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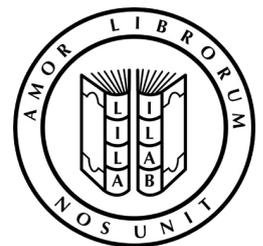
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1. AELFRIC, Abbot of Eynsham

A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament.

London, John Hauiland for Henrie Seile, ... at the signe of the Tygers head, 1623.

£1,950

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [lxi], 43, 43, [xx], 14, 14, [xxv] : pi², [par.]⁴, a-f⁴, A-V⁴. "A testimony of antiquitie" and "A sermon of the Paschall Lambe, and of the sacramental body and bloud of Christ our Sauour" have separately dated title pages; "Here follovveth the words of Elfricke Abbot of S. Albons" and "The Lords Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten commandments in the Saxon and English tongue" have divisional titles; register is continuous." ESTC. Roman, Saxon and Italic letter. Woodcut device of Prince Charles at head of dedication, woodcut initials, typographical ornaments, bookplate of Eric Stanley on pastedown. Light age yellowing a few leaves a little browned, minor dust soiling in places the rare mark or spot. A very good, crisp copy, in C17th speckled calf, covers box ruled with a double blind rule, two blind floriated rolls, rebaked, raised bands, gilt ruled in compartments with gilt fleurons, red morocco label, a.e.r.

Rare first edition of William Lisle's translation of these important Saxon texts. Lisle was a pioneer in the study of Anglo-Saxon. He is one of the known owners of the E manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the so-called Peterborough Chronicle, in which he made notes on interleaved pages. Interest in the doctrinal position of the early English church on various points in controversy in his day first led him in that direction. In this work he printed for the first time, with an English translation, the 'Treatise on the Old and New Testament,' by Ælfric Grammaticus, whom Lisle wrongly identified with Ælfric of Abingdon the archbishop of Canterbury. Lisle found the manuscript in Sir Robert Cotton's library. An appendix contains 'the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricus,' and a second edition of 'A Testimonie of Antiquitie, etc., touching the Sacrament of the Bodie and Bloud of the Lord,' first issued by Archbishop Matthew Parker and Parker's secretary, John Joscelyn in 1566. There follow two extracts from (a) Ælfric's 'Epistle to Walfine, Bishop of Scyrburne,' and (b) his 'Epistle to Wulfstan, Archbishop of York,' expressing disapproval of a long preservation of the consecrated elements after Easter day. The book concludes with the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments in Anglo-Saxon, with a verbal interlinear translation intended to serve as exercises for beginners. L'Isle, with the publication of this book, really set in motion the seventeenth-century project of publishing Old English texts (only a few texts had been had been printed in the C16th), and before the century was out, a good many of the familiar Old English prose and verse works would have been set into type at least once.

"A Saxon Treatise is by Abbot Aelfric of Eynsham (c.955-c.1010), author of the Catholic Homilies and Lives of the Saints and the most prominent known figure of Old English literature. Its editor and translator, William Lisle (c.1569-1637), was significant as an Anglo-Saxon scholar who pioneered the recovery of Old English. But equally important here is Lisle's religious and political purpose in translating the work, which he explains in a forty-page preface, extremely long in proportion to Aelfric's text, with its own table of contents. Just as in the previous generation Archbishop Matthew Parker had collected works, including Aelfrician manuscripts, to find evidence for the existence of Protestantism in Britain's past to rebut the Catholic taunt of where the Protestant church was before Luther, Lisle explains his desire to preserve 'an auncient monument of the Church of England' (b1r), and therefore to validate the Church of England as an ancient body. He further emphasises the value possessing the Scriptures in a known tongue to promote clear understanding, and stresses the long tradition of the English Scriptures, as shown by the existence of much of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon." Senate house library.

A good copy of this rare work.

ESTC. S100438. STC 160. Lowndes. 13.

L3317

SCARCE EMBLEMS – ENGLISH PROVENANCE

2. ALCIATI, Andrea.

Emblemata.

Antwerp, ex Officina Plantiniana, 1648.

£1,250

12mo. (xxxvi) pp. 392 (viii) (liv), first and last sections blank except for annotation. Italic letter, little Roman and Greek. Woodcut printer's device to t-p and last, 211 ½-page woodcut emblems, decorated initials and ornaments. Few lower edges untrimmed, very minor toning. An excellent copy in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp edges, spine double gilt ruled into four compartments, large gilt fleuron to each, gilt-lettered morocco label. Bookplate c.1700 of W. Holmes, St John's College, Oxford, to front pastedown, occasional slightly later Latin and English annotations to text and couple of blank ll.

An excellent copy of this very scarce edition of the most important Renaissance emblem book. Andrea Alciato (1492-1550) was an Italian jurist who, after moving to France, published numerous works on civil law and antiquities. Originally published as 'Emblematum liber' in 1531, 'Emblemata' was the first work of its kind and the source of a whole new Renaissance iconographic tradition. An emblem was a semantic unit made of a motto, a symbolic (frequently surreal) illustration and a few lines of verse; only if understood together did these three elements acquire their true moral or philosophical meaning. (An explanation was nevertheless provided in the final appendix.) They illustrate all kinds of subjects, from virtuous love to the ills of astrology, visiting prostitutes, occasion, fortune, and plants. Alciato drew material from ancient historians, proverbs, the recently rediscovered Egyptian hieroglyphs, and the epigrams of the 'Planudean Anthology', a collection composed by a Byzantine scholar (Praz, 'Studies', 25). The occasional annotator of this copy was most probably William Holmes (1689-1748), a young scholar at Oxford, and later Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professor of History. He was interested in the emblems against the ambition of scientists reaching beyond human knowledge, those who do not know flattery and those who cause their own ills. He glossed the verse with numerous related didactic quotations from Cicero, Seneca and Tacitus, and translated into English an obscure Latin word; he also noted references from Lipsius's 'Civilis Doctrinae libri sex' and Henricus van Heer's chemical 'De spadanis fontibus'. A very clean, fresh copy of English provenance of this handsomely produced little book of emblems.

Getty, Yale and Princeton copies recorded in US.

Not in Landwehr, Dutch Emblems, Brunet, Graesse, Praz or Adams.

L3232

MANUAL FOR JESUITS

3. AQUAVIVA, Claudio

Instructio pro superioribus.

Rome, Collegium Romanum Societatis Jesu, 1615.

£850

8vo. pp. (iv) 48 (iv). Roman letter, little Italic. T-p within woodcut architectural frame, woodcut Jesuit printer's device, typographical initials and ornaments. Light water stain to lower blank corners, one gathering slightly browned, minimal marginal foxing, small loss to fore-edge of last. A good copy in wrappers, minor loss to spine and corners.

A good copy of the third edition of this important manual for Jesuit superiors. Cardinal Claudio Aquaviva (1543-1615) is one of the major figures of the Counter-Reformation and among those responsible for the Jesuits' enormous theological and political success in the C17. After a swift career in the echelons of the Jesuit Order, from the 1580s he devoted himself to the writing of works concerned with the education of Jesuit priests and the characteristics necessary to become good Superiors. First published in Rome in 1606, 'Instructio' was based on one of several letters he wrote to Superiors of the Congregation 'to offer...counsels and directions to enable them to be of greater help to their subjects in their interior life' (Guibert, 'Jesuits', 243). It lays down general guidelines seeking to 'increase and confirm the soul of the Society', focusing on the Superiors' demeanour, the role of prayer and serious mistakes made by them in their daily pastoral care, e.g., ignoring the spiritual 'illnesses' of their subjects and encouraging spiritual lassitude. Among the advice given so as to maintain and improve the spirituality of the Order was the use of Ignatius's spiritual exercises, oration and meditation. Aquaviva's advice to Superiors was integral to the shaping of the Congregation in the epoch of its Golden Age.

BM STC It. C17, p. 43; Sommervogel I, 258.4. J. de Guibert, *The Jesuits: Their Spiritual Doctrine and Practice* (1972).

L3264

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW

4. [ARAGON]

Il consolato del mare. (with) Il portolano del mare.

Venice, appresso haer. Francesco I Rampazetto, 1584.

£2,750

4to. 2 works in 1, each with separate t-p, pp. (xvi) 230, (iv) 38. Italic letter, little Roman. Woodcut printer's device to t-ps, decorated initials and ornaments, first printer's device and initial in period colouring. Minor age yellowing, upper edges a bit dusty, light oil stain toward margin on a few ll., few ll. slightly browned, small stain at upper gutter of last two gatherings, t-p and verso of last a bit soiled. A good copy in contemporary vellum, traces of ties, title inked to spine, C16

autograph 'Tomaso Renbado' to front pastedown and rear spine lining stub, C17 autographs 'Joannes Aloysius Bellorus JC' and 'Jacopo Virgilio (?) 1876' to t-p, annotation in Virgilio's hand to blank margin of a3, contemporary erased ex-libris with curse on book thieves 'Questo libro è di Tomaso Renbado chi lo piglierà caro la pagherà' to verso of last.

A good copy of the anonymous Italian translation of the most important early modern collection of international maritime laws. First printed in Barcelona in 1482-84, on the basis of a much older legal tradition originating in Barcelona, Majorca and Valencia, 'Il consolato del mare' contained all existing maritime regulations from Greek, Roman and medieval European statutes. Though based on the practice of the Aragon authorities, it was also gradually adapted to local needs when circulating outside the Iberic peninsula. The earliest translations, of unknown authorship, were Italian, first printed in Rome in 1519. The dedication of this edition is signed by Giovanni Battista Pederzano, a Venetian printer and the financier of previous editions of the 'Consolato', the text of which was retained in the following (Tonelli, 'Sotto il segno', 91-92). They also retained the original structure: an initial section on the appointment, function and workings of maritime authorities (e.g., the appointment of consuls and judges, sentences, appeals, litigation expense), followed by received 'good customs of the sea' (e.g., mariners' wages, what to do if a mariner dies on board, how going to a dangerous place is not part of his duties), including the relationship between maritime businesses and private merchants (e.g., how to avoid or resolve damage of goods during transportation). A special case is that of armed ships, which have a dedicated section. In addition to shorter examinations of maritime regulations of Aragon, including customs, there is a most important one on maritime insurance on ships and cargo (e.g., goods purchased beyond Gibraltar and destined to Flanders or Sardinia and Sicily cannot be insured). This copy comes with the second edition of 'Il portolano del mare', with a separate t-p but rarely found individually, discussing in detail the location and distance in relation to Venice and one another of all ports of the East and West. This legal corpus, 'thanks to its efficient treatment of maritime questions and for its reliance on the enterprising Catalan navy, became eventually...of common use in most of the Mediterranean'; in the C16, it was 'the reference text on maritime regulations' (Tanzini, 'Prime edizioni', 965-66).

Jacopo Virgilio (fl. mid-C19) was an economist very close to important Genoese shipping companies, and the author of several works on Italian history.

Not in BM STC It. or Brunet. L. Tanzini, 'Le prime edizioni a stampa in italiano del Libro del Consolato del Mare', in Itinerando, ed. R. Coroneo (Cagliari, 2015), 965-78; G. Tonelli, 'Giovanni Battista Pederzano editore-libraio nella Venezia del Cinquecento', *La bibliofilia* 114 (2012), 71-132.

L3241

ONLY ONE COPY RECORDED

5. BACON, Nathaniel.

Relation of the Fearefull Estate of Francis Spira, in the yeare, 1548.

London, printed by I.L. for Phil. Stephens, and Christoph. Meredith, 1638.

£2,950

12mo. pp. [iv], 80. A-C¹² D⁶. [lacking A1 apparently blank]. Roman and Italic letter, text within box rule. Title with typographical ornament, woodcut initial, typographical headpiece. Age yellowing, first leaf of text with tear in upper outer corner removing contemporary autograph (dated 1648) on recto, just touching running head-line & first line on verso, t-p dusty and soiled at fore-edge, tear at blank gutter, tiny worm trail in text, block a little loose and worn at corners, some minor marginal staining, the odd thumb mark. A completely unsophisticated copy in contemporary sheep, covers bordered with a double blind rule, worn and stained, spine with small tear at head, lower corner of lower cover worn.

Exceptionally rare edition, (one of three first printed in 1638), of Bacon's work, recorded in one copy only, at the Folger Library. The other two editions of the same year are also extremely rare, each recorded in five copies only. The work is a retelling of the story of the Italian Protestant Francesco Spiera's apostasy in 1548. Spiera had been denounced to the Inquisition, and, fearful that he would lose his wealth and impoverish his family, he renounced Protestantism publicly, both at St. Mark's in Venice and in his hometown of Citadella, near Padua. He began to hear a voice warning him not to apostatise, and admonishing him for denying God and sentencing him to eternal damnation. Convinced that he had been forsaken by the Lord, Spiera fell into despair and left with his family for Padua, where his condition quickly came to the attention of prominent theologians, including Pier Paolo Vergerio, the bishop of Capodistra, and Matteo Gribaldi. He refused food maintaining his conviction that God had forsaken him and finally, almost eight weeks later, he starved to death.

"Vergerio, Gribaldi, and three other notable figures- Henry Scrymgeour, Sigismund Gelous, and Martin Borrhaus, wrote eyewitness accounts of Spiera's agony and death. These were gathered together and published in Latin in 1550, together with prefaces by John Calvin and Celio Secondo Curione, another Italian Protestant. Separate editions of the narratives in this book appeared within the year in Latin, Italian, and English. .. This was just the the first wave of a tide of sixteenth-century publications about Spiera in all of the major European languages. His story was told in every imaginable kind of literature-theological tracts, sermons, plays, ballads, and popular "wonder books" .. Hardly anyone remembers Spiera anymore. And yet to readers all over sixteenth-century Europe, he was a familiar figure. His notoriety was not only broad; it was lasting. ... Finally, Nathaniel Bacon

produced an English recension of the original set of Latin narratives. This circulated clandestinely in Puritan circles; it was finally published in 1637 or 1638 as A 'Relation of the Fearefull Estate of Francis Spira.' Prior to 1800, the book was reissued at least ten times; there were eight American printings as well. The last edition of Bacon's book listed in the British Library catalog was issued in 1845, almost three hundred years after Spira's death. ...English Puritans' interest in the Spira story peaked in the 1630s, when the Arminian counterrevolution transformed previously orthodox Calvinists into a harried minority within the church. Robert Bolton published an influential commentary on the Spira story as early as 1631, and Bacon produced his recension of the various eyewitness accounts of Spira's death. The manuscript of Bacon's 'Fearefull Estate' was already widely known some years before it was published; the London turner Nehemiah Wallington copied out the whole book in 1635. Bacon's Spira story was longer than any other English version, and it accordingly introduced more issues and greater complexities into the story. It is possible to see in it some of the tensions and connections to which readers might have responded. The narrative establishes a series of oppositions, between which Spira – and the reader – has to choose: fidelity/apostasy, faith/renunciation, hope/despair, persecution/membership, salvation/damnation, even life and death ... Moreover, Bacon's portrait of Spira is extraordinarily vivid. It relies heavily on eyewitness accounts, fashioning dramatic dialogue between Spira and the men who try to console him. In fact, the book reads at times like a play, in which each of the principals has dialogue to speak, and Spira naturally gets the best lines. As a portrait of suffering, it is powerfully realistic, even though it depicts an extreme and uncommon situation." Michael MacDonald. 'The Fearefull Estate of Francis Spira: Narrative, Identity, and Emotion in Early Modern England.'

A very rare and most interesting work.

ESTC S124275. STC 1177.5.

L3150

A FAMOUS ARABIST'S COPY

6. BELLARMINO, Roberto

Dichiaratione più copiosa della dottrina Christiana [...] tradotta di lingua italiana in Arabica.

Rome, nella Stamparia della stessa Sacr. Congr., 1627.

£2,850

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. pp. 299 (ix). Arabic letter, little Roman. Intermittent age browning, varying degrees of foxing throughout, small paper flaw to lower outer corner of C1-2, small oil stain to upper outer corner of E5-8 and a bit larger to outer margin of K5-8 and gathering R. A good copy in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine, outer and upper margin of lower cover chewed, few later red annotations to lower cover, spine cracked, ancient paper label at head. Contemporary inscription 'Concessa ad usu[m] fr[at]ris Bartholomei di Pectorano Ref[erent]is(?)S[anc]ti Bernardini' inked to lower blank margin of t-p.

A good copy of illustrious provenance of the first edition of this very important Arabic translation of the Catholic Catechism written in 1597 by the Jesuit Cardinal Roberto Bellarmino (1542-1621). Among the most influential figures of the Counter-Reformation, and later canonised, Bellarmino taught theology at the Collegium Romanum. As Inquisitor, he was involved in the trials of Giordano Bruno and Galileo. 'Catechism' provided a clear overview in dialogue form of the fundamental tenets of Catholicism (this edition reflecting the official shorter version with a focus on the Commandments and Sacraments), becoming an essential instrument for evangelisation for missionaries overseas. These familiar texts were also much used in teaching unfamiliar and exotic languages to those preparing for missions outside the Christian world. It was translated into 50 languages, including Congolese and Valachian, an activity boosted by the establishment in 1626 of the printing press of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, an institution which oversaw missionary activities. Its press owned movable types for major languages written in non-Roman alphabets. Behind these efforts, which highlighted the importance of the local vernacular in missionary activity, was a solid scholarly base of Roman linguists interested in African, Middle Eastern and Oriental studies. The translator of this edition, Giovanni Hesronita (Yuhanna al-Hasruni, fl. early C17), was affiliated with the Roman Collegium of the Maronites, a Syrian and Lebanese Christian church.

This copy belonged to another major Arabist—Bartolomeo de Pectorano (fl. mid-C17), a Franciscan from St Bernardinus in the province of Naples. In the 1640s, he was one of the official papal researchers and translators—together with the polymath Jesuit Athanasius Kircher—of the Lead (or Sacromonte) Books, which had just reached Rome. These were texts discovered in Granada in 1595, allegedly written at the time of Nero and containing an Arabic Gospel ('Sobre el pergamino', xxxv). Research into these texts which appeared to reconcile Christianity and Islam were a great challenge to Roman Orientalists (Girard, 'Teaching and Learning Arabic', 193). In the early 1680s, after forty years of philological study, the papal authorities rejected them as forgeries ('Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology', 491). Bartolomeo, who was initially a defender of the Lead Books, produced ms. transcriptions seeking to imitate the layout and Morisco-style handwriting; one was copied in 1644 and is now British Library, Harley 3507 (Harvey, 'Muslims in Spain', 385). A copy of illustrious provenance of this tool of early modern Arabic studies.

Only Harvard copy recorded in the US.

BL STC It. C17, p. 754; Brunet I, 743-44 (other eds). Not in Adams.

P. de Valencia, *Sobre el pergamino y láminas de Granada* (Bern, 2006); *The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology, 1600-1800*, ed. U.L. Lehner et al. (Oxford, 2016); L.P. Harvey, *Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614* (Chicago, 2005); A. Girard, 'Teaching and Learning Arabic in Early Modern Rome', in *The Teaching and Learning of Arabic in Early Modern Europe*, ed. J. Loop et al. (Leiden, 2018), 189-212.

L3115

7. BOLTON, Robert.

Instructions for a right comforting afflicted consciences, with speciall antidotes against some grievous temptations...

London : Imprinted by Felix Kyngston for Thomas Weaver, 1631.

£1,650

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [xxviii], 560. [par.]⁸(±[par.]3), A⁶, B-2N⁸. [par.]3 is a cancel. Variant with cancellandum dedication to Sir Robert Carre, "Gentleman of the Kings Bed-Chamber, &c." Roman and Italic letter. Title within double line rule with small woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and head-pieces, "Robert Hyde" on title, "Ann Hyde her Booke" on verso of t-p "You must H..." on verso of last, both in contemporary hands, 'Edward? Hyde his buke' on vellum turn in, 'J Sowerbutts 1877' on fly. Light age yellowing, title page dusty and a little soiled in outer margin, minor dust soiling in places, rare mark or stain. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary limp vellum, soiled, a little loose, ties renewed.

First edition of this important Puritan work dealing with spiritual Melancholy by the noted Puritan preacher Robert Bolton (1572-1631). "Robert Bolton, who wrote Instructions for a Right Comforting Afflicted Consciences in 1631, was perhaps one of the most staunch disparagers of the "horrible humour" (Melancholy). Bolton was a rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and a well-known conformist preacher. While he differentiated "grief occasioned by humoral imbalance from sorrow born of a repentant conscience" like many of his contemporaries in the period, he set himself somewhat apart from other writers by cautioning his readers even against excessive "godly sorrow." If inappropriately managed, he believed it was a corrupting source that could prevent one from doing the works required of a good Christian. Interestingly, he describes the effect of sorrow on the body by envisioning it within a bodily context, suggesting that grief "grates most upon the vitall spirits; dries up soonest the freshest marrow in the bones; and most sensibly suckes out the purest, and refinedst bloud in the heart." His book functions as a guide of sorts, warning readers against falling prey to sorrow. He contends that melancholy can be alleviated through spiritual purification, with the sadness generated by black bile cleansed by devotion to God." CRRS Toronto University.

"Other English Calvinists agreed that the afflicted conscience was not to be confused with melancholy. Closer attention to melancholy was given by Robert Bolton in his Instructions for a right comforting afflicted consciences (1631), which called for 'the art, and aide of phisicke' to 'bee improov'd, to abate and take off the excesse and phantasticalnesse of this horrible humour'. For Bolton, melancholy could be alleviated through spiritual purification: in the 'sanctified man', the 'melancholicke matter' could be 'mollified and moderated by spirituall delight, and sovereignty of grace', and the sadness generated by black bile could be converted into tristitia secundum Deum. But Bolton still followed Bright and Perkins by insisting on the distinction between melancholy and affliction of conscience, principally on the grounds that the former was a corporeal condition treatable by 'the aide and excellency of the art of phisicke', rather than a 'spirituall distemper' that can be comforted only by 'Christ, Christ, and nothing but Christ.'" Angus Gowland. 'Consolations for Melancholy in Renaissance Humanism'.

"Bolton's vision of tranquillity is pleasurable rather than ascetic and is distinctly worldly. Spiritual Joy is tied to earthly life and its fleeting temporality. Bolton warns, in 'Instructions for a right comforting' that the window of opportunity for storing up joyful helps for the spirit is short ... He urges melancholy readers to protect their souls by making a "wise, and happy treasuring up. of heavenly hoards, and comforts of holinesses aforehand,""Stephanie Shirilan. 'Robert Burton and the Transformative Powers of Melancholy'.

A good unsophisticated copy of an important book of Puritan theology.

ESTC S106257. STC 3238. Lowndes I 233.

L3260

A VERY EARLY ACCOUNT OF THE OTTOMAN WORLD

8. BUSBECQ, Ogier Ghislain de.

Legationis turcicae Epistolae quatuor.

Frankfurt, apud A. Wechel (heirs of), C. de Marne and J. Aubry, 1595.

£1,500

8vo. pp. 360 (xxiv). Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p and last, decorated initials and ornaments. Blank margins somewhat wormed, intermittent faint water stain to upper outer corners, paper flaw to upper outer corner of F2 and outer lower of T4, outer and lower edges of last gathering softened and little frayed, couple of holes to outer blank margin of last two ll. A good clean copy in contemporary limp vellum, traces of ties, title and shelfmark inked to spine, lower edges of rear cover chewed. Latin verse in contemporary hand inked to fly, inscriptions 'Moyle Breton Univ. Coll. Oxon. 1768', 'Amasia natus est Strabo' (late C17, a scholarly gloss), 'one and thirtieth booke third shelf from the top of the South East Box', 'meo remigio rem gero' (motto) and 'R Leedes' (c.1600) inked to t-p, occasional annotations in contemporary hands, casemark inked to outer and lower fore-edge.

Second edition of these remarkably important letters on Turkey, written in the 1550s, with the only surviving glossary of a long-extinct Germanic language.

Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq (1522-92) was a scholar, keen herbalist and diplomat in the service of the Austrian monarchy; he spent several years in Constantinople where he negotiated the boundaries of disputed territories and was involved in politics at the court of Suleyman the Magnificent. First published without authorial licence in Paris in 1589 as 'Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum', 'Epistolae' is his most famous work and one of the earliest Western testimonies on the Ottoman world. It gathers letters which Busbecq sent to the Hungarian diplomat Nicholas Michault. In addition to observations on the natural environment, he included in his work the first and only recorded glossary (80 words), as well as the excerpt of a song, in a Crimean dialect. Having heard of a Germanic language being spoken in Turkey, he managed to have an interview with a native speaker noting words close to Dutch (e.g., 'tag' 'day', 'plut' 'blood'), others which differed, and cardinal numbers (Considine, 'Dictionaries', 140-41). Busbecq also expresses strong opinions on the conquest of the New World, as colonisers 'seek the Indies and the Antipodes through the vastity of the ocean because there the booty is easy to take from naïve and gullible natives, without bloodshed'. One of the English annotators of this copy, who wrote in English, Greek, Latin and Arabic, was a scholar at University College, Oxford, as per ex-libris on t-p. He wrote in Arabic the word 'sherbet' to gloss a sentence on 'sorbet', a cooling fruit drink typical of Eastern territories; according to the OED, the word was first recorded in English in 1603. He was also interested in Busbecq's observations on Turkish flora and fauna, as he glossed 'glycyrrhiza' as 'liquorish' and 'sicedula' as 'nightingale' and 'beccafico'. The Latin verse on the fly reprises some of the epigraphs which Busbecq used to conclude his accounts, e.g., the Tacitean 'religion is the pretext, the object is gold' in his discussion of the conquest of the New World. A very influential work in the history of Western perceptions of the Ottoman world.

Göllner 2026; Graesse I, 580 (1605 ed.); Blackmer 249. Not in BM STC Ger. or Alden. J. Considine, *Dictionaries in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge, 2008); *The Turkish Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq*, ed. E. Seymour Forster (Baton Rouge, 2005).

L3181b

9. CAMDEN, William.

Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum, regnante Elizabetha, ad annum salutis M. D. LXXXIX.

London, Typis Guilielmi Stansbij, impensis Simonis Watersoni, 1615.

£1,250

FIRST EDITION. pp. [xii], 499, [xxiii], A⁴, B⁴, (±B1), C-3V⁴. Wanting two prelim. blanks. Roman letter, some Italic, text within box rule. Large historiated and floriated woodcut initials, woodcut head and tail-pieces. Coloured woodcut arms cut from a C17th armorial book, motto "All for the best" loosely inserted, engraved armorial bookplate of Montagu George Knight (1844-1914), (engraved by Charles W. Sherborn) on pastedown, his label with mss. shelf mark above. Very light age yellowing, verso of last a little dusty. A very good copy, crisp and clean in handsome contemporary English calf, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine with raised bands blind ruled in compartments, tan morocco label gilt lettered, edges gilt ruled, small repair to head of spine, a.e.r.

First edition of the first part of this most important history of the reign of Elizabeth I. In 1597, William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley suggested that Camden write a history of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The degree of Burghley's subsequent influence on the work is unclear: Camden only specifically mentions John Fortescue of Salden, Elizabeth's last Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Henry Cuffe, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex's secretary, as sources. Camden began his work in 1607. The first part (books 1-3) appeared in this work, the second part (book 4, covering 1589-1603) was completed in 1617, but was not published until 1625

(Leiden), and 1627 (London), following Camden's death. The *Annales* were not written in a continuous narrative, but in the style of earlier annals, giving the events of each year in a separate entry. Sometimes criticised as being too favourably disposed towards Elizabeth and James I, the *Annales* are one of the great works of English historiography and had a great impact on the later image of the Elizabethan age. Hugh Trevor-Roper said about them: "It is thanks to Camden that we ascribe to Queen Elizabeth a consistent policy of *via media* rather than an inconsequent series of unresolved conflicts and paralysed indecisions."

"Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth* was the first of his two great works to be begun .. It was a work concerned predominantly with the politics of the recent past – a veritable minefield! For that reason Raleigh in his *History of the World* had studiously avoided it. 'Whosoever in writing a modern History', he declared, 'shall follow Truth too near the heels it may happily strike out his teeth'. Camden's approach was to tread carefully but purposefully – although in the end that inevitably aligned him with the government rather than its critics. 'Things manifest and evident I have not concealed', he asserted; 'things doubtful I have interpreted favourably; things secret and abstruse I have not pried into'. Writing what Trevor-Roper has termed 'politique history', Camden identified himself with the hierarchical political and religious order of the Elizabethan age, a stance perfectly revealed when he dealt with rebellions and with the growth of Puritanism. Camden's researches for his history of the Queen's reign were based on state papers and diplomatic despatches, made available to him through Burghley's good offices, on legal records, and on Parliamentary proceedings. The arrangement he adopted – as his title makes clear – was a chronological one. Lengthy digressions and invented speeches (both characteristic devices of Renaissance historiography) were shunned. 'Speeches and orations', he declared, 'unless they be the very same verbatim or else abbreviated I have not meddled withal, much less coined them out of mine own head'. He avoided excessive moralising, was interested always in the sequence of events and in causes and processes, and adopted a consistently questioning approach. With evident approval he quoted the views of the classical historian Polybius: Camden's *Annals* were not designed as leisure-time reading but in the best Renaissance tradition, as an earnest attempt to convey the political wisdom of the recent past. ..Any exploration of a country's history is an act of discovery or re-discovery, designed to extend the boundaries of knowledge and understanding. Camden's *Annals* represented a kind of map of the recent past, a new and original contribution to the geography of knowledge." R.C. Richardson. 'William Camden and the Re-Discovery of England'.

Without the errata leaf added at end of some (presumably later) copies.

ESTC S107145. STC 4496. Lowndes. 358. Not in Pforzheimer.

L3200

MAPS IN GOOD IMPRESSION

10. CAMDEN, William

Britannia, sive florentiss, regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, insularumq[ue] adiacentium ex intima antiquitate descriptio.

Amsterdam, Gulielmus Blaeu, 1639.

£2,350

12mo, pp. 458 [x]. A-T12, V6. Roman letter, some Italic and Greek. Woodcut printer's device on t-p, small woodcut initials, 19 folding maps, three signed by Salomon Rogiers, 10 page index, small oval engraved armorial bookplate of Hendrik Joseph Rega on pastedown, autograph of J W Norwood, 1853, below, Robert Hayhurst's bookplate on fly, autograph "Frid. Wilh. de Wense, Entd Paris 1661" of front free e-p. Light age yellowing, very minor light waterstain in lower blank margins in places, the rare spot or mark. A very good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, title mss on spine, a.e.r. circular stain on upper cover, a little rubbed and dusty.

Excellent edition, very finely printed in a minuscule Roman type, of the abridged text by Regnerus Vitellius (reprinted from the 1617 edition) the first to include 19 maps reprinted from Petrus Bertius' miniature world atlas *Tabularum geographicum contractarum* (1616). "[In Camden's 'Britannia'] the slight treatment of all that is understood to-day to be material to geographical description stands out in contrast with a most minute attention to matters of historical detail. For in fact it is local history that is the real theme of the *Britannia*, and to Camden and his contemporaries ... the simple elucidation, identification, and mapping of the place names occurring in historical records deserved the title of 'restoration of ancient Geography'. Mercator and Ortelius, great modern cosmographers though they were, also found their keener delight in the study of antiquity, and it was during his English visit of 1577 ... that Ortelius pressed upon Camden the publication of his researches into the ancient state of Britain' (Taylor, *Late Tudor and Early Stuart Geography* New York, 1968, p.10). A very good copy of this popular pocket topography with all maps in strong clear impression.

Camden's '*Britannia*' was first printed in 1586. Its immediate success led to many reprints, the first continental edition appearing in 1590. The work was originally printed as an unillustrated text and it was at the suggestion of the readers, who regularly wrote with the addenda and corrigenda which furnished the later editions, that maps were added. Camden, in fact, sought Ortelius' advice on the matter of securing maps for future editions. The majority of the 19 maps in this edition were reduced from the plates of the group county maps in the Mercator-Hondius '*Atlas*' of 1595 while the maps of Anglia, Scotia, Cambria and

Hibernia were taken from the first edition of Bertius' *Tabularum* (1600). Vitellius, who is responsible for this abridgement, is Reinier Telle (1578-1618), the translator of Guicciardini's *Belgicae* (1614) and Henry Hudson's *Descriptio ac delineatio geographica detectionis freti* (1612) and possibly the same Telle who contributed the text to Abraham Goos's *Nieuw Nederlandsch Caertboeck* of 1616. This abridgement of Camden's *Britannia* was not published in English until 1701.

Hendrik Joseph Rega was a renowned bibliophile and a doctor from Louvain, (1690 – 1754). who became rector at the University in 1719.

USTC 1032364. Skelton 24. Chubb LV. Cox III p.130.

L3158

SLAVERY AND THE SPANISH COLONIES

11. CASAS, Bartolomé de las.

La libertà pretesa dal supplice schiavo indiano.

Venice, M. Ginammi, 1640.

£2,250

4to. pp. 155 (iii), last blank. Roman letter, with Italic, double column. Woodcut printer's device to t-p. Water stain to upper outer corner of first three gatherings, many lower edges untrimmed, marginal flaws to a few ll. at tail, worm trail to lower margin of A1-A3. A good, thick paper copy in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine, couple of old stains to covers, contemporary inscription 'Iulij Card[inalis] (?)' to t-p.

Second edition of the first Italian translation of this major work of American colonisation. Bartolomé de las Casas (1484-1566) was among the most influential figures in the definition of juridical and social principles for the Spanish colonisation of the Americas. One of the earliest settlers, he freed his native slaves in 1515, later defending their rights in front of the Emperor Charles V. In the 1520s, he joined the Dominican order and acted as a missionary for several years. He was the first to be appointed to the office of 'Protector of the Indios', responsible for the well-being of the natives in the colonies. Originally published as 'Entre los remedios' in Seville in 1552, 'Libertà' first appeared in Italian in 1636 as 'Il supplice schiavo indiano'. Addressed to Charles V, it was a manifesto (in 20 points) against 'encomienda', i.e., the Spanish settlers' practice, authorised by the Crown, of exacting tributes and forced labour from the natives. It gave fundamental contributions to 'the development of a canon law seeking to keep separate...the reasons of the evangelisation of new peoples and those of the state', and to reflections on the natural right of the natives and the necessity to balance evangelisation and human dignity (Dalla Torre, 9-10). Translated by the printer Marco Ginammi, but maintaining the Spanish original, the 1640 edition was dedicated to Odoardo Farnese, Duke of Parma, who had visited his bookshop in Venice. Ginammi, who had also printed Bartolomé's work on the conquest and destruction of the Indies, decided also to print that on the natives' right to freedom because 'freedom should come before conquest'. Ginammi was catering to the growing interest of the Venetian public in the conquest of the Indies and the particular success of Bartolomé's not always orthodox works. Indeed, Venetian readers, 'proud of the independence of their territory', probably accepted more readily Bartolomé's statements in defence of freedom over subjection, which also 'introduced several doubts on the legitimacy of the dominion of the Spanish government in America' (Serafin, 148).

A remarkably influential early work on law, religion and human rights.

Alden 640/46; JFB C137; Sabin 11245; BL STC It. C17, p. 196 (1657 ed.). S. Serafin, 'La conquista americana nell'editoria veneziana dei secoli XVI and XVII', *Rassegna Iberistica*, 56 (1996), 129-51; G. Dalla Torre, 'Presentazione', in M. Martinelli, *Il pensiero giuridico di Bartolomé de Las Casas e l'evangelizzazione delle Indie* (Rome, 1993).

L3098

12. CLARK, William.

Decimarum et oblationum tabula. = *A Tithing Table. Or Table of tithes and oblations, according to the Kings ecclesiasticall lawes and ordinances.*

London: Printed by Thomas Purfoot, An. Dom. 1633.

£1,500

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. 32 unnumbered leaves. A-H⁴. Roman, Italic and Gothic letter. Full page woodcut of royal arms on verso of first leaf [just shaved at outer margin], signature within woodcut border on recto, floriated initials, typographical headpieces and ornaments. Light age yellowing, lower blank margin of last three leaves with small tear, restored, outer margin of last backed, early restoration to tiny tears in outer margins last four leaves, a little minor dust soiling in places, the odd marginal thumb mark. A good copy in modern quarter morocco over boards.

A most interesting work on the state of Tithes in Britain, including a short description of tithes and a summary of the Statutes of tithing, sometimes erroneously attributed to William Crashaw. The pamphlet was issued as part of the 'Tithes controversy' in which many Puritans resisted the payment of tithes. William Clark describes the state of confusion over tithes that stemmed from Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries in which "at a stroke, came at least one-third of the tithes of England into lay hands, and the lay rector appears on the scene" Robert Brown. 'Tithes in England and Wales.' The confusion after the dissolution led many to avoid paying tithes altogether, and Henry VIII to issue new statutes concerning tithes, followed by Edward and Elizabeth I. Clark describes the confused situation in his preface "The Canon and civil laws since first K. Henry of happy memory the eight, dismembered their bodies, and restored to the diadem of the Land (over the state Ecclesiastical) the ancient jurisdiction of the Crowne, they have and do lie hidden; such of them that K Henry then continued and K Edward that succeeded him .. and afterwards were the late Queenes deceased ... they have, these Lawes, and doe lie hidden in manifold, darke, and dangerous corners, in practise only familiar in Consistories and their knowledge to the country obscure." The preface, (disingenuously dated 1591, considering he refers to Queen Elisabeth as deceased) discusses his intentions in laying out, in a systematic fashion, the function of tithes, so that by shining a light on them it might lead to their eventual reform. The tithes concern all the produce of the land from tax on eggs, geese, mills, fish, fowl, trades, crafts, merchandise, woods pasture etc etc.

"The "Tithes Controversy" was one of the many hot-button religio-political issues of the 1640s and 50s that helped polarize Civil War England. Throughout the seventeenth century, popular support arose for the non-payment of tithes—an attack on the very idea of a state church. The problem with tithes stemmed from the rise of Separatist or "congregationist" sentiments, in part from economic issues such as lay "impropriations," that is, the collection of tithes by lay owners of ecclesiastical lands (tithes were expropriated to lay owners following the dissolution of the monasteries). Even pro-tithe spokesmen like Henry Spelman vilified lay impropiators who "employed the church to prophane uses, and left the parishioners uncertainly provided of divine service." In the more radical views of non-conformist groups like the Diggers, the abolition of tithes was bound up with the abolition of rents and private property, a notion voiced in a number of polemical pamphlets that undoubtedly put conservative landowners on edge. Ironically, backlash against impropiators in the form of non-payment of tithes left legitimate ministers without a means of living in some parishes. In turn, many wished to change the way ministers made a living, either through government stipends, voluntary parishioner contributions, or by putting ministers to work. Nonetheless, the laws largely stayed the same and the non-payment of tithes continued unabated. If anti-tithing pamphlets galvanized this behavior, a number of writers sought to counteract it by waging pamphlet warfare of their own." Phil Palmer. 'MCRS Rare Books blog'

This work was first produced as a table of two sheets in 1595, and twice reprinted. This is the first edition in book form.

ESTC S109042. STC 4323.6.

L3152

PORTRAITS OF NEW WORLD PRINCES AND NAVIGATORS

13. CLERCK, Nicolaes de.

Tooneel der beroemder Hertogen, Princen, Graven ende Krygs-Helden van Christenrijck binnen dese drey laeste eeuwen.

Delft, Nicolaes de Clerck, 1617.

£2,450

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. (viii) 325. Gothic letter, with Roman. Engraved t-p with angel above, heraldic shields to centre, and male allegorical figures below, 82 half-page engraved portraits, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p slightly dusty, lower edge a trifle frayed, intermittent slight browning (paper probably not properly dried), small ink burn just touching one letter on E4 and S4, minor see-through or offsetting from couple of pls, light water stain to few lower or upper margins, small paper flaws to three lower outer blank corners. A very good copy in contemporary vellum, yapp edges, C19 bookplate of James William Ellsworth to front pastedown, glued paper slip stamped 'Armand' (C19).

A fascinating history of the most important princes (including two from the New World), noblemen and heroes (mostly explorers and navigators) of Christianity, beautifully illustrated with numerous engraved portraits, here in fine impression. The Flemish Nicolaes de Clerck (fl. 1599-25), printer in Delft, specialised in engravings from plates designed and engraved by skilled artists like Jacques de Gheyn the Younger. He also himself produced maps and dozens of portraits of political figures for historical publications ('Drawing', 191). In 1600, he was rewarded financially for 'having dedicated and presented to the States General the depictions of the genealogy of the illustrious house of Nassau and the feats of war' (Klinkert, 'Information', 62). Each section of 'Tooneel' begins with a textual genealogy, focusing at length on major figures, depicted in handsome portraits. These include Cesare Borgia, Alessandro Farnese, William of Orange, Cosimo I de' Medici, Gaston de Foix, Edward Prince of Wales and Philip the Good. The portraits (and biographies) of the Americana section were drawn from André Thevet's famous 'Les vrais pourtraits et vies des hommes illustres' (1584). These include Montezuma, King of Mexico, Atahualpa, King of Peru, Hernán Cortés, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinando Magellano and Amerigo Vespucci (this last filed in the section of de' Medici, his patrons). Thevet's 'Les vrais pourtraits' was hitherto the closest attempt to replicate a faithful image of New World figures. Monte-

zuma was the only prince whose image Thevet had not managed to acquire, so he used as a source the Aztec 'Codex Mendoza' (c.1529-33); nobody was allowed to look at the king, though Cortés had described him in a letter to Charles V. For Atahualpa, Thevet used an image from his personal collection; no native portrait has survived (Hajovsky, 'André Thevet', 335). An unexpected Americanum, with fresh illustrations in the Netherlandish style.

Only three copies recorded in the US (Folger, Lehigh and JFB). Alden 617/42; Sabin 13637. Not in BM STC Dutch, Graesse or Lipperheide. W. Liedtke et al., Vermeer and the Delft School (London, 2001); C.M. Klinkert, 'Information or Indoctrination?', in *Selling and Rejecting Politics in Early Modern Europe*, ed. M. Gosman et al. (Leuven, 2007), 59-70; P.T. Hayovski, 'André Thevet's 'true' portrait of Moctezuma and its European legacy', *Word & Image* 25 (2009), 335-52.

L3137

LAVISH NUMISMATICS

14. [CONSEILLERS ET MAÎTRE GÉNÉRAUX DES MONNAIES].

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

Antwerp, Chez H. Verdussen, 1633.

£1,850

FIRST EDITION. Half 4to on thick paper. 126 unnumbered ll., [*]4 A-2G4 2H4. Roman letter. Large woodcut arms of the Habsburgs to t-p, 1685 small woodcuts of gold and silver coins, decorated initials and ornaments. Outer edge of [*]3r, N3r and N4v soiled, some ll. untrimmed, minimal toning or marginal spotting. A very good, clean copy in C19 quarter sheep over marbled boards, rebacked.

A very good clean copy of the first edition of this lavishly illustrated work—a scarce, important reference book issued by the Council of Finance of the Habsburgs. It was addressed to officers in charge of exchanging or collecting money. In addition to an initial section with regulations concerning their professional behaviour and knowledge, it provides a detailed and comprehensive catalogue of all existing coins reproduced according to their actual size, which could be accepted in the Habsburg territories in the year 1633. The main purpose was to defy attempts of 'agiotage' or financial fraud achieved by altering the value of money (hence the price of goods) as compared to received exchange rates and the limits of market negotiation. The 1689 incredibly detailed (and never repeated) woodcuts provide faithful representations of the two sides of each gold or silver coin (whole, demy, quarter), as well as the exchange value in 'estrelin', 'marq', 'once' and 'aes', beginning with regional Habsburg currency from Flanders (e.g., 'franc', 'Pietre d'or', 'Toison d'or') to Spain (e.g., 'Castilien d'or'), and continuing with Portugal (e.g., 'grand Crusart' or 'manuel', 'ducat'), England (e.g., 'noble à la Rose', 'noble d'Eduart') and ducats from Germany, Poland and several parts of Italy. It also includes the 'escudo San Tomé' or 'santhomé', with the motto 'INDIA TIBI CESSIT'—colonial gold currency printed in Goa by the Portuguese starting from the mid-C16. A lavishly illustrated, significant manual for the history of currency exchange, and a scarce delight for numismatics aficionados.

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

L3254

EXCHANGE RATES ILLUSTRATED

15. [COUNCIL OF FINANCE].

Carte ou liste contenant le prix de chacun marcq, once, estrelin & as, poids de Troyes, de toutes les especes d'or & d'argent deffendues...

Antwerpen, Verdussen, Hieronymus I, 1627

£1,950

FIRST EDITION. 4to. ff. [144]. Roman letter. Large woodcut of Spanish Royal arms on title, innumerable woodcuts of coins presented recto and verso, 'no. 3064 de mon catalogue' in C18th hand on first fly. Some browning, a little heavier in places, fore-edge and lower outer corner of t-p. a little chipped. A good copy in early C18th French speckled calf, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, single gilt ruled in compartments richly gilt with large pomegranate tool at centres red morocco label gilt, a.e.r. corners worn.

Rare first edition of this work issued after the meeting of the Spanish Council of Finance in March 1627 in an attempt by Phillip IV to regulate and control the exchange of currency across his empire. It is an official publication giving the set rates of exchange in the Spanish Netherlands for a vast number of foreign coins, all of which are illustrated. Philip IV of Spain had, from the

beginning of his reign, clear intentions to try to control the Spanish currency, which had become increasingly unstable during the reign of his father and grandfather, but in practice, inflation soared. Partly this was because in 1627 Olivares the King's favourite had attempted to deal with the problem of Philip's Genoese bankers, who had proved uncooperative in recent years, by declaring a state bankruptcy. With the Genoese debt now removed, Olivares hoped to turn to indigenous bankers for renewed funds. Spain imported vast amounts of goods yet exported little. Her balance of trade deficit was large and had to be made good by the bringing in of more bullion. The fact that bullion imports were shrinking greatly hampered Spain. The fall in silver imports led to the government minting copper coinage called vellon. 1599 to 1620 saw two decades of vellon production. This had a two-fold effect. First, it increased inflation. Secondly, it created a crisis in confidence. No-one valued the new coinage. Ironically, the copper to produce the vellon came from protestant Sweden, was purchased in Amsterdam and paid for with silver. In practice, the plan was a disaster. The Spanish treasure fleet of 1628 was captured by the Dutch, and Spain's ability to borrow and transfer money across Europe declined sharply.

The work establishes the "pris & valeur intrinsecque" of the currencies of Europe at the time and their exchange rates. It illustrates a vast repertory of coins including those of the Castille, Aragon, Portugal, Milan, Florence, Rome, Mantua, Savoie, Austria, Tyrol, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Denmark France etc. It also includes old coinage and as such provides an almost encyclopaedic overview of European coins at the beginning of the seventeenth century in Europe. Such a practical work would have been used to death by money lenders and copies of this work in reasonable condition are hard to come by.

USTC 1003830. cf. Kress 378 (Dutch version, dating from 1621)

L2960

16. CRANMER, Thomas (with) ASCHAM, Roger.

Defensio veræ et catholicæ doctrinæ de sacramento corporis & sanguinis Christi seruatoris nostri, (with) Apologia doctissimi viri Rogeri Aschami, Angli

[Emden, Egidius van der Erve] (with) Pro Francisco Coldocko, 1557]

£2,400

8vo. Two works in one. FIRST EDITION of the second work. 1) ff. [xvi], 154, [ii]. A-X⁸ Y⁴. 2) (without first blank except for signature-mark). Roman and Italic letter in both works some Greek in the second. T-p of the second work within typographical border, woodcut of Robert Dudley's arms on verso of second ll., extensive contemporary marginal annotations in the first work, bookseller's ticket, 'J. Leslie of Holborn' on pastedown, engraved bookplate 'H.I.' with motto 'Vive ut vivas', below, small 'Selbourne Library' stamp on verso of title, and blank lower margins of a few leaves. Light age yellowing, first t-p a little dusty, occasional ink spot, verso of last a little stained. Very good copies in contemporary English calf, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, blind stamped oval arabesque at centres, spine with blind ruled raised bands, rebacked with original spine laid down, title manuscript on fore-edge, a.e.r.

