



QUARITCH

OCTOBER

NEW ACQUISITIONS

New Acquisitions

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rarebooks@quaritch.com | +44 (0) 207 297 4888



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Covers: item 21; left: item 14



Franciscan Devotion

1. [ARRIVABENE, Pietro, attr.] *Meditatio devota passionis Domini Nostri Jesu Christi.* [(Colophon:) Milan, Alessandro Pellizzoni for Giovanni Giacomo and the brothers De Legnano, 14 October 1503.]

8vo, ff. [72]; A-l⁸; woodcut of the Crucifixion to title-page within a woodcut border in 4 blocks, woodcut Legnano device to A2^v; occasionally cut close at head, tiny inkstain to woodcut, small stains to F2^r-3^v, small wormhole to final leaf, but a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century German speckled paper boards, edges speckled red; binding slightly rubbed with loss to spine, front hinge partially split. £750

A rare pocket-sized devotional text now attributed to the Franciscan Pietro Arrivabene, first printed in 1488.

Meditations on the sufferings of Christ on the Cross were very popular in the fourteenth century, particular in Franciscan and Augustinian circles, and this text has often been considered one of the many writings by the Franciscan St Bonaventure. The text in this volume, however, matches the *Meditationes in Passionem Jesu Christi* printed

in Milan in 1488 (Goff M430), sometimes attributed to Petrus Arrivabenus (the Mantuan Franciscan Pietro Arrivabene da Canneto, fl. 1498-1511). The text subsequently appeared in Italian translation, *Opera devotissima continente le piissime meditatione de la passion de Christo* (Mantua, 1511), also attributed by EDIT16 to Arrivabene. The text of the 1488 edition has also been assigned to Jean Gerson.

The printer, Alessandro Pellizzoni, was active in Milan from 1496 to 1511; his output from 1500 onwards solely comprised small format texts in a gothic typeface, as here.

Rare: no copies recorded in US libraries. USTC records six copies, of which just two are outside Italy, in the British Library and St John's Cambridge. OCLC adds one other at the University of Amsterdam.

EDIT16 CNCE 33433 (by Pseudo-Bonaventure); USTC 800107; Adams G506; Sanders 1189.





The State of the Reformation in 1563

2. **[AUGSBURG CONFESSION.]** Confessio fidei exhibita invictiss. Impe: Carolo V Caesari Aug. in Comiciis Augustae. Anno 1530. Addita est Apologia Confessionis diligenter recognita. Et confessione doctrinae Ecclesiarum Saxonicarum, scripta Anno 1551. Ut Synodo Tridentinae exhiberetur. *Wittenberg, Hans Lufft, 1562.*

[bound with:]

KNOR, Johannes and Paul EBER. Oratio, recitata a Decano Collegii philosophici, in Academia Witebergensi, Magistro Iohanne Knor Höchstetensi, cum decerneretur gradus Magisterii Philosophici, quadraginta septem honestis & doctis viris, quarta die Martii, Anno 1561. *Wittenberg, [Johann Krafft], 1561.*

[and:]

SPANGENBERG, Johann. Margarita theologica, continens praecipuos locos doctrinae Christianae, per questiones, breviter & ordine explicatos, omnibus pastoribus, Verbi preconibus & Ecclesiae ministris summe utilis & necessaria. [[Colophon:] *Leipzig, Michael Blum, November 1542.*

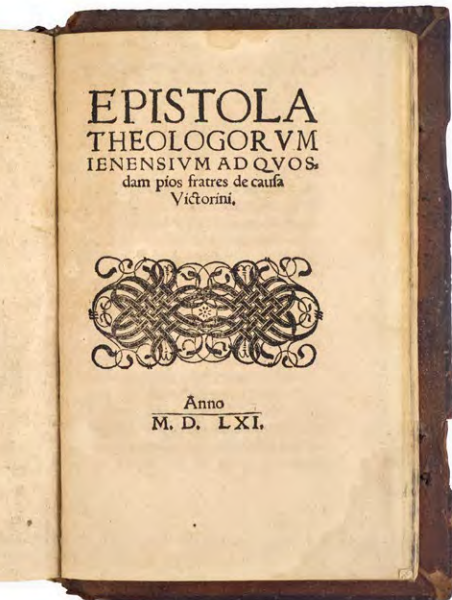
[and:]

FLACIUS ILLYRICUS, Matthias, and others. Epistola theologorum Ienensium ad quosdam pios fratres de causa Victorini. [*Wittenberg, Hans Lufft, 1561.*]

Four works in one volume, 8vo; I: ff. [8], 311, [1, blank]; woodcut initials, full-page woodcut opposite fol. 1; II: ff. [44]; A-E⁸ F⁴, last leaf blank; woodcut initials and tailpieces; III: pp. [xiii], 170, [25]; woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; IV: ff. [11]; A⁸ B⁴ (without final blank); title of third work slightly soiled and A4 defective at head and foot, lower corner of last few quires of fourth work damp-stained, else good copies; bound in contemporary German blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, front board initialled 'H H' (obscured by subsequent tooling) and dated '1563' in blind, panelled in blind with an outer border of a roll tool with medallion portraits of Caesar, Cicero, Ovid, and Virgil with armorial shields supported by entwined dolphins between the medallions, fore-edges lettered in ink; binding slightly rubbed with small defects, endcaps chipped, lacking both clasps; early ink inscription ('Societatis IE[...] 1590?') erased from first title, subsequent ink ownership and acquisition inscriptions of Johannes Lichtenberg, with his manuscript notes in German to A7^v of third work (somewhat faded), manuscript notes in Latin verse and German to endpapers.

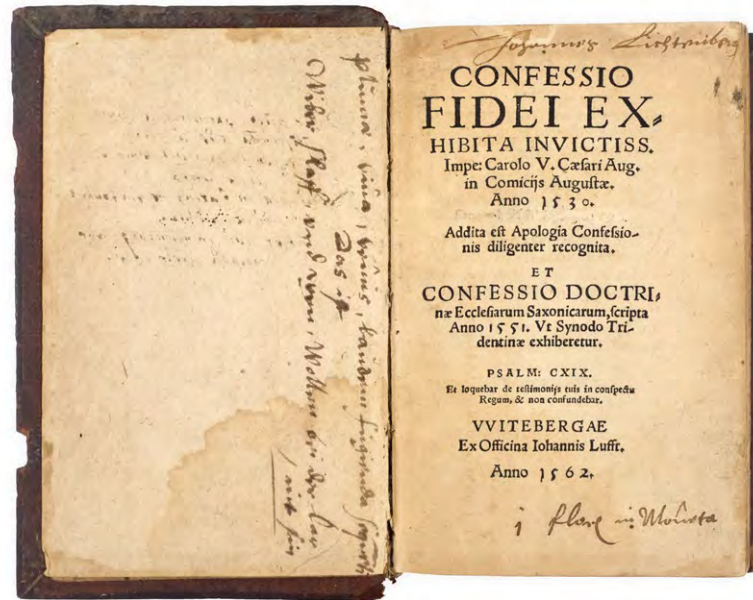
£2750

An attractive volume of four Reformation tracts, of which two are first and only editions, in a dated contemporary binding, covering both confessional and controversial matters, reflecting the concerns of the Reformed Church in northern Germany.



The first work contains the Augsburg Confession, the first official statement of Lutheran faith which was established in 1530 and served as a model for later Protestant statements of faith; the Confession was rejected by Charles V, leading Melanchthon to write a defence of it in 1531. During the proceedings of the Council of Trent, Melanchthon composed a new version in 1551, known as the Saxon Confession, which attempted to deal with Charles V's removal of many reformed ideas, by suggesting other areas of compromise; this however caused more controversy among Lutherans.

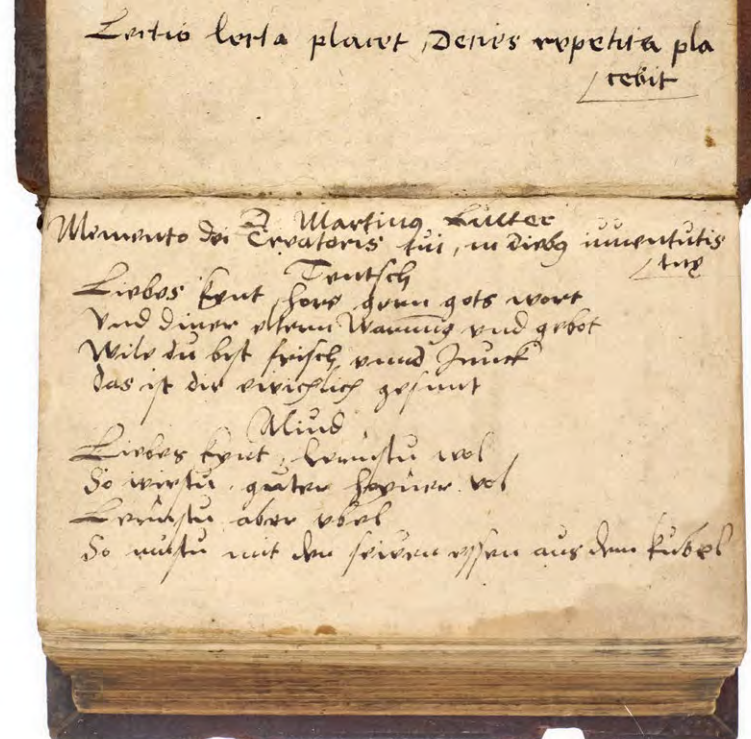
The second is the **first and only edition** of a work recording a speech given at the University of Wittenberg by Johannes Knor of Höchststadt, dedicated to his teacher Paul Praetorius, along with shorter speeches on the mutual affection between children and parents by the two Paul Ebers, *père et fils*, a theologian and schoolmaster respectively. The imprint date was incorrectly printed as 1551, which has been overprinted by hand with an X over the first 1, resulting in two bibliographical records in VD16.



The third work, Johann Spangenberg's *Theological Pearl*, first printed in 1540 and based on Melanchthon's *Loci communes*, was devised for pastors and preachers; Spangenberg was himself a Lutheran pastor in Nordhausen (Thuringia) and had been a schoolmaster. The text contains questions and answers on the Lutheran catechism and was issued regularly in several vernacular languages as well as Latin.

The final work, the **first and only edition** of *A Letter of the Theologians of Jena to some pious Brothers about the Victorinus Matter*, concerns one of the many doctrinal disputes between Protestants in the later sixteenth century regarding Lutheran orthodoxy about free will. The signatories of this letter, Matthias Flacius Illyricus, Simon Musaeus, Johannes Wigand, and Matthaeus Iudex, all from the University of Jena, were removed from office in 1561, presumably as a result of this published letter; their target was Victorinus Strigel, another professor at Jena, who held the same view as Melanchthon that humans do have free will, against Luther's opinion that man is solely dependent on the grace of God. The typeface and tailpiece of the final work in this volume are identical to the first, indicating that it was also printed by Lufft in Wittenberg; the German text was also printed at the same time.





The medallion roll tool on the binding is a close match to those used by Hans Welcker the elder of Nuremberg (EBDB w003137) and the Kasseler Hofbuchbinder (EBDB w000421). An early owner of the book, Johannes Lichtenberg, has noted the price of one florin at the foot of the first title-page; we have not been able to identify Lichtenberg with any certainty. The rear free endpaper contains a quotation from Ecclesiastes used by Martin Luther, 'Memento Creatoris tui in diebus iuventutis tuae' (Remember your Creator in the days of your youth), translated into German. Taken along with the verse on the front flyleaf beginning 'Disce, puer' (Learn, boy), it seems likely that this volume was owned by a Protestant schoolmaster. The notes in German to the start of Spangenberg's text are to the page entitled 'Quid est pastor Ecclesiae?' (What is a pastor of the Church?).

I: VD16 C 4721; USTC 624511. We have located one copy in the US (Emory University) and copies in the British Library, National Art Library and the Bodleian. II: VD16 ZV 20759 & ZV 9026; USTC 681058 & 681059. We have located one copy in the US (University of Notre Dame), and one in the UK (British Library). III: VD16 S 7846; USTC 675067. OCLC finds two copies in the US (Tufts and the Bridwell Library), and we have not located any in the UK. IV: VD16 J 207; USTC 651465 (the VD16 entry does not name the printer). We have not located any copies in the US or UK.

VIRO DISERTISSIMO IVRISCONSVL
tissimo atq; integerrimo Petro Iacobi Aulneshi Preposito
bachnagm canonico Stutgardiano &c. Ducalique Senato
ri Heinricus Bebelius Salutem dicit.

Ere virorum optime aduersa valetudo tua tan
p vahemens tanq; diuturna: quanto mihi dolori fue
rit & moerori: potest animaduertere: quicq; ex
tua salute meam salutem & magnam felicitatis
partem pendere noverit: Econtrario cum iam paulum re
ualueris. febrilique ille impetus & serior resederit gratulor
pfecto tibi plusq; dici potest: optoq; & optimū maximū
q; deum precor: Vt de die in diem vegetior saniorq; redda
ris: The meq; ille vel ferine siue herciniane naturali suo calo
re efficaces te integris viribus restituaq; poenitus sanitate
domū remittat: Sed cum boni amici vt moris est Suecis
balneantes aliqua gratificatione: & munusculo honora
re consueverint: meq; iniquitas fortune in illam angustiam
collocauerit: Vt nulla sint mihi nisi chartacea munera: ne
omino amico officium negligere videar: aggressus sum ea
commentari: fingere atq; ad remittere que maxime balne
antibus idonea & grata esse existimo: Accipe igitur vir op
time atq; patrone charissime: has nostras facetias que sum
ma cum difficultate ad latinum eloquium commutavi. Ea
enim que in vernacula lingua iocose atq; facete dicuntur:
vix eadem quadrabunt in latino & contrario: sum tamen
non nihil consecutus: vt videantur etiam non inepte narra
ri: vbi locus & tempus & personę admittunt: q; si hec tibi
placitura sensero: multo plura scribam in posterū: puto enī
hoc esse studium vel etiam honestissimum: Vt homo pos
sit dispensare tēpus: & ad otium & negotium: ad seria &
iocositatem vale & me commendatum habe Tubinge se
cto ydus Maias Auno. M.D. VI.

FACETIAE BEBELIANAE

ADOLESCENTIAE BEBELIANEE OPV

Facetum dictum criusdā sacerdotis. scula.



Vm princeps noster Vdalricus dux Vuirte
bergenis victoriosus quidā comiti exactis re
ponibus iustissimo bello oppidulū cum arce
abstulisset: venit quidam sacerdos comiti no
ris & familiaris ad comitem: nuncians re trā
stem & damnosam oppidulum & arcem es
se expagnatā & captā a principe Vdalrico: Respōdit comes
nihil obesse: quoniam carius vendere non voluerit: ad hec
sacerdos facetissime: per veritatem hoc ego libentissime au
dio: Timēti enim maxim: ne vilis vendiderim: deditio
ni enim interfuerat.

Facetum dictum criusdā iudaice mulieris

Fui olim in oppidp Hchinga quod ē in dñio comitis
de zollern. Illic repperi vnam iudaeam: que cum esset con
spicue forme fuit & perfaceta: cui ego cū persuadere cona
tus essem fidē christianam: nihil ineptum respō. lebat: tādē
circumcisionem credidit: tū valere quātū baptismum: quae
fuitq; a me quanti nos christiani baptismū faceremus: Re
spō. lebā multi: & sine eo claudi portas regni coelōrū: ipsa
subiunxit: at nos iudaice mulieres parū tenemus de circum
cisione: q; cū causam inquisissem dixit: quoniā malle nus
addi virorū nostrorum virilibus portionem q; adimī: un
de cunctis astantibus maximū risum comouit.

Facetum dictum in molitores

Venit medicus ad pistorē: ut ei elemosinā exhiberet pro
pter cognatum artificium: quæsiuit pistor quod artificium
esset: plessus: respōdit mendicis molitorem se fuisse: subdit
pistor: quot rustici accefferunt molam seu molendinā tuā:
septem respō. dit medicus: Septem inquit pistorē: sanū ce
pit & ineptum: prius enim omēs septem rustici coacti fu
issent ire medicum q; ego: Alludens ad opinionem quā.

3. BEBEL, Heinrich. In hoc libro contine[n]tur haec Bebeliana opuscula nova. Epistola ad cancellarium de laudibus et philosophia veterum Germanorum ... Elegia Cimonis stulti qui ex amore factus prudentissimus. Strasbourg, Johann Grüninger, 1508.

Small 4to, pp. [199], [1, blank]; text in Latin with passages in Greek, woodcut initials, woodcut arms to N1^r; very light foxing, very small marginal hole to last few leaves, very neat marginal repair to lower outer corner of N8, but a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century calf by Charles Petit (front free endpaper signed in black), centrepieces blocked in blind, spine blind-tooled in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; superficial cracks to front joint, some wear to extremities and a few small abrasions.

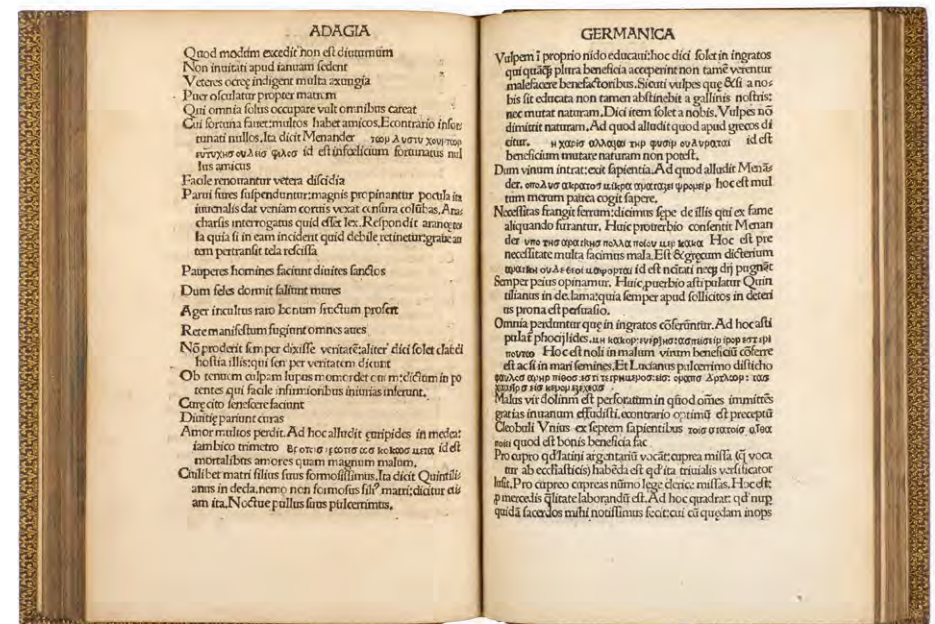
£3500

First edition of a compendium of works by the noted Swabian humanist Heinrich Bebel (1472–1518), including his *Facetiae*, *Proverbia Germanica*, and selected verse.

The son of a farmer, Bebel studied at Kraków and then at Basel under Sebastian Brant. In 1496 he moved to Tübingen to teach rhetoric, becoming a highly respected teacher noted for his enthusiastic advocacy of German patriotic sentiment, and in 1501 was made poet laureate by Emperor Maximilian I. He numbered Johannes Reuchlin and Konrad Peutinger among his friends, and Philipp Melanchthon and Johann Eck among his pupils.



Bebel's extremely popular *Facetiae*, written in 1506, is 'a curious collection of bits of homely and rather coarse-grained humour and anecdote, directed mainly against the clergy' (*Encyclopedia Americana*), and 'a valuable contribution to the cultural and moral history of the German peasantry' (*Deutsche Biographie*, trans.). This is followed here by his Latin translation of hundreds of German proverbs. The verses rounding off the volume encompass old age and death, poetry, music, and love.



Johann Grüninger (c. 1455–c. 1533) was one of the most outstanding Strasbourg printers of the period. His output was extremely varied, including editions of the classics, collections of sermons in Latin and German, folk tales and legends, novels, works of popular medicine, and dictionaries.

USTC 669002, VD16 B 1207. **No copies traced in the UK, and only two in the US (Newberry, University of Minnesota).** A variant is found with a slightly different colophon (VD16 ZV 1167).



Blake's First Independent Engravings

4. [BIBLE.] [William BLAKE, *illustrator*.] The Royal Universal Family Bible; or a complete Library of divine Knowledge: containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha at large; illustrated with Notes, critical, historical, theological and practical ... with practical Reflections on each Chapter ... by the Reverend John Herries, A.M. and Others ... London, J. Fielding, 1781 [1780-82].

Two vols in one, folio, ff. [314], [282] a-b² B-7T² 2B-7B² 27C⁴, with a List of Subscribers at the end; engraved frontispiece dedicated to George III, and 100 engraved plates and maps (dated 1780 to 1782), some numbered at the head; title-page printed in red and black, New Testament title-page dated 1781; title-page and frontispiece laid down (small losses to fore-edge of title-page), a couple of leaves torn without loss, lower corner of 7B2 torn away (loss to a few lines of notes), a few other old repairs throughout, some foxing and spotting, some of the plates somewhat browned (not those by Blake); bound in modern half calf, marbled paper sides; broadside of millenarian Bible quotations printed by R. Elliot, Hereford (c. 1820?) laid in loose. £2000

Apparently unrecorded issue (with both the general title and the New Testament title dated 1781) of the first edition of John Herries' *Royal Universal Family Bible*, best known for containing **Blake's first appearance as the sole engraver of five plates, one of which, the 'Vision of the Seven Candlesticks' from Revelations, he also designed.** The Bible was published in one hundred parts, each with a plate, in 1780-2; a full complement of plates is present here, but two are different from those listed in the complicated 'Directions for the Binder'. On most copies of the first edition, the title-page is dated 1780 (sometimes over-printed with a tool to conceal the date). A second edition has titles dated 1781 and 1785.



FRONTISPIECE.

To His Majesty
George the Third.
This Bible is most
humbly Dedicated,
By his Majesty's most
Obedient Son,
J. Fielding.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSAL FAMILY BIBLE;

OR, A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF
DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

CONTAINING THE SACRED TEXT OF THE
Old and New Testaments,

WITH THE
APOCRYPHA AT LARGE;

ILLUSTRATED WITH
NOTES, CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL,

WHEREIN
The difficult Passages are explained, the seeming Contradictions reconciled, the Mis-translations corrected, the critical Objections refuted, and the Sacred Scriptures represented in their original Purity, as the only Means of reconciling offending Man to his offended God.

