiled on verso, pp. 30 plus final blank leaf, *the two entirely uncut, stitched together, very good.* (1. Not in Palau, BNE or Rebuin; WorldCat records 2 locations, Utrecht and Paris, Sainte Geneviève. 2. Cf. Palau 55681; same WorldCat locations) **£950**



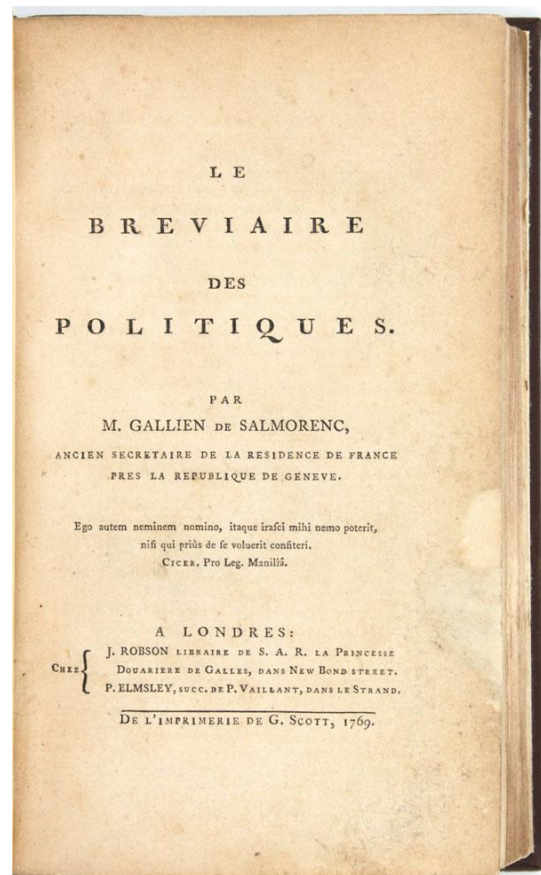


A remarkable survival, and two scarce pieces. In this pastoral letter Climent, Bishop of Barcelona, attacks the luxury and corruption of the Catholic church - thereby incurring the wrath of both Carlos III and Clemente IV - and argues for a return to the simplicity of the early church, as set out by l'abbé Fleury in his *Moeurs des Israélites et des Chrétiens*. A special council was called to examine the work, but Climent was exonerated on the charge of sedition. Climent had been in correspondence with the Jansenist Clement of Auxerre, who wanted to publish the work in French. It seems likely that it was printed for him in France, and hence 'Se vend à Barcelone' on the title. The two locations in WorldCat are also suggestive of this. The second Letter is on the choice of books to be studied in Theology. The works of l'abbé Fleury are firm favourites, and in fact Climent had them translated into Spanish and published in Barcelona.

Extra-political maxims

**22. Gallien de Salmorenc (Timoléon Alphonse) *Le breviaire des politiques*.** London Printed by G. Scott for J. Robson and P. Elmsley, 1769, FIRST EDITION, each maxim separated by a fleuron, title-page a little browned and rubbed at fore-edge, a bit of damp-staining and foxing, mainly towards the end, pp. [150], 8vo; a sound copy in twentieth-century sheep-backed buckram, longitudinal red lettering piece on spine; bookplate of David Arthur Pailin. (ESTC T230877) **£950**

The 'Politiques' of the title rather undersells the scope of this collection of maxims and anecdotes, some selected from the best authorities, others extracted from the author's own experiences. In the latter category, for instance - 'Des medecins' - he reports his astonishment at the medical men in London wearing swords - as if they did not already have sufficient means of killing people. Otherwise the gamut of court intrigue and imbroglio is amply covered, including such items as 'De la tolerance - Rois! permettez la Tolérance', quoting Voltaire, 'les disputes Théologiques ont plus fait du mal, que le vin, l'épée, le jeu, les procureurs, les



médecins & les femmes.'

