



SOKOL
BOOKS

239a Fulham Road
London, SW3 6HY

books@sokol.co.uk



Recent arrivals
under £3,000

XVII century

2021

LINGVARVM N
Romanæ, Græcæ, E
Gallicæ, Italicæ, Ger
Hispanicæ, An
Belgicæ.

DICTIONAR
Accuratissim
Editio.

SOKOL BOOKS

We are always happy to add new names to our extensive mailing list and produce several catalogues a year (electronic or printed) as well as frequently offering items which might be of interest. We also regularly search for items to satisfy customers' particular wants or assist generally in building their collections. Many of our customers are leading institutions and collectors throughout the world, but many also are more modest bibliophiles who share our particular passions. All are equally valued and most are long-standing. You, like them, can purchase from us in complete confidence that you can rely on our experience and expertise. Please do share this catalogue.

THINKING OF SELLING?

We are always keen to add to our stock, with a particular focus on English STC books (pre 1640), continental books printed up to the mid 1600s and medieval and renaissance manuscripts, in all languages and on all subjects. However we are also purchasers of later items, especially collections. We are particularly eager to acquire fine, complete copies in contemporary bindings. If you are thinking of disposing, please get in touch to arrange an appointment. We are always pleased to consider offers and will give as much help and advice as we can if your books are not for us. This is always provided free of charge and with no obligation on your part. Naturally, our discretion is assured.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on any of the items listed within, please get in contact with us via phone or email, or visit our website to browse more of our stock. Should you wish to view any items in person, we are happy to make appointments, or simply stop by our Fulham Road shop.

Visit us at:


239a Fulham Road London SW3 6HY
Tuesday to Saturday, 11am to 7pm

books@sokol.co.uk
www.sokol.co.uk

Tel: 0207 499 5571 or 0207 351 5119



 @Sokol Books

 @sokolbooks

PROPHECY AND WINE-MAKING

1. [ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES].

Prophéties perpetuelles depuis 1521 jusqu'à la fin du monde.

France, Manuscript, on paper, 1680 [but early 1700s].

£2,750

Small 4to. 75 unnumbered ll. French MS, in black ink, ronde hand, approx. 15 lines per page, Garden of Holland Pro Patria watermark, initials with pen flourishing. T-p minimally toned, remargined at foot, slight yellowing. An excellent copy, on thick high-quality paper, in c.1700 mottled calf, spine gilt, gilt-lettered morocco label, a.e.g., two worm holes to upper joint and label, spine a little rubbed with small loss at head and foot, corners a bit bumped, upper hinge starting. C18 ms. shelfmark 'n.1644 F. Tab. 1er D. Tab. 4', C19 c.1800 printed ownership stamp 'Huzard de l'Institut' to t-p, C18 ms. 'ad libitum' and 'a été vendu 10 a linventaire de Mr Delajonchère' to rear fep.

An excellent ms., on thick high-quality paper, of this fascinating work—a meteorological perpetual calendar from 1521 to the end of the world, and an agricultural almanac, with numerous observations on wine. It was prepared in 1680 by the Académie des Sciences for François-Michel Le Tellier (1641-91), Marquis de Louvois, Secretary of War under Louis XIV. In the preliminaries, the work is attributed to the mysterious Neapolitan philosopher Joseph le Juste, frequently listed, in C18 French prophetic collections, alongside Pythagoras and Nostradamus. 'The figure of Joseph Le Juste was already present in prophetic literature and almanacs. [...] the biblical Joseph, who interpreted dreams, who had received a revelation from an angel concerning the prediction of good and bad days' (Halbron, 'Vaticinations', 2014). The Académie had allegedly collected the prophecies which had passed their tests, hence were deemed 'infallible and truthful'—a witty fiction ('Journal de Paris', 1807, 445). After a brief introduction on seasonal time, the work provides a meteorological perpetual calendar, in 28-year cycles, suggesting best practices in agriculture, fishing and cloth manufacture in relation to the weather. Great attention is paid to wine-making, with St Jean, Rochelle, Soitou, Auxerre and Champagne being the most profitable, resistant and tasty wines, and to the wine trade, with observations on the fluctuations of prices according to the quality of the harvest, the supply of specific wines and the effect of the surrounding economic situation on good or bad harvests. Fodder, rye, grain, cattle and wool are also discussed, with suggestions on how to avoid losing money by foreseeing demand and supply thanks to the almanac. Louvois himself owned numerous estates, with complex gardens and water pipes. A contemporary reviewer of the 1807 printed edition doubted whether the Académie ever offered the ms. to Louvois. In fact, the only recorded institutional copy in the US may even be the presentation copy, with Louvois's illuminated coat of arms on the t-p, now at UC Davis. The few others recorded (e.g., Cochran, 'Catalogue', 1837, n.237; Uni Strasbourg, Ms.0.556) were copied from this, probably upon request of members of the Académie. The watermark of this copy dates it probably to the early C18 (Churchill, 'Watermarks', n.130), like the Strasbourg copy. A ms. note suggests that it was sold from the inventory of M. De la Jonchère, arguably M. Lescuyer de la Jonchère, academician, topographer and hydrographer in the 1710s ('Le journal des sçavans', 192; 'Histoire De L'Académie', 555). It was later in the library of Jean-Baptiste Huzard (1755-1838), a French veterinary doctor, himself a member of the Académie and later the Institut. His large library comprised over 40,000 volumes, many on natural science; the present was lot 5507 in the catalogue 'Bibliothèque Huzard' (Part I) (1843).

Only UC Davis copy recorded in the US.

L3523

CONCUBINAGE – UNRECORDED IN THE US

2. AGRICOLA, Franciscus.

Nova Apodixis Evangelica: De periculoso [...] statu concubinariorum impenitentium.

Cologne, Hermann Hoberg, 1604.

£1,650

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. 8vo. 2 parts in 1, pp. 78 (x) [last two blanks]; 412 [i.e., 512] (vi). Roman letter, some Italic. Decorated initials and ornaments. Uniform light age browning as usual, small ink mark to t-p, old bookmark at fore-edge of last blank (part I). A very good, clean copy in near contemporary (probably Austrian) pigskin, two brass clasps, triple and double blind ruled to a panel design, outer border with blind roll of dentelles, second with blind floral decoration, central panel with blind-stamped fleurons to centre and corners, blind rolls of tendrils at head and foot, 'DGAG 1646' [David Gregor Abbas Gottwicencis] tooled in black to upper cover, raised bands, edge a little dusty. Pencilled casemark 'XXXII K 77.2' to front pastedown, C17 ms. 'Monast Gottw' and later ms. 'IL(?)' in roundel to t-p.

This copy was in the library of David Gregor Corner (1585-1648), abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Göttweig, Lower Austria, in 1631-48. Educated in Breslau, Prague and Graz, he was a priest before entering Göttweig and becoming a major Counter-Reformation figure. For Austrian communities who had recently returned to Catholicism he published 'Groß Catholisch Gesangbuch' (1625), a hymn book which 'brought together [...] all the Catholic hymn books he could have access to at the time' (Allg. Deut. Lex.).

A very good copy of this scarce and interesting work on clerical concubinage. Franciscus Agricola (1548-1624) was a Catholic priest at Rödigen and Sittard, Netherlands, and a prolific theological author—‘one of the most important controversists of the Reformation’ (*Annalen*, 191). ‘Nova Apodixis’ (rhetorical demonstration) was a harsh critique of the dangerous status of clerical concubinage—i.e., the cohabitation of priests ‘more uxorio’, with ‘de facto’ wives and even children. This issue, which had plagued the Church since the middle ages and was berated by Reformers, was systematically addressed at the Council of Trent. Concubinage was henceforward considered a capital sin which, upon relapse, was punished by excommunication. It remained nevertheless widespread, and until the first quarter of the C17, works continued to be written on the subject. [These] reflected the new, ideal model of sacerdotal life that had been [...] enforced in the post-Tridentine Church, namely that which saw the role of the priest transform from a typically medieval “ministerial” figure—meaning someone who simply administered the sacraments—to that of a “shepherd of souls” (Salvi, 257). Agricola’s first section sets the tone by presenting concubinage as a mortal sin which, for ecclesiastical clerics, is worse than for secular ones or laymen. In particular, clerics guilty of the sin of ‘luxuria’ and the ‘sacrilege of libido’ who administer communion and all other sacraments, are ‘worse than the traitor Judas’ and ‘almost crucify Christ again’. With particular attention to relapsing clerics (‘impaenitentes’), the following sections seek to demonstrate how they are, among others, ‘sons’ and ‘servants’ of the devil, ‘dogs’, ‘thieves of souls’, ‘idolaters’, ‘worse than adulterers’, ‘heretics’, ‘haters of God’ and ‘worse than infidels’. The second part—‘De exarchia seu primatu S. Petri, et successorum eius’—supports the Counter-Reformation tenet of the pope’s authority over the Church. Each section begins with quotations from authorities (scriptural or theological) supporting the Catholic or Reformed stance on St Peter’s pre-eminence over the other apostles, and proceeds to analyse these statements at length.

No copies recorded in the US. USTC 2141167. Not in BL STC Ger. C17 or Graesse. *Annalen des Historischen Vereins...*, 46 (1887); S. Salvi, ‘Clericus Recidivans’, *Vergentis* 5 (2017), 241-60.

L3542

RARE AMERICANUM AND JAPONICUM

3. ASTOLFI, Giovanni Felice.

Historia universale delle imagini miracolose della Gran Madre di Dio riverite in tutte le parti del Mondo.

Venice, Fratelli Sessa, 1623.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. (xviii) 877 [i.e., 887] (i). Roman letter, little Italic. T-p with engraved architectural border of angels playing trumpets, female figures, putti and a vignette of the Virgin. T-p torn and repaired to blank verso without loss. Slight toning in places, light water stain and little worm trail to lower margin (repaired on a few ll.), 12 ll. in KK-LL oxidised but clearly legible, small tear from lower blank margin of T 2, minor marginal spotting, marginal ink burn to 3O 5 affecting a letter of side note. A perfectly acceptable copy in vellum c.1900, yapp edges, C17 casemark to t-p and a handful of contemporary marginalia.

A very rare, fascinating work on worldwide popular cults of the Virgin Mary—one of the earliest systematic works on the subject—an *Americanum* and *Japonicum* unrecorded in major bibliographies. Felice Astolfi (f. 1603), of whom little is known, was the author of an important historical work (‘Dell’officina storica’) and of several on miracles, a very popular subject in Counter-Reformation print. ‘*Historia universale*’ explores miracles and the popular cult of the Virgin Mary in the Old and New World, and in the Orient, through hundreds of fascinating anecdotes painstakingly drawn from Jesuit letters, and geographical and travel accounts like Botero’s. The variable collation of the preliminaries reflects the troubled history of its printing in the Autumn of 1623; the present is an early issue, with a blank where later issues display an additional dedication or a shorter gathering. Although [it] built on a long medieval tradition of devotional literature, the miracle stories took on new significance in the context of the early modern religious debates about the immanence of God. Astolfi addressed one of the major theological concepts debated in the early modern period: what is the proper role and function of miracles?’ (D’Andrea, ‘Miracles’). His narrative is especially concerned with the intercessory power of Marian images and their cult, and the immanence of God in physical objects. It begins with a life of Mary followed by a list of the relics (her body and clothing), with details of those preserved in Venetian churches. The first nine parts discuss the foundation of the earliest Marian churches and monasteries, accounts of miracles, the power of sacred images, iconoclasm, the miracles and local cult of specific images. From part 10 onwards are approx. 40 pages of accounts devoted to the wider world: Africa, where the Virgin makes Christian slaves escape the Moors’ prison, miracles in Manomotapa, Ethiopia and Angola, Christian fights by land and sea against the Moors; India, where a man’s rosary saves his sick, unchristened son, a bloody cross appears over the unburied body of a converted native, Monaian castle is reconquered after a procession, and Our Lady of Bengala is worshipped; the Caribbean, with a vessel haunted by demons at sea and saved by the Madonna of Guadalupe; Japan, with miracles during earthquakes, the miraculous healing of the sick in Bungo, the cult of Our Lady of Japan and Our Lady of Chitaoca, the burning of the Bonzi’s idols, the Marian cult encouraged by the Queen of Tango, devotion in the city of Amangucci, exorcisms, four crosses appearing on a tree; Brazil, with the foundation of the church of Nostra Signora dell’Aiuto, the conversion of a cannibal, the destruction of relics at the hand of Protestant colonists; Mexico, with praise for the natives’ treatment of the sick and management of hospitals, a Marian apparition to the sick, the Virgin’s feeding a sick woman; Peru, with the Marian cult in the mines of Potosi and a miracle against a demon pretending to offer help to miners, the care of the sick, the apparition of the Virgin to a dying native, the sad fate of a girl lying in confession, a healing prayer taught to a native; and China, with apparitions of the Virgin in the sky. Very scarce, fascinating and unusual.

Only one copy of this first ed. recorded in US (California State), and only 3 overall. Not in Cordier, Church, Sabin, JFB or Alden (paper or online). BL STC C17, p.54 (1624 ed.). D. D'Andrea, 'Miracles: An Inconvenient Truth', in *A Linking of Heaven and Earth*, ed. E. Michelson et al. (2012).

L3457

4. BACON, Sir Francis.

De Sapientia Veterum.

London, Johannem Bilium, 1617.

£1,850

12mo. Pp. (xiv) 130. Italic letter. Text with printed line border. Tp square ornamental woodcut, ornamental head pieces, floriated initials. Light age yellowing, little ink spots to corner of tp, light water stain towards foot of final gathering. A good, clean, well margined copy in attractive contemporary vellum, double ruled in blind, title elegantly recorded on spine, original eps present, new pastedown and ep added.

Second edition of this important essay by Sir Francis Bacon which sought to expound the hidden practical meanings embodied in ancient myths. Bacon described this work in 1610 as "a little work of mine that hath begun to pass the world. They tell me my Latin is turned into silver, and become current" (Anna-Maria Hartmann, 'A little work of mine that hath begun to pass the world': The Italian Translation of Francis Bacon's De Sapientia Veterum, 2010). It went through several editions. George Sandys praises Bacon as the one of the great mythographers in his 'Ovid's Metamorphosis englished, mythologiz'd, and represented in figures', 1632. Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman who wrote and published prolifically. He was a passionate humanist, and studied Latin at Trinity College, Cambridge. The work comprises 31 classical myths, and Bacon suggests the intended deeper meanings for each.

For example, in 'The Sirens' he attempts to upturn the common supposition that knowledge and the conformity of the will (knowing and acting) are interchangeable terms. He stated, in his essay on Custom and Education, that "men's thoughts are much according to their inclination; their discourse and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions, but their deeds are after as they have been accustomed; Aesop's Damsel, transformed from a cat to a woman, sat very demurely at the board-end until a mouse ran before her." In the Sirens he affirms these views. He states "The habitation of the Sirens was in a certain pleasant island, from whence, as soon as out of their watchtower they discovered any ships approaching, with their sweet tunes they would first entice and stay them, and, having them in their power, would destroy them; and, so great were the mischiefs they did, that these isles of the Sirens, even as far off as man can ken them, appeared all over white with the bones of unburied carcasses; by which it is signified that albeit the examples of afflictions be manifest and eminent, yet they do not sufficiently deter us from the wicked enticements of pleasure."

The author of Bacon's life in the Biographica Britannica wrote on this work "That he might relieve himself a little from the severity of these studies, and, as it were, amuse himself with erecting a magnificent pavilion, while his great palace of philosophy was building, he composed and sent abroad, in 1610, his celebrated treatise of the Wisdom of the Ancients, in which he showed that none had studied them more closely, was better acquainted with their beauties, or had pierced deeper into their meaning. There have been very few books published, either in this or any other nation, which either deserved or met with more general applause than this, and scarce any that are like to retain it longer, for in this performance Sir Francis Bacon gave a singular proof of his capacity to please all parties in literature, as in his political conduct he stood fair with all the parties in the nation. The admirers of antiquity were charmed with this discourse, which seems expressly calculated to justify their admiration; and, on the other hand, their opposites were no less pleased with a piece from which they thought they could demonstrate that the sagacity of a modern genius had found out much better meanings for the ancients than ever were meant by them."

ESTC S100336; Lowndes Vol 1 95; Gibson 86.

L3380

5. BÉGUIN, Jean.

Les Elemens de chymie.

Paris, Mathieu le Maistre, 1615.

Sold.

FIRST EDITION THUS. 8vo. Pp. (xiv) 290 (ii). Roman letter. Tp with woodcut ornament, ornamental head pieces and floriated initials. Diagram of a chemical reaction p. 168. Stamp of Birmingham Assay Office Library on ffep and last leaf, faded ms to lower edge of tp (use uv). Light age yellowing, worming to lower outer margin of B7-8, gutter holed pp. 270-90, repaired on last two leaves with slight loss to last three, otherwise a good clean copy with generous margins in C17 speckled calf, slight rubbing to outer edges, gilt spine with floral motif in compartments, edges speckled red.

Rare first French edition of this important publication on chemistry. First published as *Tyrocinium chymicum* 1610, it is considered one of the ground-breaking chemistry textbooks, branching away from alchemy to a more modern scientific approach. This work contains the first-ever diagram of a chemical equation, showing the results of reactions in which there are two or more reagents. It depicts the reaction of corrosive sublimate with sulfide of antimony. The experiments discussed in the work are mainly pharmaceutical. The original edition was a published set of chemistry lecture notes compiled by the iatrochemist Béguin himself. It utilises empirical methods and arose amidst the developments of scientific enquiry propelled by Sir Francis Bacon, Robert Hooke, and others.

This work was intended to relieve Béguin of the constant demand to lecture his eager pupils. He states he visited the mines of Hungary and Slovenia in 1604 where he gathered the materials for his chemical experiments. He acknowledges the authority and censorship of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, which may be the reason for his omission of a Paracelsian quotation. Béguin undertook chemical experiments with the aim of separating and recombining natural mixed bodies to produce agreeable and safe medicines.

Divided into three books, Béguin begins with chemical processes like calcination, and goes on to describe these in relation to different substances like extracts from flowers and herbs, vinegar, and even human blood and wine. He discusses the 'essences' that make up everything, and divides them into categories. The essences in blood "conserue la santé de l'homme, prolonge sa jeunesse, & chasse toute forte de maladies". He provides instructions to separate blood through chemical experimentation. It requires blood from a healthy man "en la fleur de son age", and follows a technique of heating and chilling as it typical with his other investigations. Wightman Vol 1 p. 180 states "A presage of the 'new' chemistry is the testing of distilled water with a drop or two of 'spirit of vitriol' to demonstrate the absence of lead". He is credited with the first ever mention of acetone, which he calls "the burning spirit of Saturn". Béguin's work was increasingly added to over its many later editions, and remained immensely popular through to the seventeenth century. It was translated into a number of European languages and set the blueprint for many later French chemical textbooks. The work was only usurped from its favourable position with the advent of Nicolas Lémery's *Cours de chymie* in 1675.

Poggendorff 134; Ferguson Vol 1 93.

L3502

SCARCE ASTROLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY

6. BENINCASA, Rutilio. [with] RUBEIS, Dominicus de.

Almanacco perpetuo. [with] Tabulae physiognomicae.

Napoli, Venice, per il Betrano, apud Gasparem Corradicium, 1639.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION of second. 8vo, 2 works in 1, first in 4 parts, separate t-ps (second dated 1638, fourth 1636), pp. (xvi) 448 (xvi); (xvi) 144. Roman letter, little Italic. First t-p and following two sections in red and black, woodcut vignettes to t-ps and last ll., 162 exquisite small woodcuts (some repeated) of planet personifications, zodiac, astronomical diagrams, moon phases and physiognomy, decorated initials and ornaments. Slight yellowing, couple of small paper flaws at edges, one long clean tear repaired with minor dislocation, another repaired to lower outer blank corner of Bb4, couple of tiny worm trails, fore-edge of second work shaved just touching imprint in a few places, verso of last lightly foxed. Very good, clean copies in C17 French mottled calf, marbled eps, raised bands, spine gilt, gilt-lettered red morocco label, a.e.r., corners a bit bumped, joints cracked but firm, minor loss at head and foot of spine. 'C' inked to ffep verso.

The scarce first edition of this Hebrew-Latin-Italian dictionary for students. The Minorite Mario Calasio (c.1550-1620) was a renowned Hebraist and professor of Scripture by papal appointment at the Franciscan convents of Ara Coeli and S. Pietro in Montorio. The preface of 'Dictionarium hebraicum' states that it was intended 'as a useful instrument for studious youth' for learning the Holy Language; it also advertises Calasio's Hebrew grammar of 1616. To each Hebrew word, organised in alphabetical order, correspond its Latin (Vulgate) and Italian translations. Chaldaic (Aramaic) is also included. It comprises selected words useful to read the bible, from food (e.g., polenta) to animals (e.g., viper), frequent verbs, place names, numbers, etc. The final sections summarise key words and phrases used for teaching Hebrew (e.g., *Lingua Iudaica*, *Chaldaicum Babylonicum*, *Librarius*, *Glossator*, *Cabala Astrologica*, *Cabala Negromantica*), words useful for reading (e.g., *punctus*, *littera gutturalis*), linguistic terminology, and the names of Old Testament figures. Unlike David de' Pomi's ambitious Hebrew-Latin-Italian dictionary of 1587, Calasio's work was most likely intended as a textbook for his own students, with a limited print-run, rather than a work for wide circulation. Hence its scarcity and absence from major bibliographies.

The Bayerische Staatsbib. copy is the only one with 8 additional ll. They are the result of the binder's oversight (at the printer's workshop?), as he bound with the 'Dictionarium' the preliminaries of F. Donati's 'Poma Aurea Hebraicae Linguae', printed by Stephanus Paulinus in 1618.

Only St Bonaventure and Boston College copies recorded in the US. Not in BM STC It. C17, Brunet or Steinschneider, Cat. Lib. Hebr and Bibliographisches Handbuch.

L3625

7. BUSSATO, Marco.

Giardino d'agricoltura.

Venice, Sebastiano Combi, 1612.

£1,650

4to. ff. (viii) 82 (i), lacking final blank. Roman letter, with Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, 19 full-page woodcut illustrations of plants, instruments and horticultural occupations within typographic frame, decorated initials, head- and tailpieces. T-p a little soiled, light waterstaining to upper gutter of a few ll., occasionally to outer or lower margins, some ll. a bit thumbbed, a few lightly browned, small worm trails to lower inner corners and at gutter of a few gatherings, just touching the odd letter. A good copy in contemporary vellum (holed) over pasteboards, spine slightly loose but sound.

Good copy of the fourth, enlarged and most complete edition of this successful work on horticulture. Born in Ravenna, Marco Bussato (or Bussati, fl.1570-1600) led an obscure life, working as an itinerant expert of arboreal grafting in the countryside of the Romagna region. A manual based on his experience, 'Giardino d'agricoltura' presented horticulture as an art of which its readers would learn the 'fine secrets'. The focus is on the growth of fruit trees, with a few excursions into the cultivation of cereals, the production of wine, breeding pigeons, and other country activities. After discussing the planting, pruning and grafting of sundry kinds of plants in orchards and gardens as well as the tricks of the trade, Bussato provides a 'lunario perpetuo' or almanac subdividing horticultural activities according to the phases of the moon during the month in which they should be carried out. The handsome woodcuts are the same as in previous editions, some re-cut after those originally prepared for the first edition published under a different title in Ravenna in 1578.

