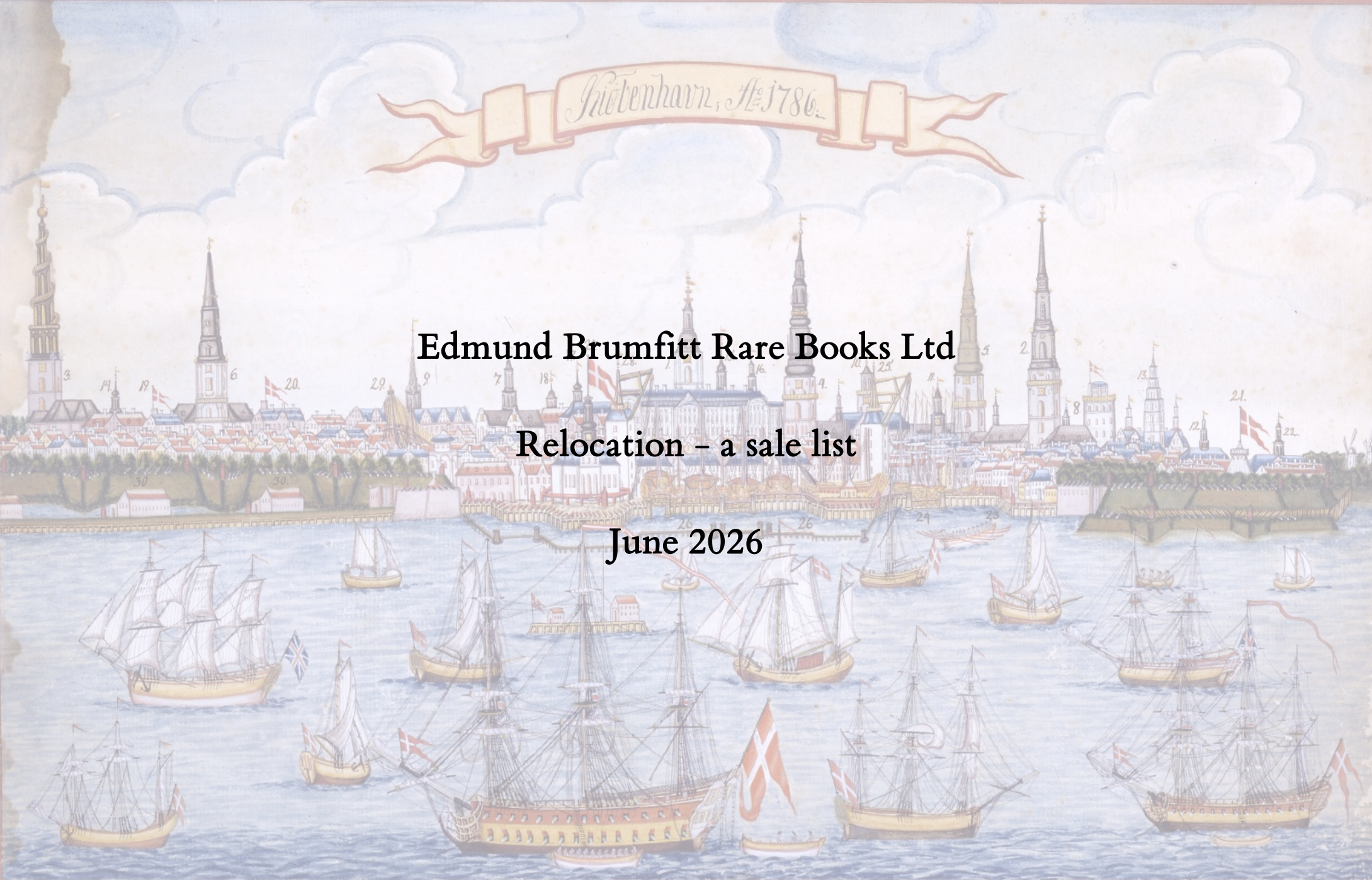


Köbenhavn, A:o 1786.

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Written, printed, bound, (and annotated?) in Wittenberg

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

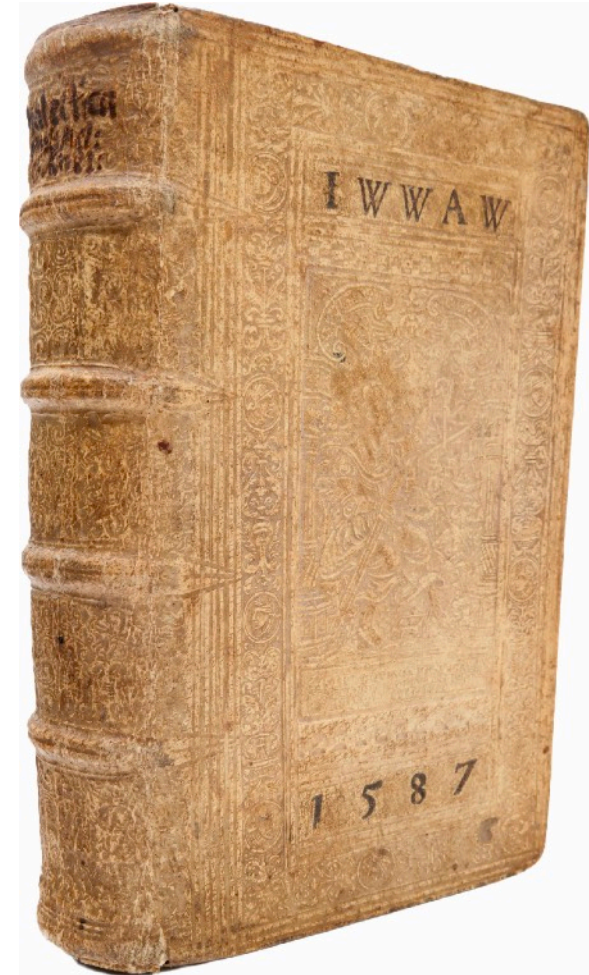
[bound with]: ELEMENTORUM RHETORICES LIBRI DUO: recens recogniti ab autore Philippo Melanthon. His adiecta sunt Epistolae contrariae, Pici & Hermolai Barbari, una cum dispositione Philip. Melanth. Acceßit demum Index & rerum & verborum locupletißimus. Witebergae: Clemens Schleich excudebat, MDLXXIX [1579]. £2,500

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* 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 Melancthon 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: Danish Royal Library, Leipzig, Darm, Cologne, and the National Library of Israel; II. USTC 649792; VD16 ZV10792: OCLC: Harvard Divinity School, LMU in Munich, and Munster.

On medical abuses

2. ARQUATO, Giovanni Francesco. MEDICUS REFORMATUS, ob varias in medicina katachreseis su abusus, Quem è tenebris veluti in gurgistio habitantem eripuit, ac in lucem apertam eduxit, & à summa rerum ignoratione liberavit. Venetiis: Apud Petrum Cieram, MDCVIII [1608]. £550

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [xvi], 116, [20], 151, [1] blank; engraved device on title-page and numerous woodcut initials throughout; occasional worm traces, sometimes touching text but with no loss of sense, and some leaves with marginal staining, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on paper lettering-piece on spine, with old shelf-label at head of spine, and remains of leather ties; some light dustsoiling and wear, but a good copy, with the book-plate of the Fürstlich Auerspergische Fideikommissbibliothek Laibach on front pastedown.

First edition, uncommonly incorporating the second part, which only appeared as a separate volume in 1622, of this work on errors commonly made by physicians.

Little appears to be known of Giovanni Francesco Arquato, a Trevisan who served as first physician in the city of Pordenone. Besides this work, he wrote another in the vernacular on general medicine titled *Tesoro della vera perfetta medicina universale per la salute e conservazione dei principi* (Venice, 1621), as well as a volume focusing specifically on plague, *Propugnaculo fortissimo contro la peste* (Trieste, 1626).

In his first volume, dedicated to the magistrate of the city of Pordenone, Arquato sets out his aim to extirpate those abuses made in medicine ‘quibus quidam Medici aegrotos miseros misere, non dicam nefarie, commouebant atque excruciabant.’ (I, p.iv) It is divided into twenty chapters, each addressing a supposedly widespread, very specific error in medicine, although the subject of the volume can also essentially be reduced to misconceptions around bloodletting, with all of the chapters in some way pertaining to whether and how the practice of ‘venae sectionem’ or ‘incisionem’ ought to be applied. Arquato generally accuses physicians of failing to perform a venesection where it can be effective, neglecting or delaying it to treat various fevers, applying leeches instead in cases of haemorrhoids (fifteenth abuse) or administering drugs against phrenitis (seventeenth abuse). Unsurprisingly, he concludes with a resounding defence of bloodletting—“Ego ver sanguinis missionem defendi, semperq; defendam” (I, p.114)—seemingly on the grounds that it was always upheld by the ancients, which is to say, Galen. One recurring theme of the volume is the misinterpretation of Galen, including

by later authorities such as Avicenna, about whom Arquato expresses mixed views.

The second volume of the *Medicus Reformatus* treats of a wider range of physicians' abuses, but arguably with more of a focus on the prescription of drugs. In his first, somewhat lengthy chapter, Arquato follows Hippocrates and Galen in advising physicians to be discriminating in their use of purgative and lenient medicines. He cautions that the former must not be used at the early stages of a disease—it would make bloodletting, that 'saluberrimum[...] remedium' (II,p.6), impossible! – and must only be administered to those with a 'robusta' (II,p.7) constitution, and not to those for instance with headaches resulting from overexertion or with 'venarum interceptionibus' (II, p.13).

Over the following chapters, criticisms include the misuse of 'serum lactis', or milk whey, in fevers (fourth abuse, mistitled the fifth), the inefficient use of fumes from types of wood such as guaiac for venereal diseases (seventeenth), but equally the tendency to cut the saphenous vein of those suffering from melancholy or mania (eighth). Added to the end of this volume is the correspondence between Arquato and other medics praising his work and discussing the subjects covered in his book.

The signature to the top of the title page is that of an unidentified, most probably seventeenth-century reader by the name of Burchard ab Hitzinger (or Hizzinger), possibly Kitzingen in Bavaria.

OCLC records copies of the first part only at the Herzog August Bibliothek, the Sächsische Landesbibliothek, and the National Library of Spain.

3. LOREDAN, Gian Francesco. BIZZARRIE ACADEMICHE... Con altre compositioni del medesimo. In Venetia: Presso Taddeo Pavoni, MDCXLII [1642]. £500

12mo, pp. [xlviiii], 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

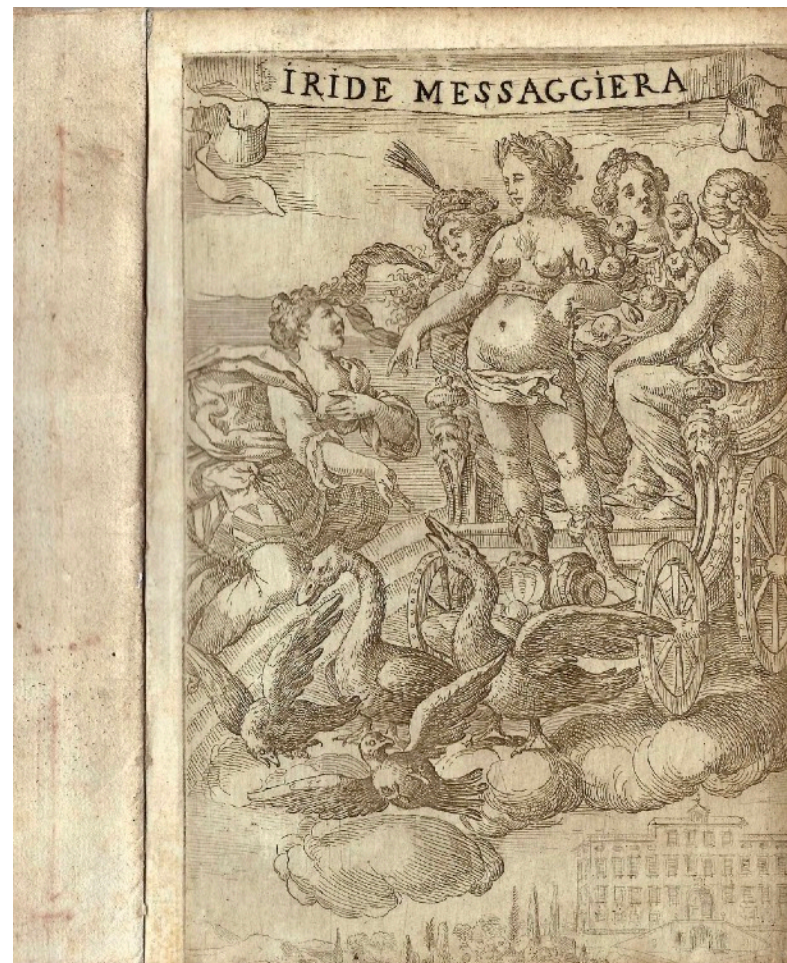
to differentiate. Although the tone is playful and the speaker claims to be open to opposing viewpoints, what emerges is a negative view of women masked by a pretense of chivalry that is at once exaggerated and patronizing' (Heller, p. 53).

The present edition is the first to include Loredan's 'Morte del Voestain', 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 'precoce 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.

4. **ALTOGRADI, GERONIMO.** IRIDE MESSAGGIERA Epistalmio. Nelle Nozze degl' Illustrissimi Signori Francesco Salvator Garzoni, e Chiara Mansi. [Lucca: F. Marescandoli], [1654]. £485



SOLE EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], 16; with full-page engraved title, woodcut headpieces and initials; some foxing and browning throughout; engraved title tightly cropped at foot; in later pink wrappers, lightly stained.

Very rare poem, written to celebrate the wedding of Francesco Salvator Garzoni and Chiara Mansi, which took place in Lucca in 1654.

One of a number of works written for the wedding by poets including Francesco Sbarra, *Iride Messaggiera* describes the Goddess Iris (representing the rainbow) naked in her chariot, adorned with myrtle, with a burning torch, and the engraved title-page depicts a similar scene, although Iris's nakedness is modified to suit image rather than text. The title-page also, in the background, contains an image of the groom's family home, Villa Garzoni in Collodi, near Lucca, famous for its gardens with their *giochi d'aqua*, which had been completed only a couple of years before the printing of this work.

We have been unable to locate any further reference to Altogradi beyond the entry in the Lucca state library card catalogue for *Iride messaggiera*.

Pinto, *Nuptialia*, 291; not in OCLC or SBN, although there appears to be a copy in the Biblioteca statale di Lucca.

Polyglot dialogues

5. OUDIN, Antoine and César. DIALOGUES FORT RECREATIFS composez en Espagnol, Et nouvellement mis en Italien, Alleman, & François, avec des observations pour l'accord & la propriété des quatre Langues. A Rome: Chez Guillaume Hallé. In Roma, Nella Stamperia de Falco., MDCLXIII[1664]. £450

8vo, pp. [viii], 543, [1] colophon; armorial vignette on title, woodcut head-and-tailpieces; browning throughout, single wormhole to first few gatherings, and vertical tear to centre of A6, not affecting text; ownership inscription "Bibliotheci Nicol[i?] Spurgensis Scholarum Piarum Anno 1672" in ink on

title; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; some wear to covers, worming to endpapers, upper cover slightly loose; book-plate of Emma Radio von Radiis Pantolska on front paste-down.

First Italian printing, four years after the Paris edition of 1650, of this collection of eight dialogues, originally published in Spanish and French by the French hispanist and lexicographer César Oudin (c.1560-1625), and here offered with additional translations into German by his son Antoine (1595-1653).

The first seven of the dialogues, on subjects ranging from getting up in the morning to travels and the qualities of a soldier, first appeared in Paris in 1608, but they were themselves plagiarised from John Minsheu's *Pleasant and delightfull dialogues in Spanish and English: profitable to the learner, and not unpleasant to any other reader*, first published in 1599 and themselves reprinted, and translated into Italian, well into the seventeenth century. Minsheu's name does not appear at any point in the present volume, which adds, as with the 1650 edition, German and Italian to Oudin's French and Minsheu's Spanish (English has fallen by the wayside). In the short preface, addressed to the 'amateurs de langues estrangeres', Oudin *filis* explains the changes he has made: 'Je vous donne le François beaucoup plus moderne qu'il n'estoit auparavant; & pour l'Italien, & l'Alleman, je les fais discourir, autant que je puis, selon leur propre Idiome, sans m'attacher autrement à la diction Espagnole, que j'ay purgée en plusieurs endroits de certaines fautez, qui ne pouvoient estre bien-feantes que dans la bouche de personnes de tres-basse condition...'

OCLC records two copies of this edition, at the National Libraries of France and Spain, with only one copy of any earlier edition

outwith Continental Europe, the 1663 Paris edition held at the BL.

The ethics of war

6. DU CHASTELET, Paul Hay. TRAITÉ DE LA GUERRE, ou politique militaire. Par M.P.H.S.D.C. A Paris: Chez Jean Guignard, MDCLXVIII [1668]. £250

FIRST EDITION? 12mo, pp. [vi], 277 (i.e. 275), [1] blank, [8] table of contents, [2] errata, [4] privilege; without final blank; engraved frontispiece plate with emblem of a face (presumably representing Louis XIV) in a sun; encased floral woodcut headpieces on first page of dedication and of the opening chapter, with woodcut decorative initials on both pages, elaborate tailpiece at the end of Chapter IV; in contemporary calf over boards with gilt-patterned edges; spine gilt, decorations and title in compartments with raised bands; edges sprinkled red; some wear and bumping, but otherwise a good copy.

The rarest of three printings in the year of the first edition (two in Paris and one in Amsterdam) of this significant seventeenth-century treatise on military strategy, as well as the philosophy and ethics of warfare, by Paul Hay du Chastelet (c.1619 -1682).

Son of the more widely known magistrate of the same name, who was the first secretary of the Académie française, the younger Paul Hay du Chastelet dedicated both his *Traité de la guerre* and his *Traité de la politique de France* to King Louis XIV. In the latter work, Hay du Chastelet strikes the tone of the ardent Catholic loyalist, explicit in his opposition to the Huguenots in the century after the Edict of Nantes, and only a few decades before its revocation. The *Traité de la guerre* is meanwhile presented to the

king – flattered as the author’s ‘Modele excellent’ (p. iv) of the warrior-monarch – as primarily a guide to advancing his territorial ambitions, and defending his existing territory, on the battlefield.

Du Chastelet broaches a wide range of topics pertaining to the strategic policy of the state, including the maintenance of armies during peacetime, battle formation in overseas offensive warfare, the protection of the countryside and diversion of the enemy in defensive battles, and the deterrence and suppression of civil conflict. His discussion of the latter is notable for his mention of the Fronde, which had threatened the king’s authority during his minority, at the end of a litany of historically and geographically wide-ranging examples of civil wars (p.226-28). Contemporary developments in military technology, above all in the arena of maritime warfare, are also reflected in the book. It is when he comes to writing about war at sea that Hay du Chastelet argues it becomes redundant to draw on the lessons of the Ancient Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans: “nostre usage est tout different de la pratique de l’Antiquité, & l’invention de l’Artillerie a rendu inutiles toutes les machines dont on se servoit autrefois” (p.217). The use of “artifice” is introduced as a distinct aspect of military strategy, which, when used legitimately (e.g. an ambush), is a vital complement to sheer force of manpower and sophisticated technology (p.98). He nevertheless condemns the use of “mauvaises Artifices”, a category including the use of disease as a biological weapon, the poisoning of wells, and the assassination of enemy officials, all of which imperil fighting in good faith (“bonne foy”) between the warring parties (pp.99-100).

Such commentary on the ethics of war, with clear roots in natural law, is integrated throughout Hay du Chastelet’s

discussion of strategy. The fact that the subject of war is treated chronologically means that the introductory chapter features the caveat to only wage wars on just grounds (p.5). The section on battles won is followed by a remarkable exhortation to rulers to treat the dead, wounded and prisoners among the vanquished with care, respect and humanity (pp.131-34).

See B. Heuser, *The Strategy Makers: Thoughts on War and Society from Machiavelli to Clausewitz* (Santa Barbara: Praeger, 2010), pp.103-04; OCLC records copies of this 1667/68 edition stated as published by Jean Guignard at the KBR (Brussels), CNAM and BNF (Paris), Biblioteka Narodowa (Warsaw), and Oxford. Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies of the version listed as published by Theodore Girard at NYPL, Princeton, and Brown.



7. TASSO, Torquato. *IL GOFFREDO del signor Torquato Tasso Travestito alla Rustica Bergamasca da Carlo Assonica Dottor.... Venetia: Appresso Nicol Pezzana, MDCLXX [1670]. £1,100*

FIRST EDITION OF THIS VERSION. 4to, pp. [viii], 400; text in double columns; title-page with arms of Isabella Clara,

Archduchess of Austria; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces; some browning and spotting in places, but largely clean and crisp throughout; contemporary manuscript correction tipped in over two stanzas of the Italian on page 3; in contemporary mottled calf-backed mottled boards, spine ruled in gilt with morocco lettering-piece; some wear to head and foot of spine and extremities, but still a very attractive copy, with the book-plate of Frasier Winfield McCann on front paste-down.

A lovely copy of this scarce translation into Bergamesque dialect of Tasso's *Gerusalemme liberata*, dedicated to Archduchess Isabella Clara by the Bergamo physician, lawyer, and writer Carlo Assonica (1626-1676).

Assonica had moved to Venice in 1650, to occupy the position of nuncio for his home city of Bergamo, representing the city's interests as a part of the Republic of Venice. Although he left manuscripts of works on subjects ranging from the history and geography of Portugal to the lives of heretics, he only appears to have left two published works: a revised version of Passerone's *Guida geografica*, and the present adaptation of Tasso. A second edition appeared in 1674.

Outwith Europe, OCLC records copies at Berkeley, Yale, Harvard, Duke, Washington State, and the Newberry.

Calculating time

8. 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]. £575*

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 *Epitre* 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 Monteaux, 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.

Oxford-educated French Protestant turns to Rome

9. GROSTETE, Marin, Seigneur des Mahis. DEUX LETTRES DE MR DES MAHIS cy devant ministre de la R.P.R. a Orleans. La I. sur le Schisme des Protestans. La II. sur la présence réele du Corps de Jesus-Christ dans l'Eucharistie. Avec L'Entretien d'un Catholique & d'un Calviniste sur le sujet des Reliques. A Orleans: Chez Jean Boyer, 1685. £400

FIRST EDITION. Two works in one volume, 12mo, pp. [ii], 88, [2] approbation and permission; 98; 110, [3] approbation and privilege, [1] blank; woodcut head and tailpieces and initials; some spotting in places, but largely clean; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with dark red morocco lettering piece; some wear, but still an attractive copy, with the near ownership inscription of Gervais Thoumazon on front free endpaper and book-label of Michel-Augustin Thérèse de la Place de Mont-Evray (1761-1841) on front paste-down.

First edition of this set of two letters by the French Protestant minister turned Catholic proselytiser Marin Grostête de la Buffière (1649-1694), published the year after his conversion to Catholicism. Bound in the same volume is a dialogue on relics between a Catholic and a Calvinist, recorded on its title page as published in 1684.

Grostête was born into a prominent Orléans Protestant family, and studied in Saumur, Geneva, and finally Oxford before returning

to France to become the Protestant minister at Authon-du-Perche and then at Bionne in Orléans. Within a few years, Grostête turned from the Protestant “zèle” (*Mémoires de la Société archéologique et historique*, p.121) with which he had encouraged the reconstruction of the Protestant “temple” in Bionne, to a state of profound doubt about his beliefs, supposedly prompted by his readership of Pierre Nicole’s *Préjuges légitimes contre les Calvinistes*. Grostête abjured his Protestant faith on Ascension Day in 1683, and as a Catholic deacon henceforth devoted himself to the conversion of others. It has been suggested that the two letters in this book might have been a response to a text published by Grostête’s former close associate, Claude Pajon, pastor of Bionne, who had critiqued the *Avertissement pastoral* newly promulgated by the Catholic Church in France; upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in October 1685, the temple in Bionne was dissolved (Spicer, p.346 and 360).

The first of Grostête’s two letters dedicated to “une personne de la Religion Pretenduë Reformée” discusses the “schism” caused by the Protestant Reformation. He begins by repudiating his errors as an earlier adherent of Protestantism, and before attacking the idea that any Christian may challenge Church doctrine, and that disagreement or the desire for reform should lead to the splintering of the Church into sects. In the second letter Grostête focuses on affirming the doctrine of transubstantiation. His argument hinges on the misguidedness of separating the authority of Scripture from that of the Church: “pour juger solidement de ce que vous devez croire sur la Présence réelle, il faudroit consulter ce que dit la Parole de Dieu expliquée par l’autorité de l’église” (p.3).

The anonymous “Entretien d’un Catholique et d’un Protestant Calviniste. Sur le Sujet de Réliques” also concerns Orléans, specifically the church of Saint Aignan, which the printer Boyer explains was recently the site of a procession. The satirised Calvinist in this dialogue stands for those who protested against this Catholic custom in Orléans at the time. He is humiliated once confronted with an extract from Augustine which seems to vindicate the use of relics.

The manuscript exlibris is that of Gervais Thoumazon who became curate at the church of St-George, Salbris in the Cher in 1707. Michel-Augustin-Thérèse de la Place de Mont-Evray (1761-1841) was the first President of the royal Court of Orléans, as well as president of the *Société des sciences, belles-lettres et arts* in Orléans.

Outwith Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Aberdeen, the NLS, the BL, Dickinson College PA, and Yale.

10. [MAROLLES, Michel de]. L'OFFICE DE LA SEMAINE SAINTE, selon le messel & bréviaire romain ; avec la concordance du messel & breviaire de Paris. De la traduction de M. de Marolles, abbé de Villeloin. Ensemble l'explication des sacrez Mystères, representez par les Ceremonies de cet ordre. Par frère Daniel de Cigongne, de l'Ordre de Saint François. A Paris: Chez Pierre Delaulne (but see below), MDCLXXXVIII [1688]. £200

8vo, pp. [xvi], 752; with four full-page engravings within pagination, woodcut vignette on title-page, and woodcut head- and tailpieces; some browning throughout, with sporadic dampstaining and inkspotting; marginal tear to Hvi with no loss; monastic ownership inscriptions on front free endpaper and

opposite title-page; in contemporary brown morocco, spine gilt in compartments, boards bordered in gilt with the arms in centre of Philippe d'Orléans; extremities rubbed and worn, a well-used copy.

Uncommon later printing of this illustrated Office for Holy Week, printed in Latin with marginal French translation by the translator, churchman, and collector Michel de Marolles (1600–1681), best known as being the author of the earliest printed rules of Tarot.

His translation of the Holy Week Office had first appeared in 1645, published by Huré in Paris, and went through several printings into the eighteenth century; all are uncommon. The present copy, in an armorial binding of Philippe d'Orléans (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV, features two inscriptions by nuns from the monastery of Sainte Marie du Saint-Esprit, both relating to members of the Josserand family. The first, on the blank leaf facing the title, states:

‘Ce livre est du Monastere de la visitation ste marie du st esprit a l'usage de ma soeur claire francoise. Sr Suzanne madelaine josserand’, while the second, on the front free endpaper, in a different hand, notes ‘cette semaine sainte appartient a sr à sr josserand tant que l'obeissance le pemetra. Ce 19 avril 1788.’

One curiosity is the name of the printer. A strip of paper has been, at a very early stage, placed over the printer's name, with ‘Chez Pierre Delaulne, Place de la Sorbonne, à l'Empereur’. The first appearance of the text with Delaulne's name was not until 1703; this printing appeared as ‘A Paris, Par la Compagnie des Libraires associez au Livre de la Semaine Sainte’.

OCLC records copies at the College of the Holy Cross, MA, the Morgan, Heidelberg, Lyon, Lille, and the BnF.

11. SOBRINO, Francisco. DICIONARIO NUEVO DE LAS LENGUAS ESPAÑOL Y FRANCESA; El mas copioso y el mejor que a salido à luz hasta aora, en que se contiene la explicacion del Español en Francés, y del Francés en Español, en dos partes. Con muchas Fráses y maneras de hablar particularés, sacadas de diferentes graves Autores Españoles, principalmente de Covarriubias, de Saavedra, de Quevedo, de Gracian, y de Solís. Y los Nombres de los Reynos, Provincias, Comárkas, Cuidádes, Villas, y Rios del Mundo; los nombres de Bautismo de Hombres y Mugerés, y los de las Naciones; las Explicaciones de los libros de la sagrada Escritua, muchos Refranes, y otras cosas muy curiosas de las Historias antiguas. Tomo primero [-tome second]. En Brusselas: Por Francisco Foppens, Mercader de Libros, MDCCV [1705]. £400

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes bound in one, 4to, pp. [x], 376; [iv], 430; with engraved frontispiece to volume one; title-pages printed in red and black with engraved vignettes; woodcut headpieces and initials; some foxing and browning throughout, occasional spotting and the odd ink blot; a few leaves with marginal tears from tabs, which are mainly still present (inserted into book where not attached); in contemporary vellum, handwritten paper label on spine, and ownership signature of Conte Castellani-Fantoni in ink vertically on upper cover; some wear and bumping, but still an attractive copy.*

First edition of this comprehensive Spanish–French dictionary by the Spanish soldier, teacher, and grammarian Francisco Sobrino

(c.1667-1732), advertised by the printer, and not without justification, as the 'most complete and best that has appeared to date'.



Sobrino ended his military career in the service of the Kings of Spain in Flanders and retired to Brussels, where he taught Spanish, as he tell us in the preface, to 'many Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Barons, and other people of different nations, who were continually complaining about the Spanish and French dictionaries that had so far been printed, due to the contrary explanations which they found for Spanish and French words, and also in the phrases in each language'. His aim was to provide a dictionary that could aid the French speaker in learning Spanish and equally the reverse; and so he drew, for French, on the works of Furetiere, Tachart, Richelet, Danet and de Menage, and for Spanish, on Covarrubias,

Saavedra, Quevedo, Gracian, and Solis, in attempting to demonstrate both idiom and the use of the languages in literary contexts. Sobrino went on to publish a Gramática Nueva Española

y Francesa (Brussels, 1712), as well as a guide to modern Spanish epistolary style.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the MFA Boston, Rochester, Minnesota, Cambridge, and the British Library.

Lessons from household objects

12. LUYKEN, Jan. HET LEERZAAM HUISRAAD, Vertoond in Vyftig Konstige Figuuren, Met godlyke spreuken En stichtelyke verzen. Te Amsterdam: By de Wed: P: Arentz, 1711. £350

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [viii] including additional engraved title-page, 182, [2] index and bookseller's catalogue of works by Luyken; with 50 large (100x120mm) emblems in the text; staining to head of first few leaves, and occasionally elsewhere, paper uniformly lightly yellowed, but in the main clean and fresh; in contemporary vellum; some light dustsoiling, rubbing, and bumping to corners.

First edition of this delightful emblem book, one of the last by the prolific Amsterdam poet and engraver Jan Luyken (1649-1712).

Luyken offers the reader fifty "instructive household goods": everything from tables and chairs to bookcases (and their contents), table linen, maps and cooking pots, chests and clocks, lamps and napkins. Each of these is illustrated with a large engraving showing it in a typical household scene, with a brief heading (the book case asks plaintively 'Why so many?') and a short biblical text, followed by a short poem on the relevant item, and several verses from different parts of the Bible, with the aim

being that the reader draws moral lessons from the things surrounding them.

Luyken's skill both as engraver and poet are fully on display; he became a Mennonite in 1675, and the asceticism of that Church informs much of his poetry, including the verses found here. It is less apparent in the apparel of the characters depicted in the emblems, all of whom are exotically dressed: a means of distinguishing the emblems from simple illustrations of domestic scenes. A second edition appeared in 1731.

Landwehr 512; Van Eeghen/Van der Kellen, *Het Werk van Jan en Casper Luyken*, 439.

Clergy as rentiers in the Veneto

13. [VERONA]. DECRETO DELL'ECCELL.MO SENATO seguito a favor del rever.do clero Per la Preservazione de' Livelli delle Chiese E Giudizi in tal proposito seguiti. In Verona: Per li Fratelli Merlo Stampatori Camerali, [1714]. £125

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 20; large woodcut venetian lion on title-page, woodcut headpiece; text in Latin and Italian; some light yellowing to paper but otherwise clean and fresh; in later marbled wrappers in later marbled wrappers, with a few tears towards spine.

Rare collection of decrees and court summaries issued in Verona between 1713 and 1716 concerning the right of the clergy to continue to extract the *livello*, a type of rent owed for the perpetual lease of their territorial property.

The first decree, passed under the *pretore* (or *praetor*) Manfredo Conti and the Venetian Doge Giovanni Cornaro II on the 12th January 1714, sets out in Italian the Signoria's recognition of the right of the Church as an entity to bring a rent claim against those deemed to owe any member of the clergy payment of the *livello* in perpetuity. The attached documents and pieces of legislation which follow suggest that this matter was a source of dispute between some members of the local patriciate and the clergy during this period. In a court document dated 29th May 1716, a lawyer defends Octaviano Rovereti in a case brought forward by Bishop Gradenigo of Verona, who has used the law of the 12th January 1714 as the pretext for his claim that Rovereti continued to owe the taxes for a lease of land which had been paid by his family for over forty years before 1627. In a similar vein, the summaries and final ruling of a case lasting between 1713 and 1716 document the struggle of Camilla Franchi, wishing (and ultimately failing) to reclaim recent payments made to the archpriest of S. Pietro in Monasterio.

Not in OCLC; ICCU records a copy in Milan (Biblioteca Sormani).