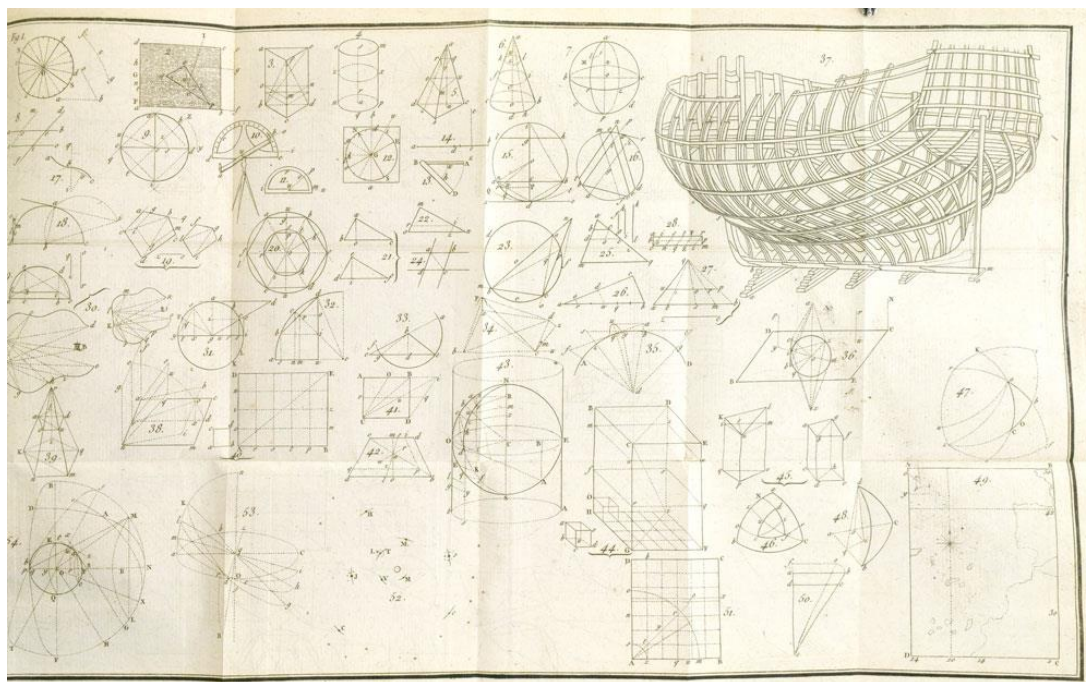
Gallien de Salmorenc was a natural son of the duc de Richelieu. In 1766 he entered the employ of Voltaire, but infuriated that luminary by his inattention to his duties. He was later rescued from debt, more than once, by Richelieu. He made many moves around France and Switzerland, before embarking on a journalistic career in Moscow in 1781. This book has a 3-page dedicatory epistle to Voltaire, in verse, in which he curries favour with his erstwhile employer: 'Car Londres a, pour le moins, cinq à six cent My Lords: Et l'univers n'a qu'un Voltaire.'

Navigation, with a bookseller's catalogues

**23. Romme (Nicolas Charles) *La Science de l'homme de mer*, ou, Principes d'arithmétique, de géométrie, d'astronomie & de mécanique dont l'application est nécessaire et utile à l'art de la marine. Imprimé chez P.L. Chauvet, à la Rochelle; et se vend à Paris, chez Barrois l'ainé, [An] 8, [1799/1800,] FIRST EDITION, with 3 folding engraved plates, small woodcut Liberty cap at end of text, paper flaw in lower margin of 1 leaf with an old repair, in another causing a few letters to be blurred, pp. [ii], xiv, 611, [3], 8vo, modern dark red morocco backed marbled boards, good £1100**

An illustrated treatise by Nicolas Charles Romme (1744-1805), a central figure in the development of modern navigation who was responsible for the very first scientific treatise on nautical meteorology (*Tableau des vents, marées et courants du globe* (which was published posthumously in 1806). He wrote various works on the intersection of existing sciences and navigation. In the present work he outlines the branches of mathematics which most pertain to navigation, and explains how to use them at sea. Romme studied in Paris, where he became friendly with Lalande, who procured for him the professorship of mathematics and navigation at Rochefort.

Bound before the text in the present volume are 2 catalogues of the bookseller Barrois: the first, of 20 pages, is of scientific books, the second of 16 pages, is general. The catalogues have a few tears, &c.

