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1. AURELIANUS, Caelius.

Liber celerum vel acutarum passionum, qua licuit diligentia recognitus, atque nunc primum in lucem aeditus.

Paris, Simon de Colines, 1533.

Sold

FIRST EDITION, 8vo, 131 (i). Roman letter, rare Greek. Printer's device on t-p, floriated initials, typographical ornaments. General light age yellowing, occasional light marginal foxing, tear to outer blank margin of f. 84. A good, clean copy in C17 vellum over boards, title label gilt to spine, edges yellow. Later 'Ex libris Doctoris Philippi Cestari' on t-p.

A fine and clean copy of the first edition of this fundamental treatise on acute diseases composed by the Roman doctor Caelius Aurelianus. Preserving, in Latin translation, the otherwise lost works of the Greek physician Soranus of Ephesus, this is one of the most important documents in the history of Greek medicine.

Very little is known about Caelius Aurelianus, "the last of the medical writers of the Western Roman Empire, usually considered the greatest Greco-Roman physician after Galen" (Encyclopaedia Britannica). A native of Sicca in Numidia (now in Algeria), he is assigned by most scholars to the V century due to the nature of his Latin. His treatise on 'swift and acute diseases' (Celerum vel acutarum passionum) constitutes a translation of the Greek medical textbook on diseases (On acute and chronic diseases) by Soranus of Ephesus (II century). A doctor who practiced medicine in Rome at the time of Trajan and Hadrian, Soranus was one of the leading exponents of the Methodic school of medicine, whose main doctrine asserted that the knowledge of the disease alone – i.e. its general symptoms and not its cause – will provide knowledge of the treatment. Thus, Caelius' particular attention for the manifestation of symptoms is explained. Among the most fascinating aspects of the doctrine, one can also find the interest for mental diseases, the use of mechanical, dietetic and hygienic measures in the treatments and a noteworthy display of compassion for patients and their emotions, which can be seen in the willingness to change a medical technique when it is causing unnecessary discomfort. Remarkably, Caelius is the first author who mentions angina pectoris, that is chest pain caused by not enough blood flow to the heart muscle.

While giving an almost complete edition of Soranus' works, Caelius demonstrates a certain degree of independent thought, as he sometimes includes his own personal contributions and other writers' material. Moreover, for the first time in this work, diseases are systematically described using a consistent format: each entry "begins with the etymology of the word, followed by the definition of the diseases, its symptoms, the method of discerning the particular disease from other ones similar in appearance, the disease's treatment according to the Methodist, and finally a discussion and refutation of the disease's treatment according to other physicians" (Dysert). This shows Caelius' interest in the medical tradition and its implications for contemporary medicine. This work was highly appreciated during the Middle Ages: in fact, it is extensively quoted in Isidore of Seville's (ca. 600) encyclopaedia 'Etymologiae', and it is also mentioned by Cassiodorus in his extremely influential pedagogic treatise as one of the medical works that all students should read.

A handy medical manual, this copy was owned by an C18 Italian doctor named Filippo Cestaro. Around this time, the surname 'Cestaro' was known in the region between Naples and Salerno – a notable example is the painter Jacopo Cestaro, 1718-1785 – here, a long tradition of medical studies can be traced, and a prominent Medicine faculty was based at the University. This surname can also be found – from the XVII century – in the Veneto region in northern Italy.

USTC 138182, Adams A2250; BM STC Fr. p.36., Graesse p. 257, Durling 357. Not in Wellcome I. A. Dysert, Capturing Medical Tradition: Caelius Aurelianus' On Acute Diseases (Hirundo 5, 2007).

L3680

APPROVED BY THE CENSOR

2. BALMES, Abraham de.

Miqn Avram: Peculium Abrae. Grammatica Hebraea.

Venice, Daniel Bomberg, 1523.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. pp. [315], lacking final blank. Hebrew letter, with Roman, little Assyrian. Decorated initials. Upper outer blank corner of t-p repaired affecting few ll. of the dedicatee's name on verso, next three ll. a bit oil or ink stained in places, lower outer edge of a 3 a bit chewed, small scattered worm holes and oil staining to final gatherings, former marginal, latter mostly, couple of ll. browned. A good copy in mid-C19 sprinkled sheep, spine gilt, gilt-lettered morocco label, a.e.r., a little loss in places, tiny scattered worm holes at head and foot of spine. Small modern Hebrew stamp to lower blank margin of t-p verso, s 2 and last, late C16 inscription 'Fr. Alex[ander] Longus Inquisitor Montisregalis concessit isti Die 24 octobris.'

A good copy of the first edition of this important Hebrew grammar for Christian scholars, printed by the most important printer of Hebrew books in Italy. Abraham de Balmes (d.1523) studied at Naples, whence he fled to Venice probably in 1510, when

the Jews were expelled from the Spanish territories. In Padua, he was the personal physician of Cardinal Grimani; in Venice, he acquired a solid reputation as a linguist and translator of Hebrew philosophical texts. The Flemish turned-Venetian Daniel Bomberg (1483-1549)—the first printer in Venice and first Christian printer of Hebrew books—employed de Balmes in 1523 as one of his talented editors (Amram, 'Makers', 169-70). He asked him to write a Hebrew grammar, published posthumously, in order to facilitate the learning of Hebrew for Christian scholars, encouraging them to undertake the quest for the Hebrew original (not the translation for the Greek) of the New Testament, the discovery of which would 'make your name immortal'. Balmes's original approach to Hebrew grammar was imbued with philosophical discussion, including Aristotelian logic, Plato and the Kabbalah, outlined in Chapter 1. Organised into Hebrew sections followed by their literal Latin translation, it discusses the definition of Hebrew grammar, the alphabet and phonetics, and its various elements. The seventh chapter is an early attempt to analyse Hebrew syntax on the basis of logic and use, and the eighth—partly composed and translated by Calos Calonimos—discusses biblical prosody and accents. The partial lack of success was due to its ambivalent character as 'a preparatory work to the reading of a "ghost" text, a Hebrew New Testament not yet available' and 'the experimental revision of the logical premises of the Hebrew grammatical tradition' (Campanini, 'Grammatica', 19). Friar Alexander Longus is recorded as censor of Hebrew books in 1590, in Monreale, a small bishopric near Asti, in Southern Piedmont (Popper, 'Censorship', 135). In 1591 the Holy Office decided that 'no Christian should in the future be allowed to undertake censorship; Jews should expurgate their own books, and then, if at any time one should be found not properly corrected, its owner should be severely punished' (Popper, 'Censorship', 72-3). In Piedmont, Inquisitors continued to check recent publications and personal libraries until at least 1593. Being a work on grammar, this copy was 'allowed' ('concessit').

Steinschneider, *Cat. librorum hebraeorum*, 1576, 6067/1; Steinschneider, *Bibliographisches Handbuch*, 164.2; Habermann, Bomberg, 76; BM STC It., p.2; Heller, *16-Century Hebrew Book*, pp.164-5. D.W. Amram, *The Makers of Hebrew Books in Italy* (1909); S. Campanini, 'Peculium Abrae. La grammatica ebraico-latina di Avraham De Balmes', *Annali di Ca'Foscari*, 26 (1997), 5-49; W. Popper, *The Censorship of Hebrew Books* (1899).

L2946

3. [BIBLE].

Divi Pauli Apostoli Epistolae, brevissimis & facillimis scholiis per Ioannem Gagneium.

Paris, Simon de Colines & Galliot de Pré, 1538.

£2,450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. Ff. (vii) 167. Roman letter, some Italic. Tp within architectural woodcut border, floriated woodcut initials. Extensive ms pasted in ffeps on Jean de Gagny, earlier shelfmark to verso. Bookplate of Charles W. G. Howard (1814-1879) to pastedown. Light age yellowing, early ex lib. washed and smudged at foot of tp, margins trimmed slightly close. A very nice copy in handsome C18 French green morocco with gilt tooling, and gilt inner borders, spine in red and green morocco with gilt acorn stamps and fillet borders, some rubbing to edges and joints, dentelles and edges gilt.

Bound in exquisite green morocco, the first edition of Epistles of St Paul, augmented with extensive text and commentary of Jean de Gagny, chaplain to François I (died 1549). De Gagny was a French theologian who studied at the prestigious Collège de Navarre, becoming Rector of the University of Paris in 1531, Almoner Royal in 1536 and Chancellor of the University in 1546. He published several popular Roman Catholic commentaries on the New Testament. He was a close friend of the French type-designer, punch cutter and publisher Claude Garamond (1510-1561), well-known from his font's namesake, and was also a prolific collector of patristic manuscripts. His relationship with Francis I gave him privileged access to monastic libraries.

The Epistles of Paul are composed of thirteen books from the New Testament attributed to the hand of Paul the Apostle (although alternative authorship candidates have been suggested for some), and make up some of the earliest surviving Christian writings. The dates proposed for their composition are around the 50s AD, and they were first collected into a compilation by Marcion of Sinope in the early 2nd century. His letters are a vital foundation for the theology, worship and pastoral life in the Latin and Protestant traditions of the West, as well as the Eastern Catholic and Orthodox traditions of the East. His writings contain the earliest reference to the Lord's Supper, otherwise known as the Eucharist, and declared that "Christ is the end of the Law" (Romans 10:4). The Epistle's significantly influenced the works of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

The ms pasted onto the ffep describes the life of Jean de Gagny in detail including his close friends, professional career and literary works.

Provenance includes Charles Wentworth George Howard (1814-1879) of Castle Howard, long-standing Member of Parliament for Cumberland East.

Renouard, Colines p. 294; Adams B1846; Schrieber 154.

L3312

LOVELY ILLUSTRATIONS

4. [BIBLE].

Novum Testamentum illustratum.

Antwerp, Ioannes Batman, 1545.

£2,400

Small 8vo. 2 parts in 1, ff. 166; (ii) 117 (viii). Roman letter. T-ps within architectural woodcut border, 96 small woodcut scriptural scenes, decorated initials and ornaments. First t-p a little dusty at margins, traces of former repair, B1 repaired in gutter, slight age yellowing, outer margin of first gathering a bit soiled, light water stain to lower outer corners of gatherings A, N and T, intermittent to second part. A good copy in c1700 Bohemian deerskin over bevelled boards, blind ruled to a panel design, raised bands, spine gilt, morocco label (with small loss), all edges gilt and gauffered, 'HIS' on fore-edge, a bit rubbed. Illegible early ms. to ffep, C19 'Fr. Honold. Pf[a]rr[er]. Donndorf 1, Schwarzsw.' stamp to fly, C16 ms. 'Sum Cornelij Junii', C18 ms. 'Ex Libris Leandri Abbatiae S. Procopium ad Sazavam' and 'Franciscus ab Imstenraud [Imstenrade] 1660' to t-p.

A good 'monastic' Bohemian binding c1700. Attractive copy of this scarce illustrated pocket New Testament. Divided in two parts, with the Epistles presented separately, it reproduces the Latin Vulgate. It reprises the changes from c.1525 in the genre of Latin Bibles in the Low Countries, when printers began to focus on the New Testament in portable format, with the addition of copious illustrations to explain and assist private devotion. It is charmingly illustrated with 96 expressive woodcuts, each a bit less than ½ page, of unknown authorship. Cut in a simple style reminiscent of broadsides, they also reproduce the handsome, very influential woodcuts of the Book of Revelation made by Lucas Cranach for Luther's Bible, inspired in turn by Dürer. A few others illustrate miracles in the Acts, of great interest to readers. The woodcuts were produced especially for this edition, an uncommon feat at a time in which illustrated pocket bibles often comprised woodcuts reused for many years. A lovely edition.

The earliest owners of this copy were Netherlandish, the second from the province of Limburg. In the C18, the book was in the library of the Benedictine Leander Kramarz (1714-1801) of St Prokop at Sazava, in Bohemia, where it had been rebound. Kramarz acquired the copy between 1763 and 1785, his years of service as the last abbot of St Prokop, abolished by the Emperor in 1785 (Krázl, 302).

Belgica typographica 1541-1600, 508; Netherlandish Books 4600. Not in Graesse. F. Krázl, Sv. Prokop (Prague, 1895); A. den Hollander, 'Illustrations in Early Printed Latin Bibles in the Low Countries,' in *The Handpress World*, ed. B. Gordon et al. (2012), 41-61.

L3319

SCARCE LATIN-GERMAN DICTIONARY

5. BRACK, Wenceslaus.

Vocabularius rerum.

[Speyer], Konrad Hist, 1509.

£2,250

4to. ff. [2], [XLVI]. Gothic letter. Woodcut Habsburg arms to t-p. Some margins a bit dusty, uniform slight age brown-ing, few scattered worm holes to blank margins, paper flaw to extreme lower outer blank corner of d2, couple of ink smudges, small holes to t-p blank not touching text. A good copy, on thick paper, in C19 half sheep over marbled boards, spine rebacked, corners worn with loss. C19 bibliographic ms. note to front pastedown, two more (providing author and imprint) and '13.3.77' to t-p, couple of contemporary ms. marginalia.

A very scarce edition of this important and very successful Latin-German dictionary. It was first published in 1483, with other four texts, and in 1487, for the first time, separately. This simplified form made it 'one of the most popular books of its class during the late C15 and early C16, [...] reprinted at intervals for some 30 years' (Scholderer, 87). Wenceslaus Brack, professor at Constance, was also 'examinator', probably of grammar school children—the 'adolescentuli' to whom his dictionary is addressed. Organised by subject, the lexicon includes sections on words related, for instance, to the sky and its parts (including the zodiac), religion (angels, Christ, the Holy Spirit), the times of the year, body parts, kinship, clothes, warfare, navigation, agriculture, monks, containers (for wine, lamps), ironsmiths, music, games, law, grains, animals (snakes, birds, fish), trees, herbs and gems. Each section bears a list of pertinent Latin nouns or phrases; most are followed by a German rendition, others (e.g., those relating to religion) are followed by brief Latin definitions, with an occasional excursus into their origin (e.g., 'Olympus from a mountain in Sicily which I believe is very high'). A couple of sections include medical definitions, e.g., smallpox ('die herpeln') and measles (a kind of smallpox which, 'after healing, leaves scars'), epilepsy, leprosy and 'epidemia' ('pestilentz'). Other interesting words include 'divortium' (the legal separation of man and wife); 'stuprator' ('the violator of a virgin') and others related to prostitution, intercourse and sexual violence; kinds of wine (linphatum, falernum, pendulum), winemaking and wine containers; magic (as-

trologus, magus, nigromanticus); kinds of horses, musical instruments and games. The early annotator of this copy was interested in the times of the year (kalendae and ides). A very important, scarce work.

Only Chicago and LC copies recorded in the US. BM STC Ger., p.145; Graesse I, 517 (earlier eds).

L3368

6. BURCHIELLO, i.e. Di GIOVANNI, Domenico.

Rime del Burchiello.

Vicenza, Heredi di Perin Libraro, 1597.

£1,000

8vo. Pp. (xvi) 262 (xxiv). Roman letter, some Italic. Large Aldine device to tp, woodcut ornaments, floriated initials. Early shelf mark to fly, contemp. Slightly later monograms to either side of tp and early ms ex libris of Library of St Catherine of Genoa beneath. Light water stain to upper inner corners, largely marginal and very slightly at lower inner corner towards end. Paper flaw to one leaf at lower edge, some age browning to a few leaves. A good clean copy in attractive contemporary vellum with ties, printed binding stubs, fore edge of upper cover chewed.

This third edition of the poet Burchiello's satirical verses contains seven new sonnets as well as Mattaccini from Annibale Caro's Apologia and extensive commentary by Anton Francesco Doni (1513-74), the Florentine writer and editor. Burchiello was the pen name of the Italian poet Domenico di Giovanni (1404-1449), meaning 'Little Boat'. He is the eponym of the Burchiello tradition, which followed his innovative paradoxical style and the apparently absurd usages of his sonnets. He was born in Florence in modest circumstances and began his life as an unschooled barber. Importantly, the barbershop was located on via Calimala, which was a literary and artistic melting pot, attended by figures such as Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472) and Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446). Here he encountered the anti-establishment views that came to define his writing, including a potent opposition to the quasi-totalitarian power of the Medici family. Burchiello fled Florence in 1434, probably due to financial difficulties and increasing tensions with the Medici, and spent some time in Siena where he was imprisoned for a number of offences including a quarrel over a love affair. Finally, he moved to Rome and set a new barbershop, but died shortly after.

His 'Rime' were first published in 1553. Over two hundred sonnets of Burchiello's remain; they have been subject to intense scholarly debate since their publication and continue to be shrouded in mystery. Even his choice of Burchiello as a pen name has been much debated, see Vivarelli, Ann West. 'On the Nickname Burchiello and Related Questions', MLN Vol 87, no. 1, 1972. This edition omits satirical sonnets on the topic of monks or priests and also modifies the language utilised, e.g. the sonnet entitled 'Esso lo Papa' becomes 'Esso lo Bassà'. Burchiello, along with Pasquino, was considered one of the muses of the dir male, which means 'malevolent satire', a classical tradition which involved ridiculing authority through literature (Faini, Marco. 'E poi in Roma ognuno è Aretino': Pasquino, Aretino, and the Concealed Self. Renaissance and Reformation, 2017).

Anton Francesco Doni was a polemical and controversial writer, printer and commentator. Here he attempted to explain the text which is often purely phonic rhyming games and playfully fantastical verses. He discourses on the social and cultural context of the writing as well as comprehending well the connections between Burchiellesque and pasquinade poetry, in terms of political satire and the role and status of the author. He exhorts the merits of writing nonsense poetry and Burchiello's invention of pseudo-etymologies. With this publication, Doni "shows a strategy of self-fashioning strongly inspired by Aretino" with an aim to emulate the Aretino-Titan relation (Faini, Marco. 'E poi in Roma ognuno è Aretino': Pasquino, Aretino, and the Concealed Self. Renaissance and Reformation, 2017).

Adams B 3299; Brunet I 1400; BM STC It. 223; Not in Gamba, or Fontanini.

L3479

7. CALVIN, Jean.

Harmonia ex tribus Evangelistis.

[Geneva], Robert Estienne, 1555.

