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**1. ANDREWES, Lancelot.** *Tortura Torti: siue, Ad Matthaei Torti librum responsio, qui nuper editus contra Apologiam serenissimi potentissimique principis, Iacobi, pro Iuramento fidelitatis.*

London, Robertus Barkerus, serenissæ Regiæ Maiestatis typographus, anno 1609.

**£1500**

FIRST EDITION, first issue. 4to. pp. [viii], 402, [ii]. A<sup>4</sup> A-3D<sup>4</sup> 3E<sup>2</sup>. Roman letter, some Italic and Greek. Woodcut ornaments on title, woodcut head and tailpieces, floriated woodcut initials, Inscription "George Dethick" on verso of last with his name in latin above and Greek below, a further Greek inscription punning on his name beneath. Light age yellowing, very minor dust soiling in places. A very good, well margined copy, crisp and clean, stab bound in its original limp vellum with yapp edges, remains of ties, a little soiled.

*First edition, first issue with the errata, of Lancelot Andrews' important refutation of Cardinal Bellarmine's response to the Oath of Allegiance. Andrewes (1555-1626) was one of the leading figures of the Anglican Church, a skilled controversialist, deeply scholarly, and proficient in fifteen languages. Sometime Master of Pembroke, Cambridge, Fellow of St John's, Oxford, and Bishop of Winchester, he narrowly missed being Archbishop of Canterbury. A Privy Councillor, his name appears first in the list of divines appointed to produce the King James Bible, and Fuller says of him that "the world wanted learning to know how learned this man was". He was elegised by Milton and frequently consulted by Bacon. He was anti-Papist, and carefully defended the interests of the Church of England. In 1606, after the Gunpowder Plot, Parliament instituted a new Oath of Allegiance, targeted at Catholics. Cardinal Bellarmine issued an attack on the institution of this Oath, prompting an anonymous Royal defence ('Triplici nodo, triplex cuneus') published the following year. Bellarmine replied at the Pope's behest in 1608, under the name of his chaplain, Matteo Torti; prompting James I to commission Andrewes to compose a full reply to supplement the King's 'Apologie for the Oath of Allegiance'. "James's desire not to see his sovereignty diminished led him to pursue and even intensify Henry VIII's policy regarding the requirement of loyalty to the crown, and in terms of Ecclesiological consequences, made it all the more urgent to reconsider the notion of the Church. The papacy on the other hand was keen to defend the Roman Catholic tradition, based on the primacy of the Pope's jurisdiction and indirect temporal power. To highlight the king of England's interference in the lives of English Catholics, Bellarmine evoked the creation of harsher penal laws related to the oath (of Allegiance), which betrayed a discriminatory, intolerant attitude. .. At this stage other authors, including Robert Parsons and his adversary William Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln and one of the King's Chaplains, joined the war of words. On the Anglican side, James called on the best known and unquestionably the best read of the pamphleteers, Lancelot Andrewes, to pen a refutation of Bellarmine's work. In 1609, Andrews published in Latin Tortura Torti." Bernard Bourdin 'The Theological-Political Origins of the Modern State'. Andrewes' work, punning in his title on the pseudonym Bellarmine had adopted, Tortura Torti was published in 1609. Andrewes was a significant influence on English prose; he greatly influenced T.S. Eliot, who commends his writing as subtly communicating his philosophical standpoint: "It is only when we have saturated ourselves in his prose, followed the movement of his thought, that we find his examination of words terminating in the ecstasy of assent" (from Eliot's essay, 'For Lancelot Andrewes'). A very good entirely unsophisticated copy.*

STC. 626. Milward, Religious Controversies of the Jacobean Age, 294. Lowndes I, p. 44 "considered unanswerable."

2. [ANON. G.D.]. *A briefe discoverie of Doctor Allens seditious drifts, contriued in a pamphlet written by him, concerning the yeelding vp of the towne of Deuenter, (in Ouerrissel) vnto the king of Spain, by Sir William Stanley.*

London, Printed by I. W[olfe] for Francis Coldock, dwelling in Paules-churchyarde at the signe of the green Dragon, and are there to be solde,, 1588.

**£2450**

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [vi], 128. [lacking A1 blank but for arms on verso]. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut ornament on title, floriated woodcut initials, contemporary autograph of P. Warburton at foot of title, ink note by Mendham tipped-in on front endpaper, some pencil notes in his hand on pastedown. Light age yellowing. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in 18th century quarter vellum over boards, slightly soiled.

*An important work; it was entered into the books of the Stationer's Company on July 1, 1588; the Armada was sighted off The Lizard on July 19. Cardinal Allen had encouraged Philip II to undertake the invasion. This work is a rebuttal of Cardinal Allen's letter supporting the surrender, by Sir William Stanley of Deuenter to the Spanish in 1587, (ESTC S112764). Allen had called for the assassination of Elizabeth I, favouring King James, son of the Queen of Scots, for the throne. This work is a forceful rejection. "In a pamphlet entitled *A briefe discoverie of Doctor Allens seditious drifts*, written by one G.D., we get a good idea of how the events of the 1580's helped cement a rhetoric of Englishness among the wider public. G.D.'s particular target was William Allen, the spiritual leader of exiled English Catholics and Cardinal from 1587. He had exerted much pressure in the 1570's and 1580's for the re-Catholication of England, and this enterprise had involved strategising for a French or Spanish invasion, and the replacement of Elizabeth with a Catholic Monarch. By the 1580's, the matter was in the Hands of Philip II, and Allen acted as something of an intermediary figure between Pope Sixtus V and Spain. These activities made him persona non grata in many circles and in this pamphlet, G.D. tries to undo the harm he had done in a published letter of 1587 which had spoken out against English support of the Calvinist Dutch rebels. Like Campion some time before, Allen had to be constructed as the anti-type of the true Englishman, actively seeking to subvert his patrimony. It was easily done. He was at once compared to Sinon, the subtle Greek, the character behind the false gift of the Trojan horse. ..Also in evidence is the language of enchantment as if Allen and his ilk use nefarious magical arts to woo people away from what is .. the 'naturall love of his country'. In response to this, G. D. makes the most of every opportunity to use the rhetoric of 'we Englishmen', and is much concerned that the whole country keeps 'true within it selfe', impregnable in the face of Romanist and Hispanic threats...Referring to the threat, he asks 'shall wee be dismayed at it? that were not manlike. Shall Romish and Spanish forces appal us? That were dishonourable for English men'. He also drums up the prospect of slavery, and this tactic has to be taken very seriously. Invasion would not just change a few structures in church and political life: it would demean the nature of all. The question he poses is a loaded one: 'shall we be slaves in our own countrie?'. ..He goes on to state that freedom is bound up with the national story. Foreigners would fight merely for the sake of spoil but the English fight for 'lives and liberties.' ...A briefe Discoverie is, in effect, a rallying cry in print, and its manner of making its case, just as much as the case itself, is of interest in the consolidation of this discourse. .. He urges that ..'let us sticke together, fight together, die together, like men, like Englishmen, like true-harted Englishmen'. The battle for the 'English heart' had begun." Hilary M. Larkin. 'The Making of Englishmen: Debates on National Identity 1550-1650'. A very good copy of this rare work from the important library of Joseph Mendham.*

ESTC 109186; STC 6166. Milward 411.1813

### 3. ANTHROPOMORPHIC INITIAL. ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM

[Central Italy, C14th], , 14th century.

£1850

Folio (475x340 mm.). On recto seven four-line staves in red, music in square notation alternating with seven line text in brown ink in a gothic bookhand; a couple of initials with penwork flourishing, in red with blue, in blue with red; numbered 291 on upper margin. INITIAL I (body: 145x25mm.) COMPOSED WHOLLY OF A HUMAN FIGURE WITH HAT, dressed in light blue and red, on a blue background with white tracery; leafy extensions in light pink and blue developing from the hat and the feet into the inner and upper margins. On verso seven four-line staves in red, music in square notation alternating with seven line text written in brown ink in a gothic bookhand; red penwork initial with blue flourishing. - Slightly worn in the lower part with loss of a few letters, otherwise good.

The initial I opens the response 'In montem Oliveti oravi ad patrem pater si fieri potest' on Holy Thursday. According to the Catholic liturgical year, these two leaves marked, in the same Antiphonal, the beginning and the end of Lent.

### 4. ANTHROPOZOOMORPHIC FIGURE, within initial L on a leaf from an Antiphonal, in Latin. ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM

[Central Italy, C14th], , 14th century.

£1650

Folio (475x340 mm.). Initial L (body: 50x60 mm.). On recto seven four-line staves in red, music in square notation alternating with seven line text in brown ink in a gothic bookhand; rubricated; red penwork initial with blue flourishing. HUMAN BUST, BIRD-HEADED in orange robe surrounded by a frame of light blue fillets WITHIN THE CAPITAL L, staves in red on a blue ground adorned with white tracery, light pink leafy extension from the upper left corner of the miniature into the inner margin. On verso seven four-line staves in red, music in square notation alternating with seven line text in brown ink in a gothic bookhand; a couple of penwork initials with flourishing. - Three tiny marginal tears restored.

The initial L has the response 'Locutus est dominus ad Abraham dicens egredere de terra' for Quinquagesima i.e. the last Sunday of Ordinary Time, before Ash Wednesday.

### 5. AZO OF BOLOGNA (or Azzone da Bologna). *Brocardica sive generalia juris*

Basel, Kaspar Herwagen [per Eusebium Episcopium, et Nicolai Episcopii haeredes], August 1567.

£1850

8vo. pp. [xx], 864, [lxxxiv]. Roman letter with some Italic. Small woodcut printers device on verso of last, floriated and white on black initials, "Caspar Heuchelin" in a near contemporary hand on t-p, 'A f Ruhler' in a later hand above "W Ashburner Firenze" 1907 in pencil above that, with his stamp on verso of penultimate leaf, rare marginal notes in an early hand. Light age yellowing, occasional marginal spot or mark, autograph cut from margin of t-p, repair affecting a few words of privilege on verso. A very good, clean copy in a finely worked binding by Caspar Krafft the Younger of contemporary blindstamped pigskin over boards, covers triple blind ruled to a panel design, outer and middle panels with small heads in medallion rolls, central blindstamped panels of the figures of Justice,

on upper cover, and Lucretia on lower, (dated 1562 with the monogram C. K.), spine with blind ruled raised bands, all edges blue (faded)

*Rare edition of this popular legal handbook by Portius Azo, who taught law at Bologna early in the thirteenth century, a list of opposing legal arguments or maxims (for and against) relating to common problems in civil and canon law. 'Brocardica' i.e. 'with protruding teeth' is a term derived from the jargon of the Bologna law school meaning broadly couched legal arguments, especially pairs of conflicting arguments, for the solution of particular legal problems. Here Azo proposes arguments for and against a host of problems and gives solutions. The work deals with many subjects but particularly in detail with monetary law. "The position established by Pillius became part and parcel of the glossators' monetary law. This was due to the authority attaching to the name of Azo, to whom a brocard is attributed in the Brocardia sive generalia iuris. This work was published under Azo's name, and may be traced, at least for the greater part, to Otto Papiniensis, and dated to the end of the twelfth century. ... The brocard starts with the juxtaposition of two opposing statements, each accompanied by a host of references, mostly to the texts of the Digest and Code but also to brocards within the same volume. ... Azo's brocard was to feature as the controlling formula for the coming centuries. From 1250 onwards we find Azo's doctrine confirmed in the Bolognese Statutes." John W. Cairns 'The Creation of the Ius Commune: From Casus to Regula.' "Early in the thirteenth century Portius Azo stood at the head of the Bolognese school of law which was accomplishing the resuscitation of the classical Roman law. He was the pupil of the celebrated Johannes Bassianus, and his fame so eclipsed all his contemporaries that in 1205 Thomas of Marlborough, afterwards Abbot of Evesham, spent six months at Bologna hearing his lectures every day. Azo was saluted as "Master of all the Masters of the laws," and the highest praise that could be given another canonist was to declare him to be "second only to Azo." Savigrey says that Azo was alive as late as 1230. His chief work is a "Summa" of the first nine books of the Code, to which he added a "Summa" of the Institutes. No less than thirty-one editions appeared between 1482 and 1610; of which five are earlier than 1500. Throughout the Middle Ages these treatises were in highest repute." Reverend Montague Summers Caspar Heuchelin, jurist and scholar (1571-1626), was the author of many treatises, most often on legal questions, many of which were published at Tübingen such as "Tres Decades Selectiorum Iuris Controversi Quaestionum", Tubingae 1599, "Euphēmiai Ad Illustrissimi Principis, Ac Domini, Domini Augusti, Comitis Palatini" Tubingae 1599, and "Carmina gratulatoria In Laudem Et Honorem Ornatissimorum Doctissimorumque Iuvenum, DDnn Melchioris" Tubingae 1593. This contemporary binding was created in the workshop of Caspar Krafft the Younger, the well-known binder in Wittenberg, both covers are richly blindstamped with fine panels. A very good copy with most appropriate scholarly provenance.*

Not in BM STC Ger. C16th, Brunet, Graesse.1778

## **6. BACON, Francis**

### **a) *Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh.***

London, printed by W. Stansby for Matthew Lownes and William Barret, 1622.

**£1,250**

FIRST EDITION, first issue. Folio. pp. 1 engraved portrait of King Henry VII + [iv] 248. Roman and Italic letter, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. Light age yellowing, a clean and crisp, well-margined copy in fine 19th mid-century blue morocco, covers with gilt panels, spine richly gilt in six compartments, a little worn, a.e.g. Gibson 116a.

**b) *Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis ad Condendam Philosophiam...***

London, John Haviland, 1622.

**£1,500**

FIRST EDITION. ff. [iv] pp. 286. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. Margin of t.p. shaved losing border but no text, otherwise well- margined. Contemporary MS Italian bibliographical notes to free end paper, marbled pastedown, C19 armorial bookplate of Sir John Stirling Maxwell on pastedown. Age yellowing, slight foxing, gathering L browned. In red C17 morocco with gilt panels and floral corner pieces, spine gilt in six compartments. Gibson 108.

**c) *Historiae Vitae et Mortis***

London, J. Haviland, 1623.

**£2,250**

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo pp (vi) 454. Roman letter, text within printed line border, autograph '1696' on t-p. Good clean copy in contemp. vellum. The second work of Bacon's *Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis*, itself part of the great projected *Instauratio Magna*. Gibson 147.

**d) *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum...***

Paris, Petry Mettayer, 1624.

**£950**

4to pp. [xvi] 540. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. Light age yellowing, a good, clean and well-margined copy in later paper over boards, re-backed with speckled calf, spine gilt in give compartments. Gibson 130.

**e) *The Two Bookes...Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning...***

London, printed for William Washington, 1629.

**£650**

4to, pp [ii] 335. Roman and Italic letter, printer's device, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. T-p repaired, browned at edges, with contemporary ms ex libris "George Houghton" [?] crossed out and "George Hood", C18, above. Age yellowing, damp stain to upper corner of first gathering, occasional marginal stains. In modern sheep. Gibson 82.

**d) *The Essayes or Counsels...***

London, printed by John Haviland, 1632.

**£850**

4to, pp [vi] 340 [iv; table misbound between 338-340] [xxxviii]. Roman and Italic letter, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. Light age yellowing, a good, clean, well-margined copy in contemporary calf, rebacked, a.e.r. Gibson 16.

**e) *The Two Bookes of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning...***

Oxford, printer to the University, 1633.

**£350**

4to, pp. [iii] 335 [i]. Roman letter, sm. woodcut on t-p, acquisition note of H. Harpur, 2s above (c.1700). C18 armorial bookplate of Henry Franceys on pastedown, ms note etc of Mary Briddon (c.1800) at end. Light age yellowing. Marginal leather browning to t-p, good clean copy in contemp. calf rebacked, eps renewed. Gibson 83.

**f) *Historiae vitae et mortis***

Leiden, Joannis Maire, 1636.

**£175**

Second edition. 12mo, pp. 476 [lxxiv (final blank)]. Roman and Italic letter, t-p. with printer's device. T-p slightly dusty with a few minor ink spots, two ll. with short lower margins (end of ream), light age yellowing, a good, well-margined copy in contemp. English calf, triple-ruled panels in blind, spine rebacked and ruled in compartments with red morocco label, a.e.r. Armorial bookplate of John Evans, F.R.S., on pastedown. Gibson 148.

**g) *History Naturall and Experimental***

London, J. Haviland for William Lee, 1638.

**£1,750**

12mo, pp. [xxx] 434 [iii]. Roman letter, text within printed line border, a few typographical ornaments. FIRST EDITION of the first authorised translation, by William Rawley. A very good clean copy in contemp. sheep, old repair at head, edges, speckled red. Bookplate of Robert S. Pirie, "From the Private Collection of A. S. W. Rosenbach" pencilled on fly. Gibson 154.

**h) *Operum Moraliū et Civilium***

London, Edward Griffin et al., 1638.

**£1,500**

FIRST EDITION, first issue. Folio, [xvi] [iv] 153-263 [ix] 271-324 [x] 335-349 [iii] 353-386 [xvii] 1-475. Roman and Italic letter, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials, portrait mounted on prelim blank. Light browning, a good well-margined copy, contemp. calf, spine remounted, later eps. Gibson 196.

**i) *Operum Moraliū et Civilium***

London, Edward Griffin, D. Pauli and Richard Whitaker, 1638.

**£1,650**

FIRST EDITION, first issue. Folio, pp. [xiv] 148 [iv] 153-263 [vii] 271-324 [x] 335-349 [iii] 353-386 [xvii] 1-475. Roman and Italic letter, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials, engraved author portrait. C18 bookplate of Richard Benyon on pastedown, C17 ms ex dono "Societae: Mercator: Ad vent: Hamburg:" on fep. Light age yellowing, margins occasionally browned. A nice copy, clean and well margined in contemp. calf, rebacked, with title gilt, a.e.r. Gibson 197, "In a former edition of the work the 'Libri duo Instaurationis Magnae' was not included: but later unsold quires of the first edition of the Novum Organum, 1620, were appended to the book, and a new general title page was issued, in which the addition was recorded." In this copy the t-p includes the Novum Organum, but it has not been added to the work.

**j) *The Elements of the Common Lawes of England...***

London, printed by the Assignes of John More Esquire, 1639.

**£350**

4to, pp [xx] 94 [viii] 72. Roman and Italic letter, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. Light age yellowing, foxing to fep, otherwise a clean and well margined copy, in contemp. sheep, edges worn, spine rebacked. Gibson 195.

**k) *Sylva Sylvarum***

London, printed by John Haviland for William Lee, 1639.

**£750**

Folio, ll 2 engraved portrait and frontispiece + pp. [xvi] 218 [xxvi] 43 [i]. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. Light age yellowing, a good, well margined copy in modern calf antique. Gibson 175.

**l) *The Essayes, or Counsels...***

London, John Beale, 1639.

**£450**

4to, pp. [vi] 340 [xliv]. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials, head- and tail- pieces, t-p within border of typographical ornaments. C18 ms ex libris "M. Newton" to t-p, "M. Warton" crossed out. Age browning, otherwise a good, well-margined copy in modern full calf, gilt spine, a.e.r. Gibson 17.

**m) *The Advancement of Learning...interpreted by Gilbert Wats.***

Oxford, by Leon Lichfield printer to the University, for Robert Young & Ed Forrest, 1640

**£1250**

Folio, pp. 1 engraved portrait. Roman and Italic letter, head and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. Coloured spotting to three or four leaves. Light age yellowing. A good clean copy in modern calf, panelled in blind, a.e.r. Gibson 141b.

**7. BARNES, John.. *Traicté et dispute contre les équivoques, traduit du latin de R. P. F.***

Paris, R. Baragnes et J. Villery, 1625.

**£1250**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. (xl) 571 (iii) first and last blank. Roman and Italic letter. small woodcut printer's device on title, historiated woodcut initials, typographical and woodcut headpieces, small library stamp of the Jesuit college at Rouen in blank margin of t-p, their later label on verso. General browning. A good clean copy in contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties.

*First edition of the first French translation of this interesting argument against the Jesuit doctrine of equivocation or mental reservation, published simultaneously with the Latin version. "the Polemical assault on mental reservation cut across confessional boundaries. Such orthodox English protestants as Thomas Morton or Henry Mason held religious views which were profoundly different from those of John Barnes, a Benedictine monk exiled in France. Yet all three adopted broadly the same position on equivocation. In essence, their case consisted of two propositions. Firstly mental reservation was lying, and lying was wrong. Secondly, it was a devious, hypocritical, and Machiavellian doctrine. ... (Barnes) held that the Devil was the author of mental reservation, and asserted that all the arguments which had been cited in support of the practise worked equally well in favour of lying; indeed lying was preferable, for it had ancient precedent and was an activity recognised by canon law. Barnes had little time for liars. 'You should not lie' he said 'even to save your life'. ...*

*Barnes claimed that the Jesuitical doctrine was Machiavellian. Like the florentine, proponents of Mental reservation allowed evil to be done in order that good might result. ... Barnes' book was approved by the Sorbonne. In France, popular misgivings about mental reservation were ruthlessly exploited by Gallican opponents of the Jesuits." Edmund Leites 'Conscience and Casuistry in Early Modern Europe'. "John Barnes was one of those Roman Catholics, who, following the Examples of Erasmus Cassander Wicelius, Father Paul and many others, made all their lifetime profession of the Catholic religion, though they observed a great many abuses in it, which they heartily wished to see reformed. He wrote a book against Mental reservations (*Traicté et dispute contre les équivoques*), which was not at all pleasing to the Jesuits, though he dedicated it to Pope Urban VIII. ... Doubtless he desired to bring the two Churches as near one another as ever he could." 'The dictionary historical and critical of Mr. Peter Bayle,' Barnes' writings earned him many*

enemies, especially amongst the Jesuits and his own order of Benedictines. "Wood relates that his writings 'made him so much hated by those of his order that endeavours were made to seize upon him and make him an example.' Barnes, perceiving the danger, fled to Paris, and there placed himself under the protection of the Spanish ambassador. In consequence, however, of the efforts made by Father Clement Reyner and his interest with Albert of Austria, Barnes was carried from Paris by force, was divested of his habit, and, like a four-footed brute, was in a barbarous manner tied to a horse and hurried away into Flanders (preface to *Catholico-Romanus Pacificus*). The securing of Father Barnes cost the order 300l. According to Wood he was conveyed from Flanders to Rome, where, by command of the pope, he was, as a contriver of new doctrine, thrust into a dungeon of the Inquisition. His mind giving way, he was removed to a lunatic asylum behind the church of St. Paul the Less, and he appears to have been confined there until his death, which occurred in August 1661." DNB. A very good copy of this rare work, most interestingly from a Jesuit library, the College at Rouen.

Shaaber. B 229. Not in BM STC fr. C16th, Brunet or Graesse. 1936

### MOST COMPLETE EARLY EDITION

**8. BEUST, Joachim von.** *Tractatus de iure connubiorum et dotium ad praxin forensem accommodatus.*

Frankfurt, Johannes Spies, 1591.

**£1450**

4to, ff. [xiv], 136, [x]. Roman, italic and gothic letter. Woodcut printer's device on t-p. Author portrait on verso of t-p after a painting at the University of Wittenberg. Contemp ms ex-libris on t-p "Steiklar(?)". Author woodcut arms on third leaf. List of authors, sources and summary at the beginning and index at end. Age yellowing with usual foxing in different pages. A good copy in rubricated vellum antiphonal leaf C15, remain of ties.

*Most complete early edition of a very interesting work on the law relating to all aspects of marriage by Joachim von Beust (1522-1597), lawyer and teacher at Wittenberg. During his studies at Leipzig Von Beust became acquainted with the writings of Luther. His first work on marriage, "Tractatus de sponsalibus et matrimonis ad praxin forensem accomodatus", was published in Wittenberg in 1582, in which he develops the first legal code for the protestant people of Saxony concerning marriage.*

*Although based on catholic traditions, Von Beust, drastically departs from them by allowing divorce. And in the tradition of Luther, permitting divorce takes marriage from the control of the Church, to that of the State. The second part of the book details the grounds for the legality of divorce, in cases of fatal illness, domestic violence, disputes, impotence, adultery or absence.*

*Von Beust also added a third part on dowry (De Dotibus) in this edition of 1591. In the preface to the third part he explain its necessity " Dotes sine matrimonijs esse non possint", without a dowry, marriages are not possible. Marriage at this time was important socially and economically, as a bargain between two families that often involved an exchange of money and properties. Beust explains the implications for each party.*

*Beyond the juridical part, this text is a great piece of social information about conjugal and family life at this time in Germany. How people became engaged, the problems of illegal union, the need to have the consent of parents or guardians, the prohibition of polygamy, sodomy or infidelity, widowhood and inheritance, etc.*

*There are laudatory verses by Conrad Lautenbach and in Greek and in Latin by Christopher Anersort and David Pfeifer.*

VD16; Index Aureliensis, IV, 151; BM STC Ger and Berkeley Law Library, later eds.; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Band 2 (1875).

### **A VERY GOOD, CLEAN, ORIGINAL COPY**

#### **9. [BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER].** *Liber precum publicarum...in Ecclesia Anglicana*

London, the assigns of Francis Flower, 1594.

**£1950**

8vo. ff (xxxvi) 299 (i). Roman letter, title within ornate typographical border, woodcut initial and headpiece. Second t.p. for the Psalms with woodcut publisher's device of twin cornucopiae surrounding a caduceus surmounted by Mercury's winged helmet. Early II. with extensive neat, scholarly marginalia, several Latin psalms in contemporary ms. at end. A few fore edges slightly browned or creased, a very good, clean, original copy in contemporary calf, 'E.I.' blind stamped to centre of both covers, upper joint worn. Lacking ties.

