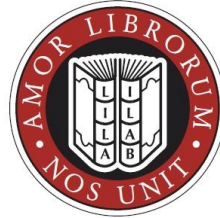




The Circulating Library in Scarborough circa 1818

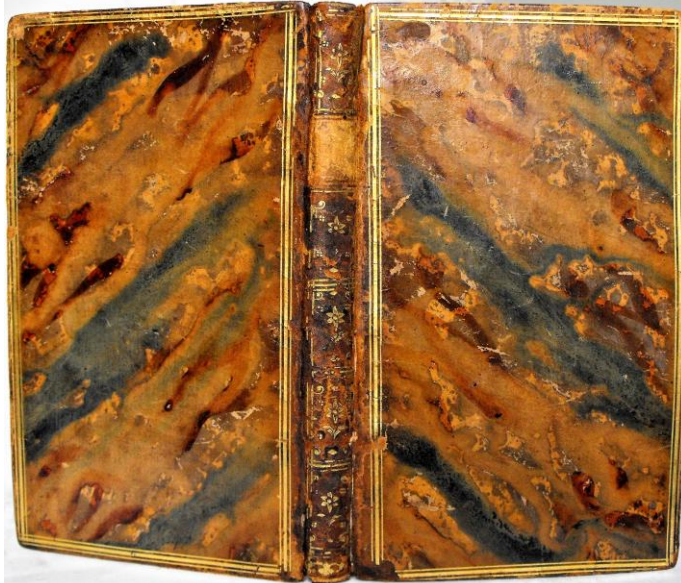
JOHN PRICE
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8 CLOUDESLEY SQUARE
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ENGLAND
TEL. 020-7837-8008
books@jvprice.com



**Go, litel book, go litel myn tregedie,
Ther god thy maker yet, er that he dye,
So sende might to make in som comedie!
But litel book, no making thou n'envye....**

**25 LITTLE BOOKS
IN SIZE BUT NOT CONTENT
24 FEBRUARY 2023**

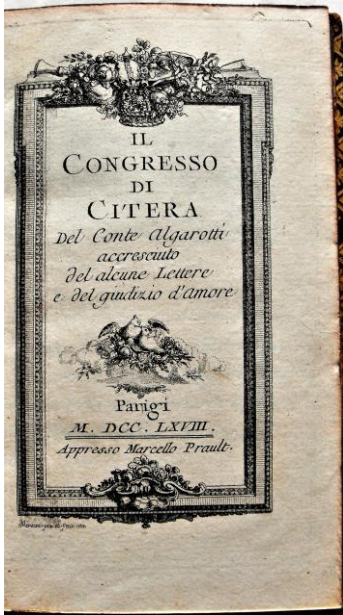
1 ALGAROTTI (Francesco): Il Congresso di Citera Del Conte Algarotti accresciuto del alcune Lettere e del giudizio d'Amore. Parigi Appresso Marcello Prault, 1768. 12mo,



138 x 77 mms., irregular pagination, but [iv], 85, [3], 171-201 pages, with the engraved titlepage and frontispiece to “Il Congresso di Citera”; 3 large illustrative headpieces and divisional half-title to “Giudicio di Amore sopra il Congresso di Citera,” bound in later

Regency style calf, gilt borders on covers, gilt spine (rubbed), lacks label, front joint cracked (but firm). £250

With the armorial bookplate of Ham Court on the front paste-down end-paper.



The Venetian polymath Count Francesco Algarotti (1712 - 1764) could count many of the most eminent men and women of letters in several countries, with notably a three way relationship with Mary Wortley Montagu and John Hervey. The work to hand presents an epistolary discussion among three ladies concerning love and sex in England, France, and Italy, with an occasional hint of lubriciousness. It was first published in Naples in 1745. It is often advertized for sale as “erotica,” which does justice neither to Algarotti or to erotica.l

Bartolo Anglani: “Ortes, Algarotti et il Congresso di Citera,” *Lettere Italiane* (2000).

2 ARISTOTLE. Aristotelis Stagiritae Rhetoricorum Artis[que] Poeticae libri omnes. Quorum seriem, inscriptionemque altera ab hac pagina commostrabit. Lugduni Apud Iocabi Juntae [Printed by Theobaldus Paganus] 1561. 12mo, 117 x 75 mms., pp. [2] 3 - 302, engraved printer's device on title-page, engraved head- and tail-pieces, and initials, with contemporary inscription at foot of title-page, with contents on verso of title-page: Rhetoricum ad Theodectum libri III Georgio Trapezuntio interprete. Rhetorica ad Alexandrum Francisco Philelpho interprete. De poetica Alexandro Paccio Patritio Florentino interprete.

BOUND WITH:

Aristotelis Stagiritae
Problematum
Duodequadraginta Sectiones,
Quibus Alexandri Aphrodisaei
Problematum libri adiecti
suer. Lugduni. Apud
Simporianum Beraud, 1572.
12mo, pp. [305 - 306] 307 -
751 [752 blank]. 2 volumes in
1, with continuous pagination
and collation, bound in
contemporary calf with gilt
ornament on both covers,
bookplate of Arminster
Catholic Mission on front

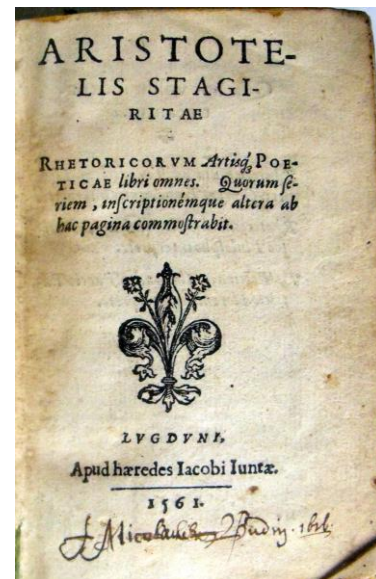


paste-down end-paper, faint contemporary note on top margin of recto of front free end-paper; top of spine severely chipped, base of spine chipped, upper front joint volume 1 cracked, upper rear joint wormed, some other general wear to binding. **£2500**

The commentator Alexander, of Aphrodisias, is usually said to be “the greatest exponent of Aristotelianism after Aristotle.” The three translators were George of Trebizond (1396-1486), the Byzantine humanist, Greek scholar, and Aristotelian polemicist; the Venetian scholar Francesco Filelfo (1398-1481), is described in Wikipedia “a man of vast physical energy, of inexhaustible mental activity, of quick passions and violent appetites; vain, restless, greedy of gold and pleasure and fame; unable to stay quiet in one place, and perpetually engaged in quarrels with his peers”; and Alessandro Pazzi de Medici (1483 - c. 1830), a member of the Pazzi family in Florence and a noted Aristotelian.

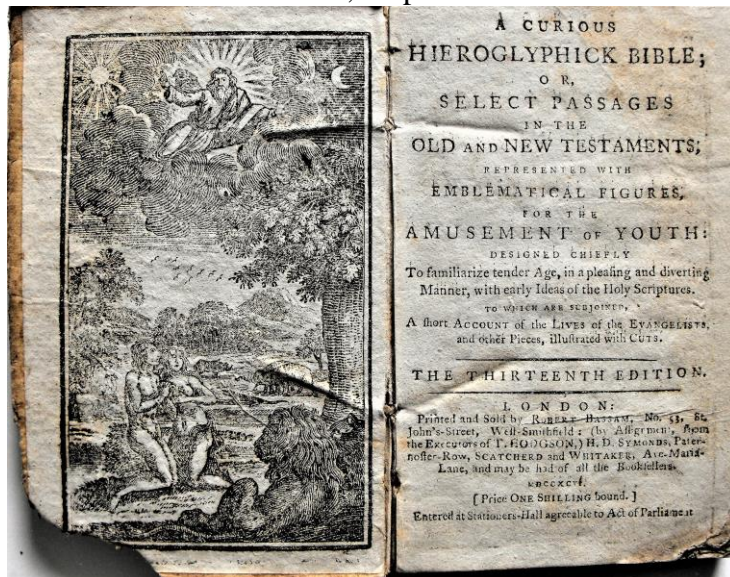
Brandes, P.D. *History of Aristotle's Rhetoric*, p. 117. Cranz, F. E. *Bibliography of Aristotle Editions, 1501-1600* (2nd ed.), 108. 430. Green and Murphy. *Renaissance Rhetoric Short-Title Catalogue, 1460-1700*, RR. 280.

OCLC locates only two copies, both in US libraries: Chicago and California Berkeley



as

3 BIBLE (Hieroglyphick): A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible; Or, Select Passages in the Old and New Testaments; Represented with Emblematical Figures, for the Amusement of



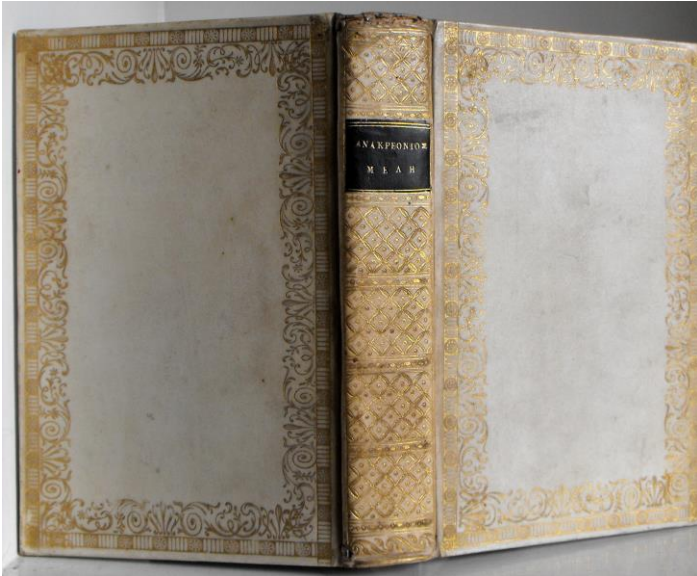
Youth: Designed Chiefly To familiarize tender Age, in a pleasing and diverting Manner, with early Ideas of the Holy Scriptures. To which are subjoined, A short Account of the Lives of the Evangelists, and other Pieces, Illustrated with Cuts. The Thirteenth Edition. London: Printed and Sold by Robert Bassam. No. 53, St. John's-Street, West-Smithfield: (by assignment, from the executors of T. Hodgson,) H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-Row, Scatcherd and Whitaker, Ave-Maria-Lane, and

may be had of all the Booksellers 1796. 12mo (in 6s), 134 x 84 mms., pp. [vi], 136, original printed boards; frontispiece pasted to front paste-down end-paper, boards soiled, lower corners chewed or worn, early repair to spine; a so-so copy, with the juvenile autograph “G. Vernon/ Book sept 1808.” **£350**

This curious illustrated book is ESC T139135, the second of two titular “thirteenth” editions. The ESTC finds only four copies in the British Isles (BL, Cambridge, National Library of Wales, and University of Leeds), but the copy at Leeds is imperfect. The database finds eight copies in North America (Chillicothe and Ross County Public Library, the Lilly Library, the Peabody Museum, Toronto Public Library, UCLA, University of Florida, University of

Rochester, University of Toronto), but the Peabody's copy is imperfect. The ESTC locates only one copy elsewhere, the one at the State Library of Queensland in Australia, but it, too, is imperfect. The ESTC finds no copies in Ivy League libraries.