WITH
PRACTICAL REFLECTIONS ON EACH CHAPTER.

The whole calculated to promote the Interest of Virtue and Piety, and make Men wise unto Salvation.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

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| I. At the End of each Book a Connection between Civil and Sacred History. | VI. An Explanation of all the Scripture Terms, Names, and Places. |
| II. An Account of the great Men who flourished in the Jewish Nation in those Times, their Characters and Writings. | VII. The History of the Old and New Testaments connected. |
| III. The State of Religion in the Heathen Nations, before the Incarnation. | VIII. An Explanation of the Divine Offices used in the Jewish Church, both before and after the Captivity. |
| IV. Ancient and Modern Geography compared, shewing the Differences in the Names of Places from the Christian Aera. | IX. A Reconciliation of Sacred Chronology with the Records of the Heavens. |
| V. An Explanation of the Duty of all the Officers mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. | X. A complete Concordance to the Old and New Testaments. |
| | XI. A Critical and Historical Account of all the English Translations of the Bible. |
| | XII. A complete Index to the Bible. |

By the Reverend JOHN HERRIES, A.M. and Others.

Search the Scriptures. John v. 39.

All Scripture is given by the Inspiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, and for Instruction in Righteousness. II. Tim. iii. 16.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. FIELDING No. 23. PATER-NOSTER-ROW,
MDCCLXXXI.



To the Reverend
Dean of
This PLATE is most
humbly Dedicated,
By his most Obedient Son,
J. Fielding.

Jonah was swallowed by a fish.
Jonah was gone down into the belly of the fish, and was fast asleep.
6 So the fish swallowed him.
7 And they said, let us cast lots, to see who will be upon us. So they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah.
8 Then said they, for whose cause shall we cast this man into the sea? and they answered, for his, because he is a heathen.
9 And he said, I am a Hebrew, and I worship the Lord, the God of Heaven, who has made the sea and the dry land.
10 Then were the men afraid, for they saw that he was a prophet.
11 ¶ Then said they unto him, Why hast thou done this? he said, I was afraid of the Lord, for I knew that thou wast a God.
12 Nevertheless the land, but they were impatient against him.
13 Wherefore they cried unto him, We beseech thee, O God, do not take away this man's life: for thou, O Lord, art merciful and gracious.
14 So they took the lot, and the lot fell upon him.
15 Then the men offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and they said, We will do as thou hast said.
16 ¶ Now the Lord caused a great wind to blow upon the sea, and the sea was very rough.
17 ¶ Now the Lord said unto Jonah, Rise up, and go to Nineveh, for I have found thee to be righteous.
18 Then Jonah rose up, and went to Nineveh, according to the word of the Lord.
19 ¶ Now Nineveh was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
20 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
21 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
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83 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
84 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
85 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
86 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
87 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
88 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
89 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
90 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
91 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
92 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
93 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
94 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
95 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
96 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
97 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
98 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
99 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.
100 ¶ And when Jonah was entered into the city, he found that it was a great city, and it was built upon a hill.



After his apprenticeship to the engraver James Basire had concluded in 1779, 'Blake began his career as a journeyman copy engraver. He was hired by the print-publisher Thomas Macklin to execute stipple engravings after Watteau [in 1782] and by several booksellers, including the liberal publisher Joseph Johnson, to engrave illustrations' (ODNB). Biblical motifs would of course play a large role in Blake's mature work, and here, though evidently influenced by Picart, you can see elements of his later style beginning to emerge.

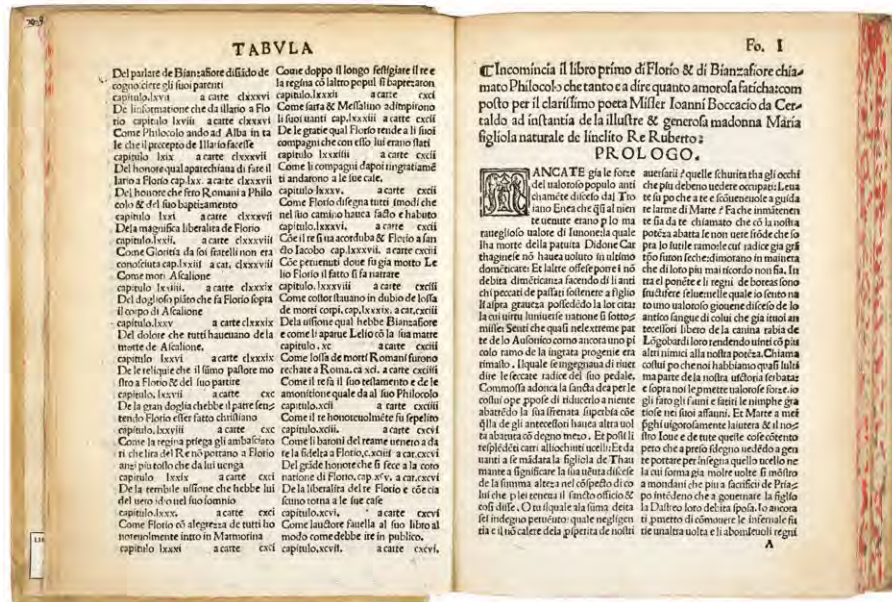
The plates that Blake contributed are (numbered as per the 'Directions for the Binder'):

- 14: Numbers 13:23 ('Blake sculp')
- 49: Jonah 3:4 ('Blake sc')
- 65: Judith 13:104 ('Blake sc')
- 85: Matthew 3:13 ('Blake sc')
- 91: Revelations 1:12 & 13 ('Blake d & sc.')

Very scarce. ESTC records six copies of the 1780-1 issue (T149295) at Bodley, Sheffield; Göttingen; Chicago, Victoria University Toronto; and South Australia; and four of the 1781-5 reissue, of which the second volume at least is in a different setting. **The present combination, with both title-pages dated 1781, is not in ESTC.**

Easson XV 1-4; Essick 3-8; Easson and Essick 1, #1. Cf. Herbert 1275 (dated 1780-1, text ending on 9P2, so omitting the 'Ancient and Modern Geography compared', the concordance and the subscribers list).





Boccaccio's First Romance

5. **BOCCACCIO, Giovanni.** Philocholo opera elegantissima de lo eccellente Poeta & Oratore Joanne boccacio. [[Colophon:] Milan, [Alessandro Minuziano], 25 March 1520.]

4to, ff. [viii], cxcviii, [1, blank]; without final blank; woodcut and Lombard initials; occasional light spotting or staining, a few upper margins slightly shorter, a few tiny wormholes to inner margin, else a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges mottled red and blue; corners very slightly bumped; seventeenth-century annotations to c. 16 pp., other pages with marginal ink markings, eighteenth-century manuscript shelfmark to flyleaf, nineteenth-century manuscript note in Italian to front pastedown, traces of a bookplate to front free endpaper, small red bookseller's stamp of A. Lauria of Paris to front pastedown.

£950

An uncommon edition of Boccaccio's first prose narrative, a fantastical tale of love overcoming all obstacles.

**Philocholo opera
elegatissima de lo
excellente Poe
ta & Oratore
Joane boc
cacio :**

Boccaccio's prose romance was written in the vernacular in around 1436-1438, based on the courtly love story of *Florio and Biancifiore* which Boccaccio felt had been reduced to a poor state in previous tellings. He introduced classical allusions as well as a Greek-inspired title *Filocolo* ('Trials of love', the pseudonym that Florio uses during his adventures), in an attempt to provide the tale with literary distinction. As a juvenile work of Boccaccio and his first main narrative text, it may lack the sophistication and cohesion of the *Decameron*, yet it demonstrates Boccaccio's wide reading, from the Bible and classical literature to Dante and courtly literature, and his understanding of the motivation behind his characters' behaviour.

The printer, Alessandro Minuziano (1450-1522), also produced an edition of Boccaccio's *Ameto* in June of the same year. A scholar himself, he had been involved with the printing trade as an editor from at least 1486.

EDIT16 CNCE 6255; USTC 814738.

LIBRO

se Florio sapesse che tu questa uita me
nall'ello se ucciderebe. Hora che fare
stu se li fosse andato molto piu lontano
doue a te non fosse licito de andare: &
non si uole fare cosi. Vianza e che gli
homini: & le done innamorate spello
habbino per patenza: per altri accide
ti alchune penne: ma non tale quale in
te tu le prendi. Penla che tu questa ui
ra durare non potresti lungamete. Et
se tu morisse tu faresti morire lui. Dun
que se per amore di te non uogli pren
dere conforto preddilo per amore di lui
accio che uiua: & co cotale parole e co
molte altre a pena la puote recoliare.
Come la gente che era co Florio an
daua facendo piaceri: ma Florio staua
tutto pensoso & nulla per quello se ra
legraua. Capitolo. xxiii.
MA Florio partito alquanto si
turbo nel uiso mostrando il dolo
re che lagosioso alo sentiuu. Andauo
suoi compagni lasciando uoliti uel
li ale cridate grue facendo loro fare
aere diuerse battaglie & altri con gra
tumore sollicitauano p terra li conet
cani dietro alle pauole bette. Et cosi
chei uno modo & chi in uno altro an
dauano prendendo dileto mostrando
a Florio alchuna uolta queste cose leq
le molto piu noia gli dauo che dileto
to: pero che li alchuna uolta immagi
nando andaua desere stretto dalle deli
cate braccia di Bianzafiore: come gia
fu: & non li pareua caualcare. Lequale
imaginatione souente con lo mostra
re dele cazzie li erano rotte: Ma egli po
cho a quelle riguardando pute uerilo la
cira: laquale elli mal uoluntieri aban
donaua si riuolgenta & cosi riuolgenti

do sando infino che licito li fu di poter
la uedere. Et cosi andado con lento pas
so costoro seranno molto auicinati a
Montorio. Quando il ducha Feramon
te che la sua uenuta hauea lauata con
tento molto di quella con molti nobili
huomini de la terra saparechio di caual
care & di riceuerlo honoreuolmente.
Et couertose lui elli soi cauagli di fusi
lissimi e belli drappi di seta relucenti p
molto oro circondati tutti di trionfanti
sonagli con bigordi in mano accompa
gnati di molti & uari instrumenti. Et
coronati tutti di diuerse fionde bigor
dando & con la festa grande gli uene
no incontro facendo risonare laere de
molti suoni. Quando Florio uide que
sto sforzatamente si cambio nel uiso
mostrando alegra & festa quella che
del tuto era di longhi da lui. & con lie
to aspeito il duca e suoi compagni rice
uete e fu da loro riceuuto. Et con que
sta festa laquale quanto piu ala terra fa
preltauo tanto piu cresceua: mandaro
no tutte le righe ornate di richissimi
drapi e piena di festante populo. Ne
niuna cosa ui era senza cito: & allegre
za. Et qualique dogni eta facena festa:
& simile le donne cantando uersi damo
re & di gioia. Puenne adunque Florio
con costoro al gran palagio del ducha.
Et quini con tutto quello honore che
pelate o fare se potesse a qualique idio
se alchuno in terra ne discedesse fu Flo
rio da piu nobili de la cita riceuuto. Et
scualcati tutti salirono alla gran sala.
& quini per picciolo spatio riposati si si
sono lacqua & andorono amangiare.
Et poi p amore di Florio molti giorni

SECON

solennemente per la cita festigiarono.
De li modi che teneua Bianzafiore
poscia la partita de Florio.
Capitolo. xxv.
Bianzafiore cosi rimasa alquanto
da Gloritia ricofortata ogni gior
no andana molte uolte sopra laita ca:
sa in parte onde ela uedeua Montorio
apertamente & quello riguardando da
po molti sospiri hauea alcuno dileto
imaginando e dicendo fra se medeli
ma la e il mio disio & il mio bene: &
tal uolta a fuenia che stado ella sentia
alchuno soane & picciolo uenticello ue
nire da quella parte e sentila. Ella con
aperte braccia riceuea nel suo peto dis
cendo. Quello uenticello tocho il mio
Florio come elli fa ora me auanti che
elli giungesse qui. Et poi quando pat
tendosi andaua in tutti quelli logi de
la casa doue ella si ricordaua dhaue
gia ueduto florio: & tutti gli baciua
& alchuni ne bagnaua alchuna uolta
damare lachryme. Questi erano li te
pli delli idii e galtri liquali ella piu uis
tana. Et niuna persona uenia da Mon
torio che ella o tacitamente o in pale
se non dimandasse del suo Florio. Ella
mai non magiata che Florio da lei no
fosse molte uolte ricordato. Et se ella
andaua a dormire non senza ricordare
piu uolte Florio ui si poneua: & niuna
cosa senza il nome de Florio non face
ua. Et se ella dormendo alchuo sogno
uedea si era Florio. Per quello sempre
hauerebbe di dormire desiderato acio
che si fosse trouata: beneche poi trouando
si dal sonno sugannata le fosse grano
sa noia. E sepre prega gli dii che il suo



A Rare Passau Breviary

6. [BREVARY, *Use of Passau.*] Breviarium s[ecundu]m chorum alme Ecclesie Pataviensis. [[Colophon:] Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein for Vienna, Lukas and Leonhard Alantsee, 25 May 1515.]

Part II only (of two), 8vo, ff. [xii], '382' (recte 394); printed in red and black throughout, title-page with woodcut portrait of Saints Stephen and Valentine incorporating the Alantsee device with letterpress name of Leonhard Alantsee within the frame, full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion, four other full-page woodcuts with historiated woodcut borders on facing pages, smaller woodcut illustrations throughout; upper margin of title-page excised and repaired, marginal wormholes to first 3 ff., marginal paperflaws to a few leaves, small stains to x8, the odd mark, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary Austrian blind-stamped sheep over wooden boards, front board lettered 'BREVIER E' in blind, spine blind-tooled in compartments with an eighteenth-century giltpaper lettering-piece, traces of nails from bosses at centre and corners, remains of two clasps, index tabs, sewn on 3 split tawed thongs, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum; somewhat worn and rubbed, spine defective at head and foot, endpapers renewed; late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century notes on m2-4, inscription of the Augustinian Canons Regular of Klosterneuburg to title dated 26 May 1656. **£4500**

A rare Passau breviary with numerous woodcut illustrations in a contemporary Austrian binding, printed in Venice for the Austrian market.

This volume contains the summer part of the breviary (*aestivalis* or *estivalis*); the winter section was issued by Liechtenstein on 26 July 1515. The calendar (in the first twelve leaves), however, covers the whole year.

Incipit pars estivalis breuiarii fm choris
ecclesie Pataviensis. In sancta nocte pentheco-
stes ad vesper. sup ps. aii.



Eni sancte spiritus: reple
tuorum corda fidelium: et
tui amoris in eis ignem
accende: qui per diversi-
tatem linguarum cunctarum
gentes in unitate fidei co-
gregasti alleluia alleluia.
Que hac sola nocte to-
ta antepsal. et post ps.

cantetur. or. omnia. Laudate. Capitulum.

Um appollo esset corinthe: et paulus
pagratis superioribus partibus veni-
ret ephefum: et inueniret quosdam discipulos:
dixit ad eos: si spiritum sanctum accepistis cre-
dentes. Deo. R. apparuerunt. **Hymnus.**

Eni creator spiritus: mentes tuorum visita:
imple superna gratia: qui creasti pectora.

Qui paracletus diceris: donum dei altissimi:
fons viuus ignis charitas: et spiritalis vinctio.

Tu septiformis munere: dextere dei tu digiti:
tu rite promisso patris: sermone veritas guttura.

Accende lumen sensibus: infunde amorem cordi-
bus: infirma nostri corporis: virtute firmas propitium.

Ostem repellas loquas: pacemque dones pri-
mus: ductore fide precium: vitemus omnium.

Da gaudiorum premia: da gratiarum munera:
dissolue liti vincula: astringe pacis federa.



Incipit psalterium et breuiarium
fm choris Ecclesie Pataviensis.
Dominicis diebus ad mat. iust.

Uenite exultemus domino: iubile-
mus deo salutari nostro: pro-
cupemus faciem eius in confessione:
et in psalmis iubilemus ei. Regem ma-
gnum Adoremus dominum.

Qui deus magnus dominus: et rex magnus
super omnes deos: quoniam non repellit
dominus plebem suam: qui in manu eius sunt omnes
fines terre: et altitudines montium
ipse conspexit. Adoremus dominum.

Qui ipse est mare: et ipse fecit illud:
et aridas fundauerunt manus eius:
venite adoremus et proci damus an-
te deum ploremus coram domino qui fecit
nos: quia ipse est dominus deus noster: nos
ante populum eius et oves pascue eius.

Regem magnum Adoremus dominum.

Hodie si vocem eius audieritis: no-
lite obdurare corda vestra: sicut in ex-
acerbatione secundum diem tentationis
in deserto: ubi tentauerunt me patres



The diocese of Passau (now in eastern Bavaria) covered much of modern-day Austria, and its liturgy had an even wider spread, so it is not surprising that its liturgy was in use hundreds of miles away in Klosterneuburg, just north of Vienna. The first Passau liturgy was printed in Passau in 1481, and the first Venetian printing was in 1499. Petrus Liechtenstein of Venice specialised in liturgical printing, in particular for central European dioceses; this is the fourth small format Passau Breviary he printed between 1505 and 1515, on behalf of the Viennese bookselling brothers Lukas and Leonhard Alantsee. The title-page depicts two of the patron saints of Passau, St Stephen and St Valentine, and was used in other Passau liturgies, including the 1517 Passau Breviary in folio, which was printed by Luc'Antonio Giunta rather than Liechtenstein.

OCLC records a single incomplete copy in the US (Illinois), and Library Hub adds copies in the British Library (summer part only) and Cambridge University Library. Bohatta located copies in various monastic libraries in Germany and Austria (including another at Klosterneuburg, with both parts, and in a pigskin binding; it was added to the catalogue on 3 December 1656, and had the ex-libris of the abbot Thomas von Ruef; see Ludwig, *Klosterneuburger Altdrucke* (1501-1520), 140).

EDIT16 CNCE 36443; USTC 846986; Bohatta, *Breviere* 2580; VD16 ZV 28324; Sander 1315 (all for both parts); cf. Mortimer, *Harvard Italian* 86 (the 1517 Giunta/Alantsee Passau Breviary).



Sacred Epic Poetry from Southern Italy

7. **DELL'UVA, Benedetto.** *Le vergini prudenti.* Florence, Bartolomeo Sermartelli, 1582.

[bound with:]

— *Il pensier della morte.* Florence, Bartolomeo Sermartelli, 1582.

[and:]

— *Il Doroteo.* Florence, Bartolomeo Sermartelli, 1582.

Three works in one vol., 4to, I: pp. [viii], 198, [2]; II: [viii], 40; III: 17, [1], without final blank; woodcut printer's device to each title-page, second title within an architectural woodcut border, woodcut initials, typographic borders and headpieces; first title-page torn and repaired at time of binding with some text on recto supplied in manuscript and loss of a few words to verso, some foxing or browning, else good copies; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, unidentified armorial blocked in blind to boards, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges stained blue, front free endpaper with watermark of a bird within a circle surmounted by the letter F (not found in the standard bibliographies); front hinge partially split at foot; nineteenth-century library shelflabel pasted to front pastedown. £650

First editions of three religious poems in *ottava rima* by the Capuan monk Benedetto dell'Uva, representative of Counter-Reformation poetry in southern Italy.

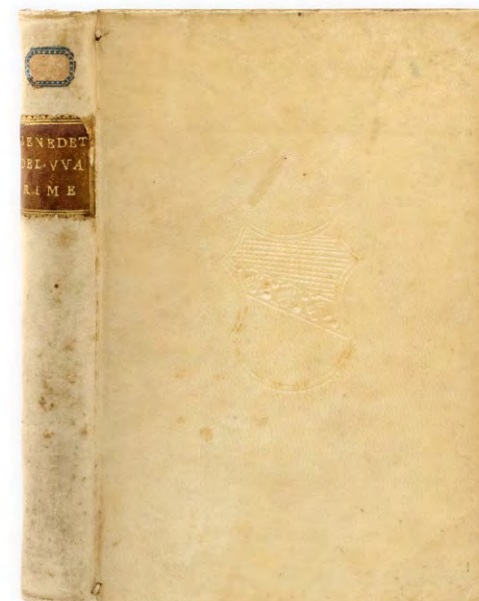
Dell'Uva (1540–1582) was a Benedictine monk of the Cassinese congregation; 'in the last decades of the 16th century, Cassinese authors played a key role in the formation of a new, sophisticated and influential model of vernacular religious imaginative literature, both narrative and lyric, very different in character from their earlier production... Important figures in this tradition are the narrative poets Felice Passero and Lucillo Martinengo, and the lyric and narrative poet Benedetto Dell'Uva' (Cox, p. 256).



Dell'Uva devised the first work in this volume to be a sacred epic poem, in the manner of heroic epics; edited by the Neapolitan scholar Scipione Ammirati, it contains the martyrdoms of Saints Agatha, Lucia, Agnes, Giustina, and Catherine of Alexandria. *Il Doroteo* describes the temptations of worldly passion and *Il pensier della morte* contrition and penitence, the latter written not long before his own death. Ammirati moved to Florence in 1569 as historiographer to the Medici court, hence the works were all printed in Florence (later printings contained all three works together).

Hagiographic epics were thought to be suitable subjects for women to read, particularly if the subject matter was the virtuous behaviour of exemplary women, and two of these three works are dedicated to women: Felice Orsini, wife of the viceroy of Sicily, and Girolama Colonna, Duchess of Monteleone (the third work is dedicated to Luigi Carafa, Prince of Stigliano, by Camillo Pellegrino, a fellow Capuan poet).

I: USTC 862478; EDIT16 CNCE 16627; II: USTC 826477; EDIT16 CNCE 16626; III: USTC 826476; EDIT16 CNCE 16625. See Cox, 'Birgitta in the verse, thought, and artistic commissions of Angelo Grillo', in *The legacy of Birgitta of Sweden* (2023).





