

Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books Ltd

List 5 - 2025

Adverbj

hallen	dream	sognare	dream	To weep	piangere	weep
blow	To feed	nutrire	fed	whip	frustare	whipt
ove om	feel	sentire	felt	will	volere	would
vid den	fight	commettere	fought	work	lavorare	wrought
orgot ten	flee	fuggire	fled	wring	stranare	wrung
orgiven	fling	lanciare	flung			
oisaken	fraught	caricare	fraught			
frozen	To light	illuminare	glit	above	sopra	loggiato
got ten	gilt	dorare	gilt	above all	sopra tutti	altrove
given	gird	cingere	girt	about	circo	wisely
gone	grind	macinare	ground	after	dopo	yet
grown	To hang	appicare	hung			pure
help						

If or that I have had. Se o che ho avuta etc
 If or that I had had. Se o che ho avuta etc
 I shall or will have had. Io avro avuta etc
 I will, he will, I will promise, I will threaten, I will do
 e terza preveder la futura azione
 I shall. Nella prima persona preveder la futura azione, nella
 seconda e terza promettere e minacciare.
 I may denote la possibilita morale. Io can, il potere fisico.
 I might e could. Sono preteriti dei verbi can e may
 I should e would. Sono preteriti dei verbi shall e will.

hewn	To have	avere	had	afternoon	domenica	To jest	per barluc
den	hit	colpire	hit	again	di nuovo	In peace	in pace
know	hold	tenere	held	against	contro	late	tardi
lo an	hurt	ferire	hurt	almost	appia	late	ultimamente
lain	To keep	mantenere	kept	always	sempre	late	meno
moan	To lay	posare	laid	at random	alla randa	lest	per paura
over come	lead	condurre	led	at once	insieme	like	parimenti
over done	leap	saltare	leapt	before	prima	like	poco
over flown	leave	lasciare	left	below	sotto	more	piu
vid den vad	lend	prestare	lent	betimes	talvolta	much	molto
run	let	lasciare	let	better	migliore	many	molto
seen	light	accendere	lit	best	meglio	near	vicino
shaken	lose	perdere	lost	by	per	never	mai
	To make	fare	made	by turn	lucchetto	no body	nessuno
	may	potere	might	by little	per poco	not enough	non a sufficienza
	mean	significare	meant	downward	in basso	not at all	nullo affatto
	meet	incontrare	met	elsewhere	altrove	nothing	nessuno
	To pass	passare	past	empty	vuoto	not yet	non ancora
	pay	pagare	paid	enough	abbastanza	often	spesso

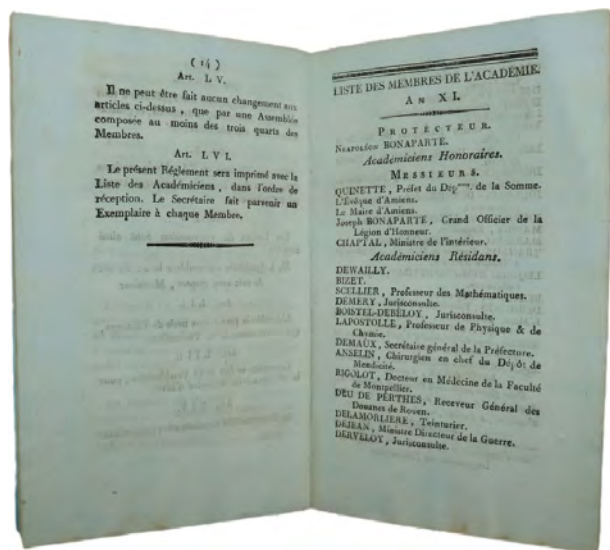
Il verbo auxiliaire *Essere* To be
 I am, thou art, he is, we are, you are, they are. Io sono, tu sei etc
 I was, thou wast, he was, we were, you were, they were. Io ero, tu eri etc
 I have been, thou hast been, he has been. Io sono stato etc
 I had been, thou hadst been, he had been. Io ero stato etc
 I shall be, thou shalt be, he shall be. Io sarò, tu sarai etc
 I will be, thou wilt be, he will be. Io sarò, tu sarai etc
 I can, or may be, thou canst, or mayst be. Io posso etc
 If or that I was. Se io fossi
 If or that I have been. Se io sia stato
 If or that I had been. Se io fossi stato etc
 I shall or will have been. Io sarò stato etc
 I would, I could, I might, I should be. Io sarei stato etc
 avendo having Essendo being stato been. havendo had
 Essendo stato having been.

shown	To put	mettere	put	falsely	falzamente	on both	da una parte
shown	To read	leggere	read	fairly	in verba	once	una volta
shown	reap	mietere	reapt	far	lontano	on purpose	apposta
shit ten	vent	lanciare	vent	first	prima	openly	apertamente
shit ten	To say	dire	said	for	per	out	fuori
lung	seek	cercare	sought	freely	liberamente	quick	presto
lank	Sell	vendere	sold	friendly	amichevole	quite	affatto
plain	send	inviare	sent	from	da	seldom	di rado
vid den	set	mettere	set	hard	difficile	since	dispo
shit ten	shall	del futuro	should	hardly	vicino	some	qualche
shown	shed	spargere	shed	heavily	disuante	soon	tosto
upoka a	shine	lucere	shone	hence	dignità	there	là
spin	shoe	calzare	shod	how	come	then	allora
spin	shred	ascare	shred	how far	in dove	today	oggi
spin	shut	fermare	shut	how many	in dove	tomorrow	domani
spin	Sit	sedersi	sat	in how many	in dove	under	sotto
spin	sleep	dormire	slept	in how many	in dove	with	con
spin	sling	frondare	slung	in how many	in dove	when	quando
				in how many	in dove	without	senza
				in how many	in dove	yesterday	ieri

Coniugazione del Verbo amore, To love
 Presente
 I love, Thou lovest, he loves, we love, you love, they love
 To amo, tu ami, egli ama etc
 Presente Interrogativo
 I do love, thou dost love, he doth love, we do love, you do love, they do love
 Imperfetto senza interrogazione
 I loved, thou lovedst, he loved, we loved, you loved, they loved
 Imperfetto con interrogazione
 I did love, thou didst love, he did love, we did love, you did love, they did love
 Preterito perfetto
 I have loved, thou hast loved, he has loved, we have loved, you have loved, they have loved
 I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved, we had loved, you had loved, they had loved
 I will, or shall love, thou wilt or shalt love, he will or shall love, we will or shall love, you will or shall love, they will or shall love
 Imperfetto futuro
 let him love, amando quello, let us love, amando noi
 let them love, amando quelli.

Dei Pronomi Personali
 I. To me, me, we, noi, us, voi. Thou tu, thee, te, te
 ye, voi, you, voi, he, egli, him, lui. They, essi, them, loro.
 She, ella, her, lei. they, essi, them, loro
 Impersonali: it, ciò, egli, essa. they, essi, them, loro
 Coniuntivi: may, il mio, la mia, il tuo, la tua, his, il suo, her, la sua
 its, il suo, our, il nostro, your, il vostro. Their, il loro, la loro
 assoluti: mine, il mio, thine, il tuo, his, il suo, hers, la sua
 yours, il vostro, theirs, il loro, ed

Coniuntivo Presente
 I may or can love, they may or can love. che io amo etc
 Imperfetto
 If or that I loved, if or that Thou lovedst. che io amassi etc
 Ottativo
 I might love, thou mightst love. To amerei etc
 I could love, I should love, I would love. To amerei etc
 Preterito perfetto
 I would have loved, thou wouldst have loved. che io avessi amato etc



1. [ACADEMIES - FRENCH REVOLUTION]. REGLEMENT DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, Agriculture, Commerce, Belles-lettres et Arts du Département de la Somme. A Amiens: [De l'Imprimerie de Fr. Caron-Berquier], An II [1793/4]. **£285**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 16; light foxing to foot of a few leaves, not affecting text, but otherwise clean and fresh; in printed blue stitched wrappers; a very good copy.

A lovely copy of this set of regulations governing the Academy of Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, Belles-lettres, and the Arts in the Somme department, established, along with the academies in the other departments, to take the place of the *ancien régime* academies that had been suppressed in 1793.

The *Règlement* consists of 56 short articles, establishing the arrangement of the academy (composed of 36 members, both resident and correspondent), the roles of the office-holders and the procedures for their election, the order of business for meetings, the keeping of records, the requirements of academicians (they must be of good morals, good spirit, academically fit, and at least 25 years old), and the behaviour expected of them: they should only, during assemblies, occupy themselves with academic questions, and not be diverted either by matters of politics or religion or by licentiousness or satire. Further articles set out the details of the vacation time taken by the academy, prizes offered, and the necessity of a 75 per cent vote for any change to the rules.

The volume ends with a list of members, opening with the Protecteur, Neapoléon (sic) Bonaparte, and the Honorary Academicians (five, including Joseph Bonaparte). The academy in this form was short-lived, being refounded once again in 1799 as the Société libre d'Agriculture du département de la Somme.

Not in OCLC; CcFr locates no copies outside Amiens.

COUNTRY LIVING AND COUNTRY COOKING

2. ADANSON, AGLAE. LA MAISON DE CAMPAGNE. Tome premier [-troisième]. Paris: Audot, Libraire-Editeur, 1822. **£685**

FIRST EDITION. Three volumes, 12mo, pp. [iv], 324, [1] contents, [1] blank, with one engraved plate and two folding tables; [ii], 359, [1] blank, [1] contents, [1] blank, with three engraved plates; [iv], 362, [1] errata, [1] blank; foxing and spotting throughout, and the odd marginal tear; a few nineteenth-century handwritten

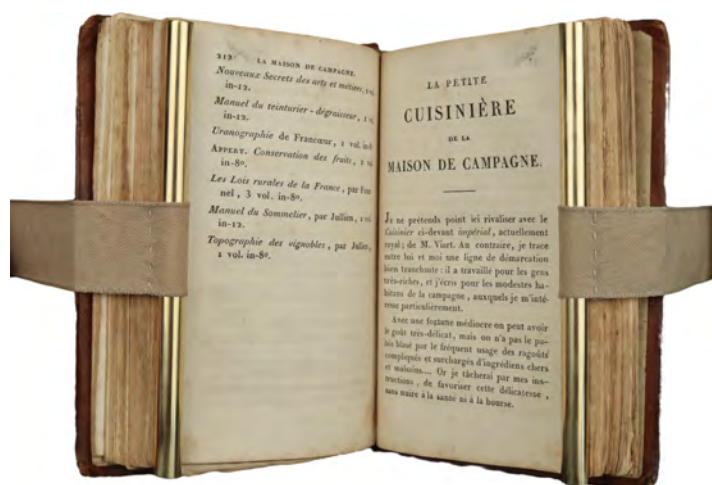
recipe sheets stapled to rear free endpaper of volume two; in contemporary calf; flat spines tooled in gilt with black morocco lettering-pieces; bindings worn but sound.

Rare first edition of what was to become one of the most popular guides to domestic economy, and the first to be written in French by a women for the use of women.

Aglaré Adanson (1775-1852) was the daughter of the naturalist Michel Adanson, and it was to him that she dedicated the work for which she is chiefly remembered: not a book, but the foundation of the arboretum at Balaine in 1804, which was the first botanical gardens in France to be dedicated to tropical plants. *La maison de campagne* was her first book, and met with such success that further editions appeared in 1825, 1830, 1836, 1845, and 1852. Opening with a sketch of the advantages of the rural life, and a discussion of the age at which one might reasonably decide to live one, and how far from the nearest town one should live, Adanson continues with advice on how to arrange one's house, the care of fruit trees, outbuildings such as doocots, dairies, and granaries, and the choice of domestic staff. Further chapters address accounts, pond-making and maintenance, and the necessity of having a medicine cabinet, before a lengthy section on cooking ('La petite cuisinière de la maison de campagne'), giving techniques and recipes for meats and fish, sauces, soups, vegetables, eggs, jam- making, syrups and more, complete with its own index of recipes. This leads on to advice on the keeping of a kitchen garden, the growing of fruit, and the maintenance of an orangery.

The present copy is notable for containing the two folding tables and four plates often missing (as they are from, for instance, the copy in the BnF).

OCLC records only one copy of this edition outside Continental Europe, at the Library of Congress.



THE SPECTATOR IN LYON

3. [ADDISON, JOSEPH AND RICHARD STEELE]. THE SPECTATOR. In eight volumes. London: Printed by Darton and Harvey (vol 1); Printed for H.D. Symonds and Darton and Harvey (other volumes); 1797. **£550**

Eight volumes, 12mo in 6s, pp. xxv, [i] blank, 329, [1] blank, [16] index, with engraved frontispiece and three engraved plates; 340, [14] index, with four engraved plates; [iv], 323, [1] blank, [12] index, with three engraved plates; v, [i] blank, 7-302, [9] index, [1] blank, with two engraved plates; [iv], 301, [1] blank, [11] index, [1] blank, with three engraved plates; [iv], 306, [17] index, [1] blank, with three engraved plates; [v], [i] blank, 330, [11] index, [1] blank, with three engraved plates; [vi], 7-291, [9] index, with two engraved plates; some spotting and staining in places, light foxing (especially to volume four), and the odd marginal tear and loss, not

affecting text, but otherwise fresh; uncut and in large part unopened in contemporary French interim wrappers, reinforced with printer's waste from various French works; some light wear to extremities but a very attractive copy

A lovely copy of this very rare late printing of *The Spectator*, bound in French wrappers and clearly destined for the French market, with the bookseller's label of the Librairie Garnier, Place de la Comédie, 18, Lyon, on the front paste-down of the first volume.



Darton and Harvey were best known as printers of books for children; their only mention in Bernard 'Bibliographical History of the Spectator' is in item 119, Addison and Steele, *The British Essayists*, 1802-3), while Symonds does not appear at all. The Librairie Garnier, as might be expected from its location near the Grand Théâtre de Lyon, specialised in the sale of plays and music printing; they appear to have been selling music as late as 1830.