L2683

SCARCE HEBREW-LATIN-ITALIAN DICTIONARY

8. CALASIO, Mario.

Dictionarium hebraicum.

Rome, Stephanus Paulinus, 1617.

Sold.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. (iv) 128. Roman letter, and Hebrew, double column. T-p in red and black, with arms of Cardinal Felice Centino, decorated initials and ornaments. Light age yellowing, a few gatherings a bit browned, upper blank margin of A1 and A4 repaired, small flaw to lower blank margin of A1-2 and upper blank margin of H3-4, minor water stain to upper blank margin of first two gatherings, slight mainly marginal foxing in places. A good copy in contemporary vellum, lacking ties, ms. 'Calasio Dizionario Ebraico 1828 a p[ri]mo di Giugno' to upper cover, autograph (Joseph (?) Garch?) to ffep.

The scarce first edition of this Hebrew-Latin-Italian dictionary for students. The Minorite Mario Calasio (c.1550-1620) was a renowned Hebraist and professor of Scripture by papal appointment at the Franciscan convents of Ara Coeli and S. Pietro in Montorio. The preface of 'Dictionarium hebraicum' states that it was intended 'as a useful instrument for studious youth' for learning the Holy Language; it also advertises Calasio's Hebrew grammar of 1616. To each Hebrew word, organised in alphabetical order, correspond its Latin (Vulgate) and Italian translations. Chaldaic (Aramaic) is also included. It comprises selected words useful to read the bible, from food (e.g., polenta) to animals (e.g., viper), frequent verbs, place names, numbers, etc. The final sections summarise key words and phrases used for teaching Hebrew (e.g., Lingua Iudaica, Chaldaicum Babylonicum, Librarius, Glossator, Cabala Astrologica, Cabala Negromantica), words useful for reading (e.g., punctus, littera gutturalis), linguistic terminology, and the names of Old Testament figures. Unlike David de' Pomi's ambitious Hebrew-Latin-Italian dictionary of 1587, Calasio's work was most likely intended as a textbook for his own students, with a limited print-run, rather than a work for wide circulation. Hence its scarcity and absence from major bibliographies.

The Bayerische Staatsbib. copy is the only one with 8 additional ll. They are the result of the binder's oversight (at the printer's workshop?), as he bound with the 'Dictionarium' the preliminaries of F. Donati's 'Poma Aurea Hebraicae Linguae', printed by Stephanus Paulinus in 1618.

Only St Bonaventure and Boston College copies recorded in the US. Not in BM STC It. C17, Brunet or Steinschneider, Cat. Lib. Hebr and Bibliographisches Handbuch.

L3625

9. CALEPINUS, Ambrosius.*Linguarum novem [...] Dictionarium.*

Leiden, A. Commelinus, [1654].

£2,500

FIRST EDITION thus. Small 4to. 2 parts in 1, separate t-p to each, pp. (viii) 628. Roman and Italic letter, little Gothic, Greek, Hebrew and Greek, double column. First engraved t-p with Fame as angel playing trumpet with small map of Europe and North Africa (plate inverted), second t-p in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and ornaments. First t-p very slightly dusty, intermittent faint marginal water stain to couple of gatherings, a handful of pages a bit browned, very small ink splash to fore-edge of couple of gatherings, tear to blank fore-edge of first 3O2 and lower outer corner (blank) of 4T1, tiny ink burn to first 4F3 touching one letter, little worm hole to fore-edge of first 4H4-second I4. A very good copy in contemporary German calf, traces of ties, tripled blind ruled to a panel design, outer border with rolls of palmettes in blind, raised bands, spine triple blind ruled, title gilt to spine, extremities worn, spine and joints bit cracked. Modern bookplate to front pastedown, early ex-libris of D.(?) Massel to first t-p.

Finely bound, very good copy of the first edition of this scarce, abridged version, in no less than nine languages, of the most influential early modern polyglot dictionary. This is variant A, with the imprint 'in Bibliopolo' (Jones, 'German Lexicography', 261). Ambrogio Calepino (1440-1510) was an Italian lexicographer renowned for his Latin dictionary of 1502; known as 'il Calepino', it was reprinted dozens of times in the course of the C16. Despite the changed 'intellectual climate' beginning from the second half of the C16, 'with vernacular languages throughout Europe conspiring to defeat the humanists' project and make classical Latin an irredeemably foreign language to all, Calepino's dictionary became the main translation dictionary in use' (Moss, 'Renaissance Truth', 24), especially thanks to the subsequent enlargements by sundry European scholars, which turned it into a polyglot dictionary featuring up to 13 languages.³ This 1654 Leiden edition included additions by Jean Passerat (1534-1602), the successor of Ramus to the professorship of Latin at the Collège de France, and was edited by Cornelis Schrevel (1608-64), professor at Leiden and author of a Latin-Greek lexicon. Extremely successful thanks to its portable format, it features definitions in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, German, Spanish, English and Flemish. The preface remarks indeed that 'the weight of the original work, and the crowding of the numerous examples, had become very confusing, and made reading tedious'. In layout, format and content, Schrevel's edition made it a more useable instrument for private study. A solid reference work in a handsome binding.

Pettegree & Wasby, *Netherlandish Books*, 6393; *Sommervogel* 186:7; *Graesse* I, 15. W.J. Jones, *German Lexicography in the European Context* (Berlin, 2000); A. Moss, *Renaissance Truth and the Latin Language Turn* (Oxford, 2003).

L3318

10. CALTHROPE, Charles.*The Relation Betweene the Lord of a Mannor and the Cobby-Holder his Tenant.*

London, William Cooke, 1635.

£1,250

FIRST EDITION, second issue. 4to. Pp. (ii) 100. Roman letter. Ornamental headpieces, floriated initials. Light age browning, outer edges of tp restored, marginal ink mark p. 7, some lower edges uncut, marginalia to a couple of leaves, occasional ticks in text. A good clean well margined copy in modern inlaid morocco with a stamped diamond design at corners, lighter morocco inlaid with ornamental stamps, spine with title on red morocco label gilt.

*Important legal work by the English Crown official and judge Sir Charles Calthrope, or Calthorpe (c.1540-1616). Calthrope entered Lincoln's Inn in 1560 and was called to the bar in 1569. He was an MP for Eye in 1572, and was later appointed Attorney General for Ireland as an ally of Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy. Calthrope's position as Attorney General was met with considerable criticism and resistance due to his alleged partisanship, inefficiency, minimal legal knowledge and a lack of deference to his Irish contemporaries. Despite this, Crawford has suggested that he may not have been as terrible as he is portrayed in contemporary accounts; their criticism may have been because of his English identity and opposing political beliefs to the Irish members of the court (Crawford, Jon. *A Star Chamber Court for Ireland – the Court of Castle Chamber 1571-1641*, 2006). Indeed, on the title page of the present volume Calthrope is proclaimed as "the late Excellent and Famous lawyer Char. Calthrope of the Honorable Society of Lincolnes-Inne Esq.", though this assertion may have some bias.*

This work discusses various issues relating to land tenure, including the reasons a 'copy-holder' may forfeit his estate, and which Lord can grant a copy, and to whom. A 'copy-holder' refers to the tenant of the bestowed estate. The text is based on his reading at Furnivall's Inn in 1574. The book is based on a series of grounds: the first, that there must be a manor for the maintenance of copyhold, the second, "a custome for allowing the same", the third there must be a court held for the proof of the copy-holders, the fourth that there must be a Lord to bestow the copyhold upon the tenant, the fifth that there must be a tenant with the capacity to take the tenement, and the sixth that "the thing to be granted which must bee such as is grantable, and may bee helde of the

Lord according unto the Tenure”.

This publication is one of only six law books known to have been officially licensed from 1581-1640 due to the limited legal licensing system in place for the printing of legal texts during this period. On top of this, this work was also printed “in contra-vention of the common law patent.” (Williams, Ian. *Law, Language and the Printing Press in the Reign of Charles I: Explaining the Printing of the Common Law in English*, 2019.)

ESTC S4554 (B 3 has Vilenage in line 2).

L3637

11. CATANEO, Girolamo.

Le capitaine Contenant la maniere de fortifier places, assaillir, & defendre.

[Geneva], Jean de Tournes, 1600.

Sold.

4to (pp. [viii] 151 [i]. ¶4, a-d4, e-n2, o4, p-s2, t4 ,v-z2, A-E2, F-G4, (q1v blank). Roman letter some Italic and civilité. Title within architectural woodcut border, woodcut initials and headpieces, typographical ornaments, many woodcut illustrations (some double-page), 4 folding woodcut plates (one double-sided), De Tounres’ woodcut device on verso of final leaf, armorial bookplate of Thomas Francis Fremantle, Lord Cottesloe on fly. Light age yellowing, very minor dust soiling in upper margin in places, the rare spot or mark. A very good, clean copy, with folding plates in perfect condition, in handsome C17th english panelled sheep, covers double blind ruled to a panel design, outer panel sprinkled, inner panel with dentelle rule, spine with gilt ruled to a panel design, outer panel sprinkled, inner panel with dentelle rule, spine with gilt ruled bands red morocco label gilt, all edges blue, head band chipped, a little rubbed.

A very good copy of the third edition of this influential translation into French by Jean de Tournes of Cataneo's ‘Opera nuova’, beautifully illustrated with many fine woodcuts. Cataneo (or Cattaneo, active 1540-1584) was a military engineer who worked in Brescia and Mantua, and he also helped design parts of the new town of Sabbioneta for Vespasiano Gonzaga. He ran a school in Brescia and was held in high regard by his contemporaries in the field of military architecture. The work is an argument on how to build fortresses to make them safer, both in theory and practice, a reminder of the prestige Cataneo enjoyed as a military architect and mathematician whose treatises had a powerful influence on military building across the Mediterranean and the coast of Africa. “Lanteri's mathematics teacher, Girolamo Cataneo, was a geometric planner by inclination, but his ‘Opera nuovo di fortificare’ (1564) shows that he was realistic enough to allow that the paper designs need to be modified by and adjusted to the local conditions of the terrain in which the fortress is to be built.” Horst de la Croix. ‘The Literature on Fortification in Renaissance Italy’.

“Girolamo Cataneo was probably born sometime after the beginning of the 16th. century. He seems to have been interested in warfare and cultivated Mathematics from his youth on. At some time he served Charles V in Lombardy. Details of the sort of life Girolamo led are scarce. Lanteri featured him as the protagonist of his, dialogue, of his earlier work, teaching fortification through mathematics at Brescia in the 1550's; he also mentioned him as likewise teaching at the Castle of Arco in 1542. In his first work on fortification Girolamo stated that he had taught verbally in the area for many years; which matches Lanteri's picture. Girolamo began publishing with a calendrical work in 1562. 1563, saw the appearance of his mathematical treatment of arrays of soldiers and the next year his first work on fortification was published. Girolamo had no new publications until his more elementary work on fortification appeared in 1571, although his earlier works had appeared in different combinations in later editions, in between. His final work on surveying appeared in 1572: All these works appeared at Brescia. It seems likely, then that Girolamo spent much of his life in courts and castles propounding mathematical topics, with particular emphasis on the use of mathematics in warfare. At a number of points Girolamo indicated that he considered there to be two main sources of understanding in practical knowledge. On the one hand experience, and on the other mathematical knowledge. His concern with mathematics, particularly geometry, ran through all his published works. At the same time the sort of geometry he presented was never of a particularly high level. The instructional section to his ‘Opera Nuova de fortificare’ for instance contained mainly simple constructions such as in replicating an angle, discussed at some length.” ‘Christopher Malagh. *Science, Warfare and Society in the Renaissance, with particular reference to fortification theory.*’ A handsome copy of this most influential work.

USTC 53137. Brunet I:1655. Gilmont ‘Les éditions imprimées à Genève, Lausanne et Neuchâtel aux XVe et XVIe siècles’ 4100.

L3378/2

12. CAVENDISH, George.

The Negotiations of Thomas Woolsey, The great Cardinall of England, Containing his life and Death.

London, William Sheeres, 1641.

£1,650

FIRST EDITION. 4to. (xiv) 118. Three quarter page frontisp. engraving of Cardinal Woolsey, tp with woodcut vignette, ornamental head and tail pieces and floriated initials. Bookplate of John Dane (1899) to pastedown. Slight age yellowing, occasional light foxing, a very good, clean, well margined copy in C19 speckled calf by B.M. Pickering, gilt border with floral tool at corners, spine with floral gilt tools and gilt title, corners a bit rubbed, aeg.

Important and popular first edition of this biographical account of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey's by George Cavendish (1497-c. 1562). The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography calls it the "most important single contemporary source for Wolsey's life" which also provides a "detailed picture of early sixteenth-century court life and of political events in the 1520s, particularly the divorce proceedings against Catherine of Aragon". Although the text was not published while Cavendish was alive, it was circulated widely in manuscript, and even used by Shakespeare in his play Henry VIII; Samuel Weller Singer states that Shakespeare "merely put Cavendish's words into verse."

Thomas Wolsey (1473-1530) was an English archbishop, statesman, Lord Chancellor and cardinal of the Catholic Church. Wolsey became Henry VIII's almoner in 1509, and his power grew to the point he was viewed as 'alter rex' and was Henry VIII's closest and most trusted advisor. However, Wolsey failed to negotiate an annulment to Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon and fell into disrepute; consequentially stripped of his many government titles. Perhaps fortuitously, he died of a heart attack on his way to trial.

Cavendish entered the service of Cardinal Woolsey in 1522 as gentleman-usher and remained with him until Wolsey's death. This intimate position meant that Cavendish spent many hours at Wolsey's side, indulging his taste for lavish entertainments. He became acquainted with Anne Boleyn, though he did not approve of her animosity towards the Cardinal. Cavendish remained faithful to Wolsey even when he fell into disrepute; upon his death Cavendish was called to the Privy Council and interviewed on Wolsey's latest acts and words. Because he spoke with such dignity, the council did not punish him for his loyalty to a disgraced figure, and Cavendish retired aged just 30 to his estate at Glemsford, West Suffolk.

Cavendish probably recorded Woolsey's conversations and movements for a number of years prior to the composition of this biography. It remains the sole authentic record of many pivotal moments in Tudor history, the details of which otherwise would be unknowable. The work is often praised for its attention to detail, simplicity and vividness. It was finished in 1557 and provided a rare insight into the tumultuous English court during this period "which appealed to the English appetite for drama" (Wiley, Paul. 'Renaissance Exploitation of Cavendish's Life of Wolsey', 1946).

ESTC R223198; Lowndes Vol II 396; Brunet Vol II 1701.

L3606

LAVISH NUMISMATICS

13. [CONSEILLERS ET MAÎTRE GÉNÉRAUX DES MONNAIES.]

Ordonnance et instruction selon laquelle se doibuent conduire & regler doresenauant les changeurs ou collecteurs des pieces d'or & d'argent.

Antwerp, Chez H. Verdussen, 1633.

£2,850

FIRST EDITION. Half 4to on thick paper. 126 unnumbered ll., [*]4 A-2G4 2H2. Roman letter. Large woodcut arms of the Habsburgs to t-p, 1685 small woodcuts of gold and silver coins, decorated initials and ornaments. Half-title and all edges dusty, uncut, first three ll. yellowed, a few outer edges a bit soiled, light water stain to a couple of outer corners and edges. A very good, clean copy in modern calf over C19 marbled boards, corners bumped.

A very good clean copy of the first edition of this lavishly illustrated work—a scarce, important reference book issued by the Council of Finance of the Habsburgs. It was addressed to officers in charge of exchanging or collecting money. In addition to an initial section with regulations concerning their professional behaviour and knowledge, it provides a detailed and comprehensive catalogue of all existing coins, reproduced according to their actual size, which could be accepted in the Habsburg territories in the year 1633. The main purpose was to defy attempts of 'agiotage' or financial fraud achieved by altering the value of money (hence the price of goods) as compared to received exchange rates (and the limits of market negotiation). The 1685 incredibly detailed (and never repeated) woodcuts provide faithful representations of the two sides of each gold or silver coin (whole, demy, quarter), as well as the exchange value in 'estrelin', 'marq', 'once' and 'aes', beginning with regional Habsburg currency from Flanders (e.g., 'franc', 'Pietre d'or', 'Toison d'or') to Spain (e.g., 'Castilien d'or'), and continuing with Portugal (e.g., 'grand Crusart' or 'manuel',

'ducat'), England (e.g., 'noble à la Rose', 'noble d'Eduart') and ducats from Germany, Poland and several parts of Italy. It also includes the 'escudo San Tomé' or 'santhomé', with the motto 'INDIA TIBI CESSIT'—colonial gold currency printed in Goa by the Portuguese starting from the mid-C16. A lavishly illustrated, significant manual for the history of currency.

Brunet IV, 210: 'rare'; Goldsmiths 654. Not in Kress.

L3503

14. [CRIME].

A Coppy of the Prisoners Jvdgement Condemned Tody from Nvgate on Mundaie the 13 of Decemb: 1641.

London, Thomas Paine, Goldsmiths Alley in Red Crosse Streete, 1641.

Reserved.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, pp. [2], 6. Roman letter, some Italic. Full page execution woodcut on verso of title page, ornamental woodcut headpiece, floriated woodcut initial 1, floriated tail piece with 'FINIS.' at end. A bit browned, some foxing and inner margin of title-page repaired; strengthened at outer. Early price to upper margin of title page. Slightly shaved at head affecting one letter of title. In 1/4 calf gilt over C19 marbled boards, speckled brown at edges. Spine with gilt linear decoration.

‘..VVith the Examination of the Bishop of Calcedon, and the rest of the Jesuits condemned to die: and the names of the other prisoners condemned, and the matter for which they suffer. VVhereunto is added the names of those who deny the oath of supremacy. Shewed first to the Officers of the prison and after to one of the Iury that so the truth might be printed.’ Rare first edition of the list of 31 prisoners condemned at Newgate prison in the City of London on the 13th December 1641 and the crimes for which they had been convicted. The Puritan-dominated city led to Jesuits being routinely arrested and charged during the Civil War; indeed the first seven entries are Catholic priests or men linked to the Pope charged with high treason, followed by others from varying backgrounds with crimes ranging with pickpocketing to horse-stealing and buggery.

The Jesuits’ judgements commence the listing, underlining their primary importance; the elderly Bishop of Calcedon (Edmund Cannon) is mentioned on p. 2 as being condemned to be ‘hang’d, drawn and quartered’ having worked unmolested for many years. John Hammond, a Jesuit found guilty of high treason, is mentioned in Gillow as having left behind a donation of £120 “to translate and print Dr. Stratford’s Controversy and Mr. Broughton’s his History.” (Gillow p. 176). Entry no. 5 describes Walter Coleman, a ‘tall black man’ accused of disseminating the practices of the Catholic pope in his native country of Britain. Description of the characters and appearance of the men reflects the contemporary and enduring interest in the correlation between a person’s physiognomy and criminal behaviour. Notable entries include no. 13 describing criminal John Davis as ‘a lusty stout personable man’, Francis Fleming who sliced a shoe-maker’s hand off during a fit of rage, and the criminal duo Matthew Chenering and Elizabeth Lee who collaborated to steal gentlemen’s cloaks: the latter laid with the victim while the former made away with his clothing.

Newgate Prison was an infamous site where 1,169 recorded people were executed over its long history. It is mentioned extensively by writers and artists including Chaucer and Doré and part was rebuilt by Christopher Wren in 1672.

The attractive naïve-style woodcut illustrates a man hanging to his death with two onlookers applauding. Depth is indicated by flora and mood is denoted through the anguished expression of the protagonist’s face and the dark billowing clouds in the upper frame.

Only two copies recorded by ESTC in the UK; four in the US. ESTC R12550; Wing (2nd ed. 1994) C6221; Thomason E.180[5].

L3498

RARE ALCHEMY

15. CROLL, Oswald.

Basilica Chymica.

Cologne, apud Ioannem Celerium, 1624.

£1,650

8vo. 2 parts in 1, half-title to second, pp. (xl) 364 (lx); (xiv) 92 (xxxviii). Roman letter, little Italic. Interesting printer’s woodcut device to first t-p, 2 woodcuts of alchemical instruments, decorated initials and ornaments. Outer margin of first t-p a little finger-soiled, varying degrees of browning or dampstaining (paper poorly dried), heavier from O onwards small oil stain to outer edge of B-D8, rust stain to V1 verso, minor marginal foxing or spotting in places, heavy ink annotation to one leaf. A perfectly acceptable copy in later half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, a.e.r., joints cracked, minor loss

at foot and a couple of small repairs, corners scuffed and a bit bumped.

A perfectly acceptable copy of this rare, posthumous collected edition of two very influential alchemical works. Oswald Croll (1563-1609), professor at Marburg and a follower of Hermetic philosophy, was a major supporter of Paracelsian views on the difference between chemistry and alchemy, and on the importance of chemistry as ancillary to medicine. First published in 1608, 'Basilica Chymica' begins with a long 'prefatio admonitoria'. First, it explains the essence of 'true medicine', which can only be practiced using the 'book of nature', including planetary influence, and with good knowledge of the natural elements (the 'spagyric' art). Second, it illustrates how and why sickness occurs, with references to important Paracelsian theories such as that of 'tartarus' (dried salt accumulating in the body as a result of digestion). The core of 'Basilica Chymica' discusses how illnesses (including syphilis or 'morbus gallicus', epilepsy and the plague) can be 'expelled', with instructions and doses for chemical remedies such as vitriol, mercury, antimony, salniter, cinnamon oil, mumia, cordials and balsams. It focuses on their curative properties as, for instance, 'odorifera' (healing through their smell), and illustrates two kinds of Paracelsian 'zenexton', an amulet worn against the plague. The second part—'De signaturis internis rerum'—was originally published separately in 1609. It is a study of the Galenic doctrine of signatures, i.e., how herbs which look like specific body parts can be used to treat ailments in those parts. After a theoretical introduction, the work is organised in sections on individual illnesses or kinds thereof, from scrofula to menstruation pain and poisonous bites, listing for each the most important herbal remedies. The early annotator was most probably a physician. In the first part, he highlighted passages on 'flowers of sulphur' (powder produced through sublimation) and the effects of Paracelsus's 'unguentum sympatheticum seu stellatum'; in the second, he circled a passage on how 'nothing can be found in nature which cannot be useful in medicine'. A major work in the history of medical chemistry.

Only Penn copy recorded in the US. Caillet, Ferguson, Bib. Chemica, BL STC Ger. C17 and Bib. Esoterica only list earlier or later editions.

L3481

16. DALLINGTON, Sir Robert.

Aphorismes civill and militarie: amplified with authorities, and exemplified with historie.

London, Edward Blount, 1613.

£2,750

FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in one volume, folio pp. [viii], 339, [i], 61, [iii]. A-2T , 2V ,2X-3E . First and last blanks present. "First word of title is xylographic. 'A briefe inference vpon Guicciardines digression, in the fourth part of the first quarterne of his historie' has separate title page and pagination; register is continuous." ESTC. Roman and Italic letter, some Greek. Text in box rule. Woodcut printer's device on both titles, fine engraved portrait of the dedicatee Prince Charles on verso of first, floriated woodcut initials, typographical ornaments. Very minor light waterstain on lower blank margins of a few leaves. A fine copy, absolutely crisp and clean, with good margins in contemporary calf, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, spine with raised bands, ruled in blind, tan morocco label gilt, edges with gilt pointillé rule, a.e.r., a little scratching to upper cover.

