



NEW
ACQUISITIONS

JANUARY 2023

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

THE
COURT and CITY
REGISTER.
For the Year 1761.

CONTAINING,

- I. An ALMANACK.
- II. New and Correct LISTS of both House of PARLIAMENT.
- III. The COURT REGISTER.
- IV. LISTS of the ARMY and NAVY.

The THIRTIETH EDITION,

Containing MORE LISTS than any Book of this Sort,
and some new Ones never yet printed.

Carefully corrected at the PROPER OFFICES.

With the Promotions since the Accession of
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in
St. Paul's Church-Yard;

J. JOLLIFFE, St. James's-street; C. HITCH and L. HAWES,
J. RICHARDSON, S. CROWDER, and M. COOPER, in
Pater-noster-row; E. REEVE, Fleet-street; P. STEVENS
and T. CASLON, against Stationers-Hall; J. ROBSON (late
BRINDLEY'S,) in New Bond-street; and G. KEARSLY,
in Ludgate-street.

Price Bound Two Shillings and Nine-Pence.

Without an Almanack Two Shillings.

- i. [ALMANACS.] The Court and City Register for the Year 1761 [- 1764, 1766-7, 1770, 1773, 1778, 1783, 1798]. Containing, I. An Almanack. II. New and correct Lists of both Houses of Parliament. III. The Court Register. IV Lists of the Army and Navy ... London: Printed for John Rivington [et al, later for J. Joliffe], [1761-1798].

8 vols (plus two imperfect, for 1763 and 1771), 12mo; each bound with an almanac (either *Rider's British Merlin* or *Cardanus Rider's Sheet Almanack*, the almanac portion printed in red and black and often interleaved with blanks); in contemporary calf or sheep, worn. £800

Bound with or without an almanac, the *Court and City Register* was one of a number of works under similar titles competing to offer itself as the complete society guidebook, assembling lists of the Lords and Commons, the court (from the Privy Council down to the rat catcher and comb-maker), the civil establishment, the law courts, postage rates, army and navy officers, officers of the East India, South Sea, and Hudson's Bay companies, committees of hospitals, &c. &c.

The Court and City Register was apparently begun by Thomas Cooper in the 1740s, and then continued by Robert Amey and later J. Barnes. John and James Rivington appeared in the imprint from 1749 and then John Rivington headed the consortium from 1759, being granted an exclusive royal privilege for fourteen years from November 1764. He took the opportunity to name himself as compiler on the title-page and published the work with a privilege leaf (1766 and 1767 here), but for whatever reason he withdrew from the venture in 1769 and it was thereafter published by a consortium led by Joliffe.

The earliest example here, for 1761 (House of Lords, National Archives, and Stony Brook only in ESTC) is notable for the stop-press printed note pasted to the title-page of the almanac: 'The Almanacks for 1761, being all printed before the Demise of his late Majesty; the public are desired to observe that the 4th of June is the Birth-Day of His present Majesty King George III [&c.].'

Further details available on request.



Guildford



Tardwicke



Suconberg



Delawarr



Talbot



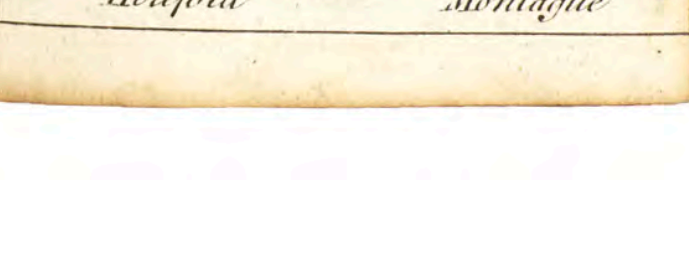
Northington



Radnor



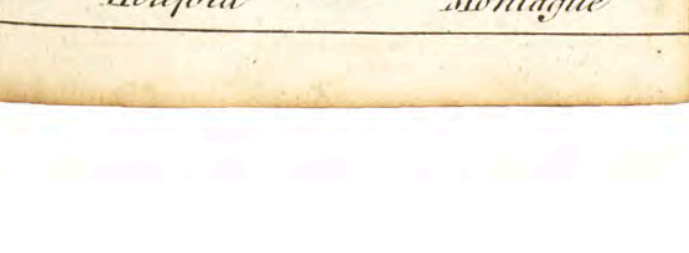
Spencer



Chatham



Ligonier



Hereford



Montague

2. [ALMANACS.] The Royal Kalendar; or complete and correct annual Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, for the Year 1769 [-1772, 1776-8, 1780-2, 1787, 1793-5, 1804] ... London, Printed for J. Almon et al. [later J. Debrett et al.] [1768-1803].

14 volumes (with two copies of 1769), 12mo, all but two (1769 and 1794) bound with an almanac (either *Rider's British Merlin* or *Cardanus Rider's Sheet Almanack*, the almanac portion printed in red and black and often interleaved with blanks), the examples for 1769 include a 48-page engraved peerage, the examples for 1782 and 1793 are also bound with editions of *The Companion to the Royal Kalendar*; in contemporary calf or sheep, worn, some boards detached. £800

The *Royal Kalendar* was begun in 1767 by John Almon, 'upon a new and more extensive plan than any hitherto offered to the public', though earlier equivalents included the *Court Kalendar* and the *Court and City Register*. Like those works it was offered with or without an almanac – generally issues of *Rider's British Merlin* or the cheaper *Cardanus Rider's Sheet Almanack*. For some years new corrected editions were published in January and April – all those found here are the first printings. The first three issues (for the years 1767 to 1769) also included a 48-page engraved section providing the arms of the Earls, Dukes, and Barons of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is particularly interesting to note the swelling and contraction of land and sea forces during the American Revolutionary War and then the French Revolutionary Wars. Almon was succeeded by Debrett in 1782, and later by Stockdale.

For the earliest issue here, 1769, ESTC lists three locations only: BL (three copies, one imperfect), Bodley, and Huntington. Many others are uncommon, especially in North America.

Further details available on request.

Multum in parvo.

THE

WESTERN ALMANACK;

AND COMPLETE

POCKET REMEMBRANCER,

PECULIARLY APPROPRIATED TO

THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

FOR THE YEAR

1795,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE.

By Joseph Moon, Philomath. Salisbury.



Salisbury:
PRINTED BY B. C. COLLINS,

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]

SHEET ALMANAC IN POCKET FORM – UNIQUE

3. [ALMANAC.] MOON, Joseph. Multum in parvo. The Western Almanack; and complete pocket Remembrancer, peculiarly appropriated to the West of England. For the Year 1795, being the third after bissextile ... *Salisbury: Printed by B. C. Collins, [1794].*

12mo, pp. [36]; the almanac section printed in red and black and interleaved with blanks, tax stamp to title verso; old tears neatly repaired through title-page and following leaf (no loss), slightly shaken, but a very good copy; stab-stitched in contemporary stiff marbled wrappers, spine and stitching defective; scattered annotations on the blanks, partly in short-hand, but also noting various trips between Calne (Wiltshire) and London. £1100

Unrecorded – apparently the only surviving example for any year (none are listed in in ESTC) – of this pocket-form provincial *Almanack*.

Joseph Moon, who is named in another Salisbury-printed publication, *The Corn-Inspector's Assistant* (a 'new edition' of 1790 is the earliest in ESTC), as a 'Teacher of Mathematics, in Salisbury', issued a single-sheet *New Western Almanack* from around 1778/9, exploiting Thomas Carnan's successful challenge to the Stationers' Company monopoly. As with all such almanacs, they were probably printed in large quantities, surviving in few: we can trace examples at Totnes Museum (for 1789), Longleat (for 1791 and 1796), Illinois (1796), and the British Library (an intermittent run from 1795-1813). If those almanacs are rare, then the present pocket-form form version is even rarer. It is apparently set up in part from the same setting of type, but differently disposed and with new borders and additional content. The 'pocket remembrancer' section, which appears in the lower half of the sheet almanac, gives details of civil officers, MPs, militia, assizes and sessions, fairs,

and tides, for Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Added to the pocket almanac, which retailed at 1 shilling rather than 9d for the sheet, are a title-page and contents leaf at the front, and at the rear three pages of 'curiosities meriting notice', and tables of expenses or wages, monarchs and royal birthdays, and 'stamps in general use'.

The *Western Almanack* continued at least into the 1850s – after Moon's death in 1817 (reported by the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which referred to him as 'author of the well-known Western Almanack'), it was continued as *Moon's Western Almanack* by different editors.

Not in ESTC, Library Hub, WorldCat, *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*, *Wiltshire Bibliography &c.*

DECEMBER XXXI Days.										
Last Quarter 3d day, at 39 min. past 7 morning.										
New Moon 11th day, at 17 min. past 11 morning.										
First Quarter 19th day, at 29 min. past 7 morning.										
Full Moon 25th day, at 22 min. past 10 at night.										
1	Tu	Clock aft. sun 10 m. 35 f.	7	57	4	3	9	40	4	35
2	W	Day 8 hours 4 min. long	7	58	4	2	10	56	5	27
3	Th	Day breaks at 5 h. 55 m.	7	59	4	1	morn.	6	15	
4	F		8	0	4	0	0	5	7	0
5	Sa	Day-light ends at 6 h. 4 m.	8	1	3	59	1	13	7	43
6	☉	2d S. in Advent. <i>Nich. B</i>	8	2	3	58	2	19	8	24
7	M	Clock after sun 8 m. 7 f.	8	2	3	58	3	26	9	6
8	Tu	<i>Concept. of B. V. Mary</i>	8	3	3	57	4	32	9	48
9	W		8	4	3	56	5	36	10	31
10	Th	Black & red game sh. ends	8	4	3	56	6	40	11	15
11	F		8	5	3	55	7	fets	0 a.	2
12	Sa	Clock aft. sun 5 m. 50 f.	8	5	3	55	4 a.	57	0	51
13	☉	3d S. in Adv. <i>Lucy, V. & M.</i>	8	6	3	54	5	45	1	40
14	M	Clock aft. sun 4 m. 52 f.	8	6	3	54	6	40	2	29
15	Tu		8	7	3	53	7	43	3	18
16	W	Emb. Wk. <i>O Sapi. C. T. e.</i>	8	7	3	53	8	54	4	7
17	Th	Oxford Term ends	8	7	3	53	10	6	4	55
18	F		8	8	3	52	11	17	5	43
19	Sa	Clock aft. sun 2 m. 35 f.	8	8	3	52	morn.	6	31	
20	☉	4th Sunday in Advent	8	8	3	52	0	54	7	19
21	M	St. Tho. short. d. ☉ e. w	8	8	3	52	1	51	8	10
22	Tu	Durat. of twil. 2 h. 11 m.	8	8	3	52	3	11	9	4
23	W		8	8	3	52	4	32	10	1
24	Th	Clock with the sun	8	8	3	52	5	56	11	1
25	F	Christmas Day	8	8	3	52	7	rises	morn.	
26	Sa	St. Stephen, Mart.	8	7	3	53	4 a.	48	0	4
27	☉	1st S. aft. Christ. St. John	8	7	3	53	5	56	1	6
28	M	Innocents' Day	8	7	3	53	7	6	2	6
29	Tu	Clock bef. sun 2 m. 33 f.	8	6	3	54	8	23	3	2
30	W	Day increased 4 m.	8	6	3	54	9	36	3	54
31	Th	<i>Silvester, Bp.</i>	8	5	3	55	10	47	4	42

4. [ALMANAC.] London Almanack for the Year of Christ 1819. *London, Printed for the Company of Stationers, [1818].*

64mo?, pp. [24]; engraved throughout, printed on one side only (doubtless on a single sheet), then cut into bifolia pasted together back to back to form a book of thirteen leaves with the first recto and last verso blank (here pasted to the pink free endpapers); four-page dismembered view of Vauxhall Bridge, tax stamp to title-page; very good in the original mosaic binding of red morocco, gilt, with cream and black inlays, in a matching slipcase, edges a little rubbed. £300

The **miniature** *London Almanack*, was first produced in 1749 (surviving in a unique copy at the British Library), appearing annually until at least 1823. The bridge at Vauxhall had been built in 1809-1816, and the penitentiary at Millbank, which also features, had opened in 1816.



5. [ALMANAC.] The Bijou Almanack for 1845. *London. T. Goode... [1844].*

64mo? (28 x 17 mm), ff. [24], with 12 full-page illustrations; a good copy in the original midnight blue glazed paper wrappers (front cover printed in gilt, now entirely rubbed away), edges gilt. £100

An attractive miniature stereotyped almanac of the type popularized by Albert Schloss from 1836 (his productions often came in a special box with a magnifying glass). Thomas Goode was one of a number of publishers to produce cheap imitations. The contents here are largely financial, and include a list of bankers, transfer days, and bill stamps.

Library Hub records copies at the BL and NLS only.





6. [ALMANAC.] CRUIKSHANK, Percy. P. Cruikshank's Comic Almanack for 1864, containing numerous Illustrations in Oil Colour Printing, useful Information, etc., etc. To be continued annually. *London: Read & Co, ... [1863].*

8vo, pp. [70], including the printed inner wrappers, with 12 satirical colour illustrations, each with a verse below, and numerous smaller engraved illustrations within the text; 14 pages of advertisements at front and rear (for books and toiletries); a very good copy in the original colour-printed wrappers (lettered 'Percy Cruikshank's Comic Almamack'), spine a little worn and chipped. £350

A very rare colour-printed almanac by the nephew of George Cruikshank, apparently the first of a short series. The calendar pages are each accompanied by some 'Notes of the Month', and a jest at the foot, and commemorate recent events such as the burning of the Titian gallery at Blenheim, the Indian Mutiny, the introduction of new bankruptcy laws, and the death of Prince Albert. The illustrated verses include 'An Appeal against the Income Tax', and 'Term Commences', in which a man is squeezed by lawyers; and the other illustrations include some comic 'Fashions for 1864' and some offensive jokes on the US Civil War and Emancipation.