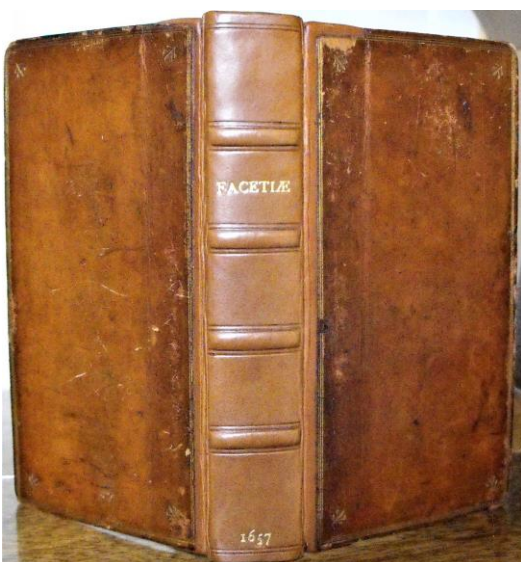
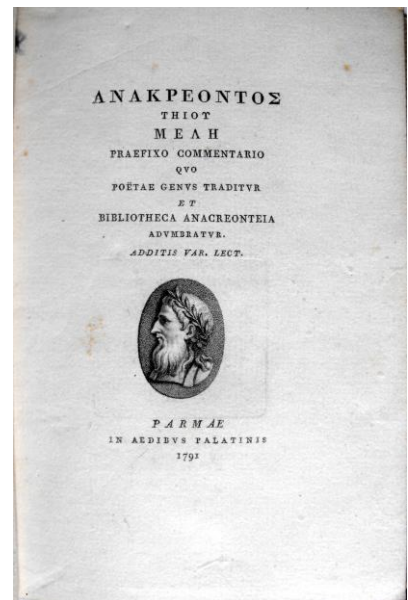
4 BODONI PRESS. ANACREON *Anakreontos Tejoy mele Praefixo Commentario quo Poetae Gve Traditve et Bibliotheca Anacreonteia Adumbratve. Additis Var. Lect. Parmae In Aedibus Palatinis 1791.*



Small 8vo (in rs), 148 x 102 mms., pp. [iv], cxviii, [ii], 111 [112 blank], engraved portrait vignettes on first two leaves, printed entirely in capital letters, attractively bound in full vellum, with elaborate gilt roll on cover, spine richly gilt, black leather label, all edges gilt, blue silk endpapers; a bookplate appears to have been removed from the verso of the front free silk end-paper, binding very slightly soiled, but a very good to fine copy. **£600**

This edition was produced by the distinguished Italian philologist Giovanni Cristofano Amaduzzi (1740 – 1792).

Brooks: *Compendiosa Bibliografia di Edizioni Bodoni* (1927), no. 422, noting that Giuseppe de Lama in *Vita del cavaliere Giambattista Bodoni tipografo Italiano e catalogo cronologico delle sue edizioni* stated that the work was soon out of print, and that 150 copies were printed on “carta ducale,” 12 on “carta di Annanay,” 3 on vellum, and 3 also with the Greek text on vellum. G. P. Giani, in *Catalogo delle autentiche edizioni Bodoni* (1948), no. 17, states that 200 copies on “carta vergata ducale” (ducal laid paper) were printed but otherwise follows Brooks.



5 [BRACCIOLINI (Poggio)]: *Facetiae Facietiarum Hoc est, Joco-Seriorum Fasciulus novus Exhibens variorum autorum 5scripta, non tàm lectu jucunda & jocosa amoena & amanda, quàm lectu verè digna & utilia, multisve moralibus ad mores seculi nostri accommodata, illustrata, & adornata. Pathopoli [? Leyden], Apud Gilastinum Severum 1657.* 12mo, 127 x 67 mms., pp. [3] - 370 [371 “Ad Lectorem,” 372, additional engraved title-page (as pages 1 - 2) 18th century calf, later reback, with title

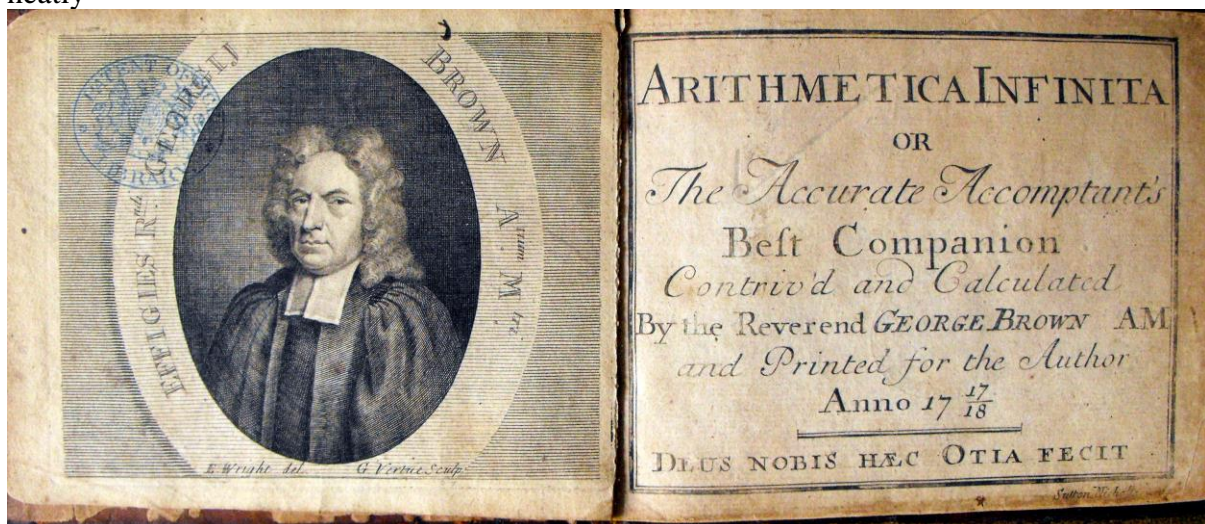
in gilt on spine. A very good copy

£350

Poggio Bracciolini (1380–1459) published this work in 1470, and it is credited with being the first book of jokes to be published. The late Dr. Barbara Bowen described it as “the most famous jokebook of the Renaissance” (*One Hundred Renaissance Jokes: An Anthology* [1988]), and, not surprisingly, many of the jokes are scatological or carminative. Actually, some of the jokes are not bad, and Dr. Bowen has obligingly translated the Latin, for example one about an absent-minded preacher: “Praedicabat Tibure frater parum consideratus ad populu, aggrauans multis uerbis ac destatns adulterium, dixitque inter caetera, adeo graue peccatum, ut mallet decem uirgines cognoscere quam unicam mulierum nuptam. Hoc & multi que aderant elegissent.” In other words: “A rather thoughtless friar was preaching to the people at Tivoli, and execrating adultery at great length. Among other things, he said adultery was such a dreadful sin that he would rather take ten virgins than one married woman. Many of those present would have shared his preference.”



6 BROWN (George): *Arithmetica Infinita* or *The Accurate Accomptant's Best Companion Contriv'd and Calculated*. [Edinburgh] Printed for the Author, Deus nobis Haec Otia Fecit, Anno 1717/18. FIRST EDITION. Small oblong 8vo, 111 x 92, pp. [iv], engraved title page and letterpress recommendation by John Keill], 14 [engraved preliminaries], 126 [engraved table], 10 [engraved tables of interest with separate title page], engraved portrait of the author before the title, bound in contemporary paneled calf, sometime neatly



rebaked and recorned, spine with raised bands and olive label, slight browning, old stamps of the Patent Office Library, but well preserved and restored for this type of production,