A fine copy of the first edition of this important and influential book of Aphorisms adapted from Guicciardini. The author had been introduced to Prince Henry in 1605, serving him for four years without reward; in 1609 Dallington presented Henry with a manuscript translation "Aphorismes civill and militarie", selected from the Italian historian Francesco Guicciardini. As a result of this gift Dallington was fe'd as a gentleman-in-ordinary of the prince's chamber, joining the distinguished group of scholars who attended James I's high-minded heir. After the prince's death in 1612 Dallington reworked his Aphorismes for publication, published here with a new dedication to Prince Charles. "Improbably the ruse worked a second time, and Dallington became one of the few members of Prince Henry's household to be retained by the new heir. It has even been suggested that Charles may have derived his unfortunate persuasion that duplicity was a princely virtue from reading Dallington's Guicciardini." (see ODNB). "In 1613 Robert Dallington dedicates his Aphorismes Civill and Militarie to Prince Charles. The overt purpose of his work is to offer this future ruler lessons in political prudence. Dallington condenses educational episodes from the first five books of Guicciardini's *Storia d'Italia*, introducing each with a moral of his own and *sententiae* from various sources. On the surface, the *Aphorismes* is a typical approach to methodising the art of prudence. Dallington is only one of many early modern authors to compile a collection of political wisdom based on the works of the famously prudent Guicciardini, but the *Aphorismes* stands out from similar works because of how the author approaches the challenge of cultivating the reader's prudence. Like other collectors, Dallington does methodize, order, and condense. However, Dallington's method does not simply arrange static precepts for easy consumption. Rather, Dallington employs a method of prudent indirection to immerse precepts in dynamic and complicating contexts that enable readers to develop skills of discretion and flexibility. Dallington not only adopts an essentially Ramist method to Baconian and Guicciardinian ideals of induction, but he also takes an Odyssean route to prudence, incorporating romance conventions of voyage and digression that transform his manual of prudence into something more adventurous and more effective than the typical aphorism collection." Patricia Davis Patrick 'Judgement in Early Modern England.'

ESTC S109203; STC 6197. Pforzheimer. Grolier.

L3381/2

THE FIRST PERSIAN GRAMMAR

17. DE DIEU, Lodewijk.

Rudimenta linguae persicae.

Leiden, Ex Officina Elzeviriana, 1639.

£1,950

FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER. Small 4to. pp. (viii) 95 (i). Roman letter, with Arabic, some Italic, occasional Gothic or Hebrew, all pages within typographical rule border. T-p in red and black, woodcut printer's device, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p a little dusty, light age yellowing, small paper flaw without loss to outer blank margin of F2, single tiny worm trail to couple of ll. A very good, clean, wide-margined copy in C19 half calf over marbled boards, gilt-lettered label, marbled edges, edges, and head and foot of spine a little rubbed, one corner repaired. Small c.1700 probably French armorial stamp (VV?), more modern library stamp (faded) to t-p verso.

A very good, clean copy of the first edition of the first printed Persian grammar—a superb Elzevir typographical feat. This edition was printed on large paper (Willems 477), and this copy partly preserves the original wide margins. Lodewijk de Dieu (1590-1642) was a Dutch Protestant minister and a major scholar of oriental languages trained at Leiden and, in Persian, by the collector Jacob Golius. For the Leiden students and scholars for whom it was produced, this was the first such reference work available, as other important projects, undertaken at the Medici Oriental Press in Rome, had remained in ms. Most importantly, Dieu understood that 'the verbal system of Persian is completely different from that of Arabic', as well as 'the fundamental structural difference between those two languages' ('Or. Suec.', 175). The work comprises sections on the basic elements of Persian, verbs, tenses, conjugations and aspects, nouns, cases, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections (with the odd translation into 'Belgice' using Gothic type). The last four ll. contain the first two chapters of Genesis translated by Jacob Tawusus (fl. C16), as they appeared in the first Persian edition of the Pentateuch (Constantinople, 1546). 'The Elzevirs had 8 special journeymen and 5 correctors working only for the oriental press. They were all inscribed as students of the university. [...] Between 1626 and 1642 they produced 13 well-printed books, most of which were published for the students of Hebrew and oriental languages at the university' ('Leiden', 38-9). The Persian type, like the Arabic, was probably purchased by Isaac from the press of the great orientalist Thomas Erpenius, together with Syriac, Ethiopic and Samaritan types; the Hebrew type was the same used at the Plantin press under Franciscus Raphelengius, former professor of Hebrew at Leiden (McKitterick, 'History', 184). An important work.

Copinger 1314; Willems 477. D. McKitterick, *A History of Cambridge University Press: Vol. 1* (Cambridge, 1992); 'Leiden', in *Hebrew Typography in the Northern Netherlands*, ed. L. Fuks et al. (1984); *Orientalia Suecana* 57 (2008).

L3486

INSPIRING SHAKESPEARE?

18. DIGGES, Thomas, DIGGES, Dudley.

Four paradoxes, or politique discourses. 2 concerning militarie discipline.

London, By H. Lownes, for Clement Knight, 1604.

£2,500

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [iv], 111, [i]: pi², A-O. Roman letter, some Italic. Small woodcut printer's device on title, floriated woodcut initials, grotesque woodcut head and tail-pieces, typographical ornaments. Light age yellowing, title dusty, chipped at lower outer blank corner, a little dust soiling at margins of first few leaves, minor marginal dust soiling in places, the rare marginal stain. A good copy, with good margins, in modern three-quarter red calf, spine with raised bands, title gilt lettered, all edges yellow.

Rare first edition of this important work on the state of the English militia, probably a source for Shakespeares' Coriolanus. "As Digges died in 1595 there was an interval of at least nine years between the writing of 'Paradoxes 1. and II.' and their printing. These are filled with complaints of the dishonesty of officers. Foreign writers, too, were making similar accusations, notably Marcos de Isaba, who, in the 'Cuerpo enfermo de la Milicia Espanola', waxes very bitter on the subject. Both in English and foreign armies, officers, from the commander in chief to the captain of the band, were engaged in defrauding one another and the private soldiers. If the men clamoured for pay, license for pillage quieted them, or, in some cases, a still surer remedy was found; generals when deep in debt to any troops would send them on some desperate service, wherein most of them were sure to perish. Four pages of Paradoxes I are devoted to a comparison between a good and a bad paymaster; and much of Paradox II to another between modern discipline and the discipline of the Greeks and Romans. Digges maintains the former, 'In spite of the late invention of gunpowder,' to be vastly inferior to the latter, and he cites thirty points of difference between the two systems in support of his views. Indeed the English militia had become so inefficient as to make reform imperative. Captains, being paymasters of their own bands, made use of their position to pocket the mens' pay; drill was neglected, and no dependence could be placed on

soldiers, who, taken from the lowest class, thought nothing of running from the enemy. Smythe, though an opponent of Digges, corroborates these statements. Digges was a reformer, and certainly a good friend to the private soldier;” Cockle. “In 1604 a volume was published entitled ‘Four Paradoxes, or Politique Discourses’, containing two essays by Thomas Digges, and two by Dudley Digges, his son, and the stepson of Shakespeare’s testamentary overseer. One of Dudley’s essays is in praise of the soldiers profession. In the other he argues ‘That warre sometimes’ is ‘less hurtfull and more to be wisht in a well Governed state than peace’. War, he declares, is better than ‘luxurious idleness’... With this may be compared the dialogue on the advantages of war in *Coriolanus IV. v.* Digges proceeds to discuss the use of war as a means of curing internal dissensions, his main example being the story of *Coriolanus* taken directly from North’s *Plutarch*, though with the insertion of one phrase from *Livy*. ... we cannot be sure that Shakespeare had read ‘*Four Paradoxes*’, though he might have done so out of neighbourly interest. In *Coriolanus* he uses the metaphor of breaking out in three places, though his use of it is not confined to this play. ... Although, therefore, Shakespeare could have developed his conception of the play from *Plutarch’s* lives, Digges may well have contributed to the atmosphere of the play with his praise of the military hero, his claim that the ‘discommoditie of our long peace opprest by luxurie’ is ‘worse farre than warrre’, and his retelling of the *Coriolanus* story as an example of the way foreign wars can be used to cure sedition.” Kenneth Muir. ‘*The Sources of Shakespeare’s Plays.*’

ESTC S109705 STC 6872. Cockle 77.

L3469

ARABIC-ITALIAN GRAMMAR

19. DOMINICUS GERMANUS DE SILESIA.

Fabrica ouero dittionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana

Rome, nella stampa della Sac. Congreg. Propag. Fede, 1636.

£1,950

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. (xx) 102. Roman and Arabic letter, little Italic. Woodcut vignette to t-p. Varying degrees of age browning, heavier to last four gatherings, small tear to upper edge of t-p. A good copy in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine, traces of paper label and C18 casemark to fep, slightly later inscription ‘St Bonav[entur]ae Venetian[i]’, initials ‘C.B.(?)’ and ‘R.F.(?)’, crossed-out casemark ‘K ios’ at foot, ‘Ling. Or. II’ and ‘25’ stamped at upper outer corner, faded impression of letters beneath and to margin of A2.

Good copy of this important C17 Arabic grammar for Italian speakers. *Dominicus Germanus* (1588-1670) was a Franciscan from Silesia. After a few years at a Franciscan monastery in Niessen, he moved to Rome to study Arabic at San Pietro in Montorio, a major centre for Arabic studies. A brief stay in the Holy Land improved his knowledge of the language. Upon his return to Rome—then the hub for the publication of Arabic texts—he was one of the chosen linguists for work at the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, an institution which oversaw missionary activities, where he applied his expertise to the translation and editing of the bible in Arabic. The Congregation’s printing press had been established in 1626 and owned movable types for major languages written in non-Roman alphabets. It valued the fundamental importance of local vernacular in missionary activity, whilst producing grammars and familiar texts which could also be used in teaching unfamiliar and exotic languages to those preparing for missions outside the Christian world. ‘*Fabrica*’ was *Domenicus’s* first major work as an affirmed arabist. Albeit the title identifies it as a dictionary, it is rather a grammar of ‘vernacular’ Arabic for Italian speakers. Like *Erpenius’s* work printed in Leiden in 1613, it applied the structure of Latin grammars to Arabic. The first paragraph is a masterful attempt to encourage students to take the first step: ‘it is necessary to become children again for those who wish to learn a foreign language, especially this rich and varied tongue.’ The work begins with an introduction to the alphabet, diacritics and pronunciation, with parallel Arabic, transliterated (gradually dropped) and Italian text. The first easy texts under scrutiny are Christian prayers like the ‘*Salve Regina*’ and ‘*Pater noster*’, and the Ten Commandments. The second section deals with declensions of names and adjectives and conjugations of verbs. C17 Arabic grammars were based on the language of the *Qur’an* and ancient poetry. However, ‘the authors of seventeenth-century textbooks of Arabic had a polemical attitude to the *Qur’an* and preferred to give examples of Christian origin. In his ‘*Fabrica*’, *Domenico Germano* introduced some quotations from the *Qur’an* without any translations, so that the student would be unable to understand the meaning of the verse, but, immediately following it, he gave a translated example from an Arabic version of the Bible’ (Girard, ‘*Teaching and Learning Arabic*’, 207). This copy was at the Franciscan monastery of St Bonaventura in Venice in the mid- to late C17. Although at the time Venice did not share with Rome the same strong tradition in oriental languages, it was the place where the *Qur’an* was printed for the first time, in 1537-38. In 1610, Pope Pius V urged religious orders to open and manage schools of Arabic in order to prepare missionaries; the Franciscans were among those who answered most readily (‘*The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology*’, 490). This copy was probably acquired with a view to instructing the friars of St Bonaventura.

BM STC It. C17, p. 306; Brunet II, 1553 (mentioned). Not in Adams. A. Girard, ‘*Teaching and Learning Arabic in Early Modern Rome: Shaping a Missionary Language*’, in *The Teaching and Learning of Arabic in Early Modern Europe*, ed. J. Loop et al. (Leiden, 2017), 189-212; E. Colombo, ‘*Western Theologies and Islam in the Early Modern World*’, in *The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology*, ed. U.L. Lehner (Oxford, 2016), 482-98.

L3117

AN ARCHDUCAL COPY

20. ENNENKEL, Georgius Acacius.

De privilegiis parentum et liberorum.

Tübingen, Typis Johan. Alexandri Celii, 1618.

£2,750

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. pp. (viii) 1018 (1), lacking F 4 (blank) as often. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut initials and ornaments. Browned in a few places, small paper flaws to text of 4Q 4 with no loss. A good, clean copy in contemporary (probably Austrian) deerskin, wanting ties, blind-tooling decorated in silver (mostly oxidised), double blind ruled, blind-stamped fleurons to corners, centrepiece with arms of Matthias, Holy Roman Emperor, as Archduke of Austria to upper cover and those of Lower Austria (appropriated by the Habsburgs in the C14) impaled with those of the Duchy of Austria to lower cover, raised bands, blind-tooled rosettes to three compartments, old shelfmark label at foot of spine, a.e.g., extremities a bit rubbed, with tiny loss at foot, spine and upper joint cracked but firm.

A good, clean copy, of excellent provenance, of the first edition of this interesting legal work on Roman and civil law regulating the relationship between parents and children—perhaps the earliest separate treatment of this subject. This copy appears to have been in the library of the Austrian archdukes—quite possibly a presentation; the work is dedicated to Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austria. Georgius Acacius Ennenkel (1573-1620), Baron von Hoheneck, an Austrian Protestant aristocrat, studied classics and philosophy at Strasbourg and Tübingen. He married the daughter of Christoph Freiherr von Althann, president of the Exchequer of the Austrian empire. Ennenkel calls the parents-children relationship ‘the closest and strongest of all human ties and contracts’. He begins with an introduction to the meaning of ‘parent’ and ‘child’ according to Roman and civil right, with the help of authorities like Baldus de Ubaldis. He comments on dozens of particular circumstances, e.g., that a ‘contemptuous and impious’ father should legally be considered a father nevertheless; the cases in which the mother is Jewish or another relative has acted ‘in loco parentis’; that a baby ‘who died during delivery’ should not be considered legally a son or daughter, as well as any child struck by supernatural monstrosities or portents. The second section is an historical overview of laws among the Romans, Greek and Jews, touching on the murder of children and the extent of parental authority. The following discuss dozens of legal topics, such as ‘pietas’ between parents and children; the rights and duties of fathers (e.g., their authority, their right to take revenge (e.g., killing an adulterous daughter); in case of ‘frightful events’ children are not compelled to obey their fathers, what happens after a father’s death); the necessity of parental consent for marriages; their obligations in terms of sustenance to their children; and inheritance. A scarce and fascinating reference work for the history of children and the family.

Only Berkeley, LC and Princeton copies recorded in the US.BL STC Ger. C17 E339.

L3362

HANDSOME VELLUM MS BINDING

21. EUCLID.

Elementorum Libri XV, [with] Posteriores Libri IX.

Frankfurt, Nicholas Hoffmann for Jonas Rhodius, 1607.

Reserved.

Thick 8vo. Pp. [cxxvi] 671 [i], 680. 2 volumes in one. Roman and Italic letter. First titlepage in red and black ink, both t-ps with printer’s woodcut device. Many diagrams of geometric and mathematical figures. Fraying to fore edge of first t-p and following few pages, creasing at end. Light marginal foxing and the odd ink spot, general age yellowing (poor quality paper). A good copy in nicely decorated C15 liturgical leaf over pasteboards, double column, Gothicised Roman letter, frequent Lombard decorated initials in blue and red, yapp edges, upper joint split but sound. Two C17 autograph to rear f.e.p ‘Christiane Weischen’. C19 to front pastedown ‘Schwarzman’, repeated with variants. Label of Einar Josefson of Stockholm, Chief District Justice, Chairman of the Erna and Victor Hasselblad Foundation and a collector of rare books. Later label with the Catholic maxim ‘non nova sed nove’ and initials ‘CL’.

A striking copy of Christopher Clavius’s translation of and commentary on Euclid’s Elements (Books I – VI) and Posteriores (VII – XVI), hailed by Brunet as one of Euclid’s most comprehensive and best commentaries - ‘un des plus amples et des meilleurs commentaires d’Euclide’ (p 1089). This mathematical treatise on Euclidean geometry and number theory was one of the first mathematical works to be printed and has been instrumental in the development of logic and modern science. Most well-known, perhaps, of the mathematical phenomena Euclid discusses is Book 1 Proposition 47: the Pythagorean Theorem. The sixteenth book is by François de Foix-Candale (1512-1594), a French mathematician and alchemist. Uncommonly, this copy contains both volumes, usually published and sold separately.

Although Euclid’s Elements comprises 13 Books, it was common for Medieval translations to include 15, as Clavius does. Book XIV is now attributed to Hypsicles of Alexandria (ca.190 BCE—ca 120 BCE), and Book XV to Isidore of Miletus (fl.ca. 532),

the architect who designed the Cathedral of Holy Wisdom in Constantinople.

There is an 'Epistola Dedicatoria' by Jonas Rhodius, addressed to Johannes Hartmann Beyer, a German physician and mathematician. Following this is the Preface, written by Clavius, and a list of additions included here. The mathematical diagrams within the text illustrate its meaning and provide a charming addition to a technical work.

The *Elements* and *Posteriores* are no mere translations; Clavius provides mathematical commentary on Euclid's theories, and even goes beyond Euclid to introduce his own mathematical proposals, such as his own proof of Euclid's fifth postulate and his solution to the problem of squaring the circle. Clavius's translation is said to be one of the greatest achievements in the history of Renaissance mathematics, and Clavius himself was called 'the Euclid of the 16th century'.

Clavius was a Jesuit German mathematician and astronomer who modified the modern Gregorian calendar after the death of its primary author. As well as these editions, he produced his own mathematical and astronomical treatises. The significance and influence of Clavius's translation for many seventeenth-century mathematicians cannot be overstated. The year of this edition's publication, Clavius's translation of Euclid was itself first translated into Chinese, the first European text in mathematics to be translated in China.

BMC Ger C17th I E628; Brunet II 1089; Graesse II 512; Not in Riccardi, Thomas-Stanford, or Honeyman.

L3544

ILLUSTRATED EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

22. FABER, Johannes, ORSINI, Fulvio. *In imagines illustrium ex Fulvii Ursini bibliotheca.*

Antwerp, ex Officina Plantiniana, 1606. [with]

CAMERARIUS, Johann Rudolph. *Horarvm natalivm centvria I. et II.*

Frankfurt, Sumptibus Egenolphi Emmelii, 1610. [and]

PIGNORIA, Lorenzo. *Characteres Aegyptii.*

Frankfurt, Typis Matthiae Beckeri, impensis [...] Theodori de Bry, 1608.

£1,850

4to. 3 works in 1 vol. pp. (viii) 88 (viii), last blank; 134 unnumbered ll.,)(A-Z 2A-2I 2K²; pp. (viii) 43 (i), 1 plate, (viii), 5 plates, 5 folding plates. Roman letter, little Italic or Greek. I: engraved printer's device to t-p, large woodcut device to verso of last leaf; II: small woodcut printer's device to t-p, 200 half-page horoscope diagrams; III: engraved printer's device to t-p, small text woodcuts and engravings and 5 full-page engraved plates with ancient seals and figures, 5 engraved folding plates with portions of the *Mensa Isiaca*; woodcut initials and ornaments. I: slight browning, t-p a little dusty, light water stain to outer blank margin of first two gatherings, light damp stain to last three leaves; II: somewhat oxidised (poor paper) and a bit waterstained; III: preliminary gathering loose, minor toning, light water stain to lower outer blank corner of K-M 4 touching first plate. Very acceptable copies in contemporary vellum, traces of ties, titles inked to spine, illegible private stamp to fep, purchase note by Du Bouchet 1622 to third t-p, leaf with extensive C18 annotations in Latin and French glued to rear pastedown.

Three fascinating works on Egyptian and classical antiquities, and horoscopes. The most enticing and handsomely illustrated is the third, 'Characteres Aegyptii', by the Paduan antiquary and collector Lorenzo Pignoria (1571-1631). It is the second edition, after the first of 1605, of a study of the 'Mensa Isiaca'—an elaborately decorated tablet of bronze, enamel and silver acquired by Cardinal Bembo after the sack of Rome of 1527 and later by the Gonzaga in Mantua. Though now believed to be of 1st-century Roman, not Egyptian, origin, it soon began to inspire the study of the hieroglyphs and ancient Egyptian cults; Valeriano too mentioned it in his 'Hieroglyphica' and Athanasius Kircher would write on it in 1652. Pignoria's work, the first scholarly study, 'has been considered by subsequent scholars as the most valuable, both for the author's purpose [not to interpret the tablet allegorically but using ancient sources] and for its historical information' (Leospo, 'Mensa Isiaca', 2). The sources include Greek epigraphic inscriptions, ancient amulets and seals, many beautifully illustrated; portions of the tablet are also superbly reproduced in the final folding tables. Copies are recorded (and were probably bound) with a variable number of plates, from 5 up to 16. With 10, this copy collates as Stanford and Oxford. Pignoria was 'willing to hazard an interpretation of the table's symbols, but his identifications of individual figures were explicitly tentative, and he did not attempt to explain how they related to one another semantically' (Stolzenberg, 'Oegyptian', 46). The second work is the second, enlarged edition of the German physician Johann Rudolph Camerarius's (b.1588) attack against false astrologers. It illustrates the principles of the 'true science' of astrology through 200 horoscope diagrams identifying the celestial birth coordinates of (mainly German) royal, aristocratic and political figures as well as unknown people who had been his patients and even his own family members. Interesting is the case

of two twins who died shortly after birth, in 1606, due to epilepsy. Originally published in 1598, the first is a catalogue of the superb collection of 151 antiquities amassed by the Roman antiquary and linguist Fulvio Orsini (1529-1600). This edition was often accompanied by, (though not here), a second work with 151 plates by Théodore Galle portraying items from the collection.

I: BL STC Dutch C17 G8; Brunet V, 1019 (ed. with plates only); Lipperheide II, 147 (mentioned).II: Virginia and Oklahoma copies only recorded in the US.BL STC Ger. C17 C156; Houzeau-Lancaster 5047 (mentioned); Cantamessa 1355 (1607 ed.); Wellcome I, 1230 (1607 ed.).III: Brunet, IV, 652; BL STC Ger. C17 P659. Not in Lipperheide. E. Leospo, *La Mensa Isiaca di Torino* (Leiden, 1978); D. Stolzenberg, *Egyptian Oedipus* (Chicago, 2013).

L2601

23. HOPTON, Arthur.

A Concordancy of Yeares. Containing a new, easie and most exact Computation of Time, according to the English Account.

[London], Nicholas Okes for Thomas Adams, 1615.

Reserved.