Excellent and rare edition of Cranmer's 'Defensio' published at Emden by the Protestant community in exile during Queen Mary's reign, bound with the first edition of this rare anticlerical tract by Ascham, whose role in the Protestant Reformation has recently received more scholarly attention. "Early in 1550 Cranmer gradually withdrew from attending the Royal council and began to devote his time to theological writings, and for the last three years of Edward's reign. In July 1550 he published a book entitled 'The Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ'. In it he made his position abundantly clear... He made it plain that he rejected transubstantiation and any High Church view which might attribute something of God's presence to the bread and wine after consecration and bow to it. All this Cranmer now denied publicly though his beliefs on this matter had been settled as early as the autumn of 1548." Thomas Cranmer. By J.R. Broome. This edition was published a year after his execution by burning at the stake (despite his renunciation of Protestantism) at Emden which became a centre for the clandestine printing of Protestant tracts. "We also have it on Strype's authority that Emden was the centre of protestant propaganda and Co. F.S. Isaac has now established a strong presumption that it was the press of Egidius van der Erve at Emden which published not merely this new edition of the *Defensio* but many of the pamphlets which were circulated in London and the eastern counties by such agents as Trudgeover"

"The *Apologia* is a treatise .. which vigorously denounced the Mass, its sacrifice, and priests. It was written by Roger Ascham as a direct response to a series of religious debates held at Cambridge University at the start of Edward VI's reign. The work's evident aim to direct government discussion on the best way to restore the Lord's Supper in England raises interesting questions about the relationship between University and State during this reign. It also offers fresh insights into the evolution of Edwardine Protestantism, not least because the orientation of the *Apologia's* theology was distinctly Lutheran. It may be possible to make the case that Luther's writings and theological emphases had a greater impact on Edwardine religious debates about the Eucharist than scholars had assumed." Lucy R. Nicholas. 'Roger Ascham's Defence of the Lord's Supper.' "The most eloquent testimony of Ascham's full involvement in the theological conflicts of the reformation was his *Apologia*. It represented as assertive interjection into one of the most controversial and divisive theological conflicts of the Edwardian reformation – that concerning the Eucharist. It was composed early on in the reign of Edward VI, between the very end of 1547 and the start of 1548. .. Ascham's views about sin and salvation could not be clearer: 'I speak on behalf of the Lord's Supper against the Mass, since the supper constitutes a sign

and a memorial of redemption and the whole of our salvation; the Mass, however, (as I will speak very truthfully) constitutes the Illiad of every evil and the Odyssey of all errors.” Lucy R. Nicholas. ‘Sin and Salvation in Reformation England’. Very good copies of these rare works.

1) STC 6005. ESTC S105121. 2) STC 825. ESTC S100257 ‘In most copies the imprint date is altered by hand to 1578.’

L2007

ARABIC-ITALIAN GRAMMAR

17. DOMINICUS GERMANUS DE SILESIA.

Fabrica ouero ditionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana.

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

£1,950

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

Good copy of this important C17 Arabic grammar for Italian speakers. Dominicus Germanus (1588-1670) was a Franciscan from Silesia. After a few years at a Franciscan monastery in Niessen, he moved to Rome to study Arabic at San Pietro in Montorio, a major centre for Arabic studies. A brief stay in the Holy Land improved his knowledge of the language. Upon his return to Rome—then the hub for the publication of Arabic texts—he was one of the chosen linguists for work at the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, an institution which oversaw missionary activities, where he applied his expertise to the translation and editing of the bible in Arabic. The Congregation’s printing press had been established in 1626 and owned movable types for major languages written in non-Roman alphabets. It valued the fundamental importance of local vernacular in missionary activity, whilst producing grammars and familiar texts which could also be used in teaching unfamiliar and exotic languages to those preparing for missions outside the Christian world. ‘Fabrica’ was Domenico’s first major work as an affirmed arabist. Albeit the title identifies it as a dictionary, it is rather a grammar of ‘vernacular’ Arabic for Italian speakers. Like Erpenius’s work printed in Leiden in 1613, it applied the structure of Latin grammars to Arabic. The first paragraph is a masterful attempt to encourage students to take the first step: ‘it is necessary to become children again for those who wish to learn a foreign language, especially this rich and varied tongue.’ The work begins with an introduction to the alphabet, diacritics and pronunciation, with parallel Arabic, transliterated (gradually dropped) and Italian text. The first easy texts under scrutiny are Christian prayers like the ‘Salve Regina’ and ‘Pater noster’, and the Ten Commandments. The second section deals with declensions of names and adjectives and conjugations of verbs. C17 Arabic grammars were based on the language of the Qur’an and ancient poetry. However, ‘the authors of seventeenth-century textbooks of Arabic had a polemical attitude to the Qur’an and preferred to give examples of Christian origin. In his ‘Fabrica’, Domenico Germano introduced some quotations from the Qur’an without any translations, so that the student would be unable to understand the meaning of the verse, but, immediately following it, he gave a translated example from an Arabic version of the Bible’ (Girard, ‘Teaching and Learning Arabic’, 207).

This copy was at the Franciscan monastery of St Bonaventura in Venice in the mid- to late C17. Although at the time Venice did not share with Rome the same strong tradition in oriental languages, it was the place where the Qur’an was printed for the first time, in 1537-38. In 1610, Pope Pius V urged religious orders to open and manage schools of Arabic in order to prepare missionaries; the Franciscans were among those who answered most readily (‘The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern Theology’, 490). This copy was probably acquired with a view to instructing the friars of St Bonaventure.

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

L3117

18. DU CHESNE, Joseph.

Tétrade des plus grièves maladies de tout le cerveau par Joseph Du Chesne, sieur de La Violette

Paris, C. Morel, 1625

£1,950

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. pp. 12, 499 [xvii]. Roman letter, some Italic. Small woodcut printer's device on title, small floriated woodcut initials, typographical headpieces, fine full page engraved portrait of author preceding text. Light age yellowing, light browning on a few leaves, small single worm hole to gutter, becoming a small trail in blank gutter of quires Cc-Dd, outer margin of title a little stained, rare marginal spot or stain. A very good copy in handsome contemporary thick, dark red morocco, covers bordered with a single gilt rule, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, gilt ruled in compartments, morocco label gilt lettered.

Rare first edition of the posthumous translation into French of Du Chesne's '*Tetras gravissimorum totius capitis affectuum*', first printed in 1606. A French physician and follower of Paracelsus, Du Chesne is mostly remembered for his important, if transitional, alchemical theories and for first introducing Paracelsus's antimonial remedies to France. This extensive work consists of discussions of Epilepsy, Vertigo, Apoplexy and Paralysis. Duchesne was born around 1544 in Armagnac and studied at Montpellier, and then at Basle, where he received a medical diploma in 1573. During the 1570s at Lyon, he married Anne Trie the granddaughter of Guillaume Budé, and became a Calvinist. He went into medical practice and became physician to Francis, Duke of Anjou. He left Lyon in 1580 for Kassel in Hesse, and moved on to Geneva, where in 1584 he received citizenship. Duchesne was elected to the Council of Two Hundred in 1587, and undertook diplomatic missions to Bern, Basle, Schaffhausen and Zurich in the years 1589 to 1596. In 1598, following the Edict of Nantes, Duchesne returned to France and became physician-in-Ordinary attending Henry IV of France. In 1601 Nicolas Brûlart de Sillery gave him a mission as envoy to the Swiss cantons. In 1604 he went to the court of Maurice of Hesse-Cassel where he gave scientific demonstrations in a laboratory specially set up for him.

This rare book of neurology has an alchemical background, especially through the preparation and formulation of drugs, taken from the hermetic practice. The last part of the volume deals specifically with this subject: "La signature interne du Vitriol", "Antimony", "Gold and Silver", "Bright Silver or Mercury". Du Chesne treatment for epilepsy derives from the doctrine of the Galenic School but includes theories of the Spagyric School "où il est enseigné que la vraie anatomie des maladies se doit apprendre par la lumière de la nature du Grand Monde, dont l'homme est l'image". For Du Chesne, as for Paracelsus, the life of man is inseparable from that of the universe, where reign the "principes hypostatiques exprimés par le triangle alchimique: soufre, mercure et sel". His book ends with a curious chapter on "the vinification of gold" and how to make gold drinkable. He writes "le très chrestien roy de France [Henri IV] favorise la chimie: Sa Majesté a donné permission de bastir un laboratoire avec toutes sortes de fourneaux pour préparer des remèdes spagyriques", and he gives a very complete and most interesting description of this chemical laboratory.

A most interesting and rare work; Ustc locates six copies only in libraries.

USTC 6020743. Heirs of Hippocrates No. 378.5. Krivatsy, 3472. Osler, 3749 (1617 ed.)

L3186

19. ERPENIUS, Thomas.

Arabicae linguae tirocinium.

Leiden, J. Maire, 1656.

£1,450

Small 4to. pp. (xii) 172, 282 [i.e., 284]. Roman letter, with Arabic, some Italic. T-p in red and black with engraved vignette, woodcut initials and ornaments. Minor mainly marginal foxing, few ll. slightly browned. A very good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, edges sprinkled red, curious early red stamp (Arabic?) to lower outer blank corner of t-p, editorial annotation on E1.

Very good copy of the much enlarged, definitive edition of this milestone of early modern Arabic linguistics by the major scholar Thomas Erpen. First published in 1613 as '*Grammatica Arabica*' and substantially enlarged by his former student Jacobus Golius in 1656, this grammar marked 'a breakthrough in European attempts to render Arabic grammar accessible to students who had been educated in the Latin tradition' (Loop, 'Introduction', 5). Encouraged by Scaliger to undertake the study of Oriental languages, Erpenius (or van Erpe, 1584-1624) became one of the most important linguists of his time, a prolific editor of oriental texts, and professor at Leiden, where he delivered the inaugural lecture '*On the Excellence and Dignity of the Arabic Language*'. This enlarged edition is 'by far the most comprehensive and the most didactically accomplished version of Erpenius's grammar ever to appear' (Loop, 'Arabic Poetry', 247). It includes the original, accessible sections on grammar—from orthography to syllabation, phonetics, verbs, nouns, pronouns, etc.—and, as reading exercises with a Latin translation, the fables of Luqman and

200 proverbs (from the 1636 edition). Golius, who had succeeded Erpenius as professor at Leiden and published a revolutionary Arabic-Latin dictionary in 1653, added further reading exercises, some without translation. In particular, a brief history of the Qur'an and its structure, three 'suras' (Luqman, al-Saf and al-Sajda), texts by al-Hariri and al-Ma'arri, and a sermon by Eliya III. Reprinted dozens of times, Erpenius's grammar was superseded only in the C19.

Brunet II, 1050; Graesse II, 499. The Teaching and Learning of Arabic in Early Modern Europe, ed. J. Loop et al. (Leiden, 2017).

L3291

GUIDES TO ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

20. FAUNO, Lucio.

Delle antichità della città di Roma. (with) Il compendio di Roma antica.

(with)

LIGORIO, Pirro.

Libro delle antichità di Roma.

[Venice, M. Tramezino, 1552, 1552 and 1553.]

£1,750

FIRST EDITIONS of second and third. 8vo. 3 works in 1, separate t-p to each, pp. (xxiv) 160 (xxv), (iv); ff. (iv) 23 (i); ff. (iv) 51 (i), last of second and third blank. Italic letter, little Roman. Handsome woodcut printer's device with Sybil to t-ps, z6 of first, and penultimate of second and third; decorated initials and ornaments. Insignificant faint water stain to blank upper inner corners, a bit more noticeable to lower outer corner of final ll. Excellent, clean copies in contemporary limp vellum, spine largely restored, contemporary Hebrew ms. used for spine lining, title inked to lower fore-edge, old paper label at foot, C17 inscription 'Servitorum Regularium Sancti Vincenti (?)' and casemark '66' to first t-p.

Excellent copies of these early, understudied guides to ancient Rome. This genre originated in the late C15, when printers like Stephan Planck and Sigismund Mayr issued regular 'indulgentiae' or short pamphlets on Roman churches and relics, interspersed with historical accounts, for pilgrims visiting the stations marked by the indulgence they had purchased (Schudt, 'Guide di Roma', 19-26). The present guides added to this model the antiquarian influence of Flavio Biondo's C15 'Roma instaurata'—a reconstruction of ancient Roman topography before Christianity. Lucio Fauno (d. c.1552) was an Italian antiquary and translator. His 'Delle antichità', of which the 'Compendio' is an abridgement, begins with an account of the origins of Rome from Romulus; it proceeds with an examination of the city gates and the roads that cross them, the Campidoglio, Aventino and Esquilino hills, whilst lingering on the most important surrounding ancient monuments, and historical narratives connected to the area, from the Foro Traiano to the Pantheon, the Baths of Caracalla and Augustus's Mausoleum. Fauno also mentioned an amulet with invocations to the angelic tetrarchy, found in 1544 in the tomb of Maria, wife to Onorius, Emperor of the West, discovered in the Vatican chapel of St Petronilla. Pirro Ligorio (1512/13-83) was an Italian painter, antiquarian and architect. Written in an informal and engaging tone, his 'Libro delle antichità' is organised in very short sections devoted to a gate, a hill or a monument. Each is devised to challenge, in anecdotal form—with incipits like 'Strange and utterly false is the idea that...'; 'How wrong are people who believe that...'—received historical information which has proven incorrect, asking visitors to think critically. For instance, concerning the traditional belief that the Mausoleum of Augustus has 12 doors, Ligorio writes: 'Why following authorities blindly, if we see with our own eyes that the Mausoleum has only one, not sundry, doors?' A remarkably fresh and clean collection of three important works for the development of the early modern fascination with Roman ruins.

I) BM STC It., p. 244; Schudt, Guide di Roma, 618. Not in Brunet, Fowler or Berlin Cat.

II) BM STC It., p. 244; Schudt, Guide di Roma, 621. Not in Brunet, Fowler or Berlin Cat.

III) BM STC It., p. 378 (1552 ed.); Schudt, Guide di Roma, 638. Not in Brunet, Fowler or Berlin Cat.

L3023(a)

EARLY APPELLATION CONTROLLÉE

21. FORCADEL, Étienne.

Penus iuris civilis, siue De alimentis tractatus... Aviarium iuris civilis... Ardua sapientis cuiusdam Graeci.

Lyon, apud Ioan. Tornaesium, et Guil. Gazeium, 1550.

£1,950

4to. 3 works in 1, pp. 69 (iii) 50, lacking final blank. Roman letter, little Italic or Greek. Woodcut vignette to t-p, white on black initials. Varying degrees of age browning and slight marginal foxing, light water stain to outer corners, small worm trail to outer blank margin of o3-o4, repaired to p5. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, traces of ties, ink lettered spine, early illegible autograph to fep and t-p, armorial woodcut stamp to verso of t-p.

Extremely interesting collection of two works on food and animal management regulations, with an appended, brief legal disputation. Étienne Forcadel (1519-78) was professor of law at Toulouse and author of poetic and legal works. The first two works in this collection—'De alimentis tractatus' and 'Aviarium iuris civilis'—exemplify the active C16 interest in Roman law, as filtered by the commentaries of Justinian's medieval glossators, seeking to reconcile this ancient legal tradition with the customary law regulating the world of landowners and merchants ('Studies in Roman Law', 55). 'Tractatus' begins with an introduction to the legal concepts of 'penus' which meant food and drink that could be stored and consumed by a household. Forcadel discusses key questions quoting theories of ancient jurists: e.g., does 'penus' include only food? Does it include drink and if so also wine or other alcoholic beverages? The rest of the work is concerned with very detailed food categorisations, especially types of cereals, wine, oil and salt. Three sections are devoted to wine: each type (e.g., oenamel, sweet, 'passum') should have an agreed and controlled denomination and its nature and taste always correspond to those of that denomination. This will make it easier to identify doctored wine unsuitable for selling, either with the addition of vinegar or water. Interestingly, Forcadel divides fruit or produce into 'naturales' (e.g., grapes and olives) and 'industriales' (e.g., wine and oil), the latter being among the earliest occurrences of the term to mean something which 'nature alone cannot offer' without human 'industria', seen as productive labour. He also examines types of storerooms and vases for food preservation, and the distribution of provisions in kind to those who cannot afford food. The second work—'Aviarium iuris civilis'—discusses the laws relating to wild and domestic fowl (e.g., eagles, pheasants, hens and panther-birds) and circumstances of selling (e.g., if one buys a pheasant with chicks, are the chicks included in the price?) and hunting (e.g., can a hunter keep a bird killed in someone else's property?). There is also a chapter devoted to criminal law, e.g., the stealing of chickens and punishment for letting them run free and escape. The brief appendix presents a legal argument between a Greek and a 'stultus' Roman. An unusual and extremely dense volume shedding light onto the complex food and animal-management regulations in the world of early modern farmers and merchants.

Adams F741; Simon 265. Not in BM STC Fr., Bitting, Vicaire, Oberlé or Brunet.

L3093d

22. [GOWRY CONSPIRACY].

A fourme of prayer with thankesgiuing, to be vsed by all the Kings Maiesties louing subiects euery yeere the fift of August. Being the day of his Highnesse happy deliuerance from the trayterous and bloody attempt of the Earle of Govvry and his brother

London, By Robert Barker, printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, 1606.

£2,250

4to. pp. 27 unnumbered leaves. A-G⁴ (-G4). Black letter, some Roman. Title page with large woodcut of the Royal arms, floriated woodcut initials, grotesque woodcut headpiece, Christie-Miller's purchase or price record "Laing Sale Part I, 1537 – £5 Ellis Court 10/ 5.10" his instruction to binder above in pencil "Bedford, cleaning mending and binding £2.10.6" and "C+P 14 amp 1883" above. Light age yellowing, title a little dusty, lower and upper blank corners expertly restored, small closed tear in last leaf, and outer upper corner of A2, expertly restored, rare minor marginal dust soiling, upper and lower margins short. A very good, clean copy, in beautiful C19th crimson morocco signed by Bedford, covers triple gilt ruled to a panel design, fleurons to outer corners, arms of Samuel Christie-Miller (1810 – 1889) (Stamp 2, British armorial bindings) gilt stamped at centres, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, single gilt ruled in compartments, richly gilt, Christie-Miller's monogram gilt stamped at centres, edges gilt ruled, inner dentelles richly gilt, combed marbled endpapers, a.e.g.

Rare and most interesting "Form of Prayer" to be performed every Year in celebration of King James' deliverance from the plot (so called) against his life by the Earl of 'Gowry'. In August 1600 King James I of Scotland arrived with his retinue at the Castle of John Ruthven, third Earl of Gowrie. Although there appears to have been prior correspondence between Gowrie and the King the visit was unexpected. In circumstances never fully explained a *melée* took place between certain of the King's retainers and Gowrie and a number his, in one of the towers of the castle, after Gowrie had been told that the King had left. The King had

not, he was present at the fight, (if such it was) and both Gowrie and his brother were killed. Whatever the cause of their deaths, and whether intended by James or not, they were certainly turned by James to his advantage. Gowrie and his brother were posthumously accused of high treason, their bodies hanged and quartered, the whole family proscribed and all their assets and estates forfeited to the Crown; even the name Ruthven was abolished. "Even in the sanitised printed version obvious inconsistencies hadn't been ironed out. Was it a botched kidnapping? Otherwise, why would Ruthven's brother bind the king if he intended to kill him? And why would the ordinarily wary King go alone with Ruben to a private chamber to see a pot of gold? Those who knew of James's attraction to handsome young men might have thought it likely that this was a flirtatious pass or assignation gone wrong. Or was the cover story cleverly concocted by James himself, who used the visit to kill off rivals to whom, as many in Scotland knew, he owed a great deal of money?" James Shapiro *'The Year of Lear: Shakespeare in 1606.'* Shakespeare's company, The King's Men, performed a play 'The Tragedy of Gowrie' twice in December 1604. "we'll never know how closely the King's man's version of the story stuck to the Royal script, but despite its initial popularity the play was quickly banned and never printed. It may well be that even a faithful re-enactment of the King story raised too many unanswered questions. Chamberlain, our only source of information about the lost play, wasn't able to learn why it was censored: "Whether the matter or manner be not well handled, or that it be thought unfit that princes should be put on stage in their lifetime, I hear that some great counselors are much displeased with it." There were a few unspoken rules in Shakespeare's day. One was that you never portrayed a living Monarch on stage (the risk of seeming to mark James's gait or Scottish accent was far too great). Another was the public holidays should always commemorate the dead, not the living (these were, after all, holy days, with a divine warrant.) In staging 'The Tragedy of Gowrie', Shakespeare's company broke the first rule; in insisting that his subjects celebrate the 5th of August as a public holiday James broke the second. Shortly after his succession in 1603 the Royal printer published a form of prayer with Thanksgiving to use by all the King's majesties loving subjects every year the 5th of August. James also commanded that a special sermon annually be preached in court as part of the holiday celebration." James Shapiro *'The Year of Lear: Shakespeare in 1606.'* Shakespeare never performed the 'The Tragedy of Gowrie' again, however it was undoubtedly most influential in his writing of his great tragedy 'Macbeth'.

The binding by Bedford, is sumptuous and was hugely expensive. Samuel Christie-Miller also owned a copy of the 1600 first edition of "Gowrie's conspiracy", which he also had bound in red morocco by Bedford, now in the National Library of Scotland.

ESTC S122853. STC 16490. Lowndes 923. Not in Pforzheimer.

L3143

APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

23. GRIGNAREI, Louys.

Relation du Grand et Espouvantable Tremblement de Terre, Arrive au Royaume de Naples, le plus grand qui se soit veu de cinq cens ans en la Province de la Pouille, le trentiesme de Juillet 1627 ... traduit d' Italien en Francois.

N. pl., "Iouxe la Coppie Imprimee a S. Omer, Par George Seutin," 1627.

£2,500

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. 16. A-B4. Roman and Italic letter. Small typographical ornament on title, labels of J.-A.-H. Dupre and Giannalisa Feltrinelli on pastedown, manuscript note on the text on front free end-paper. Age yellowing. A very good copy in modern carta rustica, title inked on spine.

Exceptionally rare pamphlet, possibly unique; we have found no other copies recorded of this edition or of this text. There is another French pamphlet on subject of the same earthquake "Récit véritable et espouvantable du tremblement de terre arrivé à la Pouille province du royaume de Naples, .. Arrivé le 30 de Juillet de la présente année 1627" by a certain 'C. Armand, dit Alphonse' published at both Lyon and Paris the same year, but the text of this present edition is quite different, and more detailed in its account. Moreover this edition includes another most interesting and controversial text, which perhaps goes some way to explain its extreme rarity. It is entitled "Le recit véritable de la condamnation et exécution à la mort de Mr de Bouteville et Compte des Chapelles". It concerns the fate of François de Montmorency, lord of Bouteville, who had acquired a great reputation at court as a duelist (he had figured in twenty-two duels). As a result of one of these fights, he was forced to take refuge at Brussels. On his return, having quarrelled with the Marquis de Beuvron, he organised a duel with him on the Place Royale in Paris. The fight took place on the 12th of May, Ascension day. Bouteville was seconded by François de Rosmadec, Count of Chapelles, who killed his opponent, the Marquis de Bussy d'Amboise. When the fight was over, they fled; but Bouteville and Chapelles were arrested at Vitry, conducted to Paris, condemned to death, and executed. The work here discusses their conduct in a favourable light, intimating at the harshness of the sentence given, and gives a detailed account of their execution and their conduct just prior to the execution, including letters they purportedly wrote asking for clemency, withheld by Louis XIII, and extracts from their testaments.