A Unique Survival

8. DESPAUTÈRE, Jean, and Gabriel DU PRÉAU.

Universa grammatica, cum doctissimis commentariis, ex praestantissimis quibusque Grammaticis desumptis, & huc fere ad verbum transpositis, atque maiori ex parte in Gallicum sermonem traductis ... Postrema editio locupletata ... Lyons, Pierre Rigaud, 1608.

8vo, ff. 296, [8]; title printed in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, typographic and woodcut headpieces; title-page wormed and slightly stained, first quire wormed at head and stained in gutter, other staining or browning throughout, a few ink stains in quires H-I and on T8; bound in contemporary deerskin over pasteboard, sewn on 3 tanned thongs; binding rubbed with abrasions and wormholes, sewing supports broken at front joint, quire I almost detached; manuscript note in ink to head of title-page. **£400**

A seemingly unrecorded issue of this comprehensive Latin grammar aimed at children, in a simple contemporary binding.

A popular schoolbook throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the first edition to use the title *Contextus universae grammaticae Despauterianae* appeared in Lyons in 1529. All of the numerous editions survive in just one or two copies; we have not located another copy of this edition, although Lyons editions of the same year by Jean Didier (recorded on USTC) and Jean Pillehotte (on OCLC, albeit with no copies currently located) are plausibly issues of the same. It was printed numerous times by Josse

Bade, Robert Estienne, Sébastien Gryphe, Jean de Tournes, Christophe Plantin, and many others. In the seventeenth century an abbreviated version called *Despauterius minor* appeared, and in its French incarnation, *Le petit Behourt, ou le nouveau Despautère*, gradually superseded the Latin version. It was popular in Jesuit schools and Despautère became a byword for Latin grammar.

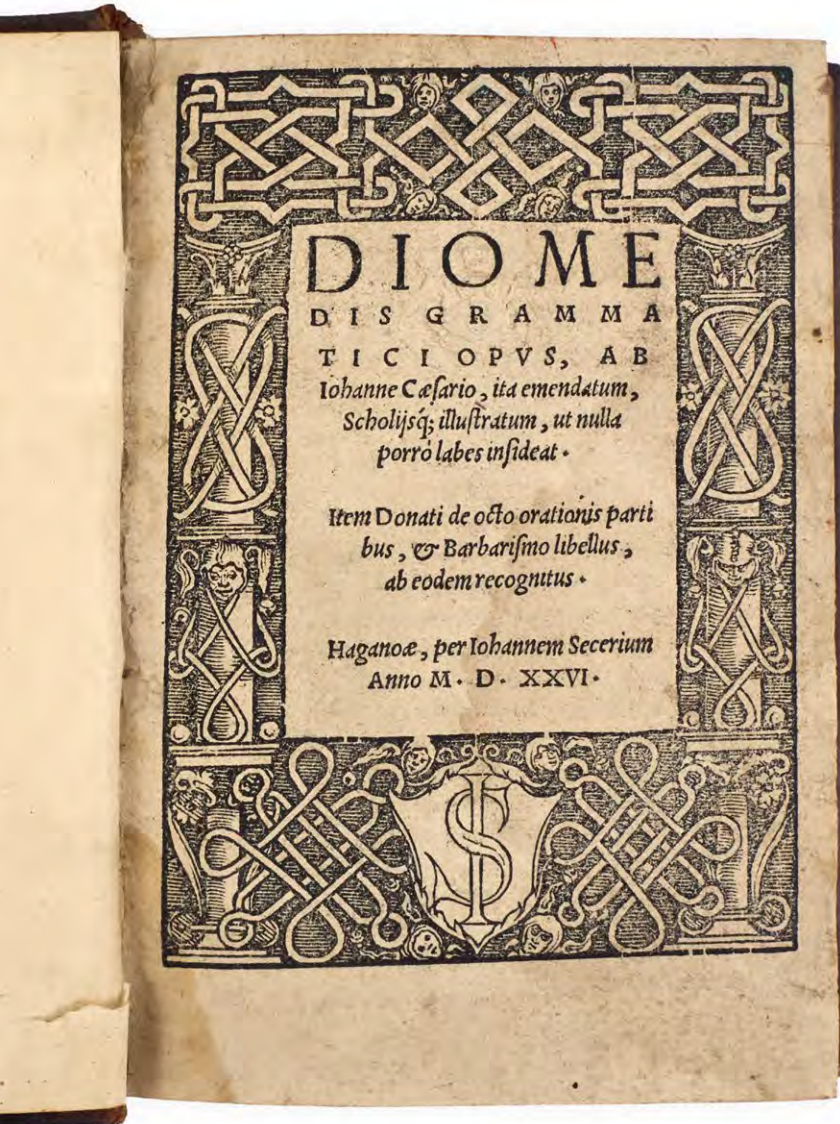
Jean Despautère (Van Pauteren, 1460-1520) produced several works on Latin grammar, the first being printed in 1512 with the title *Commentarii grammatici*, and in 1514 his *Grammaticae institutionis rudimenta* were issued. His text was in hexameters, which appear in the present edition in a larger roman font, surrounded by copious notes in both Latin and French. Gabriel du Préau (1511-1588), professor at the Collège de Navarre in Paris, introduced the bilingual text to aid younger learners; his version was regularly printed from 1562 until 1637.

We have found no other copy of this issue, nor is it listed in Desgraves's bibliography of Despautère.

For the Didier issue, see USTC 6900989 (listing just two copies, both in France). See Gascard, 'Les commentateurs de Despautère: présentation d'une bibliographie des manuels de grammaire latine au XVIIe siècle', *Les humanités classiques* (May 1997), pp. 215-234; Desgraves, 'Contribution à la bibliographie des éditions de Joannes Despauterius († Comines 1520) aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles' in *Mémoires de la société d'histoire de Comines-Warneton et de la région VII* (1977), pp. 385-402.



Grammatically Greek, Literally Latin



9. **DIOMEDES; Aelius DONATUS; Johann CAESARIUS, editor.** Grammatici opus, ab Iohanne Caesario, ita emendatum, Scholiisque illustratum, ut nulla porro labes insideat. Item Donati de octo orationis partibus, & Barbarismo libellus, ad eodem recognitus. *Hagenau, Johann Setzer, 1526.*

[bound with:]

GLAREAN, Heinrich Loriti. De ratione syllabarum brevis isagoge, qua nulla magis succincta esse poterit. Recognita iam ab eius autore. *Basel, [(colophon:) Johannes Faber of Emmich, 1526].*

[and:]

ERASMUS, Desiderius. De ratione studii, ac legendi, interpretandique autores libellus aureus ... Officium discipulorum ex Quintiliano ... Concio de puero Jesu ... Expostulatio Jesu ad mortales ... Carmina scholaria. [(Colophon:) *Strasbourg, Johannes Hervagen, April 1524.*]

[and:]

HEGENDORPH, Christoph. Methodus conscribendi epistolas, antehac non aedita. Dragmata locorum tam Rhetoricorum, quam Dialecticorum, una cum exemplis, ex optimis quibusque Autoribus depromptis. [*Cologne, [(colophon:) Hero Fuchs, 1527.*]

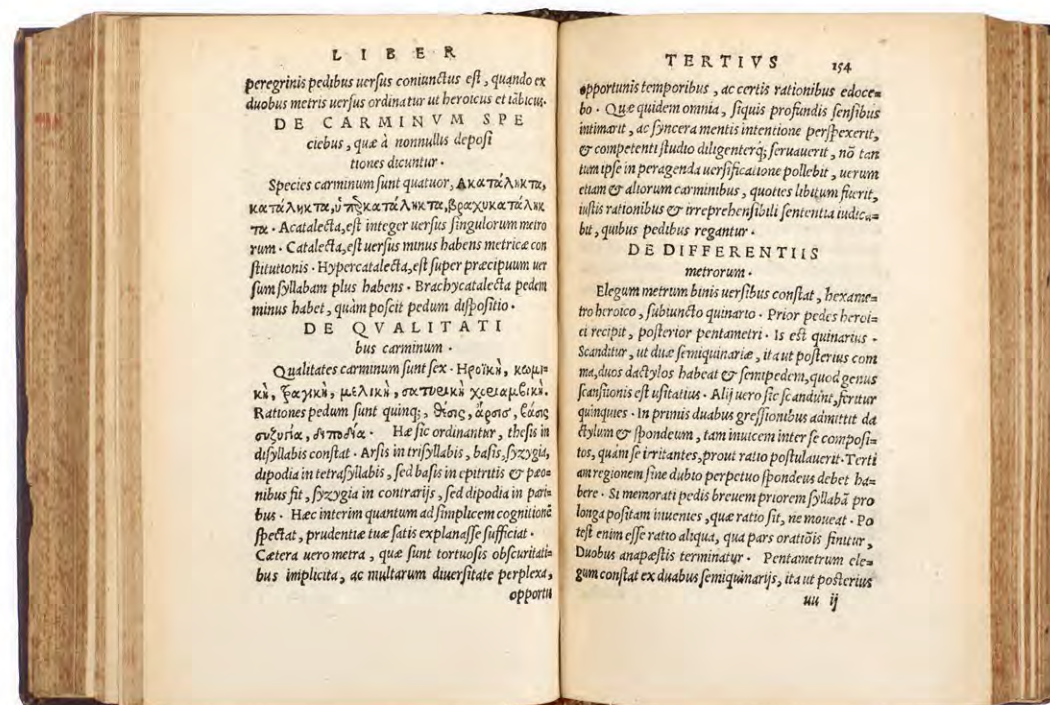
Four works in one vol., 8vo, I: ff. [8], 208; title within woodcut border incorporating Setzer's device, woodcut initials, text in italics with sections in Greek; II: ff. [16]; a-b⁸ (last leaf blank); III: ff. 31, [1, blank]; IV: ff. [24]; a-c⁸; title within woodcut border with medallion portrait of Virgil, woodcut initials; light damp-staining to start of volume, but very good copies; bound in late seventeenth-century English mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, edges speckled red, endleaf with partial watermark of a horn within a cartouche (Churchill 315, seventeenth century), eighteenth-century paper shelflabels to head and foot of spine (the shelfmark also written in ink to inside lower cover); binding a little rubbed, short splits to joints; nineteenth-century armorial Macclesfield bookplate, with earlier paper shelflabels to spine, and armorial blindstamp to first two leaves.

£1250

A **sammelband** of four early sixteenth-century Latin grammars, from the **Macclesfield Library at Shirburn Castle**. The first work comprises two fourth-century Latin grammars, of which one is a rare complete survival from antiquity; this is bound with three early sixteenth-century schoolbooks on grammar and letter writing.



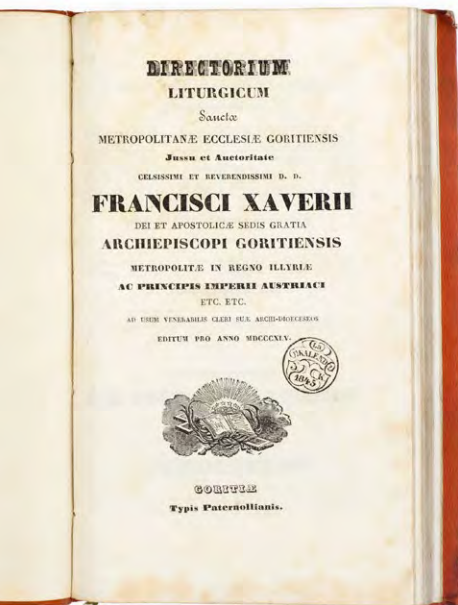
Diomedes was writing for a Greek audience, most likely for students aiming for a career in imperial Roman administration; his grammar was probably composed in 370–380 AD, and based partly on the grammars of Charisius and Donatus, and using other grammatical sources now lost, including Suetonius and Varro. One section of his text explains Latin words that do not conform to Greek models; there was a theory, proposed in the first century BC, that Latin was a dialect of Greek. This is one of several grammars edited by Johann Caesarius (c. 1468–1550), a teacher of Greek in Cologne and elsewhere; one of his pupils was Heinrich Glarean (1488–1563), the author of the second work in this volume. Both Glarean and Caesarius were close acquaintances of Erasmus, author of the third work, who dedicated his Latin translation of Gaza's grammar to Caesarius.



Hegendorph (1500–1540) was a Protestant scholar and admirer of Erasmus; a prolific author, his manual on writing letters was first printed in 1522 and regularly reprinted thereafter (despite the claim on the title-page, 'antehac non aedita', this is not the first edition).

I: USTC 637623; VD16 D 1844. We have located four copies in North America: the universities of Toronto, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. II: USTC 631213; VD16 L2663. We have located just one copy in the UK (Glasgow), and none in the US. III: USTC 631250; VD16 E 3552. We have located just one copy in the US (Columbia) and four in the UK (St David's, Sheffield, Cambridge, and Lambeth Palace Library). IV: USTC 674875; VD16 ZV 7539. We have not located any copies in the US or UK.





Rare Gorizia Imprints

10. [GORIZIA.] Directorium liturgicum sanctae metropolitanae ecclesiae Goritiensis jussu et auctoritate celsissimi et reverendissimi D. D. Francisci Xaverii dei et apostolicae sedis gratia archiepiscopi Goritiensis metropolitae in regno Illyriae ac principis imperii Austriaci etc. etc. ad usum venerabilis cleri suae arch-dioeceseos editum pro anno MDCCCXLV. Gorizia, [Antonio] Paternolli, [1845].

[bound with:]

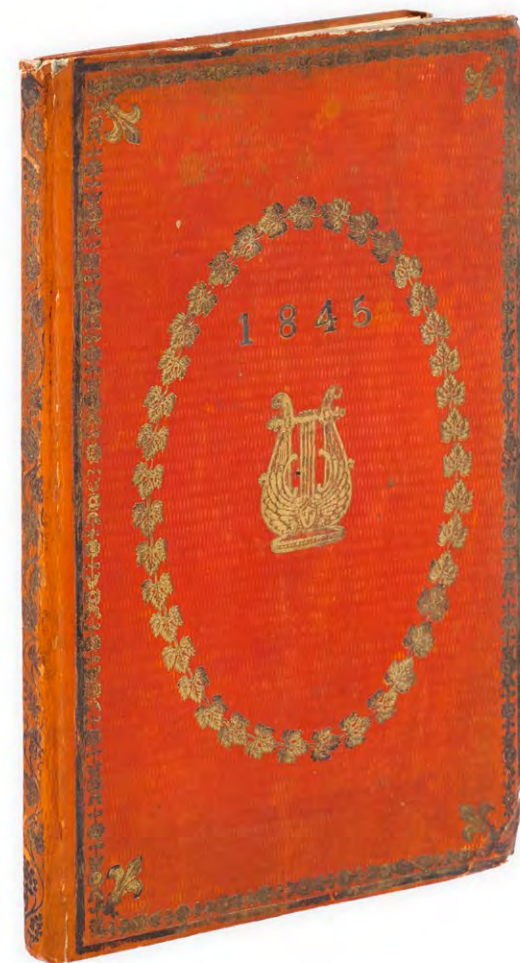
Status personalis ed localis archi-dioeceseos Goritiensis exeunte mense Novembri 1843 appendix ad directorium liturgicum. Gorizia, Antonio Paternolli, [1845].

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, pp. 87, [1, blank]; xi, [1, blank], 44; woodcut ornaments to titles, woodcut head- and tailpieces; a little very light foxing, but very good copies; bound in original orange textured glazed-paper boards, boards alloy-gilt with large lyre centrepieces and lettered '1845', spine roll-tooled in alloy, green silk place marker; gilding tarnished in places, some wear at head of spine and to corners and edges; remains of booklabel to front pastedown, ink stamp ('La kalend 1845') to first title. £175

Two very rare annual publications relating to the archdiocese of Gorizia, located in northeastern Italy at the foot of the Julian Alps bordering Slovenia, issued by Franz Xaver Luschin, Archbishop of Gorizia and Gradisca from 1835 to 1854, in its attractive original binding with viticultural motifs.

The first part comprises a detailed liturgical calendar, offering insights into local practice. The second provides a snapshot of the clergy serving in the archdiocese, listing canons, parish priests, and monks, as well as professors and alumni of the theological seminary.

No copies of either work traced on OCLC.





‘Vive la France! Quand même —’

11. **HEINE, Heinrich.** Französische Zustände. Hamburg, Hoffmann & Campe, 1833.

8vo, pp. xxvi, [2], 408; slightly foxed, but a very good copy; bound in German contemporary half calf with marbled sides, spine gilt in compartments with black-stained bands, lettered directly in gilt, edges speckled blue, marbled endpapers; slightly rubbed. **£275**

First edition in book form of Heine's first work of political journalism, discussing cultural and political developments in France in the wake of the July Revolution.

The articles, which had first appeared in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, are here introduced by a new - wide-ranging and rather polemic - preface.

Goedeke VIII, 557, 41; Wilpert/Gühring 8.

Scottish Devotion in Würzburg

12. [HENRICUS DE VRIMARIA.] Preceptorium egregii Theologiae professoris Nicolai de Lyra sive expositio tripharia perutilis (instar Sermonum) in decalogum legis divine. Cum multis pulcherrimis tractatulis et additionibus... [(Colophon): Cologne, heirs of Heinrich Quentel, 23 August 1505.]

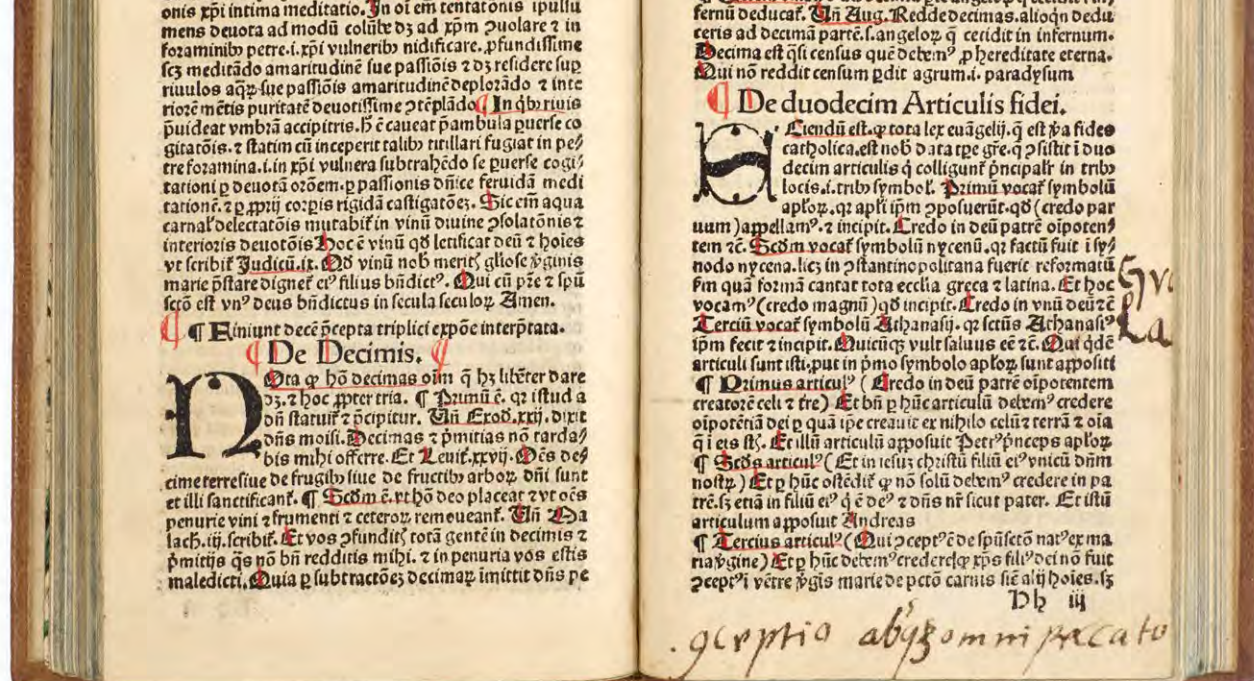
8vo, ff. [96]; Aa-Mm⁸, with final blank Mm⁸; **contemporary decorative border to verso of first leaf with red, blue and yellow flowers on a twining leafy stem**, red initial-strokes, paraps, and underlining; woodcut initial on Aa^{1v} excised and replaced in neat manuscript facsimile (with several words of title also in neat manuscript facsimile), decorative border shaved, occasional very light browning, else a very good copy; bound in modern blind-tooled leather, edges stained blue (from an earlier binding); very slightly rubbed; one early annotation in red on li^{1r}, one slightly later note in brown ink on Hh3^r, with the date 1505 written beneath the colophon in the same hand.

£950

A compilation of short devotional texts by Henricus de Vrimaria, pseudo-Anselm, Bernard of Clairvaux, and Isidore of Seville, edited by Hermann von dem Busche, from the library of the Scottish monastery of St James in Würzburg.