8vo. Pp. (xiv) 254. Mainly Black letter. Tp with ornamental woodcut border, Royal Arms at head, crest and arms of the Cecil family and Cambridge at sides and lower corners (McKerrow 210), floriated woodcut initials and ornamental head pieces. 24 full page tables with months of the year and zodiac signs, half page woodcut illustration of astronomical man. C18 armorial bookplate of John Hopton of Can-Frome in the County of Hereford to pastedown. Ms case mark to upper outer corner of tp, contemp. Ms list to last ffep of dates and references. Lower outer corner of first ffep torn, a very good, clean, exceptionally wide margined copy in contemporary velum, lacking ties, title contemporary inked on spine.

*Handsomely bound in contemporary vellum, the second, enlarged edition of this popular work on astronomy and astrology by Arthur Hopton (1588-1614). De Morgan (1917) describes it as "one of the many astrological and prophetic almanacs of which the Stationers' Company long exercised an undignified monopoly." Tomash H 163 calls it a "popular handbook on astronomical and astrological data". Hopton was attempting to create "a new, easie, and most exact Computation of Time", "having observed the inconveniences that happened to the vulgar wits, and meane capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time, by such Rules and Computations as be now extant." It is a relatively simple system, offering a set of tools for calculating time organised in a standard formula, which included the "epact" (the number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year), and the "Roman Indiction" (a 15-year cycle instituted by the Emperor Constantine (Rhodes, Neil. 'Time' in *The Ashgate Research Companion to Popular Culture in Early Modern England*, 2014). Following this was a calendar and the year divided into quarters. Hopton teaches the reader how to tell the time by looking at the moon, and how to measure the size of the planets and stars in the Solar System.*

This work is significant in being mentioned by the commentators on Shakespeare, specifically Allibone. Another astrologer, Simon Forman, helped to amend the date of Macbeth, as he saw the play himself. Hopton was a close friend of John Selden (1584-1654), and was said to have been "much valued by him and by all the noted men of that time".

The work contains tables with moon's aspects, astrological calculations, and an extensive 'concordancie of yeares' from 1066-1646 that lists important events, natural and historical, that occurred in Britain and beyond. The establishment of plantations in Virginia are included as well as extreme metrological events, the deaths of monarchs, and the founding of several Oxbridge colleges including St Johns and Trinity, Cambridge. A number of other subjects are covered which provides an insight into early seventeenth century England. Hopton provides tables which demonstrate how beer, ale, wine, honey and oil are measured in units including tonnes, a hogshead, a gallon, and a pint. He provides weights of gold and the associated names for coinage of that mass. He describes the popular days for marriage and specific feast and 'faire' days from month to month.

For 300 years the large country house named Canon Frome Court in Heredfordshire was the ancestral home of the Hopton family, including the notable Sir Richard and Sir Edward Hopton, and later John Hopton. Arthur Hopton heralds from Witham in Somerset, and the likelihood of him being a close family member to the Hoptons of Canon Frome is questionable.

ESTC S104206; Lowndes III 1111; Tomash H 163; Not in Cantamessa; this edition not in Houzeau & Lancaster, Sabin or Alden.

L3493

24. HOWARD, Thomas.

Warrant for Musters [and] Direccions for Armes and furniture.

[manuscript on paper], [1605-1626].

£950

Folio. Single folded sheet [41cm by 30cm], edges untrimmed, in modern docket. Manuscript in brown ink in secretary hand. Later addition of 'and furniture' in differing script to title. Pot watermark 1. 'Warrants for ye musters' written vertically on back of page 1. Very good copy. Minimal toning, wide margins. Three folds visible.

Warrant of the 1st Earl of Suffolk, Thomas Howard ordering a muster to be held at Wickham Market on the 14th-15th June. In listing format with charges for specific arms and equipment described, denoting 'what was and was not deemed to be allowed' as commanded by Thomas Howard himself. The former allowed for items including muskets.

*Thomas Howard was appointed 5th Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk in 1605 having gained the favour of James I. Within this role he ordered the musters under discussion. This manuscript can be dated to the period during which he held this title – 1605-1626. Indeed, the pot watermark topped with a crescent below a trefoil and the letters 'N B H', has been used to date other documents and manuscripts to the years surrounding 1605. John Casson has connected paper with watermarks matching this one to the ownership of Henry Neville, specifically the Northumberland Manuscript, which possibly contained the first record of a play signed by William Shakespeare – the watermark being key to proposing Henry Neville as a Shakespeare authorship candidate. The watermarked paper used for this warrant was similarly used by Neville, Robert Cecil and Francis Bacon. Paper with a similar watermark, but not identical, was used for the will of Shakespeare himself (Casson, John. *The Watermarks on the Northumberland Manuscript and Hand D: Research Findings and Reflections on the Shakespeare Authorship Question*. eBLG, Article 11, 2018). Exclusive and expensive paper.*

Musters were utilised periodically during this era as a means to gather and record the local population, specifically young militarily-able and armed men, during a time of civil unrest or war. Historical documents demonstrate the strict agenda for these musters, where a variety of different drills and positions were performed by these civic soldiers. The Jacobean Era can be defined by tumultuous political change, and perhaps the creation of the warrant was necessitated by the foiled 1605 Gunpowder Plot, which Thomas Howard himself had been involved in thwarting when he initially spotted the gunpowder in the cellar beneath Parliament. Pertinent to this is the requirement for 'armes' to be recorded, demonstrating how the plot led to civilian weapons and arms being tightly controlled and regulated in anticipation of conflict.

Thomas Howard's power diminished rapidly after 1615, in part due to the consistently perilous state of his financial resources. The sheer extent of these debts as well as questionable conduct during his appointment as Lord High Treasurer in 1614 led to his arrest and imprisonment in 1619. Though he was later released, he lived a disgraced existence until his death in 1626; it is probable that the muster was created prior to these events.

L3385/2

UNRECORDED IN US

25. HULSIUS, Levinus.

Dictionaire Francois Allemand & Allemand Francois.

Nuremberg, [Impensis authoris, but Christophorus Lochner], 1602.

£2,750

8vo. ff. (xxiv) [292] [132], (:):8 (:):8 (:):8 A-Z8 Aa-Zz8 A-Q8 R4. Gothic and Roman letter, double column. T-p within engraved architectural border of putti, cornucopiae and two female allegorical figures, decorated initial and ornament. Light age yellowing, marginal ink splash to B8 verso, minor paper flaw to lower outer corner of second H3. A very good, unsophisticated copy in contemporary German pigskin, remains of ties, double blind ruled to a panel design, outer border with blind roll of vegetal decorations, centre panel within roll of tendrils in blind, large fleurons to corners, oval centre-pieces with (upper cover) arms of the Count of Nassau-Dillenburg and (lower) interlacing ribbons, raised bands, title and shelfmark inked to spine, all edges blue, boards a little scuffed, corners bumped, few minor cracks to spine. Ms. '1603 Johanna Elisabeth fräulein zu Nassau Katzenelnbogen' to front pastedown.

This copy belonged to the young Johanna Elisabeth (1593-1654) von Nassau-Dillenburg, aged ten in 1603, the date of the ex-libris. That her father's arms were stamped on the upper board suggests it was a gift for her French lessons. Her ex-libris casts her as 'fräulein zu Nassau Katzenelnbogen'. Her father—from whom the later House of Orange-Nassau, including William III of England, descends—was Johann VI, Graf (Count) of Nassau-Dillenburg (and Katzenelnbogen-Diez), and brother of William the Silent, first Prince of Orange.

A very good, unsophisticated copy of the scarce second edition of this French-German dictionary, with a four-verse prefatory

poem by Pierre de Ronsard. Born in Belgium, the polymath Levinus Hulsius (1546-1606) settled in Nuremberg in the late 1580s, became a notary, one of the earliest traders in mathematical-astronomical instruments, and, from 1596, a writer and publisher of scientific books, dictionaries and geographical works such as a Latin and German edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's 'Description of Guiana'. The scant copies that survive, especially of the early editions, suggest Hulsius's dictionary was extremely popular, and copies were quickly worn out by use. Whilst the 1596 edition of this French-German dictionary was in quarto, with a German preface, this second was a pocket version, with a French preface. The French material is based on Mellema's French-Dutch dictionary (1592); Hulsius's became, in turn, the main source for subsequent trilingual and quadrilingual dictionaries. The interesting first section comprises a study of French and German pronunciation, which sheds light on their phonetic changes over time, and the history of their teaching for practical use. It is followed by a brief survey of French and German grammar and syntax, and the two lexical parts. Among the everyday words included are 'Alchymie, autrement dite Chymie' translated as 'die kunst Golt zumachen' (the art of making gold), 'Alcoran des Turcs' as 'das Gesezbuch der Turcken' (the law book of the Turks), and colours—among the most difficult concepts in translation (e.g., 'Himmelblaw' rendered as 'Asur Celestin' or, more literally, 'couleur du Ciel'). The young owner highlighted only one word: 'espouantable' (dreadful).

No copies recorded in the US. German Lexicography 719; V17 39:146685W. Not in BL STC Ger. C17.

L3539

HANDSOME PROVENANCE

26. [IRISH PARLIAMENT].

Anno Regni Caroli Regis...At the Parliament begun and holden at Dublin, ...And there it continued until the 18. Day of April 1635.

Dublin, Society of Stationers, printers to the King, 1636.

£2,250

Folio. Ff. (vii) 101. Black letter, some Roman. Woodcut royal arms to verso of tp, tp within architectural border of putti, sphinxes, swags, and royal iconography, large armorial woodcut of Thomas Wentworth 1st Earl of Strafford (1593-1641), Lord Deputy of Ireland. Ornamental headpieces and initials. Bookplate of Sir Henry Mainwaring Bt. (1726-1797) on pastedown, bookplate of Wigan Free Public Library to fly, blind stamp to lower outer corner of next two leaves, ex dono to next leaf of 'Ph: Mainwaring militis' with price 6s above. Book label to rear pastedown recording Mr. Thomas Roberts of Springfield Street, Wigan presenting the book (1902). Fly and first leaf frayed at fore edge, slight age yellowing, marginal ink marks to ff. 70-78. A good clean copy with good margins in contemporary calf with gilt panel and border, rebaked, scratched.

First edition of this record of the Parliament held at Dublin from 14th July 1634 until 18th April 1635 demonstrating the impositions against and the demands of Irish peoples during a time where Catholics were being increasingly subjugated. By Charles I's ascension to the throne, the Reformation in Ireland had diminished the voices of the Roman Catholics in favour of the English Protestants. Prominent Irish Catholics sought to re-establish authority by seeking a number of reforms which were named The Graces. From 1632-1640 the Irish Parliament came up against the strong anti-Catholic will of English politicians like Thomas Wentworth, eventually resulting in the bloody Irish Rebellion of 1641. This fed into the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, and culminated in the regicide of Charles I and the Interregnum.

The statutes listed matters of concern like the restoration of defective titles, the ownership of lands and tenements and subsidies and grants from the English government. The protection and preservation of Irish peoples against outside forces is a key concern: one act is "for the better preservation of fishing" in a number of Irish counties in order to protect the livelihoods of local fishermen as well as securing various estates bestowed by Elizabeth, James and Charles against seizure. Also included are punishments for crimes including buggery, an act for forbidding people from marriage until their former wives or husbands have died, and an act to "avoyde and present divers misdeameanors in idle and lewd persons in barking of Trees" which prevents people digging up and stealing trees from orchards. The act "to prevent and reforme prophane swearing and cursing" declares any form of blasphemy or profanity illegal henceforth, and punishable either by a fine of twelve pence or three hours in the stocks. The statutes reflect a growing unease and tension surrounding the security of Ireland and its inhabitants as well as a more general anti-criminal policy.

Provenance includes Sir Henry Mainwaring (1726-1797), Baronet, and Philip Mainwaring (1589-1661) of the Mainwarings of Over Peover in Cheshire. The Baronetcy was first created in 1660 by Charles II for Sir Henry's great grandfather Sir Thomas Mainwaring (1623-1689), who was a prominent antiquary and politician. Philip Mainwaring, agent for Thomas Howard, secretary to the Lord Deputy Thomas Wentworth, and supporter of King Charles during the Civil War, was great-uncle to Thomas Mainwaring. An ancestor, Sir Randolph Mainwaring, was royal archer to Richard II and went to Ireland on the king's service.

ESTC S112080; Sweeney 2517.

L1568

27. JOHN, Saint, DIEU, Lodewijk, ed. *Gelyānā dhe-Yūhannān Kaddīshā. Id est, Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis.*

Leiden, ex typographia Elzeviriana, 1627. [with]

[BIBLE]. *Epistolae quatuor...*

Leiden, Bonaventurae & Abrahami Elzevir, 1630.

Sold.

EDITIONES PRINCIPES. Small 4to. 2 parts in 1, pp. (xx) 211 (i); (x) 66. Syriac, Hebrew, Greek and Roman letter, quadruple column. Title with woodcut architectural border to first, titles in red and black, printer's device to verso of last leaf of first, woodcut initials and ornaments. Light water stain from upper gutter towards margin, another to lower outer corner in part II, extending to text on last five ll. Very good copies in contemporary vellum, yapp edges, couple of minor scratches to upper board, hinges starting, upper partly detached, one final ep leaf loose, small ms. 'A/90' and C18 ms. 'Ja[me]s Robertson Ellis(?)' to final eps.

Very good copies of these beautifully printed, polyglot 'editiones principes', with Syrian, Greek, Hebrew and Roman types. 'The Elzevirs had 8 special journeymen and 5 correctors working only for the oriental press. They were all inscribed as students of the university. [...] Between 1626 and 1642 they produced 13 well-printed books, most of which were published for the students of Hebrew and oriental languages at the university' ('Leiden', 38-9). The Hebrew types were the same used at the Plantin press under Franciscus Raphelengius, former professor of Hebrew at Leiden; the Syriac came from the matrices used at the press of the great orientalist Thomas Erpenius, which were bought by Isaac Elzevir, together with the Arabic, Ethiopic and Samaritan types (McKitterick, 'History', 184). The Apocalypse in Syriac is a 'very careful, conscientious and scholarly' edition, still in use (Hall, 'Syriac Apocalypse', 134). It was edited by the Dutch minister and orientalist Lodewijk (or Louis) de Dieu (1590-1642) from a ms. bequeathed by Joseph Scaliger to the library of the University of Leiden. The 'Apocalypse' did not form part of the Syriac New Testament in any of its versions (Peshitto, Harklensian, Jerusalem or Curetonian). This edition features, in four columns, the Syriac text, the text transliterated into Hebrew (with vocalization), a Latin translation of the Syriac and the customary Greek text (Hall, 'Syriac Apocalypse', 134-35). Often bound with 'Apocalypsis', 'Epistolae quatuor' was produced, with the same four column structure, from a ms. preserved at the Bodleian. It includes the Syriac text of Peter's second, John's second and third, and Jude's epistles—their first appearance in print, as they were not present in the Syriac canon or the European editions of the Syriac New Testament. The editor, Edward Pococke (1604-91), was a theologian and the first professor of Arabic at Oxford. He dedicated the edition to the Dutch classicist Gerard Vossius, whilst Lodewijk Dieu oversaw the practicalities of its publication. This copy of 'Epistolae' bears the reprinted preliminary A2-A3 in the correct position. Due to an initial printing flaw affecting the penultimate line of the dedication, they had to be redone, and are sometimes bound at rear (Willems 334).

I: Willems 289; Copinger 1310; Darlow & Moule 1438. II: Willems 334; Copinger 3653; Darlow & Moule 1440. J.H. Rubin, *Perishing Heathens* (Lincoln, 2017); I.H. Hall, 'The Syriac Apocalypse', *Journal of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis* 2 (1882), 134-51; D. McKitterick, *A History of Cambridge University Press: Volume 1* (Cambridge, 1992); 'Leiden', in *Hebrew Typography in the Northern Netherlands*, ed. L. Fuks et al. (Leiden, 1984).

L3472

VERY EARLY UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

28. KÖNIG, Georg Matthias.*Bibliotheca vetus et nova.*

Altdorf, impensis W. Maurittii & hæredum J. A. Endterorum, typis H. Meyeri, 1678.

£2,950

FIRST EDITION. Small folio in 6s. pp. (xii) 888. Roman letter, little Italic, occasional Greek. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, woodcut initials. Typeset area browned in a few places (poor paper not properly dried), marginal spotting to last two ll., occasionally elsewhere. A very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, triple gilt ruled, ornate gilt monogram CJ surmounted by ducal coronet to corners, gilt armorial centrepiece of the Duc de Montausier to covers, raised bands, spine gilt with CJ monograms and gilt-lettered, a.e.r., corners worn, spine repaired at head and foot. Early ms. casemarks and 'Portal' to front pastedown, and verso of half-title, the odd early annotation.

Grandly bound with the arms of Charles de Sainte-Maure, Duc de Montausier (1610-90) and his wife, Julie d'Angennes (1607-71). Appointed governor of Louis XIV's son, he oversaw the creation of the collected editions 'ad usum Delphini'; he famously commissioned a lavishly bound manuscript collection of poems composed by renowned authors, in honour of his fiancée. First published in 1678, the 'Bibliotheca'—a universal bio-bibliographical dictionary listing 25,000 authors, from the Creation to 1678—was compiled by Georg Mathias König (1616-99), professor of history, orientalist and librarian at Altdorf. He listed alphabetically, within a single volume, the names, short biographies and significant works of major Jewish, Chaldean, Syrian,

Arabic, Persian, Egyptian, Greek and Latin authors in numerous disciplines, including theology, poetry, medicine, philosophy, history and geography. Unlike its most illustrious predecessor and the first of its genre—Gesner's 'Bibliotheca universalis' (1545)—it was not circumscribed to printed material, and encompassed Arabic languages. Although entries were of varying length and quality, which caused a mixed critical reception, 'Bibliotheca' was one of the earliest, most portable and comprehensive biblio-biographical dictionaries yet produced. König presented it as an instrument to be used 'to satisfy erudite curiosity, to provide a blueprint for the creation of private or public libraries, or to help editors choose which works to publish' (Serrai, 'Storia', 18). It remained indeed a frequent presence in the libraries of major European collectors, including Richard Heber and the Earl of Sussex, well into the C19.

Serrai, *Storia della bibliografia*, pp.15-19; Besterman 331, 2121. Not in BL STC Ger. C17, Brunet or Graesse.

L3322

BY NICHOLAS EVE?

29. LAERTIUS, Diogenes.

De vitis, dogmat. & apophth. Clarorum philosophorum Libri X.

Geneva, S. Crispinum, 1615.

£1,650

8vo. Pp. 884, 88, 120 (xxxviii). Double column Roman and Greek letter. Tp woodcut printer's device, ornamental woodcut head and tail pieces and floriated initials. Bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst to pastedown. Slight age yellowing, a few minimal ink and other spots, very light water stain to outer edge of last few leaves. Leaves cut close to upper edge, occasionally encroaching on running title. A very good copy in C17 morocco fanfare binding in style of Nicholas Eve with ornamental gilt tools in compartment surrounding arms of Thomas II de Morand, Baron du Mesnil-Garnier (1584-1651) (Olivier 2134/1), large gilt ornaments and corner pieces, outer border with dentelles gilt, spine with title in compartment, gilt tooled border and dentelles around. Spine slightly cracked, covers with two outer corners repaired, three small wormholes to upper joint at foot, aeg.

Exquisitely bound and rare reissue of the popular 1593 edition by Henri Estienne (1531-1598) of the Lives of the Philosophers by Diogenes Laertius (3rd c. AD). That edition is especially important as it contains passages discovered by Estienne for the first time (Schreiber). The S.B.N. reports only one copy of the present issue in Naples at the Library of the Biblioteca della Pontificia. The work is composed of 10 books describing the lives of eminent philosophers including Anaximander, Epicurus, Pythagoras and Theophrastus. It is dated to the early 3rd century AD. Though Diogenes Laertius has been criticised for repeating information from his sources without critically evaluating it, and focusing on somewhat trivial details of his subjects' lives, he is significant in reporting philosophical teachings without attempting to either reinterpret or expand on them, and is therefore an important source for early philosophical literature. Indeed, this work has become an essential source for the history and development of Greek philosophy.

Little is known about Diogenes Laertius, yet his work remains the only surviving example of this form of literature. It went on to be referred to by Stephanus of Byzantium, Photius, Walter de Burleigh and other important medieval and early modern scholars. In the fifteenth century Ambrosius Traversarius (1386-1439) published a Latin translation, and eventually the first Greek version was published at Basel. This led to histories of philosophy becoming a popular topic during the Renaissance and after; authors like Stanley and Brücker being exemplary. According to the Loeb, Diogenes' Lives "belongs to literature than to philosophy", and because of this "it has unique value, because so little ancient biography of this sort has come down to us" (Loeb Classical Library, 1925).

Henri Estienne was a French printer and classical scholar. He was well versed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew and wrote the *Thesaurus graecae linguae* which became the basis of Greek lexicology for centuries. Amert 2012 states that he was one of the "greatest and last scholarly editors and publishers of the Renaissance".

The impressive binding was executed for Thomas II de Morand, Baron du Mesnil-Garnier (1584-1651), Lord of Eterville, Couseulles and Souilles, son of Thomas I, treasurer 'de l'Épargne'. In 1620 he founded a prize to be given to students of the Collège du Mont in Caen. This particular style was inspired by the French artisans Nicholas and Clovis Eve who were the binders to the French court. The fanfare style decorates the entire cover with gilt ornamentation in the form of leafy, curvilinear tools surrounding a centralised coat of arms.

OCLC 29145075; Not in Brunet or Graesse.

L3171

SEXUALLY EXPUNGED

30. LAS CASAS, Cristobal de.

Vocabulario de las dos lenguas toscana y castellana.

Venice, appresso i Guerra fratelli, 1604.

£1,000

8vo. pp. (lviii) 477 [i.e., 491] (iii). Roman letter, some Italic, double column. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p a little spotted, light yellowing, faint water stain from upper outer corner of some ll., another to lower outer corner at end, couple or so gatherings somewhat browned (poorly dried). A good copy in contemporary vellum, early ms. drawing of half quadrant and ink splash to upper and few pen trials to lower cover, small loss of vellum to couple of corners. C17 ms. 'Vocabularius', crossed-out ex-libris and ms. 'Comprai usado l'anno 1766 p.s.di 6.8' to ffep, contemporary ms. 'Ill. (?) felipo lapo' and 'in Parige à 30 giugno 1609 (?) soldi 9 (?)'.

A very scarce Venetian edition of this important Italian-Spanish dictionary, with fascinating expunctions by an early prudish owner. The work of the obscure Sevillian lexicographer Cristóbal de las Casas (d.1576), it was originally published in 1570—the first such bilingual dictionary, praised in the preface by the famous author Fernando de Herrera. 'It was the first dictionary worthy of this name by which the Spanish language was compared to any other Romance language, excluding the polyglot dictionary of Ambrosio Calepino' (J.M. Lope Blanch). Las Casas probably learnt Tuscan during a stay in Italy, and his dictionary filled a major gap in the book market, the last Spanish (to Latin) dictionary having been published by Nebrija in 1495. Las Casas provided a way for Spanish-speaking readers to appreciate the wealth of the Tuscan language and literature, and to make it easier for Italians to learn Spanish, for diplomacy, trade, etc. The two parts, Tuscan-Castilian (15,000 lemmas) and Castilian-Tuscan (10,000 lemmas), were reliant on Calepino and Nebrija, but also featured numerous terms which had never been previously listed in a dictionary: e.g., desenquedernar / squadernare, that is, to have a book disbound and broken up into its constituent gatherings or sheets; salcizzo / salchichon (sausage); Berlingozzo / tortilla de huevos (a kind of flatbread); and turbante / turbante tocado turco (Turkish turban). The contemporary (most likely Italian) annotator of this copy carefully covered in ink, in the Tuscan-Spanish section, everyday words he deemed vulgar or inappropriate, concerning, that is, prostitutes (bagascia, bagascione, puttana), sexual intercourse (bugiarare, sodomitico, coito, fottere, sperma) and related body parts (coda, coglioni, cotale, fica, fregna), physiological functions (cacare), related body parts (chiappe, culo) and premises (cesso, cacatoio), and circumcision (circuncidado, preputio). He also corrected two inoffensive Italian translations.