The account of the earthquake of 1627 that struck the then province of Capitanata and the north-western reaches of the Gargano and Puglia, with its epicentre located near San Severo, (former capital of Capitanata), within the Kingdom of Naples, is also of great interest. It takes the form of a first hand account of the disaster written as a report or a letter. It is of great interest for all the details given, the number of dead, the towns hardest hit, and for extraordinary details such as a forest that was completely

absorbed into the ground by the quake, etc. It also particularly focuses on stories of miraculous survivals. One of these concerns a baby that was found alive at the breast of its mother who had been killed in the ruins; another of a child who had survived when a Church bell fell on him without harming him, but later protecting him from the building falling around him.

A most interesting and exceptionally rare pamphlet.

Apparently unrecorded.

L2892

FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF HENRY VIII'S DIVORCE

24. HARPSFIELD, Nicholas.

Historia anglicana ecclesiastica.

Douai, M. Wyon, 1622.

£1,750

Folio, 3 works in one, half-title to second, pp. (xxiv) 1-660, 661-740, 741-743 746-779 [i.e., 775] (i). Roman letter, little Italic, t-p in red and black. Engraved vignette to t-p, decorated initials and ornaments. Variable browning (poor quality paper), t-p spotted, lower outer blank corner of A4 repaired, very minor spotting, occasional light waterstaining to upper margins, minor worming to lower blank margin of final gatherings. A perfectly acceptable copy in contemporary vellum, yapp edges, title inked to spine, inscription c.1800 'questa opera è di un Cattolico Romano' to fly.

Second edition of this major work of English Reformation history, including the first printed account of Henry VIII's divorce. Nicholas Harpsfield (1519-75) was a Catholic priest, theologian and historian who, after reading canon law at Oxford, became friends with Thomas More and during his brief exile to escape the increasingly rigid reformism, composed the account of Thomas's martyrdom. Upon Queen Mary's accession, he was appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury and involved in trials of hardened Protestants, being singled out for his ruthlessness in John Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs'. During his later years, imprisoned in the Tower of London, he penned an attack on the validity of Henry VIII's divorce, one against the 'Wycliffite heresy', and the 'Historia anglicana ecclesiastica', a posthumously published history of all English dioceses from the first century AD, according to the great tradition of Bede and William of Malmesbury. The editor of this edition, Richard Gibbon S.J., included an addition by the Jesuit Edmund Campion, the account of Henry VIII's divorce and the schism—its first appearance in print. Widely circulated in ms. for half a century prior to its publication, the 'Historia' became a major reference point for exiled English Catholics, who saw in ecclesiastical historiography a solid battleground for debate on the schismatic church. The eminent Jesuit William Allen left a ms. copy to the English Collegium at Douai, which was taken to Rome, whilst the learned Robert Parsons S.J. ranked it as important as Bede (Kewes, 'Uses', 110; Birkhead, 'Newsletters', 233). A monument of the English Counter-Reformation.

The C18 Italian owner of this copy felt the need to clarify on the flyleaf that 'this book was written by a Roman Catholic.'

BM STC Fr. 1601-1700, 147; Rep. Bib. XVII IV (Douai), 1132. G. Birkenhead, Newsletters from the Archpresbyterate (Cambridge, 1998); F. Heal, 'Catholic and Protestant Polemics', in *The Uses of History in Early Modern England*, ed. P. Kewes (San Marino, CA, 2006).

L3245

25. HOOKER, Richard

Of the lawes of ecclesiastical politie, eight bookes by Richard Hooker

London, printed by William Stansbye – and are to be sold by George Lathum, [1636].

£1,250

Folio, pp. [lviii] 583 [xvii]. "Book 5 has separate letterpress title page dated 1632. "Certayne divine tractates, and other godly sermons" has separate title page dated 1632 on 2V6; it includes a reprint of "A supplication made to the Councill" by Walter Travers. "The answer of Mr. Richard Hooker to a supplication, preferred by Mr. Walter Travers, to the honourable lords of the Priuie Councill" has separate title page dated 1635 on 2Y2r. "A learned discourse of justification, workes, and how the foundation of faith is ouerthrowne" has separate title page dated 1636 on 2Z5r. "Five learned sermons" has separate title page dated 1636 on 3C6r. "Two sermons upon part of S. Iudes epistle" has separate title page dated 1636 on 3F2r. Register is continuous." ESTC. Roman letter, some Italic, Greek and Hebrew. Engraved architectural general t-p by William Hole (Johnson p. 26, Hole-7), 5 part titles within woodcut architectural borders (McKerrow and Ferguson 224). Woodcut initials (some large), head-and tail-pieces and ornaments. Light age yellowing, rare minor marginal mark, slight marginal soiling to first ll. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary calf, covers bordered with

a triple blind rule, spine, rebacked original laid down, raised bands, double blind ruled, corners restored.

A very good copy of this most important Anglican work; the influential theologian Richard Hooker (1554-1600) is arguably the co-founder (with Thomas Cranmer and Matthew Parker) of Anglican theological thought. Hooker was born near Exeter and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became a fellow in 1577. In 1584 he married, resigned from his college position, and became rector of a parish, followed by appointments in London, Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire and Kent. The first four books of this work were published in 1594, the fifth in 1597, and the final four posthumously. The present copy, contains all parts of Hooker's treatise within a single volume. (Here the part titles are dated 1636 not 1631 but otherwise identical to STC 13719) The Lawes argued for a middle way ('via media') between the positions of the Roman Catholics and the Puritans. Hooker argued forcefully that reason and tradition were important when interpreting the Scriptures, and suggested that it was important to recognise that the Bible was written in a particular historical context, in response to specific situations: "Words must be taken according to the matter whereof they are uttered" (Lawes IV.11.7).

*The principal subject of this compendious work is the proper governance of the church. The Puritans were at this time advocating the demotion of clergy and ecclesiasticism, and Hooker attempts to establish which methods of organising churches are best. What was at stake was the position of the sovereign as the head of the church. If doctrine were not to be settled by authorities, then having the monarch as the head of the church was intolerable. On the other side, if the monarch were appointed by God to be the head of the church, then local parishes going their own ways on doctrine was similarly intolerable. Hooker's work owes much to Thomas Aquinas, but his scholastic thought presents a number of innovations. He argues that church organisation, like political organisation, is one of the 'things indifferent' to God. Minor doctrinal issues are, he states, not issues that damn or save the soul, but rather frameworks surrounding the moral and religious life of the believer. Thus, there are good monarchies and bad ones, good democracies and bad ones, and what matters is the piety of the people. Hooker's emphases on reason, tolerance and inclusiveness considerably influenced the development of Anglicanism, as well as the thinking of John Locke. Locke quotes Hooker numerous times in *The Second Treatise of Civil Government*.*

*"The monumental work of Richard Hooker was intended as a defence of the Church of England as established in the reign of Elisabeth I, and more particularly as a defence of the Episcopacy and the government of the Church against the objections of the Presbyterians. In fact he proceeds to consider the ultimate principles on which all authority rests, which he finds in the concept of law 'whose seat is the bosom of God, whose voice is the harmony of the world'. ... This is the earliest statement of the 'Original Contract' as the basis of government, which had originated in France and was to become a major issue in the political struggles of the seventeenth century. Hooker's theory formed the basis of Locke's 'Treatise of Civil Government' and can thus be considered the first statement of the principles behind the Constitution of England": *Printing and the Mind of Man* 104 on the first edition;*

Although copies of the early editions of the present work are relatively straightforward, later copies, from around 1617, are often chimeras, assembled from different printings: see STC p. 597 for discussion. The present copy is, however, a complete example, identical in collation to STC 13719..

ESTC S125468. STC 13719. Lowndes III 1107. see also PMM 104 (earlier edition) this edition not in Pforzheimer or Grolier

L3300

IRISH HISTORY UNRECORDED IN US

26. [IRISH HISTORY]

Relacion verdadera de la insigne vitoria que los catolicos del reyno de Irlanda han obtenido contra los ingleses que no son catolicos romanos.

[Madrid, Catalina del Barrio, 1642.]

£2,750

FIRST EDITION?. Folio. 2 unnumbered and unsigned ll., [*]2. Roman letter, little Italic. Uniform slight age browning, minimal marginal spotting, bifolium partly torn at centre fold. Disbound, traces of sewing, '225' and '226' inked to upper outer corners.

Exceedingly scarce ephemeral survival—an important witness to Spain's perception of Ireland during the Siglo de Oro and the life of the Irish exile community in Spain. Also issued with the same title in Seville by Juan Gómez de Blas in the same year (priority has not been established), this work belongs to the popular European genre of 'relaciones', two-leaf folio news reports on major international events, here concerned with Ireland. It is one of several news sheets reporting on the Irish Rebellion of 1641, answering rumours of a possible invasion by the English and Scots. It praises the 'clear understanding' of the 'beloved' King and the importance of Laud's 'Prayer Book' of 1637, harshly rejected by the Scots. Aware of the 'deformity and monstrosity of the religions practised by his subjects', Charles had thus reaffirmed the principles of the High Church, closer to Catholicism, much disliked by Protestants, Puritans and Calvinists (e.g., the use of sacred images and crucifixes in churches 'to differentiate

them from profane houses'). With mentions of Laud and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stratford and Lord Deputy of Ireland, the 'relacion' describes the Catholic occupation of cities and regions in Ulster and the rest of Ireland in 1641, especially the Irish victory led by General Roe O'Neill over the English in Carrickfergus. It stops short of Wentworth's execution in 1641 and the English counterattack of early 1642. The 'relacion' sought to make Spain more sympathetic to the Irish exile community, which had sensibly increased in the early C17. It was 'designed to spread information about the Irish and their situation at home and abroad' among both the elites and middle classes; as propaganda sheets, such 'relaciones' sought to smooth negative public opinion against the Irish exiles and 'to ensure that the ruling Spanish elite were aware of the suffering of the Irish and of their duties to them as fellow Catholics' (Tostado, 'Irish Influence', 49). A scarce ephemeral work portraying a major event with long-lasting effects on Irish national identity.

Only 4 copies recorded, none in the US.

USTC 5018314; Palau 258270. Not in Wilkinson. I. Pérez Tostado, *Irish Influence at the Court of Spain in the Seventeenth Century* (Dublin, 2008).

L3276

27. LANGLEY, Batty.

Gothic architecture, ... To which is added an historical dissertation (With) A catalogue of modern books on architecture, theoretical, practical and ornamental: ... on sale at I. and J. Taylor's architectural library

London, Printed for I. & J. Taylor, at the Architectural Library No. 59, Holborn, [1790?] (with) [London, I. & J. Taylor, 1796?]

£2,750

Folio. 1) pp. [ii],7,[i]p.,64 full page engraved plates. 2) pp. 4. folded. Roman letter. Engraved title page, engraved armorial bookplate of the Earl of Guilford at Wroxton Abbey on pastedown. Light age yellowing minor marginal foxing on a few plates. A very good copy, crisp and clean with good dark impression of the plates, in contemporary sheep, rebacked original red morocco label mounted, a little rubbed corners worn.

A very good copy of this beautifully illustrated and influential work on Neo-Gothic architecture from the library of the Earl of Guilford, Lord North, at Wroxton Abbey, bound with a very rare catalogue of the architectural works of the publisher. Batty Langley (baptised 14 September 1696 – 3 March 1751) was an English garden designer, and prolific writer who produced a number of engraved designs for "Gothick" structures, summerhouses and garden seats first half of the 18th century. He published extensively, and attempted to "improve" Gothic forms by giving them classical proportions. He inclined strongly towards a home-grown English architectural form, publishing articles in the Grub Street Journal under the pseudonym "Hiram" from July 1734 to March 1735, praising Gothic architecture (or as he termed it "native Saxon") and rejecting the "imported" Palladian architecture favoured by Lord Burlington and his circle. He published a wide range of architectural books, from a huge folio on Ancient Masonry in parts from 1733 to 1736 with over 450 plates, through The Builder's Complete Assistant of 1738 (also known as The Builder's Complete Chest-Book) and The Builder's Jewel of 1741, to the tiny The Workman's Golden Rule in 1750, in vicesimo-quarto. He is best known for this work 'Ancient Architecture, Restored, and Improved' first published in 1742 and reissued in 1747 as Gothic Architecture, improved by Rules and Proportions. His book, with engravings by his brother Thomas Langley, attempted to improve Gothic forms by giving them classical proportions and to create a scheme of architectural orders for Gothic architecture. He provided inspiration for elements of buildings from Great Fulford and Hartland Abbey in Devon, to Speedwell Castle in Brewood in Staffordshire, and Tissington Hall in Derbyshire, and the Gothic temple at Bramham Park in Yorkshire, and gates at Castletown House in County Kildare. Langley's books were also enormously influential in Britain's American colonies. At Mount Vernon, for example, George Washington relied upon plate 51 of Langley's The City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs as the source for the famous Venetian (or Palladian) window in the dining room; upon plate 54 of the same book for the ocular window on Mount Vernon's western facade; and upon plate 75 of Langley's The Builder's Jewel for the rusticated wood siding.

A very good copy from the library at Wroxton Abbey.

1) ESTC N18448. RIBA 1728. Harris 411. 2) ESTC T80563.

L3389

28. LITTLETON, Sir Thomas

Littleton tenures in Englishe, lately perused and amended.

London, printed [by Adam Islip?] for the Companie of Stationers, 1627.

£1,850

8vo. ff. 142, [ii]. A-S⁸. Black letter, some Roman. Small typographical ornament on title. "Thomas Toby 1678" in blank

margin of N8, front e-ps using waste from an early edition of the letters of Franciscus Philelfus, rear pastedown from an English work on coins and measures. Very minor light waterstain on a few leaves, t-p fractionally dusty at margins, very minor marginal dust soiling in places, minuscule worm trail at blank gutter of quires L-M. A very good, attractive copy, crisp and clean, with good margins in contemporary limp vellum, a little soiled.

A fine copy of this slightly amended edition of the translation from the original 'Law French' into English of Thomas Littleton's seminal treatise on tenures, the first edition of which (1481) was the first work of English law published anywhere. "Sir Thomas Littleton, . . ., jurist, author of Littleton on Tenures, the first important English legal text neither written in Latin nor significantly influenced by Roman (civil) law. An edition (1481 or 1482?) by John Lettou and William de Machlinia was doubtless the first book on English law to be printed. It long remained the principal authority on English real property law, and in the 20th century Littleton's work was still occasionally cited as authoritative. Throughout a turbulent period in English history, Littleton held several high offices: sheriff of Worcestershire; recorder of Coventry, Warwickshire; justice of assize (trial judge) on the Northern Circuit; and judge of the Court of Common Pleas (appointed by King Edward IV, 1466). In 1475 he was created a Knight of the Bath. Intended for the instruction of his second son, Richard, Littleton's Treatise subtly differentiates various kinds of medieval English land tenure. It was written in law French, a specialised form of Anglo-Norman. Sir Edward Coke held Littleton's work in high esteem and wrote an extensive commentary on it." Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The work consolidated the law as it pertained to property, land, and especially of the law of trusts, also dealing with the subject of trespass. Henri de Bracton, his predecessor, had largely ignored this important topic. Unlike preceding writers on English law, Glanville, Bracton, and the authors of the treatises known by the names of Britton and Fleta, Littleton borrows nothing from the sources of Roman law or the commentators. He deals exclusively with English law. The book is written on a definite system, and is the first attempt at a scientific classification of rights over land. Littleton's method is to begin with a definition, usually clearly and briefly expressed, of the class of rights with which he is dealing. He then proceeds to illustrate the various characteristics and incidents of the class by stating particular instances, some of which refer to decisions that had actually occurred, but more of which are hypothetical cases put by way of illustration of his principles. The first book deals with freehold estates, and Littleton adopts a classification that has been followed by all writers who have attempted to systematise the English law of land, especially Sir Matthew Hale and Sir William Blackstone. The second book relates to the reciprocal rights and duties of lord and tenant. It contains a complete statement of the law as it stood in Littleton's time relating to homage, fealty, and escuage, the money compensation to be paid to the lord in lieu of military service to be rendered to the king. The third and concluding book of Littleton's treatise deals mainly with the various ways in which rights over land can be acquired and terminated in the case of a single possessor or several possessors.

ESTC S108678. STC 15783.

L3299

EARLY GUIDE TO THE BORGHESE ART COLLECTION

29. MANILLI, Giacomo.

Villa Borghese fuori di Porta Pinciana.

Roma, Lodovico Grignani, 1650.

£950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. (xiv) 175 (i), lacking a1 (blank). Roman letter, little Italic or Greek. Full-page engraving with Hercules sitting on a stone and Fame as angel playing a trumpet and holding Borghese arms, folding engraved plate with façade of Villa Borghese, decorated initials and ornaments. Minor mainly marginal foxing in places, few ll. slightly browned, small paper flaw to lower outer blank corner of A8. A very good copy in contemporary Italian vellum, traces of ties, double gilt ruled, large fleurons to inner corners, gilt centrepieces with urn and thistle, spine double gilt ruled in four compartments, gilt large fleurons to each, very little worming towards gutter of upper cover and head and foot of spine, modern bookplates to front and rear pastedowns, dry stamp of the Feltrinelli library and autograph c.1700 'Philippi Monti' to t-p.

A very good, elegantly bound copy of the first edition of this work entirely devoted to a monument of Italian Renaissance art collecting. Very little is known about Giacomo Manilli (fl. mid-C17), except that he was caretaker of Villa Borghese and the author of this influential, early guidebook for Grand Tourists, translated into Latin in the C18. 'The privilege [gave] Manilli and his heirs sole publishing rights for ten years, with a penalty of 500 ducats or loss of stock and type for any offenders within papal jurisdiction' (BAL 2032). Built for Cardinal Scipione Borghese (1577-1633), the Villa was 'notissima in tutta Europa', in Manilli's words. Situated on the Roman hill Pincio and surrounded by extensive gardens, it was planned to host one of the best European collections of paintings, antiquities and sculptures. His detailed account, written in the engaging tone of a tour guide, provides a priceless overview of its architecture and treasures at a time for which scant information is extant. Manilli describes the layout and sculptures of the famous 'giardini segreti' surrounding the Villa—one of which was the first hunting park in

Rome—enclosed and subdivided into three areas by small walls. The ‘deliberate geometric integration of the plan of the villa with that of the formal gardens proved influential for later C17 villa designs’ (Paul, *The Borghese Collections*, 115). The description of the house includes a thorough overview of the architecture, the sculpted and painted decorations of the exterior and interior. For the sculptures, Manilli provides iconographic subjects, e.g., Bernini’s ‘Apollo and Daphne’, and sometimes his interpretation of ‘what the artist probably wished to show’. Among the masterpieces in the twenty rooms, occasionally glossed with observations on debated attributions, are paintings by Caravaggio (e.g., ‘Christ at the Column’, ‘Putto bitten by a Crab’), Titian (e.g., ‘Venus with Nymphs’), Veronese (e.g., ‘St John in the Desert’) and Giulio Romano (e.g., ‘David and Goliath’). Manilli’s account reveals the manifold surprises reserved to the reader. E.g., the Stanza del Moro greets its guests goodnight with, ‘next to the bed’, a ‘little painting’ (‘quadrettino’) of St Peter by Antonio Carracci and, nearby, a ‘Pietà’ by Raffaello. An outstanding, elegantly bound guidebook, full of gems, on a milestone of Renaissance art collecting.

This copy belonged to Filippo Maria Monti (1675-1754), son of a Bolognese merchant, later marquis. After studying law, he moved to Rome where he attended the Jesuit College with the future Benedict XIV. He was involved in the cultural and political life of Rome as a member of the Accademia dell’Arcadia, emissary to Venice and Secretary of the Propaganda Fide. His famous library, with over 10,000 books and mss, was mostly left to the University of Bologna.

BL STC It. C17, p. 527; BAL 2032. Not in Berlin Cat. C. Paul, *The Borghese Collections and the Display of Art* (London, 2008).

L3104

SCHWERDT-FOYLE COPY

30. MARKHAM, Gervase.

Cheape and good husbandry for the well-ordering of all beasts.

London, T[homas] S[nodham] for Roger Jackson, 1623.

£1,950

4to, pp. [xxii] 179 [i]; [par.]⁴ A-2A⁴ 2B². lacking [par]1, blank except for fleuron. “Includes an abridgement of his ‘How to chuse, ride, trayne, and dyet, both hunting horses and running horses’ (STC 17350), which was in turn an enlarged edition of his: ‘A discourse of horsmanship.’” ESTC. Roman letter, some Italic. Floriated and historiated woodcut initials, full-page woodcut ‘A platforme for ponds’, woodcut and typographical headpieces and ornaments, bookplates of Richard Schwerdt (1862-1939), and William Foyle (1885-1963), on pastedown and front endpaper respectively. A little age-yellowing, some minor spotting on first few leaves. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in C19 red morocco, covers bordered with double blind rule, rebaked, spine laid down, blind inner dentelles.

The Schwerdt-Foyle copy of the third edition. This work on the rearing of animals lays particular emphasis on the treating of illnesses and is a valuable record of veterinary medicine. Book one is dedicated to the ‘foure-footed beasts’; the horse (for diseases of the liver, ‘the signes to know it is a stinking breath and a mutuall looking towards his body’, treat with aristolochia longa), cow (for the killing of lice ‘annoit their body with fresh grease, pepper, stavesaker and quicksilver), sheep (‘if your lambe be sick, you shall give it mares-milke, or goats-milke, or their own dammes milke mixt with water to drinke, and keepe it very warme’), goats (‘goates are very much subiect unto the dropsie ... the signe whereof is a great inflamation and heate in the skin: the cure is to seeth wormewood in water and salt, and give a pint thereof to the goate to drink divers mornings’) and rabbits (on madness in ‘conies’: ‘you shall know it by their wallowing and rumbling with their heels upward & leaping in their boxes. The cure is to give them harethistle to eat’). Book two has further chapters on poultry (‘if your poultrie have sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-ivie and chewing it in your mouth, suck out the iuyce and spit it into the sore eye’; ‘To speake of the breeding of swannes is needlesse, because they can better order themselves in that business then any man can direct them, onely where they build their nests, you shall suffer them to remaine undisturbed, and it will be sufficient’), hawkes, (apoplexie or ‘falling evil’ in hawkes, ‘a certaine vertigo or dizinesse of the braine’, can be treated with the juice of the herb asterion gathered ‘when the Moone is in the Waine, and in the signe Virgo’), bees (weak swarms that come late in the year can be fortified throughout the winter ‘by daily smearing their stone before the place of their going in and out with hony and rose-water mixt together’ and fish (a mixture of salarmoniake, chives and calves kell beaten together and shaped into pellets, thrown into a corner of the pond will draw carpe, breame, chevin or barbell).

‘Markham, apart from his works on a variety of subjects, wrote several on husbandry which contain treatises on horsemanship, hunting, hawking, fishing and other sports. Although some of the matter found in these is traceable to previous writers, the author’s knowledge is remarkable’ (Schwerdt – one of the great collections of books on country pursuits of modern times). “Many books on agriculture and gardening were published during the century, but from the historical point of view the most important are those of Markham, because they appeared at an early stage in the new development, were widely read, and full of useful information and sound advice.” Anne Wilbraham ‘The Englishman’s Food: Five Centuries of English Diet’

ESTC S112039. STC 17338. Schwerdt II, p.10 (this copy). Poynter. 22.1 (1st edn).

L3151

CONTEMPORARY BINDING AND ANNOTATIONS

31. MELANCHTHON, Philip.

Loci communes theologici.

Augsburg, [H. Steiner], 1536.

£2,250

8vo. 176 unnumbered leaves, a-y8. Italic letter, little Greek. T-p within woodcut border with grotesques, decorated initials. Outer lower corner of t-p torn just touching border, light water stain to few lower or upper blank margins, lower margin of last 10 ll. chewed. A very good copy bound in two vellum ms. leaves, upper cover: Old Testament excerpt (Job 6:8-11) from C13 (English?) bible, lower: excerpt from C15 (Netherlandish?) ms. of St Bonaventure's rule, former a bit soiled. Contemporary partly erased ex-libris 'liber engelberti holstein ouerhoff' to t-p, contemporary Latin inscriptions from Augustine's *De gratia et libero arbitrio* to verso of t-p and moral passage with stoic motto to verso of last, occasional contemporary annotations including transcriptions and translations from the Greek.