Reti-
riū egr-
logie p̄fessoris
de Lyra. siue expositio triphari-
monū in decalogū legis diuine
mis tractatulis ac additōnibz.
scitu dignissimis. vtp̄ta.
De decimis tribuēdis
De duodecim articulis fidei
De septem peccatis mortalibz
De triplici modo peccandi in d
De operibz misericordie.
De natiuitate. vita. ⁊ morte A
De fine mūdi ⁊ extremo iudici
Exhortationes faciente infirm
Dialogus Anselmi ⁊ Marie
Bernardus de planctu beate M
Colloquium Peccatoris ⁊ Cr
Dialogus Iſidori de homine ⁊
Utiles doctrine pro lucrandis



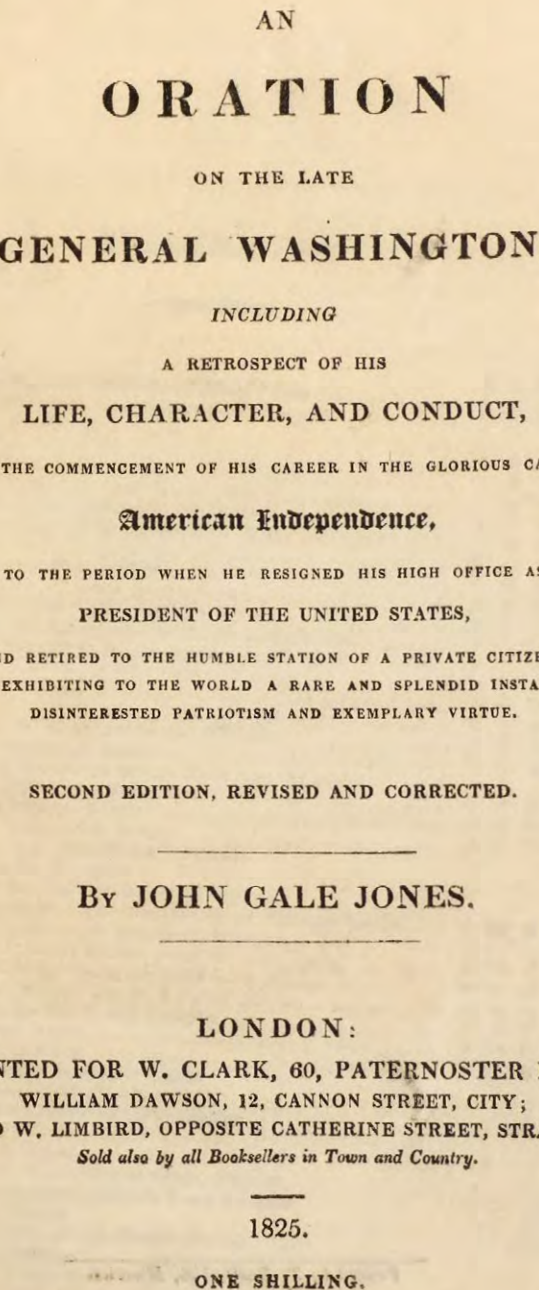
Henricus de Vrmaria (or Friemar, c. 1245–1340) was an Augustinian theologian; his work on the Ten Commandments, *Tractatus de decem preceptis*, written in the early 1320s, was attributed to his contemporary Nicholas of Lyra in printed editions from 1495 onwards; no mention is made here of Henricus himself. This was Henricus's most popular and significant work, and this particular compilation of short texts first appeared in Cologne in 1497. Henricus is now considered 'the outstanding example of the Augustinians' mendicant theology' (Saak, p. 347). He studied in Bologna and Paris, most likely attending lectures by Thomas Aquinas, whose influence can be seen in his writings.

Provenance:

This volume most likely came from the Scottish monastery of St James in Würzburg, the Schottenkloster, as the handwriting on Hh3 matches the monastic ownership inscription in another volume (Nider's *Consolatorium*, a devotional text printed in Cologne in 1506; see item 19). The matching page dimensions and blue edges remaining from the previous binding, visible on both works, indicate that they were most likely part of the same sammelband.

We have not been able to trace any copies of this edition in the US, and we have found only one copy in the UK, at the British Library.

USTC 686356; VD16 H 2115. See Saak, *Augustinian Theology in the Later Middle Ages* (2022).



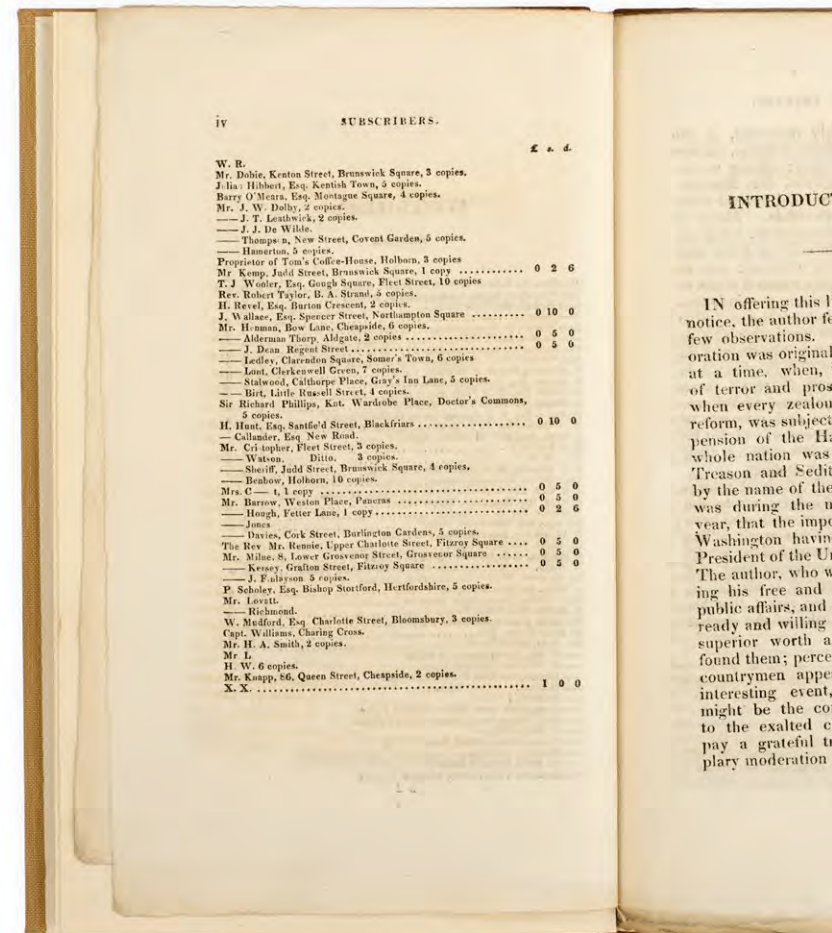
13. JONES, John Gale. An Oration on the late General Washington, including a Retrospect of his Life, Character, and Conduct, from the Commencement of his Career in the glorious Cause of American Independence, to the Period when he resigned his high Office as President of the United States, and retired to the humble Station of a private Citizen ... Second Edition, revised and corrected. London, [T. Davis] for W. Clark, William Dawson, and W. Limbird, 1825.

8vo, pp. vi, [7]–20; with subscribers' list; a few scattered spots and some light toning, but a very good copy; uncut in modern tan morocco-backed boards with cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt; headcap chipped; pencil note 'Phillipps copy' to front free endpaper. **£375**

Scarce revised second edition, printed by subscription with a new preface, of this speech in praise of Washington by the English radical orator John Gale Jones (1769–1838).

The speech had been delivered in November 1796 when news of Washington's resignation reached England, at a time when Pittite illiberalism had culminated in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and other abuses of power; it is here edited to remove 'local allusions and historical facts, being no longer strictly applicable to existing times', but remains important as a commemoration of 'the great and eternal principles ... upon which the independence of America was founded' (p. vi).

Sabin IX, p. 325.

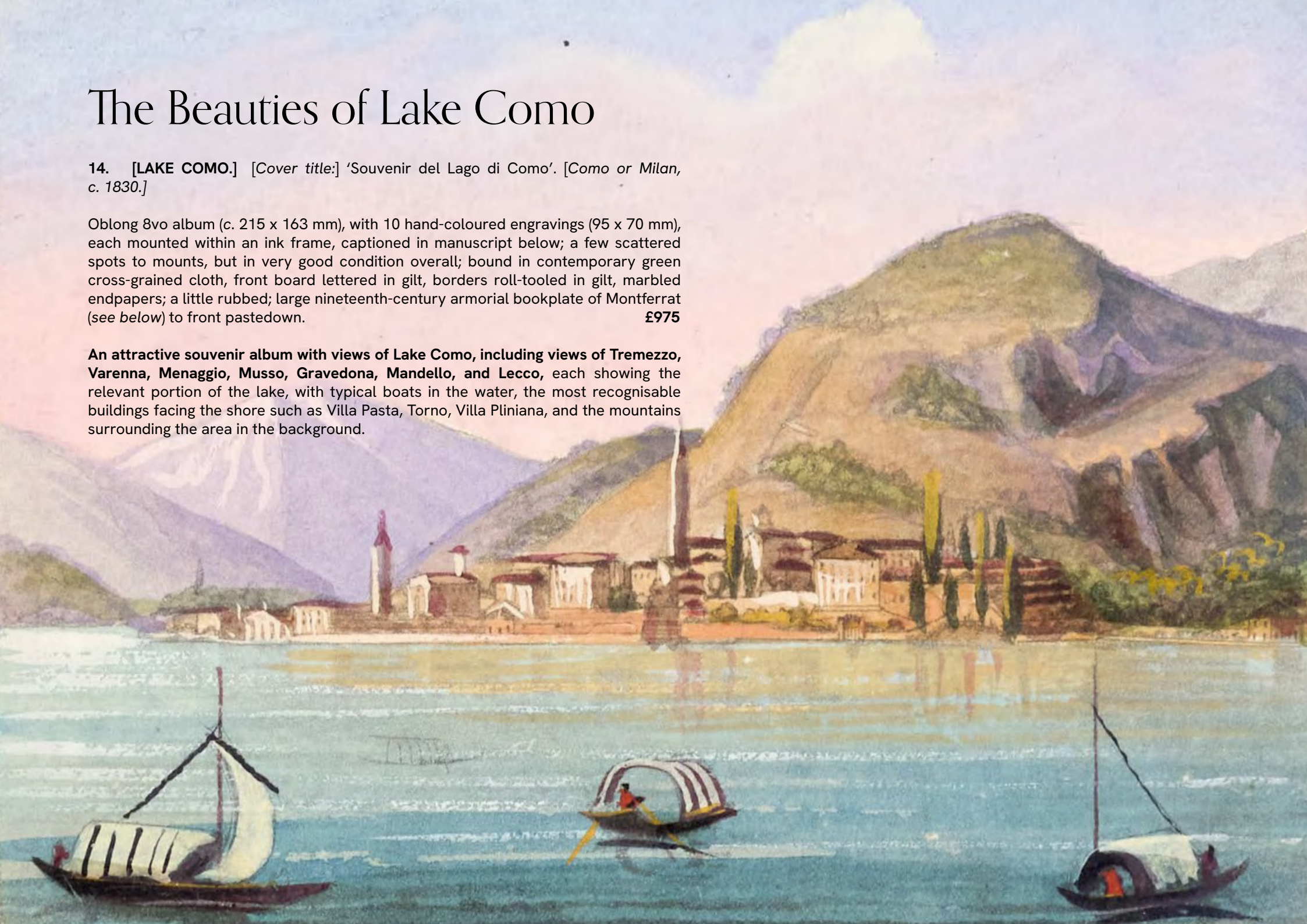


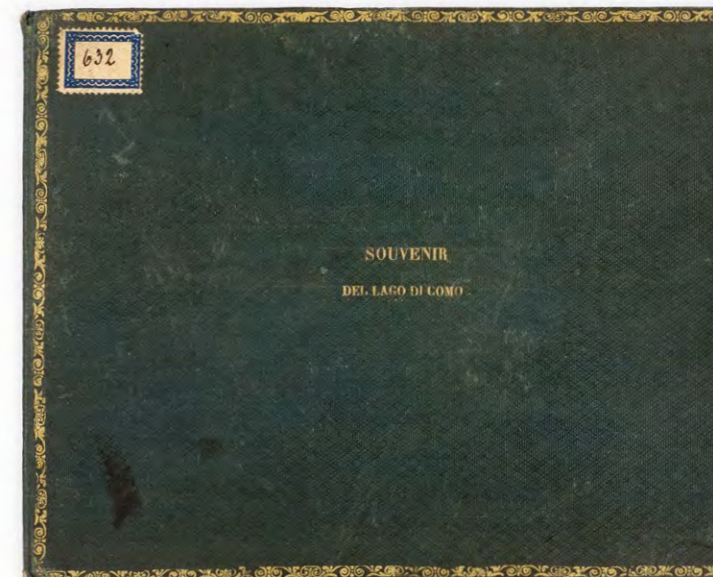
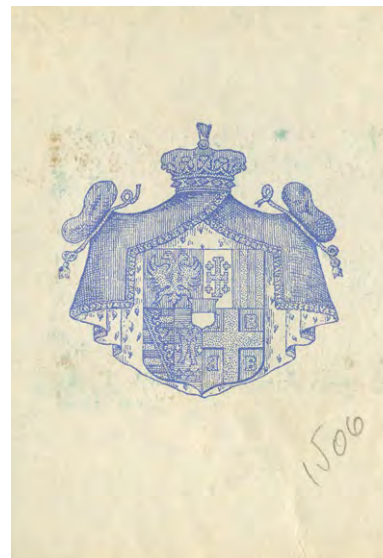
The Beauties of Lake Como

14. [LAKE COMO.] [Cover title:] 'Souvenir del Lago di Como'. [Como or Milan, c. 1830.]

Oblong 8vo album (c. 215 x 163 mm), with 10 hand-coloured engravings (95 x 70 mm), each mounted within an ink frame, captioned in manuscript below; a few scattered spots to mounts, but in very good condition overall; bound in contemporary green cross-grained cloth, front board lettered in gilt, borders roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers; a little rubbed; large nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Montferrat (see below) to front pastedown. £975

An attractive souvenir album with views of Lake Como, including views of Tremezzo, Varenna, Menaggio, Musso, Gravedona, Mandello, and Lecco, each showing the relevant portion of the lake, with typical boats in the water, the most recognisable buildings facing the shore such as Villa Pasta, Torno, Villa Pliniana, and the mountains surrounding the area in the background.





Provenance: With a large armorial bookplate of Montferrat, most likely from the library of Prince Oddone of Savoy, Duke of Montferrat (1846-1866), fourth child of Victor Emmanuel II of Italy and Adelaide of Austria. Born with a serious genetic disease causing debilitating symptoms, Oddone was relegated to the margins of the court. In stark contrast with his poor physical health, he was gifted with remarkable intelligence and ingenuity and from an early age immersed himself in the study of archaeology, natural history, and literature. His home in Genoa, with its extensive library, soon became a literary and scientific salon for the intellectuals of the day and Oddone, a celebrated philanthropist, established four annual prizes for students of the Ligurian Academy of Fine Arts, of which he was elected honorary president. Having had a great love for the sea from an early age, Oddone was a keen traveller and overcame his disabilities to journey to Constantinople with his brothers in 1862, and then to Sardinia and Naples in 1863. Forbidden to travel by his doctors from 1864 due to his worsening health, Oddone would have found solace in armchair travel through books such as this one. He died at the age of nineteen, leaving his art and archaeology collections to various public museums in Genoa, while the library was dispersed.



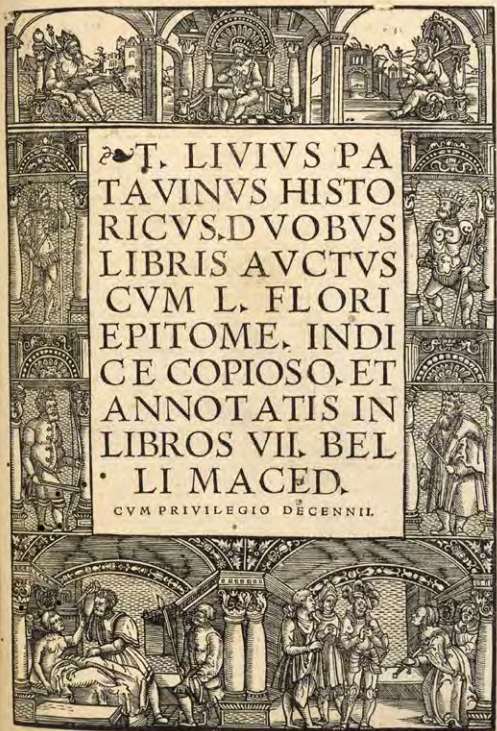
Livy in Heidelberg

15. LIVY. Duobus libris auctus cum L. Flori epitome indice copioso et annotatis in libros VII Belli Maced. [(Colophon:) Mainz, Johann Schoeffer, November 1518 (i.e. 1519).]

Folio, pp. [clx], 730, [30]; woodcut borders to titles (a1 and A1) and dedication (a2), woodcut arms of Albrecht of Brandenburg to foot of dedication, large white-on-black woodcut initials, Livy's epitaph within a woodcut frame on A1^v; small wormholes in first and last several quires, a few longer ones in lower margin, and more in lower corner of final few quires with light dampstaining, very slight dampstaining to lower inner corners of quires M–O, upper corner of c4 torn without loss, long tear to inner margin of Tt1, paperflaw to lower corner of Bb6, a few leaves with light stains, otherwise a beautiful copy; bound in contemporary German blind-stamped half pigskin over wooden boards by the Blumenstock Raute I bindery of Heidelberg (EBDB w000110), with three different roll tools (an acanthus leaf, vases and pots upheld by a person, and pairs of masks), spine blind-tooled in compartments, brass clasps to fore-edge; pigskin slightly stained, fore-edge of rear board skilfully renewed, new pastedowns with central stain on front pastedown, minor worming; sixteenth-century annotations to c. 58 pp. in red and black ink.

£3000

An important edition of Livy's *History*, the first to include any part of book XXXIII and the end of book XL, in a contemporary Heidelberg binding with sixteenth-century annotations.



**T. LIVIUS PA
TAVINVS HISTO
RICVS DVOBVS
LIBRIS AVCTVS
CVM L. FLORI
EPITOME. INDI
CE COPIOSO. ET
ANNOTATIS IN
LIBROS VII BEL
LI MACED.**
CVM PRIVILEGIO DECENNII.

reditus incisa, exultatum ad generis Mamilium Octavium Tullium abierit. Romam
pax fida ita cum Portena fuit. C.O.S.S. deinde M. Valerius, P. Posthumus, ac
no bene pugnatum cum Sabiniis. C.O.S.S. triumpharunt. Maiore inde mole Sa
bi bellum parabat adversus eos, & nequid simul ab Tullio, unde est non pugn
suspectum tamen bellum erat, repentinus periculi oritur. P. Valerius quartus, T. La
cretius iterum C.O.S.S. factus. Sedito inter belli pacisq. auctores orta in Sabiniis de
quantum virum transiit ad Romanos, namq. App. Claudius, cui postea App. Clau
dio fuit Romae nomen, quum pacis ipse auctor furibundioris belligenae pater
par factus esset, ab urbe Regillo magna clientis comitatus manu, Romam abe
hugit, insciuntis data, agereq. trans Anicnem, iunctis Claudia tribus, postea notis
ditis tribulibus, qui ex eo venient agro, appellata. Appius inter patres sedes, huius
ita multo post in principum dignatione pervenit. C.O.S.S. infesto exercitu agri
Sabini profecti, quum ita uallatos, deinde praelio afflissent opes hostium, ad
nihil inde rebelliosius timere possent, triumphantes Romam redierunt. P. Valerius
omnium consensu princeps belli pacisq. artibus, anno post, Agrippa Metellus, P.
Posthumio C.O.S.S., moritur, gloria ingenti, copiis familiaribus adeo regibus,
ut summi sumus decessit, de publico est status, iuxta et matronae ut huiusmodi
anno duae coloniae Latinae, Pometia & Cora, ad Auruncos deficiunt, cum Ausu
dis bellum in sum, fuscis ingenti exercitu, qui se ingredientibus sine C.O.S.S. la
rociter obtulerat, omne Aurunci belli Pometia compulsum est. Nec magis post
praelium, quia in praelio cedibus temperatum est, & ceteri aliquanto plures erant, qui
capti, & captos passim trucidaverunt, ne ab obsidibus quidem, qui C.O.S.S. accep
numero erant, ira bellum sustineret, & hoc anno Romae triumphatum, secus C.O.S.S.
Opiet Verginius, Sp. Cassius primo Pometia ui, deinde uincis, alijq. operibusq.
pugnauerit, in quos Aurunci magis iam inexplabili odio, quia sepe aliquando
sione coacti, quum plures igni, quia ferro armati excurrissent, ex de incendio quo
cta complent, uincis incensis, multis hostium uulneratis & occisis, consilium
ga alterum, sed uerum nomen auctores non adiungunt, agros uulneris ex quo de
cum prope interfecerunt. Romanum inde male gestare rectum, inter multos uia
os C.O.S.S. ipse incerta uixit, relictis. Interfectio deinde haud magno spatio, quod u
neribus curandis, supplendisque exercitus satis esset, quum ira maiore est uulnera
audis, Pometia arma illata, & quia uincis relictis, aliaque mole belli, iam uulnera
ut in muros eundem miles, dedidit effusa, ceterum nihil minus sed de dolo
be, quia se capta foret, Auriel passim principes securi percussit, sub corona uenerunt
coloni alij, oppidum dirutum, ager uenit. C.O.S.S. ob iras magis grauior uita,
qua ob magnitudinem perfecti bellii triumpharunt. Insequens annus Posthumio
Cominius, & T. Lartius in hostem, & restituta acies. C.O.S.S. habuit, eo anno Romae quum per huiusmodi
per praelium fuit, parata exire ad rebellium spectare res uidebant. Supra de
tini in meto, id quoq. accesserat, quadraginta iam consulari populos, & ceteros O
pio Mamilio, satis constabat. In hac tanta expectatione rerum sollicita ciuitas de
tatoris primum et crandi mentio orta, sed nec quo anno, nec quibus factis C.O.S.S.
qua ex facione Tarquiniana essent, id quoq. enim traditur, parum creditum, la
nec quis primum dictator sit creatus, satis constat, apud ueterum tantum an
res L. Lartium, qui consularis erat, potius quam M. Valerius Tullium, Valeriusque
fatales legere, ita lex iubebat de dictatore creando lata, eo magis ad duces, qui
Lartium, qui consularis erat, potius quam M. Valerius Tullium, Valeriusque
non dum C.O.S.S. fuerat, moderatorem & magistrum C.O.S.S. appellatum, qui
maxime ex causa milita legi dictatorem uellent, patrem pulso potius M. Valerius
statu uirtutis consulere uirum, legissent. Creato dictatore primum Romae quum
praelio uirtutes uiderent, magnus plebem metus incellit, ut in hostem
dicto parendum, nec enim ut in C.O.S.S., qui pari potestate essent, alterum
um, nec pro uocatione erat, neq. ullum usquam, nisi in cura parendi, auxilium Sabini