14. HERMANN, Jakob. PHORONOMIA sive de Viribus et Motibus Corporum Solidorum et Fluidorum. Libri duo. Amstelaedami: Apud Rod. & Gerh. Wettenios, 1716. £685

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [xx], 401, [2] emendata, [1] blank; with additional engraved title-page and 12 folding leaves at end, containing 160 diagrams; titlepage printed in red and black with engraved vignette; repaired tear to final folding leaf, just touching one diagram, tear to head of third folding leaf, again just touching one diagram, and repaired tear to Aaa3, with

text legible; otherwise, aside from occasional spotting and marginal browning, clean and fresh; in contemporary calf, rebacked preserving original panels, gilt in compartments with raised bands, morocco lettering-piece; some wear to extremities.

First edition of the Swiss mathematician Jakob Hermann's best known work.

Hermann (1678–1733) was a native of Basel, and studied at the city's university under Bernoulli, through whom he got to know Leibniz, to whom the present work is dedicated; much of his early work was devoted to a defence of Leibnizian calculus. This led to a deeper interest in mechanics, a subject to which his greatest contribution was the present work. What Hermann calls 'Phoronomia' we would now call theoretical mechanics.

Phoronomia 'is devoted to the dynamics of solid and fluid bodies and covers many problems dealt with by Newton in the first two books of the 'Principia'. In the preface, Hermann declares his intention of adhering to geometrical methods, since these seem to him more suitable for beginners. However, his knowledge of calculus is evident in the way in which he deals with infinitesimals. Hermann's 'Phoronomia' is indeed representative of the process of transition that transformed dynamics in the first decades of the 18th century' (Guicciardini).

“An example of Hermann's approach is illustrated by looking at how he proved Kepler's area law. This had been proved by Newton in the Principia by using an intuitive limiting geometrical process. Hermann, however, gave a proof in the Phoronomia in terms of differentials. Although his notation was rather different from modern notation, and not particularly easy to understand,

Hermann reworked the same ideas into a notation which is essentially that used today and sent his new version of the proof to John Keill who published it in *Journal littéraire* in 1717” (O'Connor and Robertson).

Much of Hermann's book was written while he was teaching in Padua, although by the time he published the work, had had returned to a chair in Basel, after a period in St Peterburg. He was elected to the Académie Royale des Science in Paris in 1733.

DSB VI, 304–5; Poggendorff I, 1077; N Guicciardini, 'An episode in the history of dynamics : Jakob Hermann's proof (1716–1717) of Proposition 1, Book 1, of Newton's Principia', *Historia Mathematica* 23 (2) (1996), 167–181.

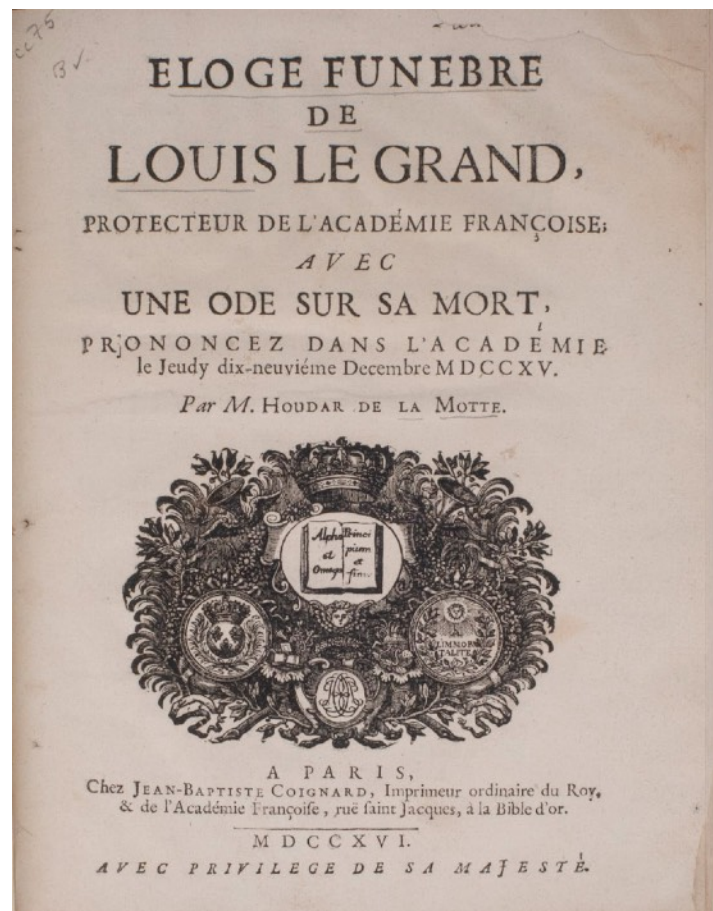
The end of a golden age

15. MOTTE, Antoine Houdar de la. ELOGE FUNEBRE DE LOUIS LE GRAND, protecteur de l'Académie françoise; avec une ode sur sa mort, prononcez dans l'Académie le jedy dix-neuvième Decembre MDCCXV. A Paris: Chez JeanBaptiste Coignard, MDCCXVI [1716]. £185

FIRST EDITION? 4to, pp. 45, [2] privilege, [1] blank; elaborate vignette on titlepage, woodcut headpiece and initial; some light browning in places, ghost of titlepage vignette on final leaf, tear with loss (possibly of ownership inscription) to upper corner of title-page; in recent half calf, marbled boards, flat spine lettered in gilt.

First Paris printing (and likely the first *tout court*) of this eulogy on the death of Louis XIV, presented to the Académie française on December 19, 1715, three months after the king's death, by the

playwright, translator, and poet Antoine Houdar de la Motte (1672–1731).



La Motte had taken the seat of the lexicographer Thomas Corneille in the Académie in 1710, and in addition to his dramatic works (in particular the text of Campra's 1697 opera *L'Europe galante*), was an enthusiastic advocate of the moderns in the *Querelle des anciens et des modernes* that exercised literary France

throughout the seventeenth century, and was revived in the later years of Louis XIV's reign, joining them in arguing that since the civilisation created under Louis was superior to all past civilisations, so of necessity must its literature be superior. His eulogy to the Sun King leaves the audience in little doubt that Louis left behind a golden age, in which they were 'assiégé... d'une prospérité constante, & secouru aussi constamment par une sagesse toujours victorieuse'. The volume concludes with two poems: an ode on the death of Louis, and 'Le lys et son rejetton', anticipating the reign of Louis XV.

La Motte's *Eloge* was also printed in the same year in The Hague, alongside some unpublished verses by La Fontaine; that lacks the extraordinarily dense title-page vignette of this Paris printing, so heavily inked that it has left a trace on the final leaf, presumably from where copies were initially stacked.

Outwith Continental Europe, OCLC records copies of this printing at the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, the National Library of Scotland, and Oxford.

16. LAROCHEFOUCAULD, François de and Madeleine DE SOUVRÉ, MARQUISE DE SABLÉ. RIFLESSIONI, O SENTENZE, e massime morali del signor della Rochefoucault, e di madama la marchese di Sablé. Con diversi Pensieri, & altre Massime Cristiane Tradotte dal Linguaggio francese nell' Italiano da Antonio Minunni... In Venetia: per Domenico Lovisa, c.1718. £425

12mo, pp. [xx], 204; engraved frontispiece and full-page engraving on *12v; woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; some light foxing in places but largely

clean; uncut in contemporary carta rustica with marbled paper spine; light wear but still an attractive copy.

First edition of this translation of the *Maximes* of La Rochefoucauld, first published in French in 1665, and those of Madeleine de Souvré, marquise de Sablé, at whose salon La Rochefoucauld developed his work, and by which his *Maximes* were inspired, although they were not to be published until after her death.

The translator, Antonio Ninunni, was the author of several translations into Italian of popular French authors, including Huet and Fénelon. This was, as far as we can tell, the second Italian edition; another translation, by Giuseppe Luigi Suzani, had appeared at Piacenza in 1704. The *approbatio* of the present version is dated June 5, 1718, not long before Lovisa's death in 1721.

OCLC records just one copy outside Italy, at Ticino.

With an unrecorded appendix

17. GHIRLANDI, Ferdinando. POESIE MORALI, E SACRE... composte in tempi diversi ad istanza di varj amici. In Firenze: nella Stamperia di Michele Nестeous, MDCCXXIII [1723]. £400

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 418, [1] advertisement, [1] blank; 31, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece; engraved head-and tailpieces on most pages; first and last few leaves browned at edges, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments; some wear to covers, and worming to spine; one inch loss at foot of spine.

Uncommon first edition, complete with an otherwise unrecorded appendix, of this collection of poems, largely on religious subjects, by the Pistoia poet Francesco Maria Ghirlandi (1650-1726).

Ghirlandi, who took the name Ferdinando on his entrance into the Order of Minims, was the author of several volumes of poetry, usually sonnets. With only a few exceptions, that pattern is repeated in the present collection; the sonnets cover a vast variety of topics, including condemnations of lewd poetry, the idea that life is a dream, the accumulation of wealth in old age, and the nature of death, hell, and paradise. Other sonnets relate to particular occasions, including weddings, the death of the mathematician Alessandro Marchetti, and, in many instances, the profession or clothing of nuns; others warn of the dangers of dice games and other vices. Sonnets are addressed to a number of bodies and people, including the Accademia della Crusca and the poet Maria Selvaggia Borgini.

An appendix, under the title 'Altre poesie di Fernandino Ghirlandi da Pistoia Aggiunte alle sopradette Stampate a Fiorenza', contains translations from the psalms, as well as sixteen additional sonnets; this is not found in any of the other copies recorded.

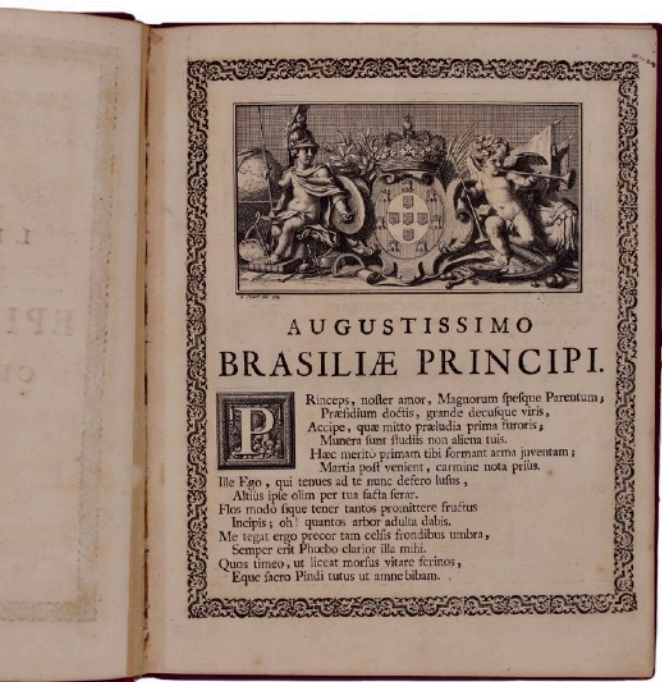
OCLC records three copies at Harvard, Duke, and the Italian National Library; none of these copies includes the appendix present here.

Adorned by Picart

18. TELLES DA SILVA, Manuel. POEMATUM LIBER PRIMUS, et epigrammatum centuria prima.... Juxtà Editionum

Ulyssiponensem. HagaeComitum: Apud Adrianum Moetjens, MDCCXXIII [1723]. £700

4to, pp. [iv], 47, [1] blank, [23], [1] blank; title printed in red and black, with engraved vignette, text entirely within decorative border, each poem with engraved initial, two headpieces and six tailpieces engraved by Bernard Picart; repaired paper flaw to head of K1, not affecting text and a few other small marginal restorations; otherwise clean and fresh; ownership signature of José Ignacio da St Ferra(ra?) Gaio in a contemporary hand on title-page; in nineteenth-century burgundy calf, boards bordered in gilt, spine with raised bands ruled and lettered in gilt; some light wear and rubbing to extremities, but a sound copy with later book-plate of Ruben J. Dussaut on front paste-down.



The only Netherlands printing, a year after the Lisbon first and here embellished with engraved initials, head-, and tailpieces by Bernard Picart, of this collection of Latin verses by the Portuguese nobleman Emmanuel Telles da Silva (1682-1736).

The collection is dedicated to José, Prince of Portugal (later José I, 1714-1777), and contains one hundred short poems, some just of two lines, on topics ranging from advice to the

poet's son on the usefulness of studying geography to the fourth birthday of the dedicatee; there are verses in praise of the Virgin Mary and on Eve and the Serpent, and a poem addressed to Nuno da Silva Teles, who had recently laid the foundation stone of the new library (the Joanina Library) at the University of Coimbra.

The first edition of these poems appeared in Lisbon the previous year, but the present printing, elaborately bordered and with Picart's engravings and initials, is a much more luxurious production. Picart (1673-1733) had moved to Amsterdam in 1711 after a year in the Hague. Telles da Silva was the first secretary of the Academia Real da História Portuguesa, founded by João V in 1720, and was noted for his expertise in both mathematics and horsemanship. His history of the Academia Real was published in Lisbon in 1727.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records six copies, at the Library of Congress, Harvard, John Carter Brown, BL, National Library of Scotland, and Aberdeen; the Lisbon edition of 1722 not recorded by OCLC.

A 40-member confraternity

19. [BOLOGNA]. STATUTI, E REGOLE DELLA DIVOTA CONGREGAZIONE delli quaranta secolari Sotto l'Augustissimo Nome di Maria, e di S. Caterina da Bologna. Eretta in onore delle mille Salutatione Angeliche, che detta Santa fu solita recitare nella Notte del Santissimo Natale. Coretti, e Risptampati d'Anno 1726. In Bologna, 1726. £200

4to, pp. 24; printer's device on title-page, woodcut initials and tail-piece; some foxing and staining in places; unbound as issued.

Very rare set of statutes and rules governing the Congregazione dei quaranta secolari, a Bolognese confraternity established in 1703 by Giuseppe Mariani, a priest 'di tutta esemplarità, e bontà di vita', under the patronage of St Catherine of Bologna.

Inspired by the devotion of forty Hail Marys devised by St Catherine, as part of the Rosary of 1000 Hail Marys, the confraternity was made up of forty 'persone secolari', all of whom are listed at the end of the *Statuti*. The ten chapters deal with the aim and calling of the confraternity, the election and roles of the prior and subprior, the number of members, their obligations and those of the confraternity as a whole, the necessity of alms-giving, the election and role of the secretary, visiting the sick, and more.

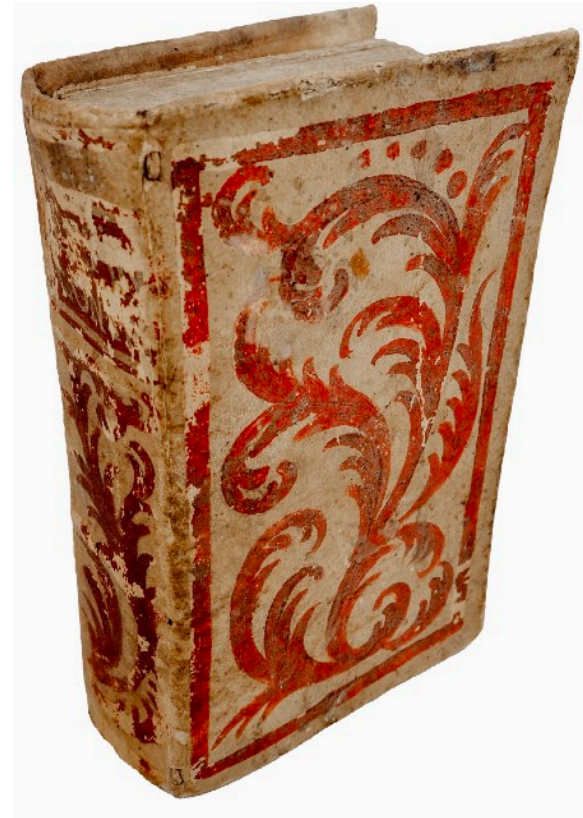
The *Statuti* were first printed in 1706, and here appear in corrected form. Further chapters were added in 1763 and 1769, and a new edition appeared in 1842. We have located only one example of the 1706 printing.

Not in OCLC; SBN records copies at San Giorgio in Poggiale (which also holds the 1706 printing) and the Biblioteca Angelica in Rome.

Painted binding

20. BECANUS, Martinus S.J.. MANUALE CONTROVERSARIUM In V. Libros distributum, quibus hujus temporis Controversiae breviter dilucidantur. Cum triplici indice; Uno Librorum, & Caputum; Alterum Locorum Sacrae Scripturae; Tertio Rerum, & Verborum. Patavii: Ex Typographia Seminarii Apud Joannem Manfrè, MDCCXXVII [1727]. £225

8vo, pp. [xxxvi], 732; some light dampstaining and foxing throughout, heavier towards end; in contemporary vellum, spine and boards decorated with red paint, covers reusing printer's waste; text block somewhat loose, binding worn and dustsoiled; a curious example.



Later edition, in an unusual contemporary painted binding, of this collection of theological and political controversies made by the Dutch Jesuit Martins Becanus (1563-1624).

The *Manuale* first appeared in 1623 in Wurzburg, and swiftly became one of the standard works on religious controversy, both as a history of recent controversies and as a guide to polemical writing, seeing, in various forms, more than 50 editions throughout Europe into the eighteenth century, as here. It is divided into five books, with the first introducing the principal areas where theological controversies arise, and the remainder addressing particular disputes with, in turn, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, before a final book addresses what are essentially political rather than theological controversies, such as whether a Catholic ruler can or should tolerate the presence of heretics in his kingdom.

OCLC records a single copy of this edition, at Uberlingen.

On taking the veil

21. [NUNS]. RIME alla nobil donzella Caterina Giordani patrizia pesarese In occasione che veste l'Abito Religioso di San Domenico. In Pesaro: Per Niccol Degni, MDCCXXVIII [1728]. £225

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vii], [i] blank, 80, [4] tavola; device of inverted triangle of stars on title-page, and numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces; stain to gutter of first gathering, and a few leaves foxed and browned, but largely clean and crisp; in recent patterned paper over boards.

Uncommon collection of poems by a range of local authors marking the taking of the veil by a young Pesaro noblewoman, Caterina Giordani, as she entered the Dominican convent of Santa Caterina in the city, taking the name Rosa Caterina.

Almost eighty different writers are represented; while the majority are from Pesaro, we also find contributors from Ferrara, Ravenna, Pistoia, and even as far away as Naples. The bulk of the poems are sonnets, but the volume opens with a longer *canzonetta*, by the poet and physician Camillo Brunori (1681–1756), alongside further *canzonette* later on.

Not in OCLC; SBN records copies in Cremona, Ferrara, Fano, Pesaro, and Carmagnola.

'Ouvrage excellent'

22. [SHERLOCK, Thomas]. LES TÉMOINS DE LA RÉSURRECTION DE JESUS CHRIST examinez et jugés selon les Règles du Barreau; Pour servir de Réponse aux Objections du Sr. Woolson, & des quelques autres Auteurs, Traduits de l'Anglois sur la Sixième Edition: On y a joint une dissertation historique sur les Ecrits de Mr. Woolson, sa Condamnation, et les Ecrits publiés contre lui. Par A. Le Moine, Ministre de l'Eglise Anglaine, & Chapelain du Duc de Portland. A La Haye: Chez P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, MDCCXXXII [1732]. £165

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. 8vo, pp. c, 165, [2] table des articles, [1] blank; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; some browning and foxing throughouts; two manuscript notes on verso of front free endpaper; in later red morocco, boards with gilt borders, spine in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities but still an appealing copy.

First French translation of Thomas Sherlock's *The Tryal of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus*, in which the Anglican divine presents an interrogation of evidence given by the apostles to

support their claims of Christ's resurrection, in the form of a courtroom dialogue, in response to the deist *Discourses* of Thomas Woolston Unsurprisingly, the apostles are determined to be telling the truth. It has been argued by recent apologists that the work influenced Hume in his work on miracles, albeit in supplying a ready set of arguments to set himself against. The present translation, though, is as notable for its lengthy introduction by the Huguenot-turned-Anglican Abraham Le Moine (d. 1757), who presents an account of Woolston's life and writings, and in particular his conviction for blasphemy. Le Moine served as chaplain to the French Hospital in London from 1723, and to the Duke of Portland from 1729; he is best known for a *Treatise on Miracles* (1747).

OCLC records five copies in North America, at Yale, Quebec, Dallas Theological Library, Harvard, and the University of Montreal.

Illustrating fortification

23. DESPREZ DE SAINT SAVIN, Pierre Samuel. NOUVELLE ÉCOLE MILITAIRE ou la fortification moderne, divisée en quatre parties, ornée de centcinquante planches en taille-douce; contenant la manière d'apprendre facilement les fortifications et tout ce qui en dépend, suivant les Systèmes François, Espagnols, Allemands, Italiens & Hollandois, avec Plans, Couples, Profils & Elévations. Les Marches & Conduite des Armées en général. Les Distributions & Constructions des Lignes & Campemens des Troupes; la Conduite & Construction des Tranchées, des Sapes, Logement dans les Ouvrages, &c. pour les Sièges & Attaques des Places. La Défence des Places contre toutes sortes de Sièges, Capitulations, Réditions, &c. Distributions des Troupes pour combattre & la manière de le mettre en bataille rangée. Les Contructions des différentes Mines, Fourneaux, &c. le



tout avec des Plans, Coupes, Profils & Elévations. Dédicée à S.A.S. Monseigneur le Prince de Conty. A Paris: Chez P.G. le Mercier, MDCCXXXV [1735]. £600

FIRST EDITION. Oblong 8vo, pp. [xii], 305. [2] approbation and privilege, [1] blank; additional engraved title, 145 full-page engravings and one full-page table included in pagination (not the 150 mentioned on the title, but complete); woodcut tailpieces; some light marking in places but largely clean and fresh; unobtrusive ownership stamp of M. Carboué on title-page; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, morocco lettering-piece; boards worn, and joints repaired.

First edition of this superbly illustrated introduction to fortification and siege warfare, by the Parisian mathematician and tutor Pierre Desprez de Saint Savin.

The author, according to the note at the end of the *table des matieres*, taught fortification and other branches of mathematics in Paris, including to the young Louis François, Prince de Conti, to whom he dedicates this book, which is ‘un Recueil des differentes parties des Fortifications que je vous expliquois, Monseigneur, dans votre enfance’. Over the course of four parts, dealing in turn with fortification, attack, defence, and artillery, he describes the nature and variety of fortifications and their construction, the establishment of camps, construction of batteries, and techniques for sieges, defensive measures, and the use of gunpowder and the construction and design of mines and countermines. Throughout, the work consists of a page of text on the verso of each leaf, and a fullpage illustration on the recto; in all, there are 145 illustrations (the number mentioned on the title-page is an exaggeration, as our copy tallies with others in this respect). The illustrations are unsigned; the engraved title-page is signed Guillard.

Another edition was published in the same year, and reprinted in 1738, with 342 pages, although with no additional illustrations. Marini notes “Il bello di quest’ opera à di contenere tutte le parti indicati nel frontispesio in pagini 305, delle quali 150 sono occupate dalle figure. Questo è lo specchio della precisione geometrica. Nelle figure oltre le piante si rinvengono ancora i profili, e prospetti’.

Marini, Biblioteca storico-critica di fortificazione permanente, pp. 242-3; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies of this edition at the Newberry, Michigan, and West Point, with further copies of the 342-page edition at Yale, Harvard, Virginia, Georgian College, the Society of the Cincinnati, and NYPL.

24. [METAPHYSICS]. PHILOSOPHIA DATA A DOMINO D. PHILIPPO POIRRIER philosophiae professore celeberrimo et licentiate theologo, nec n[on] antiquo academiae parisiensis rectore. In Marchiano scripta à nicolao nicque clerico suessionaeo et alumno praelleo incepta die 3 octob.... [Paris:, 1737-8]. £450

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. Two volumes, 12mo, pp. [iv, t.ps.], 274 (number p.77 is omitted, p.82 is repeated), [iv, blanks and t.p.], 400, [v, blanks]. 10 engraved folding plates; [iv, t.ps.], 356, [iv, blanks and t.p.], 256. 3 engraved folding plates;

Two apparently complete books of copious student notes from 1737 and 1738, taken from a series of philosophy lectures delivered by ‘Domino D. Philippo Poirrier’. Poirrier was a professor of philosophy at the Collège de la Marche, and had been Rector of the University of Paris between June 1714 and October 1715; he

would become *procureur* of the Nation of France at the University in 1742.

Poirier, appointed Rector of the university by Louis XIV, had suffered a fall from grace after the death of the king. He was dismissed from his position by the unanimous vote of the faculties of the college, essentially stirred up by a faction opposed to his support for the former regime and in particular his defence of the Jesuits. Deprived of the right to the title *Vir rectorius* – Poirier personally refused to accept this in any case, putting it next to his name at the bottom of a thesis submitted at the College de La Marche in this period – he appealed to the *Parlement*, which ruled in his favour in May 1716. Henceforth, he nevertheless decided to maintain a low profile, serving as a professor of philosophy, merely *licencié en théologie* (as copied by Nicque), until, four or five years after these lectures are dated, he received the honour of being made ‘procureur de la Nation de France’ at the University.

Nothing can be deduced from these notes about the man who recorded them, Nicolas Nicque, except that he describes himself as a cleric from Soissons and a student, or graduate (‘clerico sussionaeo et alumno’). The insertion of folding plates, some of which do not show diagrams but illustrations of logic, moral philosophy and metaphysics as muses, suggest that Poirier’s diligent student intended for the notes to be read by future students of philosophy.

The first volume opens with a section headed ‘Prolusiones Philosophiae’, at the beginning of which Poirier explains that he will provide an introduction to philosophy in general, before addressing the two branches which will which are the subject for

that year (logic and moral philosophy). The ‘prolusiones’ are divided into six ‘quaestiones’: the definition of philosophy; whether philosophy exists; how many types of philosophy there are; whether speculative philosophy is more noble than practical philosophy, and a selection of questions and conclusions following from this regarding the status of physics, mathematics, general and particular metaphysics, logic and moral philosophy; why philosophy exists (He introduces the concept of the efficient versus the material cause); and finally, how (‘qualis’) philosophy is. The second section of this tome is a ‘compendium’ of logic, consisting essentially of a glossary of terms which will be interrogated in the third section, dedicated to his main notes on logic. This opens with a brief list ‘de variis phōrum sectis’ [sic.] through history, running from the Stoics to the Gassendiists (Vol. I, pt.2, p.1). Both the compendium and the examination of logic are illustrated by folding plates with diagrams inserted at the relevant pages. There is one in the compendium helping the reader to remember key descriptive terms in logic and their opposites, for instance categorematic with syncategorematic, and equivocal, univocal, and analogous alongside one another (Vol. I, pt.1, pp.164 –65). In the ‘Prima Pars Logicae’, meanwhile, one of the folding tables illustrates the relationship between the Aristotelian categories of being (Vol. I, pt.2, pp.252 –53).

The second volume is divided into a section of notes on moral philosophy (‘seu ethica’, Vol. 2, pt.1, p.24) and a section on metaphysics, each again beginning with their own compendia. Poirier continues in the same methodical vein, evidently careful to proceed at a pace suitable for those uninitiated in Scholastic philosophy, building his teaching on a foundation of elementary

concepts, for example: ‘Moralis seu ethica sit appellatur quia dirigit mores ad honestatem moralem. Per mores intelligent phī actus hūnos [sic.] dirigibiles ad honestatem moralem’ (Vol. 2, pt.1, p.24); or, having stated that metaphysics can have different meanings: ‘Dicitur 1. mt-phicā, sive quia ē scīa supra phīcam, eāque nobilior, sive quia tradi solet post phicām, q-tenus a rebus sensilibus explicis devenitur ad rerum mtphīcarū inssībiliū nōtiam. Dicitur 2. onthologia, [...etc].’ (Vol. 2, pt.2. p.39). Inserted within the moral philosophy section is an elaborate folding plate showing a Porphyrian tree, beginning with the ‘ens’ which is broken down into the ‘substantia’ – ‘in subsistens’ on the one hand/branch, or ‘in inhaerens’ on the other – all the way down to Peter and Paul (Vol. 2, pt.1, pp.122-23).

A reader of Nicque/Poirier’s notes, possibly late-eighteenth or nineteenth century, has made occasional annotations in red-pink ink, though mostly only underlining passages of text, and to a lesser extent overall in the second volume. Notes appear to be primarily corrections to Nicque’s grammar and vocabulary, eg. ‘mutandum’ is changed to ‘mutando’ (Vol. I, pt.1, p.225) and ‘falsinitatis’ to ‘facilitatis’ (Vol. I, pt.1, p.240).

Jourdain, Charles, *Histoire de l’Université de Paris au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle* (Paris: L. Hachette, 1866), p.287, p.292, pp.305-311 and p.377.

On the ceremonies of the Church

28. **MAYER, Leodegar.** *EXPLICATIO COMPENDIOSA, litteralis, historica ceremoniarum ecclesiasticarum, Earum praecipue, quae ad S. Liturgiam spectant....* Tugii: Typis Henrici Antonii Schell, 1737. £250

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [xl], 576, [36] index; woodcut head- and tailpieces; occasional marginal dustsoiling, light dampstain foot of index, and stamp of the former Capuchin monastery at Sigolsheim in Alsace on title-page; in contemporary carta rustica decorated with floral patterns; title in ink on paper label at head of spine, and old shelf-label at foot of spine; somewhat bumped and worn, but still a rather lovely copy, with the ownership inscription of the Capuchins of Bremgarten in Aargau on front pastedown.

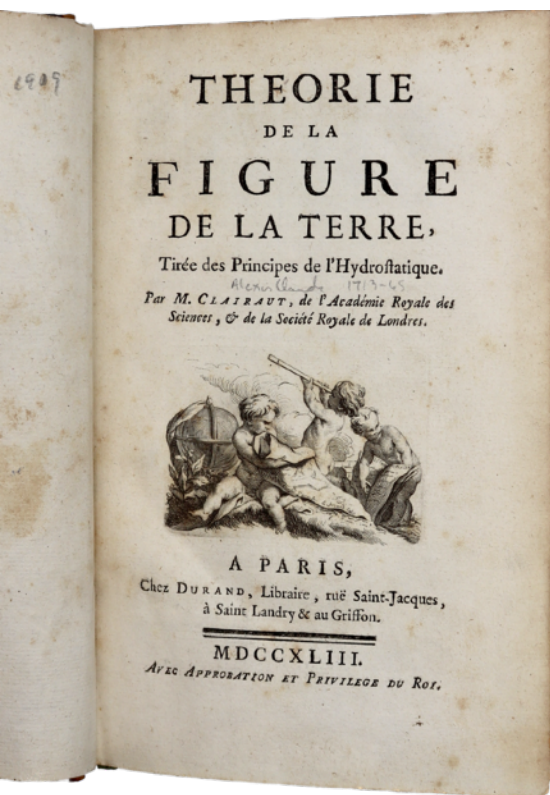
A good copy, in delightful decorative boards, of this rare liturgical study, seemingly the only published book by the Swiss librarian and archivist Leodegar Mayer (c.1676-1754).

Mayer, who was a monk at the Benedictine house at Muri in the Swiss canton of Argau, had studied for eight months at the monastery of Saint-Germain in Paris, where he was greatly influenced by the ideas and critical methods of Mabillon. The fruit of these studies can be seen in the present work, which presents a comprehensive history of Church ceremony and ritual, in the hope that anyone participating now would have a much clearer idea of the reasons for, and historical context of what was taking place. The work is in three parts: the first explains the apparatus of the Mass (the church building itself, its altars, the vestments of the celebrant and clergy, the vessels used, the role of liturgical books, and the differences between solemn and private Masses). The second part goes through the Mass itself, from the procession and introit through the ordinary of the Mass, alongside the readings, collects, eucharistic prayers, fraction, peace, and communion; the third and final part examines the rites for important solemnities, including the Nativity, Passiontide, the Ascension, and more.

Besides the present work, Mayer is best known for his transcripts of the archives of the monastery at Muri, 26 volumes of which are

now housed in the Stadtarchiv Aarau. Our copy of the *Explicatio*, though, found its way to Capuchins rather than Benedictines, with a contemporary inscription from the friary at Bremgarten augmented by a later stamp from that at Sigolsheim; neither friary is extant.

OCLC records no physical copies outside Continental Europe.



On the shape of the Earth

26. CLAIRAUT, Alexis Claude. THEORIE DE LA FIGURE DE LA TERRE, tirée des Principes de l'Hydrostatique. A Paris: Chez Durand, MDCCXLIII [1743]. £550

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xl, 305, [1] errata, [3] contents, [1] imprimatur; engraved headpieces throughout, and the vast majority of pages illustrated with engraved diagrams; some foxing throughout, only heavy in one or two places; ownership signature of Wm. Wilson, dated 1913, on front free endpaper; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, gilt morocco lettering-piece; very light wear but an attractive copy.

First edition of the best-known work of the French mathematician and physicist Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713–1765), in which he demonstrates that the shape of the Earth was that of an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles and wider at the equator, being held in hydrostatic equilibrium.

The observational underpinnings to Clairaut's conclusions came from an expedition he had taken in 1736 to Lapland, under the auspices of the Académie des sciences, in the company of Maupertuis, Celsius, and others, with the aim of measuring the length of one degree of latitude; Clairaut's role in the expedition was to extrapolate from these measurements the shape of the earth. His answer, that the earth was an oblate ellipsoid, had almost immediately been published by Maupertuis in 1738, but it was in the *Theorie de la figure de la terre* that Clairaut's theoretical basis for his conclusions was fully articulated for the first time. Drawing on both Newton's theories of gravitation and on Huygen's work on centrifugal force, Clairaut proposes a formula to calculate the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of a spheroid at any given latitude; on the basis that the shape of the earth is dependent on a combination of gravity and the centrifugal forces resulting from its rotation around an axis, Clairaut was able to use this formula, now known as Clairaut's theorem, to correct Newton's estimation of the shape of the earth.