A handsomely bound copy of an enlarged edition of this influential theological work. Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560) was a major Reformed theologian with outstanding linguistic skills. After studying theology and biblical exegesis, he was awarded the Greek professorship at Wittenberg, upon the advice of Luther, with whom he collaborated in the following years on documents including the Augsburg Confession. First published in 1521 and reprinted and revised numerous times in his lifetime, 'Loci' was devised to circulate the new Reformed ideas to a wider audience, in the form of simple statements—a format later borrowed by Calvin. It features sections on fundamental tenets, including sin and predestination. The early owner (and probably the annotator) of this copy was probably Engelbertus Holstein (fl.1550s-1572), called Overhof, whose name appears in a charter dated 1551 from Bredevort near Aalten, in the Netherlands (Gelders Archief, 0481/306). At service of the Lord of Bredevort, in 1572, during the Dutch revolt, he was probably in the Calvinist army during the ransacking of local monasteries (Brink, 'Een geuzerie', 198). He was interested in major Reformed questions including faith, free will, salvation by good works (hence the Augustinian quotation copied at the beginning), the number of sacraments and their meaning, penance, the dominion of the Church and customs. He often translated Melanchthon's Greek phrases into Latin, and highlighted passages, for instance, on man's inherent corruption from original sin, hence the impossibility to satisfy the requirements of divine law, and that free will requires the assistance of the Holy Spirit. He also reflected on the meaning of 'justification', faith and grace. In 'Loci', Melanchthon 'wished to show that reformed theology taught the whole Gospel, and did not just exaggerate a part of it', so as to refute Catholic critics (Cameron, 'Philipp Melanchthon', 718). This all-embracing work was therefore suitable reading for educated new reformed believers like our annotator. Since 1535, a year after the English Act of Supremacy, the work had borne a dedication to Henry VIII, for his interest in the Gospel and the arts. This edition retained the dedication in the year of Anne Boleyn's execution and 'Loci' remained 'a crucial work at a crucial point in the English Reformation', probably capable of softening Henry VIII's previously harsh attitude towards the Lutherans (Schofield, 'Philip Melanchthon'). A beautifully-bound copy of this theological milestone of the early Reformation.

Only Illinois copy recorded in the US.

Not in BM STC Ger., Brunet, Graesse or Adams.

J. Schofield, *Philip Melanchthon and the English Reformation* (London, 2006); E. Cameron, 'Philipp Melanchthon: Image and Substance', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 4 (1997), 705-22; J.N.B. van den Brink, 'Een Geuzerie te Bredevort in 1572', *Nederlands archief voor kerkgeschiedenis* 27 (1934-35), 193-204.

L3184

32. MONTAGU, Richard.

Appello Cæsarem. A iust appeale from two vniust informers

London, Printed [by Humphrey Lownes] for Matthew Lownes, 1625.

£1,850

4to. pp. [xxviii], 322, [iv]. [pi², a⁴, *⁴, A-2S⁴, 2T².] First and last leaf blank. Roman letter, ornate woodcut headpieces and borders, magnificent first initial, lovely engraved armorial bookplate of the 'Inner library bequeathed by the will of Tho. Eyre Esq.' with the names of the executors dated 1792. T-p a little dusty. A very good copy, crisp and clean, with excellent margins, stab bound in contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties, spine with some loss of vellum, restored.

One of the most famous works of the age of controversial doctrinal writing, by Montague (1577-1641) Bishop of Chichester, who devoted his not inconsiderable learning to apologetics for the Anglican Church, attempting to prove it not only part of, but the true part of, the universal Church. This drew him into conflict with the powerful Puritan faction, two of whose number from Ipswich, Yates and Ward, referred one of his publications to Archbishop Abbot as 'papistical'. The present work (licensed by

the Dean of Carlisle after Abbot's refusal) constitutes a rebuttal of that charge and vindicates Montague's teaching from Arminianism and Popery alike. It caused an uproar. He was accused by the Commons i.a. of treating Church and Parliament with contempt, and committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. The King showed his views by appointing Montague one of his chaplains. Richard Montague was educated at Eton and Cambridge, became chaplain to James I, Bishop of Chichester in 1628 and of Norwich in 1638. He disliked the extremes of both Calvinism and Romanism, a position which did little to ingratiate him with either group: he became embroiled in a bitter rhetorical exchange with the Catholic theologian Matthew Kellison (c.1560-1642), and the publication of many of his works incensed Puritans, who appealed to the House of Commons. "Though Montague was by no means polite to his Papist opponent, sneering at him as 'this Gagger', he ventured to express a moderate view on the vexed subject of 'Antichrist' – with a glance at 'some' who were not so moderate. .. Some of the Calvinist party were not slow in recognising themselves in these words or in answering for themselves against Montague. They were, in particular Samuel Ward and John Yates (both of Cambridge), who did not hesitate (as he complained) to traduce him to the world 'for a Papist and an Arminian'" DNB. In the following January the work was examined and passed by a special conference of Bishops, but the Commons voted a petition that the author be punished and the book burned. In the end a truly Anglican compromise was reached; a proclamation was issued suppressing the 'Appello Caesarem', and its author was granted a special pardon.

A very good unsophisticated copy of this important work of Anglican history.

ESTC S112822. STC 18030. STC 18031. Lowndes 1588.

L2376c

TOBACCO ILLUSTRATED

33. NEANDER, Johann, [CATELAN, Laurent].

Traicté du tabac ou nicotiane, panacée, petun, autrement herbe à la reyne, avec sa préparation et son usage. ... Auquel avons ajouté un traité de la thériaque

Lyon, chez Barthélemy Vincent, 1626

£1,750

FIRST EDITION thus. 8° pp.[viii], 342, [ii], 320, 303-313, (v). a⁴ A-X⁸ Y⁴: A-X8. Roman letter, some Italic and Greek. Small typographical ornament on title, woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces, nine very interesting engraved plates seven of which are folding, two full page in text, all in good dark impressions, early mss. shelf mark on pastedown, library stamp rubbed from title (obliterating a few words of text). Age browning, heavier in places, the odd spot or mark. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, slightly later orange paper label on spine, upper edges of covers very slightly chewed.

Rare second edition of the first French translation, by Jacques Veyras, of this curious and most interesting work, finely illustrated, rich in medical recipes, the composition of which include the leaves or other parts of tobacco; the first to include a second part by Laurent Catelan, called for on the title, but very often missing. Johann Neander sees tobacco as a general panacea. He underlines the major role of the Dutch in the importation of American tobacco into Europe and deals with the cultivation, harvest, transformation, and storage of tobacco, as well as various ways of smoking tobacco using long pipes, such as those of the Indians and the Persians. Neander compiled his information mainly from sixteenth century herbals. Although he recommended the medical use of tobacco in recipes, he warned against its recreational abuse. It was, he said, 'a plant of God's own making, but the devil likewise involved; excesses ruined both mind and body.' His work also contains the earliest known printed depictions of native Americans cultivating and curing tobacco. "Neander opposed the recreational use of tobacco, seeing its habitual use as physiologically harmful and socially toxic in a similar way to alcohol. He approved of its use in multiple medical applications, including treatments for wounds, ulcers, and other maladies. He thought it helpful as an eyewash for optical problems, restoring a keenness of sight even for elderly patients. Indeed, there were few non-fatal illnesses for which it did not serve as a panacea. In this he shared the common views laid out by Liebault, Monardes, and Everard. The second half of the book includes numerous recipes incorporating other medical ingredients and flavorings. In (one) illustration, young Native Americans harvest, dry, and boil tobacco leaves. A medical potion was thus prepared with the help of a fermented beverage, powdered ginger, and other spices. The resulting product was stored in closed vessels, and tobacco leaves could be dipped in it to achieve special potency. He notes that the Spaniards called this product caldo." JCB 'Drugs from the Colonies'.

"A drawing of a Persian qalyan is included in the earliest European compendium on tobacco, the *Tabacologia*, written by Johan Neander, and published in the Netherlands in 1622. Contrary to what one might expect, the images are not of primitive and crude contractions improvised from coconut shells, but of highly elaborate and intricate devices. The high quality craftsmanship suggests a relatively long process of technical advancement and aesthetic refinement. ... Safavid Iran may have been one of the first societies outside of the New World and the Iberian peninsula where tobacco was diffused and became a commonplace article of consumption". Sander L. Gilma. 'Smoke: A Global History of Smoking'.

"In 1622, the year that English settlers and Powhatans went to war near the shores of the Chesapeake Bay in a contest that helped colonists acquire more land for tobacco fields, Johannes Neander's treatise on tobacco appeared in Europe. Though the

book offered little news about the plant, it contained three remarkable illustrations depicting Native Americans' techniques for cultivating tobacco. ... While measuring readership is difficult because of the limited records for the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, Neander's book was apparently popular. It was sufficiently important to be reprinted in 1626 and included in a work on herbs two decades after its first appearance. A French translation was so popular that it was reprinted four times between 1625 and 1630. The text appeared for the first time in an English language translation in 1659, long after learned readers could have studied Neander's text in its original Latin. That edition's frontispiece depicts a sophisticate sitting at his desk in a book-lined study, smoking one pipe while two more lie on his desk near the manuscript he is writing." Peter C. Mancall. 'Tales Tobacco Told in Sixteenth-Century Europe'.

Complete with the second part called for on the title but most often missing, a most interesting pharmaceutical treatise by the apothecary, Laurent Catelan. professor of pharmacy at the University of Medicine at Montpellier. The practise of Theriacle apothecary was most popular and fruitful at Montpellier throughout the early modern period. The name theriac comes from the Greek term theria, which refers to wild beasts, and it was given to a preparation that served initially as an antidote and later as an all-purpose cure for a range of illnesses.

USTC 6903714. (without mentioning the second part). Krivatsy p.840. Dorbon 6347, "très rare". Arents. "with accurate illustrations... among them are the earliest representations known to us of American natives engaged in cultivating and curing tobacco, of curious pipes, and of the kalian of Persia". Bragge, Bibliotheca Nicotiana, 26. Osler 3490 (latin edn. 1626). Leclerc Americana 3399 (latin edition) Sabin 52173.

L3244

ONLY ONE COPY RECORDED

34. NIDER, Johannes.

Confessionale seu manuale confessorum ad instructionem spiritualium pastorum valde necessarium

Paris, per Jean Lambert pro Jean Petit, [1510]

£1,950

8vo. 60 unnumbered leaves. [J8, B-G8, H4. Gothic letter. Fine, near full page, white on black criblé woodcut printer's device on title of a lion and leopard holding Petit's cypher, birds and putti in the trees behind, white on black criblé initials, occasional mss marginal note and underlining in an early hand, note concerning the printer in later hand on fly. Light age yellowing, title fractionally dusty, small waterstain to lower inner corner of first few quires, early repairs to blank margins of F8 and G1, the rare marginal mark or spot. A very good copy in fine C18h French olive morocco, covers bordered with a triple gilt rule, spine triple gilt ruled in compartments with large fleurons gilt at centres, red morocco label gilt, all edges marbled, one corner worn.

An extremely rare edition of this instruction manual for confessors by the late C14th German Dominican Nider, a preacher, theologian and scholar, and one of the leaders of the bloody crusade which extirpated the Bohemian Hussites. Nider had first tried to deal with this heresy by gentle persuasion, encouragement and conversion, but when these methods failed, recourse was had to fire and sword. On his return from Bohemia, Nider disassociated himself from the council (of Basle) which had ordered the repression, and devoted his energies to running his monastery and to extensive writing – including one of the great witchcraft classics of all times. He wrote extensively on general pastoral office and particularly on confessions and preaching. This Manual for Confessors was widely used and very popular as shown by the large number of extant manuscripts, incunabula and post-incunabula. "Theologian, b. 1380 in Swabia; d. 13 August, 1438, at Colmar. He entered the Order of Preachers at Colmar and after profession was sent to Vienna for his philosophical studies, which he finished at Cologne where he was ordained. He gained a wide reputation in Germany as a preacher and was active at the Council of Constance. After making a study of the convents of his order of strict observance in Italy he returned to the University of Vienna where in 1425 he began teaching as Master of Theology. Elected prior of the Dominican convent at Nuremberg in 1427, he successively served as socius to his master general and vicar of the reformed convents of the German province. In this capacity he maintained his early reputation of reformer and in 1431 he was chosen prior of the convent of strict observance at Basle. He became identified with the Council of Basle as theologian and legate, making several embassies to the Hussites at the command of Cardinal Julian... He resumed his theological lectures at Vienna in 1436 and was twice elected dean of the university before his death. As reformer he was foremost in Germany and welcomed as such both by his own order and by the Fathers of the Council of Basle. As a theologian his adherence to the principles of St. Thomas and his practical methods made him distinguished among his contemporaries." Catholic Encyclopaedia.

Jean Petit is not known to have printed any books but he was an extraordinarily active publisher, employing most of the important Parisian printers from about 1495 till well into the 16th century. During this time he used some 20 devices. The lion in the device used here was suggested by Petit's address, 'At the sign of the Silver Lion.' Joining the lion as supporter of the shield is a leopard. The printer's initials, I P, on the shield are joined by a knotted cord, symbolising the Trinity or eternity. Petit had this work published with at least three different printers, all editions of which are very rare, this edition particularly so with only one copy recorded by USTC at Liège in Belgium.

ILLUSTRATED HOLY SHROUD

35. PALEOTTI, Alfonso, MALLONIO, Daniele.*Iesu Christi Crucifixi Stigmata Sacrae Sindoni.*

Venice, apud Barezzo Barezzi, 1606.

£2,500

FIRST EDITION thus. Folio. pp. (xxxii) 294 (xxxviii). Roman letter, some Italic, double column. Engraved architectural t-p in red and black, Christ flanked by images of the Holy Shroud above, angels holding Holy Shroud at sides, arms of Pope Paul V beneath; 17 superb full-page engravings of the instruments of the Passion and Christ's stigmata; ½-page woodcut printer's device on Register; decorated initials and ornaments. T-p mounted, dusty with few small tears to outer margin, some thumbing to first few ll., faint water stain at upper gutter, occasional light yellowing, old repair to lower margin of K2-V4, worm hole to same on V5-X2. A good, clean copy in early C19 half vellum over marbled boards, title inked to spine, extremities rubbed.

Good copy of the scarce first Latin edition of this superbly illustrated early modern bestseller. First published in Italian in 1598, it achieved immediate success, with two further Italian editions and translations into Latin (1606), German (1607) and French (1609).

After teaching law at Bologna, Alfonso Paleotti (1531-1610) took holy orders in Rome, inspired by the mysticism of the visionary Francesco Parenti da Bolsena who followed him to Bologna in 1597, when Paleotti became Archbishop. 'Stigmata' was inspired by a visit to the Holy Shroud in Turin—the cloth on which Christ's body left an impression of his figure, the blood and ointment on his wounds—in the company of Carlo Borromeo. The first Italian edition was censored by the Inquisition and re-published with revisions in 1599. The Latin translation was undertaken by Daniele Mallonio (d.1604), friar and professor of theology at Bologna.

'Stigmata' is a comprehensive meditation manual structured as a treatise on the history and theology of the Holy Shroud. It begins with its arrival to Turin and proceeds with a 21-chapter forensic analysis of Christ's flagellation (the methods and location), crucifixion (the kind of wood used), crown of thorns and tortures (the trajectory of the wounding spear), and the subsequent 'horrendous wounds' which appeared on his body. Thanks to the vivid, quasi-anatomical plates, each wound is dissected with gory and scholarly precision, leading readers to reflect on Christ's human suffering and on the theology, nature and power of relics. In particular, a superb engraving, explaining techniques for crucifixion, is devoted to that of the Martyrs of Japan, 26 Catholics executed in Nagasaki in 1597. He tackled especially discrepancies between the Gospel and physiological reality—e.g., Christ's hands could only have remained intact having been pierced by nails in between the joints and nerves, strong enough support his weight, as experimented on dead bodies. Paleotti's extreme Baroque visualisation of Christ's suffering inspired popular preachers like the English poet John Donne and painters like the Spanish Francisco Pacheco.

A remarkably intense, handsomely illustrated symbol of Counter-Reformation iconography.

No copies recorded in the UK.

BL STC C17 It., p. 642; Mortimer, Harvard It., 351 (1598 ed.). Not in Brunet, Cordier, Japonica, or Cicognara.

L3114

36. PARADIN, Claude.*Devises héroïques et emblèmes de M. Claude Paradin, reveues et augmentées de moytié [by François d'Amboise]*

Paris, J. Millot, (1614).

£2,250

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo., pp. (iv) 340 (iv). Italic letter, some Roman. Fine engraved title, figures at sides, and above, with emblems in roundels, 174 small engraved emblems in text, woodcut initials and headpieces, 'White Knights No. 3056' pencilled note to front free endpaper. Light age yellowing, occasional minor mark or spot. A very good copy, the engravings in good impression, in handsome early 19th century dark blue straight-grain morocco, covers bordered with a single gilt rule, spine with raised bands gilt ruled in compartments, small gilt circles at centres, gilt lettered direct., inner dentelles gilt, a.e.g., a little rubbed at extremities.

First edition of Claude Paradin's influential book of emblems augmented by a commentary by Francois D'Amboise, beautifully illustrated with 174 emblematic engravings. Paradin first published his 'Devises heroïques' in 1551; publication was taken over by Christophe Plantin in Antwerp from 1561, with the addition of 37 'devises' and the inclusion of a Latin translation of the combined text order to provide for a wider reading public. It was later published in a Dutch translation in Antwerp in 1563 and in an English translation in London in 1591 and then in this revision in Paris with a commentary by Adrien d'Amboise. Paradin's work was influential in England: Mary Queen of Scots, held at Tutbury Castle, and Bess of Hardwick knew and used Paradin's emblems in the design of embroidered hangings. "Interest in Emblems and interest in devices had from the earliest days of the genre run hand in hand, and this pattern also continues in the seventeenth century. The pioneering collections of devices compiled by Simeoni, Giovio and Paradin were all extremely popular in France in the first half of the the sixteenth century, but somewhat surprisingly no French versions of Giovio were published after the 1560's although interest in the work of the native French Paradin was more enduring, with editions of his devices continuing to be published in France into the first two decades of the seventeenth century. ..An expanded French edition of the work of Paradin .. was published in 1614. .. This lasting popularity was not reserved just to France. As well as these seventeenth-century editions of Paradin in French published in Paris.. the popularity of the work extended to England also, where an English version was published in London in 1591." Alison Saunders. 'The Seventeenth-century French Emblem: A Study in Diversity.'

Paradin was innovative in the introduction and explanation of his emblems, introduced in his second edition. "This second edition of 1557 offers a version of the text which is markedly different from that of the original edition published by De Tournes in 1551. There the work was much smaller, containing only 118 devices, whereas the 1557 edition contains 182. But more significantly the nature of the work is changed: the original version giving a set of basic devices comprising woodcut figure plus motto, is transformed in 1557 by the addition at the end of each device of a French commentary explaining its significance, and identifying the person who used it, or – in the case of the unattributed devices – the universally applicable lesson which could be derived from them. In this new form – which became the norm for subsequent editions – Paradin's work is thus far more informative and overtly moralistic than in its original text-free form. Its increased 'educational' dimension is reflected also in the marginal notes accompanying the prose commentaries, identifying sources." French Emblems at Glasgow.

The dispersal of the library amassed by George Spencer-Churchill (1766-1840), Marquess of Blandford and later fifth Duke of Marlborough, at Whiteknights is most commonly cited today as a preservative against folly. The collection contained some of the most sought-after incunabula of a period defined by the high prices paid for early printed books. It included a fine selection of Caxtons, spectacular botanical and emblem books, and the iconic Valdarfer Boccaccio – the first edition of the Decameron, purchased by Blandford in 1812 for the unprecedented sum of GBP2,260. The Boccaccio was symptomatic of the profligate expenditure of its buyer. By 1819 his spendthrift ways had ruined him, leading to the sale of his opulent estate at Whiteknights, near Reading, and the dispersal of one of the key libraries in the era of bibliomania.

BM STC Fr. C17th P188. (1622 edn only) Landwehr, Romanic, 571; Adams, Rawles & Saunders F.468. Praz p.444-445.

L3228

OPTICS, MIRRORS AND VISION

37. PECKHAM, John, GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paolo.

I tre libri della prospettiva commune.

Venice, appresso gli eredi di Giovanni Varisco, 1593.

£2,250

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. ff. (viii) 48. Roman letter, little Italic. Woodcut printer's device to t-p, 64 geometrical diagrams, decorated initials. Few ll. browned (poorly dried paper), faint water stain to last three gatherings in places, very minor marginal foxing. A good copy in contemporary vellum, modern bookplate to front pastedown, '12 May 1823' and casemark inked to fep, autograph 'Marcius(?) Meraius' [Müller] to t-p, small not modern stamp to lower outer blank corner of last. In modern folding box.

A good copy of the first edition of the first Italian translation of this fundamental optics manual—a 'rare book' (Riccardi I/1, 570), 'rarer'—according to Guglielmo Libri—'than the original work' ('Catalogo', 1861, n.5656). Giovanni Paolo Gallucci (1538-c.1621) was a renowned mathematician and cosmographer, with interests in astrology; he was also a frequent translator of medical and scientific works, including 'I tre libri'. This was a major optics manual written by the English Franciscan John Peckham (c.1230-92), student at Paris under St Bonaventure, and later professor at Oxford and archbishop of Canterbury. Inspired by the theories of Francis Bacon, whom he met either in Paris or Oxford, his 'Perspectiva communis' (1279) was said to be so named as it was widely used. In the following centuries it was 'the most popular book on this subject' as well as 'the text-book until as late as about 1600', when Kepler published the first modern study of optics (ten Doesschate, 'Oxford', 334). Gallucci's vernacular translation made this fundamental yet concise work available to a broader audience. 'Perspectiva' was an explanation of the Arab mathematician Alhazen's theories in 100 propositions, most followed by Gallucci's brief commentary and illustrated with diagrams. Alhazen explored refraction, double vision and the physical circumstances that give rise to visual perception; he

was the first recorded scientist to mention refraction by curved surfaces (ten Doesschate, 'Oxford', 323). Gallucci's glosses feature examples taken from everyday life. For instance, 'Propositio IX' illustrates why a fire appears bigger at night, and bigger from afar, when one cannot distinguish the individual flames. Gallucci compares this to what happens in church to a short-sighted person who looks at the many lit candles: without his spectacles on, the candles will appear like they are big, and touching one another; with his spectacles on, the individual flames will be discernible and the candles smaller. The long section on mirrors discusses the reflection of colours, the angles of incidence, transparency, the function of lead on glass mirrors, mirrors made of iron or diamond, spherical or plain or shaped like a column, and the appearance of images on broken mirrors. An outstanding, clear scientific milestone and the basis of key modern optics theories including Kepler's.

BM STC It., p. 496; Riccardi I/1, 570. Not in Brunet. G. ten Doesschate, 'Oxford and the Revival of Optics in the Thirteenth Century', *Vision Res.* 1 (1962), 313-42.

L3259

CHATSWORTH COPY – MS. REFERENCES TO THE INDEX

38. PETRARCA, Francesco.

Il Petrarcha con l'espositione d'Alessandro Vellutello.

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari e Fratelli, 1552.

£2,250

4to. ff. (viii) 216. Text in Italic, commentary surrounding in Roman. Architectural woodcut t-p with caryatids, putti, cornucopiae and printer's device, full-page woodcut map of Vaucluse, 6 ¼-page vignettes of the Trionfi, woodcut device to last leaf, decorated initials and ornaments. T-p slightly dusty and trimmed, small hole affecting imprint, minor loss to lower outer blank corners of Q8 and 2D2 and fore-edge of last, handful of light marginal ink splashes, a little finger-marked. A very good copy in C18 sprinkled calf, marbled eps, C19 reback, double gilt ruled, raised bands, spine gilt with gilt monogram of Duke of Devonshire at head, edges sprinkled red, joints bit rubbed. Bookplate of Chatsworth Library to front pastedown, couple of C16 Italian marginalia.