tem creatum Romae dictator eo magis, quod propter se creatum crederent, me
tam uallatis, ita legatos de pace misit, quibus orantibus dictator rem senatum
quarantiam erroris hominum ad uide fecerunt, & repomum, ignoscere aul
scendibus possit, sentus non posse, quia bella ex bellis segerent. Actum tamen est de
eum pollicitum erat, in animum inducendum, bellum indicium, tacite inducere
querent annum tunc. C.O.S.S. Scullius Sulpicius, M. Manlius, Tullius
nihil dignum memoria actum. T. Ebbius deinde, & Cn. Vercillus. His C.O.S.S.
Fidere obbelli, Consuluerat capta, Praeneste ab L. Annio ad Romanos detentus,
nebulosum bellum Latium, gliscens iam per aliquot annos, dilatum. A. Posthumus
us dictator, T. Ebbius magister equitum magnis copiis praedum equitumq. profe
dis adiacum Regillum in agro Tulliano agminis hostium occurrit, & quia Tar
quinio efficit exegerat Latini audient et, subitici ira non potuit, quin extem
placuisse gerens. Ergo etiam praedum aliquando, quum ceteris grauius atq. uiroci
uata, non enim duces ad regendam modo consilio rem affluere, sed uulneris cor
posbus dimicantes miscere certamina, nec quisq. procerum ferme hac aut illa ex
accie singulere, praeter dictatorem Romanum, exellit. In Posthumium prima in
aciem aduocant, insequentiq. Tarquinio superbus, quumq. aetate & uiribus
erit gagas, equum infestis admittit, & iuxta a latere concursum uirum receptus in
uatu dila, & alterum cornu Ebbius magister equitum in Octauum Mamilium
impetum dederat, nec se felix ueniens, Tullianum ducem, contra quem & ille con
etate quam, tantumq. infestis ueneritum huius fuit, ut brachium libitio trectu
se Mamio pectus percussit, huiusmodi in secundam aciem Latini recepte,
Ebbius quum laqueo brachio tenere elapsus posset, pugna exellit. Latini duc
nihil deterius uulneris praelium ciet, & quia, suos percussit uidebat, acerbit co
horum exulit Romanorum, cui L. Tarquinius filius praerat. Ea quoniam maiore
pugnabitura erepta bona, patriamq. adempta, pugnam parumper relinquit. Re
rentibus iam pedem ab ea parte Romanis, M. Valerius, Publicolae frater, consis
etiam suorum tuentem, Tarquinium, ostentantem se in prima exulium acie, ad me
ficetiam gloria accensus, ut cunctis famile decus exiret, erat, eundem inter
fessit, sed scilicet calcaria equo, & Tarquinium infesto speculo pedit, Tarquinium
uero in agmen suorum infesto cecidit hosti, Valerium in pectum, temere in exulium
aciem, extrahens quidam adortus, transigit, nec quisq. equis uulneris equo re
tendat, anobis ducem Romanis laeuentibus super corpus armis ad terram deluxit.
Dictator Posthumus, postea decessit talem uirum, exules ferro cetero citato agmine
in uita, suos percussit cedere, animu aduenit, cohorti suae, quam delecta manu praef
dualis circa se habebat, dat signum, ut quem suorum fugientem uiderent, pro ho
stibus latitantes in primam praedum inquit, integra corporibus animisq. fellos ad
orientales, creant, ipsa alia inter proceres corpi pugna, amperator Latinus, glo
torem oculum a dictatore Romanoq. cunctis ueniens uidet, ex subditiis manipu
lis aliqui in primam aciem secum rapit, hos agmine uenientes, T. Herminius tes
pina conspectus, inter eos insignem ueste, armisq. Mamilium noticans, tanto ui
uatore, quum pulsat, sum per latus ceciderit Mamilium, & sic inter ipsorum corpus
holsuero percussit, quum uictor in castra discedens, inter primam curiam
expulserat. Iam ad equites dictator aduoluit obiectans, ut fessum pedes descen
dant equos, & pugnam capessant, dicto parere, desiluit ex equis, prouolant in
acem, postea uenerunt proceres, aceto genere pugnae secum partem periculi su
fimentes uia, Iam demum impulsi Latini, percussit inclinat acies, equitibus ad
mor est, ut persequi hostem possent, secuta & peditum acies. Ibi nihil nec diutius,
necliamus uia dictator praetentens, & demum Galiori uoluit lectus, & pronus
tiale

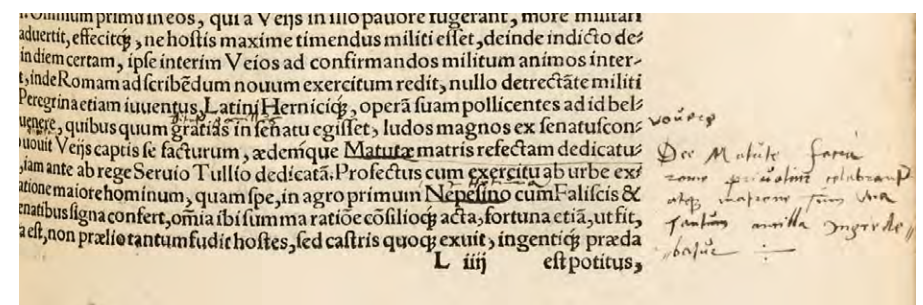
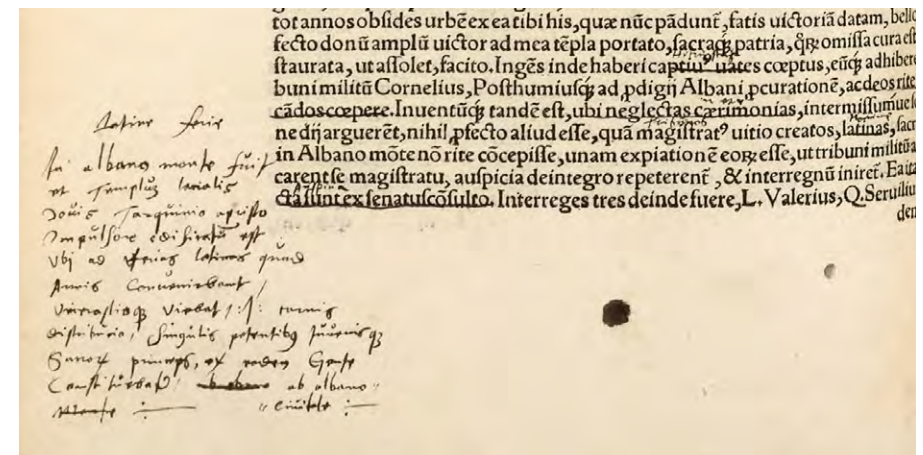
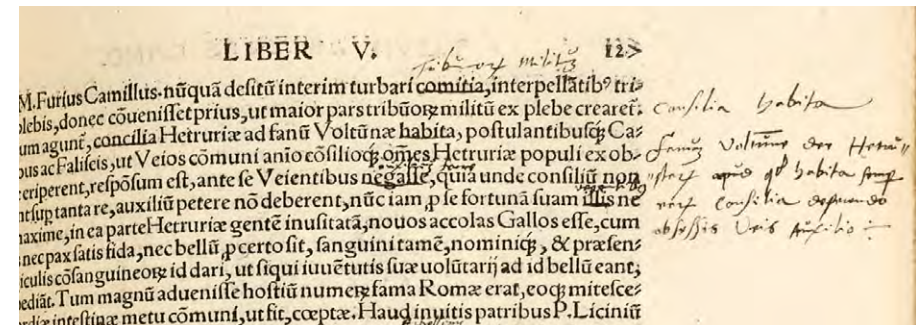
The earlier editions of Livy were all based on Italian manuscripts which omitted book XXXIII, which was then found in a manuscript in Mainz Cathedral by Nicolaus Carbachius, who produced this edition for Schoeffer (the rest of book XXXIII did not appear in print until 1616, following its discovery in Bamberg). The interest in Livy at this time was considerable, from Erasmus and Thomas More to Machiavelli (whose *Discourses on Livy* were written in the 1510s), and in Mainz itself the first chair in ancient history had been established in 1504 by Ivo Wittich, a notable scholar of Livy, a post then held by Carbachius from 1512. The manuscript in Mainz Cathedral, now lost, contained books XXXIII-XL, and Carbachius used this manuscript to supply variant readings.

The early annotations, in book II and books V-VIII, are in red and black ink; the red annotations mostly repeat names from the text with a few additional comments (the longest on Q1^r) and some underlining, but most of the notes in black ink expand on the text to a much greater degree, supplying interlinear notes (for example to clarify what or to whom the text is referring) as well as fuller comments in the margins. While the annotations seem to be in a few different hands, there is some red underlining of the notes in black ink (e.g. on D1^r).

This is one of two issues produced by Schoeffer with the date November 1518, which vary only in the preliminaries; the other version (VD16 L 2091) omits the words 'indice copioso' from the title and does not contain the extensive preliminary section, which provides a very comprehensive index to all the events mentioned in the text. The privilege granted by the Emperor Maximilian gives Schoeffer the sole right to print the works of Livy in Latin and German for ten years, and a six-year privilege for any other works printed by Schoeffer subsequently, on account of his grandfather's (meaning Johann Fust) 'divinum inventum', the art of printing. The preface by Erasmus, which also lauds the invention of Fust, is dated 26 February 1519; the colophon date is more likely to refer to the year 1519.

The bindery was active in Heidelberg (though sometimes attributed to Strasbourg) between around 1476 and 1528.

USTC 695790; VD16 L2090.



Embroidered over a Printed Template

16. [MARIAN DEVOTION.] Embroidered silk panel depicting the Virgin and Child. [Netherlands, early eighteenth century?]

Silk panel (c. 105 x 89 mm), embroidered with metal and coloured threads over an engraved template, on a brown woven backing, hemmed; pinned at corners, a little faded, a few small moth holes (particularly to lower right corner), but generally well preserved, framed. £600*

A delightful silk panel, embroidered over a printed template, most likely produced by nuns, depicting the Virgin and Child within a central medallion with elaborate floral borders.

Embroidery panels such as the present example are typical of the small-scale in-house production by convents, manufactured by nuns for sale both as pilgrim badges and as devotional images. The design is embroidered over an engraved template, facilitating reproduction by less skilled hands and allowing for the sale both of plain printed copies and, as here, of more luxurious embroidered examples.



[illegible]

197

[illegible][illegible]

17. **MARSILIUS of Inghen, GILES of Rome, and ALBERT of Saxony.** Marsilii de genera[tione et corruptione]. Commentaria fidelissimi expositoris D. Egidii Romani in libris de generatione & corruptione Aristotelis cum textu intercluso singulis locis ... Omnia accuratissime revisa atque castigata ac quantum ars anniti potuit fideliter impressa. [(Colophon:) Venice, [Boneto Locatello for] the heirs and partners of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 June 1520.]

Folio, ff. 144; gothic type, text in double columns, woodcut initials and diagrams, woodcut Scoto device beneath colophon; title-page slightly soiled with neat repairs at edges, occasional light marginal staining, slight creasing, small chips to outer margins of PP8 and TT4, nonetheless a good copy; bound in modern vellum over boards, spine lettered directly in gilt; a few seventeenth-century annotations in Latin to c. 15 pp. and occasional underlining in ink. **£1500**

A trio of late thirteenth- and fourteenth-century commentaries on Aristotle's books on generation and corruption, composed at the University of Paris by Giles of Rome, Marsilius of Inghen, and Albert of Saxony, demonstrating the international nature of medieval scholarship.

Aristotle's *De generatione et corruptione* was one of his 'natural books', forming a fundamental part of the study of natural philosophy at universities from the mid-thirteenth century onwards. The commentary of Giles of Rome dates to around 1274, and formed the basis for subsequent commentaries. Marsilius of Inghen and Albert of Saxony were both scholars in the line of the Buridan school of Aristotelian thought, continuing the nominalist methods of the Parisian teacher Jean Buridan; Albert was his contemporary and Marsilius just a generation later.

Marsiliū de genera.

Comentaria fidelissimi expositoris. D. Egidii ro-
mani in libros de generatione et corruptione Ari-
stotelis cum textu intercluso singulis locis.

Questiones itez subtilissime eiusde doctozis super
primo libro de generatione nunc quidem primus
in publicum prodeuntes.

Questiones quoqz clarissimi doctozis Marsiliū in-
guem in prefatos libros de generatione.

Item questiones subtilissime magistri Alberti de
Saxonia in eisdem libros de generatione ultra
nusquam impressa.

Omnia accuratissime remissa atqz castigata ac quantum ars anniti
potuit fideliter impressa.

Giles of Rome (c. 1243/7-1316) is listed second on the title-page, yet his commentary appears first in the volume. An Augustinian hermit, he studied at his Order's Paris convent before moving back to Italy and eventually becoming Prior General. While better known for his treatise on papal authority, he composed several Aristotelian commentaries.

Marsilius of Inghen (1330-1396) studied and taught at Paris before moving to Heidelberg as one of the founders of the university there. He wrote numerous Aristotelian commentaries and was influenced by Albert of Saxony and William of Ockham. 'Both Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo Galilei referred to Marsilius's commentary on *De Generatione et Corruptione*' (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

Albert of Saxony (c. 1320-1390) also studied at Paris and became rector there before helping found the University of Vienna. He too wrote notable and influential commentaries on all of Aristotle's works of natural philosophy. And although not mentioned on the title-page, this edition contains a short work by Nicoletto Vernia (1420-1499), teacher of natural philosophy at Padua, on the subject of natural philosophy (ff. 119-120); Vernia was responsible for the first edition of these commentaries (Padua, 1480), connecting them with the teaching of Aristotle at Padua.

The end of the index is dated 13 April 1385, which is copied from a manuscript exemplar and appears in other printed editions.

Uncommon outside Italy: we have located three copies in the US (Fordham and two in Chicago) and three in the UK (BL, Bodley, Wellcome).

EDIT16 CNCE 33097; USTC 541111.

Questio

gnitio se posset extendere ad considerandus de
separatis fm substantia preter vias motus. hoc
metaphysicus sic consideraret de eis. Ideo meri-
temo metaphy. inter scientias humanas metaphy.
scribit libera: qz ratione scientie et fm se consider-
de substantia reru no subiectaru motibus et irra-
nibus et cognitionibus materie. Et si nos habem-
physica no possumus de dictis substantiis separ-
derare fm substantia nisi rone effectuum et per vi-
hoc est quia imperfecte possidet a nobis. Ideo
metaphy. sic. dicit qz iuste metaphysica ponit huius-
modi: et enim libera ab istis sensibilibus: vel po-
derare de rebus liberis et non subiectis sensibilibus.
sensibus humana cognitio multiplex ancillatur.

Ad p^m **Opposita** aut bis soluere no est difficile a
cif. naturalis pbi est considerare

ribus immobilibus cu consideret mobilia eis appropi-
qz no arguit ratio qz de eis considerari possit fm
solus in eo qz sunt motores appropriati dictis m-

Ad 2^m Qd ulterius addebatur ad naturale pertinere
rare de dictis motoribus qui sunt maxime causi
de quo motu potissime considerat naturalis. dic-
bene arguitur debere considerare naturalem

Ad 3^m sunt causa motus: et vt sunt motores: no tn habet
considerari possit fm substantia. ¶ Qd vo adde-
batur in 8. physico. qz est deuenire ad motore in
no arguitur qz de illo motore consideret naturalis
qz motor: no autem qz consideret de eo in eo qz est
subam: quod spectat ad primum philosophum.

¶ Ad hoc qd. Textu comē. 15. Qd.

Secundo restat declarare viru
tutatis gnōis possi-

le p^m. Et vt qz no. tota eni causa quana-
tribuit materie generationis perpetua
p3 in 1^a. ex hoc sumit: qz gñatio vni-
ruptio alterius: et ecduerso. Improbatio gñati p
ne icedemus: qz pmo ostendimus qz pot eē gñati-
tū sine corruptione. 2^a pbabitur qz pot eē cor-
cidentium sine generatione. 3^a manifestabit qz
periuntur in accidentibus qz reperiri possunt in
tys. poterit ergo separari materia a formis subil-
et accidentibus: et qz sic separata non poterunt sic
re cederet in nihil et gñationē cōtinuare no poterit
mū videtis esse gnōnē vnius accidētis sine corru-
ptiois sic ostendit: qz si diuidat corpus terminat
dio eius apparebit color: et tñ ibi no erat alius col-
loz: absqz superficie eē no possit: cū in medio co-
sui diuisione nulla sit superficies in actu. g per diui-
poris terminat: vt si diuidat lapis vel argentum
bit ibi color absqz corruptioe coloris. ¶ Qz aut
corruptio accidētis absqz generatione alterius si-

¶ Nā mixta habent aliquas qualitates: cuiusmodi
loz et sapor: quibus carere vident miscibilia et ele-
ergo resoluat elementatū in sua elemēta erit corru-
ptiois absqz gnōne alterius coloris: et corruptio vni-
tis absqz gnōne alterius. ¶ Qz aut sic debeat
stantis: vt qz possit esse corruptio vnius substantie
gnōne alterius: vt in 3^a pponet: sic ostenditur
eniz fuit supra agēs sic assilare sibi passus vt artin-
et qz immediat^o attingit ips per formā accidentis qz
per prius transmutat ipm in accidentalibus qz in
tialibus. si g no sit transmutatio ad substantiam
uia alteratione: et mediante transmutatione acci-
ptū eē corruptio accidētis sine gñatione: et eē: sic
corruptio substantie absqz generatione: et ecduerso

*Acta Vernia
humana*

*color absqz superficie
non est*

Luther Learning from the Devil

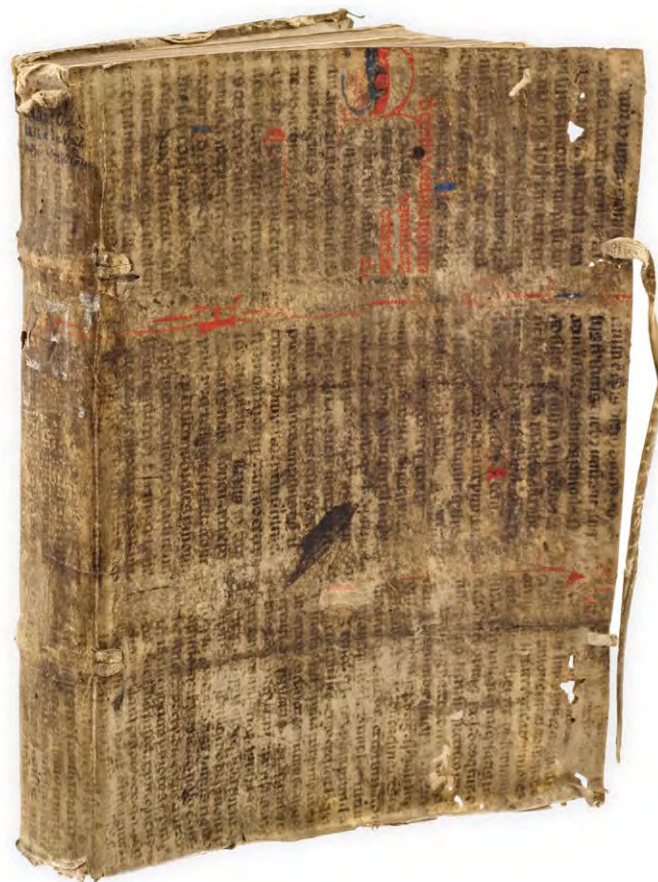
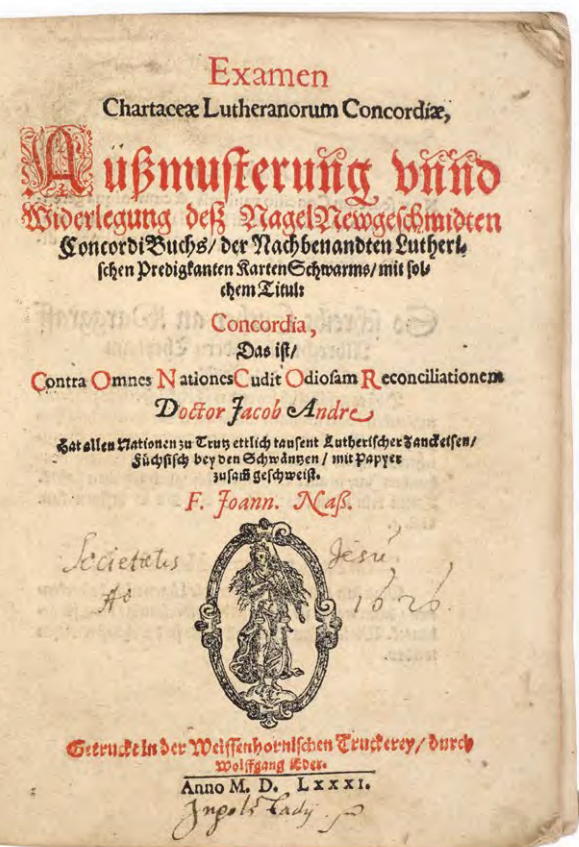
18. **NAS, Johannes.** Examen chartaceae Lutheranorum concordiae. Außmusterung unnd Widerlegung deß Nagel Newgeschmidten Concordibuchs der Nachbenandten Lutherischen Predigkanten Karten Schwarins mit solchem Titul: Concordia, Das ist, Contra Omnes Nationes Cudit Odiosam Reconciliationem Doctor Jacob Andre. [(Colophon:)] Ingolstadt], Wolfgang Eder in the Weissenhorn printshop, 1581.

4to, pp. [iii], 436, [2, blank]; title printed in red and black with woodcut Eder device, woodcut initials and tailpieces, woodcut illustration of Luther and the Devil on p. 98; occasional light staining, quire Kk loose, but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum (waste reusing a leaf from a French fourteenth-century manuscript containing text from Raymond of Peñafort, *Liber extra*, liber I, titulus 11, chapter I), spine lettered in ink, remains of alum-tawed ties to fore-edge, partial watermark of a double-headed eagle to rear endpaper; binding rubbed and stained with a few wormholes; ink inscription 'Societatis Jesu | A° 1626' to title, a few marginal ink annotations in Latin to c. 16 pp. and some underlining in ink, old ink shelfmark 'Theologie N.VI 225 458' to front pastedown.

£1250

First(?) edition (one of two printed in the same year) of this anti-Lutheran polemic responding to the 1580 Book of Concord, written by a successful Catholic propagandist.





