

OU LE MONDE A REBOURS



La Fille donne icy la bouillie a sa Mere,
Le Fils apprend a lire a son Pere.



Deux hommes attelés entraînent la Charrue,
Le Bœuf est laboureur et sur leur dos se rue.



Icy l'homme étrille s'attache au Râtelier,
Le Cheval a son tour devient Palfèmier



L'Ane de l'homme étoit autrefois la monture,
L'homme porte au Moulin a présent la monture.

HÜNERSDORFF RARE BOOKS Post Office Box 67796 London W14 4FP England
Tel. +44 (0)7789166832 books@hunersdorff.com Business by correspondence

Images reproduced are not to scale; cover image, item 186; half-title and title vignette, 35; frontispiece, 184.







Catalogue 29

Selected books, manuscripts, prints, maps,
drawings & autograph letters



HÜNERSDORFF

London



1 Agrippa, Camillo. *Trattato di scienza d'arme. Et un dialogo in detta materia.* Venice, Roberto Meglietti, 1604. Small 4to. [4] + 71+ [1 blank]f. Italic letter. Including elaborate engraved title comprising a circular portrait of the author upheld by two ancient warriors, martial symbols in top panel, a small emblem & 2 grotesque portraits in tailend panels. 52 copper engravings of male nude figures in various fencing positions as well as diagrams contained on 9 double-page plates, 1 full-page plate & 33 half-page illustrations. Woodcut ornaments & decorative letters. Contemporary limp vellum. £2,250

One of the most influential 16th century Italian treatises on fencing and duelling. Agrippa (c1520-1600), a Milanese engineer and mathematician, advocates the sole use of the point and reduces the number of traditional guards, introducing some new theories. The opponents are shown armed with a sword in one hand and with a dagger in the other; several engravings illustrate intricate multiple combats. In the present third edition, textually identical to the first of 1553, the plates are slightly reduced. The dedication is to Filippo Guidalotti. Apart from a neat small repair in blank margins of last leaves, a very good copy with engraved heraldic bookplate of 'Bibliothèque d'O.ve de Rochebrune'.

Cockle 745 (note); Levi & Gelli 7-8; Thimm 4.

2 (Peru) **Aguerro**, Diego de. *Carta de Donación* (grant of land)
Manuscript on paper. Folio. 1 text page in a chancery hand.
[Los Reyes = Lima] 19 December 1583. Signed by Diego de
Aguerro, Ambrosio de Moscoso (scribe) & Francisco Onteriz.

£1,850

Grant of seven fanegas 'de sembradura de trigo' (of arable land) in Valle de Cañete (San Vicente de Cañete near Lima) given by Capitán Conquistador¹ Diego de Aguerro, town councillor and resident of Los Reyes to Doña Ynes Montesino, his godmother and the wife of Francisco Corte Rabanada in recognition of her good care of him – 'porque fuys mi comadre y por muy buenas obras y servicios que me abbeys hecho que merecen mucha mas remuneración y premyo'. (A fanega was an extent of arable land, generally of 400 fathoms square).

The donor, Capitán Diego de Aguerro, was one of the original 160 conquerors of Peru together with Francisco Pizarro. He had taken part in the battle of Cajamarca (16th November 1532), when the Inca army was destroyed, and received part of the regal ransom paid by the deposed king Atahualpa; he later served under Almagro in Ecuador, as co-founder of Quito and helped to found Lima, where he was appointed regidor, and became a generous donor of benefices, especially to the religious orders.

The second text page contains a separate document: Deed of sale including an eleven year old negro slave: *Carta de Venta* (deed of sale) 1 text page in a chancery hand
[Los Reyes = Lima] 19 December 1583. Signed: Diego de Montesino, Ambrosio de Moscoso (scribe) & Francisco Onteriz.

Sale of half of 2 fanegas of land in the Valle de Yca (Ica in southern Peru) with a vineyard ('una viña con seys myll posturas poco más o menos') and Juan Criollo, an eleven year old negro slave. Sold by Diego Montesino of Los Reyes (Lima) to Capitán Diego de Aguerro, town councilor and resident in Los Reyes for 2000 pesos.

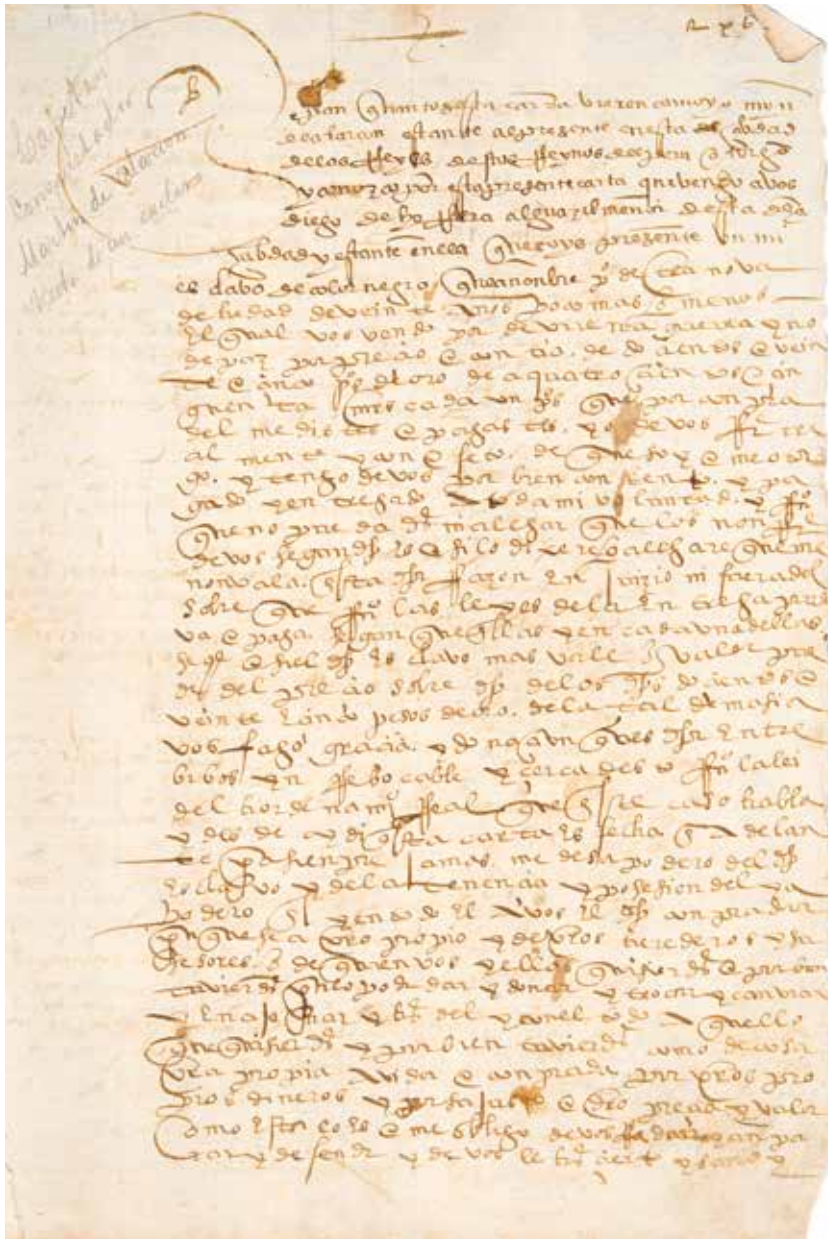
Light fraying in margins, otherwise a well preserved early American commercial document.

¹ Title awarded to the 160 soldiers who had joined Francisco Pizarro in the conquest of Peru.

*Grant of land by a conquistador of Peru & co-founder
of Lima and Quito*



African slave sold by a conquistador of Peru



3 (Peru) Alarcón, Martín de. *Carta de Venta* (sale contract)

Manuscript in ink on paper. 2 pages of closely written text penned in brown ink in a fine chancery hand. Small folio.

Los Reyes (Lima), 12 March 1550. Signed at end by Martín de Alarcón. £2,500

An early Spanish colonial document relating to Capitán Conquistador¹ Martín de Alarcón, one of the original band of adventurers who had joined Francisco Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. The document legalizes the sale of a twenty year old negro slave, Pedro de Canova, to one Diego de Herrera, constable in the Royal Audiencia (alguacil menor) of Peru, for the price of 225 pesos de oro (gold pesos). Signed at the end by Martín de Alarcón, the owner and vendor of the slave.

Alarcón hailed from Trujillo in Estremadura, a poor southwestern province of Spain, birthplace of many of the great conquistadores: the Pizarro brothers, Pedro de Almagro, Francisco de Orellana, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and Hernan Cortès all sought fame and fortune in the 'Indies'. Alarcón is known to have joined the armada sent to Panama by Gonzalo Pizarro in 1546 to intercept the imperial delegate Pedro de La Gasca; he later resided in Cuzco - cf: Vicente Navarro del Castillo, *La epopeya de la raza Extremeña en India: conquistadores, evangelizadores y colonizadores* (Mérida 1978). African slaves were increasingly imported during the early colonial period to replace the indigenous Indian labour force that had largely vanished as a result of disease brought in by the Spaniards and the harsh labour conditions imposed by them. Slaves served as construction workers, soldiers, body guards and personal retainers.

A rare survival of an Afro-American slave trade document of this period. In excellent condition.

¹ Title awarded to the 160 soldiers who took part in the conquest of Peru under Francisco Pizarro.

The Theory of Classical Architecture

4 Alberti, Leone Battista. *L'Architettura . tradotta in lingua Fiorentina da Cosimo Bartoli, gentilhuomo, & Academico Fiorentino. Con la aggiunta di Disegni.* Venice, Francesco Franc-eschi, 1565. 4to. 218 ff including double-page folding plan & 14 ff of index. A - Z8 (sign. 5 with 2 additional leaves), AA - CC8, D6. Paginated: [1] – 183 + [284] + [4] + [285] – 404 [405 - 432 including last blank]. Roman & italic type. This copy contains 4 additional leaves bound between A6 and A7 comprising an issue of the preface printed in Italic (on 2 leaves) and the first 4 text pages.(pp9-12) in duplicate. Architectural wood-en-graved title with arms and devices of Cosimo de Medici (dedi-catee), oval woodcut portrait of author on verso, 82 woodcuts in the text (1 double-page, 1 folding), historiated woodcut initials. Contemporary panelled calf with owner's initials "A" "M" divided by a large fleuron giltstamped in centre of covers; abbreviated title & author's name 'LARCH.LEONBATISTA' giltstamped on front cover; panels with gilt line border with small fleurons in corners; 5 compartments of spine decorated in blind with criss-cross pattern centred with gilt fleurons; neatly restored; some rubbing to sides. £6,500

First quarto edition of Bartoli's Italian translation. The woodcuts are reversed copies of the folio editions of 1550 and 1565. Alberti's celebrated ten books on the theory of classical architecture (first published in Latin in 1485) became famous through the vernacular translations of the 16th century. The present edition of Bartoli's illustrated Italian version contains a new dedication to Cosimo de Medici commenting on the great demand for copies of the Florence 1550 folio imprint. Book 6 contains 3 full-page woodcuts showing different ways of lifting sculpture with ropes. The folding plate illustrates the baths of Diocletian. Military subjects are discussed in



Lifting sculpture by rope

several chapters. An interesting copy bibliographically for containing additionally another issue of the preface, printed in Italic type on four pages decorated with a modified woodcut initial. Attractively preserved in a contemporary binding with the first owner's initials on sides; signature of a 17th century owner "Co.Ottav.Arch" penned in blank tailend of title margin and top margin of dedication. Top blank margins of 4 leaves neatly restored, minor isolated worming in first and last leaves; occasional very light traces of waterstaining. Adams 489; Fowler 9; *Index Aureliensis* 102.394.

Shakespeare performed at Nuremberg

5 Albrecht, Andreas. *Zwey Bücher: das erste von der ohne und durch die Arithmetica gefundenen Perspectiva. Das andere von dem darzu gehörigen Schatten.* Nuremberg, widow & heirs of Paul Fürst, 1671. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small folio. I: Engraved allegorical title by H[ans] Troschel depicting three muses (geometry, optics & arithmetic) in front of an ornate Renaissance palace symbolizing perspective, 75+[1 blank]p text, [1] double-page engraved plate of fencing tournament, [6] engraved folding plates (with 100 numbered illustrations of optical diagrams), [1] double-page folding table, 5 numbered engraved plates ; II: Engraved title within architectural border incorporating scientific instruments and emblems of shaded objects + [2]p of preface to reader + text pp77 - 124 (pp115-116 misbound), [3] folding engraved plates (comprising diagrams numbered 101-139) illustrating principles of shade, [2] folding engraved plates (with XXX diagrams on perspective). Antique style boards. £2,500

One of the most influential treatises on perspective published in 17th century Germany. The Nuremberg mathematician and engineer Albrecht (1586-1628) interprets the theories of earlier German writers in the light of new mathematical discoveries. His work is

divided into general optics and the principle of shade; it was first published in 1623.

Five full-page plates include a view of the interior of a hall in a German patrician's house and four illustrations of military interest: the fortifications of the town of Schweningen in southern Germany, the layout of a gun emplacement with canon being fired protected by stockades, and the respective layouts of the fortresses of Wachtendonk (near the German-Dutch border, the scene of a famous siege in 1588 (dated 1607), and of Uttenheim on the border with France (dated 1618 – the fortress was renamed 'Philippsburg' in 1623).

An especially noteworthy feature of this volume is the striking double-page plate of a fencing tournament taking place in the courtyard of the *Heilsbronner Hof* at Nuremberg, a purpose-built playhouse consisting of two elongated tall inn buildings and an annex with a chapel, constructed at an angle; martial games are seen in progress watched by large crowds of onlookers both from inside the yard and from the galleries, balconies, windows and rooftops of the surrounding buildings. Originally a Cistercian accounts house, the Heilsbronner Hof, was rebuilt as a venue for entertainment after the dissolution of the monasteries, and became one of the most popular playhouses in Germany. 'Englische Komoedianten' (English actors) are recorded to have performed there 'with great success' in 1612 and 1613: 'On Sunday, 27th June and a few days following thereon, with the gracious permission of the Honourable Council, the Elector of Brandenburg's servants and English comoedians have acted and held beautiful comedies and tragedies of Philole and Mariane, also of Celide and Sedea, also of the destruction of the city of Troy, and city of Constantinople, of the Turk, and other such histories, besides graceful dancing, lovely music, and other entertainments, here in the Heilsbronn Court ...' (J. Chr. Siebenkees: *Materialien zur Nürnberger Geschichte*. Nuremberg, 1792-5, vol.3, pp52 & 54) & Ernest Brennecke, *Shakespeare in Germany 1590-1700* (1964), p.87. The building was demolished in 1784. English wandering players provided the dominant form of theatrical entertainment

HALSBRUNN ERHOF ZU NURNBERG.
Anno 16 23.



in Germany during this period. The first German theatre was built at Nuremberg in 1550 (Devrient: See: *Geschichte der deutschen Schauspielkunst* (Leipzig 1848). For the artist Hans Troschel (1585-1623), see Thieme Becker XXXIII, 429-30.

Occasional light toning in outer margins, a few small repairs without loss, minor traces of usage, otherwise in good condition.

Berlin *Katalog* 4710; VD17, 12 : 162575Y; Fowler 17 lists a Latin edition of the same year; for the author, see also Thieme-Becker I,231.

6 Alciati, Andrea. *Duello dello eccellentissimo, e clarissimo giuriconsulto M.Andrea Alciato fatto di Latino Italiano a comune utilità. Tre consigli appresso della materia medesima uno de' detto Alciato, gl'altri de lo eccellentissimo e clarissimo giuriconsulto M.Mariano Socino. Con due tavole, l'una contenente i capi de' duello de l'Alciato. L'altra copiosamente contenente tutte le materie de' il duello, e de li co[n]sigli.* Venice, Comin de Trino di Monferrato, 1552. 8vo. 96 + [7]f. Without last blank leaf. Italic letter. Vellum. £650

Learned treatise on the niceties of duelling by the Milanese lawyer Andrea Alciati (1492-1550) who was quick to exploit the wide interest created by Castiglione's 'Courtier' (see item no 48), publishing a number of books on related subjects. The book also treats military law and the ordinance of chivalry. Alciati is best known for his emblem books which became a great fashion. Early ownership signature partially erased by an old hand; inside front cover the manuscript presentation entry: 'Ad uso d Giaco: Alfonso Ru: Institutore dell Accademia de gli sfortunati de Bergamo'. From the collection of the Italian-Argentine bibliophile Mario Pedro Arata with his signature and name stamp inside front cover.

Cockle 871 (note); *Index Aureliensis* 102.983; Levi & Gelli 106; Thimm 5.

7 Algarotti, Francesco, count (1712-64). Essayist, philosopher, poet & art collector. Engraved portrait by Raffaello Morghen c1780 (170 x 99mm).Based on the celebrated pastel portrait by Algarotti's friend, the Swiss artist Jean-Étienne Liotard (1702-88) painted in 1745; Algarotti bought Liotard's portrait of the Chocolate Girl the same year. £150

8 Algarotti, Francesco. Autograph letter in Italian, dated : Padua, 7 October 1755 to Flaminio Scarselli (1705-76) in Rome. 2 pages recto & verso in folio (30.9 x 20.5cm) with corrections, insertions, many words crossed out; contemporary manuscript one-line reference identifying the recipient, noting that the letter was in response to one received on 25 September; folding mark. £3,500

Interesting letter by the influential Italian writer and connoisseur of the arts and sciences, to Flaminio Scarselli, a Bolognese cleric and author, who represented the city of Bologna at the Papal court in Rome. Algarotti, replying to a letter received in Padua days earlier, expresses his delight in being honoured by Scarselli's attention; surely Scarselli is blessed with many wonderful artefacts and writings to discover in Rome, and so Algarotti finds Scarselli's regard for his work all the more touching; he thanks Scarselli both for his praise and for his criticisms, some of which Algarotti had already incorporated in the *Saggio*; Algarotti repeats expressions of delight at Scarselli having enjoyed his book; Algarotti plans to visit common friends in Bologna and to discover and admire the new art and monuments in Rome, long in the making, may come to fruition now that his health has improved; he is glad to have heard much praise and admiration for the Pope 2 by the Margravine of Bayreuth ('Bareith')¹; the Pope's eye and regard for culture is such that Algarotti doubts that Queen Christina herself would have had much to add; Algarotti promises to send Scarselli a copy of a letter of praise received from the King³; Algarotti has talked with many people about Scarselli's *Tragedie* (published in 1755), and everyone who was

able to express a discerning judgement has praised them as able to compete with Greek drama.

The letter is unsigned, and is possibly a draft. (The Algarotti-Scarselli correspondence continued in the following year with a much-quoted letter about a new marble acquired by the Pope as a gift).

Son of a wealthy Venetian merchant, Algarotti studied natural sciences and mathematics at Bologna; he was admired for his wide knowledge and elegant presentation of advanced ideas by Voltaire who styled him the 'Swan of Padua'; he experimented with optics and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society for reproducing some experiments by Newton; Frederick of Prussia made him a count and chamberlain in 1742; Algarotti acted as cultural adviser both for the Prussian king and for Augustus III Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, at Dresden to whom he recommended Italian paintings, he met and corresponded with Voltaire, Maupertius, Formey (see nos 86, 87, 88 149, 254, 255, in this catalogue), La Mettrie, Metastasio (see no 154), Lord Chesterfield, Thomas Gray, George Lyttleton, Thomas Hollis (see no 9), Pope Benedict XIV and Count Heinrich von Brühl.

1 Wilhelmine Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1709-58), Frederick the Great's favourite sister, playwright & composer; Algarotti had visited Bayreuth together with Frederick in 1740;

2 Pope Benedict XIV (1740-58), promoted scientific learning & the baroque arts; corresponded with Algarotti;

3 Frederick the Great king of Prussia (1740-86), Algarotti's patron & employer.

*William Pitt acknowledges Algarotti's dedicatory preface
to him for his Essay on the Opera*

9 [Algarotti, Francesco, count (1712-64)] Manuscript in English, dated : Hayes, Decemb 27 1762. 1 page recto with 12 lines of text; verso blank. £1,500

Algarotti's own handwritten copy of the essence of William Pitt's¹ acknowledgement of Algarotti's flattering dedicatory preface composed for the English language edition of Algarotti's influential Essay on the Opera². The acknowledgement was dictated by Pitt

With regard to the favour shewn to him from Mr. Pitt
I thank him very much, & while he answers; and standing as an
example of human vanity, accept with pride when
he so well knows he has not the least right to receive.
I had not dream'd that my name was to live to
posterity, before Caen Algarotti; by joining it with his
own, I shall be to eyes ^{of} the Literature shall be
no more - they giving him to be described Immortal -
Mr. Pitt desires the favour of Mr. Hollis to convey to
Caen Algarotti as soon as may be, these sentiments
of Respect & gratitude &c.

Hayes Decemb 27 1762

to his wife to be conveyed to Algarotti through their mutual friend Thomas Hollis³ whom Pitt asked to thank Algarotti.

‘With regard to the great honour desired to him from Pisa, Mr Pitt blushes while he reads, & while he answers; and standing as an example of human vanity, accepts with pride what he too well knows he has not the least title to receive. Little did he dream that his name was to live to posterity, before count Algarotti, by joining it with his own, forbid it to dye till literature shall be no more. Thus giving him to be indeed immortal. Mr Pitt desires the favour of Mr Hollis to convey to count Algarotti as soon as may be these sentiments of respect & gratitude.’

(Hayes Place in Bromley, Kent was William Pitt’s country estate)

Algarotti came to London in 1734 staying for two years, meeting the London intelligentsia, befriended Lord Hervey and Lady Wortley Montague, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1736 for reproducing some experiments of Newton. He returned in 1741, and perhaps met William Pitt through Thomas Hollis, a mutual friend. Both Pitt and Algarotti were members of the Royal Academy of Arts.

1 William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708-78), British prime minister during the Seven Years’ War.

2 *Saggio sopra l’opera in musica* (1755), considered the most significant 18th century work on the subject, was anonymously translated into English, and published five years later in London in 1767; Algarotti’s two page dedication to William Pitt is dated: ‘Pisa, dec.18, 1762’; the acknowledgement was reprinted in vol. 2, page 203 of Lord Chatham’s *Correspondence*, London 1838 together with the Italian original text of Algarotti’s dedicatory preface, dated Pisa, 18th November 1762 on pp201-202.

3 Thomas Hollis (1720-74), political commentator and atheist, travelled widely in Europe meeting leading intellectuals; in England he was a member of the Society of Arts, befriended Canaletto from whom he commissioned six paintings, corresponded with Algarotti, and became a friend of Pitt in later life.

10 Algarotti, Francesco, count (1712-64)] Autograph letters in French (drafts), dated : Boulogne, 4 May 1759, to Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1721-92) 1 Prussian field marshal & victor of Minden. 2 pages recto & verso. £1,250

Flattering response to the commander in chief of the Anglo-German forces in western Europe ‘...It ... seems to me that I am reading a letter from Marcus Aurelius written in the middle of one of his greatest deeds. It is ... necessary ... to admire you also for your prudence ... all kind of praise are owed to you... Y[our] S[erene] H[ighness] must have received from ... Versailles news of [unclear]. She arrived here in the last few days; she will come back to Berlin next autumn. She will no doubt contribute more than anyone to embellishing the celebrations ... being prepared for the conquerors of the world, in which Y[our] S[erene] H[ighness] will play a large part.’

Algarotti expresses his gratitude to the duke. ‘But what could I say on the subject of the letter with which Y[our] S[erene] H[ighness] was willing to honour me on the [eve] of the greatest deeds that we now see burgeoning, wishing to see me again is for me the height of glory. While ... your modesty is equal to your valour, you ... see that others take pride in it... I am doing good to you in my heart by planting a laurel... For I have no doubt...that your last successes will contribute ... to bringing about the most solid ... peace. Recently I again heard ... your praises sung at the Court of Parma², where I spent a few days. One could not say ... whether the French love you or [?] care for you more. Y[our] S[erene] H[ighness] has Roman blood, *parcere subiectis at debellare superbos*’³

1 Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Prussian commander (1758-1766) during the Seven Years’ War, led an Anglo-German army against the French winning the iconic Battle of Minden in August 1759 which neutralized Frederick’s enemies in the west. Brunswick was commander of Frederick’s Life Guard battalion which served as a model for the Prussian army, and he was a close friend of the Prussian king;

2 In 1759 Algarotti was involved in a new opera-style in the city of Parma; he influenced Guillaume du Tillot and the duke of Parma;

3 ‘to rule mankind and make the world obey’ Virgil, *Aeneid*, bk 6, lines 851-853.



First picture of a coffee plant in a western book

*Earliest known western scientific mention
of the coffee plant and drink*

11 Alpino, Prospero. *De medicina aegyptiorum. Libri quatuor*. Venice, Francesco dei Franceschi, 1591. [12] + 150+ [26] ff (last leaf blank). Roman & italic letter. Woodcut illustrations of surgery and bloodletting in the text (2 full-page). Printer's woodcut device on title. (Bound with): **Alpino**, Prospero. *De plantis aegypti liber. Accessit etiam liber de Balsamo aliàs editus*. Venice, Francesco dei Franceschi, 1592. [4] + 84 (numbered 80) + [8]ff. Roman & italic letter. With 46 fine wood-engravings (37 full-page) of exotic plants. Typographical ornaments. Printer's device on both titles. The 2 works bound in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary blindstamped pigskin decorated with floral and portrait roll-borders; in centres of covers a circular armorial device has been gilt-stamped over with a crowned monogram of a later French owner; top margins of front cover waterstained. £5,500

I: Pioneer work on near-eastern medicine containing the earliest known western scientific mention of the coffee plant and drink. Alpino (1553-1617), a physician and botanist, who spent three years in Egypt studying the medical practice, botany and pharmaceutical preparations of the country, saw a coffee plant in the garden of a Turk in Cairo. He relates the method of preparing 'chaova' which he claims to be similar in taste to chicory; he discusses the roasting of beans ('bon'), and the infusion of the liquid, and its medicinal value at the beginning of chapter 3, book 4 ('De decoctis, quibus Aegyptii tum insanis, tum agrotis corporibus utuntur', v.f. 122 & r.f.) For a full English translation of this lengthy paragraph, see: Hünersdorff, *Coffee: a bibliography*, pp28-32; 100-2.

Blank top right corners of first leaves stained, otherwise in excellent condition. Durling 178; Garrison & Morton 6468; Hunt 161; Mueller, p5; Osler 1796; Schnyder, *Wie Europa den Kaffee entdeckte* (1988) p159; Waller 12509; Wellcome 232.

II: The earliest European treatise on the native plants of Egypt, considered the author's most important scientific work: it contains the first pictorial representation of the coffee plant in a western book,

*Early Spanish commercial document guaranteed
by a conquistador of Peru*

shown under the heading 'Bon' on verso of leaf 26, following the detailed description of the plant, the drink and its medicinal uses in chapter 16 on the reverse page. (For a full English translation of the text, see Hünersdorff, *Coffee: a bibliography*, pp28-32; 100-2). Other exotic plants here first described and illustrated in a European text are the banana and the baobab. The last section contains the author's treatise on the Balsam plant. In this copy 4 pages of quire N were left blank by printer error: this omission affects 4 woodcuts of plants, but the book is otherwise bibliographically complete. Well preserved with good impressions of the woodcuts.

Durling 179; Hünersdorff, *Coffee: a bibliography*, pp28-32; 100-2; Mueller, p.5 (in error illustrating another plant); Nissen, *Botanische Buchillustration* 20; Pritzel 111; Wellcome 233.

12 (Peru) Aranburu, Diego de. *Carta de Obligación (title deed)*
[Los Reyes = Lima] 31st March 1571. Manuscript on paper. 2 pages of text written in ink in a secretarial hand.

Signed: Diego de Aranburu, merchant. £1,250

A bond by Rodrigo Vivero, merchant of Los Reyes, Gaspar Sotelo, resident of Cuzco, but currently in Los Reyes, and Capitán Conquistador¹ Ruiz de Marchena of Los Reyes, to Diego de Aranburu, merchant, to pay him 2380 pesos, 6 reales, 9 granos, owed to him in payment for merchandize sold by Diego de Aranburu to Cristóbal de Ortega on behalf of Rodrigo de León. The latter was subsequently accused of the murder of one Juan Tello, and as such, the goods were seized from him before he was able to sell them. Therefore as guarantors of Rodrigo de León, Rodrigo Vivero, Gaspar de Sotelo and Martín Ruiz de Marchena promise to pay the 2380 pesos to Diego de Aranburu by 15th September 1571.

¹ The guarantor, Martín Ruiz de Marchena, originally from Seville, was treasurer of Panama during the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro and had served as mayor of Lima (1567-68). He was one the original band of 160 soldiers taking part in the conquest of Peru under Francisco Pizarro who were granted the honorary title of 'Capitán Conquistador'. Some fraying in margins, otherwise well preserved.





Tarot symbolism, social life & customs, women

13 Aretino, Pietro. [*Ragionamenti*] *La Terza, et ultima parte de Ragionamenti del divino Pietro Aretino: Ne la quale si contengono due ragionamenti, cio è de la Corti, e del Giuoco, cosa morale, e bella.* 'Appresso Gio. Andrea de Melagrano.' [London, John Wolfe] 1589. 2 parts in 1 volume, small 8vo. [3] + 202 + [1]f. Roman letter. Medallion woodcut portrait of author with legend 'D. Petrus Aretinus Flagellum Principum' on both titles, some ornamental woodcut initials. 18th century polished calf, ornate gilt spine with title. £2,850

First edition to include the last two of the whores' dialogues (the 'dialogue of courts', and the 'dialogue of games'), considered as especially outrageous, completing Aretino's evocative, stylish street commentary on low life in Renaissance Italy. The work was edited by the London printer John Wolfe (d.1601), formerly apprenticed to John Day, who may have been trained by Giunti at Florence. Wolfe had set up a press near St Paul's, London, to produce piracies of books prohibited in Italy to sell them in continental Europe and was imprisoned for this in 1582. As explained in the printer's preface to the reader, this 3rd part of the Dialogues was published as a supplement to his collected edition of 1584. The volume is continuously foliated and divided into 2 parts: the first 66 leaves contain the 'Ragionamenti de la corti', the second part has the title 'Ragionamenti . nel quale si parla del gioco con moralita piacevole'.

The text was not reprinted in the bowdlerized Elzevier editions of the *Ragionamenti* (1660 & 1668), but re-issued separately in 1650 under the title of *Le carte parlanti* (The Talking Cards) for its references to the symbolism of Tarot and its subtle irony on the function of cards (cf Aretino's dialogues translated by Raymond Rosenthal (1971). For a detailed description of the medallion portraits used as title illustrations, see R.B.Waddington, 'A Satirist's Impresa: the medals of Pietro Aretino' (*Renaissance Quarterly*, vol.42, no 4 (1989, pp655-681). A good copy; light toning and traces of usage to one or two pages at beginning and end, an old stain at lower margin of folio 106. Old ownership inscription on title (?) Cuberti Sartorii.

Adams A-1582; CNCE 2487; Gamba 1201; *Index Aureliensis* 107.121; Stuart Kaplan, *Encyclopaedia of Tarot*, 1,28; Mazzuchelli, p206; Pia, *Les Livres d'Enfer*, 1227; STC 19913; Woodfield, *Surreptitious printing in England 1550-1640* (1973) 48; Manfred Zollinger, *Bibliographie der Spielbuecher des 15. bis 18. Jahrhunderts*, 758.

14 (Pseudo-Aretino) *Il libro del Perché, La Pastorella del Marino, La novelle dell'Angelo Gabriello coll'Aggiunta della Membrianeide, ed alte cose piacevoli.* "Nullibi et Ubique Nel XVIII secolo (Paris c1760). Small 12mo. 118p + [1]f errata. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt; edges gilt. £385

An anonymous verse imitation of *La Cazzaria*, a provocative homoerotic dialogue by Antonio Vignali (1500-59), a member of the *Accademia degli Intronati* at Siena. The Parisian printer has added his own *Membrianeide*, a collection of obscene, satirical sonnets and epigrams directed against the Florentine bookseller Molini, here styled anagrammatically 'Limoni'. The title caption on page 116 reads: 'Dubbj Inediti dell'Aretino colle soluzioni di Don Membrano Limoni'. A good copy with an old collector's stamp on half title, and a signature and bookplate on blank verso of title.

Gay-Lemonnyer II, cols 860-61; Brunet IV, 488-89 (long note).

Conquest of the Philippines and Spice Islands

15 Argensola, Bartolomé Leonardo de. *Conquista de la islas Malucas*. Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609. Small folio. Engraved allegorical title by P. Perret+[5]f + 411(misnumbered 407) + [1 blank]p. Woodcut ornaments and decorative initials. Contemporary limp vellum; top of spine repaired; remains of ties. £12,500

First edition of this classic on Spanish and Portuguese exploits in the East Indies, an important source for the conquest of the Philippines (1564-72) and the Spice Islands under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, and the early history of trade. It also contains sections on China, Indonesia, and Ceylon, as well as many interesting early references to Japan and the Japanese, largely relating to trade and to Christian missionary work. The numerous American references include the voyage of Sir Francis Drake (pp105-108), Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa's voyage of exploration to the Straits of Magellan (pp119-131), special mention of Peru, the Patagonian giants, and Columbus.

Argensola (1562-1631), royal chaplain and rector of Villahermosa, was commissioned to write this highly praised work by the Council of the Indies on the occasion of the Spanish recapture of the Moluccan islands of Ternate and Tidore in 1606. It is based on primary sources consulted in the archives of the Indies and thus comprises significant historical documentation.

Engraved title lightly shaved in tailend margin, affecting a few letters of imprint, its right margin neatly strengthened, otherwise an excellent fresh copy in its original binding.

Alden & Landis 609/65; *Alt-Japan Katalog* (1940) 69; Heredia 7702; Hill, II, 474 & 475; H.P.Kraus, *Sir Francis Drake* (1970) 33; Leclerc 2002; Medina, *Bibliografía de las Islas Filipinas*, 48 (records 1 copy only); Medina, *Bibliografía Hispano-Americana* 551; Palau 16089; Sabin 1946; Salvá 3349.



A major source for Cervantes' Don Quixote

CANTO TRENTESIMOSETIMO.

Que cuenta vna mala costumbre que mantenía el cruel Marganor
y la causa porque la executaua y lo que sobre ella auino.



EN ESTE TRENTESIMOSETIMO.

En Drusilla, que por uengar el muerto marido con nueva disimulacion empõ, oia
Tanaroto y a si mesma, se demuestra la fe de la muger casta. En Marganor la crueldad
del Tirano: el qual al fin de haber cometido muchas crueldades es del pueblo
muerto. Todo el canto es en loor de las mugeres.

16 Ariosto, Lodovico. *Orlando Furioso dirigido al principe Don Philipe nuestro Señor, traduzido en Romance Castellano, por don Ieronymo de Urrea. An se añadido breves moralidades arto neceßarias a la declaratio[n] de los ca[n]tos, y la tabla es muy mas aumentada.* Lyon, Macé Bonhomme for Guillaume Rouillé, 1550. 4to. 436 p + [4]p index. Roman & italic letter. Text in 8-line heroic cantos printed in 2 columns. Title with printer's device surrounded by grotesque architectural woodcut border, large oval woodcut portrait of author on recto of 2nd leaf, 46 woodcut illustrations in the text (50 x 90mm) with ornamental horizontal borders, 2 historiated woodcut initials. Renaissance style morocco binding gilt; top edge gilt (Pacchiotti, Torino). £9,850

The influential first Spanish translation of the celebrated epic romance in octavos considered one of the greatest literary achievements of the Italian Renaissance. The final version of Ariosto's parody of the chivalric legends of Charlemagne and the Arab invasions of France was published in Ferrara in 1532 to be translated into Spanish as early as 1549 by Jerónimo Jiménes de Urrea (c1510—c1573), Aragonese writer and a distinguished soldier from Epila, Zaragoza. Urrea's translation is an acknowledged major source for Cervantes's *Don Quixote* which contains numerous references to *Orlando Furioso*. The 45 cantos are dedicated to King Philip II of Spain. It was first published at Antwerp in 1549 and is here offered in its second printing. The charming woodcuts showing heroic feats are impressions from blocks cut for the attractive Giolito editions ('the first Ariosto illustrations of any artistic merit' – see Mortimer, *Italian 16th Century Books*, I, 36).

Top margins shaven, 2 quires toned, last leaves with light water-stain, margins of 2 leaves strengthened, otherwise a good copy with an early old ownership initial stamp in tailend margin of title.

Agnelli-Ravignani 1550; Baudrier X, p219; Gültlingen VIII, p90, 131; Heredia 5200; Palau 16597; USTC 116146.



Classic texts on naval warfare adapted for use in French schools by Charles Estienne

17 Baïf, Lazare de. *De re navali libellus, in adolescentulorum bonarum literarum studiosoru[m] favorem, ex Bayfij vigilijs excerptus, & in brevem summulam facilitatis gratia redactus.* Addita ubique, puerorum causa, vulgari vocabulorum significatione. Lyon, [Trechsel brothers for] heirs of Simon Vincent, 1537. 12mo. 72p text + [8]f of indexes. Italic, roman and Greek letter. Printer's device on title. Wrappers. £650

Lyon imprint in the year of the Paris first edition of Lazare de Baïf's scholarly treatise on the ships and naval warfare of the ancients adapted by Charles Estienne for the use of children. The chapter on war ships 'naves bellicae' is found on pp54-59. Subject indexes in Latin & Greek and in vernacular French have been added at the end of the volume for the convenience of young readers. Baïf (1496-1547) was celebrated for his elegant verse. Charles Estienne (1504-64), a humanist scholar, is best known for his treatise on anatomy.

Adams B-49; Baudrier VII, 247; *Index Aureliensis* 111.641; not in the Bibliotheque Nationale.



18 Bartholin, Thomas. *Anatome quartum reno-vata: non tantum ex institutionibus b. m. Parentis Caspari Bartholini, sed etiam ex omnium cum veterum, tum recentiorum observationibus: ad circulationem Harveianam, & vasa lymphatica directis: cum iconibus novis...* Lyon, J.A. Huguetan, 1677. 8vo. [16]f + 806p + [9]f. Roman & italic type with some Greek and occasional Hebrew and Arabic letter. Title in red & black with engraved device. With additional title engraved by P. Pinchard; an engraved portrait of the author facing first page of text. With 13 plates (all but 1 folding), and over 100 figures in the text (mostly full-page). Contemporary mottled sheep, back strip gilt; worn. £950

An anatomical handbook by the great Danish anatomist and medical author. It is divided into 4 libri dealing with the lower torso, the thorax cavity, the head, and the limbs, joints and muscles, and 4 libelli on the veins, the arteries, the nerves, and the bones, cartilage and ligaments. It concludes with two letters from Johann Walaeus to the author on the subject of the circulation of blood and chyle within the body. Thoma Bartholin was a pupil of Walaeus (Jan de Wale 1604-1649), physician at Leiden University who had independently experimented on circulation of blood, and had become a follower of Harvey. The work is dedicated to King Christian V of Denmark. First quires with isolated small traces of marginal worming, very slightly affecting 2 letters and 4 figures, occasional light traces of discoloration but a good, crisp copy.

Wellcome II, p 107. Krivatsy 782 (imperfect). This edition not in Osler.

Books advertised for sale at the Frankfurt book fair of 1592

19 Basse, Nikolaus (compiler). *Catalogi Librorum Germanicorum Alphabetici: Das ist: Verzeichniß der Teudtschen Bücher und Schrifften, in allerley Faculteten und Künsten, so seyther Anno 1564. biß auff die Herbstmeß Anno 1592. außgangen, und in die gewöhnliche Franckfurtische Catalogos sind gebracht worden, nach Ordnung der unterschiedlichen Materien und deß Alphabets, in ein Corpus zusammen gezogen. Secunda Pars.* Frankfurt am Main, Nikolaus Basse, 1592. 4to. 372 pages + [1] leaf with colophon and printer's woodcut device on recto + [1 blank] leaf. German text set in fraktur, Latin in roman letter. Larger version of printer's device on title; typographical headpiece and ornamental capitals at beginnings of sections. Near contemporary limp vellum, remains of ties; worn and soiled in places; later morocco title label on spine. £1,450

An early comprehensive catalogue of books published in German on various subjects from 1564 until 1592 to be offered for sale in the Frankfurt Book Fair catalogue in the autumn of the same year, protected with imperial privilege prohibiting reprints for a period of ten years. The volume was published as part II of a set of three, all complete in themselves, each devoted to different languages (: part I to books in Latin, part III to books in romance languages.)

Part II is divided into 7 sections arranged alphabetically under author, or title, treating : Protestant theology (pp1-179), Catholic theology (pp180-233), law (pp234-250), medicine (pp251-271), history (pp272-331), German music (pp332-341), and assorted titles not considered to fit into the previous categories, described as 'Mancherley Bücher in allerley Künsten ...' (pp342-369), ranging from the sciences, alchemy, astrology, viticulture, gastronomy, accountancy, warfare, to genealogy, chivalry, art & architecture, literature & linguistics. At the end (on pp370-372) is added a short-title catalogue of 32 books recently published by the Frankfurt printer



Abraham Saur. The compiler of this volume was the Frankfurt printer, publisher, and bookseller, Nikolaus Basse (d.1601). (The other two parts were compiled and marketed by another Frankfurt bookseller Georg Willer (1514-94)). The Frankfurt book fair remained the most important in Europe until the late 17th century.

Isolated worming mostly in blank margins affecting a few letters only, 8 leaves towards the end with traces of waterstaining; otherwise in good, original condition.

VD16-W3198.

à votre fils le 26 juin 1754

voilà votre village illustre est bien voisin du mien.
ne pourrais vous pas sans blesser ni la politique
ni la prudence nous voir une ou deux fois
des etc. si vous n'y trouvez point d'inconvénients
j'en trouverai les moyens; si d'ailleurs vous
surprenez au milieu de vos voisins, et je
rapporterai dans mon hameau des idées et
des grâces qu'il ne connoît pas. mon maître
est un très bon négociateur. Je crois que
la république ne sauroit mieux faire
pour sa gloire ni pour son intérêt que d'aller
rapporter à lui. Je n'ai eu d'autre mérite
dans cette affaire que ^{celui} d'avoir fait valoir
la confiance de la république.



G. B. Doro del.

J. Bader sc.

Cardinale Di Bernis

20 Bernis, François-Joachim de Pierre, Comte de, Abbé (1715-94). French statesman & Cardinal. Cardinale di Bernis. Engraved portrait by L[uigi] Rados (1773-1840) after a drawing by G[iovanni] B[attista] Bosio. c1810. Plate impression: 218 x 154mm; overall size: 28.7x200 mm. The French diplomat is shown seated at a desk in the habit of a Cardinal. £150

21 Bernis, François-Joachim de Pierre, Comte de, Abbé. *Autograph letter in ink, signed L'Abbé Comte de Bernis, dated: Fiesso, 26 June 1754.* 2 p. recto & verso, 8vo. £550

Letter written to an unknown recipient while Bernis was French ambassador in Venice (1752 - 1755) acting as mediator between the Republic and Pope Benedict XIV.

'Your village Sir is very near to mine. Could we not without wounding either politics or prudence see each other once or twice this summer, if you have no objection? I shall find the means; I shall gladly surprise you among your monks, and bring back to my hamlet ideas and graces unknown to it. My master [the Pope] is a very good negotiator. I think that the republic could not do better either for its glory or for its interest than to refer to him. I have had no merit in this affair except that of having pointed out to [?] Madame the confidence of this government...'

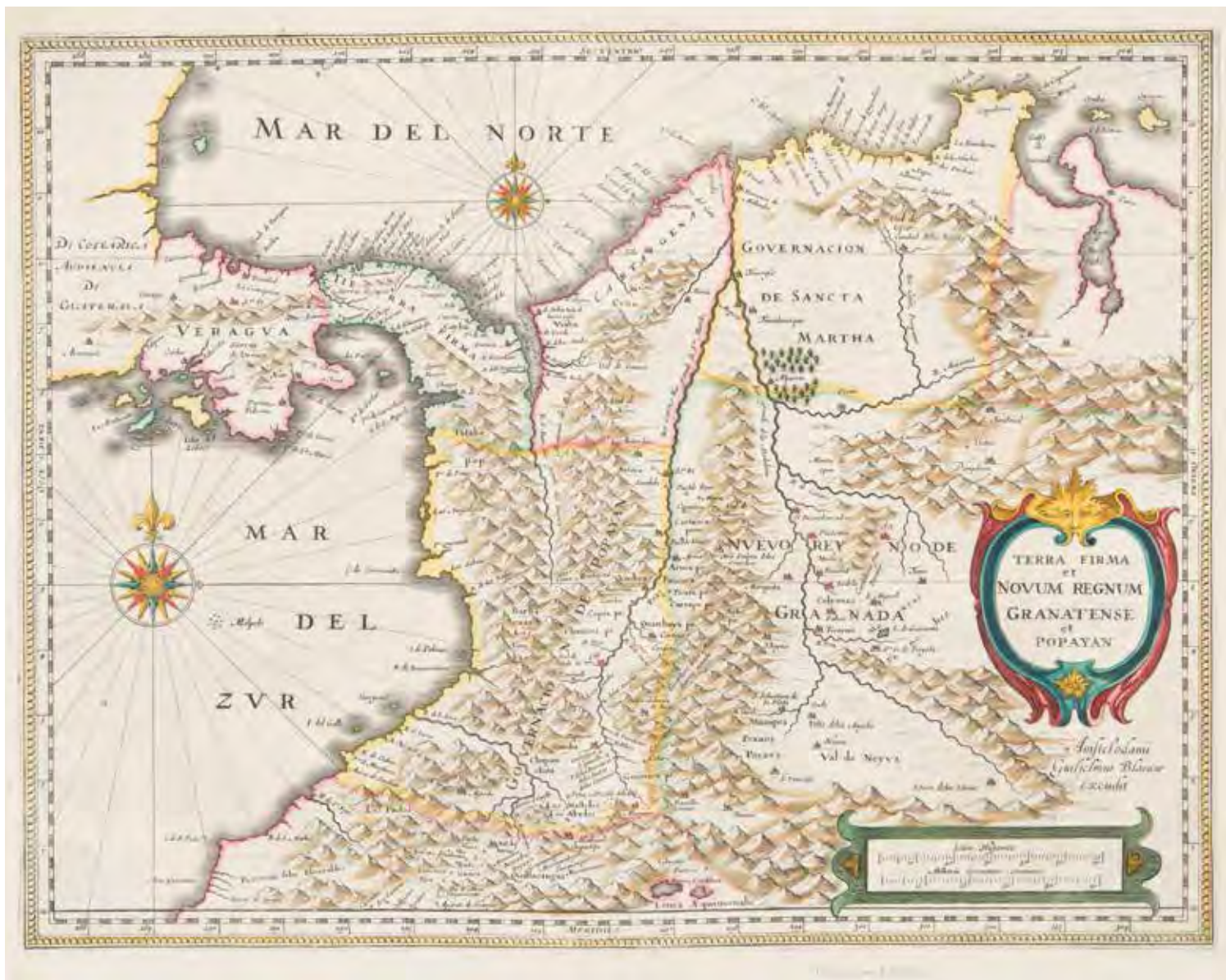
On his return to France in 1755 Bernis was made a papal councillor of state, and in 1756 he was created cardinal by Pope Clement XIII. Bernis was French foreign minister during the first phase of the Seven Years War, as a protégé of Madame de Pompadour (1757-58); he spent his final years as chargé d'affaires to the Vatican (1774-94).

22 Bertholon, Pierre. *De l'électricité du corps humain dans l'état de santé et de maladie.* Paris, Croulbois, 1786. 2 volumes in 8vo. [2]f + [xxxiv]p + [2]f + 522p + [1]f; [2]f + [iv] + 510 + [1] f. With 6 numbered engraved folding plates by L. Legrand following the text. Contemporary polished sheep decorated in gilt. £450

Second edition, entirely reworked and considerably enlarged. A work of both scientific and medical interest, containing much information about atmospheric electricity, its effects on the human system, and the cure of illnesses by the application of positive or negative electricity. Bertholon (1742-1800), a French physician and a friend of Benjamin Franklin, studied electricity extensively, dividing illnesses into the electrical and the non-electrical. His other works include *De l'Electricité des Végétaux*, and *De l'électricité des Météores*. He also devised a method of foretelling earthquakes. First and last few pages very lightly foxed, otherwise a good, crisp set with a Latin inscription in a neat contemporary hand inside back cover of volume II.

Mottelay pp258-59. Wellcome II, p154; *Wheeler Gift Catalogue* 533. Not in Osler.





Map of Colombia, Panama & Costa Rica

23 Blaeu, Willem. *Terra firma et novum regnum Granatense et Popayan*. 1650. Engraved map in contemporary colouring (490 x 375 mm). An elegantly engraved and artistically designed map of six Spanish central American colonial territories

representing the area of modern Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica and parts of Venezuela and Ecuador. Well preserved with colouring in fresh condition and wide margins. £550

24 Blondel [François]. *Nouvelle Manière de fortifier les places*. Paris, François Le Cointe for the author & Nicolas Langlois, 1683. 4to. Engraved allegorical title + [10] + 68 + [6]p + 12 engraved plates (10 double-page) by [Jean Baptiste] Broëbes; 3 engraved vignettes, floral woodcut ornaments, one armorial head-piece, decorative initials. Contemporary mottled calf, compartments of spine richly gilt, one with title morocco label; ends of spine and corners worn. £2,500

First edition of this exposition of the author's system of fortification, a widely read work which ran into many editions. The plates represent layouts of fortifications and diagrams (8 signed by the artist J. B. Broëbes). Blondel advocates an intricate defence system based on massively built, long flanks fortified with casemates on several floors and with polygons heavily defended with canon and small arms to stop intruders before attempting to cross the elaborate, deep ditches. His system was partially applied by the Swedish army in the fortifications of the city of Wismar. A good copy with minor traces of wear only; inside front cover the contemporary manuscript entry: 'Ce Livre appartient a Monsieur le Commandeur de St Martin de Laraye'.

Berlin *Katalog* 3533; Jähns 1391-92; not in Jordan who lists an Amsterdam reprint of the same year (0333) and 7 later editions; Goldsmith (1211) lists a Hague edition of 1684 in the British Library.





Arts
de jetter les Bombes
1683.

PROFES 17

*Seminal artillery handbook based on Galilei's
doctrine of a trajectory as a parabola*

25 Blondel [François]. *L'Art de jeter les bombes*. Paris, François Le Cointe for the author & Nicolas Langlois, 1683. 4to. Engraved title + [4]f + 445p + [9]f including errata leaf. Title with vignette of a bomb about to explode with descriptive legend, over 130 diagrams and textual engravings (22 full-page), 10 tables (4 full-page), attractive vignette at each of the four chapter headings, ornamental floral tail-pieces throughout. Contemporary marbled calf; backstrip gilt; lightly restored. £3,500

The rare first edition of this seminal artillery handbook based on Galilei's doctrine of a trajectory as a parabola, and the earliest application of this theory to military science. Arranged in four parts, the book begins with a general discussion of the theories advocated by Galilei, Tartaglia, Ufano, Collado, Rivaut de Flurance, Siemienowski, Elrich and Cassini. The second part describes a number of instruments and sinus tables to facilitate the task of the bombardier. The third part is devoted to trajectory theory, and the final section addresses practical problems in the application of these theories. Blondel, an architect and military engineer, was quartermaster general, inspector of public works in Paris, and tutor to the Dauphin. He also taught mathematics at the French Academy of Sciences. His manuscript was presented to Louis XIV in 1675, but publication was delayed for eight years for fear it might profit the enemy. It served as the basic text for the newly formed French Bombardier Company, and was often re-printed and translated. The fine engraved illustrations are by Jean-Baptiste Broebes, engraver and architect, a pupil of Jean Marot (cf. Thieme-Becker V: 44); the frontispiece and 2 plates are signed by him. A tall, well preserved copy; edges of tailend blank margins of last quire with isolated light waterstain.

An 18th century manuscript note in blank title margin states that this book was donated by brigadier Filippi to the Capuchin library

at Racconigi in 1775. Jähns 1240-1242; Riling 180; Spaulding & Karpinski 187; Goldsmith (1203) lists an 1685 imprint as the earliest edition held by the British Library; Kiely, *Surveying Instruments*, 113; Lipperheide (Ra3) lists 1699 edition giving date of first edition in error as 1689.

26 Boccaccio, Giovanni. *Amorosa visione, nuovamente ritrovata. Apologia di H. Claricio*. Milan, Jo. de Castelliono for Andrea Calvo, 10 February 1521. 4to. [4 + 84 + 22]f including last blank leaf. Roman letter. Ornamental woodcut initials. Vellum. £2,850

First edition of this famous acrostic poem written in terza rima in 50 canti, inspired by Petrarch's *Trionfi*. Added is a defence of the author's poetry by Geronimo Claricio. The publisher Calvo, has preceded the text by a long introduction; his editions are known for their accuracy, since he was able to use reliable manuscripts. The privilege of King François I following that of Pope Leo X is misdated 1520 which confused Haym and other bibliographers as to the actual printing date. Title blank margin neatly repaired, some light toning of paper, otherwise a good copy with occasional contemporary manuscript notes in the wide margins.

Gamba 224 (note); *Index Aureliensis* 120.199; Schlosser, *Kunstliteratur*, p32.

27 Borja y Aragón, Francisco de. *Napoles recuperada por el Rey Don Alonso; Poema Heroico*. Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1658. 4to. xxiv + 398 + [2]p. Roman letter. Some ornamental woodcuts and vignettes in text. Printer's device on title. Half calf, gilt. £550

'Naples Recovered', an epic poem in twelve cantos, describes the mid-15th century conquest of Naples by Alfonso V of Aragon, an ancestor of the author. The work was first published in Zaragoza in 1651. Francisco de Borja, prince of Esquilache (1582-1658), a distinguished civil servant, enjoyed some reputation as a writer

of lyrical poetry after his retirement to Spain. During his term as Viceroy of Peru, he founded the University of San Marcos (1619) and the Colegio del Principe (1620) for the education of noble Indians. He had also greatly fostered trade and industries. Occasional light foxing, otherwise well preserved. Heredia 54444; Peeters-Fontainas 139; Salvá 596.

War horrors illustrated by Romeyn de Hooghe

28 Bosch, L[ambert] v[an den] Schau-platz des Krieges: *Aufgerichtet in den Vereinigten Niederlanden: Durch die Waffen der Könige von Franckreich und Engeland, Cöllnische und Münsterische Bischöffe u. Gegen die Staten der Vereinigten Niederlande and dero Gealliirten... seit dem Jahr 1669, bis auf gegenwertige Zeit.* Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs & Johannes von Someren, 1675. 4 parts in 1 volume. 4to. Title in red & black + [2]f + 372 + 372 + 428 + [2] + 296 + 316p + [10]f index; with 60 engraved plates (37 double-page) including allegorical frontispiece of the victorious William of Orange. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt; worn. £3,500

First edition in German of this detailed account of the war waged by the French coalition under Louis XIV against the Netherlands 1669-1674. The book is valued for its historical accuracy and for its exceptionally fine engraved illustrations which include 39 plates by Romeyn de Hooghe, identical with those of the Dutch edition (*Tooneel des Oorlogs*) issued from the same press in the same year. The war consisted of a succession of sieges of Dutch cities and sea battles: these are illustrated in 23 plates of which 13 represent plans of 76 fortresses. Especially noteworthy for the social history of the period are eight evocative double-page copper plates by Romeyn de Hooghe recording war horrors, sufferings of civilians, and the brutal murder of the Witt brothers (some used in Wiquefort's *Advis fidelle* (The Hague 1673) - see Hofer, *Baroque Book Illustration* 140).

Apart from the representations of battle scenes and famous sieges,

other remarkable double-page illustrations depict the swearing-in of William of Orange as captain general in 1672, the breach of the dykes at Coeverde, the eruption of Mount Etna in March 1669 with the City of Catania below, the Turkish conquest of Crete, and a view of Martinique. The 22 full-page plates are fine portraits of prominent leaders (some by C.Hagen): Prince William of Orange, Louis XIV of France, Charles II of England, the Emperor Leopold, the Elector Friedrich of Brandenburg, the prince bishops of Münster and Cologne, Maurice of Nassau, Fieldmarshal Turenne, Admiral Ruyter, Jan & Cornelis de Wit, Admiral Tromp, etc. A few, very occasional light traces of usage, otherwise a very well preserved copy with the bookplate of the art collector Pieter Tjebbes.

Landwehr, *Romeyn de Hooghe, as Book Illustrator* (1970) 41 (note).

29 Boyle, Robert. *Origo formarum et qualitatum iuxta philosophiam corpuscularem considerationibus & experimentis illustrata.* Bound with: *De specificorum remediorum cum corpusculari philosophia concordia. Cui accessit Dissertatio de varia simplicium medicamentorum utilitate et usu.* Geneva, S. de Tourne, 1687. 2 works in one volume. Small 4to. I: [16]f + 147p. Printer's device on title; II: [4]f + 64p. Printer's mark on title. Contemporary vellum. £550

First Latin translations of two major works: (1) *The Origine of Formes and Qualities, According to the Corpuscular Philosophy, Illustrated by Considerations and Experiments*, (first published Oxford 1666), a treatise on elemental comprehension which, according to Fulton, prepared the ground for Newton's researches into white light. Some of Boyle's ideas were later used for kinetic theories of gases; and: (2) *Of the Reconcilableness of Specific Medicines to the Corpuscular Philosophy. To which is annexed a Discourse about the Advantages of the Use of Simple Medicines* (first published London, 1685), the very popular medical remedies. Some light foxing owing to the quality of the paper, a light waterstain in right margin of latter part of volume, otherwise sound and clean.

Cinti 147; Poggendorff I, 240; Riccardi I, 159; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp39-40.



item 28

Peruvian Artillery Manual

30 Bracho Bustamante, Pedro Antonio. *Tratado de artilleria y bombarderia para instruccion de los artilleros...* Lima, en la Imprenta Real: à la Calle de Palacio, 1764. Small 4to. [8] + 130 p. Title within triple ornamental typographical border; 3 folding engraved plates. 1 historiated woodcut initial (with a view of Lima ?); tables in text; typographical ornaments. Contemporary vellum; remains of ties. £3,500

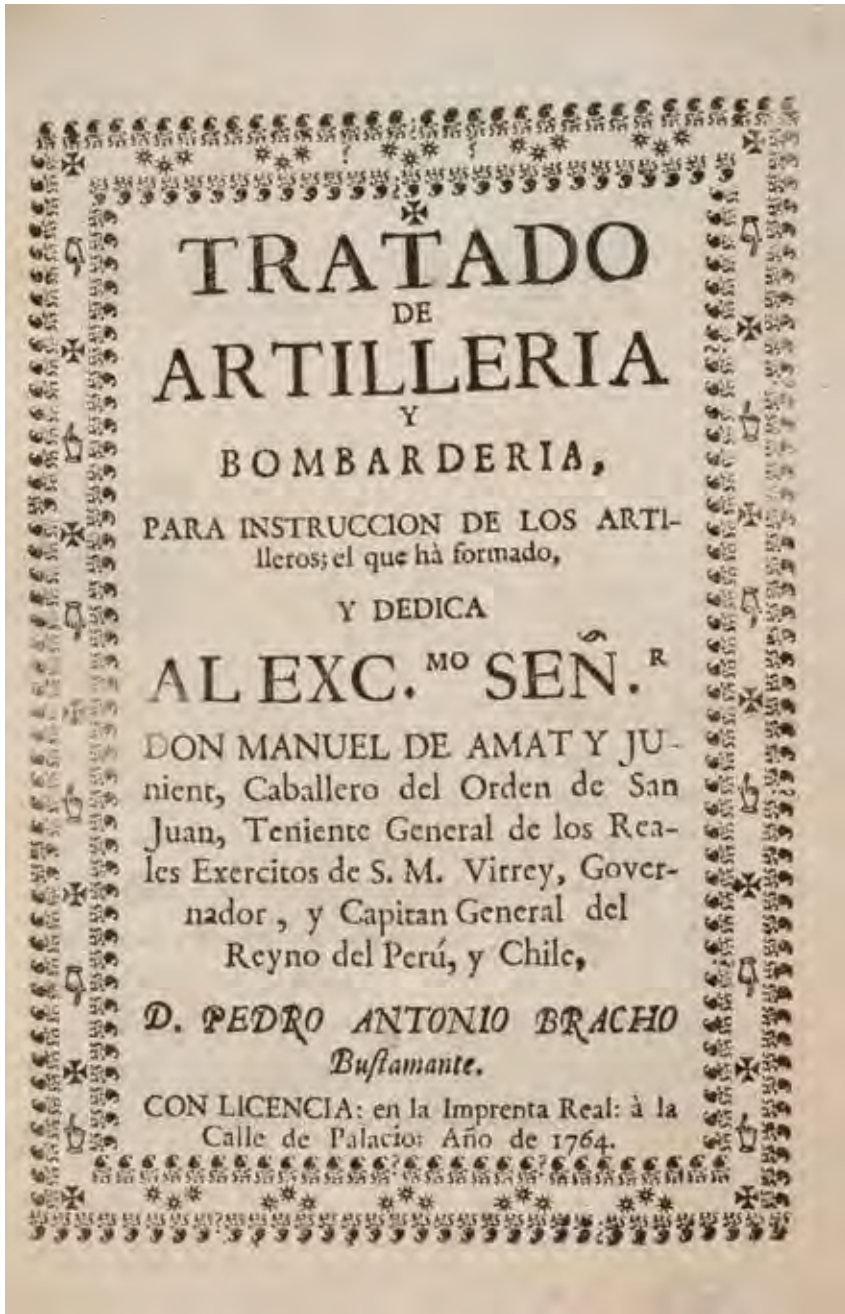
Probably the earliest artillery manual to be printed in Lima, Peru. Divided into 73 chapters explaining chemical components, quantities and application of gun powder, the use of artillery, the testing of cannon balls, repair of gun-carriages, instruments necessary to load ordnance, methods of taking aim, the proportions of bronze ordnance, the loading of mortars, the gauging of bombs etc.

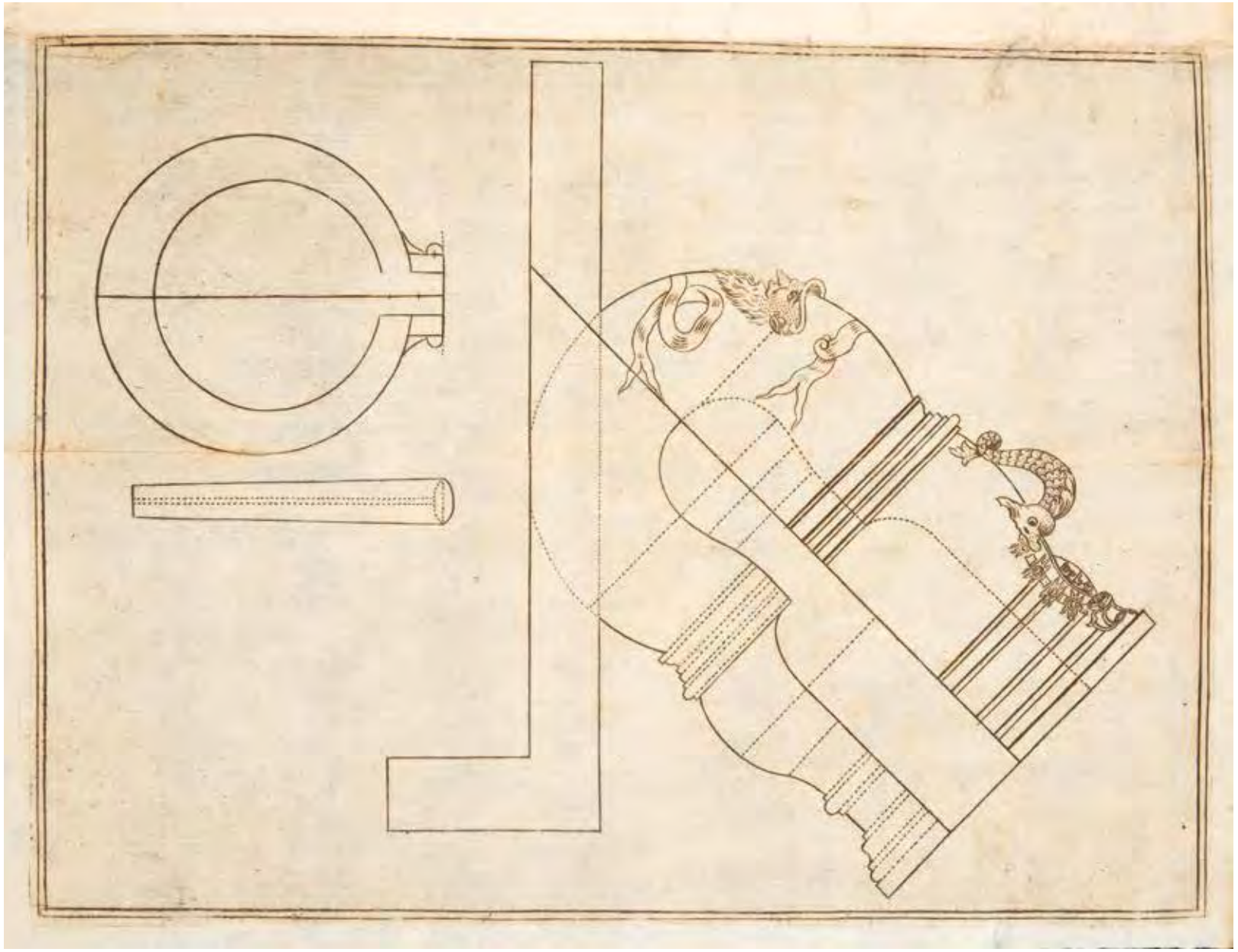
The first plate with 8 numbered illustrations of field cannon positions gives the name of the engraver as 'Joseph Vazquez', dated Lima, 1764. The following two plates represent sectional views of mortars. In his dedicatory preface to Lieutenant General Don Manuel de Amat y Junyent (1707-82), Viceroy of Peru and governor of Chile, the author explains that his 'brief treatise on pyrotechnics' is intended as a precise and easy instruction manual for the improvement of the Lima garrison artillery corps. The viceroy lavishly rebuilt Lima including the fortress of San Felipe. According to the licence (dated Lima, 14th June 1764, facing 1st page of text), Bracho Bustamante was commandant of the artillery company of the garrison of Callao (a port city 12 km west of Lima, Peru).

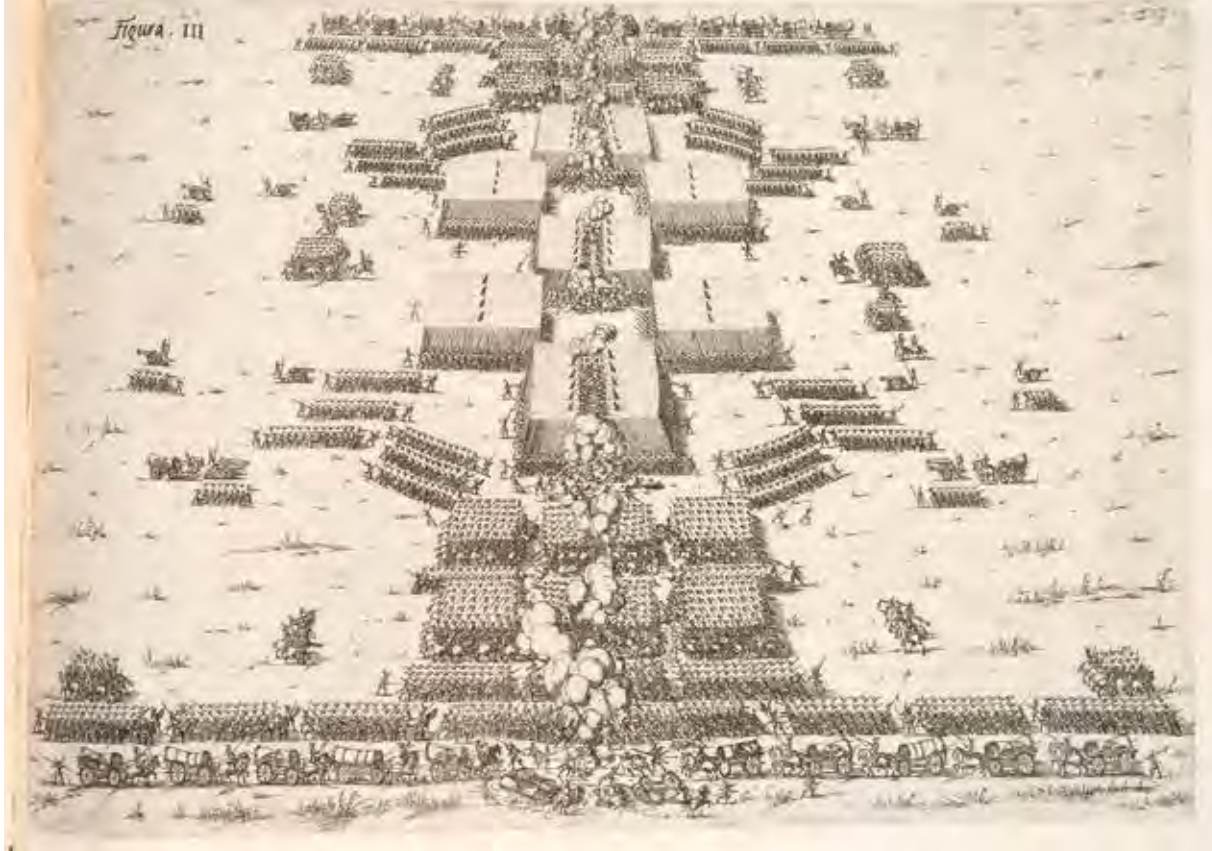
A very good copy with contemporary ownership signature in ink of Geronimo Gualla de Veon on end fly leaf; front fly leaf renewed.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, 1211 (stating that the book was announced in *Gazeta de Lima*, no 17); Palau 34375.

The John Carter Brown Library copy is incomplete with only two plates, one of which is defective.







The Spanish army: a model for contemporary military training

31 Brancaccio, Lelio. *I carichi militari.* Antwerp, Joachim Trognesium, 1610. 4to. [7 + 1 blank]f + 272p + [10]f. Text in roman & italic. Engraved title with allegorical figures and emblems of warfare + 5 finely engraved folding plates showing battle formations and military encampments. Ornamental woodcut head-pieces and initials. Contemporary vellum; rebacked. £2,500

First edition of this treatise on the duties of the various military ranks and on military science in general by the Neapolitan Lelio Brancaccio, Marchese de Montesilvano (c.1560-1637), who served as military administrator in the Netherlands under Ambrogio Spino-la. In 14 chapters the author describes the responsibilities of each

rank from the common soldier to the general; 2 chapters are devoted to the office of chief of staff, a position he held under the King of Naples; the last chapter discusses the obligations of the prince to keep his army in good order. Three of the fine folding engravings illustrate formations of battle orders, two show fortified camps allocating correct locations for every unit. The manual was much in demand judging by four Italian reprints and a Spanish translation by Scavino (Barcelona, 1639) listed by Cockle. A few neat repairs in blank margins of first 2 leaves, occasional light traces of wear, otherwise a very good, clean copy with a contemporary French manuscript ownership entry, dated 1618, on verso of front flyleaf.

Cockle 609; Jähns 579; Lipperheide Qb27 (military costume); Piantanida 1416.

32 Brune, Johannes de. *Emblemata of Zinne-werck... met nieuwe plaeten en eenige Zedespreucken vermeerdert.* Amsterdam, Jan Jacobs Schipper, 1661. 4to. [8] + 380p (misnumbered 378: pp376, 375 repeated between 375 & 376). With 52 half-page engraved vignettes by Christof Le Blon, Johannes Gelles, Albert van den Poel, Willem de Passe & Jan Swelinck after Adriaan de Venne. Contemporary calf gilt. £2,850

The second edition of De Brune's love emblems containing new engravings and additional material. Praz describes the illustrations as 'specially remarkable' (see below); they depict in detail contemporary interiors, costume and gardens; among illuminating features in the present context is a formal topiary garden with arcaded arbour and a curious conical 'mount', a large garden fishpond surrounded by clipped hedges where a lady feeds carp, a magnificent

arrangement of flowers including anemones and parrot tulips in a decorative urn attracting both the sun's and a mirror's rays, ruins in the landscape, a hermit in a cave. The text explaining the short epigram and poem is backed up by explanation and quotation from classical authors including Plutarch, Cicero and Seneca, the Bible, St Augustine, and among Renaissance writers Ronsard and Du Bartas. The work ends with three poems in couplets, one entitled New Year Gift ('Nieuwe-laer-Gifte') is addressed to Anna van der Merckt wife of Cornelis Thenijs Raets-Heer; 351 short epigrams by de Brune complete the work. Dedicated to Steven Tenys, head of the Admiralty at Middelburgh. A very good copy of this work with exquisite engravings setting off the ambiguity of the proverbs; occasional very faint marginal toning, two leaves with small neat marginal repair. Landwehr, *Low Countries*, 88 (Cat 24); Praz, pp288, 86.