Percy Cruikshank had trained with his father Isaac Robert Cruikshank, and sometimes found work courtesy of his more famous uncle, whose own very popular *Comic Almanack* had been published from 1835 to 1853. He produced a number of books for Read & Co, including some panoramic books and the 'untearable and washable children's toy and story books' advertised here.

OCLC records Harvard only; not in Library Hub, which shows examples for 1865 (Bodley), 1866 (Manchester and BL), and 1869 (BL).

XVII. 5.

DE LE LETTERE
DI TREDICI HVOMINI
ILLVSTRI LIBRI
TREDICI.



GLI AVTORI.

Il Vesc. di Baius.	M. Marcant. Flaminio.
Il Sanga.	Il Giouio.
Il Guidiccione.	Il Tasso.
Il Vescouo di Verona.	M. Annibal Caro.
M. Franc. de la Torre.	M. Claudio Tolommei.
Il Sadoletto.	M. Paol Sadoletto, Vesc.
L'Ardinghella.	di Carpentras.

Con priuilegio del sommo Pontefice
per X anni.

1121

MEN OF LETTERS AND VITTORIA COLONNA

7. [ATANAGI, Dionigi (*editor*).] De le lettere di tredici Huomini illustri libri tredici. *Rome, Valerio and Luigi Dorico, March 1554.*

8vo, pp. [12], 527, [1 (blank)]; scattered light spots throughout, but a very good copy; in mid-eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine lettered directly in gilt within red-stained panel, edges sprinkled red, green silk place-marker; contemporary ownership inscription (deleted in ink) and shelfmark to title, a few contemporary manuscript corrections, inscription of John White Duff (dated 1910) to front flyleaf, nineteenth-century bookseller's ticket of 'Thomas Clark, 38 George St., Edinburgh' to upper paste-down. £850

First Roman edition, scarcer than the Venetian edition of the same year, of Atanagi's anthology of over 150 letters from distinguished Italian writers to some of the most significant figures of sixteenth-century Italy, among them monarchs, popes, and Italy's leading female poet.

The letters, from authors including the celebrated poets Annibale Caro and Bernardo Tasso and the biographer Paolo Giovio, display a mastery of rhetoric and of epistolary convention, acting as examples of the careful literary self-fashioning used to establish their authors' social and intellectual prowess. The recipients include popes Clement VII and Julius III, the king of France, and Baldassare Castiglione; among the comparatively few letters to female addressees are several to the poet Vittoria Colonna, Marchioness of Pescara (1492–1547).

A L'ILLVSTRISSIMO, ET

Reuerendiss. Monsig. il. S. Don Giulio
Feltrio de la Rovere, Cardinal d' Urbino,
Legato di Perugia, &
Duca di Sora.



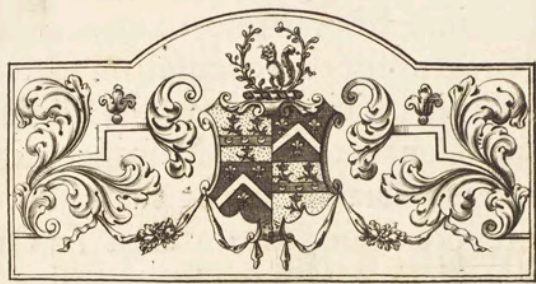
DE LE ammirabili, &
innumerabili forme di cose
se in questo mondo inferiore
da l' altissimo Iddio prodotte,
come uoi, Illustrissimo, et Reuerendissimo
Signor mio, ben sapete,
nobilissima, & oltre ad ogni altra eccellente, fu
l'huomo. Percioche oltre a quelle uirtù, ò forze,
ò potenze, le quali da lui ne l'anima infuse sono in
noi, parte con l'erbe, & con le piante, parte con
gli animali bruti comuni; piacque a quello infinito
bene, per a piu alto grado leuarci, et sopra l'altre
mortali creature honorarci, & conformi, et simiglianti
a se farne, insonderui ancora l'intelletto, et la uolontà,
due uirtù diuine, et proprie sue: perche con l'una
l'arti, & le scientie, & le dottrine apprendessimo,
con l'altra buoni, & giusti, et liberali, & benigni,
et pietosi diuenissimo. Diedeci appresso la fauella,
accioche con essa et ne la cognition de le cose, et ne la
moderation de costuz

As early as 1542 in the *Lettere volgari di diversi nobilissimi uomini* published by Paolo Manutius, Colonna is identified as 'the most consistent and the richest presence among the rare women whose letters find their way into these anthologies' (Sapegno, p. 118). The letters to Colonna, produced by four of the thirteen contributors, are unanimous in their praise of her poetic *oeuvre* as well as the grace she demonstrates in writing to them. Guidiccione, for instance, writes that the highest glory his letters might attain is to be read by her, and encloses some sonnets of his own so that he might learn from her, whilst Annibale Caro expresses astonishment that such an esteemed poet had heard of his work and wished to write to him. Their letters situate Colonna as 'object of discussion, praise, and admiration, by virtue of the authority of her poetry and of her judgment', providing a valuable tool for mapping the complex web of sixteenth-century social and intellectual networks (Brundin & Crivelli, p. 15).

Provenance: John Wight Duff, FBA (1866–1944), Professor of Classics at Armstrong College, Durham (Newcastle) from 1898 to 1933, honorary Fellow of Pembroke College Oxford, and President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

OCLC finds only one copy in the UK, at Cambridge University Library, and three in the US (Cornell, Ransom, and Stanford).

Adams A-2077; EDIT16 34654; USTC 800972; see Brundin & Crivelli (eds), *A Companion to Vittoria Colonna* (2016); and Sapegno, 'The Epistolary Vittoria' in *Vittoria Colonna: Poetry, Religion, Art, Impact* (2021), pp. 117–134.



R,
OXON.
EDUARDO HASELL

DE

DALEMANE

IN

Agro CUMBRENSI

ARMIGERO.

QUUM à prima fere ætate
ea inter nos fuerit notitia,
ut me in Familiarium tuo-
rum numerum adscripse-
ris; quum ad Literas excolendas in

a 2

Col-

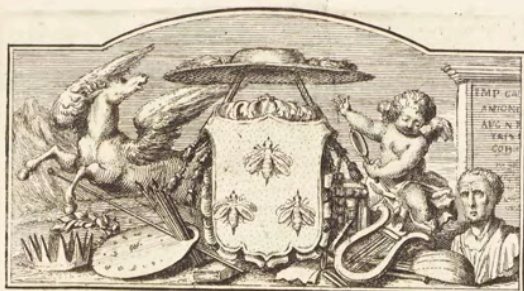
PAPAL POETRY AT OXFORD

8. **BARBERINI, Maffeo** (*later URBAN VIII*); **Joseph BROWN** (*editor*).
Poemata. Præmissis quibusdam de vita auctoris & annotationibus adjectis.
Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1726.

8vo, pp. xi, [1 (blank)], [4], 199, [1 (blank)], without the engraved frontispiece portrait by George Vertue; copper-engraved arms of Edward Hasell as headpiece to p. [iii], and of Barberini to p. [1], copper-engraved initial depicting King David playing the harp; a few occasional light spots; a very good copy in contemporary British red morocco, borders tooled *à petits fers*, spine gilt in compartments with gilt green lettering-piece, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; somewhat sunned and rubbed at extremities, endcaps chipped with short split to upper joint; eighteenth-century armorial bookplate of Musgrave of Eden-Hall (engraved by J. Skinner, cf. Franks 21441) to upper pastedown. £275

First English, and first posthumous, edition of the neo-Latin *Poemata* of Maffeo Barberini (1568–1644), later Pope Urban VIII.

The *Poemata* collects the most significant of Barberini's varied compositions in Latin and Greek, containing, *inter alia*, biblical paraphrases, odes to saints, meditations on death, and reflections on sculpture. **Perhaps the most unusual contributions are his inherently controversial defences of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Galileo Galilei.** His lament of the queen's beheading in 1527 ('Te quamquam immeritam ferit, o Regina, securis', p. 130) reveals a sustained interest in Scottish affairs: prior to his elevation to the papacy, he had been Protector of the Scottish Nation (*British Catholic History*, 31:2). Here, 'the funeral songs of earthly poets are deemed to be unworthy to praise the Catholic queen, so they must stand as audience for the angels' dirges' (on Barberini's poem, and its later influence on the poet Henry Constable, see Perez-Jauregui, p. 580).



P O E S I S
PROBIS ET PIIS
ORNATA DOCUMENTIS
PRIMÆVO DECORI
RESTITUENDA.



UÆRENTEM viridi præcingere
tempora lauro,
Labraque Pegafei tingere fon-
tis aqua,
Me vocat antiquo spoliata decore
Poefis,
Seque sacra formæ luce carere dolet.

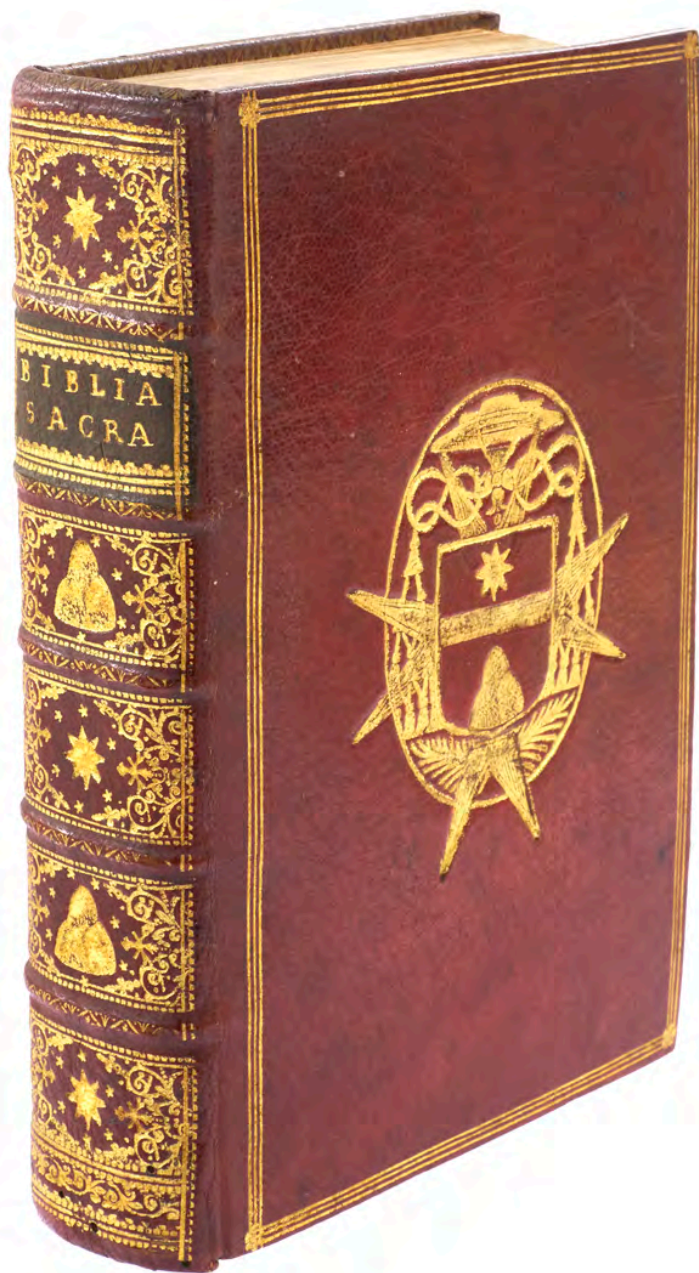
A

Quæ

Though his name does not appear in the poem's title, the 'Adulatio perniciosa' (pp. 179-182) is an explicit endorsement of Galileo's views: the astronomer's name is mentioned twice, with additional allusions to his discoveries of the satellites of Jupiter and sunspots; 'by calling attention to Galileo's "art" (*refectas arte tua Galileae labes*), Barberini took a clear stance for Galileo against Scheiner and the Jesuits. This was of great significance, as in *On Sunspots* Galileo openly advocated heliocentrism' (Gattei, p. 284).

Although some fifteen editions of the *Poemata* were issued during Barberini's lifetime, the desire of printers to curry favour with his successor Innocent X – 'who was known to be less than interested in such forms of culture, and, moreover, positively hated his predecessor' – caused the *Poemata* to fall into obscurity (Rietbergen, p. 96, see also Coștanza). The printing of the present edition in Oxford is perhaps indicative of Barberini's long-standing influence on the University's neo-Latin poetic circles: the testimonials preceding the *Poemata* derive from such sources as John Barclay (1582–1621), friend of Barberini and author of the *Argenis*, and Sir Edward Hannes (d. 1710), instrumental in establishing a Latin verse group at Christ Church, which would attain a 'commanding position in the Oxford poetical world' (Bradner, p. 219).

