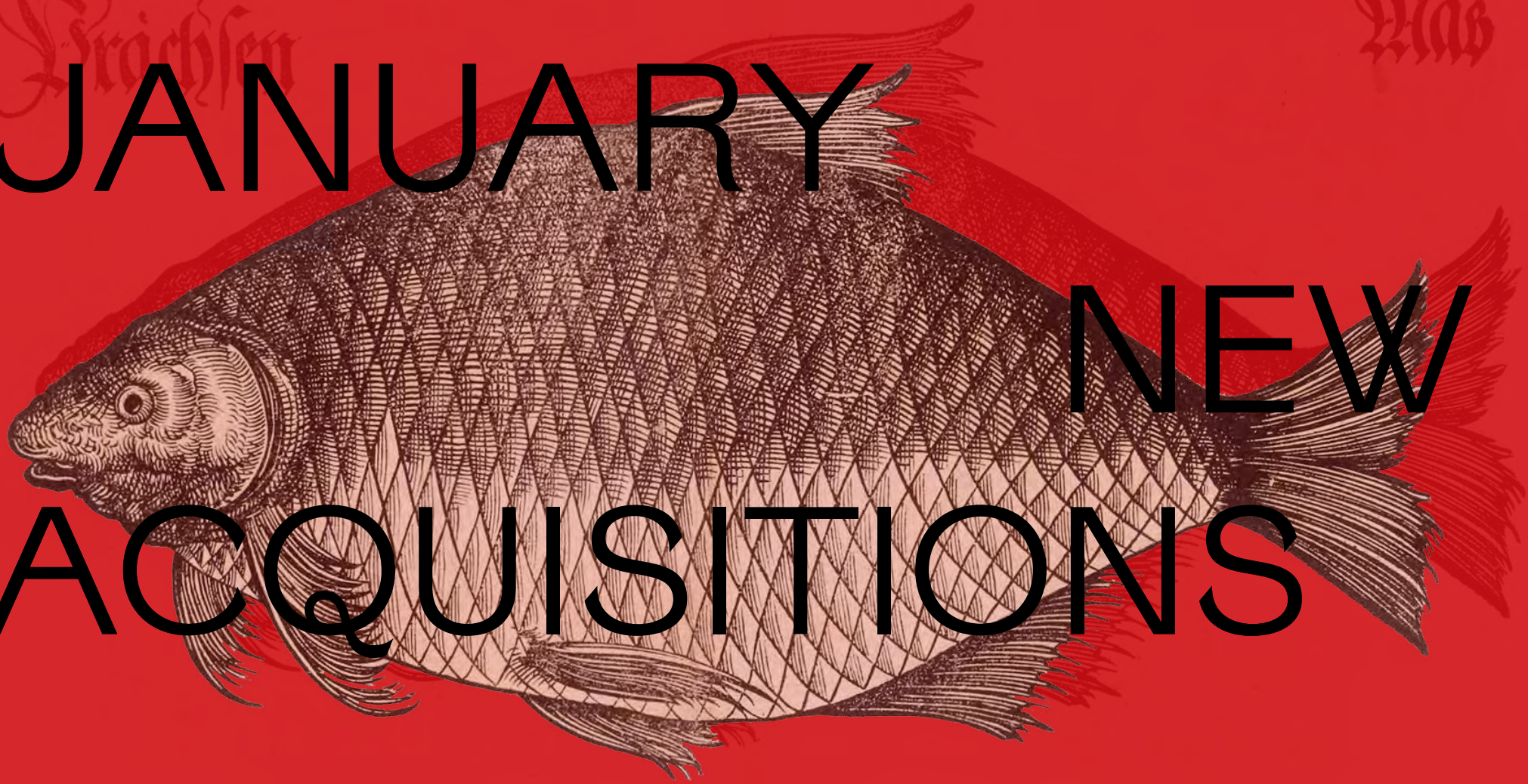


*Sprachsen*  
JANUARY

NEW  
ACQUISITIONS

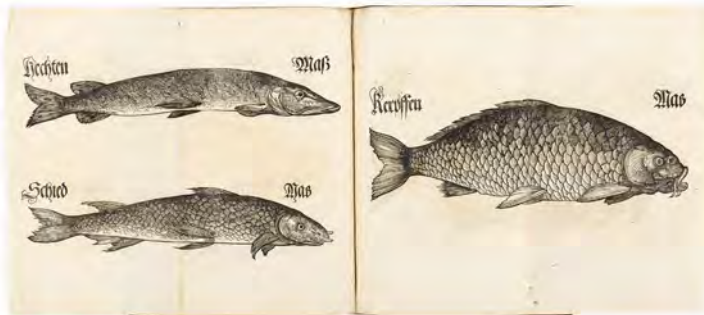
QUARITCH / 2025

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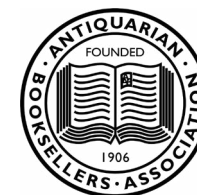


# JANUARY 2025 NEW ACQUISITIONS

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BERNARD QUARITCH LTD



# THREE SLICES OF BACON

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1. **BACON, Francis.** *Historia vitae et mortis.* Amsterdam, Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1663.

[bound with:]

—. *Phaenomena universi sive historia naturalis & experimentalis de ventis.* Amsterdam, Henricus Wetstein, 1695.

[and:]

—. *De sapientia veterum, ad inclytam academiam Cantabrigiensem.* Editio nova. Amsterdam, Henricus Wetstein, 1696.

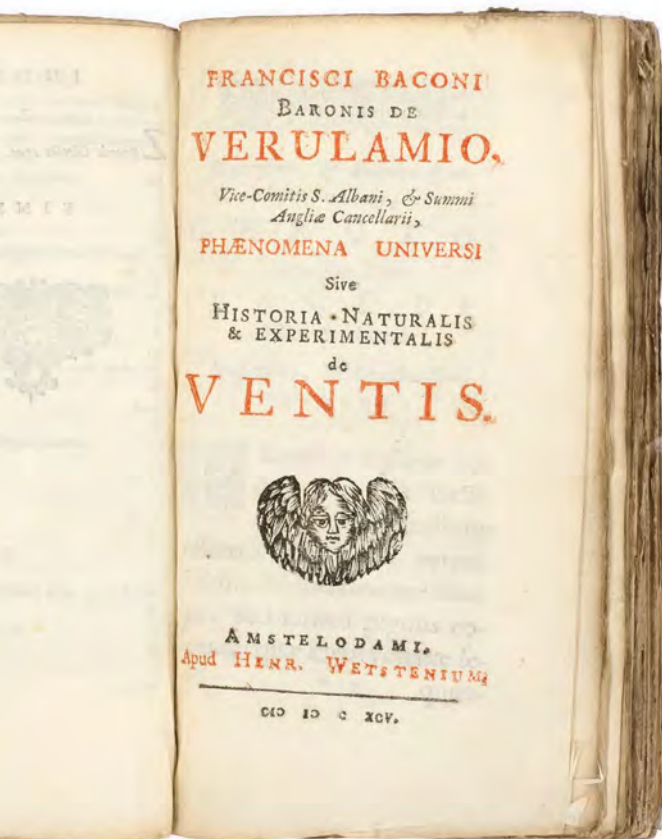
Three works in one volume, 12mo; I: pp. 201, [46 (index)], [1 (blank)]; II: pp. [16], 99, [13 (index)], title printed in red and black; III: pp. 117, [2 (index)], [1 (blank)]; woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; first work with tear to inner margin of title leaf and with some occasional dampstaining; good copies, unopened and uncut, in the original blue-grey boards, cream paper spine with titles in ink; worn and marked, some loss to spine, hole to front free endpaper; preserved in recent red morocco and marbled paper chemise with yapp fore-edges, spine lettered in gilt, and matching marbled slipcase; gilt red morocco label 'Ex libris W.A. Foyle Beeleigh Abbey' to front pastedown.

£975

**Pocket-sized Amsterdam editions of three works by Francis Bacon (1561-1626), uncut and unopened and bound, exceptionally, in the original drab boards.**

Our sammelband opens with the *Historia vitae et mortis* (first published 1623), Bacon's essay on the prolongation of life. 'In none of Bacon's writings is there more appearance of research; he has collected a great number of instances of longevity, and in attempting to find something in the character or way of life of the persons whom he mentions to which their long life may be ascribed, he often sums up with singular felicity whatever is most remarkable about them' (R.L. Ellis).



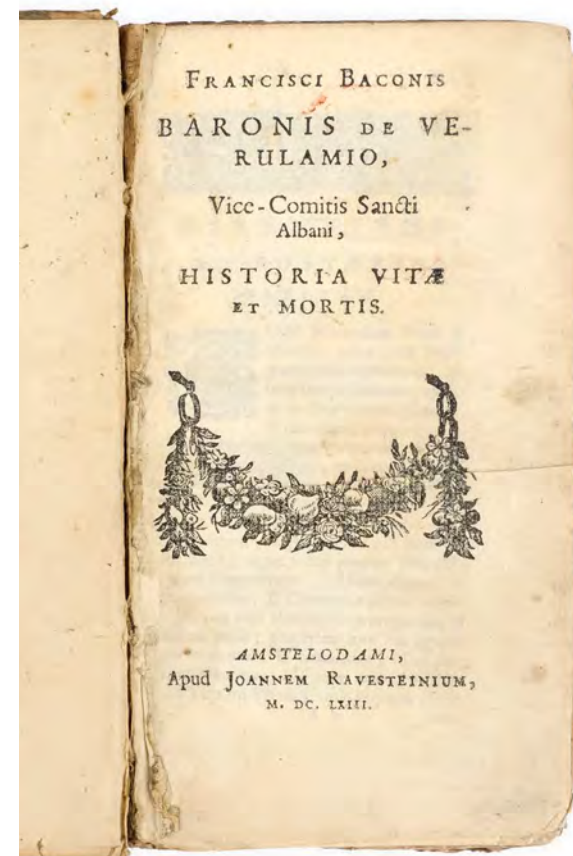


Then comes Bacon's first instalment in his projected series of works on natural history, the *Historia ventorum* (first published 1622), a history of winds encompassing warships and windmills, drawn principally from the works of Pliny, Aristotle, and the Latin American Jesuit missionary and naturalist José de Acosta; several passages also indicate that Bacon had read William Gilbert's then-unpublished *Physiologia nova*.

The *De sapientia veterum* (first published 1609) collects and interprets thirty-one ancient myths, including those of Cassandra, Orpheus, Prometheus, and Icarus. Although traditionally listed under Bacon's literary works, this essay 'treats various philosophical issues and has more recently been seen as an important contribution to both his natural and civil philosophy' (ODNB). It is interesting for Bacon's views on atomism, too: 'as early as *De sapientia veterum* he insisted that the atom has active powers other than mere impenetrability' (DSB).

*Provenance:* William Foyle (1883–1963), co-founder of Foyles bookshop, who purchased the former medieval monastery of Beeleigh Abbey, Essex, in 1943.

*Historia:* STCN 841509565; USTC 1800679; Gibson 151. *Phaenomena:* STCN 103779604; USTC 1833321; Gibson 112. *Sapientia:* STCN 103778594; USTC 1828828; Gibson 93. Not in Brunet; cf. Graesse I, p. 273.



# INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEN OF LETTERS BY THE 'DANTE OF ITALIAN PROSE'

2. **BARTOLI, Daniello.** Dell'huomo di lettere difeso et emendato parti due ... *Rome, heirs of Francesco Corbelletti, 1645.*



8vo, pp. [15], [1 (blank)], '227' (*recte* 427), [1 (blank)], [12 (index)], with half-title; woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces; sporadic toning and light foxing, occasional pencil markings to index; a good copy in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine with later manuscript shelfmark at foot; early initials 'A.P.M.P.' to title and cancelled ownership inscription 'Antonio ?Pugnici' to rear free endpaper, printed shelfmark to front pastedown, nineteenth- or twentieth-century ink stamp of the St Charles Borromeo Seminary (Philadelphia) to half-title. **£350**

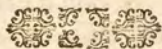
**First authorised edition of this highly influential treatise on the man of letters by the Jesuit Daniello Bartoli (1608-1658), reissued eight times within a year of publication, swiftly translated into six languages, and consulted by Christina, Queen of Sweden during her conversion to Catholicism.**

After joining the Society aged fifteen, Bartoli taught grammar and rhetoric at Parma and was ordained in 1634. The present work, divided into two parts, attained instant success and appeared in numerous editions (both authorised and unauthorised) and was translated into English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, and Dutch. The first part discusses the merits of wisdom and intellect, whilst the second analyses vices to be avoided by the Catholic intellectual (plagiarism, slander, excessive ambition, etc.). Amongst them are those who find it difficult to begin a project, those who seek to understand matters of faith with the curiosity of the philosopher (and, conversely, those who apply the certainty of faith to the study of philosophy), and those who do not play to their natural strengths in their studies. He was called 'il Dante della prosa Italiana' by Leopardi, and Christina, Queen of Sweden personally requested to see a copy of the *Huomo di lettere* in Stockholm in the 1650s.

Sommervogel I, cols 965-6; USTC 4016178/4017473; not in BM STC Italian (cf. p. 79), Brunet, or Gamba. This edition is seemingly preceded only by an unauthorised 1644 edition, extant in only three copies (Braidense, Palatina, and the Capuchin Convent of the Madonna del Sasso in Orselina, near Lugano).



# P A R T E P R I M A



*Huomini di lettere non curati  
da' Grandi: ma non perciò  
meno felici.*

60606060  
60606060

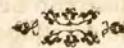
**D**ISA VVENTURA, per non  
dire come altri, destino dell'in-  
felice Virtù, prouato, e pianto  
in ogni tempo, è non trouar' ella in que-  
sto gran Teatro del Mondo luogo pari al  
suo merito, e nicchia degna della sua  
statua. Già tramontarono que' Secoli d'  
oro, quando le corone reali si metteua-

A no

Fig.	Vet.	Erro:à	Correttione
22	21	facei	farà
36	42	quelli	quelle
64	3	riuerire	rinuenire
64	27	militaq.	molltaq.
69	1	come queste	de: come
67	20	paroscismi	parofismi
104	19	garreggia	gar g'ia
105	20	habbe	hebbe
146	16	spetaut	speraut
147	14	vedere	credere
168	20	scultura del moudo	scultura, e del mondo
281	16	ripofa	risposta
255	21	lo più	le p'ù
269	9	Parrucas	Patriarchas
273	7	l'Alessandrino	add. e Tertulliano
353	6	magnu	magis
370	28	attacò	attacò
363	19	la terra di Giove	la terra, Giove
376	6	schelero	schelero
377	8	legittimo	legittimo



## INTRODVTTIONE.



**L**E Calunnie degl' Ignoranti  
e i Vitij de' Letterati, que-  
sti sono i due Nodi, che  
fanno Eclissi alla gloria de  
le Lettere, e tolgiono il lu-  
splendore a quest' vnico Sole del Mondo.  
Gl' Ignoranti odian le lettere, e non le  
posson vedere; e perche non le posson  
vedere, per questo le odiano: che se  
le Nottole hauessero occhi, con che m-  
rar fisso nel Sole, Nottole non sarebbo-  
no Aquile. Gli altri mal' adoprando  
Lettere, si come certe Stelle Malefiche  
vsano della luce per vehicolo di mortali  
influenze, rendono odiosa al mondo  
più bella, e la più innocente cosa d-

2 4 mon-

# FOLDOUT FISHES (TO SCALE)

3. [BAVARIA.] Bairische Lanndtssordnung 1553. Ingolstadt, [Alexander and Samuel Weissenhorn], 1553.

Folio, ff. [9], I-XVIII, [1], XIX-CXXV, [1], CXXVI-CXC VII, [20 (index)]; title printed in red within large woodcut border depicting Albrecht V, text in black and red, 11-line woodcut initials, woodcuts to f. 153<sup>v</sup> of ruler and crayfish, 3 large folding plates between ff. 153 and 154 with 10 woodcuts of fish; a couple of very small wormholes to margins of first and last leaves, short marginal tear to f. 77 without loss, small paperflaw to f. 167 affecting a single letter, inner margin of last leaf reinforced, pale dampstain to upper margin of a few leaves, sporadic light foxing; overall a very good, wide-margined copy; bound to style in modern calf, covers ruled and stamped in blind to a panel design, 4 raised bands to spine, paper spine label; marginal annotations in Latin in a near-contemporary hand to 11 pp. at the beginning. £3750

**A handsomely printed compendium of Bavarian law issued by Albrecht V, Duke of Bavaria (1528-1579), with remarkable woodcuts of fish depicted at the actual size at which they were permitted to be caught.**

Albrecht himself features prominently on the splendid title-page, seated upon a throne, surrounded by courtiers and with a lion at his feet.



ein/ auch den iren vnd deren mithelffern vnnnd enthal  
en/ sein gegenweh: vnd verfolgung züthün / zü frischer  
at/ oder wann er sein freindt vnd helffer haben mag /  
lchs auch allenthalben/ an Churfürsten/ Fürsten/ vnnnd  
stendts des Reichs/ des wissens zü haben / auß züschrei  
n/ vnnnd züverkünden vnderommen / nit verbotten /

nder ge  
shedig  
schehen  
shedig  
h nach  
t/ noch  
Wo

Hechten

Mas



Schied

Mas



Kerpfen

Mas



Den vnnnd

Und nach dem zü erhaltung vnd handthabung vn  
sers Keyserlichen Landtsridens/ von nöten / gegen  
den Landtsridbrechern/ vnnnd vberfarern diser ord  
nung / die Keyserliche Acht/ vnd ander peen vnnnd straff/

03 BAVARIA



ainem je  
So halt  
dem hei  
den Kö  
Camme  
schung/  
vnd erfl  
mandat  
zu auch  
stehend  
ten/gege  
Nuchdu  
benhern  
selbigen  
dern Le  
zung v  
zung d  
verfchu  
oder bes  
wesen /  
schen K  
zügen  
Freibrei  
dem bes  
er der 2

g On  
vnd den  
soll der  
die Leh  
Echter  
erben/si  
hen dar  
herz stat  
breichig  
soll inn

'In the 16th century Bavaria had a rich freshwater fauna and fresh fish and lobster were a staple of many people's daily diet. The Danube and the Bavarian lakes were heavily fished and government decided it was necessary to clamp down on this. The *Bairische Landts Ordnung* 1553, a civil code, contains regulations to discourage overfishing. There were rules for the use of fishing gear and for the minimum length of caught fish. The fish in question were chub, salmon, grayling, brook trout, roach, barbel, pike, asp, carp, bream and catfish. This tome contains fold out woodcuts of these species. Particular attention was paid to the shape of the head, the relationship between the body's height and length, and where the fins were attached. The contorted posture of some of the fish indicates that dead specimens were used as the models. The lengths of the species in the woodcuts correspond with those required for them to be fished legally. A ruler is also depicted life size, allowing the legislator to rapidly ascertain the length of the fish, and whether undersize fish had been returned to the water immediately after having been caught' (*Fish: Still Lives by Dutch and Flemish Masters 1550-1700* (Central Museum Utrecht, 2004), p. 172 and no. 70).

The volume as a whole offers a fascinating window onto life in mid-sixteenth-century Bavaria. The six books cover, for example, legal matters, including breaches of the peace, notaries, trials, church property, and heirs; economic matters such as contracts, sale, and purchase; wine and beer; weddings and funerals; schools; apothecaries; fire regulations; natural resources such as trees and water sources; livestock; trades (e.g. weavers, tailors, butchers, tanners, millers, fishermen, and builders); Jews and Roma; singers, pipers, and other entertainers; peddlers; and undesirables such as drunks, gamblers, and thieves.

The few contemporary annotations show a particular interest in breaches of the peace.

Only one copy traced in the UK (BL).

USTC 615071; VD16 B 1034; Nissen, *Die Zoologische Buchillustration* 4570.





## WITH FLORAL ENDPAPERS FROM FÜRTH

4. [BIBLE.] Biblia sacra vulgatae editionis ... [with:] Novum Jesu Christi Testamentum, vulgatae editionis, Sixti V pont. max. jussu recognitum atque editum. Paris, Jacques Vincent, 1741/1740.

