

BERNARD

QUARITCH

NEW ACQUISITIONS  
March 2021

# ACTVARIII IOANNIS

FILII ZACHARIAE, METHODI  
MEDENDI LIBRI SEX, QVIBVS OMNIA,  
quæ ad medicinam factitandam pertinent,  
serè complectitur.

COR. HENRICVS MATHISIVS  
Brugensis, Medicus, nunc primum uertit,  
Accessit rerum ac uerborum Index locupletissimus.



VENETIIS, M D LIII. CVM PRIVILEGIIS.

1. **ACTUARIUS, Johannes.** *Methodi medendi libri sex, quibus omnia, quæ ad medicinam factitandam pertinent, fere complectitur* [including 'De actionibus et affectibus spiritus animalis']. Venice, [Gualtiero Scoto,] 1554.

2 pts in one vol. (with caption title for second part), 4to, pp. [xvi], '399' [i.e. 381], [43]; text in Latin and Greek, some errors in pagination, large woodcut vignette to title showing Mercury embracing Minerva, woodcut initials; light marginal water-stain to first and last leaves; else a clean and attractive copy in eighteenth-century carta rustica with manuscript title to spine, edges red; binding slightly dusty.

£1200

**First edition in Latin, rare on the market,** of one of the three extant medical writings of Johannes Actuarius, a court physician in Constantinople at the turn of the fourteenth century and one of the last Byzantine medical writers, noted as 'the first to use a graduated glass' (Garrison-Morton). The work is translated by Mathisius of Bruges (d. 1565), physician to Queen Marie of Hungary and to the Queen of the Netherlands, from a manuscript of the original Greek version which probably originated in the library of the Emperor Andronicus II Palaiologos or that of the ex-Patriarch Joseph.

The final part consists of *De actionibus et affectibus spiritus animalis*, a psychological and physiological work by the same author, translated into Latin by Julius Alexandrinus (1506–1590). The first Latin edition had been published in 1547.

Durling 2581.

Incipit tractatus notabilis de exco-  
municationibus suspensionibus interdictis  
irregularitatibus et penis fratris An-  
tonini archiepi florentini de ordine  
predicatorum.

**E**xcommunicatio  
dicitur exclusio a co-  
munionem. Sicut  
autem triplex est co-  
munionem. In sacra-  
mento loquela cibo et  
hominum. In sacramentorum susce-  
ptione. In bonorum spiritualium participatio-  
ne que fit in ecclesia iuxta illud. Particeps  
ego sum omnium timentium teret cultu.  
man. tua. Sic triplex potest dici exco-  
municatio alius omittis. Prima est exco-  
municatio maior que etiam dicitur anathema: et ex-  
cludit a predicta triplici co-  
munionem. 3. q. 4. Angeltrudam. et. ii. q. 2. sicut  
apostoli. 1. c. nihil. Secunda exco-  
municatio est minor que excludit a participatione  
et co-  
munionem sacramentorum passiva tamen  
3. q. 30. de ligna. in. de. de. exco-  
municatio. Et ce-  
lebrat: et hoc. ii. q. 3. cum exco-  
municatio. 1. 2.  
q. 4. Angeltrudam. Tertia est exco-  
municatio data a deo. scilicet inflata per quolibet  
mortali. et de hac. ii. q. 3. audi. Ista igitur  
de censuris ecclesiasticis quarta pars  
ser titulos habet. In primo tractabitur  
de exco-  
municatio maior. In secundo de  
minor. In 3. de interdicto. In 4. de  
suspensione. In 5. de irregularitate.  
In 6. de penis in genere.

Quantum ad primum sciendum quod exco-  
municatio maior quod inferri ab homine siue a iudice:  
et ista potest inferri pro variis et in  
numeris casibus etiam iniustis: id non potest  
poni casus ipsi. Quibus inferuntur a iure

particulari per constitutiones vel synodales  
alicuius episcopi vel pontificales factas  
in concilio provinciali vel per legatum alicuius  
provincie que non extendit ad alia loca  
scilicet extra provinciam vel episcopatum: et quia  
hec variantur etiam multis modis: quia  
quot episcopi tot quodammodo consti-  
tutiones: id etiam ipse omittit. Quandoque  
inferri a iure communi exco-  
municatio: seu per consti-  
tutiones factas in concilio universalibus  
vel a summis pontificibus qui astringunt et  
ligant ubique terrarum fideles: quare quidam  
habent in corpore iuris. vii. hosti. de se. ex.  
in pn. enumerat. 30. exco-  
municationes col-  
lectas ex decretis. et decretalibus. 30. ubi  
an. de sen. ex. c. eos. l. 6. in glo. enu-  
merat triginta causas que habent in ipso  
libro. 6. et idem in de. de. sen. et. enu-  
merat quinquaginta causas que habent in  
de. quedam alie sunt per extravagantes  
diversorum summorum pontificum. Et iterum  
quedam alie sunt que annuatim fiunt a  
summo pontifice in curia contra quidam personas  
seu committentes quedam vitia: vt. j. pate-  
bit. **¶** Circa istam materiam exco-  
municationis maioris sic procedit. Primo  
ponit casus ipsi propter quos incurrunt  
ipsa exco-  
municatio maior: quorum quedam  
sunt apostolice sedis reservati quantum ad  
absolutionem. 2. tractabit de ipsa exco-  
municatio. 3. de ipsi absolutione: in  
ponendo autem ipsos casus exco-  
municationis  
iuris. Item agitur de illis in quibus fre-  
quenter incurrunt cum aliquali declaratio-  
ne per nota per doctores. Et tandem de aliis  
breuissime expedit. Demum ponit de  
modo ad habendum quedam extragantes et ipse  
processus qui sic annuatim in curia per  
papam continens plures exco-  
municationes.

## EDITIO PRINCEPS

2. **ANTONINUS FLORENTINUS.** De censuris et De  
sponsalibus et matrimonio. *Venice, Johannes de  
Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 23 September 1474.*

4to, ff. [135], [a<sup>2-10</sup>, b<sup>10</sup>, c-k<sup>8</sup>, l<sup>6</sup>, m-q<sup>8</sup>, r<sup>6</sup>], without initial  
blank a1; text in double columns, capital spaces with guide  
letters with initials supplied in red in the first part, and red  
and blue ink in the second and third parts, attractive  
penwork initial and border to f. [2]<sup>r</sup>, the third part with  
various penwork initials and borders, red and blue  
paragraph marks, capitals highlighted in yellow; a few light  
marks; a very good, crisp copy in early eighteenth-century  
Italian stiff vellum, spine in compartments, one direct  
lettered gilt, gilt morocco label with date and printing place  
in another; contemporary running titles in red and brown  
ink to first few leaves, a few contemporary manicules,  
marginal annotations and corrections, particularly in the  
third part; extensive contemporary annotations in an  
elegant humanistic hand to last page (*see below*). £9500

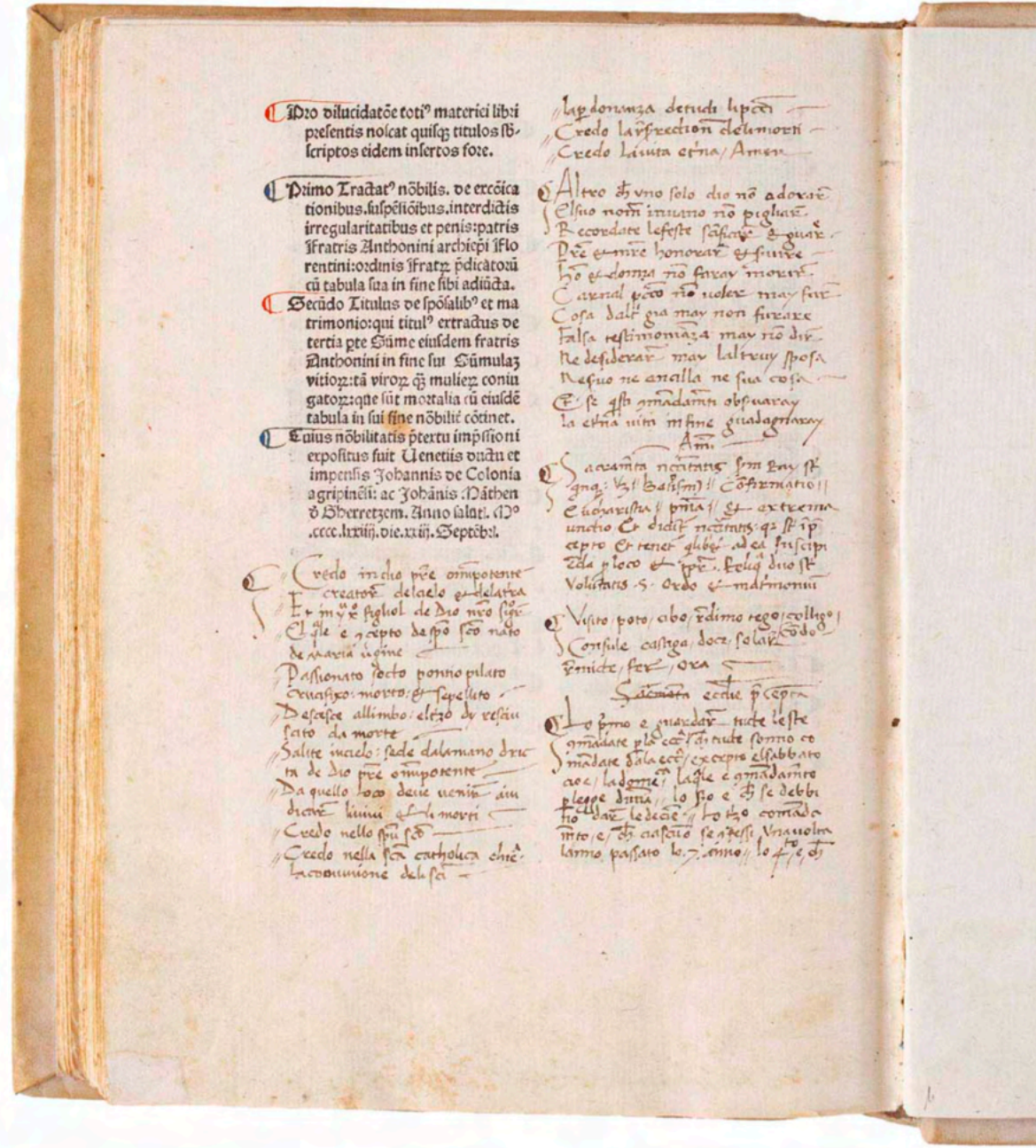
A beautiful copy of the first edition of these two  
treatises on excommunication and marriage by  
Antoninus (1389-1459), Dominican friar and Archbishop of  
Florence (from 1446), taken from book III of his great work,  
the *Summa theologica moralis*, which was not printed in its  
entirety until 1485.

Between these two texts are here printed: two bulls by Pope Paul II ('Cum omnibus iudiciis', 11 May 1465, and 'Bulla de casibus reservatis', 3 March 1469); another attributed to him but actually by Pope Eugenius IV ('Bulla contra symoniacos', 23 November 1464); Pius II's 'Constitutio' of 17 November 1461; and two anonymous texts, 'Ex processu annuali in curia' and 'Item ex ipso processu'. Interestingly, each part has been trimmed in a slightly different way at the time of binding, giving the impression that they were separate works independently printed.

The contemporary annotations to the verso of the last leaf include the twelve articles of the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, in Italian, and a list of the Sacraments, the seven physical acts of mercy ('visito, potio, cibo, redimo, tego, colligo, condo') and the seven kinds of spiritual almsgiving ('consule, castiga, doce, solare, remitte, fer, ora'), in Latin. The annotations end with the first three Precepts of the Church, in Italian, also taken from Antoninus' *Summa theologica*; the annotator must have been interrupted half way while writing the fourth one and never resumed his work.

This edition was one of the earliest products of an extremely fruitful collaboration between Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, whose partnership lasted from March 1474 until October 1480.

BMC V 225; Bod-Inc A-312; Goff A776; ISTC ia00776000.



**C**redo dilucidatōe toti<sup>9</sup> materiæ libri  
presentis nōicat quilibz titulos s̄  
scriptos eidem insertos fore.

**P**rimo Tractat<sup>9</sup> nōbilis. de excōica  
tionibus. suspēsiōibus. interdictis  
irregularitatibus et penis: patris  
fratris Anthonini archiepi s̄lo  
rentini: ordinis s̄ratz p̄dicatozū  
cū tabula sua in fine sibi adiūda.

**S**ecūdo Titulus de spōsalib<sup>9</sup> et ma  
trimonio: qui titl<sup>9</sup> extractus de  
tertia pte s̄ame eiusdem fratris  
Anthonini in fine sui s̄amulaz  
vitoz: tā viroz q̄ muliez: conti  
gatoz: que sūt mortalia cū eiusdē  
tabula in sui fine nōbilitē cōtinet.

**T**ertius nōbilitatis p̄textu imp̄ssioni  
epositus fuit Venetiis ductu et  
impenis Johannis de Colonia  
agripinēti: ac Johānis. Nāthen  
d̄ Bherretzem. Anno saluti. M<sup>o</sup>  
.cccc. lxxviii. die. xiiij. Septēbr.

**C**redo in deū p̄ce omnipotentē  
creatōre. de laelo ex laelate  
Et in x̄p̄e filio. de deo n̄ro s̄p̄e  
Et in s̄c̄to s̄c̄to de sp̄o s̄c̄to nato  
de maria uirgine  
Passionato docto p̄onno pilato  
Crucifixo: morto: et sepelito  
Descēse allimbo: elēto de res̄cū  
sato da morte  
Salite in celo: sede da d̄mano d̄u  
ra de deo p̄ce omnipotentē  
Da quello loco d̄uē uenitū aū  
dicere hūmā et h̄i morti  
Credo nella s̄c̄a catholica ch̄ie  
In comunione de la s̄c̄a

lap donanza detude l'ep̄a  
Credo l'ass̄p̄cion de la mor̄e  
Credo la uita et̄na / Amen

**A**ltro d̄ uno solo deo nō adorare  
El suo nom̄ in uano nō pigliare  
Recordare lesiste s̄c̄a s̄c̄a et̄ quare  
P̄ce et̄ m̄re honorare et̄ funde  
Nō ex dorma nō faray morire  
Carnal p̄ccō nō uolere may fare  
Cosa d̄alt̄ gra may non firmare  
Falsa testimoniaza may nō dire  
Ne desiderare may l'altray sp̄sa  
Nessio ne analla ne sua cosa  
Et se q̄si amadama ob̄paray  
la et̄na uita in fine quado ḡt̄ay

**S**acramta n̄c̄tatis s̄m̄ s̄ay s̄  
ḡn̄: q̄ s̄ b̄a s̄m̄ s̄ cōfirmatio  
Et uoluntate p̄ma et̄ extrema  
unio Et dicit n̄c̄tatis q̄ s̄ ip̄  
c̄p̄o Et tener q̄libz ad ea suscipi  
Eda p̄ loco et̄ ip̄e. Et lūq̄ duo s̄  
Voluntatis s̄. Credo et̄ m̄m̄onui

**V**isito potio cibo redimo tego colligo  
Consule castiga doce solare  
Remitte fer ora

**S**acramta eccl̄ie p̄cepta  
Lo p̄mo e mandare tute lesse  
amandare p̄ d̄ca et̄ tute s̄m̄o co  
mandare d̄ala eccl̄e ex ceptis al̄bb̄aro  
ao: la d̄m̄a et̄ la s̄c̄a et̄ amadama  
p̄legge d̄m̄a lo s̄c̄o et̄ se debbi  
no dare le dec̄e lo s̄c̄o comada  
m̄o et̄ d̄i castigo se p̄essi. Amadama  
lamma passato lo s̄c̄o lo s̄c̄o et̄

patentes

gñalif nec spaliē cū aliq: q̄a in mī-  
monio requirē cōsentus marie liber:  
repectu ppetue obligatōis que ibi cō-  
trahit. ex de spon. i. Requirit. p̄ter  
aut nō temē iurāt p̄t̄ h̄ mīmonia  
filioz: q̄a ex nā ipsi dēd̄ intelligit  
ipsa cōditio. s. si ipsi libi cōsenserint:  
et ipsi p̄entes obligat̄ ad inducēdū  
eos. pe. Itē si mulier q̄ allegat metū  
stetit p̄ annū et dimidiū cum marito  
aut ēt minor tpe: dū tñ tñ sit q̄ uū  
arbitriū bōi viri p̄sumēdū sit p̄ h̄m  
nō debet postea audiri. ex d̄ spon. c.  
ad id. l. iul.

De impedimento ordinis.

Cap. 8.

**C**etū imdedimētū ē ordo  
sacer: vt s̄ diaconat⁹ et s̄.  
vbi nō tres conclusōes.

**P**rima est null⁹ ex miorib⁹ ordinib⁹  
impedit mīmonū cōtrahēdū nec di-  
rimīt cōiūctū: nec impedit vltus ipsi⁹  
mīmonij si talis cōtrahit: s̄ tñ dēbēs  
cū vnica h̄gine cleric⁹ in miorib⁹ re-  
tinet p̄uilegiū si veltē et tōsurā dese-  
rat clericalē. ex de cle. vii. c. i. l. 6. nō  
tñ retinet b̄nficiū ecclesiasticū nec re-  
cipere p̄t. Clerici igit̄ in miorib⁹ cōsti-  
tuti b̄n p̄t cōtrahē nisi sint religiosi  
et p̄fessi tacite vel exp̄sse. **S**ecūda cō-  
clusio est q̄ ordo sacer h̄z implicituz  
votū solēne ex cōtōe ecclesie: et ideo  
exētes in sacris si cōtrahūt mīmonū  
nullū est. vi. 22. Si q̄s. 7. c. erubescat  
Ideo h̄ vū ē: vt nec etiaz greco cui  
licitū ē uti cōtracto sit licitū in sacris  
cōstituto cōtrahē s̄z Jo. an. in nouel.  
et Ric. in 4. et p̄les alios. Un̄ ista ē  
vna in cōstitutōis in sacris ecclesie oc-  
cidentalib⁹: et cōstitutos in sacris eccle-

orientalib⁹: tñ p̄mis nō licz vti cōtō  
ate susceptū ordinē: s̄ scōis licz vti cō-  
tracto ate ordinē sacroz susceptū. 21.  
vi. si licena. Qui cōtrahit in sacris est  
excoīcat⁹. Qui etiā dicit q̄ cōtinē-  
tia sit annexa ordini sacro et statuto  
ecclesie: ideo q̄a ordinat̄ ad ip̄m licz  
nō intēdat cōtinē: nec se ad cōtinētiā  
obligare nihilomin⁹ obligat̄ ad cō-  
tinētiā etiā in foro cōsciētie: q̄a ecclia  
b̄n p̄t inhabilitare ad mīmonū ig-  
rātē et inuitū sicut et h̄m frigiduz et  
h̄m: et eadē rōnē. Si q̄s ante ānos  
dixit cōtōis ordinē in sacris ad cō-  
tinētiā obligat̄: etiā si in cunis ordicē  
p̄supposito q̄ recipiat caracterez: q̄a  
obligat̄ ex statuto ecclesie n̄ ex voto  
suo. vñ si talis cōtrahit nō tenet mī-  
monū s̄ ordo dirimit ip̄m. h̄ec pe.

**T**ertia conclusio ē q̄ q̄uis ordo sa-  
cer p̄cedēs dēd̄ mīmonū dirimat  
illd̄: si tñ ordo seq̄t mīmonū dēd̄  
nō dirimit ip̄m: vt in etia. Jo. 22. et  
si si sciēte vxore et assentiēte ordinat̄  
in sacris tñ ad cōtinētiā vltq̄. Ita q̄  
post mortē viri nō p̄t cōtrahē intelli-  
git̄. n. tacite cū viro p̄fessū cōtinētiā  
est. Si aut̄ ordinat̄ inuita vxore ē: vel  
sciēte factū et ius iḡratē ip̄o tñ sciēte  
ius v̄z cogit p̄ iudicē ad ingressū reli-  
giōis si nōdū cōsumatū ē mīmonūz  
cū sic illa possit cū alio cōtrahē. si ad  
hoc nō p̄t: vel etiā si cōsumatū est  
mīmonū v̄z erit b̄nficiū clericali  
restitui vxori. Et si esset ep̄s: imo et  
papa s̄z glo. decre. Et hoc si mulier  
sic peti: ip̄e tñ exigē n̄ p̄t debita: s̄z  
reddē tñ ē. l. bo. et p̄. in 4.

De impedimento ligaminis.

Cap. 9.