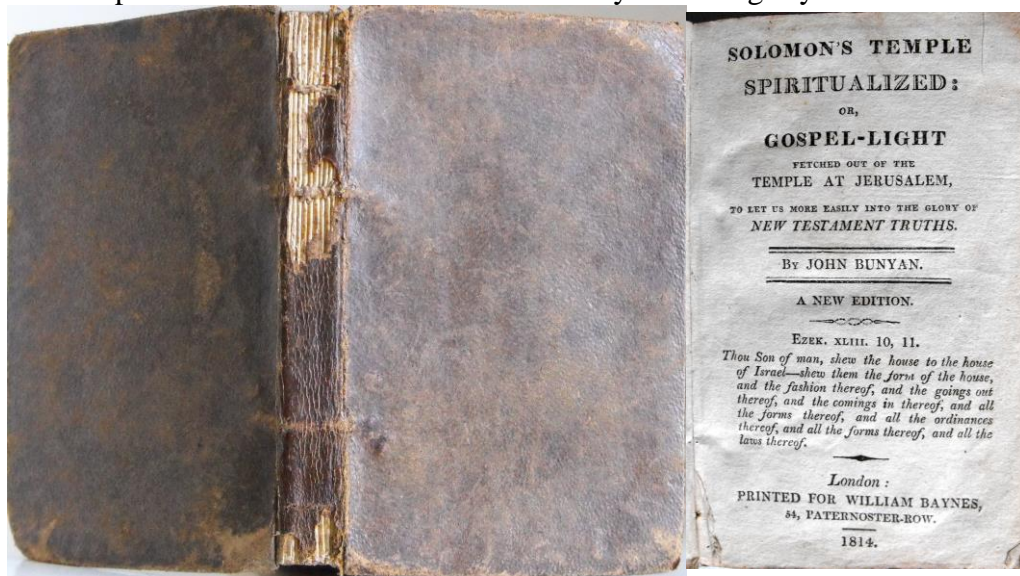
£450

George Brown (1650-1730) was a Scottish arithmetician and minister, known for the invention of an arithmetical instrument, called *Rotula Arithmetica*—a device for simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Brown attended Aberdeen's Kings College, matriculating in 1664 and graduating in 1668. Then he worked as a teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh. Later on, he worked as a minister in Stranraer, schoolmaster in Fordyce, and from 1680 schoolmaster at Kilmaures. In 1690s, Brown invented *Rotula*

Arithmetica and in 1698 he was given the sole privilege (something like patent) to frame, make and sell his instrument for the space of 14 years. Brown described his instrument in the book *An Account of the Rotula Arithmetica*, published in 1700 in Edinburgh. In the same year 1700 he published also another book, called *A Specie Book*, to be used in conjunction with the *Rotula Arithmetica*. The book contains currency tables, because many of the coins were not Scots-minted silver, but foreign currency, legal tender in Scotland, at values fixed by the Privy Council and Parliament.

This is ESTC T110305, but the ESTC entry makes no mention of the title-page being signed, in minute letters, “Sutton Nicholls”. Is the present copy an unrecorded variant? Examples of the engraving work of the artist, print-maker, panorama-maker, and expert draughtsman Sutton Nicholls (fl. 1680-1740) are few in the ESTC, with the database noting no more than eight publications that include his work. There is no citation of this *Arithmetica Infinita*, or any other mathematical production, in the entry on Sutton Nicholls in the *Oxford DNB*.

7 BUNYAN (John): Solomon's Temple Spiritualized: or, Gospel-Light fetched out of the Temple at Jerusalem. To let us more easily into the glory of New Testament Truths. A



New Edition.
London:
Printed for William Baynes...,
1814.
12mo, 135 x 83 mms.,
pp. x, [11] - 187 [188 blank],

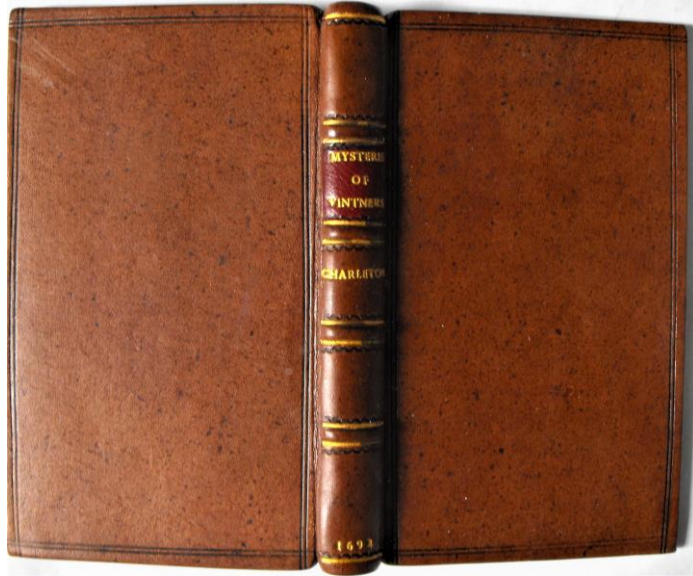
contemporary sheepskin (worn); spine defective with cords exposed, a so-so copy with the contemporary autograph “Joseph Berry” on the recto of the front free end-paper. **£250**

First published in 1688, *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* was a companion volume to Bunyan's *A Discourse of the Building of the House of God*; both works were expositions of the typologies found in the temple.

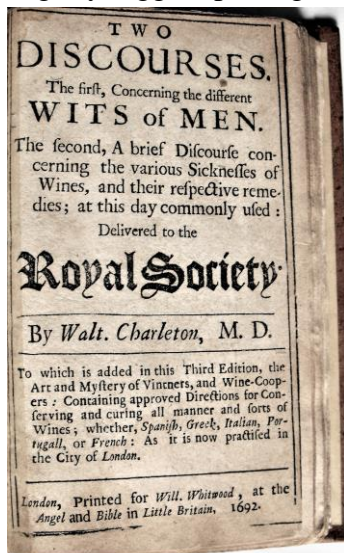
Baynes published this edition first in 1804 (two locations: Trent and Alberta); this 1814 reprint is found in the Bodleian and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

**THE VERY RARE FINAL LIFETIME EDITION:
DR CHARLETON'S LECTURES
ON WITS AND WINE
AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY**

8 CHARLETON, Walter, M.D. Two Discourses, The first, Concerning the Different Wits of men. The Second, a Brief Discourse concerning the various sicknesses of Wines, and their respective remedies; at this day commonly used: Delivered to the Royal Society. London, Printed for Will. Whitwood at the Angel and Bible in Little Britain Book 1692. 12mo, 133 x 78 mms., pp. [vi], 183 [184 blank. 185 - 194 Contents, 195 - 196, recent full speckled calf, gilt spine, red morocco label; title-page slightly dusty, the Vintner part has damp stains leaving tide marks (see attached images), a few edges slightly ragged, pale age-browning throughout, a few leaves tightly bound in first part.



£1250

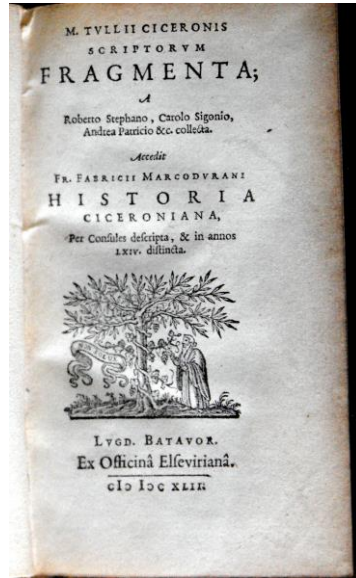
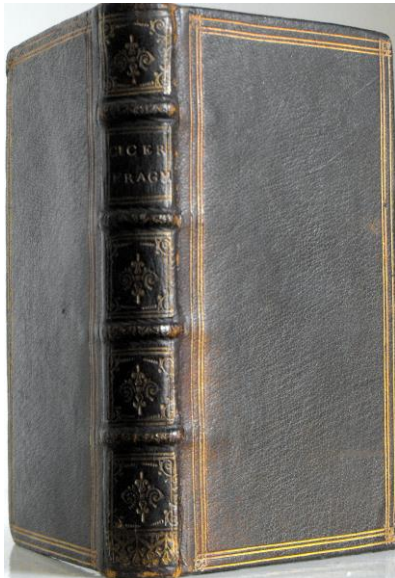


The second discourse is devoted to wine, in particular methods for preventing their putrefaction, together with "Some Observations on the Ordering of Wines" by Christopher Merret. Merret was the first person to document that the addition of sugar to wine caused a secondary fermentation that turned it into a sparkling wine.

James Gabler, *Wine into Words*, page 57, and Andre Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria*, page 86.

This is the very rare final lifetime edition, ESTC R32586, the database finding only one copy in an Ivy League library (Yale). The UK copies total seven, the US copies total five.

9 **CICERO.** M. Tullii Ciceronis Scriptorum Fragmenta A Roberto Stephano, Carolo



Signonio, Andrea Patricio &c. collecta. Accedit Fr. Fabricii Marcoduran: *Histoira Ciceroniana*, Per Consules descripta, & in annos lxiv. distincta. Lvgd. Batavor. Ex Officina Elseviriana. 1642. 12mo, 132 x 71 mms., pp. 313 [319 - 327 index, 328 blank], woodcut vignette on title-page, contemporary straight-grain olive morocco, gilt borders on covers, spine ornately gilt in compartments, dark morocco label, all edges gilt; corners worn but otherwise a very good

to fine copy.
Willems 535.

£250

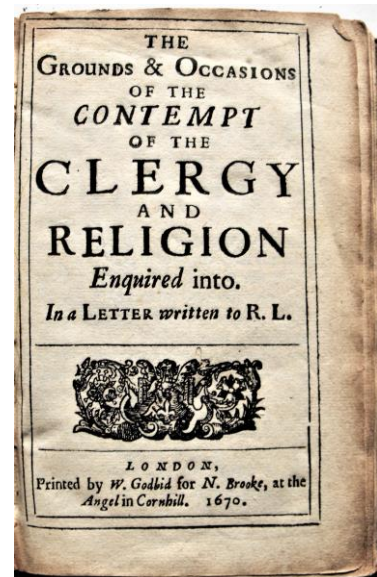
COMPARED TO JONATHAN SWIFT

10 **[EACHARD (John)]:** *The Grounds & Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion Enquired into.* In a Letter to R. L. London, Printed by W. Godbid for N. Brooke, at the Angel in Cornhill. 1670. FIRST EDITION. 12mo, 146x 87 mms., pp.[vi], 131 [132 - 136 adverts, contemporary sheepskin with early reback; lacks front paste-down end-paper and one of the two initial blank leaves, last leaf wormed, binding a bit worn, but a good copy of the first edition in a contemporary binding, with the bookseller's ticket of R. Crozier, 29 Bow Street [London] on the verso of the front board and the autograph and dae "Fran Sharp/ 1708/ ?1758" on the recto of the front free end-paper.

£450

Robert Crozier was a bookseller in Bow Street, London, at this address in the early 19th century.