The engraved plates, most of which are signed Corbould, are dated 1793, with each captioned Parson's edition of select British classics.

Not in Stephen Bernard, 'Bibliographical History of The Spectator', *Electronic British Library Journal* 2019; OCLC records three copies, although dated 1796-7, and with volume two with no reference to Symonds, at Mount Holyoke College, Philadelphia Museum of Art, and Memorial University, Newfoundland, with a further copy at the Otto von Guericke University in Magdeburg; not in ESTC nor LibraryHub.

THE WRITINGS OF A WELL-CONNECTED AMATEUR

4. ALIX, FRANCOIS-JULIEN. COLLECTION OF PLAYS, POEMS, FABLES, AND CONTES. [Paris], c.1772-1790. £3500

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 8vo, pp. [324]; pp. 123-128 and 282-285 removed, likely by the compiler; composed throughout in a neat hand, with some annotations in a different ink; numerous vignettes and headpieces; one play with vertical scoring out, again likely in the author's hand, throughout; small hole to first leaf, some

very light foxing in places but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary sheep, boards edged in gilt, flat spine gilt; some wear to extremities, head slightly chipped, wormhole to spine, and joints worn; book-label of 'Alix' on front pastedown.



A remarkable volume, finely written and illustrated, containing writings in several genres by the Parisian lawyer François-Julien Alix, many addressed to his many friends in the worlds of the arts and the theatre.

The volume contains two plays, numerous contes, poems and collections of *bons mots*, adorned with many fine pen-and-ink vignettes, and reflects a lifetime of immersion in the theatrical and artistic life of late *ancien régime* Paris. The biographical details of Alix are sketchy: he appears to have been born in 1746, and is recorded in Etienne Charavay's 1890 edition of the *Procès-verbaux de l'Assemblée électorale de Paris* as having become a lawyer in 1765 and a judge in 1790, in the throes of the Revolution, before his death at the age of 46 in 1792. What is known is that he both was friendly with actors, artists, and playwrights, and that he had literary ambitions; his one published work, a poem entitled *Les quatre ages de l'homme*, appeared with Moutard in 1782 (although that is not found in the present volume). He appears to have been a great host: the playwright François Andrieux (to whom we owe the attribution of the *Quatre ages*) wrote of his 'soupers animés d'une gâité charmante', and in the present volume we also find evidence of close friendship with the advocate and orator Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Gerbier, the neoclassical sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon, the actor and playwright Jean-Henri Gourgand, the actor Marie-Madeline Blouin, and many others.



The volume opens with a one-act comedy, 'Le Revenant', which Alix says, in his address to the reader, was written both to amuse himself and to test his skills in the genre; he wrote it, which he says is his first work, in eight days, but took four months to correct it. We then find numerous *pièces fugitives*, *contes*, *fables*, and verses for many purposes, ranging from those intended for the base of Alix's portrait to thanking Houdon for the present of a bust of a young girl, as well as celebratory poems for the likes of the actor Francoise-Rose Gourgand, Mme Vestris, four lines on Rousseau, notes on journalists, and more. Although there is no sense that these are drafts, there are various crossings-out and corrections: one untitled play, although as finely transcribed as the rest of the volume, is crossed out in its entirety (although still entirely legible). Alix has also illustrated the volume with numerous vignettes, some fine and precise in the neoclassical idiom, others rather looser and more sketch-like, but most reflecting the texts they accompany.

As a whole, the volume provides a superb (and charming) insight into the theatrical and artistic world of pre-Revolutionary Paris, through the lens of an enthusiastic and well-connected amateur. A full list of contents is available on request.

CROSS-DRESSING, GAMBLING, OPIUM: ALL TO AVOID BEING A NUN

5. ARGENS, JEAN-BAPTISTE LE BOYER, MARQUIS D'. IL FINTO CAVALIERE o siano le memorie de madamigella di Mainville scritte dal marchese d'Argens E per la prima volta Tradotte dal Francese. In Venezia: Appresso Antonio Locatelli, MDCCLXVII [1767]. **£585**

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION. 8vo., engraved frontispiece and pp. iii-xvi, CXCvii, [8] catalogue, [1] blank; some light foxing and browning in places throughout, but otherwise largely clean; with faded ownership inscription on front paste-down; uncut in contemporary carta rustica; title in ink in a contemporary hand at head of spine; some light wear and staining but still an attractive copy.

First Italian translation, by the prolific novelist and playwright Pietro Chiari, of d'Argens' *Mémoires de Mademoiselle de Mainville, ou le Feint Chevalier*, first published in The Hague in 1736.



The eponymous heroine of d'Argens' novel runs away from home to avoid either an arranged marriage or being sent to a convent; she is accompanied by her lover, with whom she travels under the guise of brother and sister. The two keep finding themselves in various sorts of trouble, not unrelated to our heroine's beauty, so she decides that it might be safer if she were also to dress as a man. This disguise opens up doors to a new world of gambling dens, opium addicts, and swindlers, while an argument leads first to being challenged to a duel and then subsequently to a spell in gaol.

This is the second of two translations Chiari made of novels by d'Argens, after his 1764 *Il filosofo innamorato* (Venice, Angelo Pasinelli), based on *Le philosophe amoureux*.

See Cioranescu 8306 for first edition; this translation not in OCLC, with SBN location copies in four Italian libraries (in Gorizia, Pesaro, Vicenza, and Viterbo).



HOW TO BEHAVE

6. [BALLAND, EUGENE-AMEDEE]?. LA CIVILITE EN ESTAMPES ou Recueil de Gravures propres à former les Enfants des deux Sexes à la politesse et aux usages de la bonne compagnie avec un texte explicatif pour chaque tableau. A Paris: Chez Lecerf & Blanchard, [1820s]. **£385**

Oblong 8vo, pp. 24, with eleven engraved plates; engraved title-page with hand-coloured floral border; some spotting in places, and stain to bottom corner of last two leaves with slight loss, but otherwise clean and fresh; in recent pink boards.

A lovely little book of manners for children, one of a number of books in oblong format published by Blanchard with engravings the by Parisian engraver and printseller Lecerf between 1815 and 1830.

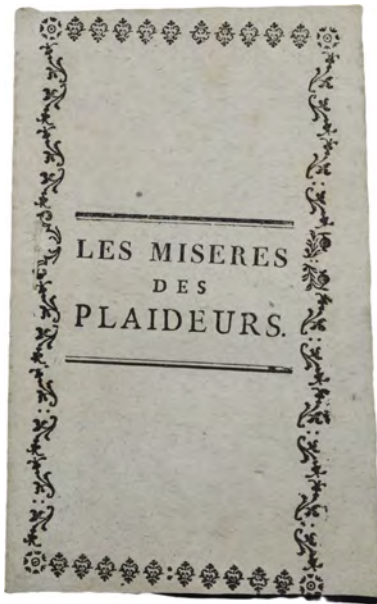


The work consists of eleven engravings, each illustrating an aspect of *politesse*, and each accompanied by two pages of explanation. Opening with “La politesse est une aimable prévenance envers les personnes avec lesquelles on se trouve; elle est nécessaire dans la société: elle rend plus agréables et plus faciles les relations des hommes entre eux”, and arguing that the habit of *politesse* needs to be acquired young, the book explains the art of the greeting, the necessity of introducing oneself on entering a room, the importance of making room for people to pass, the vulgarity of gaping and having one’s

elbows on the table, and more (one shouldn't spit on one's mother's dress, one should offer chairs, one should pay respect to the elderly, and so on). Each of the texts offers a little story to illustrate its moral.

Several printings appeared between around 1815 and 1825, and it is hard to establish priority. Some were printed by Debussecher in Paris, but the present printing is by Auguste Leclercq in Arras.

See Penny Brown, *A Critical History of French Children's Literature* (Routledge, 2008), Vol 1, p. 224 for identification of author; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies of this printing at Montreal, Princeton, the Morgan, New York Public Library, and Oxford.



BLAND, ARGUMENTATIVE, AND JOYLESS?

7. [BOILEAU DESPREAUX, NICOLAS?]. LES MISERES DES PLAIDEURS. [s.l., n.p.: (but possibly Caen, Chalopin?), c.1800].

£200

12mo, pp. 10, [2]; outer leaves serving as wrappers; typographical borders to first and last page, with two woodcut vignettes on final page; closely trimmed at head but with no loss of text, and very slightly touching page number on verso of second leaf; a good copy, stitched as issued.

A good copy of this rare chapbook printing of this satirical poem on the pitiful state of the French legal system and of those working within it, which first appeared in 1701 in *Satires nouvelles par le sieur D**** (Paris, Jacques Collombat).

Attributed by the BnF to Boileau, and by Duke University Library to Jacques Losme de Monchesnay (1666-1740), the poem mocks the intricacies of the French legal system, and the ways in which justice is delayed:

“Tu dis que ton procès terminé dans un mois/saura, sans nul chagrin, te remettre en tes droits,/dans un mois! Je vois bien qu’un procureur sincère,/déjà dans son étude a jugé ton affaire”.

The woodcuts on the lower wrapper bear no relation to the text (showing the nymph Liriope presenting Narcissus to Tiresias, and a toad); they do, however, suggest a printer, with similar illustrations appearing in publications of the Chalopin press in Caen. Champfleury was not impressed: “Au début de la *Bibliothèque bleue*, l'imprimeur prenait le premier livre venu d'un rimailleur de province, enthousiaste de Boileau; il en détache les *Misères des plaideurs* titre alléchant pour les gens de la campagne, et le colporteur, venant à l'imprimerie chercher les *nouveautés*, s'en retournait au village, sans se douter que dans ce petit cahier étaient inclus des vers fades, raisonneurs, sans gaieté, qui avaient ouvert sans doute à son auteurs les portes d'une académie de province” (Champfleury).

Champfleury, Histoire de l'imagerie populaire, pp. 233-4; OCLC records copies at GWU Law Library, Princeton, and the BnF.



MUSINGS ON CITIZENSHIP IN VENETIAN CROATIA

8. CORRADINI, ANGELICO (EDITOR). ACCADEMIA pubblicamente recitata nella magnifica città di Veglia. Jus patronato del sereniss.mo Doge di Venezia Della Gioventù, che interviene ivi alle pubbliche Scuole di Umanità e di Rettorica. Dedicata a sua serenità Alvise Mocenigo doge regnante E composta dal R.P. Bacc. Angelico Corradini ... In Venezia: Nella Stamperia di Carlo Palese, MDCCLXV [1765]. **£600**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. LVIII; title printed in red and black; woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; some light browning and foxing in places, but largely clean and crisp, with old shelfmark in ink at head of title-page; in near-contemporary orange patterned wrappers; some light wear but still an attractive copy.

A good copy of this rare publication recording the debate held in public at the School of Humanities and Rhetoric in the city of Veglia (now Krk in Croatia) on the following question: "Which of the most illustrious citizens of the Roman Republic, with his political maxims put into practice for the benefit of that Republic, can best serve as an ideal for a well-born youth to become, and demonstrate himself to be, an excellent citizen?".

After an introduction by Francesco Anton-Maria Balbi, there are two speeches: the first, proposing Cato the Younger, by Giacomo Cicuta; the second, suggesting Caesar, by Marco Cornizza. These are followed by a succession of poems of various forms, ranging from a *poema eroico* by Pietro Paolo Calergì (who also contributes a sonnet) to a lengthy eclogue by 'five Adriatic fishermen'; these all revolve around the subject of how to grow good citizens, the cultivation of good relations between Venetian citizens and those from neighbouring states, with a final poem articulating the ways in which we can all learn how to be the perfect citizen from Alvise Mocenigo, the reigning Doge to whom the volume is dedicated. Although most of the contributors appear to be Venetian, there are also local clerics represented, as in a sonnet by one Niccolò Bonifazich.

IT\CCU\UM1E\028382, recording four locations in Italian libraries (Gorizia, Assisi, Perugia [2 copies], and Narni; not in OCLC.



9. COUTEL, ANTOINE. DU CALCUL ECCLESIASTIQUE ou de la maniere de compter les temps dans l'Eglise Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine. A Paris: Chez la Veuve d'Edmé Martin, MDCLXXVII [1677]. **£765**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [xvi], 254, [3] privilege, [1] errata; woodcut headpieces and initials, and numerous tables within the text; sporadic marking and staining, but largely clean; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, with morocco lettering-piece; head and foot of spine reinforced with green leather strips, tooled in gilt; boards and spine worn, with small hole to upper cover, extremities rubbed.

First edition of this uncommon work on chronology and the use of the calendar in calculating not only the dates of movable feasts but also the solar cycle and the golden number.

The work is divided into thirteen articles, each with its own corollaries, opening with accounts of the basic divisions of time (years, months, weeks) before describing the calends, nones, and ides; indiction (a fifteen-year period used as a chronological unit); and leap years. Coutel then pauses to discuss the role and the name of the Pope, and how it was ultimately a matter of the Pope to decide on the desirability of calendar reform, before turning to examine the correction of the Roman calendar. He continues to discuss the golden number and the methods of finding it, before examining the epact, the age of the ecclesiastical moon on January 1st, used in the calculation of the date of Easter, and describing how one can find the epact for every year up until 1900.

Little is known of Coutel, who signs his *Epître* from the Chateau de Monteaux. He appears to have been born around 1627 and died around 1693, and to have been the author of two other works: *Promenades de messire Antoine Covtel, chevalier seigneur de Monteavx, Des Rvez, Fouynais, &c.* (Blois, 1676), and a dissertation on Philippians II, 12-13 (Blois, 1674).

Outwith France, OCLC records copies at the British Library, Oxford, Ushaw College Durham, Stuttgart, and the Spanish National Library, with none recorded in North America.