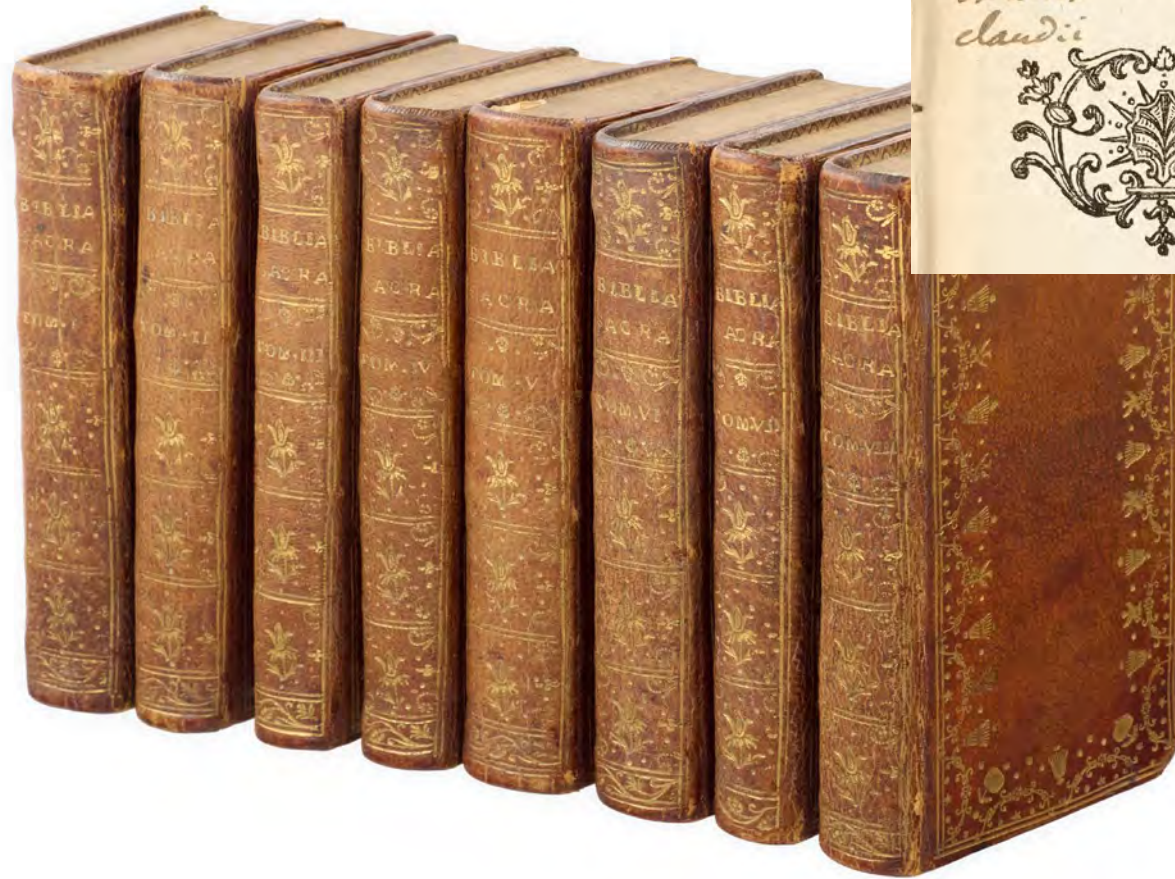
Eight volumes, 12mo, pp. 16, 500; 449, [3 (blank)]; 383, [1 (blank)]; 407, [1 (blank)]; 583, [1 (blank)]; 463, [3 (blank)]; [2], 296; [2], 297-661, [7]; woodcut initials and headpieces; ink corrosion from inscriptions to title-pages of vols 7 and 8 with some staining to following pages, closed tear to title-page of vol. 8, toned, occasional small spots; nonetheless a very good set in eighteenth-century brown morocco, gilt border to covers composed of repeated drawer handle, flower, and bird tools, with dots and stars, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, gilt and marbled edges, orange floral patterned gilt brocade endpapers signed 'bey Iohann Kochel' and 'I.K.F.R.H.M. Furth'; extremities a little worn, spines slightly sunned, some rubbing to endpapers; inscription to titles 'ex libris Claudii [surname crossed through and replaced with] Meunier sacerdotis'.

£975

**An attractively bound copy of the Old and New Testament in the Vulgate version, issued by the noted Parisian printer Jacques Vincent (1671-1760).**

The beautiful gilt brocade floral endpapers are the work of Johann Köchel (c. 1682-1726) from the German city of Fürth, adjacent to Nuremberg.

*Provenance:* perhaps the semi-prebendary canon Claude Meunier (1765–1823) of the Collegiate Church of Notre-Dame de Moulins in Allier, who in 1793 was one of c. 830 clergymen deported during the French Revolution and held in prison ships off Rochefort under inhumane conditions; Meunier, against all odds, survived (unlike some 500 of his companions) and returned to Moulins.





# ROME TRIUMPHANT

5. **BIONDO, Flavio; 'Lucio FAUNO', pseud. [i.e. Giovanni TARCAGNOTA], translator.** Roma trionfante di Biondo da Forli, tradotta pur hora per Lucio Fauno di latino in buona lingua volgare. [(Colophon:) Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1548.]

8vo, ff. [24], 368; woodcut Sibyl device to title, woodcut initials; wormholes to lower margins of title and following few leaves (not affecting text), small losses to blank margins of B1-3, l6-m6, q1-5, r1-3, s1-3, bb4-8, cc5-dd3, mm1-7, and qq4-7, occasional light dampstaining; otherwise very good in contemporary limp vellum comprising a leaf from a medieval manuscript (see below), title in ink to spine, shelfmark? to upper cover; some wear to extremities and staining to covers, ties perished; date to colophon changed in manuscript to 1549, ink inscription to title 'Aurelij ...' crossed through, ink inscription to rear pastedown 'Biblioteca di Dom. Bonamini'. **£975**

**Giovanni Tarcagnota's pseudonymous Italian translation of Flavio Biondo's highly influential work on Roman civilization, law, and institutions, *Roma triumphans*, our copy attractively bound in a manuscript fragment.**

Flavio Biondo (1392-1463) was one of the most important historians and antiquarians of Renaissance Italy. In his *Roma instaurata* and *Italia illustrata* he provided the first systematic guide to the ruins and monuments of Rome and Italy, which was 'to prove indispensable to the antiquarian and archaeological studies that blossomed in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries' (Bietenholz). Dedicated to Pope Pius II and intended as a companion study to the above texts, *Roma triumphans* (first published at Mantua in 1472) is a truly encyclopaedic work on the Roman world and effectively inaugurated a new humanist discipline of 'antiquarian studies'.

Biondo presents a comprehensive reconstruction of the public and private life of ancient Rome, including its religion (books I-II), public administration (books III-V), military organisation (books VI-VIII), private institutions (books VIII-IX), and the triumph (book X). Tarcagnota (d. 1566) was a noted historian, classical scholar, and translator. His Italian rendering of *Roma triumphans* was first published by Tramezzino in 1544, with further editions following in 1548 (as here) and 1549.

The binding comprises a substantial manuscript fragment from a glossed copy of Justinian's *Institutes* (likely Bologna, c. 1300), bearing part of the text of lib. II tit. XX, on legacies.

Adams B-2071; BM STC Italian, p. 107; EDIT16 CNCE 6101; USTC 814563; not in Brunet (cf. vol. I, cols 977-8).



# SUPERB ARCHITECTURAL PLATES

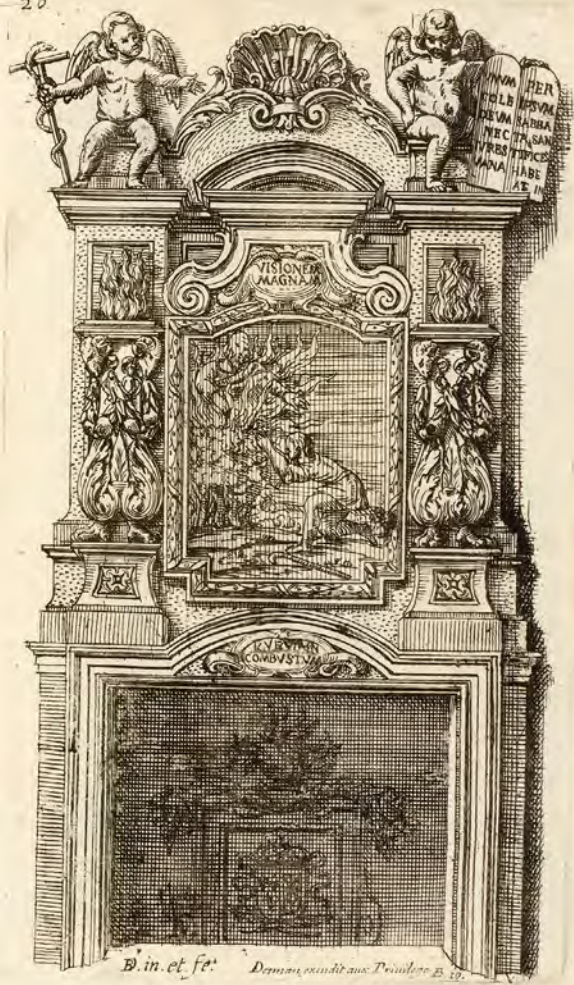
6. **BORBONI, Domenico.** *Architectura Dominici Borbonii celeberrimi architecti, et pictoris Bononiensis.* [Bassano,] 'ex typographio Remondiniano Veneto', [c. 1670?].

Folio, ff. 21 (without final blank), comprising engraved architectural title-page and 20 engraved plates (numbered A1-A10, B1-B11 and continually 1-21); title leaf cropped to edge of plate and mounted, dusty with a few small stains, small wormtrack to lower margins of A1-A7, occasional small marks; very good in modern drab boards; ink inscription at foot of f. 3 'Adi 7 Lugli 1792 questo libro sono stampe di div[er]si autori, e di Ma. Gi.ni Battista Petri di l'orno'.  
**£3750**

**Only known edition of this very rare collection of superb architectural plates by the Bolognese architect and painter Domenico Borboni, published by Giovanni Antonio Remondini, our copy used as a draughtsman's pattern book.**

The plates illustrate richly decorated door surrounds (6), gates (2), architectural facades with doors and windows combined (2), window surrounds (4), funeral or epitaph niches (3), and fireplaces (3). In addition to being signed by Borboni ('DB in. et fe. '), each plate bears the name of the French publisher Daman ('Daman excudit avec Privilege'), who had close commercial links with Remondini. A French edition of these plates is not known, and either was never published or is unrecorded.





Borboni worked mostly in Avignon and Lyons. He appears in Felibien's *Entretiens sur les vies ... des plus excellens peintres* (Paris, 1688): 'je ne me souviens que de quelques-uns qui ont eu d'autres sortes de talens, comme de Dominique & Mathieu [Matteo Borboni, his brother] Bourbon de Boulogne qui representoient des perspectives & de l'architecture, & qui ont beaucoup travaillé à Lyon & en Avignon' (vol. II, p. 456). In Avignon Borboni built the imposing Hôtel de Crillon in 1648 (still standing), painted the set designs for a ballet at the theatre in 1649, and spent some years on a grand cycle of *trompe-l'oeil* church frescoes, finished in 1656.

The ownership inscription to the third plate suggests that this work was previously part of a *sammelband*, likely serving the draughtsman Giovanni Battista Petri di l'Orno as a pattern book.

*Alte 7 Luglio 1792 prezzo Libris Sans Vierge di via  
 di Antoni, e di Ma<sup>re</sup> Gio<sup>se</sup> Battista Petri di l'Orno*

**No copies traced on Library Hub.** OCLC records three copies in the US at Columbia University, National Gallery of Art Library, and University of Pennsylvania (incorrectly dated).

Berlin Katalog 3855.



# A PHYSICIAN SENT TO PONDICHERRY BY THE POPE



7. **BORGHESI, Giovanni, and Giovanni Mario de' CRESCIMBENI, translator.** Lettera scritta da Pondisceri a' 10 di febbraio 1704 ... nella quale si contengono, oltre a un pieno racconto del viaggio da Roma fino alle coste dell'Indie orientali, varie nuove osservazioni mediche, bontaniche, naturali, e d'altri generi ... Rome, [Gaetano degli] Zenobi, 'Stampatore, e Intagliatore di sua Santità', 1705.

12mo, pp. [xiii], [1 (blank)], 245, [16], [1 (blank)], with folding woodcut plate after p. 22 and folding engraved plate after p. 30; a few woodcut illustrations in the text, woodcut papal arms of Clement XI to title; sporadic light marginal foxing (particularly to first and final quires), early repair to lower corner of A8 not touching text; otherwise an attractive copy in contemporary vellum over boards, raised bands, spine lettered in manuscript, edges speckled red and blue; a few very light marks, corners lightly bumped; cancelled eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title, manuscript shelflabel to front pastedown (faded), occasional modern pencilled annotations. £1500

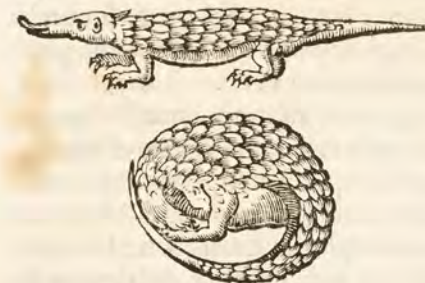
**First edition of this account of a physician's journey from Rome to India via the Canary Islands and the Cape of Good Hope as part of Pope Clement XI's delegation to China, printed by the papal printer Gaetano degli Zenobi.**

Borghesi was 'appointed the physician of the papal mission headed by the Patriarch of Antioch, Charles-Thomas Maillard de Tournon, sent by Pope Clement XI to China to investigate the painful issues which had arisen between the various missionary orders, in particular the accusations levelled at the Jesuits ... giving rise to the age-old issue known as the "Chinese Rites"' (DBI, trans.).

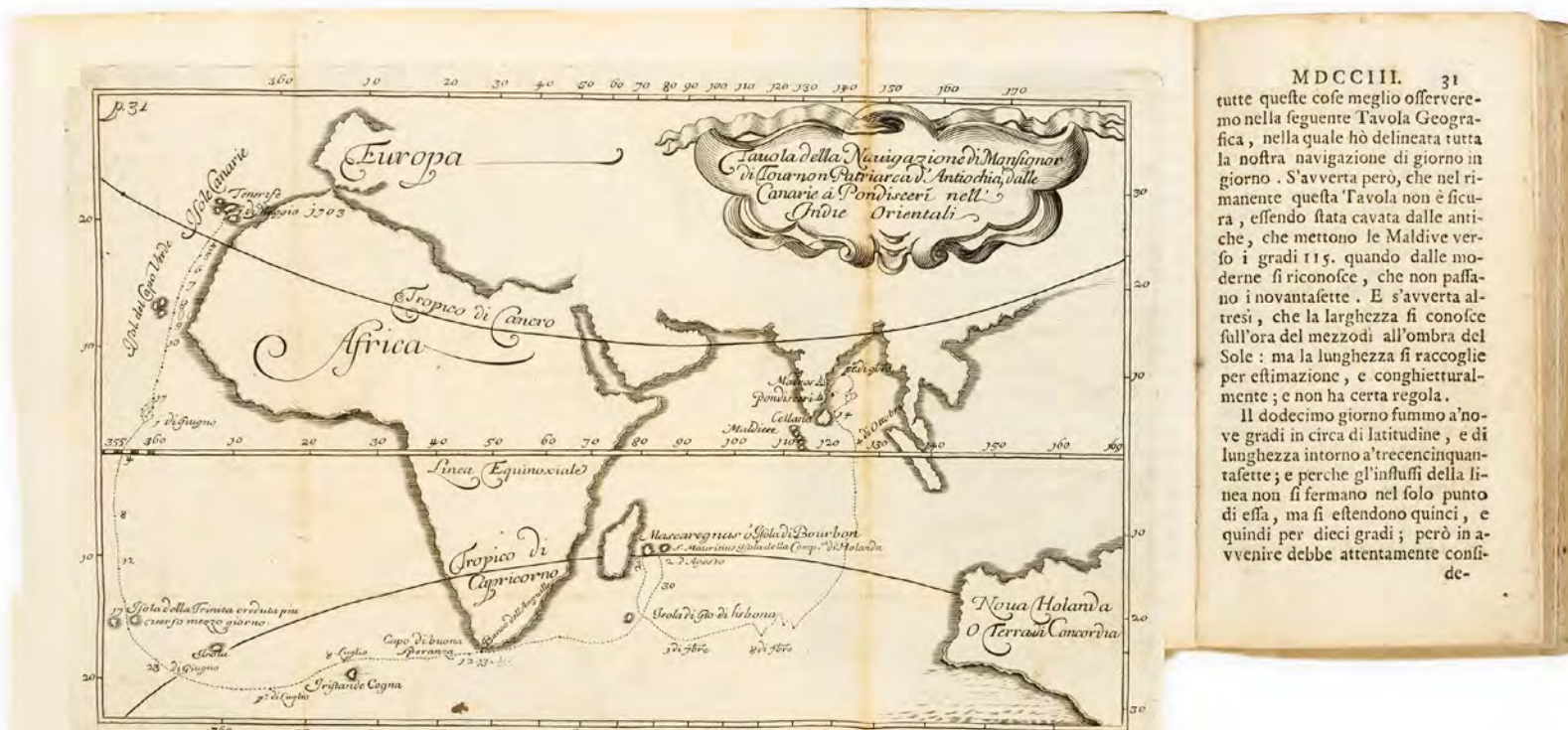


On his way, he spent several months in Pondicherry (Puducherry), on India's south-eastern coast, in 1703-4; the mission reached China in 1705, where Borghesi would die in 1714. The present account provides details of the flora, fauna, and customs Borghesi encountered on his journey, including medical observations on maladies (among them scurvy and an affliction of the eyes known as *goccia serena*) and food eaten aboard the ship (including *baccalà* and meat cooked in seawater). Adapted from Borghesi's 1704 long Latin letter to his mentor, the medical professor Paolo Manfredi, the present translation is the work of the poet Giovanni Mario Crescimbeni (1663-1728), founding member of Rome's Accademia degli Arcadi.

**We find a single copy in the UK, at the British Library. OCLC adds copies in the US at the University of Chicago, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Cornell, Harvard, NLM, NYPL, and Stanford.**



Dicono, che questo Animale ammazzi l'Elefante, addentandogli la proboscide, e poi avvolgendosi strettissimamente a quella, in fin tantochè la dironna e soffochi. Di-



tutte queste cose meglio osserveremo nella seguente Tavola Geografica, nella quale hò delineata tutta la nostra navigazione di giorno in giorno. S'avverta però, che nel rimanente questa Tavola non è sicura, essendo stata cavata dalle antiche, che mettono le Maldive verso i gradi 115. quando dalle moderne si riconosce, che non passano i novantasette. E s'avverta altresì, che la larghezza si conosce full'ora del mezzodi all'ombra del Sole: ma la lunghezza si raccoglie per estimazione, e conghietturamente; e non ha certa regola.

Il dodicesimo giorno fummo a nove gradi in circa di latitudine, e di lunghezza intorno a'trecenquantesette; e perchè gl'influssi della linea non si fermano nel solo punto di essa, ma si estendono quinci, e quindi per dieci gradi; però in avvenire debbe attentamente confide-

His MAJESTIE'S  
Most Gracious  
**SPEECH**  
TO BOTH  
H O U S E S  
O F  
**PARLIAMENT,**  
The One and Twentieth Day  
of September, 1666.



L O N D O N,  
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to  
the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1666.

# PLAGUE, FIRE, & WAR

8. **CHARLES II.** His Majestie's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the one and twentieth Day of September, 1666. *London, John Bill and Christopher Barker, 1666.*

Folio, pp. 4; woodcut royal arms to title, woodcut initial; slightly foxed, edges a little frayed, else good; in modern wrappers. **£850**

**First edition of the King's speech at the State opening of Parliament in 1666, just two weeks after the Great Fire of London.**

'Little time hath passed since we were almost in despair of having this Place left Us to meet in. You see the dismal Ruines the Fire hath made, and nothing but a Miracle of Gods mercy could have preserved what is left from the same Destruction.'