John Eachard (1637 - 1697) published only a modest amount during his life,

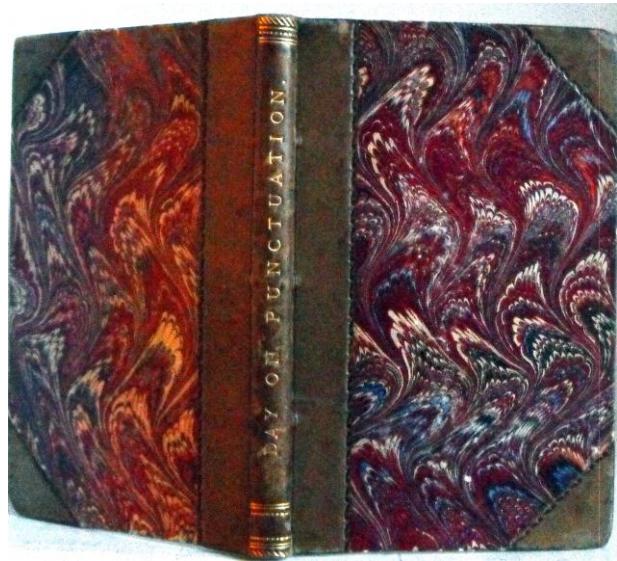


mostly between 1670 and 1673. The present work is concerned with emoluments and education, and his wit anticipates that of Swift in his two satires, *A Tale of a Tub* and *The Battle of the Books*. Source hunting is, of course, notoriously perilous, but a few scholars have commented on the styles of Swift and Each, e.g. Robert C. Elliot, in "Swift and Dr. Eachard" (*PMLA*), 69; 1954: "Eachard



shares with Swift a quality of irrepressibly exuberant imagination; in both men, it seems, fancy has got astride of reason and is off on its wild and whirling--and very amusing--way.”

11 DAY William): Punctuation Reduced to a System. How to Stop and when to Stop. Fifth Edition. London: John Ollivier, 50, Pall Mall 1849. 12mo, 141 x 85 mms., pp. vi, [7] - 143 [144 “Opinion of the Press”], contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine blocked in gilt, bound by Potter & Son York, with the bookplate of Andrew Fairburn on the front paste-down end-paper; end-papers a little foxed, but a very good to fine copy. **£600**



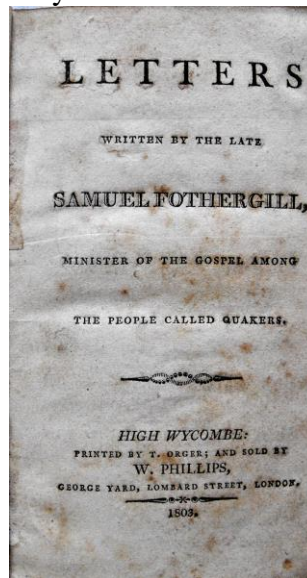
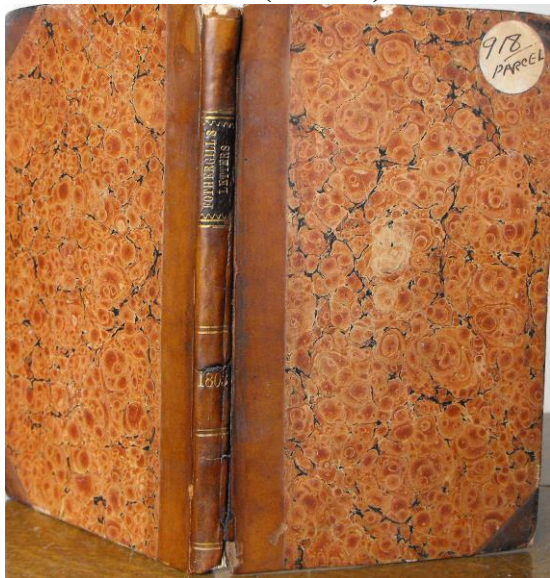
Day was editor of the *Jersey Argus*, and the author of *Slavery in America shown to be Peculiarly Abominable* (1841).

Manfred Görlach, in *An Annotated Bibliography of Nineteenth-Century Grammars of English* (1998), records a third edition in 1843, a sixth in 1853, and a seventh in 1862.

OCLC World Cat locates a second and a third edition in 1847, but with no other listings. There are a few copies in British libraries, and three in United States libraries: NYPL, Trinity College (Hartford), and Pennsylvania.

FOUR COPIES ONLY LOCATED

12 HERGILL (Samuel): Letter Written by the Late Samuel Fothergill, Minister of the



Gospel among the People called Quakers. High Wycombe: Printed by T. Orger; and sold by W. Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street, London, 1803. FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. Small 12mo (in 6s), 155 x 89 mms., pp. [ii], 79 [80 blank], contemporary half calf, marbled boards, gilt spine, black leather label;

front joint slightly cracked, top and base of spine chipped.

£450

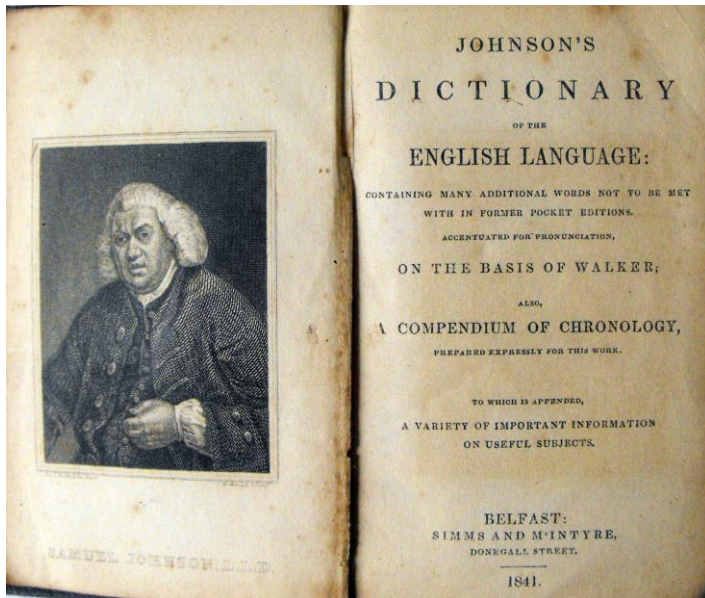
The Quaker minister Samuel Fothergill (1715–1772) “became a preacher in his early twenties and, from 1739, he travelled extensively in the ministry. He was a regular attendee at the regional yearly meetings in England and at the principal yearly meeting held in London. From August 1754 to July 1756 he made a religious visit to America, travelling over 8700 miles to visit most of the Friends' meetings (and some isolated Quaker families), from Massachusetts to Georgia. He encouraged Pennsylvanian Friends to maintain their pacifist principles during the French and Indian War, supporting those who refused to pay war taxes” (ODNB). Some of the letters dated from that period. I have been unable to ascertain if the letters are printed in *Chain of friendship: selected letters of Dr. John Fothergill of London, 1735–1780* (1971).

OCLC locates copies in Manchester, York; Kansas. Copac adds Society of Friends.

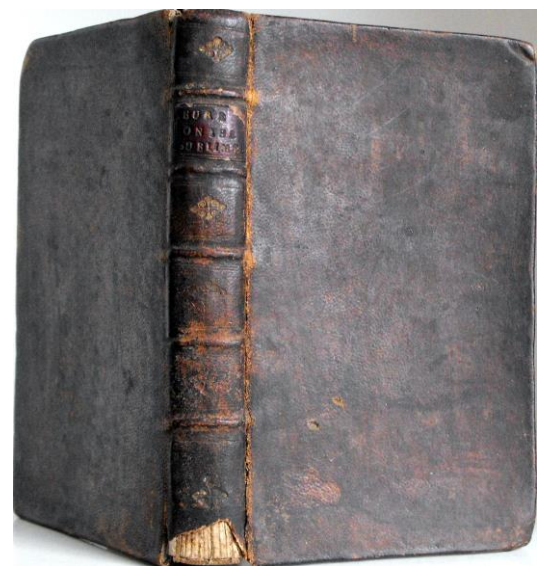
13 FOULIS PRESS. BUTLER (Samuel): *Hudibras*. In Three Parts. Written in the Time of the Late Wars. With Annotations, and a complete Index. Glasgow: Printed by Robert & Andrew Foulis, 1769. Small 12mo (in 6s), pp. xvi, 476, contemporary calf, leather labels; top of spine slightly chipped, rear joint slightly cracked, front joint very slightly cracked. **£150**

Gaskell 485.

14 JOHNSON (Samuel): *Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language*, containing



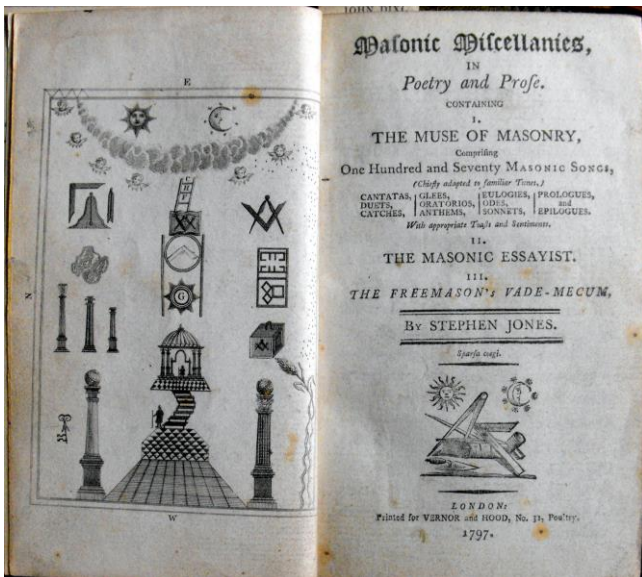
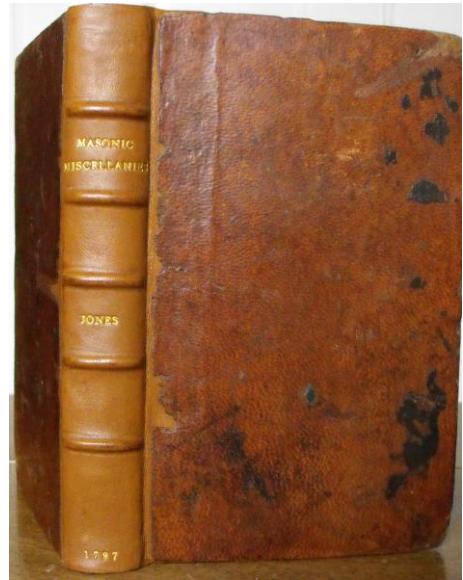
many additional words not to be met with in former pocket editions. Accentuated for pronunciation on the basis of Walker; also, A Compendium of Chronology, prepared expressly for this work. To which is added, a variety of important information on useful subjects.



Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre, Donegall Street, 1841. 16mo, 108 x 68 mms., pp. 288, engraved portrait of Johnson as frontispiece, contemporary embossed cloth to an Arabasque pattern, gilt title on spine, all edges gilt; shaken in casing, front free end-paper removed, top of spine chipped and in pencil on front paste-down end-paper, [? “Amy de Formey Monyman”]. **£200**

Similar to Fleeman 56.IMD/180 but with different wording on title-page, locating a copy at InTHI. There are also copies at the Bodleian; Sweet Briar and Cincinnati Public Library.

15 JONES (Stephen): Masonic Miscellanies, in Poetry and Prose. Containing I. The Muse of Masonry, Comprising One Hundred and Seventy Masonic Songs, (Chiefly adapted to familiar Tunes), Cantatas, Duets, Catches, Glees, Oratorios, Anthems, Eulogies, Odes, Sonnets, Prologues and Epilogues, With appropriate Toasts and Sentiments. II. The Masonic Essayist. III. The Freemason's Vade Mecum London: Printed for Vernor and Hood, 1797 FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. 12mo, 140 x 78 mms., pp. vi [vii - x Contents and poem on Masonry by Dermody], 328 [329 adverts, 330 blank], engraved frontispiece, contemporary calf, recently rebacked in lighter calf, spine gilt, new endpapers, with the armorial bookplate of P. Rogers. A very good copy, with extensive annotations in the first hundred pages in a contemporary hand, possibly by Rogers. **£500**

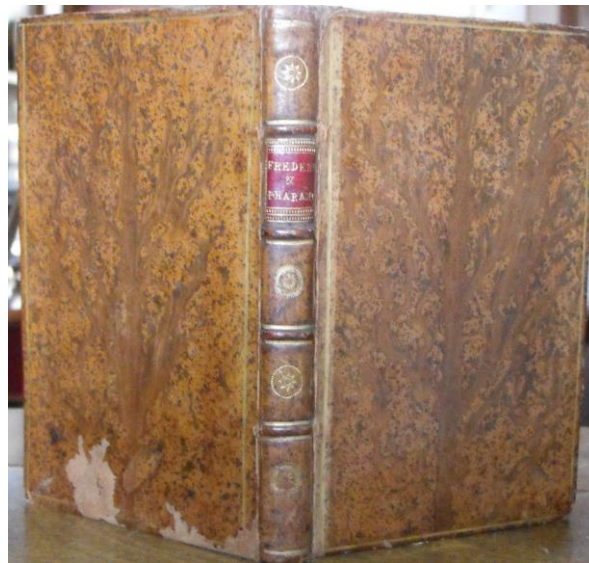
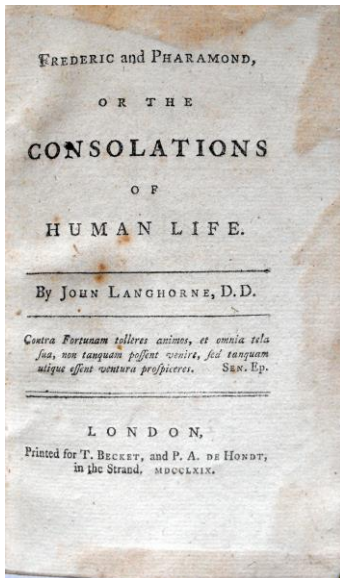


The work is dedicated to another Mason, William Preston (1742 - 1818), whose niece he married: “Jones was an enthusiastic freemason. For a time he was editor of the *Freemason's Magazine* (c.1807), and he wrote *Masonic Miscellanies in Poetry and Prose* (1797) and *A Vindication of Masonry from a Charge of Having Given Rise to the French Revolution*, which was posthumously published in 1847. He was a fully instructed member of the Harodim lodge and the Harodim chapter; he also belonged to the lodge of antiquity and was married, it appears for the second time, to the niece of William Preston (1742–1818),

its deputy grand master” (*ODNB*). The book was appreciatively reviewed in *The Monthly Review*: “In the long course of our literary labours, we have met with a variety of publications on the subject of Free-Masonry none of which we (*uninitiated* in the secrets of the mysterious Brotherhood) pretend to hope or understand: but to the best of our judgment, the present collection seems to form the most entertaining miscellany of the kind that has yet appeared.” This first edition is ESTC T174000. The ESTC finds only one other edition, T69577, from 1800, which is likely an Irish piracy. For this first edition, ESTC T174000, the ESTC cataloguers note many extant copies to be imperfect as they lack the advertisements, which, luckily, are present in the copy on offer

**FROM THE “HANDSOME LIBRARY”
OF THE ROMANTIC-ERA POET AND PHILOSOPHER
WILLIAM DANBY,
WITH HIS RARE CYPHER BOOKPLATE**

16 LANGHORNE (John): Frederic and Pharamond, Or the Consolations of Human

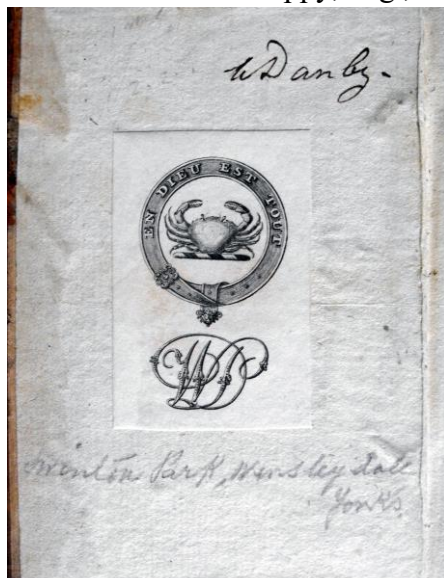


Life. London, Printed for T. Becket, and P. A. de Hondt..., 1769
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, 153 x 93 mms., pp. iv, 157 [158 blank, 159 adverts, 160 blank] , contemporary tree calf, gilt rules on spine, gilt spine, red leather label. A very good copy.

£450

The poet and translator John Langhorne (1735 - 1779) published a respectable and frequently reprinted translation of Plutarch in 1770 and published a total of 30 works in his short life. Given that he wrote a number of reviews for *The Monthly Review*, its review of this work in 1769 was rather snippy, e. g., “Dr. Langhorne has attempted to console mankind upon principles of philosophy as well as religion, but he does not appear to have succeeded better. He had endeavoured to prove that God intended to make man happy, and therefore he is so; he now endeavours to convince man that his existence is worth nothing, and that therefore he should received what we call good and evil with equal indifference.”

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This volume has distinguished provenance, being affixed with the rare bookplate of William Danby (1752-1833), poet, scholar, and philosopher, whose wealth allowed him to amass a “handsome library” (*Oxford DNB*). The armorial bookplate has the motto “En Dieu est tout” (In God is all). Beneath are the cypher initials “WD”, which are normally unidentified, but in this volume a knowledgeable individual has written “W Danby” above

the plate, and the location of Danby's country seat below the plate, "Swinton Park, Wensleydale, Yorks." William Danby had Swinton almost entirely rebuilt, engaging the services of no less than James Wyatt, John Foss, and John Carr.

Presumably the bookplate is Franks 7921, but Gambier Howe does not name the book owner in full, stating only that the initials "W. D." indicate "Danby" ownership. Franks himself thought this plate was wrought by William Wyon (1795-1851), R.A., the highly distinguished medallist and engraver, who was "chief engraver at the Royal Mint from 1828 until his death" (*Wikipedia*)

COSMO GORDON'S COPY

17 LUCRETIUS. T. Lucretii Cari De Rerum Natura Libri Sex. A D. Lambino Monstroliensis litt. Grec. Lutetie doctore Regio nuper ope veteru[m] codicu[m] a multis mendis vindicati, nunc ab eodem recogniti, & perpurgati. Accesserunt aliquot ab Adr. Turnebo emendationes. In calce libri variae lectiones: Le rerum insigniorum index. Parisiis, In AEdibus Rouillij, via Iacobca sub signo co[n]cordiae. Cum privilegio Regis. 1565. Small 8vo, 123 x 78, pp. [xxiv], 277 [sic, for 287, 288 blank. 289 - 303 variant readings [3044 blank, 3055 - 318 index], woodcut title-page, with scrolls, column, faces within heartshapes, etc., later (probably 18th century) limp vellum, leather label; some small inkstains on early leaves, some very slight worming, front hinge almost complete open, with inner spine exposed.