REFUTING THE DEISTS

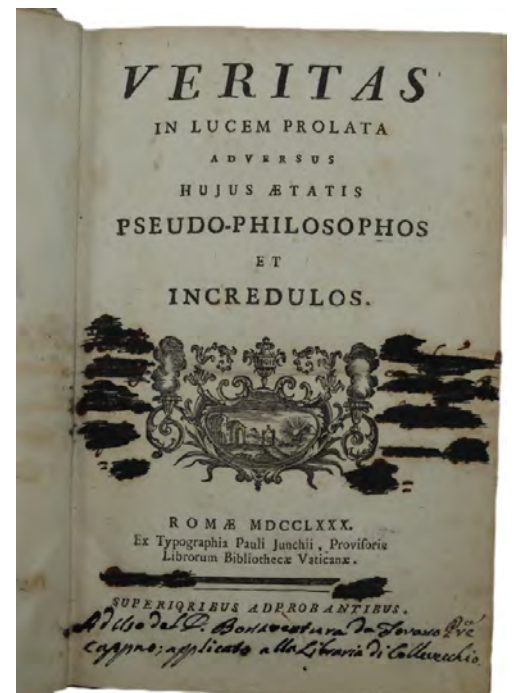
10. DE MUSSON, SIGISMONDO. VERITAS IN LUCEM PROLATA adversus hujus aetatis pseudo-philosophos et incredulos. Romae: Ex Typographia Pauli Junchii, MDCCLXXX [1780].

£450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xxviii, 384; engraved arms of Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York, on verso of a3, numerous woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces; some light foxing in places, but largely clean and fresh; old ownership inscriptions scored out on title, presumably in the same ink as inscription at foot of title; in contemporary vellum, title gilt on spine; light wear, but still a good copy.

First edition, rare, of this attack on the deism of the Enlightenment, with detailed criticisms of Voltaire and Rousseau, by the Capuchin friar Sigismondo de Musson.

The work is divided into three parts, dealing in turn with natural theology, the Old Testament, and the New Testament, and is written in response to the 'Pseudo-Philosophorum turba [which] hisce temporibus ubique locorum erumpat'. In the first, the author discusses the notion of God as creator, human origins, the rationality and immortality of the soul, free will, natural law, and revelation, regularly citing authors including La Mettrie, Helvétius, Rousseau, and Hobbes. The second part opens with a discussion of whether Moses is the true author of the



Pentateuch, and examination of miracles, revealed religion, and toleration, before addressing the deists' treatment of several books of the Old Testament, while the third examines the truth of the Incarnation, the existence of Christ and the Apostles, Jesus's miracles, the resurrection, and the role of the Church.

Throughout, de Musson addresses the arguments of many of his philosophical contemporaries, with particular attention paid to Rousseau and the *Encyclopédie*, but it is Voltaire who permeates the work most thoroughly, with many references to works ranging from the *Philosophie de l'histoire* to the *Dictionnaire philosophique*. The book, which saw a second edition the following year and another in 1787, is dedicated to Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York; we are unaware of any further published works by de Musson.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records physical copies at St Bonaventure University, Princeton, the Javeriana University in Bogotá, and the V&A.

11. [DEVOTION]. I TREDICI VENERDI DEL GLORIOSO S. FRANCESCO DI PAOLA Di nuovo riordinati, e in miglior forma ridotti, con altre pie Orazioni nel fine, per uso delle persone Devote. In Fano: Dalle Stampe di Andrea Donati, MDCCLVI [1756]. £225

16mo, pp. [ii], 61, [1] blank, frontispiece portrait of St Francis of Paola facing engraved prayer; some browning and foxing in places; in contemporary longstitch carta rustica, boards covered in patterned paper; some wear and fading.

A lovely copy of this rare Fano printing of the prayers and meditations for the Thirteen Fridays established by St Francis of Paola, founder of the Order of Minims.



The practice, intended to honour Jesus and the Apostles, takes place over thirteen consecutive Fridays, on which one confesses one's sins and receives communion, on each Friday reciting the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary thirteen times in the context of a collection of prayers reflecting on a different aspect of the characters of Christ and the Apostles (starting with humility and carrying on with the cardinal virtues, penitence, patience, zeal, innocence, and more).

Although the text, or variants of it, continues to be reprinted, eighteenth-century printings are rare; we have been unable to locate any further copies of the present printing.

Not in OCLC or SBN.

JAZZING UP THE MASS WITH MANY COLOURS

12. [DEVOTION]. LA SAINTE MESSE représentée en 36 tableaux. Récompense de l'enfant bien sage. Paris: Chez Delarue. Lille, typ. de Blocquel, [1840s?]. **£365**

FIRST EDITION? 16mo, pp. 77, [2] blank, [1] bookseller's advertisement; with 38 full-page engravings in the text; each gathering printed on a different coloured paper; occasional spotting, but largely clean and fresh throughout; in later morocco-backed marbled boards signed by Tribullier, title in gilt on spine, all edges gilt; boards rubbed and worn.

A good copy of this very rare collection of prayers for children, serving as a guide through the Mass and illustrated with 36 full-page engravings and printed on a variety of coloured papers.



Each illustration is accompanied on its facing page with a prayer appropriate to the stage of the Mass portrayed, opening with the entry of the Celebrant, and continuing with the Confiteor, the Epistle, the Introit, and so forth. Each gathering is printed on a different colour paper: starting with beige, which then alternates with yellow, green, and blue.

Musa notes that this appeared in the Bloquel/Delarue catalogue of 1847, shortly before the latter's death; we have not located any further copies.

Bernard Musa, Histoire d'un Imprimeur Lillois Simon François Blocquel, 1588; not in OCLC or CcFr.

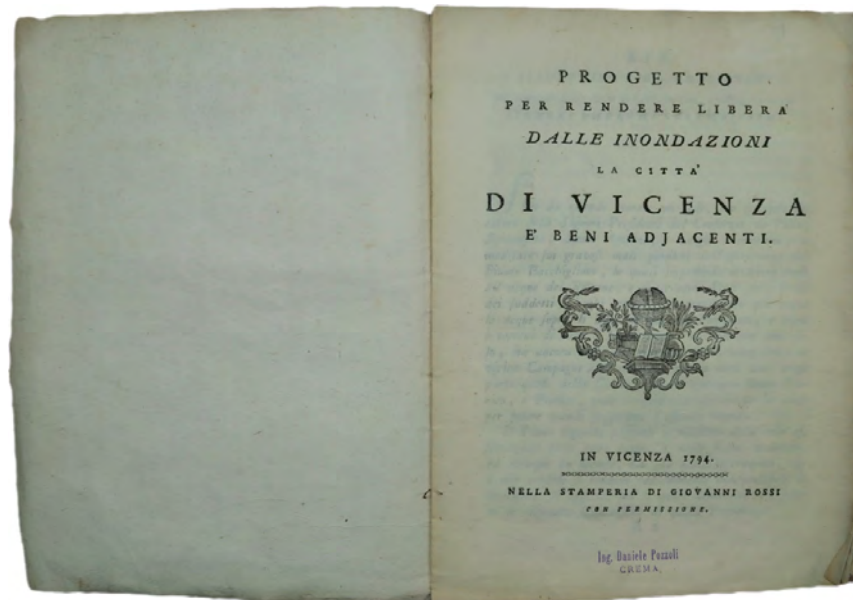
PROTECTING VICENZA FROM FLOODS

13. [DONA, ANTONIO]. PROGETTO PER RENDERE LIBERA DALLE INONDAZIONI la città di Vicenza e' beni adjacenti. In Vicenza: nella stamperia di Giovanni Rossi, 1794. **£300**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 12; vignette on title-page; very slightly dog-eared but otherwise clean and fresh; ownership stamp of the engineer Daniele Pozzoli of Crema at foot of title; in contemporary coloured wrappers, with later handwritten paper label on upper cover, and a few faint ownership stamps, as on title, in top corner of upper wrapper.

Very rare report, the sole work of the Vicenza engineer Antonio Donà, proposing a project to protect the city and its surroundings from the floods to which it was (and remains) prone.

Donà sketches the topography of Vicenza to explain the reasons for its susceptibility to flooding (noting that up to a third of the city was frequently flooded) and discusses the ways in which flood mitigation can be reconciled with the demands of navigability on and beyond the city's network of canals, which linked Vicenza with Padua and beyond. He proposed the immediate construction, outside the city gates, of three large sluice gates, before then making a new river channel, and if necessary, a new navigable aqueduct where the River Asticello crosses the redirected Bacchiglione. The importance of the Asticello's being useable for the 'Edifici de' Sigg. Franceschini' (i.e. Bertotti Scamozzi's Palazzo Franchesini Folco, built in 1770) is made explicit.



We have not found any further publications by Donà, nor any other copies of the present work.

Not in OCLC.

HUMAN HAPPINESS LIES IN KNOWLEDGE

14. GAETTI, GEMINIANO. IL GIOVANE ISTRUITO ne' dogmi cattolici; nella verità della religione cristiana; e sua morale; Con i Principi della Geografia, della Storia, della Filosofia, e Astronomia; e colla spiegazione della Teologia de' Pagani. Parte prima [-seconda]. In Venezia: Appresso Antonio Zatta, MDCCLIX [1759].

£485

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes bound in one, 4to, pp. [x], 320; [iv], 210; engraved frontispiece to part one; title-page of volume one printed in red and black; engraved headpieces and initials; clean and fresh throughout; uncut in contemporary patterned paper-covered boards, printed paper label on spine; slight loss to lower corner of upper cover, but otherwise a good copy.



A lovely, wide-margined copy of this rare introduction to pretty much everything a well-rounded young person might need to know, whether in matters of religion or of history, geography, philosophy, astronomy, and more.

The work is divided into fourteen chapters over two volumes, opening with Catholic teaching and the gospels, before continuing with geography, religious history, psychology, natural philosophy, physiology, fossils and minerals, meteors, experimental physics, electricity, astronomy, pagan religions, and the fundamentals of Christianity and the ways in which they can be used to refute the doctrines of the 'materialisti, spiriti forti, ed increduli'. Gaetti works from the principle, as stated in the preface, that human happiness is rooted in the possession of knowledge, and the body of the work is preceded by an essay on the principal duties of a teacher.

This appears to be the only published work of Geminiano, of whom we have found no biographical details; it was sufficiently well received as to have had a second edition, printed in Venice by Antonio Curti in 1798.

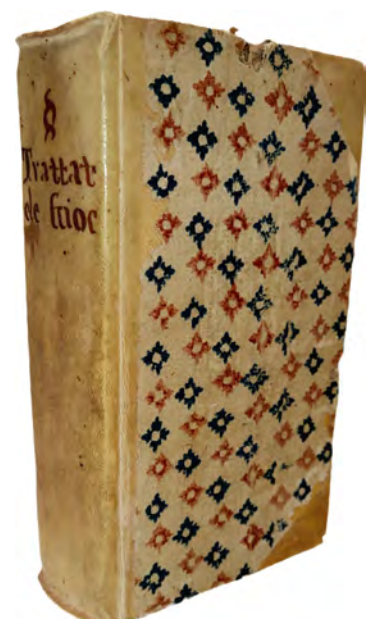
Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Concordia Theological Seminary, Oklahoma, Brigham Young, Santa Clara, Chicago, and the Boston Athenaeum; not in LibraryHub.

15. [GAMES]. TRATTATO DE' GIOCHI e de' divertimenti Permessi, o proibiti ai Cristiani. In Roma: Presso Michel' Angelo Barbiellini, MDCCLXVIII [1768]. **£350**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. xxiv, 396, [1] imprimatur, [1] blank; marginal worm-trace to first half of book, only affecting a few letters on two leaves, light dampstain to head, and occasional spotting and browning; in contemporary half vellum, patterned paper over boards, title in ink on spine; small nibble at head of upper board, and light wear to extremities, but otherwise an attractive copy.

Uncommon treatise, in suitably playful pattered boards, on the games and entertainments permitted, and perhaps more importantly prohibited to Christians.

Over the course of 22 chapters, the anonymous author argues that honest diversions are necessary for human flourishing, and that the



Saints have never disapproved of games in themselves. Word games, in particular, can be very pleasing, but there are limits: one should not play with the name of the Lord, or those of the Saints, and one must always respect the Scriptures. Although not games, we should also be careful not to read obscene and profane novels, let alone impious and libertine books; thankfully, one can substitute for these 'libri di vera e soda pietà'. No such alternative exists when it comes to the theatre, though, whose productions are 'contrari alla professione cristiana, e alla purità de' costumi'.

It takes fully 185 pages of condemnation of the arts before one reaches games proper. Games of chance: condemned by the Church Fathers. Card games: forbidden, but only to clergy and religious. Games involving industry and exercise are in themselves allowable, but be careful. Fishing and hunting are fine, but armed hunting is forbidden to the clergy. After that, the work turns to music, singing, and conversation, the dangers of luxury, and a final warning that the life of the Christian is one of penitence and mortification (and not, clearly, of fun). A book for our times.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the Getty Research Institute, UCLA, Vanderbilt, Oxford, the BL, and the Catholic Institute of Sydney.

16. GOLDSMITH, OLIVER. NOUVEAUX ESSAIS D'EDUCATION, de Goldsmith [sic], traduits de l'anglais, et accompagnés de Remarques par A.H. Dampmartin. Paris: Chez Ducauroy, Déterville, Bertrand., An XI - 1803. **£385**

FIRST EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION. 12mo, pp. [iv], i-iv, 5-436, [12] advertisements; a few small manuscript corrections, and occasional light foxing, but largely clean and fresh; presentation inscription from Dampmartin on verso of half-title, and old ownership blindstamp on half-title; uncut and largely unopened in contemporary wrappers stiffened with printer's waste; printed paper label on spine; some wear and a small tear to head of spine, but an attractive copy.

A lovely unsophisticated copy, with a presentation inscription from the translator, of Dampmartin's translation of Goldsmith's Essays, complete with a short biography of Goldsmith by the translator.



This was not the first French version of Goldsmith's work, which proved remarkably popular in France as well as in Britain, where it had first appeared in 1765: other translations included those by Prince Boris de Galitzin (1767, reprinted 1805), C. de Larival (1788), and an anonymous translation in 1808. Dampmartin (1755-1825), whose literary output ranged from original *contes* to translations from the likes of Addison, and essays on the nature of literature, but who was also active both as soldier and as politician, reflects in his preface on the experiences of the French emigré in the aftermath of the revolution, while explaining the delay in publishing this translation due to his own exile in Germany: "Of all peoples, the French are assuredly those who lose the most in exile". The inscription from Dampmartin is to a 'très aimable et bon camarade', but the name itself is unclear.