Johannes Nas (1534–1590) was probably raised as a Lutheran but joined the Franciscans as a young man, becoming a preacher at the court of Archduke Ferdinand II in Ingolstadt; he engaged in numerous anti-Lutheran polemics, in particular using woodcut illustrations and broadsheets to emphasise his message. This text was written in response to the Lutheran *Book of Concord* (1580), which formalised the core texts of Lutheran belief (including the Augsburg Confession; there were more writings by Melancthon than Luther himself), and obliged Nas to change his approach to refuting and countering Lutheranism.

The woodcut illustration which appears on p. 98 depicts a horned Luther and a woman (his wife?), both naked in bed, taking instruction from the devil sitting on a bench, to highlight the source of Luther's ideology. Similar woodcut images of, for example, the Pope as an ass, had been used regularly and to good effect by Luther himself, though it took a while for Catholic polemicists to profit from similar imagery to promote their cause.

Eder printed another edition in the same year (VD16 N 112), fully reset and without the *Cymbolum atque asini clavicordium* and the *Concordiloquium* (pp. 426–429); priority has not been established.

We have located four copies of this edition in the US: Harvard Divinity School, Illinois, Oregon, and Concordia Seminary.

USTC 655060; VD16 N 111.

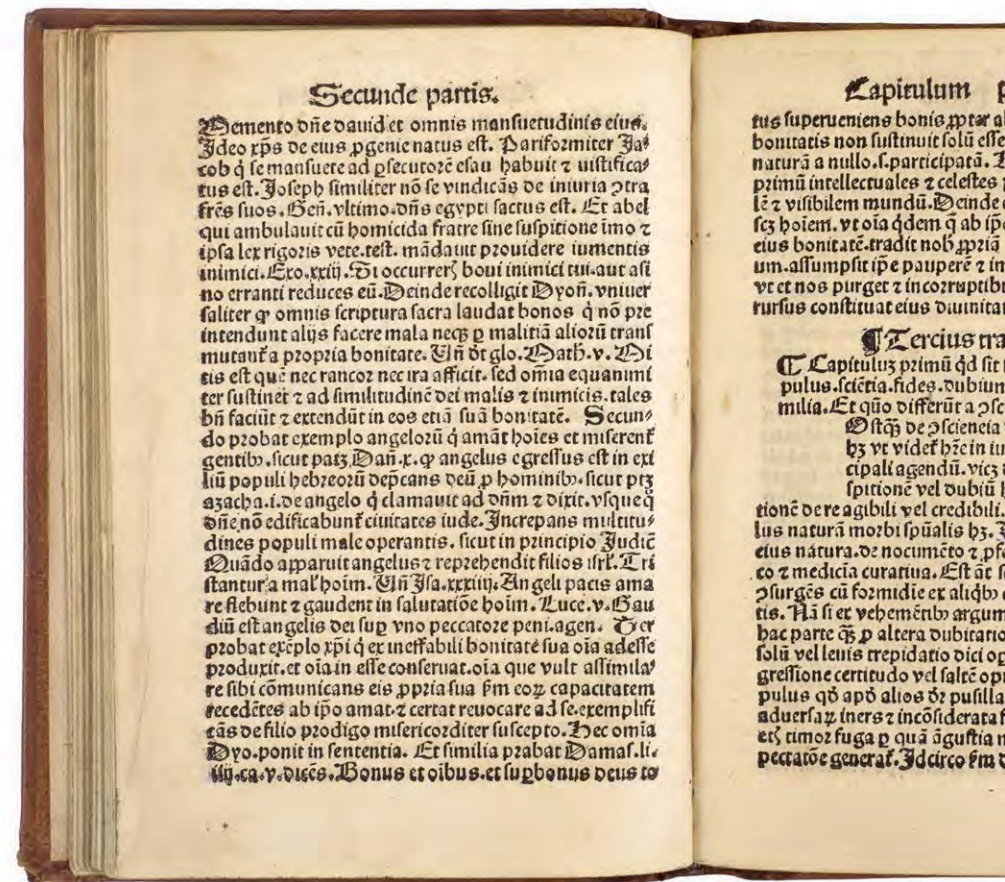
For the Fearful (Scottish) Soul

19. **NIDER, Johannes.** *Consolatorium timorate conscientie venerabilis fratris Johannis Nyder.* [(Colophon:) *Cologne, Cornelius von Zierickzee, 20 March 1506.*]

8vo, ff. [92]; aa-ll⁸ mm⁴; gothic type, woodcut of the Virgin and Child to title-page, four pages with rubrication; slight toning, small marginal stains to ff5 and ii1, but a very good copy; bound in modern leather blind-tooled in period style, edges stained blue (from an earlier binding); slightly rubbed; three lines of contemporary manuscript notes to final verso, a few ink notes in a seventeenth-century hand to ff7^v-8^v, kk5^v-7^r and ll6^r (partly cropped), and seventeenth-century ink ownership inscription of the monastery 'Monasterij S. Jacobi Scotorū | Herbipoli' to final recto, (see below). £950

A rare small-format devotional text by the Benedictine theologian Johannes Nider (1380-1438) from the library of the Scottish monastery of St James in Würzburg. It was first printed in Cologne in around 1470 and regularly reprinted thereafter.

'Unlike other consolatory works, which deal with a diverse array of experiences of suffering ... Johannes Nider focuses on questions concerning the errant and scrupulous conscience. This is the key experience of suffering he seeks to counter... The book of consolation is written exclusively for the "expert" to provide him with practical and concrete help to diagnose the maladies plaguing the soul, to distinguish between the various possible causes, and the possibilities of healing' (Brogl, p. 63).



Consolatorium timo

rate conscientie venerabilis fratris Johannis Nider sacre theologie p[ro]fessoris eximij de ordine predicatorum.

Ex quo si quisq[ue] reci



mbit aut modicu[m] aucto

ri remanebit

pere delit quod suu[m] est

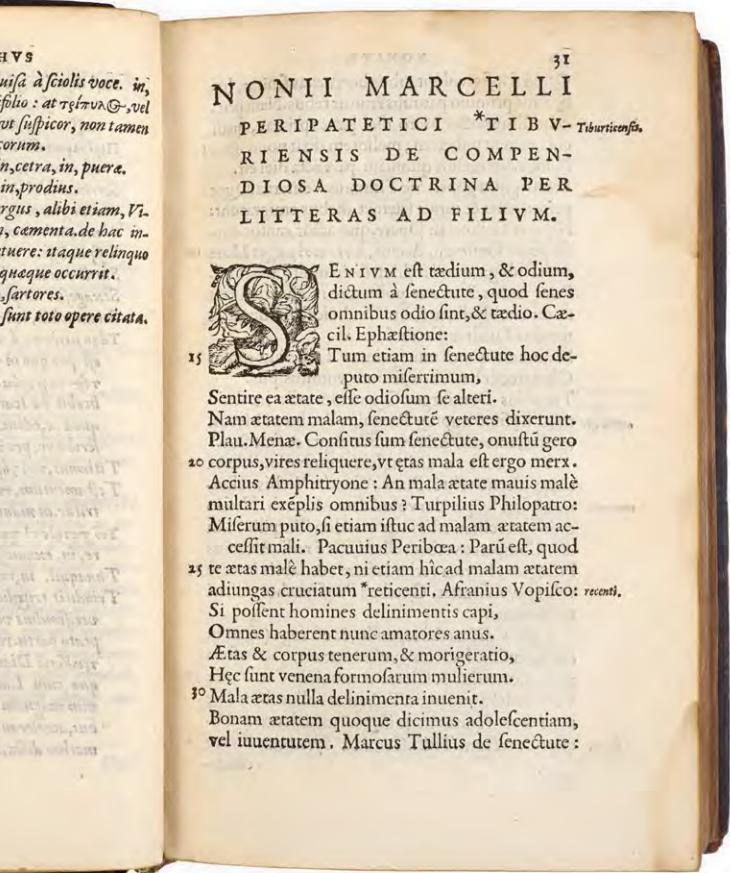
Provenance:

This volume was in the library of the Schottenkloster, Würzburg, one of three Scottish establishments in Franconia (the others in Erfurt and Regensburg), originally founded by Irish monks and, after a period of decline, refounded in 1595 by Scottish monks now living outside Protestant Scotland. All three Scottish foundations possessed considerable libraries as well as Scottish portraits and other objects; they were dissolved at the secularisation of the monasteries in 1803. Johannes Trithemius was abbot of the Würzburg Schottenkloster for ten years in the early sixteenth century, building up the library from almost nothing; while this book was printed in the same year that he became abbot, there is unfortunately no evidence to connect this book with his time in office.

A copy of another small-format text, a compilation of devotional writings by Henricus de Vrimaria (Cologne, 1505; VD16 H 2115), with the same page dimensions and blue edges, appears to have once been bound together with this work (see *item 12*).

There are three issues recorded in USTC and VD16. VD16 J 632 and J 633 are almost identical, and J 634 (recorded in one copy only) does not have the colophon printed on the last leaf. **We have traced only three copies of any of these issues outside Continental Europe:** Boston Public Library (VD16 J 633), the University of Birmingham, and the British Library (a defective copy).

USTC 624969; VD16 J 632. See Brogel "'Yesgichs nach sin vermugen': Johannes Nider's idea of conscience", in *Between creativity and norm-making, tensions in the early modern era* (2013).

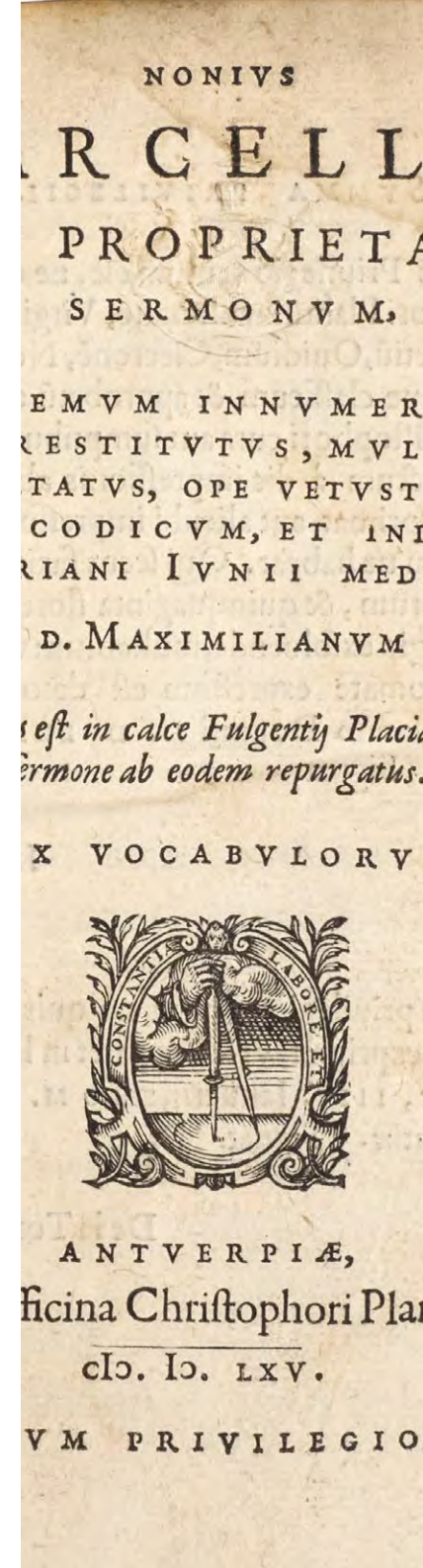


A Repository of Rare Words

20. NONIUS MARCELLUS. De proprietate sermonum. Iam demum innumeris locis restitutus, multis locupletatus, ope vetustissimorum codicum, et industria Hadriani Iunii medici ... additus est in calce Fulgentii Placiadae libellus De prisco sermone ab eodem repurgatus. Antwerp, Christophe Plantin, 1565.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 592, [40]; woodcut Plantin device to title-page, woodcut initials; occasional light marginal staining, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary calf, panelled in blind with gilt centre- and cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments; somewhat rubbed, front joint cracking with very small area of loss at head, endcaps chipped; sixteenth-century manuscript note 'Lexicographi Latini' to front pastedown, nineteenth-century armorial Macclesfield bookplate, with earlier paper shelflabels to spine, and armorial blindstamp to first two leaves. £450

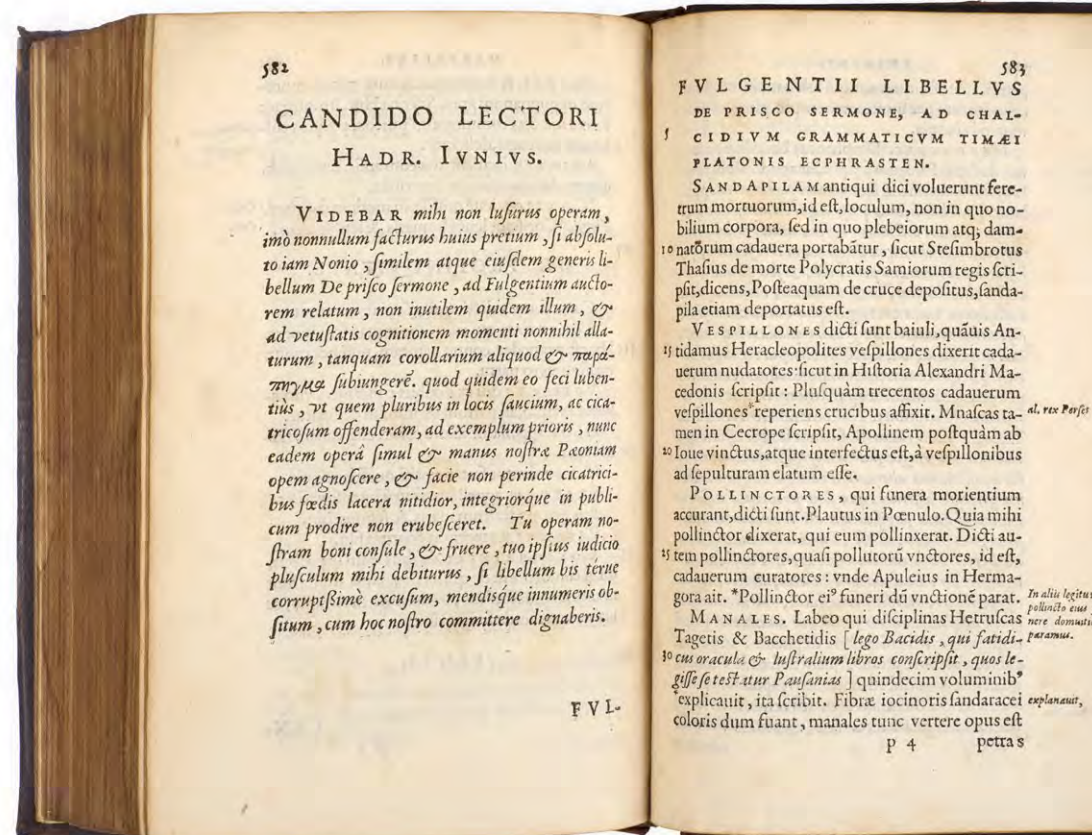
First critical edition of this grammar and dictionary of Latin from the later Roman Empire, a significant witness to earlier texts now lost, from the extensive library of the Earls of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle.



Nonius Marcellus was a (probably) fourth-century Roman grammarian from north Africa, whose dictionary contains quotations from many texts that no longer survive, including lines from the lost satirist Lucilius, the dramatist Accius, and Ennius, both annalist and dramatist; Nonius' sources are listed by Hadrianus Junius at the start of the volume (pp. 1–30). The original title of Nonius' work is *De compendiosa doctrina*, written in twenty books (not all survive), though the title of the first chapter, 'De proprietate sermonum', became used as the name of the whole in the printed editions. The main manuscript sources are six ninth-century Carolingian manuscripts.

The text was first printed c. 1470 and regularly reprinted thereafter, often accompanied by other short classical grammars; this is the first critical edition, containing numerous variant readings, with the text laid out clearly and helpfully (early editions ran the text on, making it difficult to identify quotations and verses). The editor, Hadrianus Junius, also included the short lexicon of Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, a sixth-century writer also from north Africa, which contains the meanings of obscure words no longer in common use. It is one of two issues produced by Plantin in 1565, with just a change to the setting of the title-page. 1250 copies were printed; although mostly prepared by Junius, who was in Haarlem not Antwerp, Plantin never received his final corrections and therefore compiled the errata himself, with the promise of a corrected edition to appear at a later date. Unsurprisingly, this never happened.

STCV 12927075; USTC 401233 (for both 1565 issues); Voet 1752B.



PASTE



Know Your Pasta

21. [PASTA.] ANTONIO SECHI MUNDULA.
Catalogo Generale. Pasta di Semola extra lusso. Pasta speciale di 1.^a qualità. *Pistoia, Stabilimento Grafico Niccolai, [c. 1940].*

Folding lithographic leaflet (unfolded 238 x 503 mm; folded 238 x 123 mm), printed in blue, yellow, and brown, 4 colour images of 66 different pasta types; short marginal tear to one edge and to creases where folded, else an excellently preserved example. **£350**

A beautifully illustrated advertising brochure for the Sardinian *pastificio* Antonio Sechi Mundula, with striking colour illustrations displaying the range of pasta types available for purchase.

The brochure illustrates sixty-six different pasta types, subdivided into four categories: *paste lunghe* (such as spaghetti, tagliatelle, lasagne, bucatini), *paste a sfoglia* (farfalle, margherite), *paste corte* (penne rigate and lisce, rotelle, fusilli, rigatoni a elica), and *paste corte* (stelle, various types of ditalini, gnocchi).



PASTE LUNGHE

1. Capellini

2. Sopracapellini

3. Fidelini

4. Spaghettini

5. Spaghetti mezzani

6. Spaghetti

7. Bucatini

8. Frati

9. Maccaroncelli

10. Napoletani

11. Bavette soprafine

12. Bavettine

13. Bavette mezzane

14. Bavette grosse

PASTE LUNGHE

15. Tagliatelle

16. Lasagne

17. Ricciolini

18. Tripolini

19. Tripoli

PASTE A SFOGLIA

20. Tripolino smerlato

21. Margherita

22. Farfalla

23. Cravatta

PASTE CORTE

24. Pennine rigate

25. Pennine lisce

26. Selleri grossi

27. Sellerini

28. Rigatoni a elica

29. Millerighe

30. Torciglioni

31. Creste

32. Rotelle

33. Fusilli

34. Chiferoni rigati

35. Chiferi rigati

36. Chiferini rigati

37. Chiferini lisci

38. Chiferini lunghi

PASTE CORTE

39. Lumachine

40. Lumache

42. Gnocchi piccoli

43. Gnocchi

41. Lumaconi rigati

44. Abissini mezzani

45. Abissini piccoli

46. Abissini grandi

47. Permanente piccola

48. Permanente grande

49. Ditaloni rigati

50. Ditalini mezzani rigati

51. Ditalini lisci

52. Ditalini rigati

53. Avemarie lisce

54. Avemarie rigate

55. Anelli rigati

56. Anelli lisci

57. Succo soprafino

58. Succo fino

59. Succo grosso

60. Stellinette

61. Stelline

62. Stella

63. Occhi di pernice

64. Puntine

65. Semenze

66. Stortine

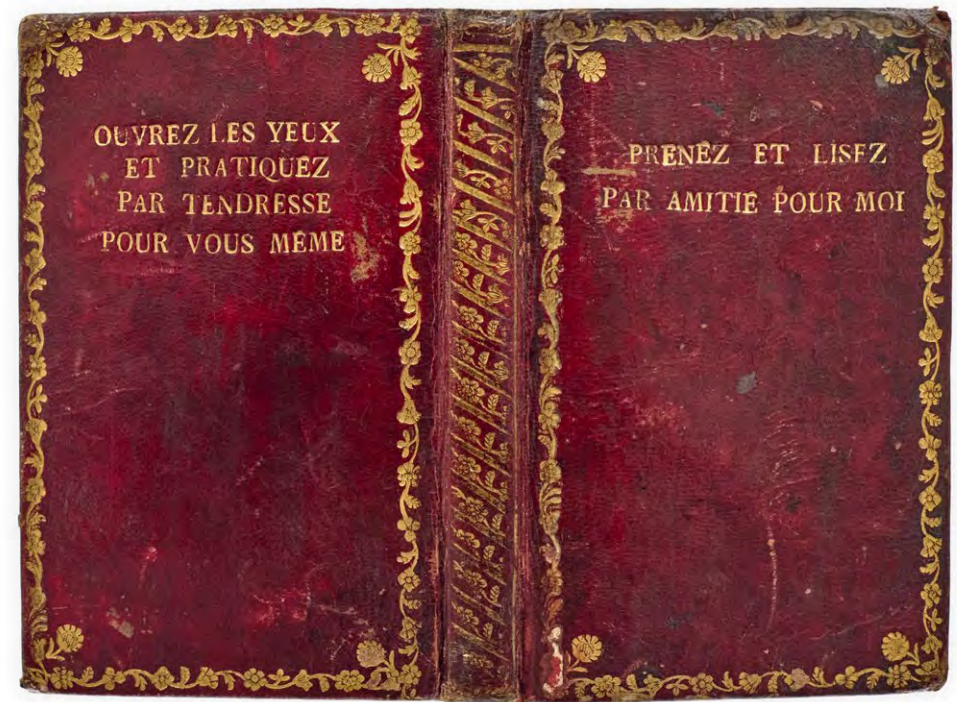
‘Take and Read this Out of Friendship for Me’

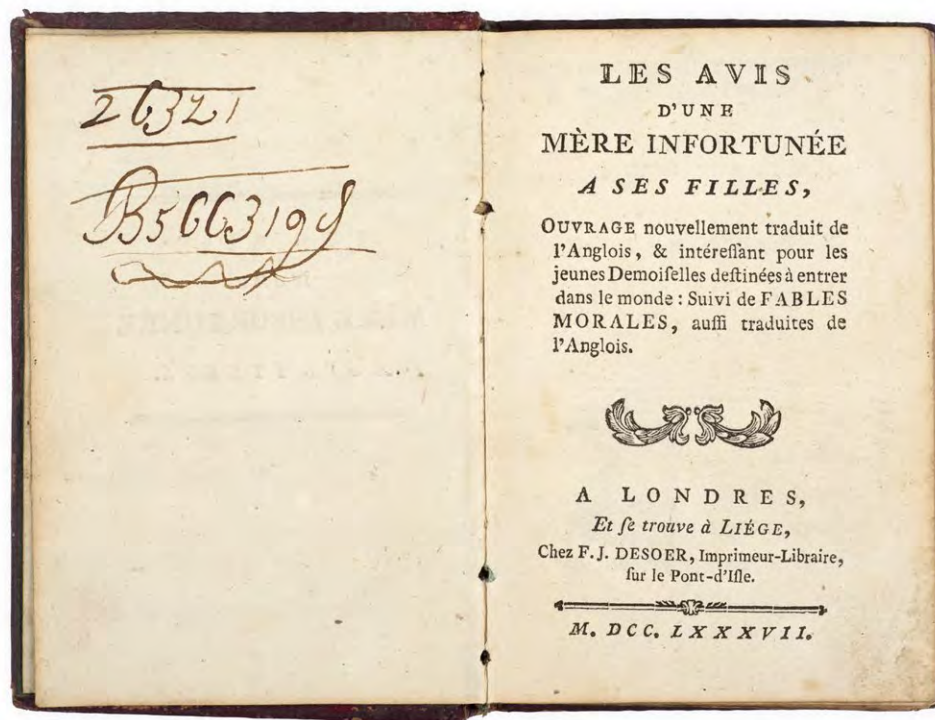
22. [PENNINGTON, Sarah, *Lady*; GIN D'OSSERY, *translator*.] Les avis d'une mère infortunée à ses filles, ouvrage nouvellement traduit de l'Anglois, & intéressant pour les jeunes demoiselles destinées à entrer dans le monde: suivi de fables morales, aussi traduites de l'Anglois. 'À Londres, et se trouve à Liège', François Joseph Desoer, 1787.