*A new edition of the authorised Latin translation of the Book of Common Prayer, attributed to Walter Haddon, first published, without the psalter, in 1560. The preliminary II. contain first the text of the Statute of Uniformity, which as its name implied provided for a single English liturgical rite, then calendars for the recital of the psalms and for the moveable and immoveable feasts. The text of the prayer book follows that established by Parliament (in English) in 1559 with a few minor changes; the Latin version of the psalms is by Sebastian Munster.*

*Curious though it may seem to have one of the principal liturgical works of the reformation translated for celebration in Latin, there was no monopolistic requirement that worship according to the Book of Common Prayer be restricted to the English language. There is a requirement that the celebration be in a language the congregation understands, but Latin was the lingua franca of the educated in the 16th century. The Liber precum was designed for: worship in those places where the Latin version would have been immediately comprehensible, in particular Oxford, Cambridge, Eton and Winchester. Even more surprisingly Elizabeth's letters patent exhorted all clergymen of the Anglican Church to use this Latin version in their private worship, why? It would be interesting to discover how far the translators looked back to the Latin language of the Sarum rites from which the English Book of Common Prayer was substantially derived.*

STC 16428. Lowndes V 1947. Griffiths 87:6.1295

#### **10. CAESAR, Gaius Julius.** *Commentarij ab Aldo Manutio Paulli f. Aldi n. emendati et scholijs illustrati*

Venice, apud Aldum, 1575.

**£1850**

8vo. pp. [ccxlviii], 676, [cclxxii], two folding woodcut plates, complete with blanks. Italic letter, some Roman and Greek. Woodcut medallion portrait of Aldus Manutius on title

page, imperial arms incorporating printer's device on verso, floriated and grotesque woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces, typographical ornaments, 6 full-page framed woodcuts illustrating text, 12 half-page of animals and war machines, two diagrams, double-page folding maps of Gaul and Spain, occasional marginal notes in a contemporary hand. Light age yellowing, very light marginal spotting in places, occasional minor mostly marginal waterstaining, small hole to blank outer margin of t-p, tiny worm trail in lower blank margin over two quires, ink stains to fly. A good copy, crisp and clean, in contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties, early ms. press mark at head of spine.

*Excellent edition of Caesar's 'Gallic Wars' edited by Aldus the Younger, combining numerous related fragments with Paulus Manutius' lengthy scholarly commentaries. It is one of the very few extensively illustrated productions of the Aldine press, featuring annotated diagrams of scenes from Caesar's most famous military operations, including the construction of the siege terrace at Avaricum, the dam at Uxellodunum, and the brick tower at Massilia, newly cut for this edition. The text also comprises passages on Caesar's bridge across the Rhine excerpted from various authors, including Cardanus, Guillaume Budé and Leon Battista Alberti; lists of the Latin and vernacular names of Belgian, German, Celtic and Spanish key cities and individuals; a commentary on the divisions of Gaul, including a catalogue of places visited by Caesar; fragments of speeches and 'De Analogia' collected by Italian scholar Fulvius Ursinus; fragments about Caesar from i.a. Pliny, Cicero and Tacitus; Eutropius' epitome on 'Gallic Wars' taken from Suetonius; a commentary and Scholia compiled by the editor; a line-by-line analysis of different readings of the text, and a comprehensive index. The woodcuts were newly cut for this edition.*

*Despite Caesar's status as one of the most illustrious men, only a handful of his extensive writings survive and these unedited and unfinished. He wanted them destroyed on his death but fortunately his secretary disobeyed. Caesar was anxious to record his successful campaigns in Gaul from 58 to 52 B.C., including the less successful invasion of Britain. To answer those who accused him of personal ambition, he wished to appear as a straightforward soldier, fighting wars that were essential to Rome. His first-hand account of the Gallic Wars is a crucial source for the history of Britain and Germany, as well as Gaul. Books I-VII were probably written year by year, when events were fresh in his mind. Book VII ends with the defeat of Cercingetorix and Aulus Hirtius, Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, took up the narrative relating to the ensuing uprisings and the beginnings of Caesar's disputes with the authorities in Rome. A bald, uncorrected, incomplete narrative of events, Caesar's accounts of his campaigns are still one of the world's greatest military histories, penned by one of the greatest generals.*

BM STC It. 135. IA 128.798. Ren 224:16 "effectivement les gravures en bois de ce volume sont neuves, et valent mieux que celles des éditions précédentes". Adams C 63. Not in Mortimer or Brunet.

#### **11. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassare.** *Libro del cortegiano.*

Venice, figliuoli di Aldi, 1547.

**£1950**

8vo, ff. [5], 195, [8]. Italic letter; large Aldine device on title and verso of last leaf, within fine border with cornucopiae, cupids and mask; title and few other leaves a bit yellowed (tp formerly lightly coloured), similar spots on upper corner of first gathering and minor watermark to lower margins of 126-140; small tear from lower margin of last leaf. A good

copy in contemporary limp vellum with yapped edge; well preserved; remains of original ties.

*The most refined and complete edition by the Aldine press, appearing almost twenty years after the princeps of 1528. The Cortegiano was a masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance, depicting with unsurpassed ability life at the most elegant of European courts, Urbino under Duke Guidobaldo da Montefeltro. It is the first guide to successful courtly life in early modern times. Abandoning the medieval topos of the valourous knight in battle and love, the Renaissance gentleman was depicted as free-born, well educated in Latin and Greek and skilled in conversation, sport and political matters, in both war and peace. Taking inspiration from Cicero's De Officiis and De Oratore, the author was able to affirm the role of humanist men of letters within the new forms of patronage following the political development of Italy. The book had an impressive and persistent influence throughout Europe, including Elizabethan England with the translation of Thomas Hoby in 1561. A nobleman, diplomat and acclaimed author, Castiglione (1478-1529) stuck very well to his ideal. He spent his life writing and serving the ducal families of Gonzaga and Montefeltro, as well as the Medici pope Clement VII.*

*This pocketsize edition was printed with the famous italic font. It provides a correct text revised from the original manuscripts and includes, for the first time, three final indexes. Along with the remarkable subjects, one can find here a short list of the virtues required by exemplar courtiers and ladies. Among the traditional feminine attributes, smartness, affability with men and knowledge of letters were strongly encouraged. As for the perfect gentleman, he should be fluent in foreign languages, especially Spanish and French, so as best to serve his lord.*

'Cette edition très jolie, revue avec soin, et la première qui ait un Index, me semble la meilleure quel les Alde aient donnée de ce livre ...' Renouard, p. 140.

BM STC It., 156; Adams, C 933; Renouard, 139:1.

## **12. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassarre. *Il libro del cortegiano***

Venice, appresso Girolamo Scoto, 1556.

**£1450**

8vo. ff. 204. A-2B8, 2C4. Woodcut printer's device on title, first line of title within small woodcut border, large historiated woodcut initials, C18th engraved armorial bookplate on pastedown with ms. shelf mark above, occasional underlinings. Light age yellowing, title page fractionally dusty, occasional marginal spot, small oil-stain at gutter of last few quires. A very good, clean copy in contemporary limp vellum.

*Rare edition, revised and corrected by Lodovico Dolce from the authors' manuscript, of the prototype courtesy book and one of the most enduringly popular and influential works of the Italian Renaissance. "The Courtier depicts the ideal aristocrat, and it has remained the perfect definition of a gentleman ever since. It is an epitome of the highest moral and social ideals of the Italian Renaissance, many of them inspired by classical examples..... Another section provides similar rules for the conduct of a lady and the book ends with the celebrated pronouncement on platonic love by Bembo.", Printing and the Mind of Man. The work was soon translated into most European languages and Cervantes, Corneille, Shakespeare, Spenser, Jonson and Shelley are but a few of those who are clearly in its debt. The book is based on a nostalgic recreation of Castiglione's experience at the court*

of Duke Guidobaldo da Montefeltro of Urbino at the turn of the sixteenth century. It describes the ideal court and courtier, and relates the philosophical, cultured and lively conversations that occurred at Urbino, presided over by Elisabetta Gonzaga. The conversation, which takes place over a span of four days in the year 1507, addressed the topic, proposed by Federico Fregoso, of what constitutes an ideal Renaissance gentleman and is written in refined and elegant prose, spiced with humour. The speakers, prominent nobles and literati in the court of Urbino, include Giuliano de Medici, Pietro Bembo, Ludovico da Canossa Emilia Pia, Elisabetta Gonzaga amongst many others.

Ludovico Dolce, the Venetian humanist, was a prolific author or 'poligrafo' who produced several hundred volumes bearing his name—whether as author, editor, translator or critic. He edited 184 texts for the Giolito press alone. "As the most active writer and editor for the most productive Venetian press, Dolce played a decisive role in the dissemination of culture in the cinquecento....Dolce played an important role in promulgating vernacular literature, whether by publishing corrected editions of such classics as Petrarch's *Canzoniere*, Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier* and Ariosto's *Orlando furioso*; by translating Homer, Euripides, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Seneca, and other minor authors; or by publishing original works in the literary genres of widest appeal." Ronnie H. Terpening. He is known today primarily for his *Dialogue on Painting* which was much influenced by Castiglione's ideas in the 'The courtier'. A very good copy of this attractively printed edition, rare in libraries outside Italy.

Not in BM STC It. C16th. Adams, Gamba, or Index Aurelensis. Cf. PMM 59 (1st edn.).

**13. CHALMERS, David.** *De Scotorum fortitudine, Doctrina & Pietate, ac de ortu & progressu haeresis in Regnis Scotiae & Angliae...nunc primum in lucam editi.*

Paris, Petri Baillet, 1631.

**£1850**

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [xviii] 288 [iv]. Roman letter. Engraved printer's device on title, woodcut initials and headpieces, modern bookplate of Duncan Shaw to pastedown, early press mark on fly, later autograph on fly. T-p fractionally dusty, very occasional minor marginal dampstaining, light browning and largely marginal foxing (very poor quality paper). A good copy in contemporary polished vellum over thin boards, remains of ties, red morocco label gilt on spine.

*First edition, second issue, with the dedicatory epistle to Charles I and not Cardinal Francesco Barberini, Protector of Scotland; "an 'Index rerum' and an 'Index alphabeticus omnium sanctorum' have been added; otherwise this is a reissue of the sheets of no. 208 (the first issue)". Allison and Rogers. The book was seen through the press during the author's absence from France by Jean Morin of the Paris Oratory. Chalmers (c. 1580-1642) was head of the Scots College in Paris, while his brother was a priest at the Paris Oratory. The authorship of the work is often erroneously given to David Chambers, Lord Ormond (c. 1530-1592), historian and jurist. Very little is known of the real author. The work includes a history of the Scots from the earliest days to the author's own time, and their interaction with various peoples, i.a. the English, Danes and Norwegians, as well as discussing the Scottish Church and the introduction and spread of 'heresy' in both England and Scotland. It was said of him that he "loved Scotland more than the truth." and this work is an undeniably nationalistic and Catholic interpretation of events. This second issue includes a list of saints with Scottish connections. He claims i.a. that the Scots were responsible for the foundation of four major European Universities. Given that the work*

*includes, in the appendix, a chapter detailing the Elizabethan persecution of Mary Stuart and Scottish Catholics in general it is surprising that the dedicatory epistle was changed to Charles I. However Jean Morin was one of the Priests who accompanied Queen Henrietta to England for her marriage to Charles in 1626, and Chalmers was perhaps using this connection to attempt to further the cause of Scottish Catholics. A very good copy of this interesting and rare history of Scotland.*

Allison & Rogers I, 209; Shaaber C-182; Brunet I, p. 1514 "Livre rare et recherché"; Lowndes I, p. 359.

#### **14. COMICORUM GRAECORUM. sententiae, id est gnomai.**

Geneva, Henri Estienne, 1569.

**£1450**

16mo., pp [xxxii] 633 [i.e. 635], [v] last blank. Italic, Greek, and Roman letter. Woodcut headpieces, with Shirburn Castle North Library label, armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on fly. Late mediaeval rubricated vellum ms. stubbs at end. Slight water stain to lower outer corner of final ll., fly loose. A very good copy in contemp. English vellum, yapp fore edges. Edges speckled red.

*This little book, 'pusillus liber' as Estienne terms it in his dedication, contrasting it with his great folio of the epic poets printed in 1566, is nonetheless important in content. It contains sententiae (gnomai in Greek), culled from plays written by Menander et al., promoters of the New Comedy that came into fashion in the third century B.C. In the sixteenth century, such sententiae were collected and cultivated as suitable for quotations in speech and writing, and little collections such as this were very convenient for busy men of affairs; indeed blank pages were left so that further sententiae could be added by the reader, a point made at the end of the section on the playwright Philemon (pp. 316 -417). The work consists of chapters, each devoted to a different New Comedy playwright (Alexis, Apollodorus, Diphilus i.a.), with by far the longest given to Menander, probably because more of his work survived - albeit in fragments - than any of the others'. A short biographical introduction by Gregorio Giraldi precedes a list of sententiae taken from each author, the original Greek followed by a Latin translation and explanation. An alphabetical list of subjects - e.g. friendship and drunkenness - are followed by suitable sententiae (for laughter: 'malum grave est ridere non in tempore'), mostly taken from Menander. Henri Estienne's own notes on the interpretation of the sententiae follow, with examples from Latin comic playwrights, such as Plautus, author of the Asinaria, some of whom are only known in this fragmentary form. Those from Publius Syrius are again organised by subject.*

*Greek New Comedy largely differed from the Old Comedy of e.g. Aristophanes by its focus on middle-class Athenian life and the comedy of social errors. The plays are populated by a stock cast of foolish young men, wily slaves, kind-hearted prostitutes, and put-upon fathers. The Roman playwrights Plautus and Terence were responsible for translating the Greek works into Latin. Most of the surviving fragments of New Comedy have come down to us through collections of sententiae such as this; happily some larger fragments have recently been discovered on papyri.*

Renouard 132:3. Adams P1694. Brunet II 1080.

**15. [COMMINES, Philippe de].** *An Epitome of All the Lives of the Kings of France...*

London, I. Okes, 1639.

**£950**

FIRST EDITION 8vo. pp. [xiv], 344, [viii]. Roman letter; elaborate engraved architectural frontispiece depicting allegories of kingship - cherubs above with a sceptre, crown and cornucopia; in the centre kings with an orb and cannon, a laurel-wreathed skeleton at foot with all the accoutrements of kingship at his feet (not in McKerrow or Johnson); 67 halfpage woodcut portraits of the kings in very good impression, some repeated; woodcut initials; c18 armorial bookplate of William Perceval on pastedown, his ex libris on fly and with case mark on t.p., old bibliographical note attached to ffep. T.p. slightly dusty, two ll. of prelims a bit soiled toward fore edge, light age yellowing. A good, original copy in contemporary sheep, Perceval's crest gilt on spine and unusually, gilt (faded) case mark beneath, upper joint nicked at head.

*Unsophisticated first and only edition of the English epitome of the lives of the Kings of France from Pharamond 1st in 429 to Louis 13th in 1610, also mentioning "the famous batailles of the two kings of England, who were the first victorious princes that conquered France". Beginning with an attractive woodcut portrait, each life discusses the King's parentage, ascent to power and principal events of his reign. Any peculiarities - such as Clodion's habit of wearing his hair long as a badge of kingship - are also recorded. A table of the names of all the Kings appears at the end. Frequently referring to contemporary authors on the same topics, the epitome is an eminently readable and detailed compendium of French Royal biographies, aiming to give accurate dates - particularly for the most recent kings - and track the minutiae of the succession as fully as possible.*

*Sometimes attributed to writer and diplomat Philippe de Commines (1447-1511) - i.a. in the preface of this edition, though the period covered continues long after his death, it is more likely that 'the French copy' used was the now lost "Histoire des anciens Rois de France" by courtier Nicolas Houel (1520-1587), sometime artistic adviser to Catherine de Medici, probably expanded here by translator Richard Brathwaite. Brathwaite, (1588?-1673) was an English poet and translator, the most memorable of whose works was "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys," a travelogue in rhyming Latin verse.*

*William Perceval was an Irish landowner whose family properties (by marriage) included Amherst Island west of Kingston, Ontario. His cousin, Spencer Perceval, was the only British Prime Minister to have been assassinated.*

STC 11273.

**16. CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.** *Tomus primus, quo continentur institutionum libri quatuor, et digestorum siue pandectarum libri quinquaginta. Tomus secundus, quo continentur d. Iustiniani codicis, libri 12....*

Amsterdam, apud Ioannem Blaeu Ludov. et Da. Elzeuirios et Lugduni Batauorum : apud Franciscum Hackium, 1664.

**£950**

8vo. Two vols in one. pp. [xxiv], 1037, [iii], 820, [iv]. Roman letter, some greek, double column. Fine engraved architectural title page with figure of Justice above, small woodcut

initials, vellum tabs at beginning of each chapter, eighteenth century engraved bookplate of "Bened. Guil Zahni" on pastedown, autographs of three generations of Gursen family of Gottingen dated 1825, 1869 and 1905 on fly, occasional underlining and marginal notes. Light age yellowing with some light foxing in places, minor water staining, a little heavier at end. A very good copy in contemporary blind tooled pigskin, covers triple blind ruled to a panel design with small heads in medallion rolls, blind ruled lozenge at centres, spine with blind ruled raised bands, all edges blue, edges tabulated in accordance with the book numbering of the text for fast and easy reference.

*First Elzevir edition of this finely printed "Corpus Juris Civilis" with the text alone and no commentary, much sought after for the beauty and elegance of the printing and the correctness of the text, especially the incredibly small and fine Roman and Greek type. "Ces deux volumes sont imprimés avec une grande perfection et fort recherchés. Ils ne sont pas dus aux presses des Elzévirs, puisqu'on lit à la fin du second volume, ex typographie Joannis Blaeu; cependant on a l'habitude de les leur attribuer, et ces habiles imprimeurs ont concouru à leur publications, du moins comme associés." Simon Bérard, 'Essai bibliographique sur les éditions des Elzévirs.' The Corpus Juris Civilis is the most comprehensive code of Roman law and the basic document of all modern civil law. Compiled by order of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I, the first three parts appeared between 529 and 535 and were the work of a commission of 17 jurists presided over by the eminent jurist Tribonian. The Corpus Juris was an attempt to systematise Roman law, to reduce it to order after over 1,000 years of development. The resulting work was more comprehensive, systematic, and thorough than any previous work of that nature, including the Theodosian Code. The four parts of the Corpus Juris are the Institutes, a general introduction to the work and a general survey of the whole field of Roman law; the Digest or Pandects, by far the most important part, intended for practitioners and judges and containing the law in concrete form plus selections from 39 noted classical jurists such as Gaius, Paulus, Ulpian, Modestinus, and Papinian; the Codex or Code, a collection of imperial legislation since the time of Hadrian; and the Novels or Novellae, compilations of later imperial legislation issued between 535 and 565 but never officially collected. Copies of this written body of Roman law survived the collapse of the Roman empire and avoided the fate of earlier legal texts—notably those of the great Roman jurist Gaius. With the revival of interest in Roman law (especially at Bologna) in the 11th cent., the Corpus Juris was studied and commented on exhaustively by many scholars. Jurists and scholars trained in this Roman law played a leading role in the creation of national legal systems throughout Europe, and the Corpus Juris Civilis thus became the ultimate model and inspiration for the legal system of virtually every continental European nation. The name Corpus Juris Civilis was first applied to the collection by the 16th-century jurist Denys Godefroi.*

Willems 1323. "Edition recherchée a cause de sa belle execution typographique" CJS

**17. COTTA, Catellano.** *Memorialia ex variis utriusque Iuris Doctoribus collecta.*

Lyon, Jean Frellon, 1556.

**£1950**

8vo, pp. [40], 942, [50]. Neat Roman letter, little Greek; large woodcut initials; original paperflaw affecting one letter on p. 175, tiny rust spots to pp. 269-273; very crisp copy in English contemporary calf, blind-tooled boards, double-panelled, fleuron in central frame and fleur-de-lis ornaments to corners; red morocco label; slightly worn, minor losses on the

edges, repair to head and foot of the spine, front joint and spine a bit cracked. Endpapers from a contemporary English-Latin Black Letter dictionary; modern bookplate on front pastedown and of the great Bridgewater Library on title verso; early shelfmarks on title.

*First French edition of this very detailed legal lexicon, published jointly in Lyon by Antoine Vicent and Jean Frellon. The issue with Frellon's device on the title is rare. The work appeared first in Pavia (1511) and then in Basle (1545). Scion of a patrician family of Milan, Paolo Michele Cotta (1484-1553), known as Catellano, read law with the humanists Filippo Decio and Andrea Alciato. He climbed the administration ladder in the Duchy of Milan during the troubled times of the Italian wars, when the territory was sought after by the French kingdom and the Habsburg Empire. A couple of encyclopaedic law works came from his pen. At the end of his life, he curated and annotated a new edition of the Milanese statutes. His *Memorialia* scholarly illustrated the complexity of Latin legal terminology, relying on a vast number of juridical sources, from ancient authors and Justinian's Digest to his living colleagues. This useful work exerted influence up to the eighteenth century. An encomiastic poem by Andrea Alciato hailed Cotta as 'alter Papinianus', comparing him to the famous Roman jurist.*

*'The famous Bridgewater Library, probably the oldest large family library in the United Kingdom, was started about 1600 by Sir Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540?-1617), appointed Lord Chancellor by James I. His third wife, the Dowager Countess of Derby, was a noteworthy protector of literature ... In 1917 the Bridgewater books, with all the manuscripts and family papers, were sold to the late Mr Henry E. Huntington and are now part of his great library at San Marino, California, with the exception of a certain number of volumes he discarded as duplicates.'*

*S. De Ricci, English Collector of Books and Manuscripts, pp. 17-18*

Not in BM STC It. Argelati, *Bibliotheca*, II, 3485; IV, 1980-1991.

**18. DAMHOUDERE, Josse de.** *Practycke in criminele saecken ... Nut en proffytelyck, voor alle souvereins, baillius borgemeesters ende schepenen ... Item hier is noch by ghevoecht d'Ordinantie op t'stuck van de criminele justitie in dese Nederlanden.*

Rotterdam, Jan van Waesberghe de Jonge, 1628.

**£1950**

8vo. two works in one. [xviii], 366 (ii) 102. Gothic letter, some Roman and Italic. First title within fine engraved border, Justice above and scenes of execution and torture within roundels at side and below, second title with woodcut printer's device; woodcut initials and typographical ornaments, 53 half page woodcuts (recut from the first illustrated edition attributed to Gerard de Jode). Light age yellowing, some browning in places, occasional marginal waterstain and spot. A good copy in contemporary polished vellum over boards, slightly soiled.

*Rare Dutch translation of this important and beautifully illustrated manual of criminal law, of inestimable value for the history of legal customs and social conditions in the 16th century. Josse de Damhouder (1507-1581), lawyer and paymaster-general to the Spanish forces in the Low Countries under Charles V and Philip II, was a leading crusader against the moral deterioration of his time and the widespread abuses in judicial procedure. Obtaining his doctorate in 1533, he practiced as an advocate in Bruges. In 1537 he was appointed legal advisor to the city, and in 1550 clerk of its criminal court. In 1552 he was made a member of the Dutch Council of Finance by Mary of Hapsburg, governor of the*

*Netherlands, and held that office until 1575. His Praxis Rerum Criminalium is considered to be the first complete system of criminal law to be published in northern Europe. "The first treatise on criminal law published outside of Italy was written by a Belgian practitioner, Jodocus Damhouder. His Praxis rerum criminalium, the most important part of which is devoted to procedure, served as a guide for a long time to the practice of the tribunals in the Netherlands and in Germany." A. Esmein, 'A History of Continental Criminal Procedure'. It was first published in Latin, in 1567 but widely used and immensely popular was quickly translated into French and German. Its popularity was based on the the adaptation of Roman Law to local practice and to the customs and traditions of Northern Europe. Later research has shown it to have been plagiarised from an unpublished text by Filips Wielan and others. The present edition is beautifully produced and illustrated with fine, vivid woodcuts, based on the cuts of the first edition e.g. a lawyer's office, a courtroom, a prisoner escaping, torture, various kinds of homicide, patricide and suicide, robbery and burglary, forgery, arson, etc., scenes illustrating, adultery and incest, a scribe at work taking and writing statements, pimps, rape, and gambling. The work was to have a lasting influence on European civil law. The Praxis dedicated a lengthy 64 paragraphs to witchcraft, copied in large part from Paulus Grillandus's Tractatus de sortilegiis. According to the Praxis, witchcraft was a heinous crime that went unpunished too often because of the ignorance of magistrates, and which also covered love charms, fortune-telling, astrology and other superstitious practices. De Damhouder expanded on this by providing detailed practical advice (backed up by examples from his own court practice) on how to conduct interrogations of suspected witches under torture. He asserts that a single indication of guilt is sufficient for torture to be applied to achieve a confession, though he does recognise that too much torture can produce false confessions. A good copy of this important and richly illustrated work.*

Brunet II 479 other editions. Caillet 2769 (earlier editions) Not in Graesse.

### **19. DE DOMINIS, Marco Antonio. *Sui reditus ex Anglia consilium***

Rome, Typography of the Rev. Apostolic Chamber, 1623.

**£2250**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 39, [1]. Roman letter, little Italic; large printer's device within elegant ornamental border on title, decorated initial; very lightly foxed and browned. A very good copy in nineteenth-century vellum, a bit soiled, spine chipped at tail; early red ink numbering, underlining and few marginalia, some contemporary annotations on pp. XXIII-XXIV; Law Society bookplate to front pastedown, nineteenth-century inscription 'W. Maskell' above.