OCLC records copies at USC, St Norbert College, McMaster, the National Library of Education, BnF, Trinity College Dublin, and Cambridge; LibraryHub adds no further copies.

A JESUIT DEFENCE OF EPICUREANISM

17. [GUASCO, FRANCESCO EUGENIO]. EPICURO DIFESO Osservazioni critiche sopra la di lui filosofia. In Venezia: Appresso Giuseppe Bettinelli, MDCCLVI [1756]. **£850**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [xvii] including frontispiece after Giovanni Battista Permolli, 231, [1]; with engraved portrait after prelims; woodcut headpieces and initials, and vignette on title-page; small wormholes to edge of frontispiece, some very light dampstaining in places, and occasional spotting and marking, but in the main a clean, fresh copy in contemporary marbled paper over carta rustica; handwritten paper label on spine, and shelf number in ink on upper wrapper; some wear but still an attractive copy, with the book-label of John Saks on inside of upper cover.

Sole edition, uncommon, of this defence of Epicurean philosophy by the Italian Jesuit philosopher, antiquarian, and Arcadian Francesco Eugenio Guasco (1725 -1798).

Guasco, throughout showing the influence of Malebranche, opens by arguing that we can trust the account of Epicurus given by Diogenes Laertius, and by sketching the disagreements between the Stoics and the Epicureans, before discussing whether Epicurus in fact denied the immortality of the soul and the possibility of divine providence, and did in fact identify the greatest good with corporeal pleasure (while it might seem that this might just be Jesuitical special pleading to make Epicurus more palatable to pious Catholics, a detailed reading of Epicurus would suggest that Guasco's nuanced approach has much to recommend it). He then goes on to discuss Epicurus as a man rather than as a philosopher, with chapters on his virtues, before examining in detail twenty Epicurean maxims.

Although Guasco had started his writing career with *Lettere su Voltaire*, a 1753 work in which he not unexpectedly attacked the deism of Voltaire, he was better known as an historian of ancient Rome than as a philosopher, and was a member of several literary academies, becoming a member of the Arcadi of Rome in 1754. He is perhaps best remembered for his *I riti funebri di Roma pagana*, published in Lucca in 1758.

Melzi I, p 358; OCLC records two copies outside Continental Europe, at Indiana and the British Library.



LAND LEASING IN REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE

18. [GUICHARD, AUGUSTE-CHARLES]. CODE DES FERMAGES, ou recueil de toutes les lois, décrets et arrêtés, rendus depuis l'origine de la révolution, concernant les baux à ferme, à loyer, à emphytéose, à vie, à cheptel, à rentes et autres; tant des domaines nationaux, que des biens particuliers. Avec des notes, tables chronologique et alphabétique. Par le C. G A Paris: Chez L'Editeur, Rousseau, Rondonneau, et chez tous les Marchands de Nouveautés, Germinal An VI [1798]. **£325**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], xi, [i] blank, 149 (final page misnumbered 41), [1] blank; with additional manuscript note loosely inserted; some gatherings browned due to paper quality, and some spotting in places, but otherwise largely clean; uncut in contemporary pink interim wrappers, traces of printed paper label on spine; some light wear, especially to head of spine, but still a good copy.

its own preface) of love poems dedicated to the poet's wife and muse Eléonore (1787-1833), a native of the French Caribbean colony of Sainte-Domingue. These include imitations of Gessner, and a lengthy 'Voyage à Roudeilhe', in prose and verse and addressed to the poet Auguste Gaude.

This is Labouïsse-Rochefort's third volume of poetry; he went on to publish not only more verse but also essays on viticulture and olive-growing (1819), travel writings, a *Manifeste sur la décentralisation intellectuelle* (1837), and an eight volume memoir of his life up to 1826, which appeared over four years from 1844. He bought the printing firm of Payat in Toulouse in 1844, and on his death left behind a library of over twelve thousand books (and, not coincidentally, very little money).

OCLC records copies at the Institut de France, the BnF, and the BM Lyon.



ENGLISH IN YOUR POCKET

20. [LANGUAGE-LEARNING]. GRAMMATICA INGLESE posta in prospetta e reso portabile per maggior comodo delle studenti di questa Lingua. Composta e raccolta da N.N.

DIZIONARIO DOMESTICO che esprimono le cose le piu comuni. Le parole Italiane ed Inglese & Verbi Ingresi ed Italiani. [Italy], 1811.

£3850

Manuscript composed of 60 small paper panels (each around 55x75 mm), mounted on both sides of a backing of green silk (390 x 620 mm unfolded) made of of several bands, with two silk hanging loops in corners; some browning and staining, especially to the title panels (which are exposed when the item is folded); some wear, especially to folds, but still a very attractive object.

A glorious and unusual anglo-italian dictionary-cum-grammar, most likely compiled by a tutor (here identified only as 'N.N.') as a pocket guide for a student beginning to learn English.

The guide consists of sixty small panels on a green silk back, which can be folded up to pocket size and then hung as a panel from two tabs in the corners. On one side, we find the *Dizionario domestico*, which (with a few exceptions) presents one panel per letter, divided into four columns, largely with Italian nouns and adjectives and their English equivalents, and then English verbs and their Italian equivalents. The row at the top of the sheet presents an array of English Christian names (nomi di battesimo).

The other side is devoted to English grammar. This opens with a guide to the letters used in English, their pronunciation, and the ways in which they combine (both in combinations of consonants and in diphthongs, where more than one panel, on the combination -ea, demonstrates why a sensible person would never attempt to learn English: Creator, dead, dearth, heart, idea, and so on). The lucky student also finds tables of irregular verbs, the conjugations of to be, to have, and to love, the use of personal pronouns, and definite and indefinite articles.



The compiler's identity is unclear. It would be tempting to speculate, based on the indecision clear in the title card to the grammar section between 'portatile' and 'portabile' that it was the work of a native English speaker, rather than an Italian, but given the Italian appearance of the handwriting, that may be a speculation too far.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN NAPOLEONIC ITALY

21. [LAW - MARRIAGE]. VERA IDEA DEL MATRIMONIO analoga ai principi religiosi ed alle nuove leggi di Francia. Torino: dalla stamperia di Domenico Pane e comp., Anno XIII - 1805. **£365**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 424, [1] errata, [1] blank; woodcut vignette on title-page; some spotting and foxing in places, but largely clean and crisp; uncut in the original printed blue wrappers, title printed on spine; some wear and staining to covers, with a few small holes, but still an attractive copy.

Sole edition, rare, of this study of the social and legal issues relating to marriage in the light of the annexation of Piedmont by the French Republic.

The unidentified author identifies three aspects of marriage, devoting a section of the work to each: firstly, as a natural contract between people; secondly, as a societal or civil contract; and finally as a Christian sacrament. Reflecting on the ways in which the natural joining of people differs from relations between animals, the author emphasises the life-long nature of marriage as being essential to all three aspects, while sketching a history of the practice from Ancient Persia through to the present day, with particular attention paid to the impact of the Council of Trent. What has prompted the work, of course, is the new approach of the Napoleonic Code, newly in force in Italy, which, although not as liberal as the reforms to divorce law in the immediate aftermath of the French Revolution, still represented the first occasion in which divorce was allowed under certain conditions in Italy; the author quotes the relevant sections, presenting a detailed commentary, while admitting to not being entirely sure what the real reasons were in the minds of the legislators.

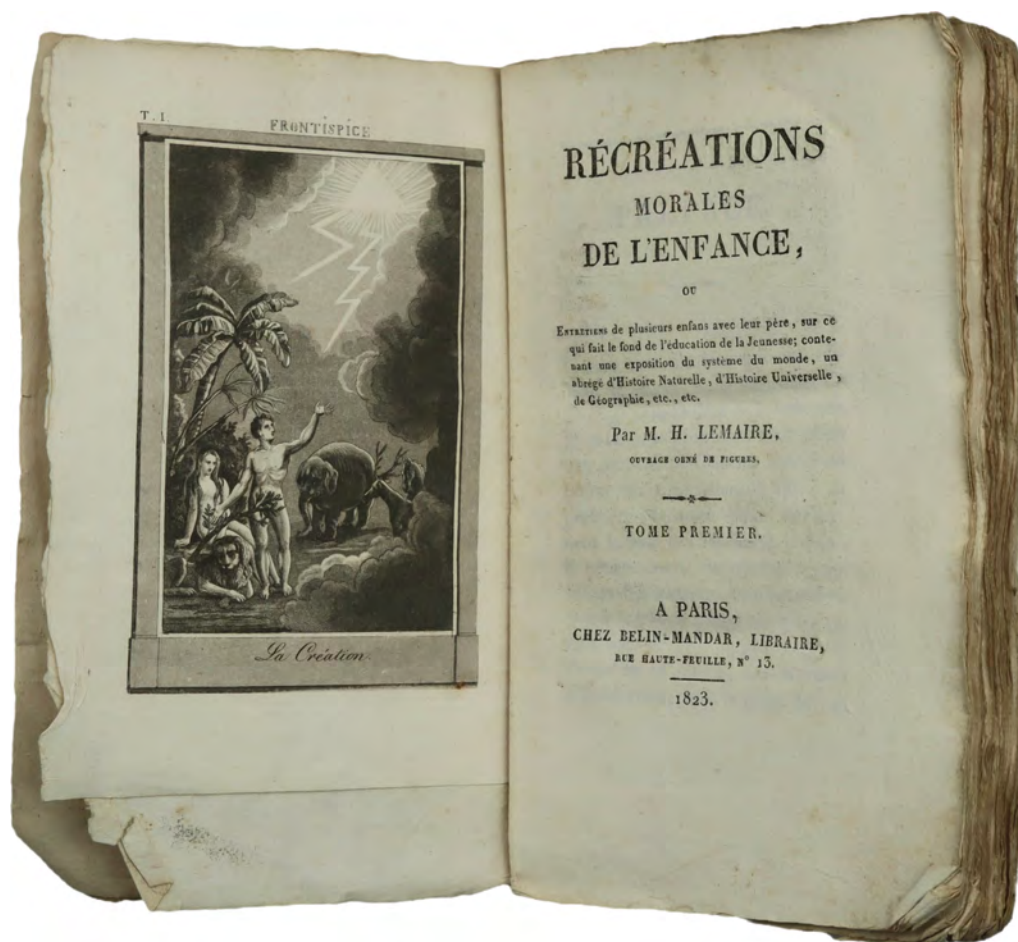
SBN: IT\ICCU\TOOE\000308; OCLC locates only the copy at the University of Turin.



22. LEMAIRE, HENRI. RECREATIONS MORALES DE L'ENFANCE, ou Entretiens de plusieurs enfans avec leur père, sur ce qui fait le fond de l'éducation de la Jeunesse; contenant une exposition du système du monde, un abrégé d'Histoire Naturelle, d'Histoire Universelle, de Géographie, etc., etc.. Ouvrage orné de figures. Tome premier [-second]. A Paris: Chez Belin-Mandar, 1823. **£750**

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 12mo, pp. viii, 9-360 [recte 370, last ten pages paginated as 351-360], [2] contents; 369, [2] table des matières, [1] blank; each volume with engraved frontispiece and two aquatint engravings outside the text; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout; uncut in contemporary pink wrappers covering waste paper; remains of printed paper labels on spines; somewhat worn, but still an attractive copy.*

First edition of this attractively illustrated collection of dialogues between a father and his two children, designed as 'a summary of all the knowledge that, after primary education, will form the basis of studies'. The fourteen dialogues cover both history and the sciences: the first opens with an account of creation but quickly moves to a discussion of aquatic animals; this is followed by dialogues on meteorology, electricity, astronomy and cosmology, and the atmosphere, which includes accounts of the air's inhabitants - not only birds but also hot air balloons, whose invention and progress is described. Further dialogues expand on ornithology, seismology, volcanos (discussion of which leads to an examination of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii), and earthquakes, with details of those of Lima, Lisbon, and Messina.



Throughout, Lemaire moves seamlessly between the physical and the human sciences, emphasising their interconnectedness; the final few dialogues continue this, with a discussion of human physiology, the political and religious history of societies, and their origins, the divine origins of royalty, the geography and politics of the four parts of the world, the natural history of quadrupeds, and that of reptiles, worms, and insects. The work concludes with a discussion of minerals and rocks. "Nous avens enfin disposé notre livre de telle manière, que parfaitement à la portée des jeunes lecteurs auxquels nous les destinons



spécialement, il puisse encore se mettre entre les mains des personnes de tout âge, ou comme un memento vraiment utile, ou même comme un abrégé suffisant pour quiconque ne veut ou ne peut pas en venir à une étude plus sérieuse des sujets que nous avons traités' (Preface).

The illustrations (a frontispiece and two plates in each volume) are particularly charming. The creation depicted in the frontispiece of volume one features one of the most mournful lions we have seen, while others show a hot air balloon above the clouds, Herculaneum about to be destroyed by the erupting Vesuvius, and two beavers displaying their damming instinct.

Little is recorded of the life of Lemaire, but he appears to have been the author or editor of a number of works for children, including *Beautés de l'histoire de la maison royale de France* (1821, also with Belin-Mandar) and *Petit Anacharsis, ou Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce* (Blanchard, 1820).

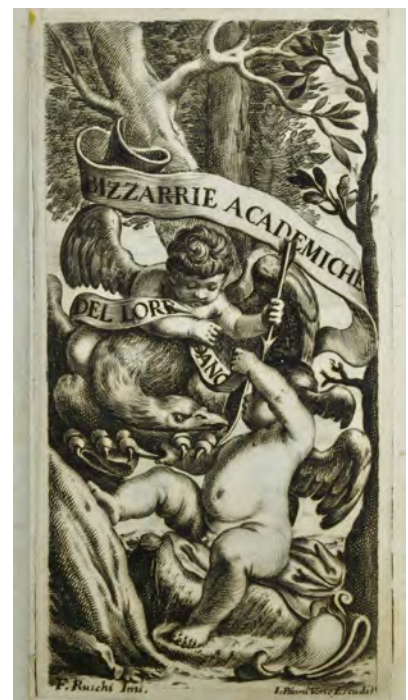
OCLC records copies at the Morgan, the Huntington, the BnF, and the Ecole Normal Supérieure de Lyon.