**D**onum impedimentū est li-  
gamen. v̄z. qñ q̄s alteri cō-  
iugi est p̄ v̄ba de p̄nti obli-  
gatus. Talis. n. ea viuētē alia recipere  
nō p̄t q̄tūcūq̄ receperit alē et dū  
steterit: et nihil audiuit de eius vita  
vel morte v̄z expectare quousq̄ h̄at  
sufficiētē noticiā de morte ei⁹ vel in-  
gressu religiōis si nōdū erat mīmo-  
nū cōsumatū nec ē h̄m q̄ q̄dā dicit  
q̄ sufficē expectare p̄ septēniū. Nullū  
n. tps p̄finitū est: als cōtrahēs cum  
alio adulteriū cōmittit. ex de sp̄o. licz  
**S**z nec antiquo tpe potuit fieri nisi  
p̄ v̄ba reuelatōis instandū: vt fuit  
i patriarchis. ex d̄ diuor. h̄udem.  
Ib̄d̄ tñ alē cōiugū ate carnalē copu-  
lam altero inuito religiōne intrare:  
et remanēs in seculo postq̄ expectauit  
in gressū religiōis p̄ annū: ita. f. q̄ sit  
p̄fessus: tūc remanebit liber q̄ in se-  
culo remansit ad cōtrahēdū cū alio  
post mortē h̄o alteri⁹ coniugis alē  
nubē p̄t: cui vult ēt in tpe lud̄: s̄n  
p̄ca in famie. Qd̄ si alligat̄ alteri p̄  
v̄ba de p̄nti tñ: etiā abiq̄ cōsumatōe  
mīmonij cōtrahit cū aliqua nulluz  
est. S̄z si alligat̄ p̄mo erat p̄ v̄ba d̄  
futuro seu p̄ sp̄oalia: et cū sc̄da dēbat  
p̄ v̄ba de p̄nti remanet cū secūda.  
et nō q̄ si mulier credit virū mortū  
et cōtrahit cū alio si hoc credit ex p̄-  
babili cā p̄t ignoratiā facti excusaf  
et filij si quos suscepit iudicabūt legi-  
timi. Si tñ postea de viri morte ou-  
bitet v̄z q̄dē reddē debitiū: s̄ n̄ exigē  
ēē de secū. nup. c. d̄is. S̄z si in pro-  
cessu tēporis credit p̄babili eū viuē  
nec p̄t debitiū exigē: nec v̄z reddere  
piculo adulteriū se excusaf. Si h̄o

p̄m reuertat: vel als de vita sua cō-  
stiterit statim v̄z recedē a secūdo: et  
redire ad p̄m. Qd̄ si nō facer iudicē  
cabit adultera. 24. q. 2. c. Cū p̄ beliaz  
7. c. Cū in captiuitate. p̄m quoz  
tā recipere tñ ē: nisi forte illa postq̄ sci-  
uit de vita p̄mi p̄misit se cognosci a  
secūdo: et sic adultera fuit. Et h̄ ē mā  
et cōclusio toti⁹ illi⁹ q̄ois. 24. q. 2.  
Tertio nō q̄ si vir ei⁹ ad sarracenos  
iuit in exercitū et regiōe longinqua:  
et nescit v̄z sit viuus vel mortuus.  
Uxor nō p̄t cōtrahē cū alio: nisi de  
morte viri recipiat certitudinē: puta  
q̄a fuit in bello vbi oēs dicunt inf̄se  
cū fuisse: et signa plura apparent: vel  
fuit captus ab eis: et cōis est sama q̄  
fuerit inf̄se oīs: et de eo nihil au-  
diuit in cōtrariū: vel recepit lras vel  
ambasciatā a fidedignis inde veniē-  
tib⁹ q̄ mortuus est et h̄m. ex de  
sp̄o. In p̄ntia. aut v̄similit̄ de mōte  
p̄sumat. ex. vt. li. n̄. v̄. c. Qñ frequēt  
sed qd̄ si talis cōiūx cōtrahat cū  
altera vel altero credēs tñ p̄tē viuē  
cū tñ in v̄itate mortuus sit. h̄m  
guil. credo q̄ sine p̄iudicio q̄ teneat  
tale mīmonū: qd̄ intelligendū nisi  
coniūx credēs impedimētū esse: non  
intēdebat cōtrahē: nā tūc mīmonūz  
nullū est: q̄a si n̄ estz intētio cōtrahē:  
n̄ ē mīmonū. ex d̄ sp̄o. c. lra.

De impedimento publice honestatis  
iusticia. Cap. 10.

**E**timū impedimētuz est pu-  
blice honestatis iusticia: q̄ s̄z  
lbo. in 4. est p̄p̄ntas ex  
sp̄oalib⁹ pueniēs: robur tradens ab  
ecclesie institutiōe p̄t ei⁹ honestatez  
nō ē p̄mo q̄ si aliq̄ contraxerit

LE RIME DI M. LO

DOVICO ARIOSTO NON  
piu uiste, & nuouamente Stampate à in-  
stantia di Iacopo Modanese, cio è

SONETTI, MADRIGALI,  
CANZONI. STANZE.  
CAPITOLI.



In Vinegia con Priuilegio del Sommo Pontefice,  
& del Eccelsso Senato Veneto. M D XLVI.

ARETINO TAKES ON ARIOSTO'S MATTER

3. **ARIOSTO, Ludovico.** Le Rime ... non piu viste, & nuouamente stampate a instantia di Iacopo Modanese, cio e sonetti. Madrigali. Canzoni. Stanze. Capitoli. Venice, [Coppa,] 1546. [bound with:]

—. Herbolato ... che parla della nobilita dell'huomo, et dell'arte della medicina ... con alquante stanze del medesimo. [(Colophon:) Venice, Nicolini da Sabio, 1545]. [and:]

**ARETINO, Pietro.** Tre primi canti di Marfisa. [(Colophon:) Venice, Vavassore, 1544].

Three works in one vol., 8vo, ff. 55, [1], with woodcut portrait of Ariosto after a painting by Titian on title; [2-16], bound without the title, woodcut initial; [2-52], bound without the title, six woodcut vignettes in the text, large woodcut printer's device at end; first title laid down; very good copies in eighteenth-century mottled calf, spine finely gilt in compartments, morocco lettering-piece; spine head chipped, one corner a little worn; early ink index in Italian, initials C.P., and apparent shelfmark to flyleaf, later ink reference to Haym to second endpaper, unidentified late ?eighteenth-century crowned (marquess or marchioness) monogram bookplate to front pastedown. £1000

First edition of Ludovico Ariosto's collected verses, bound with a rare and early edition of his *Herbolato*, and the equally rare second complete edition of Pietro Aretino's *Marfisa*: all three works published within three years in Venice.

The gathering appears to have been deliberate, in recognition of a strong relationship between the pieces: *Marfisa* was Aretino's first attempt at chivalric poetry composed in the same years when Ariosto was working on the final edition of the *Furioso*, an overt character-based link (*Marfisa* was sister to the *Furioso* hero, *Ruggiero*) designed to be met with approval by the patron Federico Gonzaga through an implicit celebration of his dynasty. The experiment was not a success, and Aretino abandoned it after three cantos.

Ariosto's verse compositions can seldom be dated precisely, though we know that he worked on them mainly in the first decade of the sixteenth century. First published posthumously in this edition, the *Rime* include five songs, forty-one sonnets, twelve madrigals, twenty-seven capitoli, and two eclogues. The lyrics do partly echo the stylized courtly Petrarchism of the second half of the fifteenth century, but they also reveal a more direct relationship with Petrarch. Many of the verses were written for Ariosto's muse, Alessandra Benucci.

1: IT\ICCU\CFIE\001456. 2: IT\ICCU\CFIE\001414; Agnelli-Ravegnani II, pp.150-151. 3: IT\ICCU\CFIE\001549; USTC 810319 finds 7 copies (5 in Italy, 1 in the UK at BL, 1 at the National Library of Russia); Essling 1793, p. 182; Romei, *Poemi cavallereschi* (1995), pp. 325-327.



TRE PRIMI CANTI DI  
Marfisa del Divino Pietro  
Aretino,

CANTO PRIMO.

**D'**Arme e d'amor veraci fitioni  
Duengo a cantar con semplice parole  
tacendo come in ciel nascano i tuoni  
gli error di Cinthia, e'l faticar del Sole  
perche'l secreto de le gran cagioni

GANTO

ch'ogni chiara d'altrui geneologia  
vince d'honor nel sempre verde stelo  
ma da voi mi toglie hor l'alto Ruggiero  
ch'è de le spoglie del nimico altiero.



Poi del Ruggier per viua forza estinse  
Rodomonte terror d'huomini, e Dei  
sol l'arme al Re scinto dal corpo scinse  
che de la palma sua sono i Trophei  
In questo un stuol di uoci al Cielo spinse  
la commune letitiate i Semidei  
testimoni del chiaro alto ualore  
dier cor ona di lodi al Vincitore.

PRIMO

Quella serena gioia che disparue  
nel real prandio da ogni lieta fronte  
quando a citar Ruggier con l'arme app  
il temerario ardir di Rodomonte  
com'egli caddesil sol che riede parue  
le cime a'ncoronar d'ogni alto Monte,  
squarcia il velo al timor r'entra in ogni  
e segno face ognun d'allegrezza alma

D'elmo lo sgraua il gran signor d'Anglan  
e l'immortal campion di Mon' alban,  
Marfisa c'hà i triumphi nel sembante  
si tra sti a contemplar l'empio pagano,  
la dolce innamorata Bradamante  
bascia al suo Dio la vincitrice mano  
hauendo anchora benche fessa ardit  
dal suo bel uiso ogni beltà smarrita.

E se ben'ella, come il suo signore  
non combattè con Rodomonte fero,  
tutti quei colpi hebbe nel cuore  
c'hauuti per lo dosso hauea Ruggiero.  
mentr'ei puerra mortal fece di fuore



## LIMP VELLUM GILT

4. **BONARELLI DELLA ROVERE, Pietro.** *L'Olmiro regipastorale del conte Pietro Bonarelli della Rovere. Dedicata all'illustrissimo, et reverendissimo monsignor Nini ... Rome, heirs of Corbelletti, 1657.*

12mo, pp. [12], 161, [7, blanks (the final blank used as pastedown)]; engraved additional title with the arms of the dedicatee; the odd spot, a couple of sections browned, repaired tear to F5, nevertheless a very good copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, boards within double fillet gilt frame, 'Tudor' style rose cornerpieces, manuscript title to spine; manuscript corrections (authorial?) to the list of characters ('interlocutori'), where 'Iroldo' is corrected to 'Nircata', and 'Iroldo padre di Eurillo' is added; late eighteenth-century stamp of Eduardo Perez Molina to front endpaper; bookseller's label of the Librairie Raymond Clavreuil, Paris, to front pastedown. £375

**Second edition** (first Rome, 1655) of this pastoral drama in five acts, with the new dedication to Monsignor Giacomo Filippo Nini (1629–1680), well known patron of the arts, close to Pope Alexander VII, by whom he was created Cardinal in 1664.

Pietro Bonarelli della Rovere (d. 1669) was born into a literary family;



# L'OLMIRO

REGIPASTORALE

DEL CONTE PIETRO

BONARELLI

DELLA ROVERE.

DEDICATA

All' Illustrissimo, & Reuerendissimo

MONSIGNOR NINI

Cameriere Secreto di N. Sig.

e Mastro di Camera dell'

Eminentiss. Signor

Card. Chigi.



IN ROMA,

Per gl'Eredi del Corbelletti, 1657.

Com licenza de' Superiori.

both his father Guidobaldo (1563–1608) and his uncle Prospero (c. 1588–1659) published theatrical works of considerable success, while his aunt Isabella married the Lithuanian alchemist and army officer Teodor Lacki. Pietro appears not to have enjoyed the same success as his father and uncle, whose respective major works, *Filli di Sciro* and *Il Solimano*, are specifically referred to by Pietro in the introduction as the source of inspiration for his *Olmiro*. *Olmiro* remains his only published play and, with the exception of a collection of poetry (*Poesie drammatiche*, Ancona, 1651) and one academic dissertation (*Discorsi accademici*, Roma, 1658), nothing else of his was ever printed.





## JERUSALEM HAS FALLEN!

5. **CAMPELLO, Bernardino.** *Gerusalemme cattiva*: tragedia. Venice, Antonio Pinelli for Christofforo Tomasin, 1623.

4to, pp. 134, [2 (blank)]; sig. C misbound; copper-engraved title, woodcut initials; minor wormhole to gutter A1-13, not affecting text; title worn with minimal loss at fore-edge; otherwise a good copy in contemporary *carta rustica*, upper cover marked '1623' in early ink, sewn on 2 vellum thongs laced in; covers damp-stained, a little worn; early ink juvenilia to final blank. £450

### First edition of Campello's verse tragedy on the fall of Jerusalem.

One of his earliest works, *Gerusalemme cattiva* was published by Bernardino Campello (1594–1676) shortly before his appointment as a papal auditor early in 1623 (his career much advanced by the succession of Maffeo Barberini, bishop of Campello's native Spoleto and a personal associate, as Urban VIII later in the year). With a dedication dated to 20 January, *Gerusalemme cattiva* likely narrowly predates Campello's other tragedy of 1623, *Albesinda*; the two works 'didn't go unnoticed by men of letters of the time such as Apostolo Zeno and Ireneo Affò' (DBI, *trans.*).

The architectural engraved title, showing the arms of the dedicatee Giovanni Sturani, is unattributed, though the initials 'P.X.' can be found in the lower corner. The same border was re-employed for the title of *Albesinda*, though with the arms of Federico Cesi, founder of the Accademia dei Lincei.

USTC 40000080. Uncommon outside Italy, OCLC records only three copies in the UK (BL, Bodleian, CUL) and three in the US (Getty, Huntington, Pennsylvania).

RISVEGLIAMENTO  
A'  
PRENCIPI CHRISTIANI  
Contro  
IL TURCO.



In Roma, Appresso Manelfo Manelfi .1646.

Con licenza de' Superiori.

6. [COMNENO, Vincenzo.] Risvegliamento a' prencipi christiani contro il turco. Rome, Manelfo Manelfi, 1646.

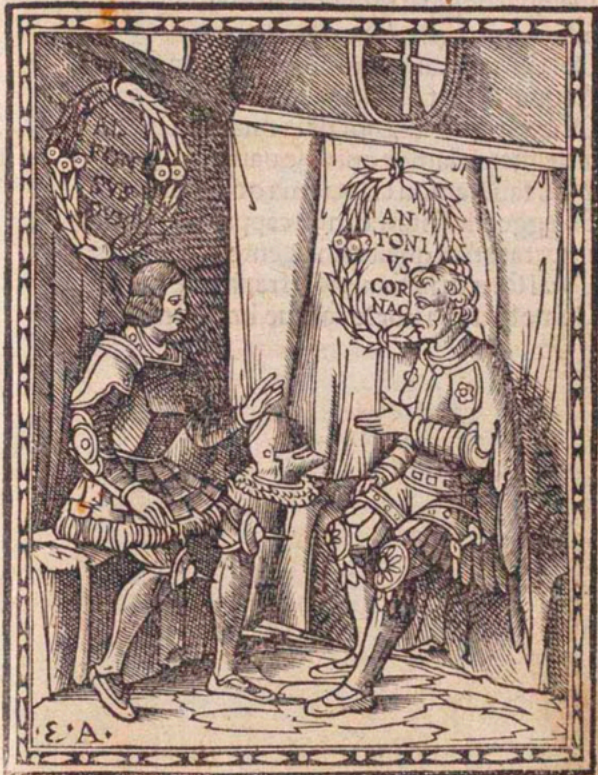
8vo, pp. [viii], 197, [3]; a few very minor repairs or minute losses to the margins, far from text, some sections lightly browned, a little soiling here and there, but a very good copy, recased in old stiff vellum. £1500

**Only edition, exceptionally rare, of a powerful call for unity and action against the Turkish threat** issued to all princes of the West, and dedicated in particular to the Austrian lineage, which the author sees as the natural leader of a Christian league. A free-ranging blend of logical argumentation, high-emotive rhetoric and astrological predictions, this tract remains unattributed in library catalogues. It appears, however, to have been the work of Vincenzo Comneno (or Vićenc Komnen, 1590–1667) a polymath, musician and madrigal composer from the Republic of Ragusa. He propounded the false claim to be a descendant of the Byzantine Komnenos dynasty. Lorenzo Miniatti, abbot of Naples, states that Comneno was born in Naples in 1590; what is certain is that he taught philosophy there. A Dominican, he served as chaplain to the Invincible Armada, and travelled to Japan as a missionary.

After changing his family name from Piranese to Comneno, Vincenzo asked Lorenzo Miniatti to print *Le glorie cadute dell'antichissima, ed augustissima famiglia Comnena*, 1663, a hugely imaginative, largely fictional account of the late fortunes of the ancient Byzantine imperial Komnenos dynasty confected by Comneno himself. It is in this book (p. 179) that we find the *Risvegliamento* listed as one of Vincenzo's own works.

IT\ICCU\BVEE\046225. Three copies located world-wide, with a single copy outside Italy (National Library of Israel); no auction record on RBH, or other

**Opera Noua de Miser Anto  
nio Cornazano in terza rima: laq̄l tratta.  
De modo Regēdi. De motu Fortune.  
De integritate rei Militaris : ⁊ qui in re  
militari Imperatores excelluerint.  
Nouamente impressa: ⁊ Dedicata.**



MIRROR OF PRINCES IN VERSE AND IMAGES

7. **CORNAZZANO, Antonio.** Opera nona [or 'noua'] de miser Antonio Cornazano in terza rima: la qual tratta de modo regēdi. De motu fortune. De integritate rei militaris: & qui in re militari imperatores excelluerint. Nouamente impressa & hystoriata. [(Colophon:) Venice, printed by Zorzi di Rusconi from Milan for Zoppino, 3 March 1517].

8vo, ff. [74]; additional blank quire bound at end; title printed in red and black, large woodcut to title showing Cornazzano instructing duke Alfonso d'Este, the dedicatee, 18 woodcuts in text; some light browning, but a very good copy in eighteenth-century green vellum-backed green boards, flat spine with contrasting gilt morocco lettering-pieces; corners slightly worn and recoloured; a few contemporary maniculae in the margin; unidentified ?late eighteenth-century crowned (marquess or marchioness) monogram bookplate to front pastedown; late nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Thomas Merthyr Guest, printed in red, to rear pastedown. **£1650**

**First edition of an illustrated *terza rima* tract on good governance** by Cornazzano (c. 1430–1484), Italian poet, writer, biographer, and dancing master whose works only appeared in print posthumously. Having served Duke Francesco Sforza in

De modo regendi & regnandi Antonius  
Cornazanus ad Illustrissimam Dicissam  
Ferrarie. Prologo.



**P**er far un paradiso in questa uita  
E laurea eta ridur al secol nostro  
Madonna excelsa a uoi dimando aita  
Imprestimi lexempio el uiuer uostro  
Il qual io uedo al popolo si grato  
Che qui cōuiene adirlo altro che ìchiostro  
Che se glie alchun geloso di bel stato  
Voi imitando e quel che presso ho giunto  
Sera in dominio suo sempre piu amato  
Del modo del regnar scriuer fo conto  
E per uui quello in uolgare uerso ordire  
Chemprosa litteral metto di ponto  
Ma uostra Signoria potra ben dire  
Quel che mentendi de signoreggiare  
Io che non feci mai se non seruire  
Come si suole Dhanibal cantare  
Quando un togato lopera presentolli  
Intitulata darte militare

A ii

Milan (and written an 'epic' *Sforziade* in his praise), Cornazzano moved to Venice, and then, from 1475, to the vibrant Ferrara of Duke Ercole d'Este. It was there, under the patronage of the consciously magnificent and cultivated Ercole that Cornazzano composed one of his most important works: a treatise on good governance, a mirror of princes inspired by a luminous Renaissance prince. He later turned the treatise into *terza rima*. It was published here with an eloquent woodcut on the title hinting at the educational role played by Cornazzano's work in the upbringing of the new Duke, Alfonso. The many woodcuts in the text are sometimes emblems, including examples of justice, wisdom and judicious, strong rule.

Thomas Merthyr Guest (1838–1904), a wealthy landowner from a distinguished family of businessmen who made their fortune particularly in the iron and steel industry, married the writer Lady Theodora Grosvenor (1840–1924), daughter of Richard Grosvenor, second Marquess of Westminster.

CNCE 13320. Rare outside Italy: 5 copies in the US (Folger, Illinois, Morgan, Penn State, Yale), 2 in the UK (BL) and one in France (Bibliothèque Méjanes). Cf. R.L. Bruni and D. Zancani, *Antonio Cornazzano: La tradizione testuale* (Florence, Olschki 1992).

E per uertude extingue ogni speranza  
 E per continence in lungo desidero  
 Anche il Re Alphonso con la sua Lucretia  
 Se quel chio intendo del suo amore e uero  
 E lei donzella i soi scripti sappretia  
 Io non so che mi dir nol crederia  
 Europa questo ne Helena di Gretia  
 Somma queste uirtu sono la uia  
 Di ben regnare e uoi la fate equale  
 Si che gia il ciel per uostra signoria  
 Inuidia nha duna Madonna tale



D iiii

Diamanti exterior: gioie: e zaphiri  
 Paragonati alle uirtu son sogni  
 India gli cede: Arabia: i Persi e Tiri  
 Di uoi non dico par che mi uergogni  
 Eccellente Madonna a non dir ancho  
 Mal fin sappressa agli ultimi bisogni  
 Voi seti exemplo eterno integro e francho  
 De lopera a uoi dicata e titol prio  
 Che chi seguira uoi non uerra mancho  
 Questo e del reggimento al parer mio  
 Il modo del regnar uero preciso  
 Principe tale e proprio in terra un Dio  
 E la citta chel regge e un paradiso. Finis.  
 Miser Antonio Cornazano per lo Illustrissimo  
 Ducha Galeazzo de Milano.