Plant catalogue for 'jardin-anglais'

33 Buchoz, Pierre Joseph. *Catalogue latin et françoise des plantes vivaces, qu'on peut cultiver en pleine terre, pour la décoration des jardins ...l'angloise, & des parterres; auquel on a joint la liste des plantes nouvelles, qui se trouvent représentées dans le grand jardin de l'univers*. London, 1786. 12mo. viii + 111p (v-viii misbound between pp110 and 111). Wood-engraved head- and tail-pieces. Contemporary marbled wrappers, untrimmed. £450
Only separate edition of the work, with imprint 'Londres' but probably published in Paris; the text is specially printed on fine quality paper made at Annonay in southern France 'famous since the seventeenth century for its paper' (see Henrey, vol II, p566). Buc'hoz lists 1200 plants suitable for the 'jardin-anglais', with further entries for 72 'plantes-nouvelles', presumably recent introductions. This charming work was part of a series later incorporated into a 2-volume illustrated folio set *Le grand jardin de l'univers* (Paris, 1785-91); the 'Londres' imprint also endorses the 'jardin-anglais' connection. Henrey 533; Stafleu & Cowan 893.

French Renaissance studies of Greek literature

34 Budé, Guillaume. *Commentarii linguae graecae [.]Guillielmo Budeo: consiliario regio, supplicumque libellorum in regia magistro, auctore*. Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, October 1530. Folio. [44] + 540 + [2]p. Greek & Roman letter. Printer's device on title and at end. 2 large historiated woodcut initials. Sheep; gilt. £1,950
An early edition, finely printed by the Giunta press, of this extensive collection of lexicographical notes, a unique contribution to Renaissance studies of Greek literature which was first published the previous year in Paris. Guillaume Budé (1467-1540), the outstanding French hellenist of the period, originally compiled this work at the request of Erasmus, the other great humanist scholar of the day, for the preparation of a Greek dictionary. He added an introduction

in Greek, and dedicated his work to the King, François I, who is reminded of his promise to found a school for the study of ancient languages. The Collegium Trilingue (later, Collège de France) was duly inaugurated in 1530, the year of publication of the present edition. 'The *Commentaries on the Greek Language* formed the basis for the study of the Greek language in France. A monument of the new learning' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*, 60).

The author refers to wine in columns 98, 454, 508, and 1221.

With contemporary ownership manuscript entries in margins of first 2 leaves; a tall copy, generally well preserved.

EDIT 16 (Census of Italian 16th century editions); *Index Aureliensis* 126.693.

Illuminated Viceregal Fiscal Manuscript documenting the tax revenues of early settlers with their cattle brands

35 Buenos Aires 1797. *Estado de los contratos del R[real] D[e]r[re]cho de Alcavala para su Magestad, en los pueblos y campaña de la jurisdiccion de la Capital de Buenos Ayres. [and:] Pulperos ajustados en los pueblos de dicha campaña convenidos a contribuir a Su Magestad el Real D[e]r[re]cho de Alcavala para el presente año de 1797*. [Buenos Aires, 1797]. Manuscript on paper written in 3 different coloured inks. Small folio. 1 blank leaf + [22]p + 2 blank leaves + [12]p. With 2 illuminated calligraphic title-pages, first title with arms of Buenos Aires in tailend section, a variety of exquisite floral and animal ornamentation on titles and in 21 headings, including 6 charming landscape vignettes, decorative initials. Text ruled in 9 columns, one of which represents cattle-brand marks; line borders in red throughout. Calf folder; slipcase. £38,000

A colonial manuscript of extraordinary rarity and quality executed in the best tradition of Spanish calligraphy, and in an excellent state of preservation.

Comprising detailed government reports on fiscal contributions for the year 1797 from *estancias* (farms) and *pulperias* (general store owners) in the districts and villages in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, capital of the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, in the closing years of the 18th century. The '*alcavala*' (or *alcabala*) of the title was a Spanish sales tax applicable to all property contracts.

The five regions (*partidos*) specified in the first report are: Rio de los Arrecifes, San Antonio de Areco, Rio de Luján, Rio de Las Conchas and La Magdalena. Within each region the approximate location of a farm is given in relation to specific geographical features – a watercourse (*arroyo*), river bank (*costa*), stretch of river (*vanda*), village (*pueblo*) or cattle pasture trail (*cañada*). In the register the farm is numbered, and the table provides the name of the owner, the amount of their livestock (cattle, sheep, mules) the individual brand mark, the farm's location and its distance in relation to nearby estates. The final column lists the tax paid in pesos. Among owners some 25 women are named.

Three notes (*notas*) in the addenda of the first report, list:

firstly, eight individuals who could not be found on their farms as they were in Buenos Aires (their head of cattle is noticeably high); *secondly*, a further eight assessed (owning even larger numbers of cattle, though brand marks are not given), whose owners were not to be found (all are of noble origin and were possibly in Spain).

The *third* group of two named individuals refused to pay the tax, including Don Joaquin Molina, who also denies owning 3000 head of cattle. Four farmers are additionally finally listed with approximate location of their farms, they too refused the tax, though admitted to owning livestock.

This first section is signed by the assessor, Vicente Benito Cretel. He points out, in conclusion, that the sum total of cattle here listed comprises bulls, steers, cows, oxen and other pasture animals, but it is only the second category (steers, nobillos) sold for the provision

RECEPTORIA DE LA CAMPAÑA JURISDICC. N. DE LA CAPITAL. 1797. ESTADO

que manifiesta los Contratos ajustados para el presente año del Real Donde de Alcavala, que arreglado á el artículo 2. de la Instrucion he precedido yo D. Vicente Cretel, Receptor principal de esta Vanda del Poniente en la Campaña de Buenos Ayres, que con-
*diciones de Sujeto, pascuar, de arroyos, riberas y de mar de cada In-
 dividuo, haciendas de Ganado vacuno, Ovejas, Mulas, y Maresas. -
 Nombres, y Cantidades de su composicion, en todo del tempo haurose.*

ESTANCIAS DE DICHA CAMPAÑA.

*Dividiendola en cinco Partidos en que se componen con Jurisdicciones en
 el espacio Rio de los Arrecifes, Areco, Lujan, Conchas, y Magdalena
 pronunciando por el numero Casas del Abadia, de cada Arroyo de la Ca-
 ñada, y de las de S. Nicolas de los Arroyos en que se halla dicho Partido y Ju-
 risdicciones, abra de componer sobre pesos mas ó menos 36 Leguas, y se ha-
 llan los Pueblos y poblaciones siguientes.*

MARCAS	NOMBRE de las ESTANCIAS	NOMBRES	Número de Ganado de Vacuno	N.º de Ovejas	N.º de Mulas	Leguas de cada una de ellas	N.º de Casas de la Abadia	P.	R.
A.	1.	D.º Josef e Machado	3000	2000		1½		12	
A. X.	2.	D.º Guincho Piñero	2500	1000		2½	½	8	
8.	3.	Josef. Maciel	500	1700		1½	1½	2.	
9.	4.	Pascua Piñero	1000	1000		2.	1½	4	

MARCAS	N ^o de Elas Cada	NOMBRES.	Quintales batales	Polvos	Salas	Lece- nos	Lece- nos de Almohar- que	F	R
		<i>Suma de cinquenta.</i>							
Y	16.	<i>Augustino Murriaz.</i>	300	200	0	1½	1	1	4
Y	17.	<i>José Gabriel Arias.</i>	200	300	0	2	1	1	
Y	18.	<i>Juan Roxas Aranda. Arroyo de las Hermanas costa arriba.</i>	400	300	0	2	3	2	
Y	12.	<i>María Lopez. Arroyo del Medio de esta vanda.</i>	400	0	0	1	2	1	4
F	20.	<i>Tomás Aquino Benítez. Sigue dicho Arroyo abajo, hasta S^o Nicolás habrá 10 diez leguas</i>	900	0	0	2½	10	3	
Y	21.	<i>D^o Pedro Acabado</i>	300	300	0	2½	2	10	
Y	22.	<i>Juan Yanzalder</i>	300	300	0	1½	1	2	
A	23.	<i>Santiago Taborda</i>	150	110	0	1½	2	1	
Y	24.	<i>Juan José Pomeroy</i>	300	200	0	1½	2	1	4
Y	25.	<i>Simón Vays</i>	300	400	30	1½	2	3	
Y	26.	<i>Juan José Petoda</i>	1000	1000	0	1½	1	3	
Y	27.	<i>Juliana Cabero</i>	1000	200	0	1½	1	4	
Y	28.	<i>Raymundo Gonzalez</i>	300	1000	30	1½	3	3	

of supplies (hides, meat etc) which are liable for the tax.

The second report lists some 115 pulperos (general store owners) liable to pay the tax. These too are divided under five areas (partidos): Arrecifes, Rio de Arêco, Rio de Luxàn, Rio de las Conchas, La Magdalena. Each store with its named owner is further numerically listed and located according to their proximity to a named town.

The latter pages of this second report list in sections the provisions stores attached to six forts (fortines) of the border guards (guardias). These are Guardia de Chascosmùs, Guardia de los Ranchos, Guardia d[e] Monte, (in between which, Fortin de los Lobos), Guardia de Luxan, Guardia de Salto, Guardia de Roxas. The headings of each of these are of particular iconographic interest for the delicately painted landscape vignettes which are among the earliest known graphic representations of the local topography and its flora and fauna.

Each of the two reports is signed by the government official Don Vicente Benito Cretel and dated respectively 17th March and 30th April 1797. Cretel is not included in any of the Argentine biographical dictionaries, though he features in a list of 23 patriotic citizens who were granted the title 'ciudadanos americanos de la Provincias Unidad' for donations towards armaments in the cause of liberty (*Gazeta Ministerial del Gobierno de Buenos Ayres*, No 10, 12 de Agosto de 1812, p40).

Notable throughout is the high quality of the calligraphy, and its experimental variations. On the last page, each of the final ten lines of the document is written and illuminated in a different style of calligraphy, including one line in mirror writing.

The manuscript is both a highly important social document of the period, and a most exquisitely presented visual record. Rio de la Plata was the last short-lived Viceroyalty to be created (in 1776). The territory comprised modern day Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia with Buenos Aires as its capital. Carlos III of Spain had de-centralized administration of the Spanish-American colonies away from Lima for political and economic reasons. The port of Buenos Aires was recognised for its strategic importance, and became a

U
L
P
E
R
I
A
S.

Lista de Contable

4	Juan Davic	9
5	Karin Restigulza	9



GUARDIA DE LOS RANCHOS.

1	Manuel Arce	18
2	Tomás Miranda	9
3	Juan Villanueva	9
4	Pedro Cabezas	0



GUARDIA DE MONTE.

1	D.º Antonio Escobar	12
2	José Carr	9
3	Juan Ponce	9
4	Manuel Yguierdo	8

Lava a la buelta

ps

U
L
P
E
R
I
A
S.

Lista de la buelta

5	Manuel Equiroa	0
---	----------------	---



En el intermedio

1	Mariano Sandoval	9
2	José Salgado	4



GUARDIA DE LUXAN.

1	Sancho Díez	16
2	Pablo Sordo	10
3	Tomás Morales	9
4	Pedro Casas	10
5	Tomás Rubio	8
6	Antonio Gomez	13
7	Tomás Rodríguez	9

Lava al fiene

ps





free trading port. The prosperity of the region increased dramatically. Buenos Aires became an entrepôt for European markets.

With relevance to the present manuscript, the livestock industry in particular 'received increased attention, and its methods began to be modernized'. Salting techniques were substantially improved and 'the tanning industry ... began to prosper. The export of hides made spectacular progress ... and their price rose steadily', hides and meat being the country's 'prime exportable commodities' (Lynch pp44-45). From records it is further shown that following the Treaties of Versailles ending the American Revolutionary War (1783) and thus war with England, export of cattle hides doubled. Lynch remarks on schemes to make cattle branding compulsory 'to facilitate identification and prevent rustling'. The *Consulado* at Buenos Aires had complained of 'lack of security for the cattle stocks' in 1796 (p169).

The vital importance to the economy and predominant position of the cattle industry is reflected in the guild of cattle breeders and farmers being admitted by 1797 to the *Consulado*, the Chamber of Commerce (founded 1794), which stipulated customs revenues.

John Lynch, *Spanish Colonial Administration, 1782-1810. The Intendant System in the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata*. University of London, Athlone Press, 1958.

First monograph on Roman & early Christian gold-glass

36 Buonarruoti, Filippo. *Osservazioni sopra alcuni frammenti di vasi antichi di vetro ornate di figure trovati ne cimiteri di Roma ...* (*Observations on some fragments of antique glass vases decorated with figures, found in Roman cemeteries*).

Florence, Grandducal Press, Jacopo Guiducci & Santi Franchi, 1716. Folio. [4]f + xvii + [1 blank]p + 31 numbered engraved plates + [1 blank]f + 324 p including index in 2 columns; 4 additional engraved plates (3 folding). Engraved headpiece on 1st page of text. Numerous illustrations in the text. Large printer's device on title. Ornamental tail pieces. Initials. Contemporary mottled calf; backstrip gilt. £1,250

Pioneering study of Roman figurative gold-glass roundels cemented to the walls of the catacombs to serve as grave-markers for the small recesses where bodies were buried. The roundels were ornate gilt paste plaques decorating the bases of otherwise plain glass vases owned by the deceased, which were cut away on the death of the owners to adorn their tombs. The figurative design in gold leaf fused between two layers of glass, also known as 'sandwich glass', is characteristic of the late Roman period (3rd-4th centuries); hundreds of examples of gilt paste plaques have survived. A selection of designs found on recovered fragments is illustrated in the 31 numbered engraved plates showing Greco-Roman and Christian religious imagery and portraits from the early Christian period. The author suggests that early Christian primitive art was meant to intensify the piety of the worshipper.

The engraved headpiece on the first text page represents sculptured detail on a Roman sarcophagus in the collection of Cardinal Gaspare Carpegna (1625-1714). The numerous textual illustrations are facsimiles of tomb inscriptions which are explained in foot-notes.

A separate dissertation on ancient ivory diptychs (pp[229]-283), entitled 'Osservazioni sopra dittici antichi d'avorio', is devoted to



EGOSVMHISNASAREVS



REX IVDÆORVM



MVLIEREN

INSSIPVLÆCE



ROMVLYSETREMYLYSAMPANVTRIT!



CONFEDORINISCISSOREGORYSSILESTRVFLA
VIANKENOBDRAMBONAAGETRVDACONSTVXI



GVNDEGODELRICVMIIMVSONISERBYCTASAS



SCVPIREAINISTINDOMINOAMEN



figurative 6th century ivory folding note-books, known as ‘consular diptychs’, as they were presented to high ranking officials. The examples illustrated in 4 engraved plates (3 folding, between pp254 & 255) include portraits of Consul Anicius Faustus Albinus Basilius (541 AD), an eminent East Roman politician during the reign of Theodoric the Great, Ostrogothic king of Italy, and two fine Byzantine devotional panels; one tablet of a diptych here depicted, then held at Museo della Gherardesca in Florence, is now at the Uffici Galleries.

The author, Filippo Buonarroti (1661-1733), a great-grand nephew of Michelangelo, was an official at the court of Cosimo III Grandduke of Tuscany, who devoted his leisure time to antiquarian researches; he also published iconographic studies of imperial bronze medals and Etruscan art.

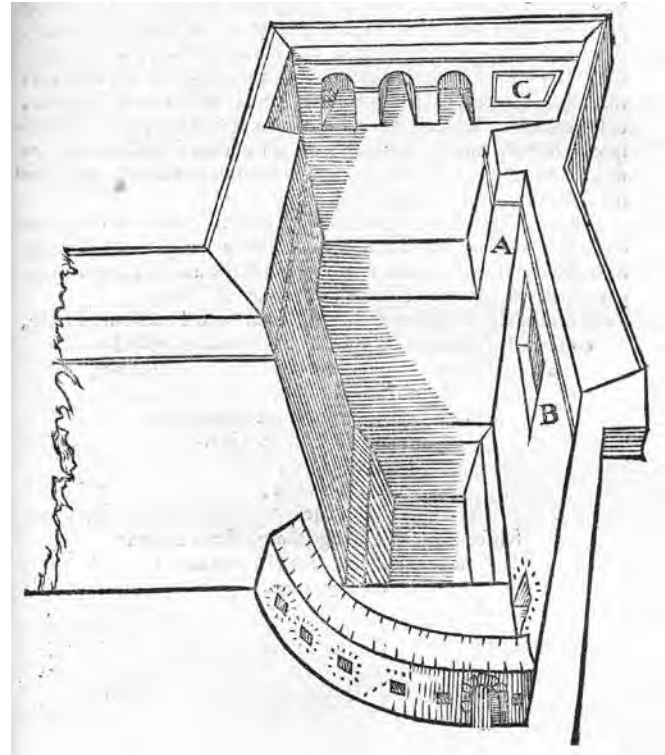
A handsome copy with wide margins; occasional minimal traces of foxing in top edges of blank margins.

Cicognara 2781; Gamba 1825; Lozzi 4210.

An historical survey of 16th century military architecture

37 Busca, Gabriello. *Della Architettura Militare. Primo Libro*. Milan, Girolamo Bordone & Pietro Martire Locarni, 1601. 4to. [6]f + 299 + [1 blank]p. With 45 numbered illustrations (5 folding, 1 double-page, and some full-page); decorative woodcut initials; woodcut ornaments serving as head-and tail pieces. Emblematic woodcut within elaborate architectural border serving as a printer’s device on title. Contemporary limp vellum. £2,850

First edition. The Milanese fortification architect and prolific military author is credited as being the first to discuss the proportions and functions of all the component parts of a front. This work is of special interest for containing an historical survey of the fortification of bastions and an attempt to identify the foremost teachers of military architecture of the 16th century, as well as their most



distinguished patrons. The author mentions Belucci, Pietro and Hieronimo Carpi, Castrioto, Dürer, Lupicini, Maggi, Mora, Tartaglia and Teti, but ironically omits Speckle whom he is thought to have plagiarized. A good, wide-margined copy with near-contemporary manuscript entry of Paris Oratory Library on title; old ownership stamp in blank top corner of title partly erased; a few early manuscript shelf numbers entered in inside top corner of front cover; wormhole neatly repaired in edge of blank margin of first 5 leaves, 5 leaves in quire G lightly toned..

Jordan 0561; Berlin *Katalog* 3520 lists 2nd edition of 1619; Cockle 811 (note to 2nd edition of 1619); Jähns 850-851.

*A splendid early Venetian woodcut book with
late 15th century woodcuts*

38 Caesar, Gaius Julius. *Cai Iulij Caesaris Invictissimi I[m]peratoris Co[m]mentaria . . . nunc primu[m] a viro doctor expolita: et optime recognita. Additis de novo apostillis: Una cu[m] figuris suis locis apte dispositis . . .* Venice, Agostino Zani, 17 August 1511. Folio. [4 +110 + [8]f. index. Roman letter. Title text in red with large woodcut of cavalry battle scene (92 x 120mm) surrounded by red ornamental border made up of 4 compartments (same woodcut repeated in black on 1st page of text with different border), 12 woodcuts (56 x 74mm) in the text at beginnings of chapters, 1 halfpage woodcut within ornamental border on f.51, historiated decorative initials white on black in different sizes. Early 18th century calf, gilt, backstrip richly gilt with title label; book block red; marbled end papers. £6,500

The renowned first illustrated folio edition of Caesar's war commentaries published in Italy, edited by Luca Pavetio. The text treats the Gallic campaigns (58—52 BC) and the Roman Civil War. The woodcuts of this beautiful Venetian imprint (with one exception) were first used for the 1493 Venetian Giunta edition of Livy's histories of the Punic wars. The magnificent title woodcut shows a cavalry battle scene; the subject of the halfpage woodcut on leaf 51 is Lentulus addressing the Roman Senate. The smaller woodcuts adorning chapter headings remind of the illustrations used for the 1499 Aldine edition of the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*. Colophon on verso of leaf 110, followed by the index of Raimundus Marlianus. An exceptionally fresh copy.

EDIT 16 68146; Essling, *Livres à figures vénitiennes*, III (1909) pp231-232, no 1727; Sander 1503; USTC 817475.





39 Caesar, Gaius Julius & Aulus Hirtius (ed.) *Commentariorum de bello Gallico libri 8. De bello civili Pompeiano. Libri 4. De bello Alexandrino. Liber 1. De bello Africano. Liber 1. De bello Hispaniensi. Liber 1. Pictura totius Galliae, & Hispaniae ... Nomina locorum, urbiumque, & populorum Galliae, & Hispaniae ... Pictura pontis in Rheno. Item Auarici. Alexiae. Uxelloduni. Massiliae.* Venice, Aldo Manuzio & Andrea Torresano, January 1518-November 1519. 12mo. [16] + 296f. including index. Italic letter. Preliminaries including doublepage woodcut maps of Gaul and Spain and 5 fullpage woodcuts relating to the campaign. Aldine anchor device on title, end of text, and end of index. Half calf.

£1,450

Second Aldine edition (first printing 1513) of Caesar's war commentaries. The Roman general Aulus Hirtius (90-43 BC), a follower of Caesar, added the 8th book to Caesar's Gallic Wars and edited the commentaries on the African and Spanish campaigns; another editor was Giovanni Giocondo, a Renaissance scholar and architect from Verona, who made the first drawing of the bridge of Caesar's crossing of the Rhine; the index is by Raimondo Marlianus. Right margins of first 66 leaves lightly shortened by binder; occasional traces of usage, but a good copy with some early manuscript notes in blank margins; old signature in tailend margin of title.

Adams I, C-29; CNCE 8155; Edit 16; USTC 817481

Illustrated by Andrea Palladio

40 Caesar, Caius Julius. *I Commentari . con le figure in rame de gli alloggiamenti, de' fatti d'arme, delle circonuallationi delle Città, & di molte altre cose notabili descritte in eái. Fatte da Andrea Palladio per facilitare à chi legge, la cognition dell'Historia.* Venice, Girolamo Foglietti: at the sign of the Queen, '1618' (colophon dated: 1598). 4to. [26]f + 407 + [1 blank]p. Roman & italic letter. Oval woodcut printer's device ('Regina Virtus') on title, 42 double page engraved plates by Andrea Palladio. Historiated woodcut initials & ornaments. 18th century vellum. £2,500

Italian translation by Francesco Baldelli of Caesar's war commentaries illustrated with finely engraved double-page plates by the great architect Andrea Palladio (1508-80 - first published 1575). The first three plates consist of maps of France and Spain, and a town plan, followed by 39 plates of Palladio's interpretations of Roman battle orders, land and sea battles, military encampments, fortified cities, river crossings, bridge and wall construction. The date on the title is likely to be a misprint for 'MDXCVIII' (- see note in British Library *Catalogue of 17th Century Italian Books*, under 587.d.13.) The dedication is to the Vatican general Giacomo Boncompagno. Some light marginal foxing, a few small stain at beginning, but generally a good copy with excellent impressions of the plates.

Breman 063; Cicognara 1099; Fowler 237 (notes); *Index Aureliensis* 128.841; Mortimer 97 (note); Thieme-Becker XXVI, 165.



*Royal confirmation for arms and noble lineage
for ancient Basque families*

41 Carlos II King of Spain (1661-1700). *Los Linaxes y Apellidos de Gastía, Guerbillano, Gamboa y Goycohechea, su antiguedad, Armas & Nobleza*. Royal confirmation of noble descent, pure lineage and arms for Juan de Gastía, son of Pedro de Gastía and Francisca de Goycohechea, née Gamboa, grandson of Miguél de Gastía and Maria de Guerbillano, hailing from the parish of San Agustin de Echaverria close to the Basque town of Elorrio, province of Biscay, 40 kilometers from Bilbao. Madrid, 17 December 1698. Illuminated calligraphic manuscript in brown ink on burnished paper penned in a fine chancery hand. Small folio. [19] leaves including title with full-page handpainted arms of Juan de Gastía within floral border protected by a silk guard + 18 leaves of text within 2 double line borders including four half-page paintings respectively showing the arms of the Gastía, Goycohechea, Guerbillano and Gamboa families. Heraldic colours in gilt, brick red, green, turquoise, ochre, brown and silver. Verso of title with 5-panelled ornamental headpiece including stamp of royal arms in centre between floral corner wedges, a signature flourish above, capital letters Y and O, and two drawings of an angler. Recto of last leaf with signature of the royal king of arms, Francisco de Morales Zarco, dated : Madrid, 17th December 1698 and with his armorial paper seal; followed by certifications of authenticity in 2 different hands both signed on verso of last leaf : (1) by the royal secretary Don Joseph Martinez Verdugo, same date as above, with his armorial paper seal; (2) by eight royal clerks dated 7th January 1699, with their individual signatures at the end of the document. Contemporary limp vellum; remains of ties. £4,500



Confirmation of ancient lineage, arms and noble status for the Gastía, Goycohechea, Guerbillano and Gamboa families from the parish of San Agustín de Echaverría (Etxebarria) then outside the Basque town of Elorrio, province of Biscay, by Francisco de Morales y Zarco and Juan de Mendoza, kings of arms and chroniclers to King Carlos II, last Habsburg ruler of Spain.

The manuscript, prepared for Juan de Gastía, a descendant, whose combined arms are displayed on the title mentions the cosmographer Abraham Ortelius (p4), and traces the four families back to the Reconquista; an ancestor called Juanes de Gastía distinguished himself fighting the Moors in Andalusia in 1244 under Fernando III of Castille; Andrés or Domingo Gastía in the service of Alfonso XI took part in the battle of Salado near Tarifa in 1340, where the Marinid Sultan Abu Hassan and Jusuf I Emir of Granada were defeated; another Juan de Gastía showed bravery during the conquest of Granada by the joint monarchs in 1490. Four half-page paintings inserted in the text respectively show the arms of the four families; the Gastía, Goycohechea and Guerbillano arms include the oak tree, symbol of the town of Elorrio; the Guerbillano arms include 2 fleur-de-lis to remind of an ancestor who fought in the war against the French. The document grants all legitimate descendants of the four families the right to use their arms for personal seals, rings, banners, tapestries, paintings, houses, chapels, graves, flags, badges and tournaments.

Blank top corners of first and last leaves and a few inner blank margins with traces of waterstaining, otherwise in very good condition.

42 Carlos III King of Spain (1759-88). *Por quanto en carta de treinta de noviembre de año de mil setecientos sesenta y nueve... el Marqués de Croix, Virrey... de las provincias de la Nueva España... determinó con anuencia del fiscal de la Audiencia de Mexico, que se cobrase el diez y ocho por ciento de conduccion del valor... y que su emporte quedase en Caxas Reales.* San Ildefonso, 7 August 1771. Folio. [2] leaves. With

royal signature 'Yo el Rey' countersigned by two officials.

Wrappers.

£350

Royal confirmation of viceregal decree of 30th November 1769 exempting all provinces of New Spain (Mexico) from a tax of 18 per cent on the sale and renunciation of offices. Carlos Francisco Marqués de Croix, viceroy of New Spain from 1766 to 1771, was obliged to expel the Jesuits in 1769 and to confiscate their property; he aided the treasury by establishing a lottery and by reducing the silver content of the coinage. First blank page with manuscript endorsement by the general fiscal office for the Indies, dated and signed: 'Madrid, 17 August 1771, Thomas Oxaz de Landazuxi'.

Tobacco duties in colonial Mexico

43 Carlos III King of Spain (1759-88) Real Cedula de S. M. *en que se manda estender à los dominios de Indias la imposicion de capitales de los depositos, que hay en ellos, sobre las rentas del tabaco, ò de alcabalas establecidas en los mismos dominios, à razon de quarto por ciento, de cuenta de la real hacienda.* Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1780. Folio. [7 + 1 blank]f. Spanish arms on title. Wrappers.

£350

Royal decree imposing additional duties on tobacco and on other already existing excise duties in Mexico signed by the Visitor-General of New Spain, Joseph de Galvez (1720-87), a lawyer acting as royal legate with absolute powers to enact numerous reforms which changed the political structure of colonial Mexico. Galvez was an efficient but eccentric administrator best known for initiating the expedition to Alta California that led to the mission system of Juniper Serra.

Palau 249701; not in Arents Catalogue.



*Resourceful defender of Buenos Aires
against the British invasion in 1807*

44 Carlos IV. King of Spain (1788-1808) Confirmation of noble status (Carta Executoria) in favour of Don Antonio de las Cagigas Castillo y Santelices, *Natural y originario de esa dicha villa de Escalante, y residente en la ciudad de Buenos Ayres en los nuestros Reynos de Indias: y su Procurador en su nombre, se ócurrió a la nuestra corte y chancillería que está, y reside en la ciudad de Valladolid ... Valladolid, 9 May 1791.* Calligraphic manuscript in sepia ink on paper within 3 line borders. Folio. [1 blank + 1 leaf : recto with full-page drawing of genealogical tree and town view below] + 273 pages on 137 numbered leaves (last page blank) comprising: first page with stamp of royal arms and remains of wax seal, signed twice by Manuel Barradas on verso, full-page drawing of royal arms of Spain

within ornamental rococo border, dated 1791 in right tailend corner, 6 quarter-page decorative cartouches, 22 exquisitely drawn initials with surrounds of delightful topographical views, last page of text with royal heraldic stamp and signatures of 3 officials: Francisco Berruego y Portillo, José Mendoza, and Fernando Manuel Velluti. (Bound with:) *Real Provision de Hidalguia ... Por parte de D[o]n Antonio de las Cagigas Castillo, y Santelices con un pedimento ... Aranjuez, 15 April 1792.* Manuscript in ink on paper panned in a large chancery hand. Signed at end : *Yo El Rey* and coun-tersigned by the royal secretary Silvestre Collar, and seven other officials; mark of original wax seal. [4] leaves. Royal oval seal stamp in left top corner of first page. Contemporary red morocco with gilt borders. Seven compartments of spine richly decorated in gilt; edges gilt; sides rubbed; corners worn. £9,500

Royal confirmation of noble status for Antonio de las Cagigas from Escalante, Spain, son of Antonio de las Cagigas of Santander and Juana del Castillo Santelices, who had sailed to Spanish America from El Ferrol in 1784 to become an outstanding administrator in Buenos Aires.

The beautifully ornamented document, written in a fine chancery hand, contains the petition made by Felipe Perez on Cagigas's behalf to the royal chancery at Valladolid with the support of Juan Félix de Ganzio y Palacio, and Francisca de las Cagigas Castillo, nephew and sister of Cagigas, both from Escalante. The greater part of the volume contains testimonials by the scribe, Bernardo de Oceso, sworn statements, records of marriages, betrothals and baptisms, and authenticated copies of tax-lists relating to the Cagigas's ancestors. A small inkstain on 2 leaves not affecting text, otherwise in excellent original condition throughout. Bound at the end is a royal approbation of additional documents submitted by Manuel Garcia Navas in the name of Antonio de las Cagigas issued to ensure that the patent of noble descent will be acknowledged in the kingdoms of the Indies.

Antonio de las Cagigas had made a rapid career in the government of Buenos Aires. By 1790 he was treasurer to the police department; successively acting as commissioner of municipal paving, excise, and lighting, he first introduced street lighting to the city; in 1799 he became Syndic of the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce. Cagigas' main claim to fame in Argentine history, however, is his contribution to the defence of the city against the attempted British Invasion of 1807, when he successfully directed the digging of trenches for placing cannon in the streets and in the plaza, and provided the lighting necessary for the night march of 2nd July undertaken by the local militia. His estate at Barracas, west of Buenos Aires, became famous as a point of confrontation with the British troops advancing across the Riochuelo river towards the city - Cf: Vicente Osualdo Cutolo, *Nuevo Diccionario Biográfico Argentino* (Buenos Aires 1969), II, p41).



45 Caro, Annibale. *Apologia de gli academici di Bianchi di Roma, contra M. Lodovico Castelvetro da Modena*. Parma, Seth Viotto, November 1558. Small 4to. 268p + [8]f. Roman & italic. Differing printer's woodcut devices on title and at end. Initials and ornaments. Old vellum. £850

First edition of an important work in the evolution of Italian literature during the 16th century, and the main source for one of the famous literary quarrels of the Renaissance. It contains the author's reply to Lodovico Castelvetro's criticism of one of his poems, which is also printed here. Caro (1507-66) emerged victorious by denouncing Castelvetro as the translator of Melanchthon for which he was excommunicated and imprisoned. This is the first issue of the first edition distinguished by an unusual woodcut printer's device on the title showing the wheel-lock of a gun with a key for winding it; the last leaf shows a unicorn device.

Adams C-739; *Index Aureliensis* 132.465; Gamba 276; Weinberg p277; Tiraboschi VII, 1152ff.

Casanova and Mozart's librettist

46 Casanova de Seingalt, Giacomo Girolamo (1725-98). Libertine, adventurer, spy & autobiographer. Autograph letter in ink, signed 'G.Casanova' addressed to his benefactor and fellow freemason, Count Ottaviano Antonio di Collalto. Dated: Dux, 2 March 1789, (reply received 9 March 1789). 3 pages in 4to. £22,500

Writing 4 months before the outbreak of the French Revolution from his home at Dux in Bohemia, Casanova warmly thanks an aristocratic benefactor for his letter of 14 February, addressing him as 'Eccellenza mio adorato Padrone' (Excellency my adored master) 'Your gentle and generous heart dictates to your happy pen everything that can be read in your writing, by which you can only notice sentiments of truth and of virtue ... May God repay you for the kindness you have shown me, and preserve your good health for a

long time ... as for the advantage of your illustrious family and also to give me, in case of need, new token of your grace and of your protection'. He refers to Collalto's sad news that prince Karl von Liechtenstein¹ was dying, '...but it was also welcomed because over here he was thought dead, and [instead] as long as there is breath there is hope'; Casanova comments on social events '...Now the Carnival is over and so are the balls and the nice court assemblies, to which Your Excellency deservingly took part ...' A correspondent of mine from Venice tells me that the Doge² is dying, and that according to the public opinion the ducal horn will be appointed to His Excellency the Procurator Memmo³, but the same [correspondent] also tells me that he has no money, and that he is quarrelling with the Martinenghis, who claim from him 145.000 ducati for works carried out in the palace at S. Marmola which he gave as a dowry to his daughter. ... I am told that in Vienna the Venetian minister will be a patrician with a noble title, but I do not know who he will be.' The last paragraph contains an extended reference to [Lorenzo] da Ponte, Mozart's librettist: 'I was told that the Italian music was dismissed. I am wondering if the abbé da Ponte⁴ will stay. He doesn't write to me anymore. He is angry with me because I didn't praise his poems. He who flatters is not a friend...'

1 Karl Joseph Prince of Liechtenstein (1730-89), Austrian general;

2 Doge Paolo Renier (1779-89) was actually succeeded by Ludovico Manin (1789-97), the last doge;

3 Andrea Memmo (1729-93) Procurator of St Mark's, architectural theorist, was in financial difficulties when he left his palace to his daughter as a dowry to the Martinenghi family;

4 Lorenzo da Ponte (1749-1838), born as Emanuele Conigliano, a converted Venetian Jew, was a gifted opera librettist, poet and priest, who wrote the libretti for Mozart's three most famous operas: Don Giovanni, The Marriage of Figaro & Così fan tutte; he made his career as librettist to the Italian opera in Vienna under the patronage of the Emperor Joseph II, but lost his post under the new Emperor Leopold; he had met Casanova in October 1787; both men had been expelled from Venice and had a tempestuous relationship (da Ponte was critical of Casanova in his memoirs); after a spell in London, da Ponte emigrated to New York, where he produced the first full performance of Don Giovanni, and founded the New York Opera Company in 1836, the predecessor of the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

Traces of ink oxidization throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Autograph letters by Casanova of this length and interest are rarely offered for sale.

della sua grazia, e della sua protezione.

V. E. mi diede una funesta nuova annunciandomi il principe Carlo di Sickingen à l'estremità, ma pure fu gradita, poiché qui si diceva morto, e fino che vi è fiato vi è speranza.

Ora il carnevale è finito, e saranno finiti anche i balli, e le belle assemblee di costì, dove V. E. meritamente intervenne. Mi scrivono da Venezia che il Doge si va incamminando all'altro mondo, e che il corno ducale vien dalla voce pubblica destinato all'è: ^{no} Proc. Menno, ma l'istesso mi scrive che non ha denaro, e che litiga coi Martinenghi, che pretendono da lui ducati

14000 per aver fatto fabbricare nel palazzo a S. Maurizio ch'egli avea caduto per dote della figlia. Il matrimonio andò a morte.

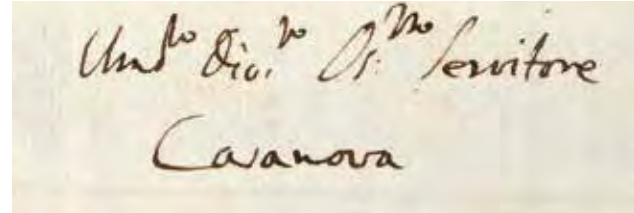
Mi dicono che a Vienna il veneto ministro sarà un patrizio col titolo di Nobile; ma chi sarà nel 10. la musica italiana ebbe, mi dicono il congedo. Vorrei sapere, se l'abate da Ponte resterà. Egli non mi scrive più. Andò in collera perché non lodai le sue poesie. Chi adula non è amico. Io la baccio riverentemente la mano, e mi dico

Di V. E.

Um^o Div^o M^o Serratore
G. Caronza

'The reign of diplomacy'

47 Casanova de Seingalt, Giacomo Girolamo (1725-98). Libertine, adventurer, spy & autobiographer. Autograph letter in ink, signed 'Casanova', to his benefactor and fellow freemason, Count Ottaviano Antonio di Collalto. Dated: Dresden, 17 May 1791. 4to. 3 pages in 4to. £22,000



An interesting letter by the ageing adventurer and commentator reflecting the unstable period of fragile alliances at the beginning of the French Revolution, known as 'the reign of diplomacy', with Russia seeking to replace its French ally, now paralysed by increasing political turmoil.

Addressed to 'Eccellenza mio Vener[abilissi]mo Padrone', signed 'Casanova', the writer demonstrates continued, lively interest in world affairs and diplomacy at the highest level. Casanova had maintained his many aristocratic contacts since acting as librarian to the imperial chamberlain, Count Joseph Karl von Waldstein, at Dux Castle in northern Bohemia, where he remained in close and easy reach of the Saxon capital Dresden, and wrote his memoirs (*Histoire de ma Vie*).

Casanova says he had lunch with Prince Beloselsky ¹, (the influential Russian ambassador to Saxony), who handed him his benefactor's letter with news of the arrival of Pietro Grimani, the new Venetian minister to Dresden. Casanova is keen to demonstrate to Grimani that he remains a Venetian at heart, and that he wants to express his gratitude to the latter's uncle the State Inquisitor, Francesco Grimani, for having allowed him to return to Venice 16 years' earlier. Casanova begs Collalto to inform Pietro Grimani that he

would like to assist him during his stay in Dresden. He praises Collalto's excellent health hoping that this is not the result of treatment by fashionable animal magnetism, but because of taking the waters at Elba, preferred by Casanova with the weather improving.

He mentions the Saxon Court taking a holiday at Pillnitz Castle, east of Dresden, in order to seek neutrality and escape the dangers of war provoked by the demands of the king of Prussia. Casanova's joyfully anticipates the impending coronation festivities at the Viennese Court in the splendid tradition of the previous generation, asking his patron if the Austrian emperor will indeed be crowned Holy Roman Emperor ³ next month at Frankfurt.

1 (Alexander Mikhailovich Prince Beloselsky (1752-1809), Russian minister to Saxony appointed by Catherine the Great in 1780, stayed over a decade to develop a Russian alliance with neighboring Prussia. An intellectual and artlover, Beloselsky published a treatise on Italian music in 1778 and corresponded with Voltaire, Rousseau and Kant.

2 Ironically the 'Declaration of Pillnitz' of 25th August 1791 by King Frederick William II of Prussia and Emperor Leopold II of Austria warning France not to harm or diminish the power of King Louis XVI was to provoke the French revolutionary wars.

3 Casanova confused the celebrations for the impending coronation of Leopold II as king of Bohemia in Prague on 6th September 1791 with the imperial coronation at Frankfurt; this took place a year later when Leopold's son, Franz II of Habsburg-Lorraine, was crowned the last Holy Roman Emperor on 14th July 1792.

Autograph letters by Casanova of this length and interest are rarely offered for sale.

nobilissima di lui famiglia, mentre non si cancellerà mai
dalla mia mente la memoria, che stessi sedici anni fa
la grazia del mio ritorno a Venezia dalla claustra dell'
Ecc. Sig. Francesco di lui zio, allora inquisitor di stato.
Intanto io ardivo supplicare V. E. di far sapere all' Ecc.
Sig. Pietro Sumari, che se sarà avvertito del tempo del
di lui arrivo in questa città avrà attenzione di fare ch'
egli sappia alla porta l'albergo in cui vorrà soggiornare
in que' giorni, che passerà qui. Se lo saprà da V. E. adem-
pirò ad ogni mio dovere.

La morte del povero conte Sumari mi dispiacque assai.
Forse avrebbe vissuto ancora lungo tempo, se fosse andato
a viver quieto a Padova: ma egli volse imitare Achille,
che preferì il viver corto servendo Marte, alla lunga vita
negli ozii della Menalia.

Ciò che rievocò di più caso nella gentilissima ma lettera è il mese
però suo stato di salute, che Dio voglia conservare sempre.
Io la passo perfetta non dal Magnetismo, che qui rende tutti
fatalici, ma dai bagni dell' Elba, che comincerò quando
cesserà il freddo.

La corte villeggia a Sileite, e la Svezia si mostra lieta
perando di tenersi coperta dalla guerra sotto l'ombra
della neutralità; ma non si para però la pace poi:
che troppi sacrifici il re di Russia pretende. Il 12 però
del corrente si avranno certezze.

Ora la corte di Vienna brillantissima rammemorerà agli
Austriaci ciò ch'era trent'anni fa, e nell'anno venturo si
celebrerà il gran matrimonio. Vorrei sapere, se S. M. Apost.
andrà nel mese venturo a Manifort per l'elezione all'impero.
Sono col più ossequioso rispetto

Di V. E.

Uomo Dio^{ro} M^{no} Scrittore
Casanova

IL LIBRO DEL CORTEGIANO
DEL CONTE BALDESAR
CASTIGLIONE.



Hassi nel priuilegio, & nella gratia ottenuta dalla Illustrissima
Signoria che in questa, ne in niun'altra Citta del suo
dominio si possa imprimere, ne altroue
impresso uendere questo libro
del Cortegiano per .x. anni
sotto le pene in esso
contenute .

The perfect Renaissance gentleman : a classic of world literature

48 Castiglione, Baldessare. *Il Libro del Cortegiano*. Venice, Aldus & Andrea d'Asola, April 1528. Folio. (310 x 215mm). [122] leaves. Roman letter. With Aldine anchor device on title and verso of last leaf. 17th century red morocco, gilt, a few stains, backstrip decorated in gilt with title label, ends of spine neatly restored; edges gilt. £58,000

First edition of one of the most influential books of the Italian Renaissance. Count Baldassare Castiglione (1478-1529) impressed contemporaries with his concept of the 'courtier', an idealized version of the valiant mediaeval knight, loyal to his feudal lord, but with the added accomplishments of good manners, polite speech, and an appreciation of poetry and music. Written 1513 to 1518, the author relates an imaginary intellectual contest witnessed on four successive evenings in 1507 at the refined court of Urbino of Guidobaldo da Montefeltre under the direction of the duchess Elisabetta Gonzaga joined by Cardinal Bibiena, Cesare de Medici, and Pietro Aretino. Among subjects discussed are relations between prince and courtier, music, art, horsemanship ('I would hope that our Courtier is a perfect horseman in every kind of saddle'), forms of government, rules for a lady's conduct, and platonic love as interpreted by Cardinal Bembo. In 1512 Castiglione became ducal ambassador to the papal court, in 1524 he was appointed papal nuncio to Madrid.

'The book was translated into most European languages ... between 1528 and 1616 ... one hundred and eight editions were published... traces of it can be found in Don Quixote, and ... Corneille's conception of character ... In 1561 Sir Thomas Hoby published an English translation which became one of the most popular books of the Elizabethan age. Its influence can be seen ... in Shakespeare - particularly Polonius - , Spencer, Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sidney and Robert Burton, and later in Shelly's Hymn to Intellectual Beauty.' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*, no 59); Adams C-924; *Index Aureliensis* 133.563; Renouard 105.3.

A wide-margined copy in good condition; title with traces of early writing in tailend margin.

49 Castro, Rodrigo de. *De universa muliebrium morborum medicina, novo & antehac . . . nemine tentato ordine opus absolutissimum; et Studiosis omnibus utile, Medicis vero per-necessarium...* Quarta editio auctior et emendatior. Hamburg, Zacharias Hertel, 1662. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4to. [8]f + 226p text + [22]f index; (2)f + 1 folding table + 524p + [22]f. First title in red & black with allegorical engraving. Contemporary vellum over boards. £950

Enlarged and corrected fourth edition of this influential work on gynaecology by the Portuguese Jewish physician Rodrigo de Castro (1546-1627) who fled from the Inquisition to become one of the earliest Jewish settlers in Hamburg. Friedenwald (*Jewish Luminaries in Medical History*, pp 54-56) calls him "one of the foremost physicians in establishing gynaecology in the Renaissance period". The first part of this extensive work treats female anatomy, conception, obstetrics and breast-milk; the second part, describing female diseases, has a section on those of pregnant women. Lightly browned throughout owing to poor paper quality but a sound copy in its original state of preservation.

Krivatsy 2289. Wellcome II, p 312. See Hirsch I, 681.

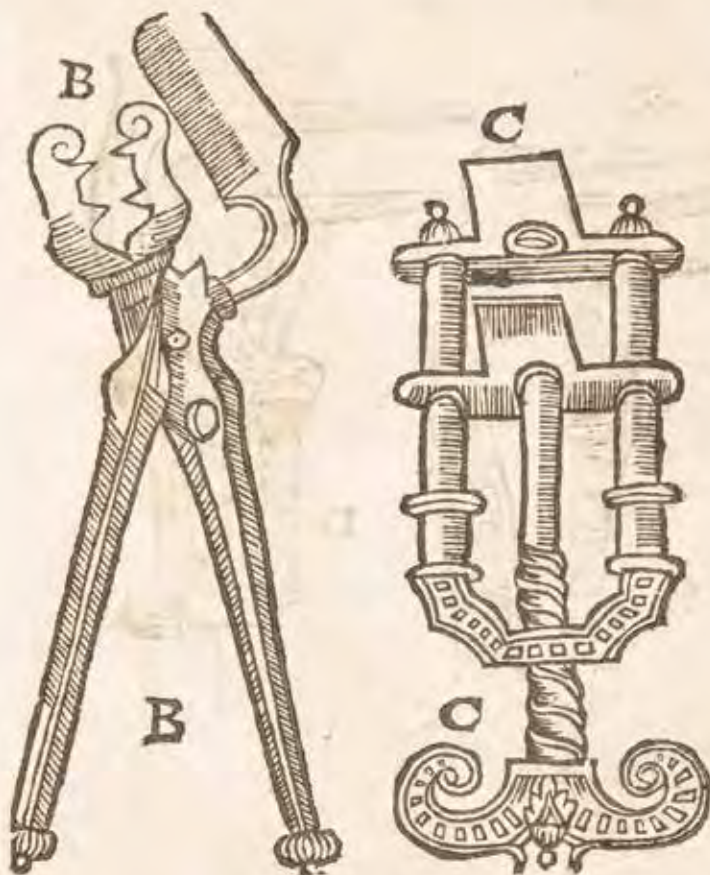
50 Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. *De re medica libri octo*. Ed. J. Valart. Paris, Didot le Jeune, 1772. Small 8vo. xx + 553 + [3]p. Roman & italic letter with some Greek. Printer's device on title; author's portrait incorporated into headpiece engraved by R. Ingous on first page of text. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt; edges gilt. £250

An elegant edition of this classic of Roman medicine including a comprehensive bibliography of Celsus from the editio princeps of 1478 to the present edition. A crisp copy.

Blake, p 82; Wellcome II, p 319; Osler 302.

BB. Miroir pour la bouche.

CC. Autre miroir pour la bouche, à ouvrir les dents.



“the greatest surgical text of the time” (Garrison Morton)

51 Chauliac, Guy de. *La Grande Chirurgie ... Restituée par M. Laurens Loubert*. Lyon, Simon Rigaud, 1642. [8]f + 601 (misnumb. 605) + [11]f including last blank. Bound with: Joubert, Laurent. *Annotations ... sur toute la Chirurgie de M. Guy de Chauliac. Avec l'interpretation des langues dudit Guy; (c'est ... dire, L'explication de ses termes plus obscurs) ... En cette dernière Edition, on a corrigé plusieurs fautes & manquements ...* Lyon, Simon Rigaud, 1642. [8]f + 354p + [7]f. First title in red & black, printer's devices on both titles with woodcut medallion portraits of Joubert on versos and at the end of the Annotations. With 59 woodcuts of surgical instruments on pp 310-355. Contemporary vellum; worn. £1,850

Revised and corrected edition of the French text of Chauliac's *Chirurgia Magna* with extensive commentaries by Laurent Joubert (1529-83), Chancellor of the Medical Faculty at Montpellier, then the most famous medical university worldwide. The French translation is by his son, Isaac Joubert. Guy de Chauliac (1298-1368) studied medicine at Montpellier, Toulouse, Paris, and Bologna. He is considered the first French surgeon and the founder of modern surgery. Chauliac was the first to distinguish between different types of hernias and to offer radical cures for them. His work, written about 1363, comprises his study of fractures, and an extensive section on maladies of the mouth and dental care, here found on pp458-465. The woodcut illustrations of surgical instruments used for this edition are mostly adapted from Paré's work. Some light marginal waterstaining, but a sound copy with occasional traces of usage.

Krivatsy 5155; Poletti, *De re dentaria apud veteres*, p24 (1659 edn).

Commemorative medals & coins

52 Chevalier, Nicolas. *Histoire de Guillaume III. Roy d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, de France, et d'Irlande, Prince d'Orange, &c. Contenant ses actions les plus memorables ... Par medailles, inscriptions, arcs de triomphe, & autres monumens publics.* Amsterdam, 1692. Folio. [4]f (including engraved frontispiece by De Hooghe, dated 1691, title in red & black with large engraved royal cypher, engraved dedication plate designed & engraved by Schoonebeek, dedication leaf with large engraved vignette, large engraved initial by Schoonebeek) + 232 pages of text including 12 full-page plates by Romeyn de Hooghe and 120 engravings of coins and medals by Adriaen Schoonebeek. Old boards rebaked in calf, gilt. £850

First edition of one of the most attractive late 17th century numismatic books, a survey of events and accomplishments in the life of William Prince of Orange, elected King William III of England in 1688. 120 finely engraved text illustrations by Adriaen Schoonebeek (1656-1705) represent the obverses and reverses of commemorative medals and coins struck in honour of the monarch. The significance of each illustration and transcription is explained in the accompanying text by Nicolas Chevalier, a French protestant clergyman, coin collector, and archaeologist, who fled to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The frontispiece and 12 other plates by the celebrated Dutch artist and medalist Romeyn De Hooghe (1645-1708) depict William of Orange's ceremonial entry into The Hague, mythological scenes with portraits of William and Mary, and triumphal arches and monuments. Light toning throughout as usual, but a good copy.

Arents 916A; C.E.Dekesel, *A Bibliography of 17th century Numismatic Books*, 111; Goldsmith C897; Landwehr, *Romeyn de Hooghe*, 81; Landwehr, *Splendid Ceremonies*, 148; J.Lipsius, *A Bibliography of Numismatic Books printed before 1800*, 79.





Austro-Hungarian & Polish military triumphs in Hungary over Ottoman Turks

53 [Chiarello, Giovanni Battista]. *Historia degl'avenimenti dell'armi imperiali contro a'ribelli, et Ottomani, confederazioni, e trattati seguiti frà le potenze di Cesare, Polonia, Venetia, e Moscovia, Negotiati, & Aleanze del Conte Tekely con la Porta Ottomana. Accampamenti, guerre, assedij, piazze, e conquiste di città, e provincie. battaglie, rotte, e vittorie*

variamente successe nelle quatroro campagne degl'anni 1683.1684.1685.1686. Venice, Stefano Curti, 1687. 4to. [12]f + 577 (misnumbered 575) pages of text + [6]f index. Title with engraved vignette with crowned initials, [1] engraved folding map of Hungary, [6] engraved folding plates depicting sieges. Ornamental woodcut head- and tail-pieces & initials. Limp publisher's boards.

£950

First edition. A Venetian account of the imperial offensive against the Turks and their allies following the unsuccessful Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683 which led to the reconquest of Hungary and the capture of Buda in 1686. Venice had joined the Austro-Polish coalition in 1684 as part of the 'Holy League' against the Turks subsidized by Pope Innocent XI. The four campaigns in Hungary are illustrated in a general map; the plates represent the sieges of Vienna, Strigau, Neuhaeusel, Cassau, Buda, and Essek. The dedication is to Maximilian Emmanuel Elector of Bavaria. The work was reprinted in 1688 at the same press - see Appóny 1345. Occasional light traces of toning, generally an excellent, fresh copy in its original state.

54 Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *De Philosophia, Prima Pars, Id Est, Academicarum quaestionum editionis primae liber secundus, editionis secundae liber primus, De finibus bonorum & malorum libri V. Tusculanarum quaestionum libri V. cum scholijs & coniecturis Pauli Manutii*. Venice, Aldi filii, corrigente Paulo Manutio Aldi filio, M.D.LII. (1552). [4] + 147 + [10] + 148-251 + [6] leaves. Italic letter. Anchor & dolphin device on 1st title, repeated on verso of leaf u8 and on verso of last otherwise blank leaf.

(and:)

Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *De philosophia volumen secundum, id est, De natura deorum libri II. De divinatione libri II. De fato liber I. De legibus libri III. De universitate liber I, Q. Ciceronis de petitione consulatus ad Marcum fratrem liber I. Cum scholijs, & coniecturis Pauli Manutij de locis aliquot obscurioribus*. Venice, Aldi filii, corrigente Paulo Manutio, Aldi filio, 1552. [3] + 205 (misnumbered 213) + [16] leaves. Italic letter. Anchor & dolphin device within ornamental border on title and repeated on verso of last otherwise blank leaf. 2 volumes in 12mo. Vellum; top and tail edges gauffered. £650

The main body of Cicero's philosophical works in the redaction of the scholar-printer Paolo Manuzio (1512-1574) elegantly printed in Aldine italic. Cicero had introduced Greek philosophy to Roman culture in his Latin translations. The present collection includes his book on ethics (*de finibus bonorum & malorum*) and the Tusculan disputations: five books on death, pain, and the happiness as a state of mind. The editor's dedicatory preface is addressed to the Spanish poet and diplomat, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1503-75), imperial ambassador at Venice, a bibliophile and a significant customer of the Aldine printing house. Paolo Manuzio himself had translated Demosthenes's *Philippics* from Greek into Latin. Occasional early marginal notes, a good copy with minimal signs of use.

Renouard (3rd edn) p.137, no 11 & p154, no 7.

Aldine piracy of a vernacular translation

55 Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *Le pistole ad Attico fatte volgare da M. Matteo Senarega*. Venice [c1560]. 8vo. 399+[1 blank]f. Italic letter. Aldine anchor device on title. 2 historiated woodcut initials. Half calf; gilt. £485

Aldine counterfeit edition of the Italian translation by Matteo Senarega, minister to Philip II of Spain. Cicero's letters to his closest friend Titus Pomponius Atticus were compiled by his secretary, Marcus Tullius Tiro (68-43 BC). Some marginal staining in first and last quires, otherwise a sound copy with early manuscript underlinings and marginal notes at beginning and end.

BMC C.16.f.6

A copiously annotated humanist schoolbook

56 Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *Marci Tullij Ciceronis Epistol[a]e familiares atq[ue] breviores adolesce[n]tibus quoq[ue] magis utiles ex toto epistolaru[m] eius volumine tanq[uam] ex eloque[n]tie fonte accurate collecte ac denuo vigili cura eliminate: adiu[n]ctis etia[m] epistolaru[m] argumentis . . . quo luvenibus ip[s]is in libros principales facilior pateat aditus.* Liptzk [Leipzig] Valentin Schuman[n] 1515. Small 4to. 49 + [1 blank] leaves. Roman letter, fraktur for general heading. First 2 ¼ pages rubricated in red. Interlinear and marginal manuscript annotations in Latin in brown ink in a neat contemporary hand throughout the text. Vellum boards. £4,500

A rare school book redaction by Nicolaus Aedeler, a Leipzig humanist, with his dedicatory address to the reader in the form of a ten-line poem on the title. The Roman orator's familiar letters to his friends written in a very natural style offering a unique insight into late Roman life and manners of the late Republican period (62-43 BC) were popular during the Renaissance.

An exceptionally interesting copy containing copious manuscript commentaries in Latin throughout the text added by a contemporary student in a fine, steady humanist hand. Occasional light traces of waterstaining in some outer blank margins, an isolated old smudge in tailend blank margin of title, a few minor marginal repairs without loss, otherwise a very attractive copy in its original state.

World catalogue records 2 copies only in Europe (Würzburg University & Saxon State Libraries) and only 1 copy in America (Yale).

Pre-Linnean work on useful plants

57 Colius, Jacob. *Syntagma herbarum encomiasticum, earum utilitatem & dignitatem declarans. . . Abrahamo Ortelio . . . quondam inscriptum. Editio Secunda.* [Leiden] Plantin-Rapheleng, 1614. Small 4to. 61 + [1 blank + 1]p. Roman & italic letter. Small woodcut printer's device on title and 3 woodcut initials. Boards. £450

A scholarly treatise in praise of useful plants by the Antwerp poet Jacob Cool (1563-1628), called Ortelianus, as the nephew of the Antwerp map maker Abraham Ortelius to whom this work is dedicated. Among the practical uses of plants discussed are the manufacture of clothing and of furniture, the construction of houses and ships, and the prevention and cure of disease with roots, seeds, fruits, leaves and flowers. Aesthetically, plants are a delight to all five senses through the beautiful colours of flowers, the smell of cinnamon, the taste of mustard, figs and wine, the sound of the wind in the reeds and the cool shade of the plane tree. Throughout the history of religion plants have been symbolic, including the palm, lily and fig in Christianity, and amongst the planets the brightest star in the constellation of Virgo is Spica, the ear of corn. The work was first published in 1606 (by Haestens, Leiden).

BMC C-139; Pritzel 1788; not in Wellcome Library catalogue.



Colombian Trade & Taxation

58 Colombia. Collection of 47 manuscript customs & tax ledgers written in various hands covering the post colonial and republican periods. Colombia, 1817-1873. 47 volumes in folio. Bound in contemporary limp sheepskin, vellum, quarter leather, boards, or wrappers. £7,500

Customs and tax ledgers for 23 Colombian cities and provinces providing details of various taxes levied, receipts and payments made. The volumes set out accounts for the towns and provinces of *Antioquia* (1840-41), *Boyacá* (1823-24), *Cali* (1847-48), *Cartagena* (1860-61 customs of *Carlosama*, 1864), *Chagre* (1839-40), *Chocó* (1820-21, 1830-33, 1836-38, 1844-45), *Chorro* (1844-45), *Espinal* (1824), *Maxinilla* (1826-27), *Mompos* (1842-43), *Novica* (1826-27, customs of *Turbo*), *Novita* (1832), *Pamplona* (1819-20, 1835-37), *Pasto* (1844-45), *Popayán* (1823-24, 1833-35, 1838-40), *Canton de Caloto*, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1845-46), *Portobelo* (1839-40), *Sabanilla* (1871-72), *San Gil* (1817-18), *Santa Marta* (1841-42, 1846-47, 1871-72), *Socorro* (1836-38), *Tiron* (1822-23, 1840-41), *Tumaco* (1839-40), *Tunja* (1834-35, 1837-40), and *Libro de Entradas y Salidas de Buques* (1841-42), a port register of ships entering and leaving the country.

Subjects treated include municipal taxes, minting, education, hospitals, the liquor trade, military expenses, tobacco cultivation, records of stamped paper used (*Popayan* 1838-39, *Mompos* 1838-39 which had been a royal monopoly in colonial Colombia and continued to be a state monopoly under the republic. The paper was carefully graded and each size priced accordingly. It was used by government departments and bore the official coat-of-arms).

Some ledgers do not cover the entire fiscal year. Occasional traces of waterstaining, rodent damage and general usage, but generally in good condition for official records constantly in use. South American source documents of the post-colonial period offering unique research possibilities, such as these are very rarely found today, as there was no tradition of preserving them in the newly independent countries.

Carta
año de 1838

Memoria de Carlos Juan
60 a 61

Manual de
nau de guerra

Manual
de vela
de 1838
Lista

Correos de
Cartajena
37a 38

Nº 16.
Vello Negro

Manual de
por el arte de navegar

Manual
Principal de
Cargos

Libro Económico
Libro de Entradas y
Salidas de Buques

Manual
de
de

Solima
Puerto de Guayaquil

Gold & Silver minting in the early republican period

59 Colombia. Three manuscript account ledgers written in various hands dealing with gold and silver mining and minting in Colombia during the post colonial and early republican periods 1826-1847. 3 volumes in folio. Bound in contemporary vellum or boards. £650

Popayán province. Accounts for the Mint 1838-40: with details of the gold received with its monetary value, of the funds released for the purchase of gold and silver; of salaries; the purchase of materials, mailing expenses and repairs to the building. *Socorro*. Accounts for banknotes 1846.

Gold and silver dominated Colombian exports for many years, both during the colonial period and under the republic, although the refining of gold was primitive until well into the 19th century, and resources were lacking to finance production in large quantities. The colonial coinage was of irregular shape, badly stamped and could easily be forged. After 1836 this 'moneda macuquina' was gradually withdrawn and its minting abolished. The first coins with the arms of the Republic of Colombia were minted in 1823.

A unique source of information on the use of gold and silver during the early republican period subject to new legislation.

Military expenses

60 Colombia. Thirteen manuscript account ledgers in various hands dealing with military expenses during the early republican period mostly relating to the navy. Colombia 1833-1852. 13 volumes in folio. Bound in original limp sheepskin, or boards. £1,250

Antioquia 1885; *Arsenal Nacional de Marina de Cartagena* 1836-37 & 1839; *Cartagena. Comiseria de Guerra de Marina* 1838 & 1842; *Comiseria de Marina*. 1833 (arranged in 3 'bongos') Naval accounts relating to war ships; *Medellin, province of Antioquia* 1878; *Pasto*.

Departamento de Guerra (Defence Department) 1844-45 & 1851-52; *Popayan, Tesoreria de Guerra del Ejercito del Sur*. 1846-47; *Socorro Tesoreria de Guerra del Ejercito del Sur* 1832-33; *Tolima*. Maritime account ledger 1839-40. The documents coincide largely with the period following the secession of Venezuela and Ecuador when Colombia became the Republic of New Granada (1831) and the civil war period of 1859-1862.

Postal services

61 Colombia. Six manuscript account ledgers in various hands dealing with the postal services in the early republican period 1834-1846. 6 volumes in folio. Contemporary limp sheepskin, vellum over boards, or wrappers. £650

Cartagena. Libro de cargo y data correos. 1837-38. Text tabulated with painted alphabetical finger index in red & black (elephant folio); *Mompos*. 1838-39; *Pamplona* 1845-46; *Pasto* 1834-35 & 1845-46; *Popayan* 1840-41.

Tobacco trade

62 Colombia. Six manuscript account ledgers written in various hands dealing with the tobacco trade in the early republican period. Colombia 1822-1845. 6 volumes in folio. Contemporary limp sheepskin, boards or wrappers. £750

Bogotá. Tax ledger for the year 1821; [*Bogotá*] *Factoria de Tabacos Ambalema* Ledger for purchases from tobacco growers for 1844-45; *Buenaventura. Libro manual para la cuenta de especies y caudales de la administration principal de tabacos* 1835-36; accounts relating to tobacco cultivation in the province of Buenaventura; *Santa Marta. Libro manual de cargo y data de especies y caudales ... de la administracion de tabacos*. June 1837-May 1838; accounts relating to tobacco cultivation in *Valle Dupan*; *Socorro*: tobacco accounts for 1822; *Velez, Canton de Chiquia*. Tobacco cultivation accounts for 1840-41.

*A unique source on the American discoveries and the
language of the Carib Indians*

HISTORIE
Del S. D. Fernando Colombo;

*Nelle quali s'ha particolare, & vera relatione
della vita, & de' fatti dell' Ammiraglio*

D. CHRISTOFORO COLOMBO,
suo padre:

Et dello scoprimento, ch'egli fece dell' INDIE
Occidentali, dette MONDO NUOVO,
hora possedute dal Sereniss.
Re Carolico:

*Nuouamente di lingua Spagnuola tradotte nell'Italiana
dal S. Alfonso Ulloa.*

CON PRIVILEGIO.



IN VENETIA, M D LXXI.

Appresso Francesco de' Franceschi Sanese.

63 Colombo, Fernando. *Historie del S.D.Fernando Colombo; nelle quali s'ha particolare, & vera relatione della vita, & de fatti dell'Ammiraglio D.Christoforo Colombo, suo padre: Et dello scoprimento, ch'egli fece dell'Indie Occidentali, dette Mondo Nuovo, hora possedute dal Sereniss. Re Catolico: Nuovamente di lingua Spagnuola tradotte nell'Italiani del S.Alfonso Ulloa.* Venice, Francesco de' Franceschi, 1571. 16mo. [19]f + 247 + [1]p. Italic & Roman letter. 2 ornamental initials. Printer's device on title. Jansenist brown morocco, gilt, inner gilt dentelle, edges gilt & gauffered. £4,500

First edition of Christopher Columbus's life, a chronicle of the American discoveries, by his second son Ferdinand, and a unique historical source, as the Spanish original was lost, this Italian translation is the only available text. The author sold his Spanish manuscript to the Genoese physician Baliano di Fornari who took it to Venice for publication. He commissioned Alfonso de Ulloa, an accomplished translator based in Venice, rated for his Italian versions of the biographies of Charles V. and of Admiral Gonzaga.

Chapter LXI, pp126-145, comprises Friar Ramón Pané's 'scrittura ... delle antichità de gl'Indiani', an invaluable account of Caribbean Indians including many words in the Taino language. Fernando Colombo (or Colón 1488-1539), son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enriquez de Arana, was brought up in Seville. He accompanied his father on his 4th and last voyage to the New World (1502-1504). Well educated and scholarly, he formed an extensive library on the American Discoveries which was much diminished after his death to meet his debts; it later became the *Biblioteca Colombina*. The dedication, addressed to Baliano di Fornari, is by the mathematician Giuseppe Moleti (1531-88). Occasional minor spotting, otherwise a good copy.

Fumagalli, *Bibliogr. Degli scritti ... sopra Cristoforo Colombo* (1893), no 85; Church Catalogue no 114.

Horses trained for warfare

64 Corte, Claudio. *Il cavallarizzo. nel qual si tratta della natura de' cavalli, del modo di domarli, & frenarli; et di tutto quello, che a' cavalli, & à buon Cavallarizzo s'appartiene.* Venice, Giordano Ziletti, 1562. 4to. [4] + 126 (misnumbered 130)f. Italic & roman type. Large ornamental woodcut on title, 4 woodcut diagrams of manège positions in the text (1 full-page) for training exercises, some historiated woodcut initials. Old vellum with the arms of Sir William Stirling Maxwell blindstamped in centre of front covers and his initials on backcover. £3,850

First edition of one of the most innovative and refined Renaissance books on the nature and management of horses. Divided into three parts, it comprises chapters on the various breeds, the raising of colts, selective breeding for quality, stabling, dressage, harnessing, curatives and shoeing. Corte explains a number of manege exercises in circles to make the horse obedient and more agile. He 'was also the first author to mention the use of the work-in-hand, with the rider on the ground who guides the horse with the reigns' (G.B.Tomassini)

Training of horses for warfare and duelling is treated in chapters 48, 49 and 50 respectively of part II (verso of fol.Z4-recto of fol.AA2). An English translation by Thomas Bedingfield was published in 1584. The author, a native of Pavia, dedicates his work to Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, in whose service he made his fortune by training celebrated horses. Quires R and Q lightly toned, but generally an attractive, clean copy with bookplate of Sir William Stirling Maxwell (1818-1878), distinguished Hispanic scholar and bibliophile, who also bred Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle.

Adams C-2700; Cicognara 4599; Wells 1652.





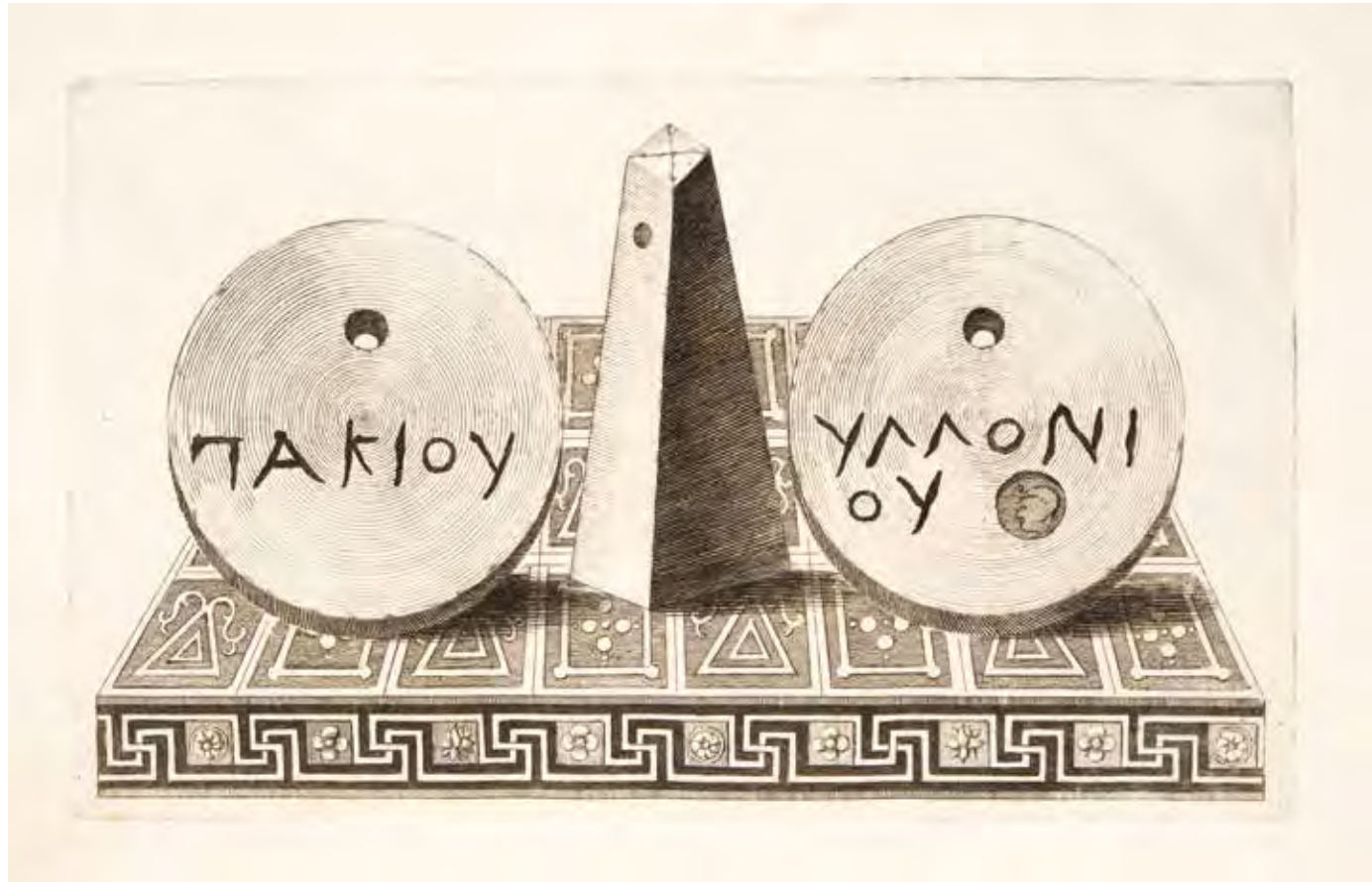
One of the rarest of early illustrated museum catalogues

65 Daniele, Francesco. *Alcuni monumenti del museo Carrafa in Napoli*. Naples, privately printed, 1778. 4to. [1]f title + [1]f with frontispiece portrait (recto) + 8 pages of text + [39] engraved plates (13 double page) including 48 separate engravings with platemarks. Large title engraving of a roman theatre mask. Circular frontispiece portrait (recto). Contemporary half vellum, later morocco title label on spine, pictorial boards, worn.

£8,500

A privately printed lavishly illustrated museum catalogue of the highlights in the magnificent collection of ancient artifacts formed by Giovanni Carafa, 7th duke of Noja (1715-68), a passionate antiquarian, scientist and patron of arts at the Bourbon Court at Naples. The finely engraved plates show about one hundred examples of exquisite sculptures, vases, oil lamps, friezes, monuments,





ornamental vessels, gems, scarabs, and mosaics, selected for their uniqueness explained in detailed notes in the preliminary text (pp3-8); the last plate represents a striking mosaic from Herculaneum (21.5 x 21.5cm) showing the mythical story of Theseus subduing the Minotaur watched by a group of women from the labyrinth.

The editor's preface is dedicated to the duke (pp1-2), whose fine chiaroscuro circular profile frontispiece portrait was engraved by the Neapolitan artist [Vincenzo] Aloja (1769-1817). The title is adorned with a large roman theatre mask (14 x 11.5cm).

The catalogue is the only contemporary record of this extraordinary collection later acquired by the Museo Borbonico, now the nucleus of the National Archeological Museum of Naples. Carafa, colonel and chamberlain to King Ferdinand IV, a protagonist of Neapolitan enlightenment, was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Paris and St Petersburg; he befriended Winckelmann and corresponded with Voltaire whom he met at Paris in 1758 on his Grand Tour of Europe. Today he is best known for the first scientific topographical map of Naples and surroundings commissioned by him and completed after his death.



The compiler and editor, Francesco Daniele, historian, archeologist, and director of the Royal Academy of Herculaneum, delivered the oration at Carafa's funeral. He also published studies on the royal tombs at Palermo (1784) and on ancient coins found at Capua (1802-3).

The collation is identical with that of the 4 copies held by Italian libraries (Biblioteca del Museo Archeologico di Napoli; Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, Milan; Biblioteca Comunale Luciano Benincasa, Ancona; Biblioteca Trivulziana, Milan); the National Art Library copy in London has 35 plates only; the Getty copy, the only copy held in America, contains a note stating that 12 copies only were printed.

A number of plates lightly toned. Some light traces of usage, otherwise a good copy in its original state as issued with the margins entirely untrimmed; from the library of William Ashley Webb, 3rd baron de Mauley (1843-1918) with his engraved armorial bookplate (dated 1903).

See: Michele Sforza: *Giovanni Carafa Duca di Noja, umanista scienziato del secolo dei lumi* (Bari 2005) pp 19-20, 22-24, 26 (foot note) 'libro rarissimo perché se ne stamparono pochissime copie'.



MUSAICO



Pulmo Napolitano.

Pulmo Romano.



66 (Peru) **Davila**, Diego de. *Actas Notariales*. (Register of land transactions). Manuscript on paper in brown ink in a neat secretarial hand. 2 pages of text, recto & verso, folio. [Los Reyes = Lima] Various signatures & dates, beginning 27 May 1581.

£950

Purchase of 2 fanegadas of land in Villa de Yca (Yca in southern Peru founded in 1563) by Diego Dávila for 100 pesos; the plot is bordered by lands owned by Juan de Herrera Calderón, additional lands belonging to the unnamed vendor; the transaction was registered by a scribe on 27 May 1581.

Bond issued by Pedro de Segura on 8 July 1584 in the name of Diego de Davila for the 147 ¹/₂ pesos that he owes for the purchase of 2 fanegadas of land referred to above.

Bill /account of sale issued by Francisco Luis de Santa Cruz to Alonso Martin for payment of 100 pesos for 2 fanegadas of land in the Villa de Yca (Ica in southern Peru). Issued before Bartolomé Sánchez, scribe, on 13 June 1592.

Deed of sale for 3 almudes of arable land in Garganto, Villa de Yca (Ica in southern Peru) sold by Catalina Sánchez, widow of Cristóbal Martinez Lacena, to Jusepe de Soto for 150 pesos; the land in question belonged to Gerónimo Ramón, brother of Catalina Sánchez and is bordered by the river, the high-road and by land already owned by Jusepe de Soto. Dated 10 October 1593 before Cristóbal Caravajo, scribe.

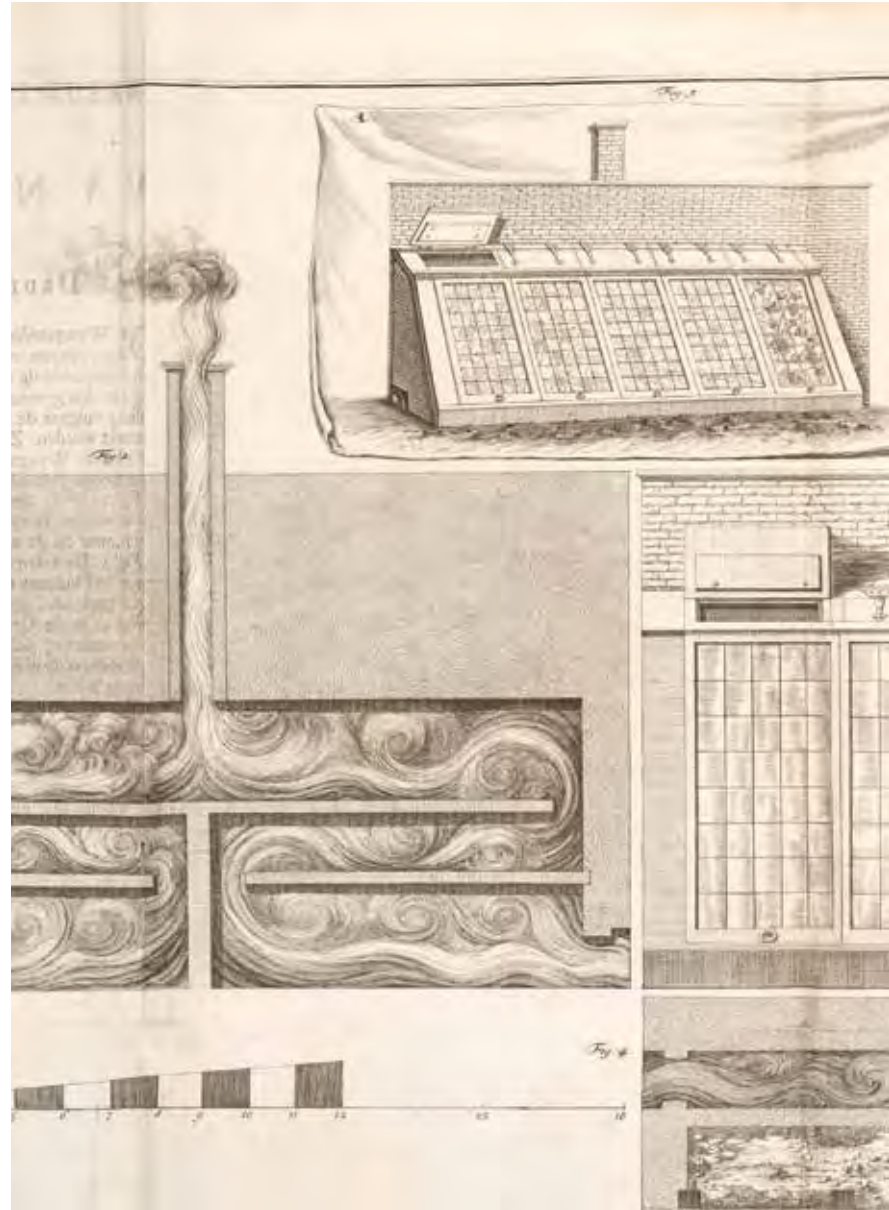
An additional note in the register states that Jusepe de Soto is to pay 50 pesos to S.M. by the end of August 1594 and that, at the request of the viceroy, Francisco Tufino is to measure and define borders for the lands previously mentioned. Each fanegada of arable land is to be measured 288 yard-sticks (varas) long and 144 yard-sticks (varas) wide, these being the dimensions used in Los Reyes (Lima).

'the first garden theorist of the Netherlands'

67 [De la Court van der Voort, Pieter]. *Byzondere Aenmerkingen over het aenleggen van prachtige en gemeene Landhuizen, Lusthoven, Plantagien en aenklevende Cieraeden ...* Leiden, Abraham Kallewier, Jan & Herman Verbeek, and Pieter vander Eyk, 1737. 4to. Title + blank verso + 3p unnumbered + xii p + [7]p unnumbered (containing contents - ie first book (5 parts) & second book (3 parts) + privilege leaf) + 412p + [14] unnumbered pp, index + bookbinder instructions. With 15 engraved plates (14 folding), 1 engraving in text (five plates Jan Wandelaar, four by J.C. Philips, six plates by J. van der Spyk and F. van Bleyswyck. Original calf backed boards, worn. £1,250

First edition of this highly influential horticultural treatise by the Dutch cloth merchant, art patron, and 'first garden theorist of the Netherlands', where he discusses theoretical aspects of garden design based on 50 years' experience. He practiced his ideas on gardening, hothouses, pineapple and citrus fruit cultivation on his estate "Allemansgeest" (today's "Berbice") at Voorschoten near Leiden. Contained are details of the laying out and planting of small Dutch pleasure gardens, stressing the importance of water, proportional harmony and careful consideration for site. A plan of his own triangular-shaped garden which he considered he ideal shape for its situation is included. He also gives practical information on gardening, discussing the cultivation of the pineapple. He grew these plants in quantities and kept them during the winter in a heated glasshouse and in summer in the "tan frame". He is considered to have been the first to successfully cultivate the pineapple on a large scale in northern Europe. Nine plates illustrate citrus fruit, pineapples, and a tuberose. Five of these are by Jan Wandelaar (1690-1759) who had worked with G.D.Ehret on Linnaeus' *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1737).. The other four are by J.C. Philips. The remaining six plates comprise one plan and five designs of glasshouses, by J. van der Spyk and F. van Bleyswyck. The Dutch were the most technically advanced in the field at the time.

The Anglo-Dutch Garden in the age of William and Mary, 1988, no129, p281.



68 Diemerbroeck, Ijsbrand van. *Anatome corporis humani*. Lyon, Jean-Antoine Huguetau, 1679. 4to. [8]f + 606p + [3] f. Roman & italic letter with some Greek. Title in red & black with engraved ornamental device. Engraved title by M. Ogier showing an anatomical theatre, flanked by full-length portraits of Andreas Vesalius and Andreas Spigel. With 13 engraved folding plates. Contemporary calf, worn. £485

First Lyon edition of this comprehensive study of anatomy containing much original information. The 10 sections deal with the lower torso, the thorax, the head, the limbs, the muscles, membranes and fibres, the arteries, the veins, the nerves, the bones and the cartilages and ligaments. The work includes interesting observations on pica - the craving of unsuitable foods such as earth, coal and stones, on the reasons why eunuchs and castrated animals grow plump, and on reports of the survival of infants born supposedly after only five months' gestation. The plates show a variety of dissections including figures taken from drawings by Ruysch, de Graaf, Paulli and Willis. Some light browning, last few leaves lightly waterstained, inner margins occasionally lightly wormed affecting a few letters and figures, some neat repairs but a sound copy.

Cushing D149; Hirsch II, 182-183; Krivatsy 3205; Wellcome II, 467. Not in BMC; this edition not in Osler, Waller.

69 Dionis [Pierre]. *Traité général des accouchemens, qui instruit de tout ce qu'il faut faire pour être habile accoucheur*. Liège, François Broncard, 1721. 8vo. Engraved frontispiece + xix + [3] + 488p. Title in red & black including device. 3 engraved plates (1 folding) and numerous woodcuts in the text. Ornamental initials & head-pieces at the beginning of each part. Contemporary sheep; rebacked. £350

A treatise on midwifery dealing with all aspects of obstetrics including conception, pregnancy, the delivery, and the choosing of a suitable midwife and wet nurse. Dionis (1643-1718) taught surgery

at the Jardin du Roi in Paris and was the first to conduct anatomical dissections and surgical operations there in public. In 1680 he became surgeon to Maria Theresa of Austria, and subsequently to the Dauphines Marie-Adelaïde of Savoy and Marie-Anne-Victoire of Bavaria. Apart from light traces of marginal waterstaining at beginning and end, a good copy with an old collector's stamp on title.

Blake, p 121. Not in Osler.

Quantity surveying: 40 accurate plans of existing fortified cities

70 Dögen, Mattias. *L'architecture militaire moderne, ou fortification: confirmée par diverses histoires tant anciennes que nouvelles, & enrichie des figures de principales forteresses qui sont en l'Europe ...* mise en françois par Helie Poirier, Parisien. Amsterdam, Louis Elzevir, 1648. Folio. Engraved title + [3]f + 543 (misnumbered 547)p. With 70 engraved plates and 10 double-sided leaves of tables. Contemporary vellum; neatly rebacked. £2,550

The handsome first edition in French produced on excellent paper; the translation by Helie Poirier made from the original Latin of 1647 published at the same press. This work on Dutch military architecture is unique in its period for the 40 accurate plans of existing fortified towns and for its careful attention to quantity surveying. The fine engraved title shows surveyors at work with a fortress in the background. Dögen (c.1605-72), a Prussian mathematician, presents his arguments based on practical experience gained in military service under Maurice and later, Frederick Henry of Orange. He considered the building of fortresses during peace time one of the best guarantees for the prevention of war. A few occasional light spots, but a very good copy, rare in this state.

From the collection of the Earl of Ancaster with his engraved armorial bookplate pasted inside front cover (signed Harry Soane 1896).

Jähns 1128-31; Jordan 0910; Rahir 1072; Spaulding & Karpinski 151; Willems 1063.

EHRNBREITSTEIN of HERMANSTEIN



RHENUS FLU.

MOSESSA JS.



*The French campaign of Alessandro Farnese, considered
'the first captain of his age'*

71 Dondini, Gulielmo, (S.J.) *Historia de rebus in Gallia gestis ab Alexandro Farnesio, Parmae et Placentiae Duce III supremo Belgii praefecto*. Rome, Nicolas Angelo Tinassio, 1673. Folio. [4] leaves including title and engraved allegorical frontispiece + 681 (misnumbered 683) + [1]p errata. With 5 engraved folding plates of battles and sieges by Dominique Barriere. Contemporary calf, gilt borders, compartments of spine richly gilt with morocco title label; light wear to joints and corners.

£2,650

First edition of this superbly printed account of the military victories of Alessandro Farnese (1545-92), Duke of Parma and Piacenza, renowned general of Philip II of Spain, best known for his brilliantly successful reconquest of the Spanish Netherlands, where he acted as governor-general from 1578. He was about to invade the northern Netherlands in 1590 to complete his suppression of the revolt against Spain, when ordered into intervene on the side of the Catholics in the French civil war against Henri of Navarre. Farnese succeeded in outmanoeuvring the Huguenot armies, and forced them to lift their long sieges of Paris and Corbeil; he repeated the same feat at Rouen, in 1592.

The finely engraved plates by the French artist Dominique Barriere include two battle scenes with views of the cities of Paris and Corbeil, and one of the Spanish army crossing the Seine near Dieppe. The Italian Jesuit historian and poet Dondini (1606-78) considered this work as a continuation of Strada's 'Wars of Flanders'. His dedication is to Farnese's grandson, Ranuccio II (1630-94). The book was reprinted at Nuremberg in 1675 and Augsburg in 1750. Oval

emblematic engraved bookplate (of Jean-Baptiste Verdussen 1698 - 1773) pasted in centres of inside covers bearing the legend 'Pietas homini tutissima virtus'. A remarkably fresh copy in a well-preserved contemporary binding.

For the engraver, see Thieme-Becker, II.533.

Natural Sciences in the Renaissance

72 Doni, Agostino. *De natura hominis libri duo*. Basel, Ambrosius Froben, 1581. Small 4to. 121(misnumbered 123) + [1 blank]f. Initials. Printer's device on title. Limp vellum. £3,500

First edition of the only known work by the Calabrian Renaissance physician and philosopher in which he attacks the classic philosophy of nature and man to replace it with his own concept 'in naturalibus agendum naturaliter'. The book was published in Basel, a city known for its supposed liberty of spirit, where the author had arrived in 1579 as a refugee, having been branded a heretic by the Italian Inquisition. Doni was a critic of Bernardino Telesio (1509-88), his celebrated fellow Calabrian, whose own *De rerum natura* was published in 1586; both authors were natives of Cosenza. Doni's iatrochemical system was denigrated by Francis Bacon as 'pastoral philosophy'. Bacon considered him a pupil of Telesio (cf *De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum* iv,3). Doni later continued his travels to Geneva and Cracow to promote Italian naturalist thinking, dedicating his book to Stephen Báthory, King of Poland.

See: Luigi de Franco, *L'eretico Agostino Doni medico e filosofo cosentino del '500* (Cosenza 1973). A very good copy.

*Presentation copy signed by
Filippo Maria Gherardeschi (1738-1808)*



73 Doni, Giovanni Battista. *De praestantia musicae veteris. Libri tres ... dialogis comprehensi in quibus vetus ac recens musica ... inter se conferuntur.* Florence, A. Massa, 1647. 4to. [4]f + 166 (misnumb. 166)p + last blank leaf. 18th century Italian pictorial boards. £2,850

First edition of this treatise on ancient music by Giovanni Battista Doni (c.1594-1647), the leading Italian baroque musical theorist. Written in the form of a dialogue in which the author shows his great learning on the subject, the work constitutes a musical lexicography including references to Monteverdi. Discussing the merits of ancient and contemporary music, Doni states his preference for ancient music. He opposes the condemnation of 16th century music by the Council of Trent.

After studies in Bologna and Rome the author had met Marin Mersenne in Paris in 1621 whilst in the service of Cardinal Corsini. He later travelled for Cardinal Barbarini, a nephew of Pope Urban VIII who had a passionate interest in music, and in whose honour he called his newly invented string instrument: 'Lyra Barbarina'. Doni's prolific musical studies are listed on the penultimate leaf of this book, revealing that only a portion were actually published.

A good copy with Latin presentation inscription on front fly-leaf of Filippo Maria Gherardeschi (1738-1808), Tuscan composer and harpsichord player, a pupil of Giovanni Battista Martini; a light waterstain in top margin of first and last 4 leaves.

Eitner III.232; Fetis, III, 38-41; Wolffheim 603.

to occur in women than men. Such creatures behave like wolves, eating human flesh, and crawling through bushes; it is a form of lechery. Age is no excuse for it according to the writings of Saints Basil, Athanasius, Ambrose and others. The author's treatment of the subject suggests the possibility of his involvement as a cleric, or an exorcist.

Pages 63-64 contain an admonition to parents to teach their children to be dutiful, to serve justice, enforce order, make sure assemblies are not prevented from happening, show noblemen how to resolve disputes, the significance of the court of parliament and the king's lieutenant; domestic life should be a model for those in charge, who can then conclude (final words): "Come and take our place."

Isolated light stains; tips of tailend right corners repaired lightly affecting text on first 4 pages, otherwise in good condition.

75 Du Praissac (Le Sieur) *Les Discours Militaires. La seconde édition, de nouveau corrigée et augmentée.* Paris, widow of Matthieu Guillemot & Samuel Thiboust, 1622. 8vo. [8] + 219 + 137p. Allegorical engraved title with 2 figures in armour upholding royal arms of France; 4 subtitles with royal arms; numerous woodcuts and diagrams in the text, many full-page. Contemporary vellum. £950

Corrected and enlarged second edition of this influential military manual, (first published: Paris 1614), which owed its success to the wide range of technical advice offered. Discussed are the rules of fortification and methods of attack and defence of fortresses, the applications of the petard, the use of French artillery, fire-works etc. 77 woodcuts (some full-page), illustrate troupe formations, guns, battering rams, rockets, and battle orders; there are 22 plans of fortifications of different cities (Geneva, Ostende etc.).

Also included in the volume are the author's minor works: *Les Questions Militaires* (dated 1617), *Les Epistres*, *Les Libres Discours*, and *La*



Method pour resoudre facilment toute question militaire proposée. Jordan lists a total of twelve French editions, two editions in Dutch, one in German, and John Cruso's English translation of 1638. The text was plagiarized in full by Wallhausen as early as 1616 (in *Kriegsmanual*), and in part in Gaya's *Treatise of Arms* (1670).

Cockle (146), listing the English edition of 1638, comments: 'A book frequently quoted from, and, in its time, highly esteemed';

Jähns 934-35; Jordan 0983.

76 Du Laurens, André. *Opera Anatomica. In quibus historia singularum partium, primum accurate describitur... Editio altera, ab innumeris mendis ...* Frankfurt, Peter Fischer, 1595. 8vo. (12)f + 736p + (20)f. Old vellum; repaired. £550

An influential anatomical handbook studied by Harvey. André du Laurens, physician to Henry IV of France, occupied the Chair of Medicine at Montpellier and later became Chancellor there. Several chapters deal with teeth and dental care, others with catarrh, gout, ophthalmology, prognosis, classical medicine, deformities, leprosy and venereal disease. Some light foxing but a good copy with an ownership signature on title.

Cushing D321; Durling 1310; Adams D-1071 lists another edition of the same year.

77 Engelbrecht, Martin (Engraver) *Einschneiden.* (Pruning) Hand coloured engraving (30x 19cm) with 12 lines of verse in German engraved in calligraphic script below. Initials of the artist C.P.S.P.Maj. and the name of the engraver Engelbrecht. Germany, circa 1740. £450

Hand-coloured engraving showing gardening operations in the late Baroque garden entitled 'Einschneiden' (pruning) showing a lady in long elegant dress with cape taking cuttings from a flowering plant in a decorative garden urn. In the formal garden behind, gardeners transport potted plants, and a courtier with his dog marvels at the high water jet of a dolphin fountain. The picture epitomises the conscious and artful use of natural elements in the formal baroque garden. Martin Engelbrecht (1684-1756), a versatile and accomplished engraver, owned a printing press in Augsburg with his brother, Christian. Among important commissions he undertook were 92 engraved views of Venice, a series recording the War of the Spanish Succession (1714) and illustrations for Paul Decker's magnificent architectural works. Engelbrecht was also known for his skilful decoration of cabinet work. The calligraphic verse of text below extols the advantages of pruning by creating new floral delights for the future.



CURSIVA.

Propter planctum acerbi ejulatus, quem profundo pectoris fonte manante abscondere non valebas, Virgo castissima, quando (ut pie creditur) in amplexus ruebas exanimis corporis Filii tui de Cruce depositi, cujus genas ante nitentes, & ora rutilantia, mortis conspiciebas perfundi palloribus, ipsumque totum concussum cernebas, lividum livoribus, ac concisum vulnere super vulnus: auxiliare nobis, ut nunc, &c.

The elegant cursive type face created for the Ibarra Sallust

78 Espinosa de Los Monteros y Abadía, Antonio. *Muestras de los caracteres que se funden por direccion de D. Antonio Espinosa de Los Monteros y Abadia, academico de la Real de San Fernando, uno de sus primeros pensionados, en matrices hechas enteramente por el mismo, con punziones, que igualmente prosigue trabajando hasta concluir un surtido completo.* Madrid c1770. 8vo. [16] leaves. Text on rectos only; each page surrounded by individual typographical border. Marbled wrappers. £950

Rare Spanish type specimen catalogue by the distinguished designer, founder, and printer, Antonio Espinosa (1732-1812) from Murcia, creator of the elegant cursive type for the famous Ibarra edition of Sallust (1772). The catalogue presents a selection of available type specimens designed and cast by Espinosa at his type foundry in Madrid. The cursive type faces are shown on leaves 4 and 6 (rectos); the last leaf (recto) contains examples of small type suitable for glossaries. The titlepage is reproduced in Hipólito Escobar, *Historia ilustrada del libro español* (Madrid 1994), p228. The author was one of the first members of the Royal Academy of Arts of San Fernando established in 1752 by King Fernando VI. As a printer Espinosa is celebrated for his grand topographical plan of Madrid (1769). Title lightly foxed with neat repair in blank margin, some minor traces of usage, otherwise in good condition.

Palau 184145 (lists a copy with 24 leaves); Updike II, 81 '...remarkable...(in) that roman characters in some cases and italic in all have an extraordinary quality of penwork'.

A monument of 16th century French prose

79 Estienne, Henri. *Traicté de la conformité du langage François avec le Grec.* Paris, Robert Estienne, 1569. 8vo. [18]f + 171p. Roman & Greek letter. With decorative woodcut head-pieces and ornamental initials. Old vellum. £950

An early edition of this classic on comparative language, first published clandestinely at Geneva in 1565. Henri Estienne's first work in French, it represents the first piece in his trilogy on the French language, in which he claims superiority for his native tongue over all others, excepting only Greek which he says is the most perfect and which French most closely resembles. His French prose is generally regarded as some of the finest of the Renaissance period; according to Charles Nodier he was 'le premier et le plus national de nos prosateurs du seizième siècle, après Rabelais et Montaigne'. With art nouveau bookplate of Marcel Schlimovich inside front and back cover.

Renouard 171.4.

80 Eusebius of Caesarea. *Historia ecclesiastica quam dominus Gaufridus Boussardus curavit.* Lyon, Benoît Bonyn for Jacomo & Francesco di Giunta, 6 September 1533. 8vo. [20] + 96 f. Lettre bâtarde. Text in 2 columns. Title in red & black within ornamented woodcut border. Numerous lombard woodcut initials. Giunta device on last (otherwise blank) page. Modern morocco, gilt. £950

Latin redaction of one of the prime sources on the early Christian Church by Geoffroy Boussard (1439-1522), professor of theology at the Sorbonne, and university chancellor in 1487. The original Greek text eleven years later by Estienne (1544). Eusebius Bishop of Caesarea (165-340 AD), known as "Father of Church History", discusses

the lives of the first successive bishops and their sees, the writings of Christian theologians, the great heresies, the Jews, and the early martyrs. Book I contains a detailed life of Jesus Christ; book X closes with Christ's death. The editor, Boussard, represented his university at the Council of Milan in 1511; he also published treatises on the celibacy of priests (1505), and an interpretation of the Seven Penitential Psalms (1519).

Adams lists no copy in Cambridge libraries.

81 Fernel, Jean François. *Opera medicinalia; nempe physiologia, pathologia et terapeutica seu medendi ratio, ... adiecimus de abditis rerum causis.* Venice, Rutilio Borgominieri, 1565. 4to. [18]f + pp 13-655 (misnumb. 659) + (1 blank)p. Roman & italic letter, some Greek. Printer's woodcut device on title. Historiated initials. Contemporary limp vellum. £950

One of the best editions of the important medical works of Fernel with additional material. It contains the *Pathologia* which introduces the term "pathology" in its modern sense and which Garrison calls the "first explicit treatise on special pathology". It also includes the *Physiologiae libri septem*, the first work to deal solely with physiology and the first to call it by name. Gonorrhoea is also described here as an independent infection of the bladder apart from the chapter on lues in which the various modes of contact transmission (*syphilis insontium*) are enumerated. Fernel (1497-1558), physician to Henri II of France, was one of Vesalius' teachers. He was the first to describe many diseases such as appendicitis and endocarditis.

Durling 1462; Garrison & Morton 2271.

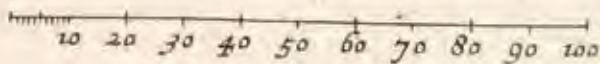
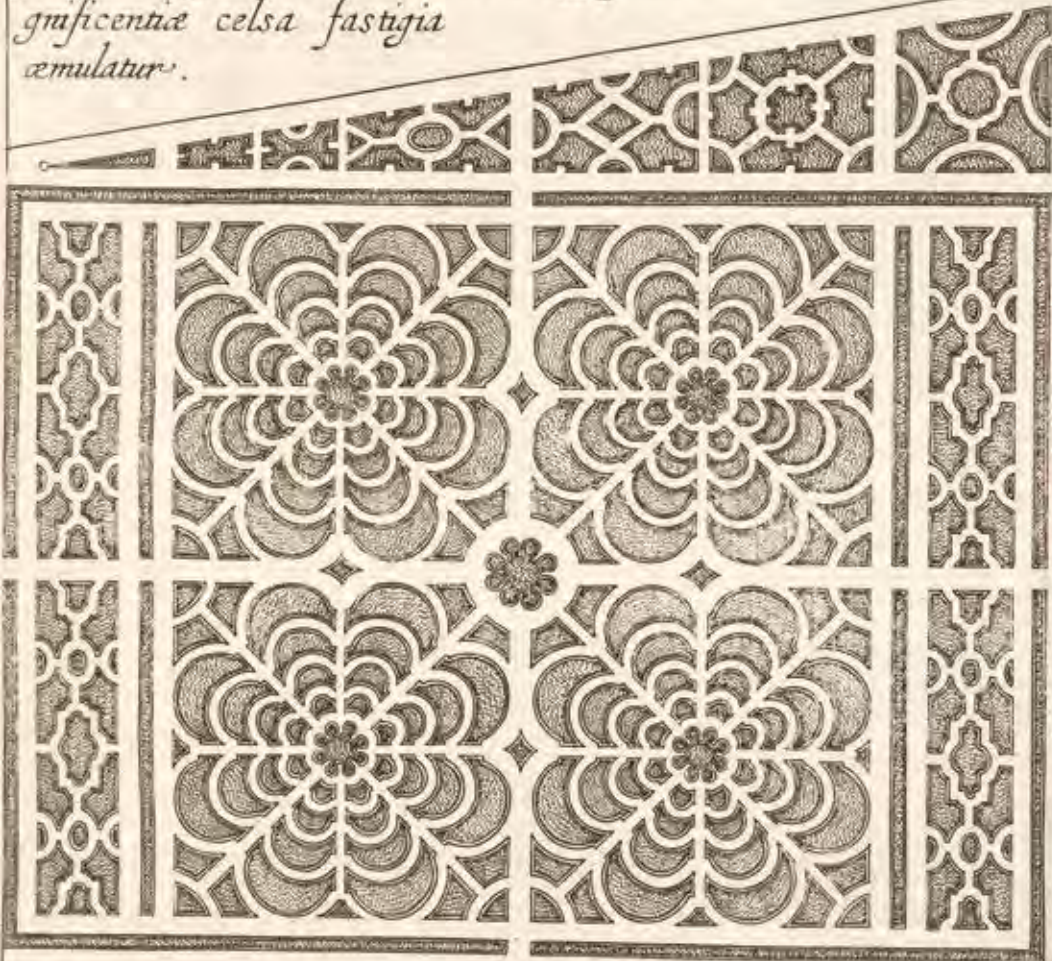
*Innovatory techniques & allegorical compositions by
famous Baroque artists*

82 Ferrari, Giovanni Battista. *Flora, seu de florum cultura. Lib. IV. Editio Nova.* (edited by Bernhard Rottendorff). Amsterdam, J. Janssonius, 1646. 4to. [45] +[1 blank] + 522 + [12]p. Engraved title showing the personification of Flora with portrait of dedicatee, the Bishop of Osnabrück, on verso, and 45 full-page plates included in pagination with additional separate plate of 'Arbuscula corallii' at p381, historiated woodcut capitals. Contemporary vellum with remains of ties. £4,500

This magnificent horticultural thesis was not only the first of its kind to deal with the contemporary flower garden (rather than as derived from the classical authors), but it was also a most splendid production with engravings sponsored by the Barberini family showing innovatory horticultural techniques and allegorical compositions by famous artists. The four books describe the choice of site and preparation. Ferrari names several celebrated contemporary gardens as examples. Selected species for planting include narcissi, hyacinths, cyclamen, paeonies, carnations, anemones and China roses. Planting and cultivation is extensively dealt with referring to the latest methods. Ferrari details the use of flowers in arrangements, both in the soil and as artistic devices; knowing their various characteristics and qualities, he describes how best to enjoy each kind. The fine plates include 8 of garden designs; each have geometric plots with intersecting paths for ease of cultivation. Several plates show individual flowers (8 are of narcissi) and shrubs; there are also horticultural implements, an ingenious pest deterrent, flower arrangements and cross-sections of vases showing how the stalks can be kept watered by capillary reaction; particularly interesting is the first known illustration of a specially adapted case for transporting cut flowers (p431). These were all designed by the skilled artist Anna Maria Vaiani. The 7 splendid baroque allegorical engravings are by J.F. Greuter and Claude Mellon after drawings by Guido Reni, Andrea Sacchi and Pietro da Cortona; included is the



At uerò si enormis ambitus aream denormans pulcherrimæ, optatissimæq; formæ non permittit optionem: quantum spatij licebit ad normalem figuram reuocabis: reliquam areæ tum in obeliscu, tum in alias non incongruentes imagines conformabis. Quod proponitur exemplar, ab denormata mutilaq; capacitate felix est; simili, enim pyramidis miraculo Ægyptiacæ magnificentiæ celsa fastigia æmulatur.



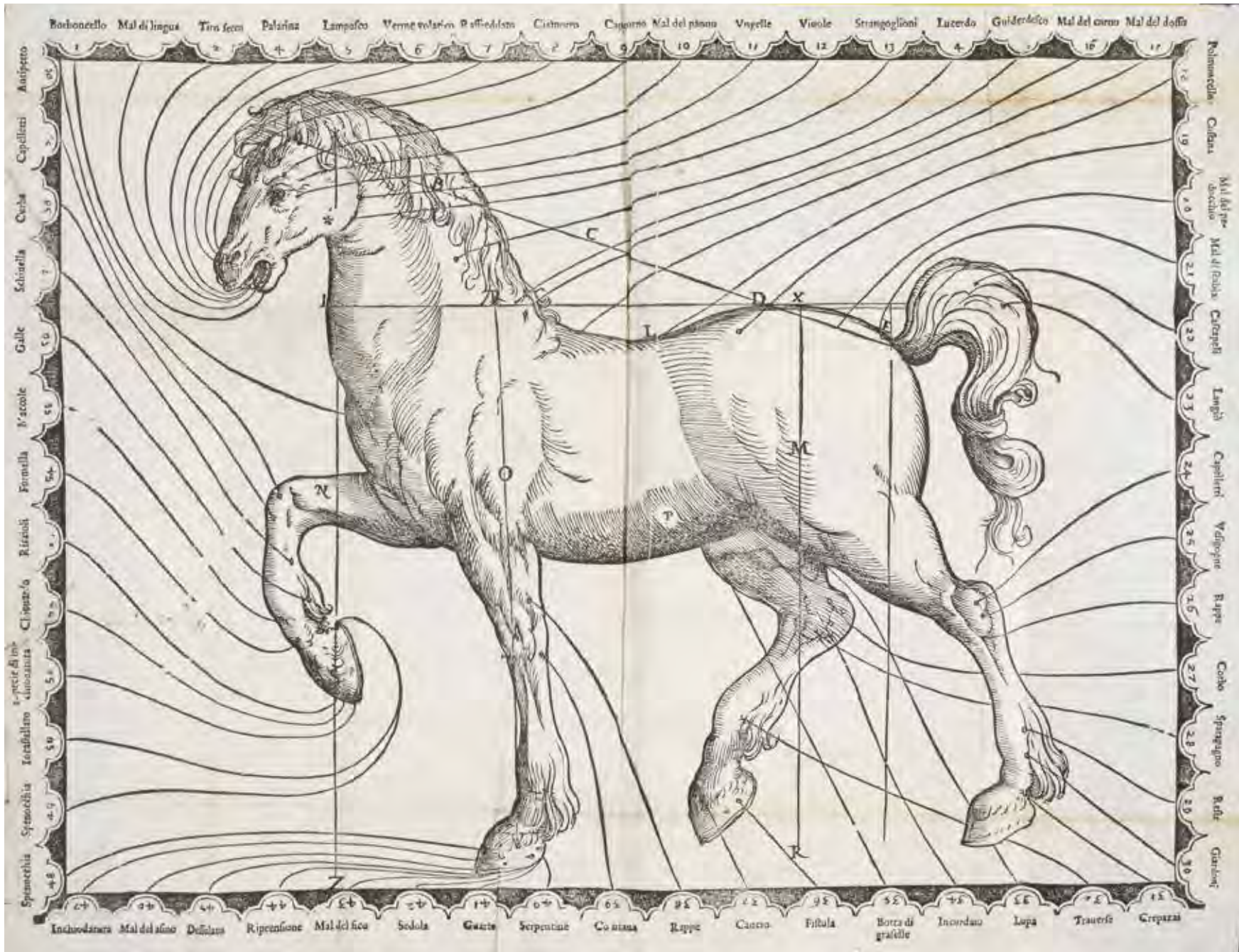


V. M. 24

latter's famous 'Triumph of Nature over Art'. This Latin edition is edited by Bernhard Rottendorf (1594-1671), chief physician of Münster, and is dedicated to his patient, the Bishop of Osnabrück. Ferrari's original dedication to Francesco Barberini, who had financed the illustrations, is also included.

Giovanni Battista Ferrari, (1584-1655) a Jesuit and teacher, is chiefly remembered for his two great books on horticulture, the above work and the 'Hesperides'. An exceptionally fresh copy from the Auersperg Library at Lambach. The earlier editions (1633 & 1638) are invariably substantially browned due to the poor quality of paper used.

Nissen 620; Pritzel 2877; See Georgina Masson, 'Italian Flower Collectors' Gardens in Seventeenth Century Italy' in *The Italian Flower Garden* (edited by David Coffin), Dumbarton Oaks, 1972, pp72-80, on the garden of Francesco Caetani (Duke of Sermoneta) near Cisterna, which the author describes as 'of particular interest because, in his gardening book, Ferrari singled it out as a perfect example of contemporary planting. A section of the main parterre at Cisterna is the only (illustration) of an existing garden to appear in a book' (Ferrari, p217). Additionally, David Coffin in *Gardens and Gardening in Papal Rome*, 1991, pp 175-8, confirms the importance of Ferrari's 'major Roman horticultural treatise'. He points out that 'the 'new invention' of edging (compartments) with bricks (pianelle)' favoured by Ferrari was used at the Caetani garden, and 'each bed was planted with two or three kinds of flowers of a similar color'; a specialization was anemones and most plants were 'bulbous or tuberous'. The author has noted that 'potted tuberous were buried in the middle of the larger compartments so that they could receive extra waters'.



79 Ferraro Bloodletting horse indicating locations of possible diseases

The Stirling Maxwell copy

83 Ferraro, Giovanni Battista. *Del Signor Giovan Battista Ferraro. Cavallerizzo Napolitano libri quattro: de'quali si tratta delle razze, della disciplina del cavalcare, e di molte altre cose appertinenti a si fatto essercitio.* Campania, Gio.Dominico Nibio & Gio.Francesco Scaglione, 1570. 4to. [4] + 123 + [1] leaves. Italic & roman letter. First word of title within elaborate architectural woodcut cartouche, printer's oval woodcut device of a pilgrim below. With a superb folding woodcut of a 'blood-letting' horse at the end. Some historiated woodcut initials. Bound in yellow levant morocco for Sir William Stirling Maxwell with his initials and mottoes blindstamped on covers, edges gilt; neatly rejoined; edges & corners worn.

£6,500

One of the rarest early books on breeding, treating and managing horses. The author was a Neapolitan riding master trained in the manner of Federico Grisone, founder of the pioneering riding school at the Aragonese court of Naples, a model for all of Europe at the time teaching the Spanish technique of the curbed bit and the use of short stirrups with bent knees to ensure maximum spur contact.

Ferraro's dedicatory letter, dated Naples, 10th June 1560, is addressed to his patron, Prince Antonio of Aragon (1543-83), Duke of Montalto (Calabria). The work is divided into 4 books. The first deals with the feeding, upkeep, and breeding of thoroughbreds, the second with grooming and training, the third with the anatomy of the horse and veterinary medicine, and the fourth is purely medical devoted to equine surgery. The folding woodcut found at the end of the volume, showing a 'blood-letting horse' keyed to explain the possible diseases listed in the margins, is of much finer execution than others found in contemporary horse literature. Beautifully printed in a fine Italic letter, the book is also a typographical curiosity as a high quality production from an obscure provincial press

in southern Italy. Fumagalli (61) mentions this edition as one of the last two books printed in Campania, near Naples, province of Salerno, until modern times. Title very lightly dust-soiled with a small repair not affecting text, otherwise a very good, crisp copy with wide margins; from the collection of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-70), distinguished Scottish historian, politician, and bibliophile, with his engraved armorial bookplate including his facsimile signature; Stirling-Maxwell pioneered the study of Spanish art, and was a keen Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle.

Wells 2386 (unseen, faulty collation: cites a reference in a sale catalogue (*Collection d'ouvrages rares et precieux sur le cheval en vente chez J.A.Quereuil*, Paris 1930). We were unable to locate a copy in any of the catalogues of public collections worldwide.

Handbook on curing syphilis with the 'holy wood' from the Americas

84 Ferri, Alfonso (& Fracastoro, Giralomo). *De ligni sancti multiplici medicina & vini exhibitione libri quatuor.* **Fracastoro, Giralomo.** *Syphilis, sive morbus gallicus.* Lyons, Jean Frellon, 1547.16mo. 168 + [56]p. Roman & italic letter. Ornamental initials. Printer's device on title. Vellum. £950

Elegant Lyonese pocket-edition printed in a beautiful italic type of a popular Italian treatise on the medical use of guaiacum, the 'holy wood' imported from America during the early 16th century as a supposed cure of venereal disease. It refers to the discovery of America as 'insulis aetate nostra repertis' and discusses the exportation of the drug from Jamaica and Haiti. The author, physician to Pope Paul III, adds an interesting chapter on the healing properties of wine and its use together with the 'wood'. The publisher has conveniently included into this volume the text of Fracastoro's classic poem on syphilis which gave the disease its name. Tailend blank margin of index lightly waterstained, otherwise a good copy.

Alden & Landis, 547/3; Baudrier V, 208; Baumgartner, *Fracastoro*, 9; Durling 1510; Waller 3008; Wellcome I, 2244.



85 Formey, Samuel. (1711-97) German writer of Huguenot origin, editor & academician. Mezzotint portrait by Johann Philipp Haid (1730-1806), Augsburg engraver famous for this genre. Plate area: 320 x 200mm. Fine impression. £350

News from Berlin for the 'Swan of Padua'

86 Formey, Johann Heinrich Samuel (1711-97) German author, & Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy. Autograph letter in French to Count Francesco Algarotti (1712-64), essayist & art critic, signed: 'Formey', dated: Berlin, 8 March 1758. 1 page recto; verso with manuscript address in the same hand 'A Monsieur Monsieur le Comte Algarotti ... a Venise'; small marginal tear resulting from opening the letter with loss of a few letters; remains of seal. £1,500

Animated letter to the celebrated polymath, then living in Venice, 'I am at least as much charmed as Father Frizo¹ to think that he is the possessor of his medal: it cost me a certain amount of anxiety, in spite of all the precautions that I had taken to satisfy him...' I owe you my ... thanks... for the precious gift of your works which you were so kind as to add ... I shall have all necessary eagerness in sending announcements and extracts to the newspapers, and in sending you whatever may appear on the subject. 'Asks for a convenient and reliable way of sending the last the last volume of the 'Memoirs of our Academy'; [volume] XII is about to come out from the press and some other things that I should be proud to present to you. I shall include ... a little brochure that I have just published, under the title of *Consolations pour les personnes Valétudinaires*²... My tranquillity has not been disturbed for an instant. I have proceeded with my studies and enjoyed the pleasures of society just as usual; ... Nothing ... will be more deserving of the attention of posterity, than the events of the present War³.

M. de Maupertuis⁴ appears to have ... upset himself more than I, although he did not have the objects before his eyes like me. He

Je ne doute point que l'on ne compare avec les, mais je ne
 crois pas que jamais on le verra dans nos quartiers, puisqu'il
 ne fait le plus souvent que de venir à Paris, et qu'il ne s'agit
 dans les domaines Helvétiques, que de Genève, de
 près de Lausanne. Il a vu venir les lettres, pour s'en
 revenir à Paris; mais il ne fera sans doute que
 de venir. Il y a toujours de la joie, et de la curiosité, dans les
 dernières productions; mais il n'est pas à l'abri de ce
 Abbé de Prades, a été remplacé par un jeune homme
 des horloges, nommé Cat, dont on dit beaucoup de bien.
 Le P. Frisi, honte à son père, a été de la même sorte, et
 les Congrégés de cette affaire n'ont pas eu de peine
 qui à lui.
 Tous annoncerai, je s'entend, l'arrivée d'une
 pour une fille vivante, dont on attend rien de
 si, je s'entend, agité de quoi faire un jour, que l'œuvre
 difficile de tout ce qui se fait, et des principes
 de contentement qui ont été acquiescés, et qui pour
 le présent de pour l'avenir.
 J'ai l'honneur d'être avec un
 de vous-même respectueux et dévoué,
 Formey
 J'espère que les lettres de l'abbé de Prades
 Formey
 Babel
 Le 20 Juin
 1758
 Je n'ai point reçu de vos lettres, ce qui me
 met à l'aise, et qui me rassure.

naturae project may perhaps produce a fairly good work, of which you will ... spread the knowledge in our quarters. I .. add a little message for His Em[inence] Cardinal Passionei ² ... who has most amply compensated me for the loss of His Eminence Quirini.³

‘M. Euler ⁴ claims to have answered ... your questions on the Acad. of Sp. P. as it appears from the attached [?] little book. If that is so, some letter must have been lost, but I imagine that ... M. Euler can answer a second time.’

Formey trusts that Algarotti will obtain those volumes of the Encyclopédie he still lacks without difficulty sending one by special post.

‘Madame de Maupertuis ⁵ has had no news from her husband⁶ for two weeks, although correspondence has been more or less reopened. That worries her ...

I have no doubt that V[oltaire] ⁷ is corresponding with the King, though one must absolutely not take an oath on anything. He leads a very agreeable life in the Helvetic domains, sometimes near Geneva, sometimes near Lausanne. He has, according to the Gazettes, permission to return to Paris; but no doubt he will only show himself there. There is always wit, his own wit, in his latest productions, ... The Abbe de Prades ⁸ has been replaced by a young employed man named Cat ⁹, of whom much good is reported.

Fr. Frisi ¹⁰ has his medal at last; and I am charmed, the delays in this affair having caused as much distress to me as to him.

The letter concludes with Formey’s announcing the arrival of his sixth living daughter, mentioning that he has not yet received some books sent to him by Algarotti.

- 1 Consolations pour les personnes Valétudinaires published in Berlin, 1758.
- 2 Domenico Silvio Passionei (1682-1761), liberal Catholic, Vatican Librarian.
- 3 Angelo Maria Quirini (1680-1755), successor to Passionei as Vatican Librarian, member of the academies of Berlin, Vienna & Russia, disagreed with Pope Benedict XIV over the appointment of his predecessor, Cardinal Passionei, and fell into disfavour.
- 4 Leonhard Euler (1707-83), Swiss mathematician & physicist; one of the greatest 18th century mathematicians.
- 5 Eleonore von Bork, whom Maupertius had married in 1745.
- 6 Maupertius had been in bad health and died the following year.
- 7 Voltaire had quarreled with Frederick the Great and left Berlin in 1752, but their correspondence continued.
- 8 Jean-Martin de Prades (c1720-82), French Catholic, provoked controversy with his thesis, and became reader and companion to Frederick the Great in Berlin.
- 9 Henri Alexandre de Catt (1725-95), Swiss scholar, employed by Frederick the Great as ‘reader’ (1758-80), corrected the king’s French pronunciation and diction.
- 10 Paolo Frisi, mathematician & physicist, was awarded a prize by the Berlin Academy of Science for his outstanding memoir De moto diurno terrae on the motion of the earth in 1756 and became a member of the Royal Society of Berlin in 1758; it is not clear for which event he was awarded a medal.

Berlin le 25 Mars 1759

Monsieur,

Je suis toujours charmé quand je puis être de quelque utilité, mais je le suis doublement quand il s'agit de personnes telles que vous, de nos amis, de nos amis. Je vous salue avec beaucoup de plaisir la nouvelle comme j'en suis sûr. Il le faut bien, vous ne pouvez pas ne pas en faire usage, et de l'usage en même temps de mes devoirs. En attendant qu'il y ait quelque chose de plus à l'ordre que vous m'indiquez, je vous prie de commencer par répondre à votre obligeante lettre, non n'étant pas nécessaire pour moi que les occasions de cultiver votre amitié.

Mais voici à la fin d'une année mémorable, et dont les habitants de Berlin ont tant gardé de si vives impressions. Jamais les dangers n'ont été plus imminents; mais les délivrances n'en ont été que plus merveilleuses. Le Roi toujours grand, mais bien grand surtout dans les revers, a remédié à tout, et nous a sauvés, la campagne de la manière la plus avantageuse, et par sa propre valeur, et par la victoire de la bataille de Zorndorf; et l'on attend d'un jour à l'autre la nouvelle du recouvrement de la capitale, et de quels matériaux pour l'édifice, et que la patrie aura de peine à donner les restes de l'édifice!

Si en le bonheur de conserver ma tranquillité au milieu de tous les événements, il la confirmation incroyable de 13 Votants sur 14, et de la sorte d'une seule de 13 Votants. Je n'ai point quitté ma maison, et je suis un véritable champion, et je n'ai pas interrompu d'un seul jour mon travail accoutumé. Mais en vous la preuve des ouvrages que j'ai écrits, comme de la composition, en le sortant à l'œuvre des autres livres. Le traité de principes élémentaires des belles lettres; et je lui envoie au fait de ces circonstances.

Si refuse plus de peine à m'empêcher d'être élu par les procédés de notre Académie, mais sans que je lui aie jamais donné le moindre sujet de plainte, il décoche contre moi les plus dures les plus méprisables et les plus injurieuses. Je ne puis pas en dire un mot d'exemple d'un acharnement aussi violent et aussi mal fondé. Rien n'a été dit, ni écrit, ni imprimé; mais cela ne fait que commencer à le faire encore plus. Je ne fais quand, ni comment cela finira; mais cela est très désagréable pour moi-même qui, comme moi, voudrais en être quitte. Ce que j'ai bien voulu, et de ne m'occuper avec lui des nouvelles inventions, et de ne pas en faire que tout soit inutile et de m'en attrister.

Prussia almost destroyed, Berlin almost taken

88 Formey, Johann Heinrich Samuel. Autograph letter in French to Count Francesco Algarotti (1712-64), essayist & art critic, signed : 'Formey', dated: Berlin, 25 November 1759. 3 pages. £2,850

A warm letter by the Berlin academician to his admired Italian fellow intellectual saying how pleased he is to be able to make himself useful to him and his friends. 'I am therefore going to grant with much pleasure the new request which M. le Marquis Poleni¹ is willing to make of me; I beg you to let him know, and to assure him at the same time of my duties.' He says that while waiting for books to be sent to the address indicated, he feels he ought to answer Algarotti's letter, 'which is all the more precious to me for the occasions of cultivating your friendship.'

There follows a moving comment on a year of disastrous Prussian defeats culminating with near destruction at the hands of the Russians at Kunersdorf on 12th August 1759, and the Austrian capture of Dresden on 21st November 1759, only saved by Frederick's courage, dexterity, and resourcefulness :

'Now we are at the end of a memorable year [1759], and one of which the inhabitants of Berlin above all will find it hard to forget. Never have perils been more imminent; but the deliverance from them has been all the more of a marvel for that. The King, always great, but very great, especially during reverses, has a solution for everything, and we are finishing the campaign in the most advantageous manner. The Court returned this week from Magdeburg; and we are waiting from day to day for the news of the recovery of Dresden. What lessons for history, and what trouble for politics to write down the heroic achievements of Frederick !'

'I have had the good fortune to preserve my tranquillity among all the events. The incredible consternation of 13 August [the day after Kunersdorf] will soon be followed by the flight of a crowd of citizens...I have not interrupted my accustomed work for one single day. You will see proof of it in a little work that I shall have the

honour of presenting to you ... entitled *Principes élémentaires des Belles-Lettres*;² and I composed it in the very midst of these events.' 'I (am) shaken by the behaviour of our Academician Premontval.³ Without my having given him the smallest grounds for complaint, he levels against me the coarsest and most insulting productions... You will judge ... from what I have said to you of M. de Premontval that the state of our Academy is quite anarchic. I do not yet know how M. de Maupertuis⁴ will be replaced. People have spoken recently of M. Diderot⁵ That would, ...be lowering this Company considerably. I am ready for ... leaving my post, if I think that basic duties oblige me to do so. However matters turn out, I shall never recover M. de Maupertuis, who was a great man, in spite of his weaknesses, and who has shown me very great kindness. ... I have the raw materials for his eulogy, but, before making use of them, I shall inform myself whether the King does not wish to pay that homage to his memory. I hear ... that Voltaire is taking incredible action to prevent Maupertuis being praised, and that he is persecuting him after his death still more strongly than during his life. He did the same in respect of Rousseau. ... The late President (Maupertuis) insisted that M. de la Condamine wishes for everything that our Academy may publish with regards to him, and I shall submit my own wishes to this condition. ...Berlin is undergoing a shortage unknown hitherto, and very troublesome: that of wood. In addition, winter has come prematurely...'

1 Giovanni Poleni (1683-1761), physicist, mathematician & antiquarian;

2 First published in Berlin 1760; an English translation by Sloper Foreman appeared in London in 1766;

3 André Pierre Le Guay de Prémonval (1716-67), French philosopher, member of Berlin Academy of Sciences, published an attack on the excessive and incorrect use of French in Berlin (*Preservatif contre la corruption de la langue Française en Allemagne*) in 1759, generating a heated debate and a threat to ban his book. It reflected the personal animosity between the author and Formey, a local Huguenot, by exposing the different philosophical outlook of the Berlin Huguenots to that of the French philosopher refugees recently granted asylum by Frederick the Great. It also criticised lack of academic freedom in an absolutist state;

4 Maupertuis had died in July 1759, and had to be replaced as President of the Berlin Academy;

5 Formey, a Protestant pastor, opposed the candidature of Denis Diderot (1713-84), for the presidency of the Berlin Academy, as he was an atheist.

*First cosmography in German & prime source for
Brazilian & Argentine ethnography*

89 Franck, Sebastian, Schmidel, Ulrich & Hans von Staden.
*Erst [und Ander] theil dieses Weltbuchs, von Newen erfundnen
Landschafften. Warhafftige Beschreibung aller theil der Welt.*
Frankfurt am Main, M. Lechler for S. Feyerabendt & S. Hüter,
1567. 3 parts in 1 volume. Folio. [6] + 242 + [8] + [6] + 110 + 59
+ [1] f. Fraktur. First title in red & black; 1st & 2nd titles orna-
mented with 2 woodcuts; 3rd part with drop title. Some deco-
rative initials & ornaments in the text. Large printer's woodcut
device at end of volume. Contemporary German pigskin over
wooden boards, richly blind-tooled with portrait and orna-
mental borders; original leather straps with metal clasps and
catches intact. £45,000

The first cosmography in German, and the first to contain a sub-
stantial section on America : two prime sources for South American
history and ethnography.; both authors were German mercenary
soldiers:

1) First printing of the earliest account of colonisation of the River
Plate and of the founding of Buenos Aires. The vivid narrative of
Ulrich Schmidel, a German soldier, who fought the local Indian
tribes for over 18 years, is entitled 'Warhafftige und liebliche Bes-
chreibung. erstlich in der Schiffart Ulrici Schmidts von Straubing .
erkundigt . und.beschrieben .' It comprises the first 26 leaves of the
third part of this rare German collection of early voyages. Schmidt
or Schmidel (c1509-c1580), a native of Straubing in Bavaria, enlisted
for service as a soldier in the New World, joining Mendoza's expedi-
tion to the River Plate which consisted of 14 ships carrying mostly
civilians intending to settle in the region. His report, written after
his return to Germany in 1554, describes his voyage to and from
South America, his part in the Indian wars under the command of



Pedro de Mendoza, the first founding of Buenos Aires in 1537, the terrible sufferings of the settlers and the final abandonment of the fort to the Indians. He also gives a detailed account of the rebellion against the newly appointed imperial governor of the region, Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, at Asunción in 1549 .

2) The text of Schmidel's narrative is followed (on ff27-59) by Hans von Staden's equally famous description of Brazil, here in its first folio edition. Staden, a native of Homburg in Hesse, made two voyages to Brazil in 1547-1555. Serving as a gunner with the garrison of Santos, he was taken prisoner by the Tupi Indians and spent nine months among the natives of the São Paulo region. His story 'Wunderbarliche und warhafftige beschreibung der wilden nacketen Menschenfresser' provides a graphic account of the cannibalism and barbarous customs of the aborigines. 'Staden's work is still considered by historians and ethnologists to be the most important source for information on the ethnography of the southern Tupinamba' (Bosch 21a). It was first published in Marburg in 1557; all early editions are rare. The 1st part of this volume comprises Sebastian Franck's World Chronicle, the first cosmography in German, and the first to contain a substantial section on America including accounts of Columbus, Vespucci, Cortés, Varthema, and King Manuel of Portugal. The 2nd part contains reports of Portuguese voyages to the East Indies. The composite woodcuts ornamenting the titles to part I and II showing warriors and fishermen are attributed to Jost Amman. An exceptionally fine, fresh copy with wide margins preserved in an impeccable period binding; unobtrusive old owner's stamp in blank tailend margin of title.

Alden & Landis 567/16; Borba de Moraes I, 273. Bosch 27; John Carter Brown I, 234; Moses, *Spanish Colonial Literature*, pp395-404; Palau 304834; Sabin 25471, 25472 & 77677.





Late Renaissance illustrated pocket bible

90 (Bible) Furck, Sebastian (illustrator). *Biblioglyphe, sive, Icones Biblicae, arte chalcographica et poetica praecipuas S. Scripturae historias perquam eleganter repraesentantes* ... Frankfurt, Caspar Rötzel, for Johann Ammon, 1638-1643. 3 parts in 1 volume in oblong 12mo. [12] + 147 + [1] + [10] + 173 + [1 blank]p + [1 blank]f + 161 + [1 blank]p + [2 blank]f. Each part with engraved title, title, and a different dedicatory address. Titles and texts in Latin (roman letter), German (fraktur) & French.(italic). With a total of 238 copper engravings.

Heraldic engraving at beginning of dedication to 1st part.

Contemporary vellum.

£6,000

Exquisite trilingual pocket picture bible (40 x 152cm) illustrated with a series of 238 fine copper engravings (10 x 15cm) by the noted Frankfurt artist Sebastian Furck (1589-1666) who was inspired by Matthaeus Merian's *Bybel printen*. The first two parts are devoted to the Old Testament, the third to the New Testament. Part 1 comprises [74] plates, Part 2 : 87 plates (numb. 2-87+ 1 unnumb. plate), Part 3: [77] plates; 1st engraved title signed 'Sebastian Furck fecit' ; 2nd engraved title illustrated with 4 separate images, 3rd engraved title with 6 separate images; 3rd title within typographical border.



Johann Ammon (d.1655), influential publisher and bookseller in Frankfurt, dedicates part 1 to his patrons and cousins, Johann¹ & Anna Catharina von den Birghden, part 2 to Johann Jacob Dimpffel, merchant at Frankfurt, and part 3 (dedication here in Latin) to the jurist Justus Jungmann (1570-1651), counsellor to the Landgrave of Hesse.

Tailend of 2nd engraved title lightly shaved by the binder, tailend

blank corners of last 3 leaves of last part with minimal traces of waterstaining, otherwise a remarkably good copy in its first binding entirely unrestored in its original state.

¹Johann von den Birghden (1582-1645), Imperial Postmaster General, founded the first postal newsletter in Germany.

For the artist see: Bernhard Müller, *Sebastian Furck, Kupferstecher und Contrafaiter von Frankfurt am Main* (Göttingen 1898).

*Ship-building, architecture, fortification, gunnery,
engineering, surveying & bookkeeping*

91 Furttenbach, Joseph (the younger). *Feriae Architectonicae, der siebende Theil ... mit liebreichen Delectationen der drey Arten hochnutzlichen Gebäwen ... wol anzulegen. Das Wassergebäw ... Stadtgebäw ... Kriegsgebäw ... So dann ein ... Grottenwercklin ... außzufertigen ...* [Ulm, Balthasar Kühn] 1662. Oblong 4to. [24] + 252 + [8]p. Title within typographical border. With 21 engraved plates (20 numbered, extra plate between 14 & 15); five are signed by the author alone, one dated 1649; fifteen are by Joseph Furttenbach the younger, after his father, Joseph Furttenbach, the elder. Contemporary vellum. £3,850

Architectural treatise from a series entitled *Feriae Architectonicae* planned in 13 parts; this is number 7 out of a total of nine published (parts 10-13 never appeared in print - see Graesse, below). The present volume was published from Joseph Furttenbach's manuscript by Gabriel Furttenbach; all parts of this series are quite complete and independent in themselves. The work gives directions for conveying information in clear and practical form, with examples from various branches in this field. The specialized areas depicted and described include ship-building (layout of decks and cabins), civic architecture (layout of a town hall), fortification, siege-artillery, gunnery, the construction of ornamental grottoes and shellwork water basins, engineering (pumps & their mechanisms, hoists & pulleys), surveying (mapping, measuring, use of perspective), bookkeeping and setting out records.

The sections on military science, contained on pp38-87, comprise descriptions of: a fortress with suggestions for improvements shown in the detailed layout (plate 6) ; the convenient positioning of heavy cannon to ensure firing within effective range ; the construction of defensive bastions; a mobile hod for trapping and containing errant fire bombs (plate 7); the manufacture and use of mortar bombs (plate 8) and of hand-grenades with rules for calculating correct weights; the science of gunnery with details of the precision work entailed in gun sights (plate 9) - here the author makes specific reference to seven of his other works published between 1627 and 1644.

Joseph Furttenbach, the younger (1632-55), has used examples of both his own and his father's inventions to illustrate the work; the copper plates are exquisitely executed, some in cross-section, the lettering is neatly calligraphic. The constructions cited, chosen for their demonstration value, show influence of the visit to Italy by the elder Joseph Furttenbach, over some ten years before 1621, after which he returned to Ulm to become the city's chief architect. A good copy of this rare volume in a contemporary binding; some faint marginal browning, a few leaves with light waterstaining in edges of right blank margins.

See Graesse II, 648 (parts 1-6 of the series were published 1649-52, within the author's lifetime; he died in 1655); see also Thieme-Becker XII, p606.



Construction of ornamental grottoes



'Historic nationality' of Galicia asserted

92 Gándara y Ulloa, Felipe de la. *Armas, y Triunfos hechos heroicos, de los hijos de Galicia. Elogios de su nobleza, i de la maior de España, i Europa. Resumen de los servicios que este reino à hecho à la magestad del Rei Felipe IV. nuestro Señor.* Madrid, Pablo de Val for Antonio de Riero y Tejada, 1662. 4to. [24] + 681 + [1] + [62]p. Title with engraved arms of Augustinian Order headed with imperial crown. Contemporary vellum. £2,850

First edition. A comprehensive history from ancient times of the craggy northwestern Spanish province of Galicia, bordering on Leon and Asturias in the east, and Portugal to the south. It is the main work of the Augustinian scholar Gándara (1596-1676), who was inspired by the heroic exploits of his fellow Galician nobles during the continuing war against Portugal (1641-62) under the reign of Philip IV of Spain. The author was the first to refer to his homeland as a 'nation', awarding its inhabitants a 'national' identity. Galicia had been a separate kingdom in the early middle ages and retained many of its own laws and customs despite Castilian pressure. It was eventually granted the official status of an 'historic nationality' to be governed as an autonomous community. Many early seafarers were of Galician origin including Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

The volume comprises at the end: an index of names [20 ½p], an index of Galician noble families [6 ½p], and an index of principal subjects treated [34]p.

Contemporary ink ownership signature of Father Miguel Falexo y Fajardo on blank verso of title. Faint traces of waterstaining in edges of right blank margins; five blank margins with paper faults.

Palau 97462; Salva II, p478.

Counterfeit coinage calculator with 102 full-size images of forgeries

93 Germany. Nuremberg. Counterfeit coinage calculator with 102 full-size images of debased, prohibited coins. *Ob zwar ein wohl-edler, gestrenger, fürsichtig und hochweiser Rath dieser ... Reichs-Stadt Nürnberg an guter ... Vorsorge und Warnung ... vor denen neu ausgemünzten allzuringhältigen Müntz-Sorten durch offene Edicta und beygefügte Abdrucke derselbigen nichts ermangeln lassen; so müssen ... jedoch mit grossen Mißfallen vernehmen ... von ... abweichenden ungerechten Müntz-Sorten ... in grosser Menge durch eigennützige Leute in hiesige Stadt gebracht und unter die gemeinen Leute verschoben ... Und damit jederman wissen möge welches diejenige Sorten seyen, so einzuführen gänzlich verboten seynd, als ist derselben Abdruck zu End dieses Mandats zu finden ... Decretum in Senatu, den 23. Julii, A.1685.* [Nuremberg, printed for the Senate, 1685]. Broadside in large folio made up of 2 parts (each 34 x 42.5 cm) Overall size 68 x 85cm. Printed on one side. 30 lines of text. Fraktur type. Large ornamental initial at beginning. Printed below the text are 102 woodcut illustrations of debased, prohibited coins, showing obverses and reverses (ranging in size from 4cm to 1cm in diameter), with descriptive texts above. £950

Coin ordinance issued by the governing senate of the Free Imperial City of Nuremberg to warn its citizens of a large influx of debased coins brought into circulation by unscrupulous traders and to guard themselves against exchange loss. Dated 23rd July 1685, it refers to previous edicts of 1682, 1683, and 1684 prohibiting the circulation of untested, newly minted coins within the City and its surrounding territories. Debased coins, exchanged for full-value pieces at fairs and markets to make a profit, are pronounced liable to confiscation; traffickers will be forced to replace them with valid coinage to be rendered to the authorities; debased coins will be melted down.



Repeated offenders and especially those deliberately importing large quantities of substandard coins will be severely punished. For easy recognition the obverses and reverses of 51 types of coin considered substandard are reproduced full size in nine rows beneath the text. The coins represented are 'Guldiner' (silver coin - later known as Thaler, the ancestor of the dollar) or smaller currency as 'Kreutzer', 'Groschen', 'Patzen', 'Dreyer', minted in various German princely states, but also a few specimens from neighbouring countries: Switzerland (1), Hungary (1), Poland (4), and 4 other coins of unknown origin. The woodcuts are reproduced in strong impressions. Such broadsides were posted in markets, banks, and other public places to help traders authenticate the coins they received. In excellent condition.

Counterfeit coinage ordinance

94 Germany. Augsburg. *Welcher gestalten Ihro Röm. Kayserl. Majest. unser allergnädigster Kayser und Herr wegen der schon von vilen Jahren her überhand genommenen Müntz-Confusion ... die ... Hecken-Müntzen abgeschafft, auch die Außführ und Verschmeltzung guter Müntz-Sorten verhindert ... seithero außgeprägte ringhaltige groß und kleine Species gänzlich ... verboten und confisscirt, auch die Ubertrettere mit behörigen Straffen ... belegt werden sollen ... Und aber anjetzo von neuem sich zeigt, daß ... eine grosse Menge sehr schlechter Müntzen eingeschlichen und ... ein ... Rath dieser Stadt abermalen decretiert ... daß alle solche ringhaltige Müntzen von groß und kleinen Sorten ... in diser Stadt innerhalb der nächsten 14.Tagen ... verboten seyn ...* [Augsburg] printed for the Senate, 1690. Broadside in large oblong 4to. 24 lines of text printed on one side (print area 20 x 39.5 cm; overall size 39 x 51 cm) Fraktur type; occasional Latin word in roman letter. Large ornamental initial at beginning. £350
Coin ordinance published by the Free Imperial City of Augsburg

forbidding the use of debased coinage on pain of confiscation within two weeks from date of issue: 19th March 1690. Citizens are reminded that although imperial edicts of 1667, 1680, and 1698 had already prohibited coinage with substandard silver content, and the export and melting down of full value coins, calling for punishment of offenders, large quantities of bad coins had recently surfaced.

It is decreed that substandard coinage should be surrendered to a special mint warden who will repay the equivalent value in good coins. Debased coinage cannot be used for the payment of debts, and both debtors and creditors will be equally punished if they disrespect this law.

Centre fold repaired; a few small marginal repairs not affecting text, some age staining and fraying in outer blank margins.

Toll chart listing tariffs on commercial traffic

95 Germany. Bernard I Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1681-1706). *Zoll=Tafel, nach welcher der Zoll im Fürstl. Amt Maßfeld eingenommen wird.* Meiningen, 5 February 1698. Broadside in oblong large 4to (32.5 x 42cm). Text printed on one side in 2 columns divided by typographical border. Fraktur letter. 8 ornamental initials heightened by hand in red and yellow.

£550

Toll chart for the district of Massfeld near Meiningen, capital of the Thuringian Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. 21 detailed entries list tariffs charged on commercial traffic crossing the territory from any direction, such as to and from Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Lübeck, parts of Hesse. Toll charges varying between six pfennigs down to one Groschen apply to individual horses pulling carts carrying a great variety of goods (beer, bucklings, butter, cheese, chestnuts, fish, flax, fruit, grain, hemp, honey, hop, millet, oil, onions, rice, salt, tobacco, turnip seeds, wine, bricks, copper and iron ware, feather beds, harts-horn, lead, leather, linen, potash, roof-tiles, sheepskins, steel, wax, wooden planks, woolen cloth), or to carriage horses

Soll - Tafel

Nach welcher der Soll im Fürstl. Amt Meiningen Eingenommen wird.

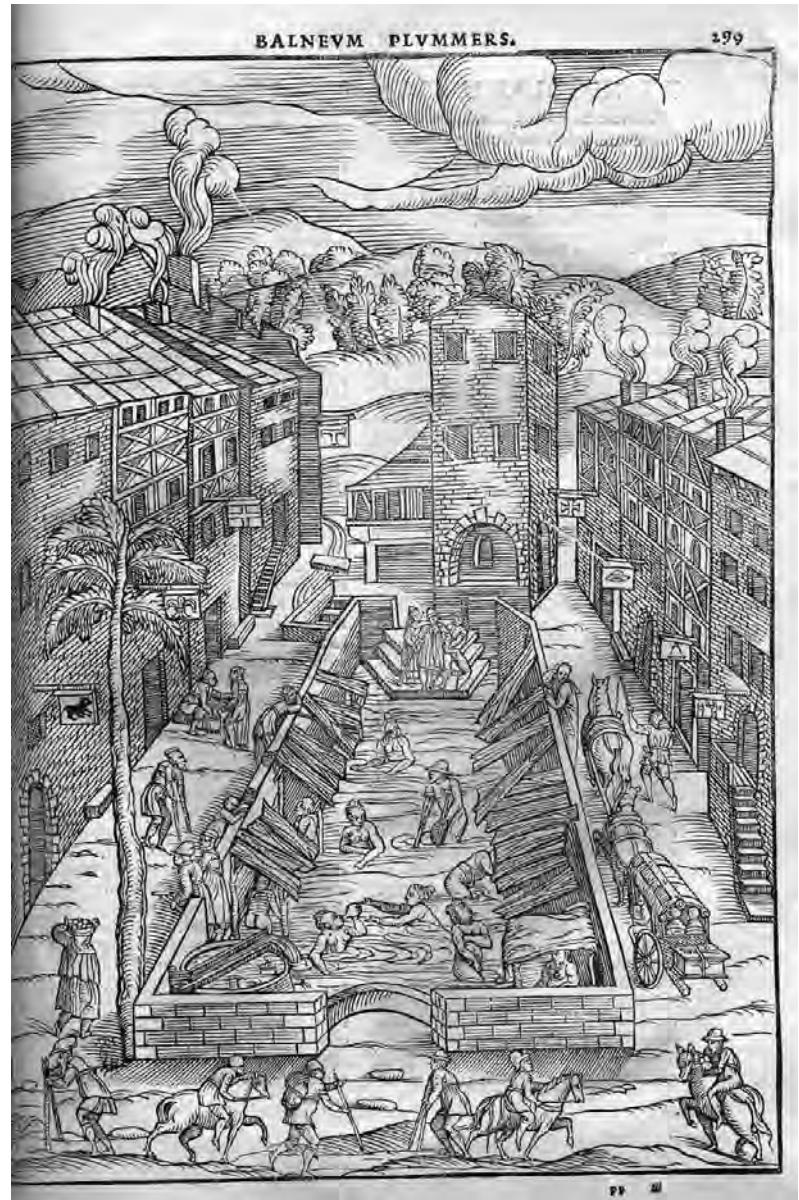
V on allen Centner - Gütern / so nachher Nürnberg / Frankfurt / Schwoln / Hamburg / Lübeck / Helsen / Andorff / Baumfried / oder anderswohin / auch wieder zurück geführt werden / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Schaf / Zellen / Wägen / Ziegeln / Schindeln / Dielen / Schreiner / oder Blättern / werck jedes Pfad	3. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Stock / Halbisch / Büchlingen / Rauch / oder Bar / Leder beladen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit gefalzen Hecht / Hering / Lachs / Fischschmalz / Honig / Del beladen / jede Lonne	3. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Baum / oder anderer Wolle / Hopffen / Bad / Toback beladen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Getreide / es sey wasserley Art / es wolle / von jedem Pfad	3. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Speck / Butter / Käse / Wachs / Unschlit / Wollen / oder Leinen / Tuch beladen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem Koppel / Pferd / oder andere so zu kaufen / oder zu verkaufen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Kupffer / Eisen / Baar / Flach / Hanf / Hirschhorn / Feder / Zucklarten / Sawboffen beladen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem Juden / er reit oder gehe	6. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Potaschen / Stahl beladen / jedes Pferd	6. Pf.	Don einem gemästeten Ochsen oder Kuh / so die Messer oder andere durchreiben / jedes Stück	fünfthalb Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Blei / Glätz / Eisen / Wech / Alaun / Kupfferwasser beladen / jedes Pferd	3. Pf.	Don einem magern Ochsen oder Kuh / so durchgetrieben wird / jedes Stück	3. Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Wein oder Eier beladen / jedes Pferd	fünfthalb Pf.	Don einem Schwem / Saug / Kalb / Bock / Ziegen / jedes Stück	anderthalb Pf.
Don einem Wagen oder Karm mit Hirschen / Kaff / Salz / Obst / Zwiebel / Kastanien / Nüssen / Nüb / Samen beladen / jedes Pferd	3. Pf.	Don einem Schub / Karm / so beladen	anderthalb Pf.
		Don hundert Schafnössen	1. gr.
		Die Meiningen / oder andere / wann sie zu Markt fahren / es sey wohin es wolle / von jedem Pferd	3. Pf.
		Don Feder / Bett / jedes Stück	1. gr.

A. Am Meiningen / den 5. Februarii, 1698.

of residents of Meiningen driving to the market, or to individual persons (a Jew passing on horseback, or on foot), or to the passage of fattened animals (oxen, cows, pigs, suckling calves, goats), and to

pushcarts. The chart would have been displayed at border customs points. A few minor repairs not affecting text, otherwise in good condition.

invaluable source for the Renaissance historian. The translator, Georg Klee dedicates his work to Joachim Friedrich Margrave of Brandenburg. The first part of this collection comprises the earliest biographies of outstanding condottiere : Alfonso d'Este Duke of Ferrara (1486-1534), commander of papal troops under Pope Julius II, whose artillery enjoyed a worldwide reputation, the great Sforza dukes of Milan (Giacomuzzo Attendolo (1369-1424), Galeazzo Maria (1444-76), Gian Galeazzo (1469-94)), Gonzalo Fernándo de Córdoba (1453-1515), 'Great Captain' of the Spanish forces in Italy, governor of Naples, considered 'first of modern generals' who formed the Spanish infantry of the 16th and 17th centuries, and Fernando Francesco Davalos Marquis of Pescara (1489-1525), commander of imperial troops at Pavia (1524) who captured the French King François I. The second part includes the lives of Popes Leo X and Hadrian VI, Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, and those of their enemies the expansionist Turkish rulers Selim and Soliman, as well as the biographies of nine other outstanding sultans. The last chapter 'Ordnung und Regiment des Türckischen Kriegs' is an account of the organisation of the Turkish army (pp242-248). Paolo Giovio (1483-1552), Bishop of Nocera, is renowned for his relative impartiality as an historian and as a journalist who personally interviewed many of his great contemporaries. His Lives were inspired by his famous portrait collection in his villa on Lake Como (now lost) on which the woodcut illustrations are based. The noted Strassburg artist Tobias Stimmer (1539-84) drew some of the portraits during a visit in 1571-2, which were first published in the Latin edition of 1575-77. (See Thieme-Becker XXXII, 58). Some toning mostly confined to text areas owing to poor paper quality, otherwise a good copy preserved in a handsome German decorated pigskin binding of the period; some 17th century ownership entries (1644) on first blank leaves (partly erased); first title with a few tiny isolated wormholes.



Number 98 A view of the spa of Plombières-les-Bains in the Vosges

*Collection of early texts on balneology with descriptions
of over 200 spas*

98 Giunta, Tomaso (ed.) *De balneis omnia quae extant apud Graecos, Latinos, et Arabas. in quo aquarum ac thermarum omnium, quae in toto ferè orbe terrarum sunt, metallorum item, & reliquorum mineralium nature, vires atque usus exquisitisime explicantur.* Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1553. Folio. 14 + 497 ff. Roman & italic letter with some Greek. Printer's woodcut device on title and on recto of leaf 488.

With 5 full-page woodcut illustrations in the text and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with stubs of ties preserved. £3,000

The most complete collection of early texts on balneology charting the history of the subject and containing precise descriptions of over 200 spas. The individual contributions, of which some had never been published before and many appear not to have been reprinted, are presented in full or in extract as appropriate. Some 70 authors are cited ranging from classical antiquity (Aristotle, Avicenna, Hippocrates, Galen) to the Renaissance (Giralomo Cardano, Michael Savonarola, Conrad Gesner, Leonhardt Fuchs, Joachim Camerarius). Gesner's work on German and Swiss thermal springs is here first published. We are thus offered a unique picture of 16th century knowledge of what was then a very popular pastime. Balneo-therapy was a fashionable means of treating medical conditions, and there existed in Germany alone some 70 health spas. The striking full-page woodcuts include a plan of a natural bath at Pozzuoli, a representation of a waterwheel-driven pump used to raise water at the baths of Fideris in the Prätigau Valley of eastern Switzerland, and a fine view of the spa of Plombières-les-Bains in the Vosges, complete with tiny figures, some on crutches, bathing and taking the waters. The work was edited by Tomaso Giunta, the publisher's successor. Outer margins of last quires dampstained, otherwise a tall, fresh copy in its original state.

Adams D-167 & T-482; Cushing D88; Durling 1101; Duveen 42; Garrison & Morton 1986; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 126 (with illustration); *Index Aureliensis* 112.054; Ley, *Gesner*, p143; no 34. Mortimer, *Italian 16th Century Books in the Harvard Library*, 214; Osler 1902; Wellcome I, 652.

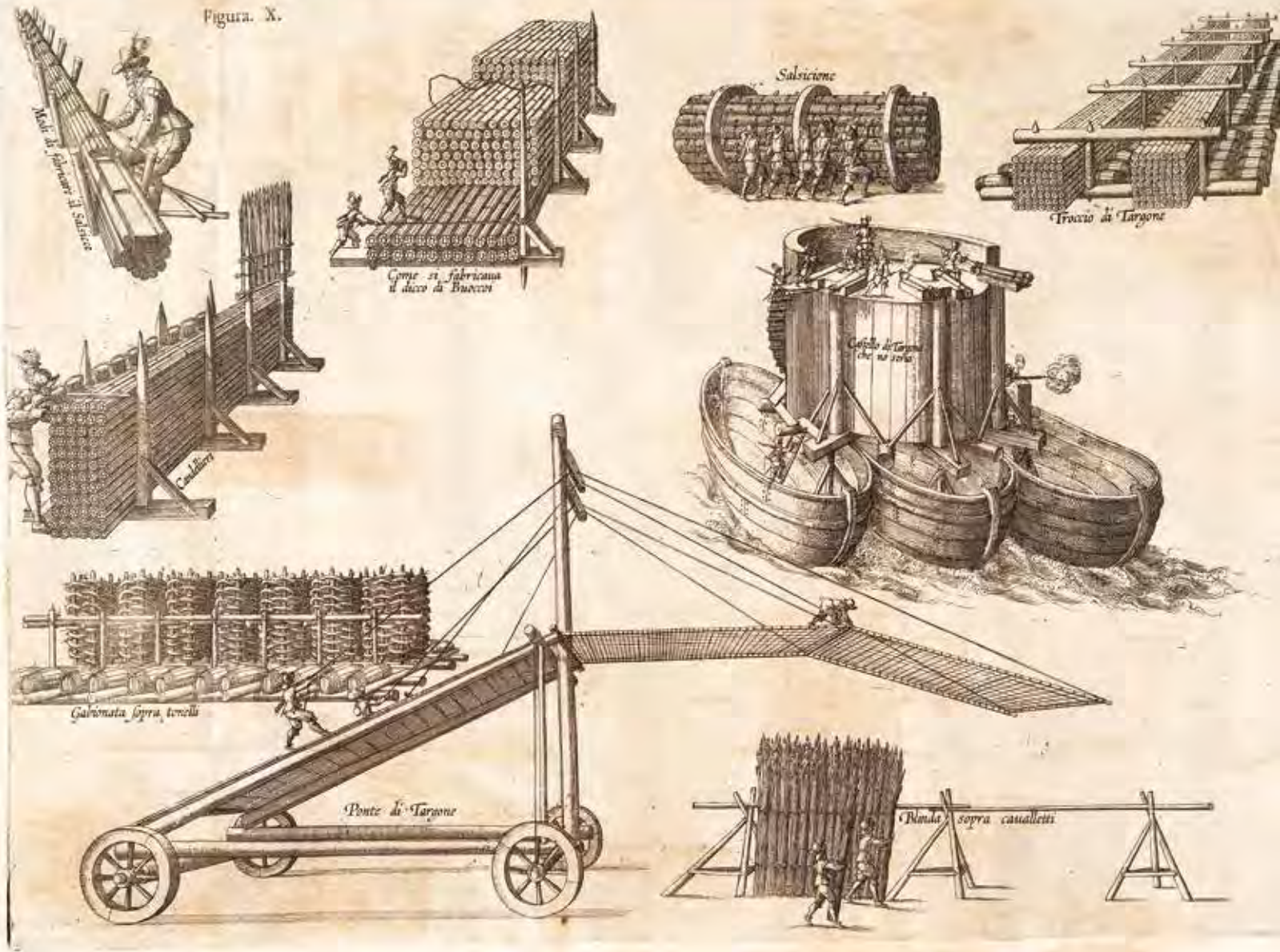
Illustrated military report on early 17th century siege warfare

99 Giustiniano, Pompeo. *Delle guerre di Fiandra libri VI ... Positi in luce da Gioseppe Gamurini ...* Antwerp, Joachim Trogneseus, 1609. 4to. [4] + 329 + [18]p. Roman & Italic. With engraved architectural title and 29 engraved folding plates. Woodcut ornaments and initials. Contemporary limp vellum. £2,850

First edition of a professional soldier's eyewitness report on battles and sieges conducted during the Spanish campaign in Flanders (1601-1609) valued for its historical accuracy and its literary merit. It is the only work on the military operations from the Spanish point of view. Giustiniano (1569-1616) was a Ligurian mercenary soldier serving under Ambrosio Spinola, commander of the Spanish forces fighting for the Archdukes Albert and Isabella. The chief event of the campaign here described was the three-and-a half year siege of Ostend when the author acted as quarter master general. The city was the last Dutch coastal fortress to surrender to Spinola in 1604. The work is remarkable for its excellent engraved folding plates include maps, town plans, pontoon bridges and dykes, sieges and troop movements in various locations. The editor, Giuseppe Gamurini, also translated a Latin edition published the same year. Giustiniano reached the rank of colonel, and was appointed war counsellor to the 'Catholic King'; he lost an arm during the siege of Antwerp, replaced it with an artificial limb, and was nicknamed 'Bras de Fer'. He entered the Venetian service in 1613, became captain-general, and had an equestrian statue built in his honour in San Giovanni e Paolo in Venice. Intermittent browning, mostly in text.

Palau 102835; Soprani, *Li scrittori de la Liguria* (Genoa 1667), p244; STCV 6624785.

Figura. X.



Monetary reform in later 16th century France

100 Grimaudet, François. *Paraphrases des droicts des usures et contracts pignoratifs*. Seconde edition, corrigee par L'auteur. Paris, Nicolas Chesneau, 1583. 12mo. [16] + 471 + [41(last blank)]p including royal privilege. Roman, italic & Greek letter. Printers device on title. Ornamental head-piece and some small initials. Limp vellum. £685

Author's corrected edition of this treatise on the laws on usury, contracts of redemption, and the law of obligations. Monetary inflation was rampant during the French civil war and provoked a debate best known through Jean Bodin's famous *Reponse de Jean Bodin à M. de Malestroit* (1568). Grimaudet (1520-80), royal lawyer appointed to the assembly at Angers, was respected for his erudition and integrity. A contemporary of Jean Bodin, he wrote several works on public and civil law, but was suspected of tendencies towards reform, accused of heresy, and forced to retire. The book was first published at the same press in 1577. Good copy.

Kress 154; no copies of this work recorded in British Library, nor in Cambridge libraries. Cf. M. Greengrass: *Money, Majesty and Virtue. The Rhetoric of Monetary Reform in later 16th century France*; P. Moizart: *Un contemporain de Jean Bodin, François Grimaudet, Avocat du Roi au Présidial d'Angers* (1930).

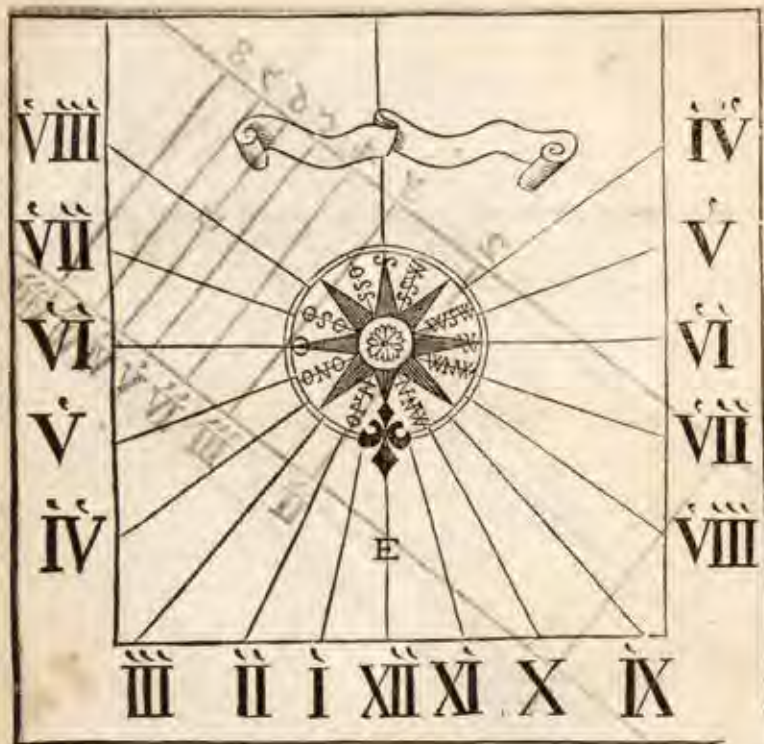
Dutch garden architecture including designs by Peter Post (1608-69) painter & architect

101 Groen, Jan van der. *Den Nederlandtsen Hovenier, zijnde het 1. Deel van het vermakelijck landt-leven. Beschrijvende alderhande princelijcke en heerlijcke lusthoven en Hoffteden; en hoemen de selve, met veelderley uytnemende boomen, bloemen en kruyden, kan beplanten, bezaeyen, en vercieren. Met noch omtrent 200 modellen van bloempercken, parterres, dool-hoven, prieelen, lat-wercken, en zonne-wijzers*. Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, 1669. (30) + 45 + (3) + 56p. Including

engraved frontispiece, 62 full-page plates, 4 engravings in text. With: **Nyland**, Pieter. *Den Verstandigen Hovenier, over de twaelf maenden van't jaer. Zijnde het 1. Deel van het vermakelijck landt-leven. Beschrijvende hoemen op de beste en bequaemste maniere sal hoven, thuynen, lust-hoven en boomgaerden verordineeren, bereyden, beplanten en bezayen*. Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, 1669. [8] + 88p. Including engraved frontispiece, 2 full-page plates, 1 engraving in text. Also: **Nyland**, Pieter. *Den Ervaren Huys-houder; zijnde het III. Deel van het vermakelijck landt-leven, onderwijsende hoemen binnen en buyten de steden heylsame medicijnen voor de gebreken van menschen en beesten sal toemaken en bereyden*. Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, 1669. 40pp. Including engraved title-page by G. van Eeckhout, 2 full-page plates, 2 engravings in text. Also: **Nyland**, Pieter. *Den Naerstigen Byen-houder; onderrechtende hoemen met nut en profijit de byen regeeren en onderhouden sal*. Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, 1669. 14 + [2]p. Including engraved title-page by G. van Eeckhout. Also: **Nyland**, Pieter. *Ve Verstandige Kock, of sorghvuldige huyshoudster ... Beschrijvende hoemen op de beste en bequaemste manier alderhande spijsen sal koken, stooven, braden, backen en bereyden ... de Verstandige Confituurmaker*. (Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, 1669). 32p. Including engraved title-page. 5 works bound into 1. 4to. Boards. £5,500

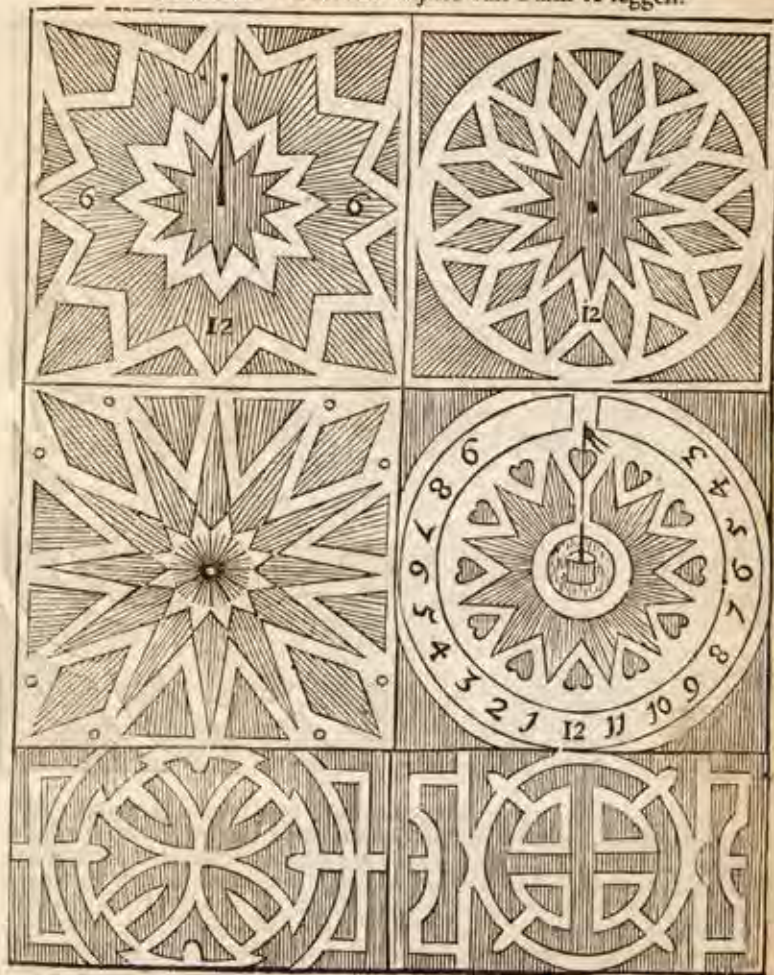
I. The first edition of the most influential horticultural manual from the period of the Netherlands' supremacy in garden art and experimentation in plant sciences. Jan van Groen was royal gardener to the Prince of Orange, and his book, the first in this set, combines both garden design and architecture, and details of the cultivation of fruit and flowers; he covers, among other operations, grafting, the training of vines and nurturing of seeds under glass. The unusually striking illustrations give a vivid idea of the layout of

· Horizontale Sonne-Wijfer.



Dese Sonne-Uurwijfer wordt soo genaemt / om datse blaekt op den
 Horizont water-pas leydt / sy kan in loot gesneden / in steen gehouden /
 of anders na peders sinnelijckhejdt gemaeckt worden.

Modellen om Sonne-wijfers van Palm te leggen.



contemporary gardens, and include the princely country seats of Ryswick, Honsholredyck and Huys 'ten Bosch; there are numerous designs for flowerbeds, several for pergolas and trellises (original contributions specially drawn for this work by Pieter Post (1608-69), the Dutch architect and painter), also sundials, cloches and 'Dutch greenhouses' for nursery seedlings. The charming engraving of an orangery with 'world map' on the wall (a reminder of the contemporary extent of the Dutch Empire) shows rows of small potted trees warmed by a wall-flued stove, and detailed illustrations of the stages of growth of lemon, orange and fig trees. Van der Groen's work continued to be published well into the 18th century; a French and a German translation appeared in the same year as the first edition (1669).nII-V.

Pieter Nyland, author of the four following books, was a doctor and horticulturist; his works provide a complementary calendar of garden operations, a medical manual for household and farm use, advice on distilling and bee-keeping, and a book of cooking recipes with index of essential ingredients.

The present copy of these five works generally found together differs from the Hunt copy (see below) in that Van der Groen's work is here placed at the beginning; it is normally placed second in the first edition, but is placed first in the second 1670 edition; Hunt has suggested that the position of the work relates to the author's status as royal gardener. Very well preserved copies, tailend margin of final title leaf neatly restored, small wormhole running through inner margin of first work.

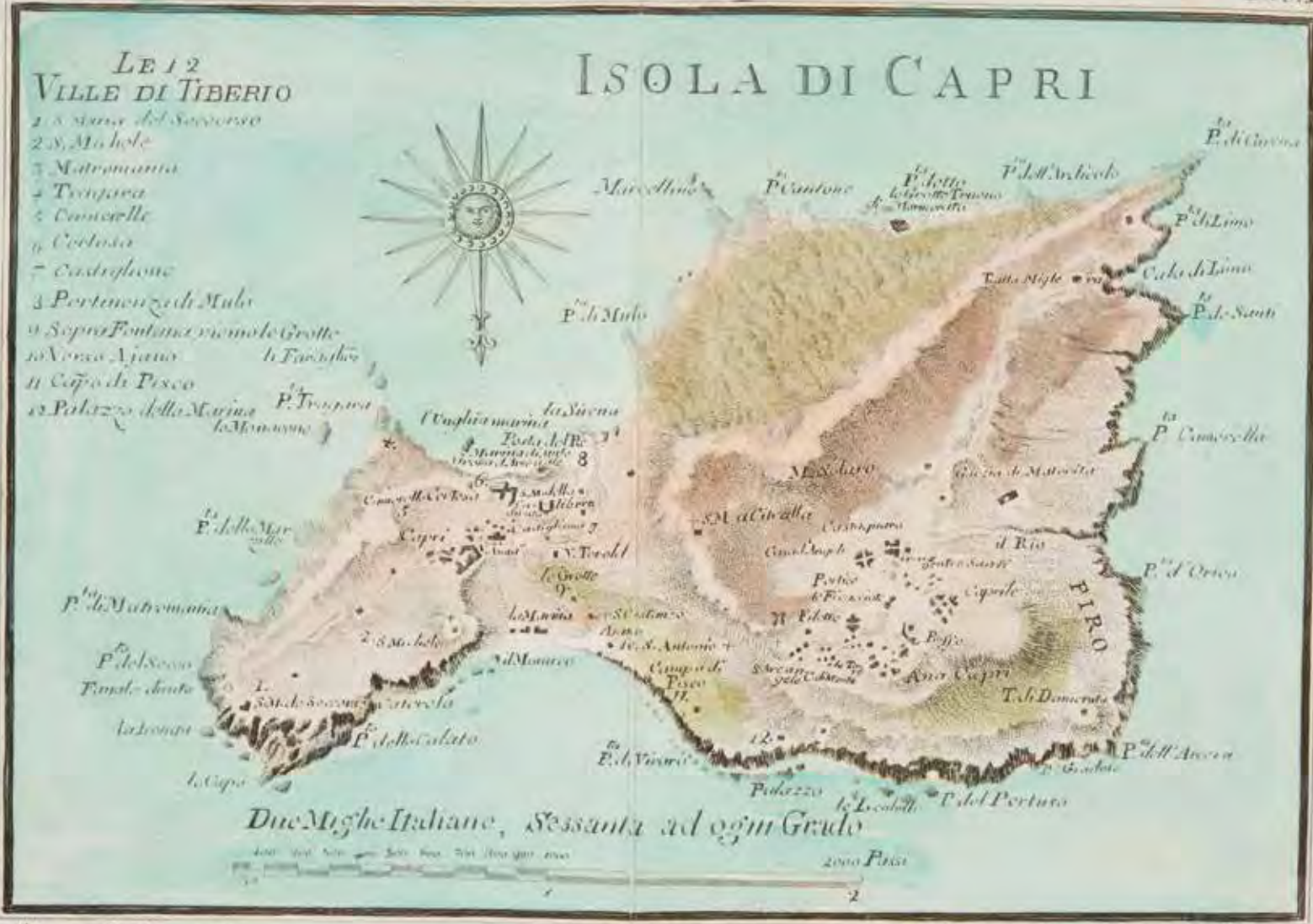
Hunt 314; Nyland's treatise on Dutch cookery in the 17th century is listed in Bitting, *Gastronomic Bibliography*, pp 613-615 with illustration of title-page; not in Vicaire.



LE 12 VILLE DI TIBERIO

- 1. S. Anna del Soronico
- 2. S. Michele
- 3. Matromania
- 4. Teanura
- 5. Conicelle
- 6. Coclosa
- 7. Castiglione
- 8. Pertinenze di Mulo
- 9. Sopra Fontana e mole Grotte
- 10. Nove Ajaro
- 11. Capo di Pisco
- 12. Palazzo della Marina

ISOLA DI CAPRI

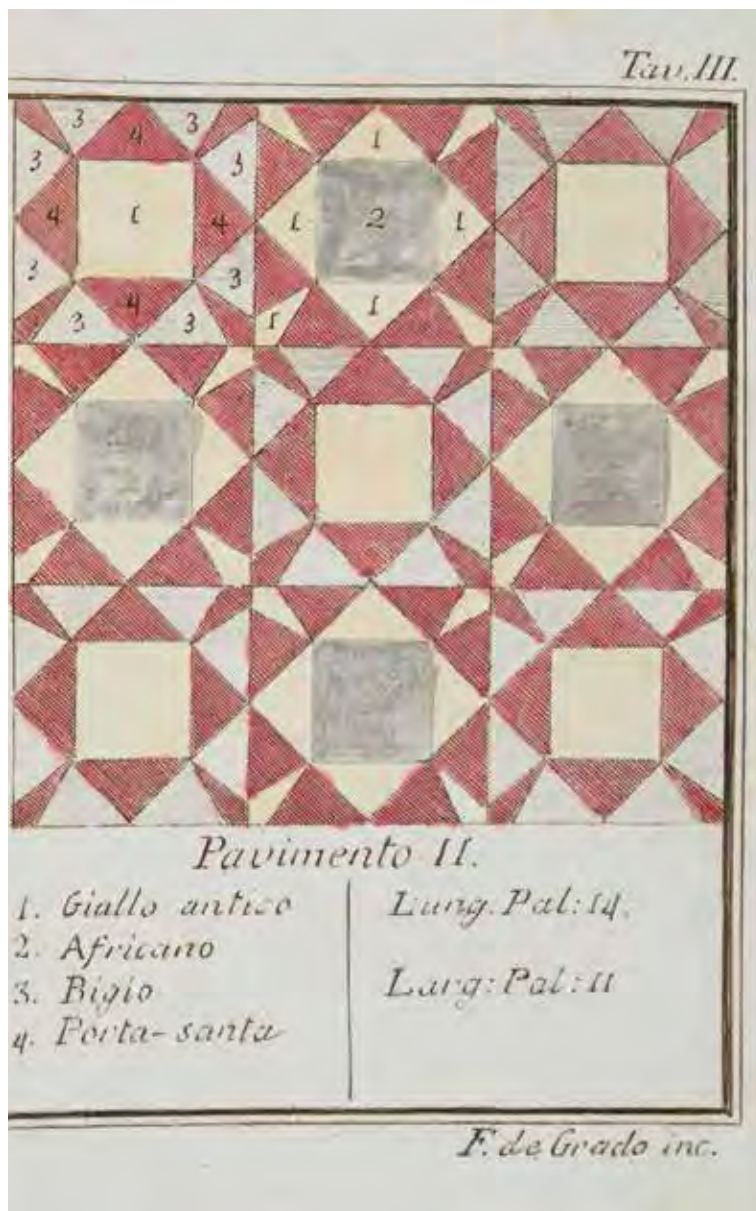


Due Mighe Italiane, Sessanta ad ogni Grado

2000 Paces

Alexan. d'Anna del.

Bene Comaroli Scul.



Antiquities of Capri looted under a Bourbon king

102 Hadrawa, Norbert. *Ragguagli di varii scavi, e scoperte di antichità fatte nell' isola di Capri dal Sig. Hadrawa, e dal medesimo comunicati per lettere ad un suo amico in Vienna.* Naples, Vincenzo Orsino, 1793. 8vo. [4] + 132 + [3 + 1 blank]p + 9 numbered handcoloured engraved folding plates. Title with engraved view of Capri, ornamental tail pieces at section endings. Contemporary sprinkled calf; spine gilt, painted edges, corners lightly worn. £3,500

First edition of a detailed description of late 18th century Capri comprising an account of the author's extensive archeological excavations carried out there 1768-1792 with the express consent of Ferdinand IV of Naples (1751-1825) who coveted antique sculptures and marbles to decorate his royal palaces. The original German text, *Freundschaftliche Briefe über verschiedene auf der Insel Capri entdeckte und ausgegrabene Alterthümer*, was published a year later; the present Italian translation was re-printed at Dresden in 1794.

In a series of 40 letters to a friend in Vienna, Norbert Hadrawa (1774-95), secretary of legation at the Austrian embassy at Naples, a young amateur archeologist and a gifted musician, comments on his progress in uncovering the sites of the twelve villas attributed to the Emperor Tiberius, who chose the island as his final seat of government in 27AD. The evocative fine engravings on thick paper by Benedetto Cimarelli and F. de Grado after designs by the Neapolitan artist Alessandro d'Anna (1746-1810) show a selection of the most precious artifacts discovered, and include a map of Capri (plate I) with exact locations of the archeological sites and a view of the Blue Grotto (plate VIII).

Excavations had already begun in 1750 in the reign of King Carlos III, but Hadrawa was the first to attempt a systematic dig. He had met King Ferdinand, through his Austrian wife Maria Carolina, and taught him how to play the 'lira organizzata', a kind of hurdy-gurdy, for which Haydn was commissioned to compose special pieces.



Hadrawa first came to Capri in 1768 as a royal guest for a quail shoot (pp5 & 9). The island offered an ideal opportunity to indulge in his passion for archeology, and he persuaded the king to allow him to start digging for treasure hunting. Excavations began at the Villa Castiglione, where numerous artifacts were found : a beautiful vase (plate II, fig.1), a mosaic pavement (pl.III, fig.1), a bas-relief (pl. IV), a cameo & a fragment of a cameo (pl.V reproduced same size), an altar to the goddess Cybele (pl.VI), and 4 examples of ornamental stuccos (pl.IX, figs 1-4). The mosaics found at the Palazzo Marina are illustrated on plate III, fig. 2 & plate VII, fig. 3.

Hadrawa re-discovered the Villa Jovis, Tiberius's main residence, exposed the site, and plundered all its movable contents - a beautiful mosaic found there (pl.VII, fig.IV) was lifted and re-used to decorate the multi-coloured floor of the local Parish Church of Santo Stefano, another one is preserved in the Museo di Capodimonte at Naples, the Capri altar is now in the British Museum.

In letter 36 the author explains the removal and restoration of ancient mosaics; page 109 contains extended references to the Neapolitan court painter, Jacob Phillip Hackert, who made sketches of Capri on several visits including a superb view of the governor's house at Anacapri.

The letters also discuss the topography, natural history and commerce of the island, as well as the customs, dress and origins of its inhabitants; letter 37 deals with the wine, oil, and cheese trade. With a preface to the reader, and a chapter index with summary of contents at the end. Margins of first quire lightly foxed, otherwise a good copy with contemporary manuscript ink shelf mark on verso of front fly leaf.

Cicognara 2675.

Allegories of the five senses in a social context

103 Haid, Johann Philipp. (1730-1806) *Le Goût. L'Odorat. La Vue. Le Toucher. L'Ouïe.* [Augsburg, J[ohann] J[acob] Haid et filius, c1760]. 5 mezzotint engravings (Image: 215 x 180mm; overall size : 297x220mm). Framed. £1,250

Allegorical engravings representing the five senses as human figures holding a significant object, inspired by French models. *Le Goût*: Taste is here expressed by the fashionable coffee drink embraced by the middle classes during the 18th century. *L'Odorat* (Smell); a boy is sniffing flowers with a lady gardener watching; *L'Ouïe* (Hearing): a gentleman plays a mandolin to a lady caressing him; *La Vue*: a gentleman with an optical tube in his left hand offers a lense to a lady with his right hand; *Le Toucher*: a lady with a bird perched on her right hand caresses it with her left hand with a fashionable gentleman carrying a riding crop looks on; the theme of the five senses was a favourite subject since ancient times. The Augsburg artist is known for his striking mezzotint portraits.

See Guilmar, *Les maitres ornamentistes*, 62; Thieme-Becker XV, 481.

Animal reproduction

104 Harvey, William. *Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus accedunt quaedam De Partu: de Membranis ac humoribus Uteri: & de Conceptione.* Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1651 (London, O. Pulleyn, 1651). 16mo. 568 + [5]p. With engraved title; printed title with printer's device. Contemporary vellum.

£950

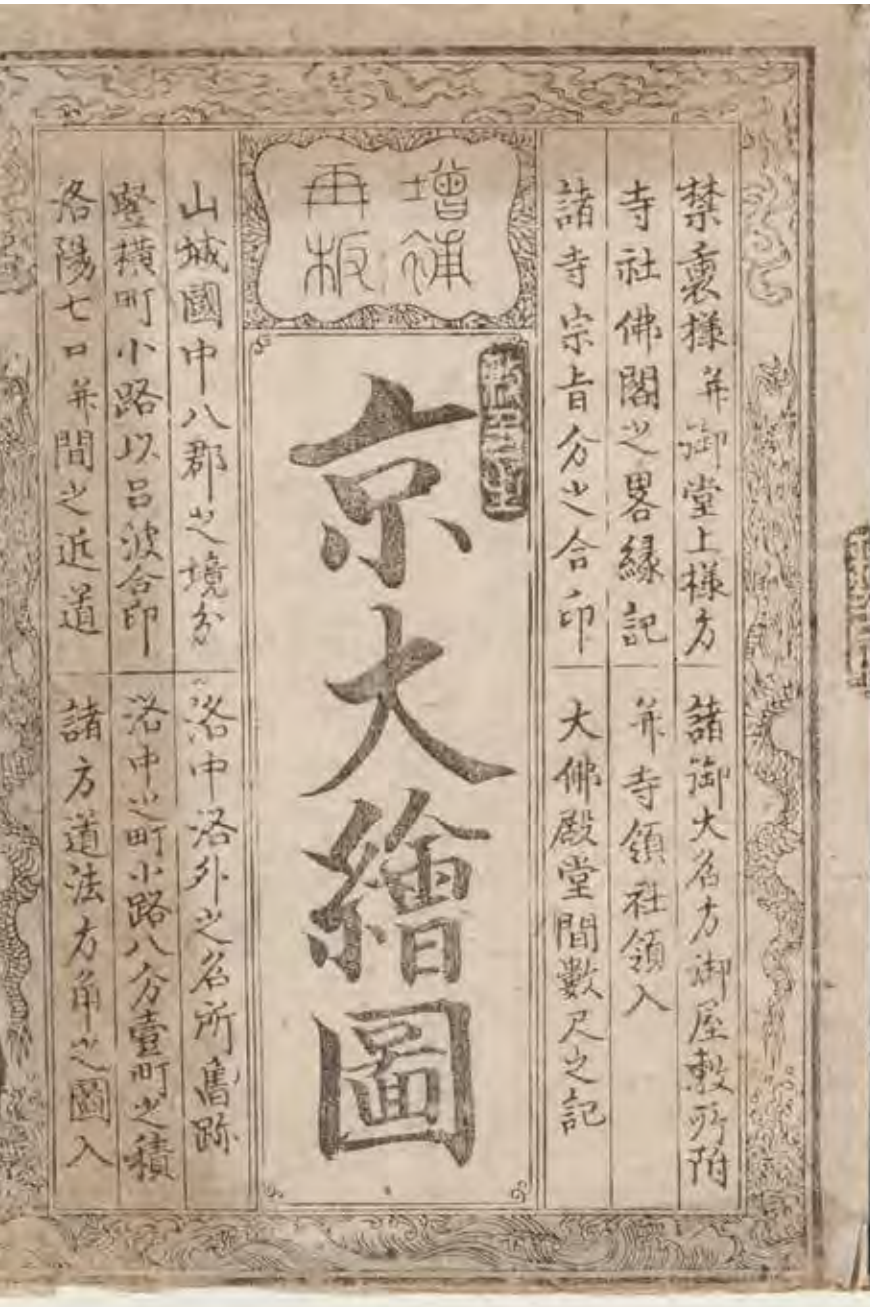


First continental edition of this classic work on animal generation, “the most important study of the subject to appear during the 17th century” (Garrison). The original London edition of 1651 proved so popular that it was reprinted three times in the same year. The present copy is one of a number of the 2nd edition, printed by Elzevier, which were taken by Octavius Pulleyn and issued in London with his own imprint on the engraved title. The *De generatione* represents the most significant development in embryology since Aristotle and is the first to challenge the prevalent theory of preformation of the foetus. Harvey maintained that all animals develop from eggs, basing his belief on his own observations of all aspects of reproduction in a large number of ovipara and vivipara, with particular reference to domestic fowls and deer. Although subsequent research has undermined many of his claims, his views nonetheless constituted a considerable advance over his contemporaries, and his emphasis on the egg instigated the long search which eventually led in 1827 to Baer’s discovery of the mammalian ovum. Furthermore, the chapter on midwifery included in the present work was the first treatise on that subject by an Englishman.

Harvey (1578-1657), physician, anatomist, physiologist and embryologist, studied at Cambridge before gaining his doctorate at the University of Padua. He was appointed physician to James I, and later to Charles I who presented him with deer from the royal parks for use in his researches. The engraved title shows Jove opening an egg inscribed with the motto “Ex ovo omnia” from which emerge a variety of creatures (deer, snake, fish, insect, spider and a child).

Cushing H158; Keynes H35; Krivatsy 5343; Osler 712; Russell, *British Anatomy 1525-1800*, 376; Wellcome III, 220; Willems 1129.

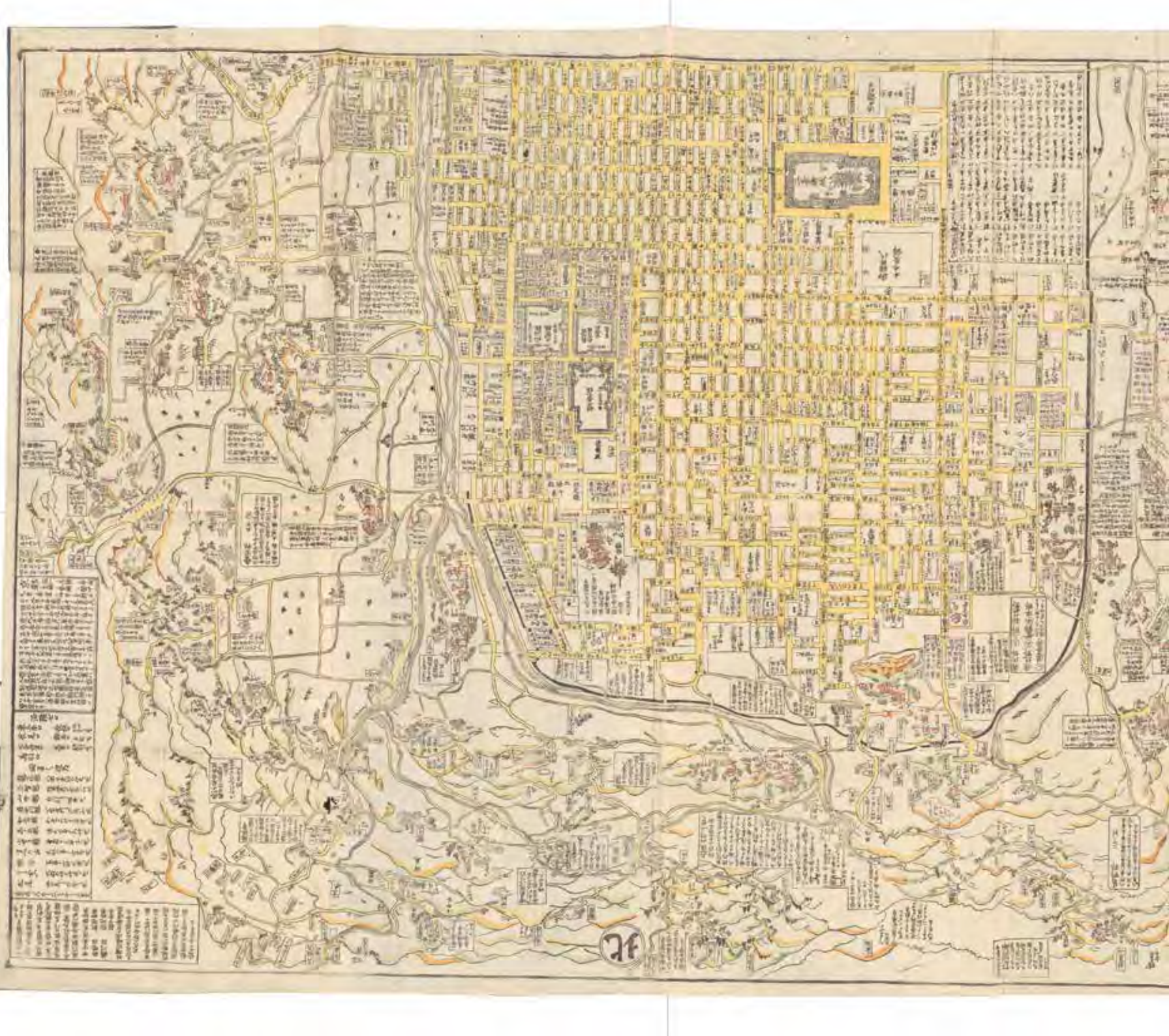




Grand plan of the imperial city of Kyoto

105 (Japan) Hayashi, Yoshinaga (publisher) *Shinsen Zouho Kyodaiezu* (A new map of Kyoto and its surroundings). Kyoto, Hayashi Yoshinaga [c.1716-1736] Multi-sheet handcoloured woodblock-printed folding map in 2 parts (each part 91 x 124cm) measuring 124x182 cm in total. Surrounding mountain-scape outlined pictorially in shades of orange, green and mauve; water-ways and city streets in yellow; temples in red; with descriptions of main temples and shrines, distance charts, indexes. Text in Japanese. Each part folded in original blue paper wrapper on soft cardboard (23x16cm); calligraphic title slip pasted on upper cover; edges lightly worn; occasional light worming, else fine; with an original printed publisher's wrapper preserved. £6,500

An exceptionally large, revised tourist guide-map of Kyoto as imperial capital documenting the city in its prime before its destruction in the great fire of 1788. The Chinese influenced grid pattern layout is marked by a central axis from the south to the north. The guide contains entries on the residences of the daimyo, or feudal lords, and on the origins and history of Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines with details of sizes and location of individual Buddhas; including a number of world heritage sites: Golden Pavilion (north west), 'Enryaku-ji' temple (north east), 'Kiyomukzu' temple, and 'Sanjūsangen-Dō' (Temple of a 1000 Buddhas) (south east). Charts indicate distances from the Sanjo Obashi bridge on the Kamo river (south). The publisher, Yoshinaga Hayashi, moved from Osaka, and here gives his new address in Kyoto. Preserved in exceptionally fresh and crisp original condition, and complete with the very rare original publisher's wrappers; some light isolated worming.





Influential Bavarian treatise on baroque military architecture

106 Heidemann, Christoph. *Neu-herfürgegebene Kriegs-Architectur welchergestalt die Vestungsgebäude auff unterschiedliche wohlpracticirliche Arten zue noch mehrer verstärck.* Munich, Johann Jäcklin, 1673. Small folio. Engraved alegorical title signed 'C. G. Amling' + [6] + 39 pages text + 14 folding engraved plates with 68 illustrations. Typographical ornaments. Contemporary half vellum. £2,250

Enlarged edition, corrected by the author (first published 1664), of this influential German treatise on late baroque military architecture by the Bavarian engineer Heidemann, a follower of Daniel Speckle (1536-89) of Strassburg, one of the first exponents of modern fortification. Heidemann still considered the use of orillons for the protection of the flanks of bastions as essential, a method largely abandoned by that time under the influence of the Dutch systems of fortification. A re-interpretation of his theories was offered by Sturm in his *Architectura Militaris hypoth.-eclctico* (1702). The beautiful allegorical title by the Bavarian court engraver Carl Gustav von Amling (1651-1702) incorporates a view of Munich in the background. A very fresh copy of this handsome book printed on good quality paper. J

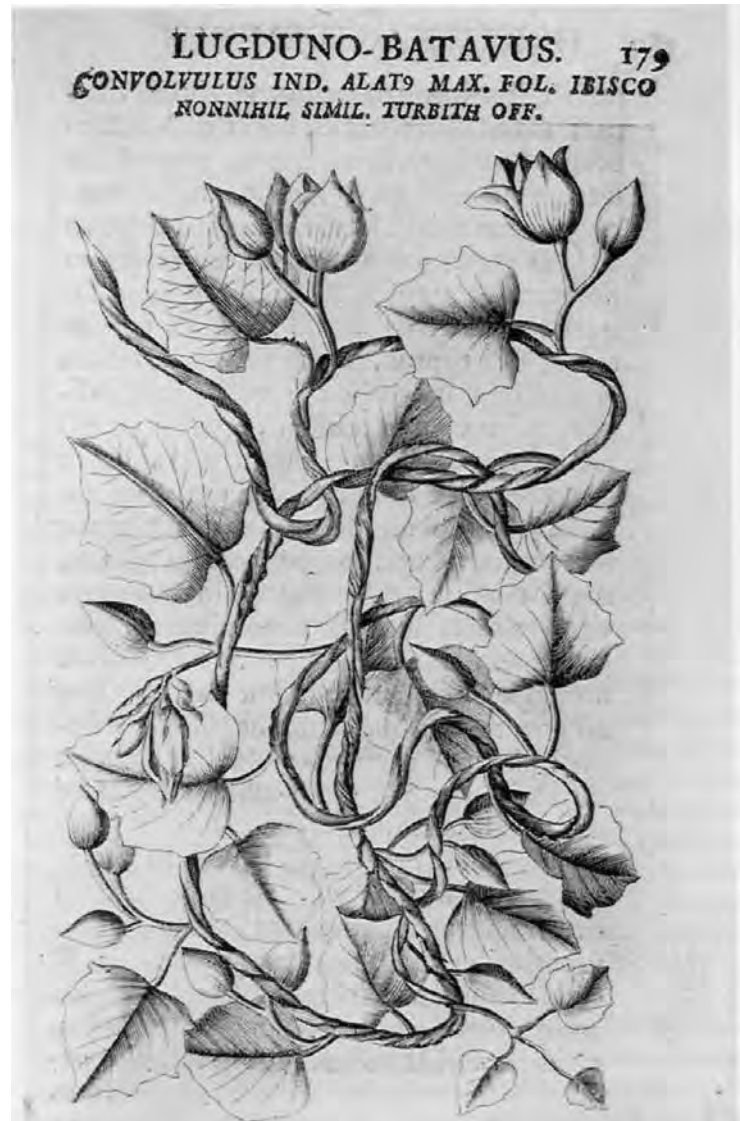
ähns 1343; Jordan 1636.

Heated glasshouses for imported exotic & tender plants

107 Hermann, Paul. *Horti academici Lugduno-Batavi catalogus exhibens plantarum omnium nomina, quibus ab anno 1681 ad 1686 hortus fuit instructus ut & plurimam in eodem cultarum & ... nemine hucusque editarum descriptiones & icones.* Leiden, Cornelius Boutesteyn, 1687. 8vo. [18] + 699 + [1]p. Engraved frontispiece by A. de Blois after W. van Mieris and 107 full-page engravings. Woodcut ornaments and initials, printer's device on title. Vellum. £2,850

First edition of this influential catalogue of Europe's leading botanic garden. Many of the specimens Hermann collected in Africa and Ceylon are illustrated in the work. Whilst director of the botanic garden at Leiden (1679-95) he considerably increased the number of species there to about 3000, and he reorganized the garden on more systematic lines under the influence of Robert Morison whom he had visited at Oxford. The first glasshouses were built during Hermann's directorship, between 1680 and 1687, and he notes in his dedication that that these were heated and well-equipped to care for the influx of exotic and tender plants. The excellent plates are engraved in fine detail and inscribed above in Latin. This volume would appear to be the same later issue as the Hunt copy with 107 engravings. The Harvard copy and Nissen reference cite 106 plates. A very good copy.

Flora Africana 94; Hunt 378; Nissen 859; Pritzel 3991.



With contemporary signature of a Paris surgeon: ‘
Cernaizot Chirurgien Juré ... Paris’

108 Hery, Thierry de. *La Méthode curatoire de la maladie vénérienne vulgairement appelée grosse vairolle, & de la diversité de ses symptomes*. Paris, Gilles Gourbin, 1569. 8vo. [8] f + 272 + [1]p + [15]f. Printer’s device on title; rhombic ornament on last leaf. Bound in 19th century green half calf; spine gilt. £2,500

The first French manual on the treatment of venereal disease. Thierry de Héry (1510-99), “Premier barbier chirurgien du Roy”, followed François I to Italy to treat soldiers suffering from the disease with mercury and guaiacum. Héry was considered the greatest living authority on syphilis, and Paré copied entire chapters from the present work almost verbatim for the 16th and 18th book of his *Syphilis, la grosse verole*, which has been classed among the epoch-making contributions to the study of syphilis. Paré freely acknowledged this plagiarism in the introduction to his own work. Héry’s manual was first published in 1552; this second edition, is beautifully printed in the style of the Paré octavos.

A very good copy; in title margin the contemporary ownership signature of a French surgeon “Cernaizot Chirurgien Jur, . Paris”.

Cushing H302; Durling 2282; Waller 4392; Wellcome I, 3144.

See Doe, *Ambroise Paré*, p25. “De Héry made a fortune from treating syphilitic patients. He recommended mercurial inunctions and guaiac internally” (Garrison & Morton 2368).



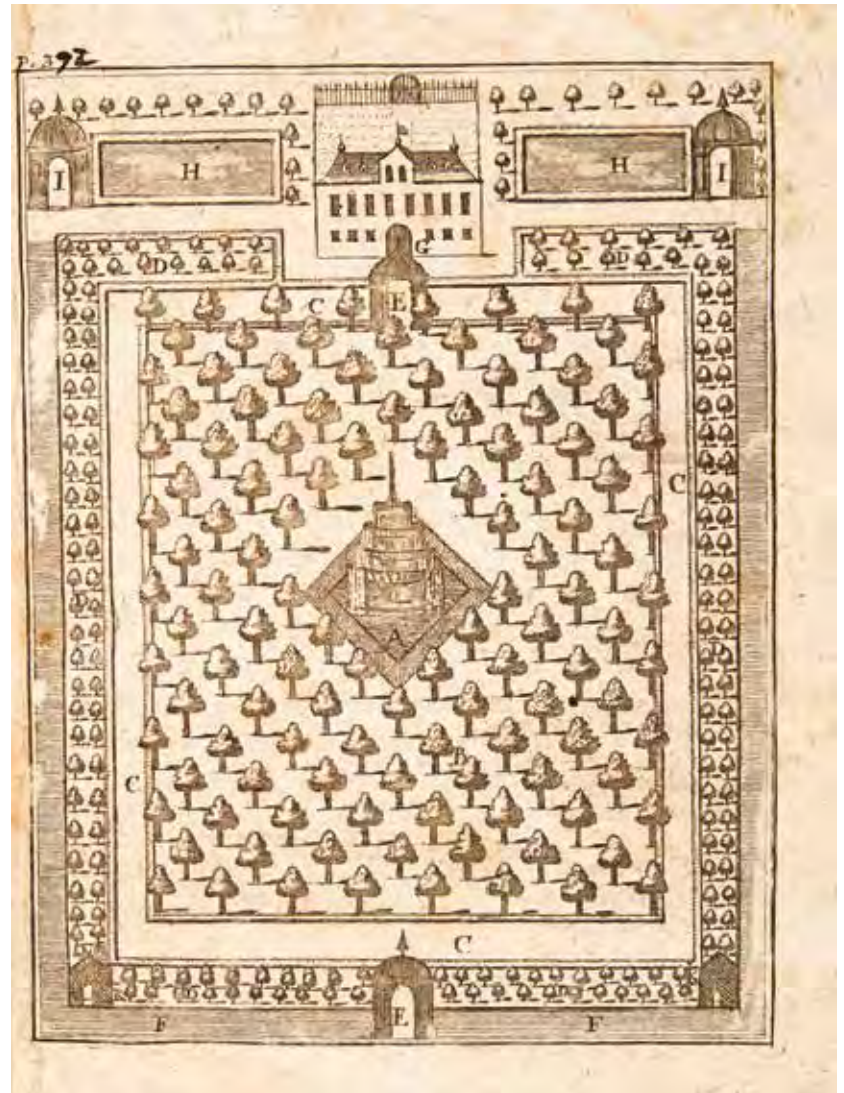
The baroque flower & ornamental garden

109 Hesse, Heinrich. *Neue Garten-Lust: wie ein Lust-Küchen-und Baum-Garten unter unserm Teutschen Climate füglich anzurichten; allerhand so wohl fremde als einheimische Blumen, Kräuter, Gewächse und Bäume darinnen zu erziehen und zu warten ... mit... Beschreibung eines Artzney-Gartens ... mit einem neuen Anhang eines ... Garten- Memorials, wie auch mit drey... Registern versehen durch Theodorum Phytologum.* Leipzig, Johann Ludwig Gleditsch, 1703. Small 4to. [6] + 392 + [47]p. Title in red and black. 10 engraved plates, 1 signed by A. C. Böcklin. Contemporary vellum boards, gilt title on spine. £2,750

Comprehensive German baroque garden manual catering for regional soil and climate conditions. Including plant lists, reputable seed merchants and florists; the plates show garden designs, specimen plants, early examples of greenhouses.

Heinrich Hesse produced this invaluable horticultural source book as a result of his experience as head gardener to the Elector of Mainz for over 20 years. It was specially intended for German-speaking peoples, and with their soil and climate in mind; where possible Latin and foreign words have been translated into the vernacular, and a dictionary has also been appended. The four sections deal with the cultivation and choice of plants including citrus fruits and other tender and exotic species, flowers, shrubs, vegetables and pot-herbs, ornamental, nut and fruit trees, as well as some 4pp on varieties of tobacco plant. There are many plant lists, with fruit trees noticeably of French origin; reputable seed merchants and florists are named including Hans Georg Krauß of Augsburg, whose carnation catalogue is supplied.

The plates depict five garden designs attached to modest country villas, illustrations of specimen plants (the signed plate is apparently a giant English artichoke), horticultural operations and two



interesting early examples of greenhouses (see K. Lemmon, *The Covered Garden*, 1962, p 41. The garden layouts are also of interest in reflecting the Dutch taste for small country houses subordinate to a garden scheme and completely surrounded by canals. 'Theodorus Phytologus' who has contributed the preface as well as additional material, remarks on Hesse's connections with Count John of Nassau (1604- 79), the renowned Dutch Stadtholder and innovative garden designer whose ideas had much influence in parts of northern Germany.

Loudon in his selected catalogue of useful German reference works (*Encyclopaedia of Gardening*, 1827), lists an edition of 1713.

A good copy, the centre pages uniformly toned because of paper condition. Not in Pritzel, or Hunt. Seguier, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 5740 lists a 1696 edition.

110 Holy Roman Empire. Habsburg dynasty. Majestätssiegel, or Great Seal of the Realm. 135mm diameter red wax seal with imperial arms and double-eagle encased in fitted wooden cylinder. 17th century. £450

An historic wax pendant wooden cylinder seal used by the chancellery of the Imperial Court to authenticate official documents. Some cracking and minor losses.



Birds-eye views of the chief cities of the Persian Empire under the Savavid dynasty

111 Homann, Johann Baptist, map-maker (1663-1724). *Verschiedene Prospekte der vornemsten Städten in Persien.* Nuremberg [1762]. Engraving comprising 15 aerial city views with captions in German below. Original wash colour: images in green, text panels in pink, surrounding border in yellow.

Image size : 49 x 58; overall size : 53.5 x 62.5 cm. £950

Fifteen views of prominent cities within the former Persian Empire arranged on one sheet, including Astrachan (Astrakhan, southern Russia), Derbent (Dagestan), Teflis (Tbilisi, Georgia), Kars (north-eastern Turkey), Erzerum (Erzurum, northeastern Turkey), Baccu (Baku, Azerbaijan), Sultania (Soltaniyeh, Iran), Schmachia (Shamakha, Azerbaijan), Erivan (Yerevan, Armenia), Schiraz (Shiraz, Iran), Candahar (Kandahar, Afghanistan), Ardebii (Aardabil, Iran), Kachan (Kashan, Iran), Isphahan (Esfahan, Iran); Gamron / Bender Abassi (Bandar Abbas, Iran). Isfahan is shown considerably larger than the other cities as the actual capital of the Empire. Shiraz is identified as the ancient city of Persepolis, a former capital. Below each view are indicated the principal points of interest such as city gates and walls, rivers, royal palaces, and markets. The Savavids controlled the area of modern Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Afghanistan, most of Georgia, and parts of Turkey. Homann was the outstanding German map publisher in the 18th century. Very well preserved; 2 tiny holes in top blank margin.



Life in 18th century Amsterdam portrayed by the 'Dutch Hogarth'

Proof copy in its first state before lettering

112 Houbraken, J[acobus] after C[ornelis] Troost. *Het St Nicolaas Feest... La Fête de St Nicolás. Dedié a Monsieur Dionis Mussman, conseiller de la ville d'Amsteldam.* Amsterdam, P.Fouquet junior, 1761. Copper engraving. Overall size : 38.4 x 44.5 cm. Engraved dedicatee's arms in centre of otherwise blank lower margin.

Proof copy in its first state before lettering. £950

A festive scene of a family celebrating Santa Claus Day round a table graced with a large silver coffee urn with porcelain cups, status symbols of the wealthy burgher. The father, dressed in an informal house robe sits at the table near a warming fire place, watching his children play. His wife is standing beside him with the youngest child in her arms which is holding a toy. A daughter next to her is showing her doll, a brother is eating sweetmeats on the floor, whilst a weeping older boy is being punished with a rod by the maid who has taken away his toy. The evocative scene was engraved by the portraitist Jacobus Houbraken (1698-1780), after a painting by Cornelis Troost (1697-1750) in the collection of the Amsterdam town councillor Dionis Mussman. Troost specialized in genre scenes and was known as the “Dutch Hogarth”.

See the reference to this print in Pim Reinders & Thera Wijsenbeek, *Koffie in Nederland. Vier eeuwen cultuurgeschiedenis.* Zutphen & Delft, 1994, pp117 (Reproduction) & 118.

113 Ireland, Samuel. *Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, from pictures, drawings, and scarce prints in the possession of Samuel Ireland.* London, R.Faulder & J.Egerton, 1794. 3 monochrome aquatints after drawings by William Hogarth (1697-1764) entitled ‘Characters who frequented Button’s Coffee-house about the year 1720’ (Platemarks 20.5 x 14.5 cm) £350

a) The antiquary and scientist Martin Folkes (1660-1754) and the essayist and poet Joseph Addison (1672-1719) are shown facing one



another sitting at a table; Folkes appears to be scrutinizing a miniature held in his right hand, while Addison is looking on; a pamphlet with a pair of glasses, a burning tobacco pipe, and a coffee dish are seen on the table.

b) A group of four gentlemen round a table, two of whom are sitting, one with his back turned; the figure shown standing to the left is traditionally considered to be Alexander Pope (1688-1744); the seated figure facing us next to him has the caption ‘Dr.Arbutnot’ (John Arbuthnot, physician and satirist, 1667-1735); a gentleman standing in profile to the right leaning on a stick is identified as ‘Count Viviani’ (the Florentine astronomer Vincenzo Viviani).

c) A group of four gentlemen surrounding a table; the figure standing to the left is named as ‘Dr.Garth’(Sir Samuel Garth, satirist and physician, 1660-1719); seated next to him is Alexander Pope; the two others are unidentified.

Ireland, a gifted amateur engraver and passionate collector of art objects, published this album to show off the value of parts of his extensive collection.

Dutch invasion of Brazil



114 Jesus, Raphael de. *Castrioto Lusitano... empresa, e restauração de Pernambuco; & das Capitanias Confinantes; Varios e bellicosos successos entre Portuguezas, e belgas. A contecidos pello discurso de vinte quarto annos, e tirado de noticias, relações & memorias certas*. Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1679. Folio. Engraved title with medallion portrait of João Fernandes Vieira in central panel surrounded by architectural border with allegorical figures and his arms + [18] + 701 + [46]p. Decorative woodcut initials and ornaments. Contemporary blind-tooled calf, spine ornamented in gilt.

£4,850

First edition of this early history of the Portuguese war with the Dutch in Brazil (1623-54) largely based on a contemporary manuscript account by Diogo Lopes Santiago (*Historia da Guerra de Pernambuco e feitos memoraveis do Mestre de Campo João Fernandez Vieira*), but also drawing on other sources such as *Valeroso Lucideno* by Manoel Calado, an eyewitness, and Francisco Manoel de Mello's *Epanaforas*. The author, a Benedictine abbot, praises the military exploits of João Fernandes Vieira who raised the revolt against the Dutch invaders in 1645, and successfully fought a guerilla war against them which ended with the capture of their last stronghold Pernambuco in 1654. Vieira, a native of Madeira and a natural leader of men, is flatteringly described as the 'Lusitanian Castriota' after George Castriota, known as Scanderbeg, the legendary 15th century Albanian hero.

This work was clearly intended to be continued, as the title-page refers to 'Parte I', but no more was published. A new edition with a much altered text appeared in Paris in 1844. The author was appointed first historian of Portugal in 1681. A fine, fresh copy with wide margins; small hole in engraved title resulting from ink corrosion from an early ownership signature on verso.

Borba de Moraes 427; Innocencio VII, p48 & XVIII, p155; Palha 4259; Rodrigues, *Domínio holandês no Brasil*, 215; Sabin 36088.

England's first poet laureate

115 (John IV King of Portugal 1641-56). *Copia de una carta que escrivio un Cortesano de Madrid a un Titulo de Andaluzia.* Lisbon, Antonio Alvares, 1641. Small 4to. [8]p. Drop title; 1 ornamental initial. Red morocco; rhombic ornament gilt-stamped in centre of front cover. £350

Spanish political newsletter relating to the strained military situation in Catalunya, where a rebellion in 1640 supported by France had enabled the Portuguese to secede in December of the same year without much opposition. Reference is made to the new king of Portugal, João IV, who established the house of Braganza (1641-56), ending 60 years' of Spanish rule, the recent fortifications of Pamplona against the French, the critical position of the Duke of Alba in Flanders, and bad news from Peru. The letter is dated: April 1641. Isolated wormholes repaired in last leaf, otherwise well preserved.

Palau 61186; Innocencio XVIII, 179, no 39 lists a second edition with a variant title wording.

116 (John IV King of Portugal. 1641-56) *Copia de una carta que escrevio un cavallero Andalus a otro residente en Madrid. Com todas as licenças neceßarias.* Lisbon, Lourenço de Anveres, 1641. 8vo. [7 + 1 blank]p. Ornamental woodcut initial at beginning of 1st text page. Red morocco,gilt. £350

Spanish political newsletter relating to the Portuguese restoration after John 8th Duke of Braganza had become King John IV of Portugal in 1641. The rebellion against Philip IV of Spain began in December 1640 leading to secession after 60 years of Spanish rule. Reference is made to Dom Antonio Tello de Menezes, former Viceroy of India, as commander of the victorious Portuguese fleet at Dunkirk. The imprint is dated 28th November 1641 at end. Light traces of waterstaining, especially in tailend right corners.

Innocencio XVII, 179, no 40; Palau 61188.

117 Jonson, Ben . [*Collected works*]. London, I.B. for Robert Allot, 1631 - 1651. 3 parts in 1 volume, folio. Pp1-75+ [3] + 93 – 170; pp1-122; 133-155 (suppressed A4-Q2, R4-V4); pp1-292; 1-60, 67-132. First 2 titles with printer's device; some typographical headpieces and ornamental initials. Contemporary calf, rebacked. £950

Folio collection of comedies, masques, poems, and a tragedy, by Ben Jonson (1572-1639), playwright, poet, literary critic and actor, one of the most influential writers of the Jacobean era. Comprising: (1) the first printings of *The Staple of Newes. A Comedie acted in the yeare, 1625* (- a critical portrayal of Caroline England , considered the earliest English journalism), and *The Divell is an Asse: a Comedie acted in the yeare, 1616* (- a play on basic human passions such as greed and jealousy set in conmporary London); (2) *The Magnetic Lady: or, Humors reconcild.* (1650) – a romantic Elizabethan style comedy, printed 1641), *A Tale of a Tub.* (1650) – performed 1633, printed 1640), *The Sad Shepherd: or, a Tale of Robin-Hood.* (1651) - an unfinished 2 act pastoral drama, printed 1641), *Christmas, his Masque; as it was presented at Court. 1616.* (printed 1641) *A Masque presented in the house of the Right Honorable the Lord Hays. By divers of noble quality, his friends. For the entertainment of Monsieur le Baron de Tour, extraordinarie Ambassador for the French King. On Saturday the 22. of February, 1617.* (Performed for James Hays, 1st Earl of Carlisle, a favourite of King James I, by Jonson's patron Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford to entertain the French ambassador; the stage design was by Inigo Jones and the music by Nicholas Lanier). *The Vision of Delight presented at Court in Christmas 1617.* (printed 1641); *Pleasure Reconciled to Vertue, A Masque, as it was presented at Court before King James.* 1619.(printed 1641); *For the Honour of Wales.* (1st performed in 1618, printed 1641); *Newes from the New World discovered in the Moone. A Masque, as it was presented at Court before King James.* 1620. (printed 1641); *A Masque of the Metamorphosd Gypsies, as it was thrice presented to King James,*

first, at Burleigh on the Hill, next, at Belvoyr, and lastly at Windsor. August 1621.(printed 1640); *The Masque of Augures, with the severall Antimasques, presented on Twelfe-Night*, 1622.(printed 1622); *Time Vindicated to Himselfe, and to his Honors. In the presentation at Court on Twelfth night*. 1623.(printed 1623); *Neptunes Triumph for the Returne of Albion celebrated in a Masque at the Court on the Twelfth night*. 1624.(printed 1624); *Pans Anniversarie; or, the Shepherds Holyday. The Scene Arcadia. As it was presented at Court before King James*, 1625. (with stage designs by Inigo Jones; printed 1641); *The Masque of Owles at Kenelworth. Presented by the Ghost of Captaine Coxo, mounted in his Hoby-Horse*. 1626.(printed 1641); *The Fortunate Isles, and their Union, celebrated in a Masque design'd for the Court, on the Twelfth night*. 1626., *Loves Triumph through Callipolis. Performed in a Masque at Court*. 1630. *By his Majestie, with the Lords, and Gentlemen assisting., Chloridia Rites to Chloris and her Nymphs. Personated in a Masque at Court. By the Queenes Majestie and her Ladyes. At Shrovetide*. 1630.(with stage designs by Inigo Jones, printed 1631), *Under-Woods consisting of divers Poems. Perform'd, the xxi, of May*. 1633 (1650), *Loves Wel-come. The King and Queenes Entertainment at Bolsover: at the Earl of Newcastles, The thirtieth of Iuly*, 1634. (printed 1641); *Mortimer his Fall. A Tragedie. Left unfinished*. (1650 - a fragment, printed 1641), *Horace, his Art of Poetrie. Made English*. (1650 – translated by Jonson, printed 1640 with laudatory verse by Edward Herbert), *The English Grammar made. For the benefit of all Strangers, out of his observation of the English Language now spoken, and in use*. (1650) – printed 1640); *Timber: or, Discoveries made upon Men and Matter: as they have flow'd out of his daily Readings, or had their refluxe to his peculiar Notion of the Times* (1651) – the author's witty comments on judging someone by their manner of speech).

The architect Inigo Jones (1573-1652) was for many years Ben Jonson's theatrical designer. Their notorious quarrel cost Jonson the favour of King Charles and adversely affected his career. Top margins dampstained, some occasional spotting, but generally a clean copy; last leaf repaired.

Forerunner of the totalitarian state

118 Joseph II Holy Roman Emperor (1780-90). *Allgemeine Gerichtsordnung für Böhme, Mähren, Schlesien, Oesterreich . . . und die Vorlanden*. Vienna, Johann Thomas von Trattner, 1781. 8vo. [4] + 184p., including subject index at end. (And:) [Joseph II Holy Roman Emperor] *Allgemeine Konkursordnung für Böhme, Mähren, Schlesien, Oesterreich ob, und unter der Ennß, Görz, Gradiska, Triest, Tyrol, und die Vorlanden*. Vienna, Trattner, 1781. 8vo. 31p. Original publisher's boards. £550

First printings of the revised codes of laws for the Austrian imperial dominions or 'crown-lands' including Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovenia. The second code deals exclusively with bankruptcy legislation. The new laws introduced by the Austrian Enlightenment Emperor on his accession to the throne were drafted to replace ethnic regional diversity with a centralized state ruled from Vienna to promote administrative unity and absolute imperial power. The over-ambitious programme of sweeping reforms provoked universal opposition and had to be abandoned in the end. Fresh copies.

119 Journal des Sçavans pour l'année MDCLXXXV. Tôme troisième. Amsterdam, G. P. & J. Blaeu, aux depens de la Compagnie, 1686., 1686. 12mo. 582 + [17 + 1]p. With 6 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary mottled calf, back strip gilt. £275

Influential French weekly arts and science journal for the year 1685, edited by Abbé Jean-Paul de la Roque. Among the topics discussed are coffee, the tides, earthquakes, the flying fish of Cape Verde, a method of weighing air, a remedy for gout, and the extraordinary gifts possessed by certain blind people.

The illustrations include a beautifully carved gemstone, a mathematical instrument for measuring and plotting angles and a support for long telescopes. The *Journal des Savants* ran almost continuously from 1665-1792 and was edited by de la Roque from 1675-86. The original was issued in Paris but was for many years reprinted in the same format in the Netherlands. A good copy.

Barbier, *Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes*, II, 1022. Hünersdorff, *Coffee: A Bibliography*, p781.

17th century French school prize

120 Juvenal & Persius. *Satyræ*. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1644. Folio. 179p. With engraved royal arms of France on title, 2 finely engraved head-pieces, 2 initials and 2 tail-pieces. Contemporary French brown sprinkled calf with the arms of Cardinal Mazarin gilt-stamped in centres of sides within gilt line borders and with gilt lilies in corners; restored. £950

One of the finest editions of the classics published by the Imprimerie Royale, founded in 1640 by Louis XIII on the advice of Richelieu to raise the standards of printing in France. The best paper and types were obtained, and seven presses were installed in the Louvre. On recto of front flyleaf is the following manuscript dedication inscription to a pupil in a contemporary hand: 'Ingenuo adolescenti Stephano Joanni baptistae Duchesne amoris pignus et sapientiae Testimonium D.D. a Theru'.

Bernard, *Histoire de l'Imprimerie Royale*, p125.





La Favorite palace and gardens
'one of the most original of German garden designs'

121 Kleiner, Salomon. *Representation naturelle et exacte de la Favorite de Son Altesse Electorale de Mayence, en quatorze differentes vues et autant de plans.* Augsburg, heirs of Jeremias Wolff, 1726. Oblong folio. [4]f, comprising 3 engraved plates including engraved title, dedication within allegorical and architectural border containing portrait of the Archbishop Elector of Mainz (by Georg Pinz), dedicatory foreword in French and German in calligraphic script, the fourth leaf containing preface also in French and German. The 14 plates comprise double-page folding plan, double-page folding bird's-eye view of the whole estate, and 12 engravings of views in the gardens. 5 each are executed by the engravers Steidlin and Corvinus, 3 are by Delsenbach and 1 by Pinz. Lines of text below each plate are in both French and German. Contemporary vellum. £14,500

A valuable documentation of the glorious and architecturally innovative gardens and palace laid out for Lothar Franz von Schönborn, Archbishop and Prince Elector of Mainz, by the architect Maximilian von Welsch between 1707 and 1723. It was 'one of the most original of German garden designs', and pointed the way to the 'dissolution of the hierarchical scheme of the Classical garden' due to its division into three parts with axes that broke up the 'strict unity into a multiplicity of delightful individual spaces' (Mosser & Teyssot).

The pervading style is French in admiration of Louis XIV, and *La Favorite* was thus known as 'Le petit Marly'. The river Rhine provided water for the elaborate fountains, cascades and huge 'bassins'; clipped evergreens and orange trees line the paths, and high walled-hedges and rows of chestnut trees ('maroniers') enclose the promenades. Prominent among architectural features are the grand amphitheatre of the orangery flanked by six pavilions, and the baroque concert hall with its impressive stairway bearing sculpted figures of musicians. Kleiner's treatment of engraved detail within each scene is exquisite; gardeners are seen at work, sweeping, raking, rolling, trimming topiary on high ladders, transporting plants in barrows or fetching water from the 'bassins', one is shown contentedly smoking a long pipe. Courtiers in pairs or groups are everywhere enjoying and admiring the wonders. The whole extraordinary conception is the more poignant in that *La Favorite* was destroyed without trace during the allied shelling of Mainz to drive out the French revolutionary troops in 1792-93.

A very good fresh copy with wide margins.

Berlin *Katalog* 3336; Monique Mosser & Georges Teyssot, (eds.) *The History of Garden Design*, 1991, pp297-8.





**CAR TA DEL REGNO
D' YEMEN**
NELL' ARABIA FELICE
Dis. de l'Ue dell'Academia R. delle Scienze.



Miglia. Italiane
0 150 300

*First descriptions of the coffee plantations &
the coffee trade of Arabia*

122 La Roque, Jean de. *Viaggio Nell'Arabia Felice . negli anni 1708. 1709. e 1710. Con la relazione . d'un Viaggio . degli anni 1711. 1712. & 1713. Finalmente Una memoria spettante l'albero, e frutto del Caffè. e progresso del Caffè si nell'Asia, come nell'Europa.* Venice, Sebastian Coleti, 1721. 12mo.[8]+297+[7]p. With engraved folding map of the Yemen and surrounding countries & 3 folding plates showing the coffee plant engraved by A. Luciano. Original decorative marbled wrappers, untrimmed. £2,850

The first edition in Italian of the findings of two French exploratory voyages to Arabia (1708-1713), published by Jean de la Roque. The second voyage was made exclusively to the Yemen. This influential account, based on letters by Captain de la Merville who led the first expedition, and on reports by other participants, was intended to promote direct trade with the Yemen. La Roque was particularly interested in investigating the possibility of purchasing coffee which the French at that time obtained mostly from the Levant. It was for this reason that he added an extensive monograph on coffee as the second part of his narrative of the voyages with detailed illustrations of the plant, its blossom, fruit and bean, carefully drawn after nature. This treatise is remarkable for providing the first descriptions of the coffee plantations and the coffee trade of Arabia based on reports by three French physicians who took part in the second voyage; De la Grelaudière, who travelled over land from Mocha to cure the Imam of Yemen, and the two ship surgeons de Noiers and Barbier. As the author also gives an comprehensive account of the history of the coffee drink and its introduction into France, his work can be regarded as the first scholarly treatise on the origins of coffee both in the Near East and in Europe. The interest taken in the voyages and their commercial implications following the first publication of this work in 1715 led to its translation into the major languages. The finely executed engraved plates facing p202 illustrate



coffee leaves; the plate facing p207 shows the branch, blossom and fruit of the coffee tree. With a table of contents and index at the end. An exceptionally fine, fresh copy in its original state, with leaves partially unopened.

Hattox, *Coffee and Coffeeshouses. The Origins of a Social Beverage in the Medieval Near East* (1985), p84 and plates 1 & 2; Hünersdorff, *Coffee: A Bibliography*, p1287-88; Kress S.3010; Mueller, p181; Schnyder-v.Waldkirch, pp236 & 242.

The courtier's life & a contemplation of death

123 La Serre, Jean Puget de. *Le Breviere des courtisans, enrichy dun grand nombre de Figures*. Brussels, Francois Vivien, 1631. [8]f + 304p. With extra engraved frontispiece title and 7 engraved plates included in pagination engraved by Peeter de Jode, Cornelius Galle, Ph. de Mallery and Egid. van Schoor after N van der Horst, several large ornamental woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. Allegorical printer's woodcut device on title (the good shepherd with sheep). (Bound with: **La Serre**, Jean Puget de. *Les Douces Pensees de la Mort*. Brussels, François Vivien, 1631. [8]f + 199 + (3)p. With extra engraved frontispiece title and 6 engraved plates included in pagination by Cornelius Galle (4 signed) after N. van der Horst, 17 large floral woodcut initials, some 15 ornamental head-pieces. Allegorical printer's woodcut device on title (the good shepherd with sheep). 2 works in 1 volume. 8vo. Morocco-backed marbled boards, gilt spine compartments with label. £950

(I) Breviary for courtiers, divided into seven chapters according to the hours of the day - matins to compline - with a final meditation 'tres-importante, pour faire profit de la lecture de ce Brevière'. The fine engravings illustrate lively scenes of entertainment and pleasure in the courtier's life, contrasted above with episodes from the passion of Christ, each illustrating a time of prayer - Matins, Prime, Tierce, Sexte, None, Vespers and Compline. These are beautifully engraved to show details of contemporary life - costumes, musicians, outdoor feasting, utensils - the plate illustrating Tierce shows a courtier having his hair trimmed and combed while a page holds up a mirror - the parallel register shows Christ's crown of thorns being adjusted by two soldiers with a wrench, his eyes are averted



from the mirror held up by a crook-backed attendant. For Vespers an elaborate al fresco feast is contrasted to Christ on the cross taunted with a vinegar sponge. The additional full-page engraved title shows St Anthony reading a copy of the Breviary. (II) The thoughts on death in thirteen chapters include meditations on the tombs of Alexander, Solomon, Croesus and Helen, symbolising the passing of bravery, wisdom, wealth and beauty - illustrated strikingly in one plate. There is a fine portrait of the author, crown imperial blooms decorate the fabric of his sleeve echoed in the ornamental capitals. The additional engraved title shows St Francis reading *Les Douces Pensees*. The first work is the second edition (first published 1630 - BL1607/112), the second work is the fourth edition revised, corrected and augmented with a table of contents (BL 4402.dd.19). The latter was translated into English as "The sweete thoughts of death, and eternity" (1632) and is an example of English recusant literature. The Breviary is dedicated to Charles XV of Liechtenstein (r.1627 - 1684), *Les Douces Pensees* to Le Marquis de St Remy, First Chamberlain to Gaston d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIII to whom the author was librarian. Puget de la Serre (1600-1665) subsequently became historiographe de France and a royal counsellor.

French baroque symbolism & calligraphy

The martial exploits of Louis XIV

124 La Tour d'Auvergne, Louis Charles de, Prince de Turenne. *Ludovico Magno theses ex universa philosophia dicat et consecrat Ludovicus a Turre-Arverniae Princeps Turennius*. Pro-pugnabit in aula Colleg. *Claromontani Societ. Iesu ... Anno MDCLXXIX*. [Paris, 1676]. Folio. 15 engraved plates on 8 leaves, including engraved title, dedication, engraved portrait of Louis IV by L. Cossin after Sevin, and 12 engraved plates celebrating the king's triumphs with 36 aphorisms and 48 emblematic devices of which 28 are by Claude François Menestrier. Red morocco. £6,500



A sumptuously illustrated demonstration of the art of allegory depicting the campaigns of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de Turenne (1611-75) on behalf of, and latterly with, Louis XIV. The suite of plates is issued by the Jesuit College, and comprises the title, set on an ermine mantle placed before the arms and symbols of the sun king; it is signed by the artist (Pierre-Paul Sevin), the engraver (L.Cossin), and calligrapher (René Michault). The text, a treatise on rhetoric by Turenne's nephew, is dedicated to the martial exploits of Louis XIV. The epistolary dedication by P. de La Rue is followed by the royal dedicatory portrait within allegorical surround and 12 plates (on 6 leaves) each containing three philosophical maxims by P. Fr. Nepveu bordered by richly ornate engravings: these comprise a head-piece vignette illustrating and naming the campaign, a tail-piece in cartouche or tablet with brief summary of the main events of the action; either side are 2 emblematic devices (in all 48, of which 28 are attributed by Praz to Claude-François Menestrier). Linking the illustrations are an extraordinarily inventive array of pagan and Christian figures, mythical creatures, symbolic instruments, grotesque ornaments, and floral and foliar decoration. The Jesuit, Claude-François Menestrier (1631-1705) was particularly renowned for his treatises on the art of devices and emblems. Of the artists named on the title, the painter, Pierre-Paul Sevin, was notable for illustrating the events of the reign of Louis XIV and employing use of late Baroque symbolism; the calligrapher, René Michault is considered one of the best pupils of the great calligraphic master Jarré. Well preserved.

HOSTIS AD PVGNAM

LACESSITVS



DE PRINCIPIIS
CORPORIS NATVRALIS.

I.

PHYSICA est scientia, cuius objectum corpus naturale. Illius principia, nec tria sunt elementa Cartesij, nec Epicuri atomi, nec ipsa privatio; sed materia et forma substantialis. Hanc male aliqui ita admittunt in homine, ut excludant a bellis.

II.

QTita admittunt materiam primam tanquam partem compositi, ut illi propriam existentiam denegent; illam destruunt. Vt materia non potest esse naturaliter sine forma; sic nec forma materialis sine materia. Primumque diuinitus fieri potest.

III.

VT materia et forma componant totum, debent uniri inter se. Vniuntur formaliter per modum uniois metaphysicam; sed qui actionem physice non supponat, ut necessario praerequiritam. Frustra distinguitur totum a partibus inter se unitis.

QVOD

HISPANOS ET BATAVOS
OBSESSO BOCHANIO
SIPPETIAS COMPMNI EXERCITV FERENTES
INSTRVCTA PER TRIDIVM ACIE
FRVSTRA AD PVGNAM LACESSIVIT
VRBEM CEPIT



'The laughing philosopher'

125 [Langius, Johann Peter.] *Democritus ridens, sive campus recreationum honestarum. Cum exorcismo melancholiae.* Amsterdam, J. Janssonius, 1649.,16mo. [2]f + 260p. With engraved frontispiece and vignette on title. Old vellum. £350

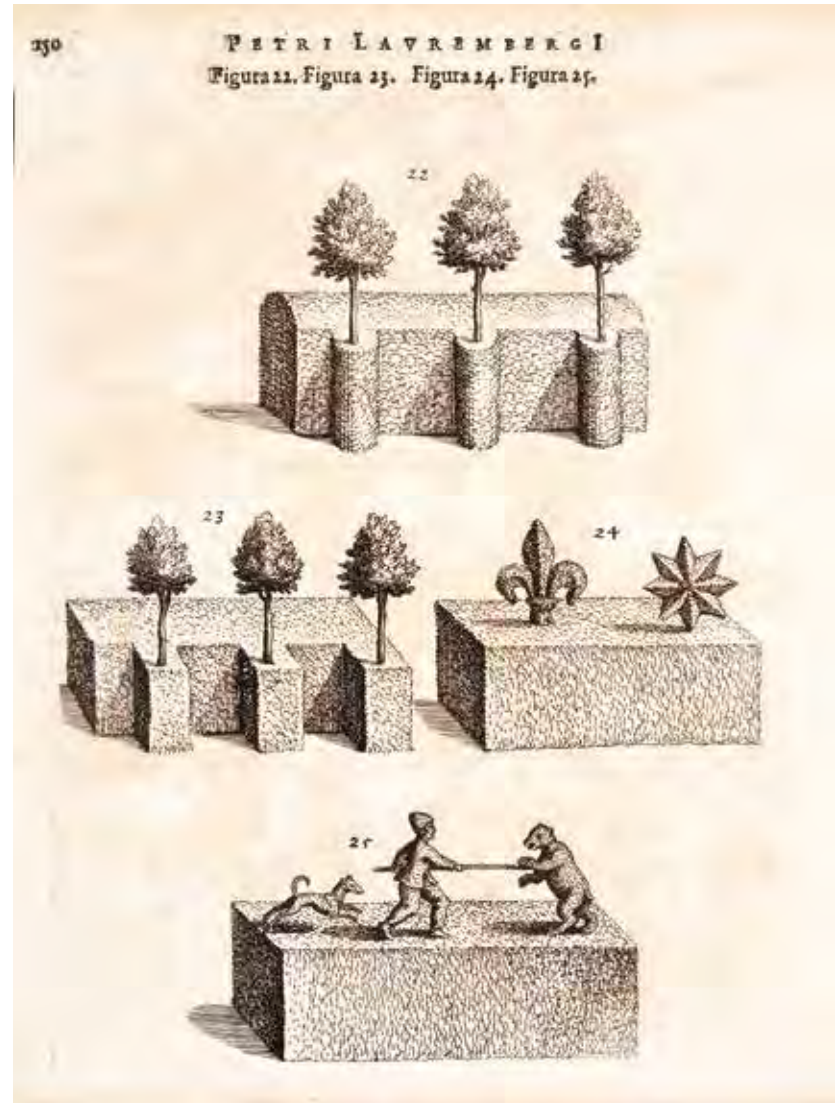
A collection of witty anecdotes and jocular sayings taken chiefly from classical sources as a form of entertainment. Intrinsically a 17th century interpretation of the 4th century (BC) Greek philosopher Democritus of Abdera, known as 'the laughing philosopher' (for scoffing at human folly), whom Robert Burton considered the 'emblem of the melancholic sage'.

Brunet II, 584; Rahir 2009; Willems 1653.

Illustrated by Merian

126 Lauremberg, Peter. *Horticultura, libris II comprehensa; huic coelo & solo accommodata; regulis, observationibus, experimentis, & figuris novis instructa.* Frankfurt-am-Main, Matthiius Merian (1631). Small 4to. 196p. Engraved title-page, 23 engraved plates, 28 (numbered) engraved illustrations on 6pp text, decorative foliate capitals and tail-pieces. Vellum boards, gilt title on spine. £1,850

An innovative horticultural treatise with examples of garden design directly influenced by Vredeman de Vries. Lauremberg's contribution lies principally in his proof by experiment of facts not yet accepted by botanists. Among these were the reproduction of plants by cuttings, stems and leaves as well as seeds (thus dispelling ideas about the 'soul' of a plant); he grew plants thought to be antipathetic side by side (ie the vine and the cabbage) and found they thrived; he confirmed that a seed's roots would naturally develop downwards and the stem grow towards the light. The work deals firstly with the reproduction of plants, the compatibility of



one to another, propagation by seed, stolon and cuttings, pruning, irrigation and cultural techniques. The second part focuses on the orchard, flower, and herb garden, with a final list of plants for medicinal use. The attractive plates by Merian illustrate contemporary gardening implements, 13 examples of raised beds (called pulvillus, as were similar geometric plots in botanic gardens), 4 labyrinths in different shapes, and several examples of garden tablets inscribed with mottoes, a board for backgammon and a sundial. Textual illustrations show grafting and pruning techniques, and several curious topiary tableaux. The allegorical title-page combines emblematic figures and instruments of horticulture around an architectural frame. A crisp copy of this scarce work which combines both scientific progress with the mannerist fascination for inventive design; a few leaves skilfully repaired at edge.

Hunt 219; Nissen 1147; Pritzel 5088. See also A.G. Morton, *A History of Botanical Science*, 1981, pp222-3.

Classic description of Africa by a Muslim author

127 Leo Africanus, Johannes (Al-Hassan ben Mohammed Al-vazas Alfasi). *Africae descriptio IX lib absoluta*. Leiden, Elzevier, 1632. 2 parts in 1 volume. 24mo. 800 + [16]p. with engraved title page included in pagination. Contemporary vellum. £950
Finely printed Elzevier pocket edition of this influential work on the history, geography, language, customs and natural history of Africa by the Arab geographer Al-Hassan (1483-1552). Born in Seville, the author spent his early years travelling throughout North Africa and the Near East. In 1517 he was caught by Christian pirates and taken to Rome, where under the protection of Pope Leo X, he converted to Christianity and assumed the names of his benefactor. At the request of the Pope, he translated the present work into Italian from the Arabic manuscript which he had been carrying with him at the time of his capture. The present work had a considerable impact on all later writers on Africa. A fine copy.

Pieters 1632.8; Willems 371; Rahir 355; see also Palau 135532.



*The art of speaking in Byzantium : Erasmus' apprentice
text as translator of the classics.*

128 Libanius. *Declamatiunculæ aliquot, eademq[ue] Latinae, per Des. Erasmum Rot. Cum duabus orationibus Lysiae itidem versis, incerto interprete, & aliis nonnullis.* Basel, Johann Froben, March (at end: 1st May) 1522. 4to. [114]f. Greek text with Latin translation on opposite pages. With ornamental woodcut borders and historiated initials after Hans Holbein; ornamental title woodcut border signed by U[rs] G[raf]. Large printer's device at end. Contemporary blind-tooled half pigskin over oak boards. £5,500

Erasmus proved his linguistic skills in his Latin version of the collected speeches on set topics by the 4th century Greek rhetorician Libanius, his first attempt at translating a classical text. Working from a Greek manuscript at Louvain University, he corrected several errors and omissions, for the first printing in 1519. The remaining errors were eliminated for this 2nd edition prepared by Froben, in which a number of passages were given a more accurate form. Libanius, who taught at Antioch and Constantinople, was regarded as a model of style both in Christian Byzantium and in Renaissance Europe. He was advisor to both the pagan emperor Julian (362-3) and the Christian emperor Theodosius I (379-393). The volume additionally contains Latin versions of Isocrates' Orations (by Petrus Mosellanus), the declamations of Lucian of Samosata by Erasmus, and the orations of Lysias. The Latin translations are printed facing the Greek texts on parallel pages. The splendid woodcut title border is illustrated in Walter Lüthi, *Urs Graf*, Zürich 1928. A good copy with a contemporary manuscript entry on title and contemporary manuscript notes in Greek in a few blank margins; occasional light traces of waterstaining in blank margins, otherwise well preserved in its original binding.

Adams L-630; Hoffmann II, 519; VD16-L1480.



Five humanist studies on Roman civilization

129 Lipsius, Justus. *Admiranda, sive, de magnitudine romana, libri quattuor. Editio ultima.* Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1617. 223p + [94]f. Roman & Greek letter. Variant versions of printer's engraved device on title and (otherwise blank) last leaf. (Bound with:) **Lipsius, Justus.** *Saturnalium sermonum. Libri duo, qui de gladiatoribus. Editio ultima & castigatissima.* Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1617. 136p + [2]f. Roman & Greek letter. With 4 folding- and 4 full-page plates and 4 fine large textual engravings by Otto Vaenius, all showing gladiatorial scenes. printer's device on title. (And:) **Lipsius, Justus.** *De amphitheatro liber.* Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1604. 2 parts in 1 work. 77p + [3]f. Roman, italic & Greek letter. With 8 engraved plates (4 folding), and 4 half-page engravings. Variant versions of printer's device on title and (otherwise blank) last leaf. (And:) **Lipsius, Justus.** *De vesta et vestalibus syntagma. Editio altera atque ab ultimâ auctoris manu, notis auctior & figuris illustrior.* Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1609. [4] f + 59p + (2)f. Roman, italic & Greek letter. With 25 engraved illustrations of Roman coins and cameos, an engraving of a solar mirror in action, and one full-page plate. Printer's device on title and last (otherwise blank) leaf. (And:) **Lipsius, Justus.** *De Bibliothecis Syntagma. Editio secunda & ab ultima auctoris manu.* Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus, 1607. 35 + [5]p. Roman, italic & Greek letter. Different versions of printer's device on title and on last (otherwise blank) leaf. 5 works in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary limp vellum. £2,250

Five neo-classical studies reflecting the wide range of interests of the celebrated Flemish humanist Joest Lips (1547-1606), who initiated the renewed study of Roman military methods in the Netherlands.

The essay on the Greatness of Rome contains several chapters of military interest: book 2, ch.10 on the public expenses of maintaining an army, book 4, ch. 3 on justice and clemency in war, and book 4, ch. 4 on the strength of the Roman army.

The treatise on public spectacles or gladiatorial games remains a valuable source for our knowledge of ancient combat. The evocative engraved illustrations by Otto Vaenius (1556-1629), a teacher of Rubens, include: folding plates showing 'meridiani' armed with swords only fighting at a banquet for the entertainment of guests, gladiators performing at a funeral, sham-fighting with wooden staves and fighting to the death with swords in an amphitheatre; half-page engravings depicting a variety of combats: women and dwarfs (favoured by the emperor Domitian), a 'retirarius' or net fighter armed with a trident against a 'secutor' or heavily armed swordsman, a 'mirmillon' with helmet, shield and sword against a Thracian with buckler and curved dagger, a Samnite with body amour, oblong shield and short sword, essedarians throwing javelins from chariots, 'andabatae' or horsemen with closed helmets and spears, 'dimachaeri' with swords in both hands, 'lacearii' with lasso and sword, 'postulatici' or heavily armed prize fighters who made only special appearances, and 'catervarii' who fought in bands.

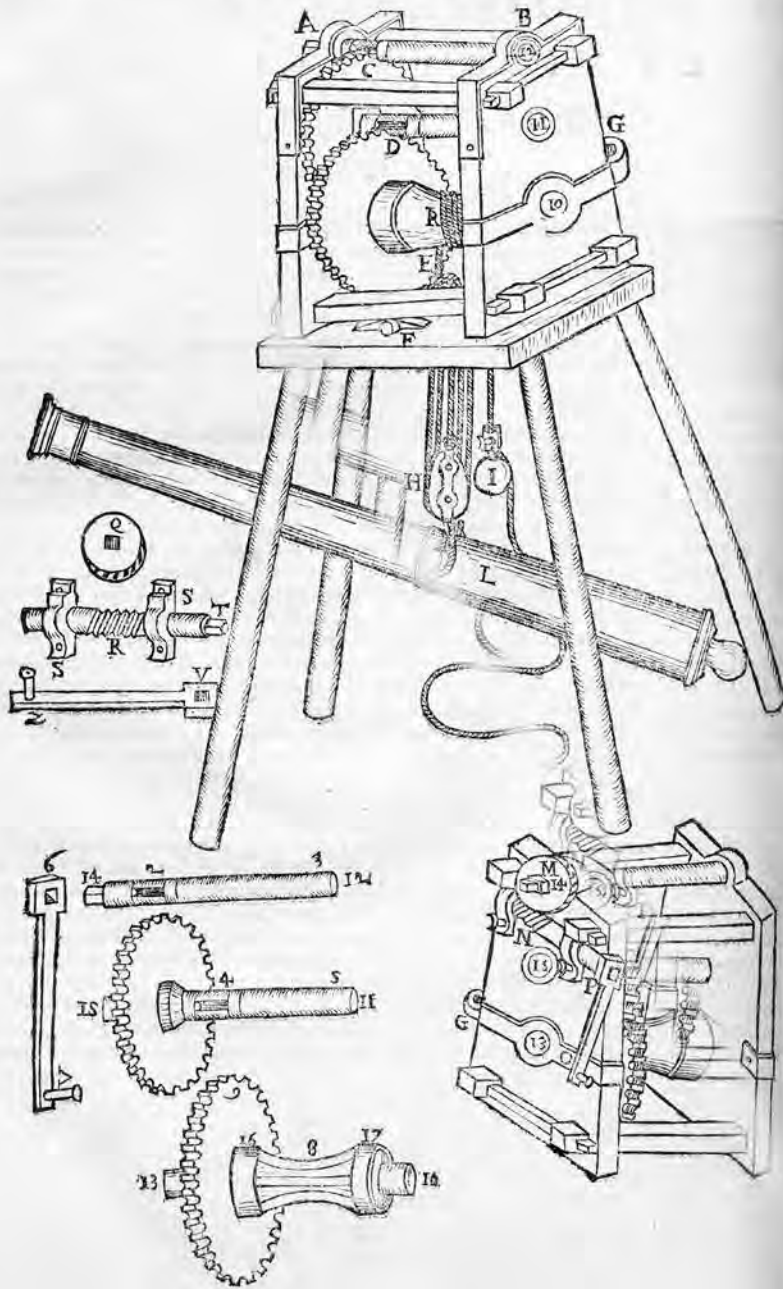
The famous study of Roman amphitheatres, here in the last edition corrected by the author, is dedicated to the great geographer Abraham Ortelius (Funck, p354 & Fowler 183 (note)). The plates show the Colosseum with gladiatorial games in progress, and the theatres of Verona, Pola, Nîmes, and Doué.

The study of the Vestal Virgins, illustrated with delicate engravings of coins and cameos, is followed by a description of great libraries of the ancient world in Egypt, Greece and Rome. Lipsius, a professor at Louvain, was a close friend of Plantin and his successor Moretus, who between them, published nearly all of his works. A freshly preserved volume from the Nordkirchen Library with bookplate.

For the artist Otto Vaenius (Otto van Veen), see Funck, *Le Livre Belge à Gravures*, p354.



LIB. II. CAP. XX. XXI. XXII.



Construction machine tools

130 Lorini, Buonaiuto. *Le fortificationi ... nuovamente ristampate, corrette & ampliate di tutto quello che mancava per la lor compita perfezzione, con l'aggiunta del sesto libro. Dove si mostra, con la scienza, e con la pratica, l'ordine di fortificare le città, & altri luoghi, con tutti gli avvertimenti, che più possono apportar beneficio, per la sicurtà delle fortezze ...* Venice, Francesco Rampazetto, 1609. 2 parts in 1 volume, folio. [12] + 299 (misnumbered 303) + [1]p. Roman & italic letter. Large woodcut vignette of a cannon on both titles; with author's engraved portrait by W[olfgang] Kilian; with over 150 woodcut illustrations, many of which are half-page or larger (15 are full-page and 5 double-page); diagrams on pp1-6; numerous woodcut initials; printer's device at end. Vellum. £4,500

The first complete edition of the earliest book on fortification offering accurate measured plans and systematic instructions which could be put into practice by a military architect. Lorini (c.1540-1611) with forty years experience in Flanders and later in the Turkish wars, advocates a method of regular bastioned traces with flanks defended by forward orillons; he also describes a concise system of reducing a fortress by the use of artillery. Book I stresses that fortification is a science, and book III contains an overview of the most significant fortification methods in use to date.

The most intriguing part of this work is however book V, dedicated to machine tools of construction, describing and illustrating a variety of hoists and tackle, a water-raising engine, a dredger for draining swamps, a rope-way for rapidly moving earth, a diving bell for subterranean work, mills, folding ladders, and the construction of pontoon bridges. The sixth book on surveying, with 27 additional illustrations and including a newly invented surveying instrument, is here contained for the first time. The dedication to the first five books is to the princes of Italy, the 6th book to Cosimo de Medici, second Grandduke of Tuscany.

The splendid portrait of the author at the age of 60 was engraved by Wolfgang Kilian (1581-1662), who was living in Italy 1604-8; the Augsburg artist is best known for his botanical illustrations for the *Hortus Eystettensis*, describing the garden of the bishop of Eichstätt.

The first version of Lorini's work appeared in 1596; German language editions were published in 1616, 1620 and 1621.

Traces of finger-marking in tailend corners, some isolated light staining, outer margins of last three leaves frayed in places, otherwise a sound copy with occasional neat early manuscript annotations in margins.

D'Ayala 104; Berlin *Katalog* 3519; Breman 165 ('books I-V have been given 18 new chapters and 27 new woodcuts'); Cockle 791 (note); Jähns 845-848; Jordan 2222; Manzi 105; Riccardi II, 54.





A Dauphin is born

131 Louis-Joseph, Dauphin of France. *Recueil sur la naissance du Dauphin*. Paris [c1782] 186 + [6 blank]f. Manuscript fête book penned in italic in brown ink within woodcut line borders, generally about 19 lines to a page; title in large calligraphic script (Bound with:) *Oratio in recentum ortum Serenissimi Delphini, habita nomine universitatis, in exterioribus Sorbonae Scholis, Die septimo Januarii, anno M.DCC.LXXXII, a Maria-Antonio-Francisco Chivot, Humaniorum Litterarum Professore, in Collegio Montacutio. Jussu Universitatis edita*. Paris, Thiboust, 1782. 30p + [1 blank]f. Ornamental head-piece at beginning of text. (and:) *Description des fêtes préparées par la ville, a l'occasion de la naissance de Monseigneur Le Dauphin, pour les 21 & 23 Janvier 1782*. Paris, Augustin-Martin Lottin lainé, 1782. 15 + [1]f Ornamental headpiece at beginning of text (and:) *Description de l'hommage rendu au Roi, a la Reine, a Monseigneur Le Dauphin, et a toute la famille Royale, par*

les Laboureurs de la paroisse de Chataincour, près Dreux, a l'occasion de la naissance de Monseigneur Le Dauphin; le tout fait, conduit & présent, par l'Abbé de Rupt, ancien Aumônier des Carabiniers de Monsieur, Frere du Roi, dans les guerres d'Hanovre, & Curé, de la Paroisse, le vingt-huit Novembre mil sept cent quatre-vingt-un. Paris, Belin [1781]. 44p. Ornamental head-piece at beginning of text. 4 titles in 1 volume. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf; floral gilt panelled spine; joints rubbed.

£550

Commemorative fête-book on the birth of Louis-Joseph, Dauphin of France on 22 October 1781 (who died of tuberculosis on June 4, 1789, at the start of the Revolution, the second of the royal children to die in childhood). The manuscript gives an account of the celebrations in honour of his birth: it records songs, poems and short theatrical pieces that were composed to mark the event. The accompanying printed works describe other events performed on the occasion. Fireworks burst in the skies over Paris, the Town Hall witnessed a spectacular banquet for privileged and commons alike.

Coffee taxes

132 Louis XVI King of France (1774-92). No 813. *Loi Relative au commerce au-delà du Cap de Bonne-Espérance et aux Colonies Françaises*. *Donné à Paris, le 6 Juillet 1791*. Macon, P.M.Saphoux, 1791. Small to. 12p. With ornamental headpiece above dropped-head title. Wrappers. £150

Law regulating armed protection of the trade with Mauritius and Réunion and with the French American colonies. The duties on coffee from Mauritius and Réunion are to be the same as those applicable to coffee from French America. However if a certificate of origin is not presented, it will be taxed like Mocha or any other foreign coffee.

Hünersdorff, *Coffee: A Bibliography* lists a Digne impression of the same year, see p532.

133 Louis XVI. King of France (1774-92). *No 530. Loi relative aux droits d'entrée sur les denrées coloniales. Donné à Paris, le 29 Mars 1791.* Chalons-sur-Saone, Delorme Delatour, 1791. Small 4to. 7 + [1 blank]p. With floral woodcut head-piece (signed: 'Bernard') above dropped-head title. Wrappers. £150

Law of 29 March 1791 concerning import duties on produce from the French American colonies such as coffee, cacao, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and liquors. A number of articles including ginger, citrus fruits, and nutmeg are exempted. In the list of evaluated produce on page 5 distinctions are made between sugar grown in Cayenne, the Windward Islands and Haiti, and coffee from Haiti, Martinique and Cayenne.

Economic benefits of the liberal phase of the French Revolution

134 [Louis XVI King of France (1774-92)]. *Le Manifeste ou la Monarchie Française rétablie dans ces loix primitives et constitutionnelles. Avec tableaux & planches. MDCXCII.* [France ?] 1792. 4to. 127 + [1]p. 2 folding tables; 2 folding engraved maps. Woodcut vignette of royal arms on title. Contemporary half sheep, spine gilt with morocco labels; arms of Max Comte de Preysing giltstamped in centre of frontcover with a shelf ticket; ends of spine and corners worn. £550

An exposition of the economic benefits of the first French constitution of 3rd September 1791, retaining the monarchy, but granting sovereignty to the National Assembly which opened trades to all people and had the sole power to raise taxes. Outlined are the economic improvements made by the Legislative Assembly. The attached tables relate to taxation and managing the national debt; the two maps of France respectively compare the revised method of raising duties on grain, salt and tobacco with the old system of levying the salt tax under the ancien regime.

There are issues of this imprint of the same year with varying collation, some printed in Paris, some in Brussels.

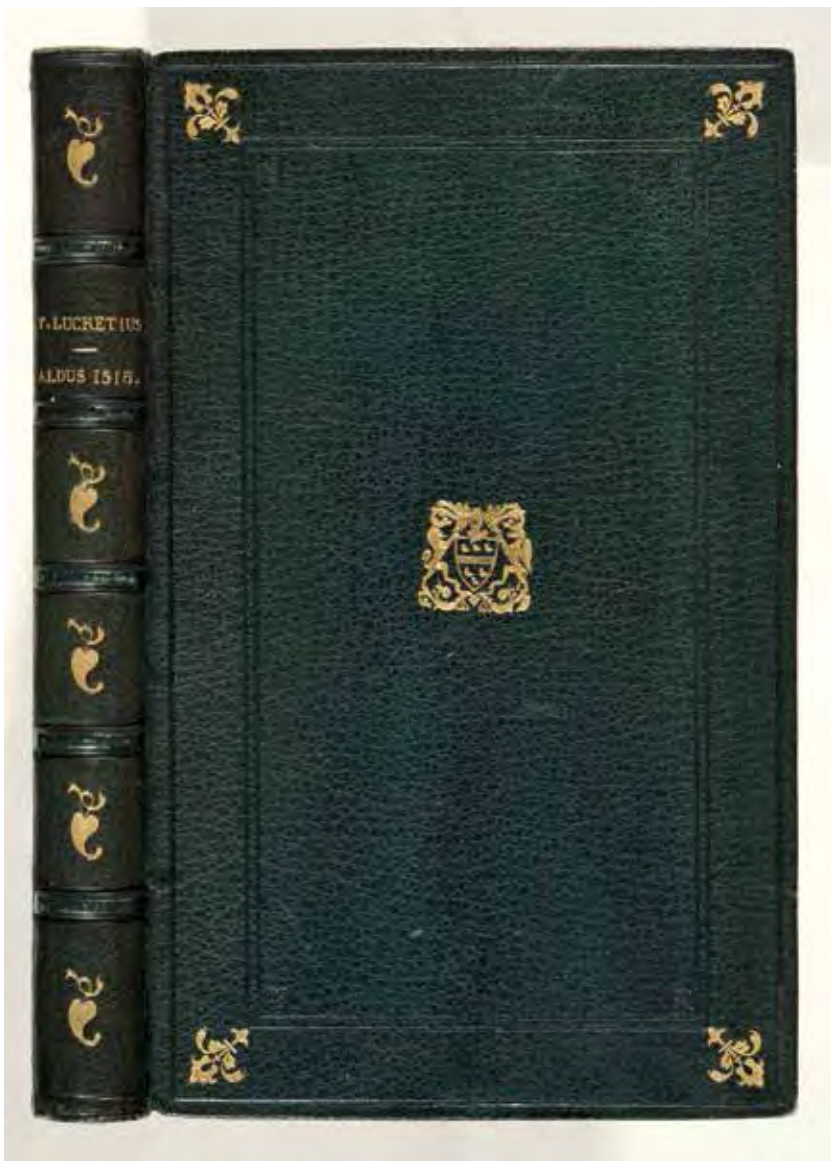
With heraldic circular bookstamp of the Abbey of Memmenrode (Palatinate) in blank title margin and on recto of marbled front fly leaf; a good copy from the library of Max Graf von Preysing-Lichtenegg (1849-1926), Bavarian politician and prominent book collector.

OCLC no 887848420.

Trading laws in 18th century Germany

135 Ludovici, Jacob Friedrich. *Einleitung zum Wechsel-Proceß, Darinnen Von denienigen Fällen, in welchen nach Wechsel-Recht geklaget werden kan, gehandelt. Auch wie der Wechsel-Proceß von dem sonst in anderen Sachen gebräuchlichen modo procedendi abweicht.* Halle, in Verlegung des Wäsen=Hauses, MDCCXV [Halle, Orphanage Press, 1715. 4to. [8]f + 238p + 10f. Title in red & black with ornamental vignette in red. Decorative tail-piece at end. Half calf. £450

A comprehensive treatise on German laws ruling bills of exchange explaining how legal procedure differs in such cases from general legal practice. Appended is a chapter and subject indexes. An interesting work for the legal history of 18th century capitalism demonstrating the interaction of economic practices and law. The third edition. The work was several times reprinted. Ludovici (1671-1723) was professor of law at Halle and vice-chancellor at Giessen University.



Aldine type face designed by Francesco Griffo

136 Lucretius, Titus Carus. [*De rerum natura*]. Venice, Aldo Manuzio & Andrea Socer, January 1515. Small 8vo. [7] + 125 + [3] leaves. Without first blank (f.8). Italic letter. Aldine device on title and on verso of otherwise blank last leaf. Green morocco in Renaissance style, gilt, inner gilt dentelle, arms giltstamped in centres of covers; edges gilt. £6,500

The best Aldine edition, of the first century didactic poem on the nature of things by the Roman poet and philosopher. The elegant octavo is redacted by Andrea Navagero (1483-1529), Venetian humanist, poet and historian. The type is by Francesco Griffo (1450-1518), renowned Venetian punchcutter who designed the famed type faces for Aldo Manuzio including the first italic letter. The preliminaries contain the dedication and chapter index; errata leaf following text at end. Last quire and a few outer edges of margins with traces of waterstaining, otherwise a fresh copy with a few early manuscript notes in blank margins of chapter index. With armorial bookplate of P. de la Morandière inside frontcover.

Adams L - 1651; C.A. Gordon: *Lucretius* 6; Renouard I, 115.

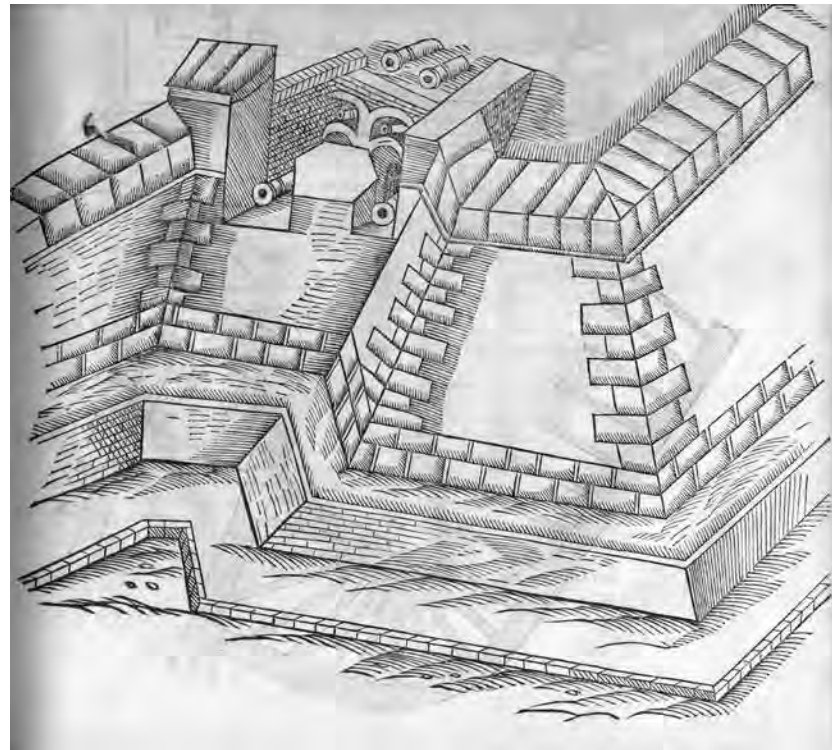
An ideal city

137 Maggi, Girolamo & Giacomo Castriotto. *Della fortificatione delle città . libri III. Ne'quali, oltre le molte inventioni di questi autori, si contiene tutto quello di più importanza, che fino ad hora è stato scritto di questa materia . Discorso del medesimo Maggi sopra la fortificatione de gli alloggiamenti de gli esserciti. Discorso del Capitan Francesco Montemellino sopra la fortificatione del borgo di Roma. Trattato dell' ordnanze, ó vero battaglie del Capitan Giovacchino da Coniano. Ragionamento del sudetto Castriotto sopra le fortezze della Francia.* Venice, Rutilio Borgominiero, 1564. Folio. [4] + 139 + [1]f. Roman & italic letter. Printer's device on title and last leaf. With 115 woodcuts (44 full-page, 15 double-page); 31 pages contain woodcut and typographical illustrations of battle formations; 9 large ornamental woodcut head-pieces, a few other ornaments, and numerous historiated and arabesque woodcut initials. 17th century calf with marbled end papers; compartments of spine richly ornamented in gilt; morocco title label. £3,850

First edition of this collection of five early works on military architecture and fortification edited by Girolamo Maggi (c1523-72), a writer from Anghiari, Arezzo. The principal author is Giacomo Castriotto (born Iacopo Fusto (1510-63), a military architect from Urbino with long experience of warfare in Italy and France. His treatise on the fortified towns in France was based on his own experience in constructing redoubts for the French government. Castriotto's concept of a new system of communications with ring-roads and of a central square featuring a public building anticipates modern town planning. Page 52 contains a full-page illustration of an ideal town. Included are Francesco Montemellino's observations on the fortifications of Rome which had been criticized by Castriotto. The treatise by Giovacchino da Coniano is illustrated with letter dia-

grams showing battle formations, cavalry and cannon. The printer's dedications are to Count Eugenio Sinclitico, governor of Cyprus, and to Philip II of Spain. A light waterstain running through inner top corners of first quires; a small wormhole running through blank tail corners; some occasional light toning, leaf 108 repaired without loss, but generally a good copy of this profusely illustrated volume; early presentation inscription in tailend blank title margin ('Carlo Morel dono dedit.' (the remainder inked out by later owner)

D'Ayala 90, 105-6; Berlin *Katalog* 3511; Breman 196; Cockle 772; Jähns 819; Jordan 2280; Manzi 60; Mortimer 266; Promis 295-311; Riccardi I, 299-300; Spaulding & Karpinsky no37 & plate 4 (1584 reprint).



Willemanca

LIBRO
DE ENFRENA-
mientos de la Gineta, por Eugenio Mançanas,
ensayador de la casa de la Moneda de Toledo
por su Magestad.



CON PRIVILEGIO
Impreso en Toledo en casa de Juan Rodriguez mercader
de libros. 1583.
A costa de Pedro Rodriguez mercader de libros.

Training jinetes for bull hunting

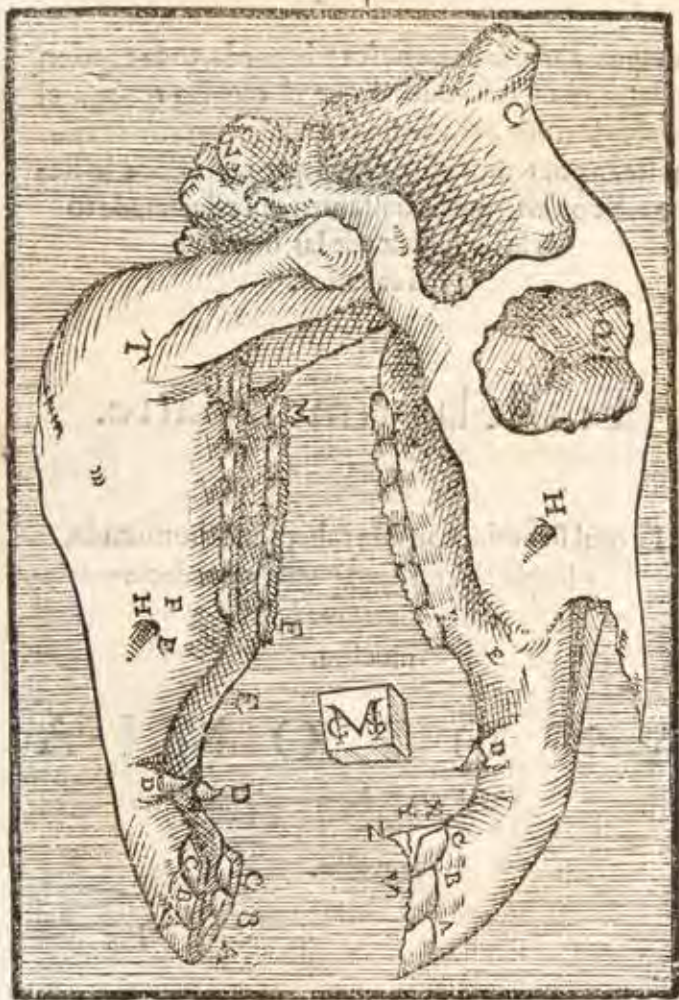
138 Mançanas, Eugenio. *Libro de enfrenamientos de la Gineta, por Eugenio Mançanas, ensayador de la casa de la Moneda de Toledo por su Magestad*. Toledo, Juan Rodriguez, impresor y mercader de libros for Pecho Rodriguez, 1583. Small 4to. [4] + 38 + [4] leaves. Roman letter. Large title woodcut portrait, 6 fullpage woodcuts, 17 vertical halfpage woodcuts, fullpage woodcut heraldic device at end; 25 ornamental initials (1 large & historiated, 1 medium-sized). 18th century quarter sheep, decorative boards with worm-damage repaired.

£8,500

An early influential treatise on how to bridle and to shoe a horse 'a la gineta', a style of riding developed in Renaissance Spain for hunting bulls. The rider was taught the role of the bit as essential means of communication between himself and the horse; he learnt to use short stirrups with slightly bent legs to ensure maximum spur contact which allowed fast stops and sudden changes of direction, essential for outmanoeuvring a bull. The technique was also widely practiced in contemporary Spanish-dominated southern Italy, where horses of Spanish origin were called "Ginnetti" (jennets or light coursers).

The book is divided into 22 chapters discussing the correct bit for each horse based on studying many differences in horses' mouths, 7 chapters on shoeing including remarkable woodcuts of a horse's skull, hoofs, and 2 iron horse shoe patterns, and a third part with 18 striking illustrations (1 fullpage & 17 vertical halfpage) of diverse elaborate bits designed to control the horse which are thought to be of north African origin. The jinetes were developed during the reconquest of Spain from the Moors, whose light cavalry tactics the Crusaders adopted during the 14th century.

The fine title portrait of the author (11.5 x 8.8cm), is followed by the royal privilege granted by Philip II with a license for another ten years confirmed by Juan Gallo de Andrada, royal clerk, dated 10th



SEGUNDA PARTE
 que trata de la manera y orden del herrar Italiano, para la seguridad del cauallo, assi para las manos como para los pies, y del prouecho que se sigue para bien enfrenar, y declarase en este libro por letras y figuras, por la orden de las letras del. A. B. C. como parece por su demonstracion.

DECLARA EL
 prouecho que se sigue del buen herrar para bien enfrenar.

Capitulo primero.

Visto y examinado en la primera parte lo que importa el bien enfrenar para traer al cauallo a la subjecion q̄ es menester para aprovecharse del, y en que se conocera la edad que tiene, y los dientes y muelas, y colmillos, q̄ tiene en la boca, y las diferencias de bocas que puede auer en ellos, viene

Journey through Navarre & the Basque country

139 Mantuano, Pedro. *Casamientos de España y Francia, y Viage del Duque de Lerma llevando la Reyna Christianissima Doña Ana de Austria al passo de Beobia, y trayendola Princesa de Asturias nuestra señora.* Madrid, Tomas Iunti, 1618. Small 4to. [4]f + 256p. With engraved architectural title border by Juan Schorkens incorporating arms flanked by putti in top panel. Contemporary limp vellum. £2,500

First edition. A fête-book on the double Franco-Spanish political and military match of 24th November 1615 which united the future Philip IV of Spain with Elizabeth of Bourbon, sister of Louis XIII of France, and the latter with the Infanta Anne of Austria, Philip's sister. The couples were married by proxy on the same day at Burgos and at Bordeaux respectively. The Duke of Lerma, chief minister of Philip III of Spain, then conducted the Infanta to the mountain pass of Beobia, where he in turn collected the French princess Elisabeth to accompany her to Madrid. The author (d.1656) describes the bridal formalities and the royal party's picturesque journey, part of which took them through Navarre and the province of Guipúzcoa (Gipuzkoa) in the Basque country (pp192-207).

Palau comments on the rarity of the book and on its great interest to Basque collectors. Top blank corners of first and last leaves neatly restored affecting frontispiece; some occasional light worming repaired.

Heredia 7280; Palau 149614; Salvá 3012; Vindel, *Manual Gráfico-descriptivo del Bibliófilo Hispano-Americano* (1475-1850) V, 1588.



140 (Cicero) **Manutius**, Paulus. *In Epistolas Ciceronis Ad Atticum, Pauli Manutii Commentarius*. Venice, sons of Aldus, 1547. 12mo. [6] + 469 + [1]f. Italic. Capitals in roman type. Anchor & dolphin device on title and on verso of last leaf. Vellum, gilt.

£750

First Aldine edition of Manutius' celebrated commentary on the 16 books of Cicero's letters to his closest friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, compiled by Cicero's secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro (68-43 BC). The Venetian scholar printer Paolo Manuzio (1512-74), third son of Aldo the Elder, was a distinguished humanist renowned for his letters in Ciceronian style. His redaction of Cicero's letters was the main source for all later editions.

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

Harvard duplicate with release stamp on blank verso of title and on bookplate inside frontcover. A good copy; only minor traces of usage in a few margin edges.

Adams C-1914; Renouard 129,2.

141 (Cicero) **Manutius**, Paulus. *In Epistolas Ciceronis ad Atticum, Pauli Manutii commentarius*. Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1553. 12mo. [4] + 416(misnumbered 414) f.. Text in italic, capitals in roman letter. Aldine anchor & dolphin device on title. Historiated woodcut initial at beginning of preface. Late 18th century half vellum with morocco label; bookblock in red; worn.

£685

Enlarged and corrected third edition of Manutius' celebrated commentary on Cicero's letters to his intimate friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, compiled by Cicero's secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro (68-43 BC). The scholar-printer, Paolo Manuzio (1512-74), third son of Aldo

the Elder, founder of the Aldine press, was a distinguished humanist renowned for his own letters composed in Ciceronian style. His redaction of Cicero's letters was the main source for all later editions of the text. A good copy; top margins shortened without loss.

Adams I, M-459; CNC 27833; Renouard 157,11.

142 (Cicero) **Manutius**, Paulus. *Commentarius Pauli Manutii in epistolas Ciceronis ad Atticum[.] Index rerum & uerborum*. Venice, Aldo II Manuzio, 1568. 12mo. 752 + 18 + [69 + 1 blank]p. Italic & roman letter. Aldine device on title. Historiated woodcut initial at beginning of preface. Stiff vellum with gilt title lettering on spine.

£685

Enlarged fifth edition of Manutius' celebrated commentary on Cicero's letters to his intimate friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, compiled by Cicero's secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro (68-43 BC). The commentary is followed by biographical notes on Atticus and by a comprehensive index. Paolo Manuzio (1512-74), third son of Aldo the Elder, founder of the Aldine press, was a distinguished humanist renowned for his own letters composed in Ciceronian style. He handed over control of the Aldine press to his son Aldus junior in 1561 when he moved to Rome to accept a commission by Pope Pius IV to manage a papal printing house. His redaction of Cicero's letters was the main source for all later editions of the text. A good copy with a contemporary manuscript ownership entry on blank verso of last index leaf.

USTC 840485.

143 (Cicero) **Manutius**, Paulus. *Epistolarum ... Libri. X Duobus. Nuper. Additis Eiusdem quae Praefationes appellantur*. Venice, In Aedibus Manutianis, 1571. [16] + 469 + [1 blank] p + [1]f with Aldine device + 67 + [1 blank]p + [2]f + 139 + [1 blank]p + [6]f. 3 parts in 1 volume in 12mo. Preface in Roman letter; text in

Effigies Aldi Senioris.



Lectori.

QVI . LIBRI
CVM . ALDI . IVNIORIS . NOMINE
SENIORISQ . EFFIGIE
IN . POSTERV . EDENTVR
EOS . TANTVM . SCITO
MANVTIANAE . EDITIONIS
ESSE

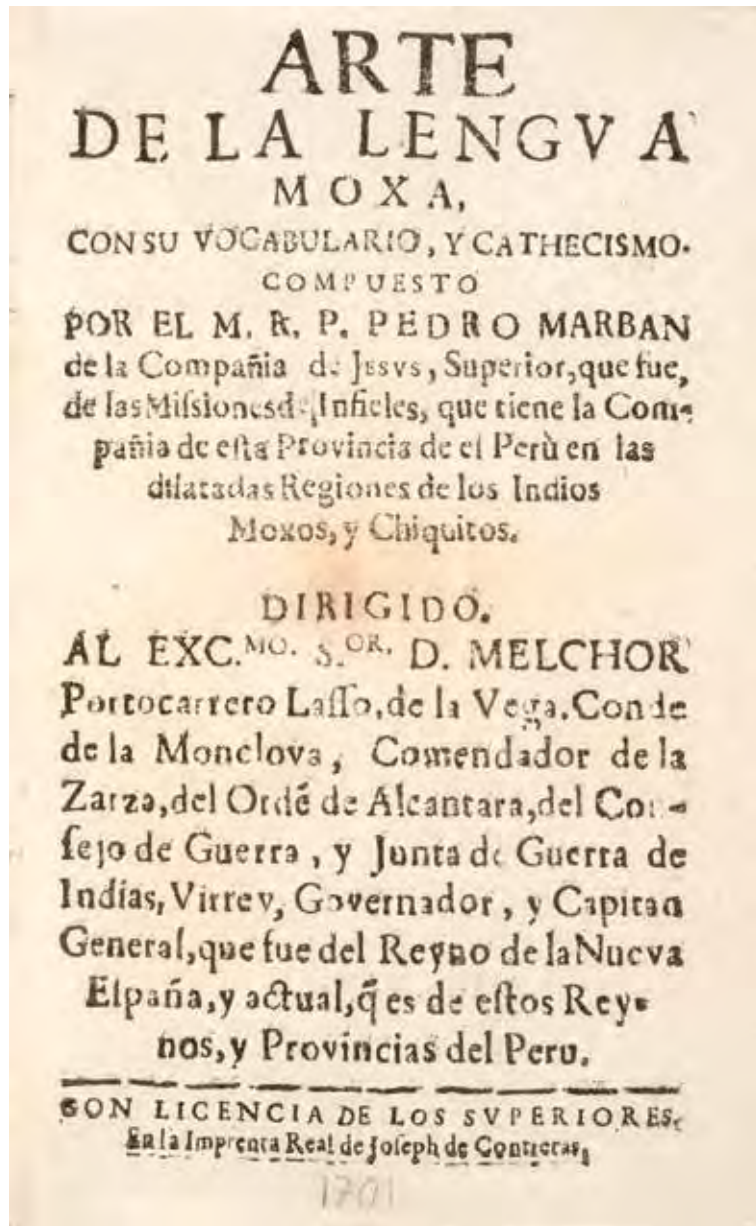
Italic. Large Aldine anchor & dolphin device with legend 'Aldus Junior' on 1st and 2nd titles and at end of all 3 parts; miniature woodcut portrait of Aldus Manutius the Elder within architectural border (58 x 56mm) on verso of 1st and 2nd titles. 18th century quarter sheep; gilt, title label; marbled boards. £650

A collection of the celebrated Latin epistles in Ciceronian style by the Venetian scholar - printer Paolo Manuzio (1512-74), third son of Aldo the Elder (1449-1515), founder of the famous Aldine press. The letters, dated between 1558 and 1570, were edited and printed by Paolo's eldest son Aldo the Younger ('Aldus Junior' 1547-97) who had succeeded to the family business in 1561, when his father left for Rome to manage the Tipografia del Popolo Romano for Pope Pius IV. Aldo the Younger was a professor of literature who wrote a treatise on Latin spelling.

The 3rd part contains Paolo Manuzio's dedicatory prefaces to his redactions of the classics. Indexes at the end of the volume list the names of the 124 recipients of the letters, and the names of the 28 dedicatees of the prefaces.

Paolo Manuzio is chiefly known for his contribution to scholarship through his redactions of finely printed editions of Cicero's letters and speeches, for his Latin translation of Demosthenes' Philippics (1549) and for his studies of Roman antiquities. The circular woodcut portrait of his father, Aldus Manutius the Elder is surrounded with the legend: Aldus Pius Manutius R.; the architectural border comprises the Aldine arms and motto 'Insigne Manutianum'. Several early ownership entries on 1st title, occasional marginal notes and underlinings, some contemporary notes in brown ink on verso of last leaf. A good copy; top blank margins lightly cropped not affecting text, minor traces of usage only.

Renouard (3rd edn) pp212-213, no 7; USTC 840490.



Language of the Moxo Indians of Upper Peru

144 Marbán, Pedro (S.J.). *Arte de la lengua Moxa, con su vocabulario, y cathecismo (and:) Cathecismo menor en lengua Española, y Moxa.* [Lima] Joseph de Contreras [1702] 12mo. [16] + 142 + [22]p + pp163-202 + [1]f index. Roman letter. Contemporary vellum; title calligraphically lettered in ink on spine; remains of ties; edge of back cover rubbed. £8,500

The earliest grammar, dictionary, and catechism of the Moxo Indians of Upper Peru, and the first work on this indigenous language of the Americas. Moxo is related to the Arawak family of languages which includes Taino, spoken by the Caribbean Indian aborigines. The Spanish–Moxo Catechism is separately paginated in the form of a supplement.

The author, Pedro Marbán (1647-1713), a Jesuit missionary from Seville, travelled to Peru in 1675 to devote his final years to converting the Moxo Indians, whose language he had learnt to master. The tribe inhabits the lowlands of Beni in southeastern Bolivia, where Moxo is still spoken.

The handsome Lima imprint remained the unique, authoritative work on the Moxo language for the following two centuries. The preliminaries are dated:1701, the Catechism:1702.

The book was re-edited by Julius Platzmann in 1894. An exceptionally fresh, crisp copy in its original binding.

Leclerc 2361; Medina, *Lima*, 712; Palau 150837 & 150838; Sabin 44465 ('...the only work on the subject'); Sommervogel V,517.



The Spanish Livy

145 Mariana, Juan de. *Historia General de España*. Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1623 & Juan de la Cuesta, 1616. 2 volumes in small folio. [121]f + 768p; 179 + [1 blank]p. Text in 2 columns. Woodcut arms of Spain on titles; first title in red and black. Contemporary limp vellum, marbled edges; worn. £1,500

Early impressions of the author's Spanish version of his great history of Iberia up to the year 1516, modelled on Livy and Tacitus ('*Historiae de rebus hispaniae*', first published: Toledo, 1592). This Spanish translation, revised and enlarged from the original Latin, has long been considered a Spanish literary classic. The edition of 1623 served as the basis for the Royal Academy edition of 1780. Juan de Mariana (1535-1624), a Jesuit since 1554, studied at Alcalá, taught theology in Rome, Paris, and Palermo, and devoted his later years to historical studies in Toledo. Volume I comprises a detailed account of the gradual reconquest of Spain from the Arabs, and includes chapters on Raymund Lull (pp722-24), and the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templar (pp737-40); volume II treats the wars between the Christian successor states, the Aragonese conquest of Naples, and the fall of Granada (pp493-98); it includes chapters on the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1488 (pp498-501), the discovery of America (pp502-6), and the Portuguese navigations and conquest of the East Indies by Vasco da Gama (pp528-37). Top margins shaved by binder, first quire of volume I with light marginal waterstaining; isolated worming in tailend margins of first quires of volume II, some staining in blank margins, occasional light browning, but generally a reasonably good set.

Vol.I: Alden & Landis 623/71; Backer V, 549; Palau 151669 (wrong collation); Sabin 44546 (note);

vol.II: not in Palau, who lists a variant issue with a different collation (151668).



LIBRO TERCERO

Y SEGUNDO VOLV MEN DELA PRIMERA

parte de la descripcion general de Affrica con todos los
successos de guerra, y cosas memorables. Diri-
gida a la. C.R.M. del Rey Don Phe-
lippe segundo deste
nombre.

M. de Torres Maldonado

POR EL VEEDOR LVYS DEL MARMOL CARAVAIAL
andante en corte de su Magestad.

Caravai



CON PRIVILEGIO REAL:

Impresso en Granada en casa de Rene Rabut
impressor de libros. Año de. 1573.

Vendense en casa de Iuan Diaz mercader de libros.

Early Spanish source on Islamic North Africa

146 Marmol Caravajal, Luis del. *Primera (segunda) parte de la descripcion general de Affrica, con todos los successos de guerras que a avido entro los infieles, y el pueblo Christiano, y entre ellos mesmos desde que Mahoma inve[n]to su secta, hasta el año del señor mil y quinientos y setenta y uno*. Granada, Rene Rabut, 1573. 2 volumes in folio. [8] + 294 + [16]f; 310 (mis-numbered 308) + [8]f. Roman & italic type. Large woodcut of royal arms on titles, printer's device at end of both volumes, numerous large ornamental woodcut initials in the text. Later red morocco, gilt, with Spanish royal arms in centres of covers.

£12,500

First edition of an early Spanish source on Islamic North Africa. Luis del Marmol Caravajal (or Carvajal c1520-1600), born in Granada, was an eye-witness of the punitive expedition against the Muslim corsairs of Tunis led by the Emperor Charles V (1535) in which he took part. He spent some 22 years in North Africa. As a captive at Fez and Tunis, he learnt about the history, customs, language and religion of the region. On his return to Spain Marmol wrote this informed narrative of the country and its people, the wars between Muslims and Christians, the conflicts within Islam, and the chief historical events up to 1571. He witnessed the recuperation of the famous corsair Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa after his expulsion by Charles V, and the escape of Dragut Rais from the island of Yerba when trapped by the Genoese admiral Andrea Doria (1466 - 1560). Book 6 contains a detailed description of Tunisia and its deserts. The beginning of the first volume includes a poem on Africa praising the author written by Hernando de Acuña, the illustrious Spanish poet, who suppressed a mutiny in North Africa on the orders of the Emperor Charles V. The dedication is to King Philip II of Spain. Titles and index leaves of first volume lightly waterstained, last leaf of volume II repaired, some neat marginal restoration, occasional

insignificant signs of usage, but both volumes are generally in good condition. Tailend blank margin of first title with contemporary signature, ownership inscriptions in top title margin of both titles dated 1847, unobtrusive traces of an old ownership stamp in a few places. (A third volume on Ethiopia and Egypt, was printed at Malaga in 1599).

Heredia 3294; Palau 152431 & 152432; Salvá 3356; for Acuña, see Ticknor, *History of Spanish Literature* I, 497.

First printing of Martelli's vernacular verse translation of the 4th book of the Aeneid

147 Martelli, Lodovico. *Opere .. corrette et con diligentia ristampate. Aggiuntovi il quarto di Vergilio, tradotto dal medesimo*. Florence, Bernardo de Giunta, 1548. 8vo. [4] + 160 + [24]f + additional leaf with manuscript erratum. Italic letter. Printer's snake and lilly device on title. 1 historiated woodcut initial. 19th century half vellum.

£550

The lyrical poems by the young Florentine dramatist Lodovico Martelli (1499-1527), all of whose poetry was posthumously published, beautifully printed by Giunta in an elegant italic. The redaction is by the author's friend Giovanni Gaddi (1495-1542), a noted Florentine intellectual and clerk of the papal camera. This edition is the first to contain Martelli's Italian verse translation of the fourth book of Virgil's Aeneid which gives the supposed prediction of the coming of Christ. Martelli's celebrated unfinished play *Tullia* was to inspire Nicolo Macchiavelli for two of his plays. Old ownership manuscript entry in tail end margin of title. Occasional light traces of marginal foxing.

Adams M-679; Gamba 641.



148 Maupertius, Pierre-Louis Moreau de. (1689-1759).

Mathematician & physicist. Mezzotint by Johann Philipp Haid (1730-1806), Augsburg engraver famous for this genre after the painting by Robert Tournière c.1740 preserved at St Malo. Arms of Augsburg below. Plate area 310 x 192mm.

Fine impression.

£585

A superb portrait of the French scientist dressed in fur on his expedition to Lapland (1736) to measure the length of a degree along the meridian confirming Newton's theory that the Earth is flattened at the poles; he is shown with his left hand resting on a globe and his right hand pointing ahead; Maupertius rose to fame as a result and was invited to Berlin by Frederick of Prussia to become a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1741, and later it's president.



149 Maupertius [Pierre-Louis Moreau de] (1689-1759.)

Mathematician & physicist. Autograph letter in French, dated : Wednesday 22 [Berlin? c1752], signed : 'Maupertius', to Count Francesco Algarotti, Royal Chamberlain at Potsdam; 1 page recto in 8vo; verso addressed 'A Monsieur Monsieur Le comte Algarotti chambellan Du Roy a Potsdam' with mark of seal.

£3,500

Maupertius asks Algarotti's help to find him some books and papers. 'I beg you to order from Walther ¹ the copies of my Letters that I should like him to send to Paris, if he has not sent them already. But ask him if he has sent 4 copies of my works in 4to that I asked him to send to M. d'Alembert ² in a letter dated 8 Febr. of which I sent him the price in the same letter. I have had no news of it. M. Walter treats me after the manner of Barbary.

Try I beg you to procure for me that set of acts [unclear] to me in Venice; I have the first two volumes.

I have not seen the Defence of My lord [?] Bolinbriok. ³I discovered without any difficulty his cry about us in his Letters. Send it to me as I suspect it is more commonly available in Potsdam than here.

The Libels ⁴ against me are just as full in Paris as here: people are in a state of the greatest indignation about it. Also your policy on the King's journeys here is admirable; [?] let us be so too in things of lesser importance.'

In 1735 Maupertius had invited both Algarotti and Celsius to join him on his scientific expedition to Lapland to determine the shape of the earth, the latter accepted, but the former declined.

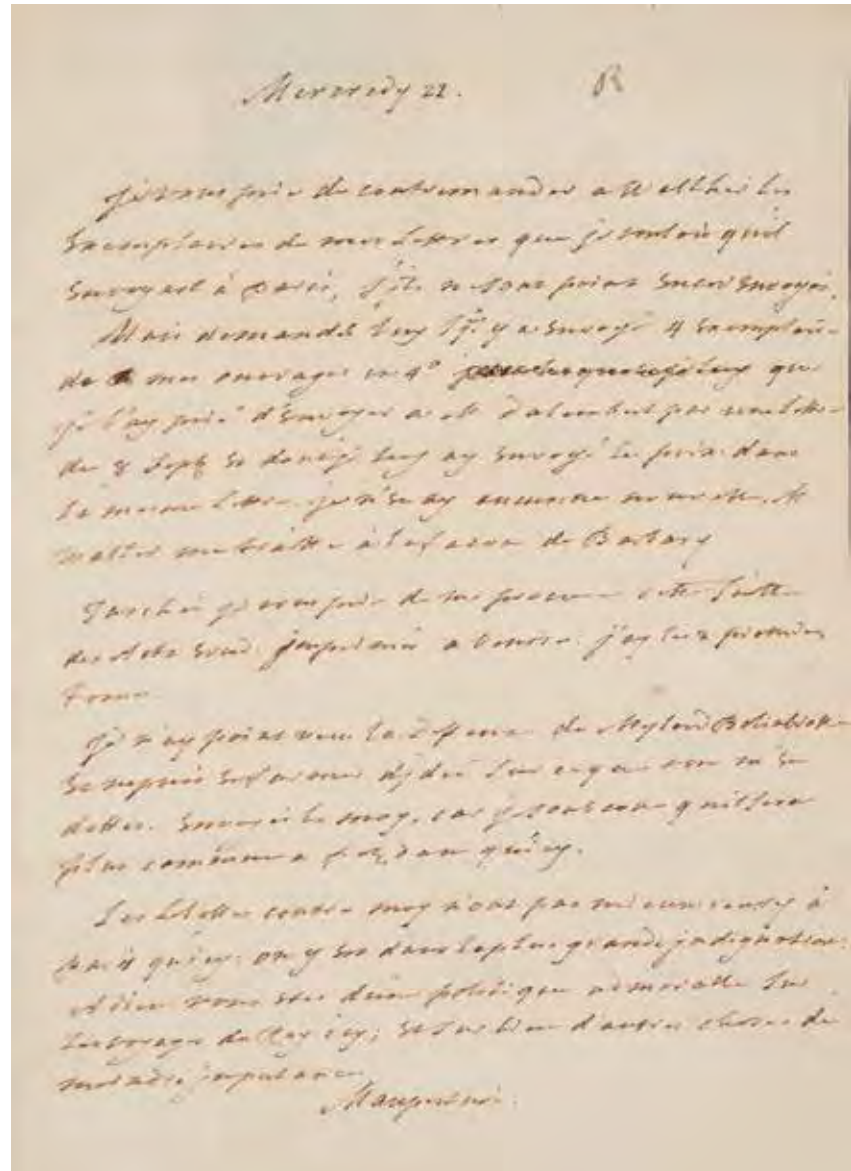
Algarotti became court chamberlain and royal companion at Potsdam in 1747 and returned to Italy in february 1753.

1 Bookseller in Dresden;

2 Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-83), mathematician & physicist, co-author with Denis Diderot on the Encyclopédie;

3 Henry St John 1st Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), atheist Tory politician & philosopher who influenced Voltaire; wrote Defence of the enquiry of the reasons of the conduct of Great Britain (1729);

4 Maupertius was libeled and ridiculed by Voltaire in a pamphlet entitled Diatribe du docteur Akakia (1752) for his quarrel with the German mathematician Samuel König who had accused him of plagiarizing Leibniz; although supported by Euler and the Prussian king, Maupertius' health deteriorated as a result of the stressful situation and he left Berlin in 1753.



Pre-Darwinian attempt at a materialistic explanation of species

150 [Maupertius, Pierre-Louis Moreau de]. *Venus physique*. [Secretly printed at unknown press] 1746. 12mo. 224p. Contemporary paper boards. £650

The first modern work on heredity (unearthly Venus), advancing the theory of bi-parental influence over inherited characteristics. The study consists of two dissertations, the first of which had been separately published two years earlier on the occasion of the appearance of an albino negro boy in Paris. The author's aim here is to account not only for this particular curiosity but also for more complex phenomena such as the dark skin of the inhabitants of the torrid zones, and the apparent paradox of so many different races descending from a single set of white parents. The treatment of recessive and dominant traits in this work is particularly far-seeing. As an aid to his research on heredity, the author always kept a large number of animals for breeding to obtain special characteristics. Maupertuis (1698-1759), French mathematician and philosopher, was a member of the Académie des Sciences, the first Frenchman to be elected to the Royal Society of London, and the first president of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. Following a visit to England in 1728, he became France's foremost proponent of the Newtonian movement. He is considered a pioneer of genetics. His 'Venus Physique' is considered 'an early attempt at a materialistic explanation of species, anticipating Darwin by a century'. The 2nd edition. (First published at The Hague in 1745). Some toning at beginning and end, otherwise a good, untrimmed copy with a short manuscript note in Spanish on front flyleaf, and the author's name added on the title in a contemporary French hand.

Waller 6354.

Peruvian commercial document with reference to Afro-American slavery

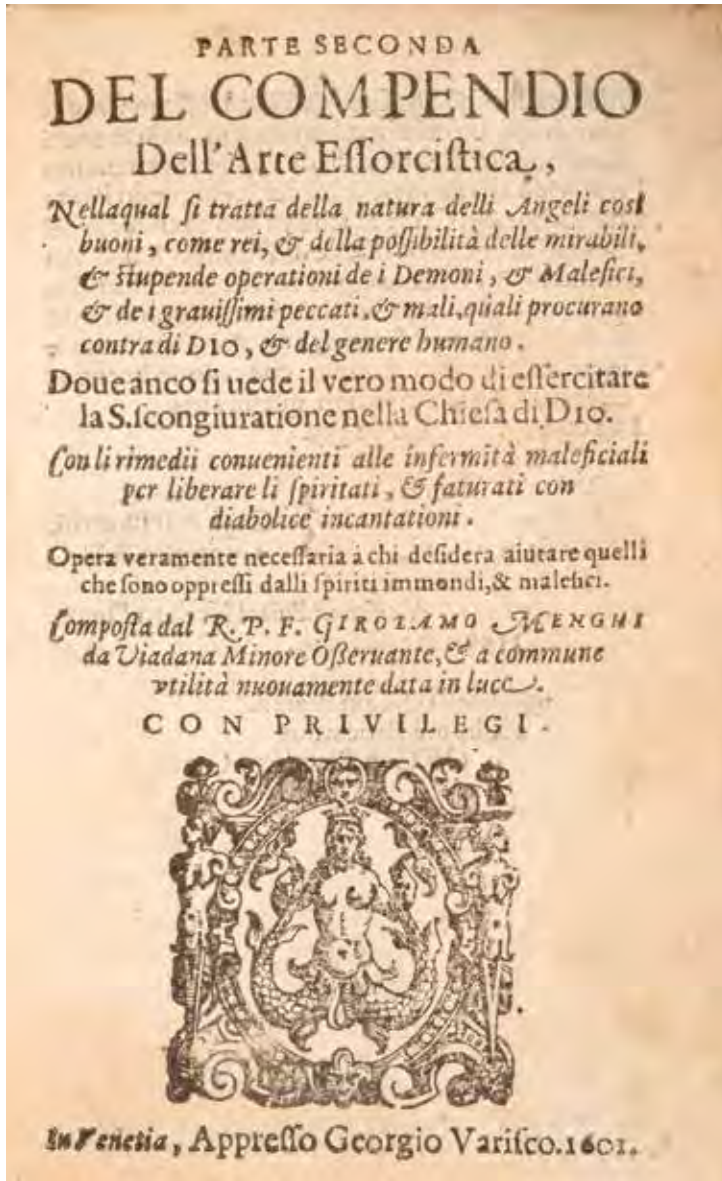
151 (Peru) **Mendoça**, Juan de. *Carta de Obligación*. (Title deed) Los Reyes (Lima) 17 January 1550. Manuscript in brown ink on paper; 2 pages of closely written text in two chancery hands. Small folio. Signed at end. In good original condition. £1,850

A notarial agreement between two members of the Spanish colonial elite. Juan de Mendoça of the city of Cuzco promises to pay Doña Isabel de Garay¹ within one year from the date: 3000 pesos de oro (of 450 maravedís² each), owed for all outstanding debts accrued to date for chattels including negro slaves³, gold, jewelry, silver and other goods ('fenecimiento de todas quantas que entre mi y vos asta el día de hoy a avido ansi de negros y horo y joyas y plata y mercaderias y de otras cosas') under pain of owing double. The bond is signed by the notary, Juan de Niedoça. A rare survival of an early Peruvian legal document issued within 16 years of the Conquest.

1 The Garay family came to Peru in 1543; Juan de Garay was to be the second founder of Buenos Aires in an expedition from Peru in 1580;

2 The maravedi was the smallest Spanish money unit; it was originally a gold coin;

3 African slaves were increasingly imported during the early colonial period to replace the indigenous Indian labour force that had been decimated as a result of disease brought in by the Spaniards and the harsh labour conditions imposed by them.



*Handbook on exorcism by the leading Italian
16th-century practitioner*

152 Menghi, Girolamo. *Compendio dell'Arte Essorcistica, et Possibilità delle Mirabili, et Stupende Operationi delli Demoni, et de i Malefici. Con li rimedij opportuni alle infermità maleficiali. Con una copiosissima giunta dell'istesso Autore.* Bologna, Giovanni Rossi, 1584. [8] f + 614p + [30]f; title in red & black with episcopal arms surrounded by typographical border, woodcut initials. (And): *Parte Seconda del Compendio Dell'Arte Essorcistica. Nellaqual si tratta della natura delli Angeli così buoni, come rei, & della possibilità delle mirabili.* Venice, Zorzi Varisco for Giorgio Varisco, 1601. [64]f + 717 + [1]p. Printer's woodcut devices on title and at end. 2 volumes in 12mo. Half vellum.

£3,500

Author's augmented edition of this classic of occult literature. Girolamo Menghi (1529-1609), a Franciscan from Viadana, was the leading exorcist of the Italian Renaissance. The *Compendio*, his best known work, is a summary of his experiences as official exorcist of the Bologna diocese over a period of thirty years, where he treats the nature of demons and witches and describes successfully tested methods of containing evil. First published in 1580, a supplement was added in 1601, offered here as a second volume. The dedication is to Cardinal Giulio Feltri della Rovere (1532-78), sponsor of sacred music and protector of the Franciscan Order. Menghi's work precedes the codification of exorcism rites in *Rituale Romanum* (1614) during the pontificate of Pope Paul V. It was placed on the Index in 1709. First title mounted with some marginal repairs affecting typographical border with some discoloration, otherwise in good condition.

USTC 842029; Caillet III, 76: "Absolument rarissime".

~~Cantata~~

No personamio e l'aria, io non intendo
quell'ingressa in tua. Che dirò allora
qual è la spaz mia? dirò ch'io l'amo,
Il mio ben si chiamai. Questo ti sembra
un belito si non. Ah se l'amore
Pender un cor delirante,
Che mai non ti mirò, Ma d'innocente.

Invas un M mia bella donna
che ti parli e ti ispiri,
che ti veggia e ti s'adori,
E poi s'leggi in me!
Ma perchè far tanta cura
M con me perchè s'adori
ah se amabile tu sei
Alas mia, quel n'è!

Blacari amaro l'aria,
Aitoma a farsi bella, ah n'è sai come
D'ingressa quell'ora! a me nel core.
Spechiaro in qua fonte, e'vor. N'è ingano.
Pironasce n'è pueri. Quel foco usò,
quella ingosa fonte,
quell'aria di fiorella
non scema p' men' la tua bellezza.

153 Meslier, J[ean]. *Nouvelle Grammaire Grecque... Augmentée d'un Traité des Accens Grecs, de l'Investigation du Thème, d'une Syntaxe Grecque, des Regles de Quantité, & des Dialectes. Dediée a Monseigneur le Dauphin... Nouvelle edition revuë exactement.* Paris, Jean de Laulne, L.V.Thiboust & Pierre Esclassan, 1702. 8vo. 104 + 33 + [3]p. Title in red & black with floral vignette. Ornamental woodcut head and tail pieces. Contemporary limp vellum. £385

Revised edition of a simplified Greek grammar for the French student, first published in 1683. The last chapter treats the the Attican, Ionic, Doric, and Aeolian dialects. The author, a priest and principal of Laon College, taught the language for forty years. With prefaces addressed to the Dauphin, and to the reader. Some light traces of usage at beginning, tailend right corners waterstained towards the end, otherwise a good copy with a contemporary presentation inscription "ex dono R.p.Simier" to "Condren Susanne regent de cinquieme au mans." on the title.

154 Metastasio, Pietro (1698-1782) & Francesco Algarotti (1712-64). *La scusa. Cantata.* Manuscript in Italian on paper, undated [c1750] 2 pages of text penned in brown ink, recto & verso on 1st part of a folding leaf (2nd part blank) edges gilt, probably from an album. £1,500

A manuscript of *La scusa*, a cantata, by the popular lyrical and romantic poet and librettist Metastasio, (1698-1782), copied by his friend and correspondent, the influential poet and essayist, Francesco Algarotti (1712-64). Metastasio, born Pietro Antonio Domenico Trapassi, was one of the most famous librettists of the period. His libretto 'La Clemenza di Tito' inspired Mozart to compose an opera in the same name. Algarotti must have copied the cantata, as no printed version as available until 1780, when it was published with music by Baldassare Galuppi. The word 'Cantata' with contemporary smudge, otherwise in excellent condition.

cf Brunelli II, 709.



Royal Pageant at Metz

155 (Metz) *Journal de ce qui s'est fait pour la reception du dans la ville de Metz, le 4 aoust 1744. Avec un Recueil de pieces sur le meme sujet, et sur les accidens survenus son sejour.*

Metz, widow of Pierre Collignon, 1744. Folio. 83p. With 8 large folding engravings by Mangin. Contemporary calf, the spine richly gilt containing fleur-de-lys motif of the French kings.

£3,500

Fête-book recording the arrival of Louis XV in Metz in August 1744 to inspire the army by his presence following the invasion of Alsace. The engravings illustrate the elaborate ceremonies arranged, the special decorative constructions erected, and 24 medallions, each a manifestation of a different type of contemporary heroic or aesthetic ideal honouring Louis XV. The artist has charmingly portrayed

a lively and detailed picture of 18th century French court life, giving seating plan arrangements, dress and etiquette; the efforts made by the citizens of Metz, including an active Jewish population, to decorate their town are also vividly described. The plates depict features associated with contemporary arts especially those of the garden, with sculpted fountains, triumphal arches adorned with figures from classical myth, leafy arbours set up as grottoes and vistas of trellised clipped hedges. In the last plate the King is presented with the keys to the town by the city magistrates, the cathedral and city walls are prominent in the background. The last pages contain odes and a pastorelle to the king during his illness and recovery.

A well-preserved copy, light wear to a few margins.

Berlin *Katalog* 3014; Cohen-de-Ricci, 522; Praz 563, drawing attention to the devices; Vinet 521; Reynaud 267; Ruggieri 573.

Poignant Images of dying horses on a battle field

156 [Meulen, Adam Frans van der & Jan van Huchtenberg]
Studies of wounded and dead horses on a battle field. [Paris ? Calcographie du Louvre ? c1730]. 7 (of 10) engravings. Print areas 19.4 x 25.6cm 'AF v.Meulen pinx. Et ex eum privilege.Reg. v.HB. sc.' in lower blank margins, trimmed. £950

A rare series of evocative studies of dying and dead war horses showing their immense suffering and pitiful fate. Engraved by Jan van Huchtenberg (1647-1733), celebrated Dutch horse and battle painter, a favourite of Prince Eugene and William III, after designs by the popular Flemish artist Adam Frans van der Meulen (1673-1709) who specialized in painting horses and landscapes, and became official battle painter to Louis XIV.

Hollstein, *Dutch and Flemish*, Vol. 9, page 154, 35-44; Le Blanc, vol. 2, page 399, 1-10..





Flood control in Tuscany

157 Michelini, Famiano. *Trattato della direzione dei fiumi nel quale si dimostrano da'suoi veri principi i modi piu' sicuri, e meno dispendiosi di riparare a danni, che solgiono farsi dall'acque*. Florence, Stella, 1664. 4to. [8]f + 151 + [1]p + 9 folding plates with 31 engraved diagrams. Title in red & black. Original publisher's paper boards 'a la rustica'; untrimmed.

£850



First edition of an influential treatise on flood control which served as a source for Guglielmi's fundamental *Della natura de'fiumi* (1697). Michelini (1592-1666), professor of mathematics at Pisa University, describes ways of regulating the flow of rivers to aid navigation and to prevent flooding. The plates illustrate such problems of hydraulic engineering as altering the course or flow of a river. Flood control was as much a problem in 17th century Italy as it is now. The author, considered an expert in hydraulics, was consulted on the control of the river Arno for the protection of Florence and Pisa from flooding, and on the problem of the silting up of the Venetian lagoon. He was involved in a controversy with Torricelli on a question of hydraulic engineering. The dedicatory preface is to Ferdinand Grand Duke of Tuscany, patron of the author, and of Galileo. A large paper copy with the wide margins untrimmed, preserved in its original publisher's boards.

NUC 381,677. Poggendorff II, 145, Riccardi 2, 112; 156. Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p224 (imperfect).

MIRABILIA ROME



Vrus ciuitatis habet trecētas tur-
res Sexaginta et unā. Propūgna-
cula sex milia et nonaginta. Et
duodecī porticularia Incircuitu
uero sunt uiginti duo miliaria. Exceptis trās
tiberim. et ciuitate leonina. Et porticū sancti
petri ubi sunt uiginti miliaria.

DE PORTIS INFRA VRBEM.

Porte inclite sunt scilicet porta capena .
que dicit̄ sancti Pauli . Porta apia que
ducit. ad domine quo uadis. Porta latina ubi
sanctus Iohannes missus fuit in oleo. Porta
merroui ubi riuus influit ciuitatē . Porta asi-
naria. ī laterano Porta lauicana. que maior ē
que est iuxta sanctā crucē in Iherusalē . Porta
thaurina uel tiburtina que dicitur sancti lau-
rentii. Porta nuuētana. que uadit ad sanctam
agnetē. Porta salaria que uadit uersus sabina
Et porta pincina que ē circa ecclesiā sancti fe-
licis. Porta flāminea que ē circa ecclesiā sancte
marie de populo Porta colonia uel colina que
est cōtra templū Adriani supra pontem.

DE PORTIS TRANSTIBERIM.

Porte transtiberim sunt tres scz . Porta
septimana ubi septē laudes facte fuerūt
Octauiano imperatori . Porta aurea scz sancti

*A pilgrim's aid to admire the marvels of Rome:
the first printed western city guide*

158 *Mirabilia Romae*. Text begins: '[M]urus ciuitatis habet trece[n]tas turre[s] Sexaginta et una.' [Sant'Orso, Johannes de Reno, c 1475]. 4to. (230 x 150mm) [8] leaves; printed in roman type; 28 lines to a full page; first 10 chapter headings in capital letters, the remainder in lower case; postscript 'Deo Gratias' in capitals; 3 blank capital spaces on first page handpainted in red. Preserved in a Spanish 'cortina' binding (c1820) of brown goatskin decorated with inlaid green and gilt rhombic design in centres of covers surrounded by floral gilt borders backstrip gilt; blue silk guards at beginning and end.

£48,500

One of the earliest editions recorded of the first guide to the city of Rome, generally known as *Mirabilia Romae* (the Marvels of Rome), and considered the first printed western town guide. Originally compiled in the early 12th century by one Benedict, a canon of St Peter's, for the use of pilgrims and tourists, it locates and describes the ancient monuments and mediaeval churches. The text was revised and enlarged during the 14th century and exists in different manuscript versions. In the present edition contents are divided into sections including: 'De portis infra urbem' (the gates below the City), 'De portis transtiberim' (the gates beyond the Tiber), 'De montibus infra urbem' (the hills), 'De pontibus ...' (the bridges), 'Palacia imperatorum' (the imperial palaces), 'De arcubus triumphalibus' (triumphal arches), 'De arcubus non triumphalibus' (commemorative arches), 'De terminis' (baths), 'De theatris' theatres), 'De agulea




sancti Petri' (St Peter's sarcophagus). 'De cimiteriis' (cemeteries), 'De templis' (temples), 'De equis marmoreis' (the marble horses), 'De femina circumdata serpe[n]tibus' (statue of a woman surrounded by snakes), 'De rustico sede[n]te super ereu[m] equu[m]' (the origins of the horse called Constantine), 'De coliseo' (the Coliseum), 'De sancta maria rotunda' (St Mary's Round Church or the Pantheon), 'De Octaviano imperatore' (an incident in the life of the Emperor Augustus commemorated at the Church of the Minorites), 'Totila exasperatio in servos dei' (an angry King Totila's destruction of churches).

These small pilgrims' guides were literally read to pieces and very few have survived which explains their extreme rarity.

This is also one of the earliest imprints from Sant'Orso, north of Vicenza. The present copy has large margins and is in good condition.

Sergio Rossetti: *a bibliography*, I, g 019 (records 1 copy in America); BMC VII, 1027; GW M23540; Goff, Suppl.M591a; Hain 11174; Proctor 7148.

For the binding cf. M. López Serrano, *Le décor de "cortina"*, pp22-34.

 Hortorum Secreta,
CVLTVS, ET AVXILIA,
amœnæ voluptatis, & inenar-
rabilis utilitatis abunde ple-
na: rerûmque variarum
accessione nunc pri-
mùm aucta &
illustrata.

Autore ANTONIO MIZALDO
Monluicensi, Medico.



L V T E T I Æ.
Apud Federicum Morellum, Re-
gium Typographum.

M. D. LXXIII.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

On horticulture, vegetable purgatives & medicinal wines

159 Mizauld, Antoine. *Alexikepus, seu auxiliaris et medicus hortus, rerum varium, & secretorum remediorum accessione locupletatus*. Paris, F. Morelle, 1575. [12] + 107 + [5]f. (And:)

Mizauld, Antoine. *Artificiosa methodus comparandorum hortensium fructuum, olerum radicum, vuarum, vinorum, carniû & iusculorum, quae corpus clementer purgent*. Paris, F. Morelle, 1575. [8 + 40 + 1 blank]f. (And:)

Mizauld, Antoine. *Hortorum secreta cultus, et auxilia, amoenae & voluptatis, & inenarrabilis utilitatis abunde plena*. Paris, F. Morelle, 1574.

[8] + 132f. 3 works bound into 1 volume. 8vo. Printer's device on each title-page, attractive foliate capitals and head-pieces introducing each text. Contemporary vellum, gilt morocco label on spine. £2,500

Two influential pharmacopoeias and an interesting work on the laying out and planting of gardens, which are among the last works of Antoine Mizauld (1510-78), professor of medicine in Paris. The 1st text is a revised edition of the *Alexikepus* (first : 1564), with a new dedication to Jean Camus, altered preliminary matter, and additional material at end of text. The 2nd work treats of vegetable purgatives, the last pages devoted entirely to medicinal wines, their uses and preparation. The 3rd work, in 3 books, deals with the selection of a garden site, its cultivation and planting; advice on suitable fragrant-smelling flowers, herbs and roots; descriptive details on the management of fruit trees, including the citrus; and a final short treatise on grafting. Last work with light traces of marginal waterstaining, a few spots at lower edge of preliminaries of first work, otherwise very good copies.

The French formal garden

160 Mollet, Claude. *Théâtre des jardinages, contenant une methode facile pour faire des pepinières, planter, elever, enter, greffer, & cultiver toutes sortes d'arbres fruitiers avec les fleurs qu'il faut metre dans les parterres qui servent ... l'embellissement des jardins.* Paris, Charles de Sercy, 1678. 8vo. [10]+298 pages (misnumbered 296 p, text complete, but page nos 73 & 74 omitted). Printer's device on title, decorative woodcut head and tail pieces. Contemporary calf, gilt. £850

A fundamental source for parterres in mannerist and baroque gardens in Europe posthumously published by the author's son André Mollet in 1652, here offered in the 3rd edition.

Claude Mollet (c1567-1649) belonged to the famous dynasty of French gardeners, he had worked for Henri IV of France and laid out and cultivated plants in the gardens of the Tuileries, Fontainebleau and St Germain-en-Laye.

His work is well summed up by Kenneth Woodbridge as 'essentially a gardener's treatise, with comprehensive lists of trees, flowers, vegetables, herbs, instructions on their uses, and when to plant them ... (Mollet) is explicit about the planting of allées, width in relation to length, and spacing the laying out of parterres de broderie and bosquets... and the designing of palissades of beech or hornbeam in the forms of walls, arcades and porticos. The importance of ... (the) book is that it looks back over half a century of gardening practice with a wealth of detail and personal reminiscence.'

A very good copy with early ownership signature on title, armorial bookplate, and library shelf number.

Brunet III, 1817; see Kenneth Woodbridge, *Princely Gardens. The origins and development of the French formal style*, 1986, p100.



*'The only record of Cardinal Trivulzio's villa and garden,'
a lost renaissance country house – no copy recorded in America*

161 [Mondanari, Lorenzo]. *Villa Laurentii Mondanarii ubi nomina florum, fructuum, arborum & vitium cum ipsis Vuis cu[m] maxima ergia describuntur*. Lyons, Pierre de Ste.-Lucie, called 'Le Prince', 1541. 12mo. [16]pages including title-page with large woodcut of an enclosed flower garden and 2 page dedication. Text in italic letter, decorative woodcut initials and printer's ornaments. Jansenist dark blue morocco. (Obstein-Laurenchet), inner gilt dentelles, edges gilt. £8,500

First edition of this invaluable contemporary description of an Italian Renaissance villa garden: a country estate poem in praise of the villa near Tivoli of the Italian Cardinal Agostino Trivulzio (c1485-1548), the leading advocate of France at the Papal Court during the 1520s to 1540s. Trivulzio was created a cardinal in 1517 by Pope Leo X. His villa was situated between Rome and Tivoli, at the confluence of the rivers Aniene and Salone; the poet remarks that it was possible to go round the estate in a small boat. It was laid out on a plain, with triangular-shaped plots bordered by hedges. Within the garden were several kinds of flowers, including lilies and violets, but above all many varieties of rose. Fruits planted were plums, peaches, pomegranates, pears of which several kinds are named, also an excellent variety for cooking (not named) which keeps well for at least a year. Apples too are numerous, as are figs, as are figs; several varieties are named. The golden quince hanging from knotty branches is recommended as a useful hedging plant. Among trees are the cypress, elm, oak, olive, broom and chestnut with the plane tree planted for its shade. A lengthy section is devoted to vines grown on the estate, from which 22 named types of wine are made, mentioning their characteristics and appropriate uses (for the 'second course', best when young'). In describing the actual villa, the poet tells us that it is adjacent to the stream of the Salone and reached by a drawbridge let down by iron cables. Many columns support the high roof, and marble steps lead to the gold



and silver main door. The hall inside has a coffered ceiling painted with classical allegorical frescoes, and emblems representing the Cardinal's distinguished lineage; the symbol of three lilies alludes to his connections with France. The poem is of immense interest as an historical source.

Of the greatest rarity. In fine condition.

No copies in British Library, nor in Bibliotheque Nationale; not listed by Baudrier, *Bibl.Lyonnaise*. No copy recorded in the USA.

References: Claudia Lazzaro, *The Italian Renaissance Garden*, London, 1990, pp76-77,81,297 no 17 (with tentative identification of the garden architect as the Sienese painter Baldassare Peruzzi (1481-1536), and with a plan (c1525) for Cardinal Trivulzio's garden held in the Uffizi (see p.77, fig. 69); see a summary of this work with excerpts in A.Tagliolini, *Storia del giardino italiano; gli artisti, l'invenzione, le forme dall'antichita al XIX secolo*, Florence, 1988, pp96-98 nn.19-20; C.V.Fabriczy, 'Das Landhaus des Kardinals Trivulzio am Salone', in *Jahrbuch der koeniglich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, 17, 1896, pp186-205; David R.Coffin, *Gardens and Gardening in Papal Rome*, 1991, p63 & fig,47) suggests that the Villa Trivulziana was designed to 'reflect Pliny's description of his Tuscan Villa'.

The Rhodian knights affirm their allegiance to the Pope

162 Montanus, Marcus, Archbishop of Rhodes. *Oratoria ad Alexandrum. vi. Pont. Max. pro Rhodiorum obedentia oratio*. [Rome, Stephan Planck, after 10th March 1493] also recorded as [Rome, Francesco Minzio Calvo, 1525]. 4to. [4] leaves; roman letter; 34 lines; headings on (otherwise blank) first and last pages in gothic letter. Small Lombard letter at beginning of text. 19th century calf with arms of Marchese Dusmet gilt-stamped in centres of covers within ornamental gilt borders; backstrip gilt with morocco title label; lightly worn. £6,850

A speech by the Latin archbishop of Rhodes, Cardinal Marcus Montanus, delivered in Rome on 10th March 1493 in the presence of the Borgia Pope Alexander VI, affirming the loyalty of the Knights of Rhodes to the Supreme Pontiff. Other orators present were the fellow Rhodian Knights Fra' Peter Stolz, the Order's Grand bailiff in Germany, and Fra' Berengario Santii, Prior of Barospe in Navarre.

Rhodes became a particular target of Mehmet II after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453 because of the Order's successful efforts to harass Muslim shipping. The Turkish assault on the island in 1480 failed; it was only in 1522 that Suleiman the Magnificent finally succeeded in forcing the Order's surrender after a long siege by his grand armada. The Knights were allowed to retire to Malta, their final headquarters. With armorial bookplate of the Sicilian Dusmet family inside front cover.

Goff M-825; GW M25312; Hain 11572; Reichling 266; for press assignment, see : Francesco Barberi, 'Le edizioni romane di Francesco Minizio Calvo' in *Miscellanea di scritti ... in memoria di Luigi Ferrari* (1952), 57-98, no 51.

*A mounted condottiere in armour based on Titian's
portrait of the Emperor Charles V?*



163 Mora, Domenico. *Il Soldato. nel quale si tratta di tutto quello, che ad un vero soldato, & nobil cavaliere si conviene sapere, & essercitare nel mestiere dell'arme.* Venice, Gabriel Giolito di Ferrara, 1570 (colophon: Venice, Giovanni Griffio, 1569). Small 4to. [8]f + 254p. Without last blank leaf. Roman & italic letter. Title with Giolito's phoenix device incorporated in cartouche and ornamental head-piece, a full-page woodcut of a condottiere on a war horse, 13 textual woodcuts, 26 letter diagrams showing troop formations (1 full-page), decorative woodcut initials and ornaments at beginning. 18th century vellum. £1,250

First edition, second issue. A general treatise on the art of war by a Bolognese author in the Parman service. Book I is devoted to the duties of a commander and his senior officers; book II treats infantry tactics and battle orders - the author advocates separate formations of pike-men and arquebusiers, each made up in rows of six, marching in parallel order for mutual support; book III on fortification appears to be largely based on Maggi & Castriotto's *Fortificatione delle città* (- see item no 137 above); book IV instructs on drawing up plans for siege craft and on guarding a conquered city. The splendid full-page woodcut of a mounted condottiere in full armour facing the first page of text is thought to be based on Titian's equestrian portrait of the Emperor Charles V, although the fleur-de-lys decor of the caparison would suggest a French king. Published by Giolito as part of his historical series 'Collana storica' under the editorship of Tommaso Porcacchi. Mora's dedication to Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma, is dated 23 June 1569; most of this edition printed by Griffio was acquired by Giolito, who added a preface by Tommaso Porcacchi to Lodovico Malaspina and a new title page with the date 1570. Bongi, *Giolito*, II, pp300-304; see also Promis, C., 'Gl'ingegneri e gli scrittori militari bolognesi del XV e XVI secolo' in *Miscellanea di storia italiana*, vol.4 (1863), pp685-6.

A very good copy.

Adams M-1738; Bongii II, pp300-304; Breman 218; Cockle 539; Jähns 726 & 820; Jordan 2598; Mortimer 314 (with reproduction of title, full-page woodcut & a text-page with diagram of battle formation made up by arrangement of letters); Riccardi II,182; Spaulding & Karpinski 29.

Chocolate's properties for seniors

164 Morand, Jean-François-Clement (1726-84). *Quaestio Medica, Cardinalitiis Disputationibus mane discutienda in Scholis Medicorum, die Jovis vigesimâseptimâ mensis Februarii, Anno Domini M.DCC.XLIX. M. Hiacyntho-Theodoro Baron, Antiquorum Facultatis Decanorum Antiquiore, Doctore Medico, Praeside. An Senibus Chocolatae Potu?* Paris, Quillau, 1749. 4to. 8p. Ornamental head-piece and woodcut initial on dropped-head title. Wrappers. £250

A medical dissertation presented at Paris University debating whether or not chocolate is a wholesome drink for old people. The respondent argues in the affirmative. The presiding professor is the royal physician Hyacinth Théodore Baron who died at the age of 72 years in 1758.

Wellcome IV, p169.

A prototype of romance

165 Morando, Bernardo. *La Rosalinda. Libri diece.* Venice, Dom. Miloco, 1680. 16mo. [22] + 624p. Ornamental woodcut on title. 19th century half calf; gilt. £450

Popular historical novel about a musically gifted nun set in civil war England and in the Mediterranean, which is considered a prototype of romance. First published at Piacenza in 1650, the book was a bestseller, reprinted well into the 18th century. Its plot is thought to be partly autobiographical and influenced by the counter reformation. It includes dialogues defining the concepts of the Genovese

mercantile class. *La Rosalinda* is the best known work by the author (1589-1656) who also wrote libretti for musical dramas (1646 & 1652). An English translation of *Rosalinda*, a novel containing the histories of Rosalinda and Lealdus was published in 1733; an adaptation by John Lockman appeared in 1740 as *Rosalinda, a musical drama*. A French abridged translation by Gaspard M. Fontanieu was published at Grenoble 1730 and Paris 1732. Blank corners of last leaf repaired without loss.

Cf: Ernesto Cremona, Bernardo Morando (1960), pp68-69 & 89; H. Colin Slim, *Morando's La Rosalinda of 1650. Visual, Dramatic, Literary, and Musical Progeny*, in *Essays in honor of Frank A. D'Accone* (1996).

The Imperial insignia & relics

166 Murr, Christoph Theophil von. *Description des ornemens impériaux et des reliques du saint empire roman, gardées à Nuremberg et à Aix-La-Chapelle. Traduit de l'Allemand. Avec plusieurs planches gravées.* Nuremberg, Adam Gottlieb Schneider, 1790. 8vo. [2]f + 74p + [1]f errata. 1 engraved plate, folding plan with diagram, p.35 with halfpage illustration of Kufic letters, fullpage illustration on p.65, and 3 folding wood-engraved plates with 13 numbered facsimiles. Publisher's boards; discoloured. £585

First separate edition of the author's monograph on of the German imperial crown jewels, then preserved at Nuremberg, published both in French and German in the same year. Murr (1733-1811), a remarkable polymath, local historian, and member of a number of leading European academies, had studied the subject for 18 years at first hand and lists the extensive literature on the subject on pp66-68 including his own researches. In his preface Murr acknowledges his debt to two Nuremberg scholars, whose manuscripts he was given by his mentor, Georg Andreas Will, professor of philosophy at Altstadt University: (1) Hieronymus Wilhelm Ebner von



Kufic letters decorating the border of the 12th century
Imperial silk coronation robe

Eschenbach (1673-1752), a Nuremberg senator, had been entrusted to take the imperial crown jewels to Frankfurt for the coronations of Emperor Karl VI in 1711, and again in 1742 for that of Emperor Karl VII, as the city's representative; (2) Johann Paul Röder (1704-66), a Nuremberg local historian. Both scholars had studied at Altdorf University, the author's alma mater, both publishing earlier papers on the imperial crown jewels. Murr expressly states however that the descriptions of the imperial relics are entirely his own.

The imperial insignia and relics include the Holy Lance (a spear traditionally said to contain a nail from the True Cross), the imperial crown, the orb, the scepter, two swords, the royal slippers, gloves, stockings, vestments, and the embroidered silk coronation robe of the Holy Roman Emperor. Originally kept in Prague until the Emperor Sigismund entrusted them in perpetuity to the Imperial City of Nuremberg in 1425, they were taken to Regensburg in 1796 for protection from the approaching French revolutionary armies and later to Vienna on the understanding they would be returned eventually to Nuremberg.

167 Nicolson, William. *English Historical Library: or a Short View and Character of most of the Writers now extant, either in Print or Manuscript, which may be serviceable to the Undertakers of a General History of this Kingdom.* London, Abel Swall & T.Child, 1696. 8vo. [17]f + 252p (misnumb. 232) + [4]f. Roman & italic letter. Contemporary mottled calf; rebacked. £350

First edition of a critique of historians and geographers of the history of England from antiquity to the 18th century giving an account of records, law books and coinage. Nicolson (1655-1727), Bishop and Dean of Carlisle, and later Bishop of Derry, subsequently published corresponding works on Irish and Scottish historians.

Wing N1146.

Two early editions of the differential calculus

168 Nieuwentijt, Bernhard. *Analysis infinitorum, seu curvilinearum proprietates ex polygonorum natura deductae*. Amsterdam, Johannes Wolters, 1695. [16]+304p. 87 diagrams on 21 folded plates. Title in red & black with engraved vignette. (bound before :)

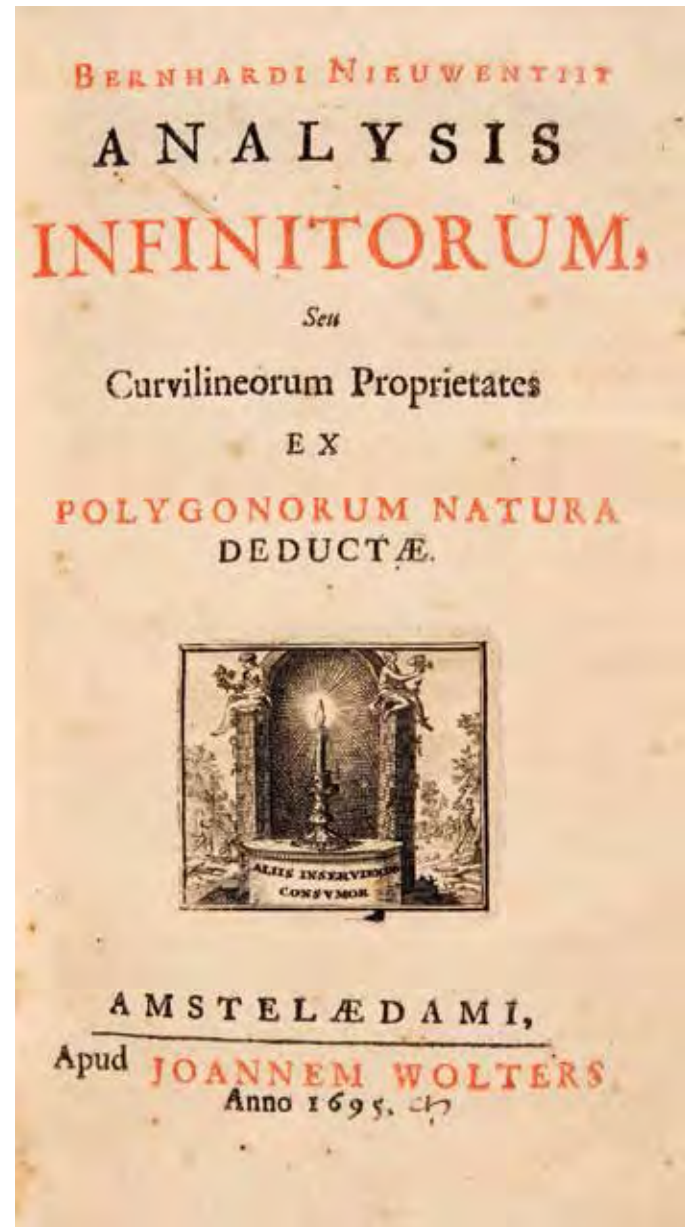
Nieuwentijt, Bernhard. *Considerationes circa analyseos ad quantitates infinite parvas applicatae principia, & calculi differentialis usum. In resolvendis problematibus Geometricis*. Amsterdam, Johannes Wolters, 1694. 48p. 1 folding plate with 7 diagrams. Woodcut of astrolabe on title. 2 works in 1 volume. 8vo. Contemporary sheep, worn. £2,850

First editions of the author's most important mathematical works on a fully developed system of infinitesimal methods. Nieuwentijt (1654-1718), Dutch mathematician, philosopher, and physician, was one of the first continental adherents of Newton's law of gravity.

After publishing these works he spent the next five years criticising the foundations of infinitesimal calculus with Leibniz and Bernouilli.

See R.H.Vermij: 'Bernhard Nieuwentijt and the Leibnizian Calculus' in *Studia Leibnitiana* (1989), vol 21, no 1, pp69-86.

Manuscript ownership signature on 2nd title, dated 1718 with top margins of 1st two leaves browned, otherwise good copies.





18th century experimental physics

169 Nollet [Jean Antoine]. *Leçons de Physique Expérimentale*. Paris, Guérin, 1753-55. 6 vols in small 8vo. Half title + frontispiece + title + lx + 379p; half title + title + 488p; 512p; 535p; vi + [1] + 592p; [4] + 524p. With 116 engraved folding plates. Contemporary mottled sheep, back strips gilt; worn. £850

A popular illustrated French work encapsulating 18th century knowledge of experimental physics. Individual volumes deal with mechanics, hydrostatics, the properties of air, water & fire, optics, astronomy, magnetism and electricity. The physician Nollet (1700-70) gave lectures with demonstrations. He was particularly interested in the study of electricity, and there are sections on the nature of electricity and on lightning and artificial light. 'The presentations are lively, comprehensive, and up-to-date, with full directions for realizing the effects under study and excellent illustrations of apparatus (DSB X, 145-147); 'His observations upon the electrical powers of different kinds of glass are given in the 6th volume' (Mottelay, p182). An attractive set.

The earliest Tuscan literary journal

170 (Florence) *Novelle Letterarie pubblicate in Firenze* (ed. Giovanni Lami). Florence, 1740-1764 & 1767-1768. 27 volumes in 4to. vols 1-25 in publisher's boards; vols 28-29 bound in contemporary half vellum with morocco labels, marbled boards. £4,500

The earliest Tuscan literary journal, an innovative weekly on literature and science founded by Giovanni Lami (1697-1770), librarian and antiquarian to the Biblioteca Riccardiana and an active promoter of its cultural events at the Palazzo Via Larga. The journal reflected not only intellectual life in Florence and Tuscany, but the cultural development of major Italian cities with the contemporary debate on education, religion, social reform, literature and science. Each annual volume consists of 52 numbers. Lami was sole

editor of the 1st series (- a 2nd series with different contributors began in 1770).

Volume I was printed by Tartini & Franchi at the Grandducal Press in 1740; volume II was printed by Giovanni Battista Bruscgli, the remainder by Stamperia della SS. Annunziata & Gaetano Albizzini. Title and index of volume 29 (1768) in facsimile.

The editor had studied law at Pisa, and philosophy and Greek at Florence, and previously acted as librarian to Gian Luca Pallavicino with whom he travelled widely in Europe; he was made a professor of ecclesiastical history by Gian Gastone di Medici, last Grand duke of Tuscany, whose biography he wrote. Lami was a member of many prestigious Florentine academies, and contributed to numerous publications such as the *Vocabulario della Accademia della Crusca*. His extensive library is now held at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence; his letters and unpublished works are kept at the Biblioteca Riccardiana.

Some minor worming at ends of last 4 volumes, otherwise in very good condition.

Benvenuto Righini, *I periodici fiorentini* (1597-1950) Florence, Sansoni, 1955, n.1893.



Frederick Barbarossa makes peace in Venice

171 Olmo, Fortunato (O.S.B.) *Historia della venuta à Venetia occultamente nel 1177 di Papa Alessandro III e dela vittoria ottenuta da Sebastiano Ziani Doge.* [Venice, Evangelista Deuchino, 1629] 4to. [4]f including engraved title within elaborate ornamental border + 344p. Some ornamental woodcut initials. Boards. £950

First edition of the Venetian Benedictine monk's vivid account of the historic secret peace meeting of Pope Alexander III and the Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa held at Venice on 24th July 1177 in the presence of the incumbent Doge Sebastiano Ziano (1172-78) and of the resulting military advantages secured for the Republic. The lower panel of the engraved ornamental title page shows the Emperor kneeling before the Pope with the Doge standing to his right in the presence of bishops; the descriptive text below ends with: [G.Romano prototype Ap.Vatican]. The upper border incorporates portraits of St Peter and St Mark.

Venice was part of the anti-imperial Lombard league of cities that defeated Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano (1176). The Emperor thus had to recognize the supremacy of the Papacy. This imprint is the last recorded from the press of the celebrated Venetian typographer Evangelista Deuchino.

A good copy; right blank margin of first 3 leaves strengthened.

Editio Princeps

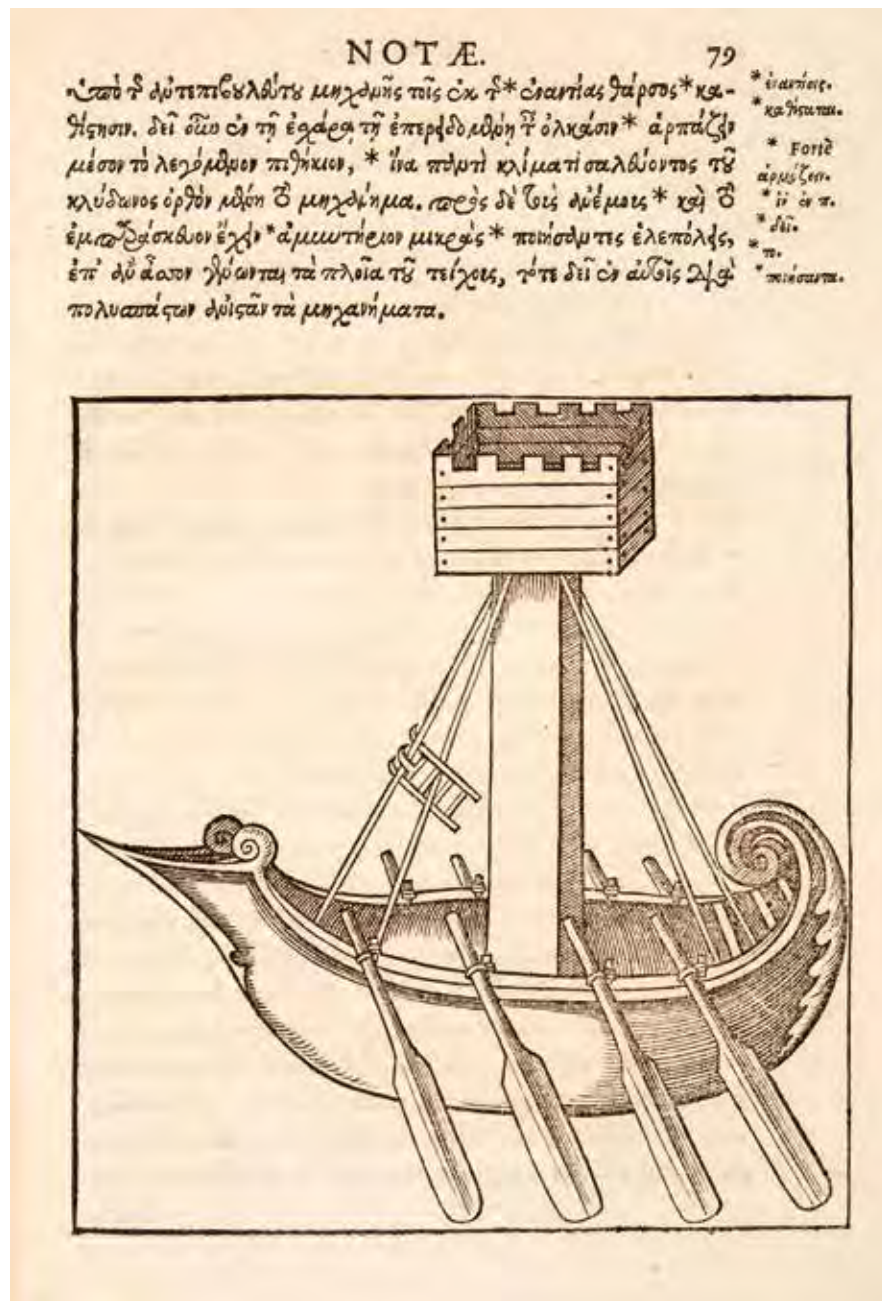
172 Onosander Onosandri. *Strategicos. Sive de Imperatoris Institutione. Accessit Ourbikiou Epitededeuma. Nicolaus Rigaltius P. nunc primum e vetustis codd. Graecis publicavit, Latinâ interpretatione & notis illustravit.* Paris, Estienne Prevosteau for Abraham Saugrain & Guillaume des Rues, 1599 (end of



part II, dated : December 1598).2 parts in 1 volume, 4to. 19 + [1 blank] + 161 + [1 blank]p + [4]f + 69p. Greek, roman & italic letter. Greek & Latin texts printed in parallel columns to a page; titles in red & black with engraved vignettes; commentary illustrated with 6 fine large woodcuts (3 full-page) of siege engines; numerous decorative initials and typographical ornaments. 18th century marbled calf decorated in gilt; morocco title label. £3,500

Editio princeps of the original Greek text, published with an annotated Latin translation by Nicolas Rigault (Rigaltius 1577-1654), a distinguished French classical scholar, who succeeded Casabon as Royal librarian in Paris. Onosander (Onesandros), a pedantic Greek philosopher of the first century A.D., was the chief authority for the military writings of several Byzantine emperors. His work in 42 chapters, entitled 'The General' explains the broad principles of command, the formation of an army, the preparation for battle, and other aspects of warfare from an ethical standpoint. 'The earliest military treatise wherein so much stress is laid upon the commander's duties, the morale of the troops, the ethical side of warfare' (Sarton). The text became very popular during the Renaissance and was translated into Latin (1494), German (1532), French and Italian (1546), and English (1563). The English translation (from Cotta's Italian version by Peter Whitehorne - see Cockle 14) was one of the earliest books on the subject published in Elizabethan England. An attractive copy with the signature of an 18th century owner in tailend margin of first title : L.Kulenkamp 1768. One or two top blank right corners of commentary with faint traces of waterstaining.

Adams O-190; Hoffmann III,7; Jähns 90-94, 451; NUC lists 1 copy only (Amherst); Sarton I, 255.



Classis Hispanica celeberrima, quae anno celeberrimo. MDLXXXVIII. inter Galliam Britanniamq^{ue} venit. & perijt.



The Dutch share in the destruction of the Spanish armada

173 [Orlers, Jan & Hendrik van Haestens] *Warhafftige Beschreibung und eigentliche Abbildung aller Züge und Victorien, zu Wasser unnd zu Landt, die Gott der Allmechtige den ... Staten der Vereinigten Niderlendischen Provintzen verliehen hat, durch Raht und That des hochgebornen Fürsten und Herrn Maurits von Nassau ... mit vielen Kupfferstucken geziert.* Leiden, Jan Orlers & Hendrik van Haestens, 1612. Folio. [4]f including half title, engraved title within magnificent allegorical border, full-page arms on verso, full-page engraved portrait of Prince Maurice +256p. Text in 2 columns. 42 engraved plates (41 double-page, 1 folding). Contemporary vellum; morocco label on spine. £4,500

First edition in German of this illustrated survey of Dutch military exploits on land and sea under the leadership of Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (1567-1625) during the Dutch war of independence from Spain. (The Dutch original was published in 1610). The events here described and illustrated include the destruction of the Spanish armada at the battle of Gravelines in 1588, when Dutch fly boats blocked the Duke of Parma's forces in Dunkirk harbour from boarding the Spanish ships (pp46-67), the expedition sent to Nova Zembla and to the East Indies in 1594-5, the Anglo-Dutch naval expedition to Cadiz under Henry Howard Duke of Norfolk, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Prince Maurice in 1596, the Dutch expedition against Spain and the Canary Islands under Admiral Pierre vander Does in 1599, the Dutch blockade of the Flemish coast by a gigantic fleet of 2800 vessels in July 1600 against the Spaniards, a sea fight between the Dutch and Portuguese off Bantam in 1601, and an account of the naval battle off Gibraltar between the Dutch and Spaniards in 1607. The finely engraved plates, executed in the best tradition of Dutch art of the period, depict battles, sieges, naval engagements, military plans and maps. The frontispiece bears the initials 'L. G.', a campaign map of 1602 is signed 'Floris Balthasar', the other plates are unidentified.

Orlers (1570-1646), was a printer and local historian at Leiden, who later became mayor of the city. The dedication is to Frederick V, Prince Palatine, son in law of Charles I of England and champion of German Protestants who later accepted the crown of Bohemia and lost his throne as 'winter king'.

Right blank margin of title shaved, otherwise a very good copy with contemporary manuscript ownership entry by Eberhard Klenck, dated 1613, in blank tailend title margin; a slightly later entry inside front cover by Leopold Kleuken, dated 3 February 1657.

Holzmann Bohatta 6058a; Cockle, no 83 (note to the English edition of 1620 : 'This work is of very great interest. The English volunteers in the service of the States General play no inconsiderable part in the history'.

Spanish laws for military conscription

174 Oya y Ozores, Francisco de. *Tratado de levas, quintas y reclutas de gente de guerra, según las reales ordenanzas y cédulas modernas, con varias reflexiones legales y políticas* Madrid: Antonio Marin, 1734. Small 4to, [8] + 551 p. [8] leaves. Title printed in red and black. Contemporary mottled sheep with gilt spine (small chip on head of spine). £1,250

Second enlarged edition (1st: 1732) of this important Spanish military treatise dealing with military conscription. Following the end of the War of the Spanish Succession the new Bourbon ruling house promulgated a series of new laws (pp. 443-66) dealing with recruitment. The reasons for the new laws are provided in great detail with legal interpretation regarding the refinements of the statutes. There are provided, for example, reason for the draft, the necessity of taking in tramps and vagabonds for the betterment of society, the importance in providing exemptions for married men and those engaged in essential trades and professions, the dealing with and replacement of deserters, etc.

Among the additions for this second edition in the present copy is

an eight page addenda containing the “Ordenanza de su magestad de 31 de enero de 1734 sobre la formacion de treinta y tres regimientos de milicias” which doesn’t appear to be in the other copies located by OCLC in US libraries.

Palau 207844.

175 Ozanam [Jacques]. *Traité de fortification, contenant les methodes anciennes & modernes pour la construction & la deffense de places, et la manière de les attaquer, expliquée plus au long qu'elle n'a été jusques à present.* Paris, 1694. 8vo. Engraved frontispiece + [22] + 256p. With title in red & black. 44 copper-plates. Mottled calf; worn. £650

First edition. A popular reference work on the science of fortification by the French mathematician Jacques Ozanam (1640-1717), who taught at Lyons and Paris, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1707. The beautifully engraved plates are extremely detailed. The author's publications remained influential until the late 18th century. A nice copy with contemporary manuscript entry by an English owner on verso of frontfly leaf: 'Heneage Finch, May 28th 1694. The Gift of my dear Lord Winchelsea'

Jordan 2759; Spaulding & Karpinski 217.

*On building and maintaining war ships
The Caracena copy*

176 Pantera, Pantero. *L'Armata Navale ... divisa in doi libri.* *Ne i quali si ragiona del modo, che si ha à tenere per formare, ordinare, & conservare un'armata maritima. Con molti avvertimenti necessarij alla navigatione, & alla battaglia. Con un vocabulario, nel quale si dichiarano i nomi, & le voci marineresche. Et con due tavole, l'una de i capitoli, & l'altra delle materie dell'opera.* Rome, Egidio Spada, 1614. Small 4to. [36] f + 408 p. Roman & italic type. Dedicatée's arms engraved on



title. Numerous ornamental woodcut initials. Printer's woodcut device at end. Contemporary mottled sheep; gilt; rubbed; with arms of Admiral Luis Benavides Carrillo de Toledo, Marquess of Caracena, Duke of Ossuna, gilt-stamped on sides within line border; green silk ties intact. £9,500

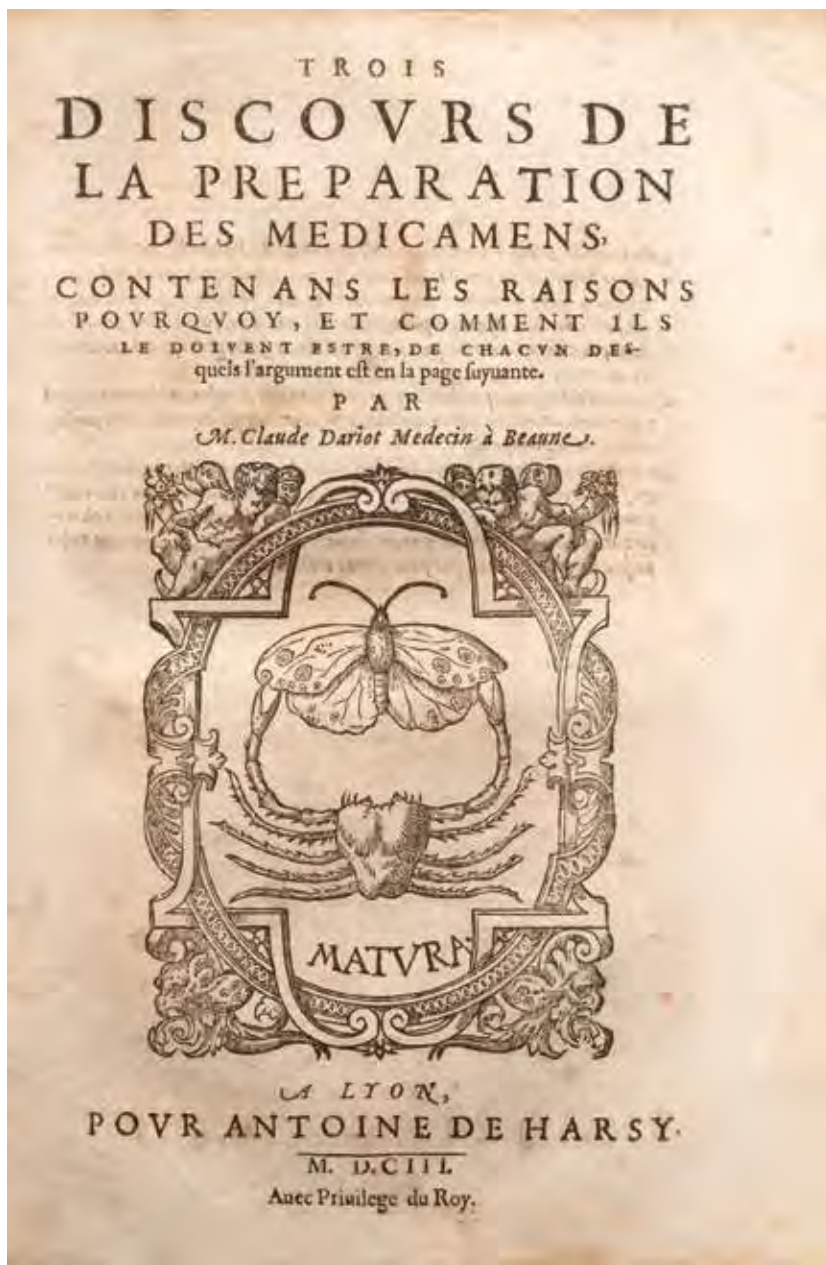
The most comprehensive early treatise on the navy in the Italian language. The author, a naval captain from Como, instructs on building and maintaining a fighting navy, and offers extensive advice on navigation. His work is divided into 2 parts, respectively arranged in 17 and 21 chapters. Among the wide range of subjects discussed are: vessels currently in use in the Mediterranean (I.4), quality of woods required for construction (I.5), provision of naval artillery for defence and attack (I.9), the importance of good and abundant food supply (I.10), naval ranks and offices (from the admiral down to the bursar, physician, barber-surgeon, and butcher) (I.11), the great importance of a good pilot (I.12), how to hone fast ships easy to navigate (I.7), selection and training of crews (I.15), marine infantry and their armaments (I.16), daily rationing of a galley; (I.17), sailing instructions for a squadron to leave and reunite with the fleet in order to join battle (II.2 & 3), the importance of regular exercises (II.4), the protection of vessels (II.7), the necessity of some fast and better armed ships for reconnoitring enemy movements (II.9), the quality of winds in different seas (II.13), how to lay siege to a port (II.16), naval regulations (II.18), the right conditions for joining battle and battle orders (II.19), how to give battle (II.20), and how the victor should conduct himself (II.21).

Chapter XVII of part I comprises a 7-page list of nautical instruments (pp171-178). The preliminaries include a naval dictionary of 24 pages: 'Vocabulario Nautico', a subject index of 32 pages, and six poems in praise of the author. The dedication is to Count Francesco di Castro, Spanish ambassador in Rome. This is the only edition published.

The volume has an interesting military provenance: its original owner was captain-general of the Spanish armies in Flanders, and admiral of the fleet of the Indies. The magnificent Caracena library was dispersed in the late 19th century. An attractive copy with occasional light toning owing to the quality of the paper.

Riccardi VII, 66 (considers this book extremely rare and was only able to describe it in his 7th supplement).





Dariot's contribution to Paracelsian medicine

177 Paracelsus [Bombast von Hohenheim, Philipp Aureol Theophrastus]. Ed. Claude Dariot. *La Grand (sic) chirurgie ... traduite en françois, de la version latine de Josquin d'Alhem medecin d'Otofranc... illustree d'amples annotations, avec figures de certains instrumens propres pour remettre les membres rompus... par M. Claude Dariot, medecin à Beaune. Plus un discours de la goutte et causes d'icelle, avec sa guérison. Item III traictez de la préparation des medicamens, avec une table pour l'intelligence du temps propre au recueil, composition et garde des herbes, fruicts et semences. Nouvellement reveu et mis en lumière... Seconde Edition.* Lyon, pour Antoine de Harsy, 1603. 3 parts in one volume, 4to. 14 + 301 + [7] + 51 + [1blank] + 205 (of 207) pages. Roman & italic letter. 1st title in red & black; ornamental engraved devices on all three titles; With 5 woodcuts of distilling apparatus for the preparation of medicines and some tables in 3rd part. Grotesque ornamental initials and headpieces. Contemporary limp vellum. £1,550

Second edition of the French translation of Paracelsus' *Grosse Wunderzney* (1573) by Claude Dariot (1533-94), a graduate of Montpellier University, and the foremost French interpreter of Paracelsian medicine. The text of the Great Surgery is here jointly published with revisions of Dariot's own highly influential discourses on gout, and on the preparation of medicaments, each with a separate title-page. Dariot was motivated by his belief that there was a great need for a simpler, more readable text on the Paracelsian remedies. He served as town physician at Beaune, but emigrated to Geneva to escape religious persecution as a Protestant. Sudhoff comments on the significance of Dariot's contribution to Paracelsian medicine. Top margins of last leaves with light traces of waterstaining; a few corners repaired. Last part lacking 1 leaf of editor's preface.

Krivatsy 8561; Sudhoff 253.

Alessandro Farnese as power broker in mid 16th century Europe

178 Paul III Pope. *Pauli tertii ad Carolum V epistola hortatoria ad pacem* [26 August 1542]; *ipsius Caroli responsio*; *Francisci Francorum regis epistola apologetica ad Paulum III. scripta*. [Paris, Robert Estienne 1543]. 12mo. 87+[1 blank]p. Italic. Contemporary limp vellum. £650

This slim elegantly printed volume comprises three letters relating to the ongoing struggle for hegemony in western Europe between France and the Empire : in the first , dated 25 August 1542 on pp3-4, the Farnese Pope Paul III (1534-49) attempts to persuade the Emperor Charles V (1519-56) to seek peace with this arch rival King Francois I (1515-47); in the second, on pages 12-26, the Emperor's responds by attacking the French King; the third letter, on pp27-87, is a lengthy apologia by François I addressed to the Pope in which he replies in detail to the charges made against him by his enemy, the Emperor. Authorship of this letter has been variously attributed to Pierre Du Chatel, King François's librarian, or to Cardinal Jean Du Bellay. A variant of Renouard 1543 no. 12, without the imprint, but fully paged; the text appears identical. A fresh copy in original condition.

Pawnbroking laws

179 Pavia. *Statuto e Ordini fatti per il B. Bernardino da Feltro. Dell Ordine de Fratri Minori Osservanti. Sopra il Regimento et altre cose necessarie del santissimo Monte della Pieta di Pavia, confirmati per leccellentissimo Duca Gio. Galeazzo Maria Sfortia Visconte Duca di Milano. Con lagionta daltri ordini secondo loccorentia de tempi ...* Pavia, Andrea Viano, 1590. 8 leaves. Roman & italic. Woodcut portrait of St Bernardino of Feltre on title. (and:)



Pavia. *Novi Ordini et Declarationi occorrente giornalmente per il servizio del S.Monte. Tanto concernenti il particular delli deputati alla cura, & regimento di esso, quanto la conservazione de pegni danari, & altre cose dependente, novamente registrati, & aggiunti, accio si possa provvedere alli bisogni di detto loco, & alla publica utilità de Poverelli.* Pavia, Andrea Viano, 1590. 5 + [1] leaves. Roman & italic. Woodcut portrait of St Bernardino of Feltre on title. (And:)

Pavia. *Prattica per losservatione delli Statuti, & Ordini fatti per il buon governo del S.Monte della Pietà di Pavia.* Pavia, Joseph Mayus Solivetus [c1667]. [4] p. Roman letter. 3 works bound in 1 volume, folio. Near contemporary paper boards. £1,500

Three rare imprints of the statutes of the Montes Pietatis at Pavia, a charitable lending establishment and precursor of the modern pawnshop, which initially collected the necessary capital by preaching and gifts, charging only a modest interest. Bernardino of Feltre (1439-94), a Franciscan zealot, preached passionately against the usurious practices of Jewish money lenders, and urged social reform. When Duke Gian Galeazzo Sforza saw the unheaval caused by his sermons, he forbade further preaching in 1480. In order to strike directly at the Jews, Bernardino inspired Christian money lending establishments, run by clergy and laymen, where the poor could borrow at a low rate of interest. Donations towards them were pronounced as a step to salvation. He set up a Mons at Pavia in 1493, and 17 others which were later sanctioned by the Duke of Milan. The charitable pawnshops offered a significant safeguard against impoverishment of the small peasant in the months before the new crop, and for the craftsman and small trader during a slack period. The title woodcut decorating both Viano imprints is a portrait of Bernardino of Feltre (who died at Pavia), carrying in his right hand the sign of the pawnshop (a green hillock composed of 3 mounds with a cross) and holding in his left hand a scroll with the legend "curam illius habe". These early documents are an important source for the historian of pawnbroking. An unobtrusive old

ownership stamp in blank title margin of first work. None of the 3 imprints are held by the British Library; Adams records no copies in Cambridge libraries; not in Kress, nor Goldsmiths' Catalogue.

180 Pawlowski, Daniel (S.J.) *Locucion de dios al Corazon de el Religioso en el Retiro sagrado de los Exercicios Espirituales. Compuesta en Latin por el R.P.Daniel Pawlowski de la Compañia de Jesus, Doctor, y Cathedratico de Theologia en su Provincia de Polonia, y Traducida en Castellano por un Religioso de la misma Compañia. Impreso en el Colegio de la Compañia. Año de 1747.* [Puebla de los Angeles ?] Jesuit College Press, 1747. 16mo. 365 + [1 blank]p. Contemporary limp vellum. £485

A rare 18th century pocket edition of the Spanish translation of the *Personal Vocation through Spiritual Exercises* by the Polish Jesuit Daniel Pawlowski (1626-1643). As the title composition and the format of this edition is identical with two earlier imprints from the Jesuit Press at Puebla de los Angeles (1695 & 1697), this would appear to be a later impression from the same press, although Medina expressed doubts about it. Right title margin waterstained and soiled; last 2 text leaves torn in one place resulting in the loss of some letters.

Palau 215424.

*Late Renaissance Tuscan infantry drill manual
based on Spanish models*

181 Pellicciari, Bartolomeo. *Parte prima delle rassegne, et modo per essercitare fanteria, con dichiarazioni espeditte, & figure rapresentanti li siti, il numero della soldatesca, & diversi atti, che giornalmente occorrono in guerra.* Modena, Giuliano Cassiani, 1613. 4to. [8] + 60 (misnumbered 72)p. With fullpage woodcut portrait of author bound after title, 12 tables (some folding), 9 woodcut folding plates of battle scenes. Medici arms on title; ornamental woodcut initials. Contemporary boards, rebacked. £2,500

First edition of this Modenese infantry manual presented as twenty model exercises. 12 tables (included in the collation) show theoretical military formations and positions. The nine bird's eye combat scenes depicted in the fine folding plates give details of gun emplacements and charging columns of pikemen and musketeers in fortified towns, villages, and along rivers. The author, shown in military dress in the fine woodcut portrait, was a colonel in the service of Cosmo II, Grand duke of Tuscany, to whom this work is dedicated. He had gained his experience whilst fighting in Flanders and France under Alessandro Farnese (1545-92), the outstanding commander of Philip II of Spain. French and German translations appeared in 1616. Although the title suggests that this is the first part of the work, no more was published. A small repair in blank margin of title, otherwise a fresh copy from the Horace de Landau collection with bookplate and small unobtrusive stamp in tailend corner of title.

Cockle 618; Jähns 1035.



HISTORIA
DE LA REAL BIBLIOTECA DE S.M.
Establecida en Madrid
POR FELIPE V.
Amplificada por el Rey N.S.
CARLOS III.

SU FUNDACION
Progresos, y Estado actual
hasta el presente año
de 1783.

NOTICIA
DE SUS BIBLIOTECARIOS MAYORES,
Y de otros Individuos de ella.

CATALOGO RAZONADO
De las obras que ha dado a luz.

POR D. JUAN ANTONIO PELLICER
Oficial de la misma R.^a Biblioteca.

Unique source for building Spanish libraries comprising the first catalogue raisonné of books printed for the Spanish Royal Library in a special type face

182 Pellicer y Saforcada, Juan Antonio. *Historia de la Real Biblioteca de S. M. establecida en Madrid por Felipe V. y amplificada por el rey N.S. Carlos III. Su Fundación, Progresos, y Estado actual hasta el presente año de 1783. Noticia de sus Bibliotecarios Mayores, y de otros Individuos de ella. Catálogo Razonado de las obras que ha dado á luz. Por D. Juan Antonio Pellicer oficial de la misma R[ea]l Biblioteca.* Calligraphic manuscript in ink on paper. Spain, 1783. [100] pages. 18 lines per page; occasional footnotes. (210 mm. x 155 mm). Marbled endpapers. Contemporary dark green calf, gilt; inner gilt dentelle; edges gilt; lightly worn. £19,500

An unpublished calligraphic manuscript tracing the history of the Spanish Royal Library from its founding in 1712 by Philip V, first Bourbon king of Spain, to its extension by his son Carlos III. The creation of the library under initial difficulties and uncertainties is described in detail in five chapters preceded by an historical introduction explaining that the manuscript was compiled in 1783 at the request of the acting chief librarian, Juan Manuel de Santander (1712-83).

Chapter I traces the provenance of the books and codices from the private library of Charles II and distinguished church collections, and sets out the first statutes approved by King Philip V; chapter II contains a new plan with the modified 2nd statutes approved by King Carlos III who announced his intention to establish a Royal Press as part of the Royal Library on 19th June 1761; chapter III discusses the achievements of the principal librarians to date : Gabriel Álvarez de Toledo y Pellicer, historian and poet (1662-1714), Juan de Ferreras (1662-1735), Blas Antonio Nasarre y Ferriz, Cervantes scholar (1689-1751), and Juan Manuel de Santander y Zorilla, the most innovative and celebrated bibliographer of them all, who

served from 1761 to 1783; chapter IV, entitled 'Catalogo Razonado de las obras que se han impreso en la Real Biblioteca en tiempo de D. Juan de Santander' covering 38 pages of text, constitutes the first Catalogue Raisonné of books printed at the Royal Library under Santander's directorship : these were distinguished by a new type face especially developed for him. To achieve his aim of providing the Royal Library with its own independent type 1 Santander had commissioned the engraver Gerónimo Antonio Gil (1731-98), an outstanding artist trained at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, to produce a new type face with a variety of characters designed by the Royal palaeographer and calligrapher Francisco Javier de Santiago Palomares (1718-96). In the final chapter V the author briefly discusses the researches of Pablo Lucas, the anti-quarian director of the Royal Library; at the end he refers to the death of his mentor, Juan de Santander on 23th September 1783, for whom he had written this work, praising his unique contribution to the Royal Library for creating the new type faces for the books thus printed in the Library. The calligraphy might be the work of Palomares himself (who is repeatedly mentioned in the text), or by a pupil.

The author, Juan Antonio Pellicer (1738-1806), bibliographer and noted Cervantes scholar, is best known for his contribution as co-editor of the new redaction of Nicolás Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* (1672) printed by Joaquin Ibarra (1783-88), for his critical life of Cervantes printed by Gabriel de Sancha (1800), and for his redaction of the authoritative annotated 5 volume edition of Don Quijote (Sancha 1797-98); he also wrote a revolutionary Essay on Spanish translators printed by Sancha in 1778, a Discourse on the Antiquities of Madrid (Antonio de Sancha 1791), and an analysis of the mediaeval population of Madrid at the time of the *Christian Reconquest from the Arabs* printed in 1800.



*Royal military commanders on horseback
portrayed in French popular imagery*

Pellicer entered the Royal Library in 1762 under the tutelage of the new chief librarian, Juan Manuel de Santander. In 1802 after four decades of faithful service he was appointed Dean of Royal Librarians; in the same year he was also made a Knight of the Order of Carlos III, the highest honour awarded in contemporary Spain.

The manuscript is in excellent fresh condition throughout. From the library of Don Luis Jesús Fernández de Córdoba y Salabert, 17th duke of Medinaceli (1880-1956) with his engraved bookplate inside front cover (Stern).

1 (Gil had cut the type for the famous 1780 edition of *Don Quixote* printed by Joaquín Ibarra).

183 Peralta y Barnuevo, Pedro de. *Lima Fundada o Conquista del Peru. Poema Heroico en que se decanta toda la historia de descubrimiento, y sugesion de sus provincias por Don Francisco Pizarro* Lima, Francisco Sobrino y Bados, 1732. 4to. 1 volume (of 2). [166] + 212 (misnumb. 209) + [13 + 1blank]p. Contemporary limp vellum with calligraphic title inscription in ink on spine. £950

First edition of the first volume of this Spanish epic poem about the conquest of Peru and foundation of Lima by Pizarro which describes the early history up to the end of the 16th century. Epic poetry was seldom attempted in Spanish during the first half of the 18th century. Peralta (1663-1743) was rector of San Marcos University in Lima. Title with remains of an old stamp; a tear in one blank margin, otherwise an attractive, fresh copy with contemporary manuscript notes on poetry on front and end blank leaves.

Palau 218087.

184 Perdoux [Pierre-Fiacre] editor, publisher & printseller. *Portraits Des Principaux Souverains De l'Europe, Représentés Avec Leurs Uniforme Militaire Tel Qu[']on Les Voit A La Tête De Leurs Gardes.* Orléans, Perdoux (c 1785). Large composite wood engraving with portraits of 8 rulers in military uniform on horseback divided by floral borders, made up of 4 sections stencilled in brown, rusty red, blue & green. Printed area including dotted line border : 60.5 x 79cm; overall size including blank margin : 67 x 88cm. £4,500

Charming composite wood engraving of a pictorial wallpaper frieze made up from four separate blocks, stencilled in four colours, a special feature of the distinctive popular imagery of Orleans, the leading centre of French contemporary print production. The large print was intended for decorating walls, or chimney pieces of working men's cottages as an ornamental wallpaper.

Portrayed are eight reigning European monarchs in military uniform on horseback as they would lead their armies, beginning with Louis XVI King of France & Navarre, born 1754, followed by Catherine II Empress of Russia, born 1729, Frederick II King of Prussia, born 1712, Joseph II Holy Roman Emperor, born 1741, Charles III King of Spain & the Indies, born 1716, George III King of England, born 1738, Gustav III King of Sweden, born 1746, and Christian VII King of Denmark, born 1749. As Frederick II of Prussia died in 1786, the print may have been produced slightly before or after that date.

The printseller and publisher Perdoux, (fl.1770-1805) was a former apprentice of the Orleans bookseller Sevestre, whose woodblocks he bought for printing popular images when setting up his own shop in 1780; he entirely specialized in prints and decorative papers from 1783 onward, relying on supplies from a paper mill in Meung-sur-Loire (15km west of Orleans) owned by the comte de Tiville. His workshop produced mainly religious art until the Revolution. The engravers François Michelin, Jean Dubocq, and Alexandre Jacob are known to have worked for him. None of his artists have been identified as yet.

A rare survival of French popular art in good condition apart from an isolated, very neat repair in top margin and in tailend right corner, affecting the publisher's name and small part of dotted border. Cf: Musée des Beaux-Arts d'Orléans, *L'Imagerie Populaire d'Orléans* (2005), pp12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 30, 52.



Detail; see frontispiece for full illustration



LES ARISTOCRATE JOUANT

CHAQUON LEURS JEU

AFIN

DE POUVOIR

peut qu'il s'agit de la liberté
mais nous ne l'aurons pas

peut qu'il s'agit de la liberté
mais nous ne l'aurons pas

magister sans le
surtout de la liberté

DESUNIR

LES

ETAS
GENERAUX

LA PREMIERE DE LA LIBERTE

1790

J'espère que chacun
aura son tour

magister sans le
surtout de la liberté

The French Revolution celebrated in popular imagery & caricature

185 Perdoux [Pierre-Fiacre] (editor, publisher & printseller)
*Les Aristocrate[s] Jouant Chaqun Leurs Jeu[x] Afin Depouvoir
Desunir Les Etats Generaux. L[']an Premie[r] De La Liberte
1790.* [Orléans] Perdoux, 1790. Wood engravings of four French
revolutionary scenes divided by floral borders, made up in
sections stencilled in blue, red, yellow, green & brown. Print-
ed area including ornamental line border: 54 x 75 cm; overall
size with margins untrimmed : 66 x 87cm. £6,500

A superb example of a decorative wallpaper frieze made of four
composite woodcuts, a speciality and distinctive feature of the 18th
century popular imagery of Orleans, the most successful early cen-
tre of French print production which achieved great diversity and
high standards in graphic art.

The spectacular, large print, made up of four segments printed from
separate blocks, beautifully stencilled in five colours, was designed
for ornamenting walls, or chimney pieces, in workmans' cottages
to be pasted down like a wallpaper. The strong blue tone, typical of
the Orleanist school, predominates, while reds and yellows used
for colouring this particular print, have a soft orange tinge, lending
some of the work edited by Perdoux a special charm of their own;
green and brown are very sparingly applied.

The theme of the spirited wood- engraved scenes are turbulent
events in the first year of the French Revolution clearly supported
by the anonymous artist. Clergy and nobles are mocked as they
indulge in childish games, resentfully scheming to regain their
privileges lost with the dissolution of the States General and the
abolition of feudalism.

A cleric playing blind man's buff with a nobleman nearly gets him-
self hanged in the street; a humorous caption below reads : 'prend
garde l[']ab[b]é ce jeu le pour[r]oit nous mener a la lanterne' (take
care priest this game could get us to the lamp post); another cleric
is consulting a magician on the cause of the Revolution, while aris-

tocrats wring their hands in despair, liberated Negroes and Indians
happily dance in the background; a bishop in full regalia views an
overloaded and tormented peasant with glee, commenting to the
aristocrat standing beside him that everyone gets their deserts; a
marquis dances with a priest to the tune of a violin played by an
officer seated on a travelling chest, perhaps an allusion to the émi-
grés about to flee the country.

The printseller and publisher Perdoux (1743-1808), a former ap-
prentice of the Orléans bookseller Sevestre, bought his employer's
woodblocks for printing popular images on setting up his own
shop in 1780; he only dealt in popular prints and painted paper
wrappers as from 1783, supplied by a paper mill in Meung-sur-Loire
(15km west of Orléans), owned by the comte de Tiville. The work-
shop produced mainly religious art until the Revolution when it
became politicized for mercantile advantage, putting out a great
diversity of revolutionary prints until the Consular period. Perdoux
is known to have employed the engravers François Michelin, Jean
Dubocq, and Alexandre Jacob. So far none of his artists have been
identified.

A very rare survival of French popular, non-religious imagery in such
excellent condition.

An example of this print in differing colours, published by Jean-Bap-
tiste Letourmy, who shared woodblocks with Perdoux, is held by
the Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires in Paris – cf:
Musée des Beaux-Arts d'Orléans, *L'Imagerie Populaire d'Orléans*
(2005) illustration no XXIV, p49; see also related text references on
pp12, 14, 15, 18, 20,30, 52.



The world shown upside down in popular imagery

186 Perdoux [Pierre-Fiacre] editor, publisher & print maker.
La folie des hommes ou le monde à rebours. Orléans, 1783.
 Large composite coloured woodblock print made up of 16 images (12 x 17.8cm) with text captions below, printed from 4 blocks on separate sheets, stencilled in rusty red, blue, soft brown & yellow. Water marked : 'Buges' or, intertwined initials. Title heading continued as a floral-leaf border. Printed area : 29.5 x 148.7 cm; overall size with untrimmed margins : 34.7 x 160cm. Folded in modern slip box. £14,000

A superb example of a large decorative wallpaper frieze, a speciality and distinctive feature of the 18th century popular imagery of Orleans, the most successful early centre of French print production which achieved great diversity and high standards in graphic art.

This spectacular satirical print, made up of 4 segments printed from separate blocks, stencilled in 4 colours, was designed for ornamenting walls, or chimney pieces in workmen's cottages to be pasted down as a wallpaper, or to be used as a bed hanging.



The strong blue tone, typical of the Orleanist school, predominates, while reds, browns and yellows have a soft tinge, lending a special charm of their own.

The theme of the entertaining sixteen blunt images is a world in reverse, where animals, children and women, traditionally subject to Man, have taken control of him to assume his way of living and his privileges. Scenes include : 2 men carrying a reversed globe , a husband nursing a baby as his pipe-smoking wife stands over him carrying a rifle and holding a stick, a son teaches his father to read,

2 men labour in a field whipped by an ox, a fish stands on a river bank with a rod, angling for people, 2 jousting horses are carried by men, a hare and a fowl watch a man on a roasting spit, a man feeds hay from a crib with a horse groom, a man carries sacks of grain to a mill driven by an ass with a whip, a man suspended upside down is slaughtered by an ox dressed in an apron, hungry pigs curdle a man's gushing blood, a town has risen up to the skies with the sun, moon and stars fallen below it, birds trap lovers in a net. Two-line descriptive captions are added below each image.

This genre of popular print originating in the medieval *romans de chevalerie* and *chanson de gestes* was widely copied, adapted and distributed throughout western Europe for centuries. Satire was used as a playful critique of patriarchal society, and of the acceptance of man's use of violence in governance and domination by depicting them absurdly in reverse. Although obviously alluding to social illnesses, the prints did not seriously question the existing world order.

The printmaker and publisher Perdoux (1743-1808), a former apprentice of the Orleans bookseller, Sevestre, bought his employer's woodblocks for printing popular images on setting up his own shop in 1780; he only dealt in popular prints and painted paper wrappers as from 1783, supplied by a paper mill in Meung-sur-Loire (15 km west of Orleans), owned by the comte de Tiville. The workshop produced mainly religious art until the Revolution when it became politicized for mercantile advantage. Perdoux is known to have employed the engravers François Michelin, Jean Dubocq, and Alexandre Jacob, but so far none of his artists have been identified.

A very rare survival of French popular, non-religious imagery in such excellent condition; a small repair in right blank margin; light printer's smudges in right outer edges.

A much later version of this print in blue and soft brown colours only with the images differently arranged and in a square format, entitled *La folie des hommes ou le monde a l'envers*, was published by Michel Rabier-Boulard (1776-1852) who appears to have acquired Perdoux's woodblocks; it is held by the Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires in Paris (cf. *Catalogue of Musée des Beaux-Arts d'Orléans, L'Imagerie Populaire d'Orléans* (2005), illustration no XXXIX, page 13; see also related text references on pp12,14,15,20,30 & 52.

French translations of favourite classic authors

187 Perrot, Nicolas, Sieur d'Ablancourt (translator). *Les Apothegmes des Anciens, tirez de Plutarque, de Diogene Laerce, d'Elie, d'Athénée, de Stobée, de Macrobe, & de quelques autres. Et Les Stratagemmes de Frontin, de la traduction de Nicolas Perrot, Sieur d'Ablancourt*. Paris, Thomas Jolly, 1664. 4to. [24] + 512 + [19] + [1 errata]p. Preliminaries include dedication to king Louis XIV. Printer's device on title, elaborate ornamental woodcut head-pieces incorporating medallion of the royal arms, large historiated initials. Contemporary calf, with royal arms in gilt on front and back cover. £550

Two works collected together. The second work, *Les Stratagemmes de Frontin*, (p347) has an additional short treatise *De la Bataille des Romains* (pp497-512). The books consist mainly of proverbs and sayings attributed to the Greeks, Romans and Spartans; philosophers notably are cited and various famous individuals; some short tales are included where a particularly apt or pithy comment has concluded a dialogue. Nicolas Perrot (1606-64) was a translator and man of letters, noted for the excellence of his style; his free method of translating was applauded for capturing the essence of the writer. Among authors he rendered were Lucian, Thucydides, Xenophon, Caesar, Cicero and Tacitus.

Espasa, vol I, p486; Graesse, vol I, p167.

Confirmation of arms for an Estremaduran family

188 Philip II King of Spain (1555-98) *Carta executoria de hidalgía* in favour of Antonio Gutierres, and his sisters Maria, Catalina, Ana, Lucia, and Francisca Gutierres, of Cáceres (Estremadura). Dated at end: Granada, 12 August 1566. Folio. Calligraphic manuscript of 48 leaves of strong vellum, ruled in red with double-line border in margins throughout (including the 7 otherwise blank leaves at the end). 36 lines to a page finely executed in a rounded gothic chancery hand. First initial painted in gold on a blue background; calligraphic opening initials and head-pieces throughout; flourishes and initials of the notary in tailend margins; at the end, signatures of Dr Ostos Pecayas, Lic. Juan Velasques, Dr Torres and various other officials; subsequent manuscript notarial entries confirming the authenticity of the document. With fullpage illuminated frontispiece painting on verso of first leaf. Bound in contemporary limp vellum (repaired) with original flaps, toggles and ties intact. £6,500

Royal confirmation of arms and nobility for the Gutierres family from Cáceres, Estremadura, and their descendants. The illuminated fullpage painting is made up of three panels: the top left contains a fine miniature painting of the Annunciation (140 x 110mm), the top right bears the king's name in bold gilt lettering 'Don Phelipe' on a blue speckled background interlined with red bars ornamented in white (140 x 95mm); the lower panel contains the family arms showing a lion rampant crossed with the heads of two hounds in gilt on a green shield within multi-coloured borders of orange, blue and red, flanked on each side by a floral –grotesque ornamental border in red, green, and blue, on a gilt background (170 x 203mm). A good example of Spanish baroque calligraphy and illumination in its original binding. Well preserved. A handsome document.



Confirmation of arms for an Aragonese family

189 Philip II King of Spain (1555-98) *Carta executoria de hidalgía* granted to Diego López de Valcarcel of the town of Hellin and his descendants. (Dated at the end:) Granada, 6 October 1578. Calligraphic manuscript on 89 leaves of strong vellum in folio, excluding first and last blank leaves. 34 lines to a page finely written by professional scribes in a rounded gothic hand. Each page ruled in red with double-line border in margins and flourishes and initials of the notary, except for last two pages which are in a later hand. Numerous official signatures and appendices in a later hand at end. 3 fullpage multi-coloured paintings heightened in gold on first 2 leaves. 16 gilt initials on a raspberry-red background decorated with white ornamental designs. Recto of penultimate leaf with opening initial of a royal miniature portrait (80 x 65mm) of Philip II of Spain heightened in gold on a green background. Contemporary green velvet over boards, worn; edges gilt.

£7,500

Royal confirmation of arms and nobility for Diego López de Valcarcel of the town of Hellin (modern province of Albacete in southeastern Spain) and his descendants. The full -page paintings representing respectively (1:) Diego de Valcarcel, his wife and their children kneeling to the Virgin Mary on high; (2:) husband and wife kneeling before Christ on the Cross, and (3:) a heraldic composition – the top panel showing a mounted knight galloping over slain enemies with the caption 'rei de castilla' below; the bottom panel depicting the arms of the grantee (green branches on a gilt background quartered with a bull below a tree and a lion fighting a griffin). The first 2 paintings are within decorative floral and grotesque borders on gold; the heraldic painting is surrounded by a wide plain gilt leaf border. Well preserved.



Italian late baroque emblems & symbols

including a telescope

190 Pietrasanta, Silvestro, (S.J.) *Symbola heroica*. Amsterdam, Jansson-Vaesberge & H. Wetsten, 1682. 4to. [8]p + pp v - lxxx + 480p + [32]p. Engraved title-page by Corn. Galle after Peter Paul Rubens, frontispiece portrait of Cardinal Aloysius Carafa, 8 plates of arms and genealogies, 268 emblematic devices within scrollwork surround, 13 engraved figures in text, ornamental woodcut head- and tail-pieces and historiated initials. 19th century red morocco, richly gilt spine and inner dentelles, edges gilt. £2,500

Sumptuous collection of emblems and devices by the Roman-born Jesuit intended for instruction and pleasure. Shown pictorial shields and devices with their mottoes, giving explanation of the symbolism. Included are heraldic badges of noble families (Medici, Gonzaga, Orsini) and men of learning, the significance of devices on coins and medals, ring inscriptions, seals and their uses, and forms of epigraphy; the author also explains methods of cryptic writing and numerology, the meaning and origin of emblematic images from myth, legend, nature and objects of everyday life, these often juxtaposed to provide a parable or exemplary interpretation.

Included is an early illustration of a telescope for observing spots on the sun. The devices are enhanced by decorative borders and Roman masks, mythical figures, animals, insects and scallop shells. Dedicated to Cardinal Carafa of the noble Neapolitan family. Well preserved, a few insignificant traces of usage.

Praz pp179, 455.



Duties and privileges of the Order of Papal Knights

191 Pius IV, Pope (1559-65). *Bulla Collegii Militum, qui pii, de numero participantium nuncupantur. Qua amplissimis & honorificetissimis privilegiis donantur. Per S.D.N.D. Pium Papam IIII in Alma Urbe nuperrimè erecti, & instituti, securisque proventibus, & emolumentis dotati.* Rome, Antonio Blado, 1560. Small 4to. [24] leaves. Italic letter. With allegorical title woodcut showing a sainted pope riding towards kneeling knights in armour; Medici arms below; large circular diagram of papal seal (repeated), 4 historiated woodcut initials (1 large). Boards.

£1,500

First edition of the bull affirming the new pope's ruling on the duties and privileges of the Collegium Militum Piorum, an Order of Papal Knights. The ends of both sections of the text are dated respectively 5th March 1559/1560 and 5th September 1560; each section is followed by a reproduction of the papal seal and the printed signatures of the pope as 'bishop of the Catholic Church', and of those of the cardinals (respectively forty and twentyone). Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo Medici) fortified Rome and made many architectural improvements to the City during his papacy. The building work was costly and the large financial contribution demanded on election to papal orders provided a ready source of income.

A good copy containing a contemporary manuscript commentary in Latin on blank part of leaf f1. From the collection of the Oxford lawyer and bibliophile, Walter Ashburner (1864-1936), co-founder of the British Institute in Florence, with his library stamp in blank title margin.

Fumagalli-Belli 225.



The glories of the American conquests demand a royal reward

192 Pizarro y Orellana, Fernando. *Varones ilustres del nuevo mundo. Descubridores, conquistadores, y pacificadores del opulento, dilatado, y poderoso imperio de las Indias Occidentales: sus vidas, virtud, valor, hazañas, y claros blasones. con un discurso legal de la obligacion que tienen los reyes a premiar los servicios de sus vassallos... ò en sus descendientes...* Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1639. Folio. [18] f + 427 (misnumbered 417) + [1 blank] + 72p + [16]f of index. Typographical ornaments. Contemporary limp vellum. £4,500

First edition of this account of the lives and achievements of the great discoverers and conquerors of Spanish America including Christopher Columbus, Alonso de Ojeda, Hernán Cortés, Francisco & Juan Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, Hernán & Gonzalo Pizarro, and Diego García de Paredes, partly based on sources now lost and containing matter not found elsewhere. The author, a descendant of Francisco Pizarro, compiled this work on the glories of the conquest in order to claim grants and rights which he considers his due by lawful inheritance. In his last chapter 'Discurso legal y politico' (72p), he petitions the dedicatee, King Philip IV of Spain, to honour the promise made by the Emperor Charles V to Francisco Pizarro to grant him and his descendants the services of 20,000 feudal vassals and the hereditary title of Marquess as a reward for his conquest of Peru.

A very good copy, rare with the half-title and encomium-leaf preceding the title, from the collection of the noted Argentine explorer and historian Francisco P. Moreno (1819-1919) with his library stamp on first page of introduction; engraved bookplate of the Scottish physician and mineralogist Thomas Stewart Trail (1781-1862).

Alden & Landis 639/93; JCB (3) II, 276; Leclerc 452; Medina *BHA* 999; Palau 227687; Sabin 63189; Salvá 63189.



CAII PLINII SE
CVNDI,

Des Weiterumb Ten Hochgelehrten

alten Philosophi vnnnd Naturkündi-
gers/ Bücher vnd Schrifften / von Natur/ art vnd eygenschaft
aller Creaturen oder Geschöpfe Gottes/ Als nemlich/ von den Menschen/ ihrer
Geburt/ Gestalt/ Aufrichtung/ Wandel/ Gebreuchen/ Künsten/ Handhierung/ Leben/ Kranck-
heit/ Sitten vnd Verdienig. Von den vierfüßigen Thieren/ die beyde auf Erden vnd in den Wassern leben. Von
den Fischen so sich im Meer süßten Wassern/ Seen/ Flüssen oder Weßern reger. Von den Vögeln so im Luft vnd
auf der Erden fliegen vnd schweben. Vnd auch von den vnteren kriechenden Wörmen/ als
Schlangen/ etc. Samt den andern kleinen Thieren/ nemlich Am-
misen/ Bienen vnd ihres gleichen.

**Zehnde vnderamb mit sonderem fleiß durchsehen/ mit vielen fürtrefflichen
Historien gebessert vnd acmecht/ mit schönen neuen Figuren gezieret/ vnd mit
einen nützlichen Register versehen/ desgleichen vor nie außgangen.**

**Allen Apothekern/ Hausvateren vnd Hausmüttern/ ja Allen denen/ so der Natur
eygenschaft trawt vnd vordlung zuerfahren vnd zu wissen begert/
feyr notwendig vngleich vnd dienlich.**



Bedruckt zu Strauchfort am Mann/ In Verlegung Eginund Seyerabendt
M. D. LXXXIII.



Fulgosus lib. I. cap. 6. ex Plinio.

Es sind Menschen die das Fieber stets habē/als der Caius Mecoenas/welcher auch
in den letzten dreyen jaren/vor seinem absterbē/nie keiner stundē lang schlaffen mögen.



Valerius Max. lib. I. cap. 8.



*Two German Renaissance woodcut books illustrated
by outstanding artists*

193 Plinius Secundus, Gaius (the Elder). *Des Weitberühmbten Hochgelehrten alten Philosophi unnd Naturkündigers, Bücher und Schrifften, von Natur, art und eygenschafft aller Creaturen oder Geschöpfe Gottes . Jetzundt widerumb . durchgesehen . verbessert und gemehrt, mit schönen neuwen Figuren gezieret, und mit einem . Register versehen, deßgleichen vor nit außgegangen.* Frankfurt am Main, Sigmund Feyerabendt, 1584. [6] f + 388p + [8]f. Fraktur type. Title in red & black with woodcut of animals entering Noah's Ark. With 248 woodcuts (including composites and repeats) by Hans Weiditz, Virgil Solis, and Jost Amman. Typographical ornaments. (Bound with:)

Heller, Johann. *Neuw Jag unnd Weydwerck Buch, Das ist Ein gründtliche beschreibung vom Anfang der Jagten. Item vom Adelichem Weydwerck der Falcknerey;, Beyssen und Federspiel*

. Deßgleichen vom Fisch, Krebs, Otter und Biber Fang, wie mans mit Netzen, Reusen, Angeln, Kasten, Otter und Biberhunden. fahen sol. Frankfurt am Main, Johann Feyerabendt for Sigmund Feyerabendt, 1582. 2 parts. [4]+ 103 + [1 blank]f; 73 + [1 blank]f. Fraktur type. First title in red & black with woodcut of hunting scene; second title with woodcut of falconer with birds and dogs. With 170 large woodcuts by Jost Amman in the text and 4 pages of musical notation. Typographical ornaments. Large printer's woodcut device at end. The 2 works bound together in contemporary German pigskin richly decorated in blind with rolll borders of ornaments and religious motifs. With episcopal arms dated '1589' gilt-stamped into centre panel of front cover; original brass catches and clasps intact.

£18,000

Two splendidly illustrated German Renaissance woodcut books illustrated by outstanding artists. 1) German translation by Heyden of selections from Pliny the Elder's Natural History - 7th - 10th books & part of the 11th book on anthropology, human physiology and zoology. The latter is considered the basis of modern zoology together with Gessner's work on the subject. This vernacular edition, illustrated with a series of exceptionally fine woodcuts by major German artists of the period including 23 by Jost Amman, was intended for the use of apothecaries and the general public in the best tradition of the 'Volksbücher'. First published in 1565 at the same press, the present edition is textually enlarged and corrected, has new illustrations, and an index has also been added for easier consultation. The first book, treating man, includes six charming occupational portrait woodcuts (artists, physicians, chemists, scientists, musicians, painters, etc) and seven woodcuts of medical interest by Jost Amman showing surgery and parturition scenes; the second book, devoted to mammals, includes chapters on elephants, dogs, horses, cattle, goats, pigs and monkeys; the third book deals with fishes and other aquatic animals. and the fourth book with birds.

Becker, Amman 7d.



2) One of the earliest German illustrated books on hunting, fowling, hawking, and fishing. The work was compiled from German, French and Italian sources by the lawyer Johann Heller for the publisher Sigmund Feyerabendt. The first part, a free version of Jacques de Fouilloux's *Venerie*, includes a 4-page hunter's song with musical notation. Chapters 4 - 22 describe and illustrate the keeping, training, and curing of different breeds of hounds. There are chapters on the hunting of stags, wild boars, wolves, hares, rabbits, foxes, badgers, bears, linxes, and antelopes. The second part is mostly devoted to falconry, describing a variety of birds, ways of training them to hunt, and how to maintain and cure them when sick or injured. The final 13 chapters treat otter and beaver hunting, different methods of fishing, and the best times of the year for catching various fishes. 116 of the lively woodcuts are the work of the celebrated Swiss artist Jost Amman (1539-91).

Becker, *Amman*, 35; J.E.Harting, *Bibliotheca Acceptraria* (1891) 94; Lipperheide Tf6; see also Souhart, *Bibliographie generale des ouvrages sur la chasse* (1886) cols. 12 & 156.



194 Plinius Secundus, Gaius (the elder). *Naturalis Historiae. Cum commentariis & adnotationibus Hermolai Barbari, Pintiani, Rhenani, Gelenii, Dalechampii, Scaligeri, Salsmasii, Gronovii, Is. Vossii & variorum. Accedunt praeterea varia lectiones ex Mss. compluribus.* Leiden & Rotterdam, Hack, 1668-1669. 3 volumes in 8vo. [16] + 838 + (134)p; 917 + [69]p; 853 + [83]p; each volume including engraved title by G. Wingendorp and title with woodcut device. Green morocco panelled with triple gilt line borders (signed by Thouvenin). £950

Finely printed Variorum edition of this great natural science classic corrected by Dalechamp, Hermolaus Barbarus, Beatus Rhenanus, Siegmund Ghelen and other distinguished humanist interpreters who greatly emended the text working from newly found manuscripts. During the Middle Ages Pliny the Elder's Natural History was one of the main sources of available scientific knowledge. His views on geography, zoology, botany, medicine, mineralogy and astronomy continued to exercise considerable influence for centuries to come. An elegantly bound set by Joseph Thouvenin, one of the best early 19th century French craftsmen (1st volume signed 'THOUVENIN' in tailend of spine, denoting work completed after 1822).

Brunet IV, 716 ('Belle édition, et l'une des moins communes de la collection des anciens Variorum').

*Beroaldo's redaction of the letters of
Pliny the Younger (c61 – c112 AD)*

195 Plinius Secundus, Gaius Caecilius (the Younger). *Epistolarum.* Edited by Philippus Beroaldus. Bologna, Benedictus Hectoris, 19 October 1498 [misdated: 1502]. 4to. [140] leaves. Roman letter interspersed with occasional quotations in Greek. 27 lines. Printer's mark at end of book IX, and at end. 18th century vellum; rebaked. £1,850

A distinguished redaction of the celebrated letters of Pliny the

Younger (c.61-c.112 AD) by the noted Renaissance scholar Filippo Beroaldo (1453-1505). The ten books of letters on a variety of subjects composed in the style of short essays, are a major source for our knowledge of the times. The famous letter 16 (book 6), addressed to his friend Tacitus, describes the eruption of Vesuvius on 24 August AD 79 during which the author's uncle, Pliny the Elder, died. Letter 59 (book 10) to the Emperor Trajan on the treatment of the Christians, is considered the earliest external account of Christian worship, and the fullest statement of the reasons for the execution of Christians; Trajan expresses his approval in his reply in the following letter (60). The volume concludes with the panegyric to Trajan, delivered when Pliny took office as consul for the year 100, in which the emperor is favourably compared to the tyrannical Domitian who preceded him. Traces of marginal waterstaining throughout, title margin neatly repaired without loss; a modest, clean copy with occasional manuscript notes in Latin penned into blank margins in several neat humanist hands.

BMC VI 844; Goff P-810; HC*13115; Polain (B) 3206; Proctor 6639.



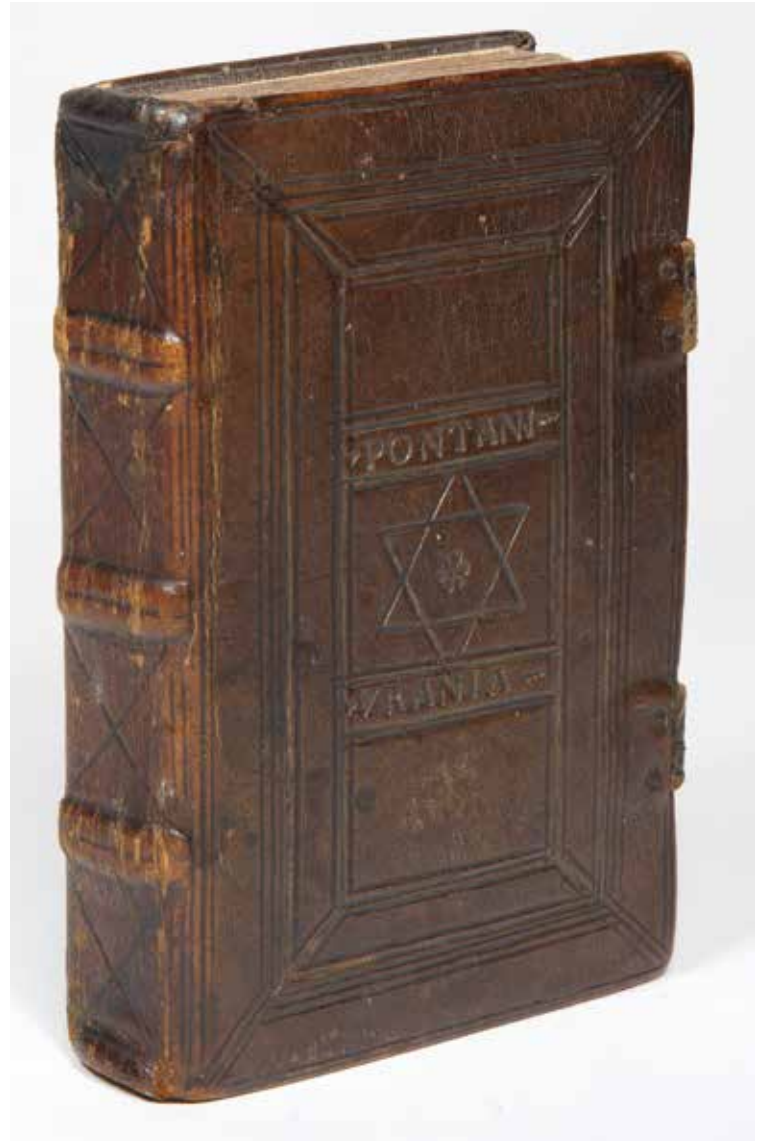
Preserved in contemporary brown morocco decorated in blind

196 Pontanus, Joannes Jovianus. *Urania, sive de stellis libri quinque. Meteorum liber unus. De Hortis hesperidum libri duo. Lepidina sive postorales pompeae septem. Item Meliseum Maeon Acon. Hendecasyllaborum libri duo. Tumulorum Liber unus. Neniae duodecim. Epigrammata duodecim.* Venice, Aldus & Asulanus, 1513. 8vo (160 x 103mm) 255 + [1]f. Last leaf with Aldine device. Bound in contemporary brown Italian morocco over wooden boards with blind and gilt fillets around a central star and the lettering PONTANI URANIA on sides; edges gilt and gauffered with a knotwork pattern; two clasps and catches intact; edges gauffered; gilding slightly faded; top of spine skilfully restored. £9,500

The augmented second Aldine edition of the moral poems, with the text corrected from the first 1505 edition and with an additional 27 pages of text at the end. Pontanus (1426-1503), humanist and politician, a friend of Aldus Manutius, was tutor at the court of Alfonso and Ferdinand of Naples. One of the most typical Latin poets of the Renaissance, he exerted a powerful influence, especially on the poets of the Pléiade. In *Urania* the author pronounced his immortality as a poet. An exceptionally fine copy preserved in an unusual Italian morocco binding of the period.

Provenance: With early ink ownership signature "Cesare Serai" on title.

References: Adams P-1858; *Censimento* 16; Isaac 12831; Renouard 63/7; Texas 104; UCLA 91.



IULIVS II PONT MAX EDICTO VETVIT NE
QVIS HVNC LIBRVM IMPRIMAT NEVE IM
PRIMI PERMITTAT. SIQVIS CONTRA HINC
AD XXV. AN. FECERIT ANATHEMA SIT.
NOXAMQVE IACOBO MAZUCHIO
BIBLIOPOLAE PENDAT.

IMPRESSVM

Romæ per Magistrum Eucharium Silber als Franck • Castigatum per An
dream Nucium Or • Hu • Ro • Academia Capellanū • Sedente Iulio • II •
Pont • Max • Anno eius Sexto • De Repub • litteraria Opt • Merito • Anno
Salutis • M D I X • Nonis Martiis •

*From the library of Count Boutourlin (1763-1829),
keeper of the Hermitage Collection*

197 Procopios of Caesarea. *De Bello Persico, Per Raphaelem Volaterranum Conversus. Romæ per Magistrum Eucharium Silber alias Franck. Castigatum per Andream Nucium . MDIX. Nonis Martiis.* [Rome, Eucharius Silber, March 1509] Folio. [90]f. Roman letter. At end of text the six line privilege in favour of Giacomo Mazzocchi is printed in capitals. Woodcut initial with portrait of a saint at beginning of first book, lombard initial decorating beginnings of books II-IV. Early 19th century red quarter morocco, gilt; marbled boards. £4,850

The first printing of Procopios' account of the early 6th century Byzantine military campaigns against the Persian kings Kavadh and Chosroes Anushirvan, and against the Vandal kingdom in North Africa. The Latin translation from the Greek is by Raffaele Maffei Bishop

of Volaterra (1451-1522), a noted humanist and encyclopaedist; (the Greek original text was first published by Höscheilus at Augsburg as late as 1607; an English version by Holcroft followed in 1653). The colophon is unusual in referring to the editor, Andrea Nucio, by name. The lengthy privilege by Pope Julius II is in favour of Giacomo Mazzocchi, learned Roman bookseller, printer, and noted antiquarian, who is first mentioned here.

Procopios, a native of Caesarea in Palestine, trained as a lawyer and rhetorician, was attached to the Byzantine general Belisarius in AD 527 as his aide and legal adviser in the Persian war. He was to accompany Belisarius in all his brilliant campaigns to restore East Roman power. His Histories, written c550 AD, constitute the authoritative text for the period. Procopios emphasizes the crucial rôle of archers in Belisarius' victories.

A good copy with wide margins from the library of [Dmitry Petrovich] Count Boutourlin (Buturlin 1763-1829), Russian senator, outstanding bibliophile, and director of the Imperial Library, with his engraved armorial bookplate inside front cover; Boutourlin's

first library was lost in the burning of Moscow in 1812; his immense second collection, formed during his retirement in Tuscany, was described in a privately printed catalogue limited to 200 copies by Audin (Florence 1831); the books were ultimately dispersed by auction through Silvestre (Paris, 1839-41); many were acquired by the Bodleian Library. A small, neat repair in blank tailend corner of last leaf.

Isaac 12013; Jähns 143-6; Adams records no copies in Cambridge libraries.



Rare Spanish illustrated baroque book printed in Italy

198 Puente, Pedro de la. *Los Soldados en la Guardia. Dividido en quatro discursos, con unos apuntamientos politicos al ultimo dellos*. Pavia, Juan Andres Magro, 1657. 4to. [4]f + 461 + [1]p. + last leaf with printer's device and imprint. With finely engraved allegorical frontispiece folding engraving preceding title. Decorative woodcuts and initials. Contemporary deer-skin blind-tooled with line borders and cartouches; spine lightly wormed in places. £3,500

A philosophical discourse on the trials and advantages of military life arranged in four books composed in elegant prose. The volume is remarkable for its fine baroque engraved allegorical frontispiece. The author, a Spanish colonel, and acting castellan of the fortress of Pavia, develops his narrative whilst following a group of soldiers on an imaginary journey through Spain stopping at Barcelona, Valencia, and Tarragona. In book II he reflects on the qualities of an ideal general, citing a variety of historical examples and episodes; he also includes a chapter on the privileges enjoyed by the cadets at the Spanish military school. Book IV offers advice on cavalry and artillery. The volume ends with an appendix of political maxims. The dedication is to Don Luis Mendez de Haro, Soto Mayor y Guzman, Duke of Olivares. A light waterstain in blank margins of pp339-44, right margin of last leaf strengthened, otherwise an exceptionally fine, fresh copy in an attractive contemporary binding.

Palau 240585 (lacking the frontispiece); Vindel 2.297; not in British Library.



item 198

199 QUR'AN. Single leaves from early Qur'an manuscripts.

The fine calligraphy and ornamentation showing the flowering of Islamic culture in different periods and regions.

Egypt, Mamluk period, 14th century. Leaf from a Qur'an, the text from surat al-Anfal (the Spoils), 8 verses 42-62. Written in black ink in thuluth and naskh script with occasional diacritics in red indicating accents and sounds. 15 lines of text on side, gold and coloured rosettes are illuminated between the verses; the first, middle and last line is written in bold thuluth script, in between the 12 lines of naskh script. In the margins are a gold and blue medallion and 'tree-of-life' design indicating divisions in the Quranic text. (Whole leaf : 383 x 276mm). In good condition, neat marginal repairs. £2,500

Egypt, Mamluk period, 15th century. Leaf from a Qur'an, the text from surat al-Baqarah (the Cow), verses 54-60. Written in black ink in naskh script with occasional diacritics in red indicating accents and sounds. 9 lines of text are on either side, the verses are divided by gold rosettes, some marginal annotation in black and red, and a Quranic divisional marker for the quarter section (rub' hizb) written in ornamental thuluth script. Whole leaf: 383 x 276mm. £1,500

India, mid-18th century. Leaf from a Qur'an, the text from surat al-Tur, the Mount. Written in black ink in behari script significant words and diacritics in red, gold rosettes between verses. 13 lines of text are on either side within blue and red rules. The illuminated sura heading is written in white on a gold background within rust floral panel. Whole leaf c285 x 200mm. £950

For an example, see Y.H.Safadi, *Islamic Calligraphy*, London 1978, p29, and John Reeve (ed) *Sacred Books of the Three Faiths: Judaism, Christianity, Islam*. London, The British Library, 2007, p131 (catalogue accompanying a major exhibition 27 April – 23 September 2007).



Moral poems for the education of a prince



200 Rebolledo [Bernardino de]. *Selva militar; y politica, consagrada A.L.S.R.M. de Don Fernando III Rey de Bohemia y Ungria Archiduque de Austria*. Cologne, Antonio Kinchio, 1652. 16mo. [8] + 284 + [12]f. Title, engraved title with heraldic and emblematic motifs, engraved full-page portrait of dedicatee and the author, typographical ornaments. Contemporary stiff vellum decorated with borders and small ornaments; edges gilt. £1,500

First edition. An elegant pocket volume of moral poems on state affairs by the soldier and diplomat Count Rebolledo (1597-1676) dedicated to the young Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, king of the Romans. Twelve of these didactic poems (ff49-107) are entirely devoted to military matters with advice on proper fortifications, munitions, military discipline, conduct of offensive and defensive war and on battle orders. Rebolledo spent his early life as a soldier in the imperial service fighting the Turks and Barbary pirates, and later in the Thirty Years' War in Germany. The present volume was published during his subsequent embassy to Denmark: the preface is dated Copenhagen, 1st March 1652. Rebolledo became minister of state in 1662.

An exceptionally attractive copy in impeccable state except for light shaving of edges of engraved title.

For an evaluation as a Spanish baroque lyrical poet, see Ticknor, *History of Spanish literature*, II, 548.

Heredia 5611; Palau 252063.

Papal rights of inheritance defended

201 Redoano, Guglielmo (S.J.), Navarro, Martino, Azor, Juan, Filliucio, Vincencio, & Girolamo Mainazza. *Tractatus diversorum de spoliis ecclesiasticis in quibus ita copiose omnes species bonorum per praelatos occasione ecclesiae comparatorum, post mortem relictorum, spolia nuncupatorum tractantur, et subtiliter discutiuntur... Cum bullis, & constitutionibus summorum pontificum, quae ad hanc materiam pertinent. Ad Iulio Caesare Lutio de Callio ...selecti. Ultima edition alijs auctior ...* Rome, Giovanni Pietro Bona for Blasius Diversini & Zenobius Massotti, 1650. Folio. [16]pages of preliminaries including half title, title in red & black with engraved arms of the dedicatee, Cardinal Orsini, & index quaestionum + 455 + [1 blank]pages of text + [32]pages of index praecipuarum materiarum. Text in 2 columns. Some typographical headpieces and ornamental initials. Contemporary vellum. £450

Five essays on the right of the papacy to seize the chattels of ecclesiastical dignatories who die without making a will in order to fill the needs of the Church. The 'Ius spoli' was introduced during the second half of the 14th century under the pontificates of Clement V and John XXII, creating one of the most important of papal revenues. The best known authors here represented are Juan Azor (1535 - 1603), a Spanish Jesuit who wrote on moral theology, and Martin de Azpilcueta (1491-1586), known as 'Doctor Navarrus', a prolific Basque theologian and early economist who also published a discourse on revenues of benefices. Guglielmo Redoano was a 17th century Genoese Jesuit. Added are the texts of papal bulls relating to the subject. The collection, first published in 1619, was authorized by the Tribunal of the Rota, the highest papal court of justice. This enlarged edition was redacted by Giulio Cesare Luzi. The dedicatee, Cardinal Virginio Orsini (1615-78) oversaw the new fortifications which Pope Urban VIII commissioned for the Leonine City. A few quires toned, otherwise in good condition; old bookseller's stamp in tailend margin of title.



202 Ribadeneyra, Pedro de (S.J.) *Vida del P. Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Religion de la Compañia de Jesus. Escripta en Latin . y aora nuevamente traduzida en Romance, y añadida por el mismo Autor.* Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1583. 4to. [17] + 304 + [8]f. Roman & Italic letter. Printer's device with Jesuit emblem on title. Some historiated initials. Contemporary vellum, gilt; without ties. £4,850

First edition in Spanish of the celebrated life of St Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), founder and first General of the Jesuit Order. Compiled by a young disciple of St Ignatius, the book became a classic, as it was more widely read than the autobiographical writings. Translations were published in Italian (1586), German (1590), Polish (1593), French (1599), and in English (1616: by Michael Walpole). This Spanish version contains additional material included by the biographer not present in the Latin text first published Naples, 1572. The work contains extensive references to the Jesuit overseas missions in the West Indies and Brazil. an exceptionally fresh copy; an early manuscript entry in top blank margin of title; initials B[eato] and S[anto] inserted into title wording in ink.

Alden/Landis, *European Americana* 583/62; De Backer-Sommervogel VI, 1726; Palau 266222.

Dirige me Domine in via tua...

BIBLIOTHECA SCRIPTORVM SOCIETATIS IESV.

OPVS INCHOATVM

A R. P. PETRO RIBADENEIRA
Eiusdem Societatis Theologo, anno salutis 1602.

CONTINVATVM

A R. P. PHILIPPO ALEGAMBE
Ex eadem Societate, vsque ad annum 1642.

Recognitum, & productum ad annum Iubilæi
M. DC. LXXV.

A NATHANAELE SOTVELLO
Eiusdem Societatis Presbytero.

*Qui autem docti fuerint, fulgebunt quasi splendor firmamenti, & qui ad iustitiam...
eruduerunt multos, quasi Stella in perpetuas aeternitates.*

Dan. 12. ver. 3.



ROMÆ, Ex Typographia Jacobi Antonij de Lazzaris Varesij.
M. DC. LXXVI.

SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

*The first Jesuit bio-bibliography revised by an English Catholic
Bound in contemporary red morocco*

203 Ribadeneyra, Pedro de (S.J.). *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societas Iesu. Opus inchoatum a Petro Ribadeneira ... 1602. Continuatum a R.P.Philippo Alegambe ... usque ad annum 1642. Recognitum, & productum ad annum Iubilæi M..DC.LXXV. a Nathanaele Sotuello.* Rome, J. A. de Lazzaris Varesij, 1676. Folio. xxxvi + 982p + errata leaf. Woodcut of Jesuit device on title. Contemporary red morocco, gilt; edges gilt; lightly worn.

£3,500

The most complete early edition of the standard bio-bibliography of the Jesuit Order. Its originator, the Spanish Jesuit Pedro de Ribadeneyra (1527-1611), a young follower of St Ignatius of Loyola, who was received by him into the Order in 1540, pursued his pioneering studies for this book up to the year 1602. The bibliography comprises a list of Jesuit provinces worldwide including Brazil, China, Goa, Japan, Malabar, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and the Philippines. The succeeding compiler, Philippe Alegambe (1592-1652), a Belgian priest in the service of the Duke of Osuna, Spanish Viceroy of Sicily, was assisted in his researches by the Belgian Jesuit and founding hagiographer Jean Bolland (1595-1665); Alegambe, who had joined the Order of Jesus in 1613, and later became Superior of the Roman House of the Jesuits, continued the work to 1642 and fundamentally expanded it. The third successive editor was the English Catholic Nathaniel Bacon, alias Nathaniel Southwell (1598-1676), who revised and enlarged the opus until the year 1675 in celebration of the centenary of the founding of the Order. Bacon had entered the English College in Rome in 1617 to study theology, became a Jesuit in 1624, and was appointed Secretary to Vincent Caraffa, 7th General of the Order in 1645. In the present edition he latinised his assumed name of Nathaniel Southwell to "Nathanaele Sotvello". Born in Norfolk, he may have been a nephew of Francis Bacon, and it is thought that he disguised his real name for political

reasons to avoid embarrassing his Protestant relations. (See on this the German mathematician Georg Cantor's Shakespeare-Bacon Theory). A supplement to this bibliography by the Spanish Jesuit Ramón Diosdado was published Rome, 1814-16.

A fine copy from the library of the French theologian Sébastien Joseph du Cambout Baron de Pontchasteau, author of *La morale pratique des Jésuites* (1669) with his ownership entry in ink 'De M. de Pontchasteau' in right title margin (he also wrote two tracts on Port-Royal, and a work on the cultivation of fruit trees mentioned by Comtesse de la Rivière, in: 'Lettres ... a Madame la baronne de Neufpont, son amie ... avec beaucoup de nouvelles & anecdotes du regne de Louis XIV depuis 1686 jusqu'à l'année 1712'); top blank title margin with contemporary manuscript ink entry 'Dirige me Domine in via tua de semitas tras adore me'.

Palau 266563; Sabin 70777.

The false Arab Canons

204 Richer, Edmond. *Historia Conciliorum generalium. In quatuor libros distributa.* Cologne, Bernhard Hetsingh, 1680. [8] + 437 + [3]p. Printed in roman & italic with occasional quotations in Greek. Some typographical ornaments. Contemporary full red morocco panelled and ornamented in gilt; gilt borders; title giltstamped on spine; edges gilt; corners lightly worn. £950

First edition of the first part of this history of early church councils, a posthumous work by the French theologian Richer (1559-1631), a stout defender of the liberty of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the Jesuits. (Additional volumes were published in 1681 and 1687).

Chapter II (section xxii, pp40-41) entitled 'Arabicos Canones quos Turrianus & Alphonsus Pisanus Synodo Nicaenae adscribunt, penitus esse adulterinos' ('The Arabian Canons which Turrianus and Alphonsus Pisanus ascribe to the Synod of Nicaea, to be probably



unauthentic') is a critical discourse on the so-called 'False Arabian Canons', an elaborate 9th century forgery already exposed on stylistic grounds by the mid-15th century humanists Nicolas of Cusa and John of Torquemada. The forgery consisting of papal letters fabricated as part of a series of canon laws became known as 'Arabian Canons', because some correspond to the *Hispana*, the decretals of the popes from Damascus. The forger used the pseudonym 'Isidore Mercator' – see Hinschius edition, Leipzig 1863.

Edmond Richer, here referring to 'the eighty Arabian Canons of Franciscus Turrianus and Alphonsus Pisanus', pronounces them to be false, and suggests both scholars were deceived by Jesuits who wanted to perpetuate the deception for their own interests; he comments: 'I have often been amazed that their framers first chose to bring them out to the public in Arabic, not in Hebrew or Greek,

but when I studied the matter more diligently, I conjectured that this was done so that the comment should be more easily hidden, as perhaps the most learned men of this age would detect the donkey's ears hidden under the lion's skin, from the style.'

The three Catholic polemicists who defended the canons as genuine: were: (1) Franciscus Turrianus, i.e. Francisco Torres, native of Herrera, Palencia (c1509-1584), professor of the Roman College who took part in the revision of the Sixtine Vulgate, translated the Greek Fathers, and defended the authenticity of the Apostolic Canons and the 'Arabian' Decretals; he was a prolific anti-Protestant writer who represented Pius IV at the Council of Trent in 1562, he became a Jesuit in 1567; (2) Alfonso Pisano, a theological author; (3) Antonio Possevino (1533-1611), noted author, theologian and papal envoy who became a Jesuit in 1559. An exceptionally fine copy in a contemporary morocco binding.

Handbook on Renaissance military science

205 Rocca, Bernardino. *Imprese, stratagemmi, et errori militari . divide in tre libri: ne' quali discorrendosi con essempli, tratti dall'histoire de' Greci, & de' Romani, s'ha piena cognition de'termini, che si possono usar nelle guerre, cosi di terra, come di mare . La Quarta Gioia, congiunta all' Anella della nostra Collana Historica*. Venice, Gabriel Giolito, 1568. Small 4to. [60] + 477 + [3]p. Italic & roman letter. Large oval printer's device on title. Numerous historiated woodcut initials in various sizes. Ornamental head- and tail-pieces. Contemporary vellum; repaired. £650

A handbook on Renaissance military science including naval warfare illustrated with examples from ancient Greek and Roman history, and including a glossary of terms used in land and naval warfare. Rocca (1515-87), a lawyer and historian from Piacenza, was originally trained as an armourer; he fought in the battle of St Quentin (1557) won by Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy against a larger

French army. His dedication to Sforza Pallavicino Marchese del Borgo, Governor General of Venetian territories, is dated 1566. The book was edited by Tommaso Porcacchi (1530-1585), a close friend of the printer Giolito, whom he persuaded to publish a series of texts on ancient history ('Collana greca e latina'). A fresh copy.

Adams R-635; Cockle 534; Jähns 579 (1566 edn.)

206 Rocca, Bernardino. *De Discorsi di Guerra . Libri quattro. Dove s'insegna à Capitani, & Soldati il modo di condurre esserciti, di far fatti d'arme, espugnare, & difender Città, & altre cose: con gran copia d'essempij antichi, & moderni appartenenti all'arte*. Venice, Damiano Zenaro, 1582. 4to. [16] + 266 (misnumb. 268) f. Italic & roman letter. Large printer's woodcut device on title. Numerous ornamental woodcut initials in the text. Contemporary limp vellum; repaired. £650

A general introduction to military tactics based on classical examples. Its author, Rocca (c1515-87), a Piacenzan noble, trained as an armourer, dedicates his work to Carlo Emanuele Duke of Savoy, under whose father Emanuele Filiberto, he had fought in the decisive battle of St Quentin (1557). Citing Latin precepts (printed in roman letter), Rocca adds his own extensive commentaries in Italian (printed in italic). He instructs on how to form an army, give battle, assault and defend cities, but always stresses the advantages of avoiding armed conflict by the use of dissuasion, or by adopting a ruse to trick the opponent into submission. First published at Bologna, this is the second edition. Contemporary ownership signature 'di Valerio Bonafede' in blank tailend title margin. Occasional isolated light worming, otherwise a good copy.

Adams 634; Cockle 551.

*The first banned book on the papal index
15th century imprint preserved in an early
American monastic binding*

207 Rosellis, Antonius de. *Monarchia, sive de potestate imperatoris ac papae.* Venice, Hermann Liechtenstein, 23 June 1487. Folio. [3] + 110 numbered leaves. Without last blank leaf. Gothic letter. Text in 2 columns. 67 lines to a page. Initial spaces. Contemporary calf over wooden boards with richly blind-tooled multiple borders and with the arms of the Dominican convent at La Plata in centre of covers; edges painted in red; Dominican cross gauffered onto centre of top book block; remains of clasps; corners worn; some rubbing.

£9,500

A highly influential early treatise on political law defining the powers of the emperor and the pope, and the papal relationship with the conciliar movement. Its author, Antonio Roselli (1381-1466), professor of canonical and civil law at Bologna, Siena, and Florence, was a prominent lawyer and consistorial mediator during the Second Council of Constance which ended the Great Schism by electing Pope Martin V in 1417. In his main work, *Monarchia*, Roselli, examines the extent of papal primacy, conciliarism versus monarchy, and the concept of universalist ideology. He upholds papal authority, but argues it might be limited by a General Council under certain circumstances. This conciliatory theory, accepted as a compromise at Constance, was rejected by the next Pope Eugenius IV in his long struggle for supremacy with the Council of Basel (1431-1439) which deposed him. Roselli left Rome in 1438, as his political stance had become controversial, and continued to teach canon law at Padua. His treatise was finally condemned as an anti-papal tract and became the first book to be prohibited by the Church in 1491, when Nicolò Franco, papal legate at Venice, ordered all copies to be burnt in St Mark's Square. Tailend margins of first and last quire with traces of usage, outer edges of blank margins of first and last few leaves lightly waterstained, otherwise a very good





copy with contemporary manuscript ink ownership entry of the Dominican Convent at La Plata on verso of first leaf and with early signatures of Father Thomas Roma on blank recto of first leaf and at end (La Plata in Upper Peru, later renamed 'Chuquisaca', and finally 'Sucre', became the first constitutional capital of Bolivia.)

BMC V,p 357; (ISTC no +00327000); Goff R-327; Hain *13974; Harvard-Walsh 2050; Polain B, 3400; Proctor 4789. Cf: J.A.F.Thomson, 'Papalism and conciliarism in Antonio Roselli's Monarchia', in *Medieval Studies* 37 (1975), pp 445-458; M.Watanabe, 'Authority and consent in church government: Panormitanus, Aeneas Sylvius, Cusanus', in *Journal of the History of Ideas* 33 (1972), pp 217-236; Johann Friedrich v.Schulte, *Die Geschichte der Quellen und Literatur des kanonischen Rechts von Gratian bis auf die Gegenwart* (1875-1880), II, 302 p.

Prominent Roman baroque gardens

208 [Rossi, Giovanni Giacomo. Printseller] Rome: Engravings of prominent gardens. Suite of 8 engraved plates depicting the most notable gardens of contemporary 17th century Rome. Rome, sold by Giovanni Giacomo Rossi (1666 to 1670). Folio. 8 engraved plates with title and descriptive key in roman and italic letter. Size of each: 260 x 380mm. Bound in limp vellum with decorative blind-stamp on front and back cover, early ink library shelf. £6,500

A portfolio of garden designs individually selected from the Rome print seller, Giovanni Rossi, and privately bound. Collections of such prints were acquired by travellers in Italy from about 1600, either as reminders of a visit, or as is most likely in the present case, for use as a pattern book of ideas in laying out grounds. The gardens represented here are as follows:

I. *Villa Pamphili*, built from 1644, for the Pamphili family by Alessandro Algardi, 'the site (on the ancient Via Aurelia) offered a magnificent vista of Rome and a particularly spectacular view of St Peter's'. The aspect shown here focuses on the view of the villa as seen from the hippodrome, and theatre with statuary and fountains.

II. *Villa Borghesia*, begun in 1609, was built near the Porta Pinciana originally by the architect Flaminio Ponzio. The gardener in charge was listed as Domenico Savino who came from Montepulciano. The present view would appear to be that corresponding to the description of the 'first garden area ... densely planted with evergreen trees and divided ... into twenty-three roughly rectangular compartments outlined by espaliers of juniper, laurel, royal laurel, and mezereon' (an early-flowering medicinal variety of laurel). Noblemen are seen entering the main gate into the 'semicircular piazza outlined by espaliered laurel trees to form a wall of niches in which were set alternately peperino benches and antique statues' ('peperino': dark volcanic rock containing crystals). Visible at the entrance are the famous herm statues by Pietro Bernini of the horticultural deities, Pri-

VILLA BORGHESIA



A. Il Palazzo, la cui facciata bellissima ornata et arricchita di scultura antica, con statue antiche e moderne di dentro e di fuori, vi è moltissima pittura de' più eccellenti pittori, oltre le ricchis-
 simi vasi et rari adobbamenti. B. Vesciwe con molti eduerzi vecchi. D. Grotta Antica F. Boschetti.
 C. Stalle con abitazioni. E. Fontana G. Casotto per il giaracinetto.

Giuseppe Polignone Roma alla Pace alla pagina di
 170

apus and Flora'. Herms and statues also adorn each compartment, and an amusing variety of topiaried trees runs along the boundary wall to the left of the entrance. The key below draws attention to the aviaries near the villa, a circular 'antique grotto' resembling the nymphaeum of the Villa Adriana, and the gardener's house. Tunnels of 'firs' are referred to as 'Boschetti'; hidden among these is the 'wine grotto' or 'tinello', a domed oval arcade ... set about 3 meters underground'.

III. *Montalto*. The largest estate within the city walls at the time; the several buildings derived ultimately from rustic farm buildings were conceived by Domenico Fontana and begun around 1578. The present magnificent engraving, signed by M. Greuter, would appear to date from about 1620. Still evident is the 'wedge-shaped' design of compartments in front of the villa corresponding to one of the earliest pieces of land bought by Cardinal Montalto's family. The many rectilinear plots contained in the remaining walled area are characterized by delightful central fountains each within a different geometric-shaped pool. Behind the house is a semicircular piazza lined with huge triumphal urns; along the front allées are statues of exotic beasts; these lead to the 'Stalle de Lioni' (lion pens). In the north-west corner can be seen the oval fishpool dominated by Bernini's sculpted group 'Neptune and a Triton calming the waves' (this is now in the Victoria & Albert Museum).

IV. *Villa Medici*, purchased and revised by Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici from circa 1576. The Florentine architect, Bartolomeo Ammanati, undertook the plan, and the villa was erected on the Monte Pincio overlooking Rome. More compact than those outside the city, it nevertheless had space for many fine statues and fountains (named here in the key). Its spectacular feature was the water stair descending from a 'mausoleum' built on a steep slope to the right of the villa on which groves of cypresses were planted; below was a galleried grotto. An Egyptian obelisk with hieroglyphs stands out among the bordered compartments.

V. Villa Mattei was particularly renowned for the iconography of its design. It was begun around 1580, and attributed to the architect, Giacomo del Duca. It was one of the very few grand palaces not belonging to a churchman; the Matteis were an old Roman family. Notable in the villa's grounds was the hippodrome, immediately south of the villa, inspired by that of Pliny (described in his 'Letters'), and probably used 'for athletic contests and sports'; several carved and painted dogs, including poodles and greyhounds, were placed here. In the centre can be seen the obelisk given to Ciriaco Mattei by the city of Rome (taken from the Circus Flaminius), and at one end the huge bust of Alexander the Great awarded to Ciriaco's father, Alessandro, for his services as a prominent citizen, and positioned here after the ancient custom. To the left of the main entrance is the 'Boschetti degli Animali'; here were life-size statues of animals with a shepherd.

VI. *Giardino Belvedere*, in the Vatican. The small garden beyond the fortified Papal Palace bears the form of a 'hortus conclusus'. The modest garden plots with central fountain are bounded by a galleried corridor. Among the cypress plantations beyond the palace can be seen the 'naumachia' created for Clement VII (c.1523-34), but this garden feature became isolated with the erection of Pirro Ligorio's Cortile degli Archivi in 1563 (for Pius IV), as apparent in the engraving.

VII. *Monte Cavallo*. The Papal Palace at Monte Cavallo, according to the inscription below the view, was begun by Sixtus V (1585-90) and enlarged and redesigned by Paul V (1605-21). It appears that the land for the garden was in fact bought from the Colonna family who had purchased it not long before. A previous owner was Cardinal Ippolito d'Este (d. 1572) and the area had formed part of his splendid and well-stocked villa on the Quirinal Hill; Montaigne in 1580-1 considered Monte Cavallo one of the most beautiful gardens he had visited. The present view (apparently rare, this stage in the garden's history little recorded) shows a walled garden beyond the fortified buildings within which is a two-storey casino/?chapel (not seen in the Maggi engraving of the 'd'Este' garden 1612), ornamental plots

with fountains, tunneled arbours and a circular foliage-covered pavilion with four domes, presumably remaining from Cardinal d'Este's time. Behind the garden wall are the quarters of the 'Guardia di Todeschi'. The area on the Quirinal Hill had contained gardens since the 'late Middle Ages' built around ruins of the 'ancient Temple of Serapis'. Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga had here the 'first existing labyrinth to be documented' in the late 15th century (Lazzaro); in the 18th century the garden was re-designed in the French style.

VIII. *Villa d'Este*. The present engraving after an earlier design (of about 1568) offers a virtually 'complete depiction' of the plan of the Villa d'Este as conceived by the architect and designer, Pirro Ligorio. He set out to idealize Cardinal Ippolito d'Este in an elaborate iconographic programme using all the resources of garden art and technology available. Below the view shown here is a descriptive key in neat italics to 35 of the important features that combined to make this garden one of the most significant and extraordinary of all time. The engraving is signed by Francisco Corduba.

Each of the 8 designs is markedly different in layout and aspect giving a broad spectrum of ideas in terms of features and use of terrain. Noteworthy also is the fact that the first three above were 'garden parks'; areas were early open to the public, and the gardens have subsequently become, or been incorporated into, public parks. As a collection of prints there is no comparison for collation, however references below allude to similar series.

Berlin *Katalog* 2660, 3492. Arrigoni Bertarelli, 'Piante e vedute di Roma e del Lazio'. M. L. Gothein, *A History of Garden Art*, 1928, see figs. 183, 231, 232, 238. Claudia Lazzaro, *The Italian Renaissance Garden*, 1990, p51. See also particularly David R. Coffin, *Gardens and Gardening in Papal Rome*, 1991, referred to extensively above.

209 Rostinio, Pietro. *Trattato del mal francese nel quale si discorre sopra 234 sorti di esso male*. Venice, Avanzi, 1559. 8vo. 87 + [1 blank]leaves. Text in italic, and chapter headings in Roman type. 1 historiated woodcut initial. Printer's device on title. Early green-stained vellum over boards; hinges neatly restored. £1,150

A manual on the cure of syphilis in the Italian vernacular providing numerous components for remedies including the China Root and with references to the Guaiacum Wood imported from America. The work is largely based on *De morbi Gallici vocati curatione* by Antonio Musa Brasavola, one of the most famous physicians of the period, with some additions. (Proksch I, 101). The present second edition contains more material than the preceding one from the same press (1556). Rostinio's use of the vernacular was uncommon at this time; he also wrote a popular book on surgery in Italian.

A good copy with endpapers ruled in red; some insignificant light marginal foxing.

Alden & Landis, *European Americana* 559/34. Durling 3955.

210 Rubbi, Andrea (ed.) *Lirici Veneziani del secolo XVI*. Venice, sons of Antonio Zatta, 1788. 8vo. 328p. Engraved title with vignette, 14 engraved vignettes by C. all'Acqua. 19th century half calf. £250

A collection of 16th century Venetian poetry including sonnets, songs and madrigals with contributions by fifty authors whose names are listed on pp296-297. The volume also includes a selection of short biographies on pp298-324. The editor was the Venetian poet and former Jesuit, Abbate Andrea Rubbi (1738-1817). Good copy with engraved bookplate of Martin Aldao. Not listed in Gamba.





the illustrations were based on drawings by the celebrated Frankfurt artist Maria Sybilla Merian (1647-1717), now preserved in the archives of the Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg. The engraved title represents the interior of a palacial wunderkammer with connoisseurs appraising specimens on a table being brought to them by servants from large cabinets. The portrait shows the blind author sitting at a table working from touch, feeling shells and plants with his hands surrounded by books and dried exhibits. Rumpf lost his eyesight at the age of 42. The book was first published in Dutch in 1705 as *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*.

‘The first great history on tropical marine life, especially shells of the Molucca Islands in the Indian Archipelago. Remarkable for its detailed observations of living animals, habitats, and fisheries’ (Beekman, *The Amboinese Curiosity Cabinet* (1999); see also Dance, *A history of Shell Collecting*, pp26-27.

Bookplate of Juan del Olmo, a priest in Palencia pasted in blank title margin. Inner blank margin of engraved title discoloured in places, a small wormhole running through outer edges of top margin, occasional traces of usage in corners, otherwise a very good copy with excellent impressions of the plates.

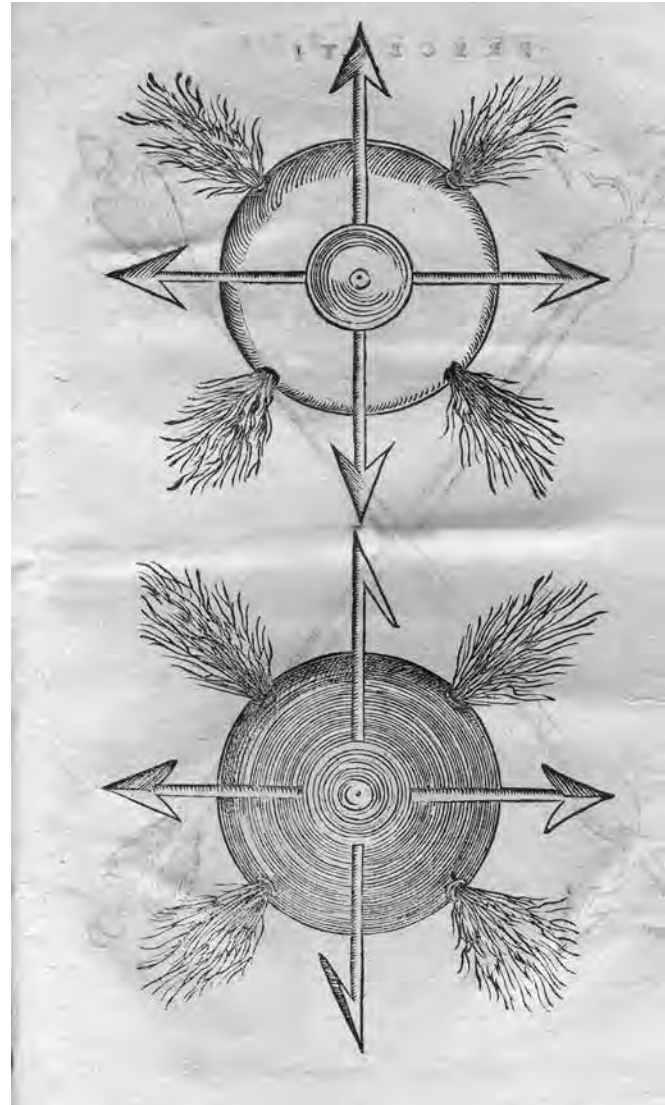
Illustrated Renaissance artillery manual

212 Rucelli, Girolamo. *Precetti della militia moderna, tanto per mare, quanto per terra. Trattati da diversi nobilissimi ingegni, . Ne'quali si contiene tutta l'arte del bombardiero, & si mostra l'ordine che ha da tenere il maestro di campo, quando vuole accampare il suo essercito. Opera . molto necessaria à principi, & a tutti coloro, che desiderano di apprendere compiutamente la disciplina militare.* Venice, heirs of Marchiò Sessa, 1568. Small 4to. [4] + 59 + [1 blank]f. Text in italic. Printer's woodcut device on title. 28 woodcut illustrations (11 full-page). Historiated woodcut initials. Half vellum. £1,250

First edition of this influential, illustrated handbook on late Renaissance artillery in the widest sense, including fireworks, compiled from a number of contemporary sources. Book II treats the manufacture of mines and rockets and the latest technical inventions relating to siege warfare and munitions. The woodcuts illustrate a variety of fire-works, rockets, mines and mining, compasses, a spiked obstacle, a float and a life-jacket. 'An important contribution to our knowledge of this subject at the end of the 16th century. Much reliance is still placed on the efficacy of fiery lances, trombe, or huge squibs, fastened to the end of poles, and fire-balls discharged by artillery. They are elaborately figured and their manufacture is minutely described.' (Hodgkin). On pp57-8 is contained a chapter on military medicine, a discussion of medicaments successfully used both in the army and navy, and especially in Africa by Leonardo Fioravanti, a physician from Bologna. Posthumously published two years after the author's death, the dedication by Benedetto de' Bolis to Alessandro Farnese Duke of Parma, is dated: Venice, 15 May 1568. The book was reprinted in 1562 and 1583.

Occasional very light marginal foxing, otherwise well preserved.

Breman 245; Cockle 663; Hodgkin III,2,9; Jähns 656; Jordan 3245; Mortimer 450; Riccardi II,402; Riling 25.





Las letras tienen amargas las raizes , si bien son dulces sus frutos. Nuestra Naturaleza las aborrece , y ningun trabajo siente mas , que el de sus primeros rudimentos. Que congojas , que sudores cueftan a la jubentud ? y afsi por esto , como , porque a menester

Allegories for the Ideal Ruler

213 Saavedra Fajardo, Diego de. *Idea de un principe christiano representada en cien empresas*. Antwerp, Jérôme & Jean Baptiste Verdussen, 1655. 4to. [10]f including engraved title + 792p. Roman & italic letter; with 102 large engraved emblems by Johann Sadeler and a variety of ornamental woodcut tail-pieces at chapter endings. Near-contemporary sprinkled calf, spine decorated in gilt; worn. £2,500

A discourse on how to become an ideal Christian ruler in dealings with his subjects and foreign governments, conceived as a school-book for the Infante Balthasar, son of Philip IV of Spain, who died too young to profit from its wisdom. Each chapter is illustrated with an allegorical device bearing on the subject matter, beginning with Hercules in his cradle strangling the serpents, and ending with a macabre emblem of a skull covered with a spider's web on a cracked coffin with an upturned crown and discarded sceptre. A fine engraving of a printing press adorns the preface. 18 emblems are directly inspired by warfare including: siting a cannon (p24), war trophies (p114), a siege engine ramming a fortress (p573), armoured soldiers fighting half-immersed in the ground (p604), a scale weighing a sword and a shield (p638), a helmet with closed vizier mounted by a hedgehog (p652), a fortress surrounded by stormy seas (p661), and soldiers scaling a fortress (p696). The penultimate section on pp744-763 is devoted to the proper conduct of a prince in victory and in concluding peace. The book enjoyed immense popularity in the 17th century.

Diego de Saavedra Fajardo (1584-1648) studied law at Salamanca, became a Knight of Santiago at the age of 22, and served the Spanish government in important diplomatic missions, finally as a member of the Council of the Indies in 1646. A good copy; some pencil markings.

Palau 283446; Peeters-Fontainas II,1152; see also Praz pp191-192.

214 Sabinus (Schuler), Georg. *Fabularum Ovidii Interpretatio tradita in Academia Regiomontana*. Wittenberg, Peter Seitz, 1559. Small octavo. [132] leaves. Roman & italic letter; occasional lines of Greek text. Typographical vignette on title. Contemporary limp vellum. £550

A running commentary on Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' by one of the greatest German neo-Latin poets: Georg Schuler (self-styled: 'Sabinus' 1508-1560), son-in-law of Melanchthon, was poet-laureate and professor of rhetoric at Königsberg University. Each fable in the 15 books is analysed and commented on from a historical and moral point of view. This is the 2nd edition (first: 1555); all editions are rare, because the book widely served as a popular handbook of mythology. The author modelled himself on Ovid, whose work he had studied extensively. Light signs of usage at beginning and end, otherwise a well preserved copy with contemporary manuscript ownership entries in title margins.

Adams, S 29 (1 copy only); not listed in the British Library *Catalogue of German Books*.

French Renaissance woodcut illustrations

215 Sallustius, Caius Crispus. *Opera ... cum Jodici Badii Asce[n]sii expositione ... que ... sunt adiectis aliquot historiis immoverius figuris tota quibus aperitur rei series venustata*. *Opera ... cum Jodici Badii Asce[n]sii expositione ... que ... sunt adiectis aliquot historiis immoverius figuris tota quibus aperitur rei series venustata*. Lyons, Jean de Jonvelle for S. Vincent, 4 April 1517. 4to. [6] + 139 + [1]f. Gothic letter. Commentary surrounding the text. Title in red & black with woodcut architectural border incorporating 15 portraits of scholars, and a red fleur-de-lys. 55 woodcuts (83 x 48mm) including repeats, and several series of fine historiated initials in various sizes in the text.



Printer's woodcut device showing Saints Peter and Paul holding the sudarium of Christ on last (otherwise blank) page. Old vellum with blind-stamped centre cartouches. £2,500

An early illustrated edition of the works with the commentaries of the great French humanist Josse Bade. Although Sallust (B.C. 86-34) is not considered a military writer, his detailed account of the Jugurthine War, here found on ff32-81, is important, as the only source conveying the historical greatness of the Numidian king Jugurtha as a military leader. Sallust was able to study the subject during his term as Roman governor of Numidia. The attractive woodcuts illustrating the text show mostly martial scenes in Renaissance costume; they also include what is thought to be a portrait of Badius himself sitting in his library. The historiated initials, many of which are white-on-black, are handsome examples of contemporary book illustration. Top margins lightly shaven, occasionally touching running titles, some light traces of waterstaining mostly in first and last leaves, a few occasional traces of usage, but generally a clean, crisp copy with good impressions of the woodcuts; with some old notes on last page, and in a few blank margins.

Adams S-143; Renouard, *Badius*, III, 236, 13.

216 San Rafaèle, Benvenuto Ròbbio Conte di. *Dell'Arte del Suono*. [Turin ? c1780] 12mo. 44p including half title + [1 blank] f. Typographical ornamental headpiece on first pages of both parts. (Bound after:) *Pianto Sacro*. Turin, 1778. [10]p; (And:)

Casati, Michele. *Congregat. Clericor. Regularum*. Mondovi, Derubeis, 1776. 22p; *Per la Solenità del Giorno XV. Di Ottobre del M.DCC.LXXVIII*. Vercelli, 1778. 8p; (And:) *Strano Avvenimento di una Chicchera a Caffè*. Turin, 1777. 19+[1 blank]p; (And:)

Camera, Giuseppe. *De Epilepsia ... Historia Medica*. Turin, 1777. [8]p. Contemporary marbled sheep; spine gilt with title label; worn. £350

A treatise on the principles of sound arranged in 2 parts or letters, each divided into 4 chapters. The author discusses violins, composers, famous violin makers and violinists including Jacob Stainer, Niccolò Amati, Antonio Stradivarius, Bartolomeo Guarneri, Carlo Bergonzi, Arcangelo Corelli, Giuseppe Tartini, Johann Stamitz, and Cappa. San Rafaèle (1735-94) was a Piedmontese polygraph who argued against rationalism (*Della falsa filosofia* 1777) and predicted the Risorgimento for Italy (*Secolo d'Augusto* 1769). £250

Songs & sonnets

217 Sannazaro, Jacopo. *Sonetti e canzoni*. Venice, heirs of Aldus & Asulanus, July 1534. 12mo. 52 leaves. 12mo. Italic letter. Aldine anchor device on title and at end. Half red morocco, spine gilt, joints rubbed; top edge gilt. £1,250

First Aldine edition of the Songs and Sonnets by the distinguished Italian poet Sannazaro (1458-1530), one of the ablest members of the Academy. The Sonetti contains the author's dedication to the Marchese Cassandra. Of particular interest is the "Notice to Printers" on leaf 48 concerning the rejection of certain sonnets and verses regarded as unworthy of Sannazaro's memory. Outer edges of right hand blank margin of title neatly repaired, first two leaves very lightly foxed.

Adams S-338; Renouard 112.6.

Geometrical principles and design of gun barrels

218 Sardi, Pietro. *L'Artiglieria ... divisa in tre libri*. Venice, Giovanni Guerrigli for the author, 1621. Folio. [6]f including engraved frontispiece + 142p of text. Roman & italic letter. With 18 large textual engravings (4 full-page), and 9 folding engraved plates. Numerous ornamental woodcuts and initials. Half vellum. £4,500

First edition of this influential Renaissance work on artillery arranged in 3 books. The first treats the history of ballistics; the second demonstrates the geometrical principles and design of gun barrels, and the casting and testing of bronze barrels of various sizes (chapters 19-24); the third book instructs on the design and manufacture of mounts, wheels, mortars, and loading instruments, the rules for bombardiers, and on the application of saltpetre and gunpowder (chapters 49-5 of which an English translation was included in Henry Stubbe's *Legends no histories* in 1670); chapter 58 describes and illustrates a variety of naval cannon, suggesting the most effective armament to be used for the defence of ports against warships; chapter 64 relates to the defence of alpine passes with artillery. The engraved title features a gun barrel with loading instruments on either side of the text, and below a bust portrait of the author at the age of 50. Sardi, a Roman architect and engineer, dedicates his work to a Genovese patron, Giacomo Cattaneo. A reprint appeared at Bologna 68 years later. A good copy; small repair in margin of title and last leaf.

Cockle 688; Riccardi II, 423; Riling 90.



VI
TER FE RI AS
PI RI AS
IV L'ARTIGLIERIA

DI
PIETRO SARDI
ROMANO
DIVISA IN TRE LIBRI

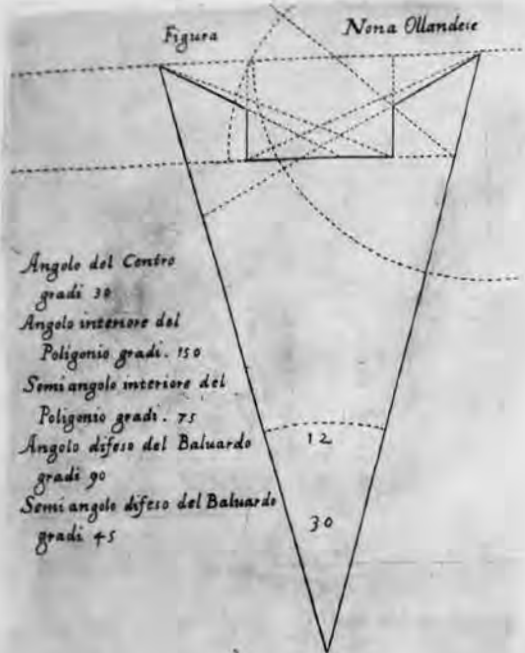
Nel Primo dei quali si discorre sopra le Macchine Antiche, et Armi da offendere il Nemico da lontano, che usauano gli Antichi
Nel secondo si tratta che cosa sia Artiglieria, e per che cosa chiamata, i suoi Fini, per i quali fu da gli Inventori inventata, i suoi Generi, specie, Individui, con i proprii suoi particolari Nomi, e come con Metodo, e modo facilissimo, e sicuro si deua designare e formare ogni Genere, et Individuo di Artiglieria, con tutte le loro Proporzioni, Misure, e Distributioni di Metallo, et ornamenti conuenienti, e necessari, senza minimo errore, Cosa che da nessuno, che di tanta Arte habbia sino a qui seruo, gia mai è stata tentata, con tutto che necessarissima sia a quegli, che professione uogliono fare di Architecto, Militare, e di Bombardiero, et insieme si tratta della Materia genuina di esta Artiglieria, e come genati i Pezzi, si deuiuo riconoscere, prouare, et accetar per buoni
Nel Terzo Libro si tratta con somma facilità et ordine chiaro dell' Uso di tale Artiglieria, e di tutte le Regole, Mezz, Modi, e Strumenti necessari per poterla facilmente, e perfettamente maneggiare, Per poter facilmente coneguire il Fine, e Fini per li quali tutta Macchina di Artiglieria da que' gran Maestri si manoua

DEDICATA

All' Ill^{mo} S^{ro} et Pat^{re} mio Os^{mo}
Il S^{ro} Giacomo Cavaneo del quondam S^{ro} Filippo



Stampata in Venetia appresso a spese dell' Autore 1621 Con licenza de' Superiori
Giouanni Guerrigli Autore 1621 e Priuilegi



La decima Figura dimostra il modo di formare la prima delineazione di vna fortifica-
za intiera in questo modo.

Si prende dal semicircolo graduato il suo semidiametro, e con esso si forma il circolo
morto punteggiato B. C. D. E. F.

Fatto questo, si ritrouano i gradi dell'angolo del centro della Figura da fortificarsi,
che qui è di cinque lati, e cinque angoli equali, secondo, che si è insegnato, & i gradi
dell'angolo del suo centro sono 72.

Si prendono questi gradi 72. con il compasso dal semicircolo graduato, e si segne-
ranno sopra la circonferenza del circolo morto, che lo diuiderà in cinque parti equali,
e si segneranno con punti notati B. C. D. E. F.

Fatto questo si prenderà la riga, & vna parte si porrà sopra il centro A. e l'altra parte
sopra i punti notati nella circonferenza, e si tireranno con lapis cinque linee morte infi-
nite, che dinotano i semidiametri del Poligono, quali sono segnati A. G. A. H. A. I.
A. K. & A. L.

Queste linee così tirate, si prenderà il semidiametro minore del triangolo di cinque
lati dalle Tavole de' Poligoni, e con la sua propria scala si misureranno, e si vedrà quan-
ti piedi occupi esso semidiametro, e si noteranno.

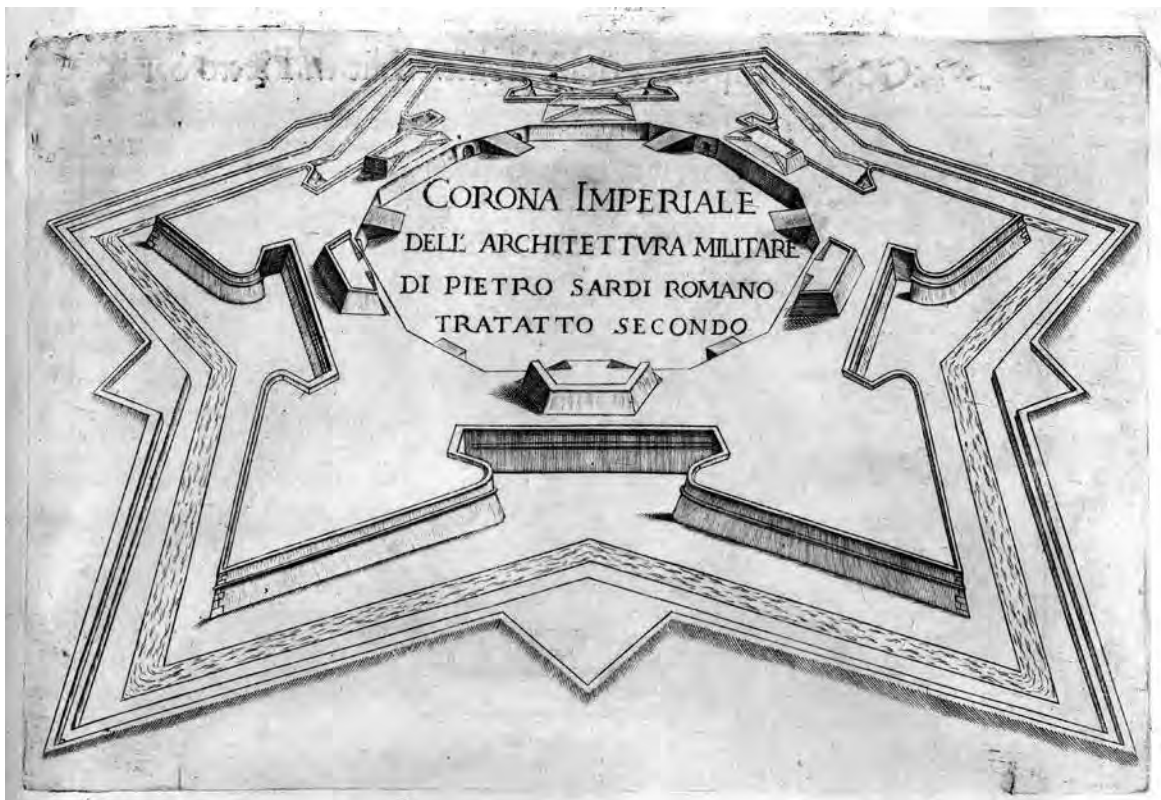
Dipoi eletta la carta più grande, o più piccola, si formerà vna scala, sopra semidia-
metro minore, più grande, o più piccola, che al buon giudicio possa formarli sopra il da-
to fo-

Theory & practice of fortification

219 Sardi, Pietro. *Corno dogale della Architettura Militare*.
Venice, Giunti, 1639. Folio. [14]f including engraved title
+ 220p. Roman & italic letter. With 45 engravings (15 dou-
ble-page, 11 full-page) and some textual diagrams. Ornamen-
tal head and tail-pieces, decorative initials. Large printer's
device at end. Contemporary vellum. £3,500

First edition of a comparative study of systems of fortification by
the Roman engineer Sardi arranged in seven books. The author
discusses fortification methods used by the ancients and by con-
temporary architects; he is especially interested in the latest Dutch
innovations illustrated in 15 engravings in book III which also con-
tains construction tables. Sardi explains the importance of selecting
a suitable location for construction in order to secure maximum
advantage for defence. He also offers advice on ways of assaulting
a fortress by systematic tunneling and mining its approaches. Book
IV treats Roman encampments; book V sets out models for contem-
porary army camps; book VI is devoted to the military discipline
imposed by the ancients, and book VII deals with applied mathe-
matics. Dedicated to the Doge Francesco Erizzo. The engraved title
showing Saints Marcus and Theodore upholding the ducal crown
includes a bust portrait of the author, aged 79. A good copy; some
occasional light toning.

Breman 258; Camerini 1334; Cockle 828; Jähns 1098 (in error refers
to this work as 2nd edition of Sardi's *Corona Imperiale* - see next
item); Jordan 3306; Riccardi II, 424; Spaulding & Karpinski 128.



220 Sardi, Pietro. *Corona imperiale dell'architettura militare ... Divisa in due trattati.* Venice, Barezzo Barezzi for the author, 1618. 2 parts in 1 volume, folio. I: [24] + 287 (misnumbered 299) + [1 blank]p + [4]p index; II: 83 + [1 blank]p. Roman & italic letter. Engraved allegorical title to first part incorporating author's bust portrait aged 58, signed Gaspar Rispoldi in tailend margin; 48 large engravings (1 full-page) of which 5 are bound in as 3 extra leaves outside collation (including repeats). 2 engraved & 6 woodcut head-pieces. Ornaments and initials. Large woodcut printer's device on p299. 18th century vellum with gilt-stamped morocco title label on spine. £3,500

First edition of this comprehensive treatise on the theory and practice of fortification, the first work published by the prolific Roman military writer. Sardi is credited for advocating the construction of extended two-tiered flanks to be protected by orillons, semicircular projections at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank. The author's dedication to four Genoese patrons (Bartolomeo Lomellino, Giovan Domenico Pallavicini, Giacomo Catanio & Giorgio Doria) is dated 24 November 1618. German translations were published in 1622, 1623, 1626, and 1644. A very good copy; tips of tailend blank corners lightly stained, some occasional light toning.

Breman 260; Cockle 810; Jähns 1098-99; Jordan 3301; Riccardi II, 423.

Costume plates by Romeyn de Hooghe



221 Savonarola, Girolamo. *De Simplicitate Vitae Christianae. Aureus liber Noviter recognitus.* Venice, Bernadinus de Vianis de Lexona, 14 November 1533. 12mo. 63 + [1blank]f. Roman letter . With large title woodcut showing the author in his study and 5 portrait and 2 ornamental initials. Boards. £850
A finely printed early 16th century Venetian illustrated pocket edition of one of Savonarola's most influential works invoking a simple human life as led by the apostles and a return to the teaching of the scriptures.

Essling 1469; Sander 6846.

222 Schoonebeek, Adriaan. *Courte & solide histoire de la fondation des ordres religieux. Avec les figures de leurs habits.* Amsterdam, Adriaan Schoonebeek, 1688. 12mo. [4]f including engraved allegorical frontispiece + 73 + [1 blank + 4]f. 73 engraved plates included in collation. Vignettes on title and first page of text which also has a grotesque initial made up of 2 monks. Contemporary calf, re-hinged. £850

An historical guide to the principal male religious orders compiled and finely illustrated with delicate costume plates by a pupil of Romeyn de Hooghe. A total of 72 orders are represented: 15 of 'regular' clerics including the military Order of the Knights Hospitallers, the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, Jesuits, and Oratorians; 7 oriental monastic Orders; 18 Benedictine Orders including one active in the Indies; 18 Augustinian Orders, and 13. others. Each engraving portrays a member of a particular religious order in his habit, details of which are carefully shaded to indicate its various colours for the interest of the reader and as an aid for the artist. Facing each image is a brief history of the Order depicted. The allegorical frontispiece shows members of Orders worshipping the risen Christ. In his preface the compiler and publisher comments on the lack of literature with precise information on the various Orders and their dress. He states that whenever possible he has added the Order's arms to the portraits. The last plate subtitled 'ordo distinguencio colores' represents a specimen dress only marked with shades as a model aid to distinguish between colours, see illustration. Content tables in French and Latin are added at the end.

Schoonebeek, a highly accomplished engraver, was a pupil of Romeyn de Hooghe from 1676 to 1679. He gave lessons in etching to Peter the Great while at Amsterdam in 1698, and later accompanied him to Moscow, where he spent his final years teaching his craft to a number of pupils.

Colas 2680; Lipperheide Oe8 (note).



223 Schütze, Nikolaus (praeses) & Heinrich **Rahn** (respondent). *Disputatio inauguralis de Usuris, quam Deo Opt. Max. fortunante ex decreto & autoritate amplissimi Jctorum ordinis in illustri Academia Rostochiensi sub praesidio ... Nicolai Schutten, J.U.D. & Professoris Codicis ordinarij, ac p.t.Facultatis Juridicae Decani pro summo in utroq. Jure gradu consequendo ad diem 5. Septemb. horis ante & pomeridianis. Publicè ventilandam proponit ...* Rostock, Joachim Pedanus, 1633. Small 4to. [14] leaves. Ornamental head-piece and initial at beginning of text. Wrappers. £225

Inaugural dissertation on the laws relating to usury submitted by Heinrich Rahn in the University of Rostock on 5th September 1633 with Nikolaus Schütze presiding. The university, founded in 1419, was one of the oldest centres of learning in northern Europe. Rostock was under Swedish occupation at the time during the Thirty Years' War.

224 Seguiet, Jean-François. *Bibliotheca botanica, sive catalogus auctorum et librorum omnium qui de re botanica, de medicamentis ex vegetabilibus paratis, de re rustica, & de horticultura tractant ... accessit bibliotheca botanica Jo. Ant. Bumaldi.* The Hague, J. Neaulme, 1740. 4to. 450 + 66p. Contemporary calf, ornate gilt spine with title label worn; neat repairs to corners and spine edge. £1,250

First edition of the first detailed bibliography of botanical books. Seguiet's three sections are supplemented by a fourth, with separate title-page, comprising the bibliography of Antonio Bumaldo, first printed in Bologna in 1657. The latter work, in addition to its catalogue of authors, has comparative lists of grass species, including grains, from early writers. Stafleu says the work is 'an excellent bibliography ... carefully edited ... indispensable for the study of pre-Linnaean literature'. A well-preserved, clean copy.

Pritzel 8586; Stafleu & Cowan 31 3.3; see Hunt 568.

*Outstanding Portuguese military engineer,
architect & theorist of the Baroque*



225 Serrão Pimentel, Luís. *Methodo Lusitanico de desenhar as fortificações das praças regulares, & irregulares, fortes de campanha, e outras obras pertencentes a architectura militar distribuido em duas partes operativa, e qualificativa.* Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1680. Folio. [8] leaves + 666 pages + [5 + 1 blank]leaves. Fine engraved allegorical title adorned with emblems of war and incorporating Portuguese arms in top panel (signed João Baptista) and 36 large folding engraved plates by René Bietry and Manuel Mendes. Ornamental head and tail- pieces and initials. Contemporary calf; backstrip with giltstamped ornaments and title gilt on morocco label; joints and edges rubbed. £3,500

First edition of the most influential and outstanding Portuguese theoretical work on military engineering of the period. Posthumously published, it became the set 'manual' for Portuguese students of military architecture. Pimentel(1613-79), engineer, cosmographer and lieutenant general of artillery under King João IV, designed the fortifications of Vila Viçosa, Monsaraz, Elvas, Campo Maior and Portalegre and taught military science and navigation. The book includes sections on practical linear trigonometry (pp547-644), and on problems relating to practical and speculative geometry (pp645-666). On the author's career, see the long note in Barbosa Machado, *Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica* III, 133-35. A very good, unrestored copy in its original state. Paging errors: pp179,181,227,229,315,317,587 & 589 misbound.

Almirante 806; Innocencio V, 322,741 & XVI,70; Martins de Carvalho 267-8; Palau 310803 (misdated '1689'); Palha 476.

Critical analysis of church finances

226 [Simon, Richard]. *Histoire de l'Origine & du Progrés des Revenus Ecclesiastique, Où il est traité selon l'ancien & le nouveau droit, de tout ce qui regarde les materieres beneficales, de la regale, des investitures, des nominations & des autres droits attribués aux princes, par Jerome à Costa, Docteur en Droit & Protonotaire Apostolique.* [Rotterdam], Frederic Arnaud [Elzevier] 1684. 12mo. [4] + 346 + [10]p. index. Contemporary calf; spine gilt; worn. £475

First edition of this historical account of ecclesiastical revenues, hostile to the religious orders, proscribed in 1692 (cf Hilgers, *Der Index der verbotenen Bücher* (Freiburg 1904), p435). An English translation (*The History of the original and progress of ecclesiastical revenues*) was published in 1685; the original text was reprinted in 1706. Simon (1638-1712), an erudite French Oratorian priest from Dieppe, who used the pseudonym Jérôme á Costa, had converted from Judaism to become the most outstanding and controversial biblical critic of his day. Accused of heresy by Bossuet for not retracting his scriptural analysis of the Old Testament, he was forced to leave his Order.

ESTC R219629; Goldsmiths' - Kress 2558; Quérard, I, col.180 (note).

Early Spanish colonial land record in Ica southern Peru

227 (Peru) Soto, Jusepe de. *Provisión* (record of land ownership) Manuscript on paper. Folio. 2 pages on paper from a notarial register in a secretarial hand. [Los Reyes = Lima] 10 March 1594. Signed; some ink corrosion. £950

Document recording a petition submitted by Jusepe de Soto to the Viceroy of Peru for ratification of his ownership of 2 fanegadas ad 4 almudes of land in Villa de Yca (the town of Ica in southern Peru). Jusepe de Soto submits the deed of purchase with his request, which is signed by Licenciado Alonso Maldonado de Torre, as judge,



and Diego Martín Cornero, as scribe, and dated. Confirmation of ownership is duly granted – ‘y os aseguro y prometo en nombre de su magesta]d que este d[ic]ho titulo ossera siempre firme fixo y valido para agota y para siempre’.

Signed by Don Álvaro Ruiz de Navamuel, as chief judicial officer to the Viceroy of Peru, and by Antonio Baptista de Salazar, as notary.

Ruiz de Navamuel began his career under Viceroy Francisco de Toledo (1569-81), whose mission was a total resettlement of Indians to transform indigenous society. As the most powerful state official Ruiz was instrumental in attempting to implement this policy on behalf of the Viceroy, with Antonio de Salazar acting as general assistant. He served six other viceroys until his retirement in 1610. With marginal tears, folding damage, some staining.

The French East India Company takes possession of Madagascar

228 Souchu de Rennefort, [Urbain]. *Relation du premier voyage de la compagnie des Indes orientales ou l'isle de Madagascar ou Dauphine*. Paris, Pierre Auboüin, 1668. 12mo. [8] + 340p. Contemporary calf; rebacked; edges gilt; tailend corners worn. £2,500

First report on the official expedition of four ships sent by the French East Indies Company in 1665 to take possession of the island of Madagascar. Souchu de Rennefort (c1630-89), an ambitious adventurer, became secretary to the first major French East Indies Company formed by Colbert in 1664 and holding a monopoly of trade in the Indian Ocean with a special concession for Madagascar. The author's mission was to restore order in the French trading post of Fort Dauphin in the south-east of the island; he took formal possession of Madagascar on 14th July 1665 in the name of the Company, but was unable to consolidate French control. He left in February 1666 only to be captured by an English ship. After his release in 1667, he wrote the present work which comprises observations of the natural history of Madagascar and on the customs

of the native tribes. Twenty years later, in 1688, he was to publish a history of the French East Indies Company.

Goldsmith 842; Chadenat 1749 ('Édition originale, très rare')

229 Speroni, Sperone. *Canace tragedia alla quale sono aggiunte al une altre sue compositioni*. Venice, Giovanni Alberti, 1597. 4to. [4]f + 253p. Italic. Printer's device on title. Initials. Contemporary limp vellum. £485

Speroni, a pupil of Pomponazzi, was a prominent Renaissance critic. His tragedy, *Canace*, attempted some literary innovations which provoked much hostility, especially the *Giuditio*, an interesting piece of early literary criticism attributed to Bartolomeo Cavalcanti. The present edition in addition to the text of the *Canace* contains the author's reply to the *Giuditio* and other pieces in which he defends his work. Some traces of light waterstaining at beginning and end.

Adams S-1564; Allacci col 159; Soleinne IV, 4262.

Wallenstein exonerated

230 [Spinelli, David.] *Vallestain Iscolpato di Acia Steffalidde s.l.ch.* [Venice, c1635] 4to. 46p. 2 large ornamental woodcut initials. Half vellum. £350

An early defence of Albrecht von Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland (1583-1634), the all powerful imperial generalissimo during the first decade of the Thirty Years' War, murdered in 1634 on suspicion of conspiring to reach an independent peace settlement with the Protestants. The Venetian author, using the anagram 'Acia Steffalidde', composed an imaginary posthumous address by the General to his Emperor by way of self-justification. The tract was intended as a refutation of the conspiracy charges brought by the Munich Jesuit astronomer Albert Curtz (1600-71) in his *Conjuratio Alberti Friedlandi ducis* (Vienna 1635), a polemic already suppressed after complaints

by Bohemian Jesuits who defended Wallenstein as the benefactor of their order. The dedicatory preface is to Henri Duc de Candalle, a French nobleman with Protestant sympathies who served as commander-in-chief of the Venetian army. With contemporary presentation inscription 'Al Signore Ottavio Galile-Filipponis' in blank tailend margin of title. Lightly toned.

Melzi I, 15; not in *British Library Catalogue*.

The Aldine Statius celebrated for its typographical elegance

231 Statius, Publius Papinius. *Sylvarum libri V. Achilleidos libri XII. Thebaidos libri II. Orthografia et flexus dictionum graecarum omnium*. Venice, Aldus & Asulanus, January 1519. 8vo. 294 + [2] leaves. Italic & some Greek letters. Aldine anchor device on title and on verso of last (otherwise blank) leaf. 19th century blindstamped calf; edges gilt; joints cracked but firm.

£1,550

Second edition, including the *Orthographia*, of the celebrated Aldine Statius, one of the most beautiful of the octavo classics. The essay on grammar and spelling is by Aldus himself. With preface by Fredericus Asulanus to the brothers Pasqual and Domitian Marini informing them of the superiority of the present edition over the preceding one.

Leaf 3 contains a dedication by Aldus Senior to Pontanus. Statius (45-96 AD), court poet to the Emperor Domitian, was a favourite of the post Augustan age.

Title toned, otherwise a good copy with 19th century engraved armorial bookplate of William Charles Henry (1775-1836), noted English chemist.

Adams S-1672; Isaac 12889.



Illustrated by Jacques Callot

232 [Stephen I, Saint, Pope, Order of]. *Statuti dell'ordine de'cavalieri di Sto.Stefano ristampati con l'addizioni ordinate in tempo de seren[issi]mo Cosimo II e Ferdinan[d]o II.* Granduchi di Tosc[an]a e gran maestri. Florence, Francesco Onofri, 1665. 4to. 316p including engraved allegorical title by Jacques Callot. 5 fine historiated woodcut initials with martial themes and numerous decorative initials. Contemporary vellum; neatly rebacked. £2,250

The statutes of the knightly order of St Stephen founded in 1562 by Cosimo de Medici, first grand duke of Tuscany, and including the amendments made under his successors Cosimo II, and Ferdinand II. As Cosimo I had conquered both Florence and later Siena on the eve of St Stephen's day (2nd August), he established a military order in honour of the Saint to employ the new aristocracy of his aggrandized state to defend it against the marauding Barbary pirates. Pope Pius IV willingly agreed to declare the duke grand master of the new order which obliged the knights to protect the Christian faith against the infidel on land and by sea. Its device was a variant of the Maltese Cross worn on a gilt chain. The order won fame under Cosimo II, when its war-galleys captured Bona, the chief port of the Barbary pirates in 1607, and for its defeat of the Turkish fleet in the following year. These victories enhanced the prestige of the duke as grand master, and the rules of the order were printed with great care, and including 24 pages of chapter and subject indexes at the end. The fine engraved title by Jacques Callot shows 4 Turkish prisoners (2 in chains) with trophies of arms and flags; on high 3 allegorical figures representing Justice, Religion, and Force, the figure of Religion carries a shield and flag emblazoned with the arms of the Order - see Lieure 372 (2) & Meaume 428 (2).

Edges of right blank title margin a little foxed with traces of wear in tailend corner, otherwise a fresh copy with occasional neat marginal notes in ink in an early hand.

The lives of the first 12 caesars describing Roman life, food & drink

233 Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius. *Vitae XII Caesarum.* Edited by Philippus Beroaldus. Bologna, Benedictus Hectoris, 5 April 1493. Folio. [4] + 326 + [14] leaves. 18th century calf; backstrip gilt; morocco title label; joints restored. £8,500

A distinguished Renaissance redaction by the Bolognese humanist Filippo Beroaldo the Elder (1453 - 1505) of Suetonius' Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors. The biographies from Caesar to Domitian, composed in the early 2nd century, are valued for their revealing descriptions of Roman social life, especially the eating and drinking habits. Tiberius preferred the wine of Chios, and Domitian dared to uproot Transalpine vineyards which rivalled the Italian ones. Augustus who drank little, preferred the wines of Falerno and Switzerland. Suetonius gives details of remarkable imperial banquets. Caligula drank pearls of great value dissolved in vinegar, and placed before his guests loaves and meats of gold; Nero had a circular banquet hall which constantly revolved; and Vitellius invented a dish of enormous size which he named "the Shield of Minerva, Defender of the City", in which he mingled the livers of pike, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, the tongues of flamingoes and the soft roe of lampreys. Suetonius' 'Lives' are a favourite source for writers on ancient Rome, and provided the basis of the plot for Robert Graves' historical novel *I Claudius*. A well preserved copy.

BMC VI 840; Goff S-825; HC 15126*; Proctor 6623.

Quem p[ro]p[ri]a d[omi]na d[omi]na sicut quinq[ue] pedibus Cicero: urbem iam p[er]nitat metare & callidus dormiens
D[omi]na d[omi]na sicut quinq[ue] pedibus Cicero: urbem iam p[er]nitat metare & callidus dormiens
D[omi]na d[omi]na sicut quinq[ue] pedibus Cicero: urbem iam p[er]nitat metare & callidus dormiens

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite
Cespite
Cespite

Cespite portantes

De gestis eius circa rem militarem.

Eg[re] post bella civilia: aut in concione: aut
per edictum ullos militum communitatem
appellabat: sed milites: ac ne a filijs quib[us]
dem: aut priuignis suis Imperio praeditis aliter appelli
lari passus est: ambitiosius id existimans: q[uo]d aut raris
militans: aut temporum quies: aut suo: domusq[ue] sue
maiestas postularat. Libertino milite: praeterquam
Romae incendio causa: & si tumultus in grauiore
re annona metueretur: i usus est semel ad praedictum
coloniaram illyricum contingentium. Item ad tubu
lam ripae rheni fluminis: eoq[ue] seruos adhuc
feminisq[ue] pecuniosioribus indictos: ac sine ma
nibus sub priore uexillo habuerit neque ta
commixtos cum ingenius: aut eodem modo arma
tos. Donaria militaria aliquando facilius phaleras &

liberum
liberum
liberum

Tumulus

Annona

Annona
lex

Vexillaria
Donaria
Eius (erat)

ita enim fore dona militaria sunt multingenti amilla: h[ab]ere p[ro]p[ri]a torques phaleras & militares coronae
torques phaleras & militares coronae
torques phaleras & militares coronae

Phaleras
Phaleras
Phaleras

torques quicquid auro argenteoq[ue] constaret: quam
uallares ac murales coronas: qua[m] honore precelleret
dabat: has qua[m] parissime & sine ambitione: ac saepe
etiam caligans tribuit Marcum Agrippam in Sicilia
post naualem uictoriam caruleo uexillo donauit. So
lus triumphales quaquam & socios expeditionum:
& praecipue uictoriarum suarum nunquam donis
iparietis putauit: q[uo]d ipsi quoq[ue] ius h[ab]uissent tribuendi
e: q[ui]bus uollet. Nil aut minus inspecto duce q[uo]d festina
tione temeritateq[ue] conuenire arbitrabat. crebro itaq[ue] il
la iactabat. οτι ηνδρα ιραδα ιωσασφαλις γαρ ιοδισ
αμνησιν ηθρασισοδρα τιλα τινο. i. festina tarde:

torques
torques
torques

torques
torques
torques

torques
torques
torques

torques
torques
torques

torques
torques
torques

torques
torques
torques

Phaleras

Phaleras

Phaleras

Torques

Vallaria

Muralis

Caliga

Clausus

Vexilla

Rosaria

Venus

Cesius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

Glacius

234 Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius. Edited by Erasmus. *Duodecim Caesares ex Erasmi recognitione*. Paris, Simon de Colines, 7 May 1543. 8vo. 215 + (41)f. including 1 blank f., Roman, Greek & italic letter. With a series of fine, large criblé initials. Printer's woodcut device on title. 18th century French red morocco, gilt, edges gilt; neatly rebacked. £950

An excellent edition of Erasmus' redaction of the Lives. At the beginning is a letter by Erasmus to Dukes Frederick and George of Saxony, dated Antwerp, June 1517. The second part comprises Egnatus' annotations, Erasmus' *Loca restituta*, and an epitome of Budé's classic work on ancient coins and measures, *De Asse*. A tall copy, complete with the last blank leaf.

Adams, *Cambridge*, S-2041. Renouard, *Colines*, pp384-5. Van der Haeghen, *Bibl. Erasmiana*, II p52. For the device, cf. Renouard, *Marques Typographiques Parisiennes* (1928) no 194. See Allen II, pp578-86, no 586.

A primary source on the 16th century Italian duelling code

235 Susio, Giovanni Battista. *Tre libri ... della ingiustitia del duello, et di coloro, che lo permettono*. Venice, Gabriele Giolito, 1558. Small 4to. 198 p. + last leaf blank except for printer's mark on recto. Text in italic, title and dedication in roman letter. Historiated woodcut initials of various sizes, ornamental woodcut head- and tail-pieces. Elaborate large version of printer's device on title. Contemporary limp vellum. £950

A treatise attacking the practice of duelling by a physician from Mirandola. Unlike Possevino and Muzio, Susio opposes all forms of duelling. In his preface, to Count Fulvio Rangoni, dated 19 January 1555, Susio states that he had first debated the subject in Venice ten years earlier, and then in Rome; he also mentions Antonio Massa's book on the same subject (*Contra l'uso del duello*, Venice 1555) which he had evidently read. Here in its second edition, the book

was first published by Giolito in 1555. The first of the three parts of the book is dedicated to Henri II of France. Minimal traces of usage; an attractive copy with good margins; author's name and title inked on top foredge in the fashion of the period.

Bongi I, 469-471 & II, 61; Cockle 886; Garcia Donnell 849; Levi & Gelli 171; Thimm 280 (note).

Erasmus defends vernacular translations of the Bible

236 Sutor, Petrus (Cousturier, Pierre). *De Tralatione Bibliae, et novarum reprobatione interpretationum. Vaenundantur Parisiis apud Joannem Parvum Bibliopolam adscrititium, sub insigni floris Liliij, via ad divum Iacobum, Cum Privilegio*. Paris, Pierre Vidou for Jean Petit, 1525. 4to. [4] + 101 + [1]f. Roman letter. 25 large ornamental criblé initials, each serving for 3 preliminary and 22 chapter openings. Title within fine architectural woodcut border including royal arms and the arms of the city of Paris in top panel, surrounding Jean Petit's large ornamental bookseller's device incorporating a tree and a shield with his initials and a lily, supported by 2 lions. Contemporary limp vellum with title inscribed on backstrip in ink calligraphy.

£4,500

First edition of a fanatical condemnation of vernacular Bible reading by the Sorbonne theologian and Carthusian monk, Pierre Cousturier (c1474-1537), who fiercely opposed the leading humanist reformers' idea of furthering lay people's understanding of the Holy Scriptures through translation. The author believed the concept to be misguided and radical, arguing it could lead to error and heresy; he thought a knowledge of languages unnecessary and strongly advocated the retention of the Vulgate. Cousturier rejected the Lutheran reform movement and defended monastic vows. Title verso with privilege dated 5th December 1524.

The publication of this book resulted in an acrimonious corre-

spondence in the same year between the author and Desiderius Erasmus (c1466-1536) who vainly attempted to reason with him (cf. P.G.Bietenholz & T.B.Deutscher: *Contemporaries of Erasmus* (Toronto 1985) p352. The book was reprinted in 1528. The first printed French vernacular translation of the Bible by the French theologian Jacques Lefèvre d’Etaples was published at Antwerp in 1530.

The present copy contains a 17 line contemporary manuscript entry in a fine humanist hand in margin of the first page of text commenting on the author’s controversy with Erasmus; an entry in the same hand on the title states that friar Antonius de Villa Corta is allowed to take the book home with him; there are 2 other notes in the same hand on ff9 & 48, and 10 earlier manuscript notes in other blank margins. A previous owner added his initials A and P discreetly on the title and replaced the lily in Petit’s arms in tailend margin with an the letter A in ink.

Adams S2126; B.Moreau, *Inventaire*, III, 803; for bookseller’s title device, cf: Renouard 891. See also: Wim François, ‘Petrus Sutor et son plaidoyer contre les traduction de la Bible en langue populaire (1525)’, in *Ephemerides theologicae Lovanienses*, 82 (2006), pp139-163.

237 Sydenham, Thomas. *Opera medica; variis variorum praestantissimorum medicorum observationibus.* Venice, Remondini, 1762. Folio. Engraved frontispiece portrait + xiv + [2] + 438p. Title in red & black with ornamental device. 1 folding plate; numerous historiated initials; ornamental head- and tail-pieces. Contemporary half sheep. £450

Collected edition of the works of the ‘Father of English Medicine’. The ‘Tractatus de podagra et hydropse’ (pp99-110), considered Sydenham’s masterpiece, distinguishes between gout and rheumatism. The observations on gout were drawn from the author’s own symptoms. The ‘Schedula monitoria de novae febris ingressu’ (pp 111-116) gives a classic account of the Sydenham’s chorea (‘chorea minor’), whilst the ‘Febris scarlatina’ (p34) is the first description of



scarlet fever. The 'Observationes medicae circa morborum acutorum historiam' (pp1-38), which differentiate smallpox from measles, are particularly important for their firsthand account of the epidemics of 1667-69 and 1674-75. Added are a number of 17th and 18th century tracts including dissertations by Musgrave, Mazino, Cocchi and Boschetti, together with an appendix of Sydenham's writings. Thomas Sydenham (1624-89) was one of the greatest figures of internal medicine. He stressed the importance of minute scientific observation, keeping careful records of his own cases. His reputation rests mainly on the accounts highlighted above. Some light traces of browning but a sound copy.

Blake, p442.

238 Tacitus, Gaius Cornelius. *Historiarum libri quinque, ex I. Lipsii editione cum not. et emend. H. Grotius*. Leiden, Elzevier, 1640. 2 vols. 12mo. [8]f including engraved title + 400p; [1] f + pp403-726 + [1]f + pp727-746 + [8]f. With engraved plate showing the Caesars by Cor. Cl. Duysent on verso of leaf 8 and large folding plate of a family tree. Calf, gilt; rebacked. £450

This Elzevier edition of Tacitus' Histories is valued particularly for the notes by Grotius on pp727-746.

Brunet V, 634; Pieters p102; Rahir 507; Willems 509.

'First printed treatise on ballistics'

239 Tartaglia, Nicolò. *La Nova Scientia. con una giunta al terzo libro*. Venice, Camillo Castelli, 1583. [4] + 30 (misnumbered 34)f. Roman letter. With full-page allegorical woodcut on title and 31 textual woodcuts and diagrams (1 full-page). (bound with:) **Tartaglia**, Nicolò. *Delle Quesiti et inventioni diverse*. Venice, Camillo Castelli, 1583. ff5 - 94. With 66 woodcuts and diagrams in the text. 2 works in 1 volume. 8vo. 19th century speckled boards. £950



Lyric poetry in 16th century Naples

The two most influential works on military science by Nicolò Tartaglia (1506-1557) of Brescia, one of the best mathematicians of his day. I: The 3 books of *La Nova Scientia* are the first attempt to enquire into the nature of the curve described by projectiles. It is considered the first printed treatise on ballistics. This work inaugurated the scientific treatment of the theory and practice of gunnery, correcting the angle of fire with regard to the force of gravity. (See A. R. Hale, *Ballistics in the 17th Century*). The dedication is to Francisco Maria de la Rovere, Duke of Urbino. II: The *Quesiti*, or answers to various problems written in dialogue form, are an enlargement of *La Nova Scientia*. The first 3 books treat gunnery and artillery; other mathematical and physical problems, such as the construction and use of the compass are described in the fifth book on land surveying in letters addressed to Richard Wentworth. Book VI deals with the fortification of cities planned to withstand artillery fire by strength of outline. In the present copy 4 leaves of preliminaries and the 9th book of text (on algebra) are omitted from the volume; this is also the case with the copies held by the Wellcome Institute, the Edinburgh University Library, and the Folger Shakespeare Library, an anomaly confirmed by an entry in Graesse (VI,30 (note) relating to this edition which is not held by the British Library, nor by any of the Cambridge libraries. Edges of tailend blank margins stained in one place in first quires, occasional light marginal waterstaining, otherwise a clean copy with some of the illustrations lightly hand-coloured by an early owner.

I: Breman 297; Cockle 658 (note); II: Jähns 602.

240 Tansillo, Luigi. *Lacrime di San Pietro ... poema sacro et heroico ... Con gli argomenti, ed allegorie di Lucrezia Marinella, ed un Discorso di Tommaso Costo*. Giuntavi in questa nuova edizione la raccolta delle sue rime notabilmente accresciuta. Venice, Francesco Piacentini, 1738. 4to. Xxiv + 160 + xxxii + 83 + [1 blank]p. Poetry set in italic type. Frontispiece engraved by Auliani, numerous large ornamental woodcut head- and tail pieces and historiated initials. Contemporary calf, worn; rebacked. £550

A finely printed Venetian edition of the works of the influential soldier-poet Luigi Tansillo (1510-68), one of the most interesting representatives of the Petrarchist poets active in Naples during the mid-16th century. *Le Lagrime* (usually thus spelt) written in *ottava rima* in 15 canti, each preceded by a short *argomento* and *allegoria*, tells of St Peter's remorse and pain following the denial of Christ (first posthumously published in 1585). The second part of the volume is devoted to *Sonetti e Canzoni* (pp3-29), *Stanze in ottava rima* dedicated to Pietro di Toledo, the Spanish viceroy in Naples, and Bernardino Martirano, (pp33-58) and the poem *I due pellegrini* (pp63-76). At the end, a short section of *Rime* which remained unedited in the Libreria Valletta, and were first printed in Florence in 1723 by Antonio Muzio. Among the imitators of Tansillo are Malherbe (*Larmes de Saint Pierre* (1587), Orlando di Lasso, *Lagrime de San Pietro* (1594), and William Roscoe, *Tansillo's Nurse* (1798).

A fresh copy.

Brunet V, 654; Gamba 1680; for Tansillo, see Anthony Thorlby (ed.), *European Literature*, 1969)



Venetian book art by a pupil of Tintoretto

241 Tensini, Francesco. *La fortificatione guardia difesa et espugnatione delle fortezze.* Venice, Francesco Brogiollo, 1655. Folio. 3 parts in 1 volume. [8] leaves including engraved title by Philip Sadeler, engraved author's portrait, laudatory poems, chapter index, preface to the reader, and subject index + 83 + [1 blank] + 83 + [1 blank] + 128 pages. 48 engraved plates (including 11 double-page) by Odoardo Fialetti; numerous historiated woodcut initials. Contemporary mottled calf, compartments of spine decorated in gilt, title gilt-stamped on morocco label, sides within gilt line border; tailend of spine and corners lightly worn; a few isolated wormholes. £5,500
A beautifully illustrated treatise on fortification by Francesco Tensini (c1580-1630) of Cremona, a military engineer in the service of the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria.

The first part treats military architecture, suitable locations, and fortification systems; in chapter 32, the author discussing a similar method described by Colonel Alexander von Groote in a book published 1617, accuses his former comrade-in-arms of plagiarism. The second and third parts deal respectively with modes of defence and attack.

The exceptionally fine plates by Odoardo Fialetti (1573-1638), a pupil of Tintoretto at Venice, are splendid examples of Venetian book art: they depict a variety of fortification systems, formations for defence and attack, siege craft, strategic calculations for artillery, and ballistic devices; many have charming mannerist scenic backdrops, some adorned with human figures in period costume on foot or on horseback, or with putti holding scientific instruments and floating from on high. The first plate bears the artist's full name with the date 1624, the year of publication of the first edition. The engraved title within a magnificent architectural border incorporating allegorical figures, engines of war and a bird's eye view of a fortress is attributed to Philip Sadeler, a Flemish artist living in Venice at the time, who may also have designed the full-page portrait of the author at the age of 44 surrounded by an elaborate border showing putti with emblems of war and a vanquished Turk in lower panel. A fresh, attractive copy with good impressions of the plates in a period binding; title very lightly shaved in top and tailend margins affecting image by a few millimetres only, and with 2 neat repairs without loss; edges of tailend blank margin of first quire with an isolated light waterstain, fFK2 & K3 of 3rd part lightly toned, a few insignificant traces of usage. An early shelf label inside front cover, and a contemporary manuscript correction in margin of page 99 of 3rd part.

Breman 305; Cockle 813 (note) lists the 1624 edition as having 44 plates only; Jähns 1096 & 1098; Jordan 3744; Riccardi I, 515 & II, 5, 161; Spaulding & Karpinski 153; Thieme-Becker, XI, 525.



*Bilingual French Renaissance primer for teaching
Latin to young children*

242 Terentius Afer, Publius. *Les Six Comedies ... Avec les Fleurs, Phrases, Sentences, & Manières de parler tres-excellentes dudict autheur, mise a la fine de chacune scene. La tout Latin et François correspondant l'un à l'autre, en faveur des jeunes enfans desireux de la pureté & intelligence de la langue Latine.* Paris, Claude Micard, 1574. 16mo. [7] + [1 blank] + 365 + [2 blank]f. French & Latin texts in parallel columns printed respectively in roman and italic type. Title within ornamental border in the style of Jean Cousin. Ornamental initials. Blue calf decorated in blind. £1,250

A finely printed pocket-edition of Terence's Comedies published as an aid for young children learning Latin in French schools. The translator, Jean Bourlier, has selected phrases to demonstrate the purity of the Latin tongue which are preceded by a lengthy introduction with his comments on the plays. Near contemporary ink signature 'Chavin' on recto of last leaf.

Adams T-376; Brunet V, 721.



*Piedmontese high baroque portrait interpretations
of the Germanic kings of Italy*

243 Tesauro, Emanuele. *Del Regno d'Italia sotto i Barbari* [,] *Epitome del Conte & Cavalier Gran Croce D.Emanuel Tesauro. Con le annotationi dell'Abbate D.Valeriano Castiglione.* Turin, Bartolomeo Zavatta, 1664 (at end: 1663). 3 parts in 1 volume, folio. [4]f including half-title, engraved title, allegorical frontispiece & dedication leaf + 12 p + pp15 – 120; pp123 – 225 + [1] + 138 p with notes by Abbate Valeriano Castiglione + [2] p index of Germanic kings of Italy + [26]p general index + [2]p with colophon and list of engraved illustrations; an engraved title and an allegorical frontispiece preceding parts 2 & 3. With engraved portrait of the author in his 73rd year, 58 engraved portraits of Germanic kings of Italy within elaborate baroque ornamental borders, and 3 double-page engraved maps of Sweden, Lombardy, and Piedmont. Large ornamental initials; flamboyant amorial initials serving as tail pieces. 19th century mottled sheep; gilt. £2,500

First edition of the most ambitious baroque historical interpretation of the early barbarian kingdoms of Italy spanning from the 5th century Visigothic invasion under Alaric to the 11th century. The work is divided into 3 sections: the post-Roman interim period of Germanic caretaker kings and their Gothic successors, the Lombard kings, and the Frankish rulers followed by kings of Lombard descent. This book was the principal source for Alessandro Manzoni's tragedy *Adelchi* (1822), about the son of the last Lombard king Desiderius, the action taking place in 774 with the protagonist Charlemagne taking over the Lombard kingdom. The author, Emanuele Tesauro (1592-1675), dramatist and rhetorician, chiefly celebrated as a Marinist poet, served as court historian to the dedicatee, Charles Emanuel II Duke of Savoy (1634-75), who sponsored some of the finest architecture in Turin and savagely suppressed the Waldens-

es. Additional notes printed in double columns are provided by Abbate Valeriano Castiglione on pp45-48, 111-120, 123-225. The privilege on verso of the half-title bears the names of Father Thomas as Inquisitor in Turin and Buschettus. The flamboyant portraits were engraved by the Lyonese artist J.J.Thourneysen after designs of Charles Claude Dauphin (Carolus Delphinus 1620-77), French historical painter from Nancy who came to work in Turin in 1652. The artist appears to have been inspired by portraits on coins in the Savoy family collections, in the chronicles of Hartmann Schedel & Olaus Magnus, and in Jacopo Strada's catalogue of illustrated medals (1553). Well preserved; edges of tailend margins of preliminary leaves with traces of waterstaining.

Brunet V, 780; Della Chiesa, *Catalogo di tutti li scrittori piemontesi, Carmagnola*, 1660, pp62-63.





*'Most extensive art guide of Rome
until mid-18th century' (Schlosser)*

244 Titi, Filippo. *Ammaestramento Utile, e curioso di pittura scoltura et architettura nelle chiese di Roma, Palazzi Vaticano, di Monte Cavallo, & altri, che s'incontrano nel cammino facile, che si fa per ritrovarle ... Con l'Indice delle Chiese, e de' Virtuosi, che si nominano ...* Rome, Giuseppe Vannacci, 1686. 16mo. Engraved frontispiece + [60] + 456p. With portrait of author by Vincenzo Mariotti. Contemporary vellum; back neatly restored. £850

The first guide to Roman churches, their architecture, sculptures and paintings. The book remains a valuable source for listing the art treasures found at this period. This is the much augmented third edition containing almost twice the text volume of the two preceding editions (Rome 1674 & Macarata 1675). The author, a cleric from Città di Castello, has here also added a chapter describing the cathedral of his home town. The engraved portrait of the author is by Vincenzo Mariotto, a pupil of Andrea Pozzo to whose 'Prospettiva' he contributed.

Schlosser states that this was the most extensive art guide of Rome until the mid-18th century (*Kunstliteratur*, pp482, 525).

A good clean copy.

Influential Renaissance encyclopedia of arts and sciences

245 (Torre, Alfonso de la). *Sommario di tutte le scienze dal magnifico M. Domenico Delfino.* Venice, Giolito, 1585. Small 8vo. [28]f (several misbound) + 360p. Italic letter. With woodcut printer's device on title and a number of woodcut historiated initials and other typographical ornaments in text. Antiqued sheep. £950

Early edition of this encyclopaedia of science, philosophy and the liberal arts. Although published as an original work by the Italian Domenico Delfino (fl. 1550), it was in fact a translation of Alfonso de la Torre's *Vision deleitable* (first published c.1480-3). Condemned by Graesse as a shameful plagiarist, the work is judged more generously by Palau who states that the manuscript was discovered by Delfino's son who, believing it to be his father's own work, edited it as such. What is extraordinary is that the plagiarist appears to have passed largely unnoticed and was even translated into Spanish a century later. Conceived as a compendium of the knowledge of the time, the book includes remarks on astronomy and astrology, arithmetic and geometry, medicine and the medical properties of plants, natural history, the magic arts, and linguistics. There is an interesting section on animal behaviour which comments on the partiality of dolphins to human company, and a discussion of the point of articulation in Oriental, Western and Mediterranean speech as respectively guttural, dental and palatal. The first Italian edition was published in 1556.

From the Arata Collection with stamps and signature in title margin; a small wormhole in title. This edition not in Adams, British Library, Durling, Wellcome Library. See Bongj, *Giolito* I, pp503-5 Brunet V, 887, Graesse 6, II, 174 & Palau 335327.



Humanist interpretation of early Christian hymns

246 Torrentinus, Hermann. *Hymni et sequentie cu(m) diligenti difficillimorum vocabulorum interpretatione. de om(n)ibus puritatis lingue latine studiosis...meriti...* Cologne, Martin von Werden, c1508. 4to. [46]leaves. Gothic letter. With large title woodcut showing a teacher at his desk with 4 pupils below (repeated on last page). Polished calf, gilt line border. £2,250

A Dutch humanist interpretation of early Christian hymns telling the story of the gospels by the 5th century Roman poet Coelius (Caelius) Sedulius which partly passed into the liturgy. Instructions on the correct use of the hymns are given according to the seasons of the year. The last chapter consists of a dialogue in Latin and Low German between two school boys concerning bad behaviour in church. The author, Hermann van der Beeke (c1472- c1520) of Zwolle, was a teacher of rhetoric at the school of the Brothers of the Common Life at Groningen. A rare early Cologne imprint, well preserved with occasional contemporary manuscript notes in Latin in margins.

Not listed in the *British Library Catalogue*. Adams records no copy in Cambridge libraries.

247 Tuscany. *Provisione sopra l'Erezione di un Monte Vacabile.* A nove per cento in Firenze. Ottenuta nell'amplissimo senato de'quarantotto il dì 2.Giugno 1643. Florence, Nella Stamperia del Massi, e Landi, 1643. Small 4to. [8] leaves (last blank). Woodcut of Medici arms (6 spheres) on title. One large initial. Wrappers. £350

Provisions for the establishment of a commercial bank to issue interest-bearing bonds at 9% as from 1st June 1643. The Medici promoted the Montes vacabile which paid interest on bonds only until the lender's death when the capital was lost. The Montes were initially Christian charities which expanded into lending societies to meet increasing demand. The conversion to issue interest-bearing bonds was initiated by Ferdinando di Medici in 1624.

Kress 849.1

Engraved by Antonio Tempesta

248 Vaenius, Otto. *Batavorum cum Romanis Bellum.* Antwerp, Philip Lisaert, 1612. Oblong 4to. 36 numbered engraved plates by Antonio Tempesta after Vaenius. 18th century mottled calf, gilt; spine neatly restored. £3,500

A series of allegorical engravings illustrating the armed struggle between the ancient Dutch tribes and their Roman oppressors inspired by Tacitus's history. Each plate bears an engraved legend below in Flemish and in Latin; a detailed explanation is printed on the otherwise blank verso. This historicist work, very popular in its time, was achieved by two great artists: the designer, Otto Vaenius (Otto van Veen 1556-1629), court painter to Alessandro Farnese, was influenced by the Italian mannerists but had developed his own style anticipating the Flemish baroque of his pupil Peter Paul Rubens; the engraver, Antonio Tempesta (1555-1630), specialized in battle scenes.



Plate I, signed 'Ant.Tempesta f. Anno 1611', shows 'Roma' and 'Batavia' in battle dress with respective scenic backgrounds, symbolizing the two nations; 15 other plates bear Tempesta's monogramme. The plates depict heroic events, sieges, and battle scenes. A good copy with an English 18th century provenance in top blank margin of title with manuscript entries 'Given by J[ohn] Greenwood' and 'J[ohn] Williams 1742'; English armorial bookplate with crested crown and motto 'In domino confido'.

Funck 404; for the artists see Thieme-Becker XXXIV, 176 & XXXII, 516-17.

In defence of beards

249 Valeriano, Giovanni Piero. *Dissertatio pro sacerdotum barbibus*. Liège, 1643. 12mo. 72p. Ornamental device on title. Wrappers. £350

A witty defence of the growing of beards by ecclesiastical dignitaries which ranks among the most appreciated joco-seria of the humanist period and which is the earliest separate treatise on beards ever published. It was first printed in Rome under the pontificate of Pope Clement VII (1523-34) who wore a beard in mourning after the Sack of Rome. The author seeks to justify the wearing of beards to reform the effeminacy of the Roman clergy. The numerous editions are evidence of the interest this question aroused during the Reformation when the beard had become the distinctive sign of the Protestant pastor. Valeriano (1477-1558) is best known for his *Hieroglyphica*, the first attempt to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Renaissance handbook on classical warfare

250 Vegetius, Flavius Renatus. *De re militari. Frontinus. De strategematis. Aelianus. De instruendis aciebus. Modestus. De vocabulis rei militaris*. Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus (Hirtzhorn) for Gottfried Hittorp, 1532. 12mo. [12]f + 302p + [1 blank]f. Italic type. With 35 typographical diagrams (2 full-page) of various battle arrays described by Aelianus. 14 fine historiated woodcut initials mostly white on black (8 large). Printer's woodcut device on title. Contemporary vellum, top of spine repaired; early 18th century engraved heraldic bookplate of Thomas Belasyze Viscount Fauconberg on front pastedown (- crest: a lion couchant guardant Azure; motto 'Bonne et belle assez'). £950

Finely printed early pocket edition of this collection of ancient military authors known as 'Scriptores rei militaris'. Both printer and editor were classical scholars. The editorial preface to the reader by Gottfried Hittorp is dated 1524; he later became a town councillor and mayor of Cologne. The Roman 5th century writer Vegetius was a favourite during the Renaissance. His 4 books treat the old Roman army discipline, the organisation of the legions, the conduct of operations, and Roman city fortification. Frontinus' 1st century Strategems, a collection of stories about the feats of both Greek and Roman sources. Aelian's 1st century book of Greek tactics is illustrated with typographical illustrations of battle orders (phalanx, rhombus, cuneus, turma etc). Modestus' 3rd century vocabulary of terms used for drilling a phalanx concludes the volume. The fine woodcut initials include an Adam & Eve motif (33 x 44mm) on second text page. Traces of waterstaining at beginning and end, otherwise a good copy with some neat contemporary manuscript notes and underlinings in ink in first leaves.

Adams V-330 (Trinity College).



Dutch humanist commentary with new illustrations

251 Vegetius, Flavius & others. *Fl. Vegetius Renatus et alii Scriptores Antiqui de Re Militari*. Wesel, Andreas van Hoogenhuysen, 1670. [48] + 510p. Text in roman letter with chapter headings in italic. Engraved title by the Amsterdam artist Paul van Somer (c1649-c1694); numerous diagrams in the text; 1 folding table of Roman military camp. (bound with:) **Stewechius**, Godescalcus. *Commentarius, ad Flavi Vegeti Renati libros, de re militari. Nunc primum figuris aeneis illustratus. Cui accedunt loca aliquot a Francisco Modio Brug. in Sexto Julio Frontino Notata*. Wesel, Andreas van Hoogenhuysen, 1670. [16] + 604 + [49 + 1 blank] + 78p. Roman & Italic letter. Engraved title; numerous engraved half-page illustrations in the text. 2 parts in one volume. 8vo. Contemporary vellum.

£550

Excellent school edition of the traditional selection of ancient military writings including Poliorceticus' book on Roman army camps. Part II comprises commentaries by Godeschal Steewich (1557-88) to Vegetius's *De re militari*, with a general index, which are here first illustrated with attractive engravings. The volume also contains Peter Scriver's observations on Vegetius, and Isaac Casaubon's redaction of Poliorceticus' *De toleranda obsidione*.

A fresh copy with late 18th century English armorial bookplate inside frontcover.

Jähns 63; Spaulding & Karpinski 78.

Voltaire's Prayer in Dutch verse

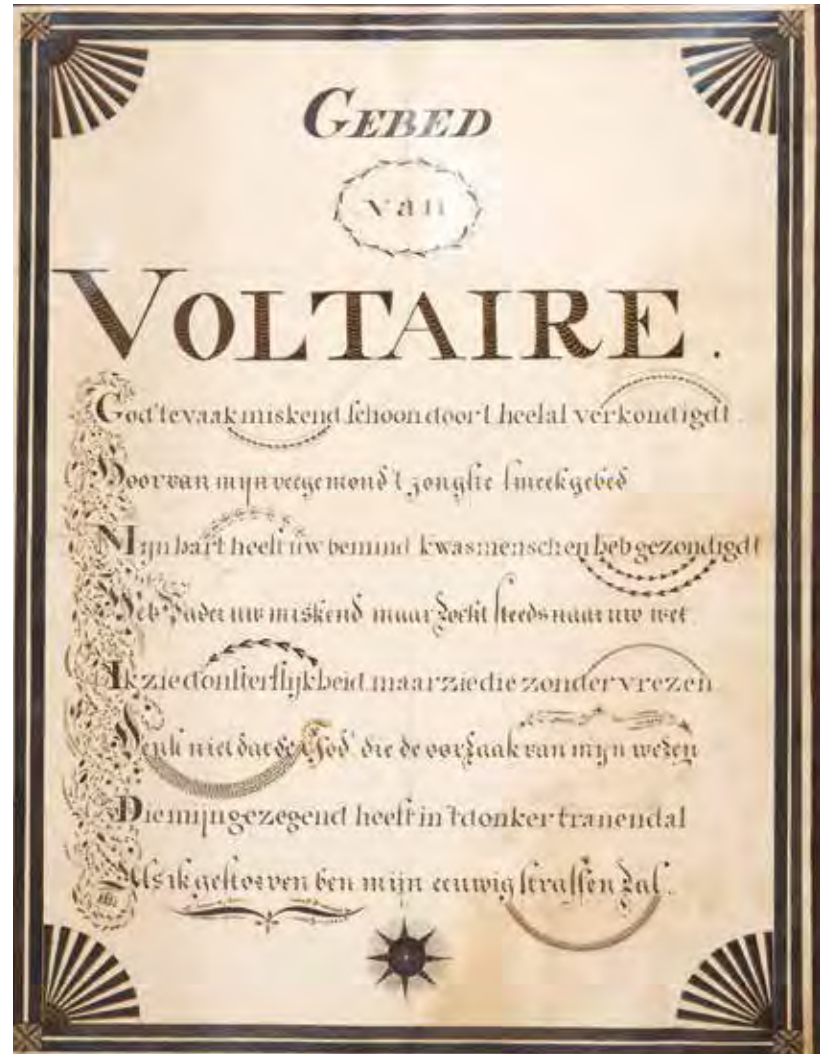
252 Voltaire (Arouet, François-Marie 1694-1778). *Gebed van Voltaire*. Calligraphic manuscript broadside in folio (62.5 x 49cm); eight lines of calligraphic text penned in brown ink interspersed with ornamental flourishes and small devices within triple line border; decorative corner pieces. The Netherlands, late 18th century. Neatly mounted on tissue. £950

Contemporary Dutch satirical verses by an anonymous author imagining a prayer by Voltaire :

‘Lord, too often disowned,
Although proclaimed throughout the Universe
Hear from my uncouth mouth the latest supplication
My heart has loved You, but I, a human being, have sinned
Have, Father, denied You yet searched for Your law
I see Eternity approaching, yet see it without fear
Think not that the Lord, who called me into being
Who has blessed me in this dark vale of tears
When I have died, will punish me eternally.’

‘Voltaire’s Prayer’ is one of his celebrated aphorisms contained in a letter of 16th May 1767 to a close friend and trusted collaborator, Étienne Noël Damilaville (1723-68) : “J’ai toujours fait une prière à Dieu, qui est fort courte. La voici. Mon Dieu, rendez nos enemies bien ridicules ! Dieu m’a exaucé. (I always made one prayer to God, a very short one. Here it is: ‘O Lord, make our enemies quite ridiculous ! God granted it.’)

Traces of waterstaining in right margin, small repairs without loss.



Voltaire to his 'Swan of Padua'

253 Voltaire, François-Marie Arouet] (1694-1778) Satirical writer, philosopher & historian. Autograph letter in French to Francesco Algarotti (1712-64), essayist, poet, philosopher, scientist & art lover in Rome. Dated : Cirey [-sur-Blaise] 4 June [1736]. 7 pages in 4to. £16,000

Voltaire expresses his regrets for having wronged Algarotti affirming his friendship with him in a warm letter: 'You know how I have waited for you to reproach me for my error by feeling it, and I am inconsolable when I think of the immense time that I shall spend without being able to tell you myself how happy I am to have been in the wrong, and how annoyed I am at the same time, let us forget forever I beg you that I could suspect you, and that you have spent three months without writing to me, please be in hopes that it will not happen to you again; in whatever land you may be living, I always wish that you may have friendship for me,' ... Voltaire says he would be hurt if Algarotti did not visit Cirey¹ on his way to Italy ... 'for you cannot be excused from passing through France, and only fifteen leagues from me, think of me as a hotel...?' ... 'we shall not go to Lorraine² if you do not want to, and if you do, we will go, before that wretched wandering king³ takes possession of it,'

'I do assure you, ...if you skip Cirey when you go to Italy, it really would be rushing it, you will do just as you please, and I shall never complain of anything that can accelerate the charming project of establishing yourself on the far side of the mountains, it will depend on you, but come back and see the [?] mezzanines⁴, you would not recognise Cirey, you would see the first of the Emiliens⁵, ... being well punished, people are so unjust as to take up again in Paris that ridiculous affair of the philosophical letter⁶ he (Voltaire) has to spend his life asking forgiveness for having been in the right, and in order to be freed of that insipidity that the tyranny⁷ exercised by the bookshop in France produces in all our letters, you are in a very different country, England seems to me the fatherland of every man who thinks. You⁸(Algarotti) must have felt more at ease when you breathed the air of that country, where men rejoice in that precious

freedom, which is the second of all treasures as health is the first, it seems to me that a man like you must find himself there like a fish in water, ... in his true element, an Englishman must give thanks to God ..., not only because he is a man and not a beast, but because he is English and not French, ... It seems to me that the English people's manner of thinking soothes my soul, I have more esteem for myself when I reflect that there is at least one small island on earth, where good sense, the rights of humanity, and the generous and elevated sentiments of the Romans have been preserved but not their vices, ... You will return there you say, really I believe that if my state allowed me to make projects I should say to you, you will return there, but assuredly it will not be without me, judge if I love England because I would leave Cirey to go and see it, this Cirey seems to me after England the only country where one can live, ... and with Mr [?] Lock and Mr Pope, it is hardly possible to live there without you, ...'

'I ask you a thousand pardons for my indiscretion on your dialogues⁹ but how can you expect me to guess that Fontenelle¹⁰ would be your Marquise¹¹, you don't catch them young, joking apart, I believe that Fontenelle will be very pleased with himself, I cannot but approve of your choice in any case, I imagine that I should not make a bad opposite number to Fontenelle, I hope you will give preference to my portrait by [?] Le Nain, I am asking you for the surviving one in case he dies before it is printed, which could well happen, and yet for you not to prefer another Marquise...'

As for your letters, I am very impatient to see them. You may not dispense with speaking in them of the mezzanines¹² come and see them so as to be able to speak of them worthily, I am making a small room for Mr Newton's experiments, but as to that, have you thought of a reflecting telescope, l' Abé Nolet¹³ told me that you had been charged with reminding an [?] actor whose name I do not know how to write although I am so much inclined to all things English, I need to see you before you go back to England as I wish to you look for a husband for my daughter there, I thought I could only have a pretext to go there.

ou y retourneriez d'été vous, véritablement si
le Crois bien, si on avoué que si mon état me
permettoit de faire des projets si on devoit
ou y retourner, mais assurément ce ne sera
pas par moy, j'espere le même Langlet
pour que je quitterois le roy pour aller voir, le
Croy me paroit après Langlet le seul lieu
qu'on puisse habiter, on ne voit qu'une seule
qui assurément est de tout pays, et de tout
et un royaume, on ne voit qu'une seule
depuis je ne plaindrois si on ne pouvoit me
faire justice,
je en demande nul pardon de mon indolence
sur vos bontés mais certainement vous que je de-
= vance que Fontenelle ^{seroit} votre marque, on ne les
prend pas jeunes, vieilliras à part, le Crois que
Fontenelle sera bien glorieux, le nequis qu'on

vous eussiez de toutes façons, je m'imagine que si on me
permet le pendant de Fontenelle, espere que on l'aura
la préférence à mon portrait sur le Crois, je en
demande la servitude en cas qu'il ne se donne
l'impression, ce qui pourroit fort bien arriver, et
peut-être de ne ne point préférer demarque est
le seul profit que on en auroit en ce premier lieu,
de le tenir de vous si l'on ne peut pas, mais si
ne peut produire cet honneur, je ne le pas
changer l'autre en faveur
pour vos lettres j'ay bien de l'attente de les voir
on ne pouvez en dispenser d'y parler des extraits
de vos écrits les voir pour en parler de point, je fais
faire une petite chambre pour les expériences de
nouveau, mais de propos d'été on peut à mon
telles lors de réflexion, l'été ne les manquent

I am altogether offended that ... you have not answered my last letter, I think that my self-respect in having sent you that epistle myself revolted you. I am awaiting the first of the Emiliens in eight days' time, I hope that he will be able to come well out of all the injustices that are being done to him, goodbye ... , I beg you to remain always the second of the Emiliens¹⁴ since you are willing to join this title to all those that fame gives you, and above all never forget that the title of your friend is the most flattering that I know'.

(Added in manuscript by the recipient of the letter : Francesco Algarotti :)

'Cirey, 4 June [1736]. At present Cirey is looking its best. The lovely Emilie was there and the first of the Emiliens.(Voltaire) It would be good to make a pilgrimage to come and see us as the divine Saba [?] will this [?] Spring. It is certain that Cirey will become the Mecca of well-bred people.'

The young Venetian scientist and poet, Francesco Algarotti, had visited the Chateau de Cirey in 1735 at the insistence of Voltaire and his host and mistress Emilie de Breteuil (the 'two Emiliens'), He had just composed his 'Newtonism for Ladies', inspired by Newton's experiments in optics, which was to give him international renown, and read from his manuscript to his delighted hosts, who were greatly impressed by his erudition and style based on the writings of Fontenelle to whom the work was dedicated. Algarotti saw his weeks at Cirey as a model of the refined taste and good living enjoyed by the social elite of the day.

1 Chateau de Cirey, about 250 km from Paris, owned by the blue stocking, Emilie de Breteuil, Marquise du Chatelet, became Voltaire's refuge in 1734 when he fled Paris from persecution by the French parliament following the publication of his *Lettres Philosophiques* (1734) suppressed by censorship;

2 Cirey was situated near the border with Lorraine, then an independent province outside French jurisdiction, and thus an ideal refuge for Voltaire who could cross the border to escape if necessary;

3 the exiled Polish king, Stanislaw Leszczynski, (1677-1766), was made Duke of Lorraine and Bar in 1736 by his son in law Louis XV of France, and resided at Lunéville;

4 Voltaire undertook major restoration of the chateau, enlarging it by creating a long gallery;

5 Voltaire here calls himself 'the first of the Emiliens', as the partner of Emilie de Breteuil, Marquise du Chatelet; the 'two Emiliens' being himself and his mistress residing at Cirey;

6 *Letters concerning the English Nation* (1733), published in French as *Lettres Philosophiques* (1734), was a series of essays based on Voltaire's favourable experiences in England (1726-9) which were interpreted in France as criticism of the French form of government and banned;

7 French censorship;

8 Voltaire refers to Algarotti's lengthy stay in England, where he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society for his reconstructions of Newton's experiments;

9 'Newtonism for Ladies', dedicated to Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle (1657-1757), influential French author & academician, a friend of Voltaire;

10 Voltaire jealously resented the fact that Algarotti had dedicated his book to Fontenelle rather than to him;

11 allusion to Voltaire's muse and partner, Emilie de Breteuil, Marquise de Châtelet

12 Voltaire is tempting Algarotti to stay at the new gallery at Cirey, telling him a special room will be prepared to enable him to conduct Newtonian experiments;

13 Abbé Antoine Nollet (1700-70), lectured and wrote on experimental physics;

14 Voltaire confers the title of the 'Second of the Emiliens' on his friend Algarotti.



Voltaire, Rousseau & censorship

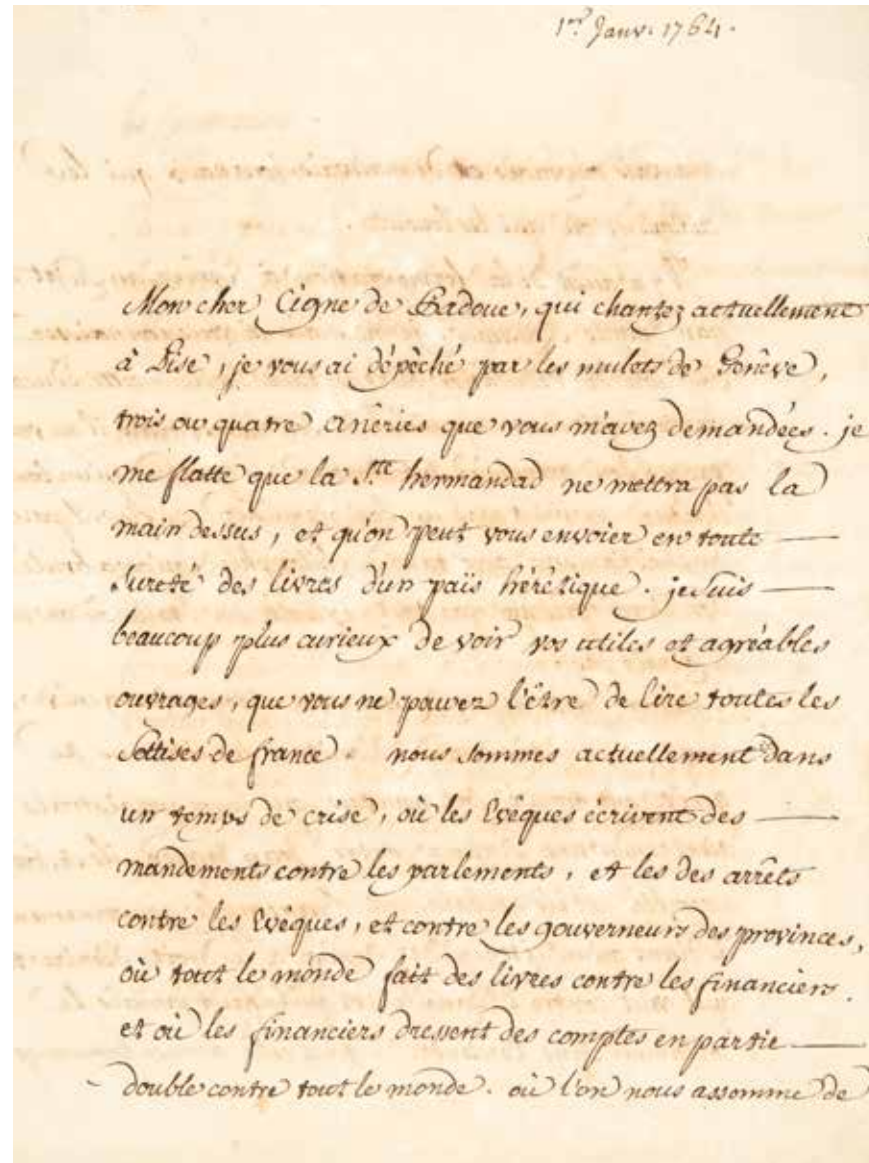
254 [Voltaire, François-Marie Arouet] (1694-1778) Manuscript letter in French to Francesco Algarotti (1712-64), in the hand of Jean Louis Wagnière (1739-1802), signed with the initial 'V.' Dated : [Ferney] 1st January 1764. 3 pages in 4to. Addressed in the same hand on last page to: 'A Monsieur Monsieur Le Comte Algaroti etc A Pise' