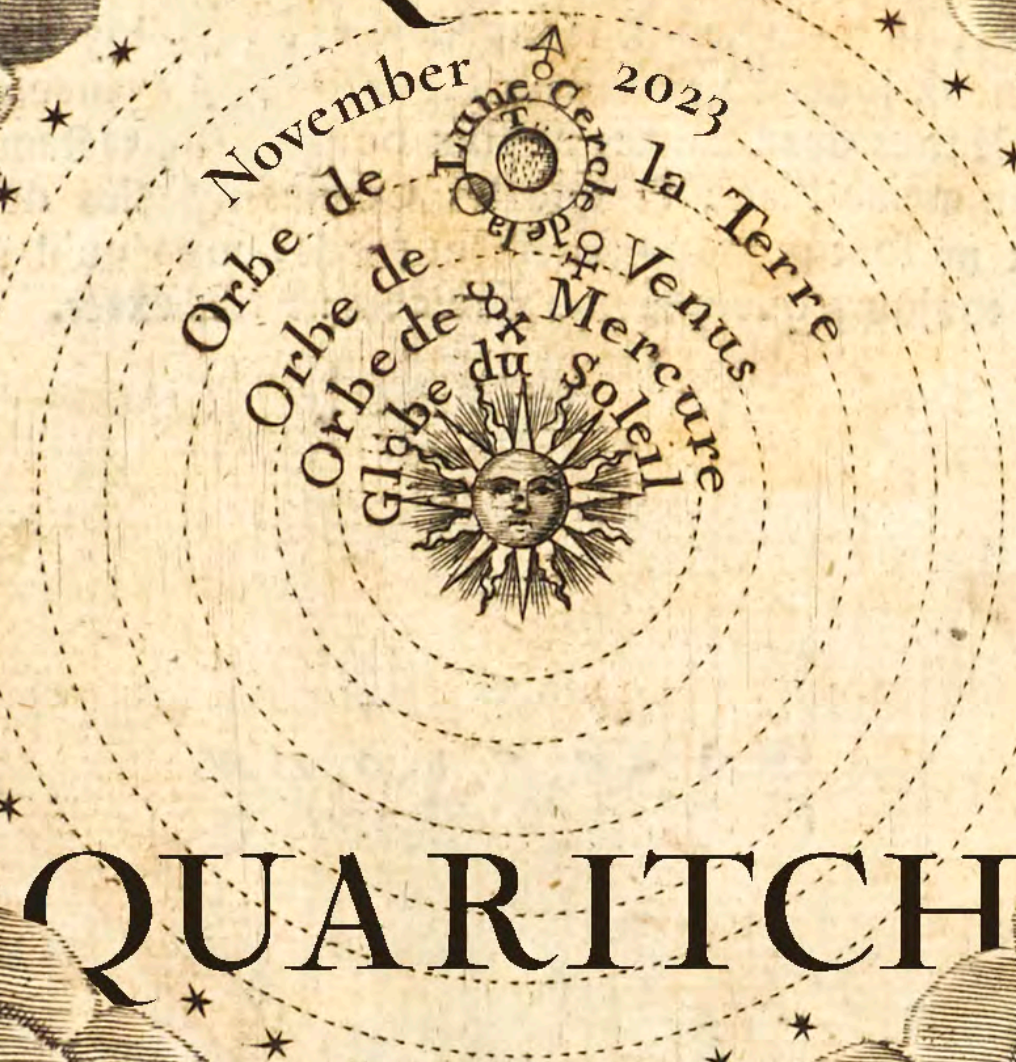


NEW ACQUISITIONS



QUARITCH

UNPUBLISHED TREASURES

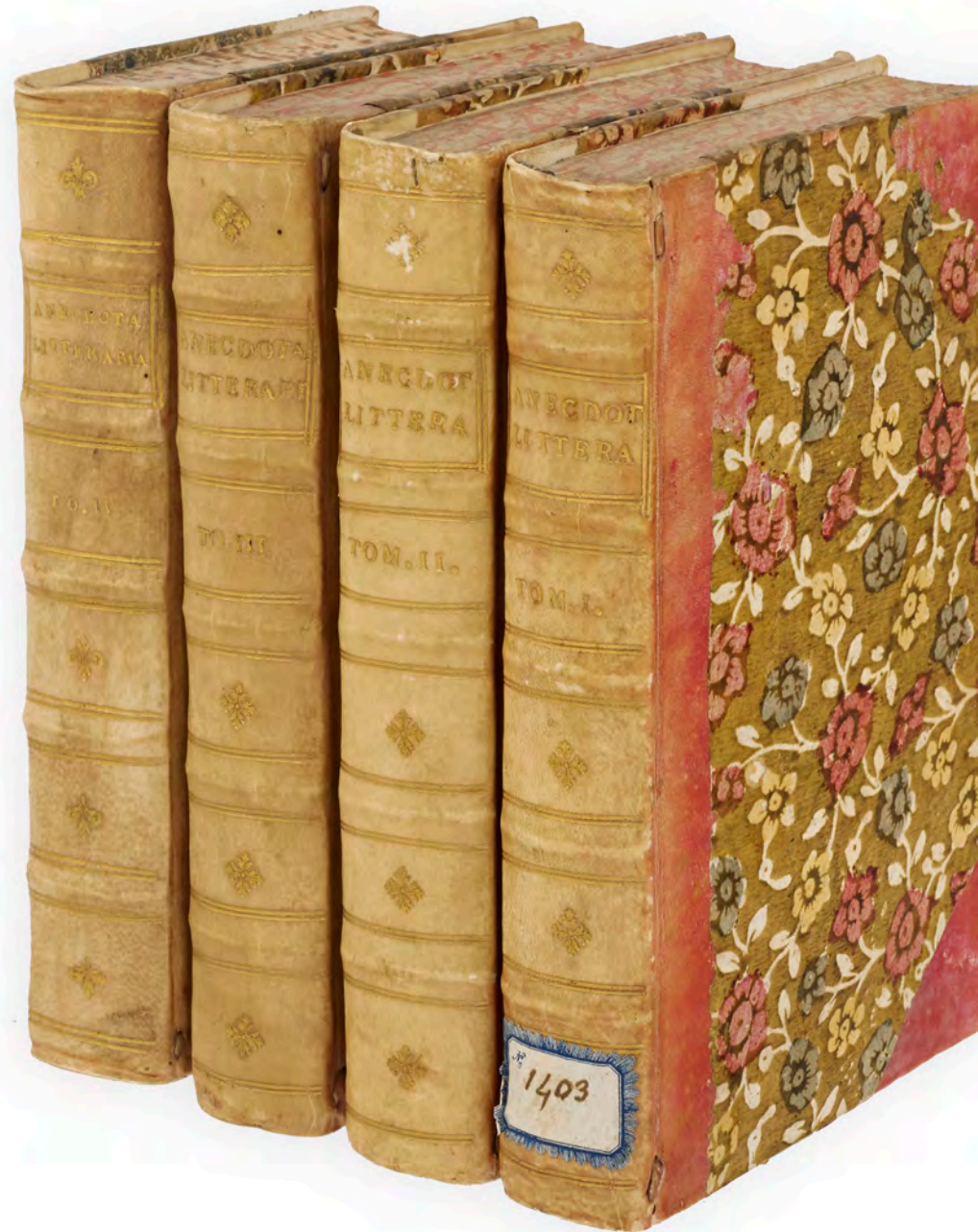
1. **AMADUZZI, Giovanni Cristoforo (editor).** *Anecdota litteraria ex MSS. codicibus eruta. Rome, Gregorio Settari [– Antonio Fulgoni], [1773] [– 1783].*

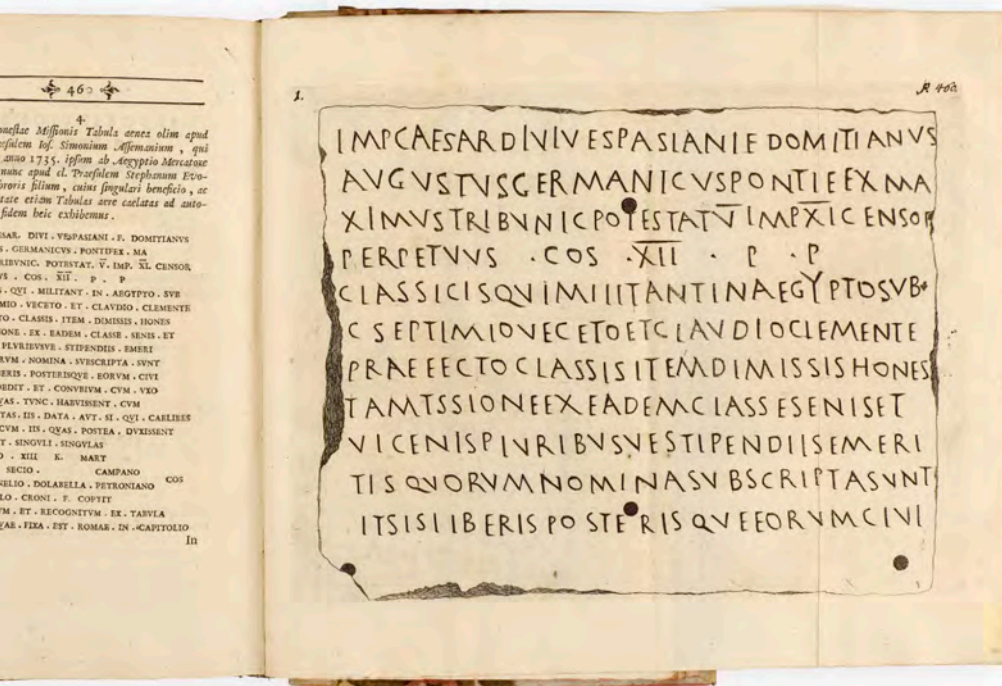
Four vols, 8vo, pp. I: [2], xvi, 479, [1], II: [2], viii, 487, [1], III: [2], viii, 484, [4], IV: [2], xvi, 544, with 6 copper-engraved plates (of which 5 folding); one copper-engraved half-page illustration printed in text, titles of vols I-III copper-engraved, large woodcut initials and ornaments; slight toning in places, small marginal paperflaws to vol. I S₃ and vol. II D₅ (not affecting text), one plate trimmed within platemark, but an excellent set; bound in contemporary Italian half pink vellum with floral printed patterned (vols. I-III) or marbled (vol. IV) sides, spines gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges flecked red and green (vol. IV with a slightly different pattern); spines sunned, a few minor marks; contemporary ink ownership stamps of Nicolas de Azara (*see below*), old ink note to front free endpaper of vol. IV, nineteenth-century part-printed shelflabel to spine of vol. I.

£950

First edition of this extensive collection of previously unpublished Latin and Greek fragments from manuscripts, inscriptions, and medals, collected by the Italian classicist and philologist Giovanni Cristofano Amaduzzi (1740–1792).

Born in Savignano di Romagna (now Savignano sul Rubicone), Amaduzzi began his studies in Rimini before moving to Rome in 1762, where he devoted himself not only to Latin and Greek but also to several Oriental languages. Under the patronage of Clement XIV, he was appointed Professor of Greek at the Archiginnasio della Sapienza in 1769 and supervisor of the printing press of the Propaganda Fide in 1770, in which capacity he oversaw the publication of numerous dictionaries, including in Etruscan, Malaysian, Tibetan, Burmese, Persian, Ge'ez, and Armenian.



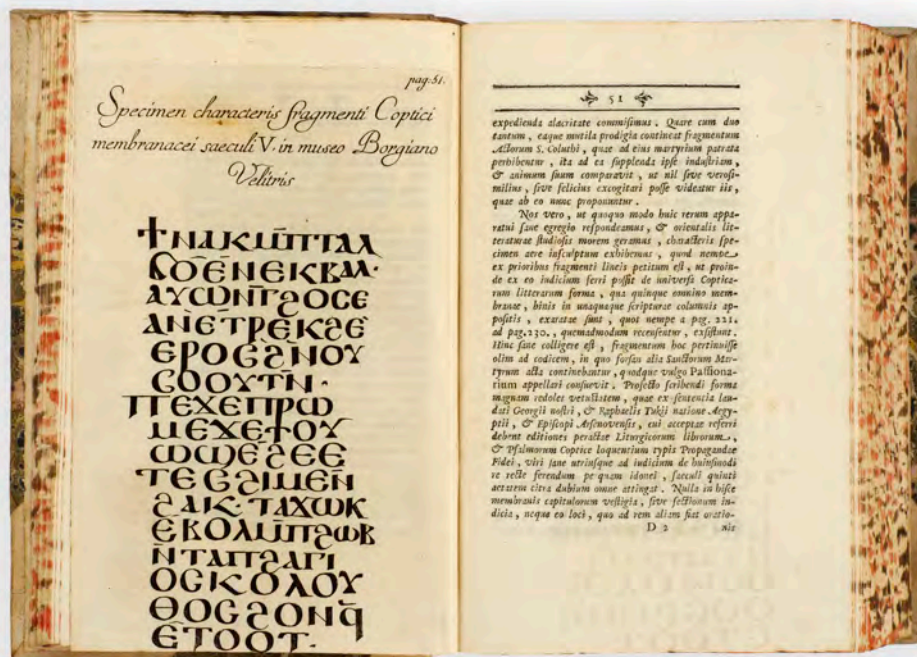


The *Anecdota litteraria*, published in four volumes between 1773 and 1783, rank among the ‘most challenging and commendable’ of Amaduzzi’s many scholarly achievements (DBI *trans.*). His sources are as wide-ranging as they are numerous and include unpublished dissertations, pamphlets, speeches, letters, and commentaries from antiquity to the Renaissance, from fragments of the orations of the Sophist rhetorician Libanius discovered in the Bibliotheca Laurenziana in Florence to unpublished dissertations on paganism by Aldus Manutius then housed in the Academy at Pisa. Volume IV contains a lengthy exposition of a Coptic fragment taken from the acts of the third-century St Colluthus, the only non-Latin or Greek source in the work.

Although overseen by Amaduzzi, the *Anecdota* are in fact the fruits of the labour of a veritable who’s-who of late eighteenth-century Roman antiquarianism, with collaborators including the historian and later cardinal Stefano Borgia (then secretary of the Propaganda Fide), the Augustinian Coptic and Tibetan scholar Agoſtino Antonio Giorgi, and the physician and antiquarian Giovanni Ludovico Bianconi.

The folding plates include copies of Latin inscriptions discovered by Giuseppe Simone Assemani in Egypt in 1735, the *tabula votiva* dedicated by Justinian to St Demetrius and the silk flag dedicated by Manuel I Komnenos to the Archangel Michael, and a full-page Coptic inscription.

Provenance: formerly in the collection of the Spanish diplomat José Nicolás de Azara, appointed ambassador to Rome in 1785. Having first arrived in Rome in 1765 and remaining there until Napoleon’s attack in 1798, Azara was an early follower of Winckelmann and a passionate collector – and excavator – of Italian antiquities. It is highly likely that Azara and counted Amaduzzi among his circle of antiquarian and artistic contacts which included Ennio Quirino Visconti, Francesco Milizia, and Anton Raphael Mengs.



2. **BORRROMEO, Federico.** *De concionante episcopo, libri tres.* Milan, [Typographia Collegii Ambrosiani,] 1632.

Folio, pp. [8], 208, [12]; copper-engraved vignette 'Coronation of the Virgin' by Giovanni Paolo Bianchi to title, large woodcut headpieces and initials, large woodcut ornament to final page; sewn bookblock on 3 cords, spine lined with printed waste (*see below*), endbands sewn in two colours around rolled vellum cores, likely never bound; first and last quires loose, endbands a little fragile; tail-edge lettered 'n. 14' in ink. £1250

First and only edition of this treatise on the role of the bishop as preacher, by cardinal Federico Borromeo (1564–1631), archbishop of Milan and founder of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, elegantly printed at his own press.

Cardinal at the age of twenty-three and bishop at thirty-one, Federico Borromeo founded the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan in 1606 and provided it with a college of nine doctors to supervise the library's scientific activity; in 1618 he added a collection of paintings, the Pinacoteca, and two years later an art academy. The Tipografia del Collegio Ambrosiano was established in 1615 to circulate the college's work.

The *De concionante episcopo*, published the year after Borromeo's death, aims to demonstrate the utility of oratory to bishops. Divided into three books, the first contains examples drawn from the Bible, the Fathers of the Church, and the deliberations of the ecumenical councils; the second dwells on the bishop's role as preacher; and the third deals with non-religious works on rhetoric, mostly dating from classical antiquity.

Printed waste: the four incunable fragments lining the spine are taken from Pius II's *Epistola sive oratio ... in conventu Mantuano* (Milan, Antonio Zarotto and Giovanni Pietro da Novara, 1487).



S Clough 1794
Mem^o 56

A
T O U R
THROUGH
SICILY AND MALTA.
IN A
SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.
OF SOMERLY IN SUFFOLK;
FROM
P. BRYDONE, F. R. S.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A NEW EDITION.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR W. STRAHAN; AND
T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXXV.

3. **BRYDONE, P[atruck].** A Tour through Sicily and Malta. In a series of letters to William Beckford, Esq., of Somerly in Suffolk ... a new edition. London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1775.

Two vols in one, 8vo, pp. I: [iii]-xvi, 373, [3 (publisher's advertisements)], II: [iii]-xi, [1 (blank)], 355, [1 (blank)], with folding map as frontispiece; bound without half-titles; short closed tear to inner fold of map, very occasional spotting, but a very good copy; in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label, marbled endpapers, green ribbon place-marker; somewhat scuffed, corners bumped, joints partially cracked, boards rubbed with some wear to extremities, corners bumped; ink ownership inscription 'S Clough 1794' to titles. £250

Fourth edition of 'one of the most successful works on Italian travel written in the eighteenth century and ... the first important book on Sicily' (Pine-Coffin).

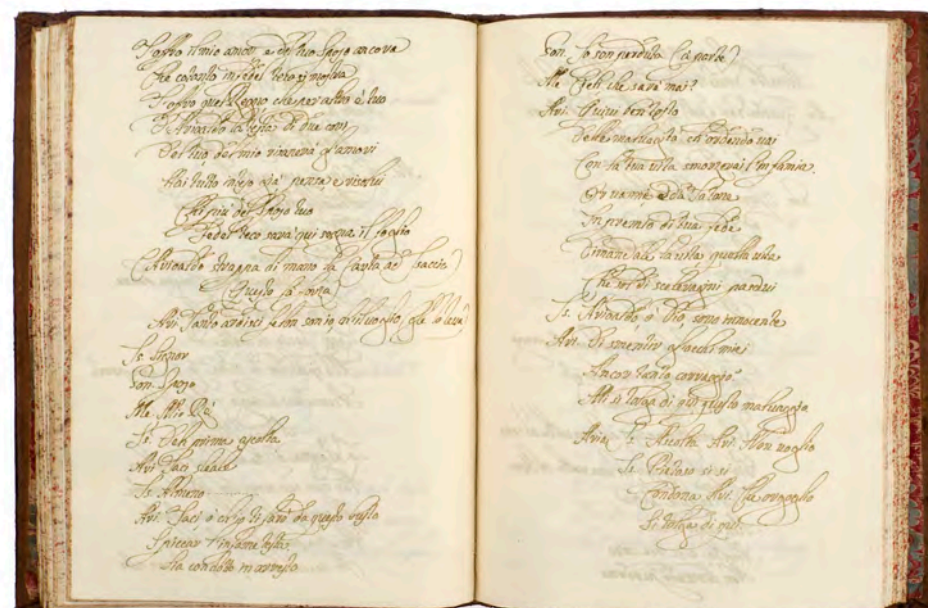
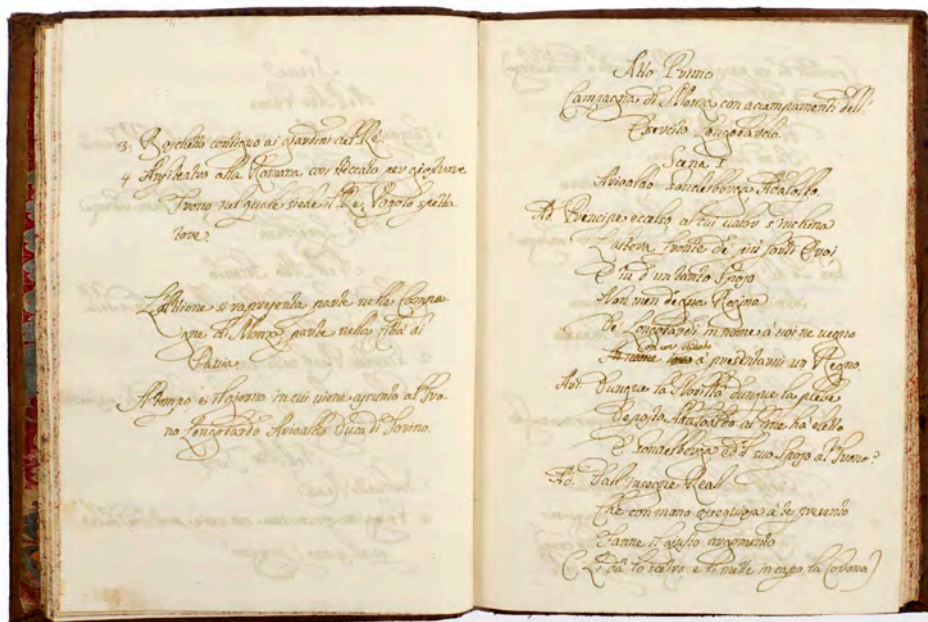
This pioneering work recounts the travels of Patrick Brydone (1736–1818) during the summer of 1770 from Naples to Sicily and Malta. He travelled in the company of the seventeen-year-old William Fullarton (later colonel and commissioner of Trinidad), a friend named Glover, and several servants. 'At this time Sicily was virtually unknown to British travellers ... The work met with critical acclaim and the vulcanological and electrical observations it contained earned Brydone election to the Royal Society in 1773. He was also elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries' (ODNB). The work secured Brydone's reputation as the authority on Sicily, 'remain[ing] popular until after the Napoleonic wars, when renewed interest in the island as a result of the British occupation, led to the appearance of many new works ... An earlier work on Sicily, by John Dryden the younger, was not published until 1776, after the success of Brydone's *Tour* had demonstrated public interest in the island' (Pine Coffin).

Brydone attracted the attention both of Walpole, who in 1790 wrote of spending the evening in company with 'Brydone, the Sicilian traveller, who having wriggled himself into Bushy, will I suppose soon be an envoy, like so many other Scots', and of Johnson, who criticized his speculations on the age of the earth on vulcanological evidence, but ceded that 'If Brydone were more attentive to his *Bible*, he would be a good traveller' (quoted in ODNB).

Meeting enormous success after its first publication by Strahan and Cadell in 1773, the *Tour* was reprinted twice the following year and was the subject of several piracies in Dublin. The folding frontispiece map depicting Brydone's journey was drawn and engraved by Thomas Kitchin (1719–1784), royal geographer and hydrographer to the King.

ESTC N34285; Pine-Coffin 770.2.





UNPUBLISHED ADULTERY

4. **CONTINI, Bernardino.** 'L'Innocenza Calunniata in Gondelberga Regina de' Longobardi, Tragicomedia'. [Italy,] 1716.

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, 4to (200 x 145 mm), ff. [1], [25 (blank)], [1-32], [2 (blank)], [33-70], [2 (blank)], [71-104], [12 (blank)]; neatly written in a single cursive hand in brown ink, up to 20 lines per page, additional list of characters on slip of paper loosely inserted; lightly thumbled in places; bound in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, edges sprinkled red and green, marbled pastedowns; joints partially split with minor losses to spine. £750

An apparently unpublished play about Gondelberga, Queen of the Lombards, forced to prove her innocence against accusations of adultery.

In Contini's tragicomedy, Queen Gondelberga is accused of adultery by her husband King Arioald and forced to withdraw to the castle of Lomello, near Pavia, until she can prove her innocence. The play culminates with a trial by combat between two warriors, Adalolfo and Tatone, determining that Gondelberga is innocent; King Arioald begs his wife's forgiveness, which she gives.

Gondelberga, who takes her name from the early seventh-century Lombard queen Gundeberga, was the subject of Bartolomeo Ippolito Ciurletti's *La Gondeberga, over le vittorie dell'innocenza* (1684), while Contini's theme and title – evidently fashionable – appear also in Giacinto Andrea Cicognini's *L'innocenza calunniata, ovvero la regina di Portogallo Elisabetta la Santa* (1662) and Pietro Romolo Pignatta's *Santa Genuefa, ovvero l'innocenza calunniata* (1694).

The manuscript includes an *argomento*, a list of characters, and a list of scenes, but twenty-four blank pages after the title and a further blank before each act suggests that a preface or dedication and part-titles were likely intended.

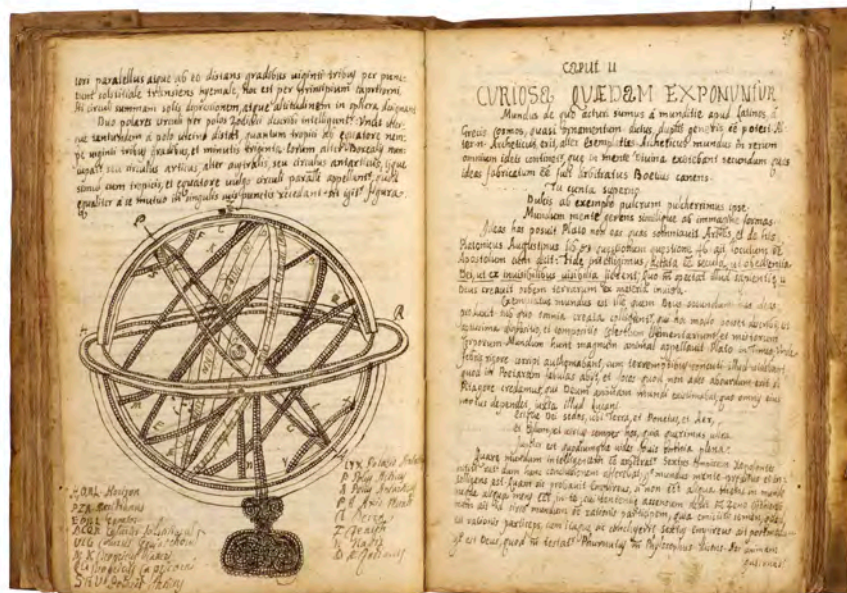


CARTESIAN COMPENDIUM

5. DESCARTES, René; Giovanni Battista SCARAMELLA FORZIATI, compiler. 'In universe philosophiæ enchiridion secundum cartesiani mentem introductio'. [Southern Italy (likely Castelvita),] 24 May 1737 [- 7 July 1738].

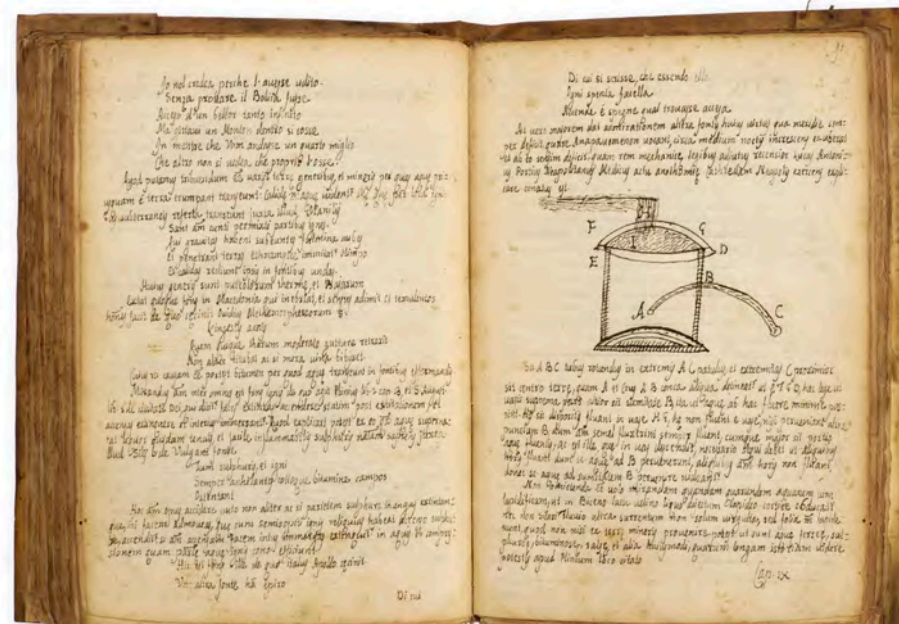
Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 4to (204 x 135 mm), ff. [1], 1-23, [1 (blank)], 24-128, [3], [1 (blank)]; very neatly written in black ink in a single small hand, up to 34 lines per page, several illustrations in ink, 'Sonetto del s.r Pietro Metaſtasio' and 'Riſpoſta del d.r s.re Giuseppe Antonio Macri' in brown ink to first leaf; some light spotting throughout, brown ink corroded; in contemporary wrappers of manuscript waste on vellum (from a sixteenth-century antiphonary with music on 4-line red-ruled staves), turn-ins held in place with stitching, tacketed quires with secondary sewing on 4 vellum thongs (cut from turn-ins of wrappers?) laced in. £1200

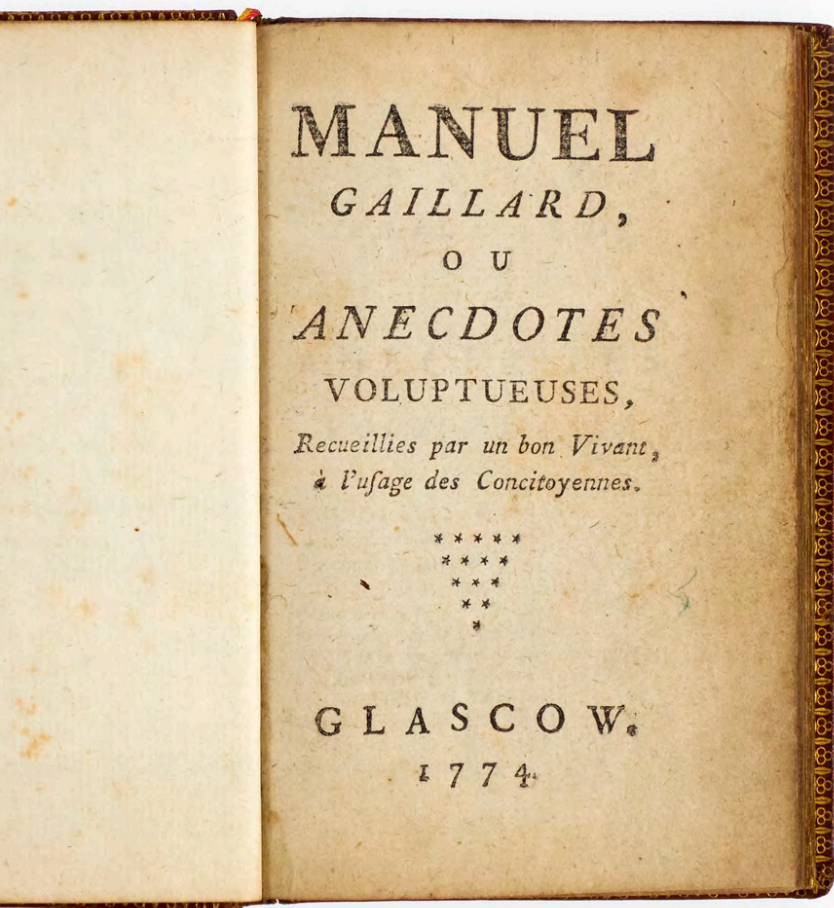
A remarkable manuscript handbook of Cartesian physics and metaphysics, extensively illustrated with detailed diagrams.



The manuscript was compiled by Giovanni Battista Scaramella Forziati between 24 May 1737 and 7 July the following year under the supervision of his brother, the priest Salvatore Scaramella Forziati ('sub suo fratre lectoreque reverendo domino Salvatore Scaramella de Forziatis', f. [129]^r). It opens with a brief introduction ('Pro legomena', f. 1^{r-v}), followed by a discussions of logic and method ('De logica', ff. 1^v-12^v) and Cartesian metaphysics ('In Renati Des Cartes methaphysicam', ff. 14^r-22^v), including the nature and existence of human mind and God ('De natura, et existentia mentis humanae', ff. 16^r-17^r; 'De natura, et existentia dei', ff. 17^r-19^v). The third and longest part concerns Descartes's physics ('Physica secundum Des Cartes mentem excogitata', ff. 24^r-55^r), divided into five subsections and richly illustrated with pen-and-ink diagrams. The first subsection discusses the nature of material things ('De principiis rerum materialium', ff. 25^r-55^r), including the Epicurean theory (ff. 32^r-36^r). This is followed by subsections on the structure of the world ('De mundi aspectabilis fabrica', ff. 57^r-78^r), with illustrations of the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems (f. 65^r and f. 66^r); on atmospheric phenomena ('De meteorologia', ff. 101^v-111^v); the generation and decay of plants and animals ('De stirpibus, et bestiis, seu de generatione, et corruptione in genere', ff. 112^r-119^r); and man as the union of mind and body ('De homine seu de coniunctione mentis et corporis', ff. 119^v-[129]^r). The volume concludes with a detailed table of contents ('Index', ff. [130]^r-[131]^v).

Giovanni Battista Scaramella Forziati and his brother likely belonged to the Forziati family, barons of Castelluccia (now Castelvita) in the province of Salerno; several Scaramellas are also found in Castelluccia in the late seventeenth century (see P. Ebner, *Chiesa, baroni e popolo nel Cilento*).





NAUGHTY NUNS AND CORRUPT CONFESSORS

6. [EROTICA.] Manuel gaillard, ou anecdotes voluptueuses, Recueillies par un bon Vivant, à l'usage des Concitoyennes. 'Glasgow' [i.e. Paris or Amsterdam], 1774. [bound with, as probably issued:]

[VENIERO, Lorenzo (*attributed*), Jacques D'ESTRÉES, *Abbé*, and Jacques ANSSELIN (*attributed translators*).] Le voluptueux hors de combat: ou Défi amoureux de Lygdame & de Chloris. 'Glasgow', 1774.

Two works in one vol., 16mo, pp. *Manuel*: 71, [1 (blank)], *Le voluptueux*: 36; typographic ornaments to title-pages; excellent copies in late nineteenth-century citron morocco, borders filleted in gilt, central gilt motif of torch pierced by two arrows to boards, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-marker; short cracks to joints, corners bumped. £1850

Rare first edition of this series of 138 salacious poems featuring sordid confessions, bawdy friars, and a poem so explicit that Louis XV vetoed its author's election to the Académie française, bound with an extremely rare edition of an erotic elegy, both published under false Glasgow imprints.

Primarily centred around the corruption of the clergy, the anonymous *Manuel gaillard* features such episodes as a riverside *ménage-à-trois* gone wrong, the confession of a man who seduced a married woman in a closet (only to be joined by her daughter, son, and husband), an affair between a cardinal's squire and a page, and several *rendez-vous risqués* at confession. Following the 138 epigrams is Alexis Piron's (1689–1773) notorious *Ode à Priape*, the publication of which obliged Piron to leave his native Dijon for Paris and prompted Louis XV to veto his election to the Académie française.

LE VOLUPTUEUX

H O R S

DE COMBAT:

O U

LE Défi amoureux de Lygdame
& de Chloris.



GLASCOW.

1 7 7 4.

Le voluptueux hors de combat, first printed in Latin and published in French in 1738 under a fictitious imprint, is generally attributed to Lorenzo Veniero (1510–1550), part of the circle of Pietro Aretino; the translator is thought to be the *abbé* Jacques Destrées, who had previously been expelled from Jesuit education and imprisoned in the Bastille for two years.

No copies of this edition of *Manuel gaillard* traced on OCLC, CCfr, Library Hub, or ESTC. We find a single copy of *Le voluptueux*, at the National Library of Scotland. A second edition of the *Manuel gaillard*, printed in 1776 and under the same false Glasgow imprint, is found at the British Library only.

Manuel: Gay IV, pp. 384-5 ('épig. assez libres et bien choisies'); Rose 2813; not in Apollinaire. *Le voluptueux*: Barbier IV, col. 1055; Gay IV, p. 438 ('ouvrage peu commun, écrit avec verve et chaleur'); Laporte, p. 73; not in Apollinaire.

7. [HEMSTERHUIS, François.] *Alexis ou de l'âge d'or.* Riga, Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1787.

8vo, pp. 188, [4 (blank)], with copper-engraved folding plate; M2 uncanceled (cf. Stoddard); some slight foxing, but a very good copy; uncut in contemporary boards with title inked to spine; boards a little worn, spine defective, sewing loose in places; engraved armorial bookplate of Henry Robertson Sandbach to front pastedown (largely concealed). £375

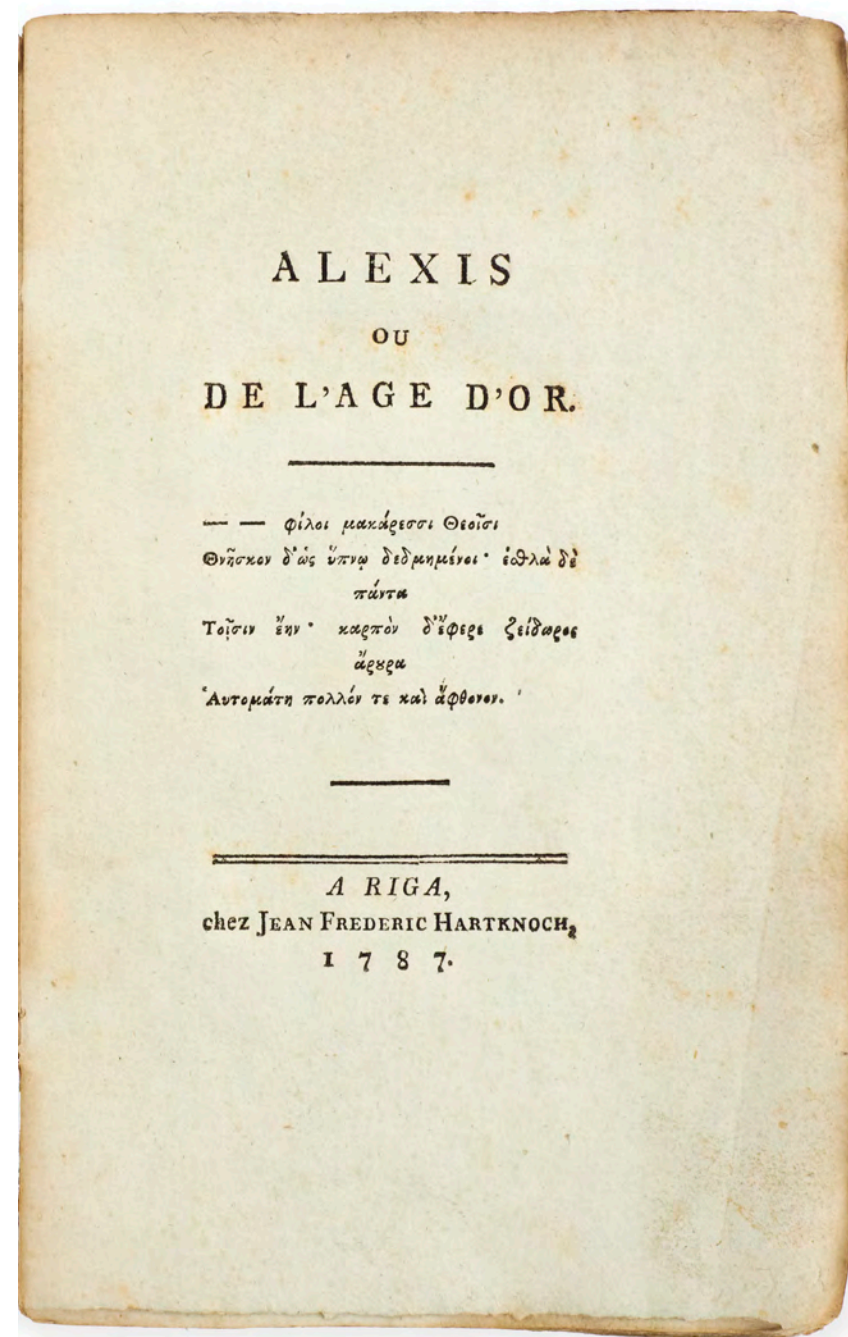
First edition of Hemsterhuis's philosophical dialogue on a 'golden age', an influential work of pre-Romantic aesthetics.

One of his four Platonic dialogues, *Alexis* is the last and perhaps the most important work of the Franeker philosopher François Hemsterhuis (or Frans, 1721–1790), an acquaintance of Herder, Goethe, and Jacobi, noted for his work on aesthetics and moral philosophy. Although written in 1783 it was not published until 1787, with a German edition appearing in the same year. Perhaps influenced by contemporary German philosophy, Hemsterhuis presents for the first time his concept of the golden age and the harmonious development of the individual. He also introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm) ... his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the Sturm und Drang and romantic movements in philosophy' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, p. 474).

Alexis opens with a dedication from 'Diocles', i.e. Hemsterhuis, to 'Diotime', i.e. the salonist Amalia Golitsyna, for whom he composed and read his dialogues and who in turn spread his reputation among the German intelligentsia, prompting translations of his works. The text is in the form of a dialogue between Diocles and Alexis, followed by notes (pp. 157–188) and an engraved diagram. The printer, the Baltic German Johann Friedrich Hartknoch (1740–1789), is best-known as the publisher of Hemsterhuis's fellow philosopher, Immanuel Kant.

Provenance: Henry Robertson Sandbach (1807–1895), husband of the poet and novelist Margaret Sandbach (1812–1852).

Library Hub finds only three copies in the UK (BL, CUL, Bristol). See Stoddard, 'A bibliographical list of books by François Hemsterhuis' in *The Book Collector* 50, no. 2 (Summer 2001), pp. 189–201, no. 11.



N CHRISTI NOIE AMEN

Anno natiuitatis eiusdem, millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo octidies octaua die u. Vige-
 simo septimo mensis Maij, Tempore pontis S. in Cuius patris & D. N. D. Gregori de-
 cimi tertij diuina prouid. sumi Pontificis. Cum de pro. d. ap. mense Gre-
 gius uir olim D. Cesar quondam D. Gasparis de Seccadenarij cuius Boni hunc suum
 clausent exoritur cordis prius suo ultimo Testamento rogato per & Hieronymum
 de Leonibus cuius de not. Boni, de anno 1580. die 27. a. Occubuit in quo sibi
 uniuersales heredes instituerat. Mag. DD. Gaspare, Eneam, et Cesarem Ludouici
 eius nepotes ex olim D. Bartholomeo fratre primogenito, et ut in d. suo Testamento. Cui
 dicti Mag. DD. Gaspar, et Eneas, scientes sibi ipsis, et d. D. Cesaris huius, eorum fratri com-
 petere ius in bonis relictis per d. olim D. Cesarum, quacumque fuerint & sunt, communia
 pro inuicem inter illum, et ipsos DD. Heredes, et in illis maiorem partem habere, ac hinc
 pretendant eundem DD. Gaspare, et fratres heredes ut sup. instituti, Tam uigore substanti-
 ationis, et hereditatis ad eorum fauore facta, et facta per olim D. Ludouicum eorum patrem
 et fratrem D. D. Cesaris ex hinc filij masculis de uero, et legitimo matrimonio decedente,
 et de quibus in Testamento d. olim D. Ludouici rog. per olim D. Dominium maria Ma-
 mellini not. Boni, die 12. a. Maij, 1580. q. ex alijs lucris bonis, et casis, reuoc
 et cum legis consilio ambulare uolentes, eorum proprijs nobis agentes, ac de uice, et nomine
 d. D. Cesaris huius, a Ciuitate & Dominijs Boni, tamdiu aduentis, et pro eo de rato pro-
 mittentes in forma hereditatem d. olim D. Cesaris ad eos eos d. illius Test. ut sup.
 delatam citra tñ prauis, ad omnium eorum inuicem aduenire cum beneficiis tñ legis,
 et Inuentarij, ut constat ex infra per me not. rogato. Nunc cupientes, et omni-
 no intendentes eundem Mag. DD. Gaspar, et Eneas nominibus quor. sup. et pro deo
 eorum fratre de rato et de rato habitione patris institui, eorum in eo contentorum promitten-
 tes in forma iuris ualida, et solemini, beneficii legis & Inuentarij sibi reseruari
 fore et eorum potius, de gaudere uolentes, Praetors Inuentarij omnium de quoru-
 cuius bonis stabiliu, mobiliu, se manentiu, reru, & reru, & bonoru habentiu
 per eos reperiunt in d. hereditate, in inchoato locis existentibus, et Cuius Mag. et Co.
 J. V. Doc. D. Camillo Perugino de Verona dig. Ciuit. Boni Praetors pro tribu-
 nali ad eius sollicitudinem iuris tribunal pro uice reddendo sedente, citatis tñ particu-
 lariter pro patre die, et hora ad inchoat fieri uideandum quibusque creditibus et
 legatis hereditatis per, et gnati per publica proclama alij quibusque, ius ut

8. [ITALY – BOLOGNA.] Probate inventory of Cesare Seccadenari.
 Bologna, 1580.

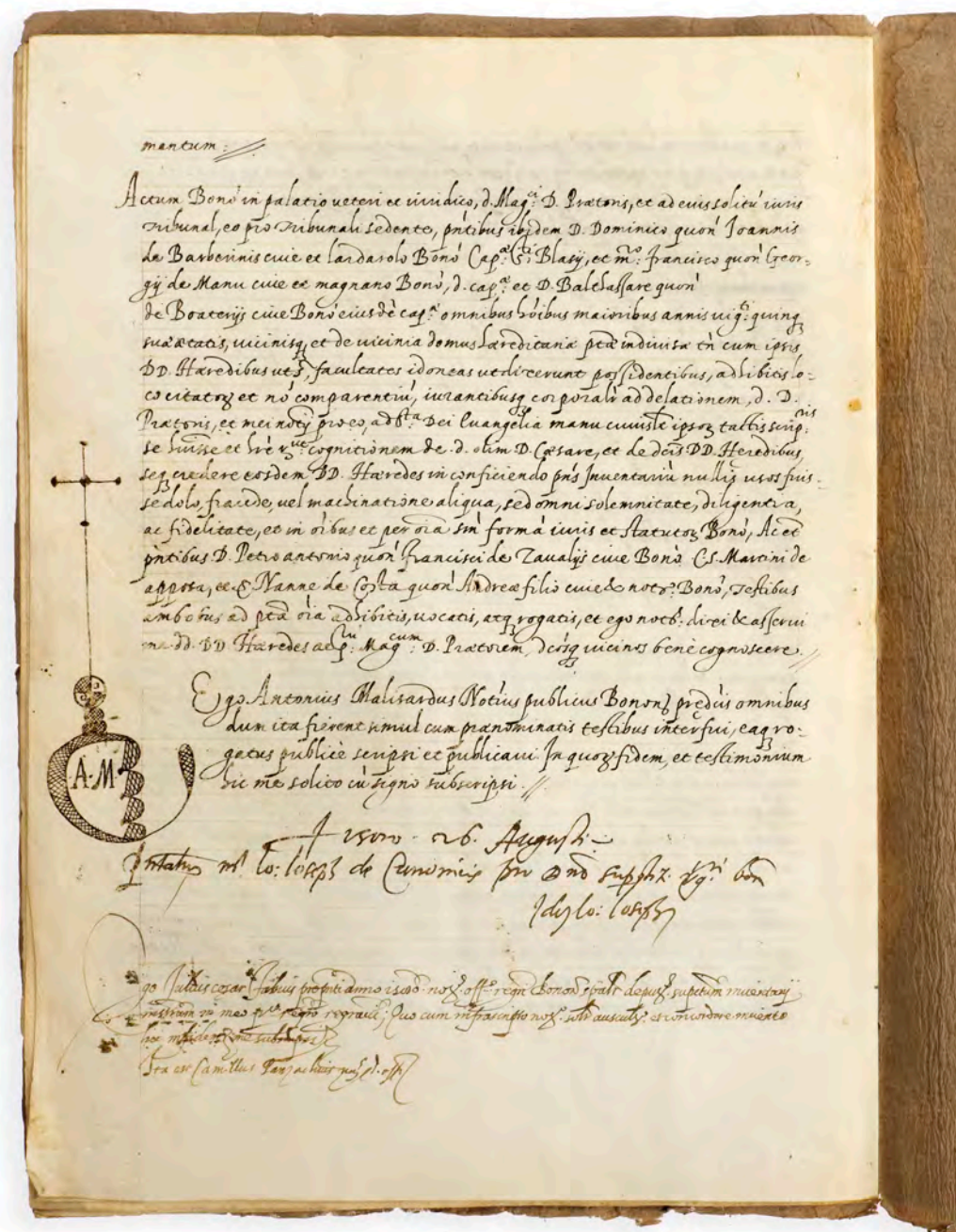
Manuscript on vellum, in Latin and Italian, 4to (255 x 180 mm), ff. [6]; neatly written in black ink in an elegant humanist hand, 32 lines per page, some marginal annotations in a later hand; very light staining, a tiny hole through the centre of the manuscript not affecting text; in later drab paper wrappers with manuscript annotation on front wrapper. £950

A manuscript probate inventory of the estate of Cesare Seccadenari, offering a valuable insight into everyday life and material culture in Renaissance Bologna.

The present document details the property in the estate of the late Cesare Seccadenari, a member of a wealthy aristocratic family in Bologna, inherited by his three nephews Gaspare, Enea, and Cesare Ludovico (f. 1^r). It was drawn up and signed by the Bolognese notary public Antonio Malisardo on 27 May 1580 (with his elaborate notarial sign, f. 6^v), and countersigned by two other officials. The estate includes properties, 'case e parte del terreno' (houses and part of the land, f. 1^v) in the area 'Castello Ghelfo' (likely Casteluelfo near Bologna) and numerous chattels, including furniture, such as 'quattro lettieri de nuce con le collonne' (four walnut beds with columns, f. 1^v), 'un tavoliero da giocare a sbaraino de nuce' (a walnut goose game table, f. 4^r) and 'un scabello da camera da fare oratione' (a bedroom kneeler, f. 3^r), as well as several 'lenzuoli', 'coperte', and 'tovaglie' (sheets, blankets, and tablecloths, f. 2^r). Among the smaller valuables are evidence of devotional practice – 'un rosario d'ambra co' una croce d'ottone' and 'una medaglia de metallo con il ritratto de Papa Gregorio decimoterzo' (an amber rosary with a brass cross, and a metal medal with a portrait of Pope Gregory XIII, ff. 3^v-4^r) – and evidence of Seccadenari's rank and political role in the government of Bologna, namely 'un ferro da mettere fuori il stendardo da confaloniero del popolo' (an iron bracket to display the standard of the Gonfaloniere del popolo, f. 2^v).

In addition to the more prestigious assets are also various everyday items such as kitchen utensils and food supplies: 'una pignatta da duoi manichi de ramo' and 'quattro olle da olio' (a copper pot with two handles, and four oil-jars, f. 2^r), often measured by weight in *libbre*. The list continues with paintings, including a portrait of Cesare (f. 3^v) and 'un retratto della Madonna dal poggio cornisato de noce' (a portrait of the Madonna del Poggio framed in walnut, f. 2^v), probably a copy of the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary at the Santuario della Madonna del Poggio near Bologna. The inventory details more personal belongings too, including items of Cesare's clothing, such as 'un paro de mudande de tela de lino' (a pair of linen underwear, f. 3^v), and ends with a list of stable animals (f. 4^v) and donations to various religious institutions (f. 5^r).

Provenance: from the collection of Professor Cecil H. Clough (1930–2017), historian of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance.



In saluta i capite scale

Unu scammum duozu pedum
Una pethanclum
Una cathecum a dña
Unu stantivolun a puero

In camino viridi i capite scale

Una leticium ad uno pethanclum anposito
Dnos leticellos puos p[er] u[er]gati
Unu capiale de unu cufinellu ad pethan
Unu par leticium p[er] u[er]gati t[er]re totomoo
Una cullea a cariola zalum z azmen a folas fia
Unu cufinu bassum antea faldum vndu
Unu banchum aduon[em] eal[em] vnam

In granario desup

Una optate for pethan Intra camacoz z lamas z alia pethaneta
Dnas cassitas pethan[em] calceos a liss a dñab[us] zingis
Dnas cassas orentinas a pethan[em] pino coyto
Unu pethanellum a camina
Unu pethanellu a puero
Unu vocatu p[er] a pethan[em] m[er]u m[er]u
Dno vocatu p[er] a pethan[em] p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Unu vocatu p[er] a pethan[em] p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Una banchum a p[er] u[er]gati
Unu anu[m]mellum p[er] filo t[er]re
Una p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati ab aqua p[er] u[er]gati
Una p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati a p[er] u[er]gati
Una pethanellum pethan[em]
Unu lobetum p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Una lanota p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Una pethanellum noia p[er] u[er]gati
Unu modu p[er] u[er]gati
Una p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Una tabula noia ad p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati
Unu modu p[er] u[er]gati
Una bustum ab aqua
Unu albollum a p[er] u[er]gati
Unu p[er] u[er]gati p[er] u[er]gati a p[er] u[er]gati



Ex manifestis n[on] uest[ris] p[er] p[er]

In his last will and testament, Nicolò had declared as his universal heir Nicolò Bernardo, the son 'legitimum et naturalem' he had had with Dorotea his wife, and who, at the time of the father's death, was 'infans', meaning that the inheritance was entrusted to tutors until his coming of age (f. 1^r). The inventory of Nicolò's worldly possessions opens with the movable items, more than 350, which were found in his house (ff. 2^v-8^r). The list is arranged room by room, allowing a vivid mental picture to be formed of the principal Lazara residence: 'salla', 'camino magno', 'guarda camara', 'quoquina', 'camino viridi i[n] capite scale', 'grana[r]io desup[er]', 'stala equor[um]' (sitting room, great corridor, antechamber, kitchen, green corridor at the top of the stairs, overhead granary, horse stable), and so on. Among the various pieces of furniture and objects, one finds 'unam bancham picii a duobus pedibus' (one bench of pine wood with two legs, f. 2^v), 'unum zalonum de viridi a letto cum figuris factis a capitibus' (one green bed-blanket with figures made at its edges, f. 2^v), and 'quatuor lucerne' (four lamps, f. 4^v). There are also some items more closely connected to Nicolò's wealth and position, such as 'unam capsam uncis in qua erant ducati ducenti auri [...], sex tacie argenti aureati cum arma in fondo, libre viginti quatuor plurium monetarum' (one chest with hooks in which were two hundred gold ducats, six silver-gilt cups with a coat of arms at the bottom, twenty-four pounds of various different coins, f. 3^v). **Books are present too: 'aliqui libri et scripture rationum suarum' and 'unam cronicam in lingua francisca copertam rubeo'** (some books and his accounting registers; one chronicle in French in a red binding, f. 2^v). Several clothing items are listed, such as 'unam peliciam ab homine' and 'unum par stivalium' (one fur coat for men; one pair of boots, f. 3^v). The document continues by enumerating Nicolò's many immovable properties (ff. 9^r-14^v), including 'campos' (fields) and a villa with several items of 'bona mobilia' ('good furniture').

Capitulum lincoln positum in motess quos dno in omni et pectus est hinc
da h. nicolaus & lazara

Primo octavo positum in motess in gta del pisse em chor ab una pte via
toto ab alia & dno de salaria de motess p dno et ab alia hinc & francisti
timati et ab alia antonio pinto & dno. tenet ad affectu ad po Nicolao dno
tunc mactagone...

Vna domus in gta st pauli chor ab una pte via pte pte & motess ab
alio tunc pte dno pte. tenet ad affectu p pte francisti de eccle & tunc
annati hinc pte. de hinc quatio & pte octo & hinc tunc pte de domo. tenet
ad pte ad affectu pte bonifacio & pte paulo de motess

Primo octavo in motess in gta caraxe chor a duobus pte via tunc ab alia
gerardus mantelini & pte motess et ab alia hinc johannes florinantis
et tunc idem gerardus hinc tunc. tunc pte lincoln

Vnum quatuordecim tunc in gta solane chor ab una pte pte domus de de
pad a tunc pte hinc dno pagam de tunc pte

Vnum quatuordecim tunc in gta chor ab una pte pte hinc loti de motess ab
alio pte a pte de pad ab alia vallis tunc motess. Et tenet de dno
pate tunc & pte pte pte pte lincoln tunc hinc tunc tunc

Duo quatuordecim tunc in gta st viti chor ab una pte domus de ab alia dno
gerardus a duobus hinc via tunc

Vnum octavo positum in gta del pisse chor ab una pte pte hinc tunc
motess et ab alia antonio balante & dno et ab alia hinc pte francisti de pte
paulo de motess ab alia via pte. ptebat annati pte pte domus pte & antonio
pote de motess tenet pte

Vnum octavo positum in gta pte em chor ab una pte via tunc ab alio pte motess
& dno ab alia magis antonio & gallegiano ab alio pte francisti & dno pte vno
octo dno que tenet ad lincoln antonio pte & ptebat pte lincoln pte tunc
de pte et tunc est pte francisti pte

Vnum octavo in gta valepisse chor ab una pte via tunc ab alia hinc & mactago
de gallegiano ab alio hinc pte francisti ab alia hinc francisti camari & motess
quoniam lincoln ptebat tunc pte pte tunc & ptebat de dno pte quoniam vna
opalam et vna pte tenet & pte pte pte pte pte

Vnum pte in vna domo & pte in vno octo pte in gta valepisse de dno
motess ab una pte via pte tunc ab alio hinc motess ab alio hinc pte pte
ab alia domo de pte pte motess que tunc ptebat tunc pte francisti
camari & ptebat pte pte de pte pte pte pte balante de lincoln



Ego manfredus spazza notarius noster

The inventory was completed and signed by the notary public Manfredo Spazza, son of Giacomo Spazza (fl. 1390-1439). Manfredo was one of the notaries who had drawn up and signed Padua's capitulation to Venice on 22 November 1405 (G. Verri, *Storia della Marca trivigiana e veronese*, pp. 88-91). He is also the author of Lazara's last will and testament, dated 21 June 1423, only a few weeks before Lazara's death (copies of the will are held at Padua, Archivio di Stato, Tabularium, b. 7, 1423, ff. 220^v-228^r, and at Venice, Biblioteca Civica Correr, Fondo Pisani-de Lazara-Zusto, b. 158, fasc. 9).

In recent years, inventories such as this have been recognised as a precious resource for the history of culture and society; Christopher Robert Cheney and John Kenneth Hyde, two distinguished historians and previous owners of the present manuscript, were among the first to realise their potential. In presenting the manuscript to Hyde in 1973, Cheney accompanied it with a letter in which the inventory is described as a 'picture of possessions in town and country [. . .] instructive if linked to other sources'. Cheney's letter to Hyde is offered with the manuscript.

Provenance: Christopher Robert Cheney (1906-1987), historian of the Middle Ages, acquired by him (according to accompanying correspondence) in October 1933, probably from the bookseller Francis Norman who in turn had probably acquired it from a certain 'Count Medin'; presented by Cheney to John Kenneth Hyde (1930-1986), historian of the Middle Ages, in 1973; subsequently in the collection of Professor Cecil H. Clough (1930-2017), historian of the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance.

See Puglisi & Barcham, 'Milling the bread of salvation: art, patronage and technology in the de Lazara altarpiece in Padua' in *Artistic practices and cultural Transfer in Early Modern Italy* (ed. Avcioglu & Sherman, 2015), pp. 149-174.



COIN COLLECTORS' COMPANION

10. [JOBERT, Louis, and Arcangelo AGOSTINI (*translator*).] *La scienza delle medaglie antiche e moderne. Per ammaestramento delle persone le quali si applicano ad averne la notizia, con nuove scoperte fatte in questa scienza. Opera tradotta dal linguaggio Francese nell'Italiano da Selvaggio Canturani. Venice, Lorenzo Baseggio, 1728.*

12mo, pp. [xvi], 454, [2 (blank)], with copper-engraved frontispiece and 11 folding engraved plates; copper-engraved printer's device to title-page, woodcut tail-pieces; tear to inner margin of A2 (without loss), some light marginal dampstaining, a few small ink stains to plates facing pp. 274 and 275; overall a very good copy in contemporary Italian stiff vellum, spine lettered in ink, spine lined with manuscript music waste; some marks to covers, corners bumped. £450

First Italian translation of a synopsis of numismatic knowledge by the French Jesuit Louis Jobert (1637–1719), illustrated with eleven plates of coins.

First published in 1692, Jobert's handy textbook for the scientific study of medals was the product of a flourishing time in numismatics. Spanheim, Gronovius, Cuper, Hardouin, Vaillant, Fabretti, Noris, Pagi – few eras have produced as many great numismatic scholars and as much influential numismatic scholarship as the late seventeenth century, during which time ancient texts were met with increasing scepticism and the study of ancient coins became the key to unlocking the secrets of ancient history. This was also the world of Jobert, a Parisian Jesuit who entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in 1652 and remained at the Parisian Jesuit college, largely as



a teacher of rhetoric, until his death almost seventy years later, and who begins his study of medals with the programmatic statement that 'I will only say that it [the study of medals] deserves no less the esteem and application of the learned than history, which itself has no firmer foundation than that of the medal' (p. [iii] *trans.*). In the end, Jobert's *La science* became his most important and popular work, going through numerous editions and translations in the years following its initial publication including a revised and considerably augmented French edition in 1715, Latin and German translations in 1695 and 1718 respectively, and a further multi-volume French edition in 1739, significantly enlarged by the additional notes of the French antiquarian Joseph de Bimard de la Bastie.

This Italian translation of Jobert is the work of the Venetian-born Carmelite scholar Arcangelo Agoſtini (c. 1660–1746), a frequent translator of French texts (including histories by Bossuet and Fleury) who often published under the pseudonym Selvaggio Canturani. Intended as a guidebook, *La scienza delle medaglie* covers all the information necessary for numismatic study, including advice on how to date, decipher, conserve, and authenticate coins and their respective inscriptions and insignia, and features eleven engraved plates depicting, in total, 132 numismatic exempla. The volume ends with an account of recent numismatic discoveries.

Library Hub records only one copy in the UK, at the British Library. OCLC finds four in North America (Bowdoin College, Carmelitana Collection, McGill, NYPL).

A
PICTURE OF VERDUN,

OR THE
English detained in France;

THEIR ARRESTATION---DETENTION AT FONTAINBLEAU AND
VALENCIENNES---CONFINEMENT AT VERDUN---INCARCE-
RATION AT BITSCH---AMUSEMENTS---SUFFERINGS---IN-
DULGENCES GRANTED TO SOME, ACTS OF EXTORTION
AND CRUELTY PRACTISED ON OTHERS---CHARACTERS OF
GENERAL AND MADAME WIRION---LIST OF THOSE WHO
HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO LEAVE OR WHO HAVE ESCAP-
ED OUT OF FRANCE---OCCASIONAL POETRY---AND ANEC-
DOTES OF THE PRINCIPAL DETENUS.

FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A DETENU.

—
Omnibus idem animus sceleratâ excedere terrâ;
Linquere fœdatus hospitium.

—
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
T. HOOKHAM, Jun. and E. T. HOOKHAM,
Old Bond-Street.
1810.

PRISON LIFE IN VERDUN

- II. **LAWRENCE, James Henry.** A Picture of Verdun, or the English Detained in France ... from the Portfolio of a Detenu. *London, T. Hookham junior & E.T. Hookham, 1810.*

Two vols, 8vo, I: [4], 292, II: [4], 263, [1]; very occasional light foxing, paperflaw to I 15 (toughing a few characters without loss), but an excellent set; in contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered black morocco labels; slight cracks to joints, a few minor chips at extremities, two small dents to upper board of vol. I, corners a little bumped; engraved armorial bookplate of Susan Mary Anne Wharton to front pastedowns. £600

First edition of this remarkable account of life among the British prisoners in Napoleonic Verdun, following the mass arrest of English residents in and visitors to France.

Travelling in Napoleonic France in 1803 during a brief interlude of peace, James Henry Lawrence (1773–1840) and his father found themselves captured following Napoleon's Prairial decree to detain all British subjects between the age of eighteen and sixty on French soil. Detained before the official renewal of hostilities, these captives were declared 'détenus' (hostages) and sent to Verdun in 1804 where, in return for a pledge of honour not to escape or bear arms, they lived in relative comfort amongst the locals, enjoying many of the luxuries of home. Lawrence, for instance, details how 'one street, from its noise and bustle, received the name of Bond Street, and became the morning lounge' (p. 68), regular balls, or card assemblies every Monday night, and 'a pic nic supper' where 'every member brought a dish, and was obliged to sing a song or speak a speech ...' (p. 109). After several years, Lawrence eventually escaped by impersonating a German and returned to London where he published *A Picture of Verdun*.



Lawrence's book is 'of real value for the picture it gives of the deportment of an English colony, mostly consisting of idle and fashionable people, in peculiar and almost unprecedented circumstances. It is full of complaints of official misdemeanours, but the tone adopted towards the French nation is just and liberal, and it even bears reluctant testimony to the capricious magnanimity of Napoleon' (DNB).

Provenance: Durham-born Susan Mary Anne Wharton (1767–1855), daughter of General John Lambton (1710–1794) and Lady Susan Lyon (d. 1769), and wife of John Wharton (1765–1843), of Skelton Castle, MP for Beverley.

For Wharton, see Hazlitt, *A Roll of Honour* (1908), p. 258; Labouchere, *Ladies' Book-plates* (1895), p. 328.



Mandagotus Electionum praxim:
et formas. xxv. instrumentorum ea
in re necessariorū ante oculos ponēs.
Annotatiunculis non paucis ad glo-
sas adiectis.



Hexaslichon correctoris.
Mandagore breues per famam crederis annos
Extendisse: leui dans bona multa libro.
Pigmeum poterit magnum virtute volumen/
Achyperionem vincere luceiubar.
Sphynx noua non potis est tot enigmata precogitare:
Quod valet Edipus hic soluere dedaleus.

Uenundat in vico diui Jacobi ad signū Pellicanæ



EPISCOPAL ELECTIONS

12. **MANDAGOUT, Guillaume de (MANDAGOTUS).** Electionum praxim et formas xxv instrumentorum ea in re necessariorū[m] ante oculos pone[n]s. Annotatiunculis non paucis ad glosas adiectis. *Paris, Enguilbert and Geoffroy de Marnef for Henri Estienne, 25 December 1506.*

Small 4to, ff. [viii], 80, gothic letter of two sizes (large for the principal text, small for the surrounding gloss), title printed in red and black and bearing the device of E. and G. de Marnef, woodcut initial at beginning of prologue; title lightly dust-soiled, small wormhole in blank lower margins at beginning, small worm-track in upper margins of five leaves towards end just entering text on two leaves, a few minor stains, but a good copy in early twentieth-century drab paper wrappers; early inscription cut away from lower margin of final leaf, one or two contemporary ink annotations.

£1500

Rare first edition, very rare, of this celebrated treatise on episcopal elections written in 1286/1287. The canonist Guillaume de Mandagout (d. 1321) was successively archdeacon of Nîmes, archbishop of Embrun, archbishop of Aix and cardinal-bishop of Palestrina. He was, with Bérenger Frédol and Ricardo Petroni, one of the three compilers of the *Liber Sextus Decretalium* (1298).

Prologus.

fo. I.

Uenerabili viro. etc. Cū il-
lius non sit autoritatis q
meis scriptis fides debeat ad-
hiberi: nisi quatenus iuribus et ra-
tionibus probabilibus roborantur: li-

bellū istū ne qd
ambigat iuxta
doctrinam in eo
traditā pcedere
cū fuerit electio
vlt postulatio fa-
cienda: decreui
sub quo potui
ppedio apparā-
dū: inducēs ad
pbāda in eo cō-
tēta pcorādas
diuersorū iuriū
et glosarū. et ad-
dēs aliqua q in
textu breuitat
causa iſerere p-
termiſi.

Quia dū e-
lectio. etc.
a **C**elebranda
de. Electio ē ce-
lebranda dū va-
cat ecclesia et nō
ante eſt. e. bone.
ij. et. c. ne p defe-
ctu. vii. q. i. eū q
et hoc ſue vacat
p mortē plati: ſi
ue aliſ. nā pluri-
bus modis pōt
ecclesia vacare vt
dicetur. j. c. i.
b **N**on pce-
dunt. qz nō cōfir-
māſ: ſ; poti⁹ in-

Libellus a magistro Guiller-
mo de Abadagoto archidyacono
no Remaufeni. cōpositus super
electionibus faciendis et earum
processibus ordinandis.



Venerabili viro di-
cretiōe/sciētia/et
morib⁹ multipli-
citer radiāti: ma-
gistro suo charissimo domi-
no Berēgario fredoli suc-
cētori ecclie Biterēſis/dñi
pape capellano/et doctoz
facundissimo Decretorum
Guillerm⁹ de Abadagoto
archidyacon⁹ Remaufeni.
et ei⁹ dē dñi pape capellan⁹
salutē: et votiuīs sēp successi-
bus pſperari. **C**Prolog⁹.

Quia dū electiōes
imminēt celebrā-
de a neq̄t interdū
hñi copia pitoz q ſciāt diri-
gere in earū pcessib⁹ eligē-
tes: ptingit q electiōes ipe
multoniēs non pcedūt. vt
qz peccat in materia vel in
forma: seu qz tēpora non

firmantur ex quo in eis pecca-
tum est in materia vel in forma.
eſt. e. cū in cūctis. et c. qz ppter.
et. j. c. xxi. et c. xxvii.

C Materia. i. in psona electa

q cēset materia
electiōis. sic enī
sumit eſt. e. au-
ditis. i. glo. cōi.
d **F**orma. q
triplex est. eſt. e.
qz ppter. et. j. c.
xxi. vbi de hoc.
e **T**empora

Mota plurā esse
tēpā circa qz ob-
seruationem eli-
gētes et electos
intētos eē opoz-
ter pprimū est tē-
pus iſra qd ele-
ctio est celebrā-
da. eſt. e. ne p de
fectu. et eſt. de
suppl. ne. p. l. h.
l. d. post q. et. j.
c. i. Sec⁹ infra
qd est electio fa-
cta pſtranda ele-
cto et petēd⁹ est
aſſenſus ei⁹. eſt.
e. qz ſit. Bre. r.
libro. vi. et i pſtā
tutiōe nicolai e.
ii. cupiētēſ. ce-
ter. li. vi. et. j. c.
xxvi. Tertiu.
infra qd v3 ele-
ctus pſētre viſ
eadē dec. qz ſit
j. c. xxvii.

Quartus. infra

8.1

Elec-
tionis
expedē
ende v3
uerſa
sunt tē-
pora.

Mandagout's *Libellus super electionibus* is at the same time a procedural *ordo*, a doctrinal treatise, and a formulary. The first part concerns such subjects as the timing and duration of elections, whether youths and people with learning disabilities should be eligible to participate, ballots (chapters 22-38), arbitration (chapters 39-51), and divine inspiration (chapter 52). The second and third parts collect together twenty-five *formae*, eighteen on elections (summons; power of attorney; *processus electionis* by ballot; designation of arbitrators; *processus electionis* by arbitration and divine inspiration; consent of the elected; the official proclamation of the result of an election by ballot, arbitration or divine inspiration) and seven on appeals to the Apostolic See.