*First edition of this remarkable booklet of Catholic controversy directed against England by a former member of both the Jesuit order and the Anglican Church, Marco Antonio De Dominis. A Dalmatian nobleman, De Dominis (1560/1-1624) studied in a Jesuit College and entered the Society very early. In 1597 he was granted permission to abandon his vows to be appointed bishop of Senj and later archbishop of Split. In 1616, he sensationally fled to London at James I's invitation, joined the Church of England and vigorously attacked papal supremacy in two works entitled *Causa protectionis suae ex Italia* and *De Republica ecclesiastica*. He became a very active preacher and polemic writer, publishing in particular the princeps of Paolo Sarpi's account of the Council of Trent with the royal printer Bill. Soon issues arose with the Puritan party for his sympathy*

*towards Arminianism and reconciliation of Christian Churches. De Dominis left the country in 1622 and returned to Catholic faith while in Brussels. Nevertheless, he was later arrested by the Roman Inquisition and burnt in effigy in Campo dei Fiori upon his death in prison. De Dominis is also known for his essay on light reflection and rainbows of 1611. The Sui reditus ex Anglia consilium is the scholarly rebuttal of his earlier endorsement of the Anglican Church, published by the Apostolic Chamber as his official retraction. The booklet was immediately reprinted in Europe and translated into English by the Roman English College. Curiously, this copy originally circulated folded in two, perhaps to be easily concealable in pockets. At the foot of the title-page, one can still see the counter-imprint of the heading.*

Uncommon. Not in Brunet or Graesse. BM STC 17th-c. It., 307. 1796

**20. DU FAUR, Pierre.** *De diversis regulis iuris antiqui [with] De justitia et jure: itemque de origine iuris*

Lyon [Geneva], François Le Fèvre, 1602; 1604.

**£950**

4to, two works in one, 1): pp. [8], 801, [23], lacking four leaves of preliminaries, text complete; 2): pp. 92. Roman letter, little Greek and italic; woodcut initials and printer's device on titles, detailed xylographic oval portrait of the author; place of printing covered with paper strip and changed with contemporary two part stamp to Geneva (Coloniae Allobrogum) on first title. Light age browning, a crisp copy in seventeenth-century sprinkled calf, tooled with triple fillet external gilt panel; morocco label and tendril decoration on spine; scratched and varnished, chipped corners; joints cracked; text elegantly ruled in red; library bookplate on front pastedown and stamps to edges.

*Two scholarly treatises by Pierre du Faur (1532-1600), a major exponent of the renowned juridical tradition of Renaissance France. The first was originally published in Lyon in 1566. It is a popular commentary on book 55th of Digest or Pandects, the famous compendium of Roman civil law issued by Emperor Justinian in 533 gathering works by Papinianus, Ulpianus, Paulus and others. Du Faur thoroughly analyses the contents of this part of the Digest in order to establish the general principles underpinning the ancient jurisprudence. Roman law, studied mainly through the Corpus iuris civilis, exerted a paramount influence on civil law in continental Europe in early modern times. The work is dedicated to du Faur's teacher, the legal humanist Jacques Cujas. The second treatise, first issued by Le Fèvre in 1590, offers an erudite account of the features of perfect justice and law and their origins in classical times. Scion of a noble family ruling over Saint-Jory in southern France, Pierre du Faur was the son of Michael, president of the assize of Toulouse (then called parliament). Pierre followed his father's footsteps and studied law under Cujas's mentorship together with Jacques Auguste de Thou and his cousin, the poet and jurist Guy Du Faur de Pibrac. A well-known student, he corresponded with scholars such as Pierre Brunel and Joseph Justus Scaliger. In 1573, he was appointed as the president of the assize in Toulouse. Du Faur was regarded by contemporaries as one of the most diligent officers and knowledgeable jurists during the cruel French wars of religion. For this reason, Henry IV entrusted him with the application of the edict of Nantes (1598), granting tolerance for French Calvinists.*

*The contemporary stamp on the title of this copy is a very remarkable feature. Le Fèvre was a printer active in Lyon, deeply involved with the local Huguenot community. In 1590, he fled to Geneva, where he moved his business. Yet, the Company of Pastors exerted a*

*strong censorship over the city publications, so that printers frequently faked the place of publication, with a preference for Lyon. This was how Le Fèvre was able to carry out a pirate edition of Montaigne's Essays in 1595 (Baudrier, V, 355) and other works by Du Faur (Merland, IV, 7). The expedient can also be adopted for the opposite purpose, that is to say to dupe the control over the Calvinist publications in Catholic countries, such as France and Italy. Purchasers, however, were often well aware of the trick insomuch that sometimes they reintegrated the original printing location on their copies.*

Not in BM STC Fr. XVIIth c, Graesse nor Brunet.

**21. FITZHERBERT, Thomas.** *An sit vtilitas in scelere vel de infelicitate principis Macchiauelliani, contra Macchiauellum & politicos eius sectatores.*

Rome, apud Gulielmum Facciottum, 1610 (with)

**MICHAEL, Jean.** *Anatome corporis politici, siue Liber de institutione ecclesiastici, & ciuilibus ordinis, ex apposita comparatione, & similitudine corporis humani, ...*

Paris, apud Nicolaum Chesneau, via Iacobæa, sub scuto Frobeniano, & Quercu viridi, 1564

**ABERCROMBY, Robert.** *Exetasis Epistolæ nomine regis Magnæ Britanniae : ad omnes christianos monarchas, principes, & ordines, scriptæ : quæ, præfationis monitoriæ loco, ipsius apologiæ pro iuramento fidelitatis, præfixa est*

Mons [Mainz?], Impressore Adamo Gallo [Johannes Albinus?], 1610.

**£1950**

FIRST EDITION (first work) Three works in one. 8vo. 1) pp. (xxviii), 226, (ii), t<sup>8</sup> 2t<sup>6</sup> A-N<sup>8</sup> O<sup>10</sup>. 2) ff. 4, [iv], 44. A<sup>8</sup>, A-E<sup>8</sup>, F<sup>4</sup>, A<sup>4</sup> 3) forty unnumbered leaves, A-E<sup>8</sup>. Small woodcut devices on each title, woodcut initials and head and tail pieces. Interesting bibliographical note in an C19th hand on fly referring to Richard Tompson's 'Elenchus' and its criticism of the final work in this vol., clearly by someone who was well read in the texts concerning the 'Oath of Allegiance' controversy, Heber library stamp on fly. Jesuit ex lib '1647' at head of t.p. Light age yellowing, some side notes a bit cropped in second work, O5 -6 misbound in first, the odd marginal spot. Good copies in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp edges, all edges blue.

*Very interesting sammelband of rare works, two of which were written by English Catholics in Europe and designed as veiled criticism of the anti-Catholic policies of the English government. The first book is the first and only edition of a work by the English Jesuit Thomas Fitzherbert, grandson of the Judge Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. It is a reduction of his 'Treatise concerning Policy and Religion (1606, 1610)'. "Thomas Fitzherbert's two-part Treatise concerning Policy and Religion (1606, 1610) was a rebuttal of unidentified Machiavellians, statists or politikes and their politics and policies. The work was apparently still well-regarded in the following century. Fitzherbert's objections to 'statism' were principally religious, and he himself thought the providentialist case against it unanswerable. But for those who did not share his convictions, he attempted to undermine Machiavellism on its own ground. Like both 'Machiavellians' and their opponents, he argued by inference from historical examples, but with a particularly copious knowledge of historians ancient, medieval and modern to draw on. .. A particularly striking strategy (perhaps modelled on that of his mentor and friend Robert Persons) was Fitzherbert's attempt to demonstrate, on the Machiavellians' own premises, that they advocated policies which were very likely to fail, and would be visited with divine punishments sooner as well as later, whereas policies that were compatible with faith and morals were also much more likely to succeed, even judged in purely human and 'statist' terms." History of European*

*Ideas. Volume 37, Issue 2, 2011. The third work has been ascribed to the British Jesuit, the Scot Robert Abercromby (1536 - 1613) and is a virulent attack on James I, in the guise of a defence of the Oath of Allegiance, passed by Parliament in June 1606. Abercromby always denied authorship of the work. The books imprint states that the work was published in Mons but Allison and Rodgers suggest that it was actually printed at Mainz by Johannes Albus. "Robert Abercrombie, whose example is often cited to illustrate Elizabethan maltreatment of Roman Catholics, was a fugitive from James VI of Scotland. In 1601-6 he was forced to flee the court and take refuge under the protection of the marquess of Huntly. ... He was credited with the conversion to Catholicism of Ann of Denmark, the wife of James VI." Peter Paul Bajer. 'Scots in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 16th to 18th Centuries'. A most interesting collection of rare works.*

Allison and Rodgers I 477. Shaaber F107. 2) BM STC Fr. C16th 3) Allison and Rodgers I 4.1. Not in Shaaber.

**22. FITZHERBERT, Thomas.** *The First [and second] part of a treatise concerning policy and religion.*

n.pl. [Douai], n. pr. [L. Kellan and P. Auroi], 1606, 1610.

**£2450**

FIRST EDITIONS, 2 vols, 4to. pp (lii) 461 (i) + (xxiv) 697 (xix). Roman letter, titles within typographical border (second repaired at fore edge) woodcut initials and ornaments. First t. p. mounted, light age yellowing, the occasional minor mark, stain or spot. Good clean copies, upper margin to second part a bit tight in places, in mid C17 panelled calf, slightly worn in the usual places, edges speckled red.

*First editions of both parts of this anti-Machiavellian classic which enjoyed the remarkable distinction of being admired by both Catholics and Protestants. Fitzherbert was the heir of a distinguished recusant family, the grandson of the noted jurist Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and a zealous defender of English Catholicism. In 1572, aged 20, he was imprisoned for recusancy and on release became acquainted with Parsons and Campion. In 1588 on the death of his wife, he removed to Spain and was active in the affairs of Catholic exiles and at one point charged with conspiracy to poison Queen Elizabeth. He was in fact closely watched by Elizabeth's spies and his name recurs in the state papers of the period. In 1601 he was ordained priest, acted for twelve years as the agent in Rome of the English clergy and in 1613 joined the Society of Jesus. He was successively superior of the English mission at Brussels and rector of the English college at Rome, remaining en poste almost until his death in 1640, at the remarkable age of 88, "an object of admiration and esteem, not only of Catholics, but even for those who differed from him in religion" Gillow II p. 285.*

*The first part of this diversely learned treatise expounds the insufficiency of human understanding and policy, unaided, to rightly order the affairs of this world and what dangers and detriment mankind suffers when it presumes to be left to its own devices. The second more expressly treats of the human need for religion to properly order man's life on every level, physical, social, political as well as spiritual. Fitzherbert draws numerous examples from history, ancient medieval and modern, from classical philosophy and from the Bible, the Fathers and the doctrine of the Church. Unlike most of his other works it is not overtly a sectarian polemic but a refutation of heresy, atheism and paganism new and old, drawn from both a profound knowledge of history and an extensive experience of*

*men, a plea for allowing Christian piety to order their affairs and right the wrongs of mankind. A supposed third part was published posthumously in 1652.*

STC 11016.5 and 11019. Lowndes II 804. Gillow II 286:2, "It is a masterpiece of reasoning and learning, and a clear refutation of many of Machiavelli's principles".

Allison & Rogers II 280 and 285 "Within the general framework of a discussion about political principles. This work contains a veiled attack on the policies of the English government".

**23. GILDAS.** *The epistle of Gildas, the most ancient British author: who flourished in the yeere of our Lord, 546.*

London, Printed by T. Cotes, for William Cooke and are to be sold at his shop neere Furnivalls-Inne gate in Holborne, 1638.

**£1750**

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. pp. [cxxxiv], 327 [i.e. 325], [iii] last blank. Roman letter with some Italic, in double box rule. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Gildas by William Marshall, typographical and woodcut head-pieces and ornaments, woodcut initials. Light age yellowing very light marginal water staining in places, two blank corners torn. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary English calf, covers bordered with double blind rule, spine double blind ruled in compartments, paper label. a.e.r. joints and corners expertly restored.

*An attractive copy of the rare first edition of the English translation of Gildas', Opus de Calimitate, Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae first published in 1525. "some time around 1568, Thomas Habington, a young Catholic then imprisoned in the tower decided to undertake a translation (of Gildas) with the primary purpose of emphasising religious decline; but by 1638, when he published the translation, other motives had been superimposed. His introduction made a point of defending the Scots and a union of the two realms: in the light of the impending civil war, the differences between recusants and Protestants had evidently retreated into the background, and the lapse of over half a century between writing and printing probably played its part as well." F. J. Levy, 'Tudor Historical Thought' "The writings of Gildas have come down to us under the title of Gildae Sapientis de Excidio Britanniae Liber querulus. Though at first written consecutively, the work is now usually divided into three portions, -- a preface, the history proper, and an epistle, -- the last, which is largely made up of passages and texts of Scripture brought together for the purpose of condemning the vices of his countrymen and their rulers, being the least important, though by far the longest of the three. but they become more serious when, as is the case from nearly the beginning of the 5th century to the date of his death [570?], Gildas's brief narrative is our only authority for most of what passes current as the history of our island during those years." - Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th edition. Habbingdon's goal in publishing the epistle clearly had more to do with castigating his contemporary Englishmen than simply antiquarian interest in an early history of Britain.*

STC 11895. ESTC S103163. Lowndes, p. 790.1748

**24. GILLES, Pierre.** *De Constantinopoleos topographia lib. 4*

Leiden, Ex officina Elzeviriana, 1632.

**£1250**

16mo. (in eights) pp. 428, [4], last two leaves blank. A-2D8. Two fld. engraved maps. Roman letter, preface in Italic, some Greek. Finely engraved title with view of the city of Constantinople below, the column of Constantine above, at either side, the trident and dolphin device of the city, title within draperies held aloft by devilish figures in Ottoman dress, with a view over the roofs of the city in the background, grotesque woodcut head and tailpieces, floriated woodcut initials, extra illustrated with two folding engraved maps, in contemporary hand colouring, tipped onto outer margins of last blanks, "Constantinopolis Vetus" and "Constantinopolis moderna". Light age yellowing. A very good copy in contemporary polished vellum over boards.

*The first issue of the second edition of Pierre Gilles' seminal description of the city of Constantinople, first printed at Lyon in 1561, finely printed by the Elzevir press in a miniscule Roman type and charmingly extra illustrated with two hand coloured maps. "Among the earliest [works] to describe Constantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus, providing accurate and reliable information" (Blackmer cat., lot 135). Called the father of French zoology, Pierre Gilles (1490–1555) edited many classical texts, also publishing an important ichthyological work in 1533, dedicated to Francis I. The latter sent him to the East to collect Greek manuscripts, a particular passion of the French court. Gilles left France with a French embassy that included the king's royal cosmographer, André Thevet d'Angoulême. Arriving in Constantinople in 1544, Gilles encountered the large and prosperous city of Süleyman the Magnificent. He recorded that its "inhabitants [were] daily demolishing, effacing, and utterly destroying the small remains of antiquity"; hence the need to study and record the city's topography and monuments. Gilles seems to have spent the years 1544 to 1547 in Constantinople, gathering literary sources and investigating the physical remains of the ancient city. Out of money, in 1548 he enlisted in Suleyman's army and joined the expedition against Persia. In 1548 he met the French ambassador, Gabriel d'Aramon, who took Gilles with him to the Holy Land and Egypt. In January 1550 still in d'Aramon's company, Gilles returned to Constantinople and the same year travelled with the ambassador back to France. Almost immediately upon his return, however, Gilles headed south to Rome where he began the work of sifting through the large number of source materials and notes that he had accumulated on the history of Constantinople. Gilles had made great progress in completing his book on Constantinople by 1555, the year of his death. After his death his nephew used his journals to complete the book. In this, the first scholarly account of Constantinople, Gilles systematically discusses the sections and hills of the city, mixing the methods of the naturalist and the classicist, as befits a Renaissance humanist. He measures distances between structures and records inscriptions, but passes quickly over artistic details. Gilles often views Constantinople through the framework of early texts, chiefly the 'Notitia urbis Constantinopolitanae', a fifth-century Latin description of the city. He describes its inhabitants, as hostile and uninterested in monuments. Gilles' book serves notice that the break with the Byzantine empire as a living entity is complete. Long influential, his topography was translated into English in 1729. A very good copy.*

Willems 367. Atabey 497. Blackmer 687.1402

**25. [GREGORY, Arthur].** *L'abridgment des cases concernants les Titles plus materiall pur les Estudients & practiciones des Leyes du Royalme*

London, *In ædibus Thomæ Wight & Bonhami Norton*, 1599.

**£1950**

FIRST EDITION 8vo. ff. (xxvi) 370, 36. last blank Black letter, some Roman and Italic. Woodcut ornament to t-p, early ownership inscription on title "Robert Heigate huius libri possessor" with price, "gregory" in his hand beneath. Light age yellowing, t-p fractionally dusty. A very good, well margined copy, crisp and clean in contemp. calf over boards, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, spine with blind ruled raised bands, tear at head and tail, a little stained.

*First and only edition in French of Arthur Gregory's handbook for students and practitioners of the law. Although doubtless a lawyer, the details of Gregory's life and career are obscure: his name is not mentioned in the present work, and its Latin predecessor of 1583 (under the title De legibus Angliæ municipalibus liber) is also anonymous, although one copy contains a dedicatory preface signed by Gregory. The attribution is made in the Catalogue of the Library of the Law School of Harvard University, 1909, Vol. 1, p. 829. The present work is updated and contains additions to the previous, Latin edition. This abridgement of English laws is designed to provide a convenient and simple source of reference especially for students, of whose fallibility Gregory is keenly aware: in his introductory note, he says that it is "pur le benefite de la memoire de les Students, al fin que les cases del Ley, queux sont infinite & confusez". Two separate tables of contents allow anyone consulting the book to locate the topic they require with ease, either by referring to the first list of section titles, or the second full alphabetic description of the book's contents and subdivisions. The work essentially consists of a detailed and systematic encyclopaedia of English laws, cross-referenced to recorded cases and statutes and other high legal authorities. Laws relating to religious officials, for example, are grouped under 'A' for 'Abbé', and include, inter alia, rulings on the legal entitlement of the clergy to land and emoluments; qualifications for clerical office and the nomination of successors to a particular post; and the legality or otherwise of seizing monastic lands in times of war. Gregory devotes especial attention to problematic areas, as for example, in his discussion of evidence. He notes the problems which can arise - and the legal prescriptions for - cases where evidence must be sought for an incident which took place in a foreign country, or where an individual has refused to give testimony in their own defence. Also covered at length are topics as diverse as the leasing of land and property, royal grants, the role of executors, and the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Gregory cites his sources meticulously throughout, and the book must have been an invaluable reference work to the student lawyer of Elizabethan England.*

STC 12357.7. Cowley 96. Beale R477. not in Lowndes.1781

**AN ENTIRELY UNSOPHISTICATED AND UNTRIMMED COPY**

**26. HAYWARD, Sir John.** *The life, and raigne of King Edward the Sixt*

London, printed [by Eliot's Court Press, and J. Lichfield at Oxford?] for Iohn Partridge, 1630.

FIRST EDITION, First issue. 4to. pp. [vi], 179, [i]. lacking first blank. L3, M3, N3, and Q4 are cancels, in slightly smaller type. Roman letter with some Italic. Engraved architectural title page with portrait of Edward VI in oval at centre, figures of majesty and power at sides holding a laurel wreath, Royal arms above, signed 'Ro. Vaughan' (Johnson p. 56: 7), engraved portrait of John Hayward, with allegorical figures below, on page vi signed 'Will. Pass.', woodcut printer's device on verso of last, floriated woodcut initials typographical headpieces. Light age yellowing, small water-stain in lower margins of first few leaves, a few thumb marks in places, small oil stain at gutter of last three leaves, corners a little dog-eared at beginning and end, small tear in upper margin of second leaf just touching running headline on verso, engraved title and verso of last a little dusty. A good, unsophisticated, full margined copy, entirely uncut, stab bound as issued in its original limp vellum wraps, illegible ms. note dated 1653 on front cover, covers a little soiled and creased.

*First edition of Sir John Hayward's posthumous 'Life and Raigne of King Edward VI,' the earliest biography of the last Tudor king, reprinted in 1636, and again in White Kennett's Complete History of England in 1706. Considering the environment in which Hayward wrote, the influence this pioneering work has had on attitudes toward the mid-Tudor period is marked. Although few contemporary scholars would accept Hayward's interpretation of the reign at face value, his work influenced historical thinking for over three centuries. Hayward was imprisoned by Elizabeth I for his controversial book on Henry IV and his involvement in the conspiracy of the Earl of Essex in 1600. Edward VI (1537-53), the only son of Henry VIII, ruled in a period, not only of dramatic religious change, but also of warfare, political intrigue, and popular rebellion. Hayward wrote his biography of Edward at the end of the Jacobean period when major challenges were facing the monarchy. He proclaimed that his narrative was intended to be a "monument" to the "un-perishable fame" of the king and focused his efforts on court politics, foreign policy, and military affairs. "Sir John Hayward's full-scale 'Life and Raigne of King Edward the Sixt, .. first circulated in manuscript in the 1620's before its publication in 1630. As Lisa Richardson has demonstrated in her recent study of Hayward, he was soaked in the writings of Tacitus... Hayward also knew well Foxe's work in 'Acts and Monuments', and used him much elsewhere in his historical work, yet here, in account of a reign dominated by violent religious change, his only substantial debt to Foxe is his admiring description of the King himself. ...What interests him most is Foxes anecdote about the king's supposed efforts at clemency for Joan Bocher and George van Parris, contrasting with the more bloodthirsty attitudes of Edward's advisers. ... One of the contemporary sources which Hayward was particularly ready to use was Edward VI's personal chronicle. .. the Chronicle minimizes his preoccupation with religion and gives the impression of a boy-king with primarily secular concerns. Overall, Hayward's distaste for what happened in the Edwardian reformation is clear." Diarmaid MacCulloch. 'The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation'. An entirely unsophisticated and untrimmed copy of this important history.*

STC 12998. Pforzheimer, 459. Lowndes III 1018. 1488

**27. HENTZNER, Paul.** *Itinerarium Germaniae, Galliae, Angliae, Italiae.*

Nuremburg. A Wagenmann for the author., 1612

FIRST EDITION. 4to. (viii) pp.418 (xxxii). Roman letter, some Italic and Gothic. Typographical headpieces, a few woodcut initials, title within typographical border, woodcut printer's device on last of Apollo crossing the sky in his chariot, supplicated by a kneeling figure, "H G V M" in early hand at foot of title. A fine copy, absolutely crisp and clean in contemporary vellum over boards, covers triple blind ruled to a panel design, blind fleurons to outer corners, blind fleuron at centres, "CVL 1617" gilt above and below on upper cover, remains or green silk ties, all edges blue.

*The scarce first edition of Hentzner's travels between 1596 and 1600, of particular interest for its lively and accurate first hand depiction of Elizabethan England. Hentzner was a German lawyer who in 1596 became tutor to a young Silesian nobleman, with whom he set out in 1597 on a three year tour through Switzerland, France, England and Italy; this work is a detailed description of his travels. Hentzner gives a most useful contemporary 50 page account of Elizabethan England. He went to court at Greenwich and was in the presence of the Queen, whom he describes in detail, "...in the sixty fifth year of her age, as we are told but very majestic. Her face is oblong, fair but wrinkled, her eyes small, yet black and pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar)", and he goes on to describe the richness of her clothes and manner. He also tells us of her considerable intelligence and diplomacy; "she spoke very graciously, first to one then another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, or Italian. For besides being well schooled in Greek, Latin and the languages I have mentioned she is a mistress of Spanish, Scots and Dutch." Hentzner is also very interested in the people and their pursuits, they are especially fond of theatres which line the Thames; "without the city are some theatres, where the English actors represent almost every day tragedies and comedies to a very numerous audiences; these are included with excellent music; variety of dances, and the excessive applause of those that are present." The English also delight in animal sports namely bear baiting and a form of bull fighting, "they are fastened from behind and then worried by great English bull dogs." Hentzner gives us one the first descriptions of the local love of smoking, recently introduced by Walter Raleigh, "the English are constantly smoking; and in this manner they have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again through their nostrils like funnels, along with plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head." Hentzner had a good opinion of the people from the very beginning of his trip, "we were conducted to an inn, where we were very well entertained; as one generally is in this country", and even notes their table manners, "they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread but more meat, which they roast in perfection. They put a good deal of sugar in their drink", "the general drink is beer, which is prepared from barley, and is excellently well tasted, but strong, and what soon fuddles." Hentzner not only describes London in great detail but also Cambridge, giving an account of all the colleges and their founders; "the first college, called Peter House, was built and endowed by Hugh Balsam, Bishop Ely, A.D 1280....", he gives Oxford the same treatment. He tells us that at Oxford "every student of any considerable standing has a key to the College library, for no college is without one." He then proceeds to Windsor giving a long account of its history and situation; "Windsor, a royal castle, supposed to have been begun by King Arthur." Hentzner also includes a very rare first hand account of the fabulous and lost Royal Palace of Nonsuch, of Royal Festivities at Greenwich and of artefacts from the New World at Hampton Court. Horace Walpole arranged the translation of the part of Hentzner's travels dealing with England by Richard Bentley, the son of the famous scholar, and he printed 220 copies at his Strawberry Hill press. A lovely copy of this scarce and most interesting work.*

BM. STC. Gr H878. Graesse II 243. Brunet III 105. Lowndes III 1046. Alden 612/61

**28. IRVINE, Alexander.** *De Jure Regni Diascepsis*

Leiden, Ex officina Elzeviriana, 1627.

**£1750**

FIRST EDITION. 24mo. pp. 239,[v]. Roman and Italic letter, some Greek. Engraved title with portrait of James I, woodcut floriated initial, 'Ludovic Pet. Delorgue 1707' ms. on blank fore-edge of title, repeated on verso of last. Light age yellowing, very occasional marginal spot. A very good copy in lovely, slightly later, probably Scottish olive morocco, covers with a finely worked gilt dentelle border composed of small, fine tools, spine with raised bands richly gilt in compartments fleurons at centers, inner dentelles gilt, combed marble endpapers, a.e.g. upper corners a little worn, small chip from spine at head.