12mo, pp. viii, 193, [1, blank]; woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces, woodcut factotum initial, woodcut ornaments to title; occasional light marks, a few leaves slightly loose, otherwise a very good copy; bound in contemporary red morocco, boards lettered 'PRENEZ ET LISEZ | PAR AMITIE POUR MOI' and 'OUVREZ LES YEUX | ET PRATIQUEZ | PAR TENDRESSE | POUR VOUS MEME' in gilt, borders roll-tooled in gilt with gilt floral cornerpieces, spine decorated in gilt with floral tools, edges gilt, green watered silk endleaves; some wear to extremities and small abrasions to covers (some neatly retouched), small wormtrack to front board, front hinge partially split; letters and numbers in ink to verso of half-title, manuscript corrections to pp. 4 and 21.

£650

Rare second edition (first 1786), with a false London imprint, of Gin d'Ossery's translation of Sarah Pennington's *An Unfortunate Mother's Advice to her Absent Daughters*, together with the *Fables for the female Sex* of Edward Moore and Henry Brooke, in a charming gift binding.





Pennington's most famous work is 'a curious combination of conduct manual and scandalous memoir ... Worried about her daughters' social education she uses ... *An Unfortunate Mother's Advice* to impart typical conduct-manual strictures regarding religion, modesty, and the importance of preserving an untarnished sexual reputation. What makes this work poignantly effective is that she speaks from the pain of personal experience: her text acts as a cautionary tale that presents an example to avoid, as well as a guide to social conduct that outlines a model to emulate' (ODNB). Edward Moore's *Fables* first appeared in 1744 and proved extremely popular both at home and in America; they were translated into German as well as French.

This copy was clearly presented as a gift – likely by a mother to a female relative or friend. The inscriptions to the covers can be translated 'Take and read this out of friendship for me', and 'Open your eyes and put it into practice out of affection for yourself'.

OCLC records only three copies, at the Tylorian, Princeton, and the University of Antwerp.

ESTC T214168; Rochedieu, p. 245.

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land

23. **PESENTI, Giovanni Paolo.** *Pellegrinaggio di Gierusalemme fatto, e descritto per Gio. Paolo Pesenti. Bergamo, Comin Ventura, 1615.*

4to, pp. [xvi], 167, [1, blank]; title within woodcut architectural border incorporating woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; slight dampstain to pp. [vii-viii], else a very good copy with wide margins; bound in contemporary vellum over *carta rustica*, stubs from two pairs of red silk ties, tail-edges lettered in ink 'Pellegrinag: di: Gerusal:', sewn on 3 tawed thongs; vellum removed from front board and spine; old ink inscription excised from front free endpaper. **£4500**

First edition of Pesenti's account of his journey from Venice to Alexandria, across Syria to Jerusalem, and through the Egyptian desert before sailing home via Sicily.

Pesenti (1579-1658), from a rich Bergamo family of cloth merchants, undertook his pilgrimage to the Holy Land between 4 September 1612 and 31 August 1613. He became a knight of one of the four religious military orders established in the medieval period to protect Christian pilgrims from harm; by Pesenti's time, the Order of the Holy Sepulchre had specific responsibility for the care of the Holy Sepulchre itself.



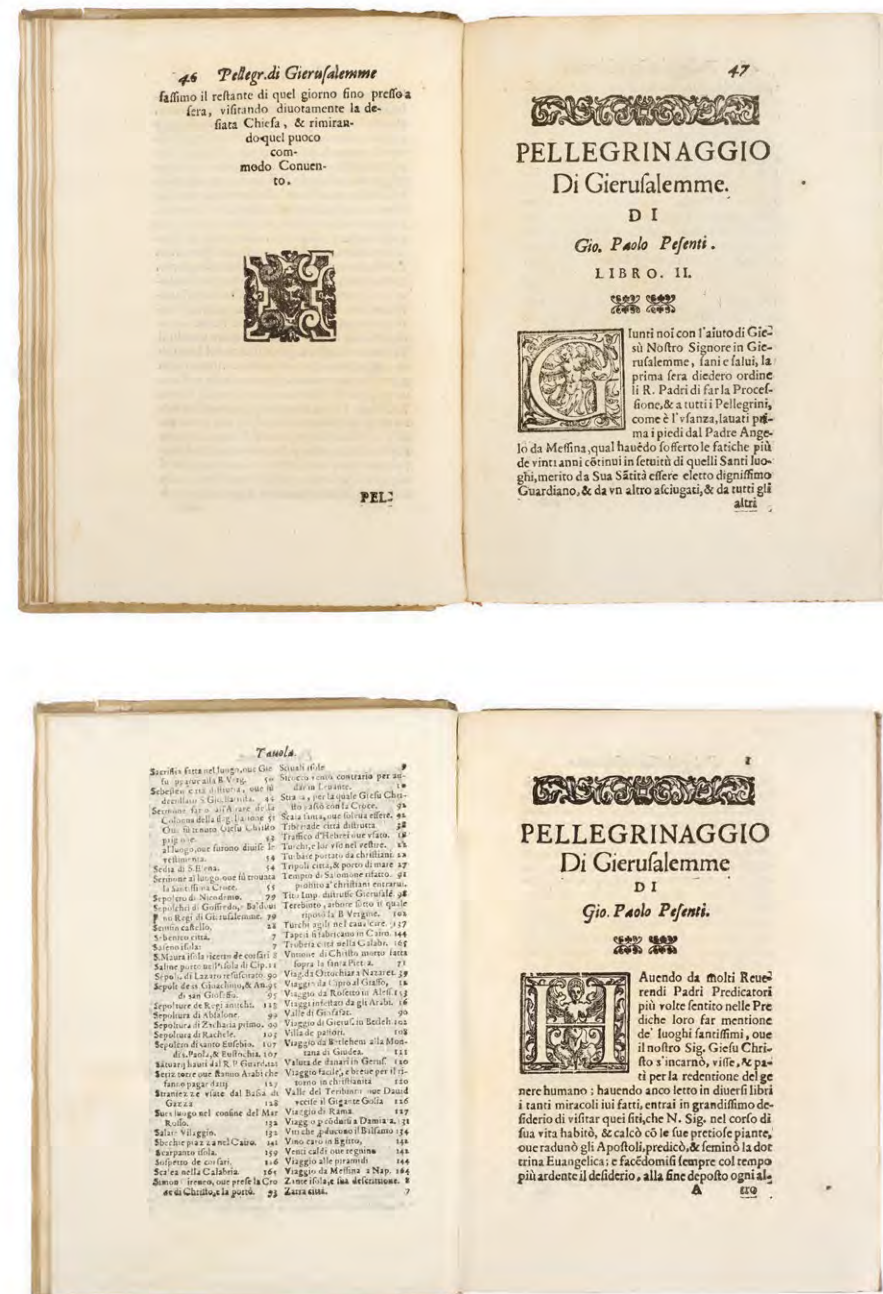
His account of the Holy Sepulchre indicates how its care was divided at the time between the different Christian denominations: the Greeks had the whole of the choir and the place where Jesus was imprisoned, the Georgians the part of Mount Calvary where the Cross was placed, the Armenians the chapel of St Helena, the Ethiopians the column of the flagellation, and the Syrians maintained the lamp above the spot where Mary stood by the Cross (pp. 80–81). His account is dedicated to Giambattista Milani, the (very elderly) bishop of Bergamo, and was reprinted in Brescia in 1628.

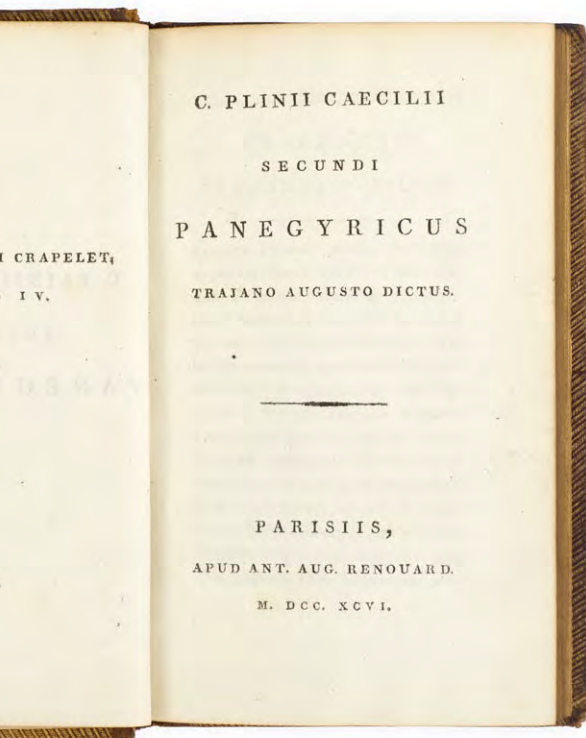
A portrait of Pesenti wearing the insignia of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, made by Carlo Ceresa in around 1650, survives in a collection in Bergamo.

The removal of part of the binding cover enables an unusually close examination of a typical Italian binding's structure, with the three tawed sewing supports cut at the joints and only the endband cores laced in (through the vellum only, the boards having been cut); the spine is lined with transverse vellum strips between the sewing supports, pasted inside the boards under the pastedowns.

Extremely rare: outside Italy we find two in the UK (BL and Bodley), one in Paris at the BNF, and one in Qatar; **no copies in the US.** We have found just one previous auction record, from 1999.

USTC 4025044.





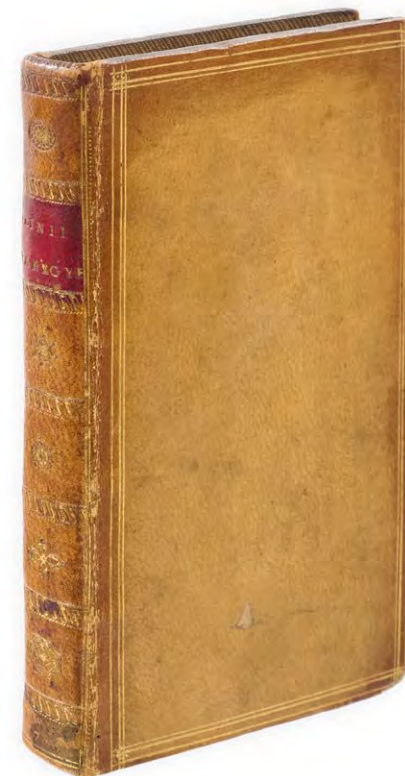
Renouard's Pliny

24. PLINY the Younger. *Panegyricus Trajano Augusto dictus.* Paris, [Charles Crapelet for] Antoine-Augustin Renouard, [An IV] 1796.

18mo in 6s, pp. vii, [1, blank], 212, [2]; with half-title; a very good copy in contemporary citron morocco, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red and green lettering-pieces, edges gilt, pink pastepaper endpapers; a few minor marks, corners slightly bumped. **£275**

An attractive edition of Pliny's only surviving oration, a panegyric to Trajan, published by the book collector, bibliographer, and businessman-turned-printer Antoine-Augustin Renouard (1765-1853).

Among Renouard's earliest publishing efforts, the *Panegyricus* belongs to a series of small-format works in Latin and French uniformly printed – albeit by different printers – in 270 copies each. A notice at the rear advertises that 'this volume, and the Cornelius Nepos which is currently in the press with Didot *jeune*, are printed on *papier vélin superfin*, from the Courtalin mill, the only one which I will use from now on for all of the volumes in this collection' (*trans.*).



A Plea for Medici Patronage (and How to Choose a Husband)

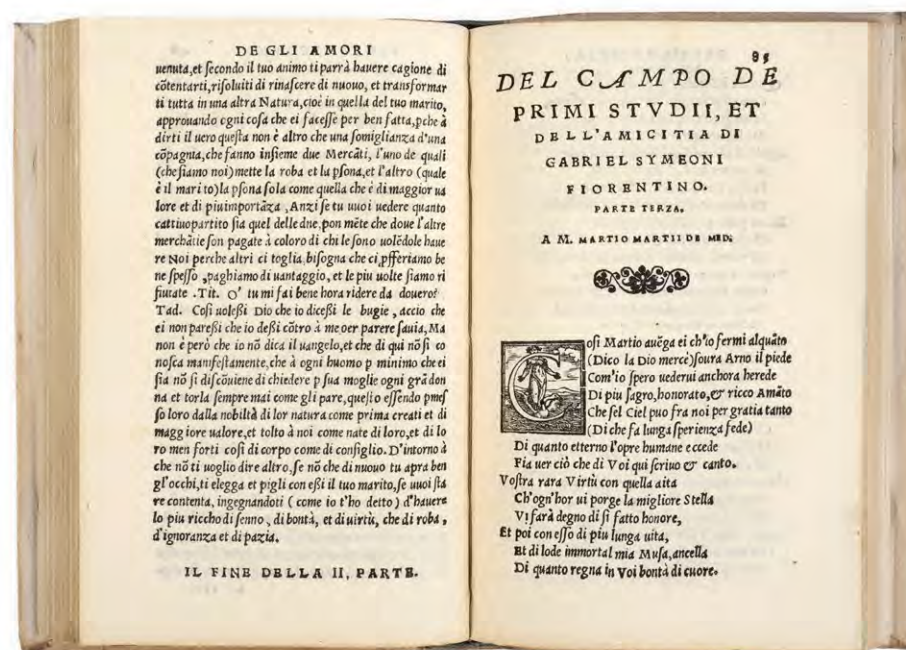
25. SIMEONI, Gabriele. Le III parti del campo de primi studii di Gabriel Symeoni Fiorentino. [[Colophon:] Venice, Comin da Trino], 1546.

8vo, ff. [viii], 149, [1], [2, blank]; woodcut portrait of the author to title, woodcut initials, woodcut illustrations; very minor wormtrack to lower margin of quire M, otherwise an almost pristine copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges with remains of two pairs of alum-tawed ties to fore-edge, tail-edges lettered twice in ink in an early hand, sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in.

£950

First edition of this early work by Simeoni, a wide-ranging compilation of juvenile poetry and prose dedicated to Cosimo de' Medici, Duke of Florence.

Gabriele Simeoni (1509–?1576), a Florentine humanist and poet, travelled widely in his youth, in search of employment and patronage; the contents of this work were designed to flatter the house of Medici, though his dedication to Cosimo went unrewarded. He eventually settled in Lyons in 1547, where he produced numerous works on emblems and antiquities, as well as translations for the printers of Lyons. He had spent time in his youth at the French court, which enabled him to write fluently in both French and Italian; following a visit to the tomb of Dante in Ravenna, he wrote of the parallels between his own 'exile' from Florence and Dante's (f. 86).



LE III. PARTI DEL
CAMPO DE PRIMISTVDII
DI GABRIEL SYMEONI
FIORENTINO.
AL MAGNANIMO ET
OTTIMO S. COSIMO DE
MEDICI DVCA IL DI
FIORENZA.



CON PIV PRIVILEGII PER .X. ANNI
M. D. XXXVI.

The first part of this work, on duty ('De gli offitii'), comprises praise of the Medici family in verse, as well as a prose dialogue on the occult symbolism of the Medici arms of the six *palle* (balls); the second part is about love, including a dialogue by two sisters on the ideal husband, and the final part on friendship, dedicated to bishop Marzio Marzi, a close ally of the Medici. Much of the Petrarchan poetry is in *terza rima* or *ottava rima* and there are clear links with the conduct books of Castiglione, Sperone Speroni, and Pietro Bembo (not to mention Pietro Aretino's dialogues between two women).

Politics in early sixteenth-century Florence swung from anti-Medici to pro-Medici regularly, only settling down somewhat after the accession of the seventeen-year-old Cosimo as Duke in 1537. Simeoni had been in trouble for his negative views about Cosimo's mother, Maria Salviati, for which he was briefly imprisoned in 1540. He was in Rome in 1542-1543, at a time when a group of disaffected Florentine exiles were being monitored by the Florentine ambassador, but on his arrival in Venice in 1546, where this and another work (on the history of four northern Italian cities) were printed in the same year, he seemingly distanced himself from any political trouble. Although he dedicated this work to Cosimo himself, the contents mention characters not at all in line with the Medici regime, and even some suspect heretics such as Erasmus.

USTC 856447; EDIT16 CNCE 53876.

DE G
DELLA Q
buon Mari

La Ti
I



E
dar
pita
figli
mio
habl

mèdue l'uno dall'altro
mi & di dottrina, come
ei non è dubio alcuno, c
mi intorno à questo qua
me io credo iudito dire
tutte le cose. T it. Et pe
mor che è tra noi natura
sicurtà io son uenuta per
sentire alla uoglia d'alcu
car solamente (secondo c
& commodo loro, mi uo
darmi ad intendere che q
hanno disegnato darmi p
in terra, condur uia in
no, & che egli è bello, no
uane che non troua pari
ciulla, mi sono più uolte
re hauuto padre) fra più



A Croatian Colosseum

26. STANCOVICH, Pietro. Dello anfiteatro di Pola, dei gradi marmorei del medesimo, nuovi scavi e scoperte, e di alcune epigrafi e figuline inedite dell'Istria, con VIII tavole. Saggio. Venice, Giuseppe Picotti, 1822.

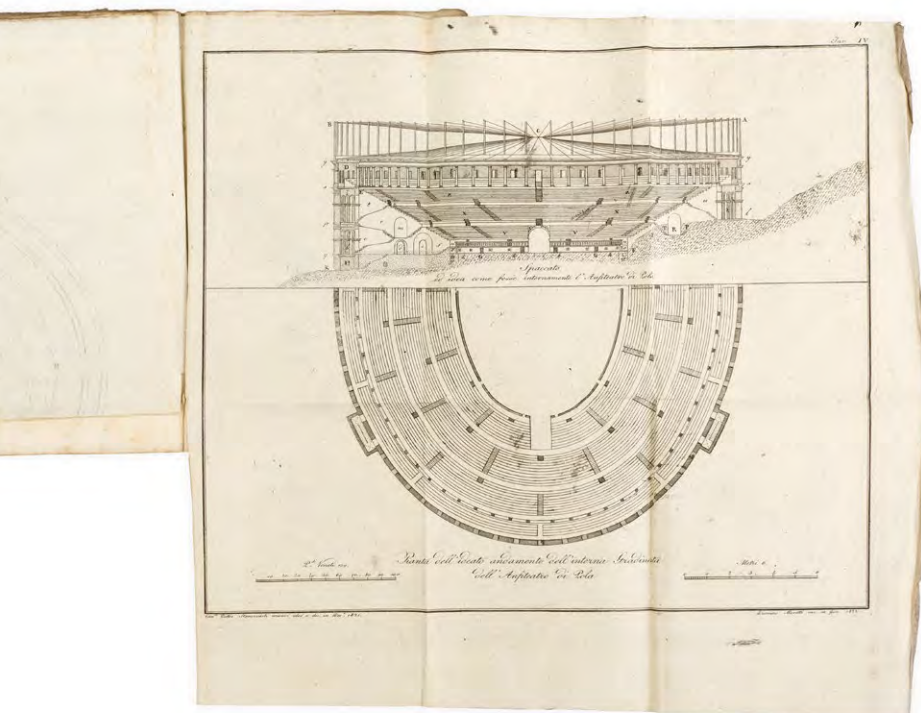
8vo, pp. [iv], 144, [2, errata], with copper- engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, folding letterpress table at p. 64, 5 engraved plates (of which 4 folding) by Dionisio Moretti after designs by Stancovich (one dated January 1822), and 2 folding letterpress tables (numbered VI-VII); woodcut printer's device to title; occasional light marginal foxing, a few marginal creases to plates, but a very good copy; uncut in the original yellow printed publisher's wrappers; binding a little soiled and stained. **£275**

First edition, uncut in the original wrappers, of Pietro Stancovich's description of the Roman amphitheatre in Pola (modern Pula) on the Istrian peninsula.

The priest Pietro Stancovich (1771-1852) was the author of numerous works on the antiquarian remains of his native Istria and Trieste, as well as experiments in agriculture, including a domestic olive press; his library of three thousand volumes survives in the Istrian town of Rovinj. Stancovich's pride in his homeland led him to argue, mistakenly, that St Jerome came from Istria rather than Croatia. He also compiled a catechism in Croat, the language of rural Istrians.