Gunto Galeazzo alla tartarea tomba  
 Oue impera Proserpina: el Re Dite  
 Che le peccatrice anime dislomba  
 Col corpo criuellato di ferite  
 E quella arrogantissima presenza  
 Che charta hauer credea de mille uite



Prudentia bella in se stessa raccolta  
 Tacita amica de pocho parlare  
 Che lochio spesso indietro e inanti uolta  
 Si necessaria e ad un che uol regnare  
 Che non e fi la stella permanente  
 Del nostro pollo a chi nauica il mare  
 La si dipinge in man con lo serpente  
 Perche sol questa di medolla humana  
 Nascer si troua & Alberto il consente  
 Per cio non e la sua pittura uana  
 Che in alma racional prudentia regna

Batte alle  
 Al uul  
 Con te  
 Ogni mo  
 Lhydro  
 Come  
 Spirauan  
 E la Ch  
 Ad uoc  
 Chi e cost  
 Ha acc  
 Senza  
 Io fui risp  
 Questo  
 Man  
 Lanitna a  
 Se prep  
 Delegi  
 Quando  
 Il serpe  
 A cui d  
 Così risp  
 Conos  
 La uoc  
 Ma in me  
 Giua p  
 De lop  
 E ueduto  
 Specta  
 E senz

LES DAMES  
dans leur  
NATUREL,  
O U

LA GALANTERIE  
SANS FAÇON.

*Sous le Regne du Grand*  
ALCANDRE.



A COLOGNE,  
Chez PIERRE MARTEAU.

M. DC. LXXXVI.

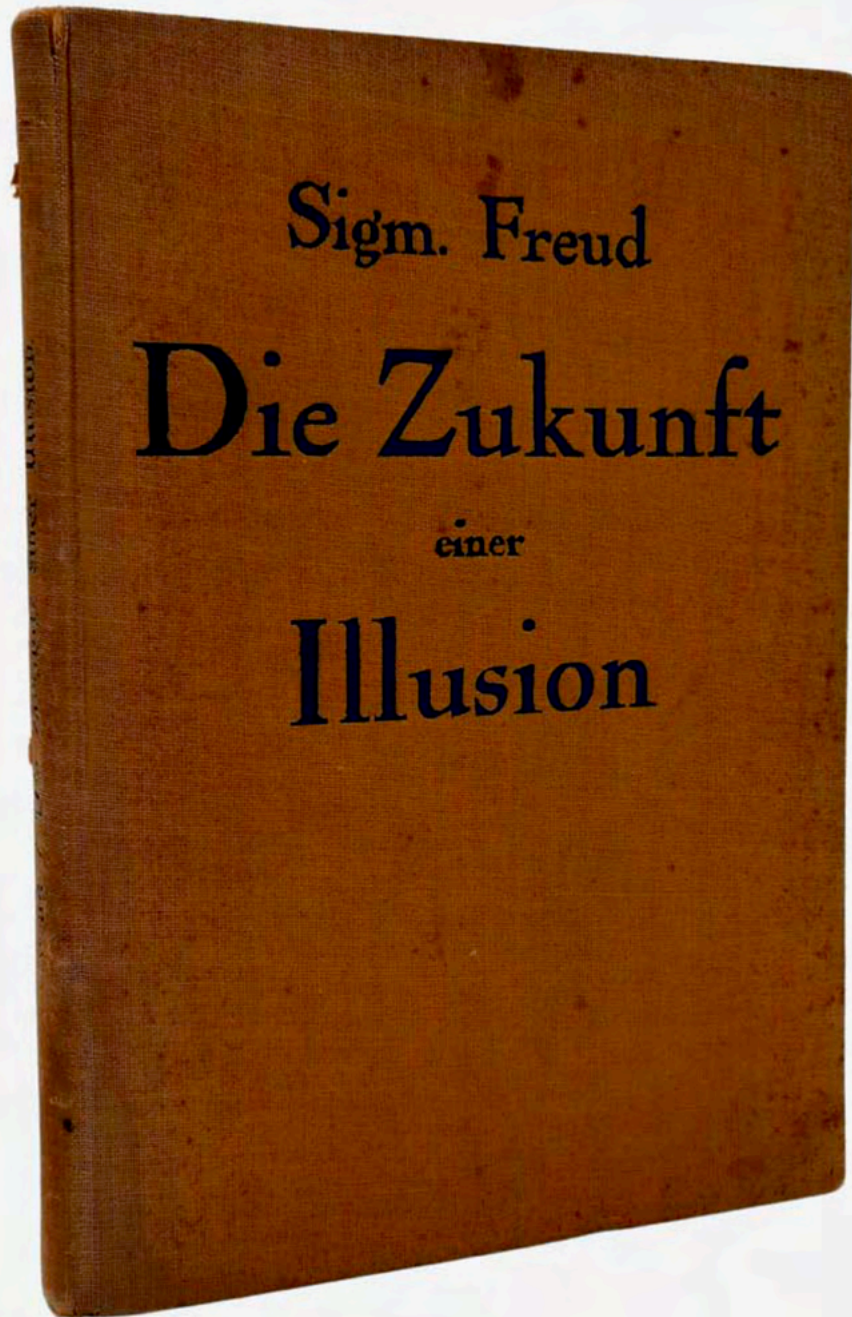
8. [COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, Gatien de.] *Les dames dans leur naturel, ou la galanterie sans façon. Sous le regne du Grand Alcandre. 'A Cologne' [but Netherlands], 'chez Pierre Marteau' [Elzevier?], 1686.*

12mo, pp. [iv], 228; woodcut printer's device on title, and headpiece; some spotting and foxing in places, but largely clean and fresh; in later red morocco, spine in compartments lettered in gilt; all edges gilt; with the book-label of the Chateau de Mouchy (Oise) on front paste-down. £685

**First edition, uncommon**, of this story, 'found in a cabinet, long after it had been written' by the French novelist and pamphleteer Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras (1644–1712), nowadays best known for his semi-fictionalised *Mémoires de Mr. d'Artagnan*, which heavily influenced Dumas' later work. Despite its claims of antiquity, the reign of the 'Grand Alcandre' in which *Les dames dans leur naturel* is set is clearly that of Louis XIV, and the novel satirises the court and the women there in a way that echoes Bussy-Rabutin's *Histoire amoureuse des Gaules* of two decades previous.

The imprint, understandably, is a false one, often used (and possibly created) by Elzevier for satirical, political, and sexually explicit works, but used from the 1660s onwards by several Amsterdam printers for French books, and more broadly from the 1680s. The name lives on in the Wuppertal publisher Peter Hammer Verlag, ('marteau' meaning hammer) founded in 1966 with the aim of publishing left-wing literature.

De Brouillant, *Histoire de Pierre de Marteau: Imprimeur à Cologne*, p. 136; outside continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Toronto, Trinity College Dublin, the British Library, and the State Library of New South Wales.



9. **FREUD, Sigmund.** *Die Zukunft einer Illusion.* Leipzig, Vienna, & Zürich, *Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag*, 1927.

8vo, pp. 91, [1] blank, [3] advertisements, [1] blank; occasional pencil markings, and paper uniformly very slightly yellowed, but otherwise clean and fresh throughout; in the original buff cloth, title in blue on spine and upper cover; light marking to covers, and spine wearing with slight loss to cloth at head and foot. £85

**First edition, in the first issue of 5000 copies,** of Freud's work on the origins and future development of religion (the 'illusion' of the title), centred on the notion of religion as, in one form or another, wish-fulfilment and the longing for a paternal figure as a response to a realisation of helplessness. In some ways a condensation of many of the themes found throughout Freud's work, its reputation is mixed: Harold Bloom, in *The American Religion*, called it 'one of the great failures of religious criticism'.



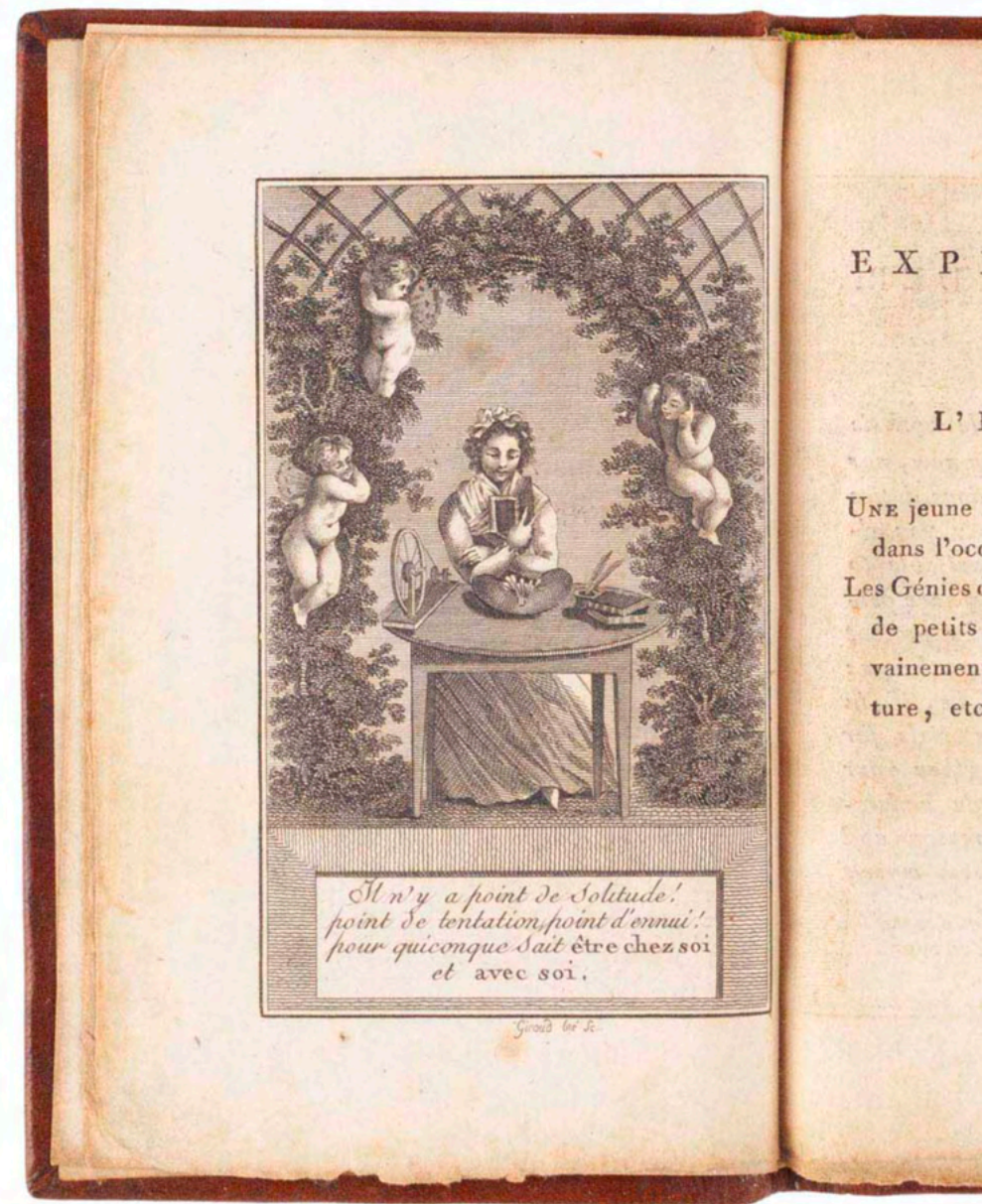
10. [GILLET, Robert]. The Hundred Thoughts of a young Lady, published in English and French by A.J. Lemierre. To which are added moral Apologues and Miscellanies [etc.] ... /// Cent pensées d'une jeune Anglaise ... A Paris, chez Cordier et Legras, 1800.

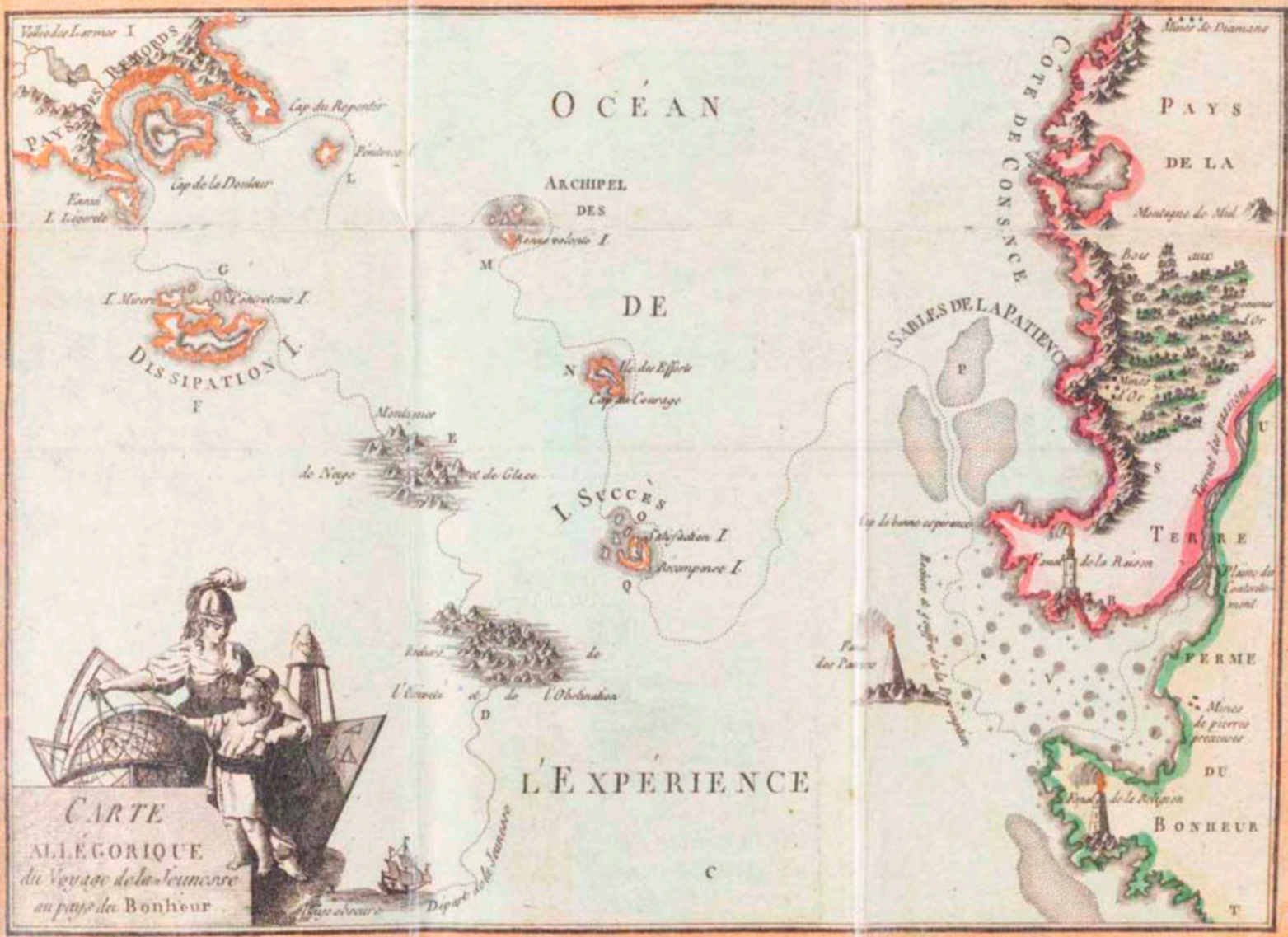
18mo, pp. 171, [9], with a half-title (English title-page to verso), an engraved plate by Giraud and a hand-coloured folding engraved map (laid down on Japanese paper); English and French printed on facing pages throughout; some light toning but a very good copy, uncut, in modern calf, gilt; booklabel of Lucien Herman to half-title. £300

**Second Paris edition, scarce, of this conduct book for young women, a paginary reprint of the Paris edition of 1798.** 'This little book has been composed by mistress Gillet, a young and celebrated Institutrice in London', though this is possibly an imposture as the first edition is stated as 'by R. Gillet, lecturer on philosophy and F.F.R.S.'. It was first published in 1796 as *The Pleasures of Reason* with the French text following the English, with two further editions (actually re-issues with cancel title-pages) in 1797 and 1798.

The Paris editions introduced a small number of changes (editorial not authorial), to the slight detriment of the fluency of the English. It is not clear what connection Auguste-Jacques Lemierre d'Argy has with the work, despite his name on the title-page here.

Not in ESTC, but we have traced copies at BL, Glasgow, Bibliothèque de Genève, and the National Libraries of France and Spain.





Vallée de L'Espérance I  
PAYS DES REVERDS  
Cap du Repentir  
Pénitence L  
Cap de la Douleur  
Eaux I. Licorade

G  
I. Merveilles I. d'Or  
F  
DILSIPATION I.

O C É A N  
ARCHIPEL  
DES  
M  
N  
I. Succès  
N de l'Effort  
Cap du Courage

E  
D  
de Neige  
Montagnes  
de Glace

I. Succès  
Q  
Raccompane I.

D  
de l'Obtusion

L' E X P É R I E N C E

Mont de Diamant  
PAYS DE LA  
DE LA  
COTE DE CONSCIENCE  
MONTAGNE de Mel  
Sables de LA PATIENCE  
TERRE  
Plains de l'Contentement  
MERME  
DE  
DU  
BOHEMEUR  
T  
Mers de pierres précieuses  
Riviers de la Paraisse  
Fond de la Raison  
Cap de bonne espérance  
Fait de l'aveu  
Riviers de l'ignorance  
Mers de l'Espérance  
Riviers de la Jeunesse

Carte  
ALLEGORIQUE  
du Voyage de la Jeunesse  
au pays de Bonheur





THE BRAVE KNIGHT  
'WIZARDS AND EVIL POWERS'

11. **GONZAGA, Curzio.** *Il Fido amante*, poema eroico. Mantua, [(colophon:) Giacomo Ruffinello, 1582].

Large 8vo, ff. [iv], 217, [1]; with elaborate woodcut title, 36 woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces, printer's device to last leaf; occasional very mild browning, but a very good, clean, crisp copy in later eighteenth-century stiff vellum, flat spine decorated in gilt, paper label; gilding and label a little faded. £600

**First edition of an Italian Renaissance heroic poem** in 36 cantos, much appreciated by Tasso and published the year after the first authorized edition of the *Gerusalemme liberata*.

'Composed to celebrate the lineage of Gonzaga, [*Il fido amante*] sings the deeds and trials of brave knight Gonzago, in his attempts to deserve the favour of his beloved Ippolita-Vittoria. [In a tradition championed not long before by Ariosto,] the quest is entwined with supernatural events, wizards, and evil powers' (DBI, *trans.*).

Adams, G 856; BM STC Italian, p. 308; Olschki, *Choix*, 18508; ICCU/EDIT16, 21437.

Sempre è seco di, & notte; & non la lascia  
 Senz'esso (à suo poter) momento alcuno;  
 Et se per qualche spatio ella il tralascia;  
 Dubbia, & falsi geloso, & importano;  
 Se ne querela, & ne dimostra ambascia,  
 Nè di pianti, & sospir torna digiuno; (ma,  
 Ma cari, & dolci; & questi, & quei poi chia  
 Et di languir per lei si gode, & brama.

Anzi sen pregia, & se ne gloria, & vanta;  
 Et del peccato altrui ebiede ei perdono;  
 Di quel preso velen la forza è tanta,  
 Et tal de l'incantate note il suono.  
 Le bēde, e l'ferro, & l'Ara sacra, et santa,  
 Et l'Vrta amata in oblio poste hor sono;  
 Per cui già pio, & scelerato detto  
 Più volte venne in un medesimo effetto.

Nè più gli cal di ritrouar quel chiaro  
 Sottra ogni altro famoso, & Fido Amante;  
 Per cui con sì solenne voto, & raro  
 Drizzato hauea le frettolose piante;  
 Giurato hauendo, con esempio amaro  
 D'ardergli, suo mal grado, à gli occhi auante  
 Le due Donzelle, che già trasse à Troia  
 Con tanto orgoglio, & di lei strage, et noia.

Nè di tornar più gli ritorna à mente  
 In Scithia à fabricar la grand'armata;  
 E'l magnanimo ofar, che posto in mente  
 Gli hauea d'uscir con tanta gente armata,



A desertar quella Città possente,  
 Che meza arsa s'hauea dietro lasciata  
 Dianzi & tutta trascorra; in tutto è casto;  
 Et il corpo inuitto, è fatto inerte, & lasso.

Ma ben gli torna (& se ne incolpa, & duole)  
 Ne'l pensier, quanto egli fosse empio, et rio  
 In persequir con arti, & con parole  
 Le belle Donne, & l'amoroso Dio;  
 Et di tãta sua allhor sciocchezza, hor vuole  
 A tutto suo poter pagare il fio;  
 Quinci, come del mal ministra, aborre  
 La spada, e'n vece à la conocchia corre.

Stassi l'vsbergo, & l'altro arnese in parte,  
 Ch'Aracne sol di lui cura si prende;  
 Et di Minerna oprando (emula) l'arte  
 Sottilissime tele entro vi stende;  
 Mentre fra bei lauori, anch'ei comparte  
 Le fila, & con sua Donna à l'ago intende;  
 Et la già inuitta man di spoglie adorna,  
 Spesso il fuso in girar stanca ritorna.

Così soglion contar gli antichi inchiostri,  
 Ch' à punto in preda d'un bel viso andasse  
 Con sorte equal, quel domator de' Mostri,  
 Di cui tanto romor nel mondo fiasse;  
 Et non sol par, che di par seco giostri  
 In ciò Armedonte, ma che vinto il lasse;  
 Da quel di pria, chi l'crederebbe? in tanto  
 Poco spatio, giamai cangiato tanto.

SPENTA



## CANTO DECIMOSETTIMO.



PENTA DE  
 la Città la fiam  
 ma in tanto  
 S'era già in tut  
 to, e'l rio timo  
 re anch'esso;  
 Et già il sa'gio,  
 & benigno Ga  
 ramanto

Et già si volge, per placar le spente  
 Anime ne l'horrenda strage, & fella;  
 Et già ciascun Guerrier di por non fdegna  
 Le man pronte à pietosa opra si degna.