*A lovely, finely bound, copy of the first edition of Irvine's De jure Regni Diascepsis, dedicated to Charles I, with a beautiful engraved portrait of James I on the title. Alexander Irvine's work was written with particular reference to George Buchanan's 'De jure regni apud Scotos,' and to some extent his 'Rerum Scoticarum Historia', both of which were trenchantly anti absolutist. The first argued that the monarch drew his authority from the people and could be disciplined by them or by inferior magistrates acting on their behalf, and rulers could indeed be deposed. His Historia showed how the Scots had frequently put these ideas into practice. Buchanan was James I's tutor and James reacted violently against his teachings, banning and suppressing his work. "Scottish writers whose general political position resembled that of James rather than his tutor include Alexander Irvine and Sir Thomas Craig," David Loewenstein. 'The Cambridge History of Early Modern English Literature.' Irvine's work argued successfully, using many classical examples, for the primacy of the Monarch, though he did not entirely contradict the work of Buchanan. He argued the case for the supremacy of the monarch over the church in contrast to Scottish Presbyterians, who subjected the King to the church in ecclesiastical matters, though he rejected the Catholic idea that the church has power to depose secular sovereigns. The work explains the duties and constraints of the monarch, in nineteen concise chapters. His arguments go to the heart of the political debate of the period that would eventually lead to the civil war. The finely worked dentelle border on the binding is reminiscent Scottish bindings of the second half of the c17th. It is particularly finely and delicately worked for such a small book. A lovely copy of a rare work.*

Shaaber I 13. Willems 280. Copinger, 2499.1478

**REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS**

**29. [JESUITS].** . *Ordinationes praepositorum generalium instructiones, & formulae communes toti societati. Auctoritate v. congregationis generalis recognitae*

Rome, in Collegio Rom., eiusdem Societat., 1606.

**£1850**

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. [xvi], 266, [xxxviii]. +8, A-T8 . [+8 and last blank.] Roman letter, some Italic. Title within large architectural border incorporating a portrait of Ignatius Loyola, woodcut initials, headpieces and ornaments, "collegii societatii Jessu Brunbruti" ms. at

head of title. Slight age yellowing, marginal spotting and foxing, a couple of upper margins slightly soiled, small oil/wax stain to fore-edge of title and first leaf. A generally good copy in contemporary vellum over bds.

*New edition of the regulations of the Society of Jesus incorporating many of the revisions of the Fifth General Congregation of the Society of 1592-3. Policy for the whole Society was set by General Congregations, the Jesuit equivalent of the General chapters of the Mendicant orders; they met rarely, either upon the death of the General, to elect his successor, or for especially serious matters. The increasing international nature of the Jesuit movement, especially with its missions in Asia, Africa, and South America meant the congregation had to deal with such disparate and diverse subjects as the Jesuits role after the Council of Trent, the teaching of Philosophy in Jesuit Schools, and the apparel worn on Chinese missions. Another problem dealt with here was that of Confessors. The congregation again took note of the problem of the confessors of kings and of "political Jesuits" and sternly again forbade any involvement in politics. "The practice of furnishing confessors to the mighty was troublesome to the Society's generals and even the confessors' fellow Jesuits. Confessors who had proved congenial to their political masters could not be withdrawn, however objectionable and detrimental to the Society's reputation their conduct might seem, without mortally offending good Catholic princes and Patrons of the Society. Generals and General Congregations responded with regulations - the Society's first response to any difficulty. At the Fifth General Congregation of 1592-3 which debated the matter in some detail, some delegates thought the whole business brought the Society many more troubles than benefits. The congregation issued restrictive decrees intended to leave confessors less latitude for swanning about in the courts of princes. Aquaviva eventually issued his definitive Instructions for Confessors of Princes in 1602. (Instructio XXI pro confessoriss principum ... first published Roman College, 1606, pp. 175 -83.)" Harro Höpfl. 'Jesuit Political Thought: The Society of Jesus and the State, C. 1540-1630' An insight into the Society at a seminal moment in its history.*

BM STC It. C17th p. 452.

### **30. JOHNSTON, John. . *Inscriptiones historicae regum Scotorum.***

Amsterdam, Cornelius Claessonius for Andrew Hart, bookseller of Edinburgh , 1602.

**£1950**

FIRST EDITION, first issue (variant), 4to., pp (xiv) (ii) 60 (xx). Roman letter, double page engr. arms of James I preceding text, ten full page eng. portraits of the Scottish kings and Queens following; printer's ornaments throughout. Fore edge of last 4 portraits neatly strengthened on blank versos, title dusty and slightly soiled with two small repairs to fore edge, lower blank margin of next leaf and few lower outer corners all with old small repairs, nowhere affecting text; a few small marginal dirt or dust marks, but generally clean and good. Early autograph 'W. Stonehouse' plus price at head of t-p, large armorial bookplate of the very distinguished collector William Stirling Maxwell on front pastedown, decorative label 'Arts of Design' circling 'Keir' on rear. Bound for Stirling Maxwell by Leighton C1900 in crushed dark green morocco, large decorative 'Arts and Crafts' style central panel on each cover incorporating Maxwell's armorial devices, spine gilt (a bit worn), a.e.g.

*First edition of this rare work by Johnston (?1570-1611) Scottish poet, who styled himself 'Aberdonensis' and whose family hailed from Crimond near Aberdeen - where Johnston studied at Kings College, before spending eight years at various continental universities.*

*He became a friend of Justus Lipsius and doubtless of the other scholars whose epigrams preface the present work - among them Joseph Scaliger, Jan Dousa and Daniel Heinsius. He was also closely attached to Andrew Melville, who probably helped him to obtain the professorship of divinity at St. Andrews c1593, when he was 'Maister of the new college'. The present work is a series of epigrammatic addresses to the Scottish Kings from Fergus I to James VI (to whom it is dedicated) highlighting their characteristics, exhibiting their virtues and referring to the principal events of their reigns. The verses are more interesting for their historical perspective than their poetry. The anonymous portraits - of Robert II, Robert III, James II, James III, James IV, James V, Mary, James VI and Anne are very finely executed and in excellent strong impression. Neither their source nor maker has been identified. In mid C19 hand on inserted fly "A very rare book. The Roxburghe copy sold for £13.13. In addition to the 10 portraits this copy has a plate of the arms of James VI ... which has not been mentioned by Lowndes, + 1 leaf of preliminary matters (beginning with the verses of J.C. Scaliger) seldom found. At a sale in 1854 or 5 (I think at W. Duncan Gardiner's) a copy was sold for £10 to Lord Breadalbane".*

**31. JOINVILLE, Jean, Sieur de.** *Histoire et Chronique du Tres Chrestien Roy Saint Loys, IX. Du Nom, et XVIII. Roy de France*

Geneva, Jacques Chouët, 1596.

**£950**

12mo, pp. [xxiv], last four blank, 320, [xvi], last four blank. Roman and italic letter, small woodcut device on t-p and on the upper margin "Ex-libris Oratorii Sammagloriani", in same hand "1670" with printed library shelf-mark in red and black on pastedown. A good clean copy in contemporary vellum, a little worming around the middle of the volume to lower margin not affecting text.

*The work is divided into three parts. The first comprises the reign of St Louis (1214-1270) and the Regency of Blanche of Castille, the conspiracies against the King and the alliance with the King of England against the Saracens. The second Joinville's extraordinary personal history - he served his king for almost 80 years- and the peoples, places and customs he encountered on his travels through Egypt and Palestine during the seventh crusade. He chronicles here his experiences as a Knight under the command of St Louis at the battles of Damiette and Mansourah, where he describes the Greek fire, the illness of the French army because of the amount of corpses in the Nile, his own sickness, how he was saved by a Saracen, the negotiations with the Sultan for the ransom of the king and of the French army, etc. all experiences which Joinville shared with his king at first hand; the book concludes with the return in France, Louis' death at Tunis, and process of canonisation (at which the author gave evidence) and contains the 'enseignement', still the best summary of the theoretical duties of a medieval Christian monarch.*

*This work is a most important source for Louis IX's crusade to Egypt in 1248 written by the second great writer of history in Old French and the only chronicler of note between Villehardouin and Froissart. Joinville (1224-1319) was the head of a noble family of the province of Champagne and he was known as a close friend, confidant, and counsellor to the king. He began his literary work after the eighth crusade, at Queen Jeanne of Navarre's request. The task was completed in October 1309 by which time Jeanne was dead, so Joinville presented his book to her son, King Louis the Quarreller.*

*A French critic of the XIXth century, Villemain, said about him "The sharp imagination and at the same time the ignorant imagination of this ingenious knight gave to him unforgettable words. Everything is new, everything is extraordinary for him: Cairo is*

*Babylon, the Nile's source come from heaven. He has a particular point of view, but as for real facts, you can't find a more naive witness. It's like things are born the same day he saw them. He describes it with a wonderful precision of language, with no alteration. He describes it like Herodote, better maybe, because Herodote was already knowledgeable, Joinville, save God, isn't knowledgeable at all".*

BM STC Fr ; Brunet, III, 557 « Ce même texte (Poitiers, J. Et Enguilberd de Marnenf, 1547) a été reproduit dans une édition faite à Genève, pour Jacq. Chouet, en 1595 et 1596, in-12 ». Tchermersine, III, 774.

### **32. JONSTON, John. *Thaumatographia naturalis...***

Amsterdam, Apud Guilielmum Blaeu, 1632.

**£1250**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo [xii] 501 [iii]. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials and tail-pieces, t.p. with printer's device of an orrery. Light age browning, otherwise a good clean copy with C17 annotations, in contemporary English calf, covers triple-ruled in blind, spine remounted, a.e.r.

*FIRST EDITION of Jonston's most popular work on "admiranda" or wonders of nature organised into ten categories (heaven, earth, and topics relating to meteors, 'fossils' or minerals, plants, birds, quadrupeds, insects and 'bloodless' animals, fish, and humans). The work draws heavily from classical sources such as Aristotle, Pliny, and Seneca, but also from the more recent work of Aldrovandi, and in the section on plants includes descriptions of the flora and fauna of the New World, as well as tobacco. Each section is headed by a useful index to its contents, and the work concludes with a poem in praise of Jonston by the Bohemian poet Venceslaus Clemens.*

*John Jonston (1603 - 1675) emigrated from Poland to Scotland in 1622 and studied natural history at St. Andrew's for four years. He received the degree of Doctor of Physic from both Leyden and Cambridge. Despite the compact size of *Thaumaturgia*, his earliest work, its wide range of material prefigures his later, large-scale works on Fish, Insects, Birds, and Trees, made possible by his extensive travel through Europe and access to its libraries, as well as firsthand observation.*

*Venceslaus Clemens (1589 - 1640?), Protestant and prolific Neo-Latin poet, was forced to leave his native Bohemia after the Battle of White Mountain. His *Gustavis*, printed the same year as the *Thaumatographia* describes the anguish of exile and praises Gustavus Adolphus and the victory of the Swedish Army at the Battle of Breitenfeld, which Clemens credits as saving the Protestant cause in Europe.*

Garrison-Morton 287 "A compilation of all the contemporary zoological knowledge".  
Wellcome I 3477. Alden II 632/48. Not in Shaaber or Sabin.

### **33. JONSTON, John. *Thaumatographia Naturalis***

Amsterdam, Joannem Janssonium, 1633.

**£950**

2mo, pp. [vi] 578 (i.e. 576) [ii]. Roman, italic and Greek letter, ornamental tail pieces, ms. press mark on pastedown "yy-16", unreadable early autograph on t-p, age yellowing, slight

waterstain to some outer margins. Clean and good copy in contemp calf, floral gilt ornament between raised bands on spine, slightly defective at head, double gilt rule to boards, upper joint slightly cracked, corners worn.

*Significantly enlarged second edition of Jonston's popular scientific work on 'admiranda' or wonders of nature organized into ten categories (heaven, earth, meteors, 'fossils' (for the most part precious stones) or minerals, plants, birds, quadrupeds, insects and 'bloodless' animals, fish, and humans) heavily referencing classical sources such as Aristotle, Pliny, and Seneca. Imitating the style of earlier scientific compendia, the Thaumatrographia keeps up with the times; including the more recent work of Aldrovandi, discussing the flora and fauna (and tobacco) found in the New World, a section on the activity of the heart and its role in the cardiovascular system, and is up to date with meteor sightings to 1629. Finally, by pairing these more exciting discoveries concerning the body and the heavens with discussion of topics in natural history, Jonston helped breathe new life into that branch of learning. Each section is headed by a useful index of its contents, and the work concludes with a poem in praise of Jonston by the Bohemian poet Vencleslaus Clemens.*

*John Jonston (1603-1675), from an old Scottish family living in Poland, returned to Scotland in 1622 and studied natural history at St. Andrews for four years. He also received the degree of Doctor of Physic from both Leyden and Cambridge. Despite the compact size of Thaumaturgia, his earliest work, its wide range of material prefigures his later, large-scale works on Fish, Insects, Birds, and Trees, made possible by his extensive travel through Europe and access to its libraries, as well as firsthand observation.*

Garrison-Morton 287 "A compilation of all the contemporary zoological knowledge"; Wellcome I 3478; Pritzel 4940. Alden 633/64, cf. Arents (Add) 261. Not in Shaaber or Sabin.

#### **34. KRACOW, Matthew of. Confessionale seu libellus peroptimus...**

Paris, Denis Roce,, [n.d.].

**£2250**

8vo. 24 unnumbered ll (A-C8). Gothic letter, woodcut initials, large version of printer's device on t.p. Early ms author note to t.p. Light age browning in places, a well margined and clean copy in modern paper over boards.

*The confessional manual of Matthew of Kracow (ca. 1335-1410), although the printers ascribe it to St. Thomas Aquinas, and on the title page a C16th century owner has ascribed it to St. Bonaventura. The work includes descriptions of the appropriate mindset of the confessor, the frequency with which confessions should be given, but the bulk of the work considers the nature of sin and the myriad of sins confessors will hear of, in the style of the typical casuistry manual. Among others discussed are: vainglory, lust, unintended sins, decisions that lead others to sin, and "complacency with the memory of sin", "idle words". The work concludes with a broad discussion of the nature of sin, how to identify it, and finally a useful table of contents to the whole for quick and easy reference.*

We have not been able to locate other copies, although this might be a variant of USTC 183882 printed in Paris, Bernard Aubry, 1518 at the Bibliotheque Nationale, as Roce worked with Aubry and the collation is identical.

**35. LAET, Johannes de.** *Persia seu Regni Persici status.* (with) [ABELIN, Johann Philipp. COOTWIJK, Johannes van. DRECHSLER, Wolfgang. FARGHANI. SIONITA, Gabriel. HESRONITA, Johannes.] *Arabia.*

Amsterdam, ex officina Elzeviriana, 1633.

**£1750**

16mo. Two vols in one. 1). FIRST EDITION pp. 374, [x] last blank. Roman letter. Engraved title, signed CC Dufend, with a full length portrait of a Persian holding a cartouche with title, 8 full page woodcuts, floriated woodcut initials and headpieces. 2) FIRST EDITION. pp. 297 (i.e. 287) (i). Roman Letter. Engraved title with a full length portrait of an Arab holding a cartouche with title, floriated woodcut initials. Light age yellowing with some minor light spotting in places. Very good copies in contemporary vellum over boards.

*First editions of these two interesting works on Persia and Arabia, designed for of investors interested in the opportunities afforded by the trade opening up in the New World and the East, especially clients of the relatively new Dutch West and East India companies. De Laet (best known for his History of the New World), was a founding director of the Dutch West India Company, and remained a director until his death. He dedicated the first work to the English antiquary William Boswell, having spent some time in London, to learn the trade of a merchant; he corresponded regularly with William Camden, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Simonds D'Ewes and other English scholars. His work is divided into two parts, the first gives a general description of the region, including eight charming and accurate full page woodcuts of Persians in costume, probably inspired by earlier works such as Nicolay's on the Turks. The second part gives short and important accounts of various travels into into the east, some taken from Ramusio, including the journeys of several Englishmen such as Cartwright, Joseph Salbank and Robert Covert, Richard Steele, and John Newberry. "Cet ouvrage, dit Boucher de la Richardie, est plus recherché pour les relations que J. de Laet a jointes à sa description de la Perse, que pour sa description même, qui est très-superficielle. . Les écrits géographiques de Laet sont rédigés avec beaucoup de soin et d'exactitude; ils ont encore de intérêt aujourd'hui, parce qu'ils servent à faire connaître les changements survenus depuis dans divers pays de l'Europe." Schwab. The second work is an interesting compilation of descriptions of the habits and customs of Arabic countries, Islamic and Arabic history, topography and laws, including an account of the travels to Jerusalem and Syria by Johannes Cootwijk, and an appendix on the Muslim calendar. It includes the description of numerous Arab cities such as Baghdad, Bokhara, Damascus, Medina, Mecca, Aleppo, etc. and also contains; Gabriel Sionita, "De nonnullis orientalium urbibus, nec non indigenarum religione ac moribus, tractatus brevis" (pp. 3-90); Christophe Richer, "De moribus atque institutis turcarum, arabum, aliarumque, quae Mahumedem sequuntur, gentium" (pp. 91-112); Johannis Cotovici, "Itinerario hierosolymitano et syriaco, de sacris, ritibus, moribus et institutis mahometaeorum" (pp. 113-228); Johann Ludwig Gottfried, "Excerpta ex Lodovici Godofredi archontologia cosmica" (pp. 229-242); "Arabiae topographia et alia, ex Adriani Romani theatro urbium" (pp. 243-257); Wolfgang Drechsler, "Historia arabum" (pp. 258-297). Printed by Janssonius in almost exactly the same style as the first, it was undoubtedly meant to complement it though, strangely, they are rarely found together. Very good copies of these two important first editions.*

1) Willems 386. Rahir, Les Elzevier, 374. 2) Gay 3452.

**36. LEXICON iuridicum.** *Ex antiquis & recentioribus iurisconsultis ac lexicographis, praecipuè ex Brissonii, Hotomani, & Prateii lexicis,...*

Geneva, excudebat Iacobus Stoer, 1594.

£1250

8vo. pp. [xvi] 1121 [i.e. 1117], [iii]. (last blank). ¶8, a-3z8, 3A8. Roman and Italic letter in double column. Title in red and black with small woodcut printer's device, floriated woodcut initials and grotesque head and tail-pieces. Light age yellowing, title slightly dusty, scattered single worm holes in lower blank margin of first half of work, rare marginal spot. A very good, clean copy in a finely worked binding of contemporary blindstamped pigskin over boards, covers triple blind ruled to a panel design, outer and middle panels with small floral and scrolled blind rolls, fine central blindstamped panels of the figures of Justice, on upper cover, and Lucretia on lower, spine with blind ruled raised bands, densely worked to an all over design with small scrolled tools, scattered single worm holes in upper cover.

*A finely bound copy, in an excellent state of preservation, of this important and popular Legal dictionary. This most useful work was first published 1592 and reprinted many times until the early seventeenth century. It has, previously, been attributed to Barnabe Brisson, though most now think it was compiled by the publisher, Jacob Stoer. "The compiler of this work is thought to be printer Jacob Stoer. The work is primarily drawn from the earlier efforts of Barnabé Brisson and François Hotman, as indicated in the full title. Brisson was thought of as a royalist, and Hotman was indisputably both a Huguenot and a "monarchomach" (an anti-absolutist), so the juxtaposition of the two renowned scholars would suggest an attempt at moderation, if Stoer had not in fact been the original publisher of Hotman's polemical Franco-Gallia (1573), and a Calvinist. Entries contain references to Greek and Latin sources, and a list of authorities was included in the front material. Jacob Stoer (1542-1610) was born in Otlingen, near Strasbourg. He travelled to Geneva at the age of 17 to apprentice himself to master printer Jean Crespin. This association introduced him to prominent Reformers such as Jean Calvin and Theodore Beza. He had achieved the status of master printer by 1563, ... In addition to printing, Stoer also produced original editions of a number of writings including bilingual editions of religious texts (French and German), editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors, and several dictionaries, including this one." The Tarlton Law Library. The compiler also precisely lists the primary and secondary sources he consulted. They include such authors as Alciatus, Aristotle, Bartolus, Brisson, Gaius, Gratian, Hotman, Plato and Ulpian and such texts as the Twelve Tables, the Code, Digest and Novels of Justinian and the Decretals of Gregory IX.*

*The use of blindpanels of Justice on the front cover and the figure of Lucretia on the lower was a popular device in German binding, particularly on legal works. The panel stamps on this binding are unsigned but of very high quality as is the work on the binding itself. It would probably have been owned by a rich student of law or a successful practitioner.*

Adams D430. Not in Brunet or Graesse or BM STC.

**37. LOREDANO, Bernadino. [i.e. SIGONIO Carlo.]** . *In M. Tullii Ciceronis orationes de lege agraria contra P. Servilium Rullum Tribunum pl. commentarius.*

Venice, apud Paulum Manutium, Aldi f, 1558 mense iunio.

£1950

4to. pp. 297, [iii]. A-2O<sup>4</sup>, 2P<sup>2</sup>. Roman letter, some Greek. Woodcut Aldine device on title, capitals spaces with guide letters, bookplate of Baron Landau on pastedown. A very good copy, crisp clean and wide margined in contemporary limp vellum, later but old endpapers.

*First Edition of this interesting commentary on Cicero's orations on land reform spoken against the tribune of the plebs P. Servilius Rullus, beautifully printed by the Aldine press. Cicero opposed Rullus' bill, which proposed to use money from foreign conquests to purchase land in Italy for the establishment of colonies of the poor, as he was instinctively opposed to what he saw as calculated bribery of the Roman electorate, and politically he was a supporter of Pompey who also opposed this bill. Cicero delivered 4 speeches, of which 3 are still extant, although the first is mutilated. The second is the most important; nothing is known of the fourth. Very little enthusiasm was shown towards the bill by the Roman people, who preferred the distribution of doles in the city to the prospect of distant allotments. The work had important resonance in renaissance Italy and Europe especially when it came to redistribution of land and wealth, particularly in what was public land or private land. "The most forceful Roman opponent of the agrarian movement was, however, Marcus Tullius Cicero. .. In short, Cicero characterizes the agrarian movement as seditious, dangerous, and violently unjust. For what is an agrarian law, he asks in De officiis, but an initiative "to rob one man of what belongs to him and to give to another man what does not belong to him?". For Cicero, as for so many other Roman writers, agrarian laws driven by plebeian envy had disrupted the concordia of the Roman republic, given rise to factions, and ultimately dismembered the body politic. This conviction had profound consequences for the shape of early-modern political theory. The influence of the Roman sources (and of Cicero in particular) was so pervasive among civic humanists that the rejection of agrarian laws (or "levelling," as the English had it) became a powerful republican orthodoxy." Eric Nelson "For the land is Mine': The Hebrew Commonwealth and the Rise of Redistribution.". Sigonio (1524-1585), Italian historian and classicist, was the author of numerous scholarly works held in high esteem by his contemporaries. He was born at Modena and held professorships at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. "he was unquestionably one of the first classical antiquaries of his time, and a man of great judgement as well as learning, very correct and deep in researches, and of most unwearied diligence." Chalmers. Sigonius's reputation chiefly rests upon his publications on Greek and Roman antiquities, which may even now be consulted with advantage. A very good copy with an excellent provenance. Baron Landau was a C19 collector of early books of impeccable taste.*

BM STC It. C16th p. 180 (Cicero) and p. 372 (Lauredanus ie Carolus Sigonius). Renouard. 174:8.

### **38. MAGNUS, Johannes.** *Gothorum Sueonumque historia*

Basileae, ex officina Isingriniana, 1558.

**£1950**

8vo. pp. (xvi), 907, (ci). α<sup>8</sup>, a-z<sup>8</sup>, A-2R<sup>8</sup>. Italic letter. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut historiated initials, full page woodcut map of Scandinavia and several woodcut illustrations in text including a "Goth" alphabet, contemporary inscription "Ni sudans aro ero-ne?" on t-p, autograph "Pinsson ?" in early hand beneath, 'Fischor Reinhard Rofenstad', with acquisition note dated 1833 on fly. Light age yellowing, light oil splash on

verso of a4. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in C17th speckled calf, spine with raised bands, richly gilt in compartments, a.e.r.

*Second edition of Johannes Magnus' monumental history of Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark, the first enlarged with two chapters by his brother Olaus, illustrated at the beginning with several charming woodcuts, also taken from Olaus' work, and a full page map of Scandinavia, based on the monumental nine-sheet map published by Olaus at Venice in 1539. These woodcuts, "Reduced reversed copies of Viotto's blocks, occur in the first part of a Basel edition by Michael Isenegrin's widow, 1558, ... but the copying was stopped and most of the volume left unillustrated. The preparation of the blocks was probably halted at the death of Isenegrin" Harvard Mortimer II 269 (1st edition). The two Latin works written by the brothers Magnus, Johannes and Olaus, were "national histories inspired by the spirit of Gothicism, a myth originating in late antiquity that described Sweden as the womb of nations from whence, since early times, the Goths had gone forth to conquer the south. During the reign of Gustav Vasa, the myth was widespread, an expression of strong national feeling. The monumental and definitive expression of these ideas was Johannes Magnus' Historia de omnibus gothorum sueonumque regibus (1554; History of all the Gothic and Swedish kings). The work was written in exile as an assertion of Catholic policy, as a criticism of Gustav Vasa, and as a competitor of Saxo's Danish chronicle. Published in Rome, where in 1544 Johannes Magnus had died the consecrated Catholic archbishop of Sweden, his work gave the fatherland a past extending back to the deluge and including the deeds of the Goths from Asia Minor to Spain. Johannes honorably cited the whole of recorded tradition but supplemented what was missing with his own invention, a practice allowed by contemporary historiography" Lars G. Warne 'A History of Swedish Literature'. Johannes Magnus made creative use of Jordanes' Getica and of Saxo Grammaticus to depict a history of the Swedish people, of their kings, and the Goths. He states that Magog, son of Japheth, was Sweden's first king. The first 16 books are taken up by the period before AD 1000 in a curious mixture of tales from earlier writers and his own fiction, allegedly derived from records at Uppsala written in Scandinavian runes, which he claimed had served the Goths as an alphabet for some two millennia before Christ. Magnus invented a list of kings of Sweden with six Eric's before Eric the Victorious and also invented six kings of the name Charles before Karl Sverkersson. Thus Gustav Vasa's sons could style themselves as Eric XIV and Charles IX. A good copy of this important work.*

Adams M137. Brunet III 1302-03. Harvard Lt., 269. (1st ed.)