Provenance: Zwiefalten Abbey, with seventeenth- or eighteenth-century ownership inscription on title; Königliche Handbibliothek Stuttgart, with its stamp on title, doubtless among the books disposed of by them in the years following the First World War.

Adams M-335. Library Hub records a single copy, at Cambridge University Library. OCLC records Berkeley only in the US.



13. **NEUHUSIUS, Regnerus.** *Poemata juvenilia.* Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1644.

12mo, pp. [20], 437, '436-452' [*i.e.* 454], [2 (errata, blank)]; bound without *1.12 (half-title and part-title); title copper-engraved, woodcut initials; slight toning, small wormholes to margins of final leaves; in contemporary olive morocco ofr Antoine de Sève (*see below*), boards panelled in gilt with gilt cornerpieces and central monogram ('A D E S V', Olivier pl. 683, *fer* 3), spine richly gilt in compartments with *semé* of fleurs-de-lis, lettered directly in gilt, edges sprinkled; slight rubbing at extremities, spine lightly sunned, very skilful repairs to joints, endcaps, and corners. £375

Second edition, substantially expanded, of the collected juvenile neo-Latin poetry of the Regnerus Neuhusius, in an elegant contemporary binding for the bibliophile Antoine de Sève.

The Frisian poet and scholar Regnerus Neuhusius (or Reinier van Neuhaus, 1608–1679), was rector of the Latin School in Alkmaar from 1638 until his death. His work was greatly admired by his contemporaries, as evidenced by this volume's prefatory encomiastic sonnets by distinguished Dutch scholars, among them Caspar Barlaeus (1584–1648), Pier Winsemius (1586–1644), and Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn (1612–1653). In the *Poemata*, each of the poems is addressed to one or more of Neuhusius's friends and fellow scholars, ending, therefore, with the unusual index 'Nomenclatura amicorum, ad quos author scripsit'. There are, moreover, several poems addressed to Neuhusius by other authors, including two by his father Edo Neuhusius (1581–1638), the rector of the Latin school of Leeuwarden.

The first two books of the *Poemata juvenilia*, published in Franeker in 1634, are here joined by a third.



Provenance: From the library of Antoine de Sève (d. 1662), son of Guillaume, *sieur* de Saint-Julien, and Catherine Catin. De Sève served as counsellor and chaplain to Louis XIV, prior of Champdieu, and abbot of l'Isle-en-Barrois. He assembled a rich and varied library with many books luxuriously bound, often by Antoine Ruette and Le Gascon.

OCLC records four copies in the UK (BL, BLS, Glasgow, Manchester) and four in the US (Hartwick, Harvard, Newberry, Pennsylvania).

STCN 850234190; USTC 1030689.

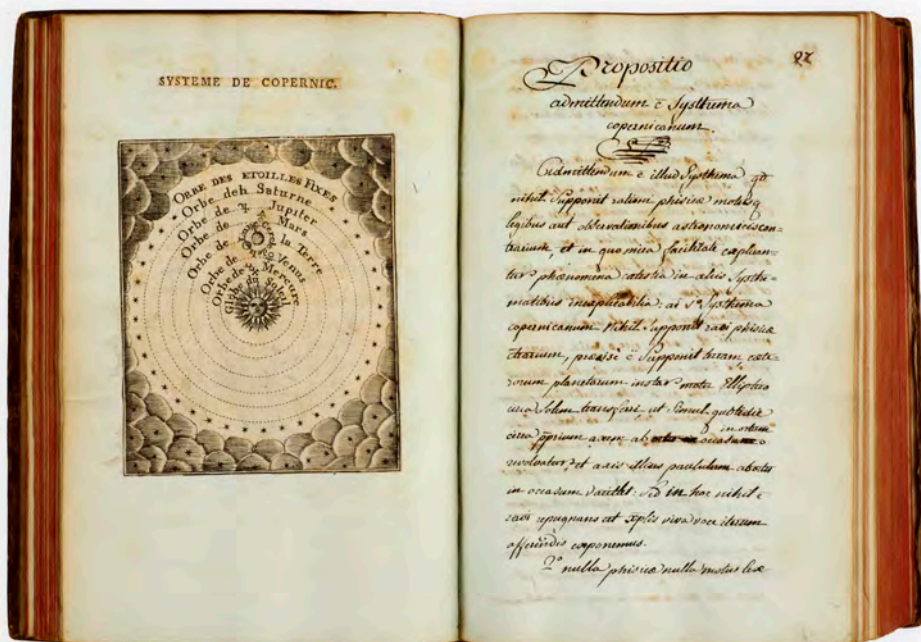


HYBRID MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED PHILOSOPHY WITH BROADSIDE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR DEBATES

14. **NOPÈRE, Léopold Godefroid (compiler).** 'Philosophiæ pars s[an]cta. Metaphysica' [- 'Philosophiæ pars altera. Ethica seu moralis'; - 'Physica generalis'; - 'Physica particularis']. Douai, 24 June 1786 [- 2 July 1786; - 1787; - 1 June 1787].

Four vols, manuscript on blue paper, in Latin, 8vo (185 x 120 mm), pp. I: [2 (blank)], '153' (*recte* 154), [2 (index)], '343' (*recte* 340), [6 (blank)], II: '440' (*recte* 439), [1 (blank)], III: [1 (title)], '717' (*recte* 728), [8 (blank)], '703' (*recte* 704), [6 (blank)]; erratic pagination; neatly written in a small cursive hand in black and brown ink; **bound with 17 copper-engraved plates (some signed by the Parisian printmakers Crépy, several folding, elements of others cut out and pasted in), one folding pen-and-ink drawing, and three folded letterpress broadsides (see below);** occasional minor stains or spots, but a very good set; bound in contemporary mottled sheep, spines gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco labels, edges stained red; a little rubbed with a few scuffs, labels and endcaps a little chipped; ink ownership inscription 'Ex Libris Leopoldi Nopere / [...] Coll. Sti Vedasti Duaci / Ex Feluy an: 1786' to front pastedown vol. I, old ink stamp with monogram 'VLN' to vol. II p. 1. £2750

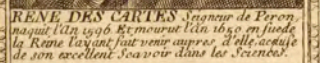
A remarkable and extensive set of philosophy courses as taught at Douai in 1786-7, combining manuscript notes with engraved illustrations and bound with three apparently unrecorded printed broadsides advertising debates at the Collège de Saint-Vaast.



[illegible]

In confusio corporum (datis exceptis) communicatio motus est inefficax. Quia elastici in collisione comprimuntur & utrinque complanantur. Si præteritum sit, elastium, vi compressionis æqualis est vi complanantis. Si amittit in compressione, & collo communicat; & post compressionem, deorsum elato, utrinque æqualem reflexum, qui æqualis fit vi complanantis, deorsum iterum directus vi reflexionis colligitur in eandem viam, & vi complanantis: motus igitur ab elastico refflatus in eandem viam, collidens verberatorem, communicat in collidende oppositum motum in collisione reflexum: cum motus elastico totius reflexus; in ipso eundem angulo refflatus perit. Nullus angulo incidit, & demum perditur fit corporis elastium, & plasm fit peritæ & transit de medio faciliorem in faciliorem, motus igitur recedendo à prædicatis: contrarium contingit, si novum medium fit facilius.

HYDROSTATICA fluidorum gravitatem eorumdemque æquilibrium considerat. Pars liquorum sunt in æthere regio in se invicem gravitate æquale præstant in omnes partes, et in se basin foliæ sunt æquarumque cum basin per se non perpendicularis, sed habita ratione existit ad gravitatem. Fluida eadem gravitas specificæ ad libellam fellei altitudinis: hinc in tabis communiore, capillaribus exceptis, ad eandem hærent altitudinis: sed si fuit diversæ gravitatis, hærent ad altitudines gravitatis specificæ reciprocè proportionales. Corpus fluidum fluido, cui immergitur, specificæ gravitatis æquandæ, potest fuisse pondus amitti, eandem pondus præstare, aut pondus accipi. Si corpus fuerit minus pondus præstare, quædam fuit aquæ falsæque totum, et totum amitti pondus. Specificæ levius est tantum pondus immergi, quæ eundem fuit voluminis cum liquore: hoc folio: aquæ partem: hinc est minus immergitur, quæ major est fluidi gravitatis æqui-

[illegible]

Diogenes Philosophe Cinique vivoit sans
soin il demeur a dans un tonneau ou il dit a
Alexandre comme il estoit deuant lui retire
toy de mon soleil a quoy repondit Alexandre,
sije nettois Alexandre j'en voudrois estre Diogene

Doct. Dom. PETRUS-FRANCISCUS-JOSEPHUS D'VINOURT, Amandinas.
Doct. Dom. FRANCISCUS GERARD, ex Vieux-Reng.
Doct. Dom. NICOLAUS-FRANCISCUS-JOS. GOUEMND, ex Wangtin;
Doct. Dom. PETRUS-JOSEPHUS MATELIN, ex Ancy-lez-Moines.
Doct. Dom. JOANNES-MARIA POCHON, Atebras.

DUACI, apud DERBAIX, Typographum viâ Scholarum, sub signo Circini Aurci,



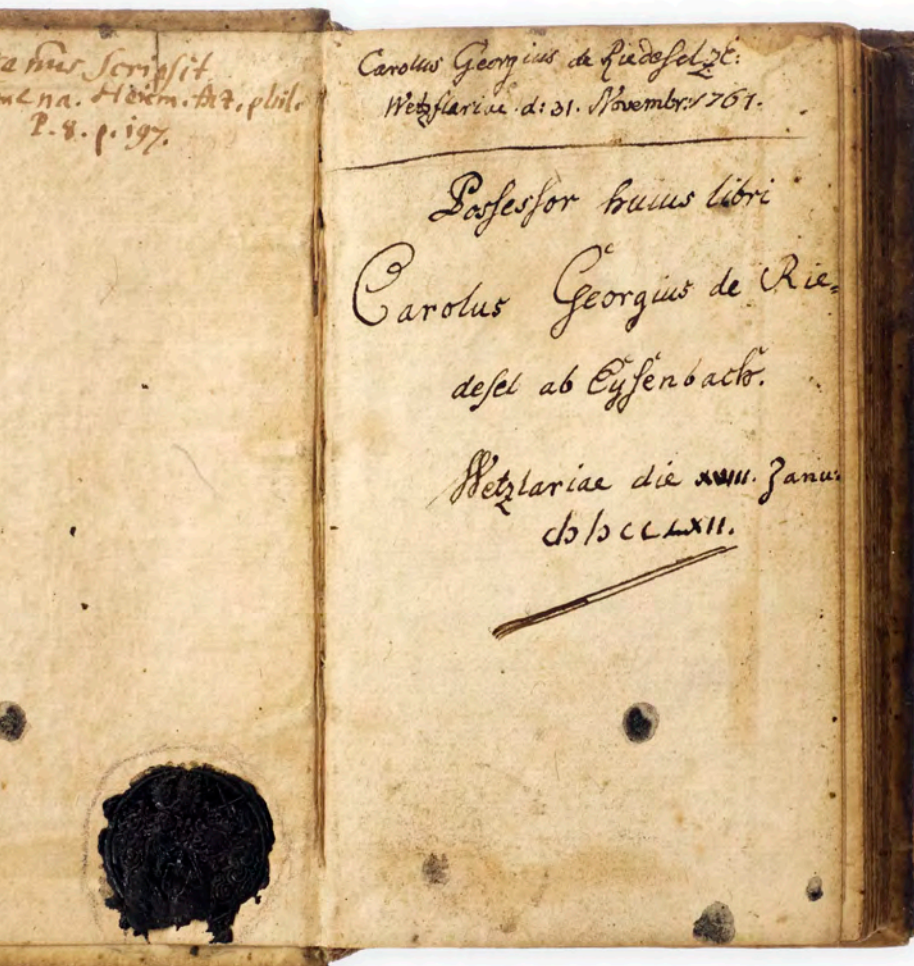
15. **OWEN, John.** *Epigrammatum Ioan Oweni Cambro-Britanni Oxoniensis. Editio postrema, correctissima, & posthumis quibusdam adaucta. Breslau, Esaias Fellgiebel, 1658.* [bound with:]

[**MIRROR OF PRINCES.**] Fürsten-Schatz oder unterschiedliche unvorgreifliche politische Bedencken ... [S.l.], 1665.

Two works in one vol., 12mo, pp. *Owen*: [3], 221, [3 (blank)], with copper-engraved title and frontispiece portrait (signed 'I.B.P. fe:'); musical notation to p. 22; *Fürstenschatz*: pp. [2], 209, [3 (blank)]; lightly toned, small wormtrack to later leaves (touching a few characters without affecting legibility); very good copies in contemporary vellum over boards; somewhat rubbed and dust-stained. £875

Scarce Breslau-printed edition of John Owen's popular Latin epigrams, bound with the first edition of a rare German work providing guidance to princely and noble houses as well as military officials.

Welsh epigrammatist John Owen (c. 1564–1622) received his Bachelor of Civil Law from New College Oxford in 1590 and was a Fellow from 1584 to '91. 'Owen's epigrams are clearly Protestant in sympathy and include several direct attacks upon Roman Catholic practice; as a result, Owen's work was placed on the *Index librorum prohibitorum* [1654], a point which probably only enhanced his popularity in Protestant countries [...] His avoidance of both of obscenity (excepting a handful of poems) and of strongly topical, local, or polemical subjects no doubt contributed to his popularity, rendering his epigrams both readable throughout Europe and also highly teachable' (Moul, *A Literary History of Latin & English Poetry* (2022), pp. 286-7).



Our copy seems to have been used by students over several centuries, bearing the ownership inscription (among many) of the then-fifteen-year-old Baron Carl Georg von Riedesel zu Eisenbach (1746–1819), as well as a rather unflattering juvenile drawing of one 'Monsieur Riemann'. It is here bound with a mirror-of-princes of unknown authorship, offering advice particularly on contentious questions of religious difference (should rulers marry outside their religion? or force their subjects to convert?).

Provenance:

1. Ink ownership inscription 'Balthasar ...' to title, dated 1666; neatly cancelled in ink by:
2. 'Conradus Funcke', likely the pastor of the same name active in Wethen, Hesse, from 1659 to 1697.
3. Near-contemporary ink notes to title, front pastedown, front flyleaf, and *Fürstenschatz* p. 111, with underlining and marking (to approx. 25 pp.).
4. Ink ownership inscriptions to front free endpaper of Baron Carl Georg von Riedesel zu Eisenbach (1746–1819), dated 31 November 1761 and 18 January 1762, both in Wetzlar, **with black wax seal with the arms of Riedesel zu Eisenbach** to front pastedown, and extensive manuscript notes on Owen to front flyleaf.
5. Juvenile eighteenth-century pencil drawing of a man smoking a pipe, labelled 'Monsieur Riemann' in black ink, to rear pastedown.
6. Nineteenth-century booklabel of the pastor Christian Müller, to front free endpaper verso.

OCLC finds a single copy of the 1665 *Fürstenschatz* outside Germany, at Syracuse University. No copies recorded on Library Hub. A similarly scarce second edition was printed in Frankfurt the following year.

Epigrammatum: USTC 2654841; VD17 15:745822D. *Fürstenschatz*: VD17 23:674466S.

41

B A N D O
SULL' APPALTO CAMERALE
DEL SALE

Nella Provincia della Marca, Stato di Urbino,
Ducato di Camerino, e porzione della
Provincia dell'Umbria.



IN ROMA, ed in CAMERINO 1801.
Per Vincenzo Gori Stampatore del Governo.

ANTI-NAPOLEONIC EXPORT RESTRICTIONS FOR ART AND ANTIQUITIES

16. [PAPAL STATES.] Sammelband of edicts and proclamations. [Rome, 1801-1806.]

32 items (31 printed, 1 manuscript, with manuscript index) in Italian and Latin in one volume, folio, ff. [6], 163 (continuously foliated in manuscript); occasional foxing or spotting, some marginal tears, some items folded, wormhole through ff. 147-162; in contemporary carta rustica, sewn on 3 tanned thongs laced in, spine lettered in ink ('[...] Tomo Quarto'); binding somewhat worn, spine chipped with crack along upper joint. £950

An interesting collection of printed edicts and broadside proclamations issued in the Papal States during the turbulent pontificate of Pius VII, providing an insight into policy-making in the Napoleonic era.

The volume covers the period of heightened tensions and political uncertainty for the Papal States between the fall of the short-lived Roman Republic in 1799 and Napoleon's annexation of the city in 1809. Opening with a detailed manuscript index, it contains thirty-three edicts and proclamations in chronological order, covering subjects from monetary policy to control inflation to laws tightening rules on the manufacture and possession of firearms and criminalising the unauthorised export of antiquities or artworks from the Papal Response (in reaction to Napoleon's infamous confiscations).

Ink additions to ff. 11-12 suggest the volume was likely compiled by a lawyer from the papermaking city of Fabriano in Le Marche, then within the Papal States.

Of the thirty-one printed items, eighteen are unrecorded on OCLC, Library Hub, and ICCU; of the remainder seven are not traced outside Italy, and all are very rare. A full list is available upon request.

EDITTO.



ALESSANDRO LANTE Pronotario Apostolico della SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE, e Sua Reverenda Camera Apostolica Tesoriere Generale.



In dai primi momenti, nei quali la Santità di Nostro Signore PIO PA-
FA VII. per singolar beneficio della Divina Provvidenza assunse il Regno
del suo Stato, conobbe colla sua profonda penetrazione nel vortice dei
tanti mali prodotti dalle passate vicende essere uno dei maggiori quello,
che deriva dalla sovrabbondanza estrema della massa, e dalla irregolare
misura delle molteplici specie della moneta di Rame, e ravvisò del pari
colla esperienza, che ad estirpare dalla sua radice questo disordine, es-
sendo inutili le più provide leggi, altra via non v'era, che quella del fare, cioè della
totale proscrizione di una moneta così disorganizzata, e così disorganizzata. Mentre
però nella sua sublime intelligenza avvolgeva il progetto di eseguire una operazione
tanto grande, e tanto necessaria per il bene universale, il suo Cuore paterno, e bene-
fico non soffriva di vedere disgiunti i rapporti dell'interesse comune da quei dell'inter-
esse privato dei Possessori di questa moneta. Perciò nell'Editto per suo Oracolo pro-
mulgato fino dal 30. Dicembre del passato anno, e nelle consecutive Dichiarazioni, in cui
erò i semi della vasta operazione, alla quale si accingeva, volle anche assicurare i
suoi amatissimi Sudditi, che questa si sarebbe eseguita col mezzo placido, e tranquillo
i Concambio, con cui i Proprietari delle specie, che si volevano tolte dalla circola-
zione, invece di danno ne avrebbero risentito vantaggio, non solo come partecipi degli
utili beni generali, ma anche per il particolare loro profitto.

Benevolo, giusto, impegnato sempre alla fedeltà delle sue promesse in mezzo alle in-
te gravissime cure della Chiesa, e del Principato, che occupano il suo animo, non
lasciato di rivolgere incessantemente le sue più energiche providenze a raccogliere,
ha preparato alla esecuzione di una impresa quanto utile nelle sue
sequenze, altrettanto malagevole, laboriosa, ed intralciata nella combinazione di tutti
grandi, e piccoli oggetti egualmente necessari alla sua riuscita. Ha egli col suo Re-
ioso coraggio vinti, e superati tutti gli ostacoli, che si sono attraversati, non ha ri-
masto pensiero, sollecitudini, sacrifici, ed in mezzo a tutte le difficoltà col Divino
aiuto è giunto finalmente a riunire tuttocciò, che si richiedeva alla perfezione di questa
opera, da cui, siccome dipende il ristabilimento della tanto necessaria uniformità,
egualianza di proporzione nelle specie della moneta, che è la misura universale di
tutti i valori, così deve il giusto, e regolare equilibrio dei prezzi delle cose preci-
samente nei limiti della giustizia, e della equità, e della libertà economica.

Volendo quindi, che a queste sue più paterne, che Sovrane providenze sia data, per
quanto la natura della cosa lo permette, la più pronta, e sollecita esecuzione, ed in-
terendo anche al sopranunciato Editto del 30. Dicembre 1801., ed altri consecutivi,
CON ORACOLO DI SUA VIVA VOCE ci ha comandato di ordinare, e prescrivere
quanto segue.

Il corso finora permesso della Moneta di Rame, cioè dei così detti *Alberetti*, *S. Pietro*, *Madonne*, e dei mezzi *Bajocchi*, e *Quattrini*, continuerà tanto in Roma, che in
tutto lo Stato (esclusa la Città di Pesaro, ex. il di lei Territorio, ed esclusa puranche
la Provincia di Monte Feltro, per le quali hanno già avuto luogo provvedimenti particola-
ri, e proporzionati al loro attuale sistema monetario) fino all'Epoca seguente, cioè
Quello del S. PIETRI fino al giorno TRE del prossimo venturo Mese di Novembre.
Quello degli ALBERETTI fino al giorno VENTITRE dello stesso Mese.
Quello delle MADONNE, e dei sudetti MEZZI BAJOCCHI, E QUATTIRINI fino
ALL'ULTIMO GIORNO DEL CORRENTE ANNO sempre inclusivamente.

Duranti le tre rispettive Epocche non potranno le emicciate specie di Monete ricar-
sarsi dai Creditori nei pagamenti eseguibili in Moneta corrente, e dai Venditori di Ge-
neri. Spirati i sudetti rispettivi termini non prorogabili, s'intenderà ciascuna specie
progressivamente, e tutta in fine la Moneta di Rame ora circolante fuori affatto di
corso a tutti gli effetti.

Il Accio secondo le benefiche intenzioni di NOSTRO SIGNORE pubblicamente ma-
nifestate, e che vani'ora a religiosamente eseguirsi, questa proscrizione di Monete ac-
cade senz'alcun danno, anzi con vantaggio notabile dei loro Possessori, cominciando
dal giorno QUINDICI del corrente Mese sarà in Roma, e nei Luoghi destinati nelle
Province descritti a piedi del presente Editto aperto il CONCAMBIO, nel quale si di-
rà, come si è già promesso, non Scudo di Moneta fina per ogni quindici parti, ossia ba-
jocchi *Concambiata* di moneta di Rame, secondo il corso attuale della medesima, nei
rispettivi Luoghi del Concambio stesso. Questa operazione si eseguirà in ogni giorno,
eccettuati i Festivi, senza interruzione fino al termine destinato alla totale demoneta-
zione nei Sini, e nei Metodi, che la facilitano quanto più sia possibile, e che riesco-
no di minore incomodo a quei, che si recheranno al Concambio anzidetto. Ed all'og-
getto di non obbligargli a trasporti, e a replicati accessi, si riceveranno nello stesso
tempo tutte le specie delle suddette monete, sebbene siano differenti i periodi delle loro
demonetazioni, purché peraltro si rechino per facilitare l'attuale operazione a com-
un comodo, separate, e distinte, e ciò si faccia prima della cessazione del corso di cia-
scuna specie.

Perché i Provventieri, ed altri Bottegai, e Spacciatori di Virtuali a minuto dovran-
no recitare fino all'ultimo giorno la Moneta, che va successivamente a togliersi dalla
circolazione; perciò a questi si accordano cinque altri giorni di tempo dopo la seguita
demonetazione di ciascuna specie per recarla alle sottoscritte Casse di Concambio, quan-
do essano nello stesso Luogo, e di giorni dieci, quando esistano altrove.

III. Per rendere più agevole questo ritiro di monete, e per aprire a pubblico comodo
più presto al loro esito con vantaggio sensibilissimo dei particolari Possessori delle me-
desime, durante le Epocche prescritte, non solo saranno ricevute, quando si rechino prima
della rispettiva cessazione del corso di ciascuna nelle pubbliche Casse in pagamento dei de-
biti affitti, e dei correnti, ma di più sarà permesso a tutti i Possessori dei Terreni, ed
a tutti gli Appaltatori Camerali di anticipare dentro il corrente Anno in *offerte* Moneta
di Rame delle specie non ancora demonetate il pagamento o in tutto, o in parte delle
rispettive rate della Dativale Reale, e delle risposte degli Appalti, che scaderanno nello
spazio di primi di Mese, cioè a tutto il Mese di Giugno del futuro Anno 1803., e che
soltanto a corso la Moneta Erosa, dovrebbero allora da loro interamente soldarsi in Mo-
neta Reale.

Vuole inoltre la SANTITA' SUA, che anche il Quarto, o altra rata di Moneta fina,
che computata al suo valor nominale dovrebbe intervenire nel pagamento di tali anticipa-
zioni secondo gli attuali regolamenti, si paghi in moneta *offerta* di Rame, valutando
temper ogni Scudo di quella moneta a paoli Quindici di questa.

IV. Vicendevolmente per lo stesso oggetto della facilitazione del ritiro tutte i pagamen-
ti, chei dovranno fare dalle Casse pubbliche in Moneta corrente prima della totale demo-
netazione, non saranno eseguiti, che in Moneta di Oro, e di Argento con lo stesso com-
pagoglio di paoli Quindici di quella Moneta per ogni Scudo di questa, con cui la Ca-
mera li il Concambio ai Particolari.

V. Richiè per altrui malizia si trovano abusivamente in giro Monete adulterine di
Rame, quantunque in iscarso numero, che imitano quelle, che sono state legittima-
mente in corso, e che si distinguono agevolmente da queste per essere *fuse*, e
non *castate*; quindi affinché quei, nelle cui mani si trovano di bu'na fede, possano ancor
essi rintrare dalla loro massa un qualche vantaggio, si dichiara, che nelle rispettive Casse
del Concambio saranno ricevute *in conto* di Moneta di Rame, e per ogni Scudo di questa
si darà di *bajocchi* di Moneta della stessa moneta per ogni Scudo di questa.

Per lo stesso prezzo di bajocchi dieci fin per libra saranno ricevute le monete di Rame
così dette *Galvaniche*, e le altre di Conio estero, le quali abusivamente, ed illegittimamente
hanno circolato finora in qualche parte dello Stato.

VI. Come tra le providenze preordinate dalla SANTITA' SUA vi è stata principal-
mente quella di disporre in guisa le cose, che nell'atto, in cui si proscrive la sovrabbondan-
za, ed irregolare Moneta di Rame finora corrente, immediatamente se ne surrogati l'altra
dello stesso puro Metallo, che ristretta ai limiti del bisogno, e formata con le più esatte
regole prescritte per conservare la giusta proporzione fra le diverse specie dei Metalli Mo-
netati, è stata conlata con il suo glorioso Stemma, per supplire alla speditezza della cir-
colazione nei resti, e nelle minute, ed interne contrattazioni; perciò si dà nota ad ogn'
uno, che in tutti i Luoghi, ove risiedono *Amministratori Camerali*, si sono già forma-
te, oltre quella di Roma, altrettante Casse di Moneta di Rame di nuovo Conio pro-
vedere di quelle proporzionate quantità della suddetta Moneta, che seguendo le sovrac-
cennate viste si sono credute necessarie al locale bisogno; e che inoltre si sono già dati
gli ordini opportuni, acciòché colla stessa proporzione di necessità si dirami da que-
ste Casse negli altri Luoghi la medesima Moneta, in guisa che ne resti egualmente
irrorata dentro i prescritti limiti tutto lo Stato. Perchè ognuno, che se ne voglia
provvedere, si recherà ai Sini, dei quali si renderà nota distintamente in ciascuno dei
Luoghi la destinazione, ed ivi alla pari, cioè alla ragione di *bajocchi Otto* per ogni
Scudo potrà cambiare la Moneta di Oro, e di Argento da lui recata anche in tenuis-
sima quantità nella suddetta Moneta di Rame di nuovo Conio.

Per rinuovare poi ogni scrupolo sull'esatto livello, che dovrà esservi tra queste due
specie di Monete; vuole SUA SANTITA', che la suddetta moneta di Rame di nuovo
Conio si riceva in appresso nelle pubbliche Casse del pari colla Moneta Fina, e che
ognuno possa egualmente recarla in ogni tempo alle medesime Casse per permutarla
con Moneta Fina allo stesso valore.

Non dubita la SANTITA' SUA, che tutti i suoi amatissimi Sudditi corrisponderan-
no ad una così segnalata beneficenza con procurare ciascuno per la sua parte, che la
esecuzione delle cose prescritte segua colla maggiore regolarità, ed esattezza; per il
quale oggetto sono state prese le providenze, e dati gli ordini più opportuni ai Mini-
stri destinati alla esecuzione medesima. Sappia però ognuno, che contro quelli, i quali
faranno affrettatamente importuni, o in altra maniera tenteranno di perturbare il buon
ordine di queste operazioni, si procederà dai rispettivi Giudicanti con quel rigore,
che sarà necessario per contenere ciascuno nel suo dovere.

Ed il presente affisso, e pubblicato nei Luoghi soliti di Roma, e dello Stato obbli-
gherà ciascuno, come se fosse stato personalmente intimato. Dato dalla solita Nostra
Residenza di Monte Citorio questo dì 5. Ottobre 1802.

Alessandro Lante Tesoriere Generale.

G. Pecci Commissario Generale della Rev. Camer. Apost.

Francesco Luopoli Segretario, e Caudellero della Rev. Camer. Apost.

LUOGHI DESTINATI AL CONCAMBIO.

Roma - Viterbo - Civita-Vecchia - Anagni - Terracina - Terni - Foligno - Sanseverino - Civitanova - Ancona - Sinigaglia.

ROMA, ED IN CAMERINO MDCCCII

Presso Vincenzo Gori Stampatore del Governo.

NOTIFICAZIONE

DELLA SACRA CONGREGAZIONE
DEL BUON GOVERNO

In data del 13. Gennaio 1802.

SULLA VENDITA DE' BENI COMUNITATIVI

A tenore dell'Articolo 10. del Sistema Daziale
pubblicato li 19. Marzo 1801.



IN ROMA MDCCCII

Presso LAZZARINI STAMPATORI DELLA REV. CAMBRA APOST.

BANDO

Dell'Ello, e Alto Signor Cardinale

GIUSEPPE DORIA PAMPHILI

PRO. CAMERLENGO DI SANTA CHIESA

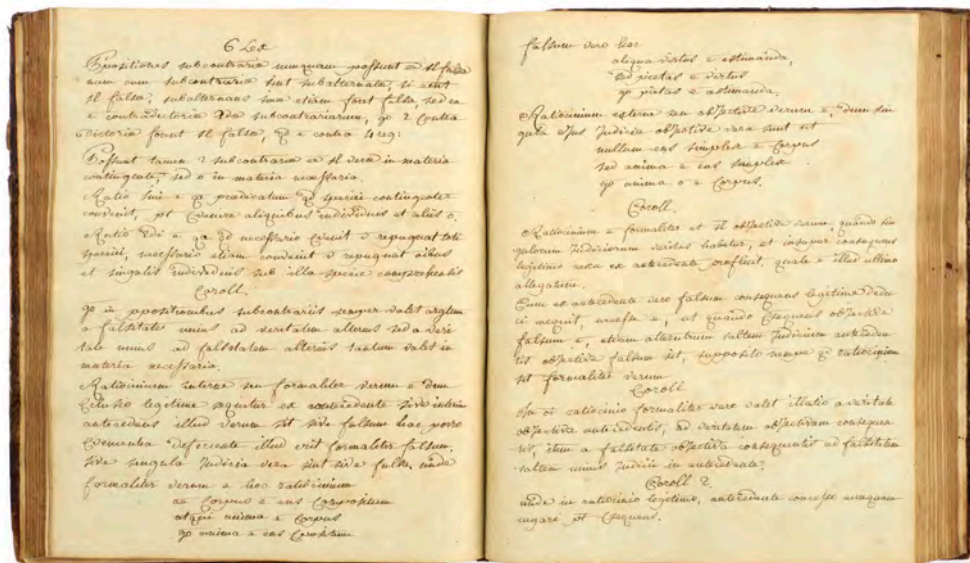
Sulla proibizione della Lavorazione,
Vendita, ed Introduzione
de' Salnitri, e Polveri.

In data del 8. Luglio 1802.



IN ROMA MDCCCII

Presso LAZZARINI STAMPATORI DELLA REV. CAMBRA APOST.



BRUSSELS JESUIT LOGIC

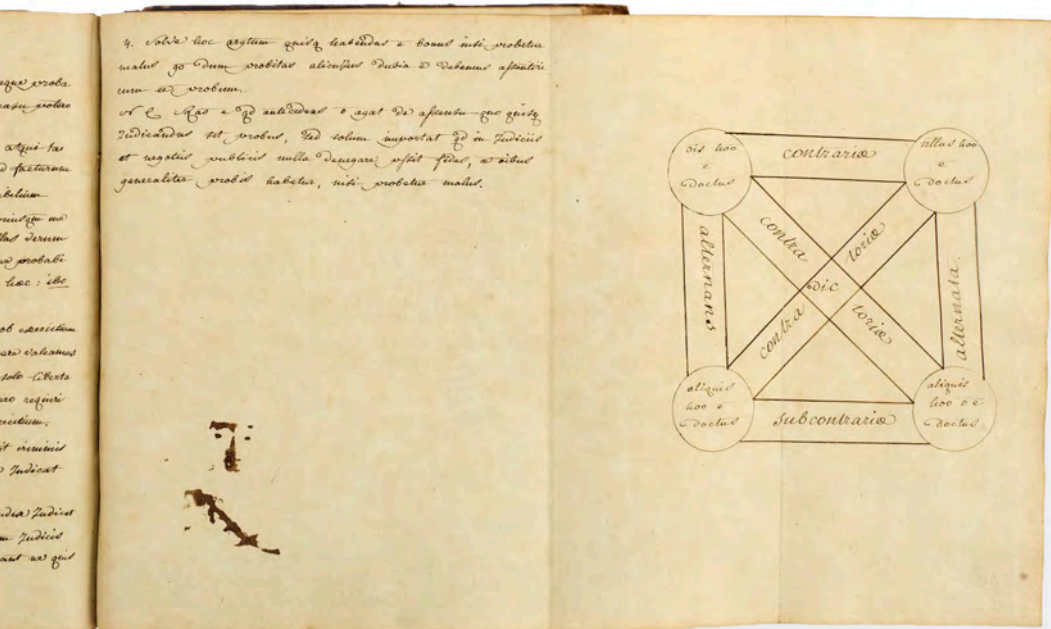
17. [PHILOSOPHY. Philosophy course on logic. *Brussels, early eighteenth century?*]

Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 4to (205 x 165 mm), ff. [148]; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, up to 33 lines per page, with one ink diagram on a fold-out leaf; very good with occasional ink stains and faint spotting; in contemporary half sheep with speckled paper sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered label ('Logica'), edges sprinkled red; somewhat worn, joints cracked, endcaps chipped.

£375

An elegant manuscript philosophy course on logic. Following a brief introduction (*Prolegomenon in logicam*, ff. [1]^r-[2]^r), the first part of the treatise is devoted to the cognitive faculty of the human mind (*De facultate cognoscitiva mentis humanae*, ff. [2]^r-[53]^r), with discussion of the use and abuse of words, of definition, division, and argumentation. The next section is devoted to truth (*De veritate cognoscenda*, ff. [53]^v-[107]^r), discussing, for instance, the veracity of perception and reasoning, of testimony, and authority. At the end of this second section is the fold-out pen-and-ink diagram of the 'square of opposition' (f. [108]), representing the relations between the four basic categorical propositions, whose origins can be traced back to Aristotle. In the remainder of the manuscript, logic problems (*questiones*) and solutions (*solutiones*) are followed by short compositions (ff. [107]^v *ad finem*) illustrative of the manuscript's educational nature.

The manuscript was likely produced in a Jesuit college where, along with natural philosophy and metaphysics, logic was one of the three philosophy courses taught. References to the city of Brussels (e.g. [107]^v) within the manuscript likely indicate its origin.