Et fra gli altri con pompa alta, & superba  
 In un sepolcro i due Gemelli illustri,  
 Oue il cener de i padri lor si serba,  
 Di man, in man, fra Parij marmi, et lustri;  
 Con degne note à la lor sorte acerba,  
 Et composte da Mastri accorti, e industri,  
 Da nobili in sù gli homeri portati,  
 Furon con pianto vniuersal locati.

Et gli altri ancor, ch'irver fur molti, et molti,  
 Tutti pur con sospiri, & strida, & pianti,  
 Da parenti, & da amici andar raccolti  
 Cinti d'oscuro, & tenebroso manti;  
 Et ne l'Vrne de gli Ani lor sepolti,  
 O' in noue proprie con funebri canti;  
 Pofcia purgata la Città per tutto,  
 Fu con vittime liete in tanto lutto.

Corri molti altri ancor di parte, in parte,  
 Del gran dominio da i marini liti,  
 A' le nouelle del rio caso sparte;  
 E insieme à querelarsi, altri infiniti,  
 De i Corsari, che dianzi in ogni parte  
 Tutti i contorni loro hauean rapiti,  
 Et anime più assai che mille, & mille  
 Predate, & arse le lor case, & ville;

M La

12. **ḤĀFĪZ OF SHIRAZ.** *Dīwān.* [Safavid Persia, Rabī' I 964 AH / January–February 1557 AD.]

Manuscript in Persian, 8vo (text area c. 95 x 48 mm, remargined in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century to 157 x 87 mm), ff. [203] with a single fly-leaf at each end of the volume, written in a good, small *nasta'liq* script on gold-sprinkled paper, double columns of 12 lines, first leaf of text bearing a headpiece decorated in colours and gold and preserving part of the original margin decorated with scrolling gold leaves and flowers, text of first leaf set within cloud bands against a gold background, each ghazal marked by a heading written in blue ink against a panel decorated with delicate scrolling tendrils and gold leaves; a few marginal annotations in eighteenth- or nineteenth-century hands; illuminated frontispiece partly retouched (probably at time of binding), some light marginal staining and spotting, some text panels partly detached from their later margins (especially towards end of volume) with some consequent fraying and splitting (without loss but occasionally affecting text), colophon leaf chipped with minor loss of text; late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century Persian maroon goatskin with onlaid stamped centre- and corner-pieces, rebacked and with new endpapers; worn and rubbed, a few paper adhesions.

£2500

**An elegant mid sixteenth-century manuscript of the collected poems of Ḥāfīz, carefully remargined in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.**



Handwritten Persian text in a manuscript, featuring a central table of verses and marginal notes. The table is organized into columns and rows, with decorative floral borders. The text is written in a cursive script.

بم پرش ز ساری ز تو می لود	کان پاکه امن ابا بزرگاری است
این سخن بی نهایت گویانند	بر غیبت از امر ازل که در غایت
برشت چه که تا چشم سوراخ افتی	عزت که که سوری اندر خاست
از چشم تو رخ ای دل جان بود	کان نادوی گامش بر خرم خاست
آوده تو حافظ نفسی ز شاه آرد	کان غصه ساعت بهر طهارت
<b>قصیده</b>	
دی بری ز من که ذکرش بخردنا	کشا سرب نوش و نم دل بر دنا
گویم سایه سید و دم ما در نامت	گشا قبول کن سخن و در جواب
سود و در میان و ما به جو تو	از بر این معاصد نکلین سالی
ما بخت بدست باشه که ز این بخت	در عمری که گشت سببان بود
حافظ گرت ز بند حکیمان عادت	گوت کلمه قصه که عمت درازنا

‘Though credited with learned works in prose, [Hāfiz’s] fame rests entirely on his *Dīwān*. There are few aspects of the life and writing of Hāfiz that have not given rise . . . to vigorous scholarly dispute over matters of interpretation and fact. The reverence in which he is held, not only in Persia but widely throughout East and West, as the undoubted composer of some of the world’s most sublime and technically exquisite poetry, will doubtless ensure continued concern with these problems, however intractable and ultimately insignificant some of them may seem to be ... Legend credits Hāfiz with editing his *Dīwān* in 770/1368, i.e. over twenty years before his death, but no manuscript of this version is known. Less speculative, perhaps, but still unattested by real evidence, is the edition (with a preface of doubtful biographical value) compiled after the poet’s death by a disciple, a certain Muḥammad Gulandām. From this traditional version are assumed to spring the thousands of manuscripts now extant and over 100 printed editions: many of these versions differ widely in the order and number of verses within a given poem, and in their detailed readings’ (*Encyclopaedia of Islam*).



13. [HEATH, William, *pseud.*] 'Paul PRY'. A Trip to Margate ... Publ. by J Mclean ... London. [1829].

6 oblong folio leaves, etched, with contemporary hand-colouring, each comprising a number of vignette scenes; a very good set. £750 + VAT in UK

**A delightful story in pictures by the satirist William Heath.** Heath had begun his artistic career with portraits and military scenes, but by 1820 he had moved into satire, mostly published under the pseudonym 'Paul Pry'.

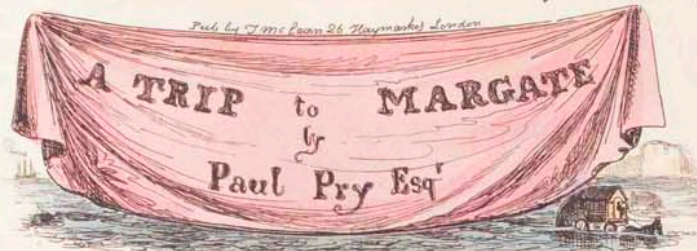
Encumbered by her outlandish headgear, a lady makes the trip to Margate by paddle-steamer, has much ado finding lodging, takes a dip from a bathing machine, admires the harbour view, is buffeted about on the pier, visits Kingsgate, Ramsgate and the North Foreland lighthouse, socialises at the garden, and attends the races. The satire is very mild and genial – the enormous man who complains of having lost weight, the cockney boy chasing a seagull ('Lork pa'r here's a funny goose') – and paints a delightful picture of the leisure time of the upper middle classes on the cusp of the Victorian age. Although the publication is undated it was reviewed in the *London Literary Gazette* in 1829.

Not in Library Hub; OCLC shows two copies: Yale and Case Western Reserve. There is also a copy at the Royal Museum Greenwich.





Landing with your luggage at London Bridge



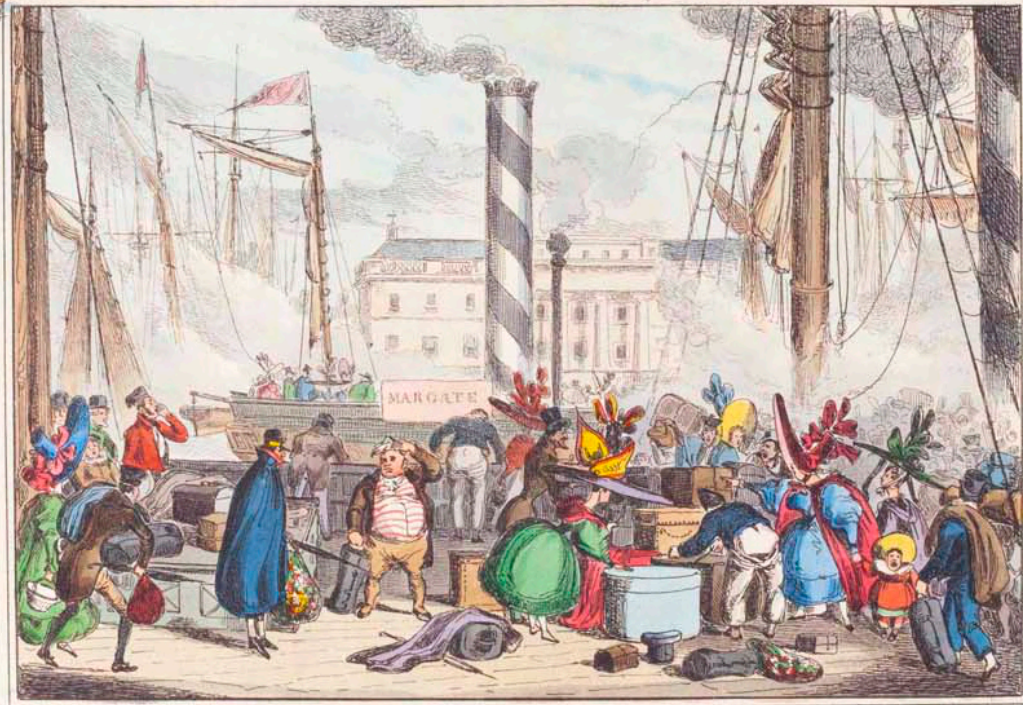
Settling the economy of your luggage on board -



Trudging it through Thames Street



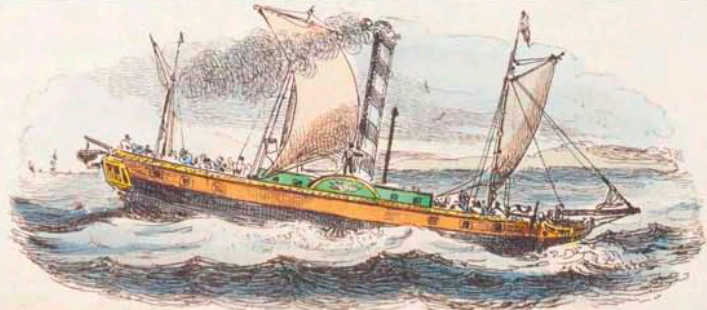
Above -



Below -



A little too late -

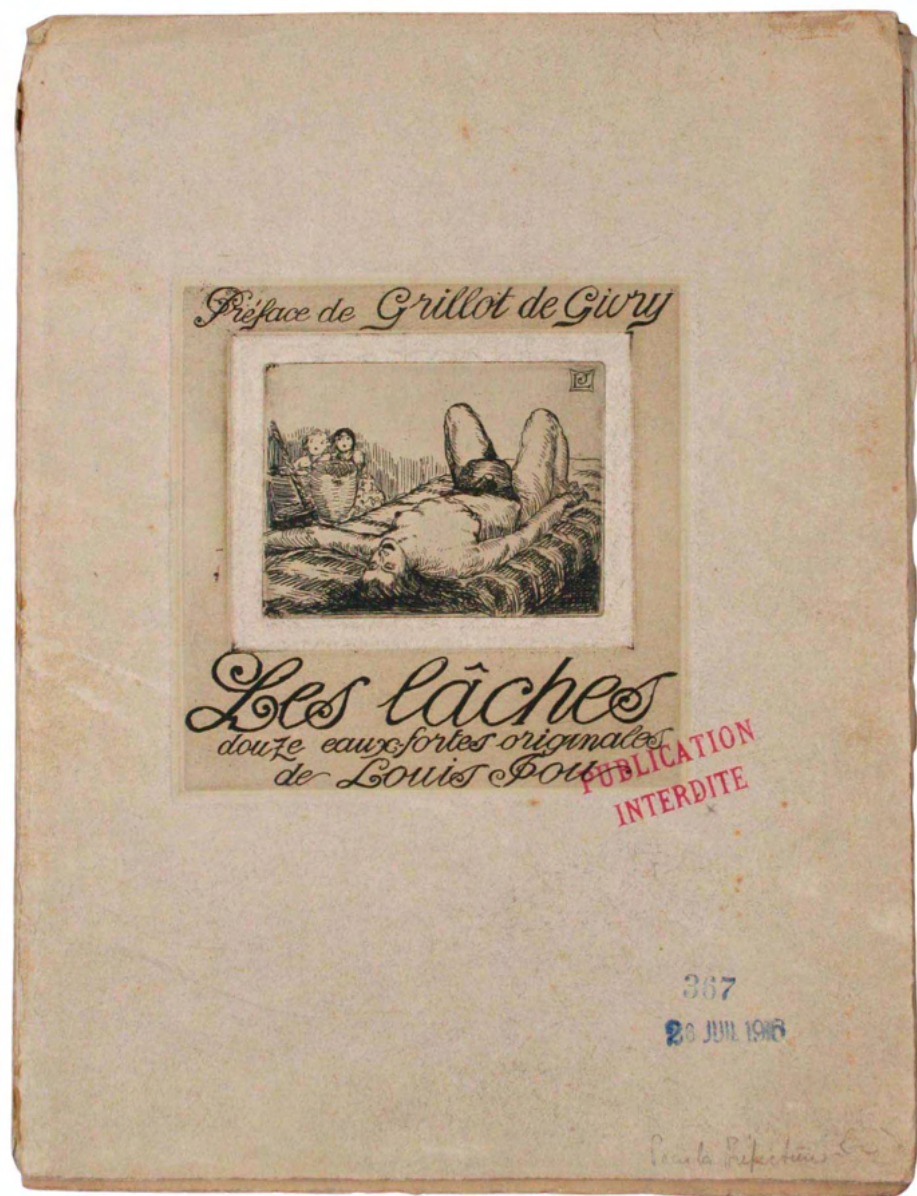


Just getting into breeze



Oh how quite happy - no more





14. **JOU, Louis and Émile Grillo de GIVRY.** *Les lâches* douze eaux fortes originales. [Paris, Le Prince, 1916].

Folio (346 x 261 mm), pp. [iv] with 12 unbound plates (each 98 x 74 mm), each stamped in red with 'Publication Interdite' with the date 26 July 1916, and each leaf of text with the stamp of the Bureau de la Presse of the French War Ministry; otherwise clean and fresh aside from some marginal dustsoiling; in the original publisher's wrappers, with further plate (145 x 147 mm) on upper cover; spine frayed at head, and general wear. £1250

Stamped and forbidden by the censors of the French War Ministry, this is an extraordinary and disturbing collection of etchings by the Catalan-French engraver and illustrator Louis Jou, depicting the violation of women by occupying German soldiers during the First World War. Each plate bears the signature of Jou underneath the censor's stamp; the subject matter echoes Jou's earlier studies of wartime refugees and the war dead among ruins, as well as a set of Stations of the Cross in the same year. Despite the censor's efforts evident in this copy, 100 copies were printed.



PUBLICATION  
INTERDITE

Jou (1881–1968) moved to Paris in 1906, working both as a typographer and a book illustrator. The prefatory text, decrying the barbarity of the enemy forces ('Coprophages soyons! Latrinons sur du Gutenberg!') is the work of the writer and occultist Émile-Jules Grillo de Givry (1874–1929), best known for his translations of Paracelsus.

See André Feuille, *Louis Jou, biobibliographie* (1984), p. 49; for more on military censorship at the time, see J. Coutard, 'Presse, censure et propagande en 1914-1918: la construction d'une culture de guerre' in *Bulletin d'histoire politique* 8 (2000), 150-171; OCLC records just one copy outside France, at the University of Chicago.



PUBLICATION  
INTERDITE



PUBLICATION  
INTERDITE

CONJURING UNSEEN WORLDS: A TRICK OF PAINTERS AND MACHINES

15. **LEIZELT, Johann Friedrich, after Jan de BEIJER.** Le pont (de Halvemansbrugg) vuë vers le Colveniers Doelen et le Poids de S. Anthoine à Amsterdam. *Augsburg, Négoce de l'Académie d'Empire des Arts libéraux, [second half of the eighteenth century].*

One sheet (325 x 415 mm), etched and engraved, coloured in a contemporary hand, a little trimmed with a few tears, slightly dusty, with a few small marginal losses (not affecting the engraving); backed on a (late eighteenth-century?) sheet of floral block-printed paper, with marginal defects to the backing. **£600 + VAT in UK**

**A popular *vue d'optique*, with contemporary hand-colouring, for use in an optical machine.** The print, engraved by Johann Friedrich Leizelt after a drawing by Jan de Beijer, depicts the Halvemaansbrugg over the Amstel in Amsterdam, with figures, boats and ships, and houses along the canal. The work forms part of the series *Collection des prospects*, published in Augsburg to considerable international success.

*Vues d'optique*, or perspective views, were enormously popular in Europe in the second half of the eighteenth century, with images designed to be viewed through a zograscope, which would create an illusion of depth by means of a lens and mirror (hence the reversal of the image). A testament to their broad appeal survives in Tiepolo's famous fresco *Il Mondo nuovo*, depicting a zograscope drawing a crowd from all parts of society, from commoners to noblemen.

At an early date this example was pasted onto a sheet of block-printed distemper paper, decorated with a pattern of floral motifs.

We have traced a single copy of this engraving, at the Rijksmuseum (RP-P-1932-375). Cf. Carlo Alberto Minici Zotti, *Il mondo nuovo: le meraviglie della vision dal '700* (Milan, 1988).



N. de Breen del.

Gravé par F. Frederix.

Le Pont (de Halvemansbrugg) vuë vers le Colveniers Doelen et le Poids de S<sup>t</sup> Anthoine à Amsterdam.

Il est à présent au service de l'Académie de l'Empire des Arts libéraux avec le Privilège de Sa Majesté Impériale et avec Dispense de tout autre Casse.

Geijf van de Surinamse Compagnie te Amsterdam.

MEMOIRS  
 Concerning the Affairs of  
 SCOTLAND,  
 FROM  
 Queen Anne's  
 Accession to the Throne,  
 TO THE  
 Commencement of the UNION of  
 the Two Kingdoms of  
*Scotland and England,*  
 In MAY, 1707.

With an Account of the Origine and Progress  
 of the Design'd Invasion from France, in  
 March, 1708.

And some Reflections on the Ancient State  
 of SCOTLAND.

By *George Lockhart of Carnwath Esq;*  
 Et Quorum pars magna fuit.  
 To which is prefix'd an INTRODUCTION  
 shewing the Reason for Publishing these Me-  
 moirs at this Juncture.

*By A Commissioner for the Unions Jacobite*  
 London Printed: And Sold by J. Baker, in Pater-  
 Noster-Row: And the Bookfellers of London and  
 Westminster. 1714.

*\*Lockhart was appointed Commissioner  
 because he was Nephew to Margd. Lockhart*

WITH SCATHING ANTI-SCOTTISH ANNOTATIONS

16. [LOCKHART, George.] Memoirs concerning the affairs of Scotland, from Queen Anne's accession to the throne, to the commencement of the Union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, in May, 1707. With an account of the origine and progress of the design'd invasion from France, in March, 1708. London, printed and sold by J. Baker, in Pater-Noster-Row and the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1714.

8vo, pp. [xxx], 304, 321-403, [1, blank]; title page within double-ruled border; bound without the initial blank leaf, pp. 305-320 omitted in pagination, as called for (text and register are continuous); extensive c. 1760 marginal annotations throughout (see below); armorial bookplate of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (1809-1875), eleventh Baronet, to front pastedown. £1650

First edition, rare, of this popular and somewhat controversial account of Scottish politics from 1703 to 1708, extensively annotated with scathing anti-Scottish marginalia by a near-contemporary reader.

'Shortly after the Hanoverian succession in August 1714 a book entitled *Memoirs* concerning the affairs of Scotland appeared for the first time in print. It was an immediate sensation. Jonathan Swift, who had been shown one of the manuscript copies that had been circulating for some months, observed to a friend: "I saw two sheets of the beginning which was treason every line." And indeed the book was a forthrightly hostile, clearly eyewitness account of the events



# MEMOIRS

Concerning the

# AFFAIRS

OF

# Scotland, &c.



**A**FTER King James had retir'd out of England, and the Prince of Orange was declar'd King, a Convention of Estates was call'd in Scotland, and met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March, 1689; which in a little Time declar'd, That King James having, in several Points, Violated and Infringed the Fundamental Constitution of this Kingdom,

B

had

*A short Account of the Revolution.*  
*with his Wife the late*  
*lawful Queen*  
*Mary by a*  
*compliance the*  
*like that to*  
*Henry C. of Richm*  
*200 years before*  
*by the names of*  
*1720 of Buxtonham*  
*Clapton*

leading up to the passage of the Act of Union through the Scottish parliament in the winter of 1706-7 and the Scottish conspiracy that underpinned the Franco-Jacobite invasion of 1708. Still more provocatively, the author had interlarded his text with acerbic character sketches of the leading actors involved, many of whom were still living in 1714' (Daniel Szechi, 'Constructing a Jacobite: the social and intellectual origins of George Lockhart of Carnwath' in *The Historical Journal* 40, no. 4 (December 1997), pp. 977-978).

Although initially published anonymously, the identity of the author was well known at the time. George Lockhart (1673-1731) was a Scots privy councillor (often voting against the court), a committed Jacobite, and an outspoken advocate of Scottish independence. The year following the publication of his *Memoirs*, Lockhart was arrested for his involvement in the planning of the Jacobite rebellion, but was soon released from prison thanks to some powerful connections. Exiled on the continent, Lockhart eventually managed to return to Scotland, on the understanding that he would retire to private life and give up any revolutionary activity.

The identity of the annotator remains unclear, but their political stance is pretty evident; as well as completing in manuscript all the redacted names in the text which were identified only by their initials (having possessed a good insight into the events or, more likely, having had access to a copy of the *Appendix* with a key to the names, published later in 1714); the annotator adds numerous anti-Scottish comments throughout. Marginal remarks such as 'wrong', 'ridiculous', 'false', 'horrible!', 'slander', 'Scotch loyalty!', 'weak excuses' abound. The Scots are described as 'false and slanderous Scotch Jacobites' and 'venal', free 'to rebel when they please', motivated by

Anointed, he gave them up to the Power and Laws of a Forreign People, and at last subverted their Monarchy, defac'd their Government, destroyed their Country; and as the greatest Temporal Curse, cut them off from having the name of a People on the Face of the Earth. How near a Relation there is betwixt the gross and crying Sins of the Jews, and those of Scotland, and what a resemblance there is in their Punishment, let such who have had any share in Promoting the first, or Executing the last, seriously consider.