Handsome edition—from the great collection of the Dukes of Devonshire—with intriguing marginalia referring to the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum'. It was edited by Alessandro Vellutello (b.1473), one of the greatest C16 commentators of vernacular authors whose work on Petrarch, first published in 1525, rivalled that of Pietro Bembo and Lodovico Dolce. This edition includes Petrarch's 'Sonnets and Songs' (newly subdivided into three parts) and 'Trionfi'. Vellutello was very critical of the Aldine edition, proposing a reorganisation of the sonnets according to a narrative based on chronological and biographical information. The 'Trionfi' were illustrated with six exquisite allegorical woodcuts; that of Fama reprised the design of its counterpart in the 1490 Venetian edition. These and the other superb illustrations, including a full-page map of Vaucluse drawn by Vellutello after two visits to Avignon, were the same used for the first Giolito edition of 1544. 'This map [...] struck the phantasy of the Petrarchists of the Cinquecento. It reappears, in one form or another, in twenty of the hundred-odd editions of the "Canzoniere" published in the next hundred years' (Wilkins, 'Vellutello's Map', 277). The map, together with a life of the poet and a brief essay on the identity of Laura and her place of origin, were new additions intended to assist the reader—'hugely influential in satisfying the taste for both Petrarch's poetry [...] and details of his life and Laura's' (Trapp, 'Petrarchan Places', 4).

The contemporary annotator of this copy was interested in the philology of the Petrarchan sonnets: e.g., he glossed 'E quei, che del suo sangue' with 'E quel'—a less frequent variant. He also marked the notorious four 'Babylonian sonnets' as 'sospesi' ('suspended') from publication. In them, the 'avaricious Babylon' stands as a harsh critique of the Avignonese schismatic church. Much admired by Protestants, three were added (without title) to the Roman Index of 1559, as they featured in Vergerio's notorious (and prohibited) anti-Catholic pamphlet of 1555 (Stallybrass, 'Petrarch', 588-93). Whilst the 'Canzoniere' as such was never prohibited, the three sonnets, plus a fourth, were eventually listed individually in the Roman Index of 1590. The marginalia were thus probably added by an early reader (Inquisitors would have removed or inked over the text) after 1590.

Nebraska, Illinois and Cornell copies recorded in the US.

Catalogue of the library at Chatsworth III, p.195; Fiske Pet N 552a; Brunet IV, 550 (1547 imprint); BM STC It., p.505; *Annali dei Giolito* I, 356; Sander II, 962 (1547 ed.). E.H. Wilkins, 'Vellutello's Map of Vaucluse', *Modern Philology* 29 (1932), 275-80; J.B. Trapp, 'Petrarchan Places', *JWCI* 69 (2006), 1-50; P. Stallybrass, 'Petrarch and Babylon', in *For the Sake of Learning*, ed. A. Blair et al. (Leiden, 2016), 581-601.

L3371

JEWISH BANKERS IN ROME

39. [PIUS IV]

Capitoli, & nova riforma delli Banchieri Hebrei di Roma.

[Rome, Antonio Blado, 1563.]

£2,750

FIRST EDITION. Folio. 2 unnumbered, unsigned leaves. Elegant Italic letter. Woodcut arms of Rome, Pope Pius IV and Cardinal Guido Ascanio Sforza to upper margin of first, decorated initials. Minimal mainly marginal spotting. A fine copy in modern wrappers.

A fine copy of this very scarce edict by Pope Pius IV (1559-65)—a remarkable ephemeral survival—regulating Jewish bankers in Rome. Copies of this document were distributed to be attached to the ‘banchi’ or inside the bankers’ stores, so that all Christians could read them carefully. On the one hand, Pius IV relaxed regulations in Rome, revoking some of the harsher provisions and imposing controls on rents charged to the Jews in the ghetto; on the other hand, unlike his predecessor, he enforced tougher financial regulations for the Jewish ‘banchi’ (Poliakov, ‘Jewish Bankers’, 181, 190).

This edict forbade money-lending at an interest greater than 24 per cent instead of the customary 30, demanding interest on interest, reckoning as one month any shorter span than 30 days or selling what was pawned by Christians before the passing of 18 months. Jewish bankers should also ensure that any Christian borrowing money or pawning belongings signed a paper written ‘in the Italian vernacular’—as required of all documents in bankers’ books—specifying his name, address, the amount borrowed or pawned, and the time span for restitution, according to the practice of the Monte di Pietà. First established in Italian cities in the 1460s, the Monti di Pietà were the result of Franciscan preaching against Jewish money-lending and were meant to ‘put an end to the “iniquitous usury” of the Jews by replacing them in the small loans sector’, without interest, in order to assist the poorer population (Toaff, ‘Jews’, 239). The Monti notwithstanding, Jewish bankers continued to operate their business unofficially or through new agreements with the authorities, as well as thanks to the support of wealthier borrowers. This edict also provided regulations on ‘house-keeping’ including the regular cleaning of clothes, to avoid the presence of moth, and the compulsory keeping of cats to chase away mice, so as to prevent pest damage to pawned objects. A very fine copy of this very scarce document for Jewish and economic history in Italy.

No copies recorded in the US.

Fumagalli 305; USTC 852964; EDIT16 25104. Not in Kress or Goldsmith. L. Poliakov, *Jewish Bankers and the Holy See* (London, 1965); A. Toaff, ‘Jews, Franciscans, and the First Monti di Pietà in Italy (1462-1500)’, in *The Friars and Jews in the Middle Ages and Renaissance*, ed. S.E. Myers et al. (Leiden, 2004), 239-54.

L3199

MEDICAL ALCHEMY

40. PLANIS CAMPY, David de.

Traicte’ de la vraye, unique, grande et universelle medicine des anciens; dite des recens or potable

Paris, chez Francois Targa, 1633

£1,950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [xxviii], 163, [i] a8, e8, A-K8, L2. Roman letter, some Italic. Small woodcut ornament on title, finely engraved portrait of the Author within roundel (fractionally trimmed at outer edge), woodcut initials, grotesque woodcut headpieces, typographical ornaments, early autograph of Jean Claude Pajot on title. ‘1633’ in modern ink at foot. Age yellowing, some minor spotting, oil stain to one quire at the beginning, light waterstain mostly in lower blank margin. A good copy in contemporary calf over boards, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled in compartments, gilt fleurons, a.e.r. small split in upper joint at head small chip at tail.

Very rare first edition of this most interesting medical work, based on alchemy, on the subject of potable gold as a universal medicine, with a fine engraved portrait of the author. “An author who deserves greater attention than he has received is David de Planis Campy (1589-ca.1644), who produced ten works on medical chemistry and traditional alchemy. He was a councillor and Chirurgien ordinaire to Louis XIII, and his works were collected and published in a folio volume in 1646. Planis Campy wrote in open admiration of Paracelsus. He argued that God had provided mankind with remedies for all illnesses and that the Paracelsian cure by similitude was not opposed to the Hippocratic or Galenic theory of cure .. He wrote that alchemy is a science that teaches the means of separating the elements of each mixed body produced by nature and of separating the pure from the impure.” A. G. Debus, ‘The French Paracelsians’. Planis Campy wrote on phlebotomy, musket wounds, the plague, and mineral

and chemical remedies. He made several references to Dee's Monas in his works. The portrait of the author is also very fine. The circular French inscription gives his name and states that in 1627, he is in his 38th year and is surgeon to the French King. It refers to him as 'L'Edelphé' a follower of the theories of Paracelsus, also indicated by references to the microcosm and macrocosm in the book placed in front of him.

Historically one of the most challenging areas in alchemy was the production of potable gold. Alchemists aimed to profit from its great therapeutic value, derived from the metal's indestructibility. This work deals entirely with soluble gold, or colloidal gold, as a universal medicine, starting with a history of its use in medicine by the 'Ancients'. It discusses in detail its regenerative effects on human health, including its power to extend human life, its properties as a 'universal' medicine, where it can be found or how it can be manufactured. "Paracelsus wrote about the therapeutic qualities of quinta essentia auri, which he obtained through reduction of auric chloride with alcohol or oil plant extracts. He used 'potable gold to treat some mental disorders and syphilis .. From the seventeenth century, colloidal gold was used for the production of red (ruby) glasses, decoration on porcelain, and silk coloration. In 1633, alchemist David de Planis-Campy, surgeon to the king of France Louis XIII, recommended his 'elixir of longevity' – an aqueous colloidal gold solution – as a means of life prolongation." Lev Dykman, 'Gold Nanoparticles in Biomedical Applications'.

A very rare alchemical work.

USTC 6003625. Caillet III, 87235 Welcome 5082. Not in Durling or Osler.

L3252

ASTROLOGICAL MEDICINE

41. PLANIS CAMPY, David de.

L'hydre morbifique exterminée par l'Hercule chimerique

Paris, Du Mesnil, [1628]

£1,950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [xlii] 576. Roman letter, some Italic. Finely engraved frontispiece title, (fractionally trimmed at outer edge), Louis XIII above, Hippocrates and Paracelsus to the sides, extra illustrated with another architectural title page taken from "L'Ouverture de L'Escolle de Philosophie Transmutatoire Metalique" 1633, with alchemical symbolism, finely engraved portrait of the Author within roundel (fractionally trimmed at outer edge), woodcut initials and head-pieces, typographical ornaments, modern bookplate of Maurice Villaret on pastedown. Age yellowing, the rare marginal spot. A good copy, the engraved t-p's in fine dark impression, in contemporary vellum over boards, a little soiled, a.e.r.

Very rare first edition of this most interesting medical work based on astrology and alchemy, beautifully printed with a fine engraved portrait of the author and hermetic title, with an additional beautifully engraved alchemical title. "An author who deserves greater attention than he has received is David de Planis Campy (1589-ca.1644), who produced ten works on medical chemistry and traditional alchemy. He was a councillor and Chirurgien ordinaire to Louis XIII, and his works were collected and published in a folio volume in 1646. He wrote that alchemy is a science that teaches the means of separating the elements of each mixed body produced by nature and of separating the pure from the impure."A. G. Debus, 'The French Paracelsians'. Planis Campy wrote on phlebotomy, musket wounds, the plague, and mineral and chemical remedies. He made several references to Dee's Monas in his works. The engraved title page flatteringly presents King Louis XIII as the 'French Hercules'. At the foot of the pedestal on the left there is a round diagram representing the principles of 'the Great Work' with the Hebrew word 'Yah', at the centre, which corresponds to the divine, heavenly principle. On the opposite side are the sun, moon and mercury, within a mountain or the philosophers stone. The portrait of the author is also very fine. The circular French inscription gives his name and states that here, in 1627, he is in his 38th year and is surgeon to the French King. It refers to him as 'L'Edelphé' a follower of the theories of Paracelsus, also indicated by references to the microcosm and macrocosm in the book placed in front of him.

The present work has the subtitle "the seven illness held, until now, to be incurable, and now treatable with the art of chemical medicine", the hydra of the title having seven heads. The work is thus divided into seven chapters each dealing with one of these illnesses. They are in order; Leprosy, 'Podagre' or Gout, Hydropsie, Epilepsy, Cancer, 'Noli me-tangeré' or hidden cancer, and 'Escrouelles' another form of malign cancer. Each chapter gives a definition of the illness followed by its causes, various forms of the illness, its signs, and prognostics followed by various chemical cures devised by the author. As such it give tremendous insight into the new forms of 'chemical' treatments that moved away from traditional Galenic medicine.

USTC 6002910. Caillet III, 8723. "Ce célèbre médecin attribuait les causes de certaines maladies à l'influence des astres et prétendait les guérir par la méthode de Paracelse." Guaita 843. "ouvrage de la plus grande rareté, orné d'un portrait de l'auteur gravé par Michel l'Asne et d'un beau frontispice par le même artiste réunissant les portraits de Paracelse, d'Hippocrate et du Roi Louis XIII, flatteusement désigné par l'épithète Hercule Gallicus". Dorbon 6461. "Un des plus intéressants

ouvrages de médecine ancienne, basée sur l'alchimie et sur l'astrologie". Welcome 5078. Not in Cantamessa, Durling or Osler.

L3183

EXTENSIVE ENGLISH ANNOTATIONS

42. PSALMS, Hebrew.

Psalterium Hebraicum.

Paris, Excudebat Robertus Stephanus, typograph. regius, 1565.

£1,950

16mo. 160 unnumbered leaves, A-V8. (lacking title A1). Hebrew letter, colophon in Roman. Foliated headpiece with dolphins, extensive marginal annotations c1600 in very legible English, numbering of verses and pages, 'James Prosser, Eius Liber', later autograph to front endpaper, (probably the Hebraist, Anglican clergyman and author of 'A Key to the Hebrew Scriptures, 1838'), 'D.S. Maw, Wadham College Oxford, May 1923, on rear pastedown with an inscription in Greek in his hand opposite (teacher at Uppingham school and sometime correspondent of John Piper). Light age yellowing, some minor water-staining, light mostly marginal foxing, a little heavier at beginning and end. A good copy in early C19th black morocco, covers bordered with a double gilt rule, fleurons to outer corners, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, gilt ruled in compartments, all edges gilt, extremities a little rubbed.

A most interesting copy of the Hebrew Psalms, finely printed by Robert Estienne the younger, as King's Printer in Hebrew, with extensive early annotation in English, both translations and commentary; a very rare and important insight into the beginnings of an English appreciation of the original Hebrew Psalms. We have not been able to identify the commentator but Hebrew scholars of that level were not abundant in England in 1600. The Psalms had been translated into English many times, most popularly by Sternhold and Hopkins. However these were invariably based on Latin, French or German translations; indeed Sternhold and Hopkins version was most probably based on the French version by Clement Marot. "Questions of originality and the authority of the "original" were complicated for Renaissance psalms by the fact that most translators did not read Hebrew and therefore relied on previous Latin, English, or other vernacular translations, and by the fact that there was universal ignorance regarding the specific formal workings of Hebrew poetry. To what extent were these questions raised by Renaissance translators themselves?... The fact that Hebrew was so little known in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England meant that there was essentially no "original," no accessible, authoritative text with which to compare a translation, and as a result, for the vast majority of their readers, the English Psalms were the only Psalms (supplemented for some by "cognate" versions in Latin, German, or French). More importantly, English translations of the Psalms held a different status than English translations of either classical literature or vernacular works in other European languages, in that they were not intended as a crib for those who couldn't get at the original texts, nor as a kind of second-best version for the monoglot. The Psalms were not really conceived of as "texts" in the way that translations of Catullus or Petrarch were. They were holy Scripture and, as such, had a unique function, being used by English Christians every day, or at least every week, of their lives: ..they were among the most familiar texts in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England. Because of the central place of the Psalms in English daily life, and their vital functions within the body of English culture, they were thus, in a powerful if peculiar sense, English works." Hannibal Hamlin, 'Psalm Culture and Early Modern English Literature.'

Both Hebrew scholarship and printing were very restricted in the early Renaissance in England. "Friedberg informs that early as 1625 an English translation of the travels of Benjamin of Tudela was printed in London, but it was not until 1643 that the first book with a significant amount of Hebrew letters, a Psalms, with Hebrew, Greek, latin, and English, was printed here. He also observes, given the absence of a Jewish presence in England, that all the work had to have been done by non-Jews." The abundant scholarly early English annotations of this Hebrew book of Psalms are therefore of the greatest interest as they offer a very rare insight into sixteenth century English interest in the original Hebrew text. The annotator has numbered all the verses, made translations of a few lines and commented on the text with giving possible words for a translation to English.

This copy also belonged to the Reverend James Prosser who introduced his important work, 'A Key to the Hebrew Scriptures, 1838', with the lines, "It is very much to be regretted that the treasures which are contained in the Hebrew Scriptures are so little understood... Whence is it that the language of the Patriarchs is so little studied."

Renouard, Estienne, 162:1. Mortimer, Fr. I no. 73. Not in Darlowe and Moule.

L1814

AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY

43. PTOLOMAEUS, Claudius. [Bourdin de Villennes, Nicolas.]

L'Uranie, ou la Traduction des quatre livres des jugemens des astres.

Paris, Cardin Besongne, 1640

£2,750

FIRST EDITION thus. 12mo. pp. [xlvi] 432. á12, é11, A-S12. Roman letter. Engraved printer's device on title, floriated woodcut initials and headpieces, typographical ornaments, woodcut astrological table, "Pour Mr. Saint Leger" in Bourdin's hand on ffp., ten blank leaves bound in at end with four page autograph dedication by Nicolas Bourdin entitled "A Monsieur de Saint Leger, En Avignon" dated Paris 1640 "en la conionction des Benefiques au Sagittaire". Age browning, slightly heavier in places, some minor spotting, title fractionally trimmed in lower margin just touching the privilege. A good copy in contemporary tan sheep, covers bordered with a double gilt rule, Bourdin's arms gilt at centres, spine with raised bands gilt ruled in compartments, sun fleurons gilt at centres, all edges marbled, small chip at head and tail of spine, lower corners worn, a little rubbed.

A remarkable authorial presentation copy of this rare first edition of the first French translation of Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos, finely bound with the authors arms and a long manuscript presentation letter to Monsieur de Saint Léger of Avignon. Little is known about Nicolas Bourdin, except that he was born around 1583 to a Berry family, was a protégé of Gaston d'Orleans and died governor of Vitry-le-François in 1676. His controversies with Jean-Baptiste Morin (1583-1656), another Ptolemaic astrologer, probably derived from Morin's status as the protégé of Richelieu. The ms. dedication is most interesting as he refers to the nature of his translation and to the marginal notes he has made, stating that they are not made for the scholarly St. Andre, who already has a copy of the Basle edition in his collection, and who could have undoubtedly make better notes than the author.

Ptolemy (c.100-170AD) was a Roman geographer, mathematician and astronomer from Alexandria. His extant works, all written in Greek, influenced Western knowledge for centuries. Tetrabiblos 'four books', also known in Latin as Quadripartitum "Four Parts", is a text on the philosophy and practice of astrology. Ptolemy's Almagest was an authoritative text on astronomy for more than a thousand years, and the Tetrabiblos, its companion volume, was equally influential in astrology, the study of the effects of astronomical cycles on earthly matters. But whilst the Almagest as an astronomical authority was superseded by acceptance of the heliocentric model of the Solar System, the Tetrabiblos remained an important theoretical work for astrologers. Besides outlining the techniques of astrological practice, Ptolemy's philosophical defence of the subject as a natural, beneficial study helped secure theological tolerance towards astrology in Western Europe during the Medieval era. This allowed Ptolemaic teachings on astrology to be included in universities during the Renaissance, which brought an associated impact upon medical studies and literary works. "Ptolemy regards the Tetrabiblos as the natural complement to the Almagest: as the latter enables one to predict the positions of the heavenly bodies, so the former expounds the theory of their influences on terrestrial things. [...] From the obvious terrestrial physical effects of the sun and moon, he infers that all heavenly bodies must produce physical effects' and 'by careful observation of the terrestrial manifestations accompanying the various recurring combinations of celestial bodies, he believes it possible to erect a system which, although not mathematically certain, will enable one to make useful predictions. [...] Book I explains the technical concepts of astrology, book II deals with influences on the earth in general ('astrological geography' and weather predictions), and book III and IV with influences on human life."

A most interesting presentation copy of this very rare work. USTC locates four copies only; three in France and one at the BL. USTC 6028506. Caillet I, 1548. "Rare ouvrage et des plus estimés sur l'astrologie: c'est la seule traduction française des Quatre livres de Ptolémée" Cioranescu, XVII, 15 691. Not in Cantamessa.

L3196

GAMES FOR WOMEN

44. RINGHIERI, Innocenzo.

Cinquante jeux divers d'honnete entretien

Lyon, Charles Pesnot, 1555

£1,950

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. pp. [viii], 305 (ie 301), [i]. Roman and Italic letter, charming circular woodcut printer's device of rose on verso of last, fine historiated initials, woodcut headpiece, armorial Library stamp of Jacques Richard (1744-1812), on blank margins of title and first page of text, oval bookplate of Armand Bertin on fly. Light age yellowing, small tear to blank margins of last two leaves, expertly restored. A very good copy, crisp and clean, in fine mid C19th polished calf by Koehler, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, arms of Baron Achille de Seillière (d. 1869), (Guigard II, 438) gilt at centres, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, double gilt ruled in compartments gilt tooled, black morocco label

gilt lettered, edges, head and tail bands gilt ruled, inner dentelles richly gilt, combed marble endpapers, a.e.g. fractionally rubbed at extremities.

A very handsome copy of the beautifully printed first French translation of Ringhieri's seminal work on games, here translated into French by Hubert Philippe de Villiers and abridged to 50 games from the original 100. Ringhieri's work, in the first Italian edition, was dedicated to Catherine de Medici, and in this translation to Marguerite de Bourbon, but is also dedicated to women in general and uses every one of its games to praise them. "Game-playing had long been an important part of Italian court culture, a way to pass long afternoons and evenings. There were card games, dice games, memory games and games to test one's general knowledge. It was this last variety which formed the backbone of the first published Italian compendium of games, Innocenzo Ringhieri's One hundred Games of Liberality and Ingenuity of 1551, dedicated to Catherine de Medici. The games in Ringhieri's book were intended solely for female players. However, men and women did play against each other, and a frequent complaint of some of the top female gamers at Italian courts was that their male components 'allowed' them to win and would not make games into real competition." Caroline P. Murphy 'Murder of a Medici Princess.'

"This is the only work of that era that does not digress into portraits of gaming societies as elaborate fictions, or into philosophical and moral reflections on the social game, yet it was seminal. Ringhieri presents his activities and their rules 'tout court' with almost ethnographic precision, as though they were a fading national and folkloric tradition collected from the people and preserved for posterity. His intended audience was identified specifically as lettered and cultivated aristocratic women for whom such games were a vital form of expression and self-definition; men became participants only when they were invited according to the rules set out by the society of women. The work is suffused, moreover, with the conventions of Petrarchan love contained within the games and perpetuated by the inventions called up by the terms of play. In that spirit, each of the ten books closes with a poem in deference to the model set out by the Decameron. F. Lecerle refers to the entire collection as 'un Dècameron ludique' (a playing Decameron), which at the same time forms a little utopia, a little world withdrawn into its own idealised and microscopic order, perfect civility, and social hierarchy. To be sure these games of attention, verbal dexterity, word-play, micro-recitations, and dubbi are particular in their ethos and execution, for they are intent upon putting players out of action when they are led into error." Donald Beecher 'Stapparola. The Pleasant Nights.'

From the library of Jacques Richard (1744-1812), a doctor and bibliophile from Lyon. Originally from Montbard, who having studied medicine in Paris, established himself at Lyon in 1786 where he practised until his death and where he amassed a considerable library. His library was sold in 1812. Armand Bertin, the owner and editor of the hugely influential conservative newspaper the 'Journal des Debats' and was a renowned book-collector. His library was sold on his death at Paris in 1854. The work was then acquired by Baron Achille de Seillière (d. 1869) who had "une riche collection de livres dont la plupart était habillé par les plus habiles ouvriers". Guigard. His library passed to his two sons and was sold on their deaths in London and Paris. De Seillière had the work bound by Koehler, who was the student of the King's binder Thouvenin.

USTC 83671. Gultlingen VIII p. 160. Baudrier III:131. Brunet IV 1268.

L3044

TWO COPIES RECORDED IN THE US

45. ROLLENHAGEN, Gabriel, HEYNS, Zacharias.

Emblemata volsinnighe uytbeelsels.

Arnhem, J. Ianszen, 1615-1617.