23. LOREDAN (OR LOREDANO), GIAN FRANCESCO. BIZZARRIE ACADEMICHE ... Con altre compositioni del medesimo. In Venetia: Presso Taddeo Pavoni, MDCXLII [1642]. **£750**

12mo, pp. [xlviij], 432; with engraved title-page by Giacomo Pecini after F. Ruschi, woodcut device on title, and woodcut initials; aside from very sporadic light foxing, clean and crisp throughout; with contemporary ink shelfmarks on recto and verso of printed title-page; in contemporary vellum, title in ink in a contemporary hand on spine; light discolouring to part of upper cover but otherwise very good.

Uncommon fourth edition, expanded, of this collection of discourses and poems, mainly on subjects relating to love and sex, by the Venetian senator, and founder of the Accademia degli Incogniti, Gian (or Giovanni) Francesco Loredan (1606 -1661).

The *Bizzarrie* first appeared in 1634, and constitute the most substantial contribution of Loredan to the Academy he founded with the intention to 'let intelligence run wild'. Although the subjects of the discourses range from Pythagoras' views on beans to Tasso's grave, the bulk, in common with much of the writing of his fellow academicians, is concerned with women: the love of women, their danger to men, the nature of female chastity and sexuality, the right of men to sexual pleasure, whether blushing signifies virtue, whether courtesans or lovers are more unhappy, and whether songs or tears have more power over a lover, among many other topics. As was often the case, the *Bizzarrie* were intended for oral presentation to the Academy, an audience that may have included women; Loredan's



discourses, though, are 'filled with satire and double meanings, encoded for a knowing audience in which ... the serious and the comic are often difficult to differentiate. Although the tone is playful and the speaker claims to be open to opposing viewpoints, what emerges is a negative view of women masked by a pretense of chivalry that is at once exaggerated and patronizing' (Heller, p. 53).

The present edition is the first to include Loredan's 'Morte del Volestain', which deals with Albrecht von Wallenstein's exploits in the Thirty Years War, and his biography of the poet Giambattista Marino; together these occupy the last 87 pages of the work.

Loredan, described by *DBI* as 'precoco e fecondo', published his first romance at the age of fifteen, and went on to publish a number of romances, operettas, and histories. In addition to his literary work, he was also a member of the Venetian *Consiglio dei Dieci*. The present work went through many editions throughout the seventeenth century, with a second collection appearing (as Parte II) in 1646.

See Wendy Heller, *Emblems of Eloquence: Opera and Women's Voices in Seventeenth-Century Venice* (University of California Press, 2003) p. 53, outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Georgia, Maryland (College Park), Nevada (Las Vegas), Toronto, and Oxford (Jesus College); earlier editions can be found at Birmingham, Berkeley and Wisconsin (1638), and the British Library (1640); Library Hub records no further copies of this edition.

A COUNTRY PHYSICIAN LOOKS AT THE WIDER WORLD

24. [MANUSCRIPT]. PHYSICIAN'S COMMONPLACE BOOK Northern France, c. 1770s.

£1050

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 8vo, ff. [92]; written in French and Latin in brown ink in a single neat hand; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary stiff vellum, flap with tie to lower board, edges sprinkled red; loss of vellum to lower cover, otherwise somewhat worn, with upper board slightly bowed; manuscript note on rear pastedown dated October 1, 1778.



A very good example of a late eighteenth-century physician's commonplace book, compiled by a doctor in the Oise department of northern France, giving an insight into both the day-to-day medical practice of the owner and the reading of a country doctor of the time.

Both aspects of the business of medicine are fully in evidence: we find remedies for fevers (with both pharmaceutical recipes and instructions for their preparation and use), and notes on, among other things, the preparation of a 'puissant diuretique', the treatment of an epidemic fever in 1764-5 by a Dr Renard, remedies for dropsy, recipes for purgatives, and various other broths, pomades, tisanes, and more. There are always reminders that this notebook is for the owner only; a treatment for dropsy, given to the compiler by a 'chevalier de St Louis', is noted as untested. But we are also reminded that medicine is a business; we find notes on visits to patients, and accounts of the charges made to them and payments received: 'à Courcelles, la femme de la moine 24'; 'Vely, Mde Pelé depuis le 8 mai juqu. 5 7bre 33 visites 148'.

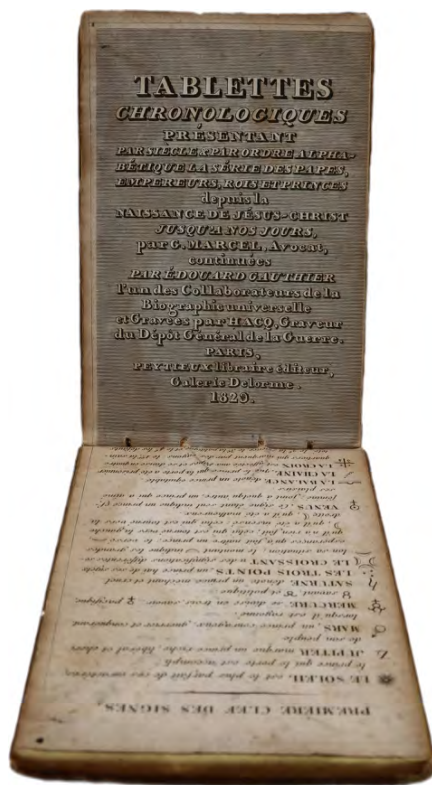
The bulk of the book, however, is taken up with accounts of what our physician has been reading. His interest in the classics is shown by numerous extracts (in Latin but often with French translations) from Virgil, Juvenal, Cicero, Seneca, and more. These classical extracts are followed by more contemporary ones, ranging from odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau on the reign of Louis XVI to notes on religion, Arabs, despots and despotism, poverty, and the American Revolutionary War ('L'Europe attendoit cette revolution avec impatience'). Our doctor also reflects on the evolution of feudalism in England (the nation that knew first the injustices of ecclesiastical power, the limits of royal authority, and the abuses of feudal government; up until the reign of Henry VIII, she fought for nothing other than a choice of tyrants'), the Quakers of Pennsylvania and their role in the emancipation of enslaved people (drawing on Raynal), the duties of a physician with regard to religion, and the duties of a sovereign. Among the other authors he cites and quotes are Buffon, Boileau, and Puffendorf.



A TRULY POCKET HISTORY

25. MARCEL, GUILLAUME. TABLETTES HISTORIQUES ET CHRONOLOGIQUES présentant par siècle & par ordre alphabétique la série des papes, empereurs, rois et princes depuis la naissance de Jésus-Christ jusqu'à nos jours, par G. Marcel, Avocat, continuées par Edouard Gauthier, l'un des Collaborateurs de la Biographie universelle et Gravées par Hacq, Graveur du Dépôt Générale de la Guerre. Paris: Peytieux libraire éditeur, 1829. **£225**

Oblong 12mo, ff. [22] (with outer two leaves serving as pastedowns, with final leaf containing a folding table); engraved throughout; staining and foxing throughout, especially at beginning and end; in the original printed illustrated boards; stained and rubbed.



A lovely and rare collection of chronological tables, based on Guillaume Marcel's 1686 *Tablettes chronologiques*, but brought up to date by the translator and historian Edouard Gauthier, and engraved by Jacques Marie Hacq (1795-1873).

The work is arranged as a chronology, with the recto of each leaf presenting the principal characters and events in each century, starting with the birth of Christ up until the accession of Mahmud II to the Ottoman throne in 1808. The tables are principally concerned with the dates of rulers, in particular charting popes and the rulers of the Ottoman and Holy Roman Empires, France, Spain, England (and before the Union of the Crowns, Scotland), Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and more. Significant wars, such as that in the thirteenth century between Scotland and England, are also noted, as well as the Arab conquest of Iberia; an explanatory text for each country is spread across each table. On the versos, we find an alphabetical list of important figures, accompanied by rather judgmental symbols explained in the key that serves as the front paste-down.

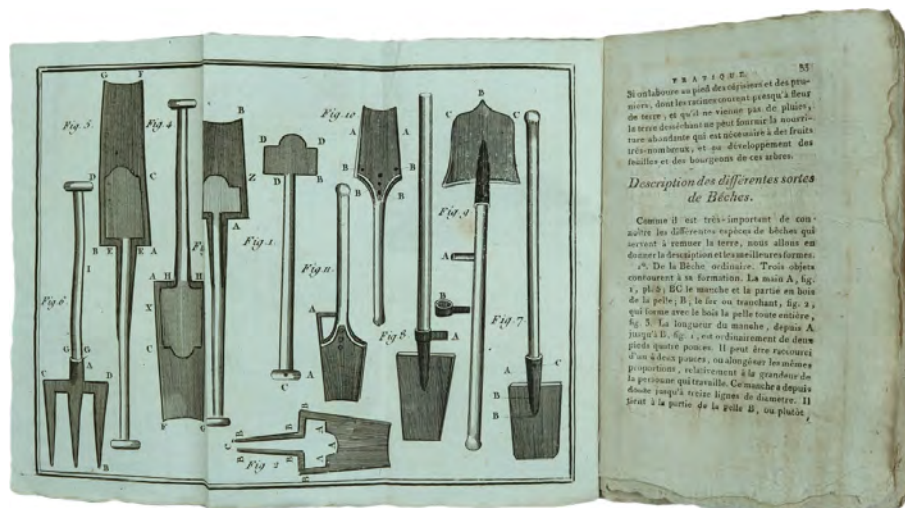
This appears to be the second printing by Peytieux of Gauthier's updating, with another appearing in 1825; both are similarly rare, with none recorded in libraries outside France.

OCLC records copies at Lyon and the BnF only.

GARDENING, FARMING, AND MORALITY IN THE NEW REPUBLIC

26. [MARECHAL, PIERRE-SYLVAIN]. *DECADES DES CULTIVATEURS*, contenant Précis historique des événemens révolutionnaires de l'an II Républicain; Cours de Morale naturelle et républicaine; l'Agriculture pratique, tant des jardins potagers et à fruits, que de la campagne en général, avec les planches nécessaires à l'intelligence de l'agriculture. Tome I & II [-XII]. A Paris: Chez Dufart, Basset, Langlois, Caillot, Louis, An III de l'Ere Républicaine [1794/5]. **£1650**

SOLE EDITION. Twelve volumes bound in six, 12mo, pp. 108; 96 (with engraved frontispiece to volume one); 1-72, 97-132 (matching copy in BnF) with two folding plates; 104; 108, 96; 108; 108; 108 with two folding plates; 108; [ii] 107, [i] blank; 108 with four folding plates; some spotting and browning in places throughout, but nonetheless largely clean and fresh; uncut and in parts unopened in contemporary blue wrappers, on some volumes backed with printer's waste; printed paper labels on spines; some wear to spines, and extremities frayed, but still a very attractive copy.





Sole edition of this extraordinary work by the poet, political theorist, and militant republican pamphleteer Pierre-Sylvain Maréchal (1750-1803), in which he combines an account of the Revolutionary events of the preceding year with both a guide to republican morals and an agricultural manual for smallholders.

Each of the twelve short volumes opens with an account of the events of a month of An II, opening according to the republican calendar with Vendémiaire, before turning to a section of 'Agriculture pratique'. Here, Maréchal starts with a sketch of agricultural practice under the Roman Republic and the theories of ancient writers, before examining the system of Duhamel du Monceau, detailing his guidance for the preparation of land. In subsequent volumes, the agricultural advice explains the principles of plant growth, and their application to the growing of fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables, giving detailed plant-by-plant instructions for planting and care. Tables illustrate the planting months for fruits and vegetables both in Paris and Flanders and in the Midi, while the eight folding plates illustrate all manner of agricultural implements and tools.

The third component of the work lies in the Cours de Morale naturelle et républicaine, occupying the final part of each volume. Opening, whimsically, with musings on the beauty of butterflies, the 'morale naturelle' ranges from self-reflection to thoughts on natural theology, before turning more explicitly to an explanation of morals in a new republican society. The month of Ventose opens with the statement 'Point de République sans mœurs'. and we have discussions of republican friendship, a poem (by Dusauroir) on the moral lessons to be learned from birds, and more.

We have been unable to locate any copy of the work that appears to be complete. What seems to be a missing gathering in volume three, in the section on 'Culture générale des Jardins', is also absent from the copy we examined at the BnF, while the Cours de Morale section called for but not present in volume six also appears to be absent from the copy in the Institut de France, who also record six folding plates rather than the eight present here.

OCLC records copies at the Institut de France, the Institut Agro Rennes-Angers, and the BnF (all with slightly differing collations).

27. [MARSY, FRANÇOIS-MARIE DE AND JEAN-BAPTISTE ROBINET]. ANALYSE RAISONNÉE DE BAYLE ou Abrégé méthodique de ses Ouvrages, particulièrement de son Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, dont les Remarques ont été fondues dans le Texte, pour former un corps instructif & agréable de lectures suivies. Tome premier [- VIII]. A Londres: [n.p.], MDCCLXXIII [1773]. **£650**



8 volumes, 12mo, pp. [iv], xxiv, 428; [iv], iv, 467, [1] blank; xx, 482; xx, 460; [iv], clxxx, [viii], 286; xx, 407 [i.e. 507], [1] blank; xvi, 440; xii, 468; final leaf of vol 5 stuck to lower wrapper; occasional spotting, and dampstain to foot of first few gatherings of volume one, but otherwise clean and crisp; uncut and largely unopened in contemporary blue interim wrappers, with waste paper from Phaedrus' Fables as paste-downs; volume numbers in ink in a contemporary hand on upper wrappers and spines; slight wear and dustsoiling but still a very good copy.