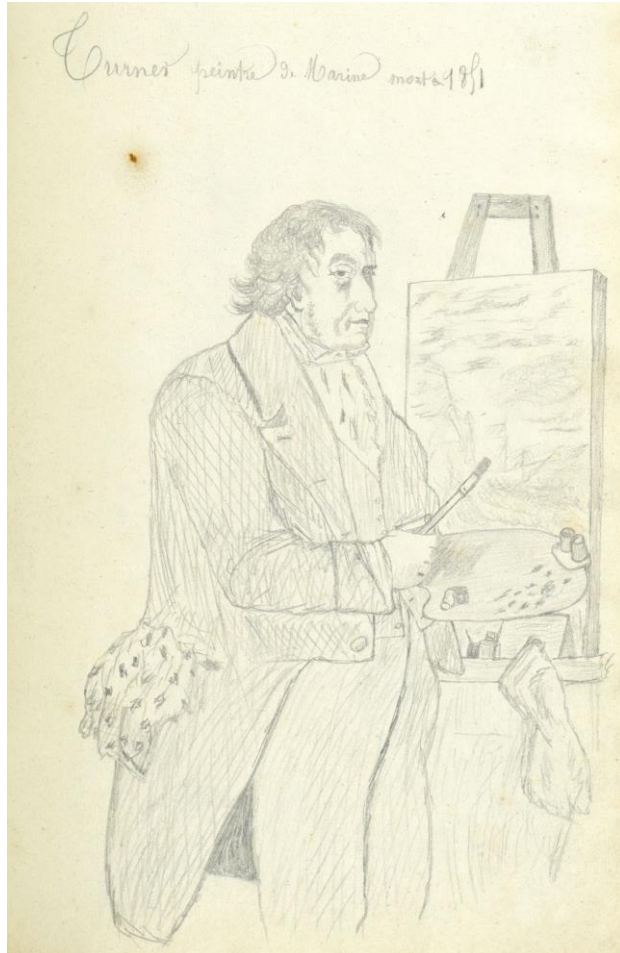


With sketches of Napoleon and Turner

**24. (Dictionary-cum-commonplace book. French.) Hinard (Constantien)**

[Manuscript:] [Extracts from l'Encyclopédie, &c]. [Fougerolles: 1806-19], French manuscript in ink on paper (the hand is sometimes hard to read, but generally yields), several 'cahiers', lettered A-L (but not in date order), followed by a number of leaves with pencil drawings, a few leaves excised; c. [ff.] 250, folio; contemporary vellum over boards, using an old MS, splits in upper joint, about half the vellum torn off lower cover. **£1900**

An intriguing manuscript, part text, part illustration. It is not clear whether it's a school exercise book, or the work of an autodidact: the period of time taken to write the various parts suggests the latter. The first 3 'cahiers' - roughly half the text contents of the volume - comprise extracts from l'Encyclopédie, with a few interpolations from other sources, such as Voltaire. The later notebooks are thematically arranged: Freemasons, 'phrases détachées' from 'Déisme réfuté', and mathematics (including dialling, these with diagrams). The 'Cahier de lettres', has numerous examples of formal epistolary style, and the last - 'Manuel de santé' - contains definitions and cures. The final section is a series of pencil drawings (on different paper), which are charming if somewhat naive. Hinard took the pains to sign some of them, these ones being character studies and caricatures - in the latter category 'Un anglais à Paris', a stout man, apparently oblivious to his



surroundings, with a huge umbrella tucked under his left arm. Other subjects include French historical figures (from statues, &c) including a sketch of Napoleon at St. Cyr. The last several represent characters and scenes from French classical drama (Molière, Racine), with appropriate quotations from the plays. Perhaps the most interesting, and as it happens best executed, is 'Turner peintre de marine': 'mort 1851' which seems to have been added later. It shows Turner somewhat advanced in years; as in Edward Bird's depiction of him in the British Museum (1819). While Bird's likeness of the great painter takes the form of a bust; here, he is standing by an easel, brush and palette in hand.