ESTC T125345; see Coștanza, Bradner, *Musae Anglicanae* (1940); *Critica e Poetica del Primo Seicento II* (1971); Gattei, *On the Life of Galileo* (2019); Perez-Jauregui, 'A Queen in a "Purple Robe": Henry Constable's poetic tribute to Mary, Queen of Scots' in *Studies in Philology* 113, no. 3 (2016), pp. 577-594; Rietbergen, *Power and Religion in Baroque Rome* (2006).



BEAUTIFULLY BOUND BIBLE

9. [BIBLE.] Biblia sacra vulgatae editionis Sixti V. Pont. Max. iussu recognita, et Clementis VIII. auctoritate edita. *Cologne, Balthasar von Egmond, 1659.*

8vo, pp. [24], 876, [50 (index)], [2 (blank)]; title-page copper-engraved, text in 2 columns within ruled frame, woodcut initials and tailpieces; a little marginal dampstaining to title, some browning, lower corner of K1 repaired without loss; a beautiful copy in early eighteenth-century red morocco, borders triple-filletted in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-piece, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, all edges gilt over marbling, marbled endpapers; a few minute wormholes at foot of spine; arms of Cardinal Annibale Albani blocked in gilt to upper board, Albani devices in gilt to spine, gilt lettering to lower cover 'Ad usum Annibalis S.R.E. Cardinalis S. Clementis.' within foliate lozenge, 'Nicolaus Pagliarinus' lettered in gilt to rear lower turn-in (*see below*), eighteenth-century shelfmarks in ink to front free endpaper. £1950

An attractive pocket size Vulgate Bible in a beautiful red morocco binding executed for Cardinal Annibale Albani (1682–1751) by the Roman printer and bookseller Niccolò Pagliarini (1717–1795).

The engraved title incorporates scenes depicting the Creation, the Temptation of Adam and Eve, Moses, King David, the Nativity and Crucifixion, and the Four Evangelists sat together around a table busily writing.



NICOLAUS PAGLIARINUS

Niccolò Pagliarini, whose name appears here in gilt to the rear turn-in, took over his father's printing and bookselling business in Rome in the early 1740s, working with his brother Marco. Arrested in 1760 for printing anti-Jesuit material, he spent years in exile in Lisbon (serving as director of the Stamperia Reale) before eventually returning to Rome in 1778. Pagliarini had this Bible bound for Annibale Albani, whose arms and name appear on the boards. Nephew of Clement XI, Annibale became a Cardinal in 1711 and served as ambassador to Austria for the Holy See from 1720 to 1748. He acquired a valuable library, in addition to paintings, sculptures, and coins.

Provenance: later in the collection of the art critic and photographer Eugène Piot (1812–1890); see *Catalogue des livres rares et curieux ... provenant du cabinet de M. Eug. P.* (Paris, 1862), p. 1 (lot 2).

Darlow & Moule 6230.

AD
USUM
ANNIBALIS
S. R. E.
CARDINALIS
S. CLEMENSIS

BIBLIA
SACRA



TOURISM TO THE NORTHERNMOST POINT OF EUROPE

10. **BLASIUS, Heinrich.** Eine Reise nach dem Nordkap (mit vier Bildern) ...
Berlin, 'im Selbst-Verlage des Verfassers', 1889.

8vo, pp. [2], 99, [1], with 4 photogravure plates; woodcut headpieces; very occasional light marks; an excellent, clean and bright copy in original green cloth, blind-blocked borders to covers, gilt title to upper board and spine, marbled edges; very slight wear to extremities; ink inscription to front free endpaper 'Frau Baltz zur freundlichen Erinnerung an den Verfasser'. £975

First edition, extremely rare, with a presentation inscription by the author, of this account of an 1888 voyage through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to the North Cape.

Blasius and his companion set out from Berlin in July 1888, heading first to Copenhagen, then Gothenburg, and finally Trondheim, where they boarded a cruise ship – the 'Kong Carl' – to the North Cape, a popular tourist destination on the northern coast of the island of Magerøya in Northern Norway which allowed for views of the midnight sun and the Barents Sea. Such trips were popular at the time – an 1888 *Baedeker* recommends consuming wine and champagne on the top of the granite plateau at its tip – and Blasius was one of a number of travellers who published accounts of their voyages there. Written in the form of a series of dispatches from the various locations along his journey, the work is furnished with four photographic plates depicting the North Cape, Trondheim, the Svartisen glacier, and the village of Svolvær on the island of Austvågøya in the Lofoten archipelago.

The author appears to have been a member of the Blasius family of German ornithologists, zoologists, and physicians of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Heinrich being the common family name.

No copies recorded on OCLC. KVK finds a single copy only, at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.



Nord-Cap.



Svolvær.



*Il Perseo di Benvenuto Cellini, Statua
in bronzo sotto la Loggia de' Lanzi.*

da Raffaello del. e Scipio

COUNTERFEIT CELLINI

- II. **CELLINI, Benvenuto.** Vita di Benvenuto Cellini orefice e scultore fiorentino da lui medesimo scritta, nella quale molte curiose particolarità si toccano appartenenti alle Arti, ed all'Istoria del suo tempo tratta da un ottimo manoscritto, e dedicate all'eccellenza di Mylord Riccardo Boyle Conte di Burlington ... 'Cologne' [i.e. Florence], 'Pietro Martello' [i.e. Bartolini], [1792].

4to, pp. xvi, 318, [2 (blank)], bound with two additional folding copper-engraved plates; title printed in red and black, woodcut initials throughout, woodcut ornament to title; an excellent, wide-margined copy in contemporary Italian vellum over boards, spine blind-ruled in compartments, one compartment stained red and lettered directly in gilt, edges decorated in red; some superficial wear to boards; nineteenth-century bibliographical notes in ink to front free endpaper verso, later armorial bookplate of Edward Francis Witts to upper pastedown. £675

The counterfeit edition of Benvenuto Cellini's seminal autobiography, extra-illustrated with two large engravings illustrating his 'Perseus and Medusa' and the 'Hercules and Cacus' of his rival sculptor Bandinelli.

V I T A
D I
BENVENUTO CELLINI

OREFICE E SCULTORE FIORENTINO

DA LUI MEDESIMO SCRITTA

Nella quale molte curiose particolarità si toccano
appartenenti alle Arti, ed all'istoria del suo tempo
tratta da un ottimo Manoscritto, e

D E D I C A T A

ALL' ECCELLENZA DI MYLORD

RICCARDO BOYLE

Conte di Burlington, e Cork, Visconte di Dungarvon
Barone di Clifford, e di Lansborough, Baron Boyle
di Brog Hill, Lord Tesoriere d' Irlanda, Lord
Luogotenente di Westriding in Yorkshire,
siccome della Città di York, e Cavaliere
della Giarrettiera.



I N C O L O N I A

Per Pietro Martello.

circa 1740

Written in 1557 when Cellini was sentenced to home confinement for charges of sodomy, the resulting manuscript entered the possession of the Cavalcanti family and Francesco Redi (c. 1691), who circulated partial and complete copies until its publication in 1728. In his *Vita*, a carefully constructed act of self-fashioning instrumental in altering the Renaissance perception of its author, Cellini attempts to display a public and enduring representation of his artistic prowess and daring feats, including, *inter alia*, conjuring devils in the Colosseum, confronting the Pope, finding himself divinely enhaloed, and surviving poisoning on two separate occasions. As the note to the reader declares, these recollections are extremely authentic, having been written in his own hand at a mature age; the authenticity of Cellini's self-representation, however, must naturally be read in light of Renaissance modes of self-understanding, in which 'the true and the metaphorical are identical ... and will always remain ambiguous, for it stands on the borderline between romance and realism' (Goldberg, p. 82).

The fictitious imprint of Pietro Martello (known also in translation as Pierre Marteau, Peter Hammer, &c) was used frequently throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the Elzeviers and a host of other printers, largely to protect against censorship; the editions of 1728 and 1792 were in fact printed by Berenstadt at Naples and Bartolini at Florence, respectively. Though very closely copied from the first edition, the present counterfeit can be distinguished by the pagination of the preliminaries, a variation in the title ornament, a change in the setting of the dedication, and the line-break after 'toccato' in the title rather than halfway through 'appartenenti' (see Gamba).

Brunet I, 1725; Cicognara 2231 (incorrectly attributed to Florence, 1730); Gamba 337; Graesse II, p. 99; see Goldberg, 'Cellini's *Vita* and the Conventions of Early Autobiography' in *MLN* 89, no. 1 (1974), pp. 71-83; on Marteau, see Brunet, *Imprimeurs imaginaires* (1866).

TARANTISM AND MUSIC THERAPY

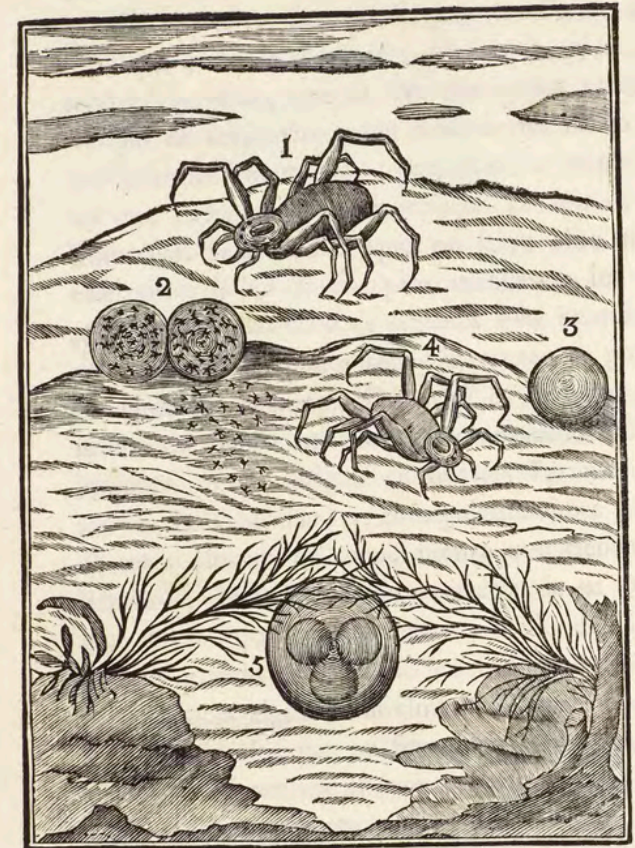
12. **CID, Francisco Javier.** Tarantismo observado en España, con que se prueba el de la pulla, dudado de algunos, y tratado de otros de fabuloso: y memorias para escribir la historia del insecto llamado Tarantula ... *Madrid, Gonzalez, 1787.*

4to, pp. [4], 324, with one folding engraved plate of music (of two, here appearing by mistake in duplicate) and one woodcut plate of tarantulas; closed tear loss to one folding plate, small marginal paper flaw at foot 2F2, some dampstaining to lower margins; overall very good in contemporary Spanish calf, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-piece (chipped), edges stained red, marbled endpapers; corners worn, some marks and small abrasions. £550

First edition of this fascinating work on the phenomenon of tarantism, on the effects of tarantula venom, and on music therapy, by the noted Spanish doctor Francisco Javier Cid.

A form of hysteria characterised by an extreme impulse to dance, tarantism was prevalent in southern Italy from the fifteenth century to the seventeenth, being popularly attributed to the bite of the tarantula. Cid begins with discussion of tarantula spiders and the effects of their venom on the human body, before narrating thirty-five case histories of individuals suffering from tarantism in the La Mancha region of central Spain. Around one hundred pages are devoted to the effects of music on the human body and the application of music as a cure for various infirmities. The folding plate gives the music for five tarantellas, the whirling popular peasant dances supposed to be the sovereign remedy for tarantism.

Wellcome II, p. 349. Library Hub shows four copies in the UK (BL, Bodleian, Royal Society, and Wellcome).



- 1.º Tarántula Hembra.
- 2.º Vista interior de los Obarios y Tarantulillas que salen de ellos.
- 3.º Vista exterior de los Obarios.
- 4.º Tarántula Macho.
- 5.º Vista del Capullo ó nido que fabrican, de tres Obarios dentro del Capullo, y del Terrazo donde suelen fabricar.

LE SIMILITUDINI
DELLA COMMEDIA
DI
DANTE ALIGHIERI
TRASPORTATE VERSO PER VERSO
IN LINGUA LATINA
DA
CARLO
D'AQUINO
DELLA COMPAGNIA DI GESU'.



IN ROMA MDCCVII.
NELLA STAMPERIA DEL KOMAREK
presso la Torre del Grillo.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

THE EARLIEST WORK ON DANTE'S SIMILES

13. [DANTE.] D'AQUINO, Carlo. *Le similitudini della Commedia di Dante Alighieri trasportate verso per verso in lingua latina da Carlo D'Aquino. Rome, Komarek, 1707.*

8vo, pp. 183, [1]; woodcut ornament to title, woodcut initial, woodcut and typographic ornaments, printed in parallel Italian and Latin on facing pages; some foxing throughout; a very good copy in contemporary or slightly later vellum over boards, spine lettered directly in gilt within red-stained panel. £750

First edition, rare, of the earliest work devoted to Dante's similes, a little-studied book by the Jesuit Carlo d'Aquino. Overlooked by Dante scholarship for over two centuries, this remarkable feat endeavours to classify all similes to be found in Dante, relying for the original text on the Crusca edition and offering in parallel a Latin verse rendition. In fact, d'Aquino translates, groups, and numbers 'only' 489 passages, explicitly excluding two- or three-word similes which he perceived more as commonplaces (*e.g.* 'as pure as crystal').