Newberry, UVM and UCSD copies recorded in the US.USTC 4036728; Iberian Books 24165. Not in Palau. I. Acero, 'Incorporaciones léxicas en el Vocabulario de las dos lenguas toscana y castellana de Cristóbal de las Casas', *Anuario de Estudios Filológicos* 14 (1991), 7-14.

L3518

ALCHEMICAL MEDICINE

31. LE PAULMIER, Pierre.

Lapis philosophicus dogmaticorum.

Paris, apud Davidem Douleur, 1609.

£2,250

8vo. pp. (xxxii) 160 (xii). Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, decorated initials and ornaments. Edges of first and last ll. dusty, a little mainly marginal soiling to a few ll., slightly browned. A good copy in later vellum, all edges sprinkled red, early ms. ex-libris (crossed out) to t-p.

A very good copy of the second edition of this fascinating chemical and medical work—'très rare' (Caillet). Pierre Le Paulmier (Palmerius, b.1568) was nephew of Julien, physician to Charles IX. After studying at Paris and qualifying in 1596, he worked as a physician at the Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu. In 1603, he was summoned to the Faculty of Medicine to defend himself for proposing that apothecaries should be taught Paracelsian spagyric chemistry, the separation and re-assembling of the fundamental elements of bodies (Kahn, 360). First published in 1608, 'Lapis philosophicus' worsened his ambivalent reputation as a supporter of the Faculty's Hippocratic and Galenic doctrines and an advocate of chemical medicines, according to Paracelsianism. Whilst believing that health depended on the harmony of the micro- and macrocosm, Paracelsus upheld that physicians should have sound knowledge of chemistry and the natural sciences, pioneering the use of chemical substances and minerals for treating illnesses. Through an attack on his disciple Libavius, 'Lapis' sought to compromise between the ancient tradition and Paracelsianism, by celebrating the first whilst preserving the valuable parts of the second ('true alchemy', or chemistry) which, he argued, Libavius and Paracelsus had nevertheless misunderstood. It begins with an account of Paracelsus's ideas, and reasons to reject them, Libavius's Paracelsianism in relation to the

Greek tradition, the nature and chemistry of medicaments, chemical elements, 'the necessity of alchemy', and the characteristics of 'metalla'. The work 'attempted to square the use of metallic drugs such as hydrargyrum, stibium and aurum potabile with Galenic orthodoxy. [...] [this] served as the foundation for a justification [...] of chemical distillates. A book that purported to be an attack on Paracelsus and [...] Libavius as poisoners rather than physicians was in fact a defence of the search for celestial essences in sublunary phenomena' (Brockliss, 76). The final section is a case-study on a woman aged 45 with elephantiasis (fibrosis of the skin) who was treated unsuccessfully by Libavius and successfully by physicians of the French School, with the 'alchemy of the ancient'. A fascinating, important work in the history of chemistry.

Ferguson II:163; Caillet 8269; Duveen 447; Goldsmith (BL) P-146; Thorndike VI:251-52; Krivatsy 6897. Not in Wellcome. D. Kahn, *Alchimie et Paracelsisme en France* (Genève, 2007); L. Brockliss, 'Seeing and Believing', in *Medicine and the Five Senses* (Cambridge, 1993), 69-84.

L3431

ENGLISH ASTROLOGER'S NOTEBOOK

32. [LILLY, William, PARTRIDGE, John, after].

Manuscript, on paper, England, [mid- to third quarter of the 18th century].

£2,150

Small 4to. 123 unnumbered ll., 12 blank. English MS, in brown ink, cursive hand, approx. 25 lines per page, Britannia watermark with countermark WD, outer margins single ink ruled, occasional numerical tables. A few early and final ll. a bit soiled, couple of lower outer corners frayed, light water stain or thumb mark to some lower margins, softened in places. A well-preserved ms. in contemporary vellum, single blind ruled, dust-soiled, some loss to lower edge, and at head and foot of spine, upper cover creased, hinges starting. Loose C18 ms. paper slip with inventory, further inventories (one dated 1819) to three ll., ms. 'Octob 19, 1810 Mr Bagtham' to rear pastedown.

A well-preserved, mysterious English ms. on judicial astrology—the fascinating relic of a provincial amateur's engagement with what was, by the late C18, an art in decline, eventually eradicated by Victorian occultism. The orderly layout, clear handwriting and plain binding suggest these were notes taken for private study. During the decline spanning the first half of the C18, astrology had come to be closely associated with a 'scandalous' art and forms of 'quack' medicine, so much so that practitioners did not associate themselves publicly with their studies. It thus lost the prestige it had enjoyed in the C17 as a discipline per se, when it elicited the interest of scholars like Newton and Boyle. 'There are definitely some facets of the art which had fully disappeared by the 1720s but which in the last decades of the C18 emerged again. Of fundamental importance [...] was the revival of works [...] intended to teach the art of astrology to those unversed in it. After 1780 these works started to be published and distributed again, demonstrating that the art had again achieved enough public prominence among the literate to cause some to be interested in learning its practice' (Clements, 117). Among these was 'The Young Student's Guide in Astrology' (1785) by George Menforth, who wrote it because he was 'sensible of the great difficulty of obtaining books of good authors on [...] Astrology (and those at a very high price when met with).'

This ms. notebook was clearly produced to obviate to this scarcity—no earlier than the mid-C18 (as per watermark) but before the 1780s revival. The author i.a. painstakingly transcribed over 200pp., many from vols 1 and 3 of 'Christian Astrology' (1647) by the famous William Lilly (1602-81), with additional excerpts from 'Defectio Geniturarum' (1697) by John Partridge (1644-1714), a most prominent and controversial astrologer c.1700. Lilly and Partridge were practitioners with business premises and a wide-ranging clientele, and were much requested for horoscopes; their almanacs also advertised their medical treatments. The focus of the notebook is on nativities (horoscopes) and judicial astrology, with detailed methods to calculate 'the effects of Directions, Revolutions, Profections, and Transits', and discussing 'those generall Accidents which in a natural course depend upon the signification of the 12 Houses of Heaven'. The author engaged critically with late C17 debates on horoscopes, inserting passages from Partridge's 'Defectio Geniturarum' (1697), which epitomised the latter's critical change of mind concerning traditional horoscope methodology. Selected excerpts from Lilly include theories and calculations of directions (the occurrence of good or bad accidents, e.g., predictions of the best time to marry or a time of danger and death); profections (the prioritization of specific planetary transits, their projected advancement and consequences thereof); bodily infirmities (weak sight, 'defects in the ears', 'impediments of the tongue', kidney conditions, 'madness', stones, gout); family fortunes (how many servants, how much cattle); and predictions on future travels.

In 1810-19, this notebook was being used by a London merchant to register accounts for the sale of hay and coal, in a tentative spelling, to a Mary Huxley, a Mr Graves and a Mr Bagtham.

J. Clements, 'The intellectual and social declines of alchemy and astrology, c.1650-1720' (unpublished PhD, University of York, 2017).

L3521

THE OCCULTIST FREDERICK HOCKLEY'S COPY

33. LINDHOUT, Heinrich.

Speculum astrologiae.

Frankfurt, apud Wolffg. Richterum, 1608.

Sold.

Small 4to. pp. (xvi) 191 (i) + 5 folding plates. Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, 3 folding plates with astronomical diagrams and 2 astrological tables, woodcut vignettes with personifications of planets, tables and horoscope diagrams, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p a little browned and dusty, first gathering yellowed, small water stain at foot of A3-4 and water stain to lower outer blank corner of N3-4, tiny worm trails to few blank margins, clean marginal tear to T2. A good copy in English polished calf c.1700, rebaked, remounted spine with morocco label (small loss), corners worn, small loss at head and foot of spine. C19 autograph 'Fred Hockley' to ffep, ms. book price (?) at t-p foot, C18 astrological notes to final blanks.

This copy belonged to Frederick Hockley (1809-85), occultist, Freemason and Rosicrucian. He owned one of the richest and largest collection of occult books, many transcribed by himself from obscure documents in European libraries. It was sold after his death by George Redway, with a catalogue we have not been able to consult. In 1853, he established the Croydon Circle, the first spiritualist organisation in London. He carried out extensive experiments on techniques of spirit communication, including crystallo-mancy.

A good copy, of fascinating provenance, of the scarce third edition of this important work in defence of judicial astrology—'excellent treatise of pure astrology' (Cantamessa). Born in Brussels, Henricus Lindhout (1572-1620) was student at Leiden before practising as a physician. His most renowned work is 'Introductio in Physicam Iudiciariam' (Hamburg, 1597, see Bib. Belgica I-II, 456), reprinted in 1598 and, in the third edition, as 'Speculum Astrologiae'. Lindhout begins by contextualising judicial astrology within theology and natural philosophy, to show how it is intimately connected with, and cannot go counter to, God's plan. He discusses the microcosm and macrocosm, the principles of creation and three causes of human actions. He engages directly with detractors (ancient and Arabic philosophers) of planetary influence on the microcosm, with an explanation of theoretical and practical astrology, the nature of fixed and movable stars (handsomely represented in a large, finely-produced folding diagram), planetary motions, virtues and influence (portrayed as humans according to the traditional iconography, flanked by their 'houses'), and the principles of judicial astrology for devising horoscopes. A large table details the division of the microcosm according to judicial astrology, and the basic information required for horoscopes—e.g., the subject's religion, descent, children, continence/incontinence, physical appearance, medical conditions and ailments, time of death, etc. The second half is entirely devoted to 'judicia astrologica'. 'Interesting are his observations on the horoscopes provided in the text, one of which (on p.133) is certainly the author's, which confirms he was born in 1572' (Cantamessa 4597). The remainder form an interesting mixture of 'greats': Alexander, Henry of Navarre, the astrologers and occultists Pico della Mirandola, Cornelius Agrippa and Henricus Rantzovius, and Cicero, plus a couple unspecified. These are accompanied by half a dozen pages of detailed mathematical calculation. The later annotator of this copy was a skilled astrologer who elaborated on the horoscope of Alexander the Great.

Only Harvard copy recorded in the US. Cantamessa 4597; Dorbon 2708: 'très rare'; Thorndike VI, p.141; Bib. Belgica I-II, 456 (1597 and 1618 eds); Houzeau-Lancaster 4979.

L3522

34. MAFFEI, Giovanni Pietro.

Histoires des Indes, ... : Où il est traité de leur descouuerte, navigation, & conqueste.

Lyon, par Iean Pillehote, 1604.

£1,850

8vo. pp. [iv], 953, [xlvi] A10, B-Z8, AA-ZZ8, AAA-QQQ8, RRR4. Roman letter, some Italic. Title with woodcut device of the Society of Jesus, woodcut initials, grotesque head and tail-pieces, contemporary mss autograph and ex dono at head of title, partially erased, engraved armorial bookplate of William Stirling Maxwell (Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, 9th Baronet, 1818-1878, Scottish politician and historian) on pastedown. Light age yellowing, pale waterstain on first few leaves, rare minor marginal mark or spot. A very good, clean copy, in late 17th calf, covers bordered with a double gilt rule, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, richly gilt in compartments, William Stirling Maxwell's device blind stamped on upper cover, his monogram on lower. Joints head and tail restored, spine a little worn, extremities rubbed. a.e.r.

Rare second edition (an exact copy of the first published Lyon 1603) of the first French translation of this important account by the humanist Giovanni Pietro Maffei (c. 1533-1603) of Portuguese discoveries and missionary work in China, Japan, India, the East Indies, Persia, Brazil and other parts of America. His work is divided into 16 books; book VI deals specifically with China and features what is apparently the first description of tea by a European author. The translation is by François Arnault de la

Borie. This classic history of the Indies, edited by Maffei utilises firsthand materials in the form of letters from the Jesuit missions, together with a life of the order's founder Loyola. The work includes the accounts of Ignacio Azevedo and the Brazilian martyrs, and also a few letters by Francis Xavier; it provides considerable and valuable detail on contemporary China and Japan, their society, customs, languages and beliefs, as well as an account of their first dealings with the Western world.

"In Maffei's *Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI*, which was published shortly after the Japanese legates left Europe, it is book XII which is mainly concerned with Japan. This account, and the other references to Japan scattered throughout the book, is heavily indebted to Valignono's *Historia*. Maffei treats Japan in two ways: he provides a general description and a briefer account of the missions successes prior to Valignano's arrival in Japan in 1579. ... No work available in Europe before Maffei's sought to bring out so explicitly the differences, minute and great, between Japanese and European practices and values. Some of his contrasts might have been taken directly from Frois' distichs had he had them at hand. For example, he notes such minor differences as the fact that Europeans admire white teeth while the Japanese blacken theirs for beauty's sake. On differences in character there is an abundance of material. In adversity and tribulation the Japanese, unlike the Europeans, show incredible control of their emotions. The Japanese have a highly developed sense of honour and propriety. The children speak quietly, are moderate in their demands, and mature in behaviour. The people in general are acute, sagacious, and well disposed by nature. In fact, "they surpass in judgement, docility, and memory not only the oriental but also the occidental nations." These traits are as characteristic of peasants and children as they are of the nobility. The lowliest farmers are almost civilised in their habits, highly vigorous and talented, and possess facial features which are not crudely rural. The children learn to read and write Latin much more quickly than European schoolboys." Lach *Asia in the Making of Europe, Volume I: The Century of Discovery*.'

"Maffei writes extensively about Brazil, describing it very accurately" (Borba de Moraes), in fact devoting three chapters to the subject. The work contains an account of Columbus' discovery of the New World, the voyages and discoveries of Amerigo Vespucci and also gives an account of Cabral's voyages in Brazil.

This French translation of this important work is much rarer than the Latin editions.

USTC 6900427. Brunet III 1291. Sabin 43782; JFB. M56. Alden. 604/43. "cf. 1603 edn of which this is perhaps a reissue with altered imprint date". Borba de Moraes II:10. Pagès, 'Bibliographie Japonaise' p. 3. Graesse IV, 334.

L3091b

35. MARKHAM, Gervase.

Markham's farewell to husbandry: or, the enriching of all sorts of barren and sterile grounds in our kingdom,

London, Printed by Nicholas Okes for John Harison, at the signe of the golden Unicorn in Pater-noster-row, 1631.

£950

4to. pp. [xii], 28, 19-158. A B-L M. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut floriated initials, woodcut and typographical headpieces, numerous small woodcuts in the text of early farming tools and implements, blind stamp of the 'Wigan Free Public Library' on first and last two leaves. Light age yellowing, rare marginal spot or mark, small repair to blank verso of fore-edge of t-p and following leaf. A very good copy, clean with good margins, in modern quarter calf over marbled boards, a.e.r.

Third edition 'revised, corrected, and amended, together with many new additions,' of this important and innovative agricultural work by Markham, on the preparation and improvement of soils and on arable farming generally. "Soil husbandry began to be seen as the key to productive, profitable farming. Gervase Markham, one of the first agricultural writers to write in English instead of Latin, described soils as various mixtures of clay, sand, and gravel. What made good soil depended on the local climate, the character and condition of the soil, and the local plants (crops). "Simple Clays, Sands, or Gravels together; may be all good, and all fit to bring forth increase, or all ... barren." Understanding the soil was the key to understanding what would grow best, and essential to keeping a farm productive. "Thus having a true knowledge of the Nature and Condition of your ground.... it may not only be purged and cleansed ... but also so much bettered and refined." Prescribing steps to improve British farms, Markham recommended using the right type of plow for the ground. He advised mixing river sand and crushed burned limestone into the soil, to be followed by the best manure to be had, preferably ox, cow, or horse dung. In describing procedures for improving barren soils, Markham advocated growing wheat or rye for two years in a field, and then letting sheep graze and manure it for a year. After the sheep, several crops of barley were to be followed in the seventh year by peas or beans, and then several more years as pasture. After this cycle the ground would be much improved for growing grain. The key to sustaining soil fertility was to alternate livestock and crops on the same piece of ground. Equally important, although it received less attention, was preventing erosion of the soil itself. Markham advised plowing carefully to avoid collecting water into erosive gullies. Good soil was the key to a good farm, and keeping soil on the farm required special effort even on England's gentle rolling hills." David R. Montgomery. "Dirt. The Erosion of Civilizations" The work also deals with the preservation of grains and pulses, including a section on the best grain to take to sea (which he concludes is rice). It also contains two chapters at the end on the husbandry of cattle for plowing.

"Many books on agriculture and gardening were published during the century, but from the historical point of view the most important are those of Markham, because they appeared at an early stage in the new development, were widely read, and full of useful information and sound advice. Markham was a too prolific writer, but one can forgive his constant repetition and shameless re-issuing of unsold books under a new title for the great influence his writings had on English agriculture. His most important work was 'Markhams farewell to husbandry.' It dealt fully and expertly not only with ploughing, sowing and harvesting, but with methods such as sanding, lining, marling and manuring, by which fertility of land could be increased." Anne Wilbraham 'The Englishman's Food: Five Centuries of English Diet'.

STC 17374. ESTC S112113. Poynter. P. 132 No. 24 (1620 edn.)

L2678

SCARCE DUTCH-FRENCH DICTIONARY

36. MELLEMA, Edouard Leon.

Den Schat der Duytscher Tale met de verklaringe in Fransois.

Rotterdam, J. Van Waesberghe, 1618.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to in 8s. 316 unnumbered ll. Roman letter, with Italic, double column. Woodcut architectural t-p with allegorical scenes, decorated initials and ornaments. Outer edge of t-p and first leaf a little frayed, light age yellowing, one marginal paper flaw. A very good copy in contemporary vellum, yapp edges, edges speckled red, lower vellum cover removed (edges of paper board worn), a bit dusty, scattered ink splashes, faded early ms. 'A Dictionarie' to upper cover, C18 bibliographical ms. notes to pastedown, ffep and verso of blank facing t-p, ms. 'Joseph Price 16 May 1800' to t-p verso.

A very good copy of the scarce first edition in Dutch of this popular Dutch-French dictionary. It was edited by the Frisian Edouard Leon Mellema (c.1552-22), schoolmaster in Haarlem and author of 'Arithmetica' (1586). This edition (with Dutch being here interchangeable with Flemish) is in fact a posthumous reissue, with Dutch t-p and preliminaries, of the first 1587 French edition printed by Jan van Waesberghe's father in Antwerp as 'Dictionnaire ou Promptuaire Flamand-Français'. The French-Flemish (or French-Dutch) volumes were published separately. The work comprises French translations spanning basic adjectives, verbs and pronouns, and phrases, Netherlandish and French place names, kinds of oxen, measurements, and thousands of words useful for everyday life. 'His dictionary became a reference work and went through 11 editions in the C17. [...] here, the word "woordn-boec" [dictionary] appeared in a dictionary for the first time' (Sterkenburg, 38). It provided the basis of Hexham's Dutch-English dictionary of 1648.

No copies recorded in the US. Lindemann, Französischen Wörterbücher bis 1600, p.689. Not in Pettegree & Walsby, Netherlandish Books or Graesse. P.G. van Sterkenburg, Van woordenlijst tot woordenboek (Leiden, 1984).

L3473

C17 MEXICAN PROVENANCE

37. MEURSIUS, Johannes.

Atticarum Lectionum libri VI.

Leiden, ex officina Elzeviriana, 1617.

£2,450

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. (viii) 376 (xxxii). Roman and Greek letter, some Italic. Woodcut printer's device to title, decorated initials and ornaments. Light age yellowing, few tiny worm holes at blank foot of initial gatherings, ink splash to upper edge of N-P4, traces of faint water stain extending from gutter to lower blank margin of second half (a bit heavier to last few ll. of index). A very good, very wide-margined copy in early probably Mexican vellum over boards, yapp edges, title inked to spine in a handsome Gothic hand, a.e.r., boards and spine a little soiled. Marca de fuego SEVARC(?) to upper edge, contemporary ms. inscriptions: 'De Colegio de Thepotzotlan de la Compañia de Jesus' to ffep, 'del Col[egi]o de la Comp[añi]a de Jesus de la Veracruz' (last word crossed out) and 'es del do[ctor](?) Ger[ar/l]do de las (?)' to t-p, inquisitorial ms. 'auctoris damnati' and 'Author damnatus, opus permissum, ex regula expurgatorij anno 1707, ex comiss[ion]e etc S. Tribunalis Fidei Tepotzotlani. Die 4 Julij Ann 1716. Martinus de Sezama' to t-p, 'Author damnatus' in the same hand to +2.

A very good copy, with interesting contemporary Mexican provenance, of the first edition of this important work on Greek an-

tiquity by the Dutch antiquary Johannes Meursius (1579-1639), professor of Greek at Leiden. This copy was in two Jesuit 'collegia' in Mexico: at Veracruz, where the Jesuits first landed in 1572, and at Tepetzotlan. The latter, established in c.1600 near Mexico City, became one of the most influential novitiates, especially under the rectorship of the chronicler Andrés Pérez de Ribas (1575-1655), probably in office when this copy was acquired. He called the Collegium 'one of the principal and most necessary' in Mexico, especially as an institution which also focused on the teaching of the Nahuatl and Otomí languages (Molina, 101). This included the staging of adapted Spanish plays translated into Nahuatl and performed in local churches (Burkhart, 35).

An invaluable didactic instrument, Meursius's work was intended first and foremost for university students. This copy was very likely employed at the collegia as the 'Ratio studiorum' of 1599, which systematised the Jesuit curriculum, 'considered Greek a part of required studies' and generally 'saw history as ancient history' (Worcester, 661). 'Lectiones Acticae' built on previous works on Greek antiquity by the great classicists Graevius and Gronovius, to create a compact encyclopaedia of ancient history and customs. It includes sections on Athens, the oath of junior magistrates (thesmotetai), the history of the Metrōon sanctuary, the obscure painter Micon, the seating places for senators and ephebi at the theatre, and the walls of Piraeus, with the addition of detailed interpretative emendations of Greek words through comparative etymology. Each statement is followed by the specific Greek passage whence it was taken, Meursius's main sources being Strabo, Suidas, Thucydides, Aristophanes, Pollux, Plutarch and epigraphic inscriptions. The result is a compact collection of all that was known on those topics, enhanced by a detailed final index. Although Meursius was an 'auctor damnatus' added to the Index, this work was 'permissum', as specified in this copy by the C18 Inquisitor Martinus de Sezama. A very interesting copy.

Willems 130; Copinger 3072; Rahir 108. Not in Brunet. J.M. Molina, *The Jesuit Ethic and Spirit of Global Expansion* (2013); L.M. Burkhart, 'Nahuatl Baroque', in *Nahuatl Theater* (2008), III; T. Worcester S.J., 'Jesuit Schools and Universities' [Review], *Journal of Jesuit Studies* 7 (2020), 661-3.