*The silly, helpless, poor, divided Scots as they were before their Union 1707 with England are now increased in strength & riches in their Trade & peace twentyfold, & their Valour employ'd to good ends viz in helping to conquer Canada 1759.*

F I N I S.

self-interest and opportunism. The duke of Queensberry is noted for his zeal for 'his own good' rather than the public's, and he is accused of 'soften[ing] rugged spirits by bribes'. To the sentence 'God will bless such Revolutions and endeavours with success, by restoring the nation to its ancient rights and liberties...' the annotator has added 'of rebellion and invading abroad and ... of poverty at home'. One note referring to an edition of Nathaniel Hookes' *History* published in 1760, helps with the dating of the annotations. On the same page, Hookes is described as 'The Rev. Mr Hooks turned rebel then Papist then colonel of a French Regiment of foot rash and conceited'. The annotator is a supporter of the Union and finds that Scotland has greatly benefited from it; 'yet trade has increased ... people freed from little tyrants of clans', he states on p. 398, and even more clearly in a note at the end: 'The silly, helpless, poor, divided Scots as they were before their Union 1707 with England are now increased in strength & riches in their trade & peace twentyfold & their Valour employ'd to good ends, viz in helping to conquer Canada, 1759'.

Another issue of the first edition has the imprint 'printed and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster' (ESTC N39674). An advertisement for the second edition (ESTC T39119) appeared in the *Daily Courant*, 11 September 1714, specifically stating that the *Appendix* had been added; it is likely that copies of the first edition still around would have been furnished with the *Appendix* as well.

ESTC N18884; Passmann-Vienken, *Swift's Library*, 1099.

did, with the special Advice and Consent of his Dear Friends, the Duke of Argyll, the Earls of Straik and Loudon, and Mr. Carstairs, (a Rebellious Presbyterian Preacher, one of her Majesty's Chaplains) resolve, one way or other, to frame such a Plot, as, when lodg'd upon these they designed it against, should, in all humane Probability, be their utter Ruin and Destruction.

Carstairs

Captain  
Simon Mackenzie (of Cromarty Family)  
(alias Frazer of Beaufort) employ'd to manage it.

venge imput'd  
he call'd himself  
D. Lovat  
beheaded  
at Liff for treason  
1746.

They pitch'd upon one Simon Frazer, of Beaufort, as the Tool to carry on this wicked Design, and he Evidence to excuse such Persons, as they directed: This Gentleman, some Three or Four Years before, had been guilty of a most scandalous Rape upon the Person of the Lady Dowager Lovitt, Sister to the Duke of Arbole, for which Crime the Lords of Justiciary had condemn'd him to Die: And Letters of Fire and Sword were rais'd, and a Detachment of King William's Troops sent against him and his Adherents, who were pretty numerous, 'twixt whom, several Skirmishes happened; but finding the Duke of Argyll, who was his great Patron, (for no other Reason

son, that I know of, but because he had been guilty of a Vile, Lewd, and Detestable Crime; and likewise upon the Person of one of the Family of Arbole, which two Houses bore each other a constant Grudge) I say, Frazer finding Argyll was no longer able to protect him against the Force of Law and Justice, quitted the Kingdom, and retired to France; but King James a' having got an Account of the Crimes he was found guilty of, for which he had left his Native Country, would not, during his Life, allow him to come to the Court of St. Germain's. This Person being made Choice of, as well qualify'd for such a Design, was sent for from France to England, and afterwards brought from thence to Scotland; but before he left France, by the Advice of his Friends at Home, he turned Papist; and finding a Way to be introduced to the French King by the Pope's Nuntio, he represented himself as a Person of great Interest in Scotland, and oppress'd for his Zeal to the Royal Family, and that with Encouragement, and a small Assistance, he could contribute to make a great Diversion to the English Arms, and

#

3 B

by advice of some wicked companions Turns Papist.

Introduced to the French King. The whole is too true a story of this man who was at Liff in his own hands for treason and Rebellion 1746.



NOUVELLES  
LETTRES  
PERSANES.

Traduites de l'Anglois.

*Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter  
Amorem*

*Quod te imitari aueo. . . . .*

TOME PREMIER.



A LONDRES,

M. DCC. XXXV.

17. **LYTTELTON, George, Baron.** *Nouvelles lettres Persanes.* Traduites de l'Anglois ... Tome premier [- second]. 'A Londres' [Paris?], 1735.

2 vols in 1, 12mo, pp. 151, [5 blank]; [3], 154-299, [1 blank]; signatures continuous, errors in pagination, titles in red with woodcut vignette in red; a few light marks, a little toning; very good in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, red edges; spine ends chipped, corners a little bumped; ink note on slip pasted to rear flyleaf.

£275

Scarce edition of this anonymous French translation of George Lyttelton's *Letters from a Persian in England to his friend at Ispahan*, published in the same year as the first English edition.

Inspired by Montesquieu's *Lettres Persanes* of 1721, Lyttelton's 'series of fictional letters commenting on the manners and mores of Walpolian England, made a significant impact on the literary-political world. Their lively, humorous style coupled with their pointed attacks on the government made them one of the most widely read opposition works, and they went through several editions within the space of a year' (ODNB). A later French translation, by Jean-François Peyron (1748-1784), was published in 1770.

Rochedieu, p. 197. Not in ESTC, which records 2 editions of the same year with titles in red and black and different pagination. OCLC finds only one copy of this edition, at the University of Texas.

AVR. THEODOSII  
MACROBI

V. Cl. & illustris  
OPERA.

IOH. ISACIVS PONTANVS recensuit: &  
SATVRNALIORVM libros M S. ope auxit, or-  
dinavit, & CASTIGATIONES siue NOTAS adiecit.

*Ad amplissimum virum*  
ARNOLDVM WITFELDIVM  
REGNI DANIAE Cancellarium.

*Contenta hac editione sequens  
pagina indicabit.*



*ex scrinio Joachimi Rab.*

LVGDVNI BATAVORVM,  
EX OFFICINA PLANTINIANA,  
Apud Franciscum Raphelengium.  
CLD. LD. XCVII.

*Viro illustri*  
IOSEPHO SCALIGERO  
Ioh. Isacius Pontanus  
2. M. D.

PRESENTATION COPY TO SCALIGER

18. **MACROBIUS.** Opera [ed. Johannes Isacius Pontanus; notes by Joannes Meursius]. Leiden, Plantin Press [F. Raphelengius], 1597.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 697, [1]; Roman and Greek types, woodcut device on title, woodcut initials; a very good copy in contemporary vellum, flat spine lettered in ink; small chip to cover at head of upper joint, a little soiling; **dedication inscription of the editor, J. I. Pontanus, to the humanist J. Scaliger**, on title; a few minute corrections to text; further seventeenth-century inscription 'ex scrinio Joachimi Rab.[..]' to title; early seventeenth-century acquisition note to front free endpaper acknowledging the **provenance from the library of Joseph Scaliger** 'Emi hunc libellum in armamentario librorum Josephi Scaligeri...'), late seventeenth-century English purchase note, followed by later purchase note initialled 'W: S:' and eighteenth-century inscription 'Samuel Knight' to third free endpaper (possibly the English antiquary and clergyman, c. 1678–1746, alumnus of Trinity College, Cambridge, and chaplain to George II from 1730 to 1746); bookplate of Shadworth Hodgson (English philosopher, 1832–1912) to front paste-down, the book then bequeathed by him to the library at Rugby School. £2500

First edition thus of Macrobius's extant works, including the *editio princeps* of *De differentiis et societatis Graeci Latineque verbi*; an important presentation copy from the editor, the Dutch humanist Johannes Isacius Pontanus (1571–1639), to the French Calvinist and great humanist scholar Joseph Scaliger (1540–1609).

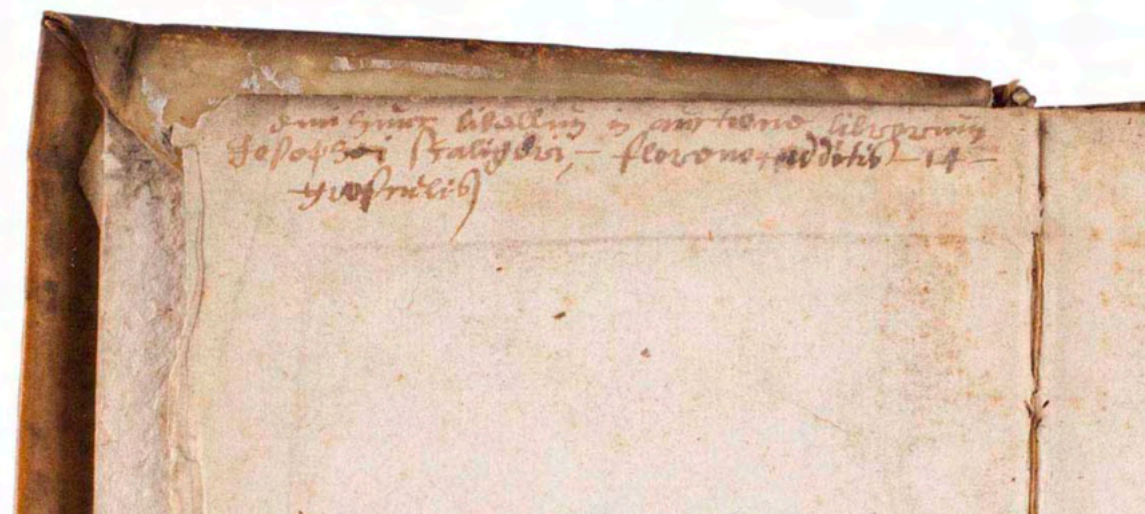
This was the first published work of Pontanus, and also the earliest published work of fellow humanist Meursius (1579–1639), who was only seventeen years old at the time of publication. Pontanus, whose edition is prefaced with several verse encomia from contemporaries delighted with his editorial effort (including Scaliger and Grotius), based his effort on the Estienne edition of 1585, an old Bologna (*recte* Brescia?) edition of 1501, and remarkably, in restoration of the vast lacunae in the text, ‘a very old English manuscript’, probably encountered during his trip to England in 1596 (when he visited, among other places, Oxford, Canterbury and Stanford).

Pontanus’s correspondents include some of the most renowned scholars of his time, such as Justus Lipsius, Hugo de Groot, Petrus Scriverius, Isaac Casaubon, Gerardus Joannes Vossius, Constantijn Huygens, and Joseph Justus Scaliger. ‘Despite his medical training and professorship in natural philosophy, medicine, and mathematics, Pontanus’s primary interests were the study of history and philology. This is reflected in his correspondence as well as in his published works [...] His suggestions for emendations to Latin classical texts were often discussed, as were newly published editions. Pontanus was interested not only in the works of historiographers, such as Sallust, Suetonius, Tacitus, and Macrobius, but also in the poetry of Catullus and Juvenal. Other topics covered in his correspondence include etymology, books that were to be found at auction, publication of the letters of deceased

contemporaries, and religious questions, such as the differences between Calvinists and Lutherans, and the danger posed by the Jesuits. Only with Tycho Brahe did Pontanus discuss astronomy’ (Early Modern Letters Online).

The most pervasively influential of Macrobius’s texts is, without doubt, his commentary on the ‘Somnium Scipionis’, nearly the only surviving portion of Cicero’s *De re publica*, handed down to enormous Medieval popularity thanks to Macrobius’s Neoplatonic treatment of it. There, the late-antiquity author discusses mathematics, physics, cosmology, astronomy, geography, ethics. His commentary was known by Boethius, and was, in the Renaissance and later, an influential direct or indirect source for Dante, Chaucer, Vives and Spenser. Our copy bears evidence of having been read in England at least since the early eighteenth century.

Ebert 12718; Graesse iv, 330; Pettegree NB 20070. R. Smitskamp, *Scaliger Collection*, 96.



LINGVÆ HISPANICÆ  
COMPENDIOSA  
INSTITVTIO.

*Auctore*

CAROLO MULERIO.

*Ad Sereniss. Principem & Dominum,*

Dn. RODERICVM,

Ducem Wurtembergensem & Teccia, Comitem  
Mompelgardia, Heydenhemii  
Dynastam,

*Principem Iuventutis.*



LVGDVNI BATAVORVM,  
EX OFFICINÂ BONAVENTVRÆ & ABRAHAM  
ELZEVIR. Acad. Typogr.  
c1o 1o c xxx.

LEARNING SPANISH – THE ALBANI COPY

19. **MULERIUS, Carolus.** *Linguae Hispanicae Compendiosa Institutio.* Leiden, ex officina Bonaventurae et Abrahami Elzevir, 1630.

8vo, pp. 60, [2]; some light scattered foxing, but a very good copy bound in contemporary vellum; from the Albani library, with stamps to title and manuscript shelfmark to verso of front endpaper; early nineteenth-century manuscript bibliographical reference to 'Lipenius, Bibliotheca Realis Philosophica, p. 655' (Frankfurt, 1682, where this work is listed), to upper pastedown.

£550

**First edition, rare,** of this handbook of Spanish grammar by the renowned Dutch Hispanist and grammarian Carolus Mulerius (1601–1638).

Mulerius studied first at the University of Groningen, where his father, the celebrated astronomer and physician Nicolaas Mulerius (1564–1630), was professor of medicine and mathematics and, in 1614, Rector Magnificus. He would later attend the University of Franeker, as well as other universities in the Dutch Republic and abroad. *Linguae Hispanicae Compendiosa Institutio* was the first in a series of similar handbooks on grammar published by Mulerius; it was followed by *Linguae Italicae Compendiosa Institutio* in 1631, *Linguae Gallicae Compendiosa Institutio* in 1634, and *Een Korte ende seer dienstige onderwijsinge van de Spaensche tale* (*El breve y muy provechoso orden...*), the first Spanish grammar written in Dutch, published posthumously in 1648.

*Provenance:* from the celebrated Albani Library of Urbino and Rome, in large measure the creation of Gianfrancesco Albani (1649–1721), elected pope as Clement XI in 1700, and later enlarged by his nephew Cardinal Alessandro Albani (1692–1779), and in smaller measure by Cardinal Gianfrancesco Albani (1720–1803) and Cardinal Giuseppe Albani (1750–1834). The dispersal of the library started with the French invasion in 1797; it was subsequently sold in various stages, both privately and through public auctions, including the unfortunate portion sold to the Prussian Government in 1862, sadly lost when the ship transporting it sank off Gibraltar (see Cecil H. Clought, ‘The Albani library and Pope Clement XI’ in *Librarium - Revue de la Société Suisse des Bibliophiles* 12 (1969), pp. 11–21 and A. Hobson, *Apollo and Pegasus: an enquiry into the formation and dispersal of a Renaissance Library* (Amsterdam, 1975), pp. 119–121).

Willems 333; Pieters 79. OCLC records only two copies in the US, at Miami University and University of Pennsylvania, and a single copy in the UK, at the Bodleian Library.

numero mutant x in g. vt, *carcax*, plural. *carcages*, penu. *relox*, *reloges*, horologium.

Comparantur autem adjectiva per adverbium *mas*, & formando sæpius superlativum in *issimo*. vt, *grande*, *mas grande*, *grandissimo*. Excipe; *bueno*, *mejor*, *optimo*; & *malo*, *peior*, *pejimo*; *grande*, *mayor*, *maximo*, vel *grandissimo*.

DE PRONOMINE.

**P**ronominum alia sunt primitiva, alia derivativa. Primitiva sunt tria. scilicet, *yo*, primæ personæ; *tu*, secundæ; & *de si*, tertiæ. quæ sic declinantur, & per se, & composita.

Nom. { *yo*. mismo. } Fem. misma.  
       { *tu*. mismo. }

Gen. { *de mi*.  
       { *de ti*.  
       { *de si*.

Dat. { *a mi*.  
       { *a ti*.  
       { *a si*.

Acc. { *me aut por mi*.  
       { *te aut por ti*.  
       { *se aut por si*.

Ablat. { *de mi aut para mi*.  
       { *de ti aut para ti*.  
       { *de si aut para si*.

Plura-

Nom. { *nos aut nos otros*.  
       { *vos aut vos otros*.

Gen. { *de nos aut de nos otros*.  
       { *de vos aut de vos otros*.  
       { *de si*.

Dat. { *a nos aut a nos otros*.  
       { *de vos aut a vos otros*.  
       { *a si*.

Accus. { *nos*, *nos otros*,  
       { *vos*, *vos otros*,  
       { *se*, *aut por si*.

Ablat. { *de nos*, *nos otros*.  
       { *de vos*, *vos otros*.  
       { *de si*, *aut para si*.

Observa tamen, genus minimum primitivorum, fluos quasi esse. Vnde loco utimur possessivis *quien es este libro?* non *bueno mio*. Verum quando habet *mismo*, tunc licet dicere *mei ipsius est hic liber*.

*Vos* in casibus obliquis præteritè ante aut postpositum in *os*: vt, *yre mañana visitare vos*.

Possessiva, *mio*, *tuyo*

20. **PLAUTUS**, [Titus] Accius. Comoediae xx. superstites. J. Philippus Pareus dav. fil. restituit, & notis perpetuis illustravit ... *Frankfurt, Johannes Rhodius, 1610.*

8vo, pp. [48], 899, [3]; with an engraved vignette portrait of the author on the title-page, and an engraved portrait of the editor on the title verso; hole in blank margin of 3l1 (brittle from an ink blot), slightly foxed throughout, but a good copy in contemporary or early English calf, rebacked, front cover gilt with a lozenge and the initials 'E S', covers dry and scraped, ties wanting; eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title-page of Stephen Philips; bookplate of Rugby School. £300

**First edition thus of the comedies of Plautus**, with an introduction and marginal commentary by Johann Philipp Pareus; at the end appears the play *Querolus*, falsely attributed to the British monk Gildas. Pareus (1576–1648) also published a *Lexicon Plautinum* (1614).



68.24

In manus tuas Domine sortes meae Echard

C. PLINII CAECILII

SECUNDI NOVOCOMENSIS,  
(QUEM ET IUVNIOREM VOCANT.) EPISTOLARVM LI-  
bri x. unà cum eiusdē Panegyrica oratione Traiano Imperatori Aug.  
dicta: quæ omnia doctissimis ac luculentissimis Ioannis Mariæ Catanæi  
commentarijs, hucusq; depravatissime editis, nunc autem in-  
tegritati suæ restituta, explicata sunt. *John Sinclair?*

EIVSDEM DE VIRIS IN RE  
MILITARI ET ADMINISTRANDA REPUBLICA  
illustribus liber, Conradi Lycosthenis enarra-  
tionibus illustratus.



M D L II

1512

117177

21. **PLINY the Younger.** Epistolarum libri x. unà cum eiusde[m] panegyrica oratione Traiano imperatori Aug. dicta: quæ omnia doctissimis ac luculentissimis Ioannis Mariæ Catanæi commentarijs ... Eiusdem de viris in re militari at administranda republica illustribus liber, Conradi Lycosthenis enarrationibus illustratus. [Basel,] Froben, 1552.

Folio, pp. [12], 628, [2], with the blank α8, and the terminal colophon leaf; title-page, final leaf and scattered margins foxed, else a very good copy in eighteenth-century English tree calf, rebacked; ownership inscription and motto to head of title-page 'In manus tuas Domine sortes meae Echard' (possibly the historian Laurence Echard 1670–1730); eighteenth-century ownership inscription of John Sinclair, later joint inscriptions of Patrick J. Duffy and Richard R. Fogarty, 'Rhetoricians 1822-3'; stamp of Clongowes Wood College, the Jesuit boarding school that featured heavily in Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. £500

**First Froben edition**, edited by Giovanni Maria Cattaneo and Konrad Lycosthenes, of the two major surviving works of Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, known as Pliny the Younger. Pliny's letters had first been printed complete by Aldus in 1508. The 'Panegyricus Traiani' is his only surviving oration.

VD16 P 3489.

**A** Nilul referi exempli.] Non faciat infirmationem ceterorum. Non insignire humanitas referi.] Id est, si tacuero uidebor fuisse humanus.



**M**nia.] Iulium Auitum adilitans candidaturam iam tribunatu militum, & quaesura functum decessisse impatiens dolet. nam Secundum tanquam rectorum secutus ut aliquid diceret. parentem suum iam aetate grauem, uxorem, filiolam unicum, morte reliquit. impar igitur tanto dolori Marcelli

no rem totam exponit per hanc epistolam inter pulchros pulcherrimam, inter tristiores tristissimam, inter amantiores amantissimam. **C**eter.] Alias occupationes. **Arucantia.]** Solatia iustus. **Tanq. Auiti.]** Alius fuit Iulius Auitus: cuius obitum pariter libro quinto describit. **Grauisimum.]** Inten-

**B** Velle] senatorem: quam post uirilem togam senatorum filii induerunt. **Quotus quisq.]** Quis est tam minimus qui. **Cedit.]** Assurgit illi ut senioribus sine honoribus. **Stantiam.]** Adolecentes nostri sapientes se credunt esse sine

**C** De solo imitantur. **Non autem.]** Haec faciebat. **Irudis.]** Cognitione doctrinae. **De officio uitae.]** De recte beneq. uiuendo. **Recedebat.]** A uiris doctis. **Vt melior factus.]** Tale illud Terentianum quamuis per adulationem, nunquam accedo ad te quin abs te abest doctior. **Estas.]** Melior & doctior. **Audierat.]** Non percontando. **Quaerendo.]** Quaerendo cognouerat. **Seruius.]** De quo multa alibi diximus. **Excessiuo.]** Omni uirtute absolutissimo. **Legas.]** Pro consulis uicarium. **Tribunus.]** Iulius Auitus. **Cepit.]** Complexus est. fuit, delectauit. an potius excepit legendum. i. hospitio suscepit honestauit, sicut non dilexit, sed intellexit uirum scilicet esse exactissimum. **Germania.]** Omnis Germania a Gallis Rhodisq. & Pannoniis, Rheno & Danubio fluminibus, a Sarmatis Dacisq. muro meo aut montibus, separatur: cetera oceanus ambit, sacros sinus & insularum immensa spacia complectens. Germania uocabulum non antiquissimum: quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallis expulerunt: tum Tungri, tum Germani uocati sunt: ita nationis nomen non gentis ualuit paulatim, & omnes pri-

**D** de Germania scribere contenti fuimus uno auctore Tacito. **Pannoniam.]** Vnam tantum Pannoniam Plinius nominat: Prolemus in duas diuidit: eas more suo determinans: satis constat ceterum gere Germaniam. **Composito.]** Militie locus, ex preceptis tamen eorum qui de re militari scriperunt tribunus legato parere debuit: quare Auitus in hoc potest uideri nihil magni praestitisse. **Comes.]** Secutor est enim is qui officij causam maiorem comitatur. Secundus alibi: **bonum Africam.]** Comes hylerat, & lib. ix. Dolphus alius tantu spectator & comes. **Habitus.]** Tractatus, assumpsit. **M. Tullius.]** pro Planco madat quae tori debere suum consule uel pratorē more maiori in partem loci habere. alij non legunt & pratoribus habitus, sed & plures habitus. fuit. f. quae tor pluriū consiliū. quōd huc Cicero ad Caninium scribens dicit: quod ego officio quaestoris te adducū reuocare de pratore tuo non moleste ferebat. & ad Auitū pratorē in epistolis inquit, diū M. Varronē eius quaestorē cōmēdat. satis enim cōmendatū tibi eam arbitrabar ab ipso more maiorū, qui ut te non fugit hūc quaesturæ coniuunctionē liberorū necessitudini proximi esse uoluit. ac in diuinatione maioriū nobis accipiunt. Pratorē Quintorū partē loco esse oportere. **Quo die.]** Labore diū abicit suffragia. **Aedilitium.]** Ceteri aediles eadem die & hora qua tribuni plebis. & ne quis eis noceret concessio si mili privilegio quale tribuni sanctum. duo erant aedilium ordines: unus in quo sellis curulis busin dicendo iure utebantur: hic magistratus maior aedilis dicebatur, secundus autem ple-

exempli nihil: non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert. Vale.

C. Plinius Marcellino S. 23



**M**nia mihi studia, omnes cura, omnia auocamēta exemit, ex cullit, eripuit dolor, quē ex morte Iunij Auiti grauisimū cepi.

**L**atū clauū in domo mea induerat, suffragio meo adiutus in petēdis honoribus fuerat. ad hoc ita me diligebat, ita uerebatur, ut me formatore morū, me quasi magistro ueretur. Rarum hoc adulescētibus nostris. Nā quotus quisq. uel aetati alterius, uel auctoritati ut minor cedit: statim sapiunt, statim scūt omnia: neminem uerentur, imitantur neminem, atq. ipsi sibi exēpla sunt. Sed non Auitus, cuius hec precipua prudentia, quōd alios prudentiores arbitrabatur. hec precipua eruditio, quōd discere uolebat. semper ille aut de studijs aliquid, aut de officij uitae consulebat. semper ita recedebat, ut melior factus, & erar factus, uel eo quod audierat, uel quod omnino quaesierat. Quod ille obsequium Seruiano exactissimo uiro praestitit: quem legatum tribunus ita & intellexit, & excepit, ut ex Germania in Pannoniam transeuntem, non ut commilito, sed ut comes adfectator que sequeretur. qua industria, qua modestia quaestor consulibus suis (& plureis habuit) non minus iurcum dū & gratas, quam usui fuit: quo discitur, qua uigilantia hanc ipsam aedilitatem, cui preceptus est,

beius, curabant urbem, an hona m, & ludos, potestatem coercendi popinas, & nouas superstitio nes, exigēdiq. mūdiciās in locis publicis, & utilēm & salubrem temperatūrā, habebant, ne quis aequo publicam inquinaret. aliam praeterquam in Saturnalibus uerbant, diem dicere poterāt, quo pluriq. lege finitum erat agri possiderent. dicit aediles secundum Varronem quod aedes sacras & priuatas procuratūat. Estto auctore qđ facili ad eos plebi aditus esset. conuenit qđ Var

petit: Quod uel maxime dolorem meum exulcerat. obuersantur oculis casti labores, & infucliose preces, & honor quem meruit. tantum non redit animo ille latus clauus, in penatibus meis sumptus, redeunt illa prima, illa postrema suffragia mea: illi sermones, ille consultationes. adficior adulescentia ipsius, adficior necessitudinum caso. Erat illi grādis natu parēs, erat uxor, quam ante annum uirginē acceperat, erat filia, quam paulo ante susulerat. tot spes, tot gaudia dies unus in diuersa conuertit. Modo designatus edilis, recens maritus, recens pater, intactum honorem, orbam matrem, uidua uxorem, filia pupillam, ignaram aut ignarā patris reliquit. Accedit lachrymis meis, quōd absens, & impendentis mali nescius, pariter aegrum, pariter decessisse cognoui, ne grauisimo dolori timore consulescerem. In tantis tormentis erā, cum scriberem haec, scriberem sola: neq. enim nunc alius aut cogitare, aut loqui possum. Vale.

C. Plinius Maximo suo S. 24

**M**or te meus cogit, non ut praecipia (neq. enim praecipitorem egēs) admoneā tamē, ut que te, teneas, & obserues, aut scias me lius, cogita te misū in prouincia Achaia,

non de iusto xquo ac bono, modo non uir pessimus, loquitur. **clauus.]** Vestis senatoria auro purpura inserto. **prima.]** In quaesura. **postrema.]** In aedilitate. **adulescentia.]** Quod rā plus iuene in ipso flore auit: magis enim dolendum de morte iuuenum qđ senum. nam ab illorū bona in dōle iprandā sunt diuina nota. **Necessitudinum.]** Cellius lib. xij. dicitur grammaticos, qui necessitudinem & necessitatem inter se differre putant. qđ necessitas fit utis quaequam praemensa & cogit, necessitudo autē dicitur utis quod dā & unculū religiose conuictionis. sed hec nihil differre putant, sicut suauitudo & suauitas sanctitudo & sanctitas, & sequitur. necessitas pro inre officioqđ obierunt aut affinitatisqđ. in se equeus est, quāquā qui ob hoc ipsum utis affinitatis familiaritatis conuincit sunt, necessarii dicuntur. satis constat necessitudinem ab eruditis pro eo quod necessum est usurpari. unde M. Tullio sic circumferbitur. haec est necessitudo, cui nulla uti restit potest, que neq. mutat neq. leniri potest. nā Tacitus lib. xij. dixit, necessitudinē pugna demerere: & Arrianus pariter pro necessitate. h. xlii. De re militari. Vp. tamen iurifconsultus et uditissimus pro affinitate utitur: ut nullo, quibus ex causis in possessione eat. **Grandis.]** Mater iam grauis annis, ideo auxilio sibi indigens. **Virginitas.]** Nupti nulli prius. **Vni.]** Quo rapus est Auitus. **Hic.]** Suscipiendorum liberorum. **diuersa.]** Ad idem legitur aduersa. **Isidori.]** Aedilitatem nō dum ceptam perit. **Ipsam.]** Ista uerba in quibusdā codicibus nō sunt. **Lachrymis.]** Dolori. **Absca.]** Procul ab urbe ubi supremū diē clauserat Auitus. **Impendentis.]** Eius mortis. **Perire.]** Eisdem literis nunciato mihi morbo & obitu. **Doloris.]** Sed statim obrueret. **Timore.]** Pōtius eius codex habet: tempore. **Scriberem sola.]** In quibusdā exemplaribus nō habetur hęc uoces. **Maximū.]** Maximū in Achaia missum ad eā ordinandā monet, ut ciuitates inspecūsus sin gulas humane tractet, sibi qđ laudat Achaia ab antiquitate & rebus gestis. postremo hunc aut uel bonam famam in quaesura paratam tueri, mollis & clementis tractando nomines libertati affuetos. uidetur Secundus Cicero secutus momentē libro primo ad Anticum, Quinrum fratrem, qui tunc in Asia pro consulatum gerebat ut in ea prouincia se integrē gereret. **Vt quae scis teneas.]** Ut memineris prouinciales tractandos mollire, quod tu facillimum scis. **Aut scis melius.]** Moneo te, ut ea que scis melius scias, plurimum enim in tui ciuita ualer amocorum bene suadendum auctoritas, ea qđ adhibetur ad mōendū non modo aper te, sed etiam a reuere. si res postulabit: nō & mōndi amici sepe sunt, & obiurgandi si opus fuerit. **Achaia.]** Lausium uocabulo Achaia uirtus Secundus, ut non solum Pelopōnesam intelligat, sed



LA REGLE  
DONNE'E  
A L'ORDRE  
DE S<sup>TE</sup> CLAIRE  
PAR LE PAPE  
URBAIN IV.

ET LES  
CONSTITUTIONS  
DES RELIGIEUSES  
DE'CHAUSSE'ES  
DU MESME ORDRE,  
APPELLE'ES  
DU PETIT COUVENT

---

M. DC. XCIX.

NUNS' RULE

22. [POOR CLARES.] La regle donnée à l'ordre de Ste Claire par le pape Urbain IV. Et les constitutions des religieuses déchaussées du mesme ordre, appellées du Petit Couvent. [*Limoges?*], 1699.

16mo, pp. 333, [3]; small marginal ink stain to pp. 263-268; very good in eighteenth-century stiff vellum, several blank leaves bound at beginning and end; abrasions to covers and spine; ink inscription to front pastedown 'Au monastère des Clarisses de Périgueux'; a few light pencil marks. £450

**Scarce volume of rules and orders for the community of Urbanist Poor Clares at the Petit Couvent at Limoges**, in central France, issued by François de Carbonnel de Canisy, bishop of Limoges from 1695 to 1706.

In his introduction, the bishop refers to the foundation of the convent in 1664 by Anne-Marie de Maledent de Meilhac, with the support of Pope Alexander VII, and of the issuing of its first set of orders in 1668. This volume, he then explains, presents Pope Urbain IV's rule of 1263 in a new, clearer French translation, and a revised, amplified version of the orders for the use of the sisters.

The orders themselves are most interesting, covering, inter alia: obedience, poverty, and chastity; the cloister; novices; clothing (including sandals); the sisters' cells (furnished with bed, bench, prie-dieu, crucifix, and devotional

cét écrit de nôtre concession & constitution, ni d'avoir la hardiesse & la témérité d'y contrevenir. Et si quelqu'un présume d'y atter, qu'il sçache qu'il encourra l'indignation de Dieu Tout-puissant, & des Bien-heureux Apôtres S. Pierre & S. Paul.

Donné à Orviette le quinziesme des Kalendes de Novembre, l'an troisieme de nôtre Pontificat.



CONSTITUTIONS  
DES RELIGIEUSES  
DE CHAUSSEES  
DE L'ORDRE,  
DE SAINTE CLAIRE.

CHAP. PREMIER.

*De l'esprit primitif de  
l'Ordre.*

I. **L**Es Religieuses déchaussées de Sainte Claire tâcheront de vivre selon l'esprit primitif de leur leur Ordre, & pour cet effet elles observeront exactement la Règle donnée par

prints) and dormitory; prayer and confession; the daily timetable; manual work; silence; the refectory (all portions to be equal, no sugar or cinnamon allowed); care of the sick; meetings of chapter; the annual bishop's visitation; elections; the mother superior and other office holders, such as the zelatrix, porter, apothecary, and lay sisters responsible for cleaning; the punishment of transgressions, such as 'affectation in dress and hairstyle', visiting other nuns' cells at night, fighting, and breaking the vow of chastity; and the annual renewal of vows.

*Provenance:* formerly in the possession of the Clarisses at Périgueux, to the south west of Limoges, whose convent was established in the thirteenth century.

Not on OCLC. CCFr finds only one copy, at the BnF.



MARIA THERESIA, Dei gratià, Romanorum Imperatrix, Regina Hungariæ,  
Bohemiæ &c., Archidux Austriæ &c., Mediolani Dux &c. &c. &c.

*Li Consiglieri del Consiglio Privato di Sua Maestà Imperiale Regia Apostolica nella Lombardia Austriaca.*

**L** fine delle pene è non solo il castigo di chi ha contravenuto alle Leggi, ma principalmente il pubblico esempio. A questo fine è del tutto contrario l'abuso delle Questue, che si permettono a' Condannati della Casa di Correzione, e dell'Ergastolo, tanto dentro i Recinti de' loro rispettivi Alberghi, quanto nel tempo, in cui passano per le

Strade, o sono impiegati nei pubblici lavori. E' molto più opposto all'utile disposizione delle Leggi la condotta di coloro, che, mossi da un mal inteso sentimento di compassione, si fanno lecito di mandare, o somministrare di proprio movimento Elemosine di ogni sorte ai Condannati medesimi attonde provveduti del necessario al Vitto, e Vestito, rendendo così la condizione loro meno incomoda, e diminuendo nella pubblica opinione l'effetto del sentimento, che s'excita alla vista delle altrui pene, sempre proporzionato alla differenza della situazione, nella quale gli Uomini si paragonano tra di loro.

Alline dunque di togliere la conseguenza di tali perniciosi abusi (in conformità delle Disposizioni emanate dalla Real Corte) col presente Editto ordiniamo, e comandiamo

**Primo.** Che nessun Condannato, sia della Casa di Correzione, sia dell'Ergastolo, possa chiedere Elemosina di sorte alcuna, in qualunque luogo esso si trovi, tanto in privato, che in pubblico, sotto pena di 12. Nerbate per una sol volta: Essendo recidivo, la pena sarà di 12. Nerbate per due giorni, e così in seguito colla stessa regola ricadendo successivamente nella contravvenzione al presente comando.

**Secondo.** Nissuno sotto qualunque pretesto, o titolo, anche di parentela, dal giorno della pubblicazione del presente Editto in avanti, potrà fare Elemosina ai Condannati, ovvero ad alcuno di loro, nè in Danaro, nè in Vitto, nè in

Vestito, nè in alcun'altra maniera, sotto pena di due Scudi per ciascuna contravvenzione, applicabili per metà all'Accusatore, ed al Fondo dell'Ergastolo, ed in caso d'impotenza, sotto pena di giorni tre di Carcere.

**Terzo.** I Custodi, che permetteranno la detta Questua ai Condannati, simuleranno ignoranza, o non daranno subito avviso della contravvenzione al presente Editto a chi devono, incorreranno irremissibilmente nella pena della perdita del Posto, della inabilitazione a riaverlo, e di quattro giorni di Carcere.

**Quarto.** I rispettivi Capo-Custodi saranno obbligati dentro il termine di 24. ore a fare relazione a chi soprintenderà alla Casa di Correzione, ed all'Ergastolo di quanto saranno stati resi consapevoli dai rispettivi Custodi, sotto pena, in caso di negligenza, di tre Scudi, della privazione del Posto, della inabilitazione a riaverlo, e di giorni otto di Carcere.

Il presente Editto essendo diretto a togliere gli abusi, e non già a spegnere l'utile impressione, che i mali altrui destano negli animi sensibili, sarà permesso a chiunque di dare caritatevole soccorso in Denaro, tanto a favore de' Condannati alla Casa di Correzione, che a quelli dell'Ergastolo, ponendolo nella Cassetta, che a questo fine sarà esposta in ciascuno di questi Alberghi.

Le spontanee Elemosine, che solo si permettono nella qual indicata maniera, dovranno essere convertite in quegli usi, che da chi vi presiederà saranno giudicati più vantaggiosi a beneficio de' Malati, o di altri bisogni di straordinario soccorso.

Ed acciocchè il presente Editto giunga alla notizia di chiunque, sarà pubblicato, ed affisso ne' Luoghi soliti di quella Città.

Dat. in Milano li 4. Settembre 1771.

LI CONSIGLIERI DEL CONSIGLIO PRIVATO.

V. De Silva.

V. Conradus Olivera.  
De Colla.

In Milano, nella Regia Ducal Corte, per Giuseppe Richino Malatesta Stampatore Regio Camerale.

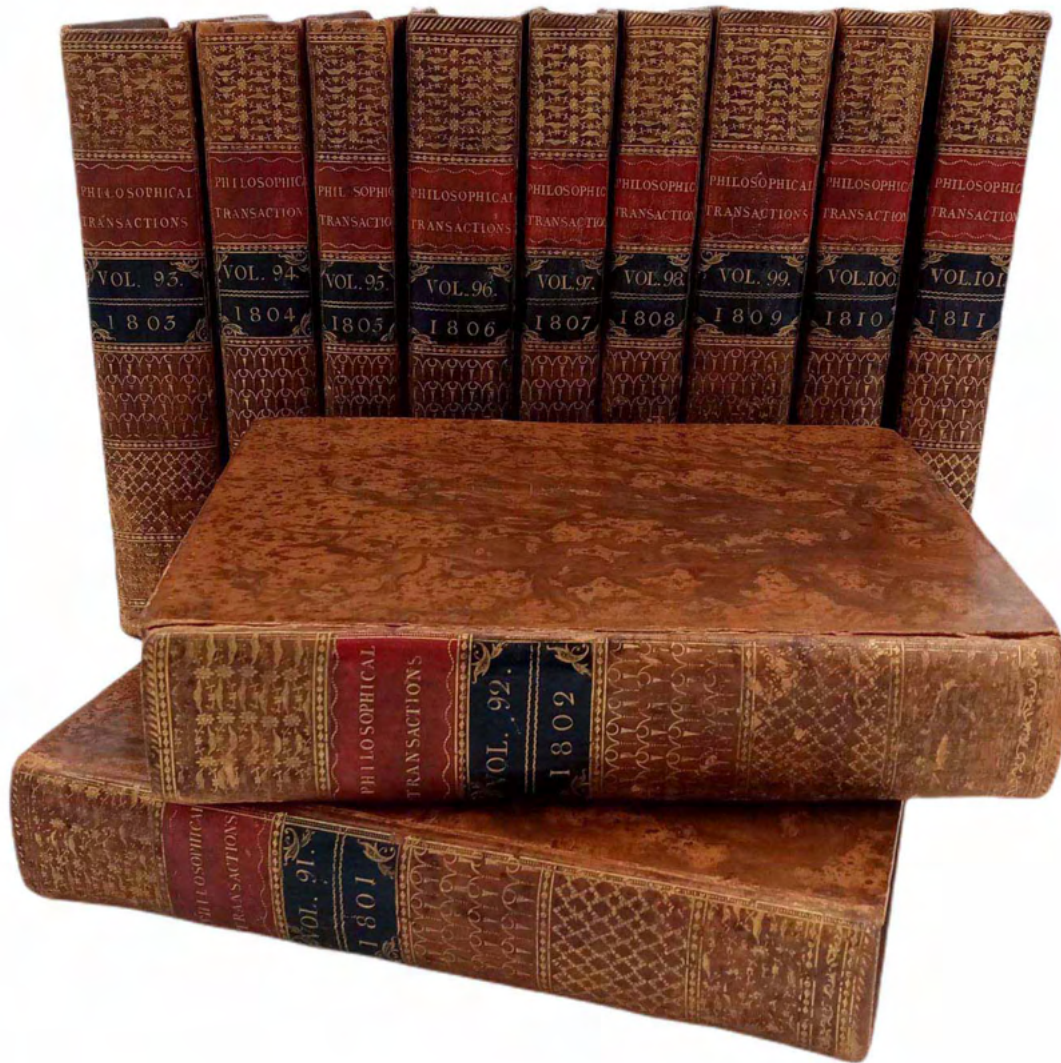
## NO MORE CHARITY TO INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS

23. [PRISON REFORM.] [Edict issued by the Austrian government in Milan forbidding convicts from obtaining personal charitable donations.] *Milan, 4 September 1771.*

Folio (490 x 290 mm); large woodcut arms of Austrian Empire at head, large woodcut initial; a few small tears and some dusting to the edges of the margins, central vertical and horizontal crease from folding; a very good copy. £400

**A rare edict legislating in an understudied area of early prison reform, issued in the decades leading up to the great era of reform inspired by American prisons and advocated Europe-wide in the 1790s.**

The document implicitly portrays a system undermined by the occasional, arbitrary and discriminatory nature of budgets for the welfare of prisoners, and the determination of officials of the Austrian Empire to introduce regularity and accountability to this area. The edict legislates on charity given to convicts. The details of the edict give an insight into the various ways in which convicts were able to obtain material support, mainly in the form of money, food and clothing, and mainly from relatives or through begging. Rather than benefitting the individual convict, the lawman decrees that voluntary donations should be made out to the prison, pooled, and redistributed according to needs. **This pronouncement precedes the radical prison reforms inspired by the Pennsylvania model, described for the French public by de La Rochefoucauld in 1796, and promoted throughout Enlightened Europe thereafter.**



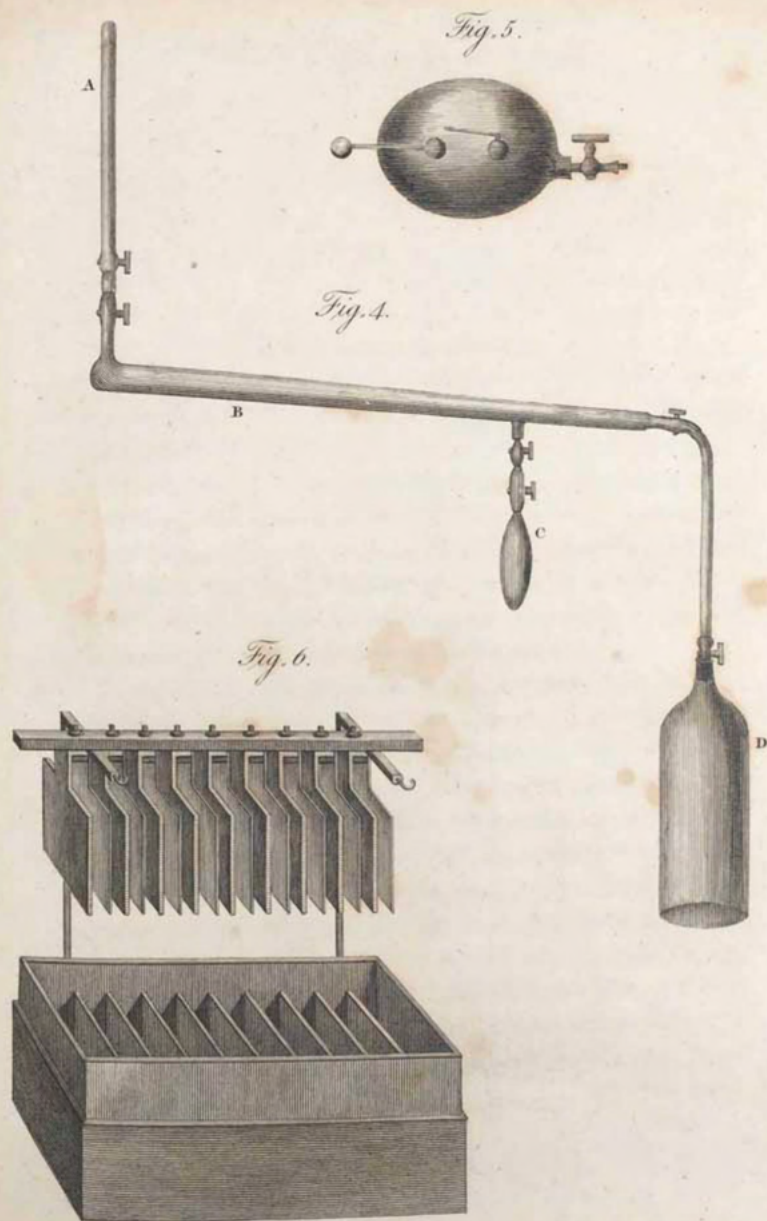
#### A DECADE OF SCIENTIFIC DISTINCTION

24. **ROYAL SOCIETY.** *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year MDCCCI Part 1 [- MDCCCXI Part 2]. London, printed by W. Bulmer and Co., 1801-1811.*

11 vols (vols 91-101), 4to, illustrated with 171 engraved plates (some folding); some plates trimmed with loss of text, occasional foxing and browning to plates, part of plate X in 1803 vol. missing, plates VI and VII in 1804 vol. detached along folds; overall very good, crisp and clean; in nineteenth-century polished tree-calf, spines richly gilt with red and black lettering- and numbering-pieces; a little wear to spines and extremities; armorial bookplates of Sir Edward B. Baker and book labels of Peter Isaac.

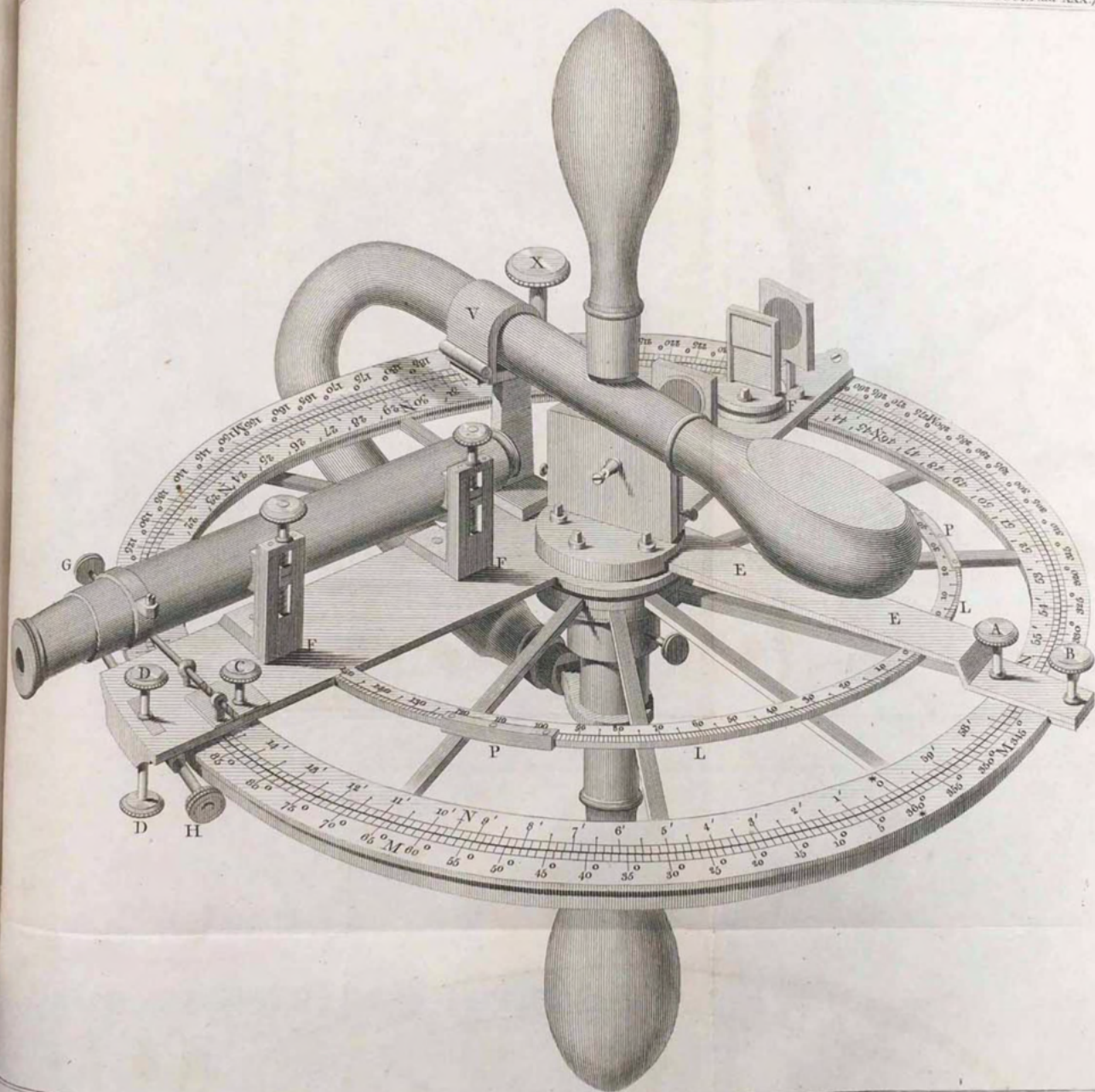
£8500

A handsome set of eleven volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, covering the first decade of the nineteenth century, and containing 219 papers by some of the most eminent scientists of the age, illustrated with 171 engraved plates. Launched in March 1665, the *Philosophical Transactions* is the world's first and longest-running scientific journal.



The set contains important papers by an extraordinary number of distinguished contributors, including, for example: the astronomers Nevil Maskelyne and William Herschel (on the Sun, Saturn, and double stars); the chemists Thomas Thomson, William Thomas Brande, George Pearson, and Humphry Davy (including his important Bakerian lectures on electricity); the geographer James Rennell and geologist John Playfair; the horticulturalist Thomas Andrew Knight; the instrument makers William Hasledine Pepys and Edward Troughton; the mathematicians Robert Woodhouse and Benjamin Gompertz; the mineralogist James Lewis Smithson; the natural philosophers Henry Cavendish and Thomas Young (including his pioneering Bakerian lecture 'On the theory of light and colours', and Croonian lecture on the heart and arteries); the navigator Matthew Flinders; the physicists Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, and William Hyde Wollaston (on the discovery of palladium); the surgeons Astley Cooper, Everard Home, Anthony Carlisle, Benjamin Collins Brodie, and James Macartney; and the surveyor William Mudge.

In addition to the many contributions of lasting significance, there are several delightfully niche papers, for example on fairy rings, the anatomy of the wombat, and the gizzards of grazing birds.



- b b.* The cardiac portion.  
*c.* The pyloric portion.  
 Fig. 3. The internal appearance.  
*a.* The œsophagus.  
*b.* The solvent glands.  
*c c.* The cardiac portion.  
*d.* The pyloric portion. At the beginning of the duodenum is the opening of the duct of the liver.

(PLATE XIII.)

Fig. 1. The stomach of the viper laid open, to show its internal surface.

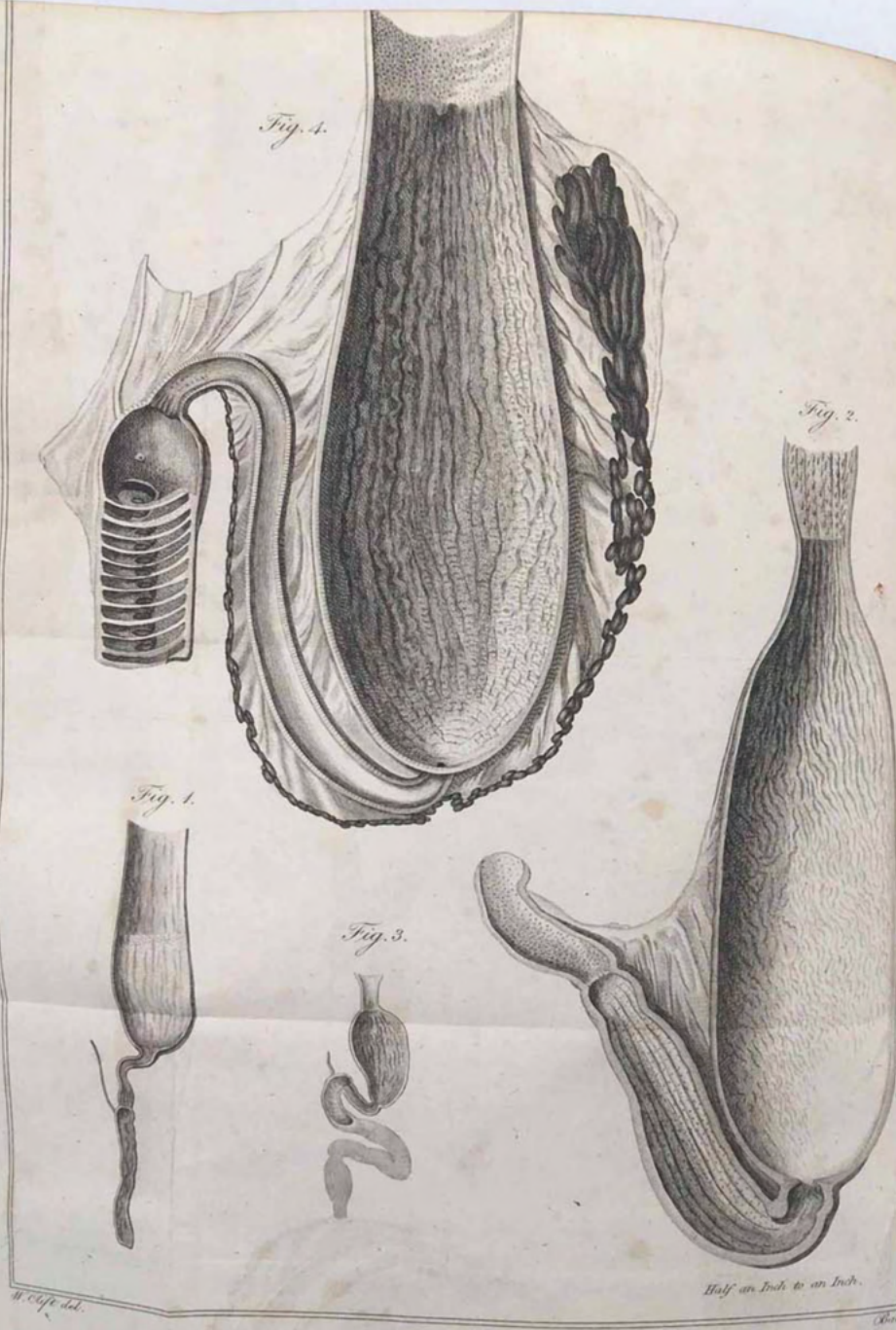
Fig. 2. The stomach of the turtle, exposing one half of its cavity.

Fig. 3. The stomach of the frog, exposed in the same manner.

Fig. 4. A longitudinal section of the stomach of the blue shark. This fish was caught at Hastings, and purchased for me by my friend Col. Bothwell of the Scotch Greys, who happened to be there.

It is proper to remark, that previous to inverting the different stomachs, an opening was made at the cardia, to prevent the inversion from injuring the internal parts; this opening was afterwards sewed up in such a manner as to be air-tight, and then the stomach was distended.

Where the parts are not represented of their natural size, the proportions in which they are reduced are marked upon the Plate.



M. C. J. del.

Half an Inch to an Inch.

25. [SARK.] Views of Sark. London, Rock & Co., 1866.

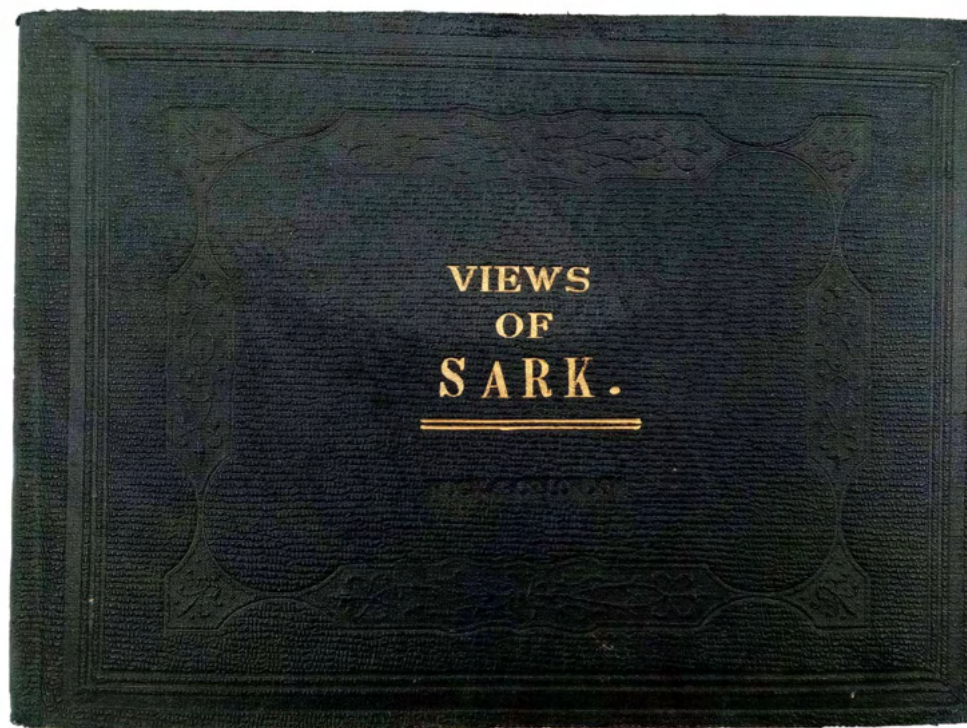
Oblong 8vo (135 x 185 mm), 12 engraved plates, each numbered, dated and captioned on the plate; some foxing throughout, otherwise very good in publisher's original green pebbled cloth, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Views of Sark' and in blind 'Rock & Co. London'; a little worn at edges. £250

**A charming small album of engraved views of Sark**, in the Channel Islands, its natural beauties populated with admiring day trippers and walkers, and the surrounding sea with sailing boats and distant steamships.

Founded by William Frederick Rock (1801–1890), Rock & Co. of London specialised in publishing topographical, steel-engraved prints (in addition to stationery, maps, and playing cards), producing over 7000 numbered engravings.

The views collected here (variously dated September and November 1865, and January 1866) show: Dixcart Bay (with a lady standing in the natural arch in the cliff); the causeway along the Coupée isthmus (with a man leading a horse); the arch of Le Pot (with a couple framed therein); rock formations at Le Pot (being admired by two men); the archway at Le Creux (framing a horse and laden cart); Le Creux harbour (with horses and carts bringing goods to the beach); the Gouliot headland and one of its caves; the Point du Nez; the Isle de Marchand; Creux Terrible Bay; and Havre Gosselin Bay (viewed from the cliffs by a walker with a stick and a canvas under his arm).

**No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub.**







Rock & C. London, No. 5474

20. Nov. 1865.

*The Gouliots, Sark.*

*Ma tête sous dans l'eglise de St. irvine, sur les murailles, un morceau de  
marbre blanc sur lequel on lit ce fragment d'inscription du 1809.*

COREPĀS CIT  
IANVA VIRIT  
ER SACION BENI O  
AMENISTER  
INA RVINISIT  
N O LORIA IABI  
E PARENTIS  
LICIBVSIBIT  
CĒCTS PVLVERES  
PĀ SĒ CORPORE CVF  
DTECEC FISVS

*au coin de la face des angles  
près St. irvine. En un cippus  
sur la face duquel on lit*

DIIS MANIB.  
CAMILI AVGVSTILAE  
QVAE VIXIT ANNIS XXX  
DIEB. V DEQVA NEMO  
SVORVM VMQVAM  
DOLVIT NISI MORTEM  
SILENIYS REGINVS  
FRATER SORORI.  
KARISSIMAE ET SVB  
ASCIA DEDICAVIT.

APOLLINI  
SANTO  
IVLIVS SILVA  
NVS MELANIO  
PROC. AVG.  
V. S.

*Est un petit cippus sur lequel on lit cette inscription  
un peu gâcée. J'ai ajouté ce qui est souligné*

QVIENTI MEMORIAE QVAE  
AETERNAE  
TYMIAE PHOEBIANAE  
VXORI FIDELISSIMAE  
PLENTISSIMAE  
INTER CETERAS CASTAS  
HI CASTISSIMAE

CV M. QVA VIXI  
ANNIS XXIII SINE  
VLLA ANIMI LASIONE  
V. B. PHILEROS  
VGG. LAB. P. C. ET  
SVB ASCIA DEDI

*un cippus qui sert de pied à la  
voûte au-dessus de l'arc de la fontaine*

D. M.  
Q. CAPITONI PROBATI  
SENIORIS DOMOROM  
IIII VIR. AVG. LVG VI  
ET PVTEDLIS  
NAVIT CLARIO MARIN  
NLRIVS ET PALAEM  
LIBERTIS PATRONO  
I DD SIBI VIVVS SIN  
IT POSTERIS QVAE  
ET SVB ASCIA DEDIC.

*un cippus  
votum salut.*

# RECHERCHE DES ANTIQVITE'S ET CVRIOSITE'S DE LA VILLE DE LYON,

Ancienne Colonie des Romains &  
Capitale de la Gaule  
Celtique.

Avec un Mémoire des Principaux Antiquaires &  
Curieux de l'Europe.



*J'ai vu un exemplaire de  
ce même ouvrage, Lyon  
Jacques Gaaton 1673.  
C'est la même Edition  
il n'y a que la frontispice  
de changé. le discours  
à la fin de celle-ci  
manqua, il n'a été  
imprimé qu'en 1674.*

A LYON, le manqua fut la cause  
chez ANTOINE GELLIER Fils, rue Merciere  
à l'Enseigne de la Constance. de 1673 est  
moins Recherché

M. DC. LXXV. ils sont tous perdus  
Avec permission des Superieurs. Bibliothèque que adant

ANNOTATED BY AN EPIGRAPHER

26. **SPON, Jacob.** Recherche des antiquités et curiosités de la ville de Lyon, ancienne colonie des Romains et capitale de la Gaule Celtique. Avec un mémoire des principaux antiquaires et curieux de l'Europe. Lyons, Antoine Cellier, 1675. [bound with:]

—. Discours sur une piece antique et curieuse, du cabinet de Jacob Spon, docteur medecin aggregé au College de Lyon. Représentée dans une planche suivante. Lyons, Jaques Faeton, 1674.

2 works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [16], 234, [4], with 4 engraved plates, some engraved illustrations in text and numerous epigraphs; 32, with folding engraved plate; engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; occasional marginal damp staining, marginal tear to pp. 121-122 of the first work, small tears to folding plate; overall good in later quarter sheep, drab paper boards, vellum corners, gilt-lettered spine label; somewhat marked and worn; extensive manuscript notes to endpapers and regular marginalia in an early nineteenth-century hand. £450

Second edition (first 1673) of the *Recherche*, first edition of the *Discours*, two most interesting works on Lyonese antiquities by the eminent archaeologist Jacob Spon (1647-1685), this copy with numerous annotations by an early nineteenth-century epigrapher.