A lovely copy, in the original interim wrappers and almost entirely unopened, of this comprehensive analysis of the life and work of Pierre Bayle, comprising the four volumes initially written by the historian and grammarian François-Marie de Marsy (1714-1763) and first published in 1755, and the four-volume supplement added by the philosopher and naturalist Jean-Baptiste Robinet (1735-1820), first published in 1770.

Calling Bayle's *Dictionary* 'l'Ouvrage le plus agréable, le plus savant, & sans contredit le plus célèbre de notre siècle', Marsy is nonetheless alive to its faults, some of which are intrinsic in a work on the scale of Bayle's, and some of which are a direct result of its form, with an alphabetical listing being inimical to the construction of an argument. The way in which Bayle structures each article is, it is argued, also problematic, with the division into exposition and commentary making it often difficult to follow. In the *Analyse*, Marsy and then Robinet attempt to provide a guide to Bayle's thought that avoids some of the pitfalls inherent in the dictionary form. They reflect on Bayle's writings on history, religion, politics, literature, philosophical systems, economics, and more, discussing and in many cases expanding on a large number of individual entries in Bayle's *Dictionary*.

The final four volumes, containing Robinet's supplement, open with a lengthy biography of Bayle and account of his works, before concentrating on religious systems, heterodoxies, heresies, and sects

(ranging from the Anabaptists to the Jansenists), before discussions of Spinozism, the history of the Old Testament, royal women, the question of whether animals have souls, and the parallels between atheism and idolatry.

The *Analyse raisonnée* had a chequered history: Marsy, an ex-Jesuit, is keen to focus on the aspects of Bayle's work that were hostile to Catholic orthodoxy, and the work was condemned by the Parlement de Paris in 1756, with Marsy imprisoned and much of the first edition burned.

ESTC: N30062 records two copies outside Continental Europe, at UCLA and Trinity College Connecticut; OCLC adds Washington University, Pittsburgh, and McGill, with LibraryHub also finding copies at Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Glasgow.

GIVING UP POETRY FOR EUCLID

28. MEDAGLIA FAINI, DIAMANTE. VERSI E PROSE con altri componimenti di diversi autori, e colla vita dell'autrice. Il tutto insieme raccolto, e dato alla luce, da G. Pontara. In Salò: Presso Bartolomeo Righetti, MDCCLXXIV [1774]. **£950**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [ii], viii, [ii], ix-xxxii, 316; with frontispiece and three prefatory plates, including portraits of the author and of the dedicatee, Loredana Grimani Morosini; elaborate engraved headpiece and initial on p. i; some spotting in places, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary vellum; some rubbing to boards and wear to spine and joints, but still an attractive copy.

First edition, published posthumously, of this collection of the poetry and prose of the scientist and poet Diamante Medaglia Faini (1724-1770), edited with a life of the author by Giuseppe Pontara, and notable for containing the text of her 1763 speech to the Accademia degli Unanimi in Salò championing the scientific education of women.

Diamante Medaglia was educated by her uncle, a priest, in theology and literature, and immersed herself from childhood in the Tuscan poetry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; she began at an early age to write poetry, especially but not exclusively sonnets, inspired by these Tuscan models, and quickly came to the attention of literary society in Brescia and beyond, being elected to a series of literary academies, starting with the Agiati of Rovereto in 1751 and culminating in the Arcadians in 1757. Her early passionate love poetry became somewhat tempered by marriage to Pietro Faini, and the subjects turned to wedding poetry, nuns taking the veil, and similar occasional works. None of this satisfied her, however, and her final sonnet (number 122 in the present volume) marks a definitive break with poetry:



"I, who up to now have, at the request of others Written sonnets, stanzas, and madrigals for doctors, for betrothed, for lawyers, and for those taking the veil or holy vestments: No more will I wrack my brain without profit, and on such things waste my time".

In lieu of poetry, she elected to devote herself to the study of science, studying Euclid under Giovanni Battista Suardi, while becoming a vocal advocate for the scientific education of girls (an education she herself had not received). The prose section of this collection, consisting largely of correspondence, opens with her *Orazione* to the Unanimi at Salò, who were echoing the debate held in 1723 at the Accademia de' Ricovrati in Padua on the question of whether women should be admitted to the study of the sciences. She rejects the need for a conventional feminine education (literary, poetic, artistic) and argues, emphasising the centrality of philosophy, logic, and mathematics, while citing St Basil the Great, Rollin, Clement of Alexandria, and Mabillon in religious defence against any anticipated traditionalist attacks.

This collected volume contains in all 122 sonnets, six *canzoni*, a madrigal and a hymn, as well as a number of poems written in response to Medaglia's work, some forty letters, and a collection of verses in honour of Medaglia, in addition to her *Orazione*. The prefatory plates are by Antonio Baratti after Saverio dalla Rosa, and include a splendid view of a literary salon in which Medaglia is offering her work to be read.

For more on Medaglia, see Rebecca Messbarger's entry on the University of Chicago's Italian Women Writers site (www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/IWW/BIOS/A0199.html); outside Continental Europe, OCLC find copies at Stanford, Berkeley, UCLA, Chicago, Ottawa, and Harvard; LibraryHub adds a copy at the BL.

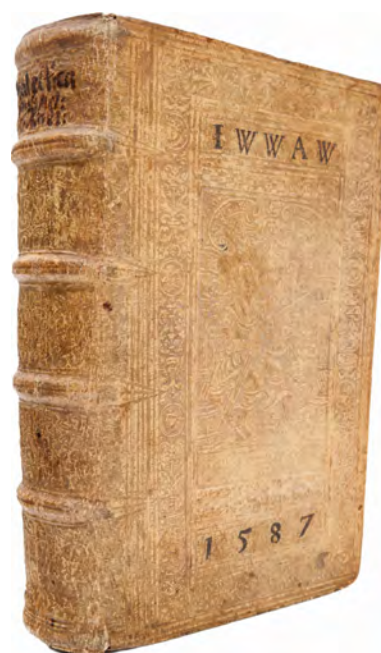
WRITTEN, PRINTED, BOUND, (AND ANNOTATED?) IN WITTENBERG

29. MELANCHTHON, PHILIP. EROTEMATA DIALECTICES continentia integram artem, ita scripta, ut iuventuti utiliter proponi possint. Edita a Philippo Melantone. Witebergae, Anno MDLXXXI [1581].

[bound with]:

ELEMENTORUM RHETORICES LIBRI DUO: recens recogniti ab autore Philippo Melanthon. His adiecta sunt Epistolae contrariae, Pici & Hermolai Barbari, una cum dispositione Philip. Melanth. Acceßit demum Index & rerum & verborum locupletissimus. Witebergae: Clemens Schleich excudebat, MDLXXIX [1579].

£3450



Two works in one volume, 8vo, pp. [xvi], 484 (recte 420), [41] index and colophon, [3] blank; [ii], 217, [33] index; rear endpaper absent; woodcut portrait of Melanchthon on title-page of first work, woodcut headpieces and initials, and hand-coloured diagram on p. 126 of first work; manuscript table of contents in a contemporary hand on front free endpaper, manuscript notes in Greek and Latin in a variety of early (German) hands in margins throughout both works, and copious underlinings not affecting legibility; tear to foot of D7 of first work, not affecting text; paper lightly foxed and browned throughout; in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin by Thomas Reuter of Wittenberg, outer roll with portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and others, central panel of upper cover depicting Justice (with initials possibly of Steffan Raub); upper cover stamped with initials IWWAW and dated 1587; spine in compartments with raised bands, and title in ink at head; some wear and staining, and very small loss to leather at foot of upper cover, but still a good copy.

A good copy, with a number of contemporary and later annotations, of the two principal works on rhetoric by the first systematic Lutheran theologian, Philip Melanchthon (1497-1650), printed posthumously, and bound by the noted Wittenberg binder Thomas Reuter.

The *Erotemata dialectices* (or Dialectical Questions) were first published in 1547 and represent the culmination of Melanchthon's thoughts on rhetoric and dialectic, which he had been developing since the *Compendiaria dialectices ratio* of 1520; designed for use throughout Protestant schools and universities, Melanchthon's work is much more scholastic in its approach than some of his early contemporaries, and much more sympathetic to Aristotelian ideas, through his treatment of dialectical judgment, the analysis of terms and propositions, and the use of the syllogism in reasoning. Unusually, the *Erotemata* engage with recent developments in the sciences (both mathematical and physical: the aim was to offer a comprehensive guide to argument that could be applied both in school and university teaching, in textual analysis and criticism, and in writing. A new critical edition was published by Brill in 2021, edited by Jeanne Fahnestock.



The second work, the *Elementorum Rhetorices Libri Duo*, was first published in 1531, and is the second of his major rhetorical treatises, after the *Institutiones Rhetorices* of 1519; here Melanchthon distinguishes between dialectic and rhetoric, while incorporating the 15th-century correspondence of Ermolao Barbaro and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola on the relation between the two.

For notes on Reuter, see Goldschmidt, pp. 307-8 (n. 239); I. USTC 635616; VD16, ZV 10799; OCLC records copies at the Danish Royal Library, Leipzig, Darm, Cologne, and the National Library of Israel; II. USTC 649792; VD16 ZV10792: OCLC records copies at Harvard Divinity School, LMU in Munich, and Münster.

A CHILD'S IMPROVEMENTS TO A BINDER'S WORK?

30. OSTERWALD, SAMUEL FRIEDRICH. ANFANGS-GRUNDE DER ERDBESCHREIBUNG, zum Nutzen junger Kinder vorzüglich eingerichtet. Neue Ausgabe. Straßburg: Bauer und Treuttel, 1777. **£325**

8vo, pp. 79, [1] blank; woodcut device on title-page, head- and tailpiece; light dampstaining to head at corners, and occasional light spotting, but otherwise clean; prize inscription dated 1781 on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments, decorative paste-paper endpapers; some rubbing and wear, with old shelf-mark in ink in corner of upper cover; edges amateurishly scalloped (see below).

An interesting copy of this rare Strasbourg edition of this catechism of world geography, first published in French in 1757 as *Cours élémentaire de géographie*, and in German in 1762.

The author (1713-1795) served as mayor of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, as well as being one of the founders of the city's Société typographique; he also published works on the laws and customs of Neuchâtel. Here, he presents an introductory guide, presented as a catechism in question-and-answer format, to the physical and human geography of the known world: after a brief sketch of what geography is, the work discusses first Europe, and then its principal countries, starting with Great Britain and then covering the Scandinavian countries, Russia, France and Germany (unsurprisingly these get the most detail), Poland, Hungary, Switzerland, and more, finishing with European Turkey. The section on Asia opens with Asian Turkey, and continues with Arabia, Persia, India, and China, before the work turns to Africa, the Americas, and the poles. Throughout, Ostervald lists the principal towns, universities, mountains, rivers, administrative regions, and ports of each country, but he also asks different questions for each place: for instance, which European countries have possessions in North America?

The present copy bears a prize inscription to one Franz Martin Kurz, awarded on 21 September 1781 by his teacher J. Reissing and sponsored by the Archbishop of Mainz. Perhaps young Master Kurz is behind the curious sculpting of the edges of the text-block, which looks too deliberate to be the result of inadvertent damage, but too amateur to be the work of the binder.

Although numerous issues of the work appeared, both in French and German, all appear uncommon; OCLC records no copies of the present printing outside Continental Europe.



CAMPBOR-LACED BRANDY AND TOBACCO ENEMAS FOR THE DROWNED

31. PELLIEUX, JACQUES-NICOLAS. AVIS INTERESSANT, concernant la manière d'administrer aux Noyés les secours qui peuvent leur être utiles pour les rappeler à la vie, lorsqu'ils paroissent l'avoir perdue, & en général à tous les Asphixiques frappés de mort apparente & subite, & chez lesquels il reste encore un principe d'existence. Publié par ordre de Mrs. les Officiers Municipaux de la Ville de Baugency. A Orléans: Chez C.A. Le Gall, MDCCLXXX [1780]. **£1750**

SOLE EDITION. 12mo, pp. 20 [but see below]; some foxing and light staining in places; in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine tooled in gilt with gilt-lettered dark green morocco label; spine chipped at foot, and binding somewhat worn; with booklabel of the author on front pastedown.

Sole edition, the author's own copy with his own additions, of this book of advice on the resuscitation of drowning victims, by the Beaugency surgeon Jacques-Nicolas Pellieux (1750-1832).



Pellieux's work is, as the *Avertissement* tells us, written at the request of the town authorities in Beaugency (in the Loiret), who were so impressed by modern methods of treating drowning victims that they were inclined to condemn all previous methods as murderous, warning the population that they must not (or no longer) suspend the drowned by their feet, but that they should also always feel free to remove them from the water: 'l'ancien préjugé, aussi funeste que barbare, n'ayant aucun fondement'. Pellieux, although his advice is directed to the treatment of the drowned, notes that it is also applicable to any other sort of suffocation, describing the physical causes before explaining that the victim should first be undressed before various kinds of stimulation (artificial respiration, snuff, brandy laced with camphor) are applied while the principal cure (a box containing a tobacco smoke enema) is brought. The final pages adapt these techniques to deal with those who have seemingly frozen to death, still-born infants, children with convulsions, and the apoplectic.

Pellieux has augmented his *Avis* in this copy with the text, cut out and pasted onto blank leaves, of his editorial of the same year in the *Affiches de l'Orleanois* in which he proposes a 'régime végétal' in the treatment of the sick, and finally fourteen pages (pp.275-288) and two folding plates from the 'Description de la boîte-entrepôt, contenant les secours qu'on est dans l'usage d'administrer aux Noyés, d'après l'Etablissement que la Ville de Paris a fait en leur faveur', by Philippe Nicolas Pia; this, which describes and shows the enema box used by Pellieux, appeared as a pamphlet but was reprinted in several places; we have been unable to identify the printing from which this extract is taken.

Not content with these additions, the volume also contains the frontispiece from Fournier's *Manuel typographique* of 1766. Pellieux followed his father into surgery, and took charge of the care of the drowned in Beaugency in 1780. In 1786, water affected his career in a different way through his discovery of a mineral spring whose waters had curative properties; the Duc d'Orléans made him inspector of these waters the following year.