L3538

SECOND BOOK PRINTED IN NEWCASTLE

38. [MILITARY].

Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, For the better Government of his Majesties Army Royall.

Newcastle, Robert Barker, 1639.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Pp. (ii) 28. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut of royal arms preceding tp, woodcut initials and ornaments. Label of George Dunn (1864-1912) on same (a bit creased with small tears), contemporary ms 'Earl of Arundel's Ordinances of Warre' and '11', repeated in different hand on verso. Accompanying letter from William H. Robinson Booksellers to Lord Cottesloe Dec 2nd 1922 detailing his purchase and information about the book and Lord Cottesloe's description. An attractive combination. Slight age yellowing. Unbound, in folding box.

First edition of this focal work from Charles I's expedition against the Scots in 1639. Rarer than the London reissue, this Newcastle edition was the second book printed in Newcastle. This pamphlet was produced during the Bishops' Wars of 1639 and 1640, when the Scots had opposed the bishops appointed by the king, instead favouring a Presbyterian kirk (church), where a more localised and democratic form of election to power was common. Charles attempted to impose bishops on the Scots, leading Scots to expel them from the kirk. Charles responded by marching 20,000 English soldiers up to Edinburgh as well as sailing 5,000 naval troops to Aberdeen. The king chose to fund the mission with his own resources rather than Parliament's. This book was created when the army had marched as far as Newcastle, en route to Berwick-upon-Tweed where they were planning to muster. It sought to instruct the mainly untrained conscripts the complexities and correct practices of war and was distributed and read out to the soldiers.

Key emphasis is given to correct moral and religious behaviour, i.e. no blasphemy, gambling, 'whoredom', nor drunkenness. Charles insists on soldiers behaving like gentlemen, and any that engage in "notorious crimes" like "willfull murders, rapes, burning of houses, thefts, outrages, unnatural absues" and so on will be mortally punished. Attention is paid to the respectful treatment of women and children, with no dishonest touching permitted. Treachery, mutinies, disrespecting authority, cowardice, deception and idleness have the appropriate punishment for each described. The detail reveals the inexperience of the army Charles was heading.

The 14th Earl of Arundel, Thomas Howard (1586-1646), is described as the general of Charles' armed forces. Howard was a lover of the arts and travel, and his appointment to this role baffled the aristocracy including Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, who stated "he had nothing martial about him but his presence and looks." Howard was not enlisted to lead any forces during the second Bishops' War of 1640. The printer, Robert Barker (c. 1570-1643), had a long and complex career. He had served James I and had printed both the King James Bible and the infamous 'Wicked Bible'. Barker was called to the press during Charles' march northwards, and arrived to serve the King around May 8th 1639. Having published a proclamation about butter and a printing of Bishop Morton's sermon, Barker produced the *Lawes and Ordinances of Warre*, which was allegedly read aloud "in a miserable cold morning with hail and snow." Perhaps this, along with the disorganisation of Charles and his army, the ineptness of Howard as a military leader, and the untrained

and unruly soldiers, explains why the first Bishops' War was concluded with favour to the Scots.

From the libraries of George Dunn of Woolley Hall (1864-1912) and Thomas Francis Fremantle, Lord Cottesloe (1862-1956). George Dunn was a prolific collector of books and a keen student of palaeography and early printing. He accumulated a fine library at Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead, consisting of English law books, medieval manuscripts and early stamped bindings. Lord Cottesloe acquired one of the most complete collections of military books.

ESTC S101120; STC 9335; Cockle 144.

L3379/2

ONLY RECORDED COPY?

39. [MODENA].

Grida sopra il datio Della Carne, Pesce, & Oglio & dell'Estrattione de gl'Animali.

Modena, Per Giulian Cassiani Stampator Ducale, 1636.

£1,250

FIRST EDITION. Single sheet, 43 x 32cm. Roman letter. Woodcut arms of Francesco I d'Este as Duke of Modena and Reggio, decorated initial. Uniform light browning, edges uncut, a little dusty, horizontal centre fold. An exceptionally well-preserved copy, '80' pencilled to upper blank margin.

An exceptionally well-preserved (and probably the only surviving) copy of the first edition of this 'grida' concerning taxes imposed on meat, fish, oil and their export. The 'gride' were ordinances or edicts issued by the authorities, which were then 'gridate' (declaimed loudly) by criers in squares to inform citizens. The present was issued to provide partial relief to the ducal coffers after difficult years including the plague of 1630-1, which killed over 40% of Modena's inhabitants, and the Thirty Years' War. By September 1636, when the 'grida' was issued, Modena had first been prey to winter raids of grain and fodder by the French troops lodged in Parma, and had then participated in the invasion of Parma alongside the Spanish troops. The 'grida' sought 'extraordinary help' due to the 'excessive expense caused by the ongoing wars'. It forbade, within the walls of Modena, the killing of 'oxen, cows, beeves, calves, goats, kids, lambs, sheep, pigs and gelding' anywhere but in public slaughterhouses, at the price of 4 quattrini a pound to be paid to the taxman. Fines for transgressors included the seizing of the animals, and a payment of 50 or 25 scudi, according to the size of the animal; the 'snitch', if there was one, retained anonymity. Exempt was the killing for family use of pigs, kids or lambs, which had not been bought or acquired by exchange, or their killing (by anyone, except butchers) at Easter, from Good Friday to the Resurrection. Any sale or transport of oil as well as live or dead, salted or unsalted fish was subject to 6 quattrini a pound. For everyone the export, from the Duchy to or through foreign states, of the abovementioned animals plus poultry, and derived products, including 'dead meat' like salame or sausages, was also banned. Exemption existed for shepherds, though they had to request a license. The 'grida' included a list of fines, in Bolognini, for the export of poultry—i.e., peacocks, geese, capons and pigeons. It was printed by the 'stampatore ducale' Giuliano Cassiani. An esteemed printer of literary and legal works, as 'stampatore ducale' he 'monopolised the printing of all government acts, including grida and bandi'; he also printed the first Modenese newspaper, 'Avvisi', first published in 1648 (Pugno, 'Trattato', 90).

No recorded copies in major institutional catalogues or bibliographies. Saggio di una bibliografia di Modena, p.269. Not in EDIT16, USTC, Simon, Oberlé, Bitting or Vicaire. G.M. Pugno, Trattato di cultura generale nel campo della stampa (1968).

L3515

FICTITIOUS IMPRINT

40. [MORELLI, João Baptista; LEITAO, Fulgençio].

Reduccion y restitucion del reyno de Portugal a la serenissima casa de Bragança en la real persona de Ivan IV.

Turin [i.e., Paris?], por Iuannetin Pennoto, 1648.

£2,350

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. pp. (viii) 415 (i), lacking initial blank. Decorated initial. T-p a little dusty, lower blank margin replaced partially obscuring one letter of imprint, ffep slightly adhering at gutter, very light browning, the odd mark or spot, small worm trail to outer blank margin of O-2B 4 (repaired from X 4), very light water stain to lower blank margin of last few ll. A good copy in modern sheep, raised bands, spine gilt, gilt morocco label, a.e.r. C17 bibliographical inscriptions 'alias Fr. Fulgencio Leitao, da ordem des to Ag Calc o' and 'alias Fr Fulgencio Leitão da Ordem des.to Agostino Calçado'.

A good copy of the scarce first edition of this important apology of the Portuguese monarchs, dedicated to João IV. Fulgençio

Leitão (or Leitam, fl. early C17) was an Augustinian Hermit in Lisbon, professor of theology and ‘in utroque iure’; he later moved to Rome, under the name of Fr. João Antonio Ruvarolla. All his works were published under fictitious imprints and authorship; ironically, he incurred the wrath of Cardinal J.B. Pallota, protector of the Augustinian Hermits, for a work he did not write. The Italian imprint ‘Turin’ is fictitious; ‘Reduccion’ was published probably in Paris, during his subsequent exile. It celebrated the ‘return’ to Portugal of the House of Braganza, after 60 years of Iberian Union, begun in 1580 when Philip II of Spain acceded as Philip I of Portugal following the Portuguese Succession War. The rebellion against his descendant Philip III of Portugal (IV of Spain) was led by Duke João II, later crowned King João IV, in 1640. In the preface, Leitão clarifies that the work was intended not so much for a Portuguese, but for a foreign audience. Although some had advised him to write in Italian, as this might interest an Italian rather than a Spanish audience, he chose Spanish so that his Spanish critics would not have the pretext of linguistic misunderstanding. Imbued with Leitão’s theological and legal knowledge, the first of the four parts discusses the historical ties between the Dukes of Braganza and Portugal, and their greater legal right to the throne, against the criticism of Castilian authors, who called João I’s reign a ‘tyranny’ and his descendant’s ancient right a ‘fiction’. The second part describes this ‘restitution’ as divinely planned, the third suggests this occasion should be solemnised and regularly celebrated, and the fourth—a short ‘mirror for princes’—outlines the new monarch’s duties towards God, his vassals and people, with numerous references to the history of the House of Braganza.

The New World is listed among the places to which the Portuguese brought the Catholic faith: ‘In America, the broad Country of Brazil, on the opposite coast as compared to the Western Indies of Peru, and the Marañon [...] lifting in all those provinces the flag of our Redemption, reducing little by little part of those barbarous People to the knowledge, and worship, of the true God, and the obedience to the Holy Mother Roman Catholic Church’ (p.297). Further references to trade and fighting against the Dutch in the New World.

Four copies recorded in the US. Palau 181585; Díaz, Impresos del siglo XVII, 2689; Bib. Lusitana Historica, p.307; Moetjens, Bib. anonymiana 2335; Bib. Hist. de Portugal 372. Not in Emil, Die falschen und fingirten Druckorte. Not in Alden.

L3375

IN SYRIAC

41. [NEW TESTAMENT].

Novum [...] Testamentum Syriace. Cum versione Latina.

Köthen, [Fürstliche Druckerei], 1621.

£1,450

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. pp. (viii) 843 (i). Large Syriac letter, with Roman, little Italic, Greek or Hebrew. Printer’s woodcut device to t-p, woodcut headpieces. T-p a little dusty, general toning, ink burn affecting a letter to Q1, another to lower blank margin of 4Z 1. A good, clean copy in C19 half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt and tooled in blind, repaired at foot, gilt-lettered, all edges blue, corners repaired. Early annotations in Greek, Latin or Syriac to pastedowns and occasionally to text, C19 autograph ‘Henry D.A. Major’ to rear pastedown, ex-libris in Greek letters dated 27 Oct 1844 and bookplate ‘ex bibliotheca Aulae Hrypensis Oxonii’ (Ripon Hall) to front pastedown.

A good, clean copy, in large Syriac typeface, of the first edition of the New Testament prepared by the major orientalist Martin Trost. This is also one of the earliest works produced by Prince Ludwig of Anhalt’s printing press in Köthen. These were part of a series of textbooks for the study of languages produced for a project led by Wolfgang Rietke, a Lutheran education reformer, with the Prince’s support (Ball, ‘Alles’, 391). Rietke also established a school in Köthen, where he resided until 1622. It was whilst working there after a theology degree at Wittenberg, that Trost (1588-1636) published his Syriac New Testament, with the Gospels and Pauline letters. His sources were mainly the editio princeps of the Syriac text (or ‘peshitta’), first published by Alfred Widmanstadt in Vienna in 1555, followed by Tremelli’s 1569 edition, the Antwerp Polyglot (1569-72), Plantin’s 1574 edition and Boderianus’s 1584 polyglot (Darlow & Moule 8958). On each page is a Syriac section with, below, its Latin translation based on Tremelli’s. Trost’s was ‘the first to set the useful example, followed by many [...], of giving a complete table of the variations of text, which by this time had become somewhat numerous’ (‘Printed Editions’, 283-84). The early student annotators of this copy, also learned in Hebrew and Greek, often glossed Syriac words with their Latin counterparts—e.g., ‘transgressors’ of the divine law—and even corrected the Latin, e.g., substituting ‘concupiscat illam’ for the more literal ‘adulterium committat cum ea’. This copy was in the library of Henry Dewsbury Alves Major (1871-1961), an Anglican clergyman, born in England, who lived most of his life in New Zealand. As a student at Oxford, he focused on the Synoptic Gospels and their authorship. He was rector of Ripon Hall school for the clergy.

Darlow & Moule 8958; Bircher, Kat. der Fruchtbringenden Gesellschaft, 64. Not in BL STC Ger. C17. ‘The Printed Editions of the Syriac New Testament’, Church Quarterly Review 52 (1888), 257-94; G. Ball, ‘Alles zu Nutzen’, in The Reach of the Republic of Letters, ed. A. van Dixhoorn et al. (Leiden, 2008), I, 389-422.

L3309

RARE FOLD OUT WORLD MAP

42. PAGITT, Ephraim.

Christianographie, or the Description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the World not subject to the Pope.

London, Matthew Costerden, 1635.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Pp. (xxii) 156 56 (viii). Roman letter, some Italic, a little Greek and Hebrew. Ornamental head pieces and initials. Large woodcut fold out map of the world excluding America, three of Asia, Africa and Europe, Africa tear repaired without loss. Ms shelf mark to pastedown. Slight age browning, edges a little dusty, two oil spots to lower margin of first few leaves, finger soiling to tp and lower outer corner of early ll, ms correction to p. 21 'Germany', a few red ink stains to upper edges, fly almost loose. A handsome copy with all maps, in contemporary sheep, ornamental spine gilt, restored at tail, rubbing to joints, some scratches to boards.

First edition of this curious book describing the Christian peoples that are "not subject to the Pope". Ephraim Pagitt (c. 1575-1647) was an English clergyman and heresiographer, son of the controversial nonconformist clergyman Eusebius Pagit (c.1551-1617). Pagitt was a polyglot prodigy, who became known for his multi-linguistic talents when he was a child. It was these that led him to study other cultures and languages intensely, developing a passion for foreign lands and peoples. Eventually Pagitt compiled enough information to publish this Christianographie, which describes ethnic groups from Egypt and Persia to Korea and the Philippines. The publication was also intended to question the supremacy of the Pope and Catholicism, favouring a more balanced perspective of the different branches of Christianity. This kind of anti-Catholic dogma was increasingly common during this era, which Pagitt himself affirms in the book's dedication to Francis White, Bishop of Ely (c. 1564-1638). White himself was a controversialist, who published and spoke prolifically against the omnipotence of the Catholic church.

Along with his other work, Heresiography, this publication was "devoted to describing and defeating the threat of irreligion which both popery and radical Protestantism posed" (Dyton, S.C. 'Fabricating Radicalism: Ephraim Pagitt and seventeenth-century heresiology', 2002). The work paints the author as an 'explorer', using various sources including anecdotes and historiographies in order to construct a picture of the Christian world beyond the Catholic church. The remarkable fold out map of the known world provides a fascinating insight into the intercontinental spread of Christianity by the early 17th century. Paggitt describes numerous regions of Africa and Asia and their relative concentrations of Christians. From a cartographic perspective, the map is relatively accurate, apart from Korea is shown as an island and Japan is somewhat misshapen. At the time of publication, most of the known world was under Roman Catholic influence. The 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas had divided the world into the Western Catholic Spain and the Eastern Catholic Portugal. The Americas were being Christianised, as was the Far East. Pagitt speaks of the Americas and how the native population was widely exterminated or forced into slavery, stating that "I may call their (the native Americans) first conversion (by the Spanish) rather a depopulation than a conversion".

L3314

SCARCE SWEDISH IMPRINT

43. PAULINUS, Laurentius.

Historiae Arctoe libri tres.

Strengnes, excudebat Johannes L. Barkenius, [1636].

£2,650

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. pp. (xx) 415 (xvii) 168 (xvi) (i 4 cancelled as usual). Roman letter, with Italic. T-p within woodcut architectural frame. T-p dusty and remargined to verso, not touching text, next torn and repaired without loss, a few old marginal repairs at beginning and end, slight yellowing, occasional minor marginal spotting, a few ll. a little dusty. A good copy in C18 half vellum over marbled boards, a bit worn. C17 inscription Laur. Qvist [Laurentius/Lars Qvist] and couple of early casemarks to front pastedown, Swedish binder's inscription 'Carl Friedrich Borg bok bindaren' 1735 to inner spine lining.

A good copy of the first edition of 'the first extended, comprehensive history of Sweden' ('Nordisk', 906) and 'the most ambitious piece of [Swedish] historiography' of the C17 (Kalevich, 'Compilation', 6). Laurentius Paulinus Gothus (1565-1646) was Archbishop of Strengnes, Sweden. In 1622, he promoted the establishment of the first printing press of the town, with the financial assistance of King Gustavus Adolphus. The present is one of the most famous outputs of this provincial press (Cotton, 'Gazetteer', 272). 'Historia' provides an account spanning the Creation, as most C16 national histories, to the death of Gustavus Adolphus in 1632; it also includes a geographical survey of Sweden and a summary of the most important historical events. Whilst Paulinus did not engage in fresh archival research, he produced a major compilation of all available sources, especially Olaus Magnus. The account of early history includes astronomical observations and criticism of astrological forecasts, as well as the first migrations to Sweden after the Flood. It is followed by a description of Swedish territories, including Lapland, and of

Finland, Norway, Livonia, Estonia, Lithuania, Denmark and even Muscovy; it then focuses on Sweden, discussing its politics (to Gustavus Adolphus), religion (especially the extirpation of paganism), customs and laws. The second section follows the chronology of Swedish kings from before the Flood to 1492. The catalogue of the 'Bibliotheca Heberiana' (1835, n.3320) states that copy was 'very scarce, with the suppressed leaves', pointing the reader to 'Lord Strangford's note' on the subject. Percy Smythe, 6th Viscount Strangford (1780-1820) was ambassador to Sweden in 1817-20. We have not been able to identify this note or discover anything about suppression; it may concern i 4 which is cancelled.

Minnesota, Illinois and Yale copies recorded in the US. Graesse V, 172; Brunet IV, 444 (footnote); Estreicher, Bib. Polska, 217; Bib. Livoniae historica, 2020. H. Cotton, A Typographical Gazetteer (Oxford, 1831); Nordisk Familjebok (Stockholm, 1888); A. Vetushko-Kalevich, Compilation and Translation (Lund, 2019).

L3334

AN ANATOMIST'S COPY

44. PALLET, Jean.

Diccionario muy copioso de la lengua Española y Francesa.

Bruxelles, chez Rutger Velpius, 1606.

£1,650

8vo. 2 parts in 1, 414, 306 unnumbered pp. Roman letter, with Italic, double column. Decorated initials and ornaments. Slight marginal foxing, upper edge dusty, light age browning to a few gatherings, intermittent light water stain to lower blank margin of second part. A good, clean copy in contemporary Dutch vellum, yapp edges, a.e.r., ms. binder's instructions ('E. 8vo.VI.14. F[lorins?] 1') to front pastedown, ms. ex-libris 'Sebastiani Egberti (?) @ 1607 Martij 10' (in red), 'Joan Spillieus 1649: 10 feb. Geerfft van' and 'Johannes Carlier 1638 2/25' to ffep.

A good, clean copy of the second edition of the first French-Spanish bilingual dictionary, originally published in Paris in 1604. The French Jean Pallet (or Palet, fl. late C16/early C17) was physician to Henry IV of France and translator from the Italian of 'Discours de la beauté des Dames (1568). An influential lexicographer, he published his bilingual dictionary only a few years after Hornkens's French-Spanish-Latin of 1599. Even more than Hornkens, Pallet was catering to the 'Belgian' aristocracy, generals and officers who, upon the Infanta's marriage with Archduke Albert in 1596 and the greater administrative autonomy over the Low Countries granted to them by her father Philip II, found themselves having to deal with a Spanish-speaking court ('Wörterbücher', 2977). The printer Velpius was granted a privilege by the Archduke. Whilst the French-Spanish part was mostly based on Hornkens, the Spanish-French section drew on Antonio de Nebrija's Spanish-Latin dictionary (1492-5) and Cristóval de Las Casas's popular Tuscan-Castilian dictionary of 1570.

In 1607, this copy was in the library of the Flemish physician Sebastianus Egbertus, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam and author of a commentary on Dodoens's 'Herbal' (1640); he was deemed 'a man of great learning' by the anatomist Nicolaes Tulp, famously portrayed by Rembrandt. In 1638, it was in the possession of the lawyer Johannes Carlier (c.1612-48), owner of a substantial library of which the inventory unusually specifies the colour of the shelves and their arrangement in the room (de Jong, p.151); in 1649, the copy was inherited by Johannes Spillieus, probably the same registered as a student at Leiden.

Four copies recorded in the US. Iberian Books 51730; USTC 5016579; Palau 72982.N. Tulp, Drie boecken der medicijnsche aenmerkingen (Amsterdam, 1650), p.120; J. de Jong, Art of Home in the Netherlands, 1500-1800 (2001); Wörterbücher (Berlin, 1991).

L3519

RARE C17 TYPESET EX-LIBRIS

45. PEREIRA, Benito.

Adversus Fallaces et supersticiosas artes.

Lyon, apud Horatium Cardon, 1603.

£1,950

8vo. pp. (x) 253 [i.e., 252] (viii). Roman letter, little Italic. T-p in red and black with woodcut printer's device, decorated initials and ornaments. Age browning, small paper flaw to a few lower outer blank corners, tiny worm trails to few blank margins at tail, clean tear to foot of M6 without loss. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, lacking ties, scattered old stains to upper cover, two bite marks to edges. C17 ms. 'Habet ad (?) Fr. Petri Just ord. Praedicat[orum]' to ffep, C18 bibliographical inscription to fly verso, unusual c.1600 typeset ex-libris marking Fr. Petrus Just's bequest to the Dominicans of Perpignan after his death.

This copy was in the Dominican monastery of Perpignan, then part of Catalonia, established in the C13; a fine example of French Gothic. Friar Petrus Just (fl. late C16/early C17) was a 'magister' (superior) and appears to have possessed a private library. Upon his death, it was bequeathed to the monastery. This transfer was recorded with a very unusual ex-libris: the type-setting was printed directly onto the t-p, with traces of 'shoulder ink', as a 3-line paragraph. It mentions 'librum hunc cum aliis', hence this copy was part of a larger bequest, which included incunabula now at the Perpignan and Carcassonne libraries. We have not been able to trace any other instances.

A good copy of the fourth edition of this successful work on magic and superstition, first published in 1591. Benito Pereira, SJ (1530-1610) was a major Spanish theologian, philosopher and exegete, and an influential professor at the Collegium Romanum. His numerous works, on subjects including psychology and mathematics, played an important role in the formation of the principles of 'Jesuit science'. His metaphysics and psychology in particular had 'a significant impact on Protestant Germany and Holland' (Lamanna, 'Benet Perera', 273). Based on ancient and modern sources, including Ficino, 'Adversus fallaces' groups together Pereira's texts: a chapter on alchemy from his 'De principiis', and two on dreams and astrology from his commentaries to the 'Book of Daniel' and 'Genesis' (Blum, 'Benedictus', 293). Pereira begins the first book by distinguishing natural magic, based on the concealed and evident properties of things, from magic devoid of reason and truth, false and damaging, connected with demons, fraud and 'maleficia', a danger to society. He proceeds with a study of demonic powers, with the assistance of magicians, the nature of miracles, as well as astrology, the kabbalah, necromancy and alchemy, with a conclusion on the origins of magic. The famous psychologist C.G. Jung devoted a long footnote in his 'Psychology and Religion' to Pereira's 'excellent tract' about dreams, the second part of 'De Magia'. Pereira identifies four causes of dreams—bodily affections, emotional commotions of the mind, the power of demons, and true divine presence—considering the functions of reason and will. Inspired by Pico's 'Adversus astrologiam', the third part, on judicial astrology and divination, includes chapters on the vanity of oracles, demonic prophecies, the impossible mediation between Christian and astrological truth, astrologers' predictions (with mention of comets). For its attention to the powers and nature of demons, it has been considered 'not only a treatise of witchcraft and magic, but also a manual of exorcism' (Bib. Esot. 3605).

Caillet III, 8518; Gardner 941; Houzeau-Lancaster 4960; Cantamessa 6011 (mentioned); Sommervogel VI, p.504, n.4. M. Lamanna, 'Benet Perera', in Jesuit Philosophy on the Eve of Modernity, ed. C. Casalini (Leiden, 2019), 270-92; P.R. Blum, 'Benedictus Pererius: Renaissance Culture at the Origins of Jesuit Science', Science & Education 15 (2006), 279-304.

L3524

KABBALAH, DEMONS AND MEDICINE

46. PISTORIUS, Johann. HEILBRONNER, Jacob.

Daemonomania Pistoriana: magica et cabalistica morborum curandorum ratio.

Lauingen, typis Palatinis, 1601.

£2,950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. (lii) 134. Roman letter, with Italic, occasional Hebrew. T-p with typographical border and ornament. Slight age browning (poor paper), lower outer corner of B 1 torn just touching catchword. A good copy in cloth boards c.1900 eps, paper label to spine, modern ex-libris of Emile Lafuma Voiron to fly.

The scarce first edition of this demonological-medical controversy on the Practical Kabbalah, between two important German theologians, one Catholic, the other Protestant. The German Johann Pistorius (1546-1608) was physician to Margrave Karl II of Baden-Durlach; in 1588, he converted from Lutheranism to Calvinism and later Catholicism. This edition features excerpt from 'De arte cabalistica' (Basel, 1587), on the Jewish mystic tradition and esotericism, which Pistorius wrote the year before his Catholic conversion, inspired by Reuchlin's of 1517. In 'De operatione', the focus is on Practical Kabbalah, or the part concerning 'white magic': ways of making amulets and talismans, and the nature of angels and demons. In particular, it discusses Pistorius's key observations on its use for treating illnesses. Each excerpt by Pistorius is followed by a 'glossa' devised to confute it, by the Lutheran theologian Jacob Heilbronner (1548-1618). Heilbronner begins with an introduction on the figure of the 'magi', often confused with astronomers or astrologers, but truly people 'who entertain commerce with demons'. He even associates Pistorius with them: 'a magus [...] is very rapacious for money and honours, vices which everyone knows are shared by the obnoxious Pistorius'. Heilbronner considered Pistorius's theories on the cabalistic treatment of illnesses as black magic. The most important issue he sought to confute was the mystic power, especially the healing power, of words from the Scriptures, in the form, for instance, of charms used to treat people, even of the plague. Heilbronner's criticism often extends to Practical Kabbalah as a whole—a 'corruption of the Holy Scriptures, when from letters, numbers, figure, anagrams, conjunctions, spaces and similar details one draws allegorical meanings and mysteries'.

BL Ger. C17 P693; Durling C17, 9040; Graesse V, 306; Caillet IV, D2 3333: 'très rare'; Bib. Esoterica 3673: 'très rare'.

L2607

THE HEINSIUS-FLETCHER OF SALTOUN COPY

47. PLOTINUS.

Plotini Platoniorum coryphaei opera.

Basel, Ludwig Koenig, 1615.

Sold.

Folio, pp. (xxxvi) 773 (xlv). Roman letter, with Greek and Italic, mostly double column. T-p in red and black, woodcut portrait of Plotinus, large woodcut printer's device to recto of last, woodcut initials. Stain at upper gutter of a3, touching first word of 16 lines, very minor marginal worming, couple of edges untrimmed. An excellent, wide-margined copy in high-quality contemporary Dutch vellum, double and single blind ruled, large lozenge-shaped centrepiece with oval and interlacing ribbons, raised bands, C17 title and shelfmark labels to spine. Purchase notes 'Const. 7 fl.' (C17) and '10 gul. 10 st.' and 'paris 10 lib' (C18) to ffp, C17 inscription 'A Fletcher' to t-p.

A handsome copy, of illustrious provenance of Plotinus's works, edited by Marsilio Ficino. This copy ('Bib. Fletcheriana', 109.26) belonged to the Scottish writer and politician Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655-1716) 'the most learned man of his day', and the owner of the largest private library in Scotland, with c.6,000 volumes. In 1683-88, he was in exile in the Netherlands for plotting against James II. In 1683, a major sale took place in Leiden of one of the greatest libraries in Europe, owned by the late Dutch humanist Nicolaus Heinsius (1620-81). The purchase note '10 gul. 10 st.' [10 gulden, 10 stuivers] on this copy matches the buying price for lot 110 (see 'Bib. Heinsiana', p.109). Like other similar notes in Fletcher's books from the sale, it does not appear to be in his own hand; it may have been a secretary or auction house clerk. 'While Fletcher owned a copy of the "Heinsiana" and a number of books from the sale [...] his attendance or representation at the sale must remain a matter of conjecture. [...] if not present at the sale itself, [he] was clearly on the scene soon after and would have been able to purchase items from the sale from local booksellers, as the many volumes in his library priced in "guilders" and "stuivers" may attest' (Sibbald, 'Heinsiana', 151). The earliest purchase note ('Const. 7 fl.') resembles Heinsius's hand very closely; it sheds light into the price rise in Holland for the same edition in the course of 70 years. The third purchase note—'Paris 10 lib'—reprises other such notes present in Fletcher's books. Other books in his library catalogue (see Willems, 'Bib. Fletcheriana') include 'Paris' or mention Parisian editions of the same works. They were likely acquired in Paris if not by Fletcher himself, then by James Fall, who since the 1670s had provided him with information on book prices from Paris (ODNB). This copy appears as lot 312 in Deighton Bell's 'A catalogue of classical literature' (1972).

Fletcher also owned the editio princeps of Plotinus's Greek text, printed by Petrus Perna in Basel in 1580 ('Bib. Fletcheriana', p.176). The same sheets, including Perna's original dedication, were used for the second issue, just altering the t-p. The text was edited, with a Latin translation, by the Neo-Platonist philosopher Marsilio Ficino (1433-99), from mss given to him by Cosimo de' Medici. Born in Egypt, Plotinus (204-70AD) studied philosophy at Alexandria under Ammonius Sacca; his most important ideas, which greatly influenced pagan, Judeo-Christian and Islamic metaphysics, concern the One, the Soul and the Intellect. This edition begins with his disciple Porphyry's famous biographical account. Plotinus, he wrote, 'abstained from animal flesh' and 'would not swallow medication containing animal products', information which fed into early modern debates on vegetarianism and the ethics of eating animal flesh. Through Ficino's translation of Porphyry's 'De abstinentia', and together with the theories of other Platonists like Porphyry and Iamblichus, Plotinus's ideas on the rationality of animals were similarly influential (Muratori, 'Renaissance Vegetarianism', 2, 43). The rest of the work is occupied by the six 'Enneads', based on the writings of his student Porphyry. In the Renaissance, Plotinus provided fertile philosophical ground for the Neo-Platonist reconciliation of Platonism and Christianity.

UCB, Illinois and Virginia copies recorded in the US. Brunet IV, 727; Willems, *Bib. Fletcheriana*, p.176. J.A. Sibbald, 'The Heinsiana', in *Documenting the Early Modern Book World*, ed. M. Walsby et al. (Leiden, 2013), 141-60. C. Muratori, *Renaissance Vegetarianism* (Oxford, forthcoming). With many thanks to J.A. Sibbald for his helpful comments.

L3489

48. POWELL, Thomas.

The attourneys academy or, The manner and forme of proceeding practically, vpon any suite, plaint or action whatsoever, in any court [with] Direction for search of records remaining in the chancery. Tower. Exchequer, with the limnes thereof [with] The attornies almanacke.

London, [Bernard Alsop], 1623, 1622, 1627.

£2,250

FIRST EDITIONS. Three vols in one. 4to. 1) pp. [xii], 230, [lxii]; pi², A-2O, 2P². 2) pp. [xvi], 78, [ii]: [par.], A-L . 3) pp. [viii], 72. : A-K . Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces, typographical ornaments, price in contemporary hand at head of t-p lightly crossed out, early ms. mark on pastedown. Light age yellowing, first title fractionally dusty. Fine copies, crisp and clean, with good margins in handsome contemporary calf, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, spine with raised bands, slight loss at head, blind ruled, 'P.A' ms. on fore-edge,

Excellent sammelband of these three eminently practical works by the Welsh poet and Lawyer Thomas Powell, most probably

bound for a student. "Seventeenth century legal texts continue to combine theoretical jurisprudence designed for the dedicated law student with pragmatic programmes of study, lists of writs, briefs and pleadings to memorise, and continue to make legal learning more accessible to an ever larger number of readers. According to the title page of Thomas Powell's 1623 'Attourneys academy' the volume is a comprehensive treatment of 'the manner and forme of proceeding practically, vpon any suite, plaint or action whatsoever, in any court of record whatsoever, within this kingdome.' Powell's book is one of those most commonly associated with attorneys and its popularity indicates both its usefulness and its ready availability. Moreover, Powell's 'academy', unlike those of the Inns of Court and Chancery, is open to the entire literate population. The book begins with a treatment of the 'manner of proceeding in the Chancerie' and proceeds through all the London courts (Requests, common Pleas, Exchequer, King's Bench, Star Chamber, Parliament, the Lord Mayor's and the Sheriff's Courts) in a systematic fashion. The book presents the rules of each court in great detail. .. Powell continues step by step through the stages of an action for debt and, at each stage, states what both the plaintiff's and the defendant's attorneys need to do. Of Powell's work, Christopher Brooks writes that 'The Attouneys Academy could not have been an original work by its reputed author .. a number of quite similar works, which date from as early as the 1580's, have been found amongst the papers of Attourneys.'" Gary Taylor 'Thomas Middleton and Early Modern Textual Culture.'

Powell's second work offered guidance to lawyers concerning the location and use of records, mostly to settle title claims. The study of early records was an important aspect of legal education and this book helped students to locate material for study. They are also important sources for students of Shakespeare and are listed in Lee's Catalogue of Shakespeareana. "Finding aids such as Thomas Powell's 'Direction for search of records' addressed themselves as much to Lawyers as to a historiographically interested public; major private repositories of documents and books, such as the collection of John Dee at Mortlake or Robert Cotton's library, were frequently cited by common lawyers; and legal scholars and historians employed similar methodologies of proof and authentication in their work." Holger Schott Syme. 'Theatre and Testimony in Shakespeare's England.'

1) ESTC S124370. STC 20163.5. 2) ESTCS115034. STC 20166. 3) ESTC S115029. STC 20165.

L3410

EDITIO PRINCEPS – BYZANTINE DEMONOLOGY

49. PSELLUS, Michael.

Peri energeias daimonon dialogos. De operatione daemonum Dialogus.

Paris, H. Drouart, 1615.

£2,350

EDITIO PRINCEPS. 8vo. 2 parts in 1, pp. (xvi) 99 [i.e., 101] (i), (ii) 105-53 [i.e., 177] (vii). Part I with facing Greek and Latin text, Part II in Roman letter, with Greek, occasional Arabic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, woodcut initials and ornaments. Slight age browning, clean tear from lower outer blank corner of t-p, extremely light water stain to outer blank margin of last four gatherings, worm trail at upper gutter of few gatherings, occasional tiny worm holes to upper blank margins. A good copy in C19 boards, gilt-lettered morocco label to spine. Early casemark(?) inked to t-p.

The editio princeps of this important work of demonology, written by a major Byzantine scholar. Michael Psellos (1017-96) was an influential official at the Byzantine court, serving several emperors, including Theodosia, and writing historical, philosophical and theological works. Preceded in the C16 by Latin, French and Italian translations, including one by Ficino, 'De operatione daemonum' first appeared in its original form in this edition, based on a Parisian ms. The appended commentary was provided by the editor G. Gaulmin (Gautier, 'De daemonibus', 127-28), and the Latin text was taken from Pierre Morel's 1577 translation. Although the attribution to Psellos has been disputed by modern scholars, the work remains an important witness to the syncretism of demonological thought in the Eastern Empire. The author 'writes of daemons not with the philosophic detachment of Porphyry or Proclus, but with the conviction of one who has himself hobnobbed with them on occasion' (Lowe, 'Road', 214). Divination, magic, astrology, demonology and theurgy were popular among the Byzantine lower classes, and were often practiced by Egyptians or Chaldeans; occultism was deemed dangerous for Christianity (Takakis, 'Byzantine Philosophy', 136). 'De operatione' studies the taxonomy of demons down to the workings of their physical nature (e.g. terrestrial, aerial or subterranean) and physiology (e.g. sperm, which generates worms, and excrements). A section is also devoted to demonic language. It tells the history of a sick, pregnant woman who began speaking in Aramaic upon a fit of delirium, even though she did not know the language or had ever met any speakers. The question thus arises on why different demons may speak in different tongues, usually Greek, Chaldean, Syrian or Persian. With its close analysis of demonic nature, the work sought to distinguish demons from humans, and to defy the Gnostic and Manichean view of evil as an eternal principle, and of the origins of humankind as generated by devils, to explain the Fall. A fascinating, important work.

Brunet IV, 946; Caillet IV, S3200b. Not in Thorndike or Bib. Esoterica.

L2608

THE VIRTUES OF SPA WATERS

50. ROWZEE, Lodwick.

The Queenes Welles. That is, a Treatise of the Nature and Vertues of Tunbridge Water.

London, Imprinted by Iohn Dawson, 1632.

£2,950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [viii], 79, [i]. A⁴ B-F⁸. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut initials, typographical ornaments, small label 'G.O.M.' on front pastedown, autograph crossed out on verso of A2, possibly 'Dr .. Bale anno domii 1661'. Age yellowing, title and outer corners of first and last few leaves soiled, repairs with loss of part of the S in 'Queenes' on title, occasional minor, mostly marginal waterstains, the odd mark. A good copy entirely unsophisticated stab bound in a contemporary limp vellum manuscript indenture, text on inside covers, a little soiled, in cloth solander box.

Extremely rare first edition on Rowzee's book on the curative powers of mineral water and the Chalybeate spring. In 1629 the first royal visitor to the 'Wells' was Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I, who stayed for six weeks. As there was no accommodation available at that time, the Royal entourage camped on the Common. It was not until the latter part of the 17th century that the first permanent lodging houses were erected. With the royal seal of approval, Tunbridge Wells quickly became the most fashionable drinking spa near London, since it was much closer than Bath or Buxton. Following the Royal visit, Dr Lodwick Rowzee, a physician from Ashford, published this paper on the medicinal qualities of the spring. He established guidelines for the quantity of water that should be drunk and recommended starting with 2½ pints a day increasing to four times that amount during the course of a visit and reducing the amount when preparing to leave the Wells. Rowzee also recommended walking after taking the water and this became part of the daily ritual. "The water helpeth also the running of the reines, whether it be Gonorrhoea simplex or Venria, ... In the behalf of women... there is nothing better against barrenness, and to make them fruitful". It was to honour the six-month visit of Queen Henrietta Maria in 1629 that Rowzee coined the name 'The Queenes Wells,' for "Like the spa waters in Belgium, Tunbridge waters were credited with special efficacy in matters gynaecological, which is exactly why the Queen's doctors could direct here for treatment to an obscure and uninhabited place where her only accommodation would be a tent" J.G.C.M Fuller, 'Chalybeate Springs at Tunbridge wells' in 200 Years of British Hydrogeology.'

"It was perhaps relatively easy to portray the purging waters as medicinal since they had not only an obvious effect but also a distinctive taste. As Jameson remarked, "If they had no bad taste nor smell, the patients would have no confidence in their virtues" The chalybeate waters required a greater insistence on the potential danger, as the Antwerp-born physician, Lewis Rouse, (Rowzee) recognized in 1632. "Many haue falne into diseases, feavers and vnadvisedly and vnprepared to those waters, although there is nothing better for agues, then they are, if they be rightly and advisedly vsed, the body being first prepared and purged." Rouse's cautions continued to be influential in Tunbridge Wells, being reproduced first in an exact reprint of 1671 and then stripped of all references to Galen, in an edition of 1725 that purported to be a new work by a living author." David Harley, 'A Sword in a Madman's Hand.'

A rare and most interesting work.

ESTC S116278. STC 21426.

L3397

UNRECORDED IN US

51. RULAND, Martin, HOESCHEL, David.

Synonymia Latino-Graeca.

Geneva, Typis Iacobi Stoer, 1624.

£1,750

8vo. pp. (xvi) 1023 (i). Greek letter, with Roman, double column. Woodcut architectural t-p with grotesques, woodcut initials and ornaments. T-p dusty and mounted, slight browning or occasional dampstaining, poor quality paper, light water stain at upper gutter of several gatherings, last leaf creased. Perfectly acceptable copy in contemporary English sprinkled calf, triple blind ruled, raised bands, double blind ruled, upper joint and foot of spine a bit rubbed. C19 armorial bookplate of Robert Montgomery Convoy to front pastedown.

Scarce Geneva edition of this schoolboy Latin-Greek lexicon originally published in Augsburg in 1590. As the preface explains, this work was a combined effort. It was originally written, as a Latin-Greek dictionary with a section on synonyms, by Martin Ruland the Elder (1532-1602), a German alchemist and physician; due to illness and the contemporary publication of other similar works like Estienne's monumental Greek thesaurus in 1572, Ruland set this work aside. It was the German librarian and scholar David Hoeschel (1556-1617) who decided to revise and publish it as 'Dictionarii Latino Graeci, Sive Synonymorum' in 1590, mentioning Ruland only in the preface. Ruland's namesake son saw into print his father's unpublished works after the latter's death, including the dictionary, adding his father's name to the title. Intended for students, the dictionary proceeds alphabetically in double column, providing for each

Latin word one or more Greek translations, with indications of the author from whom they were borrowed. The t-p of this edition is one of the few in which the printer, Jacob Stoer specified the name of the city in which he was printed.

No copies recorded in the US. Not in BL STC Ger. C17, Brunet or Graesse.

L3239

52. SENGUERD, Arnold.

Introductions ad Physicam Libri Sex. [with] Idea Metaphysicae Generalis et Specialis.

Utrecht, Jan Van Waesberge, 1644 [with] 1643.

£1,250

FIRST EDITIONS. 12mo. Pp. (xii) 522 (ii); 144. Roman letter. Woodcut printers devices to tps, ornamental initials. Armorial bookplate of Hyacinth Carrère to pastedown, contemp. pen trials to last. Light age browning, slight water stains to first few leaves, very occasional ink or other spots, a few corners dog eared. A good, clean copy in contemporary vellum, a little worn, minor ink spots to covers.

First edition of these important treatises on physics and metaphysics of Aristotle by the Dutch academic Arnold Senguerd (1610-1668). Senguerd was born in Amsterdam and studied theology at Leiden, specialising in philosophy under the Dutch logician, Franco Burgersdijk (1590-1635). He became a prolific and well-paid professor, lecturing on Metaphysics at Franeker and Utrecht. He was later appointed professor at the Amsterdam Athenaeum, succeeding from Caspar Barlaeus. His son, born in 1646, was Wolferdus Senguerd. He also went to Leiden to study philosophy and later became professor of natural philosophy there. The Senguerd air pump is named after him.

The first work in this volume is an introduction to Aristotle's *Ad Physican*. It discusses key questions which straddle the disciplines of physics and philosophy. These include the ideas of finite and infinite space, the sky, the stars, and the elements which make up the world. Later on Senguerd discusses the lives of animals and their levels of senescence. The 'Metaphysica' was one of Aristotle's most important works; it had an immeasurable influence on Ancient Greece, Rome, Middle Eastern and Muslim philosophy as well as the scholastic philosophers and writers like Dante, Senguerd being no exception. Aristotle's *Metaphysics* attempted to answer three main questions: what is existence, and what sorts of things exist in the world? How can things continue to exist, and yet undergo the change we see about us in the natural world? And how can this world be understood? *Metaphysics* is notoriously enigmatic in meaning, and became one of the most wrestled with manuscripts during this period. It is a testament to Senguerd's intellect that he became such an influential teacher on the subject.

Bierens de Haan 4314.

L3475

ELIZABETH TAYLOR'S GIFT TO RICHARD BURTON

53. SHIRLEY, James.

The Opportunitie a comedy, as it vvas presented by her Majesties Servants, at the private house in Drury Lane.

London, printed by Thomas Cotes for Andrew Crooke, 1640.

Reserved.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp.[76]. [A]² B-K⁴. Roman letter, some Italic. "One of three imprint variants of this edition." ESTC. Small woodcut ornament on title, woodcut initials and head-pieces, typographical ornaments, ms. corrections to the text in a contemporary hand in six places. Age yellowing, some light browning, light, mostly marginal waterstaining in places, ink soiling at blank upper margin of two leaves in quire B (probably from press), repair to lower blank margin of G3 & K4, small closed tear repaired in blank of t-p. A good copy, crisp and clean with good margins, some deckle edges, in brown cloth circa 1900, green morocco label, gilt lettered on spine.

Rare first edition, of this important late Carolingian comedy by James Shirley. *The Opportunity* was licensed for performance by Sir Henry Herbert, the Master of the Revels, on 29 November 1634. It was acted by Shirley's regular company, Queen Henrietta's Men, at the Cockpit Theatre. Shirley was in Ireland at this time this work was printed and it seems that Queen Henrietta's Men sold off a dozen of his plays to the stationers for printing. This 1640 first quarto is dedicated by Shirley to a personal friend, Capt. Richard Owen. Shirley relied on *El Castigo del Penséque* by Tirso de Molina as his source for the plot which proved to be popular, and was revived in November 1660. During the Interregnum when the theatres were closed, material from *The Opportunity* was extracted and performed as a droll called 'The Price of Conceit', published in 'The Wits' in 1672. cf Forsythe, 'The Relations of Shirley's Plays to the Elizabethan Drama.'

"James Shirley (1596-1666) is one of the most significant dramatic writers of the late English Renaissance. He had an easy command of tragedy, comedy, tragicomedy, masque, pastoral, morality, and neo-miracle genres. His non-dramatic works include poems and grammars. His style was admired by Thomas May, John Ford, Philip Massinger, and the actors Garrick and Kemble. Adaptations from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth century attest to Shirley's lasting popularity. He also inspired great musicians such as William Lawes and Matthew Locke. Shirley's famous poem "The Glories of Our Blood and State" from his entertainment *The Contest of Ajax and Ulysses* is said to have seized Oliver Cromwell "with great terror". Caroline drama would be unthinkable without Shirley. Charles I personally suggested the plot for Shirley's highly successful 1633 comedy *The Gamester*. Shirley wrote for a wide variety of venues, ranging from the Blackfriars Theatre to Banqueting House, Whitehall, and the first public playhouse in Dublin. He was fond of strong yet nuanced female characters. Critics still appreciate his elegant craftsmanship, his fast-paced, witty dialogues, and his detached portrayal of social manners." *The Complete Works of James Shirley*.