Sold

FIRST LATIN EDITION. Folio. 2 parts in 1, pp. (xvi) 446 (ii) 237 (vii). Roman letter, some Italic. Printer's woodcut device to t-p, decorated initials. Later blank inserted between parts, light water stain to upper outer corner of second part and foot of last leaf, ink splash to Bb3-5, pp. 119-23 misnumbered 151-54, extensive C16 marginal annotations in places. A very good copy in C16 Geneva calf binding, modern reback, double and triple blind ruled, gilt fleurons to corners of inner border, blind-stamped oval centrepiece with interlacing ribbons and tendrils, boards deliberately knife scratched (Revolution?), repaired corners, C17 stamp 'RECOLS D BX' to upper board. Modern bookplate to front pastedown, C16 dry-point inscription 'Se present libre apartient a mos S Meliande' to ffep, C17 inscription 'Ex libris conventus Bruagii [Brouage, crossed out] Burdingale [Bordeaux]' to t-p, annotations in French and Latin, with occasional Greek.

A very good copy, in contemporary Geneva binding, of the first Latin edition of Jean Calvin's commentary on the Synoptic Gospels, also including a commentary on St John. Calvin (1509-1564) famously contributed to the introduction of the Reformation to France and Switzerland. A meeting with the Parisian Robert Estienne, Royal Printer and late convert to Protestantism, encouraged the latter's controversial move to Geneva. Until 1559, Estienne used not the place name but 'Oliva' (the Olive-Tree, his printer's sign) on the t-p of his Genevan editions. Calvin was quick to offer Estienne his Latin scholarly works. 'The second-rate printers at his disposal [in Geneva] had on occasion caused him serious embarrassment, and he applied formally to the Council [...] praying that privileges in his works should not be granted except to the printer of his choice, "to uphold his reputation"' (Armstrong, 'Robert Estienne', 229). 'Harmonia' sought to harmonise the Synoptic Gospels (Mark, Matthew and Luke), who, unlike John, recount many of the same episodes of the life of Christ, in similar order and sometimes wording. The three gospels are compared in columns, and the lines numbered. The work was 'designed for ease in comparing and contrasting the three Evangelists', as Calvin wished 'to allow readers to "see at a glance the points of likeness and difference". [...] The Synoptics indicate what happened, but John tells why' (Flaming, 'John Calvin', 150, 152). Calvin's references to John led Estienne to add, as he explains at the end of Part I, the previously published commentary to St John. 'Harmonia' thus provided an 'integral exposition of the history of the Gospels'. The C16 Catholic annotator focused on important Calvinist differences. He added comments to the account of the annunciation, and quotations describing the Virgin's nature and attributes (those controversial for Protestants, e.g., 'gratia plena') from authorities like Augustine, Ambrose, Cyprian, St Paul, Council of Basel and the Council of Trent. He annotated the section on Christ's temptation by Satan, which Calvinists used to discuss whether it was, really, a temptation, if Christ was never meant to give in, his human nature, and the value of free will. Quoting from authorities, he highlighted Christ's temptation to break his fasting (could he die of starvation?), labelling Calvin's statement 'stultitia' and referencing authorities who confuted this, from the Council of Nicaea to the Church Fathers. In the sections on the Sermon of the Mount, he highlighted the issue of Christ as legislator and judge, and his 'new commandment' to 'love one another as I have loved you', refuting Calvin's 'false' beliefs. He also quotes from Luther's sermon on the Third Sunday of Advent. The annotator also labelled as 'falsum' Calvin's understanding of absolution as a renewal of one's baptism rather than part of the Sacrament of Penance. He glossed passages where Calvin questions the distinction between mortal and venial sins, clarifying according to Catholic doctrine. Finally, he focused on Calvin's theory of predestination, using authorities to restate the Catholic view on salvation. In the C17, this copy was in the library of the monastery of the Recollects in Brouage, established in 1555 by Jacques de Pons, and one of a handful of new (later Royal) towns founded in C16 France. The Recollects were born of a Spanish reform movement within the Order of the Friars Minor in the late C16. The Brouage-born navigator Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635), founder of Quebec, 'hired' some of the local Recollects in 1615, making them the first order to establish a mission there.

Renouard, Estiennes, 86; Adams C-347. E. Armstrong, Robert Estienne (Cambridge, 1954); D.K. Fleming, 'Calvin as Commentator on the Synoptic Gospels', in Calvin and the Bible (Cambridge, 2006), 131-63.

L3458

8. CASSIODORUS.

Psalterii Davidici exposition.

Paris, Jean Petit and Andrè Bocard, 1519.

£2,850

Folio, ff. (xix) 227 (i). Gothic letter, double column, title and printer's name in red and black on t-p. Petit's lion device on t-p within ornate woodcut border of cherubs, scrolls of leaves, flowers and grotesques, C17 ms. ex libris of the Benedictine female Monastery of 'Beata Maria de Refugis' at Aquileia at foot. Woodcut floriated initials, Latin and Italian marginalia to early ll. Light browning to a couple of final ll., oil spot to lower outer corner of t-p and next 6 ll., couple of early fore edges a bit chipped, light waterstains to margins of first and last few ll., little hole to one margin of t-p, very slight marginal foxing in places, early repair written over to lower margin of f. cxvi. A very good, large copy in contemporary vellum, covers a bit worn, traces of ties. Spine slightly cracked at bands.

A handsome copy of this fundamental commentary on the Psalms by Cassiodorus, "the only formal commentary on the entire Psalter surviving from the patristic era" (O'Donnell). A Roman statesman and scholar, Cassiodorus served in various high offices under Theodoric the Great and his successors, rulers of the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, from c. 505 to c. 538. In his retirement, he turned to a religious life and founded the monastery of Vivarium at Scylletium, a centre for biblical studies and for the preservation of the classical literature.

Mainly composed in Constantinople during the 540s and then revised in the Vivarium until AD 570, the 'Psalterii Davidici Expositio' – also referred to as 'Expositio Psalmorum' – is an extended commentary to the biblical Book of Psalms. Cassiodorus' main source for this work are the *Enarrationes* of Augustine, a collection of sermons he delivered on all psalms. However, Augustine's writings were composed for a listening audience and organised in a quite irregular manner, not to mention their enormous length. For this reason, Cassiodorus was inspired to write a more systematic commentary which could be useful especially for students. The author devoted the second part of his life to composing theological and educational writings, in which he stressed the importance of classical pagan literature as a necessary foundation for Christian education. In his view, the Psalms were the necessary starting point for the study of the Sacre Scriptures. Thus, his commentary is primarily intended to teach, and it can

be seen both as an allegorical and spiritual interpretation of the scriptures and a textbook on poetry and grammar. It has also been defined as “an attempt to marry the rhetorical learning of late Roman culture to the theological revelation of the Psalms” (Copeland & Sluiter). For each Psalm, Cassiodorus provides an introduction (*titulus*), a classification according to the genres of oratory, a verse by verse explanation and a ‘*conclusio*’ in which the most important points are summarised.

Despite being Cassiodorus’ most complex work, the *Expositio* is the least fully studied. Nevertheless, “it is a keystone text for our understanding of the rhetoric of exegesis” and it “helped to establish the Bible as a whole as a model text for rhetorical imitation in the Middle Ages” (Astell).

L3634

9. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassare.

Il Cortegiano.

Vinetia, G. Giolito, 1544.

£1,350

8vo, ff. (xiii) 195. Italic letter. Woodcut border top with figures within rural scenery, initials with pastoral imagery. Slight age yellowing, some leaves uncut at lower edge, a very good, clean, well margined copy in slightly later ivory vellum, minimal wear in the usual places.

This seminal work of Renaissance literature is by the prominent Italian courtier, diplomat, soldier and author Baldassare Castiglione (1478-1529). First published in 1528, this later edition is “Novamente Stampato et con somma diligentia revisto có la sua”. The work is a monumental philosophical dialogue on the topic of what constitutes an ideal courtier, or, in the third chapter, an ideal court lady, worthy to befriend and advise a Prince or political leader. The book fast became indispensable for contemporary royalty and aristocracy as an example of etiquette, self-presentation and correct moral behaviour. The book is exceptional in containing a combination of philosophical discussion, an essay, and the style of a drama. Albury (2014) states it can also be seen as a veiled political allegory, presenting a nostalgic evocation of an idealised milieu, with a reverent tribute to the friends of Castiglione’s youth, particularly the Duchess Elisabetta Gonzaga of Urbino, a love interest of Castiglione.

The work was written over 20 years, commencing in 1508. It is composed of a series of conversations that allegedly took place in 1507 between the courtiers of the Duchy of Urbino. Castiglione himself was a member of the Duke’s court there, and would have experienced similar interactions. In the book, the idealised courtier is described as having a cool mind, a handsome voice, as well as proper bearing and gestures. The book follows four evenings during which the court try to describe this perfect specimen of a gentleman and ‘has remained the perfect definition of a gentleman ever since’ (PMM 59). In this dialogue, refined courtiers discuss the virtues (e.g., honesty, magnanimity and good manners) and social skills (e.g., foreign language proficiency, dancing and fencing) a perfect courtier should have, often inspired by classical antiquity, as well as the ‘sprezzatura’—a fundamental nonchalance or ‘carelessness’ guiding his every action. The resulting idea of ‘self-fashioning’, or the crafting of a public persona following received standards, influenced, thanks to numerous translations, the behaviour of the European aristocracy for decades, especially in England where C16 literature and drama were imbued with the Italian ideals of the ‘cortegiano’.

This was one of the most widely distributed books of the 16th C, with editions printed in six languages and in twenty European centres.

BM STC It. 156; Adams C 930; Essling II 672; Not in Gamba or Fontanini.

L3649

10. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassarre.

Il libro del Cortegiano.

Venice, Aldo Manuzio, 1547.

£2,950

8vo, ff. (v) 195 (viii). Italic letter, occasional Roman. Large Aldine device within ornate border with putti, cornucopias and masks to title page and verso of last. Slight age yellowing in places, rare marginal spot or finger mark, light waterstains at gutter of last gatherings. A good, clean, wide margined copy in contemporary limp vellum, probably English, yapp edges, covers a bit soiled, lacking ties. Two holes on spine revealing early printed book page used in binding, inked ms. title, a.e.g. C20 armorial bookplate ‘Boothe’ on front pastedown.

Providing a correct text revised from the original manuscripts, and including three final indexes for the first time, this is the most

complete and refined edition of 'Il libro del Cortegiano' by the Aldine press.

Baldassarre Castiglione (1478-1529) studied 'literae humaniores' in Milan and served the Sforza and Gonzaga before moving to the court of the Duke of Urbino. 'Il Cortegiano', his masterpiece, is structured as a series of conversations that allegedly took place there, in one of the most elegant courts of Italy, over four nights in 1507, when Castiglione was a member of the Duke's Court. The philosophical dialogues are concerned with describing what constitutes the ideal courtier and – in the third book – the ideal court lady, worthy to befriend and advise a Prince or political leader. Nobility, wit, honesty, temperance and magnanimity are among the virtues that the perfect courtier should have, but he should also be well educated in Latin and Greek, skilled in dancing, fencing, painting and playing music. Above all qualities, however, Castiglione stresses the importance of oratory and clarity of speech: taking inspiration from Cicero and Quintilian, the perfect courtier should adapt his speech to the audience, be proficient in foreign languages such as French and Spanish, and be able to impress with his culture and sense of humour. Finally, the courtier should apply 'sprezzatura' to everything he does, that is a certain 'nonchalance' or ability to present what is done and said as if it was done without any effort. "The courtier depicts the ideal aristocrat, and it has remained the perfect definition of a gentleman ever since. It is an epitome of the highest moral and social ideas of the Italian Renaissance" (PMM 59)

With over 120 editions printed in the span of a century, and translated in English, French, Spanish, German and Latin within only 40 years from the princeps of 1528, *Il libro del Cortegiano* was the most successful Italian book in Europe during the XVI century. The enormous popularity of pocket-size editions, such as this, evidences the habit of bringing this book of manners along and consulting it. The final indexes include a list of the most remarkable subjects and a summary of the qualities required by ideal courtiers and ladies. Specific qualities listed for court ladies are kindness, affability with men, strength of character and beauty. "It seems reasonable to argue that the rise of the learned lady in Italy between 1540 and 1560 shows the influence of Castiglione's dialogue [...] in contrast to tradition, Castiglione presents ladies in a role other than that of mother, daughter or wife" (Burke).

'Cette édition très jolie, revue avec soin, et la première qui ait un Index, me semble la meilleure que les Alde aient donnée de ce livre ...' Renouard, p. 140. USTC 819507; BM STC It. p. 156; Adams C933; Renouard, 139:1; Graesse II p. 66; see Gamba 294 (of 1st ed.). See also: *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 59 (of 1st ed.); S.W. Hull, *Chaste, Silent and Obedient, English books for Women 1475-1640*, p. 156 (1982); A. Erdmann, *My Gracious Silence, Women in the Mirror of 16th century printing in Western Europe*, n. 33, p. 35 (1999); P. Burke, *The fortunes of the 'Courtier'*, p. 50 (1995).

L3707

SCARCE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

11. CHÉRADAME, Jean.

Lexicopator Etymon ex Variis Doctissimo.

Paris, apud Guillemum Rolant & Hieronymum Gormontium, 1543.

£2,750

FIRST EDITION. Folio. p. [lxxxiv] 1910 columns [cxii], error in numbering; 1753-1772 omitted, text uninterrupted. Three parts in one. Roman and Greek letter, double column. Title within architectural woodcut border, depicting Nativity attended by Three Wise Men, medallion portraits of Evangelists within ornate ornamental border incorporating printer's arms with monogram E.G. on columns. Stamp of the 'Seminaire de Consolation', a former monastery of the order of the Minims, closed 1906, on t-p. At foot, ms 'Ex Libris F./J. Chaput Pteri (Presbyter) S.T.D. 1760' (Sacrae Theologiae Doctor), repeated on fly leaf. Floriated, white on black initials in *Ars Etymologica* and *Graecae Linguae Dictionum Expositiones*. In contemporary reversed sheep, slightly discoloured, raised bands. Surface crack to upper joint, damage to corners and covers towards upper edge. Very occasional light water stains to upper margins. A few pressed flowers between pages.

A handsome, well margined copy of this uncommon first edition Greek-Latin etymological dictionary and Greek grammar by Jean Chéradame, a 16th century Hebrew and Hellenist scholar. A large folio organised into three sections, which comprise 'Ars etymologica', 'Etymi paedion' – an alphabetical dictionary of the Greek language – and 'Farrago libellorum' – a collection of booklets by Greek grammarians on subjects such as 'De Notis Arithmeticis' and 'De Numero Graecorum'. The preface contains a reflection on linguistic history, with reference particularly to Hebrew as well as Latin and Greek. Chéradame considers the origin of language to be the utterances of God, which were then heard and learnt by Adam to create a 'lingua sancta'. In 'Farrago libellorum', Chéradame includes expositions on different forms of the Greek language, including 'De Ionica Lingua', 'De Attica Lingua', and 'De Lingua Dorica', among others. These sections are in both Latin and Greek.

Chéradame is the author of numerous titles, including *Alphabetum linguae sanctae* (1532), and *Rudimenta quaedam Hebraicae grammaticae* (1523). Gabriel-Henri Gaillard said of Chéradame: "We don't know his French name; that of Chéradame is an allegorical Greek name by which he claimed to express his ardour to overcome the difficulties of study; he also took the name Hippocrates, apparently because he had studied medicine. This man does not appear to have been modest; he is too little known for the names and praise he gives himself" (Gabriel-Henri Gaillard, *History of François the First, Saillant and Nyon*, Paris, vol.

VII, 1769, p. 332-333). In this medical capacity, Chéradame published one of the first treatises on syphilis in 1519 (Codoñer, J., 2016, page 261). One of the first Greek teachers at the Collège de France, he also published a number of grammars of Greek, as well as *Lexicon Graecum* (Paris, 1523). The present work, dedicated to King Francis I, followed 20 years later and was intended to supplement the *Lexicon Graecum*.

USTC 153738; Not in ESTC, Adams, Brunet, or Graesse.

L3528

FASCINATING OWNERSHIP STAMP

12. CICERO.

De oratore Libri III. Orator. De claris oratoribus.

Venice, [Paulus Manutius], 1559.

£1,850

8vo. ff. 240 [i.e., 248]. Italic letter, occasional Roman. Aldine device to t-p. Very slight yellowing, printing tear and smudge to outer blank margin of I4, the odd little marginal mark, ink splash to upper and outer edge of last couple of gatherings. A fresh, well-margined copy in c.1700 vellum, gilt-lettered morocco label to spine, all edges blue, silk bookmark. Early ownership stamps of a comet with monogram AF to t-p and verso of last.

This very rare, fascinating woodcut stamp—a comet with seven points surmounted by a small lily and flanked by AF—has defied our attempts at discovering the identity of its mysterious owner, who proudly stamped it 3 times on t-p and once on verso of last. The heraldic route led to the Schininà family of Ragusa, who bear very similar arms, but the keeper of their collection confirmed it is not among the recorded family ex-libris. Its rarity, unusual iconography and absence from major provenance bibliographies suggests it probably belonged to an individual student or young scholar with a small library, or to a small scholarly institution or accademia. If an individual, it was probably someone who did not bear arms he could use for an ownership stamp. The little lily might indicate a Florentine provenance. We could only trace another copy—vol.3 of 3 of Cicero's 'Orationi' (Venice, 1556), at the Biblioteca Storica in Longiano (M5272)—with the same stamp appearing twice on the t-p and twice on the last two ll. That both occurrences appear in mid-C16 student editions of Cicero supports this theory. In the 3-volume Longiano set, only vol.3 bears the stamp, vol.1 having none and vol.2 lacking the first and last gatherings. Both vols 1 and 3 share the same early C17 ms. ex-libris, though vol.3 is sewn differently, with 4 instead of 3 stations. This suggests that vol.3, the only one with the stamp, was probably acquired separately by the same early C17 owner who then signed all t-ps. Since this set has since been preserved intact in Longiano, the comet stamp must have already been present when vol.3 was acquired and signed, plausibly dating it no later than c.1600. A fresh, well-margined copy of the second volume, published separately, of the 'Opera Rhetorica', edited by Paulus Manutius. The second edition, the text based on the 1546 and corrected by Manutius. One of the most influential figures of classical antiquity, Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43BC) put his legal skills to the service of politics with speeches which became landmarks of forensic oratory. Defined by Quintilian as 'eloquence itself', his copious prose production occupied a fundamental place in medieval syllabi. This second volume begins with 'De oratore', an immensely influential analysis of how a good orator should construct persuasive arguments which should however be driven by sound ethical principles. There follow 'Orator', a description of the perfect orator integrating observations in previous works, and 'De claris oratoribus', a history of eloquence through individual figures including Pericles and Solon.