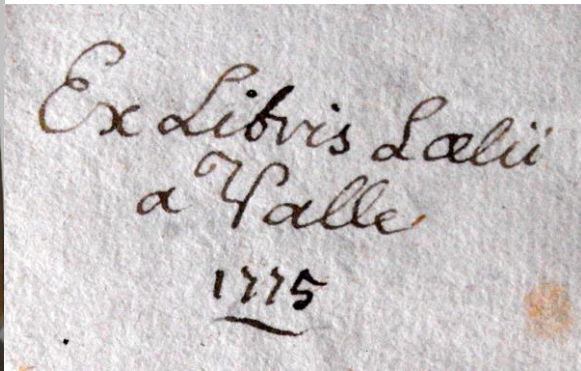
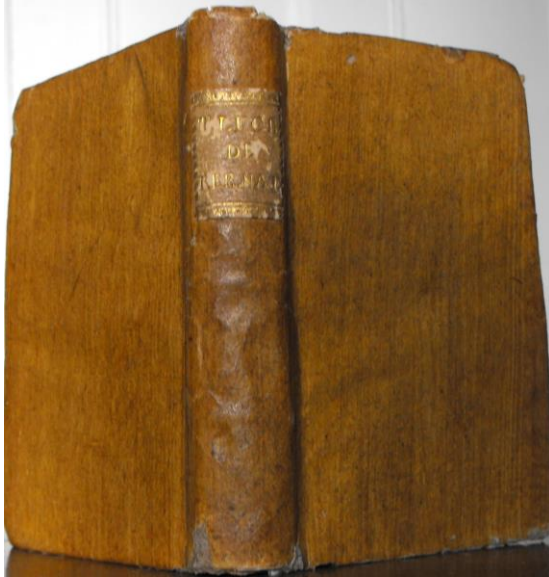
£1500

The following ownership inscriptions appear before the title-page: "Cosmo Gordon/ Insch/ 1959" on front paste-down end-paper; "Ex/Libris Franciaci/ Signorilis/ 1737" on recto of front free end-paper; and "ex Libris Laelii/ & Palle/ 1775" on verso of front free end-paper. The noted book collector Cosmo Alexander Gordon (1886 - 1965) was also the author of a bibliography of Lucretius (1962); Gordon had a copy of the 1564 edition of Lucretius in his library (102)

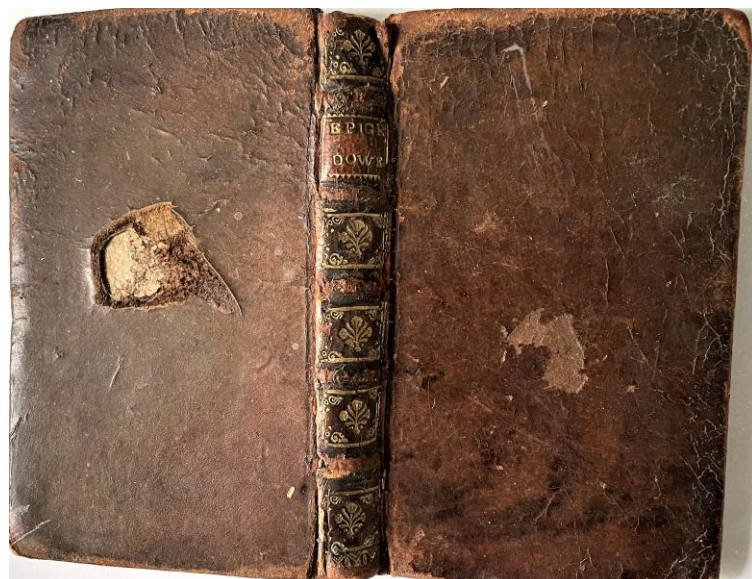
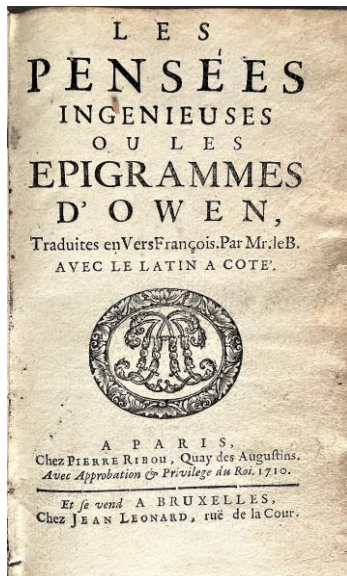


The text has been prepared by Adrianus Turnebus (1512 - 1516), and as *Wikipedia* notes, "At the age of twelve he was sent to Paris to study, and attracted great notice by his remarkable abilities. After having held the post of professor of belles-lettres in the University of Toulouse, in 1547 he returned to Paris as professor (or royal reader) of Greek at the College Royal. In 1562 he exchanged this post for a professorship in Greek philosophy. In 1552 he was entrusted with the printing of the Greek books at the royal press, in which he was assisted by his friend, Guillaume Morel. Joseph Justus Scaliger was his pupil. He died of tuberculosis on 12 June 1565 in Paris. Montaigne wrote that he 'knew more and better, what he knew, than any man in his age or of many ages past.'" The French classical scholar Denis Lambin (Latinized as Dionysius Lambinus) (1520 - 1572) was first professor of Latin at the College de France and later professor of Greek. One of the great scholars of his age, he is noted as an exceptionally skilled textual critic, and many of his readings are retained in

modern editions of classical text. His edition of Lucretius was first published in 1563. The printer Philippe Gaultier was active in Paris 1562 - 1569. Although Lucretius' text has been edited, studied, and commented on, I found Stephen Greenblatt's book, *The Swerve: How the World became Modern* (2011) elegantly and cogently written and a useful reminder that much of what we know and take for granted derived from geniuses like Lucretius. PMM 87 for the first edition of 1563. Gordon 203 for this edition. OCLC locates copies Manchester, Southern California, and Heidelberg. There is also a copy in Paris at the BN. See also Quaritch's 2015 catalogue of books from Cosmo Gordon's library.



18 OWEN (John): Les Pensées Ingenieuses ou Les Epigrammes d'Owen, Traduites en



Vers Francois, Par Mr. le B. Avec le Latin a Cote. A Paris, Chez Pierre Ribou...Et se vend A Bruxelles, Chez Jean Leonard..., 1710. 12mo, pp. [xii], 191 [192 blank], contemporary calf, spine ornately gilt in

compartments, red leather label; end-papers worn, binding a little soiled and with piece gouged out of rear cover; with the autograph “[?Chodhart]” on the recto of the front free end-paper. **£250**

Owen (?1560 - 1622) began publishing his Latin epigrams in the early 17th century, and they acquired enormous popularity both on the continent and in Britain. This is the first complete edition of the collected epigrams; the translation is by Antoine Louis le Brun.

Cioranescu 38111.

19 POLIZIANO (Angelo): Angeli Politiani et Aliorum virorum illust Epistolae cum praefatione in Suet. expositionem. Amstelodami, pud Joan. Janssonium, 1644. 12mo, 123 x



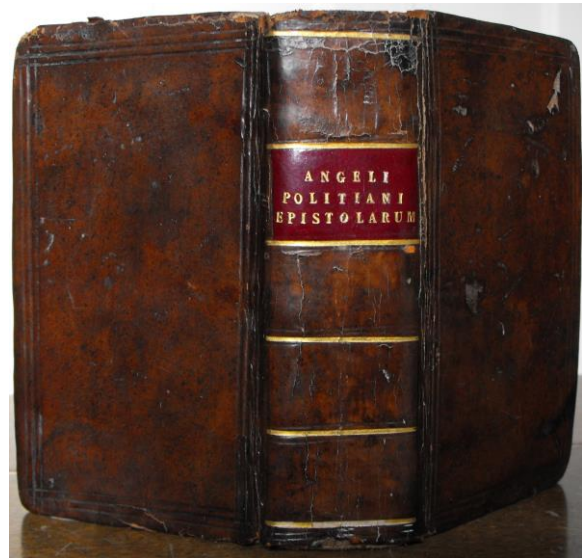
68 mms., pp. [xxiv, including engraved title-page], 610, later calf, rebaked, gilt rules across spine, red morocco label; old end-papers from an incubulum, armorial bookplate of Joseph Pickford, Junr. on front paste-down end-paper, and the autograph of William [?Dance] on lower margin of title-page, inscription “Joh. Pickford Junr/ January 1785” on the top margin of the recto of the first printed leaf. **£850**

Joseph Pickford Junior is perhaps the son of the architect Joseph Pickford (1734 - 1782), though the father may very well have been the purchaser of the book. In fact Joseph Pickford had two sons, also named Joseph Pickford, who served as an apprentice to his uncle, another Joseph Pickford, from 1748 - 1755. Another Joseph Pickford (1685 - 1760) became a

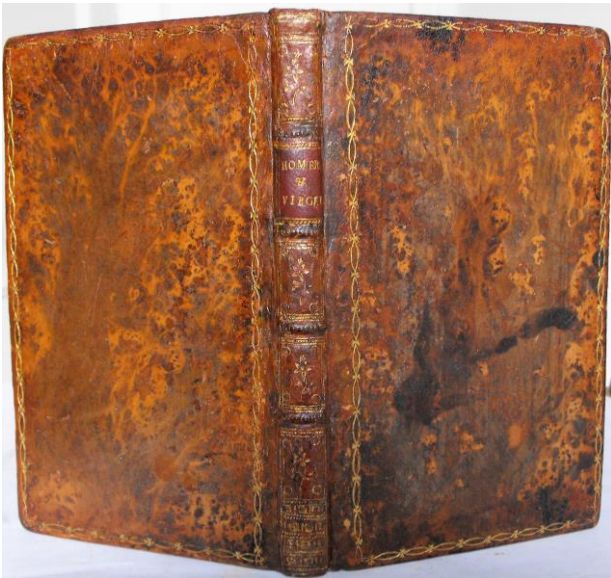
building contractor at Hyde Park Corner in London. The *ODNB* entry for Joseph Pickford (1734 - 1782) mentions other Pickfords with the given names of Thomas or Joseph, but none identified as “Junior.”

“Agnolo (Angelo) Ambrogini (14 July 1454 – 24 September 1494), commonly known by his nickname Poliziano, anglicized as Politian; Latin: Politianus), was an Italian classical scholar and poet of the Florentine Renaissance” (*Wikipedia*). His birth city, Montepulciano, will be well known to wine

drinkers. The preface or introduction is a short biography of the life and writings of Poliziano by Gerardus Vossius (1577 - 1649), the Dutch scholar and theologian. Poliziano began preparing his correspond for publication before he died, and the first edition of the correspondence was prepared and published by Aldus Manutius in 1498.