**39. MANFREDI, Muzio.** *Madrigali di Mutio Manfredi il Fermo Academico Olimpico &c. Sopra molti soggetti strauaganti composti, ne men di tre, ne piu di cinquanta sono per ciascun soggetto ..*

Venice, appresso Roberto Meglietti, 1606.

**£1350**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. pp. [x] 374. A-Q12. Italic letter. Title within fine engraved architectural border incorporating the printer's device below, of two cockerels eating corn, the arms of the dedicatee Luigi Capponi above, putti at sides with the figures of Justice and Beauty above, woodcut initials and headpieces, typographical and woodcut ornaments. Some very light age yellowing in places. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in earlier limp vellum from an antiphonal leaf.

*First edition of these madrigals by Manfredo Muzio, dedicated to the Cardinal Luigi Capponi, most of which are addressed to women. Manfredi, a poet and dramatist from Cesena, was a member of the noble Manfredi family of Faenza. He was employed at the French court in Nancy as secretary to the Duchess of Brunswick, where he wrote much of his most famous work. He was extremely well connected in Italian literary circles, Diomede Borghesi in one of his letters refers to having met him with Tasso and describes him as “da costumi preclarissimi, e da bellissima letteratura”. He is best remembered now for his plays however he wrote a considerable amount of poetry, nearly all of which was addressed to, and in praise of, female contemporaries. “Perhaps the supreme exponent in this period of the role of “celebrant of women” was the poet and courtier Muzio Manfredi of Fermo (1535 - 1607), a ubiquitous figure in the academic culture of the time, though now best remembered as a dramatist. (Semiramis [1593]).... In his long career, Manfredi published numerous volumes of poetry, mainly madrigals, almost all devoted to the praise of women. One of his first works published, the anthology ‘Per donne romane’, of 1575, is prefaced by an open letter “to the ladies” (Alle donne) in which Manfredi speaks of himself as having “placed all my efforts and study in that manner of letters I thought pleasing to you and most fitted to exalt your fame: that is the excellency of poetry, a truly divine art and one appropriate to your divinity.” This devotion is manifested in four further volumes, ‘Cento donne cantate’ (1580), ‘Cento madrigali’ (1587), Cento sonetti .. in lode delle donne di Ravenna (1602), and ‘Madrigali ... sopra molti soggetti stravaganti composti’ (1606), the first three entirely devoted to women, the last including a handful of poems to men. .... Compositely, these volumes portray Manfredi as engaged in an admiring and flirtatious dialogue not only with the cream of Italian aristocratic womanhood but also with ‘donne virtuose’, as he refers to them in ‘Il contrasto amoroso’.” Virginia Cox, ‘Women's writing in Italy, 1400 -1650.’ Many of the poems addressed to women in this collection are prefaced by a short note describing their relationship, or an event from her life and many of them are addressed to prominent women writers, actors and singers. An excellent copy of this rare first edition.*

BM STC It. C17th p. 527. Not in Gamba. See Axel Erdmann “My Gracious Silence” 16 for a description of another of his collection of Madrigals dedicated to women.

## **A DECORATIVE AND WELL-PRESERVED LEAF**

### **40. MANUSCRIPT VELLUM LEAF FROM . AN ANTIPHONAL**

Italy, , c. 1420.

**£950**

Large folio (c. 45 x 32 cm), seven lines of text and musical notation in neumes in red and black on both sides, recto with a large ornamented initial in red and blue and two smaller initials (one in red, the other in blue) red markers, later pagination in upper right-hand corner, minimal surface wear and very light spotting in places only; a decorative and well-preserved leaf, mounted, both sides displayable.

*The initial opens the text to be sung at Michaelmas (September 29) ‘In tempore illo consurget Michael’ which is based on chapter 12 of the Book of Daniel, where the Archangel, patron Saint (in the Western Church) of of sick people, mariners and grocers is described as ‘the great prince who standeth for the children of Thy people’. - The large format and letters enabled the assembled clergy ‘to sing from one sheet’.*

## AN ADMIRABLE PROVENANCE

### 41. MANUTIUS, Paolo. *Lettere volgari... divise in quattro libri.*

1560, [Paolo Manuzio], 1560.

£1850

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. ff. 165, [3]. A-X8. Italic letter, prefaces and titles in Roman. Woodcut anchor and dolphin device on title, capital spaces with guide letters, 'D. N Moreau snr. Dauteuil, 1574' with his note 'A l'Amy son coeur' ms on title, bibliographical notes in later hands on front and rear fly-leaves, occasional marginal ms. note of various periods and underlining. Light water-stain to first two ll and very occasionally thereafter, the odd spot or ink splash. A good copy in slightly later French polished calf, covers bordered with a triple gilt rule, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, double gilt ruled in compartments with small gilt fleurons, red morocco label gilt, inner dentelles gilt, a.e.g., corners and upper joint a little worn.

*First complete, and best edition, augmented with a fourth book, of the vernacular letters of the great printer and humanist Paolo Manuzio with excellent French provenance. "Cette seconde édition, augmentée d'une livre, est la meillure et la plus belle des Lettres italiens de ce savant imprimeur." Renouard. The letters are to the good and the great of Renaissance Italy, the huge scholarly, literary and religious circle that he was in touch with. Manutius' Latin letters were written mostly to classical scholars and have a coldness and formality not seen here in his Italian letters which often have a warmer more natural tone, and a greater diversity of content. Nicolas Moreau, Siegneur d'Auteuil, was the treasurer to the Duc D'Anjou later Henry III, and then treasurer of France till 1586. He married Marthe Potier in 1574, daughter of Jaques of Blancmesnil. He was a member of the financial elite in France and was a major collector of books and manuscripts acquiring an important literary library, particularly rich in courtly romances and Italian works. He acquired a large collection of Italian works, of which this was one, in 1574 the year he accompanied Henry III to the French Throne; most are now in the Bibliotheque de L'Arsenal in Paris. "Nicholas Moreau is important as he demonstrates the persistence of older manuscript ownership among the newer aristocratic and upper administrative circles in Paris well into the Renaissance. Many of Nicolas Moreau's manuscripts were given to him by friends, among whom he counted - and this is surely significant - Ronsard and Jean-Antoine de Baif." Keith Busby 'Codex and Context'. See also Alexandre Vidier, "Un bibliophile du XVIe siècle, Nicolas Moreau, sieur d'Auteuil", *Mélanges Emile Picot*, 1913, II, p. 371-375 and A. Hobson, "Histoire de la belle Melusine and Nicolas Moreau d'Autheuil", *Bulletin du bibliophile*, 1993, p. 95-98 for more information on his collection. A very interesting copy of this Aldine.*

BM STC It C16th p. 413. Renouard 180, 13. Adams M497. Ahmanson-Murphy 488. 1763

### 42. MANUTIUS, Paulus. *Antiquitatum Romanarum Pauli Manutii Liber de Legibus...*

Paris, Bernard Turrisan, 1557.

£950

8vo. pp. 288. Roman letter, privilege and index in italic. Large Aldine anchor device on title, woodcut initials, occasional early marginalia. Lower outer corner of t-p a little frayed. Very small, light dampstain to outer margin of last two quires, touching a few letters of text. A

good copy in near-contemporary vellum, edges speckled red. 2 earlier ms. notes to t-p (in Latin in blank portions of title), the longer apparently a punning epitaph on one 'Ludovicus Flamen' 'flamen obiit...caelo vivit.' the hand is North-West European mid to late 16th Century; 'Flamen' was a surname often used by Flemings resident in France at this period. 17th Century ms ex-libris on front pastedown, 'Ex libris M. Nic. le Bachelier.'

*The Parisian reprint of the first edition, first issue (appearing in the same year) of an interesting work on ancient Roman law, intended to inaugurate Manutius' monumental work on the antiquities of Rome. During his lifetime, Manutius published this section on law, and after his death appeared ones on the Senate (1581), the Comitia (1585), and the Roman state and its political institutions. the posthumous editions were the work of his son, Aldus Manutius the younger (1547-1597). Bernard turrisan was the grandson of Andrea Torresani, the father in law of Aldus, and used the Aldine device as his trademark on the title pages of his publications; he worked in Paris between 1554 and 1571. Most of the books published under his imprint were printed by Federic Morel.*

BM STC Fr. 300; Renouard 279:9; Adams M-475; Graesse IV, 375.

### **43. MANUTIUS, Paulus.** *In Epistolas Ciceronis ad Atticum...*

Venice, Paulus Manutius, 1553.

**£1350**

8vo. ff. [iv] 414. Italic letter. Anchor and dolphin device to title; t-p slightly dusty, light marginal dampstain to a few leaves, a few contemporary marginalia, underlinings, ms. title on foreedge, autograph Gourfat 1643 to front pastedown. A good, wholly unsophisticated copy in contemporary calf, blindtooled with border of figures, and fleurs-de-lys and Imperial double-headed eagle, with haloes, to central panels, remains of clasps, spine mostly absent, revealing sewing bands with manuscript fragments, preserved in box.

*Expanded edition, revised and corrected of Manutius' celebrated commentary on the 16 books of Cicero's letters to his closest friend T. Pomponius Atticus and the starting point of all modern editions of the text. Written over the course of many years from 65BC onwards and compiled by Cicero's personal secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro, the letters are frequently written in a subtle code to mask their political content. In his impressively detailed commentary Manutius is clearly aware of this, discussing the implications of certain names and places thoroughly, explaining their relationships to each other and explaining historical and social significance as appropriate. A valuable edition in a fine copy. "Perhaps the most valuable of Cicero's surviving works are the letters, such a vivid commentary on the last years of the Roman Republic as we have of no other period of ancient times. Here alone, devoid of formality, the character of Cicero...can be seen."*

*The contemporary binding, revealing the sewing structure of the book, is from Northern Europe, possibly Antwerp (for eagle motif see Goldschmidt 175.)*

*"Perhaps the most valuable of Cicero's surviving works are the letters, such a vivid commentary on the last years of the Roman Republic as we have of no other period of ancient times. Here alone, devoid of formality, the character of Cicero...can be seen."*

PMM 64, Opera 1534-7. BM STC It. P. 177. Ren 157:11. Adams M 459. Graesse IV 375. Brunet III 1383.

**44. MANUZIO, Aldo.** . Eleganze, insieme con la copia della lingua toscana, e latina.

Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1565.

**£950**

8vo. ff. 192. A-2A<sup>8</sup>. Italic letter. Woodcut anchor and dolphin device on title, capital spaces with guide letters, autograph Fr. M. A Costello on front free endpaper in C19th hand, small C18th stamp with monogram G.C.S. with crown above in blank margin of title, very faint inscription above. Yellowing, light water-staining towards outer corners in places, t-p slightly soiled, occasional marginal mark or spot. A perfectly acceptable copy, in C18 vellum over boards spine ornately gilt ruled in compartments fleurons gilt at centres, lacking label.

*An interesting comparative study of the vocabulary of the Tuscan and Latin languages, in alphabetical order, based on examples drawn mainly from Cicero. It takes the form of a word list presented in the context of a classical text translated into Italian, with the original Latin beneath, allowing for the close comparison of the usage in its Latin and Italian forms. It was hugely popular, augmented and reprinted many times in the next two centuries; Renouard gives eighteen editions by the Aldine press alone. The work is purported to be by Aldo Manuzio, as stated in the title and preface, who was merely nine years old when it was first published in 1556; according to Renouard and other scholars, it was most probably compiled by his father Paolo Manuzio, perhaps for the instruction of his son. It is possible that Aldo might have done some work on the translations as part of his instruction. "Un livre tant de fois réimprimé dans le XVIe siècle et dans le suivant, et l'un des titres qui ont placé Alde le Jeune au rang des enfants célèbres par leur savoir prématuré." Renouard. Paolo Manuzio most probably used the occasion of the publication to honor his son and to try and establish his reputation as a precocious genius, which certainly worked as his reputation as an extraordinary scholar never left him during his lifetime despite the mediocrity of some of his work. The earlier Aldine printings are surprisingly rare, Copac records only six copies of this edition in Italian Libraries, remarkably few for an Aldine printing.*

BM STC It. C16th p. 412. Renouard, 198:7. Brunet III 1385.

**45. [MARANDO, Theobaldo].** *Le Sacre Muse, Compositioni varie in lode del molto Rev. P. Maestro Gaspare Pagni romano Eremita Agostiniano & Predicatore in Santa Eufemia di Verona*

Verona, Bartolomeo Merlo, 1614.

**£750**

FIRST EDITION small 4to. 12 unnumbered ll., A8 B4. Roman and Italic letter, beautiful four-to seven-lines woodcut foliated initials, traces of antique manuscript pagination on edges; very light water stain to some upper outer corners. A very good copy in near contemporary golden paper wrappers, almost uncut.

*Only early edition of a very rare collection of celebratory poems, we could trace no copies in the catalogues of the main Libraries. The work, presumably printed on the occasion of a pastoral visitation, is introduced by a dedication from the Augustinian friar Theobaldo Marano to Giovanni Battista d'Aste ('d'Asti?'), general of the Augustinian order ('Religio').*

*Marano much praises Aste for sending the 'venerable master' friar Gasparo Pagni, or 'Panni', as a preacher to the church of S. Eufemia in Verona; he enthusiastically celebrates the virtues of the friar, who is said to give memorable sermons and lectures. All the community wants to express sincere gratitude to Pagni, and many lyrics have been composed for him, but Marano collected only the best ones in order to make them 'eternal through printing' ('fatte eterne col mez[z]o delle stampe'). According to the literary conventions of the time, these poems are short and enriched with puns and rhetoric figures, in order to portray the subject as an almost mythical character: his words are compared to holy flames, milk and ambrosia, he makes the sea of sin less frightful, because in his preaching he is accompanied by flights of angels. Frequent references are made to the figures of classical Greek mythology and in particular to the Muses: his birth was greeted by favorable Planets' alignment, so that Clio, the Parnassus, Fame, Honour and Victory became his masters and guides. Marano includes also a short wordplay: Panni ('cloth, clothes' in Italian) saves the souls from the devil hiding them under his cloth, i.e. with himself. The final leaves show several compositions signed by people particularly devoted to the friar, with special mises-en-page relating to physical commemorative plaques. The present collection, is to be placed into the literary genre of the 'Sacre Muse', ephemeral devotional compositions popular in Italy during the 16th and 17th Centuries. The prior general of the Augustinian order, Giovanni Battista d'Aste, can be probably connected to the Buzi Ceva d'Aste family, whose archives relating to the years 1611-1761 are currently kept by the State Archives of Rome.*

Italian State Archives, Sistema Informativo degli Archivi di Stato, [archivi-sias.it](http://archivi-sias.it). Not in BM STC It. C17th. S. Ussia, 'Le muse sacre: poesia religiosa dei secoli XVI e XVIII', Novara, Marazza, 1999.

**46. MARI, Giulio with MAURO, Lucio and ALDROVANDI, Ulisse.** *Grandezze della città di Roma antiche & moderne ... in quattro linguaggi latino, volgare, francese, tedesco. with Le Antichità della città di Roma ... et ... Di tutte le statue antiche.* Rome (and) Venice, Giacomo Mascardi (and) Giordano Ziletti, 1628 and 1558.

**£1850**

8vo, two works in one: 1): pp. [4], 169, [3]; 2) pp. [24], 315, [5], missing final blank. Roman and Italic letter respectively; in 1), engraved title within a border adorned with carved-out Roman Imperial columns, two obelisks, Castel Sant'Angelo, S. Peter's and allegory of Rome on top, Pantheon and Coliseum at foot; 57 half-page engravings of architectural views of Rome in 1); large printer's device on title and end of 2), few large historiated initials; first tp folded at foot, slight occasional browning, second title a bit soiled, a little marginal foxing, faint damp stain to lower corner of pp. 161-191; upper edges occasionally cut a bit short. A very good copy in contemporary elegant crushed red morocco; double-fillet gilt panel and bands, gilt title on spine, blue edges lightly faint.

*A very desirable volume joining two important guides to the ancient and Renaissance marvels of Rome. The first is the second expanded edition of a bestseller which sold out during the Jubilee of 1625 – an event attended by over 400,000 pilgrims. In this edition, the original Italian and Latin text is supplemented with translations into French and German, so as to address a vast audience of visitors. The initiative was the editor's and engraver of the high-quality illustrations, Giacomo Crulli de Marcucci, though the author was the obscure Giulio Mari, as we learn from the preface to the princeps. This pocket guide provides concise historical information on numerous Roman monuments, comprising not only ancient arches, temples, sepulchres and columns, but also obelisks and more recent palaces, villas, gardens and fountains. The depiction of Castel Sant'Angelo with*

fireworks (p. 70), the façade of Jesuit College (p. 136) and Villa Borghese and Medici (pp. 151, 154) stand out for their elegant accuracy. This book also comprises the second expanded edition of two learned descriptions of Roman antiquities by the jurist Lucio Mauro and the famous naturalist and collector Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1605), then a young student. Aldrovandi's treatise, in particular, illustrates 99 private collections of statues (92 in the princeps of 1556) assembled by Roman patricians, cardinals and artists under the reign of pope Paul III Farnese (1534-1549). This was a period of hectic and passionate investigation of Roman relics, paired with a splendid revival of antiquarian studies. Aldrovandi offers detailed descriptions of the pieces, including locations and state of conservation, recording many artefacts now lost. His account of the wonderful collection of Cardinal Rodolfo Pio da Carpi is especially remarkable. This genre of publications had a very practical and immediate use, thus their survival rate is low. It is very unusual to find them in good condition, especially bound in elegant morocco.

1) Very Rare. No recorded copies in the US. Not in Brunet or Graesse. BM STC It. 17th c., 537. 2) Not in Brunet. BM STC, 427; Adams, M 916; Graesse, IV, 449.1903

**47. MARIANI, Giovanni.** *Tariffa perpetua con le ragion fatte per scontro de qualunque mercadante si voglia, che dimostra quanto monta ogni quantità de cadauna mercantia ad ogni precio, si a peso come a numero.*

Venice, per Francesco Rampazetto. Ad instantia de l'autore Zuane Mariani, 1567.

**£1750**

12mo. ff. (vi) 7-279 (xx). A-2B<sup>12</sup>. lacking final blank. Roman letter. Woodcut initials, titles within grotesque woodcut border, allegorical figures of Arithmetic and Mensuration at sides, 'M' within roundel beneath, Mariani's woodcut device on recto of last leaf, charming woodcut illustration of the Virgin and Child with John the Baptist on verso, within a border composed of 8 blocks, two of stylised decoration, the others with portraits of the four evangelists and the Eagle of St John and the Ox of St Luke, woodcut, within decorative border, of various measuring tools for different goods on A6 verso, privilege beneath. Light age yellowing, title mounted, very fractionally shaved at the fore-margin, tiny worm trail in the last 6 leaves just touching a few letters, some minor water staining in places. A good clean copy in slightly later vellum over thin paste boards, recased.

*Rare edition, probably the fourth of about eleven of this bestseller, printed between 1553 and 1593 by Giovanni Mariani, an official in the camere degl'Imprestiti at Venice. The book was chiefly written, as Mariani informs us in the preface, for merchants without warehouses, who are constrained to carry on their business while carrying their goods with them. A ready reckoner for merchants dealing in all kinds of commodities, containing both interest and exchange tables and adapted to the particular needs of Venice and other towns of northern Italy. At the end there is a short treatise on weights and measures. The first title page describes the guide's utility for merchants operating in Venice, Dalmatia, and the rest of Italy and the Venetian empire, who would be using the currencies of Venice, Brescia, Bergamo, Milan, Cremona, Mantua, etc. In the preface Mariani describes the difficulties for travelling merchants in using multiple currencies and the various exchange rates between them. He invents a system of symbols to represent different currencies whose rates of exchange can quickly be referenced on the tables provided. At the end he gives the standard prices of various commodities most generally traded such as oil, wheat, various dyes and colours, wine, and the various quantities in which they are measured. The difficulty of different exchange rates is exacerbated by the differences in*

*measurements of various items. The work illustrates the type of trade being undertaken in the Venetian Empire and the far reach of that trade to cities in the Eastern Mediterranean and highlights the complexity of using the various systems of measurement and exchange. It describes trade with places such as Alexandria, Nicosia, Lepanto, and Beirut. This edition is particularly rare; we have located four copies in Italian libraries and OCLC adds two further copies only, one at Glasgow the other at Folger.*

This edition not in BM. STC. It. C16th. Riccardi I 115. Smith, Rara Arith. p 180-1. Brunet III 1424. (other edns.) Graesse IV 396. (other edns.) JFB M143 (earlier edition). Kress 139 (later edn.)

## **RARE EDITION OF IMPORTANT TREATISE ON COSMETICS AND HYGIENE**

### **48. MARINELLI, Giovanni. *Gli ornamenti delle donne...***

Venice, appresso Giouanni Valgrisio, al segno della Vittoria, 1574.

**£1650**

8vo. ff. [viii] 376 [xxxvi]. a<sup>8</sup>, A-3E<sup>8</sup>, 3F3. (lacking last blank). Italic letter. Woodcut printer's device on title, large floriated woodcut initials, typographical ornaments, early ms. ex-libris on blank margins of t-p, Gino Sabbatini's art deco bookplate signed 'N. Nugino' on pastedown. Light age yellowing, t-p fractionally dusty, the occasional marginal mark or spoy. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in eighteenth century half calf over speckled paper boards, a.e.r. slight loss at head and tail of spine.

*Rare second edition of this important treatise on cosmetics and hygiene, a beauty manual, (one of the few from Renaissance Italy to survive) by the celebrated physician and natural philosopher Giovanni Marinelli, the author of several works on medicine. "Two of his medical books were specifically concerned with women's well being, and were composed in the vernacular, suggesting that he wanted women themselves to be enlightened about their health. One, Women's Ornaments (Gli ornamenti delle donne, Venice 1562) is a practical manual of hygiene and beauty, from bleaching hair and whitening teeth to removing bodily odors. It is remarkable for its sane defense of women's quest for physical attractiveness." Letizia Panizza. The work is crammed full of remedies for all sorts of ailments, cosmetic and hygienic, and includes many recipes for perfumes. Particularly revealing is the Venetian noblewoman's penchant for tinting her hair blond, and Marinelli's manual contains no less than twenty six recipes for hair dye. "It is a very detailed treatment of personal hygiene, and of the exacting demands of hygienic principles in the care of the human body. The author deals with the many ways to keep the single parts of the body in shape, with methods for removing defects which interfere with the symmetry of the body. There are chapters about hair, its care, remedies for thinning hair and for colouring. Other chapters are devoted to eyes eyebrows, ears, lips, neck, breasts. Recipes for the preparation of essences for baths, perfumes and balms are given, as well as reducing and weight gaining diets" Axel Erdmann. Giovanni was the father of the noted feminist writer Lucrezia Marinella, author of 'La nobilta et l'eccellenza delle donne, co'difetti et mancamenti de gli uomini' (The Nobility and Excellence of Women, and the Defects and Vices of Men). "from his own writings and Marinella's fond references to him, Giovanni Marinelli emerges as a kind, paternal figure who promoted his daughter's studies and women's education in general." She certainly benefited from a full education, not the case for the vast majority of women of her background. "his views on women were bold; indeed,*

*they were feminist. Giovanni Marinelli dedicated his Gli ornamenti delle donne to all 'chaste and young women', in the device of repaying a debt of gratitude to them for showing such interest in his previous work on Italian grammar.... this handbook of advice on women's health and beauty presents a striking departure from the contemporary tendency to stigmatize women's concern with their physical appearance as vanity. Making an explicit point of his feminism, however, Marinelli also prefaced his text with a brief defense of women, which rehearsed the prominent features of the 'querelle des femmes' and underscored his status as a humanist contributing to this pervasive literary debate."*  
Sarah Ross 'The Birth of Feminism'.

BM STC It C16th p. 417. Welcome 4059. Axel Erdmann, 'My Gracious Silence', no. 15. Durling 2963. Kelso, pp. 387-388, no. 547. Not in Brunet, Graesse or Gamba.1404

**49. MATTHIEU, Pierre.** *Dell' Historia di S. Luigi IX e delle Cose piu Memorabili occorse nella Guerra da lui fatta con Saraceni per l'Acquisto di Terra Santa...*

Venice, nella Stamparia di Francesco Baba, 1628.

**£1250**

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. pp. (viii) 308 (xxxvi). Italic letter. Fine engraved architectural title with putti holding the arms of Louis IX above, signed M. Greuter, instruments of war and science to the sides, arms of the French Royal house beneath, woodcut printer's device on recto of last, Large floriated woodcut initials, woodcut and typographical headpieces and ornaments, notes on the text in early hand on rear pastedown. Tiny worm holes to blank margins of t-p, small burn hole in engraved border, light mostly marginal spotting, small light waterstain in lower blank corner of first part, lower blank corner of Qq2 cut out, the occasional thumb mark and oil spot, small worm trail in blank upper margin towards end over two quires. A good, well margined copy, in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, upper cover a little stained with ink spots, title ms. on spine.