Renouard 320:3; Ahmanson-Murphy 580. Not in Dibdin, Moss, Schweiger or Brunet.

L3464

13. CONTARINI, Gasparo.

Des magistratz et republique de Venise.

Paris, René Avril vend Gailliot du Pré, 1544.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. ff. [xii] ci [iii]. A8, B4, a-n8. Roman letter. Woodcut initials, Gailliot du Pré's large woodcut ship device on verso of last, "M de Coëthequen 1897" on pastedown, "P Se Cobel" in early hand on penultimate leaf. Light age yellowing, very minor light water-stain to upper and outer margin of last few leaves. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary sheep over thick boards, spine with raised bands, fleurons gilt in compartments, all edges sprinkled red, worn at headband and extremities, in silk slip case.

First edition of the first French translation by Jean Charrier of Contarini's important treatise on political theory, government and the philosophy of statecraft. The first edition was published in Latin in 1543 shortly followed by a translation into Italian.

A most influential translation was made into English in 1599. Jean Charrier also published a translation of Machiavelli's 'Art of War' the same year. A Venetian patrician educated at Padua, Gasparo Contarini (1483-1542) was ambassador for Charles V and later appointed Cardinal by Pope Paul III. Among the numerous personalities he met whilst accompanying the Emperor around Europe was Thomas More. It is More's 'Utopia', first published in 1516, which may have inspired 'Della Repubblica et magistrati di Venetia', composed in the 1520s-1530s. Contarini's influential work is a thorough description of the government of Venice celebrating the perfection of its Republican institutions (the Doge, Senate, tribunals and magistracies) in the age of absolute monarchies, but also suggesting changes to improve them. Its readers should 'marvel' at the location, origins and functioning of Venice, 'the common market of the world', where political ideal and reality meet to create an exemplary State run by the patriciate

"Contarini is best remembered for his reflections on the government of Venice that he penned, and circulated among his friends, between 1522 and 1525 and then again between 1533 and 1534. These reflections were posthumously published .. in Paris in 1543. .. In drafting *De Magistratibus et Republica Venetorum*, Contarini drew on both the history of Venice and his own experience to provide a host of normative, historic, and contemporary details that would educate Venetians and foreigners alike about the machinery of Venice's government. The volume was not concerned with the political behaviour of Venetians, but with a formal institutions by which political aims were realised. The reflections are thus as much of a description of the institutions of governance as they are a prescription for how those institutions ought to work to meet expectations. In this way, *De magistratibus* contributed to a particular view in the 16th century that has come to be known by modern historians as the 'myth of Venice', celebrating the Republic's well-being and accomplishments and presenting his aspirations and self image as reality." Filippo Sabetti. 'Gasparo Contarini'

"The Commonwealth and Government of Venice played a pivotal role in conveying the myth of 16th-century Venice to an English audience. First written in Latin by Cardinal Gasparo Contarini, it was translated into English in 1599 by Lewis Lewkenor." BL. Shakespeare is most likely to have read this work and its influence is felt in two of his major works 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'Othello'

USTC 1073. Brunet. II, 242. Renouard. Imprimeurs et libraires parisiens du XVIe siècle. 651.

L3370

UNRECORDED IN THE US

14. CRESWELL, Joseph.

Exemplar literarum, missarum, e Germania.

[s.p., s.n., but Rome], [V. Accolto], 1592.

£2,950

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. pp. (viii) 186 (iv). Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut t-p vignette, decorated initials and ornaments. Slight foxing in a few places, one gathering browned (poorly dried), small original paper flaw to lower edge of K5, brownish water stain to outer blank margin of M3-4. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, lacking ties, title inked to spine in handsome calligraphic Gothic hand (fading towards foot), traces of worming to covers, head and foot of spine a bit rubbed. Contemporary ms. 'Ex bibli.ca Altemp.s.na' to t-p, ms. casemark 'I[n] s fen[est]ra abac[ulo] po no3' of Bib. Altemp.siana to upper cover.

This copy was in the famous *Bibliotheca Altemp.siana*, established in Rome in 1568 by the Austrian Cardinal and papal legate Marco Sittico Altemp.s (1533-1619). In the C18, the original nucleus of the collection became part of the Vatican Library, whilst the remaining portion, which had been retained in the family palace, was sold by the heirs in the early C20. A good copy of the very scarce first Latin edition of this important Jesuit work for an international audience in defence of English Catholics. After studying at Rheims and the Roman College, Joseph Creswell, S.J. (1583-1623) followed in the footsteps of the Jesuit Robert Persons as rector of the English College at Rome and vice-prefect for the English Jesuits in Spain. He was active in the religious controversies of the late Elizabethan and early Jacobean period. 'From his vantage point at the English College [...] [Creswell] wrote a series of fictional letters, supposedly by an English traveller, about continental reactions to the edict. This compilation, in turn, he "edited in Leipzig" as "Ioannes Pernius" [...]. It has often been conjectured that the "Exemplar" was the result of consultation between Persons and Creswell' (Houlston, 52). Addressed to William Cecil, it first appeared in English as 'An advertisement written to a secretarie of my L. Treasurers of Inland' (Antwerp, 1592), and was later printed in Latin in Rome by Vincenzo Accolti (see Allison & Rogers, 'Catholic Books', 19767). 'Exemplar' especially criticised Elizabeth I's 1591 proclamation 'for remedy of the treasons which, under the pretext of religion, have been plotted by seminaries and Jesuits, who have been sent secretly into the kingdom'. Loyal to the Pope and Philip II (whose daughter Persons considered a potential successor, by lineage, to the English throne), these Jesuits were ready to help the Spaniards invade England. The Proclamation established 'Commissioners of good repute, in each province, city, and port', to 'discover and banish' traitors in disguise, suspected of being priests, and dangerous recusants (CSPD, 33 Eliz. 1, p.112 ff.). Creswell attacked the political theory by which loyalty to Catholicism was equal to treason. He upheld that Catholics who lived as Protestants were a greater political danger, whilst priests or

Jesuits who openly preached the Catholic doctrines of the primitive church could be deemed religious traitors, but not political, as they were careful to maintain peace. Barbarous punishment for Catholics would also play to their strengths by turning traitors into martyrs. Creswell's was the first of a series of important apologetic works by eminent Jesuits, including Verstegan's 'Philopater' (1592), against Cecil, and Persons's 'Conference' (1594), a harsh intervention into the English succession debates. They were usually printed abroad, rarely in no more than a few hundred copies. When seized from smugglers on the coasts of England, they were immediately destroyed.

No copies recorded in the US. ESTC S122215; Sommervogel II, 1656:2. V. Houlston, Catholic Resistance in Elizabethan England (Aldershot, 2007).

L3116

THE USSHER FAMILY COPY

15. EUSEBIUS, of Caesarea.

The auncient ecclesiasticall histories of the first six hundred yeares after Christ, ..faithfully translated out of the Greeke tongue by Meredith Hanmer.

London, by Thomas Vautroullier dwelling in the Blackefriers by Ludgate, 1585.

£2,750

Folio. Five parts in one volume. pp. [xii], 190, 201-404, [iv], 405-600, [xxii]. * , A-2X , 2Y , 2Z-3E , 3F . Complete with both blanks R4 and Ddd6. "The ecclesiasticall historie of Socrates Scholasticus,' 'The ecclesiasticall historie of Eueagrius [sic] Scholasticus,' 'The liues, the ends, and the martyrdomes of the prophetes, apostles, and seuentie disciples of our Sauour, written in Greeke by Dorotheus ..,' and "A chronographie" each have separate dated title page; pagination and register are continuous." ESTC. Gothic, Roman, and Italic letter. Vautroliers woodcut printer's device on each title, fine woodcut initials head and tailpieces, typographical ornaments, 'Henry Langley' in contemporary hand to lower margin of t-p, 'Thomas Carlton oweth this book Anno dni 1598' on verso of t-p, 'Me Thomas Ussher possedit hunc liber' with price 8/s above, another dated 1598 at head of dedication in Gaelic?, 'To my ever loving friend Edward Harte, Anno Domino 1635' ms. on verso of last leaf of second work, with 'Thomas Barton,' 'Richard Noretton,' and 'Edward Harte' in the same hand on third title, charming mss love note with the initials WI within a heart on verso of last, 'Fitzherbert Queens coll camb' on fly in C19th hand, bookplate of 'Jean Oliver' on pastedown. Light age yellowing, minor waterstain in places in lower blank margin, the odd marginal spot or thumb mark. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in contemporary English calf, covers triple blind ruled to a panel design, large acorn and oak leaf fleuron blind stamped to corners of outer panel, large blind stamped, scroll-worked arabesque at centres, lettres R H blind stamped to sides, E W above and below, spine with raised bands, blind ruled, later red morocco label gilt, rubbed.

A handsome copy of the second edition of the first published English translation, beautifully printed by Vautroullier, of the most important ecclesiastical histories produced in ancient times; the work includes, besides Eusebius, the continuations by Socrates Scholasticus, Euagrius, and Dorotheus. The translator, the historian Meredith Hanmer (1543-1604) dedicates this second edition to Robert, Earl of Leicester; the dedication is dated 15 December 1584. "Hanmer (1543-1604) was the author of the first complete English translation of Eusebius, Socrates and Euagrius: The Auncient Ecclesiasticall ... In 1563, just five years after Elizabeth ascended to the throne, John Foxe had published the first edition of his Acts and Monuments (The Book of Martyrs). To some extent, Hanmer's book was an interesting offshoot of Foxe's project. Because Protestants of the sixteenth century were quite interested in patristic sources, there began to be a market for English translations of the Fathers. Foxe's famous book was based, at least in part, on Eusebius, and so it is no surprise that an English translation of his Church history was not long in coming." Eugenio Olivares Merino. 'Mary Roper Clarke Bassett and Meredith Hanmer's Honorable Ladie of the Lande' The first English translation was by Mary Basset, the granddaughter of Sir Thomas More, made between 1544 and 1553; It is possible that Hanmer had seen this translation and that he makes oblique reference to her work in the prologue to his translation.

The Church History Historia Ecclesiastica or Historia Ecclesiae) of Eusebius, the bishop of Caesarea was a 4th-century pioneering work giving a chronological account of the development of Early Christianity from the 1st century to the 4th century. It was written in Koine Greek, and survives also in Latin, Syriac and Armenian manuscripts. The result was the first full-length historical narrative written from a Christian point of view "Eusebius, without intending it, founded a school of church historians, who continued the thread of his story from Constantine the Great to the close of the sixth century, and, like him, limited themselves to a simple, credulous narration of external facts, and a collection of valuable documents, without an inkling of the critical sifting, philosophical mastery, and artistic reproduction of material, which we find in Thucydides and Tacitus among the classics, and in many a modern historian. None of them touched the history of the first three centuries; Eusebius was supposed to have done here all that could be desired. The histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret run nearly parallel, but without mutual acquaintance or dependence, and their contents are very similar. Evagrius carried the narrative down to the close of the sixth century. All of them combine ecclesiastical and political history, which after Constantine were inseparably interwoven in the East; and (with the exception of Philostorgius) all occupy essentially the same orthodox stand-point. They ignore the Western church, except where it comes in contact with the East." History of the Christian Church, Volume III: Nicene and Post-Nicene

Christianity. A.D. 311-600.

Thomas Ussher could well be the Thomas Ussher of Dublin (given the Gaelic inscription in his hand), died 1610, who was the son of Henry Ussher (c.1550 – 2 April 1613) the Irish Protestant churchman, a founder of Trinity College, Dublin, and Church of Ireland Archbishop of Armagh. He is recorded in the 'The Ussher memoirs; or, Genealogical memoirs of the Ussher families in Ireland' as requesting James Ussher, to preach at his funeral, for whom, as an ecclesiastical historian, this work would have been of the greatest interest. Hamner's translation was the only available in England, and went through at least 10 editions before the end of the seventeenth century. A handsome copy of this important work with most intriguing Provenance.

ESTC S121375. STC 10573. Lowndes II 762.

L3282

16. FERRIER, Auger.

Des jugemens astronomiques sur les nativitez.

Lyon, Benoît Rigaud, 1577.

£2,750

16mo. pp. 170 [iv]. A-L8. (without blank L8). Roman letter, some Italic. Two charming woodcuts of astrologers on title, small woodcut initials, typographical ornaments, armorial bookplate of A Brolemann on pastedown, early mss. shelf mark above. Light age yellowing, very minor light waterstain on last few leaves. lower outer corner of t-p restored. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties.

A lovely copy of this beautifully printed and rare astrological work, the first edition was printed in 1550, and frequently there after for over a hundred years; the work was translated to English in 1593. Ferrier was born in 1513 near Toulouse and studied medicine at Montpellier, perhaps overlapping with Francois Rabelais, before returning to practise in Toulouse in 1540. This work is a short and very practical work of pure astrology, in which, in clear and easily understandable terms, all aspects of the art of making and interpreting horoscopes are dealt with, mainly on the basis of the work of Arab astrologers. The work was particularly useful to those who wanted to learn the first rudiments of astrology without religious or philosophical interpretation.

“Another popular Renaissance work on natal astrology was Auger Ferrier’s ‘jugemens astronomiques sur les nativitez’ ... Ferrier was a well-known physician and astrologer of Toulouse and wrote a number of books including a treatise on critical days ‘according to Pythagorean doctrine and astronomical observation’ (Thorndike VI p. 479) as well as a work on dream interpretation. Ferrier was personal physician and astrologer to Queen Catherine the Medici of France and a colleague of the famous Nostradamus. Catherine the Medici was fascinated with astrology and magic and ‘jugemens astronomiques sur les nativitez’ was dedicated to her... Ferrier’s (work) provides an excellent example of Renaissance natal technique which is still capable of accurate natal prediction and has the virtue of being much easier to learn than Bonatti’s mediaeval natal methods.” Christopher Warnock. ‘Ferrier’s Judgment of Nativities’.

“Now, Ferrier is without doubt one of those secondary figures of the intellectual world of Renaissance France, who is slowly attracting the attention of critics, not just for his medical treatises on syphilis, the plague, and general practice, but also (and perhaps even more so) for his astrological work, the ‘liber de diebus decretoriis’, and above all the ‘jugemens astronomiques sur les nativitez’ by which in the autumn of 1549 he apparently gained the favour of Catherine de Médicis, well before Nostradamus rose to fame. In effect, the influence of Ferrier’s astrological work not only spread to England and Spain, but stretched well into the 18th century, even though by that time the sun had moved, as it were, from its terrestrial orbit to the centre of the solar system. His medical writings were similarly translated, reprinted and anthologised, suggesting a longer lasting renown than Ferrier is usually given credit for, even if it is true that by the early 19th century, the medical establishment had become dismissive of his accomplishments.” Ingrid de Smet. ‘Of Doctors Dramers and Soothsayers; the interlinking world of Joseph Scaliger and Auger Ferrier.’

A very charming copy.

USTC 10086. Cantamessa 2581. Caillet II 3879. Brunet II 1235. Graesse II 573. Houzeau-Lancaster 4849 (first edn.). Dorbon 1617 (first edn.). Thorndike VI p. 479.

L3460

17. FISHER, John St.

Opera, quae hactenus inueniri potuerunt omnia.

Würzburg, apud Georgium Fleischmannum, 1597.

£2,450

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. (iv), 1772 col. pp. [xxxiii]. ², A-4G, 4H-4M. Roman and Italic letter in double column. Woodcut printer's device on title, floriated and historiated woodcut initials, woodcut tailpieces, engraved archiepiscopal armorial bookplate on pastedown, various C19th ecclesiastical library stamps on title, early ms exlibris of 'Bartholomew [?]' below with bibliographical reference above, further autograph of [?] towards head. Light age yellowing, some brown-ing and spotting, the rare marginal mark or spot. A very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, remains of ties, title ms on spine.

Rare first edition of the collected Latin works of St. John Fisher, with translations into Latin of his English sermons. John Fisher (1469–1535), appointed bishop of Rochester by Henry VII, was one of the most distinguished churchmen and humanists of the early sixteenth century and Reformation. A friend of Erasmus's, he introduced the study of Greek and Hebrew to the University of Cambridge, of which he was Chancellor, and was beheaded by Henry VIII for his opposition to the Act of Supremacy. He was a notable preacher and author of the first sermon sequence to be printed in English. Fisher's Latin theological and controversial writings were more widely read on the European continent, in their day, than the predominantly English religious controversial writings of St. Thomas More and were a key influence on the Catholic Counter-Reformation. According to Fr. Surtz, St. John Fisher's writings formed an important bridge between the Church Fathers, the Scholastics, and the Catholic Counter-Reformation. As Chancellor of Cambridge University, Fisher firmly established in English Universities the "new learning" of the classics, the Scriptures, and the Early Christian Writers in their original languages.

Fisher was brought to trial at Westminster (17th of June 1535) on the charge that he did "openly declare in English that the king, our sovereign lord, is not supreme head on earth of the Church of England," and was condemned to a traitor's death at Tyburn, a sentence afterwards changed. He was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 22nd of June 1535, after saying the Te Deum and the psalm *In te Domine speravi*. His body was buried first at All Hallows, Barking, and then removed to St. Peter's ad vincula in the Tower, where it lies beside that of Sir Thomas More. His head was exposed on London Bridge and then thrown into the river. On the 9th of December 1886 he was beatified by Pope Leo XIII.

"This contains: 1. "The Assertio septem Sacramentorum" of Henry VIII against Luther, which finds a place in the collection as being 'Roffensis tamen hortatu et studio edita.' 2. Fisher's 'Defence' of the 'Assertio,' 1523. 3. His treatise in reply to Luther, "De Babylonica Captivitate," 1523. 4. His 'Confutatio Assertionis Lutheranae,' first printed at Antwerp, 1523. 5. 'De Eucharistia contra Joan. Cœcolampadium libri quinque,' first printed 1527. 6. 'Sacri Sacerdotii Defensio contra Lutherum.' 7. 'Convulsio calumniarum Vlrichi Veleni Minhoniensis, quibus Petrum nunquam Romæ fuisse cauillatus est,' 1525. 8. 'Concio Londini habita vernaculè, quando Lutheri scripta publicè igni tradebantur,' translated by Richard Pace into Latin, 1521. 9. 'De unica Magdalena libri tres,' 1519. Also the following, which the editor states are printed for the first time: 10. 'Commentarii in vii. Psalmos pœnitentiales, interprete Joanne Fen à monte acuto.' 11. Two sermons: (a) 'De Passione Domini,' (b) 'De Justitia Pharisæorum,' 12. 'Methodus perveniendi ad summam Christianæ religionis perfectionem,' 13. 'Epistola ad Hermannum Lætmatium Goudanum de Charitate Christiana.' At the end (whether printed before or not does not appear) are 14. 'De Necessitate Orandi.' 15. 'Psalmi vel preces.' DNB.