The Istrian peninsula, now part of Croatia, is still renowned for its extensive Roman remains. Pola itself was a Roman port and its amphitheatre, a substantial arena built at the same time as the Colosseum in Rome, survives to this day and has been returned to active use. Stancovich's extensive description was considered sufficiently significant to be abridged for inclusion in the learned journal *Nuovo giornale de' letterati* of 1822 (pp. 232-253). His account ends with the recent travails of the amphitheatre's survival, including the Venetian plan to remove the amphitheatre to Venice in the late sixteenth century, which was scotched by the Venetian patrician Gabriele Emo, commemorated in an inscription transcribed on p. 137.

This copy is OPAC SBN variant B, containing the final errata leaf after the plates. The wrappers are reused from a previous Picotti publication, *Limen grammaticum* (1820), with the printed title showing through.



Unrecorded Edinburgh Imprint

27. SULPIZIO, Giovanni Antonio. *De moribus et civilitate puerorum carmen.* Edinburgh, John Reid, 1682.

12mo, pp. [7], [1, blank]; woodcut and typographic ornaments to title, typographic head- and tailpieces; some creasing, otherwise a good copy; bound in twentieth-century calf, front board lettered in gilt; 'Liverpool Public Libraries' bookplate to rear pastedown with 'Sale 88' stamped in red. **£500**

A seemingly unrecorded edition of this popular neo-Latin poem on table manners for children by the fifteenth-century Italian humanist Giovanni Sulpizio of Veroli, issued by the Edinburgh printer John Reid.

Considered by Erasmus to be one of the best Latin grammarians of his age, Sulpizio taught in Perugia, Urbino, and Rome, and published the *editiones principes* of Vitruvius' *De architectura* and Frontinus' *De aquaeductibus*, a much-reprinted edition of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and a commentary on Quintilian.

His *Carmen* ends with a delightful, short *aide-mémoire* reminding children how to behave while eating e.g. to pick up salt with a knife; to shun fighting and muttering; to keep their napkins clean;

to avoid spitting out food; and to drink little but often. Rule breakers would be banished from the table.

The only 1682 edition recorded on ESTC was printed in Edinburgh by the heirs of Andrew Anderson (d. 1676) (R184791). An interesting story emerges here to explain our imprint: Anderson's widow Agnes Campbell carried on her husband's business but was in constant conflict with other printers over the terms of her patent; the Edinburgh printer John Reid (d. c. 1716) seems to have been something of a thorn in her side. Plomer writes of Reid as follows: 'In September 1683 Mrs Anderson gave in a complaint against him to the Privy Council for setting up a printing house in contravention of her privilege; but the Council allowed Reid to print anything not ... in Mrs Anderson's gift ... In November of the same year Mrs Anderson brought a further action against him for stealing types from her office' (Plomer, *A dictionary of the printers and booksellers ... from 1668 to 1725*, p. 251). In 1701 Reid found himself imprisoned in the Tolbooth for printing a treasonable tract on the death of James II.

No copies with this imprint traced on ESTC, OCLC, or Library Hub.



OREN
ESBY

cum satis temere
patientia compo-
neus omnino non
endo oporteat de-
tionem alicuius rei
ratione eius rei de-
monendi propriae
re, ne dicta factis
remedium ferat, uti
endi fiat magiste-
r, intolerabilis ma-
diuinae inspiratio
es deum, nec alius
uelut solatium erit
a, qui cum uacent
sego, semper eger
atem, & suspirem
re imbecillitatis co-
ica disciplinae sani-
ta. Ita proposita dei
domino complaci-
etiam qui caeca ui-
hi quidem qui ali-
ant, ut cu inter sese
us discordent, so-
Intelligit gen-
tiores suorum com-
illi in adfectione
onem de patientia
mas seculi discipli-
us iniuria, cum di-
quos mox sapien-
bis exercenda pa-
uanimitatis stupor
tio delegat, deum
flore lucis huius
officia, elemento-
a rum

Xp.

ci patientia apx xps
esperam.

Cecae uiuent,
ide est, cecam
nitam ducunt. Subsignare
Intelligit gen-
tiles. Subscribere.

Canine aqua
nimitatis stu-
por
Patientia
exemplum sit
aut biogenes
Cynici: sed
bey ipse.

With Rhenanus' 'Rubbish'

28. TERTULLIAN. Opera ... per Beatum Rhenanum Seletstadiensem e tenebris eruta, atque a situ pro virili vindicata, adiectis singulorum librorum argumentis, & nullibi non coniecturis, ac nuper collatione Gorziensis exemplaris ex Mediomatricibus oblata, non solum longe emendiora facta, verum etiam pro re nata novis ac retextis annotationibus exposita illustrataque. Basel, [(colophon:) Hieronymus] Froben [and Nikolaus Episcopius], March 1539.

Folio, pp. [xx], 766, [2, blank], [32]; woodcut Froben device on title-page and final verso, woodcut initials; an excellent copy; bound in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards by Wilhelm Frank of Nuremberg (EBDB w003126), several roll-tools including one of Spes, Fides, and Charitas with the initials WF, brass clasps to fore-edge, spine lettered later in ink; binding a little rubbed with a few minor scuffs and stains; engraved armorial bookplate (a griffin surmounted by a crest of peacock feathers) to rear pastedown, contemporary marginal annotations in Latin and Greek at the beginning of the volume, including a quotation from Ovid *Metamorphoses* XV about Pythagoras on p. 38, some underlining in black or red ink, a few later manicules in pencil, note in red ink on rear free endpaper, numerous manuscript notes to front endpapers, one dated 15 April 1601. **£1750**

Third Froben edition of Tertullian's extant writings, studiously edited and re-revised by Beatus Rhenanus, with extensive annotations showing considerable engagement with the text by early readers seeking to contextualise Tertullian.



[illegible][illegible]

Ojus qui loquitur Coram deus magnas fides seculi in sua terra et non ab hostibus et profanis.
Cyrillus Episcopus Hierosolymitanus quoniam ad consilium perhibere et pro illis scribere libet. Tituli.

128

De orationis sacramento necesse est nos commentandi Cyprus in sancta
memoriae librari Enaquem et Trivalliam hinc videri apertissimum
scriptum: sed consequens error hominis, ut dixi scriptis pluribus an
ticitatem.

[illegible]

*Tertullianum. unice dilexit et memoriae integrum mandavit.
Agid. Canarius, teste Miras P. II. Biblioth. Eccles. p. 21.
Seelen. Miscellan. P. II. p. m. 188.*

TIS TERTVLLIANI CARTHAGINENSIS, I
nos credidit scriptores primi, fine quorum lectione nullam
bat olim diuisi Cyprianus per BEATVM RHEINAN-
sem tenebris eruta, atq; a litu pro virili vindicata, adiecti-
um argumens, et nullibi non coniectur, ac nuper colu-
exemplaris ex Mediomatricis obolata, non solum lo-
riora facta, verum etiam pro re nata nouis ac rete-
notationibus expolita illustrata. Quoru
catalogum proxima pagina
reperies.

Floruit sub c AESS. Seuero Pertinace, & Antonino C
cinus Apostolorum temporibus, circa annum à Christo



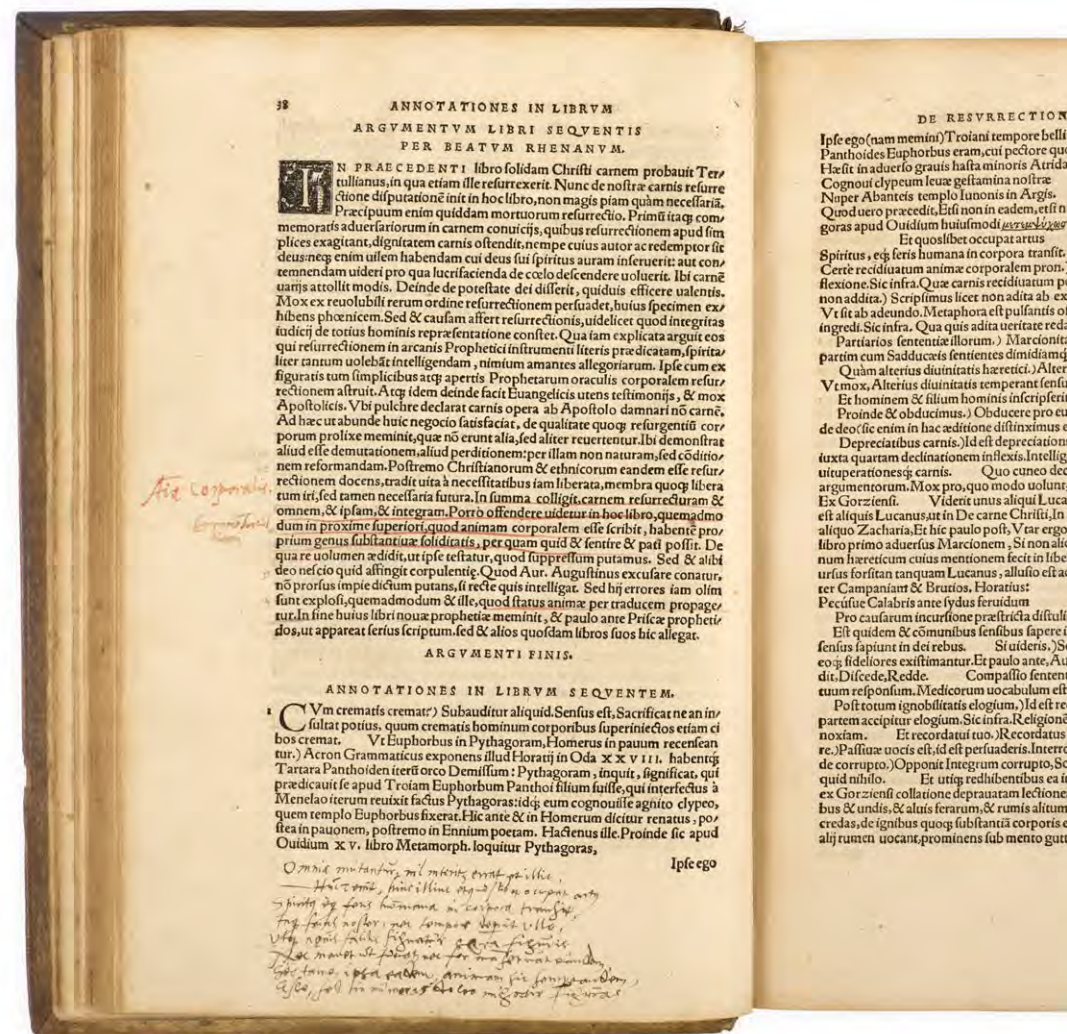
BASILEAE M D XXXI
MENSE MARTIO

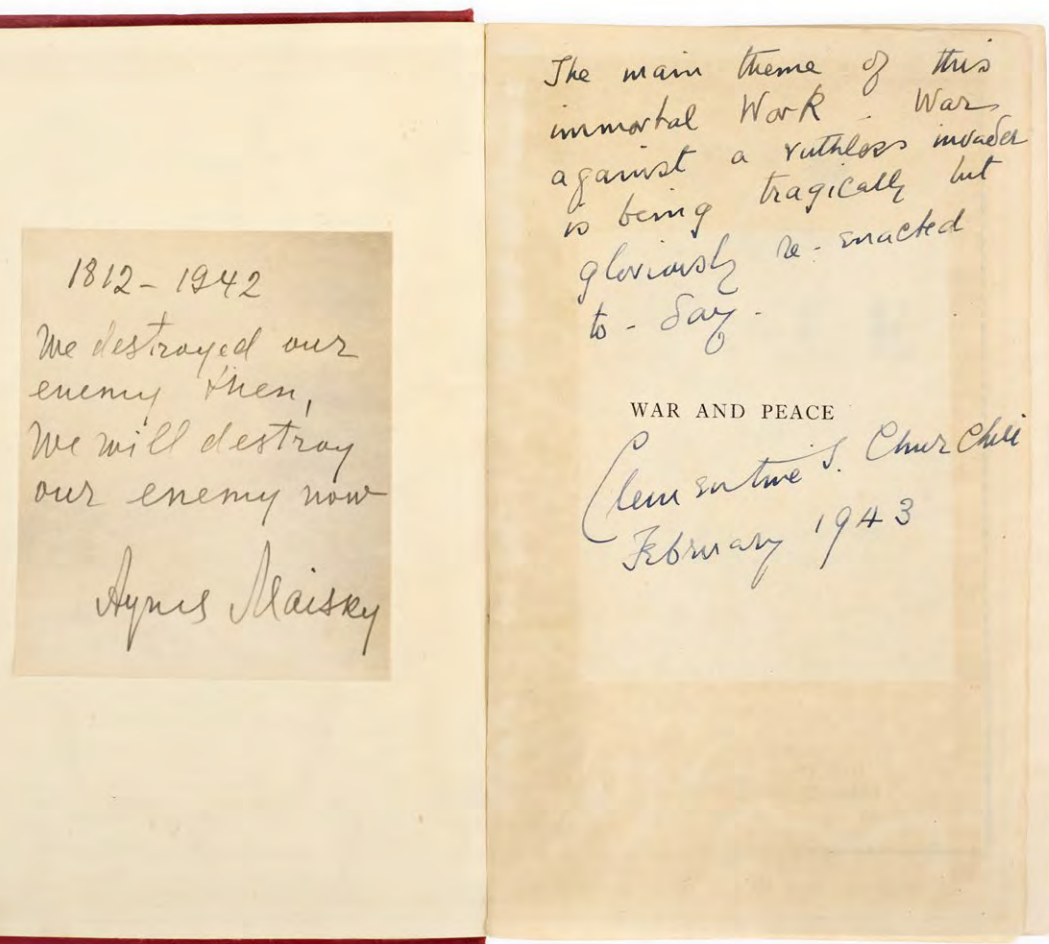
Tertullian is now considered a significant early Christian apologist, writing more than a century before the acceptance of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine, providing a window into life in the early Church before the conforming zeal of the fourth century, in the wake of the Council of Nicaea. Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547) first edited Tertullian in 1521, which he revised in 1528 and again, as here, in 1539, with a new preface addressed ‘to theologians and all pious people’, and with additional readings from a manuscript in the abbey of Gorze (Lorraine). Reformers, even moderate ones like Beatus Rhenanus (and his teacher Erasmus), were interested in Tertullian as an early witness to Christianity before the Church became fully institutionalised and dogmatic. The progress of these three editions of Tertullian attest to Beatus’s careful attention to the manuscript sources in his annotations, which he modestly calls his rubbish or trifles (‘hasce annotationum mearum quisquillas’).

The manuscript annotations on the front flyleaf, entitled ‘De nomine Jhesus’, in German, Hebrew, and Latin, relate to the name of Jesus and the name of God, referring to the work by Johannes Reuchlin (here called Capnion) entitled *De verbo mirifico*. Other authors mentioned in the text are Erasmus, Sebastian Münster, and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola. The annotations in this hand cover two and a half pages; at the end of those is a note in a different hand about Hosius, the fourth-century bishop of Cordoba, then a note headed ‘Hilarius canones in Mattheum’ (the fourth-century Hilarius of Poitiers, whose commentary on Matthew was greatly influenced by Tertullian) dated 15 April 1601, and below that some bibliographical notes about Tertullian in a later hand. Both Hosius and Hilarius were opposed to the Arian position on the Trinity.

OCLC records only four copies in the US: Harry Ransom Center, Mount Angel Abbey, Concordia Seminary, and Illinois.

USTC 679656; VD16 T 561.





Inscribed by Clementine Churchill

29. TOLSTOY, Leo; Louise MAUDE and Aylmer MAUDE, translators. War and Peace. London, Macmillan and Oxford University Press, 1942.

8vo, pp. xxviii, 1352, with publishers' printed bookmark with *dramatis personae* loosely inserted; small hole to 2K1 affecting a few words, occasional minor tears to margins; in publisher's red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, printed endpapers with map of Napoleon's invasion of Russia; a few scuffs and stains to covers, spine a little sunned, but a good copy; facsimile manuscript note from Agniya Maisky pasted to front free endpaper, **signed inscription of Clementine Churchill to half-title** (see below). **£1850**

Wartime edition of Tolstoy's masterpiece translated into English, this copy poignantly inscribed and signed by Clementine Churchill (1885-1977) in the wake of the Battle of Stalingrad, with a copy of a note from the wife of the Soviet ambassador to the UK.

The association recorded here seems to have begun in 1941 with the establishment of the Aid to Russia Fund in response to Operation Barbarossa. Mrs Churchill was its chair. Under her - and working closely with Agniya, wife of Ivan Maisky, the USSR's ambassador to London - the fund raised nearly £8,000,000 for the Soviet Red Cross during Hitler's invasion.

'Unlike the reserved and harsh demeanour which characterized the later "Stalinist school of diplomacy", Maisky and his wife Agniya worked as a team and did their utmost to influence British public opinion by a display of sheer friendliness' (Gorodetsky, p. xxiii). Their charm worked on the Churchills, with Winston joking to the ambassador that 'My own wife is completely Sovietized ... All she ever talks about is the Soviet Red Cross, the Soviet army, and the wife of the Soviet ambassador, with whom she corresponds, speaks over the telephone and appears at demonstrations!' (*ibid.*, p. 421).



The present copy is the earliest of a few similarly inscribed and likely sold to raise money for the fund. To the front free endpaper is pasted a reproduction of a note from Agniya (signing here as 'Agnes'): **'1812-1942 We destroyed our enemy then, We will destroy our enemy now'.** Facing it is the following original inscription in Mrs Churchill's hand: **'The main theme of this immortal Work - War against a ruthless invader is being tragically but gloriously re-enacted today. Clementine S. Churchill February 1943'.** This dates the inscription to the days or weeks following the end of the Battle of Stalingrad, at which German forces had finally surrendered on 2 February. The following October, now certain of victory in Europe, Churchill would meet Stalin in Moscow to decide the post-war fate of Poland and the Balkans, at a conference codenamed 'Tolstoy'.

We are aware of only a handful of copies thus inscribed to have appeared in commerce, none dated as early as ours, and none therefore as proximate to the crucial turning point in the war.

See Gorodetsky, ed., *The Maisky Diaries: the Wartime Revelations of Stalin's Ambassador in London* (2015).

TOLSTÓY'S WAR AND PEACE

THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS ARRANGED IN FAMILY GROUPS

THE BEZÚKHOVS

COUNT CYRIL BEZÚKHOV
PIERRE, *his son, who becomes* COUNT BEZÚKHOV
PRINCESS CATICHE, *Pierre's cousin*

THE ROSTÓVS

COUNT ILYÁ ROSTÓV
COUNTESS NATALY ROSTÓVA, *his wife*
COUNT NICHOLAS ROSTÓV, *their elder son*
COUNT PETER (PÉTYA) ROSTÓV, *their younger son*
COUNTESS VÉRA ROSTÓVA, *their elder daughter, m. Lieutenant Berg*
COUNTESS NATALY (NATÁSHA) ROSTÓVA, *their younger daughter*
SÓNYA, *a niece of the Rostóvs*

THE BOLKÓNSKIS

PRINCE NICHOLAS ANDRÉEVICH BOLKÓNSKI
PRINCE ANDREW BOLKÓNSKI, *his son*
PRINCESS MARY BOLKÓNSKAYA, *his daughter*
PRINCESS ELISABETH (LISE) BOLKÓNSKAYA, *Prince Andrew's wife*
PRINCE NICHOLAS (KOKO) ANDRÉEVICH BOLKÓNSKI, *Prince Andrew's son*
[Mlle BOURIENNE, *Princess Mary's French companion*]

THE KURÁGINS

PRINCE VASÍLI KURÁGIN
PRINCE HIPPOLYTE KURÁGIN, *his elder son*
PRINCE ANATOLE KURÁGIN, *his younger son*
PRINCESS HÉLÈNE KURÁGINA, *his daughter, who becomes* COUNTESS BEZÚKHOVA

THE DRUBETSKÓYS

PRINCESS ANNA MIKHÁYLOVNA DRUBETSKÁYA
PRINCE BORÍS DRUBETSKÓY, *her son, m. Julie Karágina*

Marriage Counselling

DELLA
ISTRUZIONE
DELLE DONNE
MARITATE
DEL CARDINALE
AGOSTINO
VALIERO

VESCOVO DI VERONA
NOVELLA IMPRESSIONE CORRETTISSIMA,
*arricchita d'una Raccolta di cose che concorrono
a felicitare un Matrimonio Cristiano.*



IN PADOVA. MDCCXLIV.
APPRESSO GIUSEPPE COMINO.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

30. VALIER, Agostino. Della istruzione delle donne maritate del cardinale Agostino Valiero vescovo di Verona. Novella impressione correttissima, arricchita d'una raccolta di cose che concorrono a felicitare un Matrimonio Cristiano. Padua, Giuseppe Comino, 1744.

8vo, pp. 69, [3]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; a very few light marks; a very good uncut copy in contemporary *carta rustica*, red pastepaper spine, paper label to spine lettered in ink; a little worn, some worming to upper hinge; numbers in ink to corner of front cover. **£400**

Very rare enlarged edition of this collection of advice to married women by Agostino Valier (1531-1606), cardinal and bishop of Verona, first published in 1575, supplemented with recommendations for enjoying a happy Christian marriage by the editor Gaetano Volpi (1689-1761).

Valier's text, addressed to his sister, advises married women to be loving, peaceful, faithful, and charitable, to know themselves and avoid idleness, and gives counsel on prayer and suitable reading matter, and on governing their children. Volpi's supplement contains guidance to parents marrying off their children, and prayers for husbands and wives, pregnant women, and fathers and mothers. Volpi recommends taking great care in selecting a suitable spouse - not to be fooled by appearances alone for example - just as one would attentively examine a horse or a dog before buying it! He ends with a list of 'some excellent books by famous Italian authors for the good civil and Christian education of children' (pp. 67-69, *trans.*).

At the end of the volume is a three-page catalogue of religious books issued by Volpi's business partner, the Paduan printer-publisher Giuseppe Comino.

No copies of this edition traced in the UK or US.



QUARITCH

Upcoming book fairs:

Chelsea Rare Book Fair (31 October–1 November)
Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair (7–9 November)
Firsts: Hong Kong (5–7 December)

Recent catalogues and lists:

Education
Myth and Legend
1461 English Books and Manuscripts 1500 to 1840
1460 Annotated Books

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