See DSB III, 282.

‘One of the most beautiful mathematical works ever written’

27. EULER, Leonhard. METHODUS INVENIENDI LINEAS CURVAS Maximi Minimive proprietate gaudentes, sive Solutio problematis isoperimetrici latissimo sensu accepti. Lausannae & Genevae: Apud Marcum-Michaelum Bousquet & Socios, MDCCXLIV [1744]. £3250

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [ii], 322, [1] avis au relieur, [1] blank; with five folding leaves of plates; engraved vignette on title, headpiece, and initial; some light dustsoiling and foxing, principally marginal, in places, and wormtrace to a couple of gatherings, not affecting text but touching the edge of Plate III; otherwise clean and fresh throughout; with the stamp of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on title, front pastedown, and front free endpaper; in contemporary calf, rebaked; spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt, and with title in gilt and the crest of the Royal Society of Edinburgh at foot; boards bordered in gilt; somewhat worn but sound.

First edition of Euler’s pioneering work on the calculus of variations, which constitutes the founding text of that branch of mathematics.

Euler had explored the subject of the shortest line between two points on a surface in a 1732 article (*De linea brevissima in superficie quacunq̄ue duo quaelibet puncta jungente*) but there he addressed individual cases separately. It was only in the *Methodus Inveniendi* that he attempted a systematic approach to general problems. “As the birthyear of the theory of the calculus of variations one usually considers 1744, the year in which Euler published his famous book *Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas maximi minimive proprietate gaudentes, sive Solutio problematis isoperimetrici latissimo sensu accepti* (A method for discovering curved lines that enjoy a maximum or

minimum property, or the solution of the isoperimetric problem taken in its widest sense). Thus Euler replaced ‘art of invention’ (*ars inveniendi*), a very popular term in the works of Tschirnhaus and in other works of Leibniz’s time, by ‘method of invention’, a remarkable turn toward systematization... Euler’s book also contains a fascinating collection of 66 problems. Carathéodory, the editor of the book as a volume of Euler’s *Works*, said that it ‘is one of the most beautiful mathematical works ever written. We cannot emphasize enough the extent to which that Lehrbuch over and over again served later generations as a prototype in the endeavour of presenting special mathematical material in its [logical, intrinsic] connection.’” (Kreysig).

From the library of the mathematician and historian of mathematics Alex Craik F.R.S.E. (1938–2019), sometime president of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society.

Erwin Kreysig, ‘On the Calculus of Variations and Its Major Influences on the Mathematics of the First Half of Our Century, Pt 1’, *American Mathematical Monthly* 101, (1994), 674–8; DSB IV, p. 479.

28. MELA, Pomponius. DE SITU ORBIS libri III. Ad splendidissimum Abrah. Gronovii exeplar recusi ed indicibus copiosis adornati a M. Henrico Adamo Meisnero schleizensi. Curiae Variscorum [i.e. Hof]: sumptibus Ioannis Gottlieb Vierlingii, MDCCXXXIV [1744]. £225

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 87, 116 [index], [1] blank; woodcut head- and tailpieces; occasional spotting and browning, but largely clean and fresh; initialed exlibris stamp on title-page, paste-downs covered in pencilled mathematical notes; in

contemporary half vellum, marbled boards; some wear but still an attractive copy.

Second printing of this new and rare edition by the Lutheran theologian and philosopher Adam Heinrich Meißner (or Meisner, 1711–1782) of Pomponius Mela's geographical treatise, the earliest surviving Latin work on geography.

Although Meißner offers a brief preface, in which he surveys some of the previous editions of the work, and the literature that it had generated, the main attraction of his edition lies in his comprehensive indexes, which take up more than half the volume. The first is just a table of contents, but the second, over 29 pages, gives quick access to every aspect of Pomponius' work, from the physical (Fons Nili III, 9, 71) to the human (feroces homines, II, 2, 12, or, in Ethiopia, feminae hirsutae III, 9, 51). A third and final index follows, with names in Latin and, often, Greek.

Meißner's edition first appeared in 1738, and was reprinted again in 1756. All printings are very scarce. Meißner was a follower of Wolff, and his other works include a *Philosophisches Lexicon aus Christian Wolffs sämtlichen deutschen Schriften* (1737).

OCLC records no copies outside Continental Europe, with just a single copy of the 1738 printing anywhere, at the Biblioteca comunale in Trento.

Social letter writing for aspiring Italianists

29. ROST, Johannes Leonhart. INSTRUTTIONE O NOTITIA DE' VIGLIETTI che in occasione di varii interessi sogliono spedirsi dagli huomini a persone dell' uno e dell' altro sesso, come

anco da diverse donne alle loro confidenti e buone Amiche, concepita, e dichiarata con Regole ed essempli nella lingua Tedesca da Giovanni Leonardo Rost, e tradotta nell' Idioma Italiano da Francesco Ludovico Tonelli. Norimberga: appresso Giovanni Giacomo Walrab, 1745. £200

First Italian Translation. 8vo, pp. [vi], 448, [64], with engraved frontispiece; woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; occasional spotting to first few leaves, but largely clean and fresh; ownership inscription of the school at Kfems, dated 1818, in a neat hand at head of title-page; in contemporary speckled boards; textblock slightly split from binding at bottom hinge, but holding; somewhat worn and rubbed but still sound, with old library shelf-label of the Collegio Cremsensis (in Krems, Austria) on front pastedown.

Very uncommon Italian adaptation, by the Nuremberg-based Italian translator Francesco Ludovico Tonelli, of *Die leichteste Art teutsche Briefe zu schreiben*, a popular guide to letter-writing by the astronomer and novelist Johann Leonhard Rost (1688–1727), which had first appeared, also in Nuremberg, in 1717.

The work, which was designed not for Italian speakers but for Germans learning Italian, is divided into fifty *paragrafi*, each of which contains samples of correspondence appropriate to all manner of (largely social) situations, for both men and women, including many dealing with aspects of love and courtship. We find formulae for letters of advise to one's libertine friends, how to invite a woman to the fireworks (and how best she might respond), how to remind a friend of promises made a while ago, how to write letters of condolence, how to placate an angry friend, and even the tricky matter of writing to a lover accused of infidelity. The present copy found its way into the library of the

school at Krems, in Austria, which might raise the odd question about the nature of its curriculum.

A second edition, similarly rare, of Tonelli's translation appeared in 1750.

OCLC records copies at Mainz and the Anna Amalia Bibliothek.

30. D'ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond. REFLEXIONS SUR LA CAUSE GENERALE DES VENTS. Pièce qui a remporté le Prix proposé par l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Berlin, pour l'année 1746. A Paris: Chez David l'aîné, MDCCXLVII [1747].
£400

FIRST EDITION, Paris Issue. 4to, pp. [viii], xxviii, 194, 138; with two folding leaves of plates; engraved vignette on title-page and engraved headpiece, both by Eisen; prelims misbound, but complete, tear to lower corner of b1, not affecting text, and some spotting and foxing, mainly marginal; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, gilt morocco lettering-piece; some wear, especially to joints and extremities.

First Paris printing, in the same year as the Berlin first, but unlike the Berlin issue also including the original Latin text of d'Alembert's prize essay, of this important essay on wind patterns and tides.

"In 1747 d'Alembert published two more important works, one of which, the *Réflexions sur la cause générale des Vents*, won a prize from the Prussian Academy. In it appear the first general use of partial differential equations in mathematical physics. Euler later perfected the techniques of using these equations. D'Alembert's treatise on winds was the only of his works honoured by a prize

and, ironically, was later shown to be based on insufficient assumptions. D'Alembert assumed that wind patterns were the result of tidal effects on the atmosphere, and he relegated the influence of heat to a minor role, one that caused only local variations from the general circulation. Still, as a work on atmospheric tides it was successful, and Lagrange continued to praise d'Alembert's efforts many years later." (DSB I, p.113).

Norman 34.

31. [LEVESQUE DE POUILLY, Louis-Jean]. THEORIE DES SENTIMENS AGREABLES, Où après avoir indiqué les regles que la Nature suit dans la distribution du plaisir, on établit les principes de la Théologie naturelle & ceux de la Philosophie morale. A Paris: Chez David le jeune, MDCCXLVIII [1748].
£950

8vo, pp. [ii], xvi, 192, [3] approbation & privilege, [1] blank, [2] errata; engraved vignette on title-page, engraved headpiece and initials; sporadically but copiously annotated by a contemporary hand in ink; some browning throughout, light dampstaining to a few leaves, and some of the annotations cropped; in later drab calf-backed boards, flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt; somewhat worn and joints cracking.

Uncommon early edition, heavily and critically annotated by a slightly later reader, of this uncommon study of the nature of happiness and pleasure by the French philosopher Louis-Jean Lévesque de Pouilly (1691-1750).

A friend of Bolingbroke, Lévesque de Pouilly had initially written the *Theorie* as part of a correspondence with the Englishman, at

whose behest it was first published in 1736 as part of the *Recueil de divers écrits, sur l'amour et l'amitié, la politesse, la volupté, les sentimens agréables, l'esprit et le coeur* by, *inter alia*, Thémiseul de Saint-Hyacinthe; there is little to suggest that the author had any prior knowledge of its publication. Over seventeen chapters, Lévesque argues for the importance of a science of sentiments, before discussing the nature of human beauty (both physical and spiritual), the ways in which the brain is altered by pleasure, the suggestion that the presence of agreeable sensations speaks to a sovereign and benevolent intelligence, and the pleasures that arise from the performance of duty and the exercise of virtue. The penultimate chapter seeks to identify the types of life which lend themselves best to happiness. Levesque is not, however, purely interested in the psychology of sensation; he also discusses the harmony of style (in writing, both prose and verse, and in music)

We have been unable to identify the author of the comprehensive annotations, which from the hand would appear to be early nineteenth-century; although frequently cropped, there is enough evidence of critical analysis to be ripe for further research.

OCLC records five copies of this edition outside Continental Europe, at Yale, Harvard, UCLA, Case Western, and Edinburgh.

A French Duchess arrives in Parma

32. [PARMA - COLLEGIO DE' NOBILI]. ALL' ALTEZZA REALE DI MADAMA LUIGIA DI FRANCIA infanta di Spagna &c. &c. &c. L'Accademia degli Scelti Del Regio Ducale

Collegio de' Nobili di Parma nel suo ritorno da Parigi. In Parma: nella stamperia Rosati, c.1753. £300

SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. viii, XLVIII; engraved vignette on title by G. Patrini, engraved initial on p. I, engraved tailpiece on p. XLV, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, and ornaments, some marking to foot of a few leaves, but otherwise clean and crisp; a wide-margined copy in contemporary carta rustica; staining to foot of covers at spine, but still a good copy.

Sole edition of this extended poem, in three *canti*, celebrating the return to Parma of Louise-Élisabeth de France, who had become Duchess of Parma on the accession of her husband, Filippo I, to the dukedom in 1748.

The poem, whose author or authors remain unknown but were members of the Accademia degli Scelti of the College of Nobles in Parma, reflects on the relationship of Parma with France, and more broadly on the connections between the literary, cultural, and artistic traditions of France and Italy, citing Voltaire's view that almost all the arts have Italian origins, and musing on the role of the theatre in Parma, the importance of academies such as the Arcadians, and even the Machine de Marly, pumping water from the Seine to the Palace of Versailles; a set of endnotes elaborate on some of the references.

Filippo had been created duke of Parma after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but Louise's first move was not to Parma but to Versailles. It was not until December that she arrived in Parma, where her arrival was greeted with great celebration. The enthusiasm was short-lived, however, with her inclination to import French officials, and make French the language of court, not proving popular with her public. She was to spend much of

the next decade between Versailles and Parma; it seems likely that the present poem marks her return to Parma in October 1753, after thirteen months in Paris. She died of smallpox in 1759.

OCLC records copies at the BnF and the Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma.

Avoiding boredom

33.[PASSERI, Giovanni Battista]. DELLA SECCATURA Discorsi cinque di L. Antisiccio Prisco. Dedicati a Netunno. In Venezia: Appresso Pietro Valvasense, MDCCLIII [1753]. £500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 136; with engraved frontispiece and five folding engraved plates; numerous engraved head- and tailpieces; some spotting and foxing throughout, never heavy; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece; binding generally worn, foot of spine chipped with slight loss, corners rubbed.

First edition, scarce, of this set of five satirical essays on ways of avoiding boredom and annoyance, by the Pesaro priest, antiquarian, and archaeologist Giovanni Battista Passeri (1694–1780).

Passeri's work is based on the talks he gave to the academy at Pesaro during carnival; the first four were presented there on the last Friday of carnival each year between 1750 and 1753, while the fifth appears to have been written specifically for this volume. Awash with classical allusion, as well as nods to Dante, comparisons of the Italians with the French, archaeological notes, and speculations about lunar inhabitants (among much else), the work is especially notable for its plates, which although unsigned,

are attributed to the Swiss artist Davide Antonio Fossati. The last of these depicts a game of leap-frog, which may (as Julie Mellby suggests in her Princeton blog post) be the first printed depiction of it.

Passeri was perhaps best known as an antiquarian, noted for his studies of Etruscan work, most notably the monumental three-volume *Picturae Etruscorum in vasculis nunc primum in unum collectae* (Rome, 1767–1775). In 1775, he published a follow-up to the present work (*Della Seccatura discorsi cinque posteriori*).

OCLC records six copies outside Continental Europe, at the Getty, Wisconsin, Yale, Princeton, Toronto, and Harvard; LibraryHub does not record any physical copies.

The workings of the Venetian military

34. SCHULENBURG, Johann Mathias, Graf von der. ESERCIZIO MILITARE, e regola universale dell'infanteria della serenissima Repubblica di Venezia Suggesto, e nuovamente accresciuto da S. E. Felt Marescial Mattias Gio. Co. di Schulembourgh generale in capite, Ristampato per Ordine dell'Illustrissimo, ed Eccellentissimo Signor Sebastain Zustinian... in esecuzione al Decreto dell' eccellentissimo senato de di' 22. ottobre 1735. [Venice]: Stampato per Z. Antonio, ed Almor Pinelli Stampatori Ducali, [1753]. £750

4to, pp. [vii], [i] blank, 426; with eleven folding leaves of plates; text within double border, woodcut printer's device on title-page; aside from very occasional

spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary carta rustica, upper half of spine loose and chipped, and some wear to other extremities; book-label of the Prussian/Norwegian collector Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Brose on front paste-down.

Rare expanded and updated edition of this collection of the rules governing the conduct, organisation, and military exercises of the Venetian army, first published in 1724, updated in 1735, and here with a supplement dated December 28, 1752, continuously paginated but with its own title-page. All editions are very scarce.

The author, Johann Mathias von der Schulenberg (1661-1747) was a German aristocrat who spent the end of his military career in the Venetian army, serving during the siege of Corfu in 1716 before retiring to Venice in 1718 to establish a significant art collection, correspond with Voltaire, and write this monumental work, his only published book. The 93 chapters of the main body of the work deal with every aspect of the organisation of the army, from the divisions of the infantry and the roles of different classes of officer, to the arrangement of exercises, the structure of and expected response to commands, and the ways in which different groups divisions are differently armed and how this affects their drills, before describing pike drills, drills with friesian horses, rules for marching, columns and other formations, preparation for battle, the role of the sergeant major, the functions of army governors, and more. An appendix describes ceremonial use of the pike, while a final supplement, accompanying this present reissue, presents a number of updates to aspects of drills and exercises.

“Schulemberg would be the last reformer to affect the overall structure of the San Marco military. His writings would continue

to be cited until the fall of the Republic by those who were attempting to reform the increasingly devastated Venetian troops, but only in the second half of the century would they find any application” (Tamburlini, p. 82).

P. Tamburlini, “L’organizzazione militare veneziana nella prima metà del Settecento”, *Studi Veneziani* LIII, 2007; for more on all aspects of Schulenburg’s life and work, see F. Vecchiato and A. Gargano (eds), *Matthias e Werner von der Schulenburg: La dimensione europea di due aristocrati tedeschi*, Verona 2006; OCLC records two copies of this edition, at the Society of the Cincinnati and the Newberry, with copies of earlier editions also at Michigan and the British Library; this edition not in LibraryHub.

Inspired by Tom Jones

35. [LAPLACE, Pierre-Antoine de, translator]. L'ORPHELINE ANGLOISE, ou Histoire de Charlotte Summers, Imitée de l'Anglois de M. N**. Par Mr. de la Place. Tome premier [-quatrième]. A Londres et se trouve à Francfort, en Foire: Chez J.F. Bassompierre, Libraire de Liège., MDCCLVI [-II, 1756-7]. £300**

Second Edition in French. *Four volumes in two, 12mo, pp. 241, [1] table; 248, [2] table; 214, [1] table, [1] blank; 261, [1] table; with engraved frontispiece to each volume, included in each case in pagination; old stamp “G.S Baechingen an der Brenz” on title-page of volumes one and three, old ownership signature “d’ Forstner” on title-page of volume one; aside from some sporadic light browning, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary German calf-backed boards, spine with raised bands and paper labels with titles in a contemporary hand; light wear, but an attractive copy.*

A good copy, in an attractive contemporary German binding, of this early French adaptation of *The History of Charlotte Summers, the Fortunate Parish Girl*, which had first appeared in English in

1749 and is often attributed, probably erroneously, to Sarah Fielding.

The basics of the plot would feel familiar to any reader of *Tom Jones*, and the eponymous heroine can be seen perhaps as a sister to the foundling of that novel. Certainly, there are many allusions throughout the book to Fielding's novel; indeed, the *Avertissement* here is quite explicit in aiming at the same readership: 'Bornons-nous donc à dire, que notre but, ainsi que dans *Tom Jones*, en accomodant cet Ouvrage sans le dénaturer au gout François, ne tend qu'à marquer au Public une reconnoissance légitime, en tâchant d'ajouter à ses plaisirs'. This French version was also the basis of a Russian translation, which appeared in 1763.

The frontispieces to each volume are in imitation of those which appeared in the first French translation (Londres et se trouve à Paris chez Rollin & Prault, 1751). The present copy may have come through the library of Countess Franziska von Hohenheim (1748-1811), who acquired the estate at Bächingen an der Brenz in Bavaria in 1790 on becoming Duchess of Württemberg.

ETSC: T229884, records copies at the BL and the Silesian Library in Katowice; OCLC adds the Swedish Royal Library, the BnF, and the Zentralbibliothek at Solothurn.

A Jesuit defence of Epicureanism

36. [GUASCO, Francesco Eugenio]. EPICURO DIFESO Osservazioni critiche sopra la di lui filosofia. In Venezia: Appresso Giuseppe Bettinelli, MDCCLVI [1756]. £450

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [xvi] including frontispiece after Giovanni Battista Perboli, 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.

Science explaining scripture

37. [GIRARDIN, Jean-Baptiste]. RÉFLEXIONS PHYSIQUES EN FORME DE COMMENTAIRE Sur le Chapitre huitieme du Livre des Proverbes, depuis le Verset vingt-deux jusqu'au Verset trente-un. Par Mr. G.C. de M. A Paris: Chez Antoine-Hyacinthe Vautrin, MDCCLVIII [1758]. £385

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 434, [10] table des matières, [2] errata; woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initial and headpieces; light burn marks to a few leaves, with no impairment to legibility, and occasional spotting and browning, but largely clean; manuscript notes and exlibris (in two different hands) on title-page, one manuscript correction in ink on p.137 and underlinings on p. 79, erased exlibris on title-page, a few pencilled notes; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, lettering-piece on spine, red edges; somewhat worn, and corners bumped; slightly sprung.

First edition, rare, of this commentary on the eighth chapter of the Book of Proverbs by the French priest Jean-Baptiste Girardin, reflecting on how modern science can, and cannot, be reconciled with Scriptural authority.

It is Girardin's intention to combat the materialist view of the universe by demonstrating that modern methods of natural scientific investigation prove what is written in Scripture. His book takes the form of a line-by-line commentary on verses 22 to

31 in chapter eight of Proverbs in the Old Testament, with chapters sometimes taking only half a verse as their subject. To each fragment describing a different feature of God's Creation, Girardin applies recent research in fields such as physics, astronomy and geology – giving especial preference to the work carried out by members of the Académie des Sciences – all with the aim of arriving 'par différens degrés jusqu'à la connoissance du Créateur' (p.4). He tends to combine a range of references to natural scientists with Christian and sometimes classical philosophers, as well as citations from other passages in the Bible. For instance, discussing the subject of the weight and gravity of air in the context of the first part of verse 28 ('Lorsqu'il affermissoit l'air au-dessus de la terre...', p.163), Girardin rejects the explanations of Aristotle, Newton, Gassendi, Descartes and Huyghens, and declares the findings of Mr. Bulfinger, an Académicien, on bodies moving at right angles in a turbine 'une hypothèse ingénieuse & moins insoutenable que les précédentes' – yet it does not, in Girardin's view, resolve the question of why there is gravity (p.169). He argues that gravity must be understood, fundamentally, as the measure by which God prevents disorder on Earth: 'Le premier jour de la creation, tous les élémens étoient mêlés & confondus ; [...] aussi Moïse nous dit-il que les ténèbres étoient alors répanduës sur la face de cet abysme. Que fit le Seigneur pour débrouiller ce chaos? Il imprima à tous les corps une pesanteur proportionnée à la place que chacun devoit occuper' (p.171). In his conclusion, Girardin reminds his readers that another reason why men ought to contemplate nature is that it shows us 'notre petitesse & notre néant'; by noticing the sublimity of the rest of Creation, we better understand our place in it (p.398).

The identity of the first owner is unclear from the signature, possibly a J. M. or an F. M. Ganet (replaced with Ganes?), the hand matching the manuscript date 1759, and perhaps also the lines crossed over the erased ex-libris. Both the provenance and reasoning behind the critical revision of the title ('[Reflexions] incertaines et fausses [physiques], mais réflexions très utiles') are puzzling, since no further comment explaining what it is that the reader is opposed to – e.g. Girardin's antimaterialist argument overall or simply the examples which he uses – is provided in the main text. The only annotation in the book, made by one of its early readers, is the correction of 'orgraniques' to 'organiques' on p.137.

A second edition appeared the following year, with the themes taken up again in 1766 in *L'Incrédule désabusé par la consideration de l'univers contre les spinosistes et les épicuriens*. Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Chicago and the British Library, whose entry suggests that 'G. C. de M.' stands for Girardin, Curé de Mailleroncourt, in the Haute-Saône.

38. [DU FOUR, Abbé]. L'AME ou Systeme des Matérialistes. Soumis aux seules lumières de la Raison. Par M. L'Abbé *. Avignon: Chez Jean Jouve & Jean Challiol, MDCCLIX [1759]. £150**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [x], 296, [2] privilege; woodcut vignette on title, head-and tailpieces, and initials; some light foxing towards end, but otherwise largely clean and crisp; in contemporary calf, flat spine gilt with morocco lettering piece, boards with single gilt borders; all edges red; some wear to extremities but still an attractive copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this attack on materialism, 'ce monstre si souvent combattu, sans avoir été détruit' (p.vi). Published only eight years after the *Encyclopédie*, in which Diderot, drawing on Spinoza, advanced his materialist philosophy, the book was, perhaps significantly, published in Avignon, which remained an enclave within France under papal authority until it was ultimately united to the rest of the country in 1791, and the dedicatee, Paul Passionei, was the Vice-Legate of the city.

Du Four sets out the position of the 'Philosophes chrétiens': they believe in both a 'corps matériel & mortel, & d'une ame immatérielle & immortelle' (p.2). His argument against the materialists, also presented in his dedication to Passionei, 'zélé défenseur' (p.vii) of the Christian faith, comes from the concern that to deny the existence of the soul is to deny that component of human beings which is the vessel for the eternal laws of God. In his introduction and 'Exposition du système des matérialistes', he characterises materialists as atheists who believe that every being, human or animal, is endowed only with an 'instinct qui suffit à sa conservation' (p.3).

The remainder of the book is devoted to combating the materialists' notion of the non-separation of the body from the soul, relying on five key propositions: the first challenges the idea that matter by itself could form the world and that each being could be composed of only 'matière grossière' (p.30); the second proposition raises the question of whether movement itself might not be a 'substance, que l'on puisse concevoir indépendamment de la matière' (p.49); the third continues in this dualist line of interrogation: 'Qu'elle est l'idée simple de la Matière? Ne peuton pas la concevoir, sans le mouvement?' (p.69); in the fourth he resorts

to the *reductio ad absurdum*: ‘Que devons-nous penser de cette société, où les Matérialistes font vivre l’Homme avec les Bêtes?’ (p.76); finally, he endeavours to define the difference between man and beast (p.131). In this, the longest section, the author examines what it means to be human. He discusses friendship, putting Cicero to use in upbraiding materialists who describe the phenomenon in terms of mere utility (p.228–29).

Barbier I, 127, giving OCLC records no copies outside Continental Europe; COPAC adds Cambridge, Manchester, and Birmingham.

Latin-learning for the busy

39. [VANIÈRE, Ignace]. COURS DE LATINITÉ, divisé en deux parties; la première Consiste dans l’explication des Principes de la Langue Latine, accompagnée de Cartes grammaticales. La seconde Dans la double version littérale & française, de ce que les Auteurs Latin on dit de plus propre à ornder & enrichir l’esprit, à perfectionner la raison, le goût & les moeurs. Ouvrage utile à tous ceux qui étudient la Langue Latine, & nécessaire à toutes les personnes de l’un & l’autre sexe qui veulent l’apprendre aisément, en peu de tems, sans le secours des Maîtres, & sans déranger le cours de leurs occupations ordinaires. On distribue ce Cours de Latinité feuille à feuille, une chaque semaine, pour en faciliter l’acquisition & l’usage à tout le monde. A Paris, Chez Antoine Boudet, MDCCLIX [1759].

[bound with]: GRAMMAIRE LATINE, Second Partie, ou Syntaxe, Promise par M. Vanier, pour completer son Cours de Latinité ou sa Méthode pour apprendre le Latin sans Maître, Cours

publié ci-devant en deux volumes in-8o. A Paris: Chez Antoine Boudet, MDCCLXXIII [1773]. £350

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 8vo, pp. iv, xvi, 64, 576, seven folding tables; 136, 510, seven leaves of tables; woodcut head- and tailpieces, and numerous tables within text; paper largely browned throughout, with some spotting and light marginal staining; occasional contemporary ink marks; wormtrace to foot of tables in volume one, not affecting text, and small wormhole in bottom margin of several gatherings of volume one, again not affecting text; in contemporary calf; spines gilt in compartments between raised bands, gilt lettering-pieces, edges red; stain to foot of volume one, not affecting interior; otherwise, aside from some slight wear to extremities, an attractive copy.*

First edition of this rare Latin course, ‘useful for everyone studying the Latin language, and necessary for everyone, of either sex, who wishes to learn it easily, quickly, without the help of teachers, and without getting in the way of their everyday occupations’. The author, Ignace Vanière, whose name appears on the title-page of the second volume, was the nephew of the neo-Latin poet Jacques Vanière, and author of two *Discours sur l’éducation*, published in 1760 and 1763, where he set out his ideas on the reform of teaching methods.

These ideas can be seen in practice in the present work, for which he is now best remembered. The short first part is devoted to the principles of Latin grammar and parts of speech; this only takes up the first 64 pages of the first volume. The bulk of the work, as Vanière describes it, contains ‘a collection of what Latin authors have considered the most appropriate to enrich the spirit, and to perfect reason, taste, and morals’. Week by week, Vanière offers a themed lesson where he offers a set of phrases and sentences,

arranged as three columns: the first contains the Latin phrase translated word for word; the second a French translation; and the third, the Latin with an appropriate word order. So the very first lesson (on 'Spring') opens thus:

Incipe Commencez quandoquidem puisque conседimus nous nous sommes assis in sur herbâ l'herbe molli molle.

Nous voilà commodément assis sur le gazon, commencez.

Incipe, quandoquidem in milli conседimus herbâ.

By this method, Vanière hopes to show more clearly than the likes of Dumarsais how the sense of a word and that of a sentence are both related and separate. The extracts used are based in the first volume around the theme of the spectacles of nature and in the second around duties, and draw from Pliny, Cicero, and many others. Bound in the second volume is a treatise on syntax intended to complete and complement Vanière's course, also published by Boudet but printed after Vanière's death.

Not in Barbier; outside France, OCLC records copies at Georgetown, Aberdeen, and the BL.

Opera for a royal wedding

40. METASTASIO, Pietro. ALCIDE AL BIVIO Festa Teatrale Da rappresentarsi in Musica Per le Felicissime Nozze delle L.L.A.A.R.R. L'Arciduca Giuseppe d'Austria & La Principessa Isabella di Borbone Per Comando Degli Augustissimi Regnanti. In Vienna: nella Stamperia di Ghelen, MDCCLX [1760]. £700

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [62]; title-page engraved within decorative border, and 21 engraved head- and tailpieces and initials, some signed by Anton Tischler; occasional spotting and marking, and some bleed from headpieces, but largely clean; in contemporary sheep, later spine decorated in gilt, red edges; some wear but still an attractive copy.



Splendidly illustrated by the Austrian engraver Anton Tischler (1721-1780), this libretto was written for the wedding of the Emperor Joseph II and Princess Isabella of Parma on October 9, 1760, where it was set to music by Johann Adolf Hasse (1699-1783). *Alcide al Bivio* (Hercules at the crossroads) was one of

over thirty collaborations between poet and composer, and remains performed (albeit very occasionally) to this day.

The union of Joseph and Isabella was a political one, but also by all accounts a loving one; it was, however, not a fortunate one. After a series of miscarriages, and weakened by a bout of smallpox, Isabella died only three years later, at the age of twenty-one. Their sole surviving daughter, Maria Theresa, was to die of pleurisy in 1770.

Sonneck, *Catalogue of Opera Librettos*, I, p.453; LibraryHub records three copies in the UK, at Cambridge, Liverpool, and the BL.

The art of persuasion

41. [GARDIN DUMESNIL, Jean-Baptiste]. PRÉCEPTES DE RHÉTORIQUE, tirés de Quintilien, à l'usage des écoliers. A Paris: Chez Brocas & Humblot, MDCCLXII [1762]. £185

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [vi], 134, [2] blank, [4] bookseller's catalogue; stain to head of last few leaves, not affecting text, and tear to first leaf due to partial attachment to (new) endpapers, again not affecting text; otherwise largely clean and fresh; in contemporary paper-backed marbled boards, manuscript label on spine; some light wear but still an attractive copy.

Rare first edition of this introduction to the theory and practice of rhetoric, presented in the form of a catechism for school students, by the French Latinist Jean-Baptiste Gardin-Dumesnil (1720-1802).

Gardin-Dumesnil, as his title suggests, uses Quintilian as his model, and his references are in consequence largely classical, but

he is also open to modern examples, citing Bossuet on Cromwell among others, to demonstrate that ancient principles still were very much applicable to modern vernacular usage. Defining rhetoric as "l'art de faire un discours qui puisse persuader, c'est-à-dire, nonseulement éclairer l'esprit, mais encore déterminer la volonté," he follows the division of the subject into Invention, Disposition, and Elocution. The bulk of his work is devoted to the third in which he discusses grand thoughts, different rhetorical styles, ranging from the simple to the sublime, metaphor and allegory, and more.

Although the work went through a number of editions, all of which are uncommon, Gardin-Dumesnil is best known for his 1777 work on Latin synonyms. He was professor of rhetoric at Lisieux and then Harcourt, before becoming principal of the collège Louis-le-Grand in 1764.

OCLC records a single physical copy, at the BnF; not recorded by LibraryHub.

Poems for a Procuratore

42. [GOZZI, Gasparo, ed]. COMPONENTI POETICI pel solennissimo ingresso di sua eccellenza il signor cavaliere Francesco Morosini alla dignità di Procurator di S. Marco per merito. In Venezia: Appresso Luigi Pavini, MDCCLXIII [1763]. £1,000

SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. lxxxviii, xxiv; title-page printed in red and black, engraved vignette on title, engraved head- and tailpieces throughout, initials within engraved borders; clean and crisp throughout; a fine, wide-

margined copy in contemporary patterned stiff wrappers; very slight wear to extremities.

A lovely copy of this very rare collection of poems celebrating the solemn entrance of Francesco Morosini into Venice in his role as Procurator of San Marco.

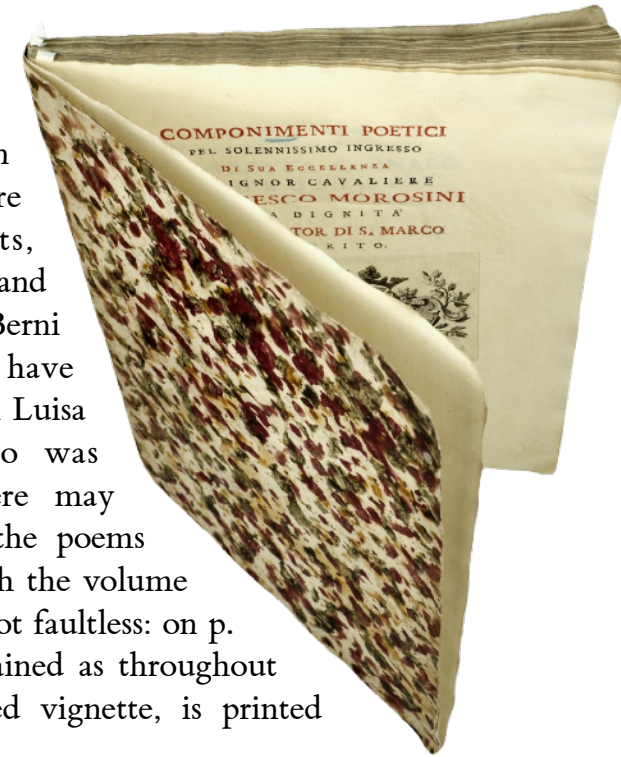
The Morosini family had held a central position in Venetian society and politics for centuries, most notably in the figure of another Francesco (1619–1694), who had reconquered the Morea for Venice in the 1680s and was elected doge in 1688. The influence of the family lived on with Francesco Lorenzo Morosini, generally known as Lorenzo (1714–1793), whose skills were more political than military; his greatest accomplishment was the negotiation of the Treaty of Mantua, signed in 1755, which settled the dispute between the Republic of Venice and the Habsburg Empire over territories around Lake Garda and the Tyrol. It was this that led him to be appointed as Procuratore di San Marco De Supra on July 2, 1755, one of two responsible for the financial administration of San Marco and its treasury, and a role second in importance only to that of the doge. Thanks to a number of diplomatic missions, though, it was only on April 18, 1763 that he was able to make his solemn entrance into the city, and it is this that the present volume, dedicated to his wife Elisabetta Cornaro Morosini, celebrates.