£2,750

4to. 2 parts in 1, separate t-p to each, I) added t-p, 1 plate, 16 unnumbered ll., [*]2 A-D4 + 100 plates; II) added t-p, 1 plate, 18 unnumbered ll., [*]2 A-D4 E2 + 100 plates. Civilité, with Italic, little Roman and Greek. Added engraved architectural t-ps (first with allegorical figures) and author's engraved portraits, 200 full-page engraved emblems encircled by Latin motto, with Latin verse below, woodcut printer's device to t-ps, engraved portrait of Zacharias Heyns (c.1621) pasted to verso of first t-p. Couple of small tears to blank margins of pls, occasional offsetting, I) tiny worm hole to lower blank margins, turning into thin trail on pls 88-94, II) text ll. slightly browned, clean tear on E2, repaired, minor oil stain to upper outer blank corner of pls 78-80, light water stain to upper margin of pls 93 (just touching platemark), 95-96. Very good, clean copies, with plates on thick paper, in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, double blind ruled to a panel design, centre panel with lozenge-shaped centrepiece and large fleurons to corners in blind, raised bands, title inked to spine.

Very good copy of this scarce, superbly engraved two-volume Dutch emblem book—'rarely found complete' ('Bibliotheca Belgica', H64), 'a masterpiece of the genre' ('Sinn-Bilder', 430). This copy is extra-illustrated. As recorded at least in one other copy (Gent UL), it includes the engraved t-ps and author's portraits from the first Latin editions printed in Cologne in 1611 and 1613; it also features J. van den Vondel's portrait of Heyns from the 1621 edition of the latter's Dutch translation of Du Bartas's 'The Week'. Gabriel Rollenhagen (1583-1619) was a German poet and emblemist, who studied law at Leipzig and Leiden and was

later employed at the cathedral in his native Magdeburg. Born in Antwerp, Zacharias Heyns (1566-1630) apprenticed with Jan Moretus in Amsterdam before setting up his own printing business in Zwolle. He was among the first to produce emblem books in the vernacular by translating them, as he often did with successful works not yet available in Dutch (Meuus, 'Zacharias Heyns', 394). The Dutch section was printed in *Civilité* type, of the kind devised by Aelbrecht Heyndricxzoom at Delft in the 1580s; it imitated the 'Dutch' type in Granjon's 'St Augustin' (c.1562) (Carter & Vervliet, 'Civilité Type', 83). Emblems were semantic units made of a motto, a symbolic (frequently surreal) illustration and a few lines of verse; only if understood together could these three elements acquire their true moral or philosophical meaning. Rollenhagen's two volumes were among the finest examples—with superb engravings by Crispin van de Passe the Younger, the original plates, here in fresh, remarkably clean, strong impression, were employed for Heyns's edition. In the prefatory letter, Rollenhagen explained he had sought to improve on the emblematic tradition of Alciato, Sambuco and Junius, by 'presenting images cut not in wood...but in copper...not naked, but embellished with charming ornaments', with shorter but clearer verse. With de Passe, he also devised inventive variations of the symbolic representation, keeping the original meaning whilst altering or adding elements or inscriptions (Manning, 'Emblem', 80-81). Rollenhagen's influential emblems were a major model for the English George Wither's famous emblem book of 1635. Rare, complete, with fresh and crisp plates.

Only Huntington and NYPL copies recorded in the US.

Landwehr, Dutch Emblem Books, 574; STCN 04407039X; Brunet IV, 1359; Bibliotheca Belgica H64; Praz, Studies, p. 477; Carter & Vervliet, *Civilité* Type, 346*. H. Meeus, 'Zacharias Heyns, Sometime Apprentice to Moretus', *Quaerendo* 38 (2008), 381-97; Sinn-Bilder, ed. C.-P. Warncke (Dortmund, 1983); J. Manning, *The Emblem* (London, 2004).

L3229

46. [RUTHVEN, John]

The Earle of Gowries Conspiracie Against the Kings Maiestie.

London, Valentine Simmes, 1603

£2,750

4to., 16 unnumbered ll. A-D4. Roman letter, printer's woodcut device on title, large woodcut initial and headpiece. T-p fractionally dusty, general age yellowing, some very minor spotting, margins a bit short. A very good copy, crisp and clean in fine C19th crimson red morocco, very much in the style of Bedford, covers bordered with a triple gilt rule, fleurons to outer corners, spine with gilt ruled raised bands, richly worked in compartments with small gilt tools and pointillé, edges with gilt pointillé rule, inner dentelles richly gilt, combed marbled endpapers, a.e.g.

In August 1600 King James I of Scotland arrived with his retinue at the Castle of John Ruthven, third Earl of Gowrie. Although there appears to have been prior correspondence between Gowrie and the King the visit was unexpected. In circumstances never fully explained a *melée* took place between certain of the King's retainers and Gowrie and a number his, in one of the towers of the castle, after Gowrie had been told that the King had left. The King had not, he was present at the fight, (if such it was) and both Gowrie and his brother were killed. Whatever the cause of their deaths, and whether intended by James or not, they were certainly turned by James to his advantage. Gowrie and his brother were posthumously accused of high treason, their bodies hanged and quartered, the whole family proscribed and all their assets and estates forfeited to the Crown; even the name Ruthven was abolished. It was probably not a coincidence that Gowrie was the King's principal creditor, having inherited from his father Royal debts amounting to £80,000, a vast sum at the time, which of course James no longer had to repay. There must have been mutterings to that effect at the time, as the government very quickly published the present work accusing Gowrie of having conspired either to make an attempt on James's life or to kidnap him and deliver him to the English. What Gowrie's motive for such an attempt would have been or why the aged Elizabeth should have wished to have her heir-presumptive either dead, or her prisoner, is unclear. At the time Gowrie was about twenty two years old, a young man of parts, who had studied with distinction at Padua, expert in natural sciences especially chemistry, a friend of Beza with whom he had lodged in Geneva and highly thought of by Elizabeth and her chief minister Cecil. True, he was proud and arrogant but it may have been his virtues rather than his vices that which James was most afraid of. A rare and interesting work.

Shakespeare's company, *The King's Men*, performed a play 'The Tragedy of Gowrie' twice in December 1604. "We'll never know how closely the Kings Men's version of the story stuck to the Royal script, but despite its initial popularity the play was quickly banned and never printed. It may well be that even a faithful re-enactment of the King story raised too many unanswered questions. Chamberlain, our only source of information about the lost play, wasn't able to learn why it was censored: "Whether the matter or manner be not well handled, or that it be thought unfit that princes should be put on stage in their lifetime, I hear that some great counsellors are much displeased with it." There were a few unspoken rules in Shakespeare's day. One was that you never portrayed a living Monarch on stage (the risk of seeming to mark James's gait or Scottish accent was far too great)." James Shapiro 'The Year of Lear: Shakespeare in 1606.' Shakespeare's company never performed the 'The Tragedy of Gowrie' again, however it was undoubtedly influential in his major Tragedy 'Macbeth'.

A very good copy of this rare work, sumptuously bound.

ESTC S116289. [Lincoln Cathedral and Oxford only: Huntington in US.] STC 21466.7 The other editions or impressions between 1600-1603 are very scarce, two known only by single copies. Laing's copy sold for over £6 in the C19. Lowndes III 923.

L3142

47. SANDYS, Edwin.

Europæ speculum. Or, A viewv or survey of the state of religion in the vvesterne parts of the world.

London, printed by T. Cotes, for Michael Sparke, 1632.

£2,250

4to. [viii], 248. +⁴, a-h⁴, I⁴, k-2h⁴. (quires d & h incorrectly folded so partly misplaced) "At end of text: From Paris. IX. Aprill. 1599. Copied out by the authors originall, and finished, 2. Octob. An. M.DC.XIII." ESTC. Roman letter, some Gothic and Greek. Small woodcut device on t-p, woodcut initials, typographical and woodcut headpieces, a few contemporary ms annotations, interesting medical recipes relating to the plague of 1636 in a contemporary hand on front free endpapers. Light age yellowing, small oil? staining to upper blank margin of first 30 or so leaves, the odd thumb mark, worm pin-holes in upper blank margin of a few leaves. A very good, unsophisticated copy, well margined, in contemporary limp English vellum, remains of ties, ms title to spine.

Second complete edition of Sir Edwin Sandys' (1561-1629) seminal 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 *Europæ Speculum* professes to examine the condition of the Reformed Churches of mainland Europe, possibly with a view to suggesting some form of re-unification; 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 Sandy's Europæ 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 was a lost cause. "*Europæ Speculum* is a fascinating work from a number of aspects. It is a highly sceptical, pragmatic work, apportioning praise and blame to aspects of Protestantism and Catholicism with equity and judiciousness before finally championing Hooker's *via media* – indeed so finely poised is *Europæ Speculum* that it appears to have been seen as a justification for both sides of the religious divide at different times. The pirated editions of 1605 were rapidly banned, in an action which was perhaps related to the government dislike of Sir Edwin's behaviour during the Parliament of 1604, but more likely because of official disapproval of its moderate attitude towards Catholicism, or its proto-Arminianism: in 1629 another edition appeared, again without the author's knowledge, with an anonymous preface which claimed it as a powerful attack on the Church of Rome, and on English Arminianism. At first appearance, it is likely to have been the moderate, conciliatory, and even appreciative tone of some of Sir Edwin's remarks about Roman Catholicism which many English protestants .. would have found shocking." James Ellison 'George Sandys: Travel, Colonialism, and Tolerance in the Seventeenth Century.

The work first appeared in 1599, in a number of manuscript copies; it was pirated anonymously in June 1605. The Gunpowder Plot of November that same year created strong anti-Catholic feeling; in response, the High Commission ordered that copies of the *Europæ Speculum* be burnt, possibly at Sandys' own request. 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 the edition of 1629 (of which this a direct copy), 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 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.

The contemporary notes on the fly are most interesting, containing recipes for remedies against the plague, which was endemic in London and had broken out again in the year 1636, the date of these notes.

ESTC S116683. STC 21719; Lowndes only has the 1639 edition (VI, 2189). Alden 629/53. (1629 edn.) 'There are several references to the Spanish colonies in the Americas.'

L3149

48. SANNAZARO, Jacopo

Opera omnia.

Venice, in aedibus haer. Aldo I Manuzio & haer. Andrea I Torresano, 1535.

£1,450

8vo. ff. 40, 63 (i), half-title to second part. Italic letter, little Roman. Woodcut Aldine device to t-p and verso of last leaf. T-p very slightly dust-soiled, tiny hole to outer blank margin, early ms. 'G.2.' at foot, oil splash to lower margin of e6-e8, small flaw to outer blank margin of D3, minimal marginal spotting. A very good, well-margined copy in slightly later vellum, modern book label of Arthur Amory Houghton Jr. to rear pastedown.

Very good, large copy of this enlarged, collected Aldine edition of Jacopo Sannazaro's Latin works—'a more complete edition than previous ones' (Brunet V, 127). Sannazaro (1458-1530) was a Neapolitan author and humanist, a member of the intellectual circles of Giovanni Pontano and Frederick of Aragon, King of Naples, whom he briefly followed in exile to France. Best known for his poem 'Arcadia' (c.1489), which became a paragon of pastoral romance in Renaissance Europe, Sannazaro also wrote the Latin compositions included in this enlarged posthumous edition. Inspired by the tradition of sacred poems, 'De partu virginis' was originally published in 1526 and gained him the nickname of 'Christian Virgil'. This Christian epic is devoted to the story of Mary; quite popular at the time, it provides a heroic depiction of the Virgin's unshakeable virtue in the most distinguished moments of her hagiography. Another short religious poem, called 'De morte Christi lamentatio', is included. There follow a short fragmentary composition and the 'Eclogae Piscatoriae' in which the traditional shepherds of the Virgilian tradition are substituted by fishermen in the Bay of Naples. The second part of the work features his elegies, many of which addressed to his contemporaries, especially Neapolitan, like the patrician Joannes Sangrius, the intellectual Giovanni Pontano, the official Ludovico Montalto and Neapolitan royalty. The work concludes with epigrams, short compositions on a variety of subjects from funeral commemoration to military expeditions, praise of royal and political figures, and classical deities. An excellent copy of this edition prepared, in Paulus Manutius's words, 'to preserve the monuments of Sannazaro's "ingenium" from the oblivion and death brought about by the passing of time'. The phrase 'non sine privilegio' on the t-p reflects copyright restrictions enforced in Venice after 1517. Then a decree was approved restricting privilege to previously unpublished works and labelling as 'libri comuni' (patrimony of all booksellers) classical texts and works on law, grammar and liturgy. In 1534, privileges were restricted to ten years and continued to be limited to 'new' works, that is 'works which had not been previously published as a whole'; this caused, as in this case, 'a shift towards contemporary texts and author-centred works' (Kostylo, 'From Gunpowder to Print', 28-29).

USTC 854667; BM STC It., p. 605; Brunet V, 127; Renouard 114:3; Ahmanson-Murphy 279. J. Kostylo, 'From Gunpowder to Print: The Common Origins of Copyright and Patent', in *Privilege and Property*, ed. R. Deazley et al. (Cambridge, 2010), 21-50.

L3108

PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN

49. SARPI, Paolo

Historia del Concilio Tridentino

London, Appresso Giovan. Billio. Regio stampatore, 1619

£2,950

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. [viii], 806, [x]. Roman letter, prefatory material in Italic. Woodcut arms of James I on title, large historiated woodcut initials, 'Utrecht 1697' with ms. monogram 'BA' at head of first fly, early bibliographical note on verso, 'Ex Lib: Bibl: Socitas Sig. Reg' mss. at gutter on title, early shelf mark mss at head of pastedown, later printed shelf mark at side. Light age yellowing, some mostly marginal spotting, heavier in places, a few leaves slightly browned, occasional minor dust soiling at blank upper margin. A very good, crisp copy, with good margins, in contemporary English polished vellum, covers with C19th armorial stamp of the 'Society of Writers to the Signet' gilt stamped at centres, title mss at head of spine, yapp edges, modern marbled slip-case.

First edition of Paolo Sarpi's greatest and most influential work, dedicated to James I, published pseudonymously with the name Pietro Soave Polano, an anagram of Paolo Sarpi Veneto (plus o). The editor, Marco Antonio de Dominus, polished the text and has been accused of falsifying it, however recent comparison with a manuscript corrected by Sarpi himself shows that his alterations were unimportant. Translations into other languages followed: English by Nathaniel Brent and Latin in 1620, made partly by Adam Newton, and French and German editions. The work was widely read for at least the next two centuries. "Forced upon an unwilling papacy by the Emperor Charles V, who was anxious to put an end to the dissensions caused by religious strife, the Council (of Trent) first met in 1545. From the beginning however its proceedings were under papal domination, and, so far from effecting a reconciliation with Protestantism, its pronouncements on undecided points of dogma and the bold front it thus put forward, gave its members the new confidence they needed to resist the evangelical threat. No compromise was offered, and when, after numerous delays and evasions designed to frustrate the intentions of the non-Italian members, the Council closed

at the end of 1563, an instrument had been placed in the hands of the Papacy which determined the evolution of the Roman Church for the next three centuries, culminating in the pronouncement of the dogma of Papal infallibility in 1877. Only now is some relaxation beginning to take place. The full force of the acts of the council was not lost either on those who desired a reconciliation between the church and the new schismatics or on those who distrusted the centralization of power in Rome. It was both these motives which prompted the Venetian patriot, scientist, scholar and reformer, Paolo Sarpi, to compile his memorable 'History of the Council of Trent', which was published pseudonymously in London. A member of the Servite Order, hated yet never excommunicated by the Papal See, Sarpi was the devoted and honored servant of the Venetian Republic. Like the author in his lifetime, so in later years his book formed a nucleus of opposition to the papacy of Pius IV. Translated and reprinted over and over again, the masterpiece of 'Father Paul of Venice', as he was known to generations, is still read. Ranke (286) made a minute study of it and of the Papal counterblast by Cardinal Pallavicini and found not much difference between the two in point of impartiality, though he preferred Sarpi in point of style. Only now are the issues debated between the two beginning to recede from the forefront of theological controversy." *Printing and the Mind of Man*. The opinion of Le Courayer, that Sarpi "était Catholique en gros et quelque fois Protestant en détail" (that he was Catholic overall and sometimes Protestant in detail) seems not altogether groundless. A very good copy of the first edition of this important work.

STC 21760. ESTC, S116701. Gamba 2080. PMM 118.1199

L2987

50. [SAVILE, Sir Henry, ed.]

Rerum Anglicarum scriptores post Bedam praecipui, ex vetustissimis codicibus manuscriptis nunc primum in lucem editi.

London, excudebant G. Bishop, R. Nuberie, & R. Barker, 1596

£1,250

FIRST EDITION. Folio. ff. [ii], 520, [xxx]: [par.]², A-R⁶, S⁸, T-2D⁶, 2E⁴, 2F-4R⁶, 4S⁴, *-2*⁴, 3*⁶, ²A-H². ""Willielmi monachi Malmesburiensis, De gestis regum Anglorum, libri quinque", "Henrici archidiaconi Huntindoniensis Historiarum libri octo", "Rogeri de Houeden Annalium pars prior, & posterior", and "Chronicorum Ethelverdi libri IIII. Ingulphi abbatis Croylandensis Historiarum, lib. vnus" each have separate dated title page." ESTC. Roman letter, some Black and Italic. Small woodcut device on general t-p, sectional titles within beautiful architectural woodcut border, (Mekerraw and Ferguson 148), large historiated woodcut initials, grotesque woodcut head and tail-pieces, typographical ornaments, "Sorte Contentus. Exlib: Trelawny" on title, occasional marginal annotation in same hand, engraved armorial bookplate of 'Jolliffe' on pastedown. Light age yellowing, general title a little dusty, narrow waterstain to upper blank margins, affecting upper edge on some ll. A very good copy in slightly later speckled calf, covers bordered with a double blind rule, rebaked, spine, remounted, raised bands, a.e.r. a little rubbed.

First edition of Savile's texts of seven early English post Bede chronicles, comprising William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum Anglorum', 'Historia Novella' and 'Gesta Pontificum Anglorum'; Henry of Huntingdon's 'Historia Anglorum', Roger of Hoveden's (or Howden's) 'Annals', Ethelwerd's 'Chronicle', and the 'Croyland History' formerly ascribed to Ingulf. In each case Savile was the first editor (except for book V of the 'Gesta Pontificum' which did not appear in print until it was included in Gale's 'Scriptores Rerum Anglicarum'). In his dedication to Queen Elizabeth he alludes to the merits and defects of more recent historians, criticising Polydore Vergil for his dreary style and for mingling facts with falsehood, and stating his purpose of rehabilitating the older writers (disparaged by the Italian Polydore), preference being given to those who are reliable rather than merely eloquent. With regard to the 'Croyland History' he was unfortunately deceived, for it has long since been proved to be a forgery of the C14th or C15th, Ingulf having lived in the C11th; but with respect to the other writers Savile performed a real service to historiography. William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum', covering the period 449-1127, justifies to a large extent the author's claim to be the successor of Bede: it contains much information not found elsewhere; "for the reign of William Rufus and the early years of Henry I, contained in book iv, William is practically a contemporary authority, and from the opening of book v he is.....strictly.....contemporary" (DNB). The sequel, the 'Historia Novella', is a prime source for the reign of Stephen. Henry of Huntingdon's work, too, is important for that reign and the last 8 years of the preceding one, since he was describing current events. Roger of Hoveden's 'Annals' (or 'Chronica') run from 732 to 1201, the approximate date of the author's death: they are extremely valuable for the years 1192-1201, paying much attention to legal and constitutional details and giving much accurate information on foreign affairs. The short C10th 'Chronicle' of Ethelwerd, compiled partly from a vanished text of the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle', is important for throwing light on how the latter work was written. It uniquely preserves the text of Ethelweard's Chronicle, of which the only manuscript was almost entirely destroyed in the Cotton Library fire of 1731.

Sir Henry Savile was the most learned Englishman in secular literature of the reign of Elizabeth, and to this he added the distinction of being one of the translators of the Authorised Version. He also published i.a. an edition of Chrysostom and founded the chairs of geometry and astronomy at Oxford which bear his name.

ESTC S121919 STC (2nd ed.), 21783. Lowndes 2195. Brunet V 156. Graesse VI 279.

L2275

51. SCHICKARD, Wilhem

... *Horologium Hebræum, sive Consilium, quomodo sancta lingua spacio XXIV. horarum.*,

London, typis Thomæ Paine: venit apud Philemonem Stephanum, & Christophorum Meredith, 1639.

£1,950

8vo. pp. [xvii], 139, [ii], 14, [2ii. folded plate. A⁸(-A1+a⁴) B-K⁸ L⁴. First blank, “Rota Hebræa’ has separate dated title page and pagination; register is continuous. A reissue of the edition dated 1638, with title page cancelled by quire a⁴.” ESTC. Roman, Italic, and Hebrew letter, some Greek. Title within double rule border, small woodcut device of the Hebrew Clock, historiated and floriated initials, typographical headpieces and ornaments, some woodcut set music, “Johannis Sladerus” in a contemporary hand on front fly. repeated on rear fly “Johan Slad Coll. Regal”, “James Dowland” in a slightly later hand at head of errata and t-p. Light age yellowing, very rare margin mark or spot. A very good copy in contemporary sheep, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine double blind ruled in compartments, a.e.r., small split in upper joint, covers scratched and rubbed, corners worn.

Rare second edition published in England, a reissue of the first of 1638, of this most influential Hebrew Grammar, complete with the engraved plate, in fact an unmade volvelle intended to be used as an aid, with the right hand section placed over the left, as a grammatical instrument. Wilhelm Schickard was a German astronomer, mathematician and Professor of Hebrew at the University of Tübingen. As part of his teaching he sought simple methods for students to learn the language. One method he created was this Rota Hebræa, a volvelle showing conjugations. He also created the Horologium Hebræum, ‘the Hebrew clock’, a textbook in 24 sections, each of which could be learnt in an hour, allowing the learning of the language in a day. The work was incredibly popular, and went through many editions. Newton is known to have owned a copy as part of his study of Hebrew..

“Born in Herrenberg, Germany, on April 22, 1592, Wilhelm Schickard was a brilliant student. Little is known about his early life. In 1611 he obtained a master’s degree at the University of Tübingen and then studied theology. From 1613 he was vicar at several places in Württemberg until he was appointed deacon in Nürtingen in 1614. Johannes Kepler, who had come to Tübingen to defend his mother in a witch trial, met him there in 1617. For Kepler’s work *Harmonice mundi* he made several copper engravings and woodcuts. In 1619 he was appointed professor of Hebrew at the University of Tübingen. In his teaching activities, he looked for simple methods to make learning easier for his students. Thus he created the Rota Hebræa, a representation of the Hebrew conjugation in the form of two rotating discs which are placed on top of each other and allow the respective forms to appear in windows. To study the Hebrew language, he created the Horologium Hebræum, the Hebrew clock, a textbook of Hebrew in 24 chapters, each to be learned in one hour. This book was Schickard’s best-known and was reprinted repeatedly until 1731”.

Schickard was a gifted mechanic as well as a polymath. Before his death of the plague at 43 he developed a theory of the moon’s orbit, wrote in support of provincial mapping and probably built the first mechanised calculator, two decades before Pascal’s more successful effort.

A very good copy of this rare English edition.

ESTC S116778. STC 21816.5

L3131

UNRECORDED IN THE US

52. SCORZ, Geraldo

Relacion verdadera de la insigne vitoria que alcanço el rey de Polonia, contra el gran duque de Moscobia.

[Madrid, F. de Ocampo, 1634.]

£1,250

Folio. 2 unnumbered and unsigned ll., [*]2. Roman letter, little Italic. Uniform slight age browning, minimal spotting. A very good copy in modern wrappers.