WITH MARIAN WOODCUTS

18. **POLTI, Antonino.** Della felicità suprema del cielo. Libri tre. Composti in lingua toscana, per il R. P. F. Antonino Polti, da Colle Mancio, dell'Ordine de' predicatori della provincia romana. Con due tavole copiosissime. Opera non meno dotta, che pia. Nuovamente posta in luce. Con privilegio. Perugia, [Andrea Bresciano,] 1575.

4to, pp. [12], 269, [19]; with 5 full-page woodcut illustrations, large woodcut initials and ornaments, woodcut arms of Perugia to title; light dampstaining to a few leaves with the occasional spot, minimal wormhole to inner lower margin of later leaves; a very good copy in contemporary (Spanish?) vellum, vestigial ties to fore-edge, spine lined with 4 fragments of manuscript waste on vellum (from a fourteenth-century rubricated *Liber Pontificalis*); vellum cockling with a few marks, sewing supports and one endband core split at joints, pastedowns lifted, spine chipped; ink ownership inscription 'Sacrae Eremitae S. Mariae incoronatae' to title (probably the suppressed Camaldolese monastery at Sant'Angelo a Scala, near Avellino), old ink notes to front cover and front pastedown (*see below*), traces of an ink stamp to title.

£950

First and only edition, very rare, of Polti's markedly Marian conception of Heaven, with striking full-page illustrations of the Virgin.



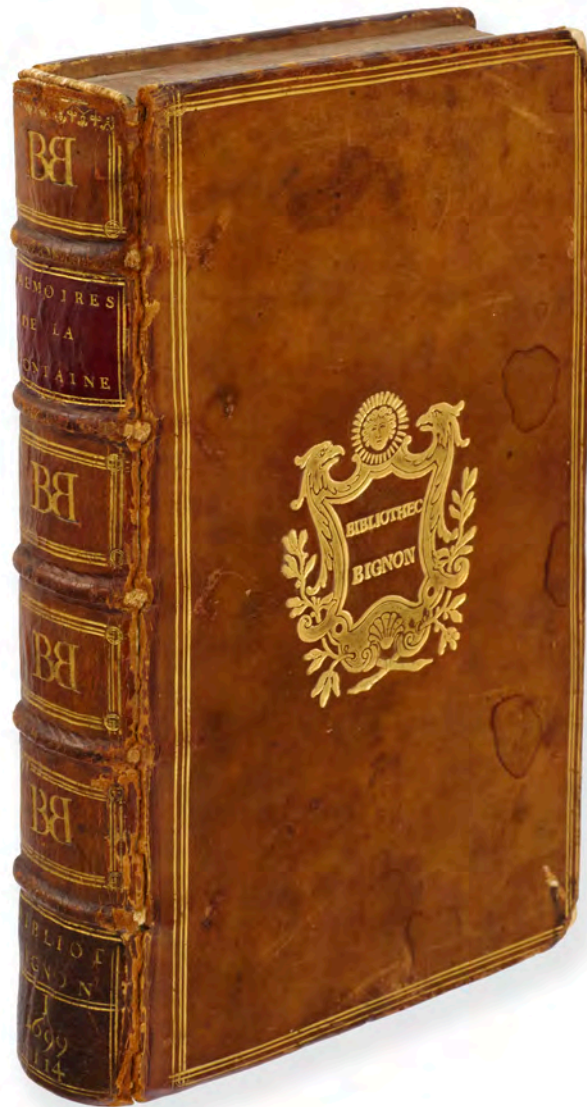
Renowned for his piety and exemplary life, Antonino Polti (fl. c. 1575-1596) was a Dominican friar at Collemancio near Perugia. *Della felicità* is the first of his two Marian texts, followed by a work on the physical and spiritual beauty of the Virgin, *Della bellezza corporale e spirituale della B. Vergine*, published in 1590. 'For Polti, Mary represented the divine centre of heaven ... As the queen of heaven, Mary presided over all the other saints. The crowned Virgin participated in the royal splendour and power of Christ, just as human queens shared in the authority of their spouses' (McDannell & Lang, *Heaven: A History*, p. 160).

The work is dedicated to cardinal Michele Bonelli (1541-1598), Dominican friar and distinguished papal diplomat. An early owner of this copy has added notes on Empyrean Heaven to the front endpapers, as well as a manuscript copy of the first stanza of the madrigal 'Se questa valle', by the Franco-Flemish composer Rinaldo del Mel (c. 1554-1598) on the front cover.

OCLC finds only three copies in the US (Newberry, NYPL, St Bonaventure) and none in the UK.

EDIT16 CNCE 37864. See Battaglia, 'L'Eremo dell'Incoronata nelle note di possesso degli esemplari dell'abbazia di Montevergine' in *Il Santuario di Montevergine* 12 (2002).

ADVENTURES OF A SPY
THE BIGNON-LAW-DUBOIS COPY



19. [SANDRAS, Gatien de Courtilz de.] *Memoires de messire Jean-Baptiste De la Fontaine, Chevalier Seigneur de Savoie & de Fontenai, Brigadier & Inspecteur Général des Armées du Roi. Cologne, Pierre Marteau, 1699.*

16mo, pp. [viii], 471, [25]; a beautiful copy, bound in early eighteenth-century French polished calf, each board with triple gilt fillet frame, with 'Bibliothec Bignon' gilt within cartouche surmounted by a sun between two facing eagle heads, spine gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece in one, others with facing 'BB' monogram, olive morocco label with 'Bibliot. Bignon' and shelfmark lettered in gilt at foot; joints cracked but holding, worn at edges; nineteenth-century engraved bookplate of the Viscount of Verneaux to front pastedown. £400

First edition of this anonymously published semi-fictional picaresque memoir of an alleged French spy in England, by Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras (1644–1712); an important copy from the libraries of the abbé Bignon, John Law, and Cardinal Dubois.

Courtily de Sandras served as an officer in the army before becoming a writer. He was imprisoned several times in the Bastille and it was during one of his residencies in the notorious prison that he allegedly met Jean-Baptiste de la Fontaine, who recounts the story of his life as a spy in England. 'Born in 1636, Jean-Baptiste de la Fontaine is a disgraced aristocrat in post-Fronde France. His duties as ambassador or adventurer take him on secret missions throughout Europe. Courtily places his plot in the course of true political history, which gives it its "real" basis. After his return to France in 1679, the political history reappears when, rewarded (he becomes regimental commander) by Minister Louvois, he resumes his activities as a special agent and leaves for England and Poitou, where the reformed Princes, who support the English, had staged an uprising. When Louvois's political option experienced a sudden reversal (the minister finally came to terms with the Princes, while the English ceased to be interested in Poitou), La Fontaine experienced an immediate and cruel disgrace. He is coldly sacrificed, arrested, and taken to the Bastille' (Jacques Berchtold, 'La Bastille de Courtily' in *Les prisons du roman (XVIIe – XVIIIe siècle)*, p. 489 trans.).

MEMOIRES
DE MESSIRE
JEAN-BAPTISTE
DE LA
FONTAINE,

*Chevalier Seigneur de Savoie & de Fontenai,
Brigadier & Inspecteur Général des
armées du Roi.*



A COLOGNE,
Chez PIERRE MARTEAU.
MDCXCIX.

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The work, published with a false imprint, is by the admission of its author a mix between history and novel; it is (semi-)fiction when De la Fontaine tells tales of his adventures, love affairs, intrigues, and traps, but the book moves soon back to reality with the description of everyday life in the Bastille, with invaluable information on the treatment of prisoners, the systems of communication devised by the inmates, and escape plans. The book proved extremely popular, and was translated into English in 1700 under the title 'The French Spy'.

Courtitz de Sandras established himself as one of the first specialists in 'apocryphal memoirs', a genre which earned him a certain success, particularly thanks to his 1700 *Mémoires de Monsieur D'Artagnan* (whom he had also allegedly met while at the Bastille) which served as inspiration to Alexandre Dumas for his famous trilogy.

From the celebrated library of Jean-Paul Bignon (1662–1743), abbé de Saint-Quentin. Grandson of the lawyer and royal librarian Jérôme Bignon, Jean-Paul Bignon was appointed preacher to Louis XIV in 1693 and selected by Colbert to lead the so-called Bignon Commission on arts and industries in France, which he oversaw until 1710. On accepting the post of librarian to Louis XV in 1718 (in what would later become the Bibliothèque nationale), Bignon sold his personal library of approximately fifty thousand volumes to avoid any possible conflict of interest. It was acquired for 250,000 *livres* by the Scottish financier John Law (1671–1729), Controller General of Finances of France and the man responsible for the 'Mississippi Bubble'. The bursting of the bubble in 1720 and his consequent downfall and bankruptcy, forced Law to sell the library to Cardinal Guillaume Dubois (1656–1723), for only a fifth of the price he originally paid. Following Dubois's death, the library was sold for 65,000 *livres* to 'the booksellers of Paris', who immediately resold it to one 'Guiton'. Guiton, in turn, sent it to The Hague in 1725 to be dispersed in the celebrated auction 'Bibliotheca Duboisiana' (*Bibliotheca Duboisiana, ou, Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu son Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal du Bois; recueillie ci devant par Monsieur L'Abbé Bignon*, The Hague, Chez Jean Swart and Pierre de Hondt, 1725; this volume apparently not in the sale).

Bourgeois & André, II, 756; McBurney 3 (the 1698 Pierre Marteau Cologne edition is in fact a ghost, the existence of which was theorised based on a reference to the volume in a letter by Bayle dated the 4 December 1698, when the book was likely published or about to be, but with the title bearing the 1699 date).

20. **SAVARY, [Claude Étienne]**. Letters on Egypt: containing a parallel between the manners of its ancient and modern inhabitants, its commerce, agriculture, government and religion: with the descent of Louis IX at Damietta: extracted from Joinville and Arabian authors ... Third Edition. London, G.G. & J. Robinson, 1799.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: xv, [1 (blank)], 440, II: [2], 460, [13], [1 (blank)], with three copper-engraved folding maps, one folding plan; very slight foxing, small inkstains to vol. I pp. 8 and 440, short closed paperflaw to outer margin vol. I R2; a very good set in contemporary marbled calf by Dillon of Chelsea (tickets to front free endpapers), neatly rebacked with contrasting gilt-lettered labels, marbled endpapers, pink ribbon page-markers; boards a little worn, corners bumped. £350

Third edition of Savary's influential epistolary account of Egypt, with folding maps of Egypt, of the city of Alexandria, and of the Nile River Delta and a large plan of the Great Pyramid.

Subsequently renowned for his translation of the Quran (1783) and his posthumous Arabic grammar, the orientalist and traveller Claude Étienne Savary (1750–1788) left France for Egypt in 1776 and over the following three years, residing mainly at Cairo, travelled through Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, and the Nile delta. He departed from Alexandria in September 1779 and travelled around the Greek archipelago before returning to France in 1781.

The *Letters*, first published in French in 1785, provide a polished epistolary account of his travels, with a commentary ranging from the rich history of Egypt to contemporary politics, religion, and trade. In addition to his own travels, Savary draws on his reading of earlier travel writers, classical authors, and Arabic sources, to the extent that he was criticised for borrowing too heavily from others, such as Maillet, Sicard, and Joinville, and parts of his text were contradicted by Volney's account of Syria and Egypt, published in 1787. Nevertheless, Savary's 'description of Egypt, together with Volney's account, became the manual for scholarly travellers to the country. Savary's work is particularly interesting because ... he was the first Frenchman to cite Arab texts' (Blackmer).

Cf. Blackmer 1492; Cox 1786; Gay 1622; Howgego S53.



LEFT OR RIGHT
EGYPT
A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE MANNERS OF ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN INHABITANTS, ITS COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT, AND RELIGION: WITH THE DESCENT OF LOUIS IX AT DAMIETTA: EXTRACTED FROM JOINVILLE AND ARABIAN AUTHORS ...
THIRD EDITION
LONDON
PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON
1799.

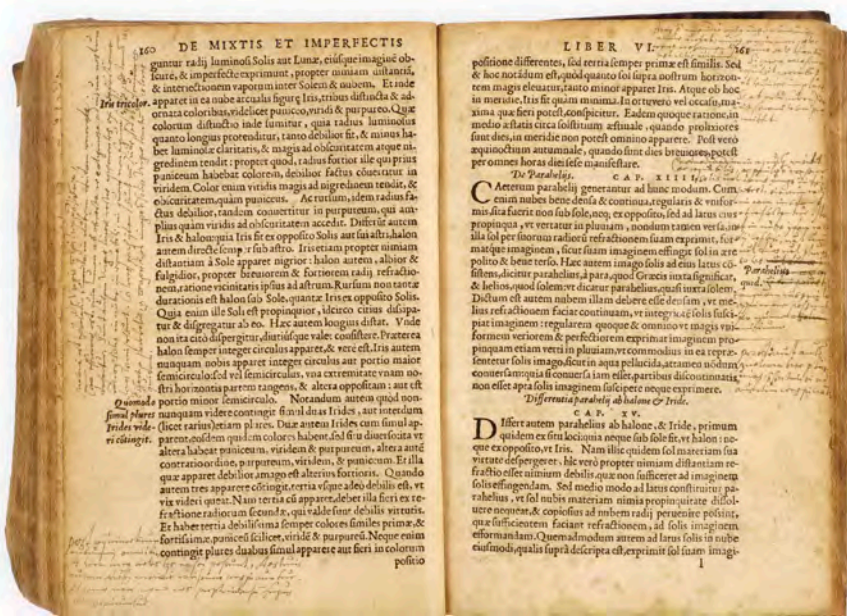
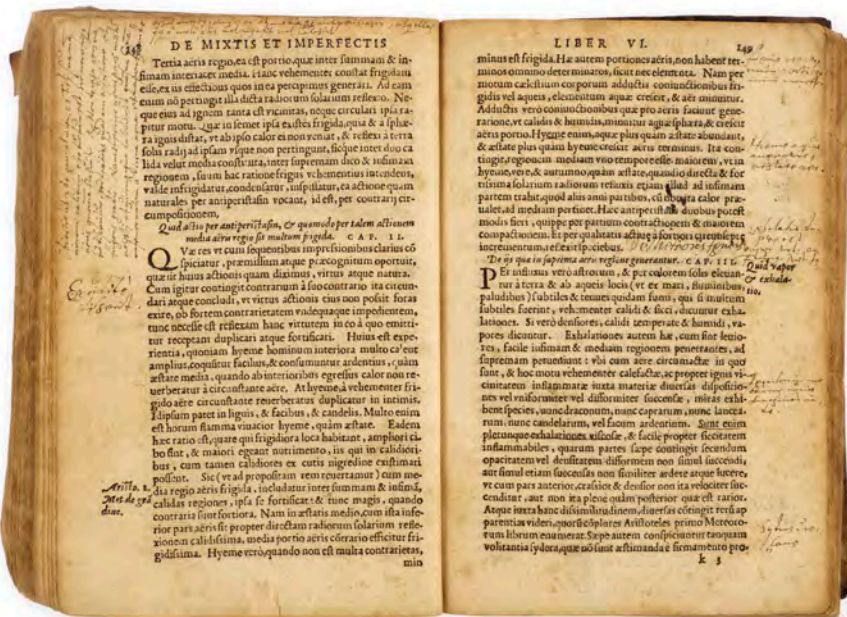


ANNOTATED METEOROLOGY

21. **TITELMANS, Franciscus.** *Compendium philosophiae naturalis, seu, de consideratione rerum naturalium, earumque ad suum creatorem reduction, libri XII.* Lyons, Guillaume Rouillé, 1564.

8vo, pp. 432, [16 (index, blank)]; woodcut Rouillé device to title, woodcut initials, woodcut headpiece; uniformly toned with a few scattered spots, corners creased and worn, closed tear to outer margin of title; a very good copy; in contemporary wrappers of manuscript waste on vellum (from a fifteenth-century German Missal, with readings for the Sunday after Easter), spine later lettered in ink (upside-down), sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, vestigial ties to fore-edge; vellum worn and cockled with several small losses, pastedowns lost; contemporary ink annotations in Latin in a German hand to approx. 34 pp. (particularly pp. 146-161, *see below*). £1250

Annotated copy of this textbook of natural philosophy, the most popular work of the Franciscan scholar, Louvain professor of philosophy, and critic of Erasmus Franciscus Titelmans (1502-1537), with extensive manuscript annotations by a sixteenth-century reader.



Although Titelmans is most often mentioned for his notorious dispute with Erasmus concerning biblical exegesis, particularly of the Pauline Epistles, and the role of philology within this exegesis, it was his *Compendium philosophiae naturalis* which proved his most successful and influential work, going through no fewer than thirty-six editions between 1530 and 1596 (Lines, p. 183). First published as *Libri XII de consideratione rerum naturalium*, the work was based on the lectures in natural philosophy given by the young Titelmans at Louvain in the early 1520s and notionally covered the same conventional, Aristotelian material which had dominated in the schools for the past three hundred years. In practice, however, Titelmans both re-arranged existing Aristotelian material (in particular, he gave less weight than many of his predecessors to Aristotle's *Physics*, which are covered in the first four of his twelve books) and supplemented it with new, above all scriptural, material. Both these decisions were largely shaped by Titelmans's conviction that natural philosophy was an equal mix of both philosophy and theology, and therefore that Aristotelian teachings on the natural world could be expanded with insights from Scripture.

One of several editions printed by Rouillé, the present copy is annotated by a contemporary reader who displays a particular interest in the sixth book, *De mixtorum imperfectorum generationibus*, on the generation of 'imperfect mixtures'. Here Titelmans begins by discussing the three regions of air, or atmosphere – the hot, highest zone akin to fire, the warm, lowest zone akin to earth, and the cold middle zone – before going on to explain how these zones affect natural phenomena. Building on Aristotle's *De caelo*, *De generatione et corruptione*, Titelmans discusses the origin of comets, meteors, rain, snow, hail, clouds, earthquakes, thunder and lightening, halos, and water levels in relation to river flow. Here the annotations are particularly extensive, with some featuring a *quaestio* and *responsio* structure based on Titelmans's text (e.g. why are sea levels not constantly rising if all rivers flow into the sea, p. 156), others featuring expanded explanations of Titelmans's arguments, and others still cross-referencing the text to various passages of Aristotle.