20 [RAPIN (Rene)]: Observations on the Poems of Homer and Virgil. A Discourse



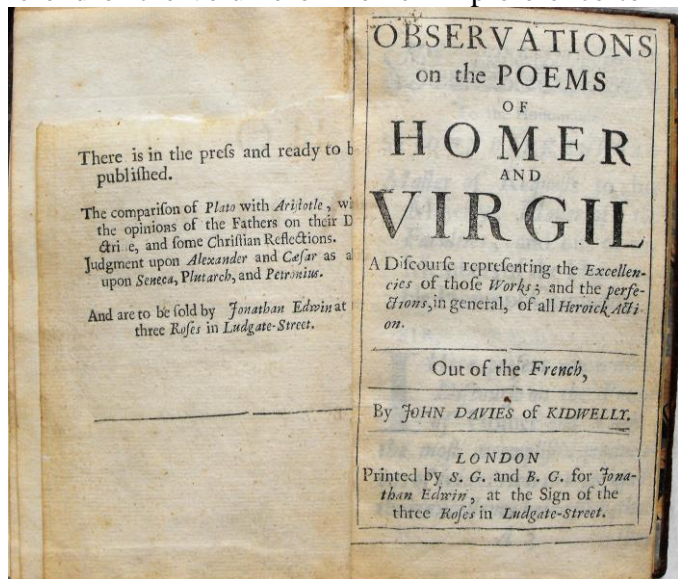
representing the Excellencies of those Works and the perfections, in general, of all Heroick Act London Printed by S. G. and B. G. [i. e., Sarah and Bennet Griffin] for Jonathan Edwin, at the Sign of the three Roses in Ludgate-Street [no date]. [?1672]. Small 8vo, 146 x 83 mms., pp. [viii], 128 (but with numerous errors in pagination), early 18th century calf, gilt borders on covers, rebacked, with old spine gilt in compartments with red leather label laid down; top 30 mms. of adverts leaf preceding title torn away, spine a bit rubbed and faded, but a very good copy. **£1250**

Rapin (1621 - 1687) proved to be a popular literary theorist, particularly in discussing epics, with British readers, both in English

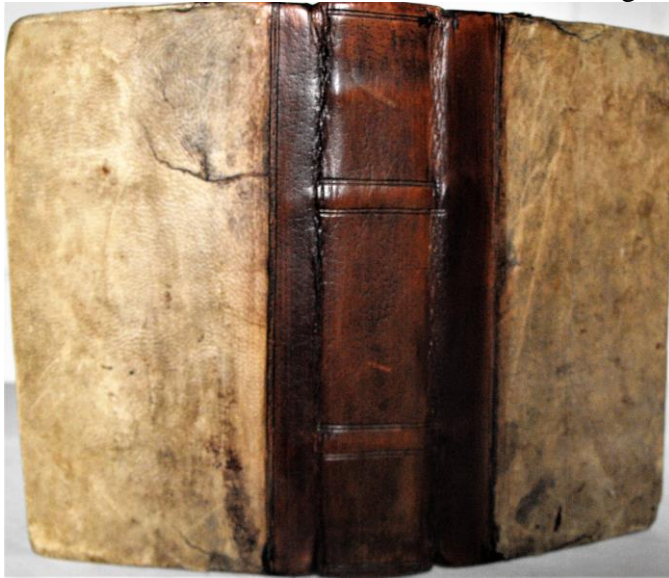
translation and in French. His choice, at the end of the volume of Homer in preference to

Virgil was very much in tune with the prevailing models of literary theory at the time. *Observations sur les poèmes d'Homère et de Virgile* was published in Paris in 1669. It's unlikely that many scholars read George Saintsbury's *History of Criticism* (1900 - 1904), but his prose is entertaining: "I do not remember that Rapin ever lays it down that a hero must not be a black man; probably the French had not been afflicted--for I suppose they did not make Syphax black--with any poet daring enough to start the question. Be he does other things which, though less conspicuously, are quite as really silly. In the moral section of his comparison between Homer and Virgill he has too much of the Jesuit schoolmaster, with his reverence towards boys, to mention that terrible scene between Zeus and Hera which had already distressed the compatriots of Aristophanes and Martial, and which remains one of the earliest examples of absolutely perfect poetry in a particular kind. But he makes up for it. We have, of course, the 'wine-heavy, dog-eyed, hare-hearted' line to mourn over. How undignified of Homer to make Achilles anxious about the preservation of the body of Patroclus from corruption! How could Ulysses, with such an excellent wife and amiable son, waste time with Callypso and dangle after Circe, to whom the pudibund Rapin applies epithets which our Decorum prevents us from repeating, and for which he deserved to be both shipwrecked and turned into a Gryll..."

ESTC locates two different states: This is R30126.



21 RICHWORTH (William): The Dialogues of William Richworth. Or The iudgment [sic] of common sense in the the choice of Religion. Printed at Paris` by John Mestais, 1640

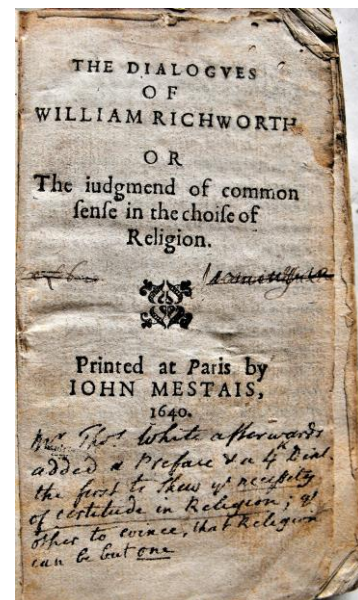


FIRST EDITION. 12mo, 141 x 70 mms., pp. [vi], 133, 136 - 582, contemporary vellum boards, later quarter brown morocco reback; leaf a4 slightly defective at margins, title-page slightly frayed with contemporary note, a few other leaves slightly worn, but a reasonably copy, with the autograph "Hen. Butter" on the front paste-down end-paper, and "Paul Hedley/His Book" on the top margin of the recto of the front free end-paper; Butter's autograph appears contemporary or slightly later and Hedley's, 18th century. The contemporary inscription on the title-page reads "Mr. Thos.

White afterwards added a Preface & a 4th Dial. the first to shew ye necessity of certitude in Religion; & other to evince, that Religion can be but one".

£600

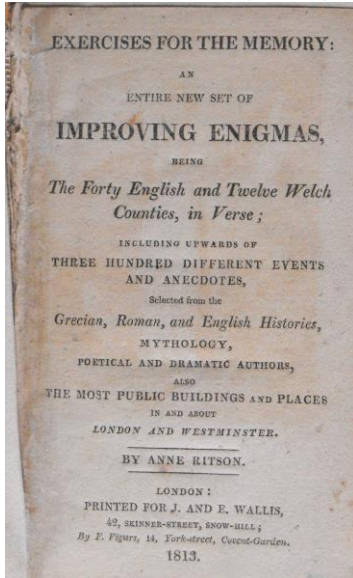
The Roman Catholic priest and religious controversialist William Rushworth [Richworth; alias Robinson], William [alias Charles Rosse] (c. 1594–1637) studied to become a Catholic priest at the English College of Douai, where he went by the name Charles Rosse. He was also an accomplished mathematician, and he recorded that "my natural genius led me to physic and mathematics, in both which I should have had some insight, if a more serious calling had not diverted me. God's will be done; my life is solitary, my companions books, my liberty retiredness, so that how I should be cured of this infirmity I well know not, but refer all to his blessed will." ODNB says of this, his only book, that after his death in 1737, he had left "a manuscript dealing with his 'more serious calling', theology. This is a tract in the form of three dialogues between an uncle and his nephew in which they discuss the controversial issue as to whether God's revelation to man was revealed through scripture alone or also through tradition. The



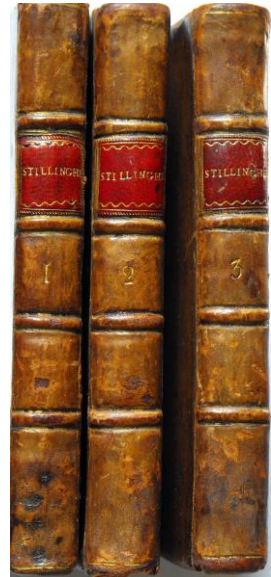
work is a defence of the Roman Catholic position that attaches great importance to tradition; it also, interestingly, pleads for a plain manner of reading the *Bible* as opposed to seeing it as a theological puzzle to be solved by specialists. The manuscript was edited by Rushworth's friend and fellow controversialist Thomas White and published at Paris under the title *The Dialogues of William Richworth, or, The Judgment of Common Sense in the Choise of Religion* (1640). A reprint appeared in 1648, and in 1654 White prepared a new extended edition which involved adapting the style, writing a new preface, and adding a fourth dialogue. Rushworth's work was the starting point of a long controversy in the following decades. His book became quite famous with many protestant replies by theologians such as John Tillotson, Matthew Poole, William Chillingworth, Lucius Falkland, and Henry Hammond. Some of Rushworth's critics were answered by White in his *An Apology for Rushworth's Dialogues* (Paris, 1654) and by John Belson, who belonged to Thomas White's circle of friends, in his *Tradidi vobis* (London, 1662)."

PRINTED BY THE CORNISH PRINTER FRANCIS VIGURS (1786-1853)

- 22 **RITSON (Anne):** Exercises for the Memory: An Entire new Set of Improving Enigmas, being The Forty English and Twelve Welch Counties, in Verse; Including upwards of Three Hundred Different Events and Anecdotes. Selected from the Grecian, Roman, and English Histories, Mythology, Poetical and Dramatic Authors, also the Most Public Buildings and Places in and about London and Westminster. London: Printed for J. and E. Wallis...By P.I Vigues..., 1813. FIRST EDITION. 12mo, 126 x 78 mms., pp. 107 [108 blank], contemporary pin stiff paper covers, with handwritten on front cover; lacks frontispiece, title-page partially detached at inner margin. **£250**
- Of this first edition, COPAC finds only four copies, two in copyright libraries (BL and Oxford), then just Liverpool and Nottingham. This is a rare printing by the Cornish printer Francis Vigurs (1786-1853), done when still in his twenties, during his time in the Strand, London.