Opening with a *canzone* by the editor, the dramatist and critic Gasparo Gozzi (1713–1786), the volume contains a mixture of sonnets, *canzoni*, epigrams and more, chiefly in Italian but with a few in Latin, by a wide variety of authors, largely from Venice and the Veneto, including Girolamo Vaninetti, Carlo Casati, the

philosopher Giuseppe Maria Pujati, and Ottavio dalla Riva (best known for his translations of Horace); an appendix at the end adds more poems by Bolognese poets, including Gioseffi Manfredi and the jurist and poet Vincenzo Berni degli Antoni. One might have hoped for a contribution from Luisa Bergali (1703–1779), who was married to Gozzi, and there may indeed be some; several of the poems appear anonymously. Although the volume is very finely produced, it is not faultless: on p. xvi, the word ‘sonetto’, contained as throughout the work within an engraved vignette, is printed upside down.

Not in OCLC, which records a number of similar titles with different printers and paginations; SBN (IT\ICCU\VIAE\013949) records copies in Bologna (Casa Carducci), Naples, Padua (Capitolare), the University of Pisa, and Vicenza (Bertoliana).

43. JUNG, Jacob Friedrich and Theodorus Florentius TROTZ. FLORILEGIUM VIRGILIANUM. Hoc est: Latini Sermonis Phrases & Sententiae Elegantiores, Ex P. Mar. Virgillii, Libris XII. Aeneidos, IV. Georgicorum, & X. Eclogis Collectae, Quas Ex Lexico Virgil. Manuscripto excerptas, Tanquam Prodromum Operis Majoris, Luci publicae dedit Jac. Frid. Jung, Jam vero,



adjuecto promo condo, & mythologia in nuce, belgice reddidit Theo. Florent. Trotz. Harderovici: Apud Joannem Moojen, MDCCLXIV [1764]. £200

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. *Three parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [xl], 221, [8; [xii], 80; [viii], 40; manuscript note on verso of front free endpaper; some light browning and occasional ink spotting, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; head of boards worn with some loss to vellum, spine dustsoiled, and some marking to boards.*

Very rare Dutch version of this Virgilian florilegium, originally compiled by the German theologian and philologist Jacob Friedrich Jung and published in 1728, and here adapted and expanded by the Utrecht lawyer Theodorus Florentius Trotz.

Working book by book through the *Aeneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Eclogues*, the *Florilegium* collects what we can safely say is every memorable phrase, saying, and line that could possibly be harvested from Virgil's works, in order, as the author tells us in his preface, to build up a useful bank of useful Virgilian language for the young studying Latin. Every entry is accompanied, in this version, by a translation into Dutch, mirroring the German translations of Jung's original; with this bilingual stock, a budding writer or poet would have plenty of material to assist them, while useful indexes enable easy searching by word.

How this might be used is demonstrated in the appendixes, which include imitations of Virgilian poetry drawing on, and adapting, phrases found in Virgil's texts.

This copy features a charming presentation inscription on the front free endpaper: 'Filio mio dilectissimo, Parentium observantissimo

Florentio Jacobo van Maanen, cum in infimo ordine Hagani Gymnasii Classis tertia diligentia praemis ornaretur, hoc Florilegium Virgilianum dedi postridie Non: Septemb. MDCCXC'; it seems likely that Florent Jacob van Maanen was related to the Hague lawyer Cornelis Felix van Maanen (1769-1846), who in his capacity as Minister of Justice under Louis Napoleon introduced the Napoleonic Civil Code into the Netherlands.

OCLC records only one copy of this edition, at the Dutch Royal Library, with no copies of the 1728 Ulm edition outwith Continental Europe.

44. BONAMICI, Castruccio. OPERUM Pars prima continens de rebus ad Velitras gestis anno mdccxliv. Et de bello italico commentarios. [Bound with]: OPERUM pars altera continens orationes, et carmina latine, et italice. Augustae Vindelicorum: [n.p.], MDCCLXIV [1764]. £300

Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. xl, 359, [1] blank; viii, 253, [1] blank, with final blank leaf absent; engraved frontispiece portrait of author to volume one, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; paper browned throughout, dampstain to foot, some spotting; in contemporary goat-backed boards, covered in geometrical decorated paper; flat spine lettered in tooled in gilt, edges painted with blue and orange floral pattern; some worming and wear to spine, paper worn and with some staining, but nonetheless appealing.

First collected edition, in an attractive contemporary binding, of the works of the Italian soldier-turned-historian Castruccio Bonamici (Lucca 1710-1761), comprising both his accounts of the battle of Velletri, in which he had fought in the army of Carlo III of Naples, and of the Italian campaigns in the War of the Austrian

Succession, as well as, in the second volume, collections of his speeches and poetry, both Latin and vernacular. The editor, in preparing this for publication after Bonamici's death, makes it clear in a note to the reader that some of the works had already circulated under a false name, while some of the rest (especially among the poetry) was previously unpublished; the volume also opens with a brief biography of Bonamici.

SBN IT\ICCU\SBLE\010417; outwith mainland Europe, OCLC shows copies at Harvard, Illinois (vol. 1 only), Oregon, Princeton, UCLA, Cambridge, Oxford, and the National Library of Mexico.

45. [VERACI, Gaetano]. CICALATA SOPRA LA CODA in forma di lettera Indirizzata alla signora N.N. E di Rami allusivi fregiata. : Nel Campo Cauditano, 1765. £150

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 50, with engraved frontispiece; and large engraved vignettes on pages 3 and 50; some marginal dustsoiling and spotting, and light dampstain to upper corner, not affecting text; penultimate gathering uniformly browned; but otherwise reasonably clean; uncut in recent wrappers.

First edition, uncommon, of this mock dissertation on the tail (with all its connotations), written to commemorate the birth of a male child and dedicated to an unknown lady.

The author, writing under the pseudonum Scarpafico Codacci, also published a *Parere teologico - morale sopra l' inoculazione del vaiuolo* in 1763, and a collection of sonnets in 1755, but neither is as thoroughgoingly smutty as the present work, which is awash with wordplay and sexual allusion, while preserving the pretence of being a scholarly work on the tail as found in various animals,

with citations of Boccaccio, Plautus, and Cicero, reflexions on venomous American snakes, and references to tails in ancient and modern literature and in art.

Little is known of Veraci beyond his publications; he was a member of the Arcadi under the name Bosco Filelleno.

Melzi I, p. 204; outside Italy, OCLC records copies at Basel, the Bibliothèque de Genève, and the BnF.

46. [SMYTHIES, Susan]. LUCY WELLERS Histoire Traduite de l'Anglois. Tom Ier [-IIme]. A La Haye, et se trouve a Paris: Chez Vente, MDCCLXVI [1766]. £400

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. *Two volumes bound in one, 12mo, pp. [ii], viii, 243, [1] blank; [ii], 298; engraved title-pages to each volume, and occasional engraved head- and tailpieces and initials; occasional spotting, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary sheep-backed boards; spine ruled in gilt with gilt lettering-piece; some wear and marking to spine and boards, upper joint cracked at foot; nonetheless an attractive copy.*

First edition in French of Susan Smythies' second novel, *The History of Lucy Wellers*, which had first appeared in English in 1754.

Notable as the first novel to state on the title-page that it was 'Written by a Lady', *Lucy Wellers* tells the story of a girl, born to unknown parents, and her virtuous resistance to the advances of an unsuitable man, with the reward of a happy marriage to a well-off landowner. The translation is the work of Adrien-Nicolas Piédefér, marquis de La Salle, and is one of two to have appeared in the same year, with the other, by Eidous, being published in

Lyon under the title *Histoire de Lucy Wellers*. The translator's introduction explains why he translated Smythies' book, and why we should not dismiss the work of the translator: 'The novel seemed interesting to me; that is why I have translated it.... We think too little of translators, even when they make good translations.... If France is proud of producing Montesquieu, Buffon, and Voltaire, England also glories in being the mother of Locke, Newton, and Pope. What wouldn't the English and French have lost had each, happy with their own share, neglected through stupid pride the lessons they could learn from the works of their neighbours?'

Conlon 66: 1426; see *Oxford History of the Novel in English*, Vol 2, p. 37; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Princeton, UCLA, and Texas A&M.

47. [COCHET, Jean]. LA MORALE, Par l'Auteur de la Clef des Sciences & des Beaux-Arts. A Paris: Chez Claude-Jean-Baptiste Herissant, MDCCLXVI [1766]. £135

Second edition. 12mo, pp. xiv, 281, [3] table of contents, [3] approbation and privilege, [1] blank; wanting half-title; woodcut vignette on title-page and headpieces (hand-coloured on title-page and p.1); small wormtrace to head of a couple of gatherings, but otherwise, aside from very occasional light spotting, clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary sheep; flat spine gilt with morocco lettering piece; some wear and marking, and large (ink?) mark to lower board, but not an unattractive copy.

Uncommon second edition, eleven years after the first, of this guide to morals by the philosopher Jean Cochet (1698-1771).

La morale forms the third part of Cochet's comprehensive introduction to philosophy, based on his teaching at the Collège Mazarin where he was professor; he had previously published *La clef des sciences & des beaux arts: ou, La logique* (Paris, 1750), and *La Métaphysique, qui contient de l'ontologie, la théologie naturelle et la pneumologie* (Paris, 1753, both with Desaint), while *La physique expérimentale et raisonnée* appeared, also with Hérissant, in the same year as this second edition of *La morale*. In his preface to the present work, he likens life to a journey. No traveller would set out without taking care that their route led to their destination, and that their vehicle was fit for purpose, and that their company was agreeable; but the care we take over our travels is often abandoned when applied to our lives. In this book, he seeks to provide some guidance that might rectify this, covering, over three parts, law (natural, human, and divine), the passions, the virtues and vices, the nature of justice, and human and social duties.

Cochet served as rector of the University of Paris from 1748.

No physical copies of this edition located by OCLC, with copies of the first at Pennsylvania and the National Libraries of France and Denmark; not in LibraryHub, which records the first at the NLS only.

Improve your French: shine in the 'grand monde'

48. [QUEHL, Johann Friedrich]. RECUEIL DES PLUS JOLIES HISTOIRES tirée de plusieurs auteurs françois pour l'usage des jeunes gens qui s'appliquent à la langue françoise avec de petites moralités. A Cobourg: Chez Jean Charles Findeisen, MDCCLXVIII [1768]. £150

12mo, pp. [xiv], 296; repaired tear to head of title-page, paper generally yellowed throughout with occasional spotting and some leaves more heavily browned, but otherwise clean; in later (early 19th-century?) sheep-backed marbled boards, vellum corners, flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt; some wear and bumping, but sound; book-label of Marcello Sergardi on front free endpaper.

A nice copy of this very rare collection of stories and anecdotes designed for the use of Germans studying French, and compiled by Johann Friedrich Quehl (1705 -1784), who taught French at the Gymnasium in Coburg.

First appearing in 1764, also with Findeisen in Coburg, Quehl's anthology went through several printings over the next few years, but institutional holdings (only the odd copy of any) suggest that it was not printed in great numbers. In his *avertissement*, Quehl notes that French has long been 'nécessaire à ceux qui veulent briller un peu dans le grand monde'; taking as read that a student of French can already read and write, his aim with the present work is to present the diverting stories, written in good French, that they might otherwise not have time nor means to read. Thus we find fifty short *histoires*, on subjects ranging from Alexander the Great and Coriolanus to Voltaire, Cyrano de Bergerac to the origins of the Swiss Guard.

OCLC records one copy of this printing, at the University of Quebec, with no copies of any other printing found outside Continental Europe.

Theism as social utility

49. MONTANARI, ANTONIO. TRATTATO DELLA ESISTENZA DI DIO. In Verona: Nella Stamperia Moroni, 1768. £385

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. xvi, 197, [1]; engraved frontispiece portrait of Montanari by Antonio Baratti after Angelo Fiorio; engraved vignette on title-page and initials; aside from a couple of spots, clean and crisp throughout; uncut in contemporary drab stiff wrappers, title in ink on spine; some light wear, but still a very good, wide-margined copy on heavy paper.

A lovely copy of this rare attack on materialism, atheism, and pantheism, by the patrician Veronese philosopher Antonio Montanari.

Divided into twelve chapters, and dedicated 'agli amatori delle scienze', the book draws on sources both orthodox and heterodox (Hobbes, Spinoza, Newton, Bayle and others) to attack the theologies (or lack of theologies) of the Enlightenment. Unlike many other apologetic works from the period, though, Montanari was neither a priest nor a rabid defender of Catholicism for its own sake, and although his conclusions may have been similar, his motivations were rooted more in utility than in dogma. His preface articulates that he regards a common understanding of the existence of God as a useful aid to social cohesion; as was common, Montanari draws the distinction between theoretical and practical atheism, and it was the latter that he saw as far more damaging to society, especially as seen in the young. The chief threats, for Montanari, were Spinoza, who combined influences from both Kabbalah and Stoicism, Montesquieu, d'Argens, Voltaire, whose *Dictionnaire philosophique* 'trampled on the law of nations,

disturbed public tranquility, subverted innocence, and seduced simplicity' (p.15). Greater than any of these, however, is Rousseau: 'Could there be any truth in the world more important, or any error more harmful, than having, or not having, the knowledge that can instruct us about the first cause of everything?' (p. 77).

Montanari was properly active as an author only for a period of about ten years, but in that time published not just the present work but, among others, a *Trattenimento metafisico intorno ai principali sistemi dell'anima delle bestie con alcune osservazioni sopra l'anima umana* (Verona, 1761), and a defence of the death penalty against Beccaria (*La necessità della pena di morte nella criminal legislazione dichiarata nei casi da usarsi*, Verona, 1770).

See Paolo Bernardini, 'Antonio Montanari: un avversario dei lumi tra giusnaturalismo e conservatorismo' in *Scritti per Luigi Lombardi Vallauri* (Milan, 2016) v.1, pp. 141-164; OCLC records three locations outside Continental Europe, at Rochester, McGill, and the British Library.

An Enlightenment wedding gift

50. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Secondat, Baron de]. IL TEMPIO DI GNIDO del signor di Montesquieu trasportato in versi Italiani per occasione delle solenni nozze di S.E. il signor co. Alessandro Barziza con S.E. la signora Andriana Berlendis. In Padova: nella stamperia Penada, MDCCLXXI [1771]. £400

FIRST EDITION OF THIS TRANSLATION. 4to, pp. viii, 75, [1] blank; engraved arms on title, head- and tailpieces, and initials; some light marginal staining and spotting in places, but otherwise clean and crisp; ownership inscription "Desmaisons 1840" on front free endpaper; in contemporary stiff vellum, boards with decorative gilt borders, spine gilt; gilt

endpapers; some wear to extremities and staining to boards (especially lower board).

Sole edition of this very rare Italian verse translation of *Le Temple de Gnide*, produced and printed to commemorate the marriage of Conte Alessandro Barziza and Andriana Berlendis in 1771.



The anonymous translator, in his preface, articulates why *Le Temple de Gnide* is so appropriate for a wedding between illustrious people ('sarà mai sempre letta con piacere e diletto da chiunque abbia la minima sensibilità di animo, e delicatezza di sentimento, ed il minimo genio per la Poesia, non che da chiunque si trovi in quella situazione di cuore, in cui trovar debbonsi presentamenti codesti Eccellentissimi Sposi...'). Others also acted on this, with Clemente Filomarino, for instance, translating parts of Montesquieu's work for weddings in Rome in 1778 and Ferrara in 1782. As far as the translation itself, goes, the translator has opted to adapt the original French prose into Italian verse, although 'whatever new ornament I was providing for this work, I have never allowed myself to go beyond the limits of fidelity and precision necessary in a translator'.

This is one of at least four publications celebrating the Barziza/Berlindis union cited by Pinto, with others printed in Venice and Brescia, reflecting the status of the Barziza family, merchants long established in Venice but of Bergamo origin.

Pinto, *Nuptialia* 1505; not in OCLC or SBN.

Bound for the engraver?

51. [LAW]. EX JURE CIVILI. Collection of three dissertations, divided into 52 theses presented by law students at Turin. Turin: Ignazio Soffiatti, 1773. £350

FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo, containing 52 theses of between 8 and 15 pages each, divided into three sections; each thesis with an elaborate engraved headpiece and either a tailpiece or a full-page engraving, many signed

'Constantinus' (see below); manuscript list of contents at end; some foxing and browning in places; ownership signature of Constantin on first page and on front free endpaper; a few contemporary annotations to one thesis; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, skiver lettering-pieces (one with 'Tom I'); boards and extremities somewhat worn.

An interesting collection of dissertations on civil law presented by students at the law faculty of the University of Turin.

The volume contains three *dissertationes*, each of which is divided up into theses, all of which are separately paginated, and which discuss the nature and division of law, the role of statue, the ways of interpreting laws, and the responsibilities and position of the judiciary. A full listing of the theses, all of which are either very rare or unrecorded, is available on request.

What makes the present volume especially interesting is its condition: the titlepages of each of the theses has been removed, so each begins with the text, under an engraved headpiece signed 'Constantinus' (sometimes with scul added, sometimes fec, and sometimes the date 1771). The ownership signature of Constantin on the front free endpaper and the first page of the volume may suggest that this copy was bound specially for the engraver, who appears also to have been a bookseller and print dealer, and who also is credited with the engravings in Alberti di Villanova's *Nouveau dictionnaire françois-italien* of 1788; it might seem that the title-pages of the individual theses were considered superfluous if what Constantin needed was a collection of his own work. Although a lettering-piece on the spine states that this is volume one, it is unknown if any further such volumes were made.

No contents seemingly recorded by OCLC.

Once, bafflingly, attributed to Voltaire

52. [ANON]. HISTOIRE DE MISS LUCINDE COURTNEY, imitée de l'anglois. A Londres, et se trouve a Paris: Chez Moutard, MDCCLXXV [1775]. £300

FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION. 12mo, pp. xi, [i] blank, 396; woodcut vignette on title, head- and tailpieces, and initials; small stain to upper corner of first few gatherings, not affecting text, and some foxing and browning in places, but otherwise clean; in contemporary calf, boards bordered in gilt, flat spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges; some light wear, but still an attractive copy, with the ex-libris stamp of Gabriel Lucas de Montigny on verso of front free endpaper.

First French translation of this anonymously published epistolary novel, which, despite having been published in English in Dublin some ten years previously, was attributed to Voltaire and republished in 1778 as *Correspondance Anglaise par Mr de V****.

The History of Miss Lucinda Courtney saw editions in Dublin in 1764, and then again in London in 1767 and 1773, while a further novel, *The History of Miss Harriet Fitzroy and Miss Emilia Spencer*, appeared, also in 1767, attributed to the same author. The novel tells the story of Lucinda, 'only daughter of a man of very good family, who enjoyed a considerable fortune'; all the ingredients of the late eighteenth-century novel are present and correct, from the threat of the 'malheureuse mariage' to the... sorry, no spoilers. The author's second novel advertised itself as being written in the manner of Richardson's *Clarissa*, and it is fair to suggest that the same is true of *Lucinda Courtney*.

ESTC T221544 records copies at the BL and BnF, with OCLC adding Augsburg, the Sommerpalais, and Wisconsin; the edition published as

*Correspondance Anglaise, ou Histoire de miss Lucinde Courtney par Mr de V**** appears only at the BnF.

A Tuscan farmer-priest

53. [LANDESCHI, Giovanni Battista]. SAGGI DI AGRICOLTURA di un paroco samminiatese. In Firenze: per Gaetano Cambiagi stampator grand., MDCCLXXV [1775]. £300

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 293, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank; woodcut headpieces; some light foxing, mainly marginal, but otherwise largely clean and fresh; in contemporary vellum; spine gilt with painted bands; block-printed decorative endpapers; K2 to K8 loose but holding; binding heavily soiled and stained, but sound.

First edition of the best-known work of the Tuscan parish priest Giovanni Battista Landeschi (1721-1783).

There was a vogue in the latter half of the seventeenth century for the clergy to disseminate agricultural ideas, with the similar works by Lastri and Ippoliti appearing in the 1770s, while the Venetian priest Francesco Grisellini had written on the duties of parish priests to educate peasants in agricultural methods and rural economy in his 1773 *Del debito che hanno i parrochi e curati di campagna di educare ed istruire i contadini nelle migliori regole dell'agricoltura ed in qualunque ramo dell'economia rurale*. The theme was also repeated throughout the decade in the pages of the *Magazzino georgico*. In the present work, Landeschi, who had been appointed to the parish of San Miniato near Empoli in 1753, opens with a discussion of the relationship between landowners and



peasants, the roles of each, and that of the parish priest–farmer. He is conscious to place the onus for improving the lot of the peasants both on them (through the eradication of bad agricultural practice) and on landowners (both through fair rents and through being present). Landeschi emphasises that rural priests should also be farmers, both to set an example of good practice and to avoid idleness, and proposes that the subject be taught to seminarians.

The second part of the work goes more into the technicalities of agriculture within the specific situation of rural Tuscany, with

particular attention paid to the management of water; his recommendations, for a system of ditches (“tagliapoggio”) arranged horizontally on hillsides to channel rainfall in a way that would minimise landslides and erosion, he had already put into place, almost entirely remodelling the hills around San Miniato. He also offers much practical advice on everything from the importance of woodland, to the dangers of goats.

A second, expanded, edition appeared in 1807, and was reprinted in 1810.

Melzi vol. 3, p. 5; for more on Landeschi, see *DBI* vol.63; SBN: IT\ICCU\VIAE\001305; OCLC records no copies outside Italy.

54. [DEVOTION]. HEURES NOUVELLES, DÉDIÉES A MADAME LA PRINCESSE, contenant l’Office de la Vierge, les Offices, Vêpres, Hymnes & Prose de l’Eglise pour tous les Temps de l’année, à l’sage de Rome & de Paris. Avec les Exercices du Matin & du Soir; l’Ordinaire de la sainte Messe; l’Examen de Conscience, & les Prières pour tous les jours de la Semaine, &c. Le tout en François. A Paris: Chez la Veuve Hérisant, MDCCLXXVI [1776]. £200

Small 8vo, pp. 691, [5] table; a few brief notes in ink in a contemporary hand, otherwise largely clean and fresh, with only occasional spotting; marginal tear to a couple of leaves, not affecting text; in contemporary red morocco, flat spine tooled in gilt with lyres, boards with gilt borders; some light wear, but still an attractive copy.

A pretty copy of this unrecorded printing, by the widow Hérisant, of this much reissued book of hours, which had first

appeared in Latin and French at the start of the eighteenth century. The first Hérissant printing was in 1753, by Claude Hérissant fils; Marie Nicole Estienne, the widow of Jean Thomas Hérissant, took over the business in 1772. The printing itself is not error-free: we find, for instance, on page 27, a line of the litany is rendered as ‘aPrvos langueurs, déliv’ (rather than ‘Par vos...’).

Although we have no information on provenance, the present copy appears to have been exported early to either Flanders or the Netherlands, with the few brief (two or three word) contemporary annotations being in Dutch.

Neither OCLC nor CcFr records this printing.

55. BOSSUT, Charles and Jean le Rond D’ALEMBERT. NOUVELLES EXPÉRIENCES SUR LA RÉSISTANCE DES FLUIDES; par MM. d’Alembert, le Marquis de Condorcet, & l’Abbé Bossut, Membres de l’Académie Royale des Sciences, &c. M. L’Abbé Bossut, Rapporteur. A Paris: Chez Claude-Antoine Jombert, MDCCLXXVII [1777]. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 232; with five folding leaves of plates; woodcut head- and tailpieces, and numerous tables within the text; paper repair to first plate, and occasional spotting and browning, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with morocco lettering-piece, red edges; some light wear, but still an attractive copy.

First edition of this report on the experiments carried about by Bossut, d’Alembert, and Condorcet in 1775 in their researches on the resistance of bodies in water, commissioned by the French government who were hoping to improve the efficiency of inland

navigation, and the canal system. Bossut designed and had constructed a tank at the École militaire in order to conduct towing-tank tests of drag with ship models (although they believed themselves the first to do this, they had been anticipated by Franklin in 1766 and John Smeaton in 1759). Through these tests, they managed to give experiential backing to the d’Alembert paradox, that under steady conditions a fluid offers no resistance to the relative motion of a body immersed in it, which d’Alembert had proved in 1752.

DSB I, 110.

56 OSTERWALD, Samuel Friedrich. ANFANGS-GRÜNDE DER ERDBESCHREIBUNG, zum Nutzen junger Kinder vorzüglich eingerichtet. Neue Ausgabe. Straßburg: Verlegt von Bauer und Treuttel, 1777. £200

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 (although the intervention of an animal is a possibility), 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.

57. [MATTEI, Saverio]. UFFIZIO DELLA B.V. MARIA secondo la volgata edizione. Glossa Latina, parafrasi Italiana, e

dissertazione liturgica di Saverio Mattei. Siena: presso Pazzini Carli, MDCCLXXVII [1777]. £650

FIRST EDITION THUS. 8vo, pp. [vi], xlviiii, 345, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece and title-page and seven engraved plates; aside from light yellowing to a couple of leaves, clean and crisp throughout; finely bound in red morocco, board bordered in gilt with floral design, flat spine tooled and lettered in gilt, all edges gilt; joints lightly rubbed, slight worming to head of spine, but still a very attractive copy.

A lovely copy of this uncommon edition of the Office of the Virgin Mary, with an Italian verse translation by the Neapolitan poet and lawyer Saverio Mattei (1742 -1795), alongside his introductory dissertation on the liturgy of the office and its development over the centuries.

Mattei had a varied career as a translator of the psalms, teacher of Greek, historian and theorist of music, librettist, harpist, and lawyer, in which capacity he wrote on the judicial reform and the reform of the criminal law (heavily influenced by Beccaria), as well as on the organisation of the postal service. His literary endeavours led him into correspondence with the likes of Metastasio and Cesarotti, and he wrote extensively on the relationship between music and poetry. These studies inform the introduction he gives to the present work (the Office being in some ways the most enduring combination of the two arts), in which he reflects on the origins of the Office, explains the constituent parts, and discusses in detail the texts and the ways in which they are sung and recited.

Mattei's edition is dedicated to Maria Luisa of Spain, and is appropriately luxurious, with seven engraved plates, one for each

element of the Office; these are signed only by the printer, Pazzini Carli.

IT\ICCU\TO0E\027669. OCLC records three copies outside Italy, at NYPL, Dayton, and Vassar.

Was St Francis a poet, really?

58. AFFO, Ireneo. DE' CANTICI VOLGARI DI SAN FRANCESCO D'ASSISI. Dissertazione del padre Ireneo Affo Minor osservante, lettor giubilato, e regio professore di filosofia nelle scuole di Guastalla. In Guastalla: dalla stamperia dell'illustrissima comunità presso Luigi Allegri, L'anno MDCCLXXVII. Il giorno XXIX. di marzo [1777]. £285

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xiv, [ii], 95, [1] colophon; title within woodcut border, woodcut headpieces and initials; light dampstain to foot of first gathering, otherwise, aside from very occasional spotting, clean and crisp throughout; a widemargined copy, uncut and partly unopened in contemporary patterned stiff wrappers; light staining to corners of upper cover, spine lacking but cords visible and holding.

An appealing copy of this rare study of the vernacular poetry of St Francis of Assisi, notably his Cantico di Frate Sole, widely held to be the first work of literature to be written by a named author in Italian, in this case composed in Umbrian dialect around 1225.

The author, Ireneo Affo (1741–1797) was himself a Franciscan friar, but also a poet, art historian, and numismatist, and became professor of philosophy at Guastalla in 1768, where he stayed until becoming deputy librarian to the court at Parma in 1778, shortly after the publication of the present work. Here, he attempts to

provide a critical study of the Cantico based on a newly discovered manuscript, with the aim of providing a clearer idea of what was and was not the work of St Francis. Aff, despite acknowledging St Francis' authorship of the Cantico di Frate Sole, nonetheless balked at calling the saint a poet; although he does not consider the title of poet to be shameful for saints (p.3), St Francis did not have a poetical soul, and he was to be added to the many saints and doctors of the Church whose supposed works had recently been reattributed.

Aff published widely on many subjects, both historical and literary, but of particular relevance to the present work, and published in the same year, was his *Dizionario precettivo, critico, ed istorico della poesia volgare*, published by Carmignani in Parma, with a second edition appearing in 1824.

OCLC records just two copies outside Continental Europe, at the universities of Sydney and Warwick.

Double agent proselytises for English sheep

59. [MANTE, Thomas]. TRAITÉ DES PRAIRIES ARTIFICIELLES, des enclos, et de l'éducation des moutons de race angloise. A Paris: Chez Hochereau, MDCCLXXVIII [1778]. £400

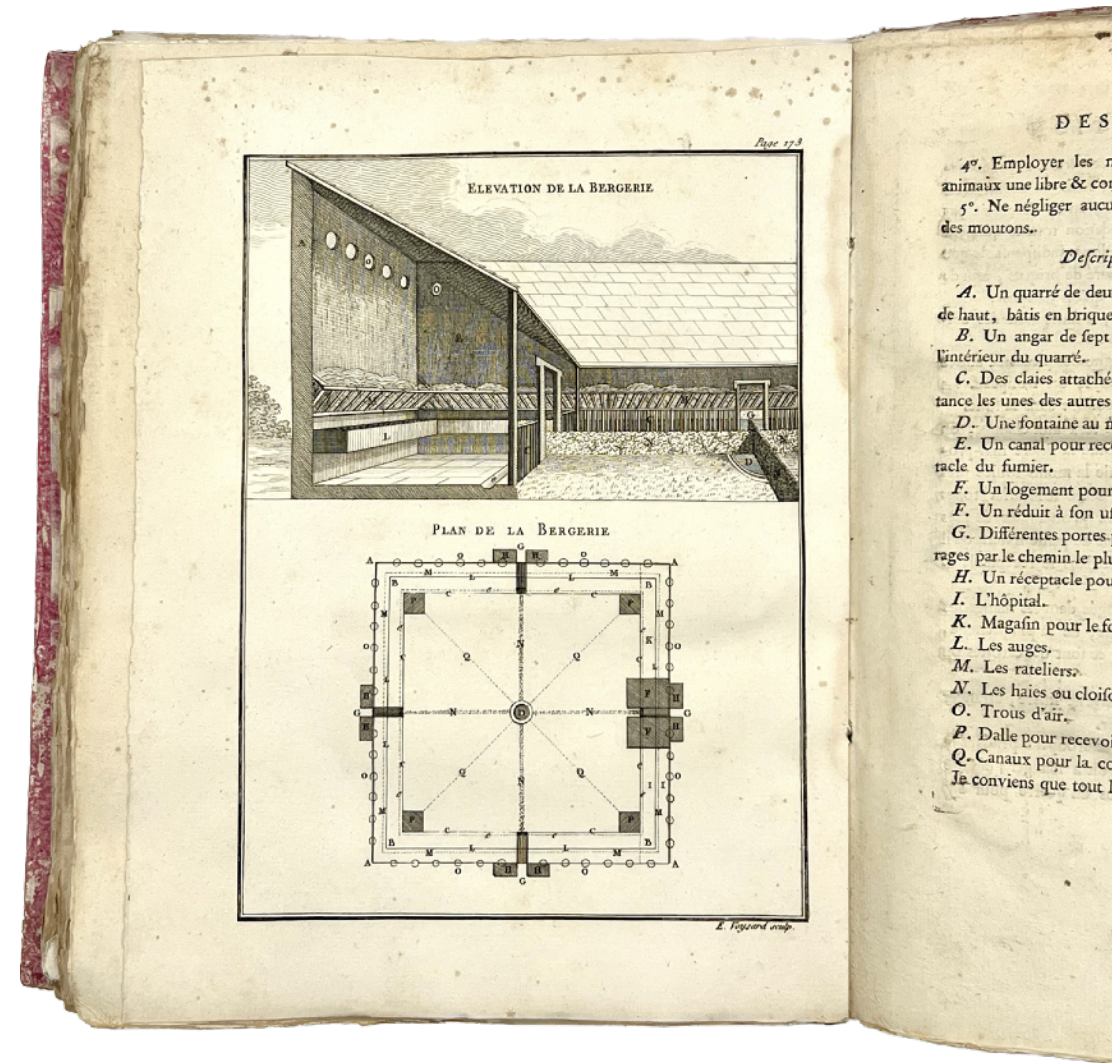
FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. xvi, [iv], 197, [2] approbation, [1] blank; with five engraved plates; woodcut title vignette and head- and tailpieces; occasional very light foxing, but largely clean and fresh throughout; uncut in contemporary pink boards, title in ink at head of spine; binding partly detached

from bookblock, joints worn, and a few ink and other marks on covers, but still an attractive copy.

First edition, uncommon outside France, of this guide to the keeping of English sheep, with particular focus on the land management that enables their grazing.

Encouraged by the late civil engineer and administrator Daniel-Charles Trudaine, Mante's first aim is to advise on the raising of English sheep in the face of a degree of French prejudice against them, but he wants to emphasise that it is through proper land management and the creation of 'terres labourées, prairies artificielles' that this is best to be accomplished. The creation of these is 'a true conquest, an acquisition, an appropriation that enriches one man without destroying others'. Noting that the wealth of poverty of a nation is dependent on the quality of the use of its land, he argues that the wise legislator assists nature in her operations. And so, over five parts, he discusses the creation and maintenance of cultivated pasture (and the plants and herbs to be encouraged), the usefulness of enclosures, the raising of sheep, and finally the preparation of land for the formation of cultivated pasture and the growing of vetch.

The work appeared anonymously, and it is perhaps not hard to see why. Mante (c.1733–1802) was an English army officer, but is better remembered as a double agent for France, where he emigrated in 1773, ostensibly to raise the sheep which had so impressed him on Romney Marsh. He spent time in debtor's prison in France, appears to have been supported to some degree



by Turgot, and corresponded with Benjamin Franklin. He was however to return to England in

1781, and was the author of several works on military history and tactics.

Barbier IV, 785; outwith Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the Hagley Museum and Library, Yale, and Kansas.

Two Roman satirists

60. PERSIUS. LE SATIRE DI AULO PERSIO FLACCO e la satira di Sulpizia. Trasportate al verso italiano, e con varie annotazioni illustrate da Marco Aurelio Soranzo patrizio veneto. In Venezia: dalle stampe di Antonio Zatta, MDCLXXVIII [1778]. £135

8vo, pp. [ii], 249, [1] blank; sporadic very light foxing, but otherwise largely clean and fresh, with illegible ownership signature dated 25.8.1915 in ink on front free endpaper; in contemporary sheep-backed sprinkled boards, flat spine ruled in gilt with skiver lettering-piece; light wear and bumping to extremities, but an attractive copy.

A lovely copy of this uncommon edition printed by Zatta of the satires of Persius, alongside *Conquestio de statu reipublicae et temporis Domitiani*, attributed to the little-known 1st century poet Sulpicia, both here printed with parallel Italian translation by Marco Aurelio Soranzo (1727–1798).

Soranzo, not to be confused with the earlier Governor of Candia of the same name, also provides an initial biographical sketch of Persius, and the text itself is comprehensively annotated with footnotes in which Soranzo traces the connections between his satirists and the works of Virgil, Ovid, Pomponius Mela, and others.

Outside Italy, OCLC records copies at Göttingen, Copenhagen, the BnF, and Yale; not in LibraryHub.

Defending a Protestant woman in the Ancien Régime

61. [LAW]. RECUEIL INTÉRESSANT DE PLAIDOYERS, dans la cause d'une femme protestante. A Geneve:, MDCCLXXVIII [1778]. £250

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. 4to, pp. liv, 254, [1] errata, [1] blank; vignettes, initials and head-pieces throughout, some floral and some with stamped patterns and small portraits; preface in larger font; stitch-marks on margins of pages; stubs from cancelled pages between pp.vii-ix, 24-249; numerous gatherings throughout uncut along top edge; line drawn in purple ink by later owner on p.141 and 225, some black smudge marks in margins, some wearing and tearing at edges of pages, but otherwise clean; uncut in contemporary blue marbled paper-covered boards, missing at the head and bottom of spine, worn at edges of boards; title "plaidoiers sur le mariage d'une protestante" handwritten paper label on head of spine.

Interesting record of legal proceedings which resulted in the validation of a Protestant marriage before the courts in Grenoble, published almost a decade before the Edict of Versailles extended the civil liberties of French Protestants.

Printed in Calvinist Geneva, this was one of many texts circulating in the decades before 1787, which were written by lawyers, political essayists and historians in defence of the civil rights of Protestants in France. These were met with a similar volume of anti-Protestant publications, many of them by members of the clergy. In the "Discours Préliminaire" which introduces the *Recueil*, the author communicates his hope that Calvinists reading the book will know that a Catholic has defended their cause – recalling the Marquis de Condorcet's *Réflexions d'un Citoyen Catholique* from the very same year. The author's passionate call

for toleration emphasises the importance of “distributive” justice – “que les hommes ne sont plus jugés sur leurs sentimens, mais sur leurs actions” (p.iv) – decries fanaticism, and exhorts fellow Catholics to treat Protestants as brothers.

The rest of the book consists of a series of lawyers’ speeches delivered before the Parlement de Grenoble. “M^e Jolly, Avocat” argues in defence of a widowed mother (Marie Roman) seeking to disinherit her now-widowed daughter-in-law on the grounds that she (Magdelaine Marin) is a Protestant; the second lawyer, Farconet, also pleads against Marin on behalf of her late husband’s sisters, who would claim the inheritance bequeathed to Marin; Savoye, acting in defence of Marin, then offers his plea, insisting that the husband was in fact raised a Protestant (!) and that those laws supposedly prohibiting the recognition of Protestant marriages have been misinterpreted. The rebuttals delivered by these lawyers respectively are given to the reader, followed by the final verdict: “Qui entretient, sur les conclusions de M. l’Avocat-Général de Savye, le Testament fait en faveur de la femme Marin, par son mari, & condamne les parties adverses aux dépens.” (p.244) Appended to this are several summaries of earlier rulings delivered by various French *parlements*, all precedents for the legitimisation of Protestant marriages.

See Poujol, Jacques. ‘Aux Sources de l’Édit de 1787: Suite d’une Étude Bibliographique.’, *Bulletin de La Société de l’Histoire Du Protestantisme Français* (1903–2015), 142 (1996), 293–309; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Berkeley Law, Harvard, Cambridge, and the National Library of Scotland.

62 . A N I B E R T , L o u i s - M a t h i e u .
COMMENTAIRE SUR L’ARTICLE DES RÉGLEMENS ET
STATUTS DE LA POLICE de la ville d’Arles, intitulé Des
Édifices. Touchant les Fonctions des Juges-Voyers. [Arles?: n.p.,
MDCCLXXIX [1779]. £135

FIRST EDITION. *12mo, pp. vi, 54; pp. vi, 54; decorative bands, headpieces, tailpieces and initials throughout; some light browning, and faint dampstain to head (not affecting text) but otherwise largely clean; in calf-backed marbled boards, flat spine with gilt stars and half worn-off red morocco lettering-piece; remains of old shelf-label to lower left corner of upper board, autograph note of reference number on front pastedown; boards somewhat worn, extremities chipped and worn with loss to head of spine. in calf-backed marbled boards, flat spine with gilt stars and half worn-off red morocco lettering-piece; remains of old shelf-label to lower left corner of upper board, autograph note of reference number on front pastedown; boards somewhat worn, extremities chipped and worn with loss to head of spine.*

Rare commentary by the Arles lawyer Louis-Mathieu Anibert, in which he gives his account of his resignation in that same year from the post of ‘Procureur du Roi en la Voyerie & Carreirerie de la Ville d’Arles’, that is, the commission responsible for roads in his native city. On one level it is a denunciation of corruption in local government, where the magistrates have failed to grasp the meaning of the laws surrounding public construction works, but Anibert equally states his ambition of encouraging each ‘Citoyen’ engaged in public affairs to share their experience in the name of transparency and accountability: ‘Les principes des diverses branches d’administration étant discutés sous les yeux de tout le monde, il en résulteroit infailliblement, & dans peu, le meilleur système possible.’ (p.iii)

Anibert was also a historian, who focused, significantly, on the republican period and rule of the ‘podestats’ in thirteenth-century Arles. These *Commentaires* might be read in light of his belief in the more egalitarian attitude to government which Arles had displayed in the past – when it sought to constrain the power of the overmighty consuls, whose ‘ton magistral’ he disdains (p.2; Coulomb, p.8.). In this treatise, a kind of civic humanism meets with recognisably Enlightenment-age rhetoric around defending the laws which exist to protect the – here, property – rights of the majority against the abuses of magistrates. As he writes in his introduction: ‘dans un Royaume où l’on a le bonheur d’être libre des fers odieux du despotisme, il est, dans les questions de propriété, des formalités indispensables & fondées sur les premiers élémens de la raison & du droit’ (p.iv).

Following a brief overview of the legal case at hand, the main section of the book is divided into a commentary on each of the three edifices of the seventeenth-century ‘réglements & statuts’ of Arles which Anibert claims were read out of context and misused by the consuls, who ought to have left them to the ‘prudence des Juges [Voyers]’ (p.45). There is a conclusion, in which he emphasises the inconsistent behaviour of the consuls, and finally, a reproduction of his impassioned resignation speech.

Outside France, OCLC records at Harvard Law School and University of Maryland.

Italian papers for a Swabian wedding

63. [WEDDING POETRY]. BEY DER HOHEN VERMÄHLUNG DES HOCHGEBOHRNEN GRAFEN,

Herrn Heinrich des 42^{ten} jüngern Reußen, Grafen und Herrn zu Plauen, mit der Durchlauchtigen Prinzessin, Frauen Carolinen Henrietten, Prinzessin zu Hohenlohe, Gräfin von Gleichen ... welche den 10^{ten} Juny 1779 zu Kirchberg vollzogen wurde, suchte seine tiefe Ehrfurcht und Freude in nachstehender Kantate an den Tag zu legen das dasige Musik-Collegium. Schwäb. Hall, gedruckt mit Messererischen Schriften [1779].

[with]: DAS VON DER FREUDE ÜBERSTRAHLTE KIRCHBERG wurde bey der glücklichen Vermählung des Hochgebohrnen Reichsgrafen und Herrn Herrn Heinrich des XLII^{ten} Grafen Reussen und Herrn zu Plauen Erbgrafen in Schlaitz &c. mit der Durchlauchtigsten Prinzessin Caroline Henriette Prinzessin zu Hohenlohe Kirchberg, Gräfin zu Gleichen ... welche den 10^{ten} Juny 1779 in Kirchberg feyerlich und vergnügt vollzogen worden, zu Bezeigung der ehrfurchtsvollen Theilnehmung vorgestellt von der Hochfürstl. Hohenlohe Kirchbergischen welt- und geistlichen Obern Dienerschaft in der Stadt und auf dem Lande. Hall in Schwaben: gedruckt bey Johann Christophe Messerer, [1779]. £650

FIRST EDITIONS. I. Large 8vo, pp. [4]; printed within decorative border, with woodcut head- and tailpieces; clean and crisp, in contemporary Italian decorative wrappers; II. Large 8vo, pp. [7], [1] blank; decorative border to p. [2], woodcut head and tailpieces; ink blot to foot of second leaf, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary Italian decorative wrappers.

Lovely copies, both in Italian block-printed paper wrappers, of these two poems printed for the marriage of Heinrich XLII (1672-1818) and Caroline Henriette of Hohenloe-Kirchberg

(1761–1849), which took place at Kirchberg in Thuringia on June 10th, 1779.

Both take the form of brief cantatas, with the first consisting of a short air followed by a longer recitative and a duet, and concluding with a further recitative and a chorus ("Fromme Wünsche bringen wir für die Neuvermählten"); this was, according to the title-page, to be performed at the Musik-Collegium in Kirchberg, although neither the librettist nor the composer is named. The second, similarly anonymous, is divided into sections on joy, married love, and hope, interspersed with interventions from 'Der Kirchbergische Genius', and concluding with alternating duets and chorus sections, the latter to be performed by children of both sexes. Both are printed in Schwäbisch Hall.

The alert may be surprised at Heinrich's regnal number; the house of Reuss, of which he was a member, had a convention that, rather than giving sons different names, they would all be called Heinrich and numbered, whether or not they had any expectation of becoming the head of the house.

Neither work recorded by OCLC or VD18.

Anti-philosophisme

64. DESPONTS, M. PENSÉES ET CONSIDÉRATIONS sur la philosophie moderne, ou Examen de ses Paradoxes, & en particulier de ceux du Livre intitulé: Philosophie de la Nature. A Troyes: Chez Gobelet, et se vend chez J. Sainton. A Paris, chez Veuve Mequignon & Fils, L.J. La Cloye, Varin, [1780]. £300

FIRST EDITION 12mo, pp. [ii], xviii, 357, [3] *table des matières*, [4] *approbation and privilege du roi*; paper flaw to half-title, single wormhole in margin of prelims, occasional spotting, and paper lightly yellowed throughout; dampstaining to the last few leaves; otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary marbled wrappers, spine with old paper reinforcement, handwritten paper label on upper wrapper and title in rather smudged ink on spine; somewhat worn but still an attractive copy in its way.

First edition of this uncommon examination of one of the more pernicious examples of the 'philosophisme' polluting the intellectual culture of the late eighteenth century, the *La Philosophie de la Nature* by Delisle de Sales, which had first appeared in 1778.

The philosopher and mathematician Nicolas Despons (born 1749) taught at the *École centrale* of the Aube *département* and at the college in Brienne, where the young Napoleon Bonaparte was among his pupils. In this work, he leaves the reader in no doubt of his view of the philosophical currents of the time: 'In reading this immense collection of incoherent chapters, which have been decorated with the glitzy title *The Philosophy of Nature*, I saw that it was a resumé of the most dangerous paradoxes which are found spread widely around the writings of our philosophers, and which our author [Delisle] has himself endeavoured to increase'. Following the structure of Delisle's work, and quoting extensively from it, Despons attacks his target's approach to physics (motion, creation, and the origins of the universe), human biology (ranging from generation to hermaphroditism), psychology and the soul, ethics (from the principles of morality to suicide) and finally theology (the relation of God to humans, the divine attributes, the

possibility of miracles, and the nature of heaven, hell, angels, and devils).

OCLC records three copies, at Chicago, Cambridge, and the BnF.

A country physician looks at the wider world

65. [MANUSCRIPT]. PHYSICIAN'S COMMONPLACE BOOK. Northern France:, c. 1770s. £750

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 authors he cites and quotes are Buffon, Raynal, Boileau, and Puffendorf.

Refuting the Deists

66. DE MUSSON, Sigismondo. VERITAS IN LUCEM PROLATA adversus hujus aetatis pseudo-philosophos et incredulos. Romae: Ex Typographia Pauli Junchii, MDCCLXXX [1780]. £185

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 'PseudoPhilosophorum 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.

Camphor-laced brandy and tobacco enemas for the drowned

67. PELLIEUX, Jacques-Nicolas. AVIS INTÉRESSANT, 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 Officies Municipaux de la Ville de Baugency. A Orléans: Chez C.A. Le Gall, MDCCLXXX [1780]. £1,200

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 Baugency surgeon Jacques-Nicolas Pellieux (1750-1832).

Pellieux's work is, as the *Avertissement* tell us, written at the request of the town authorities in Baugency (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 singing love almanac

68. [ALMANAC]. ETRENNES DE L'AMOUR, des ris, des jeux et des plaisirs. Almanach chantant, orné de Gravures faites par un Célèbre Artiste. A.P.D.R. A Paris: Chez Boulanger, [1783]. £300

24mo, pp. [viii], 4-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-46, 48-49, 51-52, 54-55, 57-58, 60-61, [8]; with twelve engraved plates; title-page entirely engraved; some light spotting in places but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary boards, elaborately decorated in gilt and gouache depicting a vase of flowers, preserved in the original slipcase; binding somewhat rubbed, and foot of case loose, but still a very attractive copy.

A lovely copy of this very rare almanac for the year 1783, comprising both a calendar and a collection of songs for each month, with each illustrated with a plate by the painter François-Marie-Isidor Queverdo (1748-1797), engraved by his frequent collaborator Jean Dambrun (1744-c. 1814).

The texts range from drinking songs to erotic rounds, to songs extolling the delights of hunting and fishing, and finishes with a page detailing the various Almanac offerings of Boulanger, 'Doreur sur Cuir et sur Soie'.

Cohen/De Ricci, p. 47 (for the 1784 edition); OCLC records only one copy of this year, at Vassar College.

Architectural order for builders

69. CERATO, Domenico. NUOVO METODO PER DISEGNARE LI CINQUE ORDINI DI ARCHITETTURA

CIVILE conforme le regole di Andrea Palladio, e Vincenzo Scamozzi, ed alcune figure di geometria pratica. Per uso della Pubblica Scuola di Architettura, istituita in Padova l'Anno 1771. Dal Magistrato Eccellentissimo de' signori Riformatori dello Studio[.] A beneficio principalmente delle tre Arti Meccaniche de' Marangoni, Muratori, e Tagliapietra, inventato, e dato en luce da Don Domenico Cerato vicentino pubblico professore della pratica architettura civile suddetta. Tomo primo [-secondo]. In Padova: per il Penada stampatore delle studio, MDCCLXXXIV [1784]. £1,800

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 4to, pp. 310; 320; each volume with engraved frontispiece table; engraved device on verso of final leaf of volume two, and vignettes on both title-pages depicting the work of craftsmen; some spotting and browning in places, especially towards the start of volume two; small burn hole to foot of the last few quires of volume two, not affecting text; similarly, slight wormtrace to the same section, again not touching text; sporadic but unobtrusive stamps of the library at Palazzo Salomone in Nicosia throughout; in contemporary half vellum with decorative paper-covered limp boards, title in ink on spines; some wear and light staining, hole in vellum on lower cover of volume two; despite faults, an attractive copy, with early 20th century shelf-label of the Biblioteca G. Salomone (in Palazzo Salomone), Nicosia, on front paste-downs.*

An appealing copy of this rare treatise on the five orders of architecture, by the Venetian architect Domenico Cerato (1715-1792).

Cerato, writing his work principally for use at the architectural school he had himself established in Padua in 1771, articulates his theories on the application of geometry to architecture, following the approach of both Palladio and Scamozzi. Opening with an

account of the definitions necessary in the study of architecture, his introduction sets out the relevant geometrical principles, before turning to the specifics of civil architecture, which he defines as a 'science, or art, which teaches one to build well'. He discusses architectural models, before turning to an examination of the geometrical principles underlying the architectural orders as articulated by Palladio and by Scamozzi, highlighting both their areas of agreement and those where they diverge. Throughout, Cerato highlights the importance of measurement to proportion, while the engraved frontispiece to volume one presents a table to assist in the assessment of dimensions in Paduan feet.

Cerato was educated by the Jesuits before moving to Vicenza, where he was active as an architect from 1749; his architectural stamp is still evident both in Vicenza and, to an even greater extent, in Padua, where he both established his second school of architecture (after a short-lived one in Vicenza) and was responsible for the design and execution of Prato della Valle, the largest city square in Italy. His architectural school was independent of the University of Padua, and was intended, as can be seen from the present work, to be of particular use to those who would be working on construction sites (the *marangoni*, *muratori* and *tagliapietra* mentioned in the title). Cerato became a member of the Accademia dei Riovtrati in 1773, and he donated his library to the school in 1785, shortly after the publication of the present work.

OCLC records no physical copies outwith Continental Europe; LibraryHub only locates a microform at the Warburg.

Enlightenment witticisms

70. [ANTHOLOGY]. ÉLITE DE BONS MOTS, de Calembourgs, d'Anecdotes, de Pensées, d'Épigrammes, &c. &c. Par un Amateur. Première [-Deuxième] Partie. A Amsterdam: Aux Dépens de la Société, MDCCLXXXVI [1786]. £150

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes bound in one, 12mo, pp. 131, [1] blank, 133 -227, [1] blank; occasional spotting, and the odd marginal tear, not affecting text, but largely clean and crisp; uncut, and a few leaves unopened, in contemporary interim wrappers; a couple of gatherings slightly loose, and wrappers frayed and worn.*

Only edition of this uncommon collection of anecdotes, quotes, retorts, witticisms, epigraphs and other *bons mots* from the literary stars of eighteenth-century France, including Voltaire, Rousseau, Piron, Crébillon, Marmontel, d'Alembert, and more.

In the 'assez inutile' preface, the editor notes that although there is much gaiety in France, the gaiety that is fine, spiritual, or truly pleasing is rare; but there are those who are renowned for their *bons mots*: Piron, for instance, is extolled more for his witty asides than for his *Métromanie*, while Voltaire, even if his wit sometimes tended toward the mordant when he was in bad humour, 'could make the Graces smile even when they are blushing from his wisecracks'. This collection, he continues, should be most pleasing to those who have already encountered at first hand the characters whose comments are captured; readers are encouraged to 'continuer eux-mêmes la collection, & sur-tout à faire mieux'.

OCLC records four copies outside France, at Tennessee, UCLA, San Francisco Public Library, and the V&A.

From grammarian to counter-revolutionary

71. [COLLENOT D'AGREMONT, Louis]. RAPPORT DES COMMISSAIRES nommés par l'Académie royale des Inscriptions et belles-lettres pour l'examen de la méthode de M. Collenot d'Agremont. A Paris: de l'imprimerie de Monsieur, MDCCLXXXVI [1786]. £150

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 13, [3] blank; two sheets tucked inside, not attached: 'Exercice du Lycée national et étranger' printed on first recto of light blue folded leaf, with trimmed and untorn edges, other pages left blank; 'Avertissement' printed on white sheet of equivalent size to the main gathering, blank verso; woodcut French royal arms on title-page; light dampstaining throughout, some spotting and browning; unbound as issued, edge of title-page slightly frayed.

Very rare report on grammar education, in particular on the method proposed by Louis-David Collenot d'Angremont, who was soon to discover unwanted fame as the first political victim of the guillotine, on August 26, 1792. d'Angremont (b. 1748) was secretary of the administration of the National Guard before his death and stood accused of leading a counter-revolutionary conspiracy. He had also had a career as a writer and educator, producing a *Grammaire française*, which he presented to the Constituent Assembly, and allegedly even served as language tutor to Marie-Antoinette in her youth (see Monselet, *Histoire anecdotique du tribunal révolutionnaire*, p.118).

This report, drawn up by a selection of académiciens, assesses the method devised by d'Angremont for helping children of a range of educational abilities to learn grammar. The commissaires explain the outcomes of a trial conducted over several weeks, during

which a group of children were given a test which gradually increased in difficulty: 'On propose une phrase à ces enfans, on la leur met sous les yeux ; aussitôt chacun d'eux tire de sa boîte les cartes qui doivent désigner par ordre la nature des mots dont cette phrase est composée.' (pp.6-7). The merit of D'Angremont's method, in their opinion, lies in its being presented as a game, motivating the children to exercise their memories and critical thinking skills. The 'Avertissement' accompanying this copy of the report is dated to the 11th January 1788 and announces that 'M. d'Angremont continuera de faire exercer publiquement ses Elèves tous les jours à la même heure, jusqu'à l'ouverture d'un Cours public de Grammaire universelle'; viewers are required to book their attendance in advance. The other advertisement for the continued public trial of d'Angremont's 'système Logico-Métaphysique' is undated. It makes an appeal to the importance of language, and by extension rhetoric, in modern civil society: 'jamais l'art de convaincre & de persuader n'a été plus nécessaire qu'à l'époque d'une régénération où chaque Citoyen devient une partie active du Corps politique.'

See Monselet, Charles, *Histoire anecdotique du tribunal révolutionnaire (17 août – 29 novembre 1792)*, Paris: D. Giraud and G. Dagueneau, 1853, p.118; OCLC records a single copy, at Oxford.

Against the new ruling classes

72. REMI, Charles. CONSIDÉRATIONS PHILOSOPHIQUES sur les moeurs, les plaisirs et les préjugés de la capitale: ouvrage patriotique, fruit de l'oisiveté d'un homme de goût, et destiné à faire suite aux différens tableaux de Paris, publiés

depuis quelques années. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris: chez Leroy, 1787. £150

FIRST EDITION UNDER THIS TITLE. 8vo, pp. [iv], 430, [1] errata, [1] blank; engraved frontispiece, woodcut head- and tailpieces; sporadic spotting and marking, but largely clean throughout; in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, flat spine ruled in gilt with morocco lettering-piece; some wear to joints, and corners bumped and rubbed.

A good copy of this angry survey of Parisian *mores* and the development of a new class of wealth in the late eighteenth century, first published in 1779 under the title *Mon Oisiveté*, and attributed by Barbier to one Charles Remi.

The author sets out his aims in the preface: 'to cast an eye over all the states that have some importance to the nation and to its societies, and on the public and personal conduct of a large number of those who make it up; but particularly on those of the capital, which serves as a model to all the provinces, as a tree communicates its sap, its virtues and its vices to all its branches...'. Filling his work with observations and anecdotes, he charts the rise of a new Parisian class of *nouveaux riches*, swanning around in their vulgar expensive carriages, and using their fortunes to evade any legal and social responsibilities, arguing that 'with fewer great fortunes amassed by some individuals, there would be a great deal less public misery'. Remi also attacks the complicity of the professional classes and the traditional Parisian élites in aiding the predatory behaviour of the new rich, and the culture of waste (especially the waste of food, which he considers perhaps the greatest evil while there remain people who cannot afford it.)

Thank heavens, the reader may conclude, that this is a book of purely historical interest.

We have been unable to discover any biographical information about the author, whose only work this appears to be.

ESTC N29277, finding copies at the Sorbonne, the Montréal City Library, and Wisconsin; OCLC locates no further copies outside Continental Europe, although there is a copy at Stanford.

73. [GUIBERT, Jacques-Antoine-Hippolyte]. ELOGE DU ROI DE PRUSSE. Par l'auteur de l'Essai Général de Tactique. A Londres [but likely Paris]: [s.n.], MDCCLXXXVII [1787]. £350

8vo, pp. 175, [1] blank; headpiece on p. 3; armorial book-label on verso of titlepage; some spotting in places; uncut in contemporary boards, with pastedowns from a publisher's prospectus (see note); somewhat worn but a good, genuine copy.

Uncommon printing, likely in the same year as the original, of this much-reprinted study of the campaigns of Frederick the Great by the noted French general and tactician Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Comte de Guibert (1743-1790).

Much reprinted and translated, and with a heavy influence on Napoleon, Guibert's work both functions as a biography of Frederick and as an exploration both of his political and his tactical and strategic nous in his campaigns in Silesia, Bohemia, Hungary and elsewhere, while placing him squarely in a long line of eminent military leaders from Roman times on. This is one of six

'Londres' printings, all of different paginations, dated 1787 and recorded by ESTC.

This copy is especially attractive in the reuse, on the insides of the covers, of the prospectus for Mirabeau's *De la monarchie prussienne*, to be published in 1788 in 'six ou sept gros Volumes', with the vagueness explained: 'Nous disons les six ou sept Volumes, par ce qu'il nous est impossible de [pre]cisément sur le manuscrit la portée de cet ouvrage'.

OCLC records only two copies of this printing, at Oxford and Trinity College Dublin; ESTC T213906 adds no further copies.

A short-lived processional

74. [L'ECUY, Jean Baptiste]. PROCESSIONALE ad usum Ordinis Praemonstratensis, variis accessionibus usuum Eiusdem Ordinis auctum. Reverendissimi DD. Joan. Bapt. L'Ecuy, Praemonstrati Abbatis, & Capituli Nationalis auctoritate editum. Nanceii: Apud H. Haener, Regis & Ordinis Praemonstratenis Typographum, MDCCLXXXVII [1787]. £185

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 248; *armorial vignette on title-page; printed plainchant throughout; clean and crisp; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, blue endpapers; some light wear to extremities, but still a good copy.*

A nice copy of this uncommon processional for the use of the Premonstratensian order, compiled and edited by Jean Baptiste l'Écuy (1740-1834), the last pre-Revolutionary abbot general of the order.

The processional includes rites (and music) for the asperges, the propers of the seasons, and the propers of saints, as well as antiphons for the propers of the Virgin and the saints, votive processions (for times of famine, plague, war, and more), and petitionary prayers for the Pope, king, city, the sick, flooding, and more. It also contains the orders for the blessing of bells, for clothings and professions of monks and the renewal of vows, as well as litanies, communion hymns, and psalms.

The processional would not have been in use for long; at the Revolution, the monasteries of the Premonstratensians were disbanded, with their goods confiscated and often sold as 'biens nationaux'. It was not until 1869 that the order reestablished itself in France.

Outwith Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Northwestern, Saint Norbert College WI, the BL, and Oxford.

75. [BOCK, Jean Nicolas Etienne, Baron de]. RECHERCHES PHILOSOPHIQUES sur l'origine de la pitié et divers autres sujets de morale; Par M. le B. de B.... A Londres. Se trouve a Paris: Chez Belin, la veuve Duchesne. Et a Metz, Chez Devilly, 1787. £225

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 303, [1] blank, 2 index, [4] errata; *some browning and foxing throughout, but never heavy; ownership inscription of Pierre Arborio on title-page; uncut in contemporary marbled wrappers; some wear, and paper repair to foot of spine.*

First edition of this collection of thirteen discourses on aspects of moral philosophy and ethics, by the French soldier, historian, and anthropologist Baron Jean Nicolas Étienne de Bock (1747–1809).

In addition to his essay on the origins of pity, de Bock also discusses the state of nature (are we at heart hunters or fishers), egoism, the origins of equality and justice, curiosity and boredom, conscience and virtue, and the role in human life of hope, fear, and despair. He opens with the question ‘Si l’homme est naturellement cruel’, and an anecdote of a vicar giving a sermon at a church in Georgetown (presumably Guyana) in favour of the kind treatment of the enslaved people on the plantations, and his being chastised by members of the congregation: ‘nous vous payons de bons appointemens pour nous lire les prênes de la liturgie & nous expliquer l’Evangile; nous n’avons pas besoin de vos leçons pour savoir nous conduire avec nos noirs’. de Bock expands from this to question Rousseau’s belief that we are all born good, although he highlights the importance of acquired civilisation, with all that that implies.

The present copy bears the ownership inscription of the French-Italian soldier and politician Pierre Arborio-Biamino (1767–1811), appointed mayor of Vercelli by Napoleon in 1801, followed by Lille, Douai, and finally, in 1810, Bruges.

Barbier IV, col. 25.

Monarchy better than despotism

76. HERTZBERG, Ewald Friedrich von. DISSERTATIONS qui ont été lues dans l’assemblée publique de l’Académie des Sciences

et des Belles-Lettres à Berlin les années 1784, 1785, & 1786. pour le jour anniversaire du Roi ... A Bassan: Chez Remondini, MDCCLXXXVII [1787]. £400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo (217 × 145 mm), pp. [4], 132; printed on thick paper, with generous margins; faint water-stain to outer corner of final few leaves; contemporary (presumably original) block-printed wrappers, spine darkened, a few chips; early ink ownership inscription (‘Carlo Giuseppe ??’) partly effaced.

A lovely copy, pleasingly bound in its original decorative printed wrappers, of this set of three essays on political economy and philosophy presented to the Berlin Academy of Sciences each year from 1784 on the occasion of the birthday of Frederick the Great by the Prussian statesman and diplomat Ewald Friedrich von Hertzberg (1725–1795).

The three essays deal in turn with the question of what the optimum form of government is, with the population of states in general and Prussia in particular, and the wealth of nations, and the balance of commerce and power. To this reader, the first is the most interesting, with Hertzberg drawing heavily on Montesquieu’s reduction of governance to one of three types: monarchic, despotic, and republican. It may come as little surprise that Hertzberg, in celebrating the birthday of a monarch, might conclude that of these three, monarchy is the most conducive to the flourishing of the state and its people, but he does at least attempt to support this with evidence of the amounts of money spent by Frederick’s government on improving the state of the country.

Goldsmiths' 13314 (bound with another work by Hertzberg); not in Kress; outwith continental Europe, OCLC records physical copies at Alberta, University of London, Academia Sinica in Taipei, and Cambridge.

English artistic theory for Italians

77. REYNOLDS, Joshua. DELLE ARTI DEL DISEGNO Discorsi del cav. Giosuè Reynolds presidente della R. Accad. di Londra ec. Trasportati dall'Inglese nel Toscano idioma. Bassano: [Remondini?], MDCCLXXXVII [1787]. £150

Second Italian Edition. 8vo, pp. 243, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece portrait; title within woodcut border, woodcut head- and tailpieces; manicule in ink on p. 204, but otherwise clean and unmarked; in contemporary board, title in ink on spine; later notes in ink on front pastedown and free endpaper; a lovely copy.



Second edition of this Italian translation of the first seven of Joshua Reynolds' *Discourses on Art*, which had been delivered to the Royal Academy by Reynolds in his role as president between 1769 and 1776. First appearing in London in 1778, the work first appeared in Italian in a Florence printing the same year; this edition, likely the work of Remondini, keeps the earlier translation by Giuseppe Baretti, edited (quite heavily, to Baretti's fury) by Luigi Siries; but the frontispiece portrait, while retaining the source from Francesco Corsi, is here engraved by Amadio Gabrieli.

Schlosser, *Die Kunstliteratur*, p. 585.

Electing bishops – and the Church's right to censor

78. CESTARI, Gennaro. LO SPIRITO DELLA GIURISDIZION ECCLESIASTICA sull'ordinazione de'vescovi. Edizione seconda. [s.l.: s.n.], MDCCLXXXVIII [1788]. £250

Second edition. 8vo, pp. xxvii, [i] blank, 1-129, [3] blank, 131-386; woodcut device on title-page, initials, and head- and tailpieces; some light foxing in places, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary half sheep, spine in compartments, ruled in gilt with gilt green morocco lettering-piece; some fading and discolouration to boards, and wear to extremities, but still an appealing copy.

Second edition, the same year as the similarly rare first (Naples, Vincenzo Orsini), of this enthusiastically anti-curial treatise on the appointment of bishops, by the Jansenist-adjacent Neapolitan priest and philosopher Gennaro Cestari (1753 -1814).