The Fire dealt with, Charles asks for funds to support war against the Dutch and the French. 'I need not tell you the success of this Summer ... and if it had pleased God to have with-held his late Judgment by Fire, we had been in no ill condition', but the costs of setting up the fleet were considerable and England's enemies ready to seize on any sign of weakness: 'they were able last year to perswade their miserable People whom they mislead, that the Contagion had so wasted the Nation and impoverished Us, that We would not be able to set out any Fleet' - they need not be given another excuse. Commons duly voted for a supply of £1.8m.

ESTC R35917; Wing C3139.

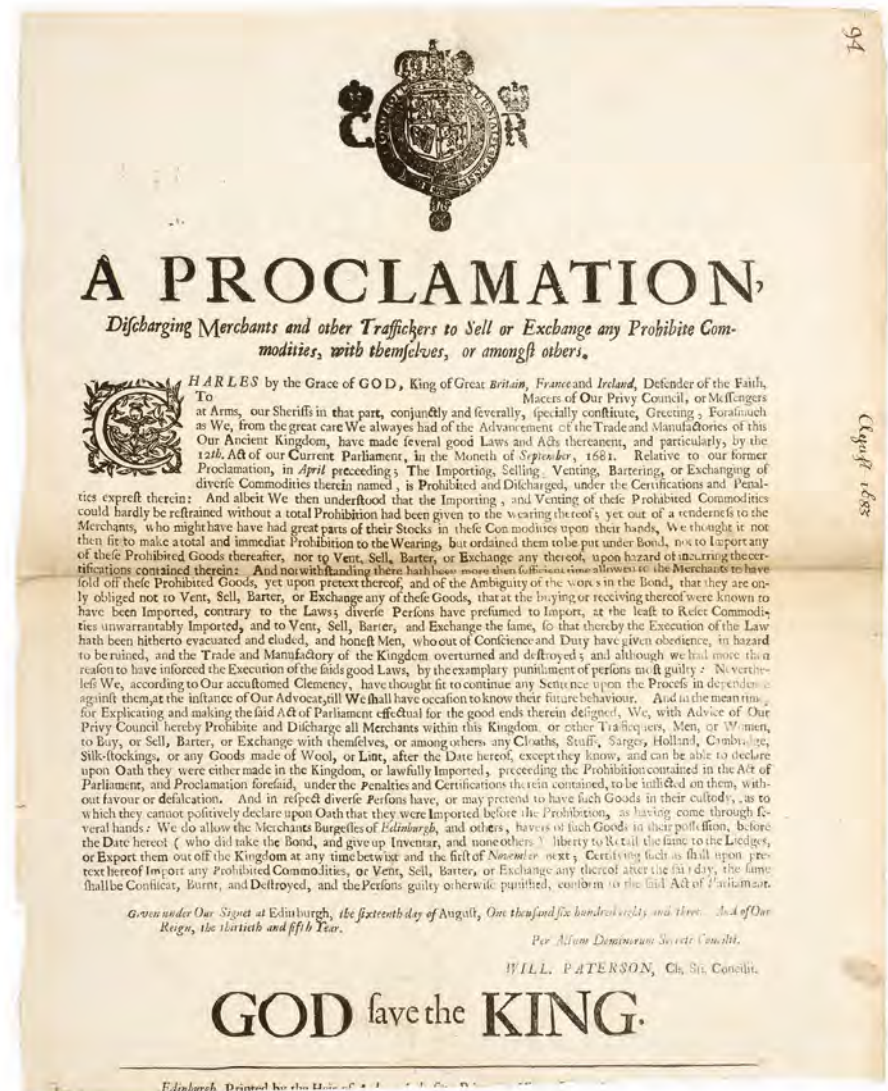
# MERCHANTS OF EDINBURGH TRAFFICKING IN PROHIBITED CLOTHS

9. [CHARLES II.] A Proclamation, discharging Merchants and other Traffickers to sell or exchange any prohibite Commodities, with themselves, or amongst others ... *Edinburgh, Printed by the Heir of [Andrew Anderson, Printer to His most sacred Majesty, 1683].*

Folio broadside (c. 346 x 282 mm); woodcut royal arms at head, woodcut initial; imprint cropped, slightly discoloured at fold; date and '94' lettered to margins in manuscript. £275

**Scarce broadside prohibiting Edinburgh merchants from dealing in illegally imported fabrics, on pain of the confiscation and burning of their wares.**

The Proclamation, for 'the Advancement of the Trade and Manufactories of this Our Ancient Kingdom', is addressed to '[blank], the Macers of our Privy Council [in Scotland], Messengers at Arms, and our Sheriffs in that part'. The Act of September 1681 and a Proclamation of the year before had prohibited the import and sale of certain fabrics. 'Out of a tenderness to the merchants' who retained a great stock of such commodities, however, the wearing of prohibited goods was not forbidden, but only their import. By 1683, sufficient time had elapsed for merchants to sell off their old stock, but many of them continued to buy or receive imported goods contrary to the law, to the ruin of honest men.





**H A R L E S** by the Grace of **G O D**, King of Great *Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith,  
To **Macers of Our Privy Council, or Messengers**  
at Arms, our Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and severally, specially constitute, Greeting, Forasmuch  
as We, from the great care We alwayes had of the Advancement of the Trade and Manufactories of this  
Our Ancient Kingdom, have made severall good Laws and Acts thereanent, and particularly, by the  
12th. Act of our Current Parliament, in the Moneth of *September*, 1681. Relative to our former  
Proclamation, in *April* preceeding; The Importing, Selling, Venting, Bartering, or Exchanging of  
diverse Commodities therein named, is Prohibited and Discharged, under the Certifications and Penal-

ties exprest therein: And albeit We then understood that the Importing, and Venting of these Prohibited Commodities could hardly be restrained without a total Prohibition had been given to the wearing thereof; yet out of a tenderness to the Merchants, who might have had great cause of their Complaints upon their hands, We thought it not then fit to make a total and immediate Prohibition, but have put under Bond, not to Import any of these Prohibited Goods the year ensuing, upon hazard of incurring the certifications contained therein: And we have allowed the Merchants to have sold off these Prohibited Goods in the Bond, that they are only obliged not to Vent, Sell, Barter, or Exchange any thereof, or receiving thereof were known to have been Imported, contrary to the Penalties and Certifications therein contained, at the least to Reset Commodities unwarrantably Imported, and thereby the Execution of the Law hath been hitherto evacuated, and they have given obedience, in hazard to be ruined, and the Trade and Manufactures thereof, and although we had more than a reason to have inforced the Execution thereof, upon the Proccess in dependence against them, at the instance of Our Privy Council hereby Prohibited and Discharge all Merchants within this Kingdom, or other Trafficquers, Men, or Women, for Explicating and making the said Act of Parliament effectual for the good ends therein designed, We, with Advice of Our Privy Council hereby Prohibit and Discharge all Merchants within this Kingdom, or other Trafficquers, Men, or Women, to Buy, or Sell, Barter, or Exchange with themselves, or among others, any Cloaths, Stuffs, Sarges, Holland, Cambridge, Silk-stockings, or any Goods made of Wool, or Lint, after the Date hereof, except they know, and can be able to declare upon Oath they were either made in the Kingdom, or lawfully Imported, preceeding the Prohibition contained in the Act of Parliament, and Proclamation foresaid, under the Penalties and Certifications therein contained, to be inflicted on them, without favour or defalcation. And in respect diverse Persons have, or may pretend to have such Goods in their custody, as to which they cannot positively declare upon Oath that they were Imported before the Prohibition, as having come through several hands: We do allow the Merchants Burgesses of *Edinburgh*, and others, havens of such Goods in their possession, before the Date hereof ( who did take the Bond, and give up Inventar, and none others ) liberty to Retail the same to the Ledges, or Export them out off the Kingdom at any time betwixt and the first of *November* next; Certifying such as shall upon pretext hereof Import any Prohibited Commodities, or Vent, Sell, Barter, or Exchange any thereof after the said day, the same

The present broadside decrees that no one is to buy or sell any 'Cloaths, Stuff, Sarges [serges], Holland, Cambridge, Silk-stockings, or any Goods made of Wool, or Lint' unless they can declare that they were either made in the kingdom or lawfully imported before the prohibition. As for old stock, permission is given to the Merchants Burgesses of Edinburgh to sell or export such goods until 1 November, then the same shall be 'Confiscat, Burnt, and Destroyed, and the Persons guilty otherwise punished'. It ends 'Given under Our Signet at Edinburgh, the sixteenth day of August, One thousand six hundred eighty and three. And in of Our Reign, the thirtieth and fifth Year.' There was a London reprint which can be distinguished from this original Edinburgh printing by the points in Steele.

Steele, Wing, and ESTC locate only four copies: National Archives of Scotland, National Library of Scotland, and Harvard Graduate School of Business (two copies).

ESTC R183441; Steele II, 2552; Wing S 1750.



A. GELLII  
NOCTIVM ATTI-  
CARVM COMMEN-  
TARIORVM  
LIBER PRIMVS.

Quali proportione, quibusq; collectionibus Plutarchus  
ratiocinatum esse Pythagoram philosophum dixerit, <sup>in</sup>  
\*de comprehendenda corporis proceritate, qua fuit  
Hercules, cum uitam inter homines uiucret. CAP. I.



PLUTARCHVS in libro, quem  
scribit ἐπιτομῆς τῶν βίωσιν καὶ παρα-  
ταρ ἀνδρῶν τοῦ μεγάλου ἐπιπλάου, καὶ  
ἀγενῶς διασπορᾶς, scilicet, subtiliterque  
ratiocinatum Pythagoram philo-  
sophum dicit in reperienda, modum  
landaque statur, longitudinisq; Her-  
culis prestantia. Nam cum serè constaret curriculum  
stadij, quod est \*Pisis apud Iouem Olympium, Hercu- \*Pisa, ad 10=  
lem pedibus suis metatum, idq; fecisse longum pedes sex- uis Olympij  
centos: cetera quoque stadia in terris Græciæ, ab alijs  
postea instituta, pedum quidem esse numero sexcentum,  
sed tamen esse aliquantulum breuiora: facile intellexit  
modum, spatiumque plantæ Herculis, ratione proportio-  
nis habita, tantò fuisse, quam aliorum procerius, quan-  
tò Olympicum stadium longius esset, quam cetera. Com-  
prehensa autem mensura Herculanæ pedis, secundum na-  
turalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam mo-  
dificatus est: atque ita id collegit, quod erat consequens,  
tantum fuisse Herculem corpore excelsiorem, quam alios,  
a quan

# ATTIC NIGHTS

10. **GELLIUS, Aulus.** Auli Gellii luculentissimi scriptoris Noctes Atticae. Lyons, Sebastian Gryphius, 1555.

8vo, pp. [64], '553' (recte 533), [1], [2 (blank)]; woodcut Gryphius device to title (hand-coloured in red) and at end (traced to facing blank), woodcut *criblé* initials; dampstaining to lower margins, some light foxing; in contemporary calf, blind triple-fillet border and frame to covers with gilt floral centre- and cornerpieces, 4 raised bands to spine, top two and bottom compartments neatly restored, the second lettered in gilt, corners restored, some dampstaining to covers and small abrasions; early inscriptions to front pastedown recording ownership of 'S. Bazilius' and 'H.H.R.M.', inscription at foot of title-page 'Hartmannus Niger Rhetus Parpanensis'. **£575**

**Gryphius edition of Aulus Gellius' famous Attic Nights, issued the year before Gryphius' death.**

Published around 180 AD in twenty books, the *Noctes Atticae* is a remarkable collection of short essays based on the Greek and Latin books Gellius had read, as well as on conversations and lectures he had heard. The content ranges widely, encompassing philosophy, history, law, and above all grammar, including literary and textual criticism. 'He began collecting his material during the winter nights in Attica and arranged it in later life for the amusement and instruction of his children. It contains thousands of curious and interesting passages, from works no longer extant, and is a mine of information on Greek and Latin authors; we are particularly indebted to him for the preservation of many passages from early Latin literature ... and, among many good stories, for that of Androclus and the lion' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).

AVLI GELLII

LVCVLENTIS-  
SIMI SCRIP-  
TORIS

NOCTES AT-  
TICAE.



APVD SEB. GRYPHIVM  
LVGDVN.,  
1555.

*Basel  
Hartmannus Nigex. Rebg.  
Parpanensis*

1555.  
*Basel  
Hartmannus Nigex. Rebg.  
Parpanensis*

Gryphus (1493-1556) was one of the most prolific French printers of his time, his career spanning over thirty years, during which he enjoyed a close relationship with Lyons humanists and writers, Rabelais among them. He is best known for his numerous handy pocket editions of the Latin classics.

Provenance: with the Latinised ownership inscription of Hartmann Schwarz of Parpan (d. 1662). He studied at Basel and Herborn before moving to Chur in Switzerland, where he served as a preacher and catechist, and later as pastor of St Martin's.

BM STC French, p. 199; USTC 151871; Baudrier VIII, p. 273; Pettegree & Walsby, *French Books* 71733.

incensa abstulit, asportavitq; in Persas. Hos porro  
universos multis post tempestatibus Seleucus rex, qui  
canor appellatus est, referendos Athenas curavit. Postea  
numerus librorum in Aegypto a Ptolemaeo rege  
bus, uel conquistus, uel confectus est: ad millia ferme  
luminum septingenta. Sed ea omnia bello priore ab  
drino, dum diripitur ea ciuitas, non sponte, neq; opera  
sulta: pro de- sulta, sed a militibus forte auxiliarijs incensa sunt.

A. GELLII NO-  
CTIVM ATTICARVM  
COMMENTARIVM  
LIBER  
VII.

Admiranda quaedam ex annalibus sumpta de P. Scipione  
Africano superiore.

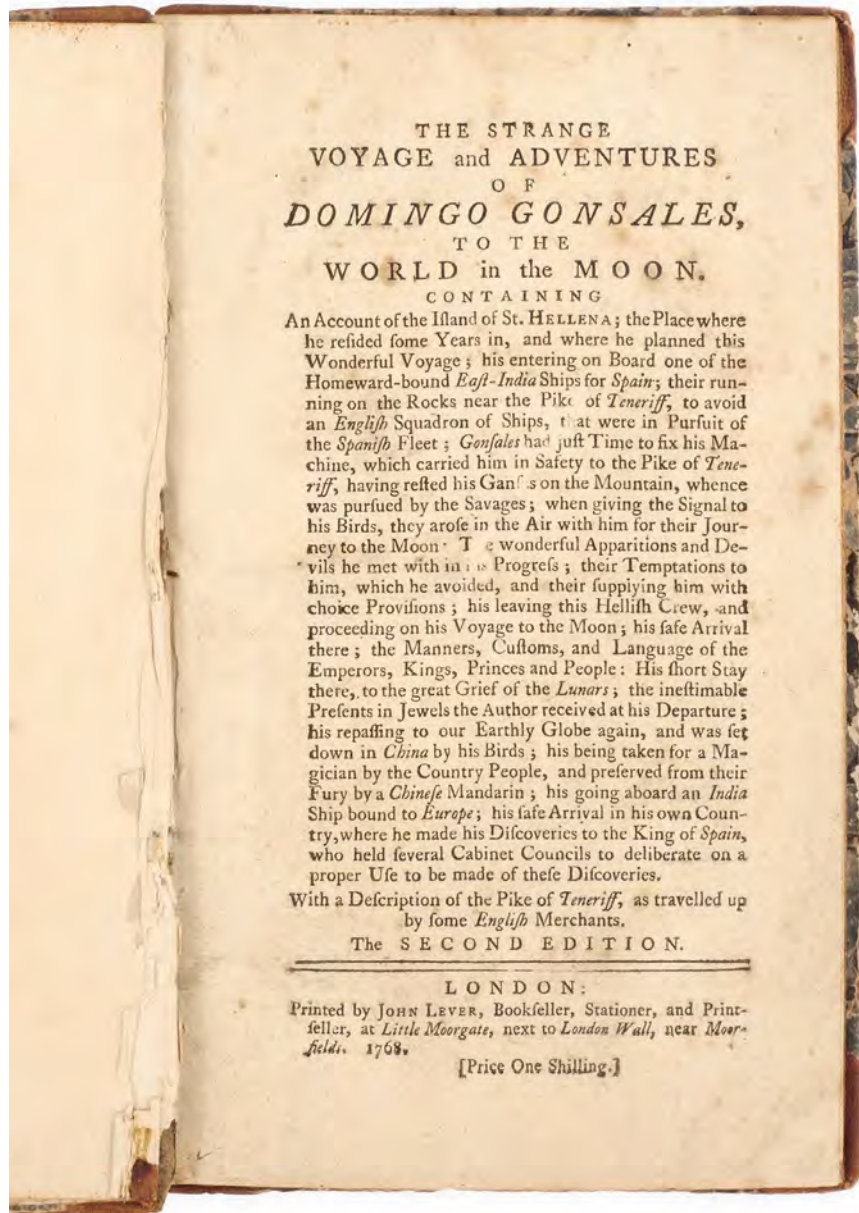
**Q**VOD de Olympiade, Philippo regi  
re Alexandri matre, in historia Graecorum  
ptum est idem de P. Scipionis quoque  
tre, qui prior Africanus appellatus  
memoria datum est. Nam C. Oppidius  
& Tullius Higinus, alijq; qui de uita & rebus  
scripserunt, matrem eius diu sterilem existimant  
Publium quoq; Scipionem, cum quo nupta erat, liberum  
sperauisse. Postea in cubiculo atque in lecto mulieris  
absente marito cubans sola obdormisset, uisum  
iuxta eam cubare ingentem anguem: cuiq; ipsa quae  
territis & clamantibus, elapsum inueniri non quae

postea, quam ille anguis in lecto uisus est, mulierem con-  
cepisse: concepti sextus signa, atq; sensum pati: exinde mense  
decimo peperisse: natumq; esse hunc P. Scipionem Africa-  
num, qui Annibalem, & Carthaginenses in Africa bello  
Punico secundo uicit. Sed & eum impendit magis ex rebus  
gestis, quam ex illo ostento, uirum esse uirtutis diuinae cre-  
ditum est: id etiam dicere haud piget, quod iisdem illi, quos  
scipio nominari literis mandauerint, Scipionem hunc Afri-  
canum solitarii in extremis, priusquam diluclaret, in  
capitulum uentitare, ac iubere aperiri cellam iouis, atque  
ibi salum diu demorari, quasi consultantem de Republica  
cum Ioue: Aedituosq; eius templi saepe esse demiratos, quod  
solum il temporis in Capitolium ingredientem canes sem-  
per in alios leuentes, neque latrarent eum, neque incur-  
rerent. Has uulgi de Scipione opiniones confirmare, atque  
approbare uidebantur dicta, factaq; eius pleraque admi-  
randa, ex quibus est unum huiusmodi: \* Astidebat, oppi-  
dium: oppidum in Hispania, situ moenibusq; ac deien-  
sibus ualidum, & munitum, re etiam cibaria copiosum:  
nullaq; eius potuendi spes erat. Et quodam die ius in castris  
sclera dicebat, atque ex eo loco id oppidum procul uideba-  
tur. Tunc e militibus, qui in iure apud eum stabant, interro-  
gatus quispiam ex more, in quem diem, locumq; uadimo-  
niam promitti iuberet. Et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi,  
quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens: Perentis, inquit, sese  
sistat illo in loco: atque ita factum. Die tertio, in quem ua-  
dari iusserat, oppidum captum est, eodem die in arce eius  
oppidius dixit.

Diluclulo.  
Cum Ioue  
consultabat.  
\* Obsidebat,  
fortassis.  
De Cefellii Vindicijs pudendo errore, quem offendimus  
in libris eius. quos infero. I. ceterum antiquarum

Scipio Africa

# LUNAR UTOPIA



11. [GODWIN, Francis.] *The Strange Voyage and Adventures of Domingo Gonsales, to the World in the Moon*. Containing an Account of the Island of St. Hellena ... his entering on Board one of the Homeward-Bound East-India Ships for Spain; their running on the Rocks near the Pike of Teneriff ... The wonderful Apparitions and Devils he met with in his Progress; their Temptations to him, which he avoided ... his leaving this Hellish Crew, and proceedings on his Voyage to the Moon; his safe Arrival there ... The second Edition. London, John Lever, 1768.

8vo, pp. '49' (recte 51), [5 (advertisements)], bound without the engraved frontispiece; extremities slightly foxed, but a good copy in early nineteenth-century half russia with marbled sides, front joint cracked and just holding; ownership inscriptions of the bibliophile Cornelius Paine and of the barrister Hubert Hutchings, armorial bookplate of the historian Henry Thomas Buckle. £750

'Second' (actually third) edition of Godwin's *Man in the Moone* (1638), a landmark Copernican utopia often considered as a piece of proto-science fiction, but which also draws on the picaresque.

Published posthumously, *Man in the Moone* was probably written in the late 1620s, and showed the influence of Galileo, Bacon, Kepler, and Gilbert. Compared in its day to *Don Quixote*, 'it was translated into French [and thence into German and Dutch], and would influence later writers such as Cyrano de Bergerac, John Wilkins, and (probably indirectly) Jonathan Swift' (ODNB), while Aphra Behn and Elkanah Settle both published plays which derived from it. The first edition (known in a total of eight copies in two variants), has long been considered a rarity (only one copy sold at auction since 1975). A second edition appeared in 1657, adding Godwin's *Nuncius Inanimatus* (1629). For the present edition, the text was abridged, an introduction added in the form of a description of Saint Helena drawn from Nathaniel Crouch, and a 'Description of the Pike of Teneriff' (pp. 47-[52]) added at the end. The extremely lengthy title gives an adequate summary of the plot.

ESTC T90146.

# MOTION, SOUND, COLOUR, & FIGURE

12. **HARRIS, James.** Three Treatises the first concerning Art the second concerning music painting and poetry the third concerning happiness ... The second Edition revised and corrected. *London, John Nourse and Paul Vaillant, 1765.*

[with:]

—. *Hermes* or a philosophical Inquiry concerning universal Grammar ... The second Edition revised and corrected. *London, John Nourse and Paul Vaillant, 1765.*

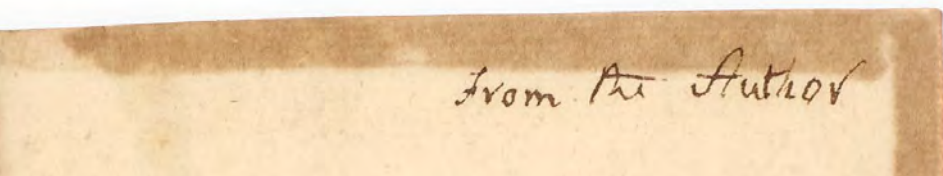
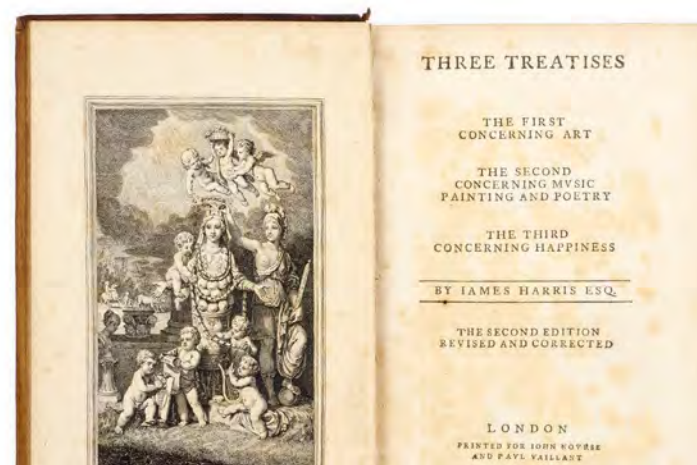
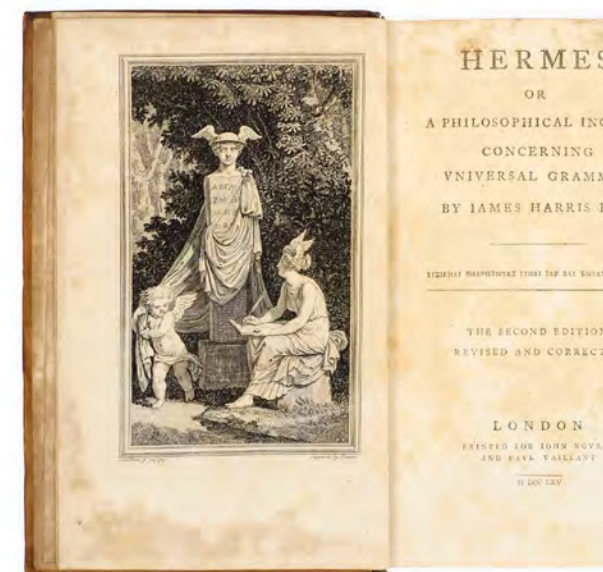
Two works, 8vo, *Three Treatises*: pp. [2], 377, [18], [1 (blank)], with copper-engraved frontispiece by Basire; bifolium I Cc3.4 inverted; marginal paperflaws to lower corners of C3 (with loss) and S4 (closed), some spotting; *Hermes*: pp. xix, [1 (blank)], 441, [28], [3], with copper-engraved frontispiece by Basire and final advertisement leaf; some spotting; bound in uniform contemporary speckled calf, morocco spine labels (numbering-pieces defective), spines rather dry, headcap of vol. I chipped; armorial bookplates of Lord Sandys (either Samuel Sandys, Baron Sandys (1695-1770), or his son Edwin Sandys). **£600**

**Presentation copies, inscribed 'From the Author', of the revised second editions of these two works on art and language by the philosopher and latterly politician James Harris.**

*Three Treatises* (1744) was written in the form of dialogues conducted in the Earl of Pembroke's Gardens at Wilton. Harris argued that 'motion, sound, colour and figure' are the four expressions of art and thus became an influential predecessor to Lessing's *Laokoon* (1766). *Hermes* (1751) was one of the most important and influential eighteenth-century works on language and earned its author the nickname 'Hermes' Harris.

Harris was an anti-Lockian, and distinguished sharply between the faculties of sensation and reflection. Language, for him, is associated primarily with reflection, and although it can be used to express thoughts about the objects of sensation, this is inessential to it. His idea of a universal grammar has naturally led to comparisons with Saussure and Chomsky. Though also sold separately, these two volumes were evidently conceived of as a set (and are here numbered as one); Harris presented a set to the British Museum, of which he was a trustee, in November 1765.

ESTC T71082 and T116396.





LA FORME  
DE LA  
DIRECTION  
ET  
OECONOMIE  
DU  
GRAND HOSTEL-DIEU  
DE NOSTRE-DAME DE PITIE  
du Pont du Rhosne de la  
Ville de Lyon.

*Ex Libris F. Marcelier.*



À LYON,  
M. DC. LXI.

## BROTH FOR THE BEDRIDDEN

13. [HÔTEL-DIEU DE LYON.] La forme de la direction et oeconomie du Grand Hostel-Dieu de Nostre-Dame de Pitié du Pont du Rhosne de la Ville de Lyon. Lyons, [s.n.], 1661.

[bound with:]

—. Regime de vivre resolu, suivant l'avis de messieurs les medecins apres diverses conferences, en plusieurs bureaux extraordinaires tenus pour cet effect, en l'Hostel-Dieu, 1667. [Lyons, 1668.]

Two works in one volume, 4to, pp. [12], 116; 24; woodcut basket of flowers to title, full-page engraving of the *Pietà* to p. [3] (signed F. ?Caus), woodcut initials and headpieces, second work with caption title; paperflaw to lower corner of B3, some spotting and toning, some light marginal dampstaining; otherwise good in contemporary sheep, covers panelled in gilt, spine richly gilt, edges gilt, marbled pastedowns; some wear to spine, corners, and edges, and abrasions to covers; ownership inscription to title 'Ex libris F. Marcelier'.  
£675

Second(?) edition, after the first of 1646, of this rare work setting out the regulations governing the running of the Hôtel-Dieu in Lyon, one of the largest hospitals in France, and by some measures the oldest.

After an introduction sketching the history and development of the hospital from its origins in 542 through to the massive expansion of the buildings in the early seventeenth century, the book details the various roles and responsibilities of the staff. It starts with the election of the rectors and administrators and describes their various competences, with rectors responsible for the hospital's legal position, its finances, its buildings, its provisions of wine, wood, and charcoal, and finally for the direction of the hospital's surgeons and pharmacists.

The work goes on to set out guidance for the treatment and feeding of patients, the physicians tending to the poor, and the roles of surgeons, apothecaries, cooks, porters, servants, sommeliers, and midwives.

Bound at the end, as often, is the *Regime de vivre resolu* (dated 7 January 1668). Here we find experiments with four different convalescent regimes: broth; soup; dinner; and all of the above, to see which appears to be best for different types of patient, including the incurable and the pregnant.

No copies traced in the UK, and only two in North America (NLM, McGill).



116 *Forme de la direction es laconomie*  
Sieurs Recteurs de la Charité les pere & mere, ou l'un des deux  
desdits enfans qu'ils auront audit Hostel-Dieu, & qui auront trois  
années completes, lesdits Sieurs Recteurs de la Charité rece-  
vront lesdits enfans pour en disposer comme ils verront bon estre.  
Tous lesquels Articles & Statuts cy-dessus ont esté par Nous  
Deputez susdits conclus & arrestez suivant nosdits pouvoirs,  
pour estre entretenus, sans y contrevienir, & sans déroger aux pre-  
cedens Reglemens, à l'exception des modifications susdites, qui  
seront obseruées suivant la teneur des presentes, dont a esté fait  
deux doubles, que Nous avons signez, & de part & d'autre retirez  
pour y auoir recours. A Lyon, le vingt-cinquième May 1644.

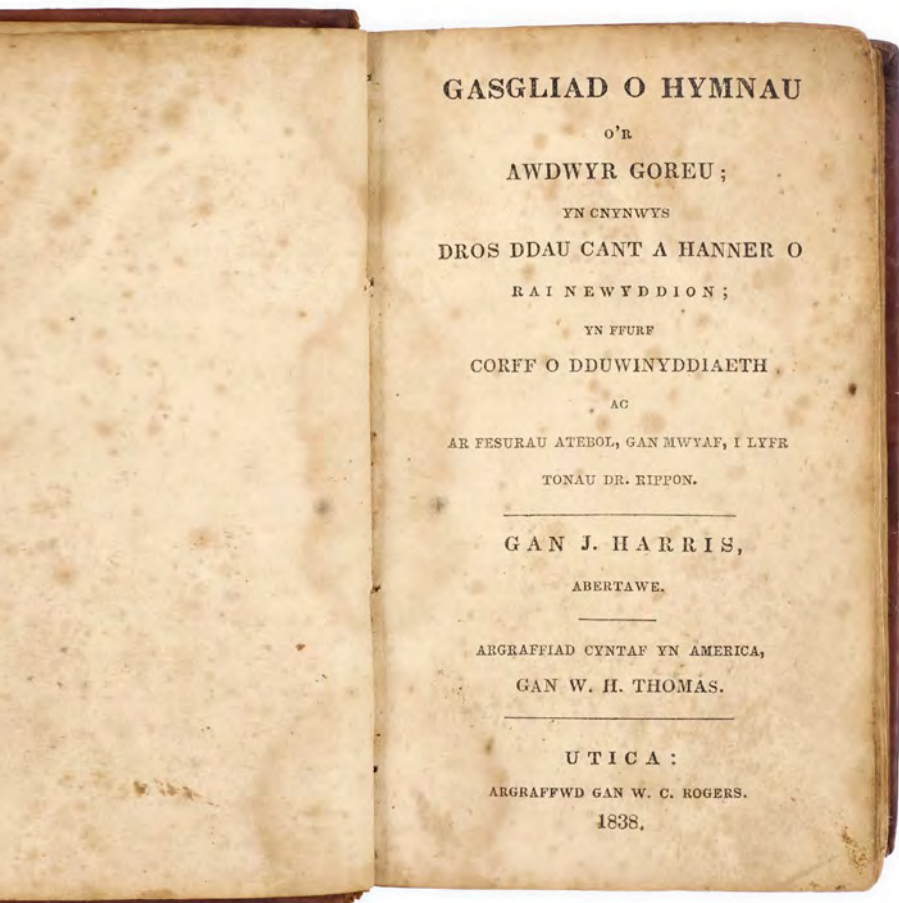
F I N.



**REGIME DE VIVRE**  
resolu, suivant l'avis de Mes-  
sieurs les Medecins apres di-  
uerfes conferences, en plu-  
sieurs Bureaux extraordina-  
res tenus pour cét effect, en  
l'Hostel-Dieu, 1667.

**P**REMIEREMENT, l'on changera les Car-  
tons des febricitans, & des blessez, &  
l'on y mettra quatre Colomnes au lieu  
de Trois. A LA PREMIERE, Il y aura con-  
sommé, à la seconde Potage, à la troi-  
sime Dîner, à la quatrieme, Tout.  
A L'ESGARD de ceux qui seront au bouillon, qui s'en-  
tend aussi du consommé, Il leur sera distribué sans pain  
avec l'ordre qui suit.

A



# WELSH-AMERICAN HYMNAL

14. [HYMNAL.] Gasgliad o hymnau o'r awdwyr goreu; yn cynnwys dros ddau cant a hanner o rai newyddion; yn ffurf corff o dduwinyddiaeth ac ar fesurau atebol, gan mwyaf, i lyfr tonau Dr. Rippon. Gan J. Harris, Abertawe. Argraffiad cyntaf yn America, gan W.H. Thomas ['A Collection of Hymns from the best Authors ...']. *Utica, W.C. Rogers, 1838.*

12mo, pp. xxxvi, [2], 39-573, [1]; foxed and spotted throughout, paperflaw and tear to pp. 239-240 (affecting a few characters without loss of sense); bound in contemporary American calf, borders roll-tooled in gilt, front board lettered 'DAVID D. WILLIAMS.' in gilt, spine gilt and lettered directly, endbands of blue paper folded over a cord core, marbled endpapers; rubbed and worn, scratches to lower board. **£450**

**First and only American edition, very rare, of this Welsh hymnal printed in Utica, upstate New York, for the local Welsh-speaking Baptist population and bound for one 'David D. Williams'.**

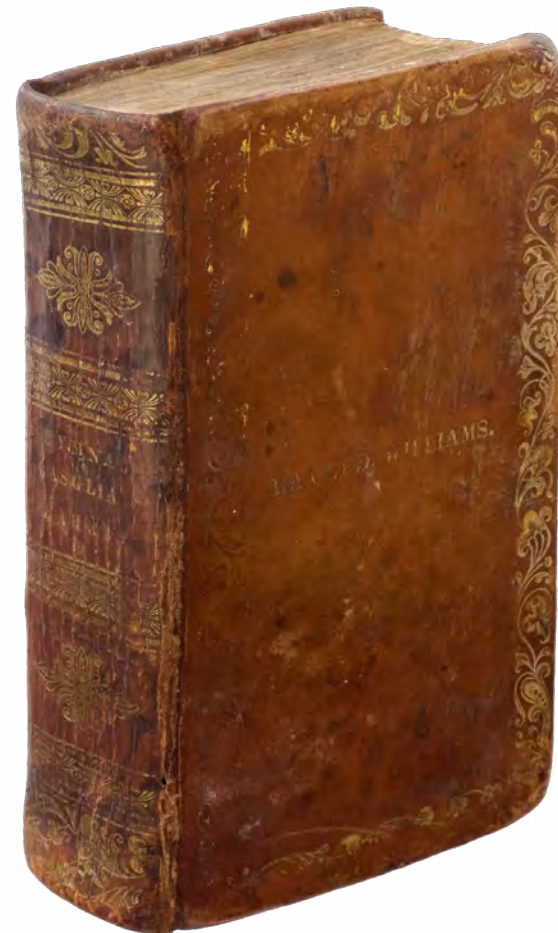
The hymnal had first been published in Swansea in 1821 under the title *Swp o ffigys* ('A Bundle of Figs'), and this edition, with Samuel Morris's *Pigion O Hymnau* (1808) and William Williams's hymnal *Caniadau Sion* (1827) is among the earliest works in Welsh printed in Oneida County, home to a thriving Welsh community from c. 1790. Welsh immigrants had established the Welsh Congregational Church of Utica in 1804, followed by a Baptist church in 1806.

'As the greater portion of both congregations were unacquainted with the English language, the need of an Hymn book in the old tongue soon became evident, both churches consulted together and it was decided that the same hymn book would do for them both', i.e. the *Pigion O Hymnau* of 1808 (Blackwell, pp. 59-60). The publication of the present hymnal, however, suggests that this did not remain the case for long.

There were multiple ordained, Welsh David Williamses in Oneida County at the time; the owner of our copy may have been the David Williams who in 1803 was one of fourteen co-founders of the Second Baptist Church of Steuben (c. 28 km from Utica).

**OCLC records only six copies**, of which two in Wales (NLW and Bangor) and four in the US (Boston University, Claremont, Cornell, and Wisconsin-Madison).

Nassar, *Welsh Imprints of Central New York* (1998), p. 22; not in Blackwell, *A bibliography of Welsh Americana*.



Cinque Canzoni di Baruccabà  
La prima tratta  
il Sposalizio di Nuova Luna  
La seconda  
il suo primo parto di sua moglie  
La terza  
La disperazione di Baruccabà per la morte di Luna  
La quarta  
il suo secondo sposalizio con la Sign. Diana Stimiscio  
La quinta  
La fuga di Diana, la Conversione, e Morte di Baruccabà  
intorno il detto ribellato contro il Rabbino, che venne  
scritto in tune.  
Sopra l'aria del Minueto del Re di Sardegna

Firenze Anno 1753

# SUNG AT THE GATES OF ITALIAN GHETTOS

15. [JUDAICA - ANTISEMITISM.] Cinque canzoni di Baruccabà ... sopra l'aria del minueto del Re' di Sardegna. Florence, 1753.

8vo, pp. [27], [9 (blanks)]; manuscript on paper, text written in Italian in two columns; marginal dampstaining to first leaf, a few small spots, small oilstain to 3 ff.; but a very good copy, sewn longstitch in contemporary *carta rustica*; light soiling to covers. £850

An early manuscript of this anti-Semitic *giudata*, a mockery of Jewish customs recounting the ill-fated marriage of Luna and Baruccabà, so popular that it sparked riots and attacks on Jewish communities from Naples to Milan, here with significant variations from the printed text.

The poem, a mix of jargon and various dialects and interspersed with Hebrew words, is thought to have originated in Florence (the first *canzone* in September 1752 and the second in August 1753) and was set to the popular tune of the 'minuet of the King of Sardinia'. Filled with stereotypes of Jewish greed, it deals with the marriage of Baruccabà; the death of his first wife, 'Gnora' (i.e. Signora) Luna; his subsequent remarriage to Diana Stimiscio; and his ultimate suicide after Diana leaves him (the rabbi who had arranged their marriage is thrown into the river). *Baruccabà* (derived from the Hebrew *welcome*, or *blessed be he who comes*) spread rapidly throughout Italy and would be 'sung at the gates of the ghetto, into open windows, at passing Jews, often leading to street fights or near riots. Major disturbances erupted in Ferrara and Alessandria ... Repeatedly banned as inflammatory and dangerous to public safety, it reappeared in city after city, in dialect after dialect' (Gunzberg, p. 95).

nora Madre  
die allo spoo  
che lieto sta  
fiora felice  
E quei Baruccabà  
perche in giuro  
per l'arimelle  
e per la pepp  
della Michelle  
la gnora luna  
buona Compagna  
per via sava.

Bottoni  
Cahò, fozze e ricamav  
in vestiti auno  
un l'oro auno  
sua impavò.  
che cosa sia  
il Popolino  
già lo spoga  
come un Rabbino  
Oh quanti lumi  
ha gnora luna  
in capo n'hà

Figuro  
che bella vista  
ella sava;  
quando la spora  
fiora la matrone  
Rapidava.

È lo spoo  
con il Salate  
in mezzo di lei o setta  
il Cogo a quella  
el manto suo  
ricopirà.

Chè bel piacere  
vedudo il Rabbino  
Rotta la tappa  
aduna di cino  
gorda la guta  
che bon' acquisto  
l'apirimento.

il Cielo d'ora a  
quasi spoo  
felicità;  
papando i giorni  
sua in Comanità.  
E benedica  
e li Cayoli  
con buon numero  
di Epistole.  
E l'empia Meza  
gomi andar  
da noi lontan.

Bevete Luna  
a dir il vero  
congea il ganno  
congea tutto.

Ma senza inganno  
ognora il gojo  
per via mia  
saprà gabar.

La gnora Stella  
Bia della spora  
Toppa da un pic;  
con la scampella  
coniene Caminar,  
anch'ora vada  
godev la festa  
el parucchino,  
e della Costa  
che papati  
cinqant'anni  
spora si fà.

Parva Raconia  
dica più piano  
venite qua;  
ceglis una bestia  
per via negra  
che noi faciam;  
la giffa per mano setta  
e Balla el scampella  
ma nel pie bello  
in gazzo alla sala  
ella cadè.

Although the publication of *Baruccabà* experienced a resurgence in the nineteenth century (inspiring Paganini's 1835 *Variations on Barucaba*), early printed copies are scarce, and were often undated or lacked mention of the printer. Laws forbidding the harassment of Jews likely led to the circulation of the work in manuscripts like ours instead; curiously, our text contains numerous orthographic and structural variations compared to printed editions consulted: several stanzas appear in a different order, with the addition of lines we have not found in any printed copy.

See Gunzberg, *Strangers at Home: Jews in the Italian Literary Imagination* (1992).

Ultima canzone di Baruccabà, nella quale si fa  
traza della fuga della sua sposa Diana - La  
Disperazione, e Morte di Baruccabà; il Phetto  
Ribellati; contro il Rabbino, venne gettato nel fiume.  
Quinta Canzone

Allegro stavo  
con la sua spora  
Baruccabà;  
Ma pochi mesi  
quell' allegria durò;  
perche Diana  
per Biggana  
di notte tempo  
si fuggì via  
con due Mercanti  
Doo' è l' andata  
nemou n' sa.

Ma qual che prima  
la moglie vobbia  
cra si gatto;  
il giorno avanti  
una valigie  
Ella riempì  
e legando  
lo spoo in letto

fuor dell' uscio  
se n' andò;  
Cose già stava  
i Mercanti all' ordine  
spendo cassa  
d' un tal disordine  
Ma poco impavò  
amore e circo  
impavò fà.

E per uscio  
dal Phetto  
Lor si rogallo;  
Al portinavo  
che portale fè;  
Con due Touchini  
oh! che barone  
in un momento  
apri il portone  
anche Diana

Loce lontano  
un Cavoppino  
trovato fè  
non so in qual gasta  
Olocament  
l'incamunio;  
Ma già Diana  
fugiamo andar  
Ma conosciere  
vaccorava  
quanti il marito  
si vispagliò.

E trovandosi  
senza la spora  
Mascariandosi  
di questa cosa  
fatto dal letto  
e per le scale  
cra gridò.

Diana bella  
Diana mia  
Dove sarà;  
e in Camicia  
giù per le scale andò;  
ma vede l' uscio  
che appeso era

# THE NIGHT WATCH

16. [JUDAICA - CONFRATERNITIES.] שער התשובה [Sha'ar haTeshuva] ... [Venice], 'Nella stam[peria] Bragadina', [1775].

8vo, ff. 44 (of 82, comprising א-מג); ff. יו-יח and כב-כ bound at end, 2 ff. supplied in manuscript (מג and אס); modern adhesive repair to front free endpaper, a few closed tears, tear with marginal loss to f. ג, wax staining to f. ג not affecting legibility; bound in contemporary mottled sheep, 'ASMORED DEL SCVOLA CASTIGLIANA' gilt to upper board; a few small abrasions to boards, spine chipped, upper hinge cracked; contemporary inscriptions of the 'Compagnia di Asmored della Scuola Castigliana' to title and f. כב verso, manuscript corrections and annotations in two or more hands to c. 10 pp.

£2250

**An extract of eighteenth-century Sephardic *selichot* customised by - and bound for - Rome's Castilian Jewish community, namely the confraternity *Asmored ha-Boker*, dedicated to the pre-dawn prayer vigil, our copy with manuscript additions and annotations.**

The five synagogues of Rome's Jewish ghetto were known as *scuole* or *scole*, the Scola Catalana and the Scola Castigliana designated for Jews exiled from Spain following the Inquisition. The confraternity within the Scola Castigliana for which this fragment was bound was likely an offshoot of the *Shomrim ha-boker* ('Morning Sentinels') active from the second half of the sixteenth century and 'among the first devotional societies to establish their own *seder tefillah*, compile it into a prayer book, and have it printed ... The predawn vigil was instituted as a penitential ritual, mourning over the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple, lamenting the sufferings of the exile, and above all imploring the forgiveness of sins' (Andreatta, pp. 157-8). *Shomrim* would gather an hour before dawn to recite *selichot* and prayers; 'these societies initially used existing collections of *selihot* but later began compiling and publishing their own special prayer books, which generally followed the *minhag* and the *seder* established by each group and contained the selection of Psalms, prayers, and hymns in use within each confraternity' (*ibid*, p. 158).



Della Compagnia di Asmored della Scuola Castigliana

Our copy has been similarly customised by the *Asmored ha-Boker* of the *Scola Castigliana*: f. מג has here been supplied in manuscript and, where the text should continue on the verso, a colophon of sorts has been added to our copy: 'שער התשובת ... תמו הסליחות'. There follow seven misbound leaves and an eighth in manuscript, the latter comprising penitential confessions beginning 'I have eaten forbidden foods ...' (*trans.*, corresponding to f. 30 in the complete printed text). The Hebrew annotations to the text, in at least two hands, provide alternative phrasing used by the confraternity, and one refers the reader to a later page for the *kinnot* (laments) used by the Castilian *scola*.

The Bragadina press in Venice had in 1709 published *Or Boker*, a prayerbook for the *Shomrim la-Boker* confraternity of Ancona, and in 1775 published another volume of *selichot*, *Sha'ar ha-tefilah*.

We find two copies in the US (Jewish Theological Seminary, University of Washington), and three in Israel (Bar Ilan, NLI, Tel Aviv University).

See Andreatta, 'The Printing of Devotion in Seventeenth-Century Italy: Prayer Books Printed for the *Shomrim la-Boker* Confraternities' in Hacker and Shear eds., *The Hebrew Book in Early Modern Italy* (2011).





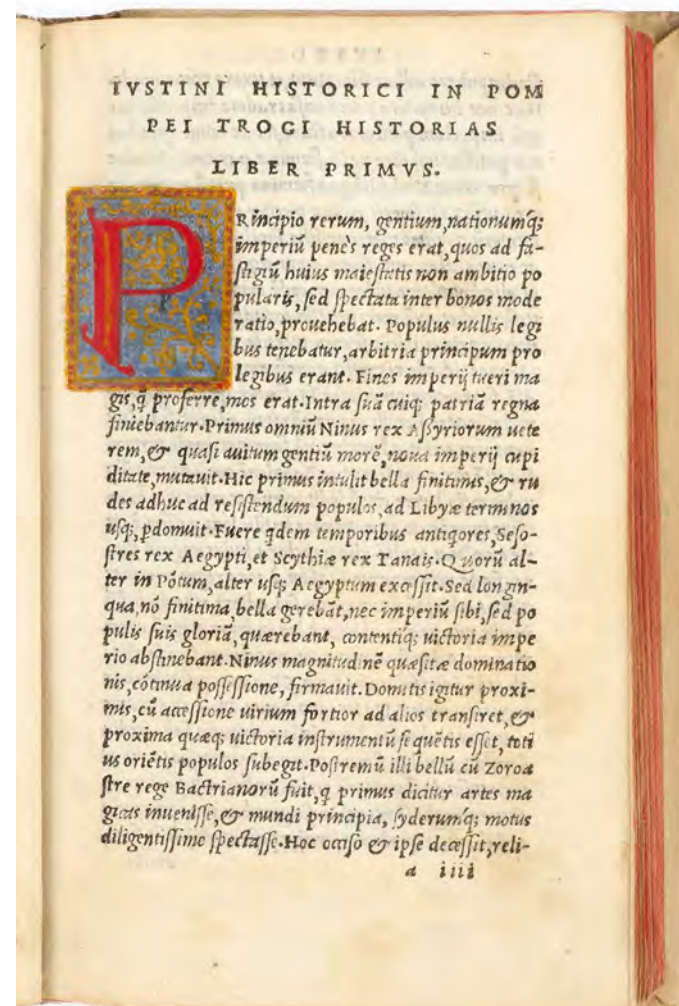
# 'P' FOR POMPEIUS

17. **JUSTINUS, Marcus Junianus; Cornelius NEPOS.** Trogi Pompei externae historiae in compendium ab Justino redactae. Externorum imperatorum vitae auctore Aemilio Probo. Venice, 'in aedibus Aldi et Andreae Asulani soceri', January 1522.

8vo, ff. [4], 5-204; text in italic, woodcut Aldine device to title-page and last page, capital spaces with guide letters, initials supplied in red ink and initial P on f. 4r in red on decorative foliate ground in blue and yellow (likely early nineteenth-century); small marginal hole to f. 6, short closed tear at head of f. 111, some light foxing, occasional marks; overall very good in a Roman vellum binding of c. 1820, spine decorated in gilt with gilt-lettered red and black morocco labels (slightly chipped), edges red, marbled endpapers; lower cover slightly marked; occasional faint early marginalia, nineteenth-century label 'Bouchard libraire 69 Place d'Espagne à Rome' and twentieth-century Harvard College Library bookplate to front pastedown, old bookseller's description pasted to flyleaf, blind-embossed Harvard stamp at head of title, Harvard ink stamp and release stamp at foot of title verso. **£1850**

**First Aldine edition of Justinus' abridgement of the lost *Historiae Philippicae* of Pompeius Trogus, and of Nepos' *De viris illustribus*, with a decorated initial to the opening of the text, likely executed in the early nineteenth century when the work was bound in Rome.**

Justinus' work includes several striking passages 'such as the description of the multitude of Athenians pouring out to see Alcibiades on his return from exile, and of Brennus and his army of Gauls at Delphi. Since Trogus' work has not survived, Justin's book is valuable for the history of Macedon and the Hellenistic kingdoms. It was widely read in the Middle Ages' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*). Nepos' work comprises a series of biographical sketches of generals, including Themistocles, Miltiades, Epaminondas, Pausanias, Hannibal, Hamilcar, and Datames the Persian; 'the most interesting character portrayal is that of Alcibiades' (*ibid.*).

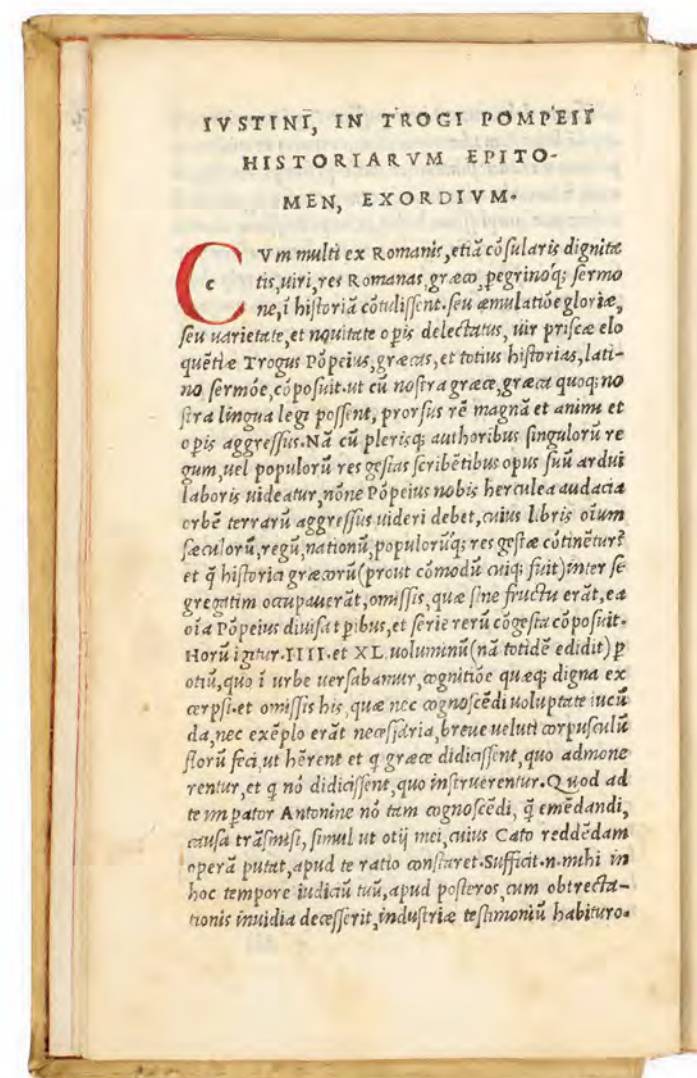
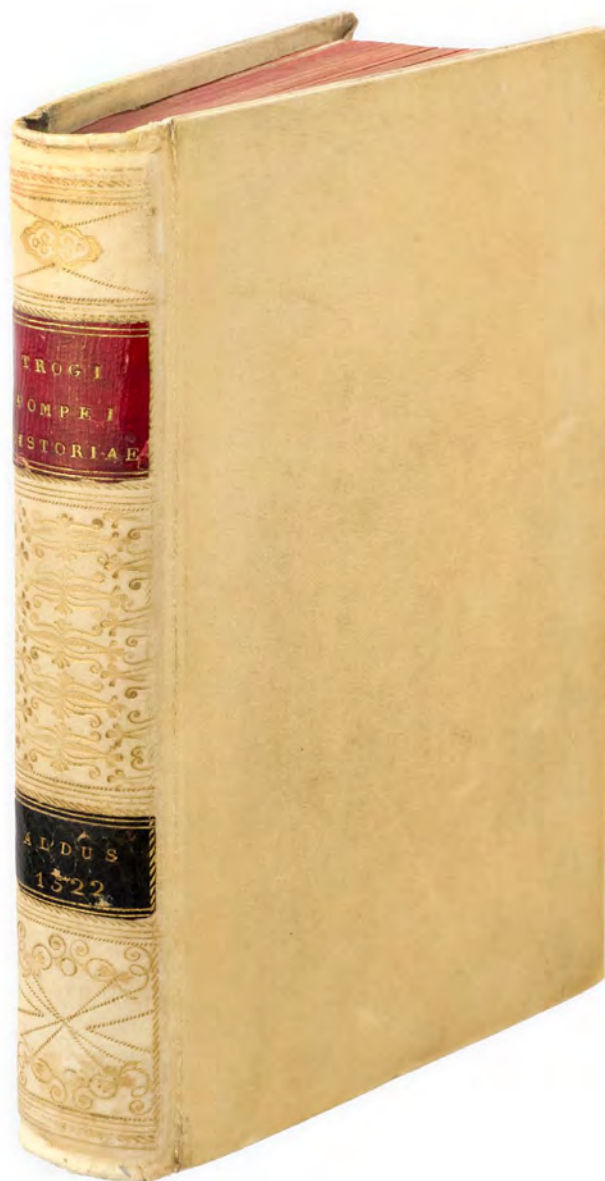


Provenance:

1. The heirs of the bookseller Jean Bouchard (1716-1795) operated from the Piazza di Spagna in Rome until 1843; they likely had the book bound and the initials added c. 1820.

2. Presented to Harvard College Library in 1909 by Mary Brandege (née Bryant Pratt, 1871-1956) in memory of her grandfather, William Fletcher Weld (1800-1881), the shipping magnate who in 1870 had funded the construction of Harvard's Weld Hall.

Adams J-723; BM STC Italian, p. 683; USTC 836752; Ahmanson-Murphy 209; Renouard 96.9.



IVSTINI, IN TROGI POMPEII  
HISTORIARVM EPITO-  
MEN, EXORDIVM.

**C**um multi ex Romanis, etiã cõsularis dignitate, uiri, res Romanas græcè, pegrinòq; sermone, i historiã cõdissint. seu æmulatione gloriæ, seu uarietate, et nouitate opis delectatus, uir præse eloquẽte Trogi Põpeiũ, græcis, et totius historias, latina sermõ, cõposuit. ut cũ nostra græcæ, græcæ quoq; nostra aggressus. Nã cũ plerisq; authoribus singulorũ regum, uel populorũ res gestas scribẽtib; opus suũ arduũ laboris uideatur, nõne Põpeius nobis hercule audacia orbẽ terrarũ aggressus uideri debet, cuius Libris oĩum seculorũ, regũ, nationũ, populorũq; res gestæ cõtinentur? et q̃ historia græcorũ (prout cõmodũ oĩq; sint) inter se gregatim occupauerãt, omissis, quæ sine fructu erãt, eã oĩa Põpeius diuisa t pibus, et serie rerũ cõgesta cõposuit. Horũ igitur. IIII. et XL. uoluminũ (nã totidẽ edidit) partũ, quo i urbe uersabamur, cognitioe quæq; digna excerpsti. et omissis his, quæ nec cognoscẽdi uoluptate incũda, nec exẽplo erãt necessaria, breue ueluti corpusculũ florũ feci, ut hõrent et q græcæ didicissent, quo admonerentur, et q nõ didicissent, quo instruerentur. Quod ad te im pator Antonine nõ tam cognoscẽdi, q̃ emẽdandi, causa trãsmisi, simul ut otij mei, cuius Cato reddẽdam operã putat, apud te ratio consistat. Sufficit. n. mibi in hoc tempore iudiciũ tuũ, apud posteros, cum obrectationis inuidia decesserit, industria testimoniũ habituro.

# PRACTICAL PRUNING BY PRUSSIAN PLATE- POLISHER

18. **KECHT, Johann Sigismund.** Der verbesserte praktische Weinbau in Gärten und vorzüglich auf Weinbergen ... dritte, vermehrte, und verbesserte Auflage des "Versuchs einer durch Erfahrung erprobten Methode den Weinbau in Gärten und vorzüglich auf Bergen zu verbessern". Mit 2 Kupfertafeln. Berlin, [Trowitzsch and Son for] the author, 1823.

8vo, pp. xxx, [2 (errata, blank)]; engraved frontispiece and folding engraved plate at end; foxed throughout, frontispiece subtly repaired at gutter; bound in contemporary mottled half sheep with marbled sides, edges stained red.

£450

Third, expanded edition (first 1813) of J.S. Kecht's influential treatise describing his innovative methods of pruning grapevines to maximise harvest, first developed in his garden in Berlin and later praised by Goethe.