*First edition of the Italian translation of this important and popular history of the crusades of Louis IX against the Turks for possession of the Holy Places, by the French historian, play-writer and poet Pierre Matthieu, translated to Italian by Battista Parchi and dedicated by him to Angello Contarini the Venetian ambassador and patron of Galileo. (Contarini was sent to London in 1625 to congratulate Charles I on his accession.) Matthieu studied with the Jesuits, where he quickly mastered Latin, Greek and Hebrew, later studying law at Valencia and practicing at Lyon. He was among the members of a delegation sent by the people of Lyon to Henry IV in February 1594 to assure him of their loyalty. The king toured the city the following year and Matthieu was responsible for overseeing all the ceremonies for the royal reception. The success of his intervention, and the protection of his patron Pierre Jeannin in Paris, allowed him to obtain the title of historian at Paris. He was well received at Court, and on close terms with the King who was not averse to instructing him on the specifics of his reign. He fell ill in Toulouse while accompanying Louis XIII during the siege of Montauban and died at the age of 58. He was the author of numerous histories mostly covering the period of Henry III and IV and the civil wars, and a few monographs such as this one, which was particularly successful and was translated into both English and Italian. The work extensively covers the two crusades of Louis IX, which though unsuccessful brought him great prestige, and reflects the contemporary concern with the expansion of the Ottoman empire. Book one gives a brief history of Louis's youth and his accession to the throne, and describes the background and preparations for Louis' first crusades. Book two describes his approximately 15,000-strong army, that included*

3,000 knights, and 5,000 crossbowmen, which sailed on 36 ships from the port of Aigues-Mortes, which had been specifically built to prepare for the crusade, and the arrival and stay in Cyprus; then his landing in Egypt and the capture there of the town of Damietta. Book three describes the march to Cairo, the siege of Mansourah, and Louis' eventual defeat and capture. Book four describes the death of the King on his attempt at a second crusade and gives an account of his beatification. Much of his work is derived from Jean de Joinville', *Histoire de Saint Louis*, though Matthieu's account is particularly vivid and entertaining. A good unsophisticated copy.

BM STC It, C17. II p. 558. Brunet III 1531 "Ouvrage recherchee a cause des pieces qu'il renferme." (of the edition of 1605).

**50. MERCADO, Luis.** *Institutiones chirurgicae ... pro chirurgis in praxis examinandi*

Madrid, Ludovicus Sanchez, 1594.

**£1850**

FIRST EDITION, 8vo, ff. [4], 112, 83, [1]. Roman letter; large coat of arms of Philipp II of Spain on title, with-and-black decorated initials; marginal repairs to some fore edges occasionally affecting side notes; tiny worm holes at head of pp. 33-49. A good clean copy in modern boards

*First edition of this textbook for university-trained surgeons in the Spanish Kingdom. Luis Mercado (1525? -1606) was a renowned physician and professor in Valladolid. For his outstanding merit, he was appointed personal doctor to the kings Philipp II and III as well as leading practitioner of the kingdom (protomedico). He was a pioneer in gynaecology and paediatrics and the first scholar to provide an analytical, correct description of diphtheria and syphilis. As a proof of his posthumous fame, his name crops up several times in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Philipp II was concerned with the poor quality of Spanish medical practitioners and wanted to improve it. At his request, Mercado wrote this comprehensive account of contemporary knowledge on surgery, so as to standardize the requirements for graduates. The book is divided into two parts. The first deals with surgical practice with regard to cancers, wounds and ulcerations, while the second focuses on pharmacology and postoperative procedure. The examinees were asked to learn by heart all the contents. The standard manual for physicians, the Institutiones medicae, was published in the same year as a companion work. The crown ordered the universities of Salamanca, Valladolid and Alcalá de Henares to adopt both Mercado's textbooks in their curricula and the two books to be printed and distributed. In his capacity as protomedico, Mercado supervised all the licensing examinations and retained the last word on final results. An uncommon and important work.*

Not in BM STC Sp., Adams, Heirs of Hippocrates. Durling, 3079; Wellcome, 4214.1940

**51. MINSHEU, John.** *Ductoris in linguas. The guide into tongues.*

London, John Haviland,, 1627.

**£1950**

Folio pp. (iv) cols 760 [pp. 380] (iv). Double column. Black, Roman, Italic and Greek and Hebrew letter, printed side notes. Title within typographical border, 3 ornate woodcut

headpieces and initials, C17 ex libris on fly 'H. Burton' and jottings e.g. 'Abingdon quasi Alby town in Barkshire', including other names, mostly light age browning. 2 ll. discoloured, one with tear without loss and small hole with loss of two or three letters, a good original copy in contemporary calf, upper joint cracked but sound, foot of spine slightly defective, edges a bit rubbed.

*Second and best edition of Minsheu's great multilingual dictionary much altered by the author, giving "The Reasons and Derivations of all or the most part of words" in English, Dutch, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, together with etymological explanations and examples of literary usage. The text differs from the first edition in that Welsh and Portugese are omitted. Also included are proper names "of the Bible...Countries, Cities, Townes, Hilles, Rivers, Flouds, Promontaries, Ports, Creekes, Islands, Seas, Men, Women, Gods, Peoples, and other things of note", and a detailed "Exposition of the Termes of the Lawes of this Land...with the description of the Magistracies, Offices and Officers" clearly designed for the burgeoning legal market. The work also catered for the increasing interest in England in continental languages - apart from the traditional classical texts people were often attempting to read and write, whether for business or pleasure in the modern European tongues. The lasting value of this great lexicon however is as a dictionary of everyday English in its golden age at the beginning of the C17 - no other work gives as comprehensive a survey of the meanings of Shakespeare, Jonson and the other giants of the day. It is also still a wonderful source of random information, e.g. 'nicotine' comes from Jean Nicot who introduced tobacco to France in 1560. The first edition of 1617 is one of the first books to be printed by subscription - John Donne's (here as Dunne) name appears as one of the subscribers. 'H. Burton' may be the puritan divine Henry Burton (1578 - 1648), immensely popular preacher and author, whose ears were famously cropped by order of Star Chamber and who more famously continued preaching without them.*

STC 17947. Lowndes IV 1570 "Minsheu's guide is a very important work and has furnished great assistance to subsequent lexicographers. Todd...This edition is by some preferred for its additions and corrections." Alden 627/76; "An etymological dictionary with definitions and sources for numerous words relating to the Americas (617/93). Alston II 107. c.v. F. B. Williams "Scholarly Publications in Shakespeare's Day".

## RARE EDITION

### 52. NAJERA, Antonio de. *Summa Astrologica*

Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1632.

**£1950**

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. pp. (viii) 245 (i.e. 243) (v). Roman letter, titles and index in Italic, astrological tables and diagrams in text, title-page woodcut of St. Anthony of Padua bearing the Christ child, urban landscape background; contemporary marginalia with symbols of the planets in brown ink on first chapter, calligraphic ownership note 'Juan Mañanī/8 de Marzo de 1697' on title-page verso. Some browning due to the acidity of paper, a few ink splotches, occasional water staining, inner margin of t-p repaired, not affecting text. A good copy in contemporary vellum, recased.

*Rare edition of the treatise by the mathematician and astronomer Antonio de Najera, whose Portuguese origins are still debated, although he declares himself Portuguese on*

*the title-page. In this work, written in Spanish, Najera gives an extensive account of the influence of planets, and in particular the Sun and the Moon, on earthly climate changes: halfway between astronomy and astrology, the 'Summa' is in fact mainly conceived as an tool for weather and eclipse prediction and their effects on harvests. In the preface great importance is given to the reliability of the classical authorities and the process adopted for prediction. Scientific method and antique authors, Greek and Arabic in particular, are the author's guides, in order to distinguish his work from those of ignorant charlatans who, relying only on empiric observation and obscure speculation, give unreliable forecasts like the 'gypsies' do. The art of weather predicting, states Najera, is so complex a subject that many call it 'the science of Angels', and only scholars are able to practice it. Climate changes play in fact a fundamental role both in the political and social life of a country: they have great influence on harvest, cultivation, safety of roads, nautical routes and so on, directly affecting commerce, and everyday life. The 'Summa' is divided into two parts, respectively of thirty-five chapters, and twenty. The first chapter gives a summarized account of the nature of the sky, focusing on the planets of the Zodiac and their characteristics, such as coldness for Saturn, mildness for Jupiter, heat for Mars and so on. The author provides rules for estimating the level of influence that each planet has on earth, then focuses on the effects of eclipses and annual revolutions: these can result in bad and humid weather, causing damage both to harvests and health (Saturn's influence), or in mild temperature and benign rains, providing abundance and well-being (Jupiter's influence). The dominant role in the system is obviously played by the Sun, which causes the influence of planets to rise or fall according to their distance from it. This first, extensive part is provided with several diagrams of planets' positions, revolutions and influence for each month of the year. The second part of the 'Summa' describes Najera's method for giving exact predictions, the result of his observations compared with those of Ptolemy, Albumazar, Alkindo and Messalach, whose theories are analyzed, compared and summarized with the help of practical examples, with particular focus on the prediction of storms, earthquakes and floods. The treatise, which terminates with a brief section relating to the stars and their principal effects, is of remarkable interest for the history of early modern studies on climate, thanks to its peculiar fusion of 'scientific' astronomy with empiric astrology.*

Cantamessa, II 3084. Thorndike VIII, p. 129. Salva 3793

**53. NERI, Philip, Saint..** *Instituta Congregationis Oratorii S. Mariæ in Vallicella de Urbe A.S. Philippo Nerio Fundatæ.*

Rome, Typis Mascardi, , 1641.

**£2250**

8vo. pp. 62, [ii]. (last blank). Roman letter. Engraved portrait vignette of St Philip Neri by Giacomo Lauro on title, woodcut floriated initials and ornaments. Light age yellowing, original paper flaw at blank lower margin of A7, one quire lightly browned. A very good, clean copy in early C19th marbled paper boards, all edges blue, preserved in a green quarter morocco case.

*Rare second edition of the regulations of the Congregation of the Oratory founded in Rome by St. Philip Neri at the church of S. Maria in Vallicella, 1575, an exact copy of the first edition printed in 1630. The rule, not officially constituted till 17 years after Saint Philip's death, was approved by Pope Paul V in 1612. St Philip Neri was a holy man, charismatic by nature, who wished to return to the spirit of the early church and to*

*concentrate his life on developing a community which prayed together, preached the gospel, and looked after the sick and needy. He found himself surrounded by a group of disciples who wished to live with him in community. He felt that vows might hold men against their wishes, and he wanted his community to be united only by love. Certain rules were made, simply for the efficient day to day running of the house and to help his fellow priests and lay brothers to live in charity. He was a practical man and realised that men who live together also need a degree of privacy. An Oratorian's room or "nest", as St Philip called it, was the centre of his temporal and spiritual life. "The rules or the Constitutions of the Oratory are - still today- something of a curiosity in the Church, so much so that the Roman Curia has found it difficult to put the Oratory of St. Philip Neri into any of its usual categories. The Oratorians are undoubtedly secular priests, in that they have no vows, yet formerly they came under the direction of the Congregation for Religious, like the religious orders...*

*When we study how the Constitutions developed, we can detect once again the character of Philip and his early and later disciples. The Rule was, so to speak, written from life. The life of the community - its usages and traditions - this is what is important. The first draft of the Constitutions already said so explicitly: 'The Congregation of the Oratory is guided more by customs than bound with laws'. Nevertheless one notes that whenever an essential point of the Rule - autonomy or freedom from vows - were threatened, interest in the rule revived and the special characteristics of the Oratory were defended. .. The formulation of the Rule turned out to be far from simple. After all, the Congregation was a totally new kind of community in the Church. .. In the end the task was not completed until 1612." Paul Türks, 'Philip Neri: The Fire Of Joy'. Uncommon outside Italian libraries.*

*The first Oratory in England was founded at Birmingham by Cardinal Newman in 1848. There are now Oratories throughout Europe and in North and South America and Africa, with the Congregation very well respected in the English speaking world. They have a very strong liturgical and musical tradition -indeed the 'oratorio' originated with them.*

Not in BM STC It. C17th.

**54. [NIDER, Johannes].** *Tractatus Utilis de septem peccatis mortalibus*

[Paris], Denis Roce, [1510?].

**£2250**

8vo. 12 unnumbered and unsigned ll, final blank. Gothic letter, woodcut initials. Age yellowing, light dampstaining to upper margin of first 7 ll, a good clean copy in modern paper over boards. Contemporary ms ex libris on verso of final blank "Nicolas Racinus".

*A treatise on the seven deadly sins drawing heavily from Scripture but based on the accepted terms of the day, put forth by Pope Gregory I but also depicted in Dante's Inferno. The short work includes chapters on gula (gluttony), luxuria (lust), avaritia (greed), superbia (pride), invidia (envy), ira (wrath), and accidia (apathy). Nider begins with gluttony because he believes that wine is the root of all other sins, that it distorts the senses into heresy, lust, or anger. The concluding chapter on apathy (now replaced with 'sloth') is the longest, discussing the dangers of disengagement with the world through extreme sorrow, and a sinful lack of sympathy for the misfortunes of others. The size and brevity of the work suggest the pamphlet could rest in the pocket, as the title suggests a useful reminder to avoid vice.*

*Johannes Nider (1380-1438) was a Dominican friar from Swabia, who attended the Councils of Constance (1414-18) as an advocate for reforming the Dominican order, and*

Basel (1431-4), where he began his most famous work, the *Formicarius*, on witchcraft. It was one of the earliest books to attribute magic to women rather than educated males - a fairly shocking idea for the time.

Not in Adams, BM STC Fr. We have located only one other copy at the BN. OCLC 780161378.

## 55. ORATORUM VETERUM. *Orationes*

Geneva, Henri Estienne, 1575.

£2300

Folio, pp. [xii], 191, [I], 178 [ii] [last blank]. Roman and Greek letter, some Italic. Estienne's woodcut *Noli Altum Sapere* device on title, fine woodcut initial and headpieces. T-p slightly dusty. North Library bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown, arms blindstamped on t-p. A very good, clean copy, in English speckled calf, contrasting tan border, darker panel within, decorative borders and corner pieces, red morocco label, c. 1700. Edges speckled red.

*Beautifully printed and very impressive edition of the Attic Orators, the second edition of these texts, first printed by Aldus in 1513. The Greek text is followed by several Latin translations of selected orations, by Hieronymus Wolf, Denis Lambin, Claude Groulart and Estienne himself. The collection contains the Greek texts of speeches by Aeschines, Lysias, Andocides, Isaios, Lycourgos, Antisthenes, Alcidas, Gorgias et al. In his dedicatory epistle, to Pierre Boullioud, 'procureur général' of Lyon, Henri Estienne states that his edition is a great improvement on that of Aldus, and on the edition of Aeschines published in Basle in 1571. He also cites his edition of the 'Thesaurus graecae linguae' his most important work. The speeches of such orators as Lysias, Aeschines and Lycourgos provided the models for such great Roman statesmen and speech-makers as Cicero, and are the basis even for standard modern rhetoric today. Devices such as tricola, litotes etc first popularised by the Attic orators are regularly employed by politicians all over the world. The speeches themselves take as subjects everything from matters of Athenian democracy (e.g. Andocides' speech against the Athenian general Alcibiades) to domestic disputes - cf. Lysias' farcical speech on the Murder of Eratosthenes, in which he argues that a wife having a consensual affair is far worse than her being raped, since the latter corrupts the body only while the former corrupts both body and mind.*

"Belle édition, pour laquelle les texts d'Eschine et de Lysias one été revue sur les manuscrits", Brunet IV 201. Renouard 141:3 (long bibl. note), Adams O246.

## IMPORTANT ANNOTATIONS

### 56. PAGNINUS, Sanctes. *Institutionum Hebraicarum abbreviatio.*

Paris, ex officina Caroli Stephani typographi regii, 1556.

£2350

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to., pp. 126 [ii]. A-Q4. Roman and Hebrew letter. Estienne's woodcut '*Noli Altum Sapere*' device on title, extensive contemp. scholarly annotations in two hands, Nadal (?) on back ep in C18 hand, C19 stamp of Dominican Friary in Poitiers

on t-p, C18 library sticker on fp. Light water stain to upper outer corners. A very good copy with wide margins, rounded outer corners, in original limp vellum.

*First edition of T. Sentinus' abbreviation of Pagninus' great Hebrew lexicon. Devoted mostly to Grammar, it was designed to help students of the language. Santi Pagnini (1470-1541) was a Dominican friar originally from Lucca who came to France and settled first in Avignon, where he published a short introduction to Greek, and then in Lyons where his important translation of the Bible appeared. In 1526 he published his Hebraicae institutiones, of which the Abbreviatio was printed first by Gryphius in 1528. The same printer also published his Thesaurus linguae sancta in 1529. In the preface to this edition of the Abbreviatio Thomas Sertinus explains that he, a pupil of Pagnini, asked Pagnini to produce a shortened version of his lengthy and complicated Institutiones for students. The book discusses the alphabet, pointing and the scheva, the noun and pronoun (pp.1-55) and finally the verb (pp. 55 -122), with short notes at the end for adverbs, prepositions etc. Purposely printed with wide margins to allow for annotation, this copy has been extensively annotated. The annotations (in Latin with the odd Hebrew word) are for the most part written in a very small neat hand in pale brown ink. From p. 99 a different and much looser hand appears. They extend throughout the work, although they are more concentrated in the section on the verb. Their general purpose is to augment and explain what is printed, and sometimes they reflect what someone is saying, i.e. they document teaching practice of the day.*

Renouard 110.4. Adams P32.

**57. PETIT, Samuel.** *Leges Atticae Sam. Petitus collegit, digessit, et libro commentario illustravit. Opus iuris, literarum, et rei antiquariae studiosis utilissimum, 8. libris distinctum*

Paris, sumptibus Caroli Morelli, viâ Iacobaeâ ad insigne Fontis, 1635.

**£1750**

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. xii, 55, (i), 557 (i.e. 567), (i). Roman and Greek letter, some Italic. Title in red and black with fine large engraved printer's device of fountain allegorical figures of the 4 continents at corners, fine large floriated woodcut initials head and tail-pieces. Light age yellowing, some quires a little browned with some scattered spotting, lower blank corner of t-p with some minor soiling. A very good, clean copy in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp edges, a.e.r.

*First edition of Samuel Petit's important and beautifully printed study of ancient Athenian law, dedicated to Francis Auguste de Thou, the son of Jacques. A distinguished French orientalist, Protestant minister and principal of the Protestant Accademie de Nimes, Petit was a correspondent with the leading European men of letters of his day and a friend of Selden, Gessendi and Vossius. As no systematic collection of Greek laws has come down to us Petit gathered statements from the speeches of the Attic orators, and with the aid of inscriptions to corroborate them, compiled this work, as much a social history of the Greeks as of their laws. The work is divided into eight books, effectively systemizing the law, the first dealing with religion and worship of the Gods, ministers or priests and those who officiated in Holy rites, and the laws relating to temples and festivals. The second deals with the rights of citizens and those of slaves and free men, with laws relating to children and parents. The third concerns the Senate of the Five Hundred, the popular assembly, the role of magistrates, judges and orators, the gifts and honors that they can receive and laws relating to honors given to the Gymnasia, Physicians, and Philosophers.*

*It also deals with lawsuits, judgments, witnesses and punishments. The fourth to seventh books deal in general civil and criminal law such as public revenues or tax, buying and selling, usury, the regulation of fields, herds and flocks, marriage, endowments, adultery, prostitution, wills and inheritance law, funerals, murders, thefts and slander. The eighth and final book includes military affairs, including punishments and rewards. A hugely scholarly work, it won Petit the admiration of many including an invitation by the Pope, through the auspices of Cardinal Bagni, to Rome, despite his Protestantism. It was reprinted until 1742. A very good copy.*

Not in BM STC Fr. C17th. Brunet IV 529. Graesse V 220.1301

## THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OF PEUCER'S WRITINGS

### 58. PEUCER, Kaspar. *Commentarius de Praecipuis Divinationum Generibus...*

Frankfurt, apud Andrae Wecheli heredes, Claudium Marnium, & Ioan. Aubrium,, 1593.

**£2250**

8vo. pp [xxxii] 738 [I]. Roman, Italic and Greek letter, historiated woodcut initials, head-and tail-pieces, printer's device of unicorn with cornucopia on tp. and verso of last, two fold-out synoptic tables after preface, faded contemp MS ex libris at foot of t.p. of George Lindner. Slight age yellowing, a crisp and clean copy, contemp vellum over boards, blind ruled compartments on spine with title in ink, remains of ties, title and author inked on foreedge, all edges blue.

*Last edition published before Peucer's death, with a new, lengthy preface by the author. Going through four previous Latin editions, and later translated to French, "it seems to have been the most influential of his numerous writings which were concerned with the varied fields of medicine, astronomy, mathematics, natural history, and psychology", (Thorndike VI p. 493). On the whole the work approves of divination in natural circumstances - reading dreams, for instance, or the stars, but agrees with the Bible in condemning certain branches of divination related to demons and witchcraft. Peucer's bias is unflinchingly Protestant, denying the possibility of Miracles, and he attributing the successfulness of relics and invocations of saints to demons rather than divinity. "After discussing divination in general, he turns to oracles and theomancy, then to magic - which he thus incorrectly implies is a variety of divination, whereas the opposite is true - then to divination from entrails, to augury and aruspicina, to lot-casting under which he puts geomancy and divining from names and numbers and to dreams and their interpretation. Next he considers medical prognostications, meteorology and weather prediction, physiognomy and chiromancy, astrology, and last prodigies and portents" (Thorndike VI p. 495). He is highly suspicious of Alchemy as a purely devilish art on the one hand, but on the other entirely approving of Astrology - which he himself put to practice and considered essential to the study of medicine.*

*Kasper Peucer (1525 - 1602) was a prominent physician and scholar who studied with Melanchthon (and married his daughter) at the University of Wittenberg where he was appointed in turn professor of philosophy, mathematics, and medicine - his pupil John Garcaeus called Peucer the "most celebrated professor of mathematics in this academy". Peucer's religious views were influenced by his close relationship with Melanchthon, which deviated from the local Lutheranism in its Calvinist colourings, and when Melanchthon died in 1560 Peucer became a prominent religious authority. Although he climbed the academic ranks quickly, and gained appointment as physician to Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, his*

*"Crypto-Calvinist" beliefs were his downfall. In 1574, letters discovered by his patron that expressed a desire to convert Augustus to Calvinism led to a twelve year imprisonment in Königstein Fortress, an experience he talks about at length in the introduction to the present work. After his release from prison in 1586, he became physician to the duke of Anhalt, where he remained until his death in 1602.*

Adams P 934. Wellcome I 4970. Cantamessa II 3440. Hozeau & Lancaster II 4860.  
Thorndike VI 493-502.

## FINE BINDINGS

### 59. **PLINY, C. Secundus.** C. Plinii Secundi Historiae naturalis libri xxxvii

Lugduni Batauorum, ex officina Elzeviriana, 1635.

**£1500**

12mo. 3vols. 1) pp (xxiv) 654 (xviii). 2) pp. 631 (xvii). 3) pp. 582 (xviii). Roman letter. First vol. with fine engraved title depicting all the elements found in Pliny, Elzevir's small woodcut device on other titles, small woodcut portrait of the author within roundel on \*8 verso, woodcut headpieces and initials; engraved C18 armorial bookplate of William Parkinson Ruxton on pastedowns, C19 of Lord Carlingford on flys. Light age yellowing with some very minor spotting in places, margins of engraved title fractionally dusty. Very good copies, crisp and clean, in fine early C18th (probably) Irish red morocco, covers bordered with gilt rule and fine roll of flowers gilt, gilt fleurons to corners, spines with gilt ruled raised bands, richly gilt in compartments with semé of small gilt tools, olive and black morocco title and volume labels gilt, inner dentelles gilt, a.e.g.

*A lovely set, finely bound, of the first and only edition of Pliny's Natural History printed by the Elzevir press, edited by Jean de Laet. "The text is that of Salmasius, and is considered to be very correct. This is the only duodecimo edition of the Elder Pliny ever published by the Elzevir family, and its beauty is a theme of extraordinary commendation by the French bibliographers. M. Renouard, who is supposed to have the finest known copy of it - and which copy cost him about 10l. of our money - is minute and interesting. Bibl. d'un Amateur, vol. i p. 244. .... A copy of this Pliny (executed by Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevir) preserved in the important library of M. Huzard, shews us the pains taken by the printer, for the correction of the text. This copy has the text printed only on one side, and the blank side is pasted on paper of a folio form; each folio page having two columns of text. The margins, which contain plentiful corrections, evince the solicitude of the printers in obtaining an accurate text." Dibdin. An introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek. Vol. II p. 323. "The 'Natural History' of Pliny the Elder is more than a natural history, it is an encyclopaedia of all the knowledge of the ancient world ... It comprises thirty-seven books dealing with mathematics and physics, geography and astronomy, medicine and geology, anthropology and physiology, philosophy and history, agriculture and mineralogy, the arts and letters ... scholars as various as Humboldt and Grimm have praised and acknowledged their debt to it. Over and over again, it will be found that the source of some ancient piece of knowledge is Pliny" Printing and the Mind of Man 5 on the ed. princ. The arts section alone tells us more than any other single work about classical silver and bronze work, painting, modeling and sculpture. It is also of tremendous interest in all that concerns the Romans interest in food and wine. "Après Columelle, Pline est de tous les auteurs latins celui auquel nous devons le plus de données sur les différentes espèces de vignes et de vins connues des anciens" Simon*

*Bibl. Bacchica. Book XIV is consecrated to wine, 22 chapters treat the subject in great detail. The book also gives much information on agriculture, fruit, both cultivated and wild, wheat, fish and game, medicinal plants, bees, perfumes etc.. Book XV is entirely consecrated to fruit with recipes on how to conserve them. "Dans Pline, on trouve tout" Oberlé, Les Fastes de Bacchus et de Comus. A very handsome set of this rare and beautifully printed edition.*

*William Parkinson Ruxton of Red House in County Louth (1766 – 11 October 1847) was an Irish Member of Parliament. He was elected to the Irish House of commons for Ardee in 1790 and then again in 1799, sitting until the Parliament of Ireland was abolished by the act of Union 1800.*

Willems p. 106 428 "Cette édition ... passe à bon droit pour un de leurs chefs-d'oeuvres. Les exemplaires bien conservés se trouvent difficilement." Wellcome 5124. Brunet IV 716 "Tres-jolie édition. Not in Durling. Vicaire 699-700 (ed. princ. only)1296

## **60. PLUTARCH. CAMERARIUS, Joachim. *De Natura et affectionibus Daemonum***

Leipzig, Johannes Steinman, typis Voegelianis, 1576.