BM STC Ger. C16th. p. 458. Lowndes 799. Brunet II 1272.

L2955

THE ART OF GOLD

18. [FLORENCE].

Bando per conto de tiralori, battilori, tessitori d'oro, e altri Artieri sottoposti all'Arte di Por Santa Maria.

Florence, nella Stamperia di Giorgio Marescotti, 1578.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. 4to. ff. 2, unnumbered, A2. Italic letter, little Roman. Woodcut Medici arms to t-p, decorated initial. Slight foxing, small tear from lower outer blank corner of t-p. A very good, well-margined copy in modern boards, stamp 'Assay Office Library Birmingham' to ffp, 'n09' and 'n10', inked to upper outer blank corners.

A remarkably scarce ephemeral survival of the first edition of this 'Bando' preventing all Florentine artisans working with gold from emigrating, and thus reduce the number and quality of skilled workers in Florence. Updating a similar bando printed c.1575, it addressed a wide variety of artisans working with gold within and without the Duchy. These were goldsmiths, gold leaf

makers, cutters, dyers, painters, weavers and washers of silk or linen woven with gold thread, and makers of instruments and scissors to use on gold leaf. They were ordered to report in person, within 3 (if in Italy) or 4 (if abroad) months, to the major guild of the Arte della Seta at Por Santa Maria. In case of no-show, they should immediately have their goods seized and permission would be granted to anyone to kill them without punishment. If the murderer was a bandit, he could be pardoned; if he wasn't, he could request pardon for a bandit. Those who showed up would not be asked to repay public or private debts for a year, or be prosecuted for their debts, but could not leave Florence again without a licence.

Giorgio Marescotti received an official ten-year privilege to print *bandi* in 1585, though he was never 'stampatore ducale' (Biagiarelli, 318). For printers, the production of and trade in administrative 'ordini' and 'bandi' was 'safe and abundant due to the high number of magistrates issuing ordinances, regulations, provisions, etc.—which quickly expired and were quickly renewed' (Biagiarelli, 317-18).

Only Penn and BYU copies recorded in the US. EDIT16 CNCE 59774; USTC 840874; Cantini IX, p.9. Not in BM STC It. or Salimbeni, *Leggi, ordini [...] della Toscana dei Medici*. B. Maracchi Biagiarelli, 'Il privilegio di stampatore ducale nella Firenze Medicea', *Archivio Storico Italiano* 123 (1965), 304-70; F. Pignatti, 'G. Marescotti', *Diz. Biog. degli Italiani* (2008).

L3501

FINANCING THE FLORENTINE ARCHIVE

19. [FLORENCE].

Ordine delli molto magnifici e clarissimi signori [...] sopra quello, & di quali instrumenti si debbe pagare l'Archiuio, come ancora circa il matricolare li Notai.

Florence, [Nella Stampa di lor'Altezze Serenissime], 1571.

£1,350

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. 2 unnumbered ll., A2. Roman letter. Large woodcut device of the royal press with Medici arms. T-p marginally dusty, very small bite mark from lower blank edge. A remarkably well-preserved copy, in modern wrappers, early ink ms. '20 luglio 1571', '126' and later '5' (red crayon) to t-p, another '127' to upper outer blank corner of first leaf, C20 pencilled bibliographical note to blank margin at end.

A remarkably scarce ephemeral survival of the first edition of this Florentine 'Ordine' imposing a tax on notarial acts. The new tax increased the cost of procurations to 4 soldi, contracts to a maximum of 8 soldi, and last wills to 12 soldi. This additional cost included however a copy of each document which could be requested for free by the signatories from the archive at any time. The income, which spared the state great expenditure, went into the 'perfect preservation' of the Archive of public documents, only possible if the archivists received 'proper acknowledgement and treatment for their labours'. The 'Ordine' also required that all newly-appointed notaries, within 4 months, appear in front of the archive officers to be approved by them. The Ducal Press was established by Cosimo de' Medici in 1547. The first 'stampatore ducale' was Lorenzo Torrentino; after his death in 1562, the office remained vacant for years, as Duke Francesco I decided 'to grant [the privilege] anew for each work, so as not to favour a specific printer' (Pignatti, 'Diz. Biog.'). For printers, the production of and trade in administrative 'ordini' and 'bandi' was 'safe and abundant due to the high number of magistrates issuing ordinances, regulations, provisions, etc.—which quickly expired and were quickly renewed—and many were the offices and people interested in purchasing these works, which were printed cheaply on low-quality paper' (Biagiarelli, 318). The printer of this 'Ordine' was not specified and we have not been able to trace another example of the device. USTC and EDIT16 identify him as Giorgio Marescotti, who, in 1571-3, used the imprint 'Alla Stamparia di loro Altezze appresso Giorgio Marescotti' with the Medici device, generally used on 'bandi'. Biagiarelli suggests this was only meant to highlight, in his quest for the post of 'stampatore ducale', that he had taken over Torrentino's premises—those of the former ducal press; he received a ten-year privilege for the 'bandi' only in 1574 (pp.317-18). The device (here much more elaborate) and typeface do not appear to match those used by Marescotti. An undated Giunti edition, with different Medici device and typeface, was also produced, but arguably in 1572, as the privilege for each 'bando' usually lasted for 6 months.

Only Yale copy recorded in the US. EDIT16 CNCE 59988; USTC 859809; Salimbeni, *Leggi, ordini [...] della Toscana dei Medici*, 310; Cantini VII, 364-370. B. Maracchi Biagiarelli, 'Il privilegio di stampatore ducale nella Firenze Medicea', *Archivio Storico Italiano* 123 (1965), 304-70; F. Pignatti, 'G. Marescotti', *Diz. Biog. degli Italiani* (2008).

L3514

20. FRANÇOIS I.

Ordonnances sur le fait de la justice et abbreviation des proces ou pays de Daulphine.

Lyon, Denis de Harsy, vend Romain Morain à Lyon et Galiot du Pré à Paris, 1542.

£2,950

8vo. ff. [xxii] XC. A-B8, C6, a-k8, 110. Roman letter. Charming woodcut on title of two angels holding the arms of the Dauphiné, historiated and white on black criblé initials, ex lib. "Gavre" at sides, contemporary pen trails "Franoy par le Roi" etc, on front and rear end-papers, ex lib. of the Norman Perrin family inked over on fly. Light age yellowing, very minor spotting in places, the odd mark or splash. A very good copy, crisp and clean, on thick paper, in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, title mss. on upper cover, remains of ties, small loss of vellum to upper inner corner of lower cover, small hole on spine.

Rare second edition of this most important ordinance by Francois I, first published in 1540, known as the 'Ordonnance d'Abbeville' which is in effect the Dauphinoise version of the famous 'Ordonnance Villers-Cotterêts', one of the foundational sets of laws written on behalf of Francois I in 1539, and the oldest legislative text still in force in France today; its articles concerning the French language never having been repealed. The 'Ordonnance Villers-Cotterêts', with 192 articles, is now best known for being the founding act of the primacy and exclusivity of the French language, over Latin or regional dialects, in documents relating to public life in France. It was made to facilitate the proper understanding of administrative and judicial acts, but also to strengthen monarchical power, and required that all official documents be written "in the French mother tongue and not otherwise". French thus became the official language of law and administration in place of Latin. In addition this ordinance reformed ecclesiastical jurisdiction, reduced certain prerogatives of regions and towns and made compulsory the keeping of registers of baptisms and burials by parish priests. This most important ordinance, entitled "Ordonnance du Roy sur le fait de justice" was written by the Chancellor, Guillaume Poyet, the celebrated lawyer and member of the King's Privy Council. It has often been referred to as the 'Guillemine' or 'Guilelmine' in reference to its author and was of huge importance in the making of the French state.

The Villers-Cotterêts Ordonnance was not applied immediately in the Dauphiné as the parlement of Dauphiné initially refused to accept it on the grounds that they were not officially part of the Kingdom of France. Francis I then issued a new ordinance, adapted to the Dauphiné, called the 'Ordonnance d' Abbeville', the present volume. It was in fact much more comprehensive than the Villers-Cotterêts ordinance, which had only 192 articles; it reviews, in 439 articles, all aspects of the courts and judiciary in the Dauphiné. The obligation to write acts in French remained (article 95), but not the article on baptismal registers. The ordinance was made in February, 1540, and was registered by the Dauphiné Parliament on April 9, 1540. It marks the first step in the full integration of the Dauphiné into French institutions. It was in effect a standardisation of the laws in France which disguised a power grab by the king in asserting his power over the regions. The ordinance is a major step in the construction of the modern French state by defining new rules and a new organisation of the justice system which strengthened royal power to the detriment of ecclesiastical and regional power.

The work is also most interesting for the coordinated way in which it was published. The ordinances of Villers-Cotterêts and d'Abbeville were the first royal acts to have been the subject of a massive and organised distribution throughout France. In a few months, nearly twenty thousand copies were printed in Paris and in the provinces under the direction of the wealthy Parisian bookseller Galliot Du Pré who enjoyed a monopoly thanks to a royal privilege, the first of its kind granted for an administrative act. This privilege was issued by order of the Chancellor Guillaume Poyet who was undoubtedly at the origin of this publishing campaign, made on an unprecedented scale, which reveals his desire for rapid implementation of the ordinance throughout France.

USTC 24278. Pettegree 21504. Brunet IV 216. Baudrier V, 376. Actes de François Ier, IV, n° 11380. Gültlingen vol. 4, pp. 133 no. 115..

L3382

21. GABUCCINI, Hieronymus. [with] ALTOMARI, Donato Antonio.

De Lumbricis. [with] De Alteratione.

Venice, Hyeronimum Scotum [with] Ioan Gryphium, 1547.

£1,350

FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo. Ff. (viii) 62 (x); 76. Italic letter. Woodcut device of flaming salamander to first tp; printer's griffin device to second. Historiated initials in both works. C18 ex libris to inner cover of physician Petri Antonio Vigada, second work has considerable contemp. Latin marginalia probably in his hand. Light water stain to outer margin of f. 5-26 in first, a few minor marginal wormholes. A good clean copy in reused vellum from a C14 Latin manuscript, minor damage to edges and over bands on spine.

First editions of these impressive medical works by Girolamo Gabuccini and Donato Antonio Altomari (1520-1556). Girolamo Gabuccini was an Italian physician who wrote on topics ranging from epilepsy to gout. This work focuses on parasitic worms and is the first separate treatise on the subject. The work was successful enough that a second, possibly pirated, edition appeared at Venice in 1547 and a third at Lyon in 1549. Although the parasites he discusses, like tapeworms, had been known since an-

tiquity, Gabuccini was innovative in his approaches to understanding their formation and their treatment. "Gabuccini believed that the lesser heat in the intestine leads to tapeworm formation" (Egerton, Frank. 'A History of the Ecological Sciences, Part 12: Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology during the 1500s', 2004). Gabuccini also discusses the liver fluke (*fasciola hepatica*) of sheep and goats, first written about by the French sheep farmer Jean de Brie in 1379. He attempts to understand how it infects the animal as well as the possible life cycle of the parasite. The English naturalist and physician Thomas Moffet (1553-1604) produced a commentary and analysis of Gabuccini's work on parasites in his 'Of the Signs and Cure of Worms out of Gabucinus'.

The second work is by the Italian doctor Altomari, who was an ardent follower of Middle Eastern medical practices and methodology. It focuses on gastroenterological processes including digestion, absorption and 'purgatione', or cleansing. Altomari was born in Naples and studied medicine under the classical schools of Hippocrates and Galen as well as Arabic works. He became acquainted with major Neapolitan academics including Tansillo and Della Porta, and was renowned for his lively debating skills and anti-Paracelsian ideology. He published prolifically but came under fire in 1552 when he was summoned to Rome on charges of heresy as part of the reforms instigated by the Theatines. Altomari died sometime after 1562 and is buried in Naples at the Church of S. Maria delle Grazie in the Altomari Chapel.

This copy belonged to Pietro Antonio Vigada from Favria in Turin, who was a practising physician and the author of cure guides to common ailments such as fevers.

1: Wellcome I 2483; BM STC It. 285; Durling C16th 1742; Adams 8 for the 1549 Lyon edition. 2: Osler Bib II 1804; Wellcome I 242; BM STC It. 21; Durling C16th 189 (imperfect).

L3546

ANNOTATED BY A C16 STUDENT AT JENA

22. HOMER.

[...] *Opus utrumque Homeri Iliados et Odysseae.*

Basel, per Ioan. Hervagium, 1551.

£2,650

Small folio. 2 parts in 1, separate t-ps, pp. (xx) 394 [i.e., 410] (ii), 314 (ii). Greek letter, occasional Roman, mostly double column. Woodcut printer's device to t-ps and versos of last, additional engraved portrait of J. Camerarius by P. Galle (late C16) mounted on ffp decorated initials. A handful of gatherings lightly browned, slight marginal foxing, light water stain to upper outer blank corner, another to lower outer blank corner of second half, small ink splash to outer blank margin of e 6, edges slightly trimmed touching a few marginalia. A good copy in C18 sheep, modern reback, boards worn with some loss. C19 booklabel of John McAllister, C18 bookplate of Bell's Circulating Library and modern auction record to front pastedown, intermittent C16 Greek and Latin marginalia in red or black ink, ex-libris of Jacob Feilitscher, Jenensis, 1554, and C16 inscription on Greek language to second t-p.

Annotated copy, extra-illustrated with a handsome author's portrait by P. Galle, of the Greek text of Homer's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey'. It sought to improve on the Hervagius edition of 1535, which had a critical apparatus based on the 'scholia' of Didymus of Alexandria (now believed to date much later). The German humanists Joachim Camerarius (1500-74) and Jakob Micyllus (1503-58), also the authors of Homeric commentaries, revised the 1541 edition and added further material to the Greek-only 'scholia' surrounding the text.

This copy sheds light on the teaching of Greek at Jena in the mid-C16. The annotator was Jacob Feilitscher, registered as a student at the Protestant Academy of Jena (from 1558, a university) in 1548, the year of its foundation ('Matrikel', 99). In 1554, he was studying Greek under the Lutheran humanist and former student of Melanchthon, Michael Neander (1529-81), who, after moving from Wittenberg, taught Greek and mathematics at Jena in 1551-72. Neander compiled a 'Gnomologia Graecolatina', a collection of 'sententiae' in Latin and Greek by major classical authors. Feilitscher noted a quotation by Neander on the 'Odyssey' t-p, on Homer's use of the Ionic dialect. In the notes, philology is preeminent, with attention to variants, some not listed in the surrounding commentary, as well as Greek synonyms or Latin translations. Feilitscher noted rhetorical figures (e.g., 'hysteron proteron'), classical quotations by Ovid, Virgil and Quintilian. In Book 2 of the 'Iliad', he glossed 'the same with the civil wars in Germany'. He also highlighted and annotated scenes with 'THERSITES', as well as references to Aristotle's discussion of Homer in his 'Poetics', and to Virgil. In Book 3, he highlighted Hector's berating of Paris as 'mad after women', a 'beguiler' who 'should never have been born', and added numerous glosses to the subsequent section on the preparation for the battle, Priam's dialogue with Helen and her dialogue with Paris after his return from the battle. On the passage describing Helen's appearance on the walls of Troy, he glossed 'fair among women' with 'Maria', a reference to the Virgin Mary. In Book 4, he highlighted, with an observation on the Homeric relation between human faults and the gods' will, Athena's trick on the Trojan Pandarus, as she convinces him to shoot an arrow against Menelaus and thus undo the truce. Feilitscher added one gloss to the 'Odyssey', underlining what Homer presented as the best treatment of guests and strangers, in Book 15.

In the C18, this copy was among the books available at Bell's Circulating Library, near St Paul's Church, one of several which rented out books to readers who could not afford to purchase them or to subscribe to a normal library. Whilst most circulating libraries were devoted to fiction and sensationalist novels, some also sold more scientific and scholarly books. Bell advertised that he 'gives ready money for new and old books'.

In the early C19, this copy was in Philadelphia, in the library of John McAllister Jr. (1786-1877), owner of a renowned firm of optical equipment, and married to Eliza Young, the daughter of the noted printer and bookseller William Young. After his retirement in 1835, McAllister turned into a keen collector of books and mss., assembling a library 'rich in works of all kinds' (Watson's 'Annals', 1905 ed.). The library was divided among his children; his son, John Allister, left his portion, increased with further purchases, to the Library Company. 'The John A. McAllister Collection held by the Library Company has many thousands of items encompassing some of the same classifications as his father's collection, but few with a provenance to connect them to John McAllister Jr. and his famous library' ('The John A. McAllister Collection', The Library Company). This copy bears John Jr's bookplate.

Hoffman II, 316; Brunet III, 271; Dibdin II, 50 (footnote). Die Matrikel der Universität Jena. Band I (1944); 'Michael Neander', Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie 23 (1886), S.340.

L3285

THE JAPANESE TENSU EMBASSY AND THE POPE – NO COPIES RECORDED IN THE US

23. [JESUITS].

Orationes sex, sex presbyterorum societatis Iesu.

Milan, ex officina typographica haer. Pacifico Da Ponte, 1598.

Reserved

FIRST EDITION, second issue. 4to. pp. (viii) 69 (iii). Roman letter. Large woodcut device of Society of Jesus to t-p, decorated initials and ornaments. Slight, mainly marginal, spots or marks to a handful of ll., fore-edges untrimmed and a little dusty, minor paper flaw to lower outer blank corner of F1. A very good, largely uncut, copy in modern wrappers, the odd early ink doodle.

Scarce Japonicum—including an account of the famous Japanese Tensu embassy and its introduction to the Pope. This is the second issue, the first dated 1597 on the t-p. This copy was probably never bound in anything else but paper wrappers; with its untrimmed fore-edge and partly crudely cut lower edge, it looks just as it would have done then, fresh from the press. Dating from 1585-95, the six orations, on subjects spanning papal funerals and theology, include one delivered by Gaspare Consalvi—only published in this edition—on the arrival of the Tensu embassy in Rome in 1585. First planned by the Jesuit Alessandro Valignano and headed by the nobleman Mancio It, it was sent by the Christian Lord tomo S rin in 1582. In the course of eight years, it visited Portugal, Spain and Italy, meeting Philip II, Francesco de' Medici, Pope Gregory XIII and, after his death in the same year as the oration was written, Sixtus V. Consalvi's oration introduced the legation to Gregory XIII remarking on the distance separating Japan and Rome, on the cultural differences, but also on the religious devotion of those new, remote Catholics. A scarce, important text.

No copies recorded in the US. USTC 832514; Sommervogel I, 64; Pagès, Bib. Japonaise, 24. Not in Cordier, Bib. Japonica, Brunet or BM STC It.

L3306(a)

24. KITAB AL-TAHARAH.

Copied by scribe Ali bin Shahab al-Din, decorated manuscript in Arabic on polished paper.

Safavid Persia, dated Jumada II 973 AH (December 1565 – January 1566 AD).

Sold

185 by 120mm., 216 leaves, complete, text in single column throughout, 14 lines of black naskh, headings and key word in red, catch-words throughout, marginal annotations throughout copied in both contemporary and later hands, early twentieth-century Persian export stamps to preliminary and penultimate leaves, large paper label to upper pastedown, in contemporary blind-stamped morocco, perhaps missing a flap, spine and outer extremities repaired in later morocco, paper label to spine, wear to covers.

One of the founding pillars of Islamic Fiqh - Islamic jurisprudence based on divine law - is the ritual of purity and cleanliness. The faith determines that if impurities exist on the human body, the negative impacts of this on their health and mental state will pollute the soul. Therefore one of the methods of purification for the soul lies in the hygiene and cleanliness of the human body. This work outlines the methods by which muslims can practice ritual purity in their daily lives as outlined by the Shi'a un-

derstanding of Islamic jurisprudence. This *Kitab al-Taharah* (literally meaning the book of purification) is divided into multiple sections covering a wide range of topics including: ablution, *tayammum* (the Islamic ritual of dry purification using purified sand or dust), death washing rituals, and performing *wudu* (cleaning parts of the body in preparation for prayer).

The wide margins and informal annotations throughout this volume indicate that it was probably copied for practice in an Islamic school, likely connected to a mosque, during the reign of Shah Tahmasp I of the Safavid dynasty. The hand is not consistent with the formal scribal practices at the time, but has clearly been copied by a trained hand suggesting that the scribe here, Ali bin Shahab al-Din, was likely either a scholar himself or an educated student copying the text for personal use.

This volume was formerly part of the both the Hagop Kevorkian and Mohamed Makiya private libraries, these important twentieth-century collections of Islamic books and manuscripts.

L3345

25. MACROBIUS.

In Somnium Scipionis ex Ciceronis.

Venetii, in Aedibus Aldi et A. Asulani Soceri, 1528.

£2,750

FIRST ALDINE EDITION. 8vo. Ff. (xvi) 322. Italic letter. Aldine device to top and to last, woodcuts of astrological diagrams showing the planets and the composition of the earth and rare world map by Andreas Asulanus, occasional faded marginalia. Light age yellowing, small marginal wormholes to places in upper margin, occasional marginal worm trail to gutter. A good clean copy in C18 red morocco, small scrape to lower cover, double gilt fillet borders, ornamental gilt spine, aeg.

Finely bound edition of this important Neoplatonic work by the Roman grammarian and philosopher, Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius (c. 400 AD). This printing includes an exceptional woodcut map of the world by the father in law of Aldus Manutius. It contains the *Saturnalia* by Macrobius as well as *De Die Natali* by Censorinus. Macrobius was of African descent. He may be the Macrobius mentioned in the *Codex Theodosianus* as a praetorian prefect of Spain in 399-400, proconsul of Africa in 410, and lord chamberlain in 422.

The first work is a commentary on the Dream of Scipio narrated by Cicero at the end of the Republic in which the elder Scipio appears to his grandson, and describes the life of the good after death and the constitution of the universe from a Stoic and Neo-Platonic point of view; from this Macrobius discourses upon the nature of the cosmos, transmitting much classical philosophy to the later Middle Ages. Cicero's 'Dream' described the Earth as a globe of insignificant size in comparison to the remainder of the cosmos. The map is characteristic of later medieval versions of the Macrobian world-picture. The world map is important in that it shows a symmetry, in land and climate, between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Europe, Africa and Asia are shown in the upper hemisphere, with a vast southern continent (*Antipodum Nobis Incognita*) in the lower. They are separated by an intervening great ocean (*Alveus Oceani*). Macrobius further labels his map with climatic zones according to the theory of Parmenides: two zones close to the poles are subject to frigid air (*frigida*), either side of the equator a torrid zone (*perusta*) and between these two moderate or temperate zones (*temperate*). It was this notion of antipodean balance and landmass equivalence that continued to attract medieval minds to the otherwise outmoded geographical ideas of Macrobius. His view of a large southern land mass was an early and important part of the long tradition of unknown south lands that influenced Pacific exploration and charting.

The second work, *Macrobius' Saturnalia*, with its idolisation of Rome's pagan past, has been described as a pagan "machine de guerre". It recounts the discussions held at the house of Vettius Agorius Praetextatus (c. 325-385) during the *Saturnalia* holiday and was written for the benefit of Macrobius' son Eustachius. The first book enquires into the origin of the *Saturnalia* and the festivals of Janus, leading to a history of the Roman calendar, and an attempt to derive all forms of worship from that of the Sun. The second begins with a collection of 'bons mots,' many ascribed to Cicero and Augustus, and a discussion of various pleasures, especially of the senses, but most is lost. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth books are devoted to Virgil, dwelling respectively on his learning in religious matters, his rhetorical skill, his debt to Homer and other Greek writers, and the earlier Latin poets. The latter part of the third book is a dissertation upon luxury and the sumptuary laws. The primary value of the work lies in quotations from earlier writers, many now lost. The form of the *Saturnalia* is copied from Plato's *Symposium* and Gellius's *Noctes Atticae*; the chief authorities are listed at the end of this edition.

The third work, *De Die Natali* by the third century Roman philosopher Censorinus, discusses the natural history of man, as well as music, religious rites, astronomy, and the calendars of Romans and other nations. It was dedicated to his patron Quintus Caerellius as a birthday gift, hence the title. It is especially useful for determining the principal epochs of ancient historical periods. The author makes reference to his illustrious ancestors, including L. Marcius Censorinus who was appointed consul with M. Manilius, and declared war on the Carthaginians as well as a later Marcius Censorinus who was consul at the court of Gaius Caesar, grandson of Augustus.

SCOTTISH C16 PHILOSOPHY

26. MANDERSTON, William. [with] ALMAIN, Jacques.*Bipartitum in morali philosophia opusculum. [with]Moralia [...] & libellus De auctoritate Ecclesie.*

Paris, [Guillaume Le Bret][with][Jehan Petit], 1526.

Reserved

8vo. 2 works in 1, ff. (iv) clxxxiii; (iv) clix, lacking final blank. Roman letter; Gothic letter. Large woodcut printer's devices to t-ps, first with 2 folding plates showing philosophical diagrams as genealogical trees, decorated initials. Outer edge of first and last gatherings a bit frayed, I: t-p a little dusty, faint water stain to lower outer blank corner of Y-Z 8, couple of tiny tears along plate folds, II: lower outer blank corner of li 2 torn, a few lower or outer edges untrimmed. Good, clean copies in contemporary French calf, spine repaired at head and foot, double blind ruled to a panel design, outer border with blind roll of tendrils, centre panel with grille de St Laurent rolls of tendrils surrounded by border with rosettes in blind, raised bands, couple of scratches to boards, small repair to corners. I: C16 inscriptions 'Su[m] (?)llet hunc librum' (partly erased) and 'Joannes Chytrius Bonauallensis' to t-p, occasional contemporary annotations, four to second plate, II: contemporary inscription, smudged, to t-p, slightly later inscriptions and 'Joannes Chytrius Bonauallensis' (contemporary) to verso of last.

Good copies of these scarce Parisian editions of important works of moral philosophy, produced in small format for the use of university students. This copy belonged to Joannes Chytrius (Kochhafe?), monk at the abbey of Bonneval, near Chartres. Both authors were educated in the Parisian circle of the Scottish nominalist philosopher John Mair (1467-1550). A major figure in Scottish philosophy, William Manderston (c.1485-1552) was a student at Glasgow and Paris. This edition of 'Bipartitum', originally published in 1518, was printed the year after he was appointed rector at Paris. A compendium on moral philosophy based on classical and medieval authorities, it focuses on the role of virtue in general and the cardinal virtues in particular. The folding diagrams summarise the structure of the work, heavily influenced by Aristotelianism tempered by Christian doctrines. The first represents the tree of disciplines rooted in positive moral philosophy on one side ('leges' and 'iura') and non-positive philosophy on the other ('ethica', 'economica', 'politica', 'poetica' and 'rhetorica'). The second shows the ramifications of the Aristotelian soul into its vegetative, sensitive and rational qualities, the third kind including virtues. The work discusses a variety of topics including the passions of the soul, innocence and the state of fallen nature, natural appetites, causality, the moral basis of human actions, and whether God can be wrong. The second work, 'Moralia', became a standard textbook of moral theology. Jacques Almain (d.1515) was a prominent theologian and rector at Paris 1507-8. Imbued with Aristotelianism, 'Moralia' was first published by Estienne in 1510, and revised posthumously by John Mair in 1516, after the premature death of his star student. It focuses on the acquisition of human virtues, assigning theological virtues solely to the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, touching on issues like human will, whether ignorance is sin, faith, moral actions and corruption. Despite its popularity, it was criticised by Juan Luis Vives who said that 'reading a single page of Seneca or Plutarch would instil a stronger desire to be virtuous than would digesting the whole of Almain's "Moralia"' ('Encyclopaedia', 580).

I: No copies recorded in the US or UK. Not BM STC Fr. or Pettigree & Walsby, French Books. II: Only Bowdoin and Chicago copies recorded in the US. BM STC Fr., p.11; Pettigree & Walsby, French Books, 52721. A. Broadie, History of Scottish Philosophy (Edinburgh, 2009); Encyclopaedia of Medieval Philosophy, ed. H. Lagerlund (London, 2011).

L3353

27. MANUTIUS, Paulus.*Apophthegmatum.*

Venice, Damiani Zenari, 1590.

£1,250

8vo. Pp. 706 (xxxviii). Roman letter. Woodcut printer's device to tp, ornamental headpieces and floriated initials. Early ms to fly 'Ad usum Flaminii Casari [obscured by ink stain]', ms in same hand above 'Ad usu [?]' and to last in same hand 'Di Flaminio [?]' 1665 Lucca. Light blue ink stain to lower and fore edge of tp and few leaves following and end, some p. uncut at foot. Minor worm holes to cover, tp and first few leaves, worm hole to back cover and at gutter of last leaf. A good clean copy in contemp. vellum.

Paulus Manutius (1512-74) was a Venetian printer and passionate humanist, son of the prosperous printer Aldus Manutius, founder of the Aldine Press. Paulus was mentored by important figures of the Venetian intellectual scene including Pietro Bembo, the Italian poet, scholar and literary theorist. Andrea Torresani, Paulus's grandfather, managed the Aldine Press during this time. He died suddenly, and disputes emerged over who should take over the enormously successful business. Paulus took over

in 1533; in his first year alone eleven new titles were published. On top of his work as a printer, Paulus retained his passion for humanist scholarship and writing. He was a passionate devotee of Cicero and published a collection of the Roman statesman's letters and orations in 1540 as well as his own epistles in a Ciceronian style. Paulus was invited to Rome by Pope Pius IV in 1561, who offered a generous stipend for him to re-establish the Aldine Press there instead of Venice, with the profits to be split between Paulus and the Papal Treasury. He accepted the offer, and spent the next nine years publishing works that had a typically anti-Protestant emphasis.

Apothegmata is several collections of aphorisms, or adages. These are concise, memorable, and usually philosophical in subject, and are meant to express some kind of truth or a universal principle. There was a long classical tradition of producing compilations of aphorisms, using ideas by Socrates, Plato and Alexander the Great as well as Augustus, Cicero and Cato the Elder. This work is an exercise in classical knowledge and a demonstration of humanistic education. It contains anecdotes supposedly from the lives of great classical figures, for example that Socrates abstained from food and drink that men typically eat needlessly, stating that being hungry bestows a humbling power on an individual.

This edition not in BM STC It or Adams.

L3483

CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS WITH REFERENCES TO LUTHER

28. MAZZOLINI DA PRIEIRO, Silvestro.

Summa summarum.

Strasbourg, J. Brieninger, 1518.

£2,500

Folio. ff. CCCCLXXX (viii) + 2 tipped-in C16 leaves, one blank, one with extensive contemporary mss. Gothic letter, double column. T-p in red and black within decorated woodcut border with putti and grotesques, woodcut border with mainly vegetal decorations, woodcut vignette of Pope Sylvester (?) to a 8, 4 half-page or smaller woodcuts with arbor consanguinitatis, decorated initials. T-p marginally a little finger-soiled, slight offsetting from C15 ms. formerly used as ffep, occasional light water stain to upper or lower outer blank corner, a few marginal flaws and tears, small ink burns to mm 3-6 (last repaired) affecting a few words, two old repairs to blank verso of last. A very good, well-margined copy, on thick paper, in contemporary Flemish calf over wooden boards, lacking clasps, later but not modern eps, triple blind ruled to a cross-hatched design with large rosettes and fleurons in blind, worn, raised bands, a.e.r., joints cracked but firm, small loss at foot of spine and to outer edge of lower board. C19 bookplates of the Library of the Xavier Union and the Catholic Club to front pastedown, C17 inscription 'Crucis. Conve. S. Agathae p[ro]p[ter] Cuik', numerous C16 annotations.

A handsome copy, in its original Flemish binding, of this most important legal work. Silvestro Mazzolini da Prierio (or Prierias, 1456/7-1527) was a Dominican theologian, professor at Bologna, Pavia and Rome, and Master of the Sacred Palace from 1511, by request of Julius II. He is renowned for being the first Catholic theologian to publish a critique—based on the Indulgences section of his 'Summa'—on Luther's theses on papal authority in 1519 (Tavuzzi, 'Luther's Catholic Opponents', 224). Among his wide-ranging works, including astronomy and demonology, 'Summa summarum', or 'Summa Sylvestrina', was the most successful. First published in 1514, it was reprinted over 50 times. It is an alphabetic compendium of varied theological and legal questions, spanning sacraments, adultery, divorce, holy water, natural and illegitimate children, murder, heresy, bigamy, ban for clerics to fight in war, juridical issues (e.g., accusation and oaths), and alchemy, reaffirming Catholic beliefs. The near contemporary annotator noted this in his glosses to the Eucharist section, mentioning the Lutheran position (officially formulated in 1536), based on Mark 14 and Luke 22, that the body and blood of Christ are truly present in the consecrated bread and wine. More generally, he highlighted—adding notes from authorities like Gregory IX's 'Decretals', and 'updates' from the Lateran Council V (1512-17)—questions involving criminal law (e.g., if people accused and condemned to execution can defend themselves), canon law (e.g., ecclesiastical benefices, elections, excommunication, masses, burials, simony, superstition), and practical questions such as the materials allowed for the making of chalices (i.e., not prone to rusting or fragility), and that 'altars should not be made of wood or earth, but of stone', which he glossed with explanations, also on decorations allowed, with references to the Old Testament. He added glosses on the confessions of condemned criminals, on the scaffold and at the stake. In the C17, this copy was in the library of the monastery of the Augustinians of the Order of the Holy Cross in Cuik, North Brabant. Its wealthy library, with over 1400 books including mss and incunabula, was dispersed after Napoleon's suppression of religion orders in 1812 (Hermans, 'Annales', 172). Rare.

Only Cornell and Chicago copies recorded in the US. Not in BL STC Ger., USTC or Graesse. G.C. Hermans, *Annales canonicorum regulatum S. Augustini (s-Hertogenbosch, 1858)*, I; M. Tavuzzi, 'Luther's Catholic Opponents', in *Martin Luther in Context* (Cambridge, 2018), 224-31.

L3286

CHARMING CONTEMPORARY BINDING

29. MÜNSTER, Sebastian.

Melekheth ha-dikduk. Institutiones grammaticae in Hebraeam linguam.

Basel, in officina Frobeniana, 1524.

Sold

FIRST EDITION. 2 parts in 1, ff. [144]. Hebrew letter, with Roman, musical notation (3pp.), last few ll. with parallel Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic and Roman text, in double column. Printer's device to t-p and last verso, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p with faded marginal stamp, first four ll. a little finger-soiled at margins, slight browning, occasional minor marginal spotting, lower outer blank corner of a3 and s8 torn, small marginal oil stain to b1. A good copy in contemporary Polish or Bohemian full calf, lacking ties, blind ruled to a panel design, upper cover: rolls of fleurons and tendrils in blind at head and foot, inner border with GRAMATCA HEBRAICA [sic] and ANNO M.D.XXVI tooled in gold (oxidised), flanked by ivy leaves and spherical tools, centre panel with large fleuron surrounded by four rosettes in blind, within frame of gilt cross-hatched lozenges (oxidised) and H-shaped tools in blind, lower cover: blind roll of lozenges at head and foot, inner border with blind rolls of fleurons and tendrils, and ivy leaves, centre panel with blind-stamped cross-hatched lozenges and rosette tools, raised bands, old paper label to spine, rubbed, corners and head and foot of spine worn with a little loss. C18 engraved bookplate 'Bibliotheca Orphanotrophei Halensis', later casemarks (pencil and red crayon) and C16 annotations (extending to ffep) to front pastedown, C16 ms. autograph 'Wenceslaus Kuhens' (?) (crossed out) and C16 ms. 'Sum ex Bibliotheca Matthiae Cimmernani Senioris Pastoris Petrowiziani' to ffep, C16 ms. 'Sum ex libris Matthiae Cimmerman Strigoniensis' to t-p, a few near contemporary ms. marginalia in Hebrew and Latin, early ms. '15 gl(?)' to rear pastedown.

The charming binding is probably Polish or Bohemian. Decorated with unusual tools, it also bears a couple of spelling oversights in the stamped title, which suggest a provincial workshop. The earliest C16 owner, Wenceslaus, wrote a long petition (partly covered by the bookplate) on the front endpapers, requesting a scholarly reader that a favour be granted to him, through a messenger. Slightly later, this copy was in the library of Matthias Cimmermann from Ezstergom, Hungary, pastor at Petrowice, probably in Silesia (now Poland), though several other towns in Bohemia bore that name. By the C18, it had moved not too far, to the library of the Pietist Orphanage in Halle, Germany. Established in 1695, it had a printing house which published popular editions of Luther's Bible in numerous languages. From 1702 to c.1720, Halle also hosted a Collegium Orientale Theologicum, and, from 1728, an Institutum Judaicum.

First edition of this renowned Hebrew grammar, followed by a short polyglot rendition of the Book of Jonas. Sebastian Münster (1488-1552) was a cartographer and Hebraist at Basel, the first Christian scholar to produce an edition of the Hebrew Bible. He enjoyed a productive collaboration with the Froben press; in the prefatory letter, he praised Hieronymus—Johann's eldest son—for printing Hebrew books 'not for profit, but for true love of the language'. 'Institutiones' was a pocket grammar for students, covering the basic aspects: the alphabet, pronunciation and numbers (an early annotator of this copy was especially interested), conjugations, declension and syntax, abbreviations, poetic language and the use of accents. This last includes the 'musical accent', which, in its numerous variations, can be used instead of the grammatical one; there follow 3pp. illustrating the musical accent over a melody in music notation, 'for the curiosity of the reader'. A brief section—on the letters used to write in the vernacular—is devoted to Yiddish. 'While [it] comprises slightly more than a page of text and consists only of a description of the details of how the Hebrew alphabet is used to write Yiddish, along with twenty Hebrew words translated into Latin and Yiddish, it nonetheless expands vastly on the information provided by Böschenstein [in 'Elementale introductorium' (1514)]' (Frakes, 19). The appendix comprises a tetraglot rendering of the Book of Jonas in parallel Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Chaldean (Aramaic), which was also published separately. The section title sheds light on Münster's enthusiasm for Froben's work as he explained that the four languages were hereby 'beautifully presented in small, corresponding columns'.

Panzer VI, 245; BM STC Ger., p.633; Steinschneider, *Bibl. Hand.*, 1375. J. Frakes, *The Cultural Study of Yiddish in Early Modern Europe* (2007).

L3505

'TRIPLE TONGUED'

30. MÜNSTER, Sebastian.

Shilush Leshonot, Dictionarium Trilingue, in quo scilicet Latinis vocabulis.

Basel, Henricum Petrum, 1543.

£1,950

Folio.. pp. 288. Triple column. Roman, Greek and Hebrew letter. Light age browning, narrow waterstain to some fore edges, light stain to last couple or so leaves, generous margins. Printer's woodcut device at end. Latin ex libris 1558 at foot of title page of Konrad Dinner from Überlingen, contemporary inscription in Hebrew above title. Contemporary

annotations to preface. In contemporary patterned ¼ vellum over boards covered with late medieval textual rubricated manuscript (worn).

Second edition of Münster's impressive dictionary with triple column Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Biblical undertones run throughout, especially on pages 239-84 which contain a list of geographical locations mentioned in the Bible, translated from Hebrew into Latin by Matthäus Aurogallus (1490-1543). Sebastian Münster (1488-1552) was a cartographer, cosmographer and Christian Hebraist scholar who was born in Ingelheim, near Mainz in Germany. He wrote the earliest German description of the world, the *Cosmographia*, in 1544, demonstrating an interest in geography also seen here.

Münster studied at the University of Tübingen under the renowned German mathematician, astronomer, astrologer and professor Johannes Stöffler. His religious background in both the Franciscan order and Lutheran church led to his intense interest in the biblical language of Hebrew. His work was guided by his close relationship with the Hebrew grammarian Elias Levita, and he became the first German scholar to produce an edition of the Hebrew Bible. The first edition of this *Dictionarium Trilingue* was published in 1530, the first of his three Hebrew grammar manuals. The success of his works is underlined in the continual reprints and wide readership. He died in Basel in 1552 from Bubonic plague.

Mautthäus Aurogallus collaborated with Münster on this volume, both men having a shared interest in Hebrew studies. Born in Bohemia, modern Czech Republic, he was a professor of Hebrew and worked with Martin Luther on a number of his works. At the University of Wittenberg his professorship was intertwined with the contemporary religious tumult caused by the Protestant Reformation. He advised Luther on Hebrew translation and translated a number of biblical texts. The purpose of learning and reading Hebrew for both men was to better understand biblical scripture.

An inscription in contemporary cursive Hebrew above the title page translates as 'triple tongued'. In the margins of Münster's foreword and the praefatio are contemporaneous notes in Latin from an early owner with additional notes in Hebrew. Chaldaica is mentioned as referring to ancient Babylonian languages. Towards the end of the praefatio the notetaker quips 'Quid ex hoc opera expectandum' – wondering aloud about what he should expect from this book he has begun to muse over. Perhaps this inscription explains the lack of notes across the rest of the work. Konrad Dinner was born in Überlingen in 1540 and became professor of poetry in Freiburg in 1559, the year after the ex libris. He later became a councillor for the bishop of Würzburg.

BMSTC Ger C16 633; Adams 1927; Graesse Vol IV 622; Steinschneider Vol II 6501.

L3506

31. NIFO, Augustino.

Super Posteriora Aristotelis.

Venice, Ottaviano Scoto, 1548.

£1,750

Folio. Pp. (viii) 80. Roman letter, double column. Portrait vignette of author on title page, quasi-geometrical diagrams interspersed in text, printer's device on verso of last. Upper edge dusty in places, occasional water stains mostly to margins, a little yellowing. In contemporary binding, reused vellum from a C15 ms, title on upper cover, spine and lower edge. Autograph of Hieronimus Tattus on upper cover and tp. Vellum loss from lower cover, head of spine and a little from corners. Medieval Latin manuscript used as binding, stubs in miniscule and majuscule hand.

This rare posthumous edition by Renaissance philosopher Augustino Nifo (C1473-1538/45) demonstrates the scholar's in depth knowledge of ancient philosophy. Nifo was born in Naples and studied philosophy at the University of Padua, where he developed his taste for Aristotelian thought. He undertook lectureships in Padua, Naples, Rome and Pisa, eventually gaining the good favour of Pope Leo X. He was enlisted to defend the Catholic doctrine of immortality against Pomponazzi and the Alexandrists, ultimately becoming Count Palatine. He debated the division between body and soul, and maintained that the soul is everlasting and indestructible, though bodies perish. He published a great many commentaries on the works of Aristotle, which were widely popular and underwent several reprints.

The *Analytica Posteriora* is a text from Aristotle's *Organon* – the fourth of six works on logic which introduces his syllogistic method. This method utilises deductive reasoning to arrive at a conclusion based on two or more propositions. The aim of such a method was to produce accurate and true scientific knowledge, assuming the premises are truthful in themselves. Aristotle states that for this reason the examples must utilise principles which are already proven to be known or that can be demonstrated to be such. One could use a table – it is not possible to argue that a table is not a table. The fact of a table's existence is not an opinion. The method has to be undertaken in a linear as opposed to a circular fashion, therefore arriving at a new final conclusion. When the method proves that things are a certain way, it is deemed to be perfect. It denies the existence of opinion and knowledge simultaneously. Aristotle employs this methodology on different examples and concludes that both scientific knowing and intuition are only considered as universally 'true' where the latter is the originative source of scientific knowledge. Nifo takes this approach and critically analyses it by applying it to geometrical principles, as demonstrated in the extensive diagrams showing mathematical

calculations with shapes of varying complexity.

Hieronimus Tattus was a philologist and erudite of whom scant information is recorded. *Tattus* is known to have owned and corrected a manuscript of *Pliny's Natural History*, written by Hieronymus Baliocus of Novara in 1479 for Gian Matteo Bottigella of Pavia and his wife Bianca Visconti, later owned by Matteo Luigi Canonici (1727-1805) and bought in 1817 by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (now Canon. Class. lat. 295).

Not in BMSTC It. C16; Riccardi 113; This edition not in Cranz.

L3461

SPLENDID EARLY C17 BINDING

32. PIGHIUS, Stephanus Vinandus.

Annales magistratum et provinciar. S.P.Q.R. ab urbe condita.

Antwerp, ex Officina Plantiniana, 1599.

Sold

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. (xxiv) 469 [i.e., 467] (iii). Roman letter, with Italic. Engraved architectural t-p with allegorical figures of Fame, Justice, Prudence and the Tiber, 8 ¼-page engravings of classical deities, coins or scenes from Roman history, large woodcut printer's device to verso of last, decorated initials and ornaments. Intermittent slight browning, light water stain to upper edge, ink burn to early ownership inscription on t-p, traces of chewing to upper and lower edge of first two gatherings. A very good, tall, well-margined copy in contemporary Flemish calf, lacking ties, stubs from rubricated C14 astrological ms. on vellum used as spine lining, single gilt and double blind ruled, centre panel bordered with roll of gilt ropework, large gilt fleurons to outer corners, large gilt corner- and centrepieces with interlacing ribbons and tendrils, raised bands, large gilt fleurons to compartments, a.e.g., expert repair to corners, head and foot of spine, and upper joint, small repairs to surface of corners. C17 ms. 'Liber iste ex (?) et musaeo dep[re]ndet P. Mareschal Dñi de Bouclans [Francisci Bouchard medicinae et (?)] doctoris Bisontini [Besançon] emptus decem libris 15 iunii 1634 de vastatione castelli Vildestein [Villedestin]' and C18 ms. author biography to verso of fly, C17 inscriptions 'Ex Lib. F. Bouchard med. doctoris & dono N. Viduae N. Domini [Christmas] D.' and 'A Monsieur P. Mareschal Baronis de Bouclan' to lower blank t-p margin, modern label to rear fep.

In 1634, this copy was in the library of Pierre Mareschal, Baron de Bouclans, an influential personality in the government of Besançon, in France-Comté. He was an esteemed collector of Gallo-Roman antiquities, including epigraphic specimens, and books. The note says that, on 15 Jun 1634, he purchased from a physician in Besançon ten books which came from the ransacking of the Castle of Villedestin (Waldenstein), in Lower Alsace, owned by the Abbey of Murbach. The observation, arguably in Mareschal's hand, that this work was 'rarissimus' (both scarce and excellent) reveals an early bibliophile's interest in 'rarity', and the great appreciation in which the work was held by contemporary antiquaries. François Bouchard (fl. second half of the C17) was professor of medicine at Besançon, and the author of an account on the autopsy of 'a monstrous child exposed in a public street at Leiden' in 1672.

The splendid binding was most likely produced in the same workshop as BL C27k9, printed in Antwerp in 1601, given the identical corner- and centrepieces.

A splendidly bound copy of the first edition of this monumental survey of the chronology of the magistrates and officers of ancient Rome and its imperial provinces. 'He who writes on Roman history cannot dispense with the work of Pighius' (Niebuhr, 'Lectures', 1849). Stephanus Vinandus Pighius (Étienne Vinand, 1520-1604) was an antiquary from the Duchy of Clèves, patronised by Cardinal Farnese during an Italian stay, and later librarian of Cardinal Grenville and tutor of the Duke of Clèves's son. He wrote 'Annales' in the later years of his life, but only published the first of three volumes; the other two were edited posthumously by the humanist Andreas Schott, following Pighius's ms. notes. Based on a huge variety of fresh research into printed and ms. sources, 'Annales' lists all known Consuls, Censors, Dictators, Masters of the Horse, Praetors, Aediles, Tribunes and Quaestors, for every year from the foundation of the Republic. Pighius occasionally used fictitious but verisimilar names to fill numerous gaps. His models were the histories of Rome published by C. Sigonius (1556) and O. Pavinius (1557), partly based, in turn, on the annals carved on the Capitoline Marbles (or Consular Fasti). This was a monument built under Augustus to celebrate the consular office, and which detailed, in stone, the Consuls in office each year since 509BC. A masterpiece of early modern historiography and antiquarianism, 'Annales' remained influential for centuries, being widely used by Gerard Vossius and reprinted by Johann Graevius.

The C14 rubricated vellum ms. used as spine lining contains parts (e.g., 'De aptatione et corruptione') of Albumasar's 'Liber introductorii maioris ad scientiam judiciorum astrorum', in John of Seville's Latin translation.

UNC, Huntington and Lehigh copies recorded in the US. Adams, P1197; Pettigree & Walsby, Netherlandish Books,

25570. Not in Brunet. G.C. Sampson, 'The Rediscovery of a Sixteenth Century Work on Roman Magistrates: the Pighius Fasti'.

L3404

33. PLINY.

Naturalis Historiae. [with] Index in [...] Naturalem Historiam.

Venice, apud Paulum Manutium, 1559, 1558.

£1,950

Folio. 2 parts in 1, separate t-ps, ff. (xxviii) 976 columns [pp. 488], 36 unnumbered pp.; 66 unnumbered ff., A B a-z ²A-²B C-R S 3a-3c A-L. Italic letter with Roman, mostly double column. Woodcut printer's device to t-ps, decorated initials. A little finger-soiling or slight marginal spotting to t-p and first leaf, slightly adhering at gutter, a handful of ll. somewhat foxed, occasional mostly marginal spotting, small light water stain to few margins and towards gutter of last leaf, small worm trail repaired to lower blank margin of final gathering. A very good, large copy, most edges untrimmed, in C18 straight-grained morocco, arabesque and feather tool gilt ruling, later gilt composite centrepieces, rebaked in calf c.1800, gilt-lettered morocco label, rubbed. Early ms. ex-libris 'Alberti de Albertis Tusculanensis' to t-p, C16 ms. monogram PA within lozenge to verso of last, C17 marginal note.

A very good copy of this Aldine edition of Pliny's monument, revised by Paulus Manutius after his 1535-36 and 1540 editions; the index based on that of 1538. Pliny the Elder (23-79AD) was an administrator for Emperor Vespasian and a prolific author. The 'Historia' is a masterful encyclopaedia of theoretical and applied natural sciences detailing all that was known in these fields in the first century AD. Based on hundreds of Greek and Latin sources clearly marked in this edition, its ten books introduce the reader to astronomical questions like the nature of the moon and its distance from the earth; pharmacopoeia, ointments and herbal remedies; natural phenomena including rains of stones; world geography and the ethnographic study of remote 'gentes mirabiles'; descriptions of all animal and tree species, wild and domesticated; horticulture from cultivation to the treatment of plant mutations and illnesses; metals and gold mining; mineralogy and pigments for painting.

Thanks to a wide and intense manuscript circulation, the "Historia" soon became a standard book of reference: abstracts and abridgements appeared by the third century. Bede owned a copy, Alcuin sent the early books to Charlemagne [...]. It was the basis of Isidore's "Etymologiae" and such medieval encyclopaedias as the "Speculum Majus" of Vincent of Beauvais' (PMM 5). Renaissance humanists considered the 'Historia' a mine of ancient knowledge.

The early annotator of this copy glossed a section on exotic animals in India and Africa—including the 'catoblepas', first described by Pliny—by adding a reference to an animal missing, in his opinion, from the list: the 'camelopardalis' (i.e., giraffe). He cross-referenced the section from Dominicus's 'Polyanthea' (1503) which discusses the 'unequal' composition of the 'camelopardalis', with a horse's neck, bovine hooves, etc. The early ownership can be traced to Frascati (Tusculanum), in the outskirts of Rome.

Brunet IV, 716; Renouard 177:2; Ahmanson-Murphy 575.

L3386

EXORCISM

34. POLIDORO, Valerio.

Practica exorcistarum...ad daemones, & maleficia de Christifidelibus eiiciendum. [with] Dispersio daemonum.

Padua, apud Paulum Meietum, 1587.

£2,950

8vo. 2 parts in 1, separate t-ps. pp. (viii) 188 (i); 86 (iii). Roman letter, little Italic. T-ps in red and black within typographical border, woodcut initials and ornaments. First t-p dusty with slight stains, intermittent light browning, very minor foxing, C15 ms. used as spine lining just visible at gutter of first A 1 and second L 1. A very good copy in contemporary vellum, missing ties, yapp edges.

A very good copy of this important manual for exorcists. Valerio Polidori (fl. late C16) was a conventual Franciscan and theologian, whose fame rests on this work, first published in 1582. In two parts: one on the expulsion, the other on the dispersion of demons. The first part discusses the necessary characteristics exorcists should have (strong faith, pure conscience, not greedy or vain), the ways in which demons attack human bodies, how to tell if something is being generated by a demon or if a demon has been expelled, the nature of demons, orations and prayers to be used, and what demons should be asked (e.g., name, cause for entering the body, the angels he fears). The second explains the nature of 'maleficia', natural remedies to disperse demons, and how to tell the difference between a normal sickness and the consequences of demonic possession. 'The work is very good, clear, well-founded on doctrine and mostly based on Peter Lombard. [...] Of the subjects he does not want to discuss at length he

mentions the best authorities, and he provides sound instructions for both the exorcist and the exorcised' (Franchini, 'Bibliosofia', 561). It was, however, listed among the prohibited books in the Index of 1744.

Durling 3701; Caillet III, 8805 (1582 and 1606 eds); Thorndike, V, pp. 556-7. F.G. Franchini, *Bibliosofia e memorie letterarie di scrittori francescani conventuali* (Modena, 1693).

L3408

LOVELY CONTEMPORARY BINDING

35. POLYDORUS, Vergilius.

De Rerum Inventoribus Libri Octo. [with] Dialogorum, De patientia, & eius fructu, libri II. De vita perfecta...

Basileae (Basel), Isingrinu[m], 1550.

£2,850

Two works in one. 8vo. Pp. (lvi) 524; (vi) 206. Italic letter. Woodcut printer's device 'Palma Ising' (by the hand of Michael Isingrin) to tps. Floriated and inhabited initials. Armorial bookplate to fly, ms 'Cuthbert 1709' in earlier hand 'multitudo ceremoniarum pag. 227'; contemp. ex libris to first tp in English hand of Isaac Lyde. Occasional neat marginalia e.g. p. 441 'quinam fuerint primi autores vitae monastica'. A very good, clean copy in handsome contemporary calf decorated with broad blind fillet borders, fleur de lis corner pieces enclosing foliate roll-tooled borders with roundels bearing heads around central vignette of man with lion, smaller hunters holding spears with hounds above and below, spine with five raised bands, compartments decorated with floral roll-tool of the border, bevelled edges, brass corner pieces, two clasps, C15 rubricated ms endpapers, fantastical period ink vignette on rear pastedown.

Uncommon editions of two early modern best-selling works by the Italian humanist Polydorus Vergilius (1470-1555). The first, published in 1499, was printed in over one hundred editions in French, German, Italian and English over the following two hundred years. It is divided into eight parts; I-III cover technical and scientific inventions, and IV-VIII discuss Christian laws, rites, customs and ideas. Over time it became known as an encyclopaedic reference work on cultural origins. The work covers the invention of farming to the art of magic, as well as where the modern languages evolved from and the literary arts, sciences and music. A great deal of the early sections ascribe inventions to the Greeks, Egyptians or Romans.

De Inventoribus Rerum was written in only three months. The later addition of the five books dedicated to the 'initia institutorum rei Christianae' was in part due to the critics who had spurned the original publication as heretical. Despite this concession, it contains criticisms of monks, priestly celibacy, indulgences, and of the policies and constitutional status of the papacy. Because of this it was placed on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum in 1564. Notwithstanding, it was an enormously popular work, a testament to Vergil's writing style and for the immense range of ancient and modern writers he drew from.

The second was the author's last work, first published in 1545. It is a collection of Latin dialogues divided into three parts: De patientia, De vita perfecta and De veritate et mendacio. In a conversational format it adopts a tone reflective of Vergil's later life. Through this work Vergil hoped to address key universal questions and provide the reader with advice on how to live a good life.

Vergilius, or Vergil, was born in Italy but spent a great deal of his life in England. He studied at the University of Padua and was ordained in 1496. He dedicated this work to the tutor of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, the Duke of Urbino, whose service he was in. Vergil travelled to England in 1502 as the deputy of Cardinal Adriano Castellesi in the office of Collector of Peter's Pence and later was enthroned as Bishop of Bath and Wells. Vergil's literary success and Italian identity meant he was revered in England and received at the court of Henry VII. He was commissioned by the king to write the Anglica Historia, a new history of England. Vergil retired to Italy and died in Urbino in 1555.

The lovely contemporary binding is probably Swiss. The surrounding medallion blind roll pattern is similar to Goldschmidt 251; the central man wrestling lion motif is rare.

1: Not in Adams, BM STC Ger or Graesse. 2: Not in Adams, BM STC Ger or Graesse.

L3133

36. PRISCIAN.

Libri Omnes. De octo partibus orationis...

Venice, Aldus, 1527.

Sold

4to. [xiv] 299 [i] [ii]. Italic letter, Aldine printer's device to t-p and verso of last. A very good copy in attractive English 18th C Harleian style crimson morocco gilt, lozenge-shaped centre ornament of many small but ornate tools, triple-gilt ruled with corner fleurons, inner dentelles gilt, spine richly gilt in 6 compartments, olive morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers, one corner slightly bumped, joints repaired at head. Armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on front pastedown, Shirburn castle blindstamp to first few ll.

Only Aldine edition of the complete works of Priscian (fl. 500 AD), including some works now attributed to pseudo-Priscians (indicated by *). Priscian was the last of the great grammarians of the Roman world. The collection begins with his most famous and substantial work, "the most comprehensive and significant Latin grammar" (Von Albrecht p1475) "Institutiones grammaticae," the first 16 books of which deal i.a. with word-formation, parts of speech and sounds, and the last two with syntax. As well as systematically approaching Latin grammar, the text also preserves many fragments of earlier classical authors, many of whom would otherwise have been lost. Secondly is "Partitiones xii. versuum Aeneidos principalium", which thoroughly dissects the first twelve lines of the Aeneid for teaching purposes, discussing the metre, scanning each verse and conducting a careful analysis on a word-by-word basis. Then come an 8th C treatise 'On Accents'*, a song 'On Weights and Measures'* (c.500), and Priscian's translation of a treatise on rhetoric by Hermogenes, concluding with one on comic verses, accompanied by Rufinus' commentary. Priscian's text was one of the most widely admired and circulated of the Middle Ages. A schoolbook and therefore often heavily used, our present copy is in remarkably clean condition.

This striking binding of high quality crimson morocco with a delicate pointille gilt centrepiece is similar in concept to the bindings from the library of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, (1661-1724), Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Treasurer and great bibliophile.

BM STC It. 540. Renouard 103:2. Brunet IV 883. Adams P2113. Not in Dibdin.

L864

ASTROLOGY OF THE 'GREATS'

37. RANTZOVIVUS, Henricus.

Catalogus imperatorum, regum ac principum qui astrologicam artem amarunt.

Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1580.

£1,850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. 109 (i). Roman letter, with Italic, little Greek. Woodcut printer's device on t-p and an initial hand-coloured, printed horoscope diagram to F8 verso. T-p slightly browned and dusty, upper edge cut a bit short. A good, clean copy in C19 quarter red paper over marbled boards, a.e.r., upper hinge starting, upper joint and corners rubbed.

Scarce first edition of this fascinating astrological work. Heinrich Rantzau (1526-98) was a German astrologer acquainted with Brahe, and Governor of Schleswig-Holstein. 'Catalogus' is 'a handbook of contemporary knowledge concerning the astrological aspects of politics' ('History', 153). The first section lists princes, kings, emperors and great men—ancient, biblical, medieval and contemporary—who favoured and used the art of astrology, e.g., Berosus, Democritus, Caesar, Charlemagne, the Turkish emperor Mehmed II, Frederick II, King of Naples (for promoting the translation of astrological texts from Arabic into Latin), and Pope Paul III. This is followed by a list of 'mirabiles praedictiones' by astrologers, which allegedly came true: e.g., the death of Aeschylus, Hippocrates's prediction of the plague, the prophecy to Agrippina that her son Nero would kill her, and the prophecy Gauricus made to Henry of Navarre, with the inclusion of lesser known figures, like the physician-astrologer Moibanus, who predicted his wife's death. The following section is a disquisition of climacteric years, hebdomatic (7 years) or enneatic (9 years) periods into which human life can be subdivided. They mark turning points, beginning from year 7; the most dangerous being the 63rd year, i.e., the conjuncture of the hebdomatic and enneatic.

Rantzovius interprets through the climacteric theory the death years of biblical, ancient and more recent figures, including kings (e.g., Henry VIII), aristocrats, popes and great personalities like Erasmus, Agricola, Copernicus, Petrarch, Savonarola, the painter Lucas Cranach, Saxo-Ferrato, Durer, Johann Hess, Thomas Linacre, Sebastian Munster, Luther, Philippe de Comines, and Hieronymus Frobenius 'typographus Basiliensis'. An illustration, after a horoscope by Conrad Dasypodius, foresees Rantzovius's sudden death after the age of 50.

Cantamessa 6555; Caillet III 9144 ('très rare'); Graesse VI, 124; Adams R144; Thorndike V, 162, 222 and VI pp.135-6;

DICTIONARY AND POETICS IN THE TUSCAN LANGUAGE

38. RUSCELLI, Girolamo (with) POLITI, Adriano.

Del modo di comporre in verso nella lingua italiana...(2) Dittionario Toscano compendio del vocabolario della crusca.

Venice, G.B. and Melchior Sessa, 1563; (2) G.Guerrigli and Francesco Bolzetta, 1615.

£1,850

2 vols. 8vo. I: pp. (xvi) 866 [i.e., 846] (ii), Italic letter, little Roman; II: pp. (xvi) 592 (xiv), lacking final blank, Roman letter, little Italic, double column. Woodcut printer's device t-ps, decorated initials and ornaments. I: light water stain to outer margin of first few gatherings, occasional light browning or slight mainly marginal foxing, small paper flaw to lower outer blank corner of P8, scattered ink marks, extensive ink splash to 2X7-8 and blank verso of last. II: occasional slight mainly marginal spotting, a intermittent light browning. Good copies, uniformly bound as a set in C18 half mottled sheep over lovely dominoté paper boards, block-stamped in red and blue, spine gilt ruled, gilt-lettered morocco label, all edges blue, extremities a little worn, couple of tiny worm holes to foot of spine of vol. I. C16 ex-libris (crossed-out) to t-p of vol. I, occasional early underlining or marginal marks.

An unusual, charmingly bound two-volume set comprising a work on Italian poetics and an abridged Italian dictionary. The first is the third edition of Girolamo Ruscelli's work, also called 'Rimario', a lexicon of vernacular verse composition. Ruscelli (1518-66) was a polygraph whose interests spanned mathematics, cryptography, cartography, rhetoric and literature. Originally published in 1558, 'Del modo di comporre' begins from the nature of the act of speaking, the syntactic and metric nuances of which are illustrated through synonyms. He proceeds to discuss the perfect poem, vernacular meters and their effect on the ear (e.g., versi tronchi and sdrucchioli), the pronunciation of vowels, and—most interestingly—specific forms like the ottava and terza rima, ballate, 'canzoni' and sonnets, with examples from the likes of Ariosto and Petrarch. The second part is devoted to a 'Rimario', a dictionary of words accompanied by suitable rhymes, and the third to a dictionary of all the words contained in this work, which might need explaining. The work is full of Ruscelli's sophisticated and engagingly written comments on the language of his time—an important witness to C16 literary taste. The second work is the second edition of an abridgement, originally published in 1614, of a revised version of the 'Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca' (1612). Edited by the lexicographer Adriano Politi (1542-1625), it made the 'Vocabolario'—the first dictionary of the Italian language, in its Tuscan form, ever produced—available and accessible to the wider audience. The Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1585, sought to promote linguistic purity based on the theories of Bembo, among others; their dictionary also included words from the spoken Florentine dialect, only if they had been used by important authors. Politi criticised the priority given to the literary language, preparing a compendium of words useful in everyday life. He added further lemmas and a short 'Index of words in the Sienese dialect', useful in the study of the Tuscan language. Two important volumes for the history of Italian linguistics.

I: BM STC It., p. 592; Fontanini I, 78 (1559 ed.). Not in Brunet or Cicognara. II: Only Newberry and HRC copies recorded in the US. BL STC It. C17 only lists later eds. Not in Brunet, Fontanini or Cicognara.

L3331

39. SIGONIO, Carlo.

Fasti consulares, ac triumphali acti [with] In fastos consulares, ac triumphos Romanos commentarius.

Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1556.

£1,650

Folio, ff. 16; ff. 169 (i). Two works in 1, FIRST EDITION of the second. Roman and italic letter, occasional Greek. Printer's device to both title-pages, historiated woodcut initials and 2 woodcuts of Roman coins in second. Rare Latin marginalia, ms. title to lower edge. Age yellowing to first t-p, small hole to first t-p and next l. slightly affecting edge of printer's device and a couple of letters, occasional very minor marginal finger soiling and spotting, light waterstain to lower outer corner of f. 161 of second work, ink smudges to verso of final leaf. A good, well-margined copy in C17 half sheep decorated paper boards. Spine single blind ruled in compartments, title label gilt. Bookplate of the Italian mathematician and physicist Sebastiano Canterzani (1734-1818) to front pastedown, two C17 religious stamps with the initials 'N E' to first t-p.

A remarkable Aldine edition of Carlo Sigonio's fundamental work on Roman history, accompanied for the first time by an extensive commentary by the author. Sigonio's treatise on Roman names is included at the end.

An Italian humanist and historian, Carlo Sigonio (1524-1584) was elected professor of Greek in Modena, his native city, in 1546. Later, he worked as a professor of humanities in Venice, Padua and Bologna. A scholar of Livy and Dionysus of Halicarnassus, Sigonio was already interested in the problem of Roman chronology when, in 1546, a mass of fragments of the monumental *Fasti of Augustus* was discovered in the *Forum Romanorum* in Rome. This new epigraphical document of great importance is at the basis of his *'Fasti Consulares'*, a revised list of Roman kings, republican consuls, consular tribunes, censors, dictators and *magistri equitum*, with the triumphs they had celebrated, from the regal period to Tiberius. Sigonio's *Fasti* represents a crucial development to the previous chronologies based only on literary sources, and his "insistence on critical methods for reconstructing the past revolutionized the study of ancient Roman history" (McCuaig). A complete commentary on the *Fasti* was published in this 1556 edition for the first time, and it is essentially a manual of Roman history.

'De nominibus Romanorum liber' is a short but noteworthy treatise on Roman names. It begins with a presentation of the Roman system of three names (*praenomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*); then, it provides a list of all Roman personal and family names with an explanation of their geographical origin and etymological meaning. The etymology of the name *Caesar* is one of the most fascinating: Sigonio, quoting the grammarian Servius, notes that in the Punic language *'Caesar'* means elephant, and that this name was originally attributed to a man who killed an elephant during the Punic wars. This interpretation is accompanied by two woodcuts depicting a Roman coin with an elephant and the inscription *'CAESAR'* on one side, and weapons on the other side.

USTC 856325; BM STC It. p. 626; Adams S1115; Renouard 169:16. McCuaig, William, Carlo Sigonio: *The Changing World of the Late Renaissance* (Princeton University Press, 2014).

L3702a

HANDSOME GREEK ESTIENNE

40. SOPHOCLES.

Sophokleous ai epta tragoediae. Sophoclis tragoediae septem.

[Geneva], [Henri Estienne], 1568.

£1,950

Tall 8vo. 2 parts in 1, pp. (viii) 461 (i) 142 [i.e., 242] (ii). First part in Greek letter, in two sizes, second in Roman, little Greek. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p a little dusty, minor soiling to outer margin, occasional very slight foxing towards outer edges, small, faint water stain to lower blank margin of few gatherings, three tiny worm holes to couple of ll. touching the odd letter. A very good, clean copy in C18 English tree calf, marbled eps, single gilt ruled, raised bands, spine gilt, contrasting morocco labels, spine a little rubbed with minor loss at head, corners a bit bumped, late C18 armorial bookplate of F.W. Brydges to front pastedown, another earlier C18 of 'R.H. [Robert Holbyn] C.C.C. Oxon. Comm.' to t-p verso, *ii initialled R.H.

Very good, clean copy of this handsomely produced first Estienne Greek edition of Sophocles's seven tragedies. 'A very excellent and accurate edition, and highly creditable to the editorial talents of Henry Stephens [...]. It contains some very choice readings: there is not an Edition in which I read Sophocles with so much pleasure as in this...' (Moss). Henri Estienne (1528-98) had been in Geneva since the late 1550s, when his father, the Royal Printer Robert, abandoned Paris to escape religious persecution, bringing duplicates of the matrices of his famous 'Grec du roi' typeface devised by Garamond. Upon Robert's death in 1559, Henri became official printer of the Republic of Geneva. A fine humanist and prolific author, Henri produced numerous editorial milestones of the Greek classics, the New Testament in Greek, and his very expensive masterpiece, *'Thesaurus graecae linguae'*. Based on Turnebus's 1553 version, this Greek edition of Sophocles comprises *'Ajax'*, *'Antigone'*,

'Women of Trachis', *'Oedipus Rex'*, *'Electra'*, *'Philoctetes'* and *'Oedipus at Colonus'*. The text is surrounded by the Scholia of the 1518 Roman edition and those of Turnebus, edited by Estienne. Appended are the important scholia by the C14 Byzantine scholar Triclinius, concerned with Sophocles's metre, and a commentary by Joachim Camerarius, whose critical work from the 1530s 'stands at the very beginning of modern Sophoclean criticism' (Lurie, *'Int. History'*, 441). Estienne's annotations on Sophocles and Euripides, mentioned on the t-p for publicity, were printed separately.

A choice collector's item, this copy was in the library of Robert Holbyn (1710-57) of Nanswhyden, Cornwall, formerly a student at Christ Church College, Oxford. He accumulated 'a magnificent library, which was taken to Bath and sold by auction by his successor in the property, [...] the sale lasting six weeks, with catalogues costing 10s. 6d. each' (Jewers, *'Registers'*, vii). It was later owned by Francis William Brydges of Tiberton Court, high sheriff of Herefordshire.

Schreiber, *The Estiennes*, 171; Renouard, *Annales*, 131:3; Brunet V, 447: 'Bien executée et réputée correcte'; Hoffman III, 414; Adams, S1448. Dibdin I, 363-64 and Moss II, 597 cite it as published in Paris. M. Lurie, 'Towards an Intellectual History of Sophocles in Europe', in *A Companion to Sophocles*, ed. K. Orman (2012), 440-60; A.J. Jewers, *The registers of the parish of St. Columb Major, Cornwall* (1881).

L3508

41. ST CYPRIAN [with] IRENAEUS.

Opera.[with] Opus eruditissimum [...] in quinque libros digestum.

Basel, ex Officina Frobeniana, [1525 and 1526].

£2,250

FIRST EDITION of second. Folio. 2 works in 1, separate t-ps, pp. (xii) 507 (xxviii); (xii) 338 (xiv). Roman letter, little Italic, occasional Greek. Printer's woodcut device to t-ps and last ll., superb woodcut border with allegorical scenes by Hans Frank (Nagler 2302) to second a 2, decorated initials and ornaments. Light age yellowing, upper edge and fore-edge a trifle dusty, very occasional minor water stain to upper blank margin and gutter, very slight foxing, early small metal bookmarks clipped to outer edge of six ll., bifolium of second F 4-5 unsewn but, remarkably, preserved. Very good copies in C16 Swiss pigskin, two clasps (lower lacking one holding piece) triple blind ruled to a panel design, second border with rolls of tendrils and interlaced lilies, centre panel with grille de St Laurent rolls of grapes and tendrils, raised bands, authors' names inked to fore-edge, title to spine, couple of ancient stains to upper cover, joints bit cracked, upper split at head but firm. Traces of rubricated C15 mss formerly used as pastedowns, early inscriptions 'Parochia S Her[onymus?]' and 'B Schiani Scheere i:T:N 17', and modern stamps of religious institution to fly and first t-p, C16 annotations in two hands, in both.

Two very good, clean copies of these important theological works (with the first edition of the second), edited by Erasmus (1466-1536), the greatest humanist and philologist of the northern Renaissance. He was the first humanist to truly engage with the works of the Fathers of the Church and early theologians praising—only a few years before the Reformation—their exhortations for a unified church. In 1514, he arrived in Basel to meet Johann Froben, renowned abroad for his attention to editorial detail, who had accepted to publish his monumental commentary to St Jerome. Erasmus eventually settled in Basel for several years, where he produced his major editions and was paid to work as a 'learned corrector' at the press. 'The close personal relationship between these two men is perhaps unparalleled in the history of authors and their publishers' (Bloch, 'Erasmus', 109-10). Erasmus rated the writings of Cyprian (200-258AD), bishop of Carthage, as being nearly as important as Jerome's; he published the first edition of his complete works, based on both printed and ms. texts, in 1520. Cyprian's epistles and books were concerned with pastoral activity, touching on subjects like the ordination of priests and the worshipping of idols. Erasmus categorised five works (explaining why in the preface) as 'falsely ascribed' to Cyprian, at a time in which 'the difficulty of separating genuine from spurious patristic works was acute' (Peters, 'Erasmus', 256); however, 'De exhortatione martyrii', found among his genuine works, was later attributed to Erasmus himself.