Controversy over whether the Kingdom of Naples had the power to appoint bishops had been dragging on for several years between the Kingdom and the Vatican, to the extent that several sees had remained vacant. Cestari argues that the King, being appointed ultimately by God with a role as protector of the Church, could off his own bat appoint new bishops to remedy the harm caused by the inaction of the Pope, who seemed to be indifferent to the 'widowhood of Churches' caused by the vacant sees. If the Pope did not consent to the King's choices, they could still be consecrated as bishops by the metropolitans. Cestari quotes extensively both from the Church Fathers and from later canon lawyers, such as Cavallari, to argue that the appointment of bishops by the Pope has come about only through convention rather than through any authority, and that the bishops derive their authority directly from Christ, rather than indirectly through the Pope. The archbishop of Naples called the book scandalous and seditious, but the *Relazione* of the Royal Chamber took a different view (not unsurprisingly); the book became something of a test case on the power or otherwise of the Church to censor books, as detailed in the preliminary essay *Della Censura Ecclesiastica di questo libro*.

See Maria Auroro Tallarico's essay on Cestari in *DBI* vol 24; OCLC records no physical copies of either this or the first edition outwith Continental Europe.

Illustrating physics

79. LAVAGNA, Giovanni. AD EXPLICANDUM PHISICAM ECLECT[I]CAM R.P. Joannis Lavagna S.J. Tabulae decem et octo. Venetiis:, 1789. £2,500

MANUSCRIPT IN INK. 4to, ff. 36; with additional frontispiece with monochrome watercolour after Guercino's 'The Persian Sibyl'; title-page with vignette of scientific instruments, seventeen double-page illustrations, contained in single borders on each page, plus one single page illustration on verso of final leaf, all finely done in ink and wash; in all 189 numbered diagrams; aside from very occasional light marking, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary carta rustica, speckled paper spine with paper label with 'Phisicae tab. M.S.' in ink; some light wear but still a very good example, with the blindstamp of Neatham Mill Library on rear free endpaper.

A very fine illustrated manuscript containing almost 200 illustrations of experiments, equipment, and calculations covering all aspects of physics, by, at least according to the title-page, the Venetian Jesuit Giovanni Lavagna.

Consisting of seventeen double-page spreads and a single page at the end, each containing numerous individual numbered diagrams, the volume is divided into several sections, each dealing with a specific branch of physics. The first 59 diagrams deal with matter and motion; these are followed by 53 on gravity, 52 on light, 9 on sound, 12 on hydrostatics, and 4 on magnetism. Throughout, we find finely executed drawings of pulleys and levers, globes both celestial and terrestrial, astronomical diagrams, lenses, mirrors, and prisms, and even trumpets. It is not, however, as dry as this might suggest; a cheeky-looking boy brandishes a rope attached to a weight in a demonstration of a pulley, while the trajectory of a



bullet is shown with the help of a man on a river-bank with a rifle, shooting at a fish (the success of the shot is not clear). Elsewhere we find two gondolas facing off, a cat being suspended by its tail, and a couple of differently romantic landscapes, one picturesque and illuminated by the sunrise, one with a dark hillside being struck by lightning.

The purpose of the book is unclear; the diagrams are obviously intended to illustrate a text, but we have been unable to identify any likely candidates (while the title calls to mind Sturm's *Physica electiva* and *Philosophia eclecticica* of several decades earlier, there is no obvious point of connection between either work and these illustrations). Lavagna also seems elusive; he is not mentioned by Sommervogel, and we have not managed to find a single reference to a Jesuit of that name (or even a non-Jesuit scientist of the time). The Jesuits, of course, had also been expelled from Venice in 1773.

80. DUMARSAIS, César Chesneau. LOGIQUE, ou réflexions sur les principales opérations de l'esprit. Paris: au bureau des nouv. livres classiques, MDCCXCII [1792]. £125

12mo, pp. xvi, 138; a4 and a5 misbound at end, but present; occasional small marginal tears, and light spotting in places, but largely clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary pink mottled boards, handwritten paper label on spine; binding worn but sound.

Uncommon later edition of this treatise on logic by the French philosopher and *encyclopédiste* César Chesneau, sieur Dumarsais (1676-1756).

First appearing posthumously in 1769, where it was accompanied by a theory of grammar, the *Logique* here is presented on its own, as part of a series of classic works 'approuvés par MM. le principal et professeurs du collège Louis-le-grand'. It is one of several books, according to the verso of the half-title, approved for the elementary logic classes at the college (originally the Jesuit College

de Clermont, and still extant as the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, on the rue Saint-Jacques in Paris); other authors include Condillac, Bonnet, Clarke, and Fénélon.

Dumarsais's conception of logic is a broad one: 'the principal operations of the spirit'. He discusses the mind/body distinction, the nature of the soul, ideas, reasoning, the syllogism, and sophisms, the explanation of various types of which takes up most of the second half of the book. He concludes with reflections on dilemmas, induction, and philosophical and scientific method.

D'Alembert said of the *Logique*, 'Ce traité contient, sur l'art de raisonner, tout ce qu'il est utile d'apprendre, et sur la métaphysique, tout ce qu'il est permis de savoir'.

OCLC records copies at the Academy of Architecture at Mendrisio, Hamburg, Oxford, and Brown.

81. POPE, ALEXANDER. OEUVRES CHOISIES DE M. POPE. Nîmes: Chez J. Gaude, 1793. £100

12mo, pp. 384; woodcut head- and tailpieces; some spotting and dampstaining in places throughout; full-page manuscript note on front free endpaper (see below) in contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt with gilt lettering-piece; some rubbing and wear.

Uncommon Nîmes printing of this collection of translations from Pope by the French churchman and writer Jean-François du Bellay du Resnel (1692-1761).

Comprising the *Essay on Man*, the *Essay on Criticism*, the *Rape of the Lock*, the *Dunciad*, and a few smaller works, the present volume

was a school prize, with a note on the front free endpaper from the mayor of Issoire in Puy-de-Dôme announcing the sharing of a prize between two pupils, signed by the teachers who had adjudicated the prize, presented on the 17th of fructidor year II.

Resnel's translations had first appeared separately in the 1730s, with the *Essay on Criticism* appearing in 1730, followed by the others in 1737.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Texas A&M, McMaster, and Leeds.

82. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Secondat, Baron de]. DEL TEMPIO DI GNIDO e di Cefisa. Versione libera. Londra:, 1793. £150

12mo, pp. [163], [1] blank; engraved frontispiece by Francesco Novelli, and engraved vignette on title; some foxing to first few leaves but otherwise largely clean and crisp; uncut in contemporary marbled wrappers; old paper shelf-label at foot of spine, and wrappers slightly worn and dog-eared, but still an attractive copy.

One of two very rare London imprints (although likely printed in Venice) which appeared in the same year of this Italian translation of Montesquieu's *Le Temple de Gnide* and *Céphise et l'amour*.

The translation is the work of Francesco Gritti (1740-1811), better known for his poetry in Venetian dialect, and had first appeared in Paris in 1767.

Melzi III, p. 133; not to be confused with ESTC T229764 (12mo, pp. 184, with only one copy at the University of Warsaw); OCLC records a single copy at the Werner Oechslin Library.

83. COSSALI, Pietro. EFFEMERIDE ASTRONOMICA ad uso comune per l'anno M.DCC. XCIV. Calcolata da D. Pietro Cossali C.R.... Parma: dalla Stamperia Reale, [1793]. £300

8vo, pp. 20, [35] tables, [1] blank; with one engraved folding plate; very occasional light spotting and dustsoiling but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary speckled wrappers; some loss to spine, and extremities slightly frayed, especially to head of lower cover, but still an attractive copy.

Attractive copy of this rare collection of astronomical ephemerides for the year 1794 by the Veronese astronomer and mathematician Pietro Cossali (1748–1815), printed with customary elegance by Bodoni.

Cossali taught physics at the University of Parma from 1787 to 1805, before moving to Padua to be professor of mathematics. He published *Effemeride Astronomica* annually throughout his time in Parma, with each issue containing, in addition to the usual tables of forthcoming astronomical events, an short essay on an aspect of astronomy, in this instance on the use of the planisphere. Ephemerides, which described the position of important astronomical objects (stars, planets, comets, and more) throughout the course of the year, were useful both in observational astronomy and in navigation.

Cossali was heavily influence by Newton and Locke, wrote on Montgolfier's experiments with ballooning and the history of

Italian mathematics, as well as on other astronomical matters, such as the solar eclipses of 1791 and 1804.

Not in Brooks; OCLC records copies at the University of Oregon, UCLA, and the Swedish National Library, with sets in Göttingen and the BnF; not in LibraryHub.

National sicknesses

84. LECLERC, Nicolas-Gabriel. TRAITÉ DES MALADIES MORALES Qui ont affecté la Nation Française depuis plusieurs siècles. A Paris: Chez Moutardier, [c.1795]. £200

FIRST EDITION. *8vo, pp. [ii], iv, 149 [i.e. 249, corrected in pencil], [1] blank, [3] contents, [1] errata; small holes to title-page and to the margins of a few leaves, not affecting text; some spotting and browning throughout; a few marginal tears with no loss of text; in later drab boards, gilt-lettered skiver label on spine; some light wear.*

First edition of the last published work of the physician, historian, and essayist Nicholas-Gabriel Clerc (or Le Clerc, 1726–1798), in which he examines some of the moral ills that he imagined had dogged France over the past centuries.

‘On reading the history of man in society, one perceives that the soul, spiritual as it might be, has its sicknesses just as the body has. We are not speaking of the passions which habitually torment human nature. There has always been, and there always will be, sensuality, debauchery, ambition, cupidity, and injustice, just as there are always colds, catarrh, fevers, indigestion, and apoplexy: but leprosy, ergotism, and plague only show themselves periodically, and in the climates where they were released, only to

exercise their ravages elsewhere. The soul also has its extraordinary illnesses; and it is these that are the subject of this treatise. History considers these illnesses in all the peoples who are afflicted by them; but to make the picture more striking, we shall confine ourselves to a sole nation, a great European nation, which we might call *la BELLE NATION*, especially as she has always prided herself more on her beauty than on her wisdom or happiness' (pp. iii).

Le Clerc then presents sixteen chapters detailing the maladies afflicting the soul of France. These range from *misonomy* (an aversion to the ordinary rules of justice) and *monachomanie* (the mania of the cloister) to *papilatrie* (an impulse towards the Roman church), *cosmothélobie* (a fear of the end of the world), *logomanie* (the replacement of things by senseless words), *doxométhie* (being drunk on glory), and despotism (no explanation needed); a final malady, *autophonia* (hearing only one's own voice) is deemed 'plus extraordinaire que toutes celles dont on a traité dans les chapitres précédens'.

An appendix occupies the last seventy pages with reflections on the legitimacy of taxation.

OCLC records copies at Leiden, Coburg, the BSB, and the BnF; LibraryHub adds a copy at Cambridge.

Italianising a monumental French achievement

85. [ENCYCLOPÉDIE MÉTHODIQUE]. DIZIONARIO DI BELLE LETTERE composto dalli signori d'Alembert, Diderot, Marmontel ed altri letterati di Francia per l'Enciclopedia Metodica



tradotto e regolato ad uso d'Italia. Tomo I [-III] In Padova: Nella Stamperia del Seminario. Appresso Tommaso Bettinelli, MDCCXCV [1795]. £400

FIRST EDITION IN ITALIAN. *Three volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [iv], 305, [1] blank; [ii], 301, [3] blank; [ii], 307, [1] blank; text in double columns; some spotting and foxing throughout, and occasional marginal*

staining; paper repair to lower corner of Q1 of volume three affecting a few letters; in near-contemporary vellum-backed carta rustica, gilt skiver lettering-piece on spine; some wear and dustsoiling.

Rare Italian adaptation of the section of Panckoucke's monumental *Encyclopédie Méthodique* devoted to grammar and literature, which had first appeared in Paris and Liège in 1782.

The *Avviso* highlights the importance of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and the immediate demand for it to be made available to Italian readers, with the literary and rhetorical part being of particular interest, as 'una copiosa e scelta raccolta di Trattati su qualunque articolo dell'Arte, e su gli oggetti più interessanti dell'Eloquenza e della Poesia, esaminati prima secondo i loro principi, intrinseci, originarij, e naturali, e poi secondo i rapporti ai diversi popoli Orientali, ai Greci, ai Romani, e alle Nazioni più colte di tutti i tempi, coi giudizi, analisi, e confronti dei più celebri autori antichi e moderni'. Of course, there is a good deal of the original devoted to the minutiae of French grammar; these entries are omitted 'in order not to cool the fervour of readers rapt by the aspect of great and important matters, nor to lead them too far from the heart of the art common to all people'; even though to the French reader these may seem great 'agli occhi d'una Nazione che tutto pregia in se stessa', they might be rather dull to a foreigner. However, some notes on Italian grammar have been added, 'onde questo Dizionario nato e portato a tanto perfezione in Francia, paresse in qualche modo proprio dell'Italia'.

Further editions appeared in 1816 (Venice), and 1847 (Palermo).

Adams G53-G55; OCLC records two copies outside Italy, at the Institute of Information Science in Ljubljana and the Bibliothèque de Genève.

Fighting philosophy for country folk

86. [ALIX, Ferdinand]?. LES CATHOLIQUES DU JURA. Entretiens sur la religion, Entre des personnes de la campagne, et des soi-disant philosophes, et autres ennemis de la religion. [s.l.: n.p.], 1797. £185

12mo, pp. 399. [1] blank; diagonal tear to head of E1 with no loss; otherwise, aside from very occasion light spotting, clean and fresh throughout; uncut and in large part unopened in contemporary interim wrappers backed with waste from a contemporary legal text; wrappers somewhat worn and stained.

Second edition, after the similarly rare first of 1793, of this collection of conversations on religion between representatives of the pious Catholic country folk of the Jura, and those urban enemies of religion, the so-called philosophers.

The preface bemoans the 'triste spectacle' of the times: false philosophy has penetrated France over the preceding century, and led to the current days of anarchy and horror, and its proponents have used any means at their disposal to spread their impiety among the religious people of the countryside, using anything from jokes to invented histories ('fake news?') and atrocious blasphemies. The dialogues presented here are designed to offer the reader a flavour both of the approach of the *philosophes*, and of the kind of responses which could be useful in their refutation, although the author does concede that some of the more odious impieties that a pious Catholic might encounter are omitted, to avoid trampling too heavily on their delicate sensibilities.

The dialogues have been attributed to Ferdinand Alix, the author of, among other things, *Les Impies Modernes* (Lausanne, 1797), but it is unclear if this is accurate.

OCLC records only two copies, at Texas A&M and the BnF, with no copies of the first edition outside France and Switzerland.

Dedicated to Bonaparte (J.)

87. GUARINI, Giovanni Battista. IL PASTOR FIDO Tragicomedia... dedicato al Cittadino Giuseppe Bonaparte ambasciatore della Republica Francese presso la S. Sede. In Roma: Presso Giuseppe Nave, MDCCXCVII [1797]. £125

12mo in 6s, pp. [v], [i] blank, xiv, 312; with engraved frontispiece and five engraved plates; engraved title-page; clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary calf, flat spine ruled and decorated in gilt; some light wear to extremities, but still an attractive copy, with the book-label of the Bibliotheque de Morfontaine on front paste-down.

A good copy of this uncommon edition of Guarini's 1590 tragicomedy *Il Pastor Fido*, presented with a biographical sketch of the author and dedicated to the newly appointed French Ambassador to the Holy See, Joseph Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon, later King of Naples and Spain, and eventually resident of Bordentown, New Jersey.

All of this was far into the future when Bonaparte arrived in Rome, keen to preserve the illusion that it was not effectively under French rule. The dedication notes that the cultured French Republic has sent Joseph to Rome justly aware of his talents, and

that anyone who has already encountered him in Rome has taken note of, and admired, his social virtues.

Outwith Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at West Chester University, Oxford, Birmingham, the National Library of Wales, the University of Cape Town, and the Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterey.

Exercise as medicine

88. P O U X , F r a n ç o i s - T h i e r r y .
CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR UN POINT DE
GYMNASTIQUE qui intéresse l'hygiène et la thérapeutique,
présentées à l'École de médecine de Montpellier. Montpellier: chez
G. Izar et A. Ricard, L'an VI de la République [1798]. £150

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 88; engraved vignette on title-page and headpiece; occasional spotting but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary drab interim wrappers.

Sole edition of this set of reflections on the medical and therapeutic utility of gymnastics (broadly construed), presented to the Montpellier medical school by the Montauban-born physician François-Thierry Poux (1779-1862).

Observing that there was a widely held assumption that all hygiene consisted of was the following of a few rules of temperance, and that all curative methods could be found in pharmacy jars, Poux argues for a more rounded view of health, based not only on the use of exercise but also on music and dance. He criticises the excuse that these methods are not 'suffisamment éprouvés' (p.7), arguing that one can only make progress by testing

new approaches, but even so proceeds to rally historical evidence of the medical usage of gymnastics and dance in his favour. Poux discusses the use of dance by Greek soldiers to maintain their strength and agility, and its role in Egyptian religious rites, amongst other ancient cults. Authorities from Montesquieu to Plato are cited as attesting to the civic function of dance in early civilisations (as well as the gravity of the subject more generally). Poux echoes these ideas in the first section of the book, connecting the individual's health with 'la prospérité et la sureté de l'état' (p.25). He elaborates the benefits of dance in counterbalancing the effects of 'la vie sédentaire' (p.37) on strength, flexibility and posture. The short 'deuxième section' is more of a conclusion, in which Poux reaffirms the value of dance as a holistic cure, and stresses that it is the responsibility of doctors to convince unwilling or lazy patients to apply themselves to it.

Poux humorously professes in his dedication to his father at the beginning of this volume: 'Puissiez-vous juger, en lisant cet Écrit, que l'art dont je vante l'utilité, n'est pas celui que je possède le mieux.' (p.3) The medic nevertheless appears to have remained in sufficiently good health, permitting him to live to the age of eighty-three, after serving both as mayor of Montauban and, very briefly, as a deputy for the Tarn-et-Garonne during the July Monarchy.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at NYPL, Yale, National Library of Medicine, and the BL.

On human progress

89. CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de. *ESQUISSE D'UN TABLEAU HISTORIQUE des progrès de l'esprit humain*. Ouvrage postume de Condorcet. Cinquième édition. A Milan: De l'Imprimerie Italienne et Française à S. Zeno, An VI républicain [1798]. £185

FIRST MILAN EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 389, [1] blank; occasional spotting and marking, but never heavy; the odd tear to foot with slight paper loss, but never affecting text; final leaf stuck to wrapper, but verso blank so with no loss of text; uncut in interim wrappers; wrappers worn but sound, spine chipped at head and foot, with light dampstain to head and old manuscript paper label.

First Milan printing, uncommon, of Condorcet's monumental survey of the history of human endeavour, first published posthumously in 1795.

An 'ouvrage d'un utilité générale et durable', the *Esquisse* represents a summation of Condorcet's thoughts on the notion of human progress, and thus can in some ways be seen as a definitive encapsulation of the enlightenment project, or at least of one view of it. Condorcet divides his work into ten *époques*, tracing human history from the initial formation of societies, through the development of agriculture, the invention of writing, the intellectual and scientific achievements of classical Greece, the progress (not uninterrupted) of the sciences, the invention of printing, and the tense relationship between scientific progress and 'the yoke of authority'. Closing with two chapters on the period from Descartes until the French Revolution and on his expectations for future human progress, Condorcet demonstrates his optimism: 'Our hopes for the future state of the human species

can be reduced to these three important points: the destruction of inequality between nations; the progress of equality within nations; and finally, the real perfection of humanity. Are not all nations bound one day to approach the state of civilisation reached by the most enlightened, freest, least prejudiced of peoples, such as the French and the Anglo-Americans?' (p.328)

Concorcet's work was instantly popular, with 1795 printings in Paris and Zürich; it was swiftly translated into English (printed in both London and Philadelphia) and German (Tübingen), before Zatta in Venice published an Italian translation by Luigi Bossi in 1797. The present edition is the first to be printed in French in Italy.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Connecticut, the College of the Holy Cross in Massachusetts, and Durham.

90. BEYERLÉ, Jean-Pierre-Louis. CURIOSITÉS DE ROME ANCIENNE ET MODERNE, Avec un Dictionnaire abrégé de Mythologie, contenant les Dieux de la Fable, &c. A Paris,: Chez Mélot, An VII [1798-9]. £200

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [vi], 202, with six folding leaves of the Roman calendar, printed on both sides, after prelims; paper uniformly lightly browned, with sporadic spotting; contemporary ownership signature on title-page; in later sheep-backed cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities, and spine chipped at head.

First edition, rare, of this essay on the ancient Roman calendar, augmented by a substantial dictionary of historical and religious

figures and Roman festivals by the Alsatian lawyer and economist Jean-Pierre-Louis Beyerlé (1738-c.1799).

'J'offre à l'intéressante jeunesse, l'esquisse des Fêtes de celle ville célèbre, qui d'abord simple village composé de chétives hutes, devint dla reine des plus puissans empires, et la ville la plus magnifique par les chef-d'oeuvres de l'art qu'on se plut à y accumuler. Les Fêtes de l'ancienne Rome sont dignes de fixer l'attention d'une jeunesse studieuse; elles donnent des lumières sur la philosophie de ce peuple célèbre; car la religion et son culte, sont la principale branche de la philosophie' (p. 1). The six folding leaves show the feasts of the Julian calendar month by month, all of which are explained in detail in the dictionary that occupies the bulk of the work.

We have been unable to trace any other examples of this printing; those recorded by OCLC give the title as *Calendriers de Rome ancienne et moderne, pour l'année 1798...* A Paris, Chez L'Auteur et Mlle Durand, although, title-page aside, the two appear identical.

Outside France, OCLC records copies at Arkansas, Harvard, and the Morgan, all under the title *Calendriers de Rome ancienne et moderne*.

Printed for refugees from the Revolution

91. FÉNELON, François de la Motte. LES AVENTURES DE TÉLÉMAQUE, fils d'Ulysse... avec un petit dictionnaire mythologique. Nouvelle édition, Revue exactement sur toutes les précédentes, & corrigée avec soin, par Nicolas Salmon, Auteur de plusieurs Ouvrages sur les Langues. A Londres: de l'Imprimerie de

W. et C. Spilsbury. Se vend chez J. & A. Arch, J. de Buffe, & L'Homme., 1798. £240

12mo, pp. xxv, [i] blank, 500; with one folding engraved map after prelims; some light dustsoiling and browning in places, but largely clean; in contemporary sheep, spine ruled in gilt with black morocco lettering-piece; endpapers grubby, boards and extremities worn and marked; a solid if unalluring copy.

Surprisingly rare London edition of Fénelon's much-published novel based on the adventures of Telemachus, printed by William and Charles Spilsbury, who, in concert with their father Thomas, had become enthusiastic publishers of French works to cater to the increasing numbers of exiles in London after the French Revolution. Although many of Spilsbury's productions were political (and usually anti-revolutionary) tracts, they also printed plays, sermons, and children's books such as selections from Berquin's *L'ami des enfans*. The present work, however, seems especially rare, and is unrecorded by ESTC, either in this form or in another version of the same year (two volumes, with three leaves of plates), which appears equally uncommon.

Biographical details of the editor, Nicolas Salmon, appear hard to find, but it appears he was based in London and edited and wrote a number of books, including an edition of Boyer's anglo-french dictionary, an 'improvement' of Sheridan's dictionary, a French grammar for English speakers, and, perhaps most interestingly, *The expeditious accountant, or Cyphering rendered easy and short* (London, 1774).

OCLC records only one copy, at Columbia; neither in LibraryHub nor (as far as one can tell as of April 2024) in ESTC; we trace one further copy on OCLC of the two volume printing, at the University of British Columbia.

Metaphysics made palatable

92. [CIPRIANI, GIOSAFATTE]. SONETTI FILOSOFICI DI METAFISICA. Verona: Nella Stamperia Giuliari, 1799. £185

FIRST EDITION. *4to, pp. 111, [1] blank; repaired tear to bottom corner of b4, not affecting text; aside from some occasional spotting, clean and crisp throughout; rear free endpaper trimmed in half; in contemporary half sheep, green boards, spine in compartments with gilt-lettered label; some wear to extremities and boards, and small wormhole to upper cover, but still an attractive copy.*

Only edition, rare, of this set of sonnets on philosophical themes by the Veronese priest and poet Giosafatte Cipriani (c. 1769-1840).

Written with the aim of sweetening the otherwise rather bitter pill of metaphysics for young readers who might otherwise be put off the study of philosophy by its usual austere and rigid form, while also offering an antidote to the 'poisonous pestilential systems' that had dishonoured the preceding century, the book is divided into three sections: psychology, natural theology, and ethics, with exactly one hundred sonnets in all. With subjects ranging from the immortality of the soul to the existence of natural law, Cipriani's poems address and attempt, insofar as is possible in fourteen lines, to refute the arguments of Locke, Voltaire, Spinoza, and Bayle, while summarising Aquinas' views on human freedom, attacking

Mirabaud and Newton, and addressing Rousseau's views on the social contract and on education.

Little is known of Cipriani beyond his publications, which include three novels published in Verona in the 1810s, an epic poem on the life of Constantine, and a study of Marian devotion in Verona.

The present copy does not have the table of contents present at the end of the British Library copy, which also has an additional two-page 'avviso dell' autore', printed at least a decade subsequently; there is nothing to suggest these were ever present.

OCLC records copies at Yale and the BL only (both pp. 116, [2]).

French failings

93. [FUSINIERI, Ambrogio]. DEL CARATTERE MORALE, POLITICO E LETTERARIO DEI FRANCESI di A.F. Milano: Presso Pirotta e Maspero, MDCCIC [1799]. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 59, [1] blank; small dampstain to head throughout, not affecting text, and otherwise clean and fresh; in recent marbled boards.

First edition, rare, of this assessment of the character of the French, attributed to the lawyer and scientist Ambrogio Fusinieri (1775–1853).

Inevitably coloured by the experience of the French occupation of Italy, the portrait Fusinieri paints of his neighbours is not a flattering one, although he acknowledges that 'the French nation has always had a facility for visions that are both distinct from and

superior to all others' (p.8). This is the result of their nerves being 'extremely mobile and excitable' (p.8), which, for its advantages, also has serious negative consequences: the easy promulgation of error and an acceptance of fantasy, both masquerading as philosophy. Fusinieri argues that these tendencies, aggravated by pride, have led to a decline in serious French thought, in the sciences as well as philosophy; where once there was Descartes and Malebranche, the important thinkers have since been German (Leibniz, Wolff) or English (Newton, Locke). (He considers Descartes and Malebranche overrated in any case.) The fact that the French tend to be 'subject to passions' does at least mean that they excel at literature (p.16). Yet these passions are so excessive that they harm the fabric of society, for fervour can soon turn into 'passioni viziose' (p.18). For Fusinieri, the French Revolution is a case in point, with the moral and political reform which it promised turning out to be another fantasy. Fusinieri explains the phenomenon of the Napoleonic empire as essentially a continuation of the lie that is French greatness, describing its expansion, supposedly for the greater benefit of mankind, as a mere power grab, in Egypt as in the Cisalpine Republic. Much of the remainder of the book is dedicated to debunking the foundations of contemporary French political thought (ie. Rousseauvianism), although Fusinieri criticises above all its imposition upon other nations.

Fusinieri (if indeed he is the author of this work) is perhaps best known for his publications on physics and chemistry. Born in Vicenza, he practiced as a lawyer in Venice before moving to Milan to teach jurisprudence at the scuole di Brera in the same year as the publication of this work. In 1814, he turned from law

to a career in science, setting up a laboratory and an observatory in his country home. His research was published in various journals and subsequently in a set of collected works: *Memorie sperimentali di meccanica molecolare e di una forza repulsiva nuovamente scoperta nella materia attenuata* (Padua, 1844), *Memorie sopra la luce, il calore, l'elettricità, il magnetismo, l'elettromagnetismo ed altri oggetti* (Padua, 1845) and *Memorie di meteorologia, che raccolgono fatti da prima non osservati e le loro conseguenze teoriche* (Padua, 1847).

Not in Melzi; SBN: IT\ICCU\UTOE\679118 citing three copies in Italy; OCLC records one copy outside Continental Europe, at Connecticut.

94. BOUFFLERS, Stanislas de. DISCOURS SUR LA LITTÉRATURE prononcé a l'Académie des sciences et des belles-lettres de Berlin, le 9 Aout 1798. Paris: Charles Pougens, An VIII [1800]. £100

FIRST PARIS EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 77, [1] blank; aside from some light spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary interim wrappers, lower cover trimmed leaving one quarter.

A good copy of this lecture by the French writer and politician Stanislas de Boufflers (1738-1815), presented to the Berlin Academy of Sciences during his post-Revolutionary exile in Prussia, first printed in Berlin two years previously.

Son of the marquis de Boufflers, Stanislas-Jean de Boufflers was raised among nobles at the court of Lunéville in Lorraine, where his mother was mistress to Stanisław Leszczyński, Duke of Lorraine and King of Poland. Whilst training for the priesthood at Saint-Sulpice in Paris, Boufflers commenced his literary career with his highly popular novella *Aline, Reine de Golconde*. Deciding

that he was ill-suited for the clergy, he joined the Knights of Malta before eventually being appointed governor of Senegal in 1786, a post in which he served for a little over a year. In 1788, he was elected to the Académie française in recognition of his continued literary output as a poet, as well as novelist. This was followed by his call to the Estates General as deputy of Nancy, at the dawn of the French Revolution. He served for two years before seeking refuge at the court of Prince Henry of Prussia at Rheinsberg and in Berlin. The year of his return to France, following Napoleon's coup on 18th Brumaire, would see the publication of this edition, and of another lecture given at the Academy in Berlin on virtue. He subsequently oversaw the publication of his complete works, achieved election to the Institut national, and was appointed joint-librarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

Boufflers' lecture is concerned above all with the philosophical questions surrounding the subject of literature. In the first part, he sets himself the task of addressing the questions: 'Qu'est-ce que la littérature? Quels sont les objets qu'elle embrasse? Quels sont les conditions qu'elle exige?' (p.11). The second part of the *Discours* focuses primarily on the impact of writing upon the writer. Boufflers argues that regardless of the genre – history writing, rhetoric, poetry, or drama – the activity of working to convince one's readers forces a writer to improve himself. He proceeds to examine and rebut various accusations commonly made against writers, including the 'reproche d'inutilité' (p.62), the claim that writers are proud, and that they are all flatterers.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Harvard, Princeton, the University of Victoria, Boston Athenaeum, and the BL, with the Berlin printing also at Columbia, Cambridge, the BL, and the NLS.

Cost of living crisis

95. [SWISS REPUBLIC]. BITTSCHRIFT AN DIE GESETZGEBUNG der helvetischen einen und untheilbaren Republik. Gedruckt im obern Thurgäu., 1800. £75

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 8; with woodcut vignette on title and woodcut headpiece; clean and fresh throughout; unbound as issued.

A good copy of this rare petition to the legislators of the recently established Helvetic Republic, from the Canton of Thurgau, in the aftermath of the 1799 Battles of Zürich in the French Revolutionary Wars.

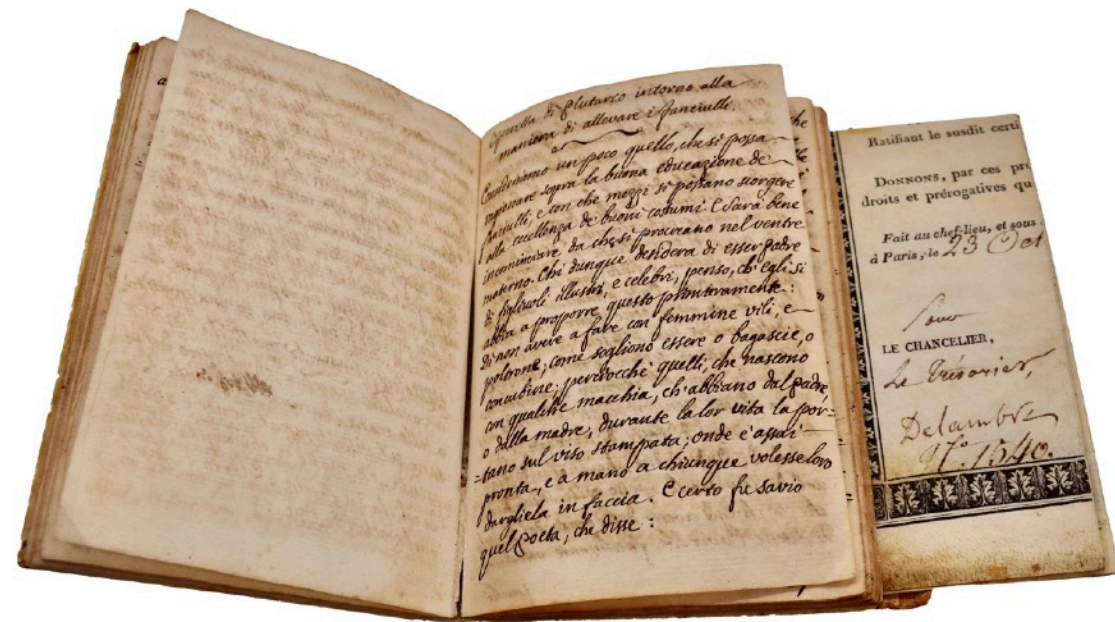
Bemoaning the poverty suffered by the inhabitants of Thurgau, the authors address the Citizen Legislators: 'Should we come with bitter but well-founded complaints to you? Should we tell you how our canton... suffers the cost of the military? Should we describe to you the misery and distress that comes from a shortage of earnings and the high prices of everyday goods? Shall we set before you the poverty, the exhaustion, the ruin, and all the nameless woes that lie before us, and seems to remain in front of our eyes far into the future?'

Setting out these various miseries, the pamphlet is signed in print by the District Judge and the Municipal President of the Thurgäu canton, with 'Republikanischer Gruß und Hochachtung'.

OCLC records just one copy outside Switzerland, at the University of Munich.

96. [COMMONPLACE BOOK]. MANUALE DI EPICTETO trad. dell. abbate Salvini. With other works by a variety of authors, in manuscript, alongside a diploma from the Université Impériale of Turin. [Turin:, c. 1800-1815]. £700

Manuscript in ink, 8vo, ff. [28], [2] blank, [55], [2] blank, [3]; in a neat legible hand throughout; one leaf seemingly excised, and old inscription excised from first leaf; some light browning, and staining to upper corner of a few leaves; traces of old paper (perhaps of something stuck in) to one leaf; otherwise clean and fresh; certificate enclosed, printed on vellum, completed in ink, with paper seal of the Grand maitre de l'université imperiale; somewhat browned; in contemporary vellum, with pocket on inside of rear board containing a diploma printed on vellum (see below); some wear to boards and extremities, and small hole to spine; ownership inscription 'Del Citt. Massaglia, 1800' on first leaf, erased in ink, and motto from Epictetus in a contemporary hand on front paste-down.



An attractive manuscript commonplace book with a surprise lurking in the lower cover.

The manuscript itself, all in a single hand, contains a variety of modern and classical texts, opening with an extract from Carlantonio Pilati's 1768 anti-Jesuit work *Relazioni del Regno di Cumba* (ff. 2r-4r), Epictetus' *Enchiridion*, translated by the Florentine classical scholar Anton Maria Salvini (1653-1729) (ff. 5r-28r), Plutarch's *De superstitione* (where the translator's name is alas erased in ink, ff. 31r-45r) and Education of Children (ff. 46r-83r), George Buchanan's translations of Simonides of Ceos (taken from Stobaeus' Anthology (ff. 83v-86r), and a few other short extracts, concluding with an index of the contents of Muratori's *Dissertazioni sopra le antichità italiane*.

The excitement comes from what is contained in a pocket in the lower cover: a *Diplôme de bachelier ès-lettres*, printed on vellum, from the Université impériale in Turin, awarded to a Jean Antoine Lana from Azeglio (45km from Turin) on October 23, 1812. As Piedmont had become a French department, the University of Turin, which had been in existence since the early fifteenth century, now fell under the reforms enacted by Napoleon of the entire French university sector, with Napoleon personally appointing a rector to each university within France. In the case of Turin, the newly appointed rector was Prospero Balbo (1762-1837), a native of the city, who had written on political arithmetic, and become mayor of Turin in 1789. He became rector in 1805 and remained so until the restoration, and his name appears on this certificate as P. Balbe.

We have been unable to identify a connection between the Cittadino Massaglia whose name appears on the front free endpaper, and Gianantonio Lana, the recipient of the degree certificate.

97. STEINMÜLLER, Johann Rudolph. LESEBUCH ZUR BILDUNG DES HERZENS und Uebung der Aufmerksamkeit für Kinder in mittlern Klassen zum Beßten der vaterländischen Jugend herausgegeben... Zweyte verbesserte Auflage. Glarus: bey Kaspere Freuler, Buchbinder, 1801. £350

Second Edition. 8vo, pp. xiii, [i] blank, 159, [1] blank; some spotting and foxing throughout; ownership inscription dated 1803 on front free endpaper, and contemporary floral doodles in ink and pencil on rear free endpaper, signed 'P.D.'; in contemporary patterned boards; some spotting to edges and light wear, but a not unattractive copy.

Second edition, after the similarly rare first of 1794, of this reading book for school children compiled by the Swiss Protestant pastor, pedagogue, and naturalist Johann Rudolph Steinmüller (1773-1835).

Working from the basis that the duty of the teacher is not merely to teach pupils to read and write, and to test their memory, but also to develop their other talents and 'awaken their moral sentiments', Steinmüller here puts together a collection of readings covering everything a Swiss child at the turn of the nineteenth century might need to know. The first 75 pages or so are devoted to religious topics - the contents of the Bible, the relationship between biblical authority and reason, the role of public worship, Christian festivals, and hymns and prayers - before the work turns

to geography, natural history and zoology, philosophical questions regarding the immortality of the soul, the nature of conscience, free will, and superstition. The book continues with remarks on the differences between nations, the principal world religions, the nature and varieties of language, the measurement of time, and the use of numbers (both in the abstract and in measurement), while the final section offers advice on letter-writing, with a helpful guide to the Latin alphabet for any reader who may be unacquainted with it.

Steinmüller was a pastor in several Swiss towns, after his theological studies at Tübingen, and became school inspector for the Canton of St Gallen in 1803. The author of several works on education, in which he largely rejected Pestalozzi's approach, he is perhaps best known today for his *Beschreibung der Schweizerischen Alpen- und Landwirtschaft*, which appeared in four volumes between 1804 and 1809.

OCLC records no copies of either this edition or the first outside Switzerland.

Church and State under Napoleon

98. [BONAPARTE, Luciano, Jean-Étienne-Marie PORTALIS ET AL]. CONCORDATO FRA IL GOVERNO FRANCESE E LA S. SEDE, e leggi organiche sui culti, colle bolle e brevi pontifici emanati in questa occasione, e i discorsi di Portalis oratore del governo, e dei tribuni Siméon e Luciano Bonaparte ec. Milano: nella Stamperia Italian e Francese a S. Zeno, e presso Giegler Libraio., Anno I.o della Repubblica Italiana [1802]. £185

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [iv], 172; woodcut vignette on title-page; tear to head of C₃ with no loss of text, some light browning throughout; uncut in contemporary blue interim wrappers; a few early repairs to tears, and some wear.

First Italian edition of the *Concordat* signed in 1801 between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII restoring relations between France and the Holy See, which had been in abeyance since the death of Pope Pius VI in captivity in France, alongside the Papal Bulls and other documents relating to it. These establish that the French Republic recognised the Roman Church as the religion to which the vast majority of French citizens belonged, in effect abandoning the Revolutionary ideal of a civil constitution for the clergy, and guaranteeing freedom of practice for Catholic worship in France, and by extension in French client states such as the new Italian Republic.

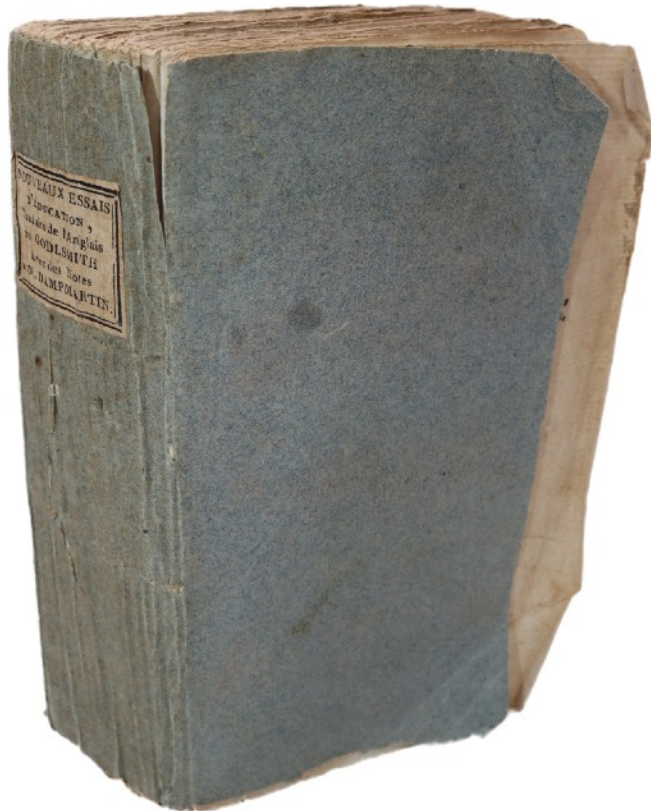
Containing both the text of the *Concordat*, concluded on July 15, 1801, and subsequent apostolic letters, Papal bills, and other legal agreements made over the course of the following year, the documents set out the ways in which the Church and the State were to interact in France for much of the nineteenth century, both in terms of the religious rights of the citizenry and in those of the ways in which the state could influence the running of the Church. Of course, the assumption that this would have a lasting effect in Italy as well as France was a false one.

Outside Italy, OCLC records copies at Yale, Harvard, the BL, Manchester, and LMU in Munich.

Presented by the translator

99. GOLDSMITH, Oliver. NOUVEAUX ESSAIS D'ÉDUCATION, de Golsdmith [sic], traduits de l'anglais, et accompagnés de Remarques par A.H. Dampmartin. Paris: Chez Ducauroy, Déterville, Bertrand., An XI - 1803. £250

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 a very 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.

Models for business, from a father to a son

100. COLL Y ALSINA, Pedro Martir. NORMA EN QUE SE PRESENTAN VARIAS FÓRMULAS DE CONTRATAS de fletamentos, conocimientos, polizas de seguras, letras de cambio, patronías de buque, facturas, libros de cuentas, balances, contrata

de compañía, &c. Que para gobierno de un hijo suyo joven comerciante compuso comerciante compuso, don Pedro Martir Coll, y Alsina. Barcelona: Por la Compañía de Jordi, Roca, y Gaspár, MDCCCIII [1803]. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xii], iv, 120, [4] index and errata; prelims in cursive typeface, model bill of exchange within printed border on p. 38; clean and fresh throughout with contemporary ownership inscription 'Vidal' in ink on title-page; in contemporary sheep, flat spine ruled in gilt with gilt-lettered skiver label; blockprinted decorative endpapers; light scuffing to boards, and 3/4 loss of leather near top of upper cover, but still an attractive copy.

First edition of this collection of templates for commercial correspondence, addressed by a merchant father to his son as the latter sets out into the world of business.

Containing 'una idea de algunas de las partes que comprehende el todo del comercia', the book contains models for contracts, agreements for the charter of boats, letters of credit and bills of exchange, formulas for invoices for different kinds of goods and services, notices of forced sales, and more; most are explicitly concerned with international and maritime trade. This was one of two manuals Coll y Alsina wrote to guide his readers through the mechanics of trade, with a *Tratado elemental teorico y práctico de comercio: en que se presentan varias formulas de contratas de fletamentos, conocimientos, pólizas de seguros* appearing, also in Barcelona, in 1818.

Although this is very much intended as a practical guide, Coll Y Alsina does not neglect the importance of good conduct in trade; addressing his son in the preface, he emphasises the importance of wisdom and humility: 'the wise man must study in order to know

truth, must dedicate his life to it, and have the courage to speak it. The wise man must not become vain with honours, from which the Hero flees' (p.[vii]).

Palau 57479; outside Spain, OCLC records copies at Berkeley, Harvard, Kansas, and the Mexican National Library.

Kant misunderstood in Italy

101. SOAVE, Francesco. LA FILOSOFIA DI KANT esposta ed esaminata. Edizione prima veneta. In Venezia: nella Stamperia Graziosi, MDCCCIV [1804]. £150

FIRST VENICE EDITION. 8vo, pp. 116; woodcut vignette on title; some light staining to last couple of leaves, but otherwise clean; crudely bound in recent maroon wrappers.

Very uncommon first Venetian printing of a surprisingly uncommon book, first published in Modena the previous year, and one of the last works of the philosopher, translator, and sometime tutor of Manzoni, Francesco Soave (1743 -1806).

In Italian philosophical circles, Soave had made his name with his translations of Locke in the 1770s, and his empiricist instincts are very much present in his treatment of Kant's philosophy. The dedication, to Francesco Melzi d'Eril, sets out Soave's stall, calling Kant's philosophy one 'that tends to destroy all the ideas and the maxims that had been most firmly established, both in the practical and in the speculative sciences'. Soave, noting that Kant had been largely ignored in France and Italy until the publication of Villers' *Philosophie de Kant ou Principes fondamentaux de la philosophie transcendale* in 1801, relies heavily on this latter work,

while noting the Latin translation that appeared in Leipzig in 1796–7. The first part of the book attempts to set out the fundamentals of Kant’s critical philosophy; the second part examines the theories, in turn, of pure sensibility, pure intellect, pure reason, and practical reason, before presenting a critical analysis of the relative merits of experimental and transcendental philosophy. It is unclear that Soave has fully understood Kant: he argues that ‘Kant’s transcendental philosophy leans, as we have seen, to the view that all the perceptible world is an illusion, that all the representations which we have of objects are pure phenomena, pure appearances, that all the concepts that we form of them are the pure work of our intellect’. The critical philosophy is, for Soave, not much different from Berkeleian idealism; he concludes that ‘Kant’s transcendental philosophy can only have place in the land of dreams and chimeras’.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records one copy, at Cambridge, with copies of the 1803 Modena edition at Columbia and UCLA.

Monarchy over democracy

102. [ANON]. DELLA MIGLIOR FORMA DI GOVERNO
Libri tre. In Roma: nella stamperia Pagliarini, MDCCCIV [1804].
£200

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. xii, 173, [1] errata, [1] imprimatur, [1] blank; some browning and foxing, mainly light, throughout, and light dampstain to gutter, not affecting text; ownership stamp of the Ferrara lawyer and professor Ignazio Brunelli on title-page. uncut and partially unopened in later drab wrappers reusing an 1880s publisher’s catalogue.

First edition of this anonymously published essay on forms of government, printed with the approval of the Master of the Apostolic Sacred Palace during the brief interval before the restoration of Napoleonic rule over the Papal States.

Dedicating his work to a father “L’A.” (likely the Archbishop of Philippi, Benedetto Fenaja, then Master of the Apostolic Sacred Palace) the author defends his decision to write on a subject already treated of by so many since antiquity, with the bold accusation that whichever form of government such political philosophers have argued in favour of –monarchical, democratic, mixed, or aristocratic – they have failed to conceive of the best form of government “in astratto” (p.vi) and could not help being motivated by their own political aims within the existing system. At the same time, he acknowledges that he is not content with thinking entirely in the abstract, but rather of which constitutional makeup would be the closest to “perfezione” within the bounds of what men are capable of achieving. He also emphasises his commitment to supporting his case with historical examples.

In the first book, the author traces the history of various forms of government, arguing that monarchy was almost universally the earliest form, and was superseded by aristocracy, and then democracy, as members of wider society acquired a desire to rule – “desiderio, che non dovette comparire, che dopo che le società erano già formate, dopo che s’era già introdotto il lusso, dopo che i costumi si erano corrotti.” (p.10) He defines “perfection” in government as the attainment of the “fine delle istituzioni sociali” (p.19), then going on to argue why monarchy is the most secure means of achieving the end that is perfect government. In book II he explains that the abuse of power is more likely in democracies:

it produces competition for honours among men, leading to factionalism and conflict, and the populus demonstrates “inconstanza” and “instabilità” (p.46), resulting in changes to laws and constitutions as populist governors take advantage of this (he makes reference to the agrarian laws passed in Rome in the first century BC, for instance). The final book sets out each of the virtues resulting from monarchical government, as the antitheses to the vices which are bred in the citizens of a democracy. Democracies, he concludes, are only for those who, like “Cannibali, ed Ottentotti”, care more about their own fortunes than about living harmoniously and productively in community with others (p.158).

OCLC records physical copies at Berkeley and the University of Catania, with SBN adding the Biblioteca comunale in Bologna, Biblioteca nazionale centrale in Florence, and Biblioteca nazionale in Naples.

103. [BREVIARY]. LIVRE D'ÉGLISE a l'usage des laïques, suivant le Bréviaire de Poitiers. A Poitiers,: Chez François Barbier, An XII - MDCCIV [1804]. £150

12mo, pp. [xxii], xxiii-xxxii, 480, cxcvii, [i] blank; partly printed on light blue paper; woodcut vignette to title, engraved head- and tailpieces, fourteen pages of music at end of volume; aside from very occasional light spotting, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary calf, boards with double gilt borders, spine tooled and lettered in gilt, all edges gilt; evidence of owner's name, once in gilt but removed, from centre of each cover, but otherwise, aside from some light bumping to corners, in good order.

A very well preserved copy, notwithstanding what we assume to be the removal of an old owner's name from the covers, of this

very rare provincially printed breviary for lay use, in an attractive provincial binding. The Poitiers Breviary was first published in 1755 in four duodecimo volumes, and is here published to contain ‘tous les Office auxquels les Laïques assistent ordinairement’. It also contains a list of all the feasts observed in the Poitiers diocese, and at the end, the plainsong tones to be used with psalms and canticles.

Not in OCLC; CCFr records only one copy outside Poitiers, at the Université catholique de Lyon.

104. [LEGAL PUBLISHING]. AI SIGNORI ASSOCIATI AL CODICE NAPOLEONE Francesco Bertini stampatore, e libraio in Lucca. [Lucca,: Francesco Bertini], 1808. £75

Single leaf, printed on both sides; edges slightly frayed, and some spotting; ‘30. Magg.’ in ink at head of recto; unbound.

Seemingly unrecorded advertisement by the Lucca printer Francesco Bertini in which he announces the opening of subscriptions for his publication of the Italian translation of an Appendix to the Napoleonic Code, which was to appear in 1808 under the title *Appendice al Codice Civile Napoleone*.

Bertini states the importance of lawyers immersing themselves in the spirit of the legislator in their practice, and cites the example of Justinian, who had Theophilus Antecessor translate the *Institutiones* (to which he had contributed) into Greek, to demonstrate both the necessity and the long and distinguished history of legal translation when importing a body of law into a new setting. The Appendix will contain a translation of Jacques de Maleville's *Analyse*

raisonnée de la discussion du Code Civil au Conseil d'état. He then sets out the plan for his printing, noting that it will be printed in a similar manner to the present advertisement, setting out the anticipated prices.

Not in OCLC or SBN.

Napoleonic triumphs for the piano

105. LEMIERE, Jean Frédéric Auguste. LA BATAILLE D'JENA gagnée sur les Prussiens le 14 d'octobre 1806 par les Troupes Françaises Commandées par sa Majesté imperiale et Royale

Napoleon Ier. Grand pièce de musique composée pour le Piano-Forte par Mr. F.A. Le Miere Capitaine Aide-de-camp du général Thiebault gouverneur du paÿs de Fulde. Dediée a la Grande Armée. Hambourg: ches Jean Auguste Böhme, [c. 1807]. £350

FIRST EDITION? *Oblong folio, pp. [2], 17, [1]; music engraved throughout, with engraved vignette on title-page; some dustsoiling to title-page, old repair to final leaf, lower joint reinforced with contemporary recycled paper; a few small marginal tears, but still an attractive copy.*

A good copy of this extraordinary retelling of the Battle of Jena, written for piano by the composer-turned-army officer Jean Frederic Auguste Lemiere (1774 -1837).

Although there is a long history of musical depictions of contemporary events, both ceremonial and military, it was in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that the particular form termed here became popular. Not only does the music itself seek to portray the various stages of the event, but each section, often of only a couple of phrases, is accompanied by an explanatory text, without which the music would lose a lot of its sense. Here, the text is in both French and German, and follows the battle's principal events: the arrival of Napoleon at Jena; his observation of enemy positions; morning artillery; the arrival of reinforcements; the presentation of arms; Napoleon's speech to his troops and the subsequent cries of 'Vive l'Empereur'; and the arrival of the Prussians and subsequent action. The listener is even treated to the cries of the wounded, the victory song, and finally the victorious French army's march towards Berlin, which 'should be played several times, but always getting quieter in imitation of the departure of the troops.' As Peter Hicks has pointed out, this



raises questions about exactly how music was used: 'It is no longer possible to 'understand' the music simply by listening to the notes. You have to have the captions... Is there a listener, or is this private music? Can the listener see the score, or does someone (the player or concert manager) read out the captions?'

Lemière began his musical career composing comic operas for the Paris stage, before being called to military career in 1798. By the time the present piece was published he was a captain and 'aide-de-camp' to General Thiébault. *La Bataille de Jena* was clearly popular, with printings also in Bonn, Vienna, Leipzig and Frankfurt, although all are now rare; we have been unable to establish priority. A brief play-through of this piece by this bookseller has suggested reasons why his music is not better known.

For more on piano depictions of Napoleonic battles, see Peter Hicks, "The 'Pièce Militaire et Historique' for Keyboard in the Napoleonic Period: recounting a musical story" *Napoleonica. La Revue* no. 7 2010, 21-31; (OCLC records a copy at the Landesbibliothek Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, with copies of the Frankfurt/Leipzig issue at Darm, Munster, Jena, the BSB, and the British Library.

Learning through reading

106. [GESSNER, Salomon]. COURS DE LANGUE ALLEMANDE, ou Oeuvres diverses de Gesner, avec la traduction française interlinéaire, et la prononciation figurée: d'après la méthode de Luneau de Boisjermain. Ouvrage à l'aide duquel on peut apprendre la Langue Allemande en très-peu de tems, sans avoir besoin d'aucun Maître. Par une Société de

Grammairiens Français et Allemands. Tome I [-II]. A Paris: chez Amable Costes et C^e., 1807. £225

FIRST EDITION. *Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xv, [i] blank, 428; [iv], 509, [1] blank; some light foxing in places, and paper slightly browned throughout, but otherwise, apart from a couple of small tears to corners, clean; in slightly later calf-backed marbled boards; flat spines decorated and lettered in gilt, marbled edges; some wear to extremities.*

A nice copy of this very rare set of three works by Gessner, *Daphnis*, *Der erste Schiffer*, and *Der Tod Abels*, presented with an interlinear French translation and a phonetic French guide to the German pronunciation as an aid to French learners of German, following the method first used by Luneau de Boisgermain two decades previously.

The introduction sets out both the reasons for, and the difficulties of learning German: 'The German language is the mother of most of the languages spoken in northern Europe. It is rich, energetic, sonorous, and is second only to Italian in its musicality; but it is much denser, more severe, more exact, more expressive, and more complicated in its inversions than Italian, which is to French and Portuguese as German is to Dutch and English; and it is much more difficult to learn...' With that in mind, the editors, rather than bombarding the reader with a series of seemingly unrelated rules, have taken the approach which had met with much success with several languages, of taking a popular text, offering a verbatim translation interlinearly, and then at the foot of the page presenting a guide to pronunciation. This method not only will help with pronunciation, but also with syntax and with getting to grips with the character of the language, although it is not so self-

explanatory that the editors do not also feel the need to give a brief grammatical introduction, with the declensions of articles, notes on adjectival agreement, and basic verb conjugation.

OCLC records copies at Bern, the Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussées, and the Belgian Royal Library.

Napoleon's legislative legacy

107. RONDONNEAU, Louis NAPOLÉON LE GRAND, CONSIDÉRÉ COMME LÉGISLATEUR, ou exposé méthodique de l'état de la Législation et de l'Administration de la France sous le gouvernement consulaire et impériale de Napoléon Bonaparte. Paris: Au Dépôt des Lois, Janvier 1808. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. x, 62; very light dampstain throughout but nonetheless still crisp; in contemporary pink marbled boards; somewhat worn and spine chipped at head, but sound.

Uncommon first edition of this study of Napoleon's administrative and legislative achievements, by the prolific French legal writer and publisher Louis Rondonneau (1759–1834).

Rondonneau, who was, in addition to his work as a publisher, also the director of the national legal depository, opens with the statement that the knowledge of laws is the first duty of any citizen who wants to serve his country usefully, whether as magistrate, soldier, administrator, merchant, or even writer. With this in mind, he offers a methodical account of the legislative activities of Napoleon, divided into the following categories: constitutional reforms; administrative organisation; judicial organisation; civil legislation; criminal law; land law; commercial

law; tax law; military law; maritime law; public instruction; the arts (including the legislation surrounding public museums and libraries); public works (including roads, canals, ports, the draining of marshland, and prisons); religion; and foreign relations, detailing the various treaties signed by Napoleon. The work will be, Rondonneau suggests at the end, especially interesting to those foreigners whose governments had adopted, or proposed to adopt, the French legal system.

To accompany the present work, Rondonneau also advertises the sale of a 'Tableau des campagnes, de la législation et des négociations de Napoléon le Grand', representing a triumphal arch decorated with four corinthian columns and a portrait of Napoleon, of over 1.4m in height, available from the Dépôt des Lois for 25 francs; by way of comparison, the price of the book alone, as stated on the verso of the title-page, was 1 franc, 50 centimes.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Yale, Harvard, and the University of California.

How to cut firewood

108. [PICQUET, M.]. EXAMEN DES AVANTAGES résultant de l'emploi de la scie au lieu de la hache, pour le façonnage du bois de chauffage. A Colmar: de l'Imprimerie de la Préfecture., [c.1809]. £285

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 29, [1] blank; with four folding tables at end; printed on pale blue paper; occasional light spotting and very slight marginal dampstaining to last few leaves, not affecting text, but otherwise clean and

fresh; in later patterned wrappers, spine almost entirely lacking, otherwise lightly worn.

First and seemingly only edition of this report on the relative merits of the axe and the saw in the cutting of firewood, presented by the inspector of waters and forests for the Colmar *arrondissement*.

Prompted by the scarcity and excessive cost of fuel, the inspector, a M. Picquet, seeks to demonstrate that the same amount of wood when cut with a saw would produce seven cords, against six when chopped with an axe, and requests permission to demonstrate this with the help of two or three members of the commission. In granting his approval, the prefect of the Haut-Rhin department notes that such a saving would be too considerable to be ignored, and proposes three local officials see with their own eyes how these savings could be made. The resultant report details the experiments, in which eleven trees were designated to be sawn and twelve more to be chopped, and compares not only the amount of useable firewood that resulted but also the amount of work that each method took, and the speed and ease with which wood could be processed. The results are precisely quantified in the four folding tables at the end of the book, and the work concludes with several recommendations, of which the final one is that the results should be disseminated as widely as possible, in both French and German, in order that those working with wood might renounce 'leur ancienne méthode aussi évidemment vicieuse'.

OCLC records no copies outside France.

Political censorship in action?

109. [BARTHÉLEMEY, Louis]. NOUVEAU ABRÉGÉ DES SCIENCES ET DES ARTS précédé d'un discours sur la religion, avec une Notice exacte des Gouvernemens; un état précis des lois, revenus, usages et productions de l'Angleterre, et un petit Annuaire rural. Orné de Cartes et Figures. A Lyon: [s.n.], 1809. £285

12mo, pp. [ii], 11-372; with two folding maps and eight engraved plates; prelims excised (see below); small hole to O3, just touching the edge of a letter on each side, and occasional light spotting and browning, but otherwise clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary calf, flat spine gilt with skiver lettering-piece, red edges; somewhat worn and extremities bumped; 'De Pl. Villeneuve' stencilled on rear free endpaper, and some pen trials on both pastedowns.

Unrecorded issue of this general introduction to the arts and sciences for school children, first published in 1808 with Bruyset aîné and Buynard in Lyon, by the little-known Grenoble journalist and pedagogue Louis Barthélemy (1759-1815).

The work is largely arranged in the form of a catechism, and leads the reader, with no apparent logic in the order, through sections on religion, the nature of the sciences and the liberal arts, philosophy, physics, meteorology, earthquakes, jurisprudence, medicine and botany, rhetoric, poetry, language, the origins of printing, music and dance, arithmetic, trade, cosmography, and the constitutional arrangements of neighbouring countries, most notably England, whose economy and military strength is discussed at length, as is its unpredictability: a reader will be thrilled to know, for instance, that the King of England has 'le plein pouvoir' to make war (or peace) as he pleases. As for France,

‘monarchique et militaire’, we learn all about Napoleon and his family, the armed forces and the structure of the government; also covered are, inter alia, heraldry, cartography, how to colour prints, and Roman religion.

The work first appeared the previous year, with the author’s name on the title-page and the imprint Lyon, chez Bruyset ainé et Buynand. This was dedicated to Pius VII, ‘souverain pontife’, and had an engraved frontispiece, a 10 page preface and dedication, and no plates. The present copy no longer has a frontispiece, appears anonymously, and now includes maps and other illustrations not present in the earlier printing. Our copy is also notable for the rather crude removal of the prelims; we have been unable to locate any further copies of this edition, but we can assume that the dedication to Pope Pius VII may have been swiftly removed (presumably by a self-censoring bookseller); it was of course in 1809 that Pius excommunicated Napoleon after his invasion of the Papal States, and was taken prisoner by the French. The removal of the prelims may then tell its own tale.

Not in OCLC or CcFr.

Into the future with Napoleon

110. LOMBARD DE LANGRES, Vincent. LE DIX-NEUVIÈME SIÈCLE. Paris: Chez Patris et Compagnie; Nicolle; Leopold Collin; Joseph Chaumerot; Et chez tous les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1810. £100

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 43, [1] blank; aside from the odd light spotting, clean and crisp throughout; uncut and partly unopened in contemporary blue

wrappers; very slightly dogeared, and light wear to covers, but still an attractive copy.

Only edition, rare, of this poem on what the nineteenth century might hold in store after the upheavals of the eighteenth, by the French poet, diplomat, philosopher, and lawyer Vincent Lombard de Langres (1765–1830).

Lombard charts the decline of France from the golden age of Louis XIV to the ‘mer de sang’ that it became after the ‘hidieux vandalisme’ of the Revolution (of which he was still broadly speaking in favour), before, on the horizon, appears Napoleon: ‘Il vient! C’est lui! Voyez!’ Littered with classical allusion, the poem is explained with expansive notes taking up the second half of the work.

Lombard de Langres was the author of several essays on the history of the Revolution, as well as a number of plays and poems. He served as French ambassador to the Netherlands, and as a member of the Court of Cassation.

OCLC records copies at the BnF, Cambridge, and the Hofbibliothek Aschaffenburg.

Anticipating an heir

111. LEMAIRE, Nicolas-Éloi. CARMEN IN PROXIMUM ET AUSPICATISSIMUM AUGUSTAE PRAEGNANTIS PARTUM scribebat N.E. Lemaire... Kalendis Januariis, MDCCCXI. POÈME SUR L’HEUREUSE GROSSESSE DE S.M. MARIE-LOUISE, impératrice des français et reine d’Italie,

traduit en vers français par M. Legouvé... Janvier 1811. Paris: Fain, Imprimeur de l'Université impériale, [1811]. £200

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 25, [1] blank; Latin text on versos, French text on rectos; clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary blue wrappers, slightly loose; some light wear to extremities.

This ode, printed in Latin with a parallel French translation by Gabriel-Marie Legouvé (1764-1812), celebrates the impending birth of Napoleon's son and heir, Napoleon II, to be baptised as the King of Rome.

The author, Nicolas-Éloi Lemaire (1767-1832) was one of the leading French latinists of the period, and became professor at the newly established Paris faculty of letters in 1810. His poem puts Napoleon in his place among the great history of European rulers, praises his 'bonheur nuptial', and rejoices in the new links between France and Austria which resulted from Napoleon's marriage to the daughter of the Emperor Francis II, albeit waspishly observing that Austria's armies on their own could not have done much to protect the country from the invading French. Rather, peace, established the previous year, was achieved through the charms of Marie-Louise:

Un regard de MARIE a changé tes destins;
Devant NAPOLÉON il déploya ses charmes,
Et le VAINQUEUR se plut à lui rendre les armes.

The poem then turns to Marie-Louise's pregnancy, through which 'elle avance pour toi cette heureuse journée', and contemplates Rome's wait for its new monarch.

The poem appeared in two versions: the present one, with its French verse translation, and a Turin printing with the French version replaced by an Italian translation, by Paolo Luigi Raby.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Harvard, Wesleyan, and Florida State.

Newborn Napoleon

112. BORGNO, Girolamo Federico and Pietro BRAVO. PEL NASCIMENTO DEL RE DI ROMA figlio primogenito di Napoleone il Grande imperator de' Francesi e re d'Italia ec. Ode di Girolamo Federico Borgno. Inno di Pietro Bravo. Brescia: per Franzoni tipografo, MDCCCXI [1811]. £500

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. xvi, red edges slightly bleeding onto margins, else clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary pink boards, green paper spine and corners; light wear but a very attractive copy.

As far as we can tell unrecorded volume containing two poems, celebrating the birth of Napoleon II, the son of Napoleon who was to go on to be Emperor of the French (at the age of four) for a month after the fall of his father.

The first is a Latin ode by the Brescia poet and writer Girolamo Federico Borgno (1761-1817), who reflects on the mythology surrounding the foundation of Rome, of which the newborn Napoleon was King from his birth. The ode was first delivered at the Ateneo di Brescia in 1811, where several other of Borgno's Latin poems (on Dante, Ugo Foscolo, and others) were later performed.

This is followed by a hymn, in Italian, by the Brescia historian and poet Pietro Bravo (1785–1842).

Not in OCLC or SBN.

113. [FLORENCE – ART]. DESCRIZIONE DELLA NUOVA PITTURA del R. Teatro della Pergola di proprietà della Nobile Accademia degl' Immobili riaperto la sera del 26. Dicembre 1814. Firenze: Presso Giuseppe Fantosini e figio, 1814. £140

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 12; clean and fresh throughout; in modern green decorative boards.

Rare account of the paintings done for the Teatro della Pergola in Florence by the Florentine–Milanese painter Luigi Ademollo (1764–1849).

Ademollo had previously been in charge of the interior decoration of the theatre (arguably Italy's oldest remaining opera house) shortly after his move to Florence in 1789, and the Accademia degl' Immobili, who were responsible for the building, clearly thought his work of sufficient quality that he was recommissioned in the summer of 1814 to 'abbellire con nuova Pittura' the theatre, as part of a plan to ensure that it remained one of Italy's most prestigious. This report details Ademollo's work, which follows the neoclassicism of the times, with its themes of Ancient Greece and Rome, Greek myths, and depictions of Justice and Peace.

OCLC records two copies, at the BnF and the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florence.