"The plot of the opportunity exemplifies Shirley's approach to dramatic form and his relation to antecedent drama. So often when we think that he is simply a copy, he turns out to be an original; he digests antecedent drama not in order to recapitulate its work, but rather in order to make it disappear." Barbara Ravelhofer *James Shirley and Early Modern Theatre: New Critical Perspectives*. The marginal corrections, though few, are intriguing as they point to possible theatrical use.

This copy was purchased from Quaritch in 1965 by the actress Elizabeth Taylor (see Quaritch, Boston Book Fair 2018 list, item 87). She most probably gave it to her then husband Richard Burton, as it was sold at auction with other books from his collection on 20 March 1998 (Phillips, London, Sale 30510, lot 184).

A rare and important quarto.

ESTC S117248. STC 22451a. Greg 575. Pforzheimer 932 "There are three variants of the title of this edition differing only in the imprint".

L3379

54. STRADA, Famiano.

De Bello Belgico.

Rome, apud Haeredes Francisci Corbelletti, 1648.

£2,500

Two vols. 12mo. Pp. (xvi) 724 (cxl); (xiv) 642 (lxxxviii). Roman letter. First vol contains engraved frontispiece with Minerva in arms, flags with coats of arms behind and 13 engraved full-page portraits of, amongst others, Charles V, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Margarita Parmae and Queen Elizabeth I. Contemp. bibl. mark to lower tp. Second work contains 11 plates, most notably the *Leo Belgicus*, which shows the Low Countries in leonine form as well as portraits inc. Maurice of Nassau, Alexander Farnesius and Maximilianus Henninius. Bookplates of Edwin Wilkins Field (1804-1871). General light yellowing, occasional marginal foxing. Good clean copies in contemp. calf, gilt armorial crest on covers of Gilbert Watts (1590-1657), original engraved metal clasps. Restored at head and tail of spine and some joints and corners. Aeg.

Handsomely bound two volumes of Famiano Strada's (1572-1649) account of the Dutch Revolt from Spain. Volume I was first published from 1555-1578 and Volume II from 1578-1590. The vols are exceptional for their many exquisite full page engravings, especially the *Leo Belgicus* in Vol II, where the Low Countries are depicted in the form of a lion. This is based on the original 1583 Eytzinger form with the lion standing facing right with a paw raised and holding a shield. The lion features heavily on the coats of arms of both Netherlands and Belgium and the depiction was a powerful byword for patriotism during the war in the Low Countries. The portraits are excellent likenesses of important figures from both sides.

Famiano Strada was a Jesuit historian and moralist who taught at the Collegio Romano of the Jesuits in Rome. This work was commissioned by Ranuccio I Farnese in 1595 and was written with the assistance of Alexander Farnese (1545-1592). It was first published in 1632 and translated into Dutch in 1646. The book evocatively describes the scents and colours of the battle between the Spanish troops led by the Duke of Parma and the Dutch troops led by the Staten-Generaal van Willem van Oranje. In 1579 the northern provinces had established their independence as the United Provinces of the Netherlands, leaving the south under Catholic control as the Spanish Netherlands; at the time this work was first published the war with Spain was still continuing. It was only in the year this edition was produced, 1648, at the end of the Thirty Years War, that Spain recognised Dutch independence. The work was criticised by the Dutch for its pro-Spanish stance. Strada defended himself by stating that the supporters of Orange did not fight for religious conviction but merely defended the material interests of the secular nobles.

These volumes were handsomely bound for Gilbert Watts. Born in Yorkshire, the son of Richard Watts of Barnes Hall, Watts the younger attended Lincoln College, Oxford before becoming Rector of Willingdale Doe, Essex, in 1621. He produced an English translation of Bacon's *De augmentis scientiarum* in 1640 entitled 'Of the advancement and proficiencie of learning' (STC 1167). Watts bequeathed his library to Lincoln College – "soe many bookes as cost mee threescore pounds", to be selected by Bodley's librarian Thomas Barlow. The armorial binding on these volumes is typical of his collection, which were often bound in dark brown calf with gilt edges.

Edwin Wilkins Field (1804-1871) was a prominent English lawyer and painter who was a passionate advocate for chancery reform. Field also worked to establish artistic copyright through the Fine Arts Copyright Act of 1862. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery and a statue of him stands in the Royal Courts of Justice.

Graesse VI, p. 507; BM STC It. Vol II 880.

L3597b

ON ALKERMES

55. STROBELBERGER, Johann Stephan.

Tractatus Novus In quo de Cocco Baphica, [et] quae inde paratur Confectionis Alchermes.

Jena, Johann Beithmann, 1620.

£2,500

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Small 4to. 54 unnumbered ll., A 4 a-m 4 n 2 + large fold-out advertisement with recipe. Roman letter, with Italic. Handsome woodcut printer's device to last leaf, decorated initials and ornaments. Slight yellowing and minor marginal foxing to a handful of ll. Very good, clean copy in paper boards c.1800, all edges sprinkled red.

The scarce first and only edition of this fascinating work on the properties and making of the successful medicament 'confectio alchermes' or syrup of kermes. Johann Stephan Strobelberger (1592/3-1630) was a German physician at Montpellier, renowned for his ground-breaking medical studies, especially on dentistry. Unlike previous treatises on cordials, such as Bertaldi's of 1613, 'Tractatus' was entirely concerned with alchermes, prepared from the pigment of the insect 'cocco baphica' ('kermes' or, after the colonisation of Mexico, the similar 'cochineal'). In antiquity, a pigment made from these desiccated insects was used to make a bright red dye; among the Greeks and Arabs, it was also a medicament against heart conditions and melancholy, and from this the famous Italian liqueur 'alchermes' (mixing neutral spirits, cloves, cinnamon, sugar, nutmeg and vanilla) was later derived. In the C13, the confectio was widely promoted at the prestigious medical school of Montpellier. In the C16, the bright red cochineal pigment was first imported from Mexico and largely substituted kermes, whilst retaining its name, in cloth-dyeing, medicine and leisure drinking. The 'Tractatus' includes a large broadside advertisement to the inhabitants of Ratisbon, which, albeit mentioned on the t-p, bore a separate imprint and was also sold separately (e.g., BL STC Ger. C17 S3006). Like the Montpellier confectio, the alchermes advertised was prepared with kermes, apple juice, rose water, boiled silk, cinnamon, sandal or aloe, musk, gold leaf, crushed lapis lazuli and pearls, as well as sugar. The work discusses in detail the history and making of the confectio; the last part is devoted to sundry remedies in which alchermes is the main ingredient. One of them, against sterility, was a concoction of alchermes, bogloss, apple juice and borage water to be taken with wine before sexual intercourse. 'In the C17 and C18, the confectio went from strength to strength. By 1721 it was said to be one of the "five great Compositions" of the apothecary shops in London, and it had become an essential remedy throughout Europe' (Greenfield, 'Alchermes', 28).

Only UW and NLM copies recorded in the US. BL STC Ger. C17 S3010; Wellcome I, 6116; Durling 11503. Not in Heirs of Hippocrates, Oberlé, Simon, Bitting or Vicaire. A. Butler Greenfield, 'Alchermes: "A Liqueur of Prodigious Strength"', *Gastronomica* 7 (2007), 25-30.

L3290

56. UFANO, Diego.

Artillerie, ou vraye instruction de l'artillerie et de ses appurt-enances.

Rouen, Jean Berthelin, 1628.

£2,750

Folio. pp. (vi) 144, 6 [ii] last blank, 27 numbered engraved plates, (18 double-page) and one unnumbered. Roman letter. Title within fine engraved border, figures of War and Peace at sides, Victory above, arms below, woodcut initials, grotesque head and tail-pieces, with the additional quire "Quelques advertissemens dependans de l'artillerie", contemporary limp vellum, engraved armorial bookplate of 'Whyte Melville, of Bennoch and Strathkinness,' (perhaps John Whyte Melville, 1797-1883). Light age yellowing, the very rare spot or mark. A very good, clean copy, with excellent impression of the plates, in contemporary limp vellum.

A fine copy of one of the most famous books on the history of artillery, beautifully illustrated with 28 plates. Diego Ufano was a 16th-century Spanish military engineer with much experience in war in Spanish Flanders. This work was particularly influential in England; Robert Norton the English author of "The Gunner" was especially indebted. Translated by Johann Theodor de Bry (see Cockle), with plates copied in reverse by de Bry from the Spanish edition, De Bry also translated the work into German, and the plates are captioned in both languages. Ufano's most important contribution to the subject was this work on Artillery which details in depth 16th-century guns, cannon, rockets and ammunition. His notes and observations on gunners were well ahead of their time; they paint a very accurate view of warfare and tactics at the turn of the C16th. This book detailed notes on how to clean, load, aim, and fire muzzle-loading firearms to the beat of a drummer's drumroll. It also describes how to move cannons up a mountain, the manufacture of cannon, and references the use of cannon in the Philippines, China, and Tartary.

“Diego Ufano, a Spanish captain of artillery who was in Antwerp early in the seventeenth century, describes the Spanish artillery used in the Low Countries. He also describes and figures an explosive bullet. It is a hollow ball filled with gunpowder, having a hole into which is inserted a tubular fuse, which is perforated; it is not said whether it is of wood or metal. The bomb or shell was not previously used in the war in the Low Countries but had been tried. Ufano also describes pots with narrow necks, filled with incendiary and bullets, which were thrown by cords and were (apparently) fitted with wicks to ignite the contents. He describes a grenade containing the bomb in a spherical case with a cord, an incendiary arrow thrown from a crossbow, and a ‘trombe feu’ (called a ‘bombe’ in the French translation) consisting of a cylinder into which the composition is pressed by a wooden stick. .. He also describes rockets (fusées volantes) in great detail, and a petard for blowing open an armoured door.” J. R. Partington. ‘A History of Greek Fire and Gunpowder.’

In his work Ufano describes a method used for salvaging guns from under water, which had to be recovered after being lost when armies crossed rivers. The illustration shows one of the earliest depictions of a diver, using a large hood made of cow s hide. A respiration tube was connected to his helmet and was kept above his head by a pig s bladder, allowing the diver to work a few meters under water.

Cockle 684. Palau 342947. USTC 6814649 (listing 3 copies).

L3386/2

57. VERSTEGAN, Richard.

A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence.

Antwerp, by Robert Bruney. And to be sold at London by John Norton and John Bill, 1605.

Sold.

FIRST EDITION. 4to., pp. [xxiv], 338, [xiv]. Roman letter, some Italic and Gothic. Small engraving on t-p in red and black, 11 engraved plates in text, woodcut initials head and tail-pieces, note concerning the prefatory poems in C19th hand on fly, index of the engravings, in the same hand, on following page, several C19th sale notices concerning this edition tipped in., bookplate of James Elwin Millward on pastedown. Title a little soiled and dusty with ink spot on engraving, verso of last dusty, occasional marginal stain or thumb mark, very minor marginal spotting in places. A very good copy, with good margins and good impressions of the plates, in C19th diced Russia, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine with raised bands, ruled in blind, title and date gilt lettered, a.e.r.

First edition of Richard Verstegan’s (alias Rowland’s 1565-1620) important history of the Saxon invasions, the development of the English language, the formation of its surnames, and general early English lore. Verstegan displays a great knowledge of early English history and of Anglo Saxon, which he had studied at Oxford before leaving on account of his Catholicism. He removed to Antwerp, whence his grandfather originated, and set up a printing press. There he acted as agent for the transmission of Catholic literature (some of which he printed) and letters to and from England and the rest of Europe. He corresponded with Cardinal Allen and Robert Parsons and for a time was in their pay, he was a very well connected figure in the recusant world. “The Restitution was first published in 1605, but it continued to be reprinted long after Verstegan’s death, and it’s probably the book for which he is best known in England. It is very straightforward work, with the simple object of demonstrating the descent of the English from the Germanic peoples of northern Europe. This was not as foregone a conclusion as one might think today and Verstegan presented the book with all the trappings of authority he could muster.”

The present work contains, amongst other exotica, the first account of the Pied Piper of Hamlyn, and a description of werewolves; “the werewolves are certayne sorcerers, who having annoynted their bodies with an oyntment which they make by the instinct of the devil, and putting on a certayne inchaunted girdle, doe not openly unto to the view of others, but to their owne thinking have both shape and nature of wolves so long as they weare the said girdle. And they do dispose of themselves as very wolves, in worrying and killing, and most of humane creatures”. Verstegan was one of the first generation of Anglo Saxon scholars, the work contains one of the earliest published Anglo Saxon word lists, predating Somner. It is dedicated to King James I whom Verstegan describes as “descended of the chiefest bloud Royall of our antient English Saxon kings”; followed by an epistle to the English nation and some 10 verses including one by Thomas Shelton, translator of Don Quixote, also a most useful table of contents. Verstegan begins his work by describing the origins of the English, that they were descended from Saxons whom he states are from Germany. However he says that the Welsh, Cornish, Irish and Scots retain their ancient origins and are not of Saxon descent, indeed they refer to the English in their own language as “Sasons, or Saxsonach”. Verstegan deals with every aspect of England’s history including stating in chapter 4 that England was once joined to France before the “flood of Noah”. He ends his work with a final chapter on the origins and purpose of “tithes of honour, dignities and offices”, and intriguingly the significance of “our English names of disgrace or contempt”. A very interesting gathering of anecdote and history, illustrated at key points with very detailed and clear engravings.

ESTC S116255. STC 21361. Gillow V p.556. Lowndes and Allison & Rogers have 1605 edn.

L3302

58. WALLHAUSEN, Johann Jacobi von.

L'art militaire, pour l'infanterie.

Leeuwarden, Claude Fontaine, 1630.

£2,750

Folio. pp. (xxiv) 152. *-2*4, A-T4. Roman letter, some Italic. Very fine engraved title-page, portrait of the author at head, two officers at sides, infantrymen below holding a battle scene between them, historiated woodcut initials, grotesque woodcut head-and tailpieces, typographical ornaments, 35 engraved plates (ten full page and 25 double-page), engraved armorial bookplate of Henry Edward Banbury on pastedown, seventeenth century autograph 'Whicox' at head of t-p. Light age yellowing, fractional dust soiling on margins of t-p, rare little mark or spot. A very good copy in C17th vellum gilt, engravings in fine dark impression, covers bordered with a gilt scroll, arabesque gilt at centres, spine gilt ruled in compartments, gilt fleurons at centres, (a little rubbed) all edges marbled, boards slightly warped, a little soiled.

A very good copy of this important military work on infantry, finely illustrated by Theodore de Bry. The first edition of the important "L'Art Militaire pour L'Infanterie" was in German, published in Oppenheim (1615). A French translation was published in Frankfurt, and in Franeker in the Netherlands, the same year. These last editions are dedicated to Maurice, Prince of Orange-Nassau. The work was also translated in 1647 into Russian, the first secular book to be published in the Muscovite Tsardom. The plates depict exercises with musket and pike as well as camp layouts and the ordering of troops. Wallhausen was a proponent of new forms of warfare learnt in the wars of religion in Holland in which individuals were subordinated to rigid discipline which excluded independent initiative and yet sought to achieve far higher levels of collective flexibility and skill. The means to achieve this was through standardised drill, strictly imposed by officers on the base of instructions backed by printed texts. "The work of Johann Jacobi von Wallhausen, the most celebrated exponent of the Dutch reforms, regularly combines descriptions of 'reformed' small units, deployed in linear formation, with an extraordinary variety of rectangular, circular and geometrically diverse formations of infantry, intended to accommodate between 100 and 6000 soldiers. .. Although Wallhausen was appointed as professor at Johann von Nassau's academy in Siegen in 1617, a year earlier he had dedicated his work 'De la Milice Romaine' to Ambrosio Spinola, commander of the Spanish army of Flanders from 1604 to 1629." David Parrott. 'Richelieu's Army: War, Government and Society in France, 1624-1642'

Wallhausen's work is also of great social interest. "Wallhausen, .. describes how soldiers and camp followers alike would descend on a farmhouse, even in supposedly friendly territory. pounce on livestock, break down doors, and pull out trunks and boxes while intimidating the inhabitants. When they has eaten all they could hold they took the horses and oxen and farmers carts and loaded them with objects they had stolen. "then ten to twelve women and as many soldiers and some six boys sit on top of the heavy packing like caterpillars in heads of cabbage" Wallhausen wrote "the vehicle is frequently so heavily overburdened that the horses or oxen cannot budge it." For soldiers, women represented not simply sex but all the creature comforts, and the men vigorously resisted being separated from their female companions or servants. Walhausen described the situation in the German infantry: "A regiment of three thousand men usually had no less than three hundred vehicles and each wagon was filled to overflowing with women, boys children, prostitutes and plunder." Linda Grant De Pauw 'Battle Cries and Lullabies: Women in War from Prehistory to the Present.'

Cockle 621; USTC 4028044. Sloos. 'Warfare and the Age of Printing' 05011.

L3387/2

PAUL PETAU'S COPY

59. WILLIAM OF TYRE.

Historia della guerra sacra di Gierusalemme.

Venice, appresso Antonio Pinelli, 1610.

£1,950

4to. pp. 8, 615, (i), (xvi), index (b 8) bound at rear. Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device, decorated initials. T-p a little dusty, a handful of ll. lightly toned or foxed at margins, minimal worming to lower blank margin of few gatherings, ink smudge to lower outer corner of 2pp. of final index, verso of last a little soiled, repaired at gutter. A very good copy in early C17 French polished calf, double gilt ruled, large gilt centrepiece with arms of Paul Petau to covers, raised bands, compartments double gilt ruled with Petau's gilt chiffre, gilt-lettered title, lower outer corners repaired. Armorial blind stamp 'Bibliotheca Augusta Rhodocanakiana' to t-p.

An excellent copy of this famous medieval history of the kingdom of Jerusalem—elegantly bound for the major bibliophile Paul Petau (1568-1614). He owned one of the best libraries in early modern France, which included books and mss from the collections of Jean Grolier and Jean Nicot, and major monastic institutions like the abbey of Saint-Benoit-sur-Loire. His son Alexandre continued to enlarge the collection until his death, in 1672. In the C19, this copy was in the library of the bibliophile Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis of Chios (1840-1902).

One of the most praised medieval historians, William (1130-86), Archbishop of Tyre, grew up in the kingdom of Jerusalem, founded after the First Crusade in 1099. He was ambassador to the Byzantine Empire and tutor to the son of the king of Jeru-

salem. His only extant work is 'Belli sacri historia', a chronicle in 23 books, probably unfinished, of the history of the kingdom of Jerusalem from the seventh century to 1184. It remains a most important historical source to date. After a substantial ms. circulation in the medieval period, it was first published in Latin in 1549, and translated into French, Italian and German. This is the fourth edition of the Italian translation by Giovanni Horologgi. The chronicle focuses on the First Crusade and its political consequences, with sections the invasion of Egypt of 1167, on the Persians and Turks. In addition to descriptions of places like Damascus, Edessa and Tyrus, it provides accounts of battles and sieges in the Mediterranean, from Jerusalem to Sicily, and even an account of the origins of the Turks, shedding light on their perception and 'mythography' in medieval Christianity. History blends with 'mirabilia', magic and even mild humour, as in the episode of the enchantresses who sought to throw a charm onto the Christian stone throwers attacking the walls of Jerusalem, but they were killed, 'to the laughter and cheerfulness of all outside', by one of their enormous stones. For its priceless details, 'Historia' was the main historical source for Tasso's poem 'Gerusalemme Liberata', especially for its portrayals of Turkish princes.

Four copies recorded in the US.USTC 4021523; Röhricht, Bib. Geog. Palestinae, p.23. Not in Brunet.

L3433

THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE WORK ON EXORCISM

60. [WITCHCRAFT].

Thesaurus exorcismorum.

Cologne, Sumptibus haeredum Lazari Zetzneri, 1626.

£2,750

8vo. pp. (xxiv) 1232 (xlii). Roman letter, with Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, woodcut initials and headpieces. Title a little dusty, paper a bit softened, upper edge trimmed, affecting running title in places, water stain to upper outer corner of 2S-2Y 8 and (lighter) last few gatherings. A good copy in contemporary calf, double blind ruled, raised bands, wanting fly. Later autograph 'J. Van Kempen' to front pastedown, contemporary annotation (mostly illegible male names) to verso of last.

A good copy of the second edition of this important collection of six popular treatises on exorcism written by Franciscans, originally published separately in the 1580s-90s. First printed in 1608 and republished after the codification of exorcism in the 'Rituale Romanum' (1614), it became 'the most authoritative collection of exorcisms of the Renaissance' and 'the undisputed reference for the ritual of Catholic exorcism' (Maggi, 'Satan's Rhetoric', 103). With their attraction for mystical practices—which even led to occasional accusations of black magic—Franciscans Observant were the monastic order keenest on exorcisms, as compared to the Dominicans, who generally occupied official, inquisitorial offices. The first work, 'Practica exorcistarum', was written by the Paduan Valerio Polidori. It begins with a theoretical section on the names of the devil, the exorcist's behaviour and the nature of demons, proceeding to practical arguments on the phases of exorcisms, touching for instance on confession, the exorcist's clothing, readings, blessings or the delivery of a house from the demon. The second and third, 'Flagellum daemonum' and 'Fustis daemonum', were the work of Girolamo Menghi (1529-1609), the most renowned exorcist of the time. 'Flagellum' focuses on the exorcist, providing instructions on his behaviour (patience and perseverance, formulas and gestures), the time and place for exorcisms, and whether they should be carried out privately or publicly. 'Fustis' devotes greater room to the nature and power of demons, including causing illnesses. The fourth, 'Complementum artis exorcisticae', was written by the Milanese demonologist Zaccaria Visconti (d.1600). Interesting are his sections on the physical signs by which one can recognise a person possessed by a demon, and a long list of herbal remedies in the form of oils, fumes, eye drops, etc., which can be given to 'indaemoniati' to make them expel the demons, for instance, by throwing up or evacuating. The fifth, 'Fuga Satanae', was a very popular manual by Pietro Antonio Stampa. Among the usual practical instructions, he added a section on the ritual burning of effigies (one of the demon, the other of the agent of the 'maleficium'), accompanied by the reading of Revelation. The sixth, 'Manuale exorcismorum', by Maximilianus Eynatten, is the most practical, being almost entirely devoted to formulas, readings and adjurations for exorcisms, reported in full, and often several pages long.

Wellcome I, 6272a; BL STC Ger. C17 T301 (1608 ed.); Thorndike VIII, 543 (1608 ed.). Notin Caillet, Graesse and Bib. Esot. A. Maggi, Satan's Rhetoric (Chicago, 2001).

L2611

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

- Books will be sent after your cheque or bank transfer has been received.
- Postage and insurance are charged on all parcels unless otherwise specified.
- Payment is due within 14 days of the invoice date.
- If payment is to be made in a currency other than pounds sterling, please add €15 or \$15 to cover bank transfers.
- Books may be returned within 14 days.
- All books remain our property until paid for in full. We reserve the right to charge interest on outstanding invoices at our discretion.



Sokol Books Ltd
239a Fulham Road London SW3 6HY
Tuesday to Saturday, 11am to 7pm

books@sokol.co.uk
www.sokol.co.uk

Tel: 0207 499 5571 or 0207 351 5119