The Greek bishop Irenaeus (130-202AD) was active in southern France, where he assisted the expansion of Christian communities. As a boy he had heard the preaching of Polycarp, disciple of John the Evangelist, and was known to other disciples who had seen the Saviour; hence, in Erasmus's words, 'Through Irenaeus [...] we hear the words of Christ'. His 'opus' included works on heresy, the doctrine of Simon Magus and those of sects like the Gnostics.

One early annotator of this copy was interested in a wide range of topics including heresy, penance and communion, celibacy and the purity of priesthood. Some of his glosses are enthusiastic or colourful: e.g., near a passage on Christian fortitude against temptation he writes 'the devil's vases are full of threats' with the word 'minarum' meaning both menaces and pieces of silver; he admired Cyprian as twice he wrote 'pulchra comparatio' (beautiful comparison) on the margins.

1: BM STC Ger., p. 234; Graesse II, 316.2: BM STC Ger., p. 431; Graesse III, 429. E. Bloch, 'Erasmus and the Froben Press: The Making of an Editor', *Library Quarterly* 35 (1965), 109-20; R. Peters, 'Erasmus and the Fathers: Their Practical Value', *Church History* 36 (1967), 254-61.

L3281

42. TERENCE.

[Comedies]. A.M. Antonio Mureto emendatus eiusdem Mureti argumenta et scholia in singulas comoedias.

Venice, apud Alum, 1575.

£2,350

8vo. pp. (xlviii) 45 (iii), 352, 94. Italic letter, little Roman or Greek. Woodcut oval portrait of Aldus the Elder to t-p, woodcut device of Aldus the Younger on verso, woodcut initials and ornaments. Age yellowing, a bit trimmed at upper edge, small ink splashes to one leaf, marinal spot to verso of last. A good, clean copy in early C18 French mottled calf, marbled eps, spine gilt in five compartments, gilt large acorn and floral cornerpieces to each, gilt-lettered morocco label, inner edges gilt, all edges sprinkled blue, wear to head of spine and corners. C18 bookplate of the Library of the Marquis de Sainte Croix to front pastedown, the odd, partly faded C16 annotation or underlining.

A good, clean copy of this much-praised edition of Terence's comedies by the renowned humanist Marc-Antoine Muret. 'It is the most estimable as it is of very neat execution, and [...] because the new Scholia, added as a supplement to the Aldine of 1570, are here put in place' (Renouard 219:13). Publius Terentius Afer (195/185-c.159BC), of Berber origins, was acquired as a slave by a Roman senator, educated in Rome and later freed thanks to his skills. His six comedies survived the medieval period in hundreds of manuscripts; they were widely used to teach Latin well into the C16, and they provided the model for the earliest 'comœdiae sacrae', a new genre inspired by the Reformation. In 1570, Paulus Manutius had commissioned new 'scholia' from the Neo-Latin poet and classicist Muret (1526-85), adding them as an appendix to the Terentian text. This edition includes a life of Terence, critical preliminary material based on the writings of Aelius Donatus, and Muret's 'scholia', with very few revisions to the previously-printed text. The young Aldus had even suggested the addition of a woodcut portrait of Terence from a book at the Vatican Library; the ever-critical Muret replied that he should 'focus on serious and important things: good paper, good typeface and, most of all, accurate revisions' (Dejob, 'Marc-Antoine Muret', 483-85).

In 1581, an early owner noted down lines from the plays on this copy; later, it was in the possession of Marie Louis Henri d'Es-corches de Sainte-Croix (1749-1830), officer, minister and French diplomat at Constantinople.

Ahmanson-Murphy 884; BM STC It., p. 665; Brunet V, 714; Renouard 219:13; Dibdin II, 471. C. Dejob, Marc-Antoine Muret (Paris, 1881).

L3387

43. THELOALL, Simon.

Le digest des briefes originals, et des choses concernants eux, compose per Simon Theloall.

London, In ædibus Richardi Tottelli, Octobris decimo quarto, 1579.

£2,750

FIRST EDITION 8vo. ff. [viii], 424: [par.]⁸, A-3G⁸. Roman letter, typographical ornament on title, woodcut white on black criblé initials, contemporary autograph crossed out at head of t-p, price and date "pr: 5s-8d empt 84" at side. Light age yellowing, very minor light waterstain in the odd lower margin. A very good, crisp copy, with good margins in hand—some early seventeenth-century calf, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine a little wormed, fly somewhat loose.

First edition of a scarce register of writs, dedicated to the lord chancellor Sir Thomas Bromley "from my poore house neere Ruthin in Wales the first of October 1579". "The author was the first to reduce all the readings and discourses upon writs into a methodical Common Place Book." Marvin. 'Legal Bibliography, Or a Thesaurus of American, English, Irish, and Scotch law books.' The earliest printed attempt appeared in 1531 (Register brevium) but it was too bulky a volume for the student. On the other hand, the students hand book, 'the Natura Brevium' was, in spite of the efforts to correct it, somewhat out of date. Theloall's Digest established itself as the accepted Register of Writs, effectively filling a crucial vacuum "The common law had...grown up round the royal writs. They formed the ground plan upon which its builders worked; and it is for this reason that the learning of writs was the first thing taught to students of the law. Seeing that the choice of a wrong or inappropriate writ meant loss of the action, this learning continued to be of the utmost importance to the practitioner all through his career. ... It (this work) deserved to be printed, as it is the most orderly treatise on procedure, founded on the Year Books, that had yet appeared... Historically, it comes between the older commentaries upon writs and the modern books on procedure.' Holdsworth, A history of English law. Theloall's Digest owes its origin to the suggestion of Staunford that it would be a good idea if lawyers would write treatises on the other titles of the abridgements, similar to his study of Prerogatives. Staunford illustrated his meaning by showing how Briefs might be treated. Theloall chose this title, and wrote a treatise on it for his own use. The manuscript, having been lent, eventually found its way to a printer. A second edition was published in 1678. The dedicatory epistle is written in English and printed in Black letter, unlike the rest of the work which is in law French. A very good copy of this scarce work.

ESTC S118369. STC 23934. Beale T499.

L3411

BOUND FOR THE ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG

44. TIRAQUELLUS, Andreas.

Commentarii de nobilitate et de iure primigeniorum.

Basel, [Johann Froben], 1561.

Sold

Folio. 2 parts in 1, pp. (lii) 588, 415 (xxix). Roman letter, index in Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p and last verso, ¼-page woodcut author's portrait to t-p verso, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p and last verso a little dusty at margins, couple of tiny worm holes and a little finger soiling to edges of first few ll., slight yellowing, light water stain at upper

edge of few gatherings, small hole to c6 affecting couple of letters, ink spots to lower margin of E1 verso. A very good, well-margined copy in contemporary pigskin, lacking ties, double blind ruled, outer border with blind roll of vegetal decoration, second with scenes from the life of Christ, third with female virtues, central panels with arms of Johann Georg, Elector of Brandenburg, on upper cover: 'M.V.R.' and 1567 blind-stamped at head and foot, raised bands, lower cover a bit rubbed. Modern bookplate of Jacques Laget to front pastedown, C18 bibliographical note to ffep verso, a few C16 ms. notes and underlinings in red.

This handsome binding was produced in the workshop of H.H. (EBDB w000424, Haebler I 180-185). Both plates (p000945, p000947) portray the arms of Johann Georg, Elector of Brandenburg (1525-98), a frequent subject. This copy was probably a gift to the Elector or a purchase for his library, whence it probably exited when it was given to the obscure M.V.R.

A very good, well-margined copy of this fascinating and important legal encyclopaedia on the law of nobility and primogeniture. Beneath his unassuming life as humanist, 'juge-châtelain' and counsellor of the Parlement de Paris, André Tiraqueau (1488-1558) was also patron of Rabelais and probably the figure behind the latter's character of Trinquamelle in 'Gargantua and Pantagruelle'. His major works are all concerned with family law. First published in 1549, 'De nobilitate' explored two thorny questions for medieval and early modern aristocratic families, using as a starting point Bartolus de Saxoferrato, integrated with French law. The first part is devoted to nobility, the second to the law of primogeniture. The first begins with a discussion on the origin and nature of nobility—a problematic blend of blood and virtue. Do wealth, wisdom, custom or virtue bring nobility? How are princes noble? Can astrologers foresee and planets influence nobility? It then proceeds to discuss how people with no other virtue but nobility make a point of boasting about it, and the transmission of nobility to/from parent and children or husband and wife. The remainder explores specific legal situations—e.g., is one's nobility lost if they become impoverished or if they enter a religious order; can legal professionals like judges, lawyers or procurators or activities like medicine, commerce and agriculture in any way delimit the privileges of nobility or detract from it; is a father's practice of 'the sordid arts' prejudicial to his children's nobility? The early annotator of this copy was interested, among others, in the three ways to nobility (by blood, virtue or merit), bastardy and legitimacy, whether the nobility of a homeland can ennoble citizens ('places cannot ennoble men, but men ennoble places'), the punishment of people who pass themselves off as noble, and the function of the wet nurse and its impact on a child's nobility if he is not fed with his mother's milk. The second part—on primogeniture—begins with a lengthy historical preface, followed by the detailed nit and grit, divided in sections and subsections. E.g., the meaning of 'primogenitus' by statute or immemorial custom, the absence of a male heir, the exclusion of siblings from the inheritance, and so on. An important work, in an elegant Froben edition.

Only Delaware and Duke copies recorded in the US. Not in BM STC Ger. or Graesse.

L3529

45. VAIRO, Leonardo.

De fascino libri tres.

Venice, Aldus, 1589.

£2,500

8vo. pp. (xvi) 375 (xlv). Italic letter, with Roman. Aldine device to t-p, floriated and decorated initials, grotesque head-pieces. T-p a trifle dusty, occasional very minor marginal foxing, small paper flaw to lower blank margin of three ll. A very good copy in contemporary vellum, raised bands, title inked to spine, all edges blue, slight wear at foot. Several ms. casemarks to t-p and 'Locis S: Pauli prope Bononiam', the odd little ink mark.

A very good copy of the first Aldine edition of this remarkable work on witchcraft by Leonardo Vairo (1523-1603), Benedictine monk and bishop of Pozzuoli. Not too long after printing, this copy entered the library of the Friars' Observant at San Paolo in Monte, near Bologna. This is the second edition, originally published in 1583. It is entirely devoted to 'fascinum' ('fascination' or 'charm'), a 'pernicious quality summoned through intense imagination, sight, touch, voice, together or separately, as well as the observation of the sky, or inflicted through hate or love'. With the help of authorities like Aristotle, Plutarch and Heliodorus, Vairo addresses the nature of fascination caused by external action (moral) or inherent qualities (natural). The work seeks to set apart the natural from the supernatural whilst discussing subjects like monstrous births, werewolves, the sabbath, the nature of daemonic powers, basilisks, the faculty of divination pertaining to some animals, supernatural prophecy and daemonic possession which may more frequently affect melancholic people. 'De fascino' was still mentioned in C18 theological debates on witchcraft and the supernatural.

This edition concludes with the interesting priced catalogue of the 'libri di stampa d'Aldo' available for purchase in 1589. On the Aldines listed in this copy, an early annotator marked Bodin's 'Trattato della Demonomania', probably as a desideratum.

BM STC It., p. 706; Brunet V, 1029; Caillet, 10964: 'Traité fort rare'; Rénouard 242:8.

L2612

46. VARGAS Mejia, Francisco de.

Francisci Vargas Catholicae maestatis rerum status a consiliis, & eiusdem apud Sanctiss. D.N. Pium IIII. oratoris. De episcoporum iurisdictione, et pontificis max. auctoritate, responsum.

Rome, apud Paulum Manutium Aldi f. in aedibus populi Romani, 1563.

£2,750

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [xvi], 160. A-Y4. Roman letter, some Italic. Capital spaces with guide letters. Woodcut Aldine device on title. C19th engraved armorial bookplate of a Scottish Earl on pastedown with motto 'La Virtue est la seule Noblesse', bookplate of the Los Angeles Law library on fly, earlier autograph of 'Joseph Sainpanhy?' on t-p. Light age yellowing, some minor spotting in places. A good copy in c1800 half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt ruled in compartments, rebacked and remounted, red morocco label, corners worn, all edges sprinkled red.

Uncommon first edition of this interesting work, finely printed by Paulus Manutius, in which Vargas discusses at length and in great detail the jurisdiction of the Pope's power and that of the Archbishops and Bishops, a subject of capital importance in C16th century Europe, riven by religious war, and even in the legitimising of the conquests made by European nations in the New World. The limits of Papal power were being tested across Europe and particularly with the rise of Protestantism. Vargas's work could be considered part of the counter-reformation battle to restate in the clearest terms the extent and legitimacy of Papal jurisdiction. In his work on the legitimacy of the Spanish conquest of the Americas, 'De Indiarum Jure' Solorzano also recognized that the debate about legitimacy of the conquest was not simply an issue involving the Spanish and the inhabitants of the Americas. It was also an issue that involved the power of the papacy. He cited, to give but two examples, a treatise on papal and episcopal jurisdiction by Francisco à Vargas (d. 1577) and a treatise by Cardinal Bellarmine (1542-1621) on Papal authority. These and similar citations emphasized that the debate about the right of the Spanish to conquer the Americas was ultimately linked to the debate about the papacy that was central to the Protestant reformers' attack on the Catholic Church." James Muldoon. "The Americas in the Spanish World Order: The Justification for Conquest in the seventeenth century."

This work was printed by Paulus Manutius' press in Rome, in which he produced mostly religious works for the ecclesiastical authorities. This aspect of his printing has often been overlooked in the discussion of his genius. "The contrast between this committed classicism and the sequence of catechisms or conciliar decrees which poured from the Aldine press after its move to Rome seems so complete that bibliographers have revealed some embarrassment in tracing them to the same person. Antoine-Augustin Renouard, on whose re-search all subsequent Aldine studies have been based, had steeped himself in the secular values of the Encyclopedistes during the 1780s and harangued the National Assembly on its cultural mission during the Revolution. To him, an alliance between humanism and priestcraft was inconceivable. Though he had found a draft of the terms submitted by Paulus to the papacy, which he published along with the relevant correspondence of the papal legate Girolamo Seripando in the third edition of his Annales, Renouard could only conclude that the move compelled Paulus to "break off his studies", and that it was forced upon him by his difficult situation in Venice. ... Only recently has the appearance of new evidence revealed that the two aspects of Paulus' career were intimately connected, and that only the most tragic accidents or confusions divided them." Martin Lowry "Facing the Responsibility of Paulus Manutius".

Renouard 188:6. Adams II, V 272. Palau XXV, p.270.

L2342

ONLY ONE COPY RECORDED IN THE US

47. VIO, Tommaso de.

Questiones rare.

Cologne, [Quentell], 1515.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. 4to. 4 unnumbered ll., A4. Large Gothic letter. Decorated initial. A few small scattered wormholes touching a couple of letters. A very good copy in modern pasteboards.

A remarkably well-preserved copy of this scarce and unusual theological florilegium. Tommaso de Vio (or Cardinal Caetano or Cajetanus, 1469-1534) was a Dominican theologian. He held important offices as archbishop and diplomat of the Papal states at the Diet of Augusta in 1518, where he argued against Martin Luther and the tenets of the Reformation. In 1534, he officially delivered the Pope's refusal to acknowledge the divorce between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. A follower of Thomas Aquinas, Vio wrote biblical exegesis and philosophical commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyrius. 'Questiones' is a collection of six brief essays, all dated 1513-15, examining specific 'cases of conscience' concerning the application of canon law to situations of daily life, with special attention to religious vocations and adultery. Four are personal replies to 'questiones' raised by the Dominican theologians Cherubino of Florence, Conradus Roellin, Matthias from Salamanca and Vincenzo of San Gimignano. The Quentell press from Cologne, mentioned in the colophon was responsible for the publication of parts of Tyndale's Bible in the 1520s.

Only Columbia copy recorded in the US. ZV19182. Not in BM STC Ger., Brunet or Graesse.

L1615

RENOWNED 'BOOK OF SECRETS'

48. WECKER, Jacob.

De secretis libri XVII.

Basle, ex Officina Pernea, 1587.

Sold

8vo. pp. (viii) 902 (xxxiii). Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, 68 small woodcut diagrams, amulets, astrological signs and instruments, decorated initials and ornaments. A little marginal finger-soiling to t-p, slight yellowing, intermittent light water stain from outer margin, lower edge of last few ll. a bit softened, frayed and lightly waterstained. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, slightly warped, lacking ties, yapp edges, printer's waste showing in boards (uncut sheets from contemporary almanac in German), double blind ruled, scattered old stains, small vellum loss at foot of lower joint, C19 label to spine. Bookplates of Götha Prov. Logens Bibliothek to front pastedown and fly, extensive contemporary Latin annotation to endpapers and t-p.

Good copy of the second edition in Latin of this successful 'book of secrets'. Johann Jacob Wecker (1528-86) was a Swiss physician interested in philosophy, logic and alchemy in relation to medicine, on which he wrote extensively in French and Latin whilst teaching at Basel and Paris.

'De secretis' is a most important work within the genre of 'books of secrets', which developed in the medieval period in the form of recipe books in Latin—'secret' to the illiterate—containing instructions, devised by wise men and physicians, for the preparation of medicines, concoctions useful in domestic management (e.g., ink stain removal) and alchemical recipes to alter chemical substances. In the C16, they became best-selling works purchased not only by the middle classes, particularly those in the vernacular, but also by practising physicians.

Wecker structured this matter according to the Ramist logic of hierarchical dichotomies, into 'arts' related to material or immaterial bodies (from God to the four elements and their animate and inanimate compounds) or categorised as 'organicae', 'philosophicae' and 'mechanicae' following the trivium and quadrivium. Despite this unusual and complex framework, 'De secretis' discussed, with the help of ancient authorities, the wide array of material for which 'books of secrets' were renowned and liked, including horticulture (e.g., growing fruit trees), farming (e.g., what to do if a horse is blinded), cookery (e.g., how to make liqueur), medicine (e.g., remedies for leprosy), fixes to practical daily life issues (e.g., how to make a candle burn underwater) and even types of sorcery and the prediction of death.

The early annotator of this copy noted the page numbers of the section on learning the art of magic, and numerous Latin moral 'sententiae' on virtue, honesty and truth.

Caillet III, 11368 (mentioned); Durling 4708; Graesse VII, 427 (1582 ed.); Wellcome I, 6710. Not in Ferguson.

L3530

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