*l'Hotel de ville, Est un  
 c'est  
 D'après l'inscription  
 trouvée à Lyon. E. P. de la  
 Religion de Saulois.  
 p. 256.*

*EST. D  
 PROP.  
 ONE  
 DEF  
 M  
 FI  
 SEDI*

*Dans le même local  
 un autre épigrave  
 l'un forme L'i.  
 l'autre forme L-t.*

*Dans la Moulure sud ou pour  
 ces mots.*

*BR ARIVS FIVSD. LEG.*

*le D qui forme M.B.  
 fait L'i. L-t, est un C. D. ou D.*

*Dans la clost des Genovésains Est un grand Marché placé dans la rue  
 d'une terrasse. sur lequel sont les trois inscriptions jointes la 1. 2. 3. de la même prière*

VENDAE LIB SACER IIIII VIR AVG. LV

M	D M	D. M.
NI SACRI LIB LYTIMI VIR AVGVST. BENDVM C ARIS ET QUIETVS LIB.	ANTONIAE SACRI LIBERTA-ET YCHENIS M-ANTONIVS SACER IIIIII VIR AVG CONIUGI ET ANIMAE OPTIMAE ET SIBI CARISSIMAE	M-ANTONI SACRI IIIIII VIRI AVG.

HOC MONIMENTUM SVB ASCIA DE

*Les deux inscriptions jointes forment les deux jambages d'une croix  
 de la même maison.*

D. X M. ET MEMORIAE AETER NAE CASSIANI LVPVLI MIL LEG IMP STIP VIQVI VIXIT ANNIS XXV DIEB BVS XIIIIVVENIS OPTIMI CYRILLIA MARCELLINA MATER LABORIOSISSIMA FACIENDVM CVRAVIT POSTERIS QVE SI BI ET SVB ASCIA DEDICAVIT PROCVRANTE GELIO IVSTO IIIIII VIR AVGVSTALE CCC AVG LVG.	D X M. ET QUIETI AETERNAE PRIMITIVI ANIMAE OPTIMAE QUI VIXIT ANN XXV M-VIII D-I QVI SEBELLITVS ESTI NAE PISAE INTVS CI DFLYMEN MACRA PHRODISIVS IIIIIII VIR AVG LVGV D ALVMN O KARISSIMO ET SIB VIVVS RECIT SVB ASCIA DEDICAV.
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APIDIAE FELI CVLAE EX AVFIDIVS MARCVS NV TRICI PIENIS SIMAE PORNEN DVM CVRAVIT ET SVB ASCIA D.D.	D. M. ET MEMORIAE PRIME CON IUGI CARIS SIME ALCIDAE S. CONIVX FE CIT ET SVB ASCIA DEDI	D. M. ET MEMORIAE PRIME CON IUGI CARIS SIME ALCIDAE S. CONIVX FE CIT ET SVB ASCIA DEDI
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*Quelques lettres de la même prière  
 qui sont jointes à la page 256  
 de la même prière, sont dans  
 la même prière.*

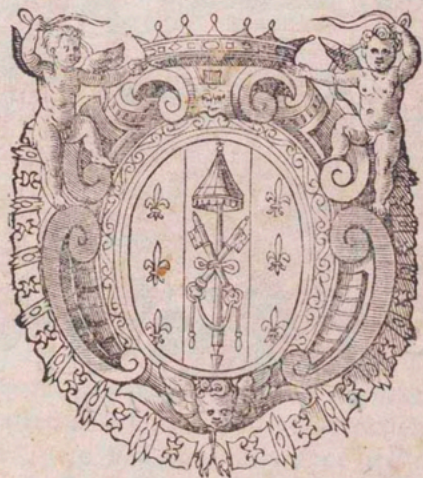
Spon's *Recherche* reproduces and discusses numerous Roman inscriptions surviving in the city of Lyons, together with some ancient coins, and ends with interesting lists of collectors of 'curiosities' in Lyons, Paris, and Europe more generally, noting in London, for example, Robert Boyle's 'mathematical machines' and the Cotton library of manuscripts, and amusingly referring to collecting as a 'contagious disease'. In the *Discours*, Spon describes a Roman bronze urn in his possession.

The endpapers of this volume are covered with transcriptions and explanations of various epigraphs found in Lyons, jotted down by an anonymous nineteenth-century owner, whose latest note is dated 1825. His marginalia refer to works by Claude-François Ménestrier, Dominique de Colonia, and Guillaume Paradin, among others, as well as to the *Mémoires* of the Académie des Inscriptions. He occasionally corrects Spon's transcriptions and adds explanatory notes, and records where certain epigraphs are currently, or were previously, to be found, including at the city's museum, in the churches of Saint Irénée and Saint Just, at the *Genovésains* priory, and in private houses or collections.

Rime Amoroſe

DEL CONTE  
POMPONIO TORELLI

DETTO IL PERDVTO,  
NELL'ACADEMIA  
DE GLI ILLVSTRI SIGNORI  
INNOMINATI DI PARMA.



IN PARMA,  
APPRESSO SETH VIOTTI,  
M D LXXV.

VERNACULAR RENAISSANCE CANZONIERE

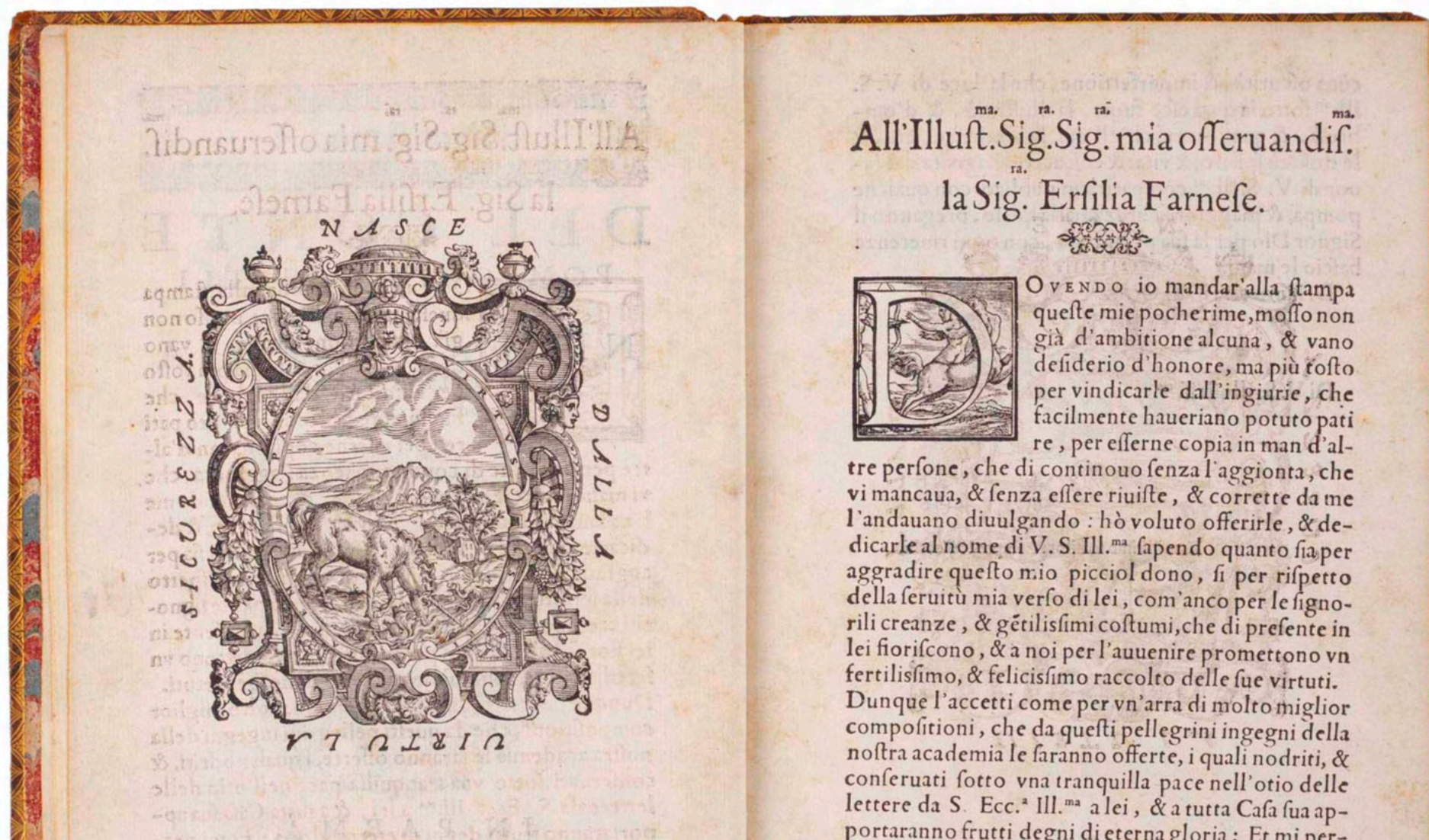
27. **TORELLI, Pomponio.** *Rime Amoroſe del Conte Pomponio Torelli. Parma, Seth Viotti, 1575.*

4to, ff. [iv], 75, [5, including contents and errata]; large woodcut arms of the dedicatee Ersilia Farnese on title, large woodcut emblematic printer's device on verso, historiated initials; worm track in the lower margins of sigs E-K well repaired, not touching text, occasional spotting, sig. L browned; eighteenth-century mottled calf, sides filleted in gilt, panelled spine gilt in compartment with a repeated phoenix motif, marbled endpapers; upper board detached, some surface wear, spine label perished; contemporary unidentified ownership inscription and one or two marginalia in an Italian hand; armorial bookplate of Wilmot Vaughan, fourth Viscount Lisburne (1730–1800), created first Earl of Lisburne in 1776. £450

**First edition, a copy with an eighteenth-century English provenance, of a vernacular Renaissance *Canzoniere* dedicated to Ersilia Farnese, one of Duke Ottavio's natural daughters.** The lyrics sing of the love between the author and a country woman – love from which the author had recovered by the time of this publication: he married in the same year, and turned his composition efforts to more elevated themes, in Latin. Pomponio Torelli was a nobleman from Parma, a member of the Academy of the Innominati. He would go on to obtain acclaim for five stage tragedies between 1597 and 1605.

The first Earl of Lisburne (born circa 1730, educated at Eton, MP and recipient of a Law degree from Oxford) 'was known as a man of learning and culture. He employed Robert Adam and Lancelot Brown to improve the house and grounds at Mamhead Park, which remained the principal family seat of the Earls of Lisburne until it was sold in 1822. Adam's work in the late 1760s included a design for a library' (University of Leeds Library, Special Collections, Lisburne).

CNCE 39122; USTC 859646.



All' Illust. Sig. Sig. mia offeruandis.  
la Sig. Ersilia Farnese.



OVENDO io mandar' alla stampa queste mie poche rime, mosso non già d'ambitione alcuna, & vano desiderio d'honore, ma più tosto per vindicarle dall'ingiurie, che facilmente haueriano potuto patire, per esserne copia in man d'altre persone, che di continuo senza l'aggiunta, che vi mancava, & senza essere riuiste, & corrette da me l'andauano diuulgando: hò voluto offerirle, & dedicarle al nome di V. S. Ill.<sup>ma</sup> sapendo quanto sia per aggradire questo mio picciol dono, sì per rispetto della seruitù mia verso di lei, com'anco per le signorili creanze, & gētilissimi costumi, che di presente in lei fioriscono, & a noi per l'auuenire promettono vn fertilissimo, & felicissimo raccolto delle sue virtuti. Dunque l'accetti come per vn'arra di molto miglior compositioni, che da questi pellegrini ingegni della nostra academia le saranno offerte, i quali nodriti, & conseruati sotto vna tranquilla pace nell'otio delle lettere da S. Ecc.<sup>a</sup> Ill.<sup>ma</sup> a lei, & a tutta Casa sua apporteranno frutti degni di eterna gloria: Et mi per-

THE  
DANISH LAWS:  
OR, THE  
C O D E  
OF  
CHRISTIAN the Fifth.  
FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED  
For the Use of the English Inhabitants  
OF THE  
Danish Settlements in America.



LONDON:  
Printed for N. GIBSON, in Charles-street.  
M.DCC.LVI.

EUROPEAN LAWS IN THE WEST INDIES

28. [WEST INDIES – DENMARK.] The Danish Laws; or, the Code of Christian the Fifth, Faithfully translated for the use of the English Inhabitants of the Danish Settlements in America. London, N. Gibson, 1756.

8vo, pp. viii, 476, [4] index; woodcut headpieces and initials; uniformly slightly yellowed, but otherwise, aside from very occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout; stamps (including one marking it as withdrawn) of the Middle Temple Library on front and rear free endpapers, title-page, p. iii, and final page of index; library binding in later brown roan, title in gilt on spine, all edges gilt; joints and extremities rubbed. £1000

**First English translation of the parts of Christian V's *Danske Lov* of 1683 that were relevant to the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies (the present-day U.S. Virgin Islands, plus the islands of St Thomas, St John, and St Croix).**

The publisher explains that much of the original is omitted, including the whole of the second book, which had dealt with canon law, and anything that only applied to the territories of Denmark and Norway. 'The inserting of them would only have swelled the volume, without any real emolument to the English inhabitants of the Danish Territories in America ... The numbers of the articles, for uniformity, are continued in order, tho' articles are omitted; it might have been better to have followed the numerical order of the original; but as it seldom happens, and the articles omitted will be perhaps scarce ever found of any use in America, the inconvenience cannot be great.'

Sabin 18501.

## WAR CRIMES

29. [WORLD WAR II.] **GIBBONS, Rodney Vivian, Major.** Archive of papers relating to his time as a POW in Taiwan and as a Japanese war crimes investigator. 1942-1947.

Typescripts, manuscripts, and a few printed items, c.1000 pages, in 10 envelopes and 8 folders (c. 36 x 25 cm); occasional creases and tears, some rusting to pins and paper clips; overall in very good condition. **£2500 + VAT in UK**

**A remarkable archive documenting Major Rodney Vivian Gibbons' time as a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Taiwan and his subsequent work as a war crimes investigator, comprising extensive correspondence, reports, lists and notes, occasionally harrowing in its detail.**

Gibbons (1909–1954) was a Captain in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps when he was taken prisoner by the Japanese army following the battle of Singapore in February 1942. He was sent, with hundreds of other British POWs, to Camp 6 at Taihoku, Taiwan, where he served as the senior Allied officer until the camp was liberated in September 1945. Over seventy POWs died in the camp. Following his release, Gibbons worked with the United States Forces in China and, from June 1946, with ALFSEA (Allied Land Forces South-East Asia) as a member of their war crimes investigation teams, based in Shanghai, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

The collection of documents from Gibbons' time as a POW includes some remarkable items: lists of prisoners in Camp 6 kept by him between 1942 and 1945; 'death rolls' and plans of the camp cemeteries; 'Regulations regarding the internal affairs of prisoners

of war in Taiwan prisoner of war camp' issued by the Japanese army in May 1943; notes from a meeting between Gibbons and Japanese officers in August 1945, in which the latter are quoted as saying 'At the time of handing you all over to your delegate we want you to promise strictly not to have any saying bad of us'; a tragic telegram from Gibbons reporting the death of two POWs who were hit by supplies dropped by the Allies; and the signed surrender issued by the Camp 6 commander to Gibbons in September 1945. From the period immediately after his release comes a transcript of an interview with Gibbons conducted by the US army, covering treatment of the sick, corporal punishment, and malnutrition at the camp.

Gibbons' time as a war crimes investigator is documented in some fascinating material. His reports on the Taiwanese POW camps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 give the names of Japanese soldiers, their victims, and their alleged offences (physical and mental abuse, forced labour, starvation, lack of medical care etc.), together with the names of witnesses. There are lists of staff at the different camps and of 'war criminals', communications regarding arrests, and original testimony from POWs. One envelope contains statements taken in May 1946 from five Japanese camp guards (signed by them and with their thumb prints) alongside lists of their alleged crimes – a remarkable juxtaposition presenting two starkly contrasting pictures of Japanese conduct towards POWs. The latest item is an extensive report by Gibbons from February 1947 covering the treatment of prisoners and deaths at the various Taiwanese camps, and giving names and details of twenty-one Japanese officers and soldiers responsible for serious mistreatment between August 1942 and September 1945, much based on what Gibbons himself had witnessed.





*Libri Alberici Freeman  
Coll. Xti Cantabri: 1701*

XENOPHON-  
TIS ATHENIENSIS

DE CYRI REGIS PERSARVM  
VITA ATQVE DISCIPLINA, LIBRI

VIII. necnon alia quadam eiusdem autoris

*scripta, in sermonem Latinum conuer-  
sa, explicationibus alicubi additis,  
studio et diligentia IOACH.*

*CAMERARIJ.*

Adiectus est Index, rerum & verborum hoc  
opere memorabilium, locupletissimus.



PARISIIS,

Apud Andream Wechelum, sub Pegaso, in  
vico Bellouaco, Anno salutis

1572.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

RALPH FREEMAN'S COPY

30. XENOPHON. De Cyri regis Persarum vita atque disciplina, libri VIII. Paris, Andreas Wechel, 1572.

Small 4to, pp. [12], 492, [20]; a beautiful, clean copy, bound in early seventeenth-century English calf, lacking ties, early nineteenth-century rebacking, spine in compartments decorated gilt, orange morocco lettering piece; lower joint split at foot; monogram of Ralph Freeman (two R's and an F so arranged that the spaces left by the R's form three lozenges which make up the Freeman arms) stamped in blind to both covers; ownership inscription of Aubrey Freeman 'E libri Alberici Freeman Colle: Xti Cantabri: 1701' to title (*see below*); nineteenth-century bibliographical notes to front flyleaf. £875

**First edition of Joachim Camerarius' Latin translation of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, a partly fictional work on the life and education of Cyrus the Great which served as a model for medieval and renaissance mirrors of princes, including Machiavelli's *Il Principe*. A beautiful copy, from the celebrated library of Ralph Freeman and then by descent to various other Freeman family members.**

Sir Ralph Freeman (1589–1667) was educated at Eton College then at King's College, Cambridge, before being admitted to the Middle Temple in 1606. He was married to Catherine Brett, a near relative of George Villiers, the future duke of Buckingham, and through the influence of the latter, Freeman was made Master of Requests, and later Auditor of the Imprests. After a few setbacks, in 1635 Freeman was made joint master of the Mint with Sir Thomas Aylesbury, a post

he forfeited during the Civil War but in which he was re-appointed at the Restoration. During the Civil War Freeman was a royalist, and was eventually exiled to the continent from which he would travel back to England on a few occasions (on 12 May 1660 Pepys recorded his being in the channel aboard the frigate Lark, 'going from the King to England'). 'In addition to making his mark at court, in the mint, and elsewhere, Freeman was notable for his publications: two translations into English from Seneca, the *Booke of Consolation to Marcia* (1635) and the *Booke of the Shortnesse of Life* (1636), and *Imperiale*, on which Langbaine opined that, though he did not know if it had ever been performed, "it far better deserv'd to have appear'd on the Theatre than many of our modern Farces that have usurp'd the Stage'" (p. 226)' (ODNB).

At his death, all his plate, pictures, and household possessions (likely including the library) passed to his younger son George (d. 1678) and from George to his son Ralph, MP for Reigate in 1679 and 1681. This copy eventually found its way to Aubrey Freeman (b. 1685), third son of Ralph and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Aubrey of Llanthridred. Born at Aspeden Hall, Aubrey attended Bishop's Stortford School in Hertfordshire, before being admitted pensioner at Christ's College Cambridge under M. Duckfield on 18 June 1700. He matriculated in 1701 and resided until Lady Day 1702. He died young, according to both Clutterbuck (3, 348) and Peile (I, 148).

Although the size of Ralph Freeman's library is not known, numerous books survive with his characteristic monogram stamp. Examples of bindings with his stamp can be found at Cambridge (UL Syn.4.62.18) and All Souls, Oxford, left to the latter by a descendant also called Ralph (d. 1774) who had been a Fellow there.

On Ralph Freeman see also C.E. Challis 'Freeman, Sir Ralph (d. 1667), government official and author' in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; *British Armorial Bindings*, University of Toronto; and *Book Owners Online*.

Adams X-26 (lacking title); Hoffmann, III, 795; Pettegree FB 91294; USTC 170080.





Landing with your luggage  
at London Bridge



Setting the economy of your luggage on board.



Trudging it through Thames Street



Above

- 1443 - English Books & Manuscripts
- 1442 - The English & Anglo-French Novel
- 1441 - Hippology - The Billmyer-Conant Collection

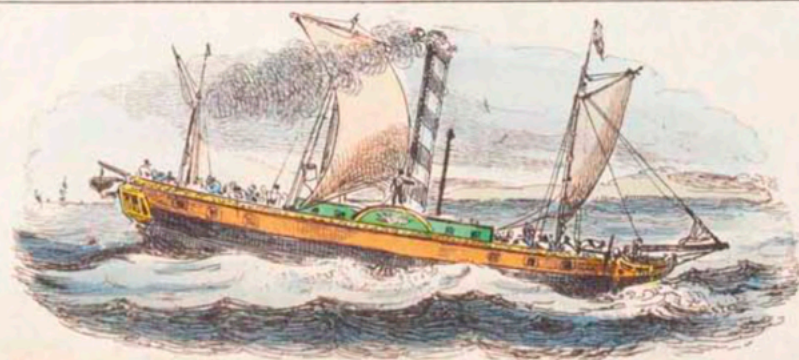
- Hippology - The Billmyer-Conant Collection II
- The Library of Sir Geoffrey Bindman Part III, 1800-1950
- The Library of Sir Geoffrey Bindman Part II, 1620-1800
- The Wandering Lens - Travel Photography of the Nineteenth Century
- California Virtual Book Fair 2021
- Boston Virtual Book Fair 2020
- Paris Salon du Livre Rare 2020
- Natural History



Below



A little to let



Just return into tavern



Oh how quite happy - no word