We have been unable to locate any further copies of this work, although it is mentioned in Vergnaud-Romagnési's obituary of Pellieux in the *Annales de la société royale des sciences, belles-lettres et arts d'Orléans* (1832), 280.

Not in OCLC or CcFr.

A FRANC-COMTOIS PRAISES THE SUN KING

32. POUHAT, JEAN BAPTISTE. LUDOVICI MAGNI GALLIARUM REGIS PANEGYRICUS à Joanne Baptista Pouhat in Senam Vesontionensi Consiliario. Vesontione: Typis Ludovici Rigoine, 1694. £1150

SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. 105, [1] blank; woodcut armorial vignette on title-page, headpiece, and initial; very occasional fingermarking but otherwise clean and crisp, with the odd contemporary manuscript correction in ink; in contemporary vellum over carta rustica; staining to vellum and a couple of very small holes to upper cover, but still an appealing copy, with a 19th-century armorial shelf-label (probably German but unidentified) on front paste-down.



Sole edition, rare, of this extended poem in praise of Louis XIV, by the Besançon lawyer and poet Jean Baptiste Pouhat (de Nozeroy, c.1630-1705), who was a Conseiller du Roi at the Besançon *parlement*.

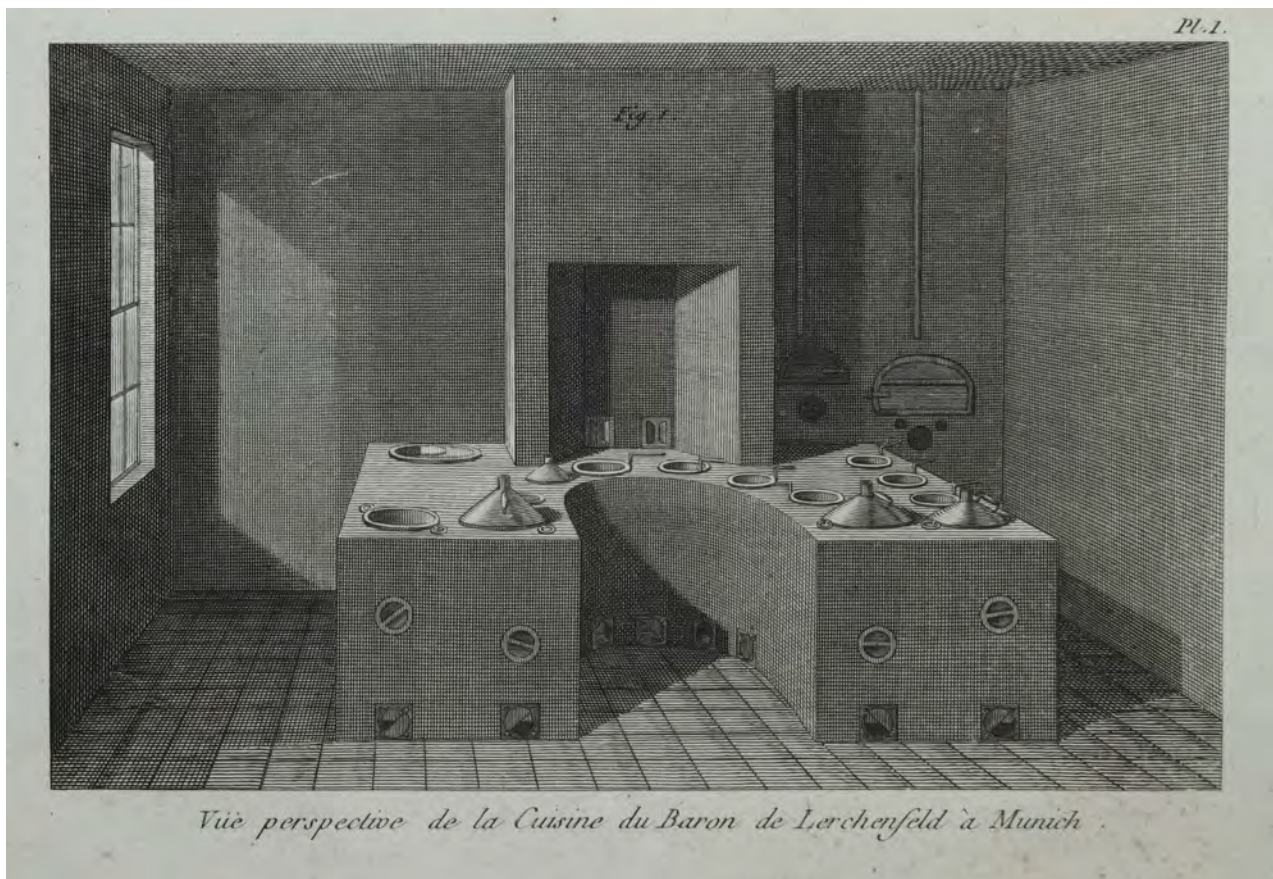
Besançon, as part of Franche-Comté, had only become incorporated into the Kingdom of France after its conquest by Louis in 1674, after a nineteen-day siege; Louis was then to stage his first visit to the city in 1683, and the city and region were naturally keen to show their loyalty to the crown. Pouhat's poem, which appears to be his only publication aside from legal cases, demonstrates this, placing Louis in the grand tradition of heroic leaders from Augustus onwards, and praising his just rule, the increased prestige of France among her European neighbours, and his (related) military successes, such as the destruction of the castle at Heidelberg in the previous year, paying particular attention to the relations with, and successes over, the German states east of the Rhine. Although the poem is chiefly concerned with political and military success, Pouhat also emphasises the ways in which Louis's court improved the cultural life of France, and the poetry, painting, and sculpture that had emerged in the country during his reign.

The present copy contains a couple of small (mainly single-letter) corrections in ink, possibly made by the printer; likely printed for private circulation, we have not located any further copies outside France.

Conlon, Prélude 6808 and 19070; cited in Alexandre Estignard, Le Parlement de Franche-Comté de son installation à Besançon à son suppression, Paris, Picard, 1892, vol 2, pp. 131-2; not recorded by OCLC, with CcFr locating five copies in French libraries.

IMPROVING KITCHENS TO FEED THE POOR

33. RUMFORD, BENJAMIN. ESSAIS POLITIQUES, ECONOMIQUES ET PHILOSOPHIQUES; X.eme essai, orné de sept planches. Sur la construction des cuisines publiques et particulières, et la fabrication de leurs ustensiles; avec diverses remarques et observations indiquant la manière de perfectionner la cuisson de quelques alimens. Traduit de l'Anglais, par Tenneguy de Courtivreon. Paris: Ch. Pougens & Pichon., An X. (1802). **£450**



FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. 8vo, pp. [iv], xxxvi, 37-126, [1] errata, [1] blank; with seven engraved plates; some light browning in places, and the occasional marginal tear, but largely clean and fresh; uncut in contemporary interim blue wrappers; wear with some loss of paper to spine, ink stain to upper wrapper.

French translation of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford's essay *On the construction of kitchen fire-places, and kitchen utensils, together with remarks and observations relating to the various processes of cookery*, first published in English in 1799 and here translated by Tanneguy Le Compasseur-Créqui-Montfort Courtivron (1753-1832).

Rumford's essay appeared in three separately published parts, of which only this first part was translated into French. In it, he describes the defects of the kitchen ovens currently in common use, before detailing the principles which should guide the construction of ovens and stoves for use in public kitchens, highlighting the importance of good ventilation and effective chimneys, describing an oven that would be suitable for the use of poor families (and an estimate of its cost), and discussing in detail the use of these kitchens in ways that provide both economical and nourishing meals for the poor, drawing on Rumford's experiences with the establishment of soup kitchens in Hamburg, Geneva, Lausanne and beyond. The seven plates, by Wilson Lowry and taken from the English edition, show plans of kitchens illustrating Rumford's principles, including those of the military hospital in Munich and the Santa Casa di Pietà in Verona.

Vicaire, *Bibliographie gastronomique*, 760-1; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, Northwestern, Indiana, and Wisconsin; LibraryHub only records the Hathi Trust.



THE BOOK AS FRIEND AND ADVISOR

34. SANTA CLARA, PEDRO DE. AMIGO E CONSELHEIRO FIEL, Que ensina a morrer, e a viver, Maximas, e Dictames Christãos, Moraes, e politicos. Lisboa: Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1752. **£1100**

FIRST EDITION. 24mo in 8s, pp. [xxxii], 335, [1] blank; paper flaw with tear to 01, with loss of a couple of letters to verso but no loss of sense, otherwise, aside from universal light browning, clean and fresh throughout; contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, morocco lettering-piece; some wear to boards and extremities but still an attractive copy,

Only edition of this very rare collection of devotional maxims and dicta assembled with an usual numerical key by the Portuguese Franciscan Pedro de Santa Clara.

The preface tells the reader to treasure the book as a friend or counsellor, to be used daily, weekly, and monthly. It opens with 55 lines of universal advice, in Latin and repeated in Portuguese, ranging from mourn only what should be mourned to put your trust only in God, followed by twenty-five vices to be shunned (starting with pride and hatred), before the main body of the work, which presents a series of

maxims, each related to a virtue, presented in Portuguese with an appropriate quotation in Latin, in both cases taken from a mixture of Biblical sources, the writings of the Saints, and the teachings of the Church Fathers. Of particular interest is the numerical table which precedes the text, the instructions for which tell us that by picking a number, which corresponds to a page in the book, it will take one by chance to a maxim and its attendant virtue; and this method can be used daily, weekly, or monthly. How this works may be more obvious to another reader.

We have little biographical information about Pedro de Santa Clara; he is described on the title-page of another work (*Cathecismo, ou o Christão bem instruido*, Lisbon, Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1744) as 'Prégador Jubilado, Missionario Apostolico, Examinador das Trez Ordens Militares, indigno filho da Santa Provincia dos Algarves da Regular Observancia de N.S.P.S. Francisco'.

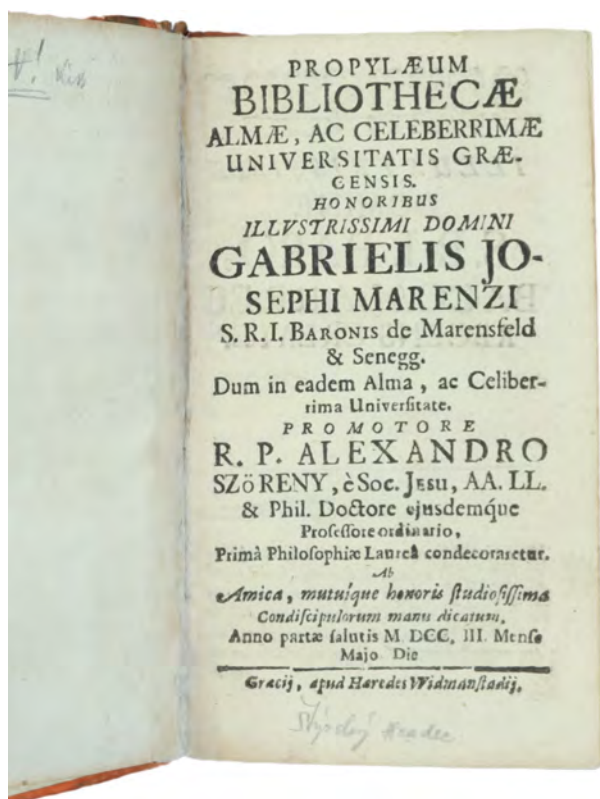
Cited by Mauro Dillmann in 'El Lector Piadoso: Recomendaciones y consejos sobre la lectura de libros de piedad publicados en Portugal en el siglo XVIII', *Ambitos* 35 (2016), 111-125; not in OCLC; a copy can be found in the National Library of Portugal.

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LIBRARY TOUR

35. SZORENY, SANDOR AND GABRIEL JOSEPH MARENZI. PROPYLÆUM BIBLIOTHECÆ ALMÆ, AC CELEBERRIMÆ UNIVERSITATIS GRAECENSIS. SZORENY, ALEXANDER Honoribus illustrissimi domini Gabrielis Josephi Marenzi S. R.I. Baronis de Marensfeld & Senegg. Dum in eadem Alma, ac Celiberrima Universitate. Promotore R.P. Alexandro Szöreny, è Soc. Jesu ... Gracii: apud Haeredes Widmanstadii, Anno partae salutis MDCCIII [1703]. **£400**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [vi], 107 (recte 108, with p. 75 numbered twice), [6] index; woodcut tailpiece; a few underlinings in red pencil, small wormhole to last two leaves, touching text but with no loss of sense; in contemporary orange brocade paper covered boards, with later paper spine; extremities and corners somewhat bumped, but still a very attractive copy, with the book-label of one Turanitz on front paste-down.

Sole edition, rare, of this survey of the library holdings of the University of Graz at the beginning of the eighteenth century.



The volume details the holdings in a number of areas, opening with biblical interpretation and theology, and continuing with religious controversy, canon law, sermons, ascetics, philosophy, mathematics, history and chronologies, and classical authors; these are bookended by an account of how to access and emerge from the library, while the work as a whole takes the form of a tour. The bulk of the works cited, as might be expected, are either Austrian (including many from Graz itself) or Hungarian, and in many cases the compilers provide brief biographical details of the authors cited, all of whom are listed in the index at the end.

We have been unable to find any information about Marenzi, a member of an Austrian noble family of Lombard origins, but Szörényi we know to have taught philosophy at the Universities of Graz and Košice, having entered the Jesuits in 1681.

De Backer-Sommervogel VII, 1790f.; OCLC records no copies outside Continental Europe.