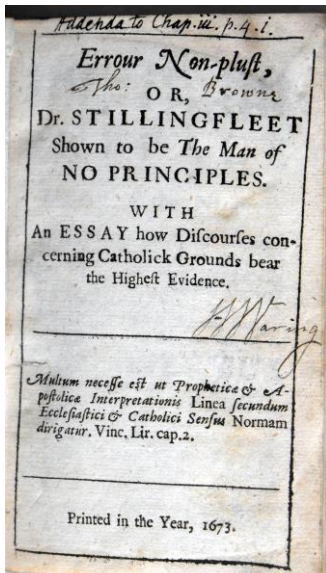


- 23 **[STILLINGFLEET (Edward)].** Three works (uniformly bound) written against Stillingfleet, viz. To Katholiko [Greek] Stillingfleeton. Or, An account given to a Catholick Friend, of Dr. Stillingfleets late book against the Roman Church. Together with a short Postil upon his Text, in three Letters, by I.V.C. [John Vincent Canes]. [Bruges] Printed by Luke Kerchove, 1672. FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 143 x 87 mms., pp. [xviii], 80, 42, 32, 102.



UNIFORMLY BOUND WITH:

- [SERGEANT (John)]:** Error Non-plust, Or, Dr. Stillingfleet Shown to be The Man of No Principles. With An Essay how Discourses concerning Catholic Grounds bear the Highest Evidence. [London] Printed in the Year 1673. FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 143 x 87 mms., pp. [xvi], 144, 153 - 272. With the contemporary autograph "Tho. Browne" [almost certainly NOT the Sir Thomas Browne (1605 - 1682)] and the later 18th century autograph "W. Waring" on the title-page.



UNIFORMLY BOUND WITH:

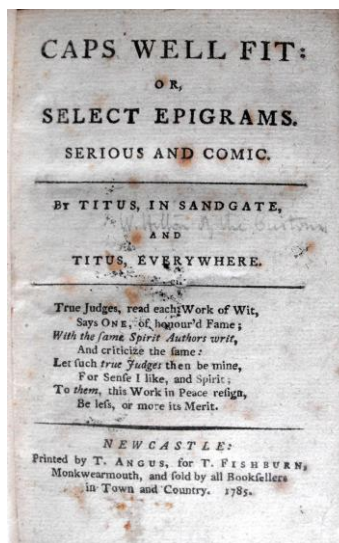
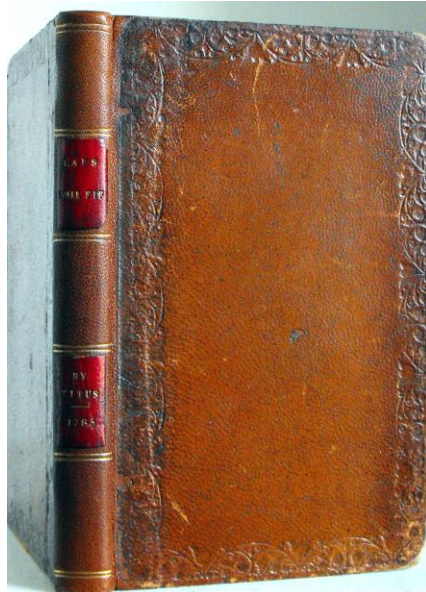
- [WARNER (John)]:** Dr. Stillingfleet still against Dr. Stillingfleet: or The Examination of Dr. Stillingfleet against Dr. Stillingfleet Examined. By J. W. [?Paris], Printed in the Year 1775. 8vo, pp. [xviii], 279 [280 blank]. With the 18th century

autograph "W. Waring" on the title-page, and an early annotation by the author's initials, "Addenda to Ch/ iii. o. p. 4." 3 volumes, uniformly bound in early 18th century calf, gilt spines, red morocco labels; some chips to tops and bases of spine, but generally a very good and attractive, if made-up, set. With a steel-engraved bookplate by Perkins and Heath of a lion couchant guardant in a circle of ornaments surmounted by a crown (?marquess) and on top of a horse and knight in armour. £1250

Edward Stillingfleet (~1635 - 1699) seems to have had a gift for controversy. The first volume, by Canes, is a reply to Stillingfleet's polemical *A Discourse Concerning the Idolatry Practiced in the Church of Rome* (1671); the second, by Sergeant, to "Faith of Protestants Reduced to Principles" (title given in ESTC; not traced in Stillingfleet's separate works); and the third, by Warner, to *Several Conferences Concerning the Idolatry of the Church of Rome* (1679).

**“VERY SCARCE” GEORDIE VERSE:
THE WORK IS ATTRIBUTED IN MANUSCRIPT IN THIS COPY,
WHILE THE ESTC STILL GIVES NO AUTHOR**

24 TITUS. [?HILTON (William)]: *Caps Well Fit: or, Select Epigrams. Serious and Comic. By Titus, in Sandgate, and Titus, Everywhere.* Newcastle: Printed by T. Angus, for T. Fishburn..., 1785. FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. 12mo (in 6s), 143 x 88 mms., pp. [5] 6 - 190 [191 Errata, 192 blank], but misprinted, with pages 164 - 180 misnumbered 174 - 190, contemporary sheepskin, bordered in blind, later reback with two red morocco labels; occasional light foxing and staining, corners a bit worn, but a very good copy. . In an



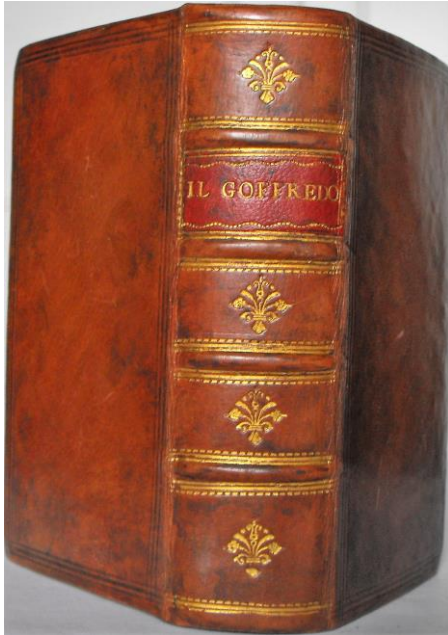
old left-handed hand on the title-page of this copy, there is a manuscript attribution identifying the author behind the pseudonyms: "W. Hilton of the Customs." £350

The work consists of 134 eight-line verses, celebrating life in Sandgate, Newcastle, and elsewhere; here is an early sample: "To camp, to camp, the ladies tramp,/ You wonder much, you say./ But don't you know, the fact is so,/ They're *soldiers*, in their way?/ Those darting eyes, and tapering thighs, / Arrang'd to *martial* view;/ Then fair in field, cause more to yield,/ Than ever *Caesar* slew."

Lowndes: *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature* (1835) II, 345. Copies located in Newcastle; Yale, Newberry, Minnesota. The pencilled attribution on the title-page of the present copy is likely correct, but mostly unknown. See the bibliography appended to the obscure work *Northumberland Words* (1892) by Richard Oliver Heslop for a note on the "dialect words" in *Caps Well Fit*, and Heslop's attribution of *Caps Well Fit* to "Wm. Hilton" of "the Customs", i.e., of the Customs Office (Vol. 1, p. 22, second pagination). The catalogue of the library of the important Victorian dialect scholar John Trotter Brockett from 1843 notes that he owned a copy of *Caps Well Fit* and that the book is "very scarce".

**COPAC LOCATES ONLY ONE COPY
OF THIS 1606 EDITION OF TASSO:
THE EXEMPLAR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**

25 TASSO (Torquato): Il Goffredo overo Gierusalemme Liberata. Poema Heroico de



Signor Torquato Tasso. Con l'Allegoria universale dell'istesso. Et con Igli Argomenti del Sog. Horatio Ariosti. In Vinegia Presso Daniel Bisuccio, 1606. 12mo, 125 x 63 mms., pp. 521 [522 blank], engraved title-page mounted, recently rebound in full calf, gilt spine, with raised bands between gilt rules, gilt ornaments, red morocco table; tightly bound with text almost disappearing into gutter, but a very good and attractive copy

£950

First published in 1581, Tasso's epic depicts a rather fictionalized narrative of battles between Christians and Muslims. "*The Gerusalemme Liberata or Jerusalem Delivered* occupies a larger space in the history of European literature, and is a more considerable work. Yet the commanding qualities of this epic poem, those which revealed Tasso's individuality, and which made it immediately pass into the rank of classics, beloved by the people no less than by persons of culture, are akin to

the lyrical graces of Aminta.

In the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, as in the *Rinaldo*, Tasso aimed at ennobling the Italian epic style by preserving strict unity of plot and heightening poetic diction. He chose Virgil for his model, took the first crusade for subject, infused the fervor of religion into his conception of the hero, Godfrey. But his natural bent was for romance.

As he had done in *Rinaldo*, Tasso adorned *Gerusalemme Liberata* with a number of romantic episodes, which have proved more popular and influential than the grand sweep of the main theme. Thus, while the nominal hero of *Gerusalemme Liberata* is Godfrey of Bouillon ("Goffredo"), the leader of the First Crusade and the climax of the epic is the capture of the holy city. But Tasso's Goffredo, who is a mixture of Virgil's pious Aeneas and Tridentine Catholicism, is not the real hero of the epic. Instead, the reader is attracted to the stories of Ruggiero, fiery and passionate Rinaldo, melancholy and impulsive Tancredi, and also by the chivalrous Saracens with whom they clash in love and war.



The action of the epic turns on three stories of interaction between noble beautiful pagan women and these Crusaders. Armida, a beautiful witch, is sent forth by the infernal senate to sow discord in the Christian camp. Instead, she is converted to the true faith by her adoration for a crusading knight, and quits the scene with a phrase of the Virgin Mary on her lips. Clorinda, a brave female warrior, dons armor like Ariosto's Marfisa, fights a duel with her

devoted lover, and receives baptism at his hands as she lies dying. Finally, Erminia, hopelessly in love with Tancredi, seeks refuge in the shepherds' hut" (*Wikipedia*). This edition appears to be uncommon: OCLC finds copies only at Bibliothreque Nationale de France and the University of Birmingham.