54:51

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OF THE
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in Fleetstreet, at the Green Dragon without Temple-bar, and
at the Popes-head in the New Exchange. 1680.

22. **TOWNSHEND, Hayward.** *Historical Collections: or, An exact account of the proceedings of the four last parliaments of Q. Elizabeth of famous memory ... London, T. Basset, W. Crooke, and W. Cademan, 1680.*

Folio, pp. [4], 151, [1 (blank)], '173-356' [*i.e.* 153-336], [10]; slightly toned, light offsetting to margins of title, slight dust-staining in places, very small stain to pp. 322-323, a few minor marginal chips and paperflaws, témoin to 3Q1, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Cambridge-panelled calf, rebaked with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, endpapers renewed; boards worn; contemporary ink annotations to title-page and 4 pp. of text. £175

First edition of this evocative account of Elizabethan political life by Hayward Townshend, 'incomparably the best of the Elizabethan parliamentary journalists' (Pollard).

The parliamentary diarist Hayward Townshend (c. 1577-1603) became one of the youngest men to sit in the Elizabethan Commons when elected member for Bishop's Castle in Shropshire in 1597. The diary he kept during this time formed the basis of his posthumously published *Historical Collections*, considered the most thorough and fullest record of the proceedings of the 1601 Parliament. With a keen eye for detail, it offers invaluable insights into the workings of late Tudor government, from the process of lobbying, armour and artillery funding, to the eloquence and influence of key political figures such as Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Robert Cecil, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

'Through Townshend it is known that one MP was upset in 1601 because a gentleman usher told those MPs standing outside the door of the House of Lords, trying to hear the lord keeper's speech, that "yf they ware not quyett they should be sett in the stockes" [p. 310]; that the house considered ordering a page, who had harassed an MP, to be taken to a barber to have his excessively long hair cut before being discharged, and that one morning, while waiting for the speaker's arrival, older MPs discussed how, in earlier days, special scaffolding had been required to accommodate fashionable breeches' (ODNB).

Wing T1991.

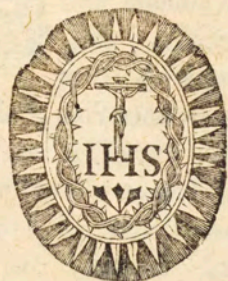
APOLOGIA

CARDINALIS BELLARMINI PRO IVRE
PRINCIPVM.

*Aduersus suas ipsius rationes pro auctoritate
Papali Principes Seculares in ordine ad
bonum spirituale deponendi.*

Authore ROGERO WIDRINGTONO
Catholico Anglo.

*Audite Reges, & intelligite, quoniam data est à
Domino potestas vobis. SAP. CAP. VI.*



COSMOPOLI,
Apud Theophilum Pratum.
Anno 1611.

CATHOLIC ANTI-RECUSANCY
BY A 'COURTEOUS CONTROVERSIALIST'

23. 'WIDDRINGTON, Roger' [*pseud.* Thomas PRESTON]. *Apologia* cardinalis Bellarmini pro iure principum. Adversus suas ipsius rationes pro auctoritate papali principes seculares in ordine ad bonum spirituale deponendi. Authore Rogero Widringtono, Catholico Anglo. '*Cosmopoli*' [*i.e. Paris*], '*Theophilus Pratus*' [*i.e. Denis Binet*], 1611.

8vo, pp. [24], 359, [1 (blank)]; woodcut Jesuit emblem to title; some very light dampstaining to upper outer corner of a few leaves, title a little loose, small paperflaw to a6 (affecting a few characters), closed paperflaw to L8 with old repair; eighteenth-century vellum, tail-edge lettered in ink, spine later lettered in ink, endpapers from French archival manuscripts with 'De Chalons / un sol' duty stamp; somewhat dust-stained and gnawed, rear pastedown lifted. £1250

Rare Paris-printed second edition, following the London edition of the same year, of this interesting Catholic defence of the 1606 Oath of Allegiance.

In the aftermath of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, Parliament imposed an oath on English Catholics swearing allegiance to James I and rejecting any Papal authority to depose kings, which provoked an extended international debate over whether resistance to civil authority could be religiously justified. In this response to Cardinal Bellarmine's condemnation of the oath, the English Benedictine Thomas Preston (1567–1647) stands out from his Catholic contemporaries in defending it; this position found more favour with James I than with the papacy, with the *Apologia* added to the *Index librorum prohibitorum* in 1614.



APOLOGIA

PRO IVRE PRINCIPVM.



Div, ac multum agitata
est controuersia, An pe-
nes Romanum Pontifi-
cem sit dominium re-
rum omnium tempora-
lium, & potestas de illis
disponendi saltem in
ordine ad bonum spirituale, adeoq; Re-
ges, & Principes supremos ob crimen he-
resis, aliaque enormia flagitia suis Regnis,
atque dominijs temporalibus priuan-
di. Sed nuperrime in Anglia hæc quæ-
stio de integro in disceptationem voca-
ri cœpit occasione cuiusdam Iurisu-
randi, quo Catholici Angli, ex vi pu-
blici Ediçti in generali Ordinum con-
uentu sanciti, ad debitam suam erga

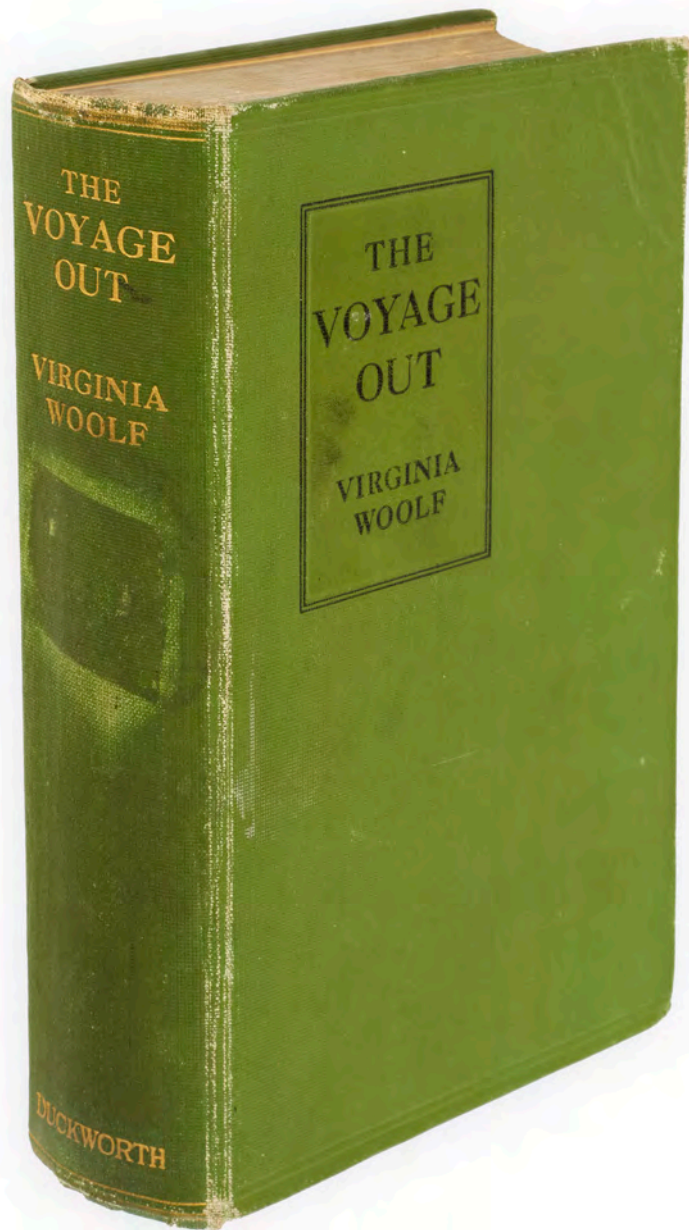
B

'With Rome slow to make any definite decision he pressed the claim that Catholics could take the oath since there was no definite prohibition or, if there was, there was also a body of theological opinion which would allow the oath, leaving the matter merely "probable" ... It is thought that Preston's argument, that the pope's power to depose princes was not *de fide*, and need not be held by every Catholic, was very convenient to the government, and attractive to James himself in his promotion of conciliarism and European peace. Thus the government was content to keep Preston for over thirty years in relative comfort in the Clink prison, and he was content to be able to write ... He was an able and courteous controversialist, and was regarded with considerable respect by Bellarmine, Suarez, and others, who took his position and influence very seriously' (ODNB).

The *Apologia* was first published in London by Richard Field in 1611, under the false imprint of 'Theophilus Pratus' in 'Cosmopolis'; this second, corrected, edition was printed later in the same year in Paris, retaining Field's imprint. Preston's pseudonym, 'Roger Widdrington', is in fact the name of a real English Catholic, 'a keenly recusant minor landlord in Northumberland' (ODNB).

Very rare: of the Paris edition, OCLC finds no copies in the US; USTC identifies only one copy in the UK (Bodleian).

Allison & Rogers I 925.2; STC 25596.5; USTC 6016145.



WOOLF'S FIRST NOVEL

24. **WOOLF, Virginia.** *The Voyage Out.* London, Duckworth & Co., 1915.

8vo, pp. [6], 458, [6 (publisher's advertisements)], 16 (Duckworth catalogue.); with half-title, woodcut device to title; light foxing, mostly to preliminaries, the occasional crease or mark; a good copy in publisher's green cloth, front board lettered in black, spine lettered in gilt, blind-blocked device to rear cover; a little worn at extremities, upper corner bumped, stain from an old label to spine. £450

First edition of Woolf's first novel, one of two thousand copies printed.

Woolf began writing *The Voyage Out* in 1907 and produced around ten drafts by 1912, far more than the usual three for her later novels, before publication in 1915. '[W]orked and and reworked over the course of years, this extraordinary first novel served as a proving ground both for Woolf's fictional art and for her personal identity' (Rose, p. 73).

Duckworth & Co. sold the rights to the Hogarth Press in February 1929 for the printing of the 'Uniform Edition'.

Kirkpatrick A1a. Cf. Woolmer, *Hogarth Press* 213. See Rose, *Woman of Letters: A Life of Virginia Woolf* (1987).

25. **WOOLF, Virginia.** *Flush: A Biography.* London, Hogarth Press, 1933.

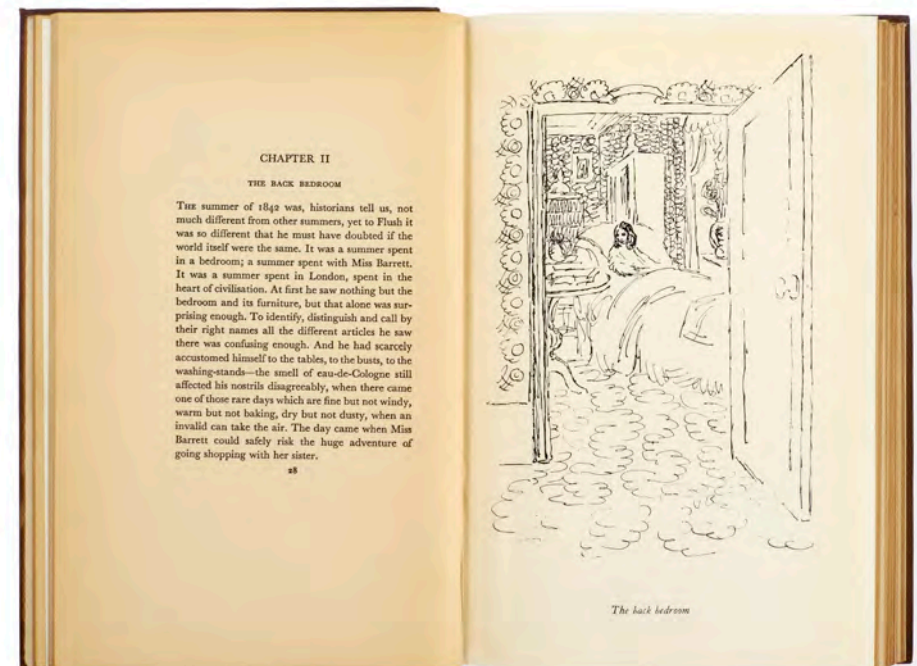
8vo, pp. 163, [1 (blank)], with photographic frontispiece and 9 halftone plates, including 4 line drawings by Vanessa Bell; half-title and final blank foxed, but a good copy; in publisher's buff cloth, spine lettered in gilt, wanting dust-jacket; boards sunned with a few marks, a few small dampstains to spine, corners very lightly bumped; booklabel 'Betty E. Sanger' to front free endpaper. £145

First edition, first impression, of Woolf's delightful biographical sketch of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's cocker spaniel, Flush, with drawings by Vanessa Bell.

In 1933, following the emotionally exhausting publication of *The Waves* (1931), Woolf wrote to Lady Ottoline Morrell: 'I was so tired ... that I lay in the garden and read the Browning love letters, and the figure of their dog made me laugh so I couldn't resist making him a Life' (pp. 161-2). That Life was to become *Flush*, Woolf's masterful exploration of class, gender, and the sensuous imagination through the eyes of Browning's canine companion. Pioneering in both form and treatment of its subject, this novel 'stand[s] as a testimony to the lives that have never been narrated, the inscrutable and therefore unrepresentable, the discarded and therefore wasted' (Caughie, p. 61).

Flush was published in an edition of 12,680 copies on 5 October 1933, and reprinted in a second impression of 3,000 copies later in the month. It enjoyed great popularity and sold nearly 14,400 copies in the first six months. Alongside four drawings by Vanessa Bell, five half-tone plates reproduce images of *Flush's* birthplace, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning, and Miss Mitford. The frontispiece depicts 'Pinkie', Woolf's cocker spaniel, who was given to her by Vita Sackville-West in 1926.

Kirkpatrick A19a; Woolmer, *Hogarth Press*, 334; see *The Letters of Virginia Woolf, Volume Four, 1929-1931* (ed. Nicholson & Trautmann, 1980) and Caughie, 'Flush and the Literary Canon: Oh where oh where has that little dog gone?' in *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* 10 (1991), pp. 47-66.



*'I do not eat
the bread of idleness'*
ESSAYS ON
DR ANDREW COLTÉE DUCAREL
1713–1785



*Huguenot, Advocate, Librarian, Architectural Historian,
Numismatist, and Antiquary*

ROBIN MYERS
WITH ANDREW BURNETT & RENAE SATTERLEY

NEWLY PUBLISHED

MYERS, Robin, Andrew BURNETT, and Renae SATTERLEY. 'I do not eat the bread of idleness': Dr Andrew Coltée Ducarel 1713–1785, Huguenot, Lawyer, Librarian, Antiquary, and Numismatist. *The Garendon Press, 2023.* £45

Dr Andrew Coltée Ducarel (1713–1785) and his two younger brothers were brought to England in 1722 as infants by their widowed mother fleeing persecution for her faith. Ducarel became a *civilian* or advocate of Doctors' Commons, the Inn of Court specialising in Roman and Canon law which dealt with ecclesiastical law, marriage, divorce, and probate, and maritime law in the High Court of Admiralty. Ducarel made a good living as an advocate, which fully occupied him in term time, while his vacations were given to his work as Librarian of Lambeth Palace from 1754. He was an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, pioneered the study of Norman architecture, and was a keen book and coin collector.

'I do not eat the bread of idleness' has been designed by Robert Dalrymple. Consisting of 264 pages, measuring 285 x 170 mm., it is profusely illustrated with portraits, coins from Ducarel's collection, plates from works by Andrew Ducarel, and other contemporary prints sourced by Penelope Bulloch; it has attractive endpapers, sewn binding, rounded and backed and an eye-catching jacket. It is designed as a companion piece to *Two Huguenot Brothers* and will appeal to those who appreciate excellence in book production.

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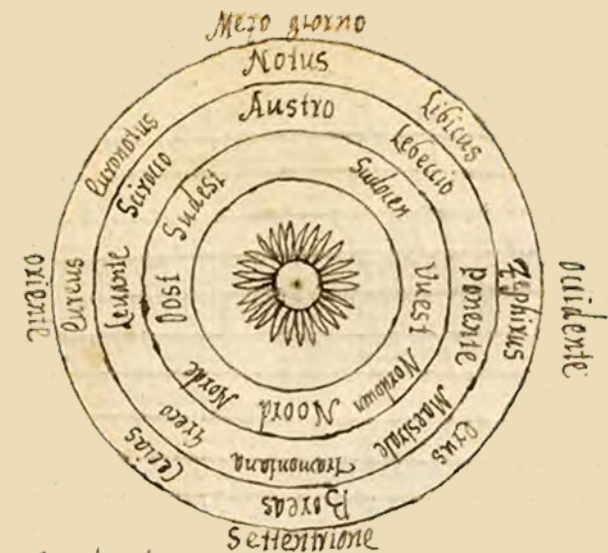
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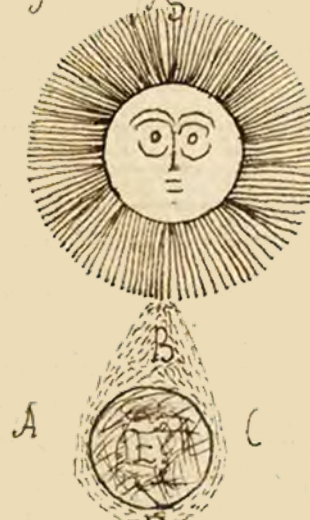
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Front cover from no. 14; rear cover from no. 5.



Remanet qd explicandum cur orientalis ventus mane spirare videtur, occidentalis
autem appere, cuius rei causa manifeste est, si aduersatim terram A B C D.



Et solis S qui empyrium A B C illustrat, et faciem medium diem in B melli-
am maximam in D, eodem tempore acutis respectu populorum habitantium in A.