36. TASSO, TORQUATO. IL GOFFREDO ossia la Gerusalemme Liberata. Poema eroica di Torquato Tasso cogli argomenti. Godefreidos sue Jerusalem liberatae Torquati Tassi latina versio auctore D. Balthassare Frambaglia. Torino: Dalla Stamperia d'Ignazio Soffietti, 1786. **£875**

FIRST EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION. *Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 499, [1] imprimatur; 509, [1] imprimatur; engraved vignettes on title-pages; occasional light spotting and foxing, and the odd manuscript correction in ink, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary half sheep, brown marbled boards, flat spine tooled in gilt with morocco lettering-pieces; book-block of volume two slightly loose, and some very light rubbing to boards and extremities, but still a very attractive copy, with ownership inscription of the Roman dentist Arrigo Piperno dated Rome, 1935, on each front free endpaper, and invoice for the book made out to Piperno by the Libreria Mario Landi of Bologna.*

A lovely copy of this rare Turin-printed bilingual edition of *Gerusalemme Liberata*, printed in parallel text with the Italian and a verse Latin translation by the Castelnuovo Jesuit Balthassare Frambaglia (1709-1793).

This was the second Latin translation of the poem to appear in the eighteenth century, after that of Domenico Zanni in 1743. Tommaso Valluari notes that Zanni's translation was, however, more of a paraphrase than a true translation, and in any case the verse was rough and disjointed. Frambaglia attempted better: 'Giovandosi di una onesta libertà si astemme da quei mutamenti, che avrebbero trabisato il concetto del Tasso. Risplende nella sua versione una certa eguaglianza di stile, che ritre alquanto del fare di Virgilio, dei cui emistichi si vale frequentemente.' Valluari also gives a short sketch of Frambaglia's life. Becoming a Jesuit at the age of 18, he taught Latin in Saluzzo, Bologna, and at the Brera in Milan until the suppression of the Society, whereupon he returned to Piedmont, living out his days as a guest of the Franciscans.

Soffietti was also to print a monoglot Italian edition of the poem the following year. The present copy bears the ownership inscription of the noted dentistry collector (and dentist to Mussolini and Pope Pius XII) Arrigo Piperno, along with his purchase invoice from December 1935.

Valluari, T., Storia della poesia in Piemonte, Turin: Chirio e Mina, 1841, vol 2, pp. 227-8; ICCU: IT\ICCU\L01E\008788; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Berkeley, Harvard, St Thomas MN, and the British Library.

A REFORMING GRAND DUKE

37. [TUSCANY]. INDICATION SOMMAIRE DES REGLEMENS ET LOIX de son altesse royale l'archiduc Léopold, grand duc de Toscane. Par ordre chronologique, depuis 1765 jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1778, avec des notes. A Bruxelles: Chez J.L. de Boubers., MDCCLXXIX [1779].

£350

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 223, [1] blank, [1] permission, [1] blank; with folding frontispiece and one folding table at end; woodcut headpiece, permission completed in manuscript; some light browning in places, but largely clean; uncut and partly unopened in contemporary patterned wrappers printed at head with text from an unidentified conduct book, and a tailpiece from the same; spine somewhat worn, edges frayed, but still an attractive copy.

A good copy in attractive overprinted wrappers of this collection of the reforming laws promulgated by Leopoldo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, between 1765 and 1778.

Leopoldo became Grand Duke in 1765 at the age of eighteen, but it was only in 1770 that he was released from guardianship by governors appointed by his mother and had a free rei(g)nto reform what had become a somewhat moribund state, whose regulation of both commercial and personal freedoms had changed little since the days of the Medici. These reforms continued until he left Florence in 1790 on the death of his brother, to become Holy Roman Emperor. The current volume details all the laws, edicts, and proclamations made throughout his reign up until the



time of publication, on matters ranging from the abolition of customs duties and tariffs to the reform of weights and measures, the privileges of bakers to the laws governing the cutting of wood, the prohibition of dowries accompanying new entrants to convents, and the reforms to administrative districts within Tuscany.

OCLC records three copies outside Continental Europe, at GWU Law Library, the British Library, and the National Library of Israel.

HOME EXERCISES

38. VALLIERES, LOUIS DE. LA GIMNASIA en jardines y habitaciones o Higiene de la ejercicies razonados, sin necesidad de aparejos. Seguido de los juegos gimnásticos á propósito para el desarrollo racional de los músculos. Versión española. Madrid: Saturnino Calleja Fernandes, c.1900. **£325**

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. 16mo, pp. 126, [1] index; initial blank and final leaf serving as pastedowns; numerous illustrations in the text; paper uniformly browned, but otherwise clean throughout, with the odd annotation or correction in ink; in the publisher's colour-illustrated boards, title printed on spine; some wear but still a very attractive copy.

First Spanish edition, after the similarly rare French original of 1875, of Louis de Vallières' *La gymnastique au salon et au jardin*, one of a number of works that appeared in the late nineteenth century, both in Spain and France, that sought to popularise the view that exercise and gymnastics were as well (or indeed better) practised in a domestic setting, without special apparatus, rather than confused with acrobatics requiring bars, poles, trampolines, or other such equipment.

After a brief introduction, the work presents a series of 41 exercises, for the arms, trunk, legs, and other parts of the body, each of which is helpfully illustrated. A note at the end states 'We affirm that the 41 movements shown here are sufficient to develop and put into action all the muscles of the body'. However, should the reader wish to go further, a third chapter describes more exercises that might be done outside the house: military marching, jumping, pole vaulting, exercises using stairs, the plank, skipping, and more.



This Spanish translation was published by Saturnino Calleja Fernandes (1853 -1915), who founded his Madrid bookshop in 1876 but quickly became 'the Hispanic world's leading children's book publisher, renowned for inexpensive, colourfully illustrated series' (*Oxford Companion to the Book*).

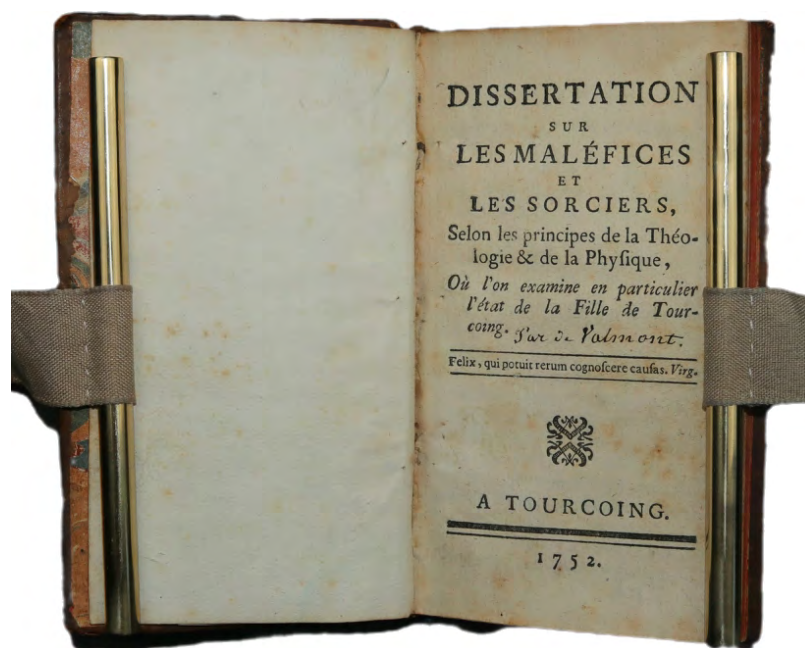
See Manuela Alvarez Jurado and Xavier Torreadella Flix, 'La bibliografía gimnástica extranjera en el proceso de institucionalización de la educación física española del siglo XIX (1807-1883). Traducciones y adaptaciones', *Retos* 43 (2022), 143-153; OCLC records copies at the University of Birmingham and the Spanish National Library, with the 1875 French version only at the BnF.

WITCHCRAFT OR NEUROSIS?

39. [VALMONT DE BOMARE, JACQUES-CHRISTOPHE ?]. DISSERTATION SUR LES MALEFICES ET LES SORCIERS, selon les principes de la théologie et de la physique, où l'on examine en particulier l'état de la fille de Tourcoing. A Tourcoing, 1752. £1100

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 102; woodcut headpiece on p. 7; some foxing, especially towards end, but largely clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece, red edges; some wear to spine and joints, but otherwise a good copy, with the book-label of the Lille pharmacist Edmond Leclair (1873-1948) on front pastedown.

Uncommon first edition of what is sometimes suspected to be the first book printed in the North-East French town of Tourcoing, in which the author uses the case study of a girl from the town to examine the phenomena of witchcraft and curses.



The case that prompts the work was something of a *cause célèbre* in Northern France: a servant girl had a fall, which caused an abscess that was not treated properly; for reasons that were unclear, her body then became 'une minière inépuisable d'aiguilles', that is, covered in needles, and remained this way for nine years. Many causes were proposed, including curses, supernatural phenomena, and more, and in the present work the author examines some of these suggestions, with the raised eyebrow characteristic of the Enlightenment Frenchman confronted with rural superstition, before concluding that it was likely the result of a neurosis on the part of the girl, and the complicity of those who were tasked with her care. 'La fille de Tourcoing, contente de l'état douloureux où ses infirmités l'avaient réduites, a voulu souffrir encore plus. [...] Elle s'est transpercé tout le corps d'aiguilles [...]. Les personnes qui la logent, touchées de cet effort de vertu, lui ont prêté leur secours et lui garde le secret. Avec cela tout s'explique.'

Although Deschamps' *Dictionnaire de géographie ancienne et moderne à l'usage du libraire et de l'amateur de livres* of 1866 cites this book as evidence that 'L'imprimerie paraît remonter en cette ville industrielle et productive, au milieu du siècle dernier', the first press in the town appears in fact only to have been established in the 1830s; it is far more likely that the present work was printed in Lille. The work itself was attributed in a near-contemporary library catalogue to a M. de Valmont; this could well be the local naturalist Jacques-Christophe Valmont de Bomare (1731-1807).

Caillet 10997, who observes that it contains many singularities relating to spells and sorcerers, as well as quoting many authorities whose works would be otherwise almost unobtainable; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Cornell, Harvard, Ohio State, the British Library, the National Library of Scotland, and Oxford.



MONTESQUIEU AND DRYDEN FOR THE BRIDE AND GROOM

40. [WEDDING POETRY]. RIME PER LE FAUSTISSIME NOZZE de' nobilissimi signori il signor marchese Sigismondo Bandini patrizio di Camerino e la signora Elisabetta Missini patrizia d'Orvieto presentate agli egregi sposi in segno di rispettosio giubilo da Vittoria Foschi nata contessa Gherardi. In Roma: per Benedetto Francesi, MDCCLXXVIII [1778]. **£750**

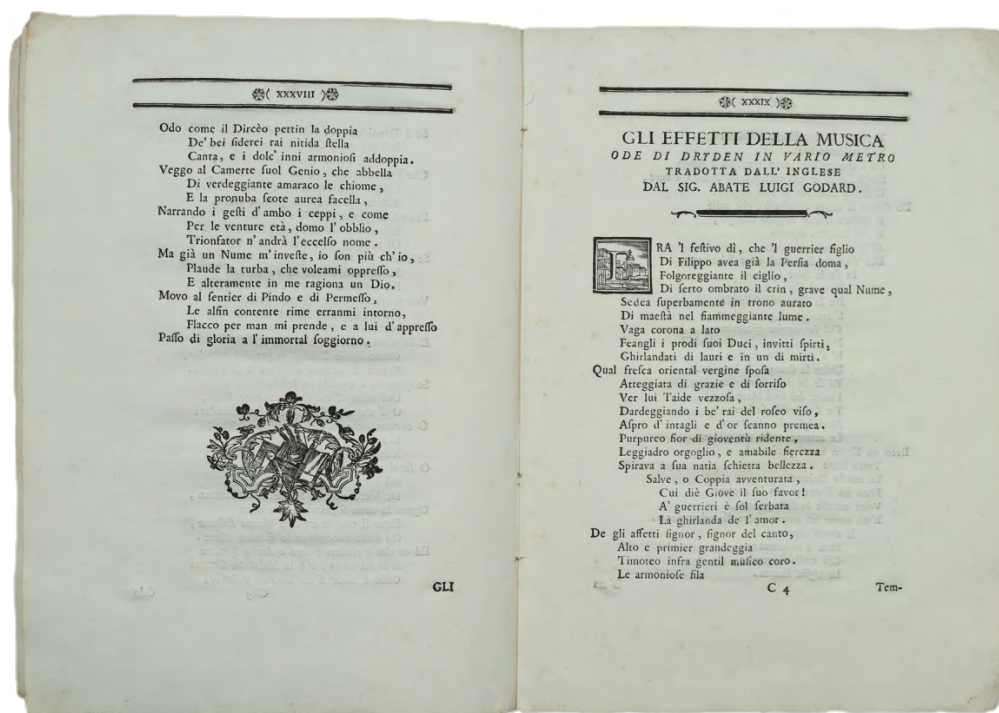
SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. lviii; title printed in red and black with engraved vignette in blue ink; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials throughout (initials depicting, in the main, Italian buildings); the odd mark here and there but generally clean and fresh; in near contemporary pink wrappers; light wear to extremities but still an appealing copy.

A lovely copy of this rare volume of poetry published for the wedding in Rome of Sigismondo Bandini and the Orvieto noblewoman Elisabetta Missini, presented to the happy couple by Vittoria Foschi, who also contributes the opening sonnet.

The volume opens with several sonnets, including one by the Arcadian poet Gioacchino Pizzi (1716-1790), followed by a longer work by his fellow Arcadian Lorenzo Precetti, and more poems by the likes of Tommaso Puccini (1749-1811), director of the Uffizi in Florence, and the poet Gaetano Golt (known for his translation into Italian of Addison's *Cato*). The most substantial piece in the collection is a verse translation by Clemente Filomarino (1755-1799) of the first *chant* of Montesquieu's *Le Temple*

de *Gnide* (Filomarino was to translate the third *chant* for another wedding in Ferrara in 1782). The second half of the volume includes, among a number of sonnets, reflections on rhyme by the Maltese poet Luigi Godard (1740-1824), who also presents his translation of Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast'.

Not in Nuptialia; OCLC records only the *Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma*, with ICCU adding a copy at the *Biblioteca statale in Cremona*.



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