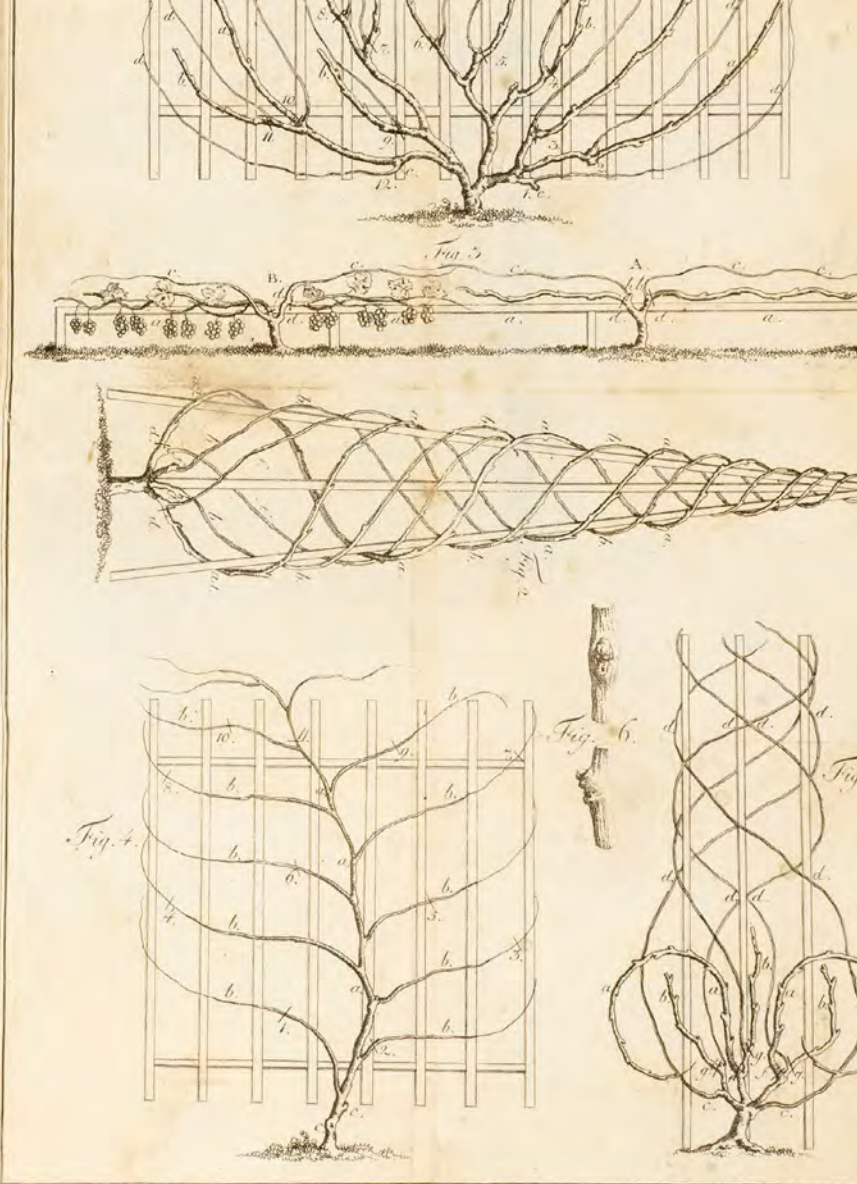
First published for the author as *Versuch einer durch Erfahrung erprobten Methode, den Weinbau in Gärten und auf Bergen* in 1813 (and subsequently as *Der verbesserte praktische Weinbau in Gärten und vorzüglich auf Bergen* in 1818), Kecht's handbook was reprinted numerous times (including an edition printed in Reading, Pennsylvania in 1828).

auf einer Stelle alt werden zu lassen, sondern man pflanze sie etwa alle 6 Jahren in einen ragolten und gedüngten Boden um, dann kann man die Früchte in größerer Vollkommenheit erhalten.

Bei allen guten Eigenschaften dieser Pflanze wird derselben in den meisten Gärten doch gewöhnlich der schlechteste Platz erteilt; sie findet sich entweder unter wilden Sträuchern, oder an die mittlernächliche Seite des Zauns hin verwiesen. —

Sie verdient mit vollem Rechte, wegen des Nutzens und der Lieblichkeit ihres kühlenden Saftes, als eine Frucht gelobt und empfohlen zu werden, deren angenehmer aromatischer Geschmack Kranken und Gesunden zur Erquickung gereicht. Durch ihren Saft läßt sich der Geschmack und Geruch leiserer Speisen und Getränke erhöhen, und das Widrige in der Medizin vermindern. — Kurz, sie ist eine der wohlthätigsten Früchte, die wegen ihres mannigfaltigen Gebrauchs wohl verdient, daß ihre Pflanze besser behandelt werde.

Bedruckt bei Trowitzsch und Sohn. Jägerstraße Nr. 43.



Johann Sigismund Kecht (1751-1825) developed his cultivation methods through experiments in his garden in Berlin's Pankow district, discouraging spring pruning of vines due to excessive sap loss and instead favouring autumn pruning and minimal interference with the development of young vines.

The attractive engraved frontispiece shows the development of topped (trimmed) and untopped upward-growing twigs, as well as the juncture formed by autumnal pruning, while the folding plate at the end illustrates various configurations of trellises. Goethe had experimented with Kecht's method in Dornburg and in Weimar, described in letters to Zelter in 1828 and 1831: 'For the last 4,124 years ... that is, since Noah's experiment in getting drunk ... no one has ever got to the bottom of the question, as to the greater or less amount of skill required in dealing with the details of vine culture, until at last, a plate-polisher in Berlin [*i.e.* Kecht] ... gave us a standard, by which we can judge, how far people have hitherto approached the right treatment of the subject ... [In Weimar] an experienced pupil and disciple of Kecht's has just been maiming [an old Hungarian vine] methodically, and he promises us eighty bunches of grapes for next year ...' (15 November 1831, *trans.* A.D. Coleridge, *Goethe's Letters to Zelter* (1887), pp. 474-5).

Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria*, p. 74.



Der  
 verbesserte praktische  
**W e i n b a u**  
 in Gärten  
 und  
 vorzüglich auf Weinbergen.

Mit einer Anweisung  
 den Wein ohne Presse zu keltern.

Von  
 J. S. Kecht.

Dritte, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage  
 des  
 „Versuchs einer durch Erfahrung erprobten Methode den  
 Weinbau in Gärten und auf Bergen zu verbessern.“

Mit 2 Kupfertafeln.

Berlin, 1823.  
 Bei dem Verfasser, Lindenstraße Nr. 13.  
 und  
 in Kommission in G. E. Nauks Buchhandlung.

# ON MARRIAGE & MALE HEIRS

19. [LAW.] Virgini Deiparae, sine labe conceptae, positiones ex utroque jure, Petrus-Franciscus Touzac, e loco Caumont, dioecesis Lectorensis, d.d.d. pro licenciatus gradu, in utroque jure consequendo ... Has theses ... tueri conabitur, in cancellaria Tolosana, Petrus-Franciscus Touzac ... sub auspiciis domini De Rigaud ... die [blank] mensis Julii, hora 9 matut. anno domini 1778. *Toulouse, Jean-Joseph Douladoure, [1778].*

Broadside (460 x 370 mm), text within composite woodcut frame with image of the Virgin Mary standing on a serpent at head; closed tear to blank upper margin, four small wormholes, creases from folding, a few small spots; overall very good. £250

An apparently unrecorded broadside with a set of tricky legal questions defended by one Pierre-François Touzac, from the diocese of Lectoure in south-west France, for his degree in canon and civil law at the university of Toulouse in July 1778.

The first three theses relate to marriage: non-believers who have contracted marriages prohibited by canon law should not be separated after their conversion and baptism; marriage survives the washing of baptism; and husbands should not dismiss their wives, according to the command 'quos Deus conjunxit homo non separet'. The fourth thesis on canon law relates to local episcopal power over newly built churches. The remaining theses relate to the assigning of heirs under Roman law, with reference to the jurists Marcellus and Celsus, specifically heirs assigned by mothers, and cases of a father designating a male heir mistakenly believing him to be his son.

The 'De Rigaud' referred to at the end of the text is Joseph de Rigaud (1748-1794), professor of law at the university of Toulouse, and the first mayor of Toulouse, who was guillotined during the French Revolution.

The broadside was printed by Jean-Joseph Douladoure (1721-1785) who served in the army of the marquis Duquesne in Canada before succeeding to his mother's printing business in 1758.

**Not traced on OCLC or CCfr.**



# POSITIONES EX UTROQUE JURE,

PETRUS-FRANCISCUS TOUZAC, è loco Caumont, Diocesis Lectorensis,

D. D. D.

## Pro Licenciatus Gradu, in utroque Jure consequendo.

*Ex Cap. 4. extra de Affinitate & Consanguinitate.*

**I**NFIDELES qui contraxerunt matrimonium in gradu à Canone prohibito, post conversionem ad fidem Catholicam baptisati, non sunt separandi.

**Q**UOD matrimonium sic contractum, etiam post baptismi lavacrum, tenet.

**C**UM à Judæis Dominus requisitus, si liceret uxorem ex qua tumque causâ dimittere, ipsis respondit: Quos Deus conjunxit, homo non separet, per hoc innuens esse matrimonium inter eos.

**O**MNES basilicæ, quæ per diversa loca constructæ sunt, vel quotidie construuntur, placuit secundum priorum Canonum regulam, ut in ejus Episcopi potestate consistant, in cujus territorio positæ sunt.

**C**IRCA eos qui ita hæredes instituti sunt ex partibus quas adscripsero Marcellus male putat. Eos hæredes non esse, nullis adscriptis partibus.

**Q**UOD eademmodum, inquit, si ita essent hæredes instituti, si eis partes adscripsero, sed magis est utramque institutionem valere.

**U**T sic accipitur (si voluntas defuncti non refragatur) ex quibus partibus adscripsero si minus ex æquis.

**Q**UASI duplici facta institutione.  
**Q**UAM Sententiam Celsus, Libro 16. Digestorum probat.

**A**LITER atque probat in illa institutione ex qua parte mo Titius hæredem scripsit Seius hæres esto, tunc enim si non est à Titio scriptus, nec Seius ab eo.

**N**EC immerito, hic enim creditur inesse conditio.  
**S**ED Marcellus hæc similia esse male putat.

**P**OTEST autem interesse utrum ita quis scribat: Ex his partibus quas adscripsi an adscripsero.

**U**T Superiori modo dicas nullis adscriptis partibus nullam esse institutionem.

**Q**UOMODO in illo Marcellus ex his partibus ex quibus Testamento matris scripti fuissent, hæredes sunt, si intelligatur mater decesserit hos non esse institutos.

**S**I pater tuus eum quasi filium suum hæredem instituit, quem falsa opinione ductus, suum esse credebat, non institutus si alienum nosset, isque postea subditus esse ostensus est auferendam ei successionem divorum Severi & Antonini placitis continetur.

## Argumentabuntur Doctores Aggregati Selectissimi,

Dominus DE PERÉS,

Dominus DE DARAM.

Argumentabuntur Licenciati & Baccalarei Strenuissimi,

Dominus DE CAUBET,  
Dominus DE POUZOLS,

Dominus DE RESSAYRE,  
Dominus DE DUGARCEIN,

Dominus DE DUBLANC,  
Dominus DE BOSCREDON.

Has Theses, Deo duce & auspice Deipara, tueri conabitur, in Cancellariâ Tolosanâ, PETRUS-FRANCISCUS TOUZAC, è loco Caumont, Diocesis Lectorensis, sub auspiciis Domini DE RICAUD, Antecessoris Regii Sapientissimi, die mensis Julii, horâ 9 matut. Anno Domini 1778.

TOLOSÆ, apud JOANNEM-JOSEPHUM DOULADOURE, Typographum & Bibliopolam, in vico Portæ-Arietis.

# LILY'S LATIN GRAMMARS

20. [LILY, William.] A short introduction of grammar compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledge of the Latin tongue. London, S. Buckley and T. Longman, 1738.

[bound with:]

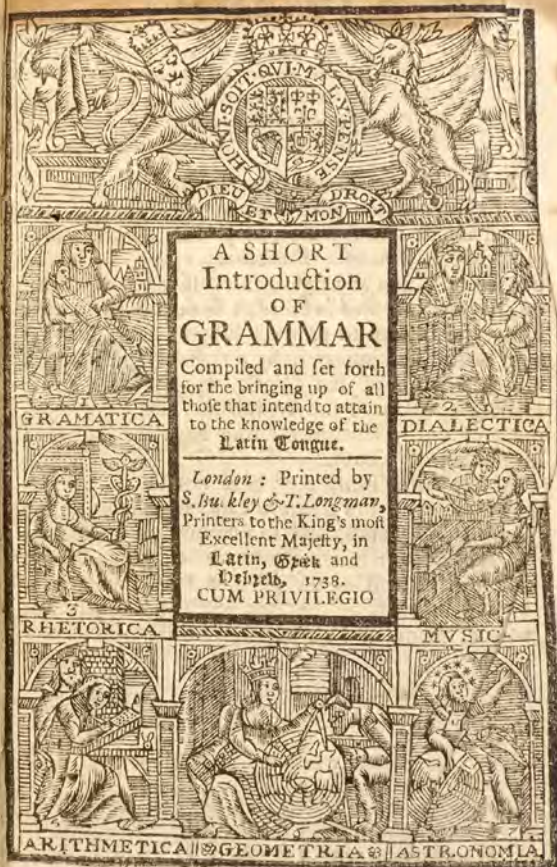
HAINE, William, editor. Lily's rules construed where unto are added Tho. Robinson's Heteroclites, the Latin syntaxis, also there are added the rules for the genders of nouns and preterperfect tenses and supines of verbs in English alone. London, S. Buckley and T. Longman, 1736.

Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. [10], 194, [4], woodcut border to title-page, woodcut initials, *Brevissima institutio* with own title-page with woodcut border, woodcut royal arms to p. 64, full-page woodcut to last page; pp. [2], 92, [2], title-page within woodcut border, text in two columns; marginal browning at beginning and end of volume, title-page of first work slightly creased, some bifolia to first work unopened, some creasing to fore-edges at end of second work; else very good in eighteenth-century sheep, blind double fillet border to covers, small centrepieces, two clasps and catches; some worming at head of lower joint, small abrasions to covers. £550

Two beautifully printed eighteenth-century Latin grammars ascribed to the great grammarian and schoolmaster William Lily (1468?-1522/1523).

While named after Lily, 'Lily's grammar' is in fact a composite work, with contributions by John Colet, Thomas Robertson and others. 'During the sixteenth century the grammar was subjected to slight modifications by practising schoolmasters, but its basic structure remained intact. It reigned supreme from 1540 to 1757, when a more extensively revised edition ... was adopted as *The Eton Latin Grammar* under the title *A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue*. The influence of Lily's grammar was therefore further renewed, extending into the nineteenth century and beyond.





The grammar's effect on English literature was equally great: Shakespeare's characters quote it verbatim, the dramatist John Lyly repeated lines from it, Ben Jonson adapted it, and Thomas Fuller complained of being beaten because of it' (ODNB).

Both works here were printed by Samuel Buckley (1674-1741), a noted linguist, and Thomas Longman (1699-1755), founder of the great publishing house. The imprint to the first work proudly boasts of their status as 'printers to the King's most excellent majesty, in Latin, Greek and Hebrew'. The handsome title-page border to *A short introduction* features representations of the seven liberal arts (grammar, dialectic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy). The woodcut to the last page shows schoolchildren gathering apples from a tree, their schoolbooks set aside on the ground.

ESTC T175242 and T17866.





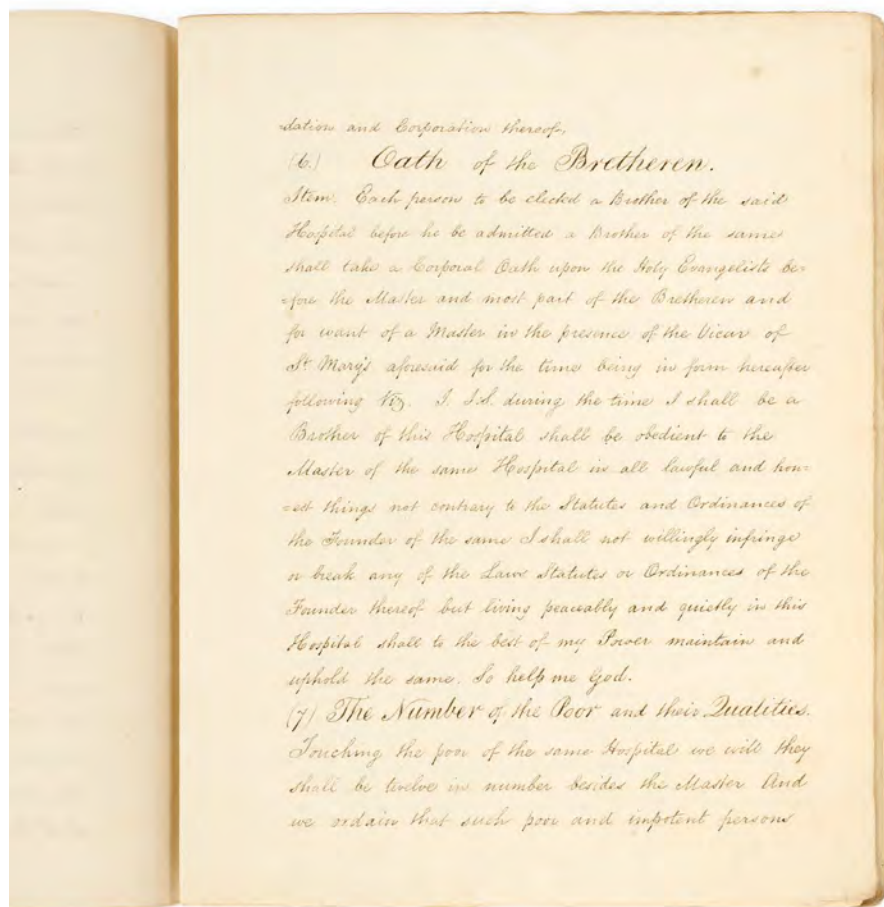
# HOUSING VETERANS AT LORD LEYCESTER'S HOSPITAL

21. [LORD LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK.] Account of the Charity of Leicester's Hospital. Its Foundation & Endowment, Government, Former & Present Rents - Subsequent Acts of Parliament relating to its present state &c. *Warwick, mid-nineteenth century.*

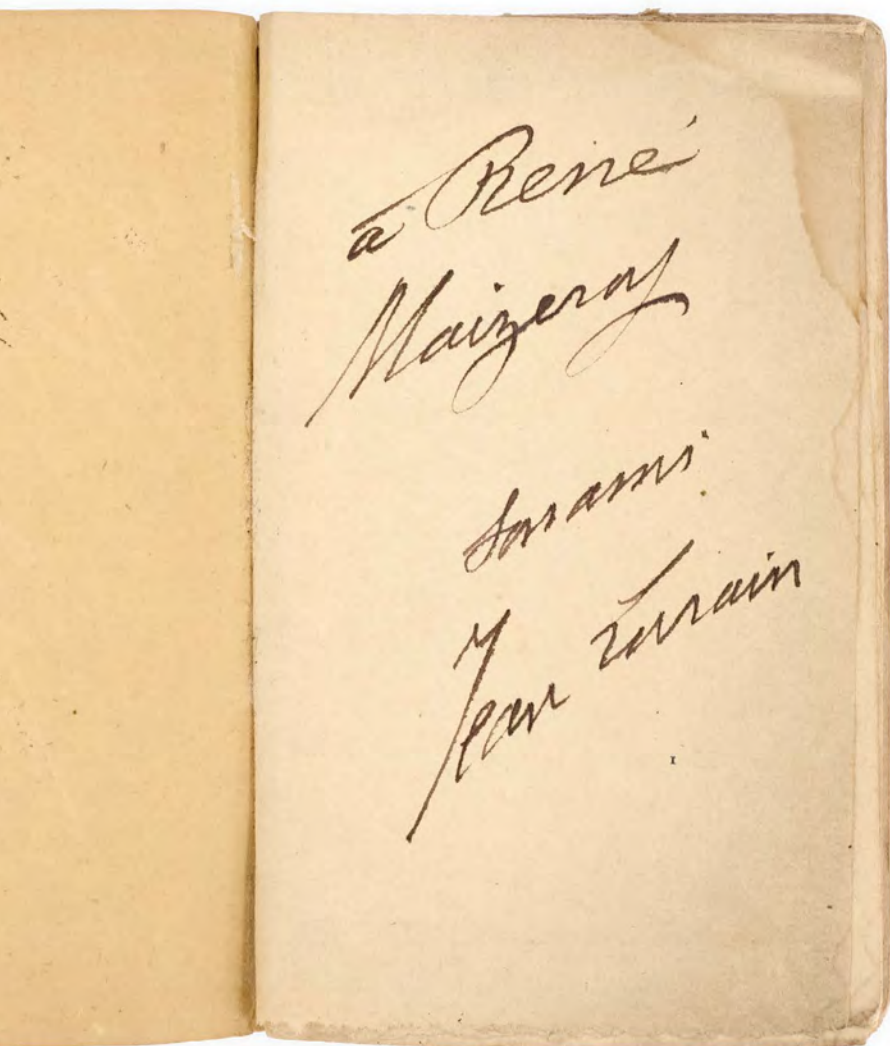
Manuscript on paper (watermarked 1822), 4to, ff. [26] in loose quires; neatly written in English in brown ink on rectos only, c. 21 lines per page; marginal soiling to first leaf of text, but otherwise internally clean and fresh; covers chipped and somewhat stained with short closed tear to upper cover. £350

**A manuscript copy of the sixteenth-century statutes of the Lord Leicester Hospital, an almshouse founded by Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester, for impoverished or ageing former soldiers wounded in service.**

The present manuscript details the founding of the almshouse - on the site of a medieval chapel - under royal charter by Queen Elizabeth I; the hospital, which predates the Royal Hospital Chelsea by over a century, was operated by a Master (an 'ordinary Preacher of God's Word') and twelve carefully selected Brethren who had been 'maimed or hurt in in the Wars in Service of the Queen's Majesty [or] her heirs and Successors'. Particularly interesting are the extensive rules for the Brethren, violation of which resulted in public chastisement, docked allowances, and, in extreme cases, expulsion: among the offences were being 'an Heretic or notorious Blasphemer or a Drunkard or a Quarreller'; they were forbidden to stay outside the hospital overnight without leave; to keep dogs or hawks; or to have any women under sixty in their chambers (with the exception of wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters); and to beg or steal wood. Although the Corporation of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital was abolished in 1956, The Lord Leicester Hospital continues to operate under a board of Governors and currently houses eight Brethren and their spouses.