Very good copy of this remarkable ephemeral survival—an important witnesses to Spain’s perception of Russia during the Siglo de Oro. First issued with a slightly different title in Seville by Juan Gomez de Blas, this work belongs to the popular European genre of ‘relaciones’, two-leaf folio news reports on major international events, here unusually concerned with Muscovy, a monarchy with which Spain still had little contact. This ‘relacion’ reported, on the basis of an official Polish missive, the victory and basic events of the Russian siege of Smolensk in 1632-34, eventually curbed, despite the lesser forces, by Władisław IV who had just succeeded his late father as King of Poland. The Muscovy soldiers, it recounted, brought about ‘great havoc’ in Smolensk ‘by capturing people, destroying fields, stealing cattle and other things at hand’. Indeed, such early C17 ‘relaciones’ were still influenced by half-fictional accounts presenting Muscovy as a place inhabited by barbarians, traitors and faithless people ruled by an absolutist regime (‘Muscovy in the Golden Age in Spain’, 147). From the early C17, the increasing appearance of Muscovy in

'relaciones' as well as chronicles or literature, such as Lope de Vega's 'El gran duque de Moscovia' (1619), revealed the Habsburg's interest in the politics of Poland, led by the expansionist Władisław III, seen as a potential ally for curbing the Turkish and Russian pressure over Asian commercial routes ('De Moscovia a Rusia', 80). A scarce and important document.

No copies recorded in the US.

Wilkinson, Iberian Books, 56282; USTC 5011221; Moreno Garbayo, Madrid, 1311; Каталог коллекции Russica, 760. Not in Palau. J.M. Usunáriz, 'Muscovy in the Golden Age in Spain', *Hipogrifo* 1 (2018), 141-60; M.V. LópezCordón-Cortezo, 'De Moscovia a Russia', *Satabi* 55 (2005), 77-98.

L2862

53. SOMNER, William.

The antiquities of Canterbury. Or a survey of that ancient citie, with the suburbs, and cathedrall...

London, printed by I[ohn] L[egat] for Richard Thrale, 1640.

£1,950

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, early binder's record and price on front f. e-p. Light age yellowing, pale waterstaining in places, a little heavier on first quire, hole in upper margin of A1 just touching running headline on verso, some soiling on recto and A3 and 4, marginal staining on 3I3 and 4, minor marginal spotting in places, the odd mark or spot. A very good copy, in handsome contemporary calf, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine with raised bands, blind ruled in compartments, red morocco label gilt, edges gilt ruled, a.e.r. lower corners a little worn.

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 Idolls, 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.

ESTC S121902. STC 22918 (Variant without errata leaf at end). Lowndes VI 2442 "An excellent work" (Nicholson)

L3010

54. SPEIDELL, John

A geometricall extraction, or a compendious collection of the chiefe and choyse problemes,

London, Edward Allde for the author, 1617

£2,400

4to. pp. [viii], 126, [ii]. A–R4. [without A1, blank but for signature] Roman letter, some Italic. Small woodcut on title, floriated woodcut initials, grotesque head and tail-pieces, innumerable woodcut mathematical figures in text, Erwin Tomash label on pastedown. Light age yellowing, rare marginal thumb mark or mark. A very good copy, crisp on thick paper, in late C19th three quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands, tan morocco label gilt, joints a little worn.

Rare second issue of the first edition of this didactic geometry, with the same typesetting as the 1616 edition, but without the ruled borders on the right and bottom edges of each page. Little is known of John Speidell's early years including any record of a university affiliation. He is first noticed as a professional teacher of applied mathematics in London, where he advertised himself as teaching mathematics and the use of instruments in English, French, Latin, or Dutch. He is known to have attended Henry Briggs' lectures on logarithms at Gresham College, and this very probably accounts for his early work on the construction of a table of logarithms with base e. This work lists geometrical problems and their solution. They range from the simple bisection of a line to very complex geometrical situations that might arise in surveying. Mathematically, he is remembered for publishing the first tables of natural logarithms, *New Logarithmes*, in 1619 and 1622. Speidell published *A Geometricall Extraction* in 1616 and 1617, and *An Arithmetical Extraction* in 1628. Both were advertised as problem sets for mathematical instruction.

The work is dedicated to John Egerton, Lord high Chancellor of England. In the dedication Speidell remarks that the work is "partly collected out of others and partly of my owne, and performed by a more speedy way then by any former writer." He states in the epistle to the reader that he has, for the last ten years, been teaching "many Gentlemen and others (in Arithmetique, Geometrie, Astronomy..) .. and not having found this part which I present to thy view, (consisting of the best, choyse, and most artificiall Problems.." The work presents one hundred and thirty geometrical problems and their solutions as a practical guide to geometry.

ESTC S117756. STC 23062. Tomash & Williams S171.

L3020

NOT RECORDED IN THE US

55. STOCKWOOD, John.

Disputatiuncularum grammaticalium libellus, ad puerorum in scholis triuialibus exacuenda ingenis primum excogitatus...

London, [T. Dawson,] typis Ioannis Battersbie, Regiæ Maieststi in Latinis, Græcis, & Hebraicis typographi, 1619.

£2,400

8vo. pp [xxx], 358, [civ]. A-2H8. [last two ll. blank] Roman and Italic letter, some Greek. Floriated woodcut initials and head-pieces, fine full page woodcut of children picking fruit on verso of last., contemporary manuscript, inscriptions at end, a few ink trails. Light age yellowing, title a little dusty, tiny single worms holes and trails at blank gutter, cut a little close at fore-edge, just shaving a few side-notes. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary calf, covers bordered with a triple blind rule, spine with raised bands blind ruled in compartments, later morocco label gilt, stuubs from an early mss leaf, a little rubbed, upper cover repaired at lower edge, a.e.r.

Rare fourth edition of this important and influential Latin grammar, first published in 1598, all editions of which have survived in a few copies only. ESTC records seven copies only of this edition, with none in the US. John Stockwood "school-master and divine, was a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, when Queen Elizabeth visited that university in August 1564, being matriculated on 4 Oct. in that year, and admitted a scholar on the Lady Margaret's foundation on 10 Nov. following. He graduated B.A. in the university of Heidelberg in 1567, and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 19 May 1575, when he stated that he was about to open a 'Indus literarius' at Cambridge. .. In 1571 he occurs as minister of Battle, Sussex. In or before 1578 he was appointed headmaster of the free grammar school at Tunbridge, Kent, by the Skinners' Company of London.... He was a celebrated and powerful preacher, and obtained the vicarage of Tunbridge, Kent, in 1585 At one period he was in great poverty. The records of the corporation of Gravesend show that on 30 Aug. 1594 he received a contribution of forty shillings out of the stock of the chamber of that town, in compliance with a written request from Sir Robert Sidney. He had ceased to be master of Tunbridge school in 1597, when his 'Progymnasma Scholasticum' was published. In the dedication of that work to the Earl of Essex he acknowledges the kindness of that nobleman in relieving his poverty and protecting him from malevolent antagonists. It is believed that he retained the vicarage of Tunbridge till his death. He was buried there on 27 July 1610." DNB.

"With regard to text-books, many of the books on Rhetoric give examples of the Disputational Method. For Grammar a book which was much used in England is John Stockwood's *Grammatical disputations*. This was a well known book, and represents for the first half of the 17th century a mode of school activity which has passed away, for which we have not, apparently, elsewhere than in Stockwood, any outstanding document. ... the most important consideration in reference to Stockwood's book is rather the mental discipline involved in the the method than the subjects discussed. If a right method of discussion is practised, his argument is that such a method, employed first on material with which the pupil is familiar, viz., Grammar, can be applied to other subjects of discussion of literary or culture-material. ... Stockwell himself points out the aim of the method as an effort to sharpen the wits of boys in the trivial schools. It is the old method of dialectic transferred to the material of Grammar, which had become the *sine qua non* of Renaissance studies. A special merit of the method was the spirit of research at first-hand amongst the classical writers for illustration of grammatical uses and standards. With Stockwood, the classical authors were to Grammar what modern maps are to the geographer. .. Stockwood endeavours that the pupil shall map out, at least by confirmation, the usages of the most approved classical authors. It is true he supplies the pupil with a great number of these. But he also supplies models whereby the

the pupil enterprising in Disputation shall be on the look-out for himself – supplying himself with material against his opponent.”
Foster Watson *‘The English Grammar Schools to 1660: Their Curriculum and Practice.’*

ESTC S114853. (BL, Cambridge (2 copies), Oxford (3 copies), Wells Cathedral) STC 23279.

L3148

LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ROME

56. TOTTI, Pompilio

Ritratto di Roma antica.

Rome, Andrea Fei, 1627.

£1,750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. (xviii) 162 (vi). Roman letter, little Italic. Additional engraved t-p with female figure (city of Rome) flanked by the Pantheon, Colosseum, arms and Egyptian obelisks, arms of Ercole Trivulzio (?) below, woodcut Roman medal to t-p, 130 ¾-page plates with genealogy of Romulus, Roman buildings, coins and monuments, 144 woodcut medals of Roman Emperors, 2 full-page woodcut plates with male figures holding urn (rivers), decorated initials and ornaments. Outer edges a bit dusty and minimally trimmed, light water stain to upper outer corners and outer margins of last gathering, small hole to plate 82 (to remove the Sun), slight offsetting from plates, a few outer margins and verso of last somewhat finger soiled, slight marginal fraying to last three. A good copy in C17 vellum over boards, marbled eps, traces of yellow paint to covers, decorative double blind ruling, lozenge-shaped centrepiece and large fleurons to inner corners in blind, spine triple blind ruled in five compartments, modern bookplate to front pastedown.

Lavishly illustrated first edition of this handsome, detailed, early guidebook on ‘the principal temples, theatres, amphitheatres, circuses, sea battles, triumphal arches, curie, basilicas, columns, order of triumphs, military and civil dignities, rites, ceremonies, medals and other remarkable things’ of ancient Rome. With it, its obscure author, the Umbrian Pompilio Totti (1590-c.1644), sought to create ‘a portrait of ancient Rome both figured and animated’, bringing to life the antiquarian narratives of the city’s past through fresh images of its ruins, buildings, inscriptions, princes and inhabitants. The first few chapters, prefaced by an engraved genealogy, are devoted to Romulus, his founding and planning of the city; thence the narrative proceeds to the seven kings of Rome and their successors, interspersed with antiquarian digressions on Roman customs including weddings and military triumphs. The fine engravings, here in fresh impression, were based on the accounts of ancient historians, on contemporary works like Marliani’s ‘Antiquae Romae topographia’ and on Totti’s personal knowledge: e.g., an illustrated tripod was now ‘in the house of Signor Cavaliero Gualdo, and looked just as when it was unearthed in the baths of Paolo Emilio’. Sacrificial rites are illustrated with plates portraying a ritual scene and the numerous instruments used. The ‘colonna miliaria’, which stood ‘at the centre of Rome, mistress of the world’, was the ‘terminus’ of all the roads coming from and heading towards all the provinces and countries and kingdoms of the Empire. In the engraving it is accompanied by the lists of distances separating individual cities like Antioch or Constantinople from Rome. In Totti’s work, the topography of the past and the present blend, with extant monuments sharing the stage with buildings of which only scant references existed, such as the villa of Scipio the African. An engaging guidebook and a beautifully produced example of Renaissance antiquarianism.

BM STC It. C17, p. 917; Schudt, *Guide di Roma*, 181. BAL (1645 and 1697 eds). Not in Fowler or Berlin Cat.

L3101

BEES, VINES AND FLEAS

57. VETTORI, Piero

Explicationes suarum in Catonem, Varronem, Columellam castigationum.

Paris, ex officina Robert Estienne, 1543.

£1,500

8vo. ff. 70 (ii). Italic letter, little Roman. Very slight toning, a fine, wide-margined copy in late C19 polished calf, marbled eps, triple gilt ruled, raised bands, spine in seven gilt cross-hatched compartments, gilt-lettered label, inner edges gilt, a.e.g. Bookplate of Leo S. Olschki and faded stamp of Rothamsted Experimental Station to front pastedown, faded early marginalia on one fol.

Fine copy of Piero Vettori’s classic commentary on Cato, Varro and Columella. Vettori (1499-1585) was among the most influential Italian humanists and Greek philologists, and editor of works—some of them appearing for the first time in print—by

Aeschylus, Cicero, Aristotle and Euripides, mostly published in Paris and Lyon. 'Explicationes' was intended as an appended commentary with references to specific phrases and lines in Vettori's editions of Cato, Varro and Columella's works on husbandry, agriculture and farming, with which it was sometimes bound (see Renouard 55:2). These were known collectively as 'De re rustica'—a florilegium addressed to a C16 readership interested in the classical rustic virtues of landownership and practical aspects of country life, covering topics as varied as the best place to set up a beehive, horticulture, remedies for dogs with fleas and sick horses, ways to scare snakes off stables and regulations for workers. Marcus Porcius Cato's (234-149 BC) 'De Agri Cultura' (c.160 BC) was a manual on the management of a country estate reliant on slaves, with a special interest in the cultivation of vines. Marcus Terentius Varro's (116-107BC) 'Rerum rusticarum libri tres' was based on his direct experience of farming. A soldier and farmer, Lucius Moderatus Columella (4-70AD) is best known for his 'Res rustica', one the cultivation of vines and olives, farming and estate management, and the shorter 'De arboribus', on horticulture. Vettori compares his edited text to a variety of sources. These included epigraphic inscriptions and ms. variants in Latin and Greek found, for instance, in the Bibliotheca Medicea, easy access to which he had enjoyed since 1538, when he was appointed professor of classics in Cosimo I de' Medici's Studio Fiorentino.

USTC 140891; BM STC It., p. 722 (not this ed.); Renouard 55:2. Not in Brunet.

L2966

PIRATED JESUIT ELZEVIRES

58. [VITELLESCHI, Mutio?].

Directorium in exercitia spiritualia. (with) Epistolae praepositorum. (with) Index Generalis.

Antwerp, I-II) apud Joannem Meursium, III) apud Ioannem Meursium, 1635 [i.e., Amsterdam, Daniel and Louis III Elzevir for Jan Schipper, c.1653-71].

£1,250

8vo. 3 works in 1, pp. 128 (xxiv); 448 (viii); 288, without final errata as often, probably indicating first issue. Roman letter, with Italic. Separate t-p to each with woodcut vignette with St Ignatius crowned by angels. Edges a bit dusty, very minor toning, the odd spot, paper flaw to lower blank margin of N2 and small damp stain to lower blank margin of one gathering of second. Good copies in contemporary vellum, dusty, yapp edges, titles elaborately inked to spine in red and gold (oxidized) with floral decorations and IHS monogram. C18 armorial bookplate 'D. Henr. Ios. Rega. Med. Doc. Proff. Prim' and finely engraved C17 bookplate of Petrus Ludovicus Danes Casletanus to front pastedown, C19 ex-dono label of Antonius Joannes Philippus Wemaer, C19 book label 'Bib. F.F. Min. Cappuccinorum' and stamp of Capuchins' library of S. Maria Angelica in Bruges to ffep.

Good copies of these forged editions of three major Jesuit works probably compiled by Mutio Vitelleschi (1563-1645). He was the Sixth Superior General of the Society of Jesus, and professor of theology, philosophy and logic at Roman Collegia. These three works gathered together important texts for the continuing education of Jesuits worldwide, as reliable, approved reference manuals. 'Directorium' is an introduction to the meaning, purpose and techniques for undertaking St Ignatius's spiritual exercises and meditation, spanning the course of a four-week retreat, on Christ's life and suffering. The 'Epistolae' is a collection of letters from major figures of the Order (St Ignatius, Aquaviva, Mercuriano, Borgia, Laines and Vitelleschi) to superiors and members on theology and the Jesuits' spiritual mission. The third work, a detailed 'Index generalis' of the 'Institutiones', reveals the original context of these works, part of a 16-volume series called 'Corpus institutionum societatis Jesu'. Separately printed, they were found as stand-alone or bound, as in this case, in a *sammelband* of two or three. Whilst the first edition of the 'Corpus' was published by Jan Meurs in 1635, the present copies were published two to three decades later by Jan Schipper in Amsterdam, without the license of the Society of Jesus. A distinction is the spelling 'Joannem' with a J on the t-ps of the first and second, as well as the woodcut vignette of St Ignatius with the Latin motto on all three. Two theories have been put forward. First, a copy of the 1635 edition was seized in England during the Cromwellian era and sent to Amsterdam (Sommervogel V, 81, add.); or second, according to a Jesuit's account from the 1660s, copies of the original were found on board a Portuguese ship bound for Brazil, captured and taken to Holland during the Dutch-Portuguese War (1653-57) (Begheyn, 'De Elzeviers', 65). Because Schipper often employed other printers for his publications, and on the basis of a close analysis of initials and ornaments, this edition has been attributed to the press of Daniel and/or Louis III Elzevir in the years 1653-71 (Miert, 'Een onopgemerkte', 131-38; Impe, 'Corpus'). The pirated edition was probably intended for the Low Countries, where the Jesuits were flourishing; the early ownership of this copy can indeed be traced to Leuven. An important *sammelband* with editions of special bibliographical interest for Elzevir collectors—unnoticed by Willems.

This volume was once in the library of Petrus Ludovicus Danes Casletanus (1683-1736), professor of theology, influenced by Scholasticism, at Leuven in the 1730s. The following owner, Henri-Joseph Rega (1690-1754), was a Dutch physician, rector at Leuven. His interest in Jesuit theology probably urged him to take sides against the spreading Jansenism, which led to a fall in student numbers. In the C19, it belonged to Antonius Joannes Philippus Wemaer, professor of Physics at Ghent, and to the convent of the Capuchins in Bruges.

I) Backer-Sommervogel V, 81. Not in Willems. II) Backer-Sommervogel V, 81. Not in Willems. III) Backer-Sommervogel V, 81. Not in Willems. P. Begheyn, 'De Elzeviers en de jezuiten', in *Boekverkopers van Europa*, ed. B.P.M. Dongelmans et al. (Zutphen, 2000), 59-76; L. van Miert, 'Een onopgemerkte Elzevier-druk?', *Het Boek*, 1923, 131-38; S. van Impe, 'Corpus institutionum societatis Jesu', in *Jesuit Books in the Low Countries, 1540-1773*, ed. P. Begheyn et al (Leuven, 2009).

L3253

ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPENDIUM

59. VITRUVIUS POLLO, Marcus.

De architectura libri decem...Elemeta architecturae...ab Henrico Wottono...Lexicon Vitruvianum...et...Scamilli Impares.

Amsterdam, L. Elzevirum, 1649.

£2,250

Folio. pp. (viii) 272 (xxviii), 164, 69 (iii). Roman letter, with Italic, little Greek. Engraved t-p with ancient architects discussing drawing surrounded by columns, classical building in background, 4 full-page and over 70 small woodcuts, mainly of columns, decorated initials and ornaments. Slight toning or marginal spotting, light foxing in places, small ink mark to lower margin of Z5, verso of last a little soiled. A very good, clean, fresh copy, on thick paper, in C18 crushed morocco over boards stained green, marbled endpapers, triple gilt ruled, small fleurons to corners, armorial gilt centrepiece of the Society of Writers to the Signet, raised bands, tan spine in seven compartments, gilt large fleuron and cornerpieces to each, inner edges gilt, a.e.g., minor loss at head of spine. C20 bookplate to front pastedown, C18 casemark inked to ffep, C18 inscription 'J Gale' to t-p.

Handsome, clean, crisp copy of this important edition of the founding work of Renaissance architectural theory, issued with translations by Johannes de Laet—polymath and director of the Dutch West India Company—of other major, nearly contemporary, contributions. It is 'a superb edition, decorated with many woodcuts', 'somewhat scarce' (Willems 1097)—a very useful compendium for practitioners. The first work is a Latin translation of 'Elements of Architecture' (1624), itself a free adaptation of Vitruvius's major opus, by the English scholar and diplomat Henry Wotton (1568-1639). Following Vitruvius, he identifies the 'ultimate end of architecture as building well' and that good buildings should be 'comfortable, solid and aesthetically delightful'. The second is the only surviving major ancient work on the subject—'De architectura' in ten books by Vitruvius (80/70-15BC), a Roman architect and engineer. He begins from the basics (what is architecture, the building of foundations, the qualities of woods and stones), and proceeds with the handsomely illustrated examination of building structures (the decoration and proportions of the five orders of columns) and the construction of specific buildings (e.g., temples, theatres or baths, private or communal residences), down to their painting and the effects of humidity. Most famously, in book III, Vitruvius related the proportions of temples to those of the human figure—a theory which inspired Leonardo's immensely influential drawing of the 'Vitruvian Man' inscribed within a circle. There follow works on integrating architectural theories including Agricola's on weights and measurements, Goldmann's essay on the 'voluta ionica', Alberti's works on painting and sculpture, and two commentaries, a technical dictionary, an index and a treatise on the pedestal of columns ('Scamilli impares') all relating to Vitruvius's work. A handsomely printed, important compendium of major architectural theories, from antiquity to the mid-C17.

Berlin Katalog 1817; Fowler 417; Cicognara 726; Willems 1097.

L3156

60. WINGATE, Edmund.

Λογαριθμοτεχνια or the construction and use of the logar-ithmetical tables by the helpe whereof, multiplication is performed by addition, division by subtraction, the extraction of the square root by bipartition, and the cube root by tripartition, &c..

London, Miles Flesher, 1648

(with) *Une table logarithmetique par laquelle on peut trouver le logarithme de quelque nombre que ce soit dessous 400000.*

London [Printed by M. Flesher], 1635.

£2,950

24mo. Two works in one. pp. [viii], 135, [i], [clvi]. A–F12, a–F12, G6, ()1. Roman and Italic letter, text within box rule. Floriated woodcut initials, typographical ornaments, mathematical woodcuts in text, 'Strathnaver' in near contemporary hand on ff-ep and at head of t-p., Erwin Tomash's label on front pastedown. Light age yellowing. A very good copy, crisp

and clean in contemporary speckled calf, covers bordered with a double blind rule, spine double ruled in compartments, red morocco label gilt, e.e.r.

A very good copy of the third edition of this rare work on logarithms. In 1624, when Wingate was in France, he produced a short tract on logarithms in which he indicates: 'I...had the happinesse to be the first transporter of the use of these inventions into those parts.' In 1626, he translated his French work into English and it became the first edition of this book. In the preface he indicates that it is nothing more than a condensation of the work of Henry Briggs' Arithmetic logarithmica, which he must have acquired shortly before he left London as it was only published in 1624. This is the third edition (all of them edited by Wingate). It consists of a series of twenty-eight problems covering everything from simple multiplication to spherical geometry, followed by an appendix containing another forty-six problems in which he briefly discusses, usually in one sentence, the rule for finding the answer. The tables were apparently printed separately, perhaps for a French edition in 1635. They have French titles on both the tables and the column headings. The paper also has a different watermark from that used to print the text. Wingate's work on arithmetic 'Of natural and artificial arithmetick' was used in many English schools and remained in print for more than a century. It established Wingate's name as a writer of texts and did more for his reputation than any of his more advanced works on logarithms or instruments.

Wingate was born in Yorkshire and studied law at Oxford. Although he remained a lawyer, he was an avid amateur mathematician and writer of mathematical texts. He spent twenty-six years in Paris, where, among other things, he was tutor to the French princess Henrietta Maria. It was during his early days in Paris that he published two works (Construction, description et usage de la règle de proportion, 1624, and Arithmétique logarithmique, 1626) that introduced logarithms to the French. He returned to England in 1650 and entered politics but continued to write on mathematical subjects.

"After groundbreaking publications by the British mathematicians John Napier and Henry Briggs, Edmund Wingate, an English mathematician who was temporally based in Paris, emphasised the power of the combination of decimal fractions and common logarithms – that is to say, logarithms to the base of 10 – to assist practitioners, such as surveyors navigators and carpenters , to make the kind of calculations that they were likely to need to make in their daily workplace. On returning to England, Wingate wrote a text designed for use in schools, in which he advocated the application of decimal fractions and logarithms as a way of simplifying calculations. M.A. Clements 'Thomas Jefferson and his Decimals 1775–1810.'

1) ESTC R219767. Wing W3018A. Tomash & Williams W97 (This copy). 2) ESTC S95890. STC 25851.5. Tomash & Williams W98. (this copy)

L3024

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