**£1750**

8vo. pp. [lxiv], 159, [i]. Italic letter, preface in Roman some Greek. Small woodcut device on title of Christ above the Ark of the Covenant, three woodcut figures in text, contemporary autograph of 'G. Baucynet' on title. Light age yellowing, rare marginal spot or mark. A very good copy in contemporary vellum, recased.

*Rare edition of this translation by Adrien Turnebe of Plutarch's two works on the oracles, 'De defectu oraculorum' and 'De Figura El, consecrata delphis', prefaced with a lengthy and important essay by Camerarius. There is no Greek text to complement Turnebe's translation, but Camerarius includes Turnebe's annotations and explanations, drawn from other Greek authors, who discuss methods of divination, oracles and astrology. Camerarius' lengthy preface is important as he not only comments on Plutarch's text on oracles and prophecy but extends the discussion into contemporary concern over witches and witch-craft. "Joachim Camerarius was a Lutheran scholar of high reputation, who died in 1574. He seems to have had much interest in these matters (demonology and witchcraft). Graesse (p.14) gives as his a book "De Natura et Affectionibus Daemonorum" Libri II Lipsiae, 1576, though this is rather a translation of Plutarch's book of that name by Turnebus, with an introduction by Camerarius (Graesse, p. 46). ... Camerarius says he was led to consider the subject (of witchcraft) by a talk with Albinus, who related the horrible deeds of witches of which he had heard in a recent journey towards the Rhine.... Besides this were accounts by Albinus from many places of these unfortunate women punished with atrocious penalties. .. His essay (the preface) is largely devoted to classic times, but he has full faith in all that is attributed to witches and he says: 'Tanta est enim exemplorum hujas generis copia ut ejus toti plumarum chartarum libri compleri hi quidem possent sed enumerari illa non possent' Introd. to de Defectu Oraculorum..... Camerarius was consulted in 1571 by William IV of Hesse Cassel about some women arrested for jugglers tricks on a boy. Camerarius opposed the use of torture in such cases and also the water ordeal which Wilhelm was disposed to employ, as he was sure they would sink, and warned him against the cruelty of witch burning and the prosecutions by which the innocent were obliged to confess." Henry Charles Lea. 'Materials Toward a History of Witchcraft'. Plutarch's two works on the Oracles and prophecy touch on a wide range of*

subjects including some astronomy, geometry and some interesting bits of information about Britain and the East.

Guillaume Baucynet was a doctor from Orleans who wrote a number of medical treatises, some of which were controversial, particularly his 'Notationes in apologiam et censuram scholae medicorum Parisiensium' which defended, against the Faculte de Paris, spagyric methods, a form of alchemical practice involving the production of herbal remedies using alchemical procedures.

BM STC Ger. p. 706. Caillet III 8763. Graesse p. 46. Not in Cantamessa.

## INTERLEAVED COPY NOTED BY BRUNET

### 61. PONTANO, Giovanni. *Collected Poems*

Venice, Aldus and Andrea Torresani, 1518.

£2250

8vo, ff. 170, [2]. Italic letter; Aldine device on title and verso of last leaf; interleaved throughout (blank f. [165] replaced); a little marginal foxing, title-page a bit yellowed and upper margin of first three gatherings; small ink splash to one leaf. A good copy in a seventeenth-century Italian vellum; gilt title and year inscribed in early ink on spine; blue edges; armorial bookplate of the Maderna family from Milan by the engraver Gaetano Bianchi (1745) on front pastedown; early ms annotation and shelfmark on front endpaper; bibliographical note in French on rear pastedown, recording the price at Charles-Louis l'Héritier de Brutelle's sale (Paris, 1802).

*FIRST AND ONLY ALDINE edition. This second part of Pontano's poems, to be paired with the first volume printed by Aldus in 1505 and reissued in 1513. The poems were amended from the princeps issued in Naples in 1505, establishing the text up to modern critical editions. Giovanni Pontano (1426-1503) was one of the most illustrious figures of the Neapolitan Renaissance. Aged twenty-two, he joined the court of Alfonso the Magnanimous and acted as political advisor for the Aragonese family until 1495. In Naples, he set up a very influential academy to which he lent his name, the still-subsisting Accademia Pontoniana. He was a distinguished Latin writer, famous for his vigorous, inventive and yet very neat style and his ability to depict facts of modern life and personal feelings. His prose treatises enjoyed a wide circulation, though he was best known as a Latin poet. This edition comprises his most original compositions in elegiac and hendecasyllabic verse. In them, he powerfully expressed his passionate emotions with warmth of colouring, intense realism and frequent erotic freedom. In *De amore coniugali*, Pontano addresses for the first time his love elegies to his wife instead of his lover, while *De tumulis* is a compendium of funerary poems depicting mythological and historical personalities as well as common people from past and present, including himself and members of his family.*

*This copy, sold at L'Héritier's sale for 26 francs, is mentioned by Brunet (Manuel du libraire, IV, 807-808), who described the edition as follows: 'Cette seconde partie des poésies de Pontanus est plus rare que la première, parce que les Aldes n'en ont donné qu'un seule édit.'*

BM STC It., 533; Adams, P 1864; Brunet, IV, 807-808; Cataldi –Palau, 35; Renouard, 85.10.

## AN ENTIRELY UNSOPHISTICATED COPY

### 62. PRYNNE, William. *The perpetuitie of a regenerate mans estate*

London, Printed by William Iones dwelling in Redcrosse-streete, 1626.

£2250

FIRST EDITION, 4to [xl], 410, [ii], final errata leaf. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut initials, woodcut and typographical headpieces, early ex libs of Isaac Farmer and Humphry Govier who 'borrowed this Booke for some tyme of his friend' on fly, and Oliver Govier on f. e-p. at end. Light age yellowing, light damp-stain to upper margin of opening gathering, the odd minor marginal spot or thumb mark. A very good, clean copy, in contemporary limp vellum.

*First edition of the author's first work, dedicated to George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, a virulent attack on Arminianism, and the opening broadside in Prynne's lifelong polemical battle against all non puritans. Although Prynne had devoted himself to the Law his interests began to lie more and more with religious reform, which he tackled in the publication of several pamphlets. In particular he was opposed to Arminianism (the doctrine that God had given people the choice to accept or reject him) in the court of Charles I. Prynne was an ardent puritan and thus believed in predestination and original sin. In this work he harshly criticised the Arminians and was summoned to court to defend the publication. He avoided imprisonment and continued to publish pamphlets attacking the corruption of the theatre, the wearing of long hair, sport on Sundays etc.. This work is important in highlighting the beginnings of the political and doctrinal split that would lead to the civil war. "Doctrinal Calvinists, humiliated in front of Buckingham at the York House Conference, were excluded from Royal counsels and from ecclesiastical preferment. The isolation of the court from Calvinist opinions, and the aggressive Arminian policies pursued during the personal rule, ultimately drove previously law-abiding episcopalian Calvinists, both in England and Scotland, into counter resistance to the King and the church hierarchy: but it was unquestionably the King and Laud who were the innovators, and the Puritans, the reactionaries." Peter White. 'Predestination, Policy and Polemic'. Prynne used this polemic to link 'Arminian' error in doctrine with 'Popish' ceremony in worship. He wanted action taken by Parliament before "the poisonous works of Aquinas, Lombard, Scotus, Suarez, Bellarmine and such like Popish schoolmen... be read by too many, whence they smell and stink of Popery and Neutrality ever after, to their own perdition". A very good entirely unsophisticated copy.*

STC 20471. ESTC, S115319. Not in Lowndes.

### 63. PSALMS. *Pseaumes de David, Latin et françois*

Paris, Jamet Mettayer et Pierre l'Huillie, 1595.

£2250

8vo. ff. (viii) 375, (ix). Text in two columns, entirely ruled in red. French in Roman letter, Latin in Italic. Fine engraved architectural title, cupids at head with royal French arms, figures of Hope and Peace at sides, floriated woodcut initials and headpieces (including one charming headpiece of a cupids in a Bacchic procession), full page engraved plate of Henry IV as King David by Leonard Gaultier, "ex libris fratris antonii aubury minorite" in contemporary hand at foot of engraved title, another inked over beneath, "ex libris Fratris

josephe Francesei allel" in early hand on pastedown, "lussy[?] Marie" on first fly, beginnings of a draft letter on second. Light age yellowing, autograph cut away from upper blank margin of title, small oil stain to two leaves. A very good copy, in contemporary French tan morocco, covers triple ruled to a panel design, lilies gilt to outer corners, olive branch and palm leaf oval at centers, spine quadruple gilt ruled in compartments with small acorns gilt at centers, minor expert repairs to inner corners, a.e.g.

*Beautifully printed and bound copy of the third and last edition of Archbishop Renaud de Beaune's translation of the Psalms of David into French with the Latin presented in a juxtalinear fashion, in fine contemporary French morocco. Archbishop Renaud de Beaune, was a controversial figure in the French Church having chosen to support the French King Henri IV despite his excommunication as a heretic. Jean Boucher, a polemicist for the French Catholic league, referred to the situation thus. "the Bearnais has established an antipope in France in the person of the Archbishop of Bourges, hoping to follow the example of Henry VIII and Archbishop Cranmer and make himself head of the french church." There were many, far less hostile than Boucher, who thought that there existed a real possibility that Henry IV would make de Baune the Patriarch of a French Church independent of the Papacy, though it is very probable that the Archbishop himself was more eager than the King for such a development. The Archbishop signs his dedication here, "R. Patriarche Archevesque de Bourges". In 1593 De Beaune absolved the King from his excommunication for heresy despite sharp papal disapproval. De Beaune might well serve as the epitome of the 'Politique' party, with others such as Jacques Auguste de Thou and Jean Bodin. In his dedication to Henri IV he states "Vous avez maintenant en vostre langue, suivant vostre desire, les Pseaumes de David" which was slightly disingenuous as Clement Marot and Theodore de Beze had made a hugely popular translation and there existed others most notably by Etienne Dolet, though both were Huguenots. The French text is presented line by line with the Latin Vulgate and de Beaune provides a brief explanation of each Psalm at the beginning of each chapter. The portrait of Henri IV as King David, by Leonard Gaultier, who made several portraits of the King and his family, is very finely engraved and in very good impression. A finely bound copy of one of the rarest French translations of the Psalms.*

BM STC C16 Fr. (second edn. only). Not in Brunet or Graesse.

**64. RASTELL, John.** *An exposition of certaine difficult and obscure words, and termes of the lawes of this realme. Newly amended and augmented, both in French and English, for the helpe of such young students as are desirous to attaine to the knowledge of the same.*

London, *Printed [by Adam Islip] for the Company of Stationers*, 1615.

**£2250**

8vo. ff. [iv], 196, double column. English in Black letter, French in Roman letter. Small typographical ornament on t-p, engraved bookplate of Edward Jackson Baron, on pastedown. Light age yellowing, small closed tear at gutter of title, title and verso of last a bit dusty. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties.

*A finely printed and well preserved copy of John Rastell's immensely popular and useful legal dictionary; both the first English dictionary and first English law dictionary. "John Rastell (1470?-1536), a printer and barrister of Lincoln's Inn, wrote and then published the first edition of this book in 1527. Originally, it was in Law Latin and Law French. In the second edition of 1530, a parallel English translation was added - perhaps by Rastell's son*

*William (1508 - 1565), who had been studying law at Oxford and would soon become a barrister himself. This [present] edition reflects the joint efforts of father and son. A reviser named Paget (a barrister of the Middle Temple may also have contributed to the work ... . The Rastells' work is notable in several ways. First, it is a lexicographic landmark because it antedates by 11 years the first general English dictionary, written by Sir Thomas Elyot. Second, for the its time it was a sophisticated piece of lexicography that would provide definitions for legal terms in other dictionaries for generations to come. (...John Bullokar (1616), Thomas Blount (1656), Edward Phillips (1658) and Henry Cockeram (1670) borrowed heavily from Rastell - and through the 18th century still other writers borrowed from them). Third, the side by side translations marked a typographic innovation for dictionary-makers; apart from the typefaces, the columns look surprisingly modern more than 400 years later. Fourth, the dictionary had an extraordinary life through 29 editions that spanned a period of 292 years (the final American edition having appeared in 1819) - a longevity that few if any other lawbook can rival." Bryan A. Garner. 'Garner on Language and Writing.' As Marvin observes, it remains a useful dictionary because it "reflects the common law at the close of the year-book period with much fidelity." A very good copy.*

STC, 20715. ESTC S115775

**65. RIBADENEIRA, Petro.** *Illustrium Scriptorum Religionis Societatis Iesu Catalogus*

Lyon, Jo. Pillehotte, 1609.

**£1250**

8vo, pp (ii) 3-303 (viii). Roman and Italic letter, woodcut headpieces and initials, beautiful woodcut title page with architectural frame device, scattered marginal ms annotations in two near contemp. hands, autograph at foot of t-p (inked over), early C19th bookplate of Colonel S Lyn of Berkeley Square to front pastedown, some light water staining to outer margins of first three gatherings, scorch mark (affecting 3 or 4 letters) to I5, very occasional wormholes, general age yellowing. A good copy in contemp. limp vellum, slight wear on spine, title inked on spine and lower edge.

*Second, enlarged edition of the first bibliography of members of the Society of Jesus, first published at Antwerp in 1608. The work is split into several parts: the first and by far the most substantial lists alphabetically all known Jesuit authors, giving a short biography and then a list of their works, both printed and manuscript. Among them is Robert Sotwell, of Suffolk, martyred 1595. The small second part, ordered chronologically, provides biographical details of members of the Society who were martyred 'ab Ethnicis, Mahumetanis, Haereticis, aliisque impiis' on missions as far afield as Japan, Mexico, Florida and the Indies.*

*Next comes an index of the writers contained in the catalogue arranged by nationality (eleven are listed under 'Angli, Scoti, Hiberni', including Robert Persons and Joseph Creswell), and then a long and detailed list of works by Jesuits ordered by subject matter. Those printed at Lyon also include the printer's name and date.*

*The final part of the work is a list of the provinces, colleges, houses and societies set up by the Society of Jesus, which provides valuable evidence of how they opened up the rest of the world to European influence: by the time this was published, permanent Jesuit establishments had been founded at Panama, Manila, Lima, Nagasaki, Goa, Santa Fe, Peking and Ethiopia. Japan had 13 alone and 154 priests, China and Africa 5 and 60 respectively, and the Americas played host to many hundreds.*

*Pedro Ribaneira (1526-1611), born in Toledo, entered the Society of Jesus aged fourteen. A Professor of Rhetoric at Palermo, he was ordained in 1553 and dedicated his time to preaching and promulgating the the cause of the Society, especially in the Low Countries. He is perhaps best known for his Life of Loyola, published in 1572.*

Graesse VI 106. Sabin 70778a ("ouvrage infiniment precieux" Leclerc). De Backer VI 1754. JCB 609/105. Besterman 1592. Alden 83. Palau 266559. Not in JFB.

**66. RICCI, Bartolomeo.** *Apparatus latinae locutionis*

Venice, Niccolini Brothers, 1533.

**£2450**

FIRST EDITION, fol., [4] f., 598 col., [12] f., wanting final blank. Neat Roman letter, double-columns; title within elegant architectural woodcut boarder with monsters, cupids and soldiers; few rust spots on cviii; tiny worm trail over internal upper margin of ff. rviii-ti; margins very occasionally marked. An extremely good copy in contemporary vellum from an early fifteenth-century ms missal, black-and-red; on both boards, decorative border in red and capitals in red and blue (some beautifully decorated); slightly rubbed; front lower corner a bit chipped; original binding, not recased. Contemporary *ex libris* on title, 'Valvasor' and 'Valvassoris et amicorum' (repeated on head of ai) as well as 'Franciscus Hieronimus De medicis ... anno curenre 1551'.

*First edition of this successful lexicon of Latin terminology drew from the best ancient writers, especially Cicero. A respected scholar and writer, Bartolomeo Ricci (1490-1569) taught the duke of Ferrara, Alfonso d'Este. He left several speeches and letters, together with a famous treatise on the stylistic imitation of the Latin classics. His Apparatus offered a tool to enlarge and refine the readers' knowledge of Latin, exclusively on a classical basis. It was published following the favourable judgement of Pietro Bembo, the founding theorist of the Italian language. Both Bembo and Ricci thought the purest Latin prose as resembling the style of Cicero as close as possible. This view was broadly shared by sixteenth-century Italian humanists. In their excess of zeal, many of them ended up to be regarded as pedantic emulators, ultimately falling into the category mocked by Erasmus in his Ciceronianus.*

*This remarkable copy was almost certainly inscribed in a very elegant humanist handwriting by Clemente Valvassori. A Venetian men of letters, he glossed and commented on an Italian translation of Sallust and provided an allegoric Christian interpretation of Ariosto's epic poem Orlando Furioso (nothing more distant from the author's original purpose!). The printer Giovanni Andrea Valvassori was probably a relative of his. In 1551, the book was acquired by (presumably) Girolamo de Medici, most probably the jurist from Lucca who was active in Mantua in mid-sixteenth century.*

Not in BM STC It. nor Adams. Graesse, VI, 109.

## 67. SADELER, Ægidius II. *Eight Bohemian Landscapes*

[Prague], , [c.1607].

£2500

8-plate series of copperplate engravings on thick laid paper depicting Bohemian Landscapes. Engravings measure 260x170mm, pages 245x355 A very good, well-margined copy in modern 1/4 calf over green cloth boards.

### WOODEN POLE WITH A CROSS

*A multi-dimensional scene, with a river with barges before a town in the distant background, a swineherd on the left foreground, men with a packhorse on the right, and a mighty building flocked with birds at the centre, a cross mounted on a great post before. Great contrast between light and dark.*

### BRIDGE MADE OF TREETRUNKS

*High aloft a caravan of men and pack-animals cross a bridge made of three tree-trunks. Below them, a hunting party on the banks of a fast-flowing river fire on something in the shadows. Behind, a sunny woodland landscape, punctuated by houses.*

### TRAVELLING CONVOY

*Passing a mill on the lefthand side, a travelling convoy plods on the road towards a river bridge. Beneath them in the shallows are a number of fishermen.*

### TRAVELLERS

*The convoy passes a rustic hostelry, and a few men stop to rest, in the foreground the stragglers, one man holding a stick pauses for breath on a steep incline, in the rear a bearded well-dressed man assists a man in a loincloth.*

### RIVERSCAPE

*A selection of barges and fishing boats on a great river, some men from a nearby convoy pause to lean over the riverside rail. A great city in the background, smoke rises from a chimney of one house to mingle with the heavy clouds overhead.*

### RIVER VIEW WITH A CROSS

*A great and meandering river flows throughout the view, populated by barges and traders. Wooded hills rise on all sides, the vertical lines broken by felled trees. Travellers in the foreground gives alms to a cave-dwelling hermit clutching a cross outside his cave, a boy and dog run before.*

### GROUP OF HUNTERS

*Under some mighty knarled trees, hunters pause for breath, their guns at their feet. On the left a dog emerges from a stream, stick in mouth. The edges of a town appear on the right.*

### A WOODEN CROSS ON AN OLD ARCH

*Two hooded figures walk up a rough path leading to a formerly grand house, now overgrown with trees and partially crumbling. Flooded from behind in sunlight, a great wooden cross stands in sharp relief on an old arch on the left, flanked by shrubs in pots. Beneath the archway two oxen pull carts through a town, the streets strewn with rubble.*

*Ægidius Sadeler (c. 1568-1629) is generally considered to be the most talented scion of the Sadelers (Hind), a "phoenix among engravers" (von Sandrart). Encountering both the*

*Mannerist circle of Hendrik Goltzius, Rubens and Brueghel, nonetheless Aegidius developed his own distinctive artistic personality and style. He experimented with different burin techniques, using patterns of hatching to add texture and tonality, emphasising the unnatural stylisation of the landscapes. His contact with the Mannerists was so influential, leading him to experiment widely with chiaroscuro in his later career. After a diverse education and training, he settled in Prague in 1597, and was appointed Imperial engraver by Emperor Rudolph II. It was in Prague that he produced the major part of some 150 landscapes that have been attributed to him. They are representative of his collaboration with the Prague court artists, Roelandt Savery, and Pieter Stevens - whose works form the basis for some of the current series. These landscapes are in several cases the sole surviving record of the artist's work, adding to their importance.*

The Illustrated Bartsch. Vol. 72, pt. 2, Aegidius Sadeler II. Plates 7201.263-270 State 2.920

**68. SALUSTE DU BARTAS, Guillaume de. *His devine weekes and workes translated.***

*London Humfrey Lownes, 1613*

**£1950**

4to., pp. (xxxii) 819 (xlvii) 87 (ix). Roman letter. Engraved t-p by William Hole after C. Swytzer (Johnson 26:4), title within arch, Royal arms above supported by two pairs of pillars on which are resting terrestrial and celestial globes, medallion depicting the creation of woman, surmounted by pediment inscribed with the Hebrew name of God, angels at either side, further biblical panels at foot. Verses within arch made up of printers rules on next two pp., woodcut portrait of author on third. Eleven pages with printed central column containing the name of a Muse, printed t-ps with astronomical diagrams, dedicatory verse to Philip Sidney in the form of a pyramid with his armorial hedgehog at head, each section of text commencing with woodcut headpiece and 'Argument' within typographical border, woodcut tailpieces, full page woodcut of the Garden of Eden on p. 214, white on black 'memento mori' on p. 669, full page woodcut of the Resurrection on p. 671; 'History of Judith' with sep. t-p with device, woodcut monogram of James I after dedication, large woodcut printer's device on recto of last, contemp. ex-libris "George Parkins" on fly, "Mich: Constable; - 1620" at head of titl., Light age yellowing, very occasional marginal soiling, and minor marginal waterstains. A very good, clean copy in contemporary calf, covers bordered with triple blind rule, expertly rebacked, raised bands ruled in gilt and red morocco label, a.e.r.

*A handsome copy of the fourth edition, corrected and augmented of Joshua Sylvester's first English translation of Du Bartas' (1544-1590) principal works, his great 'La Sepmaine' on the creation of the world, 'La Seconde Sepmaine' on the deeds of the early heroes, 'Urania'- a poem in praise of poetry which James VI of Scotland personally translated, an epic of the history of Judith and a very extensive collection of diverse poems. In his day Du Bartas' works were enormously popular; La Croix de Maine recorded thirty six eds. in six years apart from translations into English, Latin, Italian, German and Spanish. Nowhere was the Huguenot Du Bartas more appreciated than England where his religious tone and fanciful style earned the author the epithet 'divine' and he was placed an equal of Ariosto. Spenser, Hall and Johnson all speak of Du Bartas in the highest terms and Milton was clearly in his considerable debt. To a great extent this was due to Sylvester whose very free translation (almost a paraphrase) in rhymed decasyllabic couplets was so successful that Southey describes him as the most popular poet of the reign of James I. To the modern reader a particular point of interest are the numerous references to the New World. The 22 page chapter 'The Colonies' mentions Drake, Newfoundland, Columbus,*

*Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Patagonia, Magellan, as well as the places' notable physical features, distinctive animals and plants and most important produce. This is not just a list of names, but descriptive eg. "And Plate's flat Plains, Where flowers another Nile". The 'Index of the hardest words' (an admirable feature) explains Vespucci as America's first discoverer, the habits of South American 'cannibals' and 'Americans' and 'the French disease', brought first from the Indies etc. There are also many references and descriptions, relating to the East Indies and elsewhere.*

STC 21652. Lowndes II 679. Grolier I 244 (3rd edn., which has the same collation but not identical composition). Alden 613/51.

**69. [SANCTO-CHARO, Hugo de].** *Speculum Ecclesie et speculum sacerdotum*

Paris, Denis Roce, [1512].

**£2250**

8vo. 16 unnumbered ll. (b8, b8, last blank). Gothic letter, title in Roman. Small printer's device of Roce's arms held by griffins within border on t.p. Light age browning, a well-margined and clean copy in modern paper over boards. Contemporary ms ex libris on verso of last 'Agricola Racinus, daughter of Nicolas'.

*One of the many shorter works on the clergy composed by Hugh of Sancto-Caro (St. Cher) discussing, in a sense, the more bureaucratic aspects of the liturgy: the procession, the meaning of vestments worn by clergymen at different times, the hierarchy of the profession to the altar during the liturgy, and the ordering of prayers during the first half of the mass including the Kyrie Eleison and Gloria, the reading of letters, the gospel, concluding with a description of the consecration and the second half of the mass.*

*Hugh of Sancto-Caro (ca. 120--1263) studied philosophy, theology and law at Paris and, renowned for his scholarship, served under four popes after 1225 when he entered the Dominican Order. He traveled as an envoy of Gregory IX to Constantinople in 1233, and was appointed Cardinal at St. Sabina in 1244 by Innocent IV and also played an important role in the Council of Lyons (1245). Alexander IV appointed Hugh to examine and refute the teachings of Joachim of Fiore, known as the "Everlasting Gospel", and Urban IV continued his employment. Hugh is mainly known for his reforms to the Dominican order, and a compilation of readings of the Bible based on variants across Latin translations, commentaries, and Hebrew originals. He oversaw the first concordance to the Bible.*

USTC 144041 locates only two copies, at Yale and the British Library

**70. SANDYS, Sir Edwin..** *Europae Speculum. Or, A viewv or survey of the state of religion in the vvestern parts of the world...never before till now published according to the authours originall copie*

The Hague, printed for Michael Sparke, London], 1629.

**£1500**

4to. pp [vi] 248, quires O and S inverted. Roman letter, some Gothic and Greek. Small woodcut device on t-p, woodcut initials and typographical headpieces throughout. Joseph Mendham's early 19th-century ms annotations on t-p, paper insert before t-p in same hand giving bibliographic details, occasional pencil ms annotations throughout. T-p slightly dusty,

light age yellowing to some pages, verso of last fractionally dusty. A good, unsophisticated copy, well margined, in contemporary limp English vellum, remains of ties, ms title to spine.

*First unauthorised and complete edition of Sir Edwin Sandys' (1561-1629) seminal, and potentially inflammatory, work on the state of Christianity in Europe. The result of a three-year tour around the continent, undertaken with Sandys' companion George Cranmer in 1593, the Europae Speculum professes to examine the condition of the Reformed Churches of mainland Europe, possibly with a view to suggesting some form of reunification; in fact, Sandys never reaches the topic in this work, but dedicates nearly three quarters of the book to detailed description and analysis of Roman Catholicism, 'enumerating their beliefs, practices, government, and the means used to increase power, frequently finding merit in their customs and ideas while disapproving of the way in which these were put into practice', Mary Ellen Henley, Sir Edwin Sandys' Europae Speculum: a critical edition. Sandys writes that the French Catholics were most ripe for a reunification with Protestantism; he believed that Italy would first have to abandon its predilection for popery and that Spain, a lost cause, should be left to the Jews and the Moors. 'In his book, Sandys...avoided polemics, seeking not sectarian victory but a church that could, by transcending sectarianism, reunite Christendom.' Henley. The work first appeared in 1599, in a number of manuscript copies; it was pirated anonymously in June 1605 without Sandys' consent. The Gunpowder Plot of November that same year created strong anti-Catholic feeling in England; in response, the High Commission ordered that copies of the Europae Speculum be burnt, possibly at Sandys' own request. However, three editions were still produced. The work proved popular in Europe: Paolo Sarpi, 'that great Catholic supporter of Protestantism', whom Sandys had met on his tour, translated it into Italian, and Hugo Grotius, 'that great Protestant supporter of Catholicism' (Trevor-Roper), read it in the French translation. Sandys died in October 1629, and it is unclear what hand he had in the production of this edition, much expanded from the 1605; his name does not appear on the title page, but does on ¶2. The author of its anonymous introduction claims that the 1605 was 'but a spurious stolen Copie,,, throughout most shamefully falsified & false printed', and that the present edition is printed from 'a perfect Copie, verbatim transcribed from the Authours original'. It was certainly some seventy pages longer.*

*Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of the Archbishop of York of the same name, had a long and successful career in British politics; he became an MP in 1589, holding various seats in parliament until three years before his death. He was knighted in 1603, and became High Sheriff of Kent in 1615. He is, however best remembered for his involvement in the Virginia Company; he was instrumental in the establishment of Jamestown, lent money interest-free to the Pilgrim Fathers and believed passionately in the creation of a permanent British colony in North America.*

*Joseph Mendham (1769-1856) was an English clergyman who studied in great depth controversies between Catholicism and Protestantism, amassing a large theological library.*

STC 21718; Lowndes only has the 1639 edition (VI, 2189). Alden 629/53. There are several references to the Spanish colonies in the Americas.

**71. SAULNIER, Jean.** *Cosmologie du Monde, tant celeste que Terrestre.*

Paris, Michel Daniel, 1618.

**£1950**

FIRST EDITION. pp. [viii], 236, [xii]. Roman letter. small woodcut printer's device on t-p repeated in a larger format on recto of last, charming historiated woodcut initials, woodcut and typographical headpieces, fldg. engraved plate of a globe, eighteenth century printed bookseller's label from Rouen on pastedown. Light age yellowing, minor waterstain to lower blank margin in places. A very good, clean copy, in slightly later French speckled calf, large crowned monogram gilt at centers of covers, spine with raised bands richly gilt in compartments, expertly remounted, corners restored, all edges speckled red.

*Rare first and only edition of this curious astrological work which Saulnier describes in his prefatory epistle, his dedication to Mademoiselle Louise d'Anssienville, as an epitome in imitation of Livy and Valerius Maximus. The work is a description of the globe and heavens so as to better understand divination, in other words a description for the purposes of astrology in the guise of a cosmology. "Nous commencerons par le traicté de la Sphere, comme estant la plus necessaire, pour en apres entendre mieux le peu que nous dirons de ce qu'avons promis" The work is divided into three chapters, the first and longest, entitled 'Traicte de L'Astrologie Naturelle' starts with a description of the size of the heavens and then describes the major constellations and the origins of their denomination. He then describes the "Cercles de la shpere" concentrating on the Zodiac and follows with a "Theorie des Planettes" and a description of the nature of the zodiac and planets. The second chapter is a description of the earth (including a list of the principal provinces of the New World) and its four elements fire, water, air and the earth. There is an interesting section on tides and the effects the moon has on the earth and a description of each of the parts of the world and its oceans. He also includes a section on the rising and falling of astrological signs. The last and most curious chapter is a description of 'Time and the Calendar', and the division of time into days months and years. He finishes with a series of predictions for the weather for each year from 1619 to 1643 based on his description of the solar cycle, and gives a table of the calendar from which he makes these predictions. We have been unable to discover the owner of the monogram on both covers. A very good copy of this most interesting and rare work.*

BM STC Fr. C17 S307. Caillet 9916. Houzeau-Lancaster 5080, Cantamessa II 4051. Alden 618/111.

**72. SCAPPUS, Antonius.** *De birreto rubeo dando Cardinalibus regularibus responsa*

Rome, apud Georgium Ferrarium, 1592.

**£1750**

FIRST EDITION 4to pp (viii) 90 (xxii). Roman letter, title in red and black with woodcut vignette of Saints Peter and Paul, woodcut initials and headpieces, four woodcut portraits of cardinals wearing the scarlet biretta with their arms, appropriately coloured in red, early underlining and marginal pen marks. T.p. foxed (a few small holds on blank), age browning to a few ll, light marginal foxing, small oil splash to blank fore edge of a final ll. Still an attractive copy in C17 vellum over boards, Autograph of J. T. Coleridge, Torrington Square, 1830' on fly.

*First and only early edition of this curious work of the Bolognese jurist Antonius Scappus, advocate of the Roman curia, dedicated to Pope Gregory XIV. It consists of nine questions and extensive answers, concerning the order and regulations relating to the wearing of the red biretta by cardinals of the Roman Church, giving copious references to Canon Law and historical sources. It appears to be a compilation of works on the somewhat esoteric subject as Responsi 1 - 2 and 4 -7 are described as of uncertain authorship, 3 is by Georgius Diedus, 8 by the fellow advocate Nicholas Angelius and 9 by Scappus himself. The work concludes with an extensive index. The biretta has been justly described as the second least practical form of male headgear, after the academic square or mortar board (which probably share a common ancestor) but it has been worn by clerics from cardinals downwards (generally black other than for cardinals - red, and bishops - violet) since late medieval times and its use is prescribed in detail in the liturgical rubrics both at mass and for other solemn ecclesiastical functions. Its form is subject to similar detailed regulations e.g. the absence of tassels. It is thought to be the originals of the black cap which, until relatively recently, English judges donned at the moment of pronouncing the death sentence. The red biretta however has always been the exclusive preserve of the College of Cardinals.*

*Sir John Taylor Coleridge (1790-1876) was a grandson of Rev. John Coleridge, father of the great poet. He led a distinguished legal and judicial career with a considerable knowledge of ecclesiastical law. He was also a distinguished classicist and author (Life of Keble 1869, contributor to Stanley's life of Arnold) and friend of Wordsworth, Arnold, Pusey, and Newman.*

BM STC It. p. 617. Adams S 609 (1 copy only, lacking the woodcuts).

**73. SOMNER, William.** *The antiquities of Canterbury. Or a survey of that ancient citie, with the suburbs, and cathedrall. Collected chiefly from old manuscripts, lieger-bookes, and other like records, for the most part, never as yet printed.*

*London, printed by I[ohn] L[egat] for Richard Thrale, and are to be sold at his shop at Pauls-Gate at the signe of the Crosse-Keyes,, 1640.*

**£1850**

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp.[xvi], 516, [xiv], 3 fldg. plates, one a map. Roman and Italic letter, full page woodcut arms of Canterbury on verso of title, woodcut and typographical headpieces, floriated woodcut initials, engraved armorial bookplate of Henry Wheelwright Marsh on pastedown, engraved bookplate of "George Paton Custom House" on verso of epistle, autograph "W Turnbull? This book formerly in the possession of George Paton, the Scottish antiquary, was purchased at the sale of W J G Kinnear's library in July 1835". Light age yellowing, minor marginal spotting in places, edges browned, the odd mark or spot. A very good copy in a handsome English binding of olive morocco circa 1850, covers bordered with a triple gilt rule, large fleurons gilt at corners, arms gilt at centre, spine with raised bands richly gilt in compartments, a.e.g.

*A handsome copy of the first edition of Somner's important description of the town of Canterbury and more particularly the Cathedral, finely illustrated with plates and a map. "The Antiquities of Canterbury, true to its title, deals with 'antiquities': it is concerned only with that which is the work of civilization, and, its subject being Canterbury, it is not a country description, but an urban description. ... while Somner takes some basic notice of architecture, he does so in order to help determine age rather than to appreciate the impression a building might make on a visitor or resident. It is only in describing his*

*beloved Cathedral that there is some betrayal of such sentiments . . . Somner takes his readers on a veritable guided tour of Canterbury Cathedral, and we may imagine that his text, rehearsing an itinerary which he had often followed in reality, while showing the church to visitors. In touring the building, Somner endeavours to inform his readers of the period of construction of each of the component sections, the benefactor or builder, and changes that may have transpired in form or utilization.” Somner often quotes from Erasmus’ account of the Cathedral in pre-reformation times. Ironically Somner’s book was used by the fanatical puritan preacher Reverend Richard Culmer who, in 1642, bearing a copy of this work, visited the Cathedral with the mayor in order to destroy the ‘Cathedrall Idolls’. He wrote of the book that it was “a card and a compasse to sail by, in that Cathedrall Ocean of Images: by it many a Popish picture was discovered and demolished. It’s sure working by the booke: but here is the wonder, that this booke should be a means to pull down Idols, which so much advaunceth Idolatry.” William Somner worked as an ecclesiastical notary at the Cathedral. “The Antiquities of Canterbury appeared when William was only 34 - widely welcomed but the dedication of the book to his patron Archbishop Laud proved to be unfortunate. Laud was arrested for treason the following year and beheaded four years later. This setback put paid to William’s original plans for a history of the whole county of Kent. When Cromwell’s parliamentary soldiers smashed the cathedral font in 1642, William managed to collect the pieces and hide them. Eighteen years later, with the Commonwealth period at an end, King Charles II returned to England., and called at Canterbury ..and William was able to offer the king a copy of his history of Canterbury. In that same year, 1660, William returned the pieces of font to the cathedral, and the elaborate apparatus was re-assembled” Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society.*

STC 22918 (Variant with errata leaf at end). Lowndes VI 2442 “An excellent work” (Nicholson)

**74. THOMSON, Richard.** *Elenchus refutationis Torturae torti. Pro reverendissimo in Christo patre domino episcopo etiense, aduersus Martinum Becanum Iesuitam.*

London, Excudebat Robertus Barkerus, sereniss[imo] Regiæ Maiestatis typographus, Anno Dom. 1611.

**£2250**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [8], 104. Roman letter some Italic. First leaf with signature mark ‘A’, woodcut ornaments on that and t-p, woodcut initials and head-piece. Light age yellowing, first and last leaves dust soiled, the odd marginal spot. A good copy in modern calf antique.

*First and only edition of the Protestant scholar Richard Thomson’s reply to Martinus Becanus’ ‘Refutatio tortura torti’ (STC 1699), one of a series of works concerning the oath of allegiance controversy. In 1606, after the Gunpowder Plot, Parliament instituted a new Oath of Allegiance, targeted at Catholics. Cardinal Bellarmine, issued an attack on the institution of this Oath, prompting an anonymous Royal defence (‘Triplici nodo, triplex cuneus’) published the following year. Bellarmine replied at the Pope’s behest in 1608, under the name of his chaplain, Matteo Torti; prompting James I to commission Lancelot Andrewes to compose a full reply to supplement the King’s ‘Apologie for the Oath of Allegiance’. Becanus, a Jesuit Priest, was the author of a refutation of Andrewes’ work. “But though English Catholic’s contributed, the chief burden of defence of the Papacy fell on the Catholics, more especially the Jesuits, on the Continent, and among them were some of the most learned and eminent polemical writers of that day. Of these probably*

*none had more authority and ability than Martin Becan, Becanus, Verbeeck, or Van der Beeck, of Maintz. Becan entered the controversy as early as 1609 by the publication of his 'refutio' to James' 'Premonition', three editions of which appeared in as many years. He followed it the next year by a Refutatio Torturae Torti, to which three English answers appeared in 1611, one .. by William Tooker. Another was Richard Thomson's 'Elenchus..'" Charles Mcilwain. 'The Political Works of James I'. Richard Thomson was a Dutch-born English theologian and translator. He was Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, the translator of Martial's epigrams and among the "First Westminster Company" charged by James I of England with the translation of the first 12 books of the King James Version of the Bible. "The king's duty to provide for the good of the church was regarded as an aspect of his more general duty to promote the welfare of his subjects. .... Since Natural Law, and not revelation, was the basis of the Supremacy it followed that heathen as well as Christian kings were supreme heads of the church within their realms. This implication, which seemed absurd to Catholics and Presbyterians, was accepted by English Protestants. Richard Thomson, defending Andrewes against popish attack in 1611, declared that heathen and Christian kings both had precisely the same powers over the church, though pagans were likely to exercise them badly if they bothered to exercise them at all." J. P. Sommerville. 'Royalists and Patriots: Politics and Ideology in England, 1603-1640'.*

*A rare work; ESTC records no copies in American libraries.*

STC 24032. Milward 308.

**75. TILLESLEY, Richard.** *Animadversions upon M. Seldens History of Tithes, and his review thereof: before which is premised a catalogue of seventy two authors, before the yeere 1215*

London, John Bill, 1619.

**£1650**

FIRST EDITION Small 4to. pp. (xliv) 236. Italic and Roman letter. Large woodcut royal arms to verso of t-p, woodcut ornament to first blank, woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces. Contemp. ms bibliographical notes to prelims, autograph 'Francis Thompson 1690' to front pastedown, C19 armorial bookplate of Earls of Macclesfield to front pastedown, their armorial blindstamp to first few leaves. Printer's ink splash to one page. Else a very good, clean copy in contemp. limp vellum, ms title to spine, lacking ties.

*First edition of Richard Tillesley's (1582-1621) response to John Selden's 1618 History of Tythes. Tillesley, after studying at Oxford, received two rectories in Kent, and was installed as archdeacon of Rochester. As a good clergyman, Tillesley believed that tithes were the church's by divine right; Selden, on the contrary, had set out to demonstrate that tithes were an historical development, and not established iure divino. Any attempt to counter Selden's arguments might have been considered foolhardy, given the great jurist's formidable reputation as a scholar and historian, but three concerted responses were produced not long after the work's publication (as recorded by Wood, Athenae Oxon. II, 303). Tillesley and Richard Montague dealt with the legal side, and Stephen Nettles with the Rabbinical or Judaical.*

*Tillesley's treatise is dedicated to James I (who had forced Selden to apologise for his work) and represents an "aggressive attack" (DNB), which triggered a rapid exchange of apologiai between the two scholars. Selden was sufficiently provoked by Tillesley's Animadversions to issue a privately-circulated response. The text of Selden's pamphlet is*

reproduced, with a further counter-attack, in Tillesley's updated second edition of the present work, published in 1621.

Tillesley treats the historical aspect of the tithes controversy in minute detail, quoting liberally from the relevant Classical, ecclesiastical and historical authorities. Seventy-two authors, from AD 180 to 1215, are listed in a preface to the main argument, with brief summaries of their position on the question of tithes. Tillesley endeavours to demonstrate that tithes had been continuously and universally enjoined by divine law. Particular attention is paid to the English church, where Tillesley makes use of documentary sources, such as the foundation documents and ledgers of various churches. Lest the question be reduced to a sectarian matter, he urges that no-one "be persuaded that the original of exacting Tythes, was from the insolencie of the Pope". Scholarly though Tillesley's work is, there are points where he fails to appreciate the subtlety of Selden's arguments, such as in his attempts to confute his adversary's distinction between 'divine natural law' and 'ecclesiastical or positive law'.

Francis Thompson is possibly the Yorkshire MP of the same name, fl. 1670, who sat on many committees, including one to reform the bankruptcy law. He married, aged 14, Arabella Alleyn, an orphaned heiress whom his father had kidnapped as a suitable spouse.

STC 24073; Lowndes VII, 2684.

## IN CONTEMPORARY GERMAN PIGSKIN

**76. VIGLIUS [AYTTA, Wigle van] (with) CLINGUS, Melchior.** *Viglii Zuichemi Phrysii lureconsulti Clarissimi Commentaria in Decem Titulos Institutionum Iuris Civilis (with) Inquatuor institutionum iuris civilis...*

Basel (and) Frankfurt), Froben (and) Christianum Egenolphum, 1542.

**£2450**

Folio. 2 works in 1 vol. pp. [viii] 182 [x]; ll. [x] 199 [i]. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initials. T.p. and verso of last with printer's device in both works. Contemporary ms ex libris "G? Hillingerin?" to t.p, c 1700 bookplate from Lobris Castle, (Loboradz, Lower Silesia); second work heavily annotated in places in brown and red ink. Light age yellowing, small wormtrail to outer edge of t.p. a good clean well margined copy in contemporary German pigskin, panels ruled and roll-stamped in blind with floral motif, depictions of the stations of the cross on outer panel, and the likenesses of Virgil, Cicero and Ovid on inner panel, spine in five compartments with raised bands, bronze clasps.

*FIRST EDITION of Viglius' commentary on inheritance and last wills and testaments, with an dedication to Gerard Mulert, counsellor to Emperor Charles V, the book is divided into ten chapters covering: ordinary wills, wills made by soldiers, those not permitted to make last wills, the process of disinheriting children, the order of heirs and inheritors, the substitution of heirs and inheritors, reasons last wills are invalid, weakened, or irresponsible, and finally the different rights of heirs.*

*The second work is a commentary on Justinian's civil laws directed not only to students of law, but "all of the public". Book three, on inheritance, is most heavily annotated in a contemporary hand to a few sections: on natural succession of heirs and inheritance in cases of illegitimacy, "incestuoso et nefario", as well as section on extraordinary wealth of inheritance, and "the division of political obligation" regarding money lending, and finally a section on verbal contracts, before abandoning his annotating practice altogether.*

*A very handsome copy, particularly interesting for its annotations and combination of interrelated texts on the laws of inheritance. It neatly evidences how in the mid-16th century the works of Justinian were still being used as practical legal works in combination with the latest legal reference books.*

*Viglius (1507-1577) was a Dutch statesman and jurist, professor of jurisprudence at Ingolstadt, later famous for his learning among Erasmus and his circle, and favourite of Emperor Charles V, with whom he travelled as a scholar of imperial rights.*

*Clingus (1504-1571) was a jurist and legal scholar who studied at Wittenberg under Melanchthon, where he was later appointed Rector.*

Adams A 2351, C2231.1472

### BY THE FIRST IMPORTANT WOMAN PRINTER

#### **77. [VON SCHUSSENRIED, Werner], with LECOURT, Benoît with JAMET, François.**

*Modus legendi abbreviaturas in utroque iure. with Legum flosculi, with Brocardica excerpta a toto corpore iuris civilis et canonici. with Enchiridion iuris utriusque terminorum, with De ratione studii iuris civilis.*

Paris (1, 2, 3, 5), Lyon (4), 1. Claud Chevallon; 2 & 3. Charlotte Guillard; 4. Jean and François Frellon; 5. Pierre Vidoue, 1. 1537; 2. 1540; 3. 1541; 4. 1543; 5. [1536].

**£2250**

8vo, five works in one: 1) ff. 36; 2) 48 leaves; a-d8; 3) 20 leaves; +1, a-b8, c3, missing final blank; 4) pp. [16], 187, [5], lacking last two leaves (colophon and blank); 5) FIRST EDITION, 20 leaves, wanting title, a1 and e4. Predominantly Roman letter, little Italic, few Greek words in 5); large printer's device on title 1) and 4); some historiated initials, added early engraving (the Virgin holding child Jesus and flowers) over lower part of title 4). Tiny clean tear in margin of title 1); generally light damp stains on central and final gatherings of the volume, affecting a couple of letters at Eiv-Eiiv of 5); repairs on title and final leaf of 4), small marginal tear and tiny wormhole at last leaf of 5). A good copy in seventeenth-century mottled French calf; gilt borders and spine with floral lozenges, title on morocco label, a.e. r.; slightly scratched; modern bookplates on front pastedown and endpaper; in 4), early owner's initials and scribbled inscriptions on title, early initials 'IMI' on verso of last; occasional contemporary and early annotations in margins of 5).

*An interesting collection of rare law treatises of the Renaissance. The first is a famous glossary of the common abbreviations in Roman and canon law texts. A very useful and successful tool, it is regarded by Brunet as the first manual of palaeography in print (Suppl., 1044). The work appeared anonymously in Strasbourg, about 1475. At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was attributed to Werner von Schussenried, canon of Saint Germain in Speyer (Victor Scholderer, 'The Author of the Modus legendi abbreviaturas', *The Library*, 3rd ser., II, 1911, pp. 181-182). Picking the first letters of each line in the section entitled 'De decreto versificato' in the editio princeps, one can read 'Wernherus monstrat ut sic distinctio fiat Sancti Germani Spiraie canonicus Cuius erat patria Schussenrieth in Swevia ...' This is a reprint of the revised edition of 1526 by the same printer, Claude Chevallon. The Legum flosculi and Brocardica excerpta provide alphabetical lists of words and sentences from the ancient and medieval legal tradition. They were often bound or published with the Modus legendi. These two editions were issued by the first woman printer of importance, Charlotte Guillard, Chevallon's wife. The fourth work is a learned dictionary of legal terminology by Benoît Lecourt. A respected*

*jurist, Lecourt was chevalier of the Church of Lyon from 1540 until his death in November 1559. He published a critical Latin translation of Les Arrêts d'amour by the poet Martial d'Auvergne as well as an influential treatise on gardens and botany. His library was of the most remarkable of the time. The final work of this collection is a considerable rarity. It is the first and only edition of a passionate encomium of legal studies, written in dialogue form. A short explanation of legal terms with related authorities is included as appendix. François Jamet was an active legal scholar in the first half of the sixteenth century. Very little is known about him. A modern owner of the book was, very fittingly, Robert Billecard (1886-1953), a high magistrate and member of the French Resistance against the Nazi occupation.*

- 1) Not in BM STC Fr., Brunet and Graesse. Adams, M 1544; Moreau, V, 696.
- 2) Not in BM STC Fr., Adams, Brunet or Graesse. Moreau, V, 1770.
- 3) Not in BM STC Fr., Adams, Brunet or Graesse.
- 4) Not in Adams, Brunet or Graesse. BM STC Fr. Supp., 27.
- 5) No recorded copies in UK or US. Not in Brunet or Graesse. Moreau, V, 207.

### **EXCELLENT EDITION WITH WOODCUT ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS AND TABLES**

**78. ZAPPULLO, Michele.** *Historie di quattro principali citta del mondo, Gerusalemme, Roma, Napoli e Venetia.... Aggiuntoui vn compendio dell'istorie dell'Indie*

Venice, appresso Giorgio Greco, 1603.

**£2350**

4to. pp. (xvi), 449 (i.e.439) (i).Italic letter. Woodcut printer's device on title, floriated woodcut initials woodcut and typographical headpieces, small woodcut astrological diagrams with several astrological tables, early monogram G.N.P. in blank margin of title price? 3.10 below. Light age yellowing, some very light browning in places, tiny tear in outer blank margin of title. A very good, clean copy in contemporary vellum over boards, all edges speckled red.

*Excellent edition of Zappullo's description of the four principal cities of the world appended with a long and important description of the New World. "The first edition of a turn of the century, Counter -Reformation history of the three principal cities in the world - Jerusalem Rome and Naples, published in Naples in 1598 by Michele Zappullo, brings together Naples classical inheritance and the common view of successive epochs. Zappullo recounts world history as a succession of ages in the light of God's intervention into human affairs. According to Zappullo, whereas Jerusalem was sacred to the Jews, .. Rome was the seat of the gentile ....*

*Naples on the other hand proved to be the first city of Europe converted to Christianity and the refuge of Christianity during the persecution of the primitive church, and since then has remained steadfast in its ancient faith. ... And with the passing of 1600 without an end to the world, Zappullo's subsequent editions were able to expand his argument to the spread of Christianity to the Venetians and to the people of the New World." John A. Marino 'Becoming Neapolitan: Citizen Culture in Baroque Naples'. Zappullo added the city of Venice and his description of the Indies to the second and subsequent editions; Venice*

*due to its long history not subject to its enemies and the Indies as the hope and fulfillment of the spread of God's word to all of mankind. The substantial account of the New World, pages 341-422, deal primarily with Central and South America, but also mentions Canada, Labrador, and the St. Lawrence River, and even Japan and India. There is a chapter on astronomy at the end. "Michele Zappullo, mourned the long reign of the Devil in the New World, with the consequent loss of millions of souls. Zappullo charged the Indians, both men and women, with being cruel, bestial, treacherous, senseless, ignorant, inconstant and thievish; ..He offered graphic depictions of the various Aztec modes of human sacrifice, but did not indicate that these practices were limited to Mexico. Zappullo claimed that sodomy was so common among the Indians that men married other men, with the one who played the part of wife performing all the tasks usually assigned to women. In close imitation of Gomara, Zapullo scornfully depicted the poverty of Indian life. The Indians lacked all things necessary for human comfort, such as wheat, wine and the olive: mills, beasts of burden and iron. They had no weights, measures or numbers; no music or letters; indeed, none of the liberal arts." Benjamin Keen 'The Aztec Image in Western Thought'. A very good copy of this most interesting work.*

BM STC It. C17th. p. 976. Alden 603/122. Sabin 106254. JFB Z3. Houzeau and Lancaster 12748. (1609 edn. only)