*Vice Punished in the Brethren.*  
We ordain that if any Brother of the  
Hospital shall commit adultery Fornication  
such like Unchastity and that duly proved a



## DUELS & DECADENCE

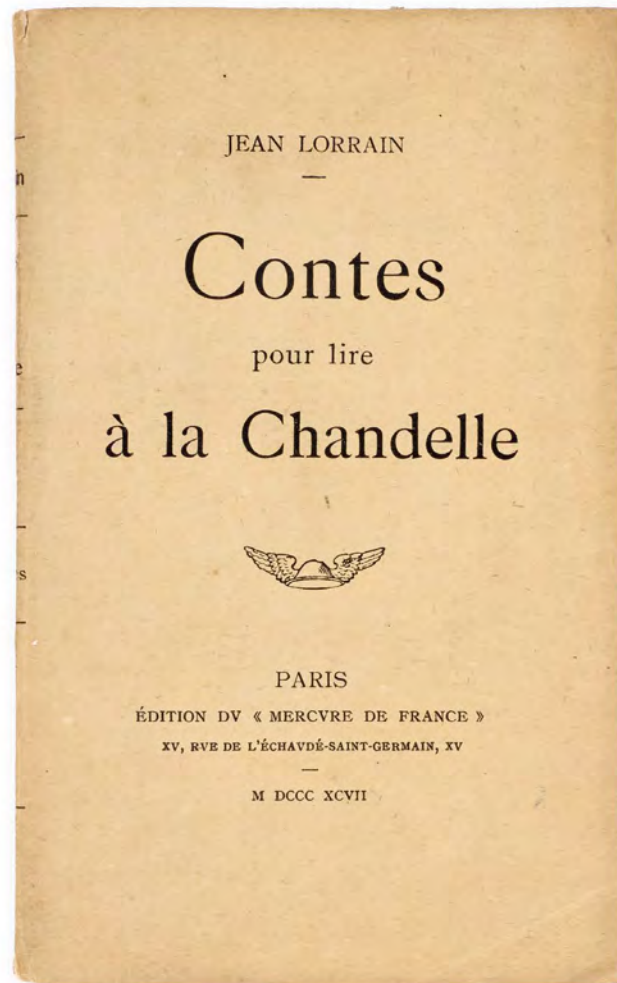
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22. 'LORRAIN, Jean', *pseud.* [i.e. Paul DUVAL]. Contes pour lire à la Chandelle. Paris, [C. Renaudie for] *Mercur de France*, [30 April] 1897.

12mo, pp. 175, [4], [1 (blank)]; winged helmet device to title and upper cover; light uniform toning throughout, light dampstain to upper corners; a very good copy, uncut and partially unopened, in the original drab printed wrappers, spine lightly creased and bumped, front free endpaper inscribed 'à René Maizeroy, son ami Jean Lorrain'. £550

Scarce first edition of these short stories 'to read by candlelight' by the polemical queer poet, novelist, and critic Jean Lorrain (1855-1906), presented by the author to his foe (and later friend) René Maizeroy, with whom he had duelled in 1887.

Lorrain, openly gay and notorious for his ether addiction and his penchant for duelling, narrowly avoided coming to blows with Maupassant, his childhood friend (1886) and with Verlaine (1888), after Lorrain had erroneously reported that the poet had been committed to an insane asylum. Maizeroy (*pseud.*, i.e. Baron René-Jean Toussaint), famously depicted in pastels by Manet, challenged Lorrain to a duel on 18 April 1887; though Maizeroy's bicep was lightly grazed, both parties were otherwise unharmed, and the two became fast friends. Lorrain, however, continued to inspire controversy: a mere two months before the publication of the present work, he was challenged to a duel by Proust, offended by Lorrain's scathing review of *Plaisirs et le Jour*, in which he alluded heavily to the sexual nature of Proust's relationship with Daudet.



Unlike his decadent *Monsieur de Bougreton*, *Monsieur de Phocas*, or *La Maison Philibert*, the present short stories, including tales for *enfants malades*, reveal 'a chaste, candid Lorrain, with the eyes of a child who watches shadows pass by the window. How rare is this Lorrain!' (*Mercure de France* XXII, April-June 1897, p. 568, *trans.*). Lorrain had presented other copies of his *Contes* to, *inter alia*, the actress Rachel Boyer, the novelist Romain Coolus, the poet and politician Charles Maurras, the gallerist Siegfried Bing, and the caricaturist Ernest La Jeunesse.

**OCLC finds five copies in the US (Stony Brook, Illinois, UNC Chapel Hill, Oberlin, NYU), and one in the UK (Glasgow), and a copy at the Australian National University.**

Not in Vicaire (see vol. V, col. 399).

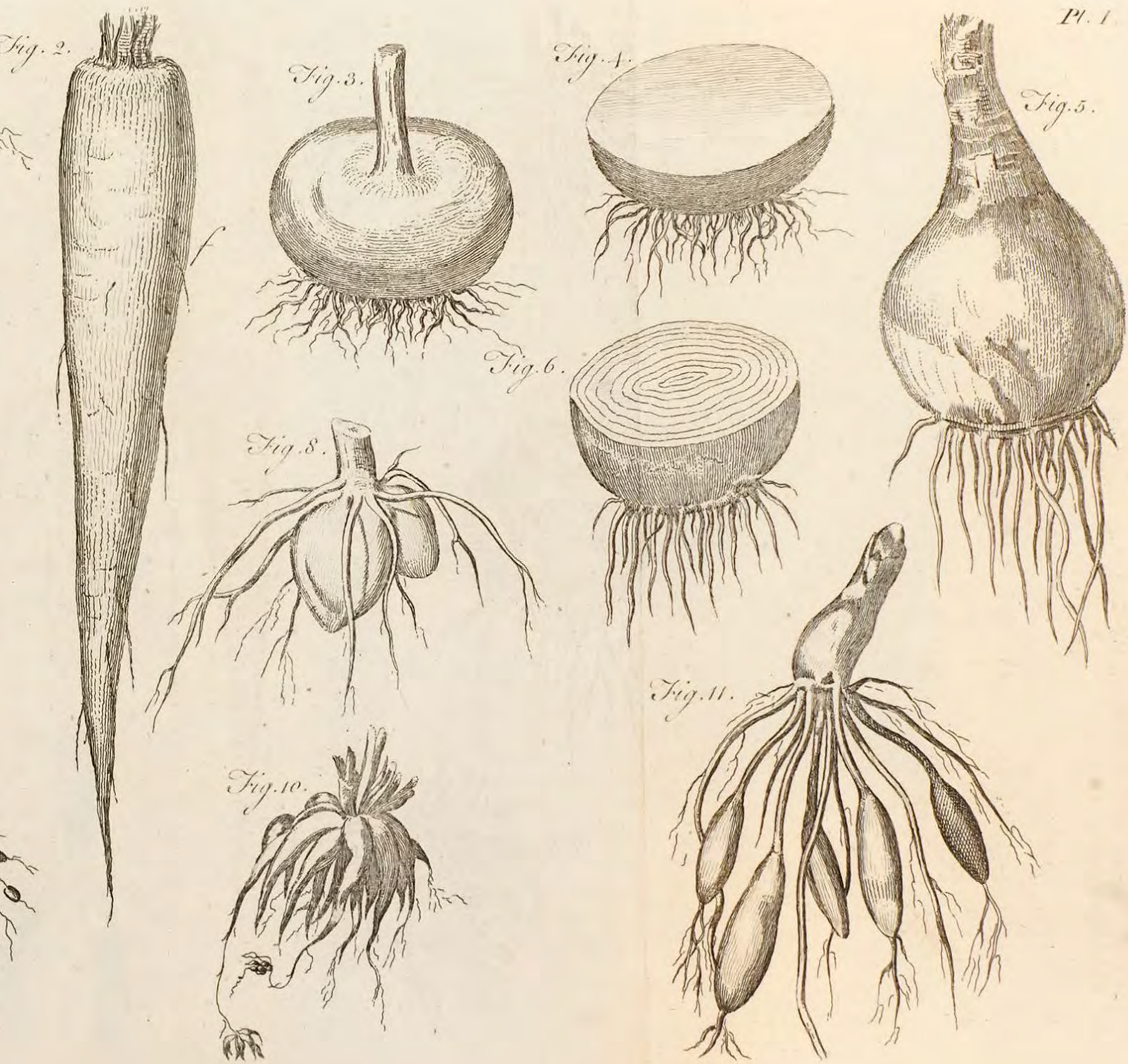
# GUIDANCE FOR THE MODEST GARDENER

23. **MILLER, Philip.** *The Gardeners Kalendar*, directing what works are necessary to be performed every month in the kitchen, fruit, and pleasure-gardens, as also in the conservatory and nursery ... The Fourteenth Edition. London, John Rivington, H. Woodfall, A. Millar, J. Whiston and B. White, G. Hawkins, J. Hinton, R. Baldwin, L. Hawes and W. Clarke and R. Collins, W. Johnston, T. Longman, T. Caslon, B. Law, C. Rivington, Z. Stuart, J. Dodsley, and M. Richardson, 1765.

8vo, pp. [xv], [1], 50, 376, [22], with copper-engraved frontispiece and five folding plates; short closed marginal tear to G3, but a very good, crisp copy; bound in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with later gilt red morocco lettering-piece; small crack to headcap, a few light abrasions to boards, corners slightly bumped; contemporary ink ownership inscription to title-page 'Rob. Johnson'. **£165**

**A very attractive copy of the most popular work of Philip Miller (1691–1771), the foremost British gardener of the eighteenth century, with five folding plates of botanical illustrations.** 'Miller's *Gardener's Kalendar*, published in fifteen editions between 1732 and 1765, catered for the modest gardener who needed practical advice ... [Miller] produced a work not only portable, but also at a price to suit those who could not afford a larger book. At four shillings a copy it came within the purse of most and indeed was judged to be "a manual to the whole kingdom".





Its aim was to bring into "one easy and concise view" what might be of use to those "hindered by other avocations from bestowing much time in the study of this delightful and innocent work" ... Under each month could be found directions for work to be done in the kitchen garden with notes on its produce, the pleasure or flower garden with plants then in flower, and the greenhouse and stove with their plants in bloom' (Le Rougetel, pp. 101-3).

Henry 1141. See Le Rougetel, *The Chelsea Gardener: Philip Miller 1691-1771* (1990).

# NEWS FROM ACROSS EUROPE

24. [PERIODICAL.] The Current Intelligence. Numb. 1 [-24, all published]. London, John Macock, June-August 1666.

Folio, twenty-four issues, each pp. [2]; first and last issues thumbled and lightly toned at head and foot, a few issues slightly foxed, intermittent dampstain to inner lower corner; withal a good copy, stitched, in modern paper wrappers. £3500

A complete run of this very rare Restoration newsheet, issued twice a week from 4 June to 23 August 1666, intended as a rival to Henry Muddiman's *Oxford/London Gazette*, which had begun publication in November 1665. Publication was apparently cut short by the Great Fire of London in early September 1666. It takes the form of short summaries of news stories from around Europe and then from England and Ireland, ending with an account of burials in London showing the tail end of the effects of the Plague of 1665. The progress of the Second Anglo-Dutch War means there is a strong focus on the Netherlands and on naval affairs more generally. Number 5 contains a long account of the Four Days' Battle of 11-14 June, while the raid on Dutch merchant ships known as 'Holmes's Bonfire' is covered in Number 22. Elsewhere articles deal with conflicts with the French in the West Indies, Queen Christina of Sweden's return from Rome, and the closing stages of the Russo-Polish War. Although an early issue features an advertisement for books printed by Henry Herringman, Issue 6 announces that advertisements are 'remote from the business of a Paper of Intelligence' and will no longer appear except for matters of state.

Very rare: we trace only two complete runs, in the Borney collection at the British Library (in fact two broken runs), and in State Library of Victoria. A total of six single issues are listed elsewhere.

ESTC P1555; Nelson & Seacombe c: 82.01-24; Times handlist, p. 28.

Numb. 1.

## THE Current Intelligence.

Published by Authority.

Beginning June 4. 1666.

### ITALY.

**R**ome, May 15. The differences betwixt the Dominicans and the Jesuits are now grown to that height, that they spare not their Pulpsits, but use them as so many advantages to vilifie each other.

**Legera**, May 15. Two days since the *Dexterity* arrived from *Obster* laden with Lead and Lead Ore. Several French Ships are this week sent for *Smyrna*, but notwithstanding. The *St. Louis*, a French Ship of 40 Guns and 120 men, that came from *Smyrna* is upon departure for *Marseilles*; having goods bound for that place; which yet they would willingly have avoided, as apprehending the danger of being forced into the Kings Service, if a positive Order had not reach'd them to command them thither.

**Genoa**, May 19. The French Gallies were met 13 days since off *Palomara*, making to the Westward. 'Tis given out in their Parts, that a Person of very high quality is imbarqu'd in their Fleet in disguise, which they would have us believe to be Don *Juan d' Austria*, and to that purpose make a very formal story. Upon the entrance of the Governour of *Milan* there is a cessation of Arms for some few days, but such as seems to conduce very little to the settlement of Peace betwixt them; forasmuch as both Parties do in the interim employ their utmost industry in advancing their warlike Preparations.

**Flantz**, May 21. *Casimir Beliges*, who is now in *Italy*, is chosen Embassador for *Spain*, and *Gisborne de-rosari* is to succeed him in his charge. The *Marquis de Villars* keeps *Nova Castella* block'd up, having already taken *Pala-asso* Ove General *Grimani* met lately 10 Turkish Ships with Men and Ammunition bound from *Alexandria* to *Cinca*, 4 of which he took, and put the rest to flight.

The Merchants are frequent in their Meetings to consult how to frame a Company that may revive the decayed Commerce and Navigation of this City; the design being to build 10 great Ships that may be serviceable on all occasions of War and Peace; but the State gives little countenance to the Project, denying them license to cut down Oaks for building.

### SPAIN.

**Allicast**, May 10. On the 6. instant the Duke of *Beaufort* sent one of his men of war, the *Postillon* for *Argiers*, as is thought to conclude a Peace with the *Turks*. On the 8. current about noon the French Fleet under the Duke of *Beaufort* came in sight, though not under command of this Port; in passing he gave a salute of 7. Guns, which was answer'd here by 15 many, and sent in one of his Captains to compliment the Governour. Till yesterday noon the Fleet were in sight consisting of 69 sail in all, of which 35 men of War including the *Dutch* and 12 Frigates, the rest Merchant men.

This morning past by 12 Gallies commanded by the *Count de Pivonne*, who having advice that the Duke was past by, made all the haik he could possible after him: 'tis thought they may join at *Catragena*, where we are told one of the biggest of their Ships *La Rye* must stay to stop her leaks, being hardly able to keep above water. They give out that they have Orders, if they meet a Squadron of English Ships, to board them immediately & if they find any Merchant men in Ports, not to meddle with them, but if men of War to let on them though under command. The Gallies they say must go as far as *Lisbon* and then return thither.

The Empreis is expected in *Dunia* the 14. current whither the Vice King of *Valencia* is gone to meet her: there are yet but 7 Gallies in *Dunia*, but more expected.

**Moffe**, May 4. The *Ostend* and *Hamburg* Convoys homeward bound, departed hence eight days since, in all 15 Sail: In their Company went the *S. Patrick* of *Galloway* bound for *England*, who laded here: They were put to the East ward of this Port by contrary winds; but yesterday past to the Westward, the wind fair, though little. The *Friendship* went hence yesterday for *London* laden with Fustic and Wines: Five English Ships are in Port, three that brought Victuals to *Tangier*, and two from *Gadiz*. Many of the *Algier* Men of War, are abroad, who in the secrecy of Trading make few Prizes. Seven Gallies belonging to this Crown arrived three days since from *Port S. Maries*, are now departed towards *Denia* to receive the *Empreis* aboard; at *Barcelona* they will join with the Gallies of *Genoa*, *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Sardinia*, which in the whole will make 27.

**Sevilla**, May 18. Ten days since 12 Spanish Ships went out, who are reported to be on the Coast of *Peru* to prevent a supply of Corn of which they would have believed the *Peru* were in a very great want, though we can hardly imagine that after they ran so far into the Spanish Countries they would come back so ill provided. The rest of the Spanish *Armado* are fitting out, their design variously reported and uncertain. A small English Veil the *Charles*, coming with Corn for *Gadiz* met a French man bound overjoyed at the party, and came on as if he would have swallow'd the *Charles* up at the first sight; but at the loss of 4 men his courage cooled and he made off without any further attempt.

### POLAND.

**Warsaw**, May 7. What danger the Kingdom of *Poland* is in by the disorderly breaking up of the Parliament, the Chancellor well expressed in a Speech before they departed, where the King and Lords seem'd so much affected with it, that they could hardly forbear tears. It was not thought sufficient by *Lubomirski's* Party, that His Majesty declared his willingness to renew his Royal Oath (a thing without Precedent) so as in the fundamental Laws and Privileges, of the Land, and to lay aside all thoughts of an Election, unless he would continue to him the Office of High Marshal or Lieutenant General; in lieu of which his Majesty yet further offered the Palatine of *seniamer* and several *starosties*, and upon the request of all the Provinces to restore to him all his Hereditary Lands and Profits. The same day the Commons broke up they took leave of his Majesty, and signified their sorrow for the obtinacy of some of their Members, willing one another to stick to the conservation of the Privileges of the Nation. The next day his Majesty held Council with some of the Members of both Houses, where the Lord Chancellor in the name of his Majesty did propose to them, Whether in case the civil Wars should continue, they would adhere to His Majesty? In answer to which the Members of both Houses, as many as were present, promised his Majesty to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes; upon which they were admitted to more secret Consultations.

### FRANCE.

**Paris** June 4. *Mademoiselle d'Anjou* the Queen of *Portugal* is set on her way to *Rechel*, where upon her arrival.

LE DONNE BELLE

DEL SECOLO XVIII.

INFERME NELLO SPEDALE DELLA VOLUTTÀ

VISITATE DALLA RAGIONE

OPERA FILOSOFICO-CRITICO-MORALE

DEL SIG. AVVOCATO

GIOVANNI PIRANI

DI CENTO.

MORES RIDENDO CASTIGAT.



IN RIMINO

PER PAOLO ALBERTINI STAMP. VESC. E PUB.

CON APPROVAZIONE 1791.

# 'MEN ARE LIARS' – REASON AS HEALER AT HOSPITAL FOR CORRUPT WOMEN

25. PIRANI, Giovanni. *Le donne belle del secolo XVIII. Inferme nello spedale della voluttà visitate dalla ragione. Opera filosofico-critico-morale ... Rimini, Paolo Albertini, 1791.*

8vo, pp. 140; woodcut vignette to title; sporadic light foxing, slight dampstaining to upper corners throughout and to last few leaves at head and foot, small inkstain to title, a few marks; otherwise a good copy, uncut, in later blue wrappers; spine soiled. £950

Scarce first edition of this 'libro bizzarro' printed in Rimini, in which the personification of Reason takes the narrator on an imaginary journey to a 'hospital' in order to heal young women corrupted by the decadence of the eighteenth century.