Carlo d'Aquino joined the Jesuit order in 1669 at the age of fifteen and pursued a life of scholarship, achieving renown throughout Europe. His publications demonstrate a passion for philology, rhetoric, and lexicography, spanning such disciplines as architecture, law, and literature, as well as a genial penchant for Neo-Latin verse composition. This 'deep-dive' study and Latin rendition of Dante's similes was to be a prelude to his magnum opus, the Latin translation of the entire Comedy, published in 1728. D'Aquino's reasons for publishing the Latin similes are set out in his introduction and in a friend's preface.

This important paratext is all the more remarkable in the context of the common perception of Dante as spurned in Jesuit studies, and offers today's reader an insight into the intentions of a perceptive cultural agent of broad European outlook, whom Jesuit affiliation compelled towards instruction both intellectual and spiritual.

Sommervogel I, cols 492-495. OCLC finds two copies only in the UK (Bodley, UCL), and a handful in the US.

EDUCATING THE CHILDREN OF THE FENS

14. [EDUCATION.] Two diaries for Little Ouse and Black Horse Drove schools in Littleport, Ely, Cambridgeshire. 1870-1899.

Manuscripts on paper, in English, two vols, 4to (224 x 182 mm); *Little Ouse*: pp. [4 (printed title and prefatory matter)], 500 (without pp. 45-46, 51-52, 479-82, but text continuous) + blanks, *Black Horse Drove*: pp. [2 (printed title and prefatory matter)], 300 + blanks, with one loosely inserted letter; both neatly written in ink in various hands, up to 24 lines per page; occasional light marks and foxing; overall very good in modern half black calf with marbled sides and endpapers, 'Log book' in gilt to spines and reapplied to upper boards from a contemporary cloth binding.

£1950

A unique, revealing, and at times moving record of the challenges facing teachers and children in two remote Fenland schools, and their changing fortunes over three decades, from 1870 to the close of the nineteenth century.

These two diaries or logbooks were kept, in accordance with the regulations of the time, by the successive schoolmistresses and masters at Little Ouse School, between its opening in 1870 and 1899, and at Black Horse Drove Mixed School, from its foundation in 1876 to 1895. The detailed contents document the curriculum taught, admissions and attendance, progress (or lack thereof), discipline and punishments, examinations, the weather, visitors, fees and grants, illnesses and deaths, supplies received, and songs and poems recited during the annual inspections. Revealing extracts from the annual inspector's reports are also dutifully transcribed.

246

1888
List of Songs prepared for H. M. J.

Infants' Action Songs

- I. The Rainy Day.
- II. Imitation Song.
- III. Beat little block.
- IV. Clap, clap, Hurrah.

Songs for the older scholars.

- I. The Winter is over.
- II. Hark! 'tis the bells (caller' herrin').
- III. The Child's May Day Song.
- IV. Joys of Youth.
- V. My native land.
- VI. Ye Mariners of England.
- VII. Row your boat (Round).

Infants' Recitations

- I. The Months.
- II. Mary had a little lamb.
- III. Thank you pretty cow.

The picture that emerges is one of hard-won progress in the face of great obstacles. Many children had long and difficult journeys to reach the schools, the first mistress of Little Ouse School, Clarissa Anne Pointon, writing in 1870 that some of the children 'have to be rowed over the river in a small boat'. Then there was the frequently hostile fenland weather to contend with: during the bitterly cold autumn of 1870, Pointon records that mothers refused to send their children 'because we have no fire in the school'; and in 1883 Elizabeth Rogers of the Black Horse Drove school complains that the roads are 'worse than a ploughed field'. Many children were required to work too: in addition to harvest time, there are references to pupils missing school to gather potatoes, mangelwurzels, gooseberries, and dandelion roots, as well as to keep cows. There were regular illnesses and accidents: whooping cough, measles, typhoid, diarrhoea, and ringworm are all recorded, and following the death of a pupil at Black Horse Drove from scarlet fever in October 1878, 'the school room and lobbies were fumigated with sulphur, and the floors and desks, and wood-work of the offices washed with carbolic soap'; several instances of drowning also feature.

*Summary of H. M. Inspectors Report
on the School for the Year ending
29th February 1893:—*

*"The tone and discipline of this
little school are excellent, and schedule
subjects are for the most part well done.
Reading and Recitation lack expression,
and mental work needs attention.
Grammar has improved. The infants
are fairly well taught; but some
permanent help in this school would
be very useful. The Needlework of
girls and infants is fair. The
stitches in all the girls' needlework
specimens need ^{to} be larger and more
distinct."*

John Sweath

Certificated Master

Emma M. Otwin

Sewing Mistress & Monitress

Joseph Coates

Correspondent.

With attendance affected so detrimentally by these factors, it is small wonder that teachers faced ill discipline and slow progress among their charges. A boy is punished ('2 stripes') for messing about with the new harmonium at Little Ouse, and a girl for faking a hand injury to avoid knitting lessons, while at Black Horse Drove some older boys 'wrote very bad words' upon the school door. The master of Little Ouse writes in January 1885, 'admitted Sarah Barnes - she is more than 8 years of age and is totally ignorant of a single letter of the alphabet'. It did not help that the young teachers themselves rarely remained in post more than a few years.

In spite of some scathing reports (that for Black Horse Drove in 1887 reads 'the attainment even after making the amplest allowance for the exceptional difficulties of the situation, must be described as deplorably low') one can only admire, at the distance of a century and a half, the children recorded here who trudged to their lessons, and the teachers so evidently committed to their education in a rural corner of East Anglian fenland.

412 ¹⁸⁹⁴

Copy of the Report of H. M. S. together with Statement of Grants allowed for year ending Feb'y 28th 1894

April 18 th	Actual Average Attendance	Mixed School			Infants Class		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Average Attendance on which the Grant is payable	16.6	15.7	32.3	11	11.8	22.9
	Principal Grant		12/6			9/-	
	Discipline & Organization		1/6			2/-	
	Needlework					1/-	
	Singing Bar 6 ^d Note 1/-		-/6			-/6	
	Class Subject English		1/-				
	Grant on Total Av. Att:		15/6			12/6	
	Grant for Needlework		16/-				
	<u>Grant Claimable</u>						
	On Over: Attendance	24	16	0	14	7	6
	Under Ord: 104	15	0	0			
		40	12	0	14	7	6
	Gross Total of Claim						£ 54. 19. 6
	Fee Grant on Average att:						
	27 @ 10/-		27	10	0		
	Deduct Instalments		£ 17	5	0		
	Final payment of Fee Grant				10	5	0
	Total Now payable				£ 65	4	6



LIMITED LARGE-PAPER EDITION

15. **ELIOT, T.S.** *A Song for Simeon ...* drawing by E. McKnight Kauffer.
London, Faber & Gwyer, 1928.

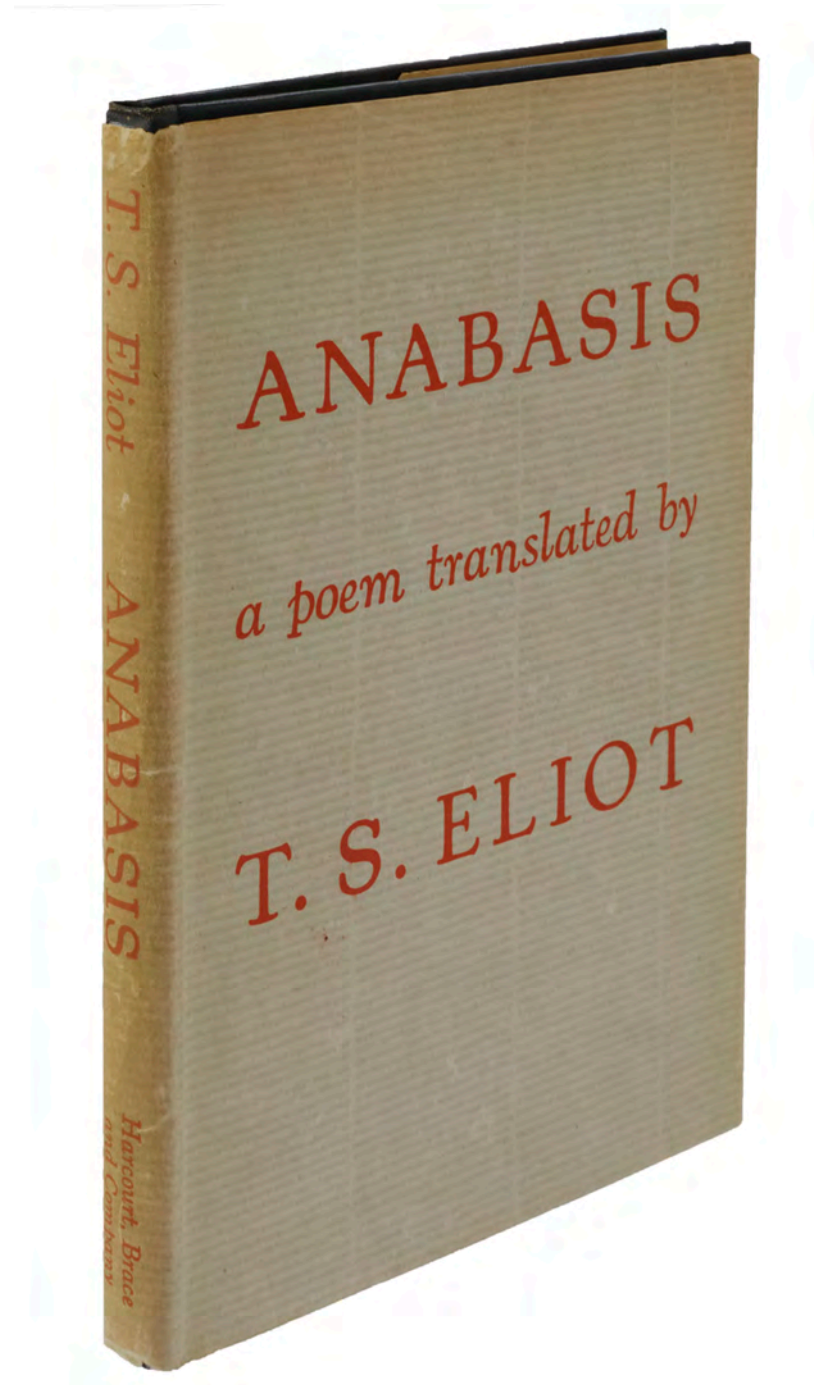
8vo, pp. [16]; with lithographic illustration in 4 colours; a very good copy in publisher's drab boards, lettered in gilt; a few spots to boards. £500

First edition, limited to five hundred copies on large paper, numbered 305 and signed by Eliot.

16. ELIOT, T.S. (*trans.*); St-J. PERSE. *Anabasis: A Poem by St.-J. Perse, with a Translation by T.S. Eliot.* New York, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1938.

8vo, pp. 75, [5 (blank)]; printed in parallel French and English on facing pages; small printer's error to lower margin of p. 61, otherwise an excellent copy; in publisher's black cloth, spine gilt, with the red-printed dustwrapper; lightly worn at spine. £85

First American edition of Eliot's translated *Anabase*. One of the earliest works of the French poet and diplomat Alexis Leger (1887–1975), written under the *nom de plume* St-John Perse, *Anabase* was published in 1924 and translated by Eliot in 1930. It 'is a series of images of migration, of conquest of vast spaces in Asiatic wastes, of destruction and foundation of cities and civilizations of any races or epochs of the ancient East' (preface).



T.S. ELIOT

RELIGIOUS
DRAMA:
MEDIAEVAL
AND
MODERN

House of Books, Ltd.



NEW YORK · 1954

THEATRE OF THE CATHEDRAL

17. **ELIOT, T.S.** Religious Drama: Medieval and Modern. *New York, House of Books, 1954.*

8vo, pp. [32]; a very good copy in publisher's burgundy cloth, lettered in gilt, in glassine wrapper (short tear to top-edge). £300

First edition, limited to three hundred copies, numbered 288 and signed by Eliot. An illuminating essay on religious drama following Eliot's composition of *Murder in the Cathedral*, this short text comprises the speech given by Eliot to the Friends of Rochester Cathedral in 1937.

Gallup A65.

VITA
DI
DONNA
OLIMPIA
MALDACHINI

CHE GOVERNO' LA CHIESA,
Durante il Ponteficato d'Innocentio
X. Doppo l'anno 1644. sino
all' anno 1655.

Scritta
DALL' ABBATE GVALDI.

Nuouamente ristampata, con vn'
aggiunta considerabile.



RAGUSA
Appresso Giulio Giuli.
M. DC. LXXVI.

BANNED HISTORY OF ITALY'S 'FEMALE POPE'

18. **GUALDI, Cesare** [*i.e.* **Gregorio LETI**]. *Vita di Donna Olimpia Maldachini* [*sic*] che governò la Chiesa, durante il Ponteficato d'Innocentio X. doppo l'anno 1644 sino all'anno 1655 ... nuovamente ristampata, con un'aggiunta considerabile. *'Ragusa'* [*i.e.* *Geneva*], Giulio Giuli, 1676.

12mo, pp. [23], [1 (blank)], 502; woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces throughout, woodcut initials; marginal paperflaw to A1 (not affecting text), light marginal dampstaining to a handful of leaves; a very good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, later ink lettering to spine (over faded contemporary titling), edges speckled red; eighteenth-century ink ownership inscription of 'W. Waterhouse' to p. 1, nineteenth-century bookplate and stamp of the Earl of Ellenborough. £750

Scarce expanded edition of Gregorio Leti's salacious life of Olimpia Moidalchini Pamphilij, the infamous sister-in-law of Innocent X dubbed 'Pope Olimpia I' for her extraordinary influence on the Papacy.