114. [JANET, Louis, printer]. MADEMOISELLE DE LAFAYETTE. A Paris, Chez Janet, [1814].

[bound with]: PETIT SOUVENIR DES DAMES. A Paris: Chez Janet, [1814]. £300

FIRST EDITIONS. *Two parts in one volume, 24mo, pp. 48; [24], [12]; with engraved frontispiece portrait, engraved title-page, and six engraved plates by Leroux after Desenne; some light foxing in places; in contemporary pink boards, preserved within matching slip-case; some light wear but still an attractive copy.*

Sole edition, rare, of this delightful little almanac for women, combining a calendar for 1814 (in the *Petit souvenir des dames*) with an account of the life and loves of Louise Motier de Lafayette, the possible lover of, inter alia, Louis XIII, who became a nun and eventually Mother Superior of the Visitandine at Chaillot in the west of Paris.

After a sketch of her life, the volume contains a number of poems, opening with one on de Lafayette leaving court, but then turning to more general romantic topics (tears, true love), other historical romances (such as that of the poet Clément Marot with Marguerite de Navarre), and, sharpening the tone somewhat, coquetry ('On m'accuse d'être coquette, parce que l'aime à me parer; Si j'approche d'une toilette, On dit que c'est pour m'admirer...')

Grand-Carteret, in *Les Almanaches Français*, notes that *Mademoiselle de Lafayette* was one of a series, along with *Marie-Antoinette* and *Madame Élisabeth*. The copy he cites, from his own

collection, is dated 1817, which suggests that it was for sale over several years.

Grand-Carteret 1806; not in OCLC.

Getting rid of the French

115. [BANDETTINI, Teresa et al]. PER L'AVVENIMENTO DI FRANCESCO IV al solio estense. Accademia di lettere. Modena: co' tipi Soliani, 1814. £385

SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. xliii, [i] blank, 99, [1] blank; aside from very occasional light spotting, clean and crisp throughout; uncut and in part unopened in contemporary coloured pastepaper boards; very light wear, but still a lovely, wide-margined copy.

A superb copy of this collection of verses published to mark the re-establishment of the Duchy of Modena, and the accession of Francesco IV, after the dissolution of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, presented by the fellows of the Accademia Ducale di Scienze e Belle Lettere of the city, with a preface by its president, the lawyer, politician, and administrator Luigi Rangoni (1775-1844), who may, in praising the 'ristabilimento dell'ordine sociale e della pubblica tranquillità', have forgotten that he was made a knight of the Order of the Iron Crown in 1806 by Napoleon. The volume does though mark the first publication of the academy after its restoration by Francesco, after its Napoleonic merger with the Società d'Arti meccaniche and the Società Agraria to form an Atheneum, albeit one that never met.

The volume opens with two lengthy odes by Giovanni Moreali, perpetual secretary of the academy, and continues with other contributions by office-holders and other notable figures, ranging from sonnets to more substantial poems by the likes of Giuseppe Molza (1782-1861), the famous *improvisatrice* Teresa Bandettini, and others, with a closing sonnet by Rangoni.

Francesco was to rule over the Duchy of Modena until his death in 1846. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted in the present volume may have been misguided; his reputation is of a tyrannical ruler, with a particular hostility towards any form of liberal reform.

OCLC records copies at Harvard and Chicago only.

Navigating international trade in the age of Napoleon

116. [BUSINESS]. ARTE DE LA CORRESPONDENCIA COMERCIAL, o modelos de cartas para toda especie de operaciones mercantiles. Para el uso de los que se destinan al comercio. ART DE LA CORRESPONDANCE COMMERCIALE, ou modèles de lettres pour toutes sortes d'opérations mercantiles, A l'usage des personnes qui se destinent au commerce. Burdeos/A Bordeaux: chez Pierre Beaume, 1814. £400

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. 12mo, pp. 253, [2], [1] blank; printed in French and Spanish parallel text; woodcut printer's device on title-pages; some light spotting and foxing, but largely clean and fresh; old paper repair to lower corner of p.191 -2, and ownership signature of Fredrich Habicht, dated 1821, on front free endpaper; in contemporary half sheep, marbled boards, flat spine

ruled in gilt with yellow paper label; binding somewhat worn with small loss to paper on upper cover.

First Spanish-language version of this much reprinted guide to commercial correspondence.

First published in 1805 by Santin in Paris, in French and English as *The Commercial Secretary, or a collection of commercial letters, invoices, accounts of sale, bills of lading and exchange etc, for the use of young gentlemen bred up to the trade*, the work immediately became successful, with two editions in 1805, a further printing in Bordeaux (also with Beaume) in 1807, and an Italian/Edition in Livorno in 1814, while this Spanish/French edition was reprinted into the 1850s. As was to be expected of such a book, the contents were continuously updated and adapted to the local conditions and the prevailing concerns of the time, and it is unsurprising that both the Livorno edition and this Spanish version were published in the year of Napoleon's defeat, when there was a reasonable hope of easier trading conditions throughout Europe.

The book offers 120 model letters covering all aspects of trade, opening with the announcement of the establishment of a new business, and then detailing how to write contracts and bills of sale, arrange shipping, deal with insurers, and navigate disputes. The commerce on which the book focuses is essentially that of commodity (sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and so on) trading with European colonies, whether in the Caribbean or in the East Indies, and its subsequent movement around Europe, with the sample letters from named (but presumably fictitious) companies in London, Bremen, Gdansk, Amsterdam, and, frequently, Hamburg. But throughout we find that the key to business lies in

sugaring bitter pills: for instance, we find in letter 44, sent to Thomas Payne in London from Van Willen & Zoon in Amsterdam:

'The last three pieces of mail that arrived at the same time contained only your letter dated March 7. We are extremely flattered by the trust you have placed in us; we hope that the outcome of this matter will convince you that your interests are in good hands. Your drafts have been accepted; we will also accept that of our friend Mr. Heymann.

None of the ships have arrived yet.'

Goldsmiths-Kress 19069.2 for the 1805 English edition; OCLC records copies of this edition at NYPL, the University of London, and the BnF.

An influential school for the poor

117. RENGGER, Albrecht. BERICHT ÜBER DIE ARMEN-ERZIEHUNGS-ANSTALT IN HOFWYL, im Namen der zu Beaufsichtigung derselben niedergesetzten Commission abgefaßt von A. Rengger. Tübingen: bey der J.G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, 1815. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vi], 144, 12 folding leaves of tables, all but the final leaf printed on both sides; some light foxing throughout; partly unopened in the original printed blue wrappers; slight wear to extremities but still an appealing copy.

Uncommon first edition of this report on the school founded by Philipp Emanuel von Fellenberg on the estate he had bought at Hofwyl near Bern, with the aim of providing both a vocational

and agricultural and a literary and scientific education to poor children.

Inspired in large part by Pestalozzi's principles, Fellenberg set up a series of establishments on his newly acquired estate: a primary school, a college, and agricultural and industrial school, and various workshops for agricultural instruments, which he ran from 1799 until his death in 1844. The present work, published by the commission that had been established in 1813 to oversee the running of the school with the aim of raising money to ensure its survival after Fellenberg's death, describes both the ethos of the school (which was unusual in its shunning both of corporal punishment on the one hand and rewards and incentives on the other) and its day-to-day running; it details the pupils in the school at the time of publication, the course of study, the textbooks to be used, the diet of the pupils, the role of religion in the school, and more; although there are many facts and figures relating to the school's running, with the tables at the end explaining the institution's finances, much of the text consists of letters and anecdotes which give a much more human account of what Hofwyl was actually like for those studying and teaching there.

Hofwyl, although controversial at the time, proved very influential as a model for cooperative schooling in the first half of the nineteenth century, inspiring several imitators (including Ealing Grove School, established by Lady Byron in 1834). The hope of sustainability after Fellenberg's death, though, proved unfounded; it closed in 1848.

OCLC records two physical copies outside Continental Europe, at NYPL and Harvard.

Goats rule

118. GAUTIERI, Giuseppe. DEI VANTAGGI E DEI DANNI derivanti dalle capre in confronto alle pecore trattato. Milano: Coi tipi di Gio. Giuseppe Destefanis, 1816. £225

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [vi], 335, [1] blank; final leaf attached to lower wrapper; some light foxing in places throughout, but otherwise largely clean and fresh; uncut in contemporary blue printed wrappers, old ownership signature (V. Mauville) in ink on upper wrapper; some light wear and browning but still an attractive copy.

A good copy of this uncommon study of the relative merits of sheep and goats, by the physician, naturalist, and mineralogist Giuseppe Gautieri (1769–1833).

Gautieri's study is comprehensive: he discusses in detail the use of goats as producers of milk (not only do they produce a lot, but they do so much of the year, and it is suitable for the production of butter, ricotta, and more) but also not only for meat but also for their tallow (for excellent candles), their guts (for violin strings), and more. Goats get on well with people, while being 'allegra, forte, coraggiosa e destra', putting up with heat and cold, snow and rain; and, of course, they will eat almost anything (this is counted as an advantage). Gautieri discusses the use of goats in antiquity, and describes their use in land and forestry management. He replies to a number of objections, in particular regarding the damage goats can do to vegetation, and articulates the dangers

inherent in the reduction of goat populations, before recommending the introduction of angora goats. Throughout, he highlights the economic advantages of goats over sheep.

Gautieri was at the time Inspector General of Forests for the Lombardy-Veneto region. A native of Novara, he had previously held official positions both there and at the Austrian court, and contributed significantly to the response to the plague epidemic in Budapest in 1795-6.

OCLC records two copies outside Italy, at Lyon and the Berlin Staatsbibliothek.

119. GIULIO, Giovanni Domenico. ALLA MAESTÀ DI VITTORIO EMANUALE RE DI SARDEGNA. VERSIONE POETICA di tutti gl'inni della chiesa secondo il Breviario romano di alcune antifone della SS. Vergine della quatro sequenze della messa. Coll'inno Gloria in excelsis Deo... Torino: della stamperia reale, 1816. £150

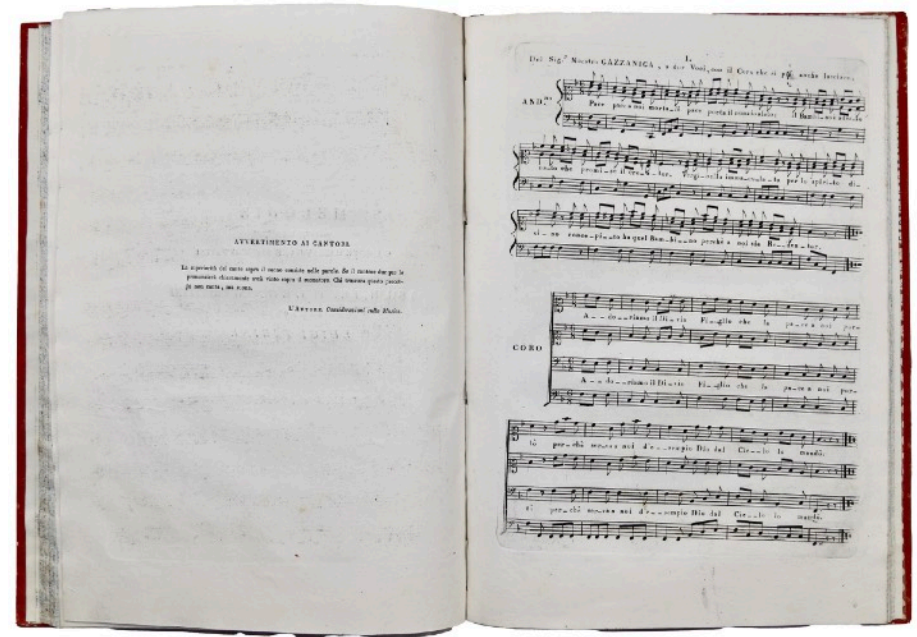
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xxi], [i] blank, 383, [1] permission; occasional spotting and browning but largely clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary marbled boards with later cloth spine, handwritten paper label on spine, with matching ownership label on front paste-down; some bumping to corners and light wear.

Very uncommon collection of verse translations of the hymns and antiphons found in the Roman Breviary, by the poet and priest Giovanni Domenico Giulio.

Divided into five parts, the work comprises hymns for Sundays and weekdays throughout the year, then hymns for the principal

feasts and holy days related to the life of Christ; it continues with hymns appropriate to various saints' days, and sequences for, *inter alia*, Requiem masses. In all, more than 160 translations appear, including multiple versions of some of the more important hymns, such as the *Pange Lingua* and the *Salve Regina*.

OCLC records no copies outside Italy.



120. TADINI, Luigi, Conte. SALMI CANTICI ED INNI CRISTIANI del conte Luigi Tadini posti in musica popolare dai maestri Giuseppe Gazzaniga e Stefano Pavesi. Opera preceduta da

alcune considerazione sulla Musica e sulla Poesia. Crema: Antonio Ronna, 1818. £600

FIRST EDITION. *Folio, pp. 60, [2], 25 engraved music; text printed in double columns; dampstaining to title-page, and one gathering loose, but otherwise a clean, crisp, wide-margined copy in contemporary red paper-covered boards; flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt, red and green patterned endpapers.*

A lovely copy of this rare collection of verse psalms and hymns by the Lombard poet and nobleman Luigi Tadini (1745–1829), complete with musical settings by two local composers.

The volume opens with a twenty-page essay on music and poetry, and the relations between them; Tadini reflects on effect on the passions of melody, harmony, and counterpoint, and the way all of these can be abused, arguing that music can not solely be the domain of those who have studied and understand it, but rather, like painting and poetry, should be to delight ‘tutti che hanno anima’; otherwise, the world would be littered with poor musicians and deserted concert halls.

Twenty sets of verses follow: a variety of hymns, psalms, and canticles to be sung either solo or by two or more voices. These are then set to music variously by Giuseppe Gazzaniga (1743–1818), director of music at the Cathedral in Crema, and Stefano Pavesi (1779–1850), also from Crema but better known for his operas than for his sacred music.

Tadini’s interest in music has a legacy that continues to this day; he established at his Palazzo in Lovere a museum to house his collections (principally of paintings, sculptures, and books), with concerts being held in the great hall. This Palazzo, now the

Accademia di Belle Arti Tadini, now also houses the annual Tadini International Piano Competition.

OCLC records copies at the Newberry, Glasgow, and the British Library.

Reforming medical education

121. [LUCCA]. NOI MARIA LUISA DI BORBONE Infanta di Spagna Duchessa di Lucca ec. ec. Lucca: Presso Francesco Bertini, 1819. £80

FIRST EDITION. *8vo, pp. 15, [1] blank; sporadic spotting but otherwise clean; in contemporary patterned wrappers, small paper shelf-label at foot of upper wrapper.*

A good copy of this rare edict ordering the suppression of the Medical-Surgical Faculty at Lucca in 1819, as part of a series of wider reforms to education in the city instituted by Maria Luisa of Spain during her reign as Duchess of Lucca between 1815 and 1824.

The 42 articles in the edict, of which the first baldly states ‘La Facoltà Medico-Chirurgica è soppressa’, describe the transfer of the functions of the faculty to the Real Liceo, under the direction of eight professors, who will form a new Collegio Medico; it goes on to describe the administrative structure of the new college (with details such as that the youngest of the professors will automatically become the Secretary), the care of the books owned by the college, the roles of the various officers and the relationship with the broader Real Liceo. Details are given of the rules for the admission of students, the fees for matriculation, and the basic

structure of the courses of study both for physicians and for surgeons. It is also strict about charlatans: 'I Ciarlatani non potranno vendere nè pubblicamente, nè in particolare rimedi di sorte alcuna senza che i medesimi ne abbiano ottenuto il permesso dal Comitato di Sanità...' upon pain of three months imprisonment (article 34).

We have been unable to trace any further copies.

Not in OCLC, LibraryHub, or SBN.

122. BACON, Francis. FÖRSÖK UTI MORALISKA, POLITISKA, OC EKONOMISKA ÄMNEN Öfversatta ifrån Engelskan af C.D. Skogman. Stockholm: Tryckt hos Carl Deleen, 1821. £150

Second Swedish Translation. 8vo, pp. [vi], 242; some light foxing in places; in contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt with skiver lettering-piece; a good copy.

A good copy of the uncommon second Swedish translation of Bacon's *Essays*.

The translation is the work of the civil servant and politician Carl David Skogman (1786-1856). Skogman is best known for his report on the role of savings banks in Britain, based on a year's residence in the country, which led to the establishment of the first savings bank in Sweden in 1820.

Bacon's *Essays* had previously been translated into Swedish by Nils Hufwedsson Dal in 1726-7; as with the previous version, Skogman's translation is also somewhat abridged; Skogman notes

at the end of the volume that essays on buildings and gardens are not included, as they are nowadays of lesser interest.

OCLC records just one copy, at the National Library of Sweden.

123. [MATHEMATICAL COPY BOOK]. JOHN RACE'S BOOK. Mensuration. Old Malton:, June 10th in the year 1822. £200

MANUSCRIPT. 4to, pp. [136]; in ink in a single cursive hand, with numerous geometrical diagrams, including a number that are coloured, within the text; dampstaining to the head of the first 22 leaves, but otherwise largely clean and fresh; in contemporary board with slightly later skiver spine; binding worn and chipped.

A good example of an early nineteenth-century school mathematical copy-book, compiled by one John Race in the North Yorkshire village of Old Malton in June 1822.

In a single neat hand, this copy-book is especially interesting for its focus on the practical application of geometrical principles in trades. Opening with a page on mensuration, it continues with an introduction to geometry, to which is appended a set of 46 problems. The next section, also with a set of problems, deals with the measurement of surfaces, followed by the measurement of solids (here many of the illustrations of solid shapes are coloured). The final part of the work applies these lessons to the work of artifices, bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters and tilers, plasterers, painters, and glaziers.

It seems likely that the John Race whose book this is is the John Race who is recorded in the 1844 Tithe map as owning the windmill at Old Malton Mill, noted in the entry on the Historic England website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1485262?section=official-list-entry>).

Hippocrates expanded for the modern reader

124. [HIPPOCRATES]. GLI AFORISMI DEL GRANDE IPPOCRATE tradotti, e comentati secondo le moderne dottrine della medicina da Carmine Vingenti [sic]. Novissima Edizione. Tomo I [-II]. Napoli: Dalla tipografia di Luca Marotta, 1823-1824. £135

New (second?) Edition. *Two volumes, 8vo, pp. iii-xxii [matching collation given by ICCU, see below], 172; 244; occasional very light spotting aside, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary vellum; gilt lettered black morocco labels on spines; light rubbing and marking, but still an attractive copy.*

A good copy of this uncommon translation of Hippocrates' *Aphorisms*, translated with extensive notes and commentary by the Neapolitan physician Carlo Vincenti (1785-1823).

Vincenti offers a Latin text of each aphorism with an Italian translation, but the bulk of the work is taken up with the footnotes containing his commentary, which both reflects on the content and on the historical context of Hippocrates' writings, while applying them to modern medical theory and practice, referring particularly to the writings of Brown and Vincenti's own teacher Vitantino Scattigna. The translation first appeared in 1813, and

we have not been able to identify any other editions between that and the present one; both are rare.

Little is known of Vincenti; what details we have of him come from the title-page of his *Istituzioni di epidesmologia* (Naples, Marotta, 1817), where he is described as 'Dottore di filosofia, di medicina e di chirurgia, chirurgo nel grande spedale degl' incurabili, professore di chirurgia nel Real Collegio medico cerusico ec. ec.' (that work also features a rather dashing frontispiece portrait, as shown in the Wellcome's digitized copy). That appears to be his only other published work.

IT\ICCU\RMLE\037115; OCLC records copies at Harvard and the Oregon Health and Science University, with copies of the 1813 edition also at Harvard, the NLM, and Newcastle.

Nature preaches God, and does so loudly!

125. SCHRANK, Franz von Paula. DIE NATUR PREDIGET GOTT. Eine Rede, gehalten in den öffentlichen Versammlung der königl. bayer. Akademie der Wissenschaften am 28. März 1826. München: Bey J.G. Fleischmann, 1826. £150

FIRST EDITION. *4to, pp. [ii], 54; some light foxing to a few leaves, but largely clean and fresh; in contemporary light blue boards; some very light marking but an attractive copy.*

Sole edition of this lecture given to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences by the Germany priest, botanist and entomologist Franz von Paula Schrank (1747-1835).

Schrank combines his various interests (a doctor of theology, he was first professor of physics and mathematics at the lyceum in Amberg, and then of botany and zoology at Ingolstadt, before becoming director of the Munich botanical gardens in 1809) to argue that the evidence for God in nature is not merely general but can be gleaned from the study of particular phenomena, whether in the arrangement and motion of the planets or the ways in which animals and plants are adapted to their environments, or even in the concept of mathematical infinity.

Among Schrank's other works were an introduction to the study of the sciences (1780), a survey of Bavarian flora (1789), and an account of travels in the Bavarian mountains (1793).

OCLC records only one location outside Germany, at the Musée d'histoire naturelle in Paris.

English for Germans, German for the English

126 WILLIAMS, Thomas Sidney. MODERN ENGLISH AND GERMAN DIALOGUES AND ELEMENTARY PHRASES for the use of the two nations. By T.S. Williams. The German revised and corrected by C. Crüger, Director of the Commercial Academy in Hamburg. The Second Edition.... Hamburg: bei Herold junior, 1826. £225

Second Edition. 12mo, pp. [ii], viii, [iv], 249, [5] *publisher's catalogue; printed largely in two columns in roman and Fraktur; some light foxing and offsetting but otherwise clean and fresh; from the Donaueschingen library with its stamp on titlepage and a manuscript shelfmark in ink; in contemporary blue boards, yellow paper spine, largely perished, with handwritten paper labels.*

Second edition, after the similarly rare first of 1823, of this collection of dialogues designed both for German speakers learning English and for anglophone learners of German, by Thomas Sidney Williams (1786–1869).

In his preface to this edition, Williams notes that 'The rapid sale of the first edition of this elementary work, having rendered a second impression necessary, I have spared no pains, in giving it a careful revision'. To that end, he enlisted Carl Crüger, director of the commercial academy in Hamburg, to remodel the German of the previous edition. Crüger also provides his own, rather longer, preface, opening with his opinion that there is no language easier to learn than English. The first part of the book is really a phrase book, covering food and drink, clothing, numbers, social situations, and more, although it is sometimes hard to discern much of an organising principle, with page 31 (taken at random) moving from 'All is not gold that glitters', through 'Don't you like my dog?' to 'I have a bad bowel-complaint', 'Her brother is very handsome' and 'Can you find my thimble?'. Later sections seem more coherent, giving multiple examples of verbs and the prepositions they govern, and the use of prepositions and adverbs, before a collection of 36 dialogues, concluding with templates for calling cards and invitations.

Williams went on to publish a similar work covering English and Dutch, as well as a guide to commercial correspondence. Born in Gosport, he moved to Hamburg in 1818 as a corresponding clerk, and remained there until the late 1850s.

OCLC records copies at Stanford, Alabama, Chicago, and the British Library, with only digital copies recorded of the first edition.

1 2 7 . [A M S T E R D A M]
TABLEAU STATISTIQUE HISTORIQUE D'AMSTERDAM,
ou guide du voyageur en cette ville. Nouvelle édition. à
Amsterdam: chez E. Maaskamp, 1827. £225

8vo, pp. [ii], ix, [i] blank, 300; with folding frontispiece plan of Amsterdam and additional aquatint frontispiece panorama of the city; in contemporary boards, printed paper label on upper cover and manuscript label on spine; sunning to spine, and extremities lightly bumped, but an attractive copy.

New expanded edition of this traveller's guide to Amsterdam, first published in 1817.

The guide opens with an historical sketch of the city from its origins to the present day, describing its development through the centuries, its soil and climate, the local seafood, and the ways in which its habits have formed (leading to the now ubiquitous smell of tobacco, 'dont la fumée empeste l'haleine et gâte les dents', while also offering a statistical survey of population and demographics, and a description of the political arrangements of both the city and the Netherlands more widely. One does not, though, go to Amsterdam to eat: 'la fine gastronomie n'y règne point encore, cela peut venir...'

The guide then turns to the principal sites (and sights) of Amsterdam: the public buildings, the churches (of all denominations) and synagogues, the hospitals and orphanages, the schools and the gardens. We find details of the theatres and the museum (this guide of course predates the Rijksmuseum), and where to stay, eat, and drink (at night as well as during the day).

The guide went through several editions through the 1820s; all are rare outside the Netherlands.

OCLC records two copies of this edition outside Amsterdam, at the BnF and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

128. TROISI, Tommaso. SAGGIO FILOSOFICO sulle Leggi della Natura prescritte all'uomo... accresciute di note da B.A. Tomo I [-II]. Napoli: da' Torchi dei Raffaello di Napoli, 1829. £100

Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. 196; 288; foxing throughout, mainly light, and marginal staining to a few leaves; ownership stamp of 'G.G.' on title; in contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards; spine tooled in gilt with two giltlettered labels; some slight wear to corners, but a good copy.

Later edition of this uncommon and comprehensive work on natural law and political philosophy, by the Neapolitan philosopher Tommaso Troisi (born 1755).

Troisi seeks to demonstrate the existence of natural law, and the distinctions between laws (*legge*) and law (*diritto*) and between the laws of nature and civil laws. He emphasises the extent to which humans are bound by law as a consequence of their reason, and discusses the duties that this imposes on us, both in absolute terms, and relatively (ownership, contracts, and so on). Throughout, he criticises the idea of the social contract, attacking at length both Rousseau and Hobbes.

The second half of the work is concerned more specifically with the legal rights and obligations of citizens. Troisi examines the concept of liberty, investigates Rousseau's account of the origins of

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 judgemental symbols explained in the key that serves as the front pastedown.

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.

How to recognise, avoid, and treat cholera

130. BUNIVA, Michele. TRATTATO DELLE VARIE SPECIE DI CHOLERAMORBUS coll' addizione di alcune delle più applaudite memorie sullo stesso argomento. Torino: Tipografia Cassone, Marzorati e Vercellotti, 1831. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [x], [i] errata, [i] blank, iii-clxxxix, [i] blank, [iv] repeated pages, 78; some gatherings uniformly browned due to paper quality, but otherwise, aside from very occasional light spotting, clean and fresh

throughout; in contemporary red boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt; very slight wear, but an attractive copy with the book-label of the château de Barante on front paste-down.

A lovely copy of this comprehensive survey of the theory and practice of the treatment of cholera, by the Italian physician and patriot Michele Buniva (1761 -1834), with a supplement in French containing observations on the 1818 epidemic in Bengal by the French naval surgeon J.J. Deville,

The body of Buniva's study is divided into three parts: the first discusses the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of cholera, examining its relationship with other diseases such as yellow fever, the relationship with humidity, and the notion that it cholera is sui generis, unlike any other kind of contagion. Buniva examines the efficacy of treatments ranging from hot and cold baths to camphor and morphine, before in the second part presenting a number of historical studies of outbreaks from 1817 onwards, in India, Russia, and western Europe. The third part offers a survey of various methods of preventing, or at least minimising, contagion.

Buniva was exiled in Paris for five years from 1800, where he served on the Parisian vaccination committee, in which capacity he travelled to England to study the work of Jenner. After Napoleon's annexation of Piedmont, he returned to Turin, and did much to implement a vaccination program in Piedmont.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Rochester, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and NLM.

131. RAVOIRE, Laurent. DISCOURS SUR LES BELLES LETTRES par Laurent Revoire professeur de littérature française. Verone: chez Pierre Bisesti, 1832. £75

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp.51, [1] blank; device of a basket of fruit and flowers on title-page, and a decorative band of fleurons along top of first page; tears along the bottom of title-page and a few pages throughout; pp.40-41 partially uncut at upper edge (?); very light foxing on the edges of some pages; otherwise a clean copy. in recent wrappers.

Rare first edition of Laurent Ravoire's essay on the history of literature. Ravoire was most likely better known for his commentary on music and the fine arts, *De la Musique et de la peinture, de leurs effets sur les hommes en général et de leur influence sur les moeurs*, which received at least four editions in the 1830s alone. Much like *De la Musique et de la peinture*, the *Discours sur les Belles Lettres* combines a history of the art form with an examination of its significance within society and of what constitutes effective writing and rhetoric.

Ravoire introduces "les belles lettres" as that subject "parmi les arts qui ont une relation plus intime avec les sciences", (p.3), facilitating human understanding and communication of natural philosophy since Greek antiquity. Establishing that the category of *belles lettres* comprises "l'éloquence, la poésie, les livres de morale et d'agrément, tout ce qui constitue la haute littérature en France, datant du grand siècle de Louis XIV" (p.5), he cursorily appraises a variety of French exponents of the art form, from the sixteenth-century *hommes politiques* and Latinists de Thou and de l'Hôpital, to poets and playwrights such as Racine and Molière, to the renowned *philosophes* of the eighteenth century, dwelling longer

on Voltaire. Effectively bypassing the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century writers who could be considered part of the Romantic movement, Ravoire shows a marked preference for writers and orators who have worked within a classical idiom. Strikingly, he refers to the lessons in "eloquence" which Mirabeau and his contemporaries drew from Demosthenes and Cicero, observing: "La révolution française, qui fut féconde en crimes et en vertus, vit s'élever une foule de grands hommes" (p.12 and 45).

The work was reprinted in Lucca by Bertini in 1838.

Not in OCLC; SBN records only an 1838 Lucca printing.

132. FLÜGEL, Johann Gottfried. A COMPLETE ENGLISH AND GERMAN PHRASEOLOGY; or, a copious collection of English proper expressions; comprising all the verbs and other parts of speech of the English language with the prepositions they govern; exemplified by analogous German phrases... Leipsic: Printed for J.C. Hinrichs, 1832. £200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. v, [i], 240, [2] advertisements; preface aside, printed in double columns throughout; some light browning in places but largely fresh; inkstamp of the Donaueschingen library on title-page and final page; in the original printed purpled wrappers; slightly frayed, and spine sunned, with shelflabel at foot of spine.

First edition of this compendious guide to English idiom for German speakers by the Leipzig lexicographer and linguist Johann Gottfried Flügel (1788-1855).

Arranged alphabetically according to a system that probably made more sense to the author than the reader (so both "at home" and

“he is laughed at” are to be found under A), the scope of the work ranges from very standard vocabulary, such as to fall asleep (einschlafen) to technical and medical terms (to suffer under a dropsy, an der Wassesucht leiden), threats (you are a dead man, Du bist ein Kind des Todes), and everyday turns of phrase (to be cock-a-hoop, den Großen spielen, stolzieren, prahlem sich brüsten, Hahn im Korbe sein). To reiterate the eccentricity of the order, all of these examples are to be found on the first page, under the letter A.

Flügel, who had been appointed *Lektor* in English language at the University of Leipzig in 1824, had emigrated to the United States at the age of 22, staying for nine years, and there are a number of Americanisms that are noted as such, such as ‘They don’t hitch horses at the same post’. As a guide to some of the more obscure English idioms, though, it may well be unmatched; we have certainly not encountered ‘to dine with Duke Humphrey’ (to go hungry) in any other similar work.

Flügel is best known for his *Vollständige englisch-deutsche und deutsch-englische Wörterbuch*, first published in 1830 in two volumes, which saw revised editions in 1890–92 and 1906. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1853.

OCLC records physical copies at NYPL, UC Santa Cruz, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest; LibraryHub adds Oxford and the British Library.

133. [SWANSEA COLLEGE]. ALBUM AMICORUM
London, Belfast & New York: Marcus Ward & Co Limited, 1888.
£500

MANUSCRIPT, with printed title-page. 4to, ff.[60], with pictorial title-page printed in green followed by various colours of paper stock with ruled borders, with text and illustrations in various hands on 25 pages, including a pasted-in sheet of flaps and a botanical specimen; a few leaves removed (presumably blank leaves excised to facilitate closing); in contemporary brown cloth, with boards decorated in gilt and black; some wear to binding but still a good example.

A delightful late nineteenth-century Welsh album amicorum, given to Grace E. Ninnes by her friend at Swansea College, Alice “Butch” Butcher in 1888 with contributions from several of her other college friends.

Making use of one of the popular albums sold by Marcus Ward and Co, the album opens with an invitation:

‘Every friend I now invite A trifle in this book to write, if ‘tis short or if ‘tis long,

A poem or a comic son, Poetic thought or merry jest

Each will be a welcome guest’.

We then find a neat page of quotations from Tennyson, Shelley, Burns and others ‘with love from Jennie’; a double-page spread of ‘associations’, geometrically arranged with quotations from teachers and inside jokes from many of Ninnes’ classmates; a design for Love’s Patent Thermometer (trusting you may find it a guide as to the state of Love Fever is the fond wish of your sincere friend Gertie), which ranges from Smitten at 0 degrees, through Flirtation and Stolen Talks and via Despondency, Jealousy, Matrimony, and Domestic Strife, to Suicide or Madness at 120. Other friends illustrate extracts from contemporary poems

(including, aptly, lines from an 1881 book *The Album-Writer's Friend*), present drawings of flowers and gravestones, offer poems reflecting on college life, and even paste in leaf with flaps called The Casket (The requisite Contents of a Lady's Dressing Case), where on lifting the flaps we discover that the cure for heart-ache is matrimony, the best eye water is sensibility, and a cure for tooth-ache is true love. Thankfully, we also discover that Drops to prevent ennui turn out to be employment. The final leaf bears an algae specimen from Aberystwyth. Much or all of the album was assembled in rooms around Swansea College itself, with several pages noting that they were written in the library or the sitting room. The album as a whole blends the expected pious platitudes with unexpected wit and craft and a keen eye for design.

Home exercises

134. VALLIERES, Louis de. LA GIMNASIA en jardines y habitaciones o Higiene de la ejercicios 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. £200

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 Álvarez Jurado and Xavier Torrebadella 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.