Whilst walking down the streets of Rimini in October 1790, the narrator is approached by Reason (in the guise of a haggard woman), who takes him along whilst she cures a host of *belle inferme* of their vanity and corruption, leaving behind only hazy memories of their former excesses. The hospital – suffused with the sickening aroma of perfumes and pomades – is guarded by Deception and operated by the sumptuously dressed handmaidens of Luxury (Vanity, Immodesty, and Fashion). Reason and the narrator engage in a series of quasi-Dantesque interviews with the women: one has filled her head with dancing lessons and comedies instead of arithmetic and astronomy, one devoted to the latest fashions, one overly preoccupied with earthly passions, etc.

## CAPITOLO IX.

Voi altre bevete l'iniquità come acqua, anzi ne bevete fino la feccia. Questo nome, che vi date di BELLO SPIRITO è un'invenzione diabolica. Voi siete Donne di Scandalo; e l'esempio del Vizio è più forte che quello della Virtù. Li vostri abbigliamenti sono causa di molti mali, che non infondono essi Castità negli occhi di chi vi mira, e da Voi altre derivano e la ruina di tante Famiglie, e tanti delitti degli Uomini.

Studiando di piacere a tutti, fuorchè ai vostri soli Mariti, ponete in vendita l'Onestà, almeno coll'intenzione.

Avete una Grillaja nel Capo, siete i simulacri della Vanità, ed il disordine

The exchanges frequently turn heated: Reason is called 'a hollow log, devoid of passion' and in turn calls one group of women 'slaves fond of your own prison, satisfied with the chains that bind you', and others 'simulacra of vanity and the ruin of republics' (*trans.*).

Notably, Pirani states explicitly that whilst he condemns the corruption of the heart and mind rife amongst the *belle inferme*, his work is not a condemnation of women. Men are here identified as a significant cause of this corruption: Reason exclaims to an obstinate patient that 'men are liars; they will deceive you only to betray you; and they then rejoice in their betrayal and laugh at your weakness' (p. 72, *trans.*). Upon leaving the hospital, Reason and Prudence read aloud love letters written by men to the *belle inferme* before they had been cured (accompanied by numerous exclamations of 'che pazzo!', violent invectives, and, on one occasion, Reason tearing a letter in half).

We find four copies in Italy and two in the US, at UCLA and Kansas (Gerritsen Collection of Women's History 2218); no copies traced in the UK.



# ACORNS ON EDGES

26. **PLINY the Elder.** *Historiae mundi libri XXXVII, cum castigationibus et adnotationibus doctiss. & variis praeterea lectionibus ex mss. compluribus ad oram paginarum accurate indicatis, ex novissima & laboriosissima editione Jacobi Dalechampii ... cum indice duplici, utroque locupletissimo ... Frankfurt, Claude de Marne and heirs of Jean Aubry, 1608.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 1688, [188], [2 (blank, device)], [2 (blank)]; woodcut devices to title and final leaf, woodcut diagram to p. 79, woodcut and factotum initials, typographic headpieces; foxed throughout, a few corners creased, abrasion to title causing a small hole through device, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary pigskin, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design with large central fleuron tool, edges stained blue and elaborately gauffered; a little rubbed with a few inconsequential stains; contemporary ink ownership inscriptions to title-page (one neatly excised at an early date), occasional early ink underlining and corrections, eighteenth-century ink note in French and Latin to title verso. **£1400**

**First Frankfurt edition of Pliny's *Natural History*, here bound as an enormous single volume with strikingly decorated edges featuring acorns and scrolls.**

'Pliny was a man of extraordinary industry and thirst for knowledge. He slept little, had books constantly read to him, and took an immense quantity of notes... His greatest surviving achievement is the *Natural History*, dedicated to Titus in 77 and published posthumously. Pliny tells us in the preface that it consists of 20,000 important facts obtained from 100 authors, but the real total of both is much higher' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*). The thirty-seven books encompass the physics of the universe; the geography and ethnology of Europe, Asia, and Africa; human physiology; zoology; botany; medicine; metals and stones; and the history of art. 'It contains much that is interesting and entertaining, and much unique information about the art, science, and civilisation of the author's day' (*ibid.*).



An extensive inscription to the title verso in French adds Guy Patin's praise for the book ('Pliny's *History* is one of the most beautiful books in the world, which is why it is known as the pauper's library. If one adds Aristotle, the library becomes almost complete. If one adds Plutarch and Seneca, a whole family of good books is there: father, mother, eldest child and cadet', *trans.*) before switching to Latin to note Wagenseil's objection to the absence of sacred texts on the list.

The monumental breadth of Pliny's work - here presented as a single volume of almost two thousand pages - affords unusually large surfaces on the edges of the bookblock, which the binder has decorated with an elaborate pattern gauffered with points, featuring small acorns and a rosette among large shell-like scrolls.

USTC 2001727; VD17 1:047311F.



# EXTENSIVELY ANNOTATED

27. **QUINTILIAN.** M. Fabii Quintiliani rhetoris clarissimi, oratoriarum institutionum libri XII. Doctissimorum virorum, Ioachimi Camerarii, Ioannis Sichardi, aliorumque opera ac studio partim ex meliorum codicum collatione restituti sibi, partim annotationibus illustrati ... Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1548.

8vo, pp. [8], 716, [32]; woodcut printer's device to title and last page, woodcut initials; closed marginal tear to pp. 147-8 (old repair), a little marginal staining at beginning and occasionally elsewhere, creasing to a few corners; overall very good in contemporary pigskin over wooden boards, bevelled edges, covers tooled in blind to a panel design with rolls incorporating the Virgin and Child (with caption in Hebrew), King David, St John, and St Paul (all with Latin captions) (Haebler B.R.5), three raised bands to spine, two brass catches and clasps; wear to extremities, dampstaining at head of upper cover, lower cover rubbed; sixteenth-century inscription to title (crossed through) 'Johannes Albinus Franec. ...' (see below), contemporary notes to endpapers in two other hands, eighteenth-century inscription to front pastedown 'Christophorus Heinsius', interlinear and marginal annotations in Latin and occasional Greek to 356 pp. in brown and occasionally red ink, in two or more contemporary hands, some underlining, a few manicules.

£2750

**Attractive Basel edition of Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, with profuse annotations by a contemporary student of rhetoric.**

Originally from Spain, Quintilian established a school of rhetoric at Rome in 68 AD, numbering Pliny the Younger and perhaps Tacitus as his pupils, and practiced in the law courts. His masterful twelve-book work on rhetoric, the *Institutio Oratoria*, was published towards the end of his life, around 95 AD.



Handwritten Latin text at the top of the page, including the title 'De Oratore' and various marginal notes.

Having discussed the budding orator's early education, he turns in books III-XI to the five traditional departments of rhetoric, namely invention, arrangement, style, memory, and delivery, including a chapter on the art of arousing laughter and a much-praised survey of recommended Greek and Latin authors. The final book deals with the ideal orator in action. The *Institutio* was rediscovered in 1416 by Poggio Bracciolini in a forgotten, complete manuscript in the monastery of St Gall. The text's emphasis on both moral and intellectual training made it a Renaissance favourite, and the first printed edition appeared in 1470. The annotations in this copy by a contemporary reader summarise and comment upon the entirety of books I-VI, a large part of book VII, and the opening of book VIII; a few further notes are to be found in book X, together with some additions to the index. The marginalia make reference to Cicero, Aristotle, Melanchthon, Erasmus, and the sixteenth-century German theologian Victorin Strigel.

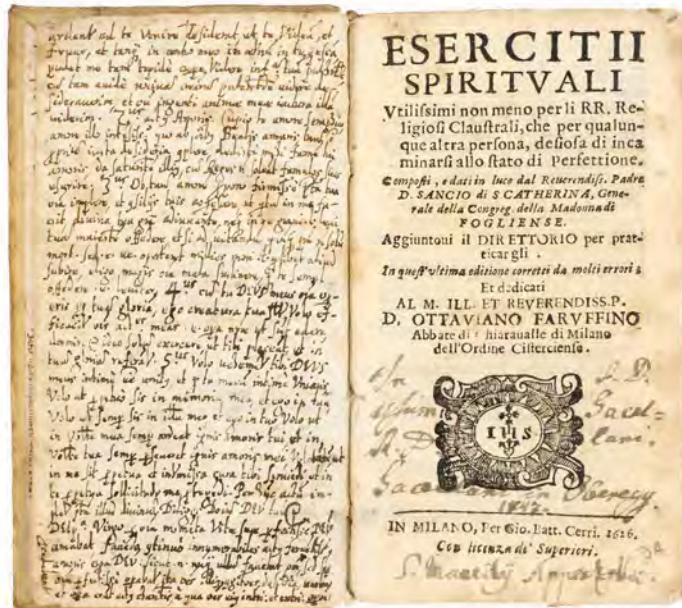


Provenance:

1. Sixteenth-century inscription to title 'Johannes Albinus Franecq. [i.e. Franekerensis?]' with a quote from Ecclesiastes 12 below: 'Salomon.: Deum time et mandala ejus observa'.
2. 'Christophorus Heinsius' is perhaps the Christoph Heinsius (1670-1737) who studied at Wittenberg and served as a pastor in Neustadt an der Orla.

BM STC German, p. 721; USTC 673262; VD16 Q 96; not in Adams.

# MEDITATIONS & ANNOTATIONS



28. **SANS DE SAINTE-CATHERINE.** Esercittii spirituali utilissimi non meno per li RR. religiosi claustrali, che per qualunque altra persona, desiosa di incaminarsi allo stato di perfectione. Composti, e dati in luce dal Reverendiss. Padre D. SANCIO di S. CATHERINA, Generale della Congreg. della Madonna di FOGLENSE. Aggiuntovi il direttorio per praticargli. In quest' ultima edizione corretti da molti errori ... Milan, Giovanni Battista Cerri, 1626.

12mo, pp. [24], 311, [1 (blank)]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, woodcut initials; small wormholes to upper outer corners of first few leaves, small marginal dampstain towards end; very good in contemporary limp vellum, 'Essercittii Spirituali' lettered to tail-edge in ink; a little cockled and marked, some worming to endpapers; extensive manuscript notes in a seventeenth-century hand to the endpapers and annotations to pp. 44 and 49, ink inscriptions to title 'S. Mauritii Appenzellae' and 'In usum R.P. Sacellani in Oberegy 1847'.

£575



A seemingly unrecorded Milanese edition of a set of spiritual exercises by the French priest Sans de Sainte-Catherine (1570-1629), first published in French in 1619 and in Italian in 1625. The work comprises a total of thirty meditations, ending with advice on how best to employ them. The topics covered include creation, sin, death, heaven and hell, mortification, virtue, silence, prayer, the Virgin Mary, angels and saints, and love. The extensive Latin annotations by a seventeenth-century reader to the endpapers comprise notes on Saints Gregory, Augustine, Bernard, and Bonaventure; a long devotional passage in the first person expressing love towards God and the Virgin Mary; and another 'de patientia' referencing St Jerome. Our copy has later Swiss provenance, with an 1847 inscription apparently pertaining to the Catholic Pfarrkirche St Mauritius in Appenzell and to the neighbouring district of Oberegg.

No copies traced on OCLC or OPAC SBN.

# NARRATED BY AN ATOM IN A HABERDASHER'S BODY

29. [SMOLLETT, Tobias.] The History and Adventures of an Atom. In two Volumes ... London, Printed for Robinson and Roberts ... 1769.

Two volumes, 12mo, with the half-titles in both volumes and the final blank in vol. II; neat adhesive tape repairs to inner margins of titles and half-titles; contemporary sheep with modern rebacking; corners slightly worn; faint signature of J. Morgan dated 1769 to front pastedowns, annotations in the same hand to c. 30 pp. of vol. I. £600

First edition, second issue of this satire of British politics from 1754 to 1768, set in Japan and narrated by an adventuring atom endowed not only with reason and powers of observation, but a voice that can speak within the brain of one Nathaniel Peacock, haberdasher, of St Giles.

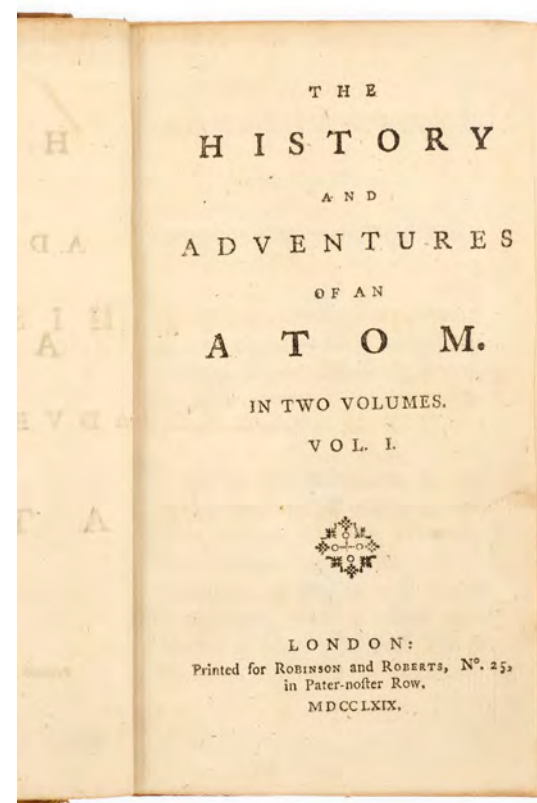
Peacock, not unreasonably, 'began to think [him]self insane' on discovering this fact. 'The result is a Rabelaisian novel satirizing contemporary public men and affairs, and lashing with equal energy the politicians on both sides' (Rothschild 1923, describing the first issue).

'As we write only from conjecture, we shall not be excessively positive (though we think we are pretty sure) that the island of Japan, where the chief scene of the atom's adventures lie, is no other than that of Great-Britain' (*Critical Review*, May 1769).

This and other identifications (e.g. George II, Gibraltar, Pitt, Cumberland, Newcastle, Hardwick, America, etc.) are made in the margins of the first half of volume I by one J. Morgan: Ximo is Scotland, Cambadoxi is Cambridge, Bihn-goh is Byng, America is Fatsissio, and Anson is Nin-kom-poo-po, etc.

In this issue, the misprinted date 'MDCCXLIX' has been corrected to 'MDCCLXIX' on the title-page of volume I.

ESTC T55310.



# BEARS, BEES, & BASILISKS

30. [VIRTUE.] Fior di virtù historiato, utilissimo a fanciulli, & ad ogni fedel Christiano. Con un capitolo in rima, in lode della Beatissima Vergine. In questa ultima impressione, aggiuntovi [sic] di nuovo la Sequenza de' Morti, l'Evangelio di S. Giovanni, & il Responsorio di Sant'Antonio. Treviso, Gasparo Pianta 'stampator vescovale', 1737.

8vo, pp. 84; text in two columns, woodcut monogrammed printer's device to title, title and p. 4 printed in orange and black with orange and black typographic ornaments, 36 in-text woodcut illustrations, large woodcut tailpieces; light dampstaining to lower margin, first two leaves slightly dusty with subtle early repair to fore-edge margins; bound in early nineteenth-century drab paste paper over boards; extremities bumped, some abrasions and inkstains to boards, upper hinge cracked and joint splitting; nineteenth-century ownership inscription 'Mademoiselle Clotilde Figarol' to front pastedown. £500

A charming, seemingly unrecorded Treviso-printed edition of this *Fiore di virtù*, a moralistic prose anthology on vices and virtues, here printed in orange and black, our copy with the nineteenth-century French ownership inscription of a young woman.

Each of the work's thirty-five parts (with Love divided into several subsections) deals with a virtue or a vice, and comprises a general introduction, a comparison to an animal exemplified (here illustrated in woodcut), and a further example citing, *inter alia*, Macrobius, Hippocrates, Plato, Seneca, Pythagoras, and Galen. The *Fiore di virtù* circulated in manuscript from the early fourteenth century and reached the height of its popularity in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, drawing largely on the works of Thomas Aquinas and Albertano da Brescia.

Among the vices and virtues illustrated here are rage (bears blindly attempting to retaliate against stinging bees), cruelty (a basilisk, which kills coldly and indiscriminately), and madness (a wild bull), as well as justice (a queen bee), loyalty (cranes protecting their leader while he sleeps), and chastity (turtle doves, which mate for life). A sixteenth-century laudatory poem to the Virgin Mary is included here ('Vergine sola fra le belle bella ...').

We find no copies of this edition in OCLC, OPAC SBN, or Library Hub.





I N C O M I N C I A

I L L I B R O

C H I A M A T O

F I O R D I V I R T U

*Il qual tratta de Vitij humani, li quali si debbano fuggire da quelli, che desiderano di vivere secondo la legge d' Iddio, & insegna come si deve acquistar le Virtù e costumi morali, provando questo per autorità de' Sacri Theologi, e di molti Filosofi Dottissimi.*

D E L L' A M O R E I N G E N E R A L E

**A**MORE, Benevolenza, dilettione, e Carità, sono quasi una cosa istessa, secondo la commune Dottrina de Sacri Theologi, e Dottori, massimamente S. Tomaso d' Aquino nella sua somma della Theologia dice, che generalmete il primo movimento di ciascun amico, e la cognitione della

cosa. E dice Sant' Agostino nel suo Libro della Trinità che niuna persona può amare alcuna cosa, se primamente non ha qualche cognitione di quella. E procede questa cognitione da cinque sentimenti principali del corpo come dal vedere, che è negli occhi, dall'udire, che è nelle orecchie, dall'odorare, che è nel naso, dal gustare, che è nella bocca, e dal toccare, che è nel-

è nella mani. E procede ancora d'altra parte, che dal corpo, cioè dall' intelletto, e questa conoscenza è la prima causa. Il primo principio dell'amore discende, e procede da gli occhi, secondo Aristotile, nel suo Libro d' Animo, di senso, e Sensato; perche prima la volontà della persona si muove per questa conoscenza, poi si muove la memoria, e si converte in piacere, e da poi l' imaginamento della cosa, che ha pensato per questo tal piacere, si muove a desiderare la cosa, che egli è piacciuta, e questo desiderio nasce da una speranza, che viene da poter haver quello, che è piacciuto, e da questo nasce la soprana virtù d'amore; la quale è radice, fondamento, guida, chiave, colonna, e forma d'ogni virtù, come scrive San Tomaso, e molti altri Theologi provano, che niuna virtù può esser senza amore, come dichiara S. Paolo nell' Epistola, che scrive a Corinti. Siche tutte le Virtù

hanno principio per cognitione d'amore; per tanto ciascuno, che senza errore vuol conoscere la Virtù da i Vitij, guardi prima, se quello, che vuol fare, si muova di Virtù d'amore, ò nò, così potrà conoscere la verità, e questo può conoscere manifestamente ciascuno, che con buon intelletto guarda ben le proprietà delle Virtù, e de' Vitij.



**S**I può appropriare la Virtù dell'amor ad un' Uccello, che si chiama Calandrino, che ha tal proprietà (secondo Alberto Magno, & altri, che trattano della proprietà delli Uccelli) che essendo portato davanti ad un' Infermo di una certa malatia, notato da loro, se l'Uccello guarda fisso



# QUARITCH

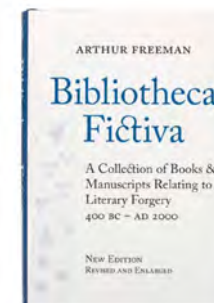
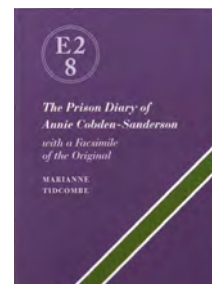
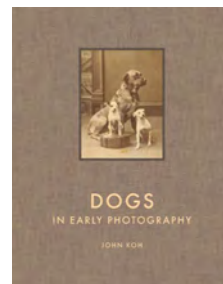
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opera ac studio partim ex meliorum codicum  
collatione restituti sibi, partim anno  
tationibus illustrati.

Quibus sparsim quoque adiecimus Gul. Philandri Cas-  
tilionei castigationes.

Indicem præterea rerum  
locupletissimum.