Following a first marriage to the wealthy Paolo Nini, supposedly orchestrated to avoid monachisation, Olimpia Moidalchini (1592–1657) was married in 1612 to Pamphilio Pamphilij, brother of the future Innocent X. Leti suggests that she developed a growing intimacy with her brother-in-law and aided him in securing a seat as cardinal before bribing the conclave to elect him Pope. During his reign she was involved closely in political and economic affairs, allowing visitors an audience with the Pope only after they had consulted her. Banned by the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* in 1667, the *Vita di Donna Olimpia* is the basis of the enduring myths that Olimpia was the Pope's mistress and that, having taken immense sums of money from his chambers in the weeks before his death, she concealed his death for several days while continuing to remove valuables to her own palace (p. 437).



ALLE SIGNORE

Donne che leggono

l'Opera.



Edico alle vostre
gentilezze, Nobilissime Signore, la
Vita d'vna Prencipeffa,
impastata per così dire,
d'vna Fortuna particolare,
mentre sin dalla sua
fanciullezza, seppe pigliarla
dalla treccia de' Ca-

¶ 2

First issued in Geneva in 1666, the *Vita di Donna Olimpia* enjoyed immense popularity and was swiftly translated into French, German, and English; the present copy is a reissue of the 1667 second edition (*BM STC Italian*, p. 418), containing a letter from Giuli to the reader in which he alleges that the present text was given to him in manuscript by the author's brother directly, and is 'much more substantial, though without offense or omission from the original' (*trans.*). **Another addition, absent from the 1666 edition, is a dedication to female readers:** 'I could dedicate the life of such a renowned woman to no better audience than her own sex ... not all women are like Donna Olimpia, as not all men are like Pope Innocent, but it is far easier to find Olimpias than Innocents' (*trans.*).

Provenance: Edward Law, first Earl of Ellenborough (1790–1871), politician and governor-general of India, with Southam Delabere bookplate and with stamp to front free endpaper 'Earl of Ellenborough's Heirlooms. Book no. [1430, entered in manuscript]'.
OCLC finds two copies outside of Continental Europe, at the British Library and the University of Michigan.

BM STC Italian, p. 418; this edition not in Melzi; Tabarini, 'Donna Olimpia Pamphilij'; Von Ranke (1840).

PROPOSITIONES
A S. SEDE
DAMNATÆ,
QUIBUS
ADDITA EST SUMMA
DECRETORUM
Pro casibus reservatis,
ET DECRETUM
In materia sigilli Confessionis,



CREMONÆ 1731.
Typis Francisci Cajetani Ferrarii.
Superiorum in premissis.

DAMNED DOGMA – UNRECORDED

19. [HERESY.] Propositiones a S. Sede damnatae, quibus addita est summa decretorum pro casibus reservatis, et decretum in materia sigilli confessionis. *Cremona, Francisci Cajetani Ferrarii, 1731.*

12mo, pp. 71, [1 (blank)]; woodcut initial and ornaments; title a little dust-stained and thumbbed, partially obscuring printer's name; contemporary patterned paper (printed in red, orange, and silver) over *carta rustica*, a little worn, sewing loose in first quire; contemporary ink ownership inscription 'Ex libris Filippini Joannis' to inner cover. £375

An apparently unrecorded provincially printed compilation of Papal bulls condemning heresies.

The bulls are arranged chronologically from Alexander VII's *Ad Sacram* of 1665 to Clement XI's *Unigenitus* of 1713, with many addressing the heretical propositions of Jansenism. Perhaps the most striking text is the collection of sixty-five miscellaneous moral heresies considered by Innocent XI on 2 March 1679 and laid out in full for ease of condemning them, among them at-times startling statements on abortion ('it is lawful to procure an abortion before the animation of the foetus,

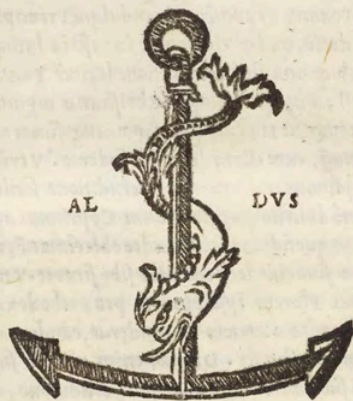


lest a girl found to be pregnant be killed or defamed' and 'it seems probable that every foetus, for as long as it is in the womb, has no rational soul, and only begins to have one when born, and consequently it shall be said that no murder is committed by any abortion'), theft ('domestic servants may steal secretly from their masters in compensation for their labour, if they judge its value to exceed the salary they receive'), parricide ('it is lawful for a son to rejoice in the killing of his father, committed by himself while drunk, on account of the great wealth inherited thence'), lying ('to call God as a witness in a small lie is not such an irreverence that He will, or can, condemn a man on account of it'), sex ('it seems clear that fornication does not involve any wickedness *per se*, and is only bad because it is forbidden'), and consensual adultery ('copulation with a married woman, with the knowledge of her husband, is not adultery; it is sufficient to say in confession that one has fornicated').

OCLC and ICCU find no copies, nor any other edition of this title.

Lactantius lib: 5. ca: 1. Septimius quoq; Tertu-
lianus fuit omni genere trasp peritus; sed in
loquendo passim facitiz. & minus corruptus. &
multum oblectatus fuit.
Volaterranus lib: 20 fol: 229. b.

TERTULLIANVS.



ANNOTATED – WITH A EULOGY FOR ALDUS

20. **LACTANTIUS.** [Opera] Divinarum institutionum libri septem. De ira Dei, liber I. De opificio Dei, liber I. Epitome in libros suos liber acephalos. Phoenix. Carmen de Dominica Resurrectione. Venice, 'In aedibus Aldi, et Andreae Soceri', April 1515. [issued with:]

TERTULLIAN. [Apologeticus.] Venice, 'In aedibus Aldi, et Andreae Soceri', April 1515.

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, ff. 1: [16], 348, [12], 2: [4], 48; woodcut Aldine device to both titles and to final leaf, printed in italic with capital spaces and guide letters throughout, ff. 273, 275, 277, and 279 misnumbered; slight marginal foxing to first and final few leaves, small wormhole to outer margin of final quire; a very good copy in late eighteenth-century German half calf with speckled paper sides, spine gilt-ruled in compartments, lettering-piece absent, edges speckled red; somewhat rubbed at extremities; mid-sixteenth-century annotations and underlining to approx. 140 pp. (occasionally trimmed), ink ownership inscription 'D.J.J. Luthmer, Göttingae, d. 15 Maji 1796' to front free endpaper. £2750

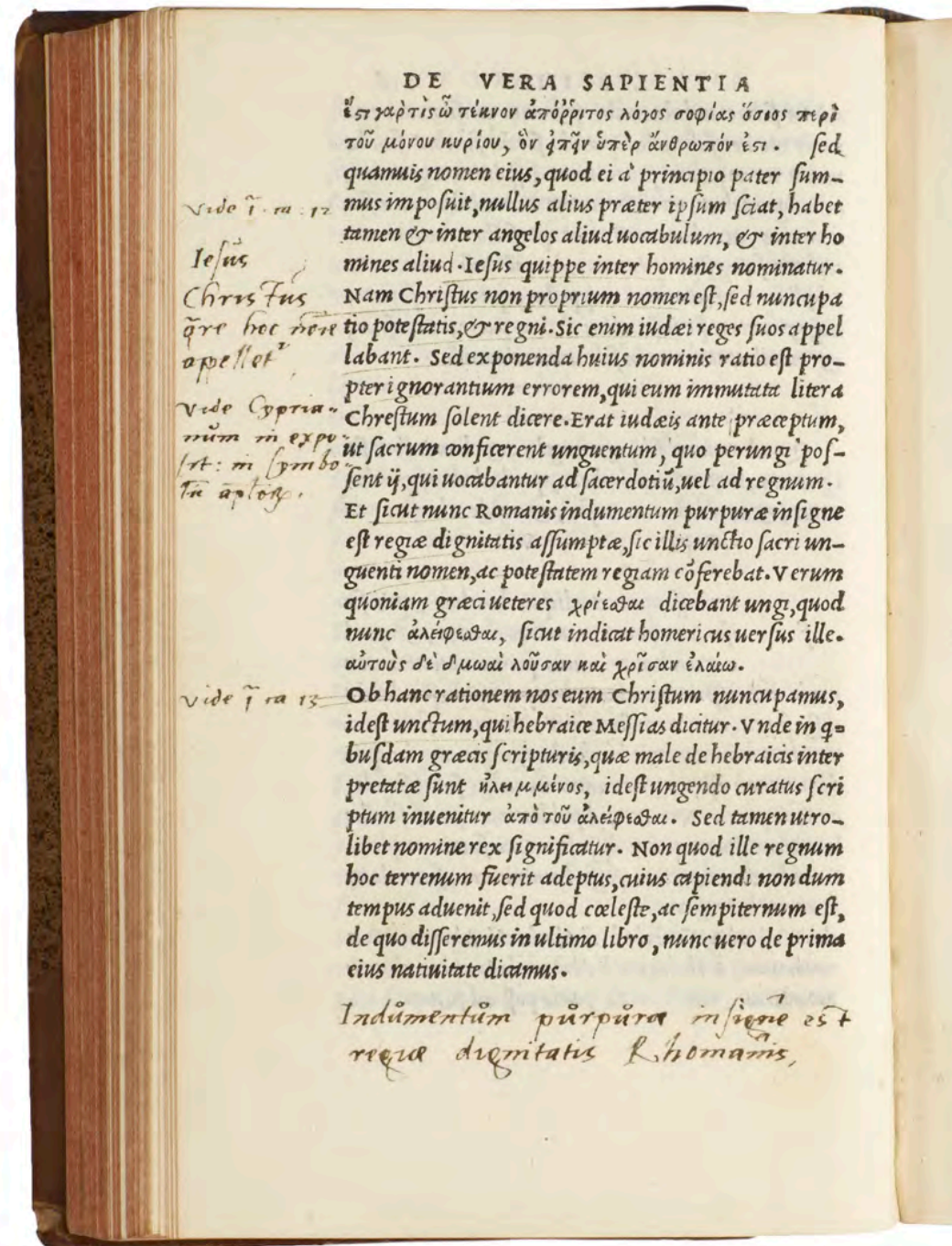
First Aldine edition of Lactantius's works and Tertullian's *Apologeticum*, annotated, with the first public announcement of Aldus's death and a eulogy by his friend Egnazio.

The Aldine Lactantius–Tertullian is ‘particularly important to the history of printing because its preface contains the first public announcement of the death of Aldus which had occurred on 6 February 1515’ (*In aedibus Aldi*). The eulogy was composed by the humanist scholar Egnazio (Giovanni Battista Cipelli, 1478–1553), Aldus’s lifelong friend and editor of both of the works in the present volume. For over fifty years he ‘maintained an active and constant presence among Aldus and his successors ... it is no small feat that he guided Paolo, Aldus’s son, in the study of classics and persuaded him to take over the direction of the printing house, following in his father’s footsteps’ (*Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani, trans.*). Cipelli’s eulogy is a moving testament to Aldus as both master of his craft and dear friend: ‘We cannot but be deeply moved again and again, all of us, by the death of so singular and outstanding a man ... who then will not grieve deeply when he thinks of this man, lost, dead, who almost single-handedly resurrected and restored lost and unhelped-for literary works?’

The work of early Christian writers Lactantius and Tertullian are inherently linked by their subject matter and were issued together both in the present edition and in the subsequent Aldine reprint of 1535; ‘they cannot be separated without making them into two imperfect fragments’ (Renouard). They are here augmented by extensive annotations in a near-contemporary German hand, meticulously correcting diacritics, noting scansion, or extracting key points, as well as making a number of intertextual references to classical and Biblical sources, including Cicero and Ovid as well as Psalms and Genesis; a reference to the contemporary humanist Volterranus (1451–1522) appears to the title-page of the *Apologeticum*.

Provenance: later in the possession of the Hannover-born priest and astronomer David Johann Jakob Luthmer (1771–1839). Luthmer studied in Göttingen from 1792 to 1797 and is mentioned in the correspondence of Caroline Herschel; from 1801, he developed a substantial library in Loccum (*Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen*, p. 237).

Adams L-16; BM STC Italian, 366; Brunet, 3:736; Graesse, 4:66; Panzer, 8:424, no. 723; Renouard, 70-2; UCLA, 1 14; see *In aedibus Aldi* (1995), p. 62-63.



DE ORIGINE ERRORIS

formam θεογονία esse ait. Et sibylla, quæ dicit,
εικὼν ἑστὶ τὸ ἀνθρώπου ἐμὴν, λόγον ὁρθὸν ἔχουσα,
De hac hominis fictione poetæ quoq; quantum corrup-
pte, tamen non aliter tradiderunt. Namq; hominem de
luto à Prometheo factum esse dixerunt. Res eos non
fessellit, sed nomen artificis. Nullas enim literas veri-
tatis attigerant, sed quæ prophetarum uaticinio tradi-
ta in sacrario Dei continebantur, ea de fabulis et ob-
scura opinione collecta, et de prauata, ut ueritas à uul-
go solet uarijs sermonibus dissipata corrumpi, nullo
non addente aliquid ad id, quod audierant, carmini-
bus suis comprehendunt. Et hoc quidem inepte, quod
tam mirabile, tamq; diuinum opificium homini dede-
runt. Quid enim opus fuit hominem de luto fingi,
cum posset eadem ratione generari, qua ipse Prome-
theus ex Iapeto natus est? qui si fuit homo, generare ho-
minem potuit, facere non potuit. De Dijs autem illum
non fuisse, poena eius in caucaso monte declarat. Sed
neq; patrem ipsius Iapetum, patruumq; Titana qsq;
Deos nunciavit, quia regni sublimitas penes Satur-
num solum fuerit. perquam diuinos honores cum o-
mnibus suis posteris consecutus est, multis argumentis
hoc figmentum poetarum coargui potest. Factum esse
dilunium ad perdendam, tollendamq; ex orbe terræ
malitiam constat inter omnes. Idem enim et philoso-
phi, poetæ, scriptoresq; rerum antiquarum loquuntur,
in eoq; maxime cum prophetarum sermone consenti-
unt. Si ergo cataclysmus à Deo ideo factus est, ut ma-
litia, quæ per nimiam multitudinem increuerat, perde-
retur, quomodo fictor hominis Prometheus fuit? cuius
filium

Prometheus

De hac fa-
bula loq;
Hesiod: lib:
1. τὸν θεόν

Iapetus
Titan
Saturnus

Dilunium quæ
fuit

Cataclysmus
pro τὸν
ἀλόγος 4 3
τίνδο

filium Deucalionem idem ipsi ob iustitiam solum esse
dicunt seruatum, quomodo unus gradus, et una proge-
nies orbem terræ tam celeriter potuit hominibus im-
plere? Sed uidelicet hoc quoq; sic corruerunt, ut illud
superius, cum ignorarent in quo tempore cataclysmus
sit factus in terra, et quis ob iustitiam meruerit ge-
nere humano pereunte saluari, et quomodo, aut cum
quibus seruatus sit, quæ omnia prophetica litera do-
cent. Apparet ergo falsum esse, quod de opificio Pro-
methei narrant. Verum quia poetas dixeram non o-
mnino mentiri solere, sed figuris inuoluere, et obscu-
rare quæ dicant, non dico esse mentitos, sed primum
omnium Prometheus simulachrum hominis formasse
de pingui, et molli luto, ab eoq; natam primo ar-
tem, et statuas, et simulachra fingendi. siquidem Io-
uis temporibus fuit, quibus primum templa constituit,
et noui Deorum cultus esse cœperunt, sic ueritas fru-
cata mendacio est, et illud, quod à Deo factum fere-
batur, homini, qui opus diuinum imitatus est, etiam
cœpit ascribi. Cæterum fictio ueri, ac uiui hominis è
limo Dei est. Quod Hermes quoq; tradit, qui non tan-
tum hominem ad imaginem Dei factum esse dixit à
Deo, sed etiam illud explanare tentauit, quàm subti-
li ratione singula quæq; in corpore hominis membra
formauerit, cum eorū nihil sit, quod non tantundem ad
usus necessitatem, quantum ad pulchritudinē ualeat.
Id uero etiam stoici, cum de prouidentia disserunt, face-
re conantur, et secutus eos Cicero pluribus quidem lo-
cis. Sed tamen materiam tam copiosam, et uberem stri-
ctim continet, quam ego nunc iatoco prætereo, quia nu-

De ratione
solis ob nish:
nam a dilu-
nio seruitus

Veritas fabri

Scrupit. Iur
de pietate
ar. sapientia
dei. q. 107

'FALSE, RASH, SCANDALOUS, ERRONEOUS,
INJURIOUS TO THE HOLY CHRISTIAN RELIGION'

21. **LE COMTE, Louis.** Memoirs and Remarks geographical, historical, topographical, physical, natural, astronomical, mechanical, military, mercantile, political, and ecclesiastical, made in above ten Years Travels through the Empire of China ... London, John Hughs for Olive Payne, 1738.

8vo, pp. [8], 536, with copper-engraved frontispiece of Confucius, 3 engraved plates (of which 2 double-page), and double-page letterpress table of Chinese words; title printed in red and black, woodcut head- and tailpieces, factotum initial, one further half-page copper-engraved illustration in-text; an excellent copy in contemporary red morocco, borders gilt with a broad roll incorporating crowns, spine gilt in compartments with gilt black morocco lettering-piece, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; some splitting to joints and endcaps partially chipped, rubbing to spine and boards with a few small scuffs, corners a little bumped; early nineteenth-century engraved armorial bookplate of Joseph Ashby Partridge to upper pastedown. £400

Second edition of the second English translation of this controversial study of China by the Jesuit missionary and royal mathematician Louis Le Comte, in the form of fourteen letters written by Le Comte to prominent Frenchmen.

A member of the 1687 Jesuit mission to China under the guidance of Jean de Fontaney, Le Comte (1655–1728) returned to France in 1691 and published his *Nouveau mémoire sur l'état présent de la Chine* in 1696, the same year he was appointed royal mathematician. The letters largely details Le Comte's travels and the geography and climate of China, along with briefer discussions of Chinese government, history, culture, language, religion, and the Christian mission in China. The work was largely popular in tone: according to Mungello, Le Comte had only a superficial understanding of Chinese language and literature due to his shortened stay in the country, and he lacked the intellectual heft of many of his Jesuit contemporaries.



W. H. Jones Sculp.

CONFUCIUS
The celebrated Chinese Philosopher.

Memoirs and Remarks

GEOGRAPHICAL, || MECHANICAL,
HISTORICAL, || MILITARY,
TOPOGRAPHICAL, || MERCANTILE,
PHYSICAL, || POLITICAL,
NATURAL, || And
ASTRONOMICAL, || ECCLESIASTICAL.

Made in above Ten Years Travels through

T H E

Empire of CHINA:

Particularly, upon

Their Pottery and varnishing, Silk and other Manufactures, Pearl-fishing, the History of Plants and Animals, with a Description of their Cities and Publick Works, Number of People, Manners, Language and Customs, Coin and Commerce, their Habits, Economy, and Government, the Philosophy of the Famous CONFUCIUS.

With many curious Particulars; being, in general, the most authentick Account of that COUNTRY.

Written by the Learned

LEWIS LE COMTE, JESUIT;

Confessor to the Dutchess of Burgundy, and one of the French King's Mathematicians.

A New Translation from the best Paris Edition, and adorn'd with COPPER-PLATES.

L O N D O N :

Printed by John Hughs near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields :

For OLIVE PAYNE at Horace's-Head, in Round-Court in the Strand, opposite to York-Buildings.

M D C C X X X V I I I .

[Price Bound Six Shillings.]

Despite this the work quickly found itself at the centre of the infamous Chinese Rites controversy, particularly after Jacques-Charles de Brisacier, the head of the French 'Society for Foreign Missions', withdrew his approbation for the Chinese work of the Jesuit Michel Le Tellier (the confessor to Louis XIV no less) in 1696. What followed was a fierce polemical battle between the largely pro-Jansenist theologians of the Sorbonne and the missionary society on the one hand and the Jesuit missionaries on the other. The work of Le Comte – which served as propaganda for the Jesuit missions but which dealt with theological complexities in an unsophisticated manner – became a flashpoint: in 1700, it and the work of a fellow Jesuit, Charles Le Gobien, were examined at the Sorbonne, denounced, and summarily censured. Particularly problematic was Le Comte's suggestion that until 800 BC, 'idolatry had not corrupted this people [the Chinese]; so that they have preserved the knowledge of the true God for near two thousand years, and did honour their Maker in such a manner as may serve both for an example and instruction to Christians themselves' (p. 320). For this Le Comte received the harshest condemnation as 'false, rash, scandalous, erroneous, injurious to the holy Christian religion'.

In the four-year interval between the publication and denunciation of Le Comte's *Nouveau mémoire*, the work had already gone through ten editions and translations into English, German, and Italian. As is so often the case, its censure did not dent but served rather to heighten its popularity, and two more French editions were published in 1701. An English version was published in 1697 as *Memoirs and Observations* (and went through a number of editions), with a second translation appearing as *Memoirs and Remarks* in 1737 and undergoing a second edition the following year. It is largely a faithful translation of the original French edition (including those passages which aroused such strict censure in Paris) and includes an engraved frontispiece depicting Confucius, two double-page engravings showing the observatory and the imperial throne in Peking, and further illustrations of the Outom-Chu tree and the Isle of Sanciam.

Cordier 41; ESTC T140502; Luft 53; see Mungello, *Curious Land: Jesuit Accommodation and the Origins of Sinology* (1985), pp. 329-340.



REGOLE GENERALI.

1. **L** Dazio prescritto in questa Tariffa della Tavola grossa, pagato che sia una volta, o nella Dogana di Città, o in qualunque altra Dogana ausiliaria, che sia, o possa venire destinata in qualunque parte dello Stato, o in qualunque altra Posta dello Stato medesimo, ancorche fosse stato esatto per maggior comodo de' Mercanti, e Conducenti in qualche Posta del Mantovano nuovo, non si potrà riscuotere più una seconda volta in verun altro luogo sopra le stesse robe, merci, bestiami, e generi, o d'Introduzione, o di Transito, o d'Uscita, eccetto però per quelle merci, generi, e robe forestiere, che, dopo la loro introduzione, e pagamento del Dazio d'Entrata, si volesser spedire a parte forestiera, per le quali si dovrà pagare il Dazio d'Uscita prescritto in questa Tariffa.
2. **L**e robe, mercanzie, bestiami, e generi sì forestieri, che terrieri, passando da un luogo del Mantovano vecchio, ad un altro dello stesso Mantovano vecchio, non pagano cos' alcuna, alla riserva del Dazio d'Introduzione in Città, ed Uscita dalla medesima, entrando, o sortendo da quella, come alla particolare Tariffa delle Gabelle alle Porte. Si dovrà bensì per le dette mercanzie, bestiami, e generi, se faranno condotti per terra, levare la Licenza, che sarà data *gratis* alla prima Posta, che s'incontrerà sul viaggio, quando però nel luogo, ove si levano non vi sia Posta; e se faranno condotti per acqua, si dovrà levare la Licenza dal Postiere locale, se vi sarà nel luogo, ove si levano li generi, ed in difetto dal Postiere più prossimo; ben inteso, che tale Licenza debba levarsi per li generi suddetti, anche per il caso, che questi venissero o per acqua, o per terra condotti a Mantova; e ben inteso pure, che qualora al Conducente occorresse sul viaggio di fare qualche maggiore nuovo carico de' generi suddetti, si gli è lecito di farlo, senza levare nuova Licenza, con che però al dorso della Licenza riportata sia obbligato o per se, o per altri fare l'annotazione del nuovo genere caricato, con indicazione del giorno, ed ora del nuovo carico fatto, e della qualità, e quantità del genere caricato per lettera, e non per abbaco, senza la quale annotazione farà, e si riterrà il genere suddetto di nuovo caricato caduto in contrabbando, come se lo stesso genere fosse senza l'accompagnamento d'alcun ricapito. Saranno però obbligati li Postieri della Ferma spedire prontamente, e ad ogni richiesta le Licenze predette *gratis*, ed in caso di contravvenzione faranno irremissibilmente castigati ad arbitrio del Magistrato Camerale, secondo le particolari circostanze de' casi.
3. **L**i generi nati nel Mantovano in caso d'Esportazione fuori Stato, con Mandato dell'Illmo Maeffrato, pagano il Dazio descritto alla Tariffa particolare della Tratta, e non già il Dazio d'Uscita prescritto nella presente Tariffa della Tavola grossa.
4. **L**i generi forestieri naturalizzati, in caso d'Esportazione, come sopra, pagano e il Dazio della Tratta, e quello d'Uscita della Tavola grossa.
5. **L**e robe, merci, e generi di qualunque sorte provenienti da fuori Stato, o dalle Terre del Mantovano nuovo, chiamate Forestiere, per fermarsi in Mantova, o Mantovano vecchio, pagano il Dazio secondo la presente Tariffa della Tavola grossa, alla Rubrica dell'Entrata, oltre le rispettive Traversie dello Stato, ove passeranno, secondo la loro Tariffa, e passando per alcuna delle Giurisdizioni delle Terre del Mantovano nuovo, così dette Forestiere, pagano oltre la suddetta Tavola grossa, e Traversie dello Stato, il Transito, o l'Uscita rispettivamente del Dazio locale di detta Giurisdizione forestiera, come alla rispettiva Tariffa.
6. **L**e robe, merci, bestiami, e generi, che da Mantova, e Mantovano vecchio sortono per fuori Stato, o per alcuna delle Terre del Mantovano nuovo, pagano il Dazio secondo la presente Tariffa della Tavola grossa alla Rubrica dell'Uscita, e più le rispettive Traversie dello Stato Mantovano vecchio, che toccheranno, ed il Dazio locale delle Terre del Mantovano nuovo, o per

TABLES OF TARIFFS

22. [MANTUA.] Tariffe generali della città, e stato di Mantova. *Mantua, heirs of Alberto Pazzoni, 1761.*

Folio, pp. [8], 119, [1 (blank)]; woodcut arms to title, attractive woodcut headpiece with hunting scene to p. 37; a very good, clean copy in contemporary vellum over boards, title inked to spine and upper board; a few light marks. £500

Very rare work detailing tariffs and taxes relating to the city and province of Mantua in Lombardy, issued during the period of Austrian rule, providing a fascinating snapshot of mid-eighteenth-century economics and trade in the region.

The volume opens with tables of fees payable for the entry, exit and transit of all manner of goods to, from and through Mantua, including, for example, balls, baubles, biscuits, chocolate, clocks, coffee, horsehair, moleskins, pictures (framed and unframed), playing cards, printed books (bound and unbound), silk flowers, soup bowls, stockings, tobacco, weapons, and writing paper.

The remainder of the volume contains more specific tables, detailing customs duties to be paid at the city gates; taxes on woollen goods, fabrics and cloths, drugs and spices, meat and fish, cheese, oil and wine, corn, flour, and salt, and on various contracts, including dowries and wills; fees specific to certain Mantuan towns; various duties applicable on the river Po and for crossing its bridges; and taxes for those selling goods in the fish market and ghetto.

No copies traced in the UK or US. OPAC SBN finds four copies in Italy.

23. **MENDELSSOHN, Moses.** *Philosophische Schriften.* Troppau, Joseph Georg Traßler, 1784.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. I: 268, II: '167' (*recte* 267), [1 (blank)]; sporadic foxing throughout and the occasional minor stain, but largely clean and crisp; contemporary sheep, spine richly gilt in compartments and with gilt red and green paper lettering-pieces, edges stained red, printed patterned endpapers, green ribbon placemarkers; some wear, small area of worming to lower joint of vol. I, but an attractive set; pencilled note in a contemporary hand on final blank of vol. I and a few pencilled marginal markings. £250

Later edition, in an attractive contemporary binding, of the works of the German-Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn (1729–1786). First published in 1761 and here reprinted in the Silesian city of Troppau (now Opawa, Czechia), the collection includes *Über die Empfindungen*, *Philosophische Gespräche*, and *Gedanken von der Wahrscheinlichkeit*.

PIONEERING INSIGHT INTO AI

24. **NEUMANN, John von.** *The Computer and the Brain.* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1958.

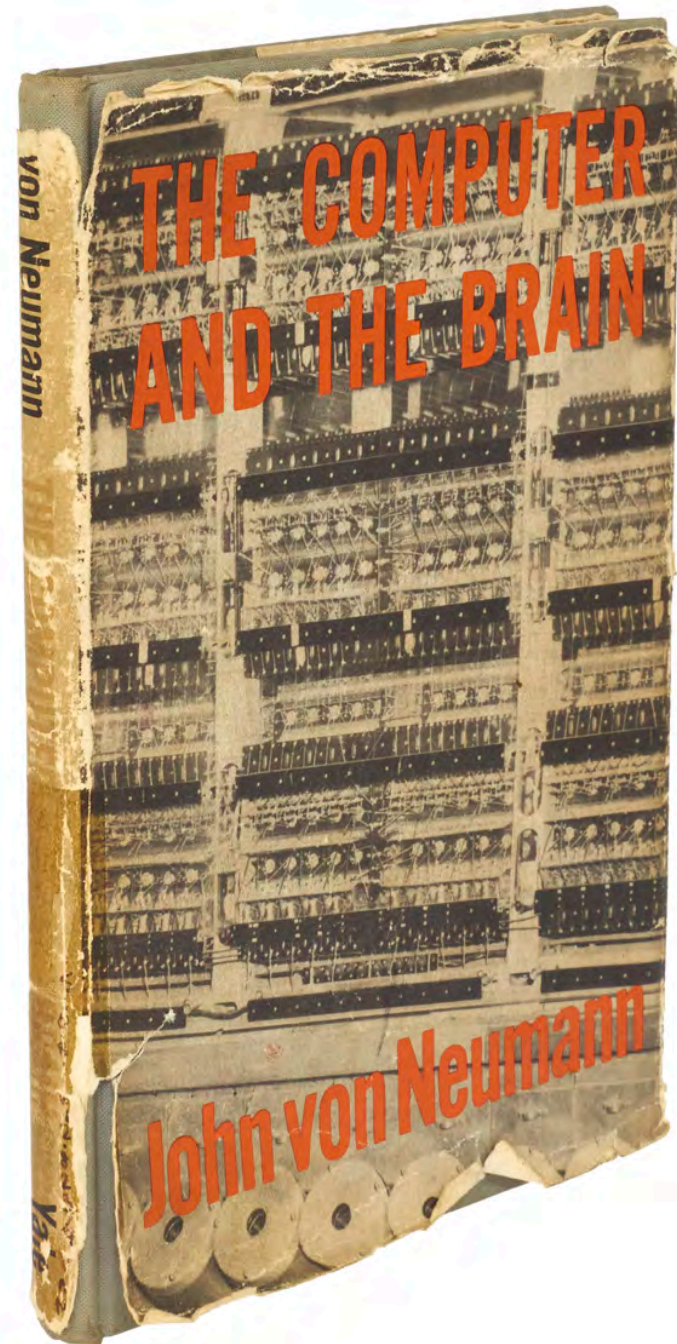
8vo, pp. xiv, 82, [4]; a good copy in the original grey cloth, spine lettered in black with additional shelfmark penned in black; preserving the original illustrated dustjacket, price-clipped, edges frayed and torn, spine ends chipped; manuscript shelfmark to verso of title and unobtrusive Belfast Public Libraries stamps throughout. £475



First edition of John von Neumann's pioneering book on the capabilities of machines as compared to human brain. Originally intended for Yale's Silliman lectures, *The Computer and the Brain* was left unfinished at the author's death in early 1957 and was instead first published the following year with a preface by his wife, Klára Dán von Neumann (1911–1963). Dán was one of the earliest computer programmers; she took active part in von Neumann's project, was one of the main programmers involved in the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (in the end being responsible for overseeing the final coding) and was instrumental in producing the first successful meteorological forecast on a computer. Her preface includes a brief biography of the author and details the circumstances of his illness, forced cessation of work, and death.

The value of this work lies in its being the first systematic comparison between the neural system and the capabilities of the human brain with systems and capabilities of digital and analogue computers of the time. Concepts such as serial and parallel processing, control by sequence points and memory-stored control are examined, culminating in the remarkably early prediction that machines would surpass the brain in speed and magnitude of calculation. Von Neumann makes reference to Alan Turing, who in 1947 had introduced the possibility of 'short codes' (codes which enable a second machine to imitate the behaviour of a fully coded machine). Developing this idea, von Neumann was able to articulate that the vast difference between the substance of the computer (hardware) and that of the brain (wetware) can be operatively bridged to an intriguing extent.

See Jatón, 'Von Neumann's Draft, Electronic Brains, and Cognition', in *The Constitution of Algorithms: Ground-Truthing, Programming, Formulating* (2021), pp. 93–134.



OPTICKS:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF THE

*Reflections, Refractions,
Inflections and Colours*

OF

L I G H T.

The Third Edition, Corrected.

By Sir ISAAC NEWTON, Knt.

L O N D O N :

Printed for WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS at the
West End of St. Paul's. 1721.

25. NEWTON, Isaac. *Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light.* The third edition, corrected. *London, William & John Innys, 1721.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 382, [2 (advertisements)], with 12 folding engraved plates; some minor marginal spotting, small ink stain affecting a few fore-edges, but a crisp copy; in contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt in compartments; rubbed, joints cracked and endcaps chipped, spine label absent. £1750

Third edition, based upon the text of the 1717 edition, with a few corrections and the addition of one passage in the last sentence, referring to Noah and his sons.

'One of the supreme productions of the human mind' (Andrade), the *Opticks* is Newton's mature statement of the nature of light, based on his original discovery that white light is a compound of pure elementary colours. In the *Principia* Newton had shown himself the consummate master of theoretical physics: the *Opticks* shows him no less the master of experimental method.

'This work includes assertions of the priority of Newton over Leibniz in the discovery of the calculus, explanations of optical phenomena such as the rainbow, "Newton's rings", the double refraction of Iceland spar, and important "Queries" as to the nature of matter' (Horblit).

For the second (and first octavo edition), 'the plates were newly engraved to suit the new size. The number of Queries at the end was increased from 16 to 31, including the celebrated Query No. 28 on the nature of light' (Babson).

Babson 135; ESTC T131541; Wallis 177.

EX NICOLAI
DAMASCENI
VNIVERSALI HISTORIA

SEV

De moribus gentium libris excepta

IOHANNIS STOBÆI

collectanea,

QVÆ

NICOLAUS CRAGIVS latina fecit, &
seorsum edidit.



APVD

Petrum Santandreamum,

CIO IO XCIII.

1562

26. **NICOLAUS of Damascus, and Niels KRAG (editor).** Ex Nicolai Damasceni universali historia seu de moribus gentium libris excepta Iohannis Stobaei collectanea, quae Nicolaus Cragius latina fecit, et seorsum edidit. [*Geneva or Heidelberg,*] *Pierre de Saint-André, 1593.*

4to, pp. 23, [1 (blank)]; woodcut Saint-André device to title within composite typographic frame, woodcut initials, headpieces, and ornaments, text printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages; a few (mostly marginal) spots, final leaf a little dust-stained; modern patterned boards with gilt morocco lettering-piece.

£300

First edition of Krag's translation of Nicolaus of Damascus's observations on the customs of the peoples of the ancient world. The observations on forty ancient peoples (among them the Iberians, Celts, Phrygians, Assyrians, and Ethiopians) are extracted from the *Universal History* of the Augustan historian Nicolaus of Damascus (c. 64 BC–after 4 AD), a text which has come down to us only in fragments (in this case, through Stobaeus's *Florilegium*). The original Greek is here accompanied by a Latin translation by the Danish historian and philologist Niels Krag (or Cragius, 1550–1602), whose best-known work, *De Republica Lacedaemoniorum*, was published in the same year and draws on Nicolaus's description of the Spartans; the two works are often found together.

The apparent publisher of both works, Pierre de Saint-André (1555–1624), was a member of the Calvin-Commelin printing dynasty and appears in numerous imprints between 1574 and 1608. He was, however, never a printer, and appears to have pursued a career as a hat-merchant instead; Bremme suggests that he lent his name to his half-brother Jean Calvin, whose own name – if confused with that of his uncle, the reformer – might hinder sales in Catholic markets.

See Bremme, *Buchdrucker und Buchhändler zur Zeit der Glaubenskämpfe* (1969), pp. 225–226.



GHOSTLY ILLUSIONS

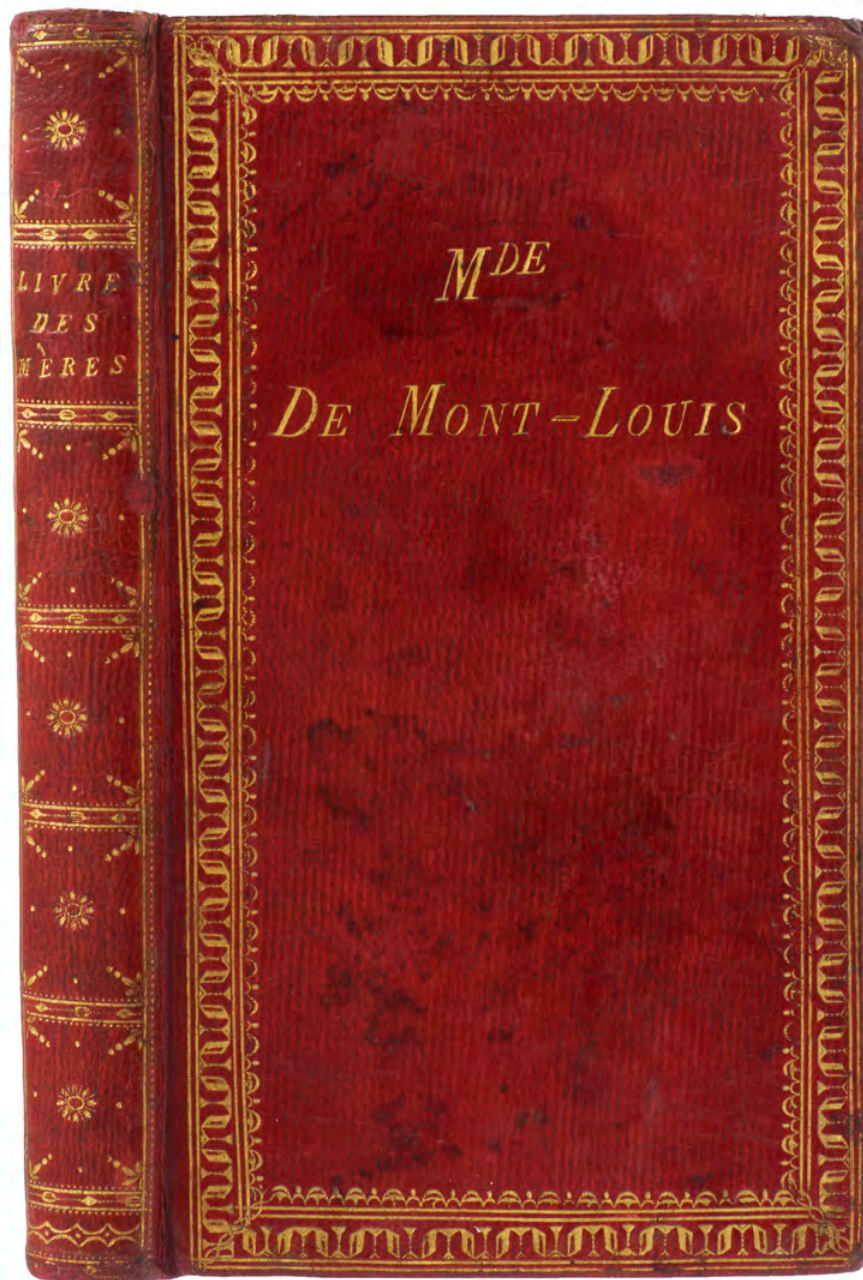
27. **REFELL, A.** *Trugbilder: Eine Anleitung Erscheinungen, auf optischer Täuschung beruhend, nach Belieben hervorzuheben und wissenschaftliche Erklärung derselben ... mit 10 Illustrationen und 16 colorirten Tafeln.* Stuttgart, Rieger, 1865.

4to, pp. 16, with hand-coloured lithographic frontispiece and 15 lithographic plates (of which 12 hand-coloured); 10 further woodcut illustrations printed in-text; some foxing and spotting throughout the text, and marginal tear to foot of plate 3, plates largely clean; in the publisher's illustrated cloth-backed boards; somewhat worn and soiled, short cracks to hinges, but sound. £1250

First German edition, rare, of this fascinating study of mirages and optical illusions, in particular ghostly apparitions, in which the author attempts to demonstrate using the principles of optics how they might appear, with the aim of proving the absurdity of the superstitions to which they give rise.

Although the subject and scheme of the work are taken from John Brown's *Spectropia, or surprising spectral illusions*, first published in London in 1864 and quickly both republished and translated into other languages, the introductory text here is Refell's and the illustrations within it are new, albeit in most instances closely copying Brown's. In each plate, the reader is invited to look for fifteen seconds at a small mark on each of the coloured images of ghosts, and then to look at a white wall, whereupon the eye will continue to see the colour and the shape of the image. Although the intent is to demonstrate facts about sight and perception, the choice of ghosts and demons for the images was deliberate, as the author wanted to show that what might seem magical or supernatural could be easily explained by science.

For notes on Brown's work and its context, see J. Wachelder, 'Toys as mediators' in *Icon* 13 (2007), pp. 135-169; see Nekes Collection Catalogue 350. Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the British Library, the Library of Congress, Cincinnati, Princeton, and Yale.



FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE TUTOR TO MARIE-THÉRÈSE DE FRANCE

28. **SALMADE, Mathieu Antoine.** *Le livre des mères et des nourrices, ou instruction pratique sur la conservation des enfans ... Paris, Merlin, an IX (1801).*

12mo, pp. xvi, 212; slight creasing to title, small loss to lower blank corners of A5 and D6, occasional foxing and light marks; overall very good in contemporary red morocco, borders roll-tooled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; light wear to extremities, a few marks to covers; upper board lettered in gilt 'M^{de} De Mont-Louis' (*see below*), later ink stamp of 'V. Vannaire docteur en medecine' to half-title. £850

First edition, in an attractive binding for Madame de Montlouis, of this work on paediatrics and childcare by the French physician Mathieu Antoine Salmade (1766–1838), intended for mothers and nannies and covering the care of infants from birth to the age of four. The first part deals with birth, dress and sleep, breast- and artificial feeding, choosing a wet nurse, diet, and exercise. Salmade recommends loose clothing for newborns and little straw mattresses for their cradles, advises employing nannies with pear-shaped nipples for ease of breastfeeding, advocates giving children water 'lightly reddened with wine', and decries the use of leading strings for toddlers. In the second part he examines infant maladies, including diarrhoea, whooping cough, worms, mouth ulcers, rickets, and smallpox, devoting a final chapter to vaccination, which he describes as 'the best and most important discovery of this age'.

LE LIVRE
DES MÈRES
ET DES NOURRICES,
OU
INSTRUCTION PRATIQUE
SUR LA CONSERVATION
DES ENFANS.
PAR LE C.^{en} SALMADE,
MÉDECIN, MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE.

A PARIS,

Chez MERLIN, Libraire, rue du Hurepoix,
n^o. 13, près du Pont Saint-Michel.

AN IX. — 1801.

Provenance: the 'Madame de Mont-Louis' whose name appears on the upper cover is likely Christine Dufour de Montlouis (1763–1847) who as *femme de chambre* had looked after the infant Marie-Thérèse (1778–1851), the eldest child of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Like her mother and grandmother too, Madame de Montlouis's daughter and niece followed her in serving the children of the royal household.

Only one copy on Library Hub, at the British Library.

LEZIONE DI JACOPO SOLDANI (1)

SOPRA IL

BRINDISI (2)

RECITATA DA LUI NELL'ACCADEMIA FIORENTINA (3)
IL DI 20 DI GENNAIO NEL 1597

PUBBLICATA CON NOTE

DA

CESARE CALVI

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FIRENZE

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA PIA CASA DI PATRONATO
14, Via Oricellari, 14.

1886

A 'HIDDEN GEM' BY GALILEO'S PUPIL

29. **SOLDANI, Jacopo.** Lezione di Jacopo Soldani sopra il Brindisi recitata da lui nell'Accademia Fiorentina il dì 20 di gennaio nel 1597. *Florence, Tipografia della pia casa di Patronato, 1886.*

8vo, pp. 30, [2 (blank)]; with woodcut initial and typographic head-pieces, small ornament to title; evenly toned throughout, otherwise an excellent copy; in publisher's printed wrappers; slight marginal toning; contemporary manuscript bibliographical note loosely inserted. £75

First and only edition of satirist Jacopo Soldani's 1597 debut address to the Accademia Fiorentina on the art of making a toast.

This 'hidden gem,' derived from a manuscript at the Biblioteca Marucelliana in Florence, is a testament to the rhetorical prowess of the then-eighteen-year-old Soldani (1579–1641), later to become Galileo's confidant and tutor to Prince Leopoldo de' Medici. Citing Homer, Horace, and Tibullus, on drinking and making toasts, Soldani weaves a comprehensive account of the cultural significance of wine as a 'comfort to the human mind' which 'clears it of all sadness,' (p. 7, *trans.*), and the *brindisi* as a time-honoured gesture of friendship and courtesy, values that would contribute to his later relationship to Galileo.



MANIFESTA cosa è, Dignitissimo Consolo, Virtuosi Accademici e Uditori, non per altra cagione, che per l'utilità comune di tutti gli uomini essersi ritrovato il viver civile: conciossia cosa che, essendo quelli naturalmente disiderosi di vita libera, meglio sarebbe stato loro il vivere sciolti dalle leggi, che il sottoporvisi, se da esse maggior libertà non avessero giudicato esserne dovuta succedere. Perciò che veggendosi molto allontanati da quella primiera sincerità naturale, addivenendo, che le forze de' più potenti, e men buoni, delle comuni cose più usurpandosi, impedivano l'altrui bisogno, ne persuase ragione ciascuno appropriandosi luogo, e termine il posseduto distinguere dall'altrui. E quindi per rendere il proprio vie più sicuro a conservazione di esso (avvenga che gli uomini appetiscano da natura la compagnia) convenendosi tra di loro incominciarono il commercio e si stabilirono le famiglie. Ma non essendo questo sufficiente al

Soldani attended the Medici court from 1610, where he 'intertwined the friendly and intellectual in his relationship with Galileo' (*Dizionario biografico degli Italiani*), later defending Galileo in his critique of *Satira contro i peripatetici* (1623) and acting as mediator between Galileo and the Medici family. From 1628 Soldani acted as *Aio* – close tutor and advisor – to Leopoldo, suggesting new acquisitions for his library and frequently directing him to the works of Galileo. Indeed, Galileo's 'final attempt to regain Medici support through his young admirer Prince Leopold ... reminiscent of Galileo's more successful strategy with Cosimo, was mediated by Jacopo Soldani ... Soldani's role at the Medici court was not unlike that of the brokers through whom Galileo had gained Cosimo's patronage' (Biagioli).

OCLC traces only two copies outside of Italy, at UCLA and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Library Hub finds no copies in the UK.

See Biagioli, *Galileo, Courtier: The Practice of Science in the Culture of Absolutism* (2018), pp. 35-36, and Goudriaan, *Florentine Patricians and Their Networks: Structures Behind the Cultural Success and the Political Representation of the Medici Court (1600-1660)* (2017), pp. 194-95.

FLAVII VE-

GETII RENATI VIRI ILLV.

stris de re Militari libri quatuor.

SEXTI IULII FRONTINI VIRI
consularis de Strategematis libri totidem.

AELIANI *de instruendis Aciebus liber unus.*

MODESTI *de uocabulis rei Militaris liber itē unus*
Omnia diligenter ad codices antiquos & emendatos
maxime BYDABI, collata sunt: id quod Aelianus
testabitur à mendis compluribus repurgatus.



PARISIIS.

*Sub scuto Basiliensi in officina
Christiani Wecheli.*

M. D. XXXV.



COPIOUSLY ANNOTATED

BY A READER OF CONSIDERABLE MARTIAL COMPETENCE

30. **VEGETIUS Renatus, Flavius, and Guillaume BUDÉ (editor).** *De re militari libri quatuor. Paris, Christian Wechel, 1535.*

8vo, pp. 359, [17]; with woodcut printer's Pegasus device to title and last leaf, woodcut initials, typographic diagrams showing army formations to the text; small tear to upper outer corner of title (far from text), paperflaw to lower margin of I1 (touching a few characters without loss), slight dampstain to lower outer corner of a few leaves; overall a very attractive copy in contemporary calf, central medallions blocked in gilt to each board (with portrait of Plato to upper board, Dido to lower) flanked by tooled initials 'I R' for Iacobus Rouillier (*see below*), later gilt fleur-de-lys cornerpieces, with single-fillet ink panelling to boards, some rubbing, joints, corners, and endcaps subtly repaired, joints split at head; pastedowns with copious contemporary annotations, pen trials and doodles, front free endpaper pasted to facing pastedown, partly lifted to reveal contemporary purchase note and ownership inscription of one Iacobus Rouillier, with various later sixteenth-century ownership inscriptions, some partly obscured, 'Johannes Tanquerellus me habet...' to first leaf of index, 'Huius voluminis Joannes Huuel est verus possessor' and 'Florentius Toucquet' to rear pastedown, 'Sum Joannis [...]' to verso of front flyleaf, **books I and II densely annotated in a contemporary hand**, seventeenth-century inscription and eighteenth-century stamp of the Abbey of Saint-Victor to title. £2250

Annotated copy, with multiple contemporary ownership inscriptions, of Budé's Vegetius, the most influential and widely read Roman work on warfare and military science.

Wechel had published his first Vegetius edited by Budé in 1532, in folio and illustrated; by 1535 the third folio edition had appeared. This octavo format made Vegetius more affordable whilst preserving the wealth of editorial work and the associated texts (Frontinus, Aelianus and Modestus on war).

DE RE MILITARI. LIB. II. 33

Est & alia causa, cur attenuate sint legiones. Ma-
gnus in illis labor est militandi, grauiora arma, sera
munera, seuerior disciplina. Quod uitantes pleriq;
in auxilijs sepe festinant militiæ sacramenta percipi-
pere, ubi & minor sudor & * maturiora sunt
premia. Cato ille maior, cum & armis inuictus es-
set, & consul exercitum sepe duxisset, plus se reip.
credidit profuturum, si disciplinam militarem con-
ferret in literas. Nam unius ætatis sunt res que for-
titer fiunt, que uero pro utilitate reip. scribuntur
eterna sunt. Idem fecerunt alij complures, sed præ-
cipue Frontinus scribens diuo Traiano ob eiusmodi
comprobatur industriam. Horum instituta, horum
precepta, in quantum ualeo strictim fideliterq; signa-
bo. Nam cum easdem expensas faciat & diligenter
exercitus ordinatus, non solum presentibus, sed etiã
futuris seculis proficiet: si prouisione maiestatis tue
imperator Auguste & fortissima dispositio repare-
tur armorum, emendetur dissimulatio præcedentiũ.

Quotenas legiones antiqui ad bellum

duxerunt. Cap. III. In omnibus authoribus inuenitur, singulos consu-
les aduersus hostes copiosissimos, non amplius q;
binas duxisse legiones, additis auxilijs lociorũ. Tan-
ta in illis erat exercitatio, tanta fiducia, ut cuius
bello duæ legiones crederetur posse sufficere. Quæ
propter ordinationem legionis antiquæ secundum
normam militaris iuris exponam. Quæ descriptio si
obscurior

Our copy is an outstanding witness to contemporary readership. The notes, in a minute French hand, pertain to book I and II: the reader is concerned with the recruiting and training of soldiers, discipline as a precondition for success, strategy, leadership, supply and logistics. The uncommon intensity of his marginalia on matters of leadership, discipline, and training which are 'transferable' and of timeless utility, and their absence in book III and IV (one containing maxims, and the other a study of sieges which, by Renaissance times, had been made obsolete by modern weaponry) suggest that our reader may have been directly and practically involved in military strategy and organization, and may perhaps have been working on a treatise of his own on the subject.

Provenance: later in the celebrated library (open to the public) of the Augustinian Abbey of Saint-Victor in Paris, an eminent centre of learning and the cradle of the University of Paris, attracting students from far and wide including – in earlier times – Bernard of Clairvaux, Peter Lombard, and Thomas Becket.

French Vernacular Books 90159; Moreau IV, 1450; USTC 182107.

qm parum pendunt que dno inter se ut habet
frangat similitudo etiam in actibus tunc quod
Petri respicit per ora fidei Item in pomeo etc

Enoma in petru id quod in egec est
Vobis in una virtute persona in dno et virtute
similitudo in dno in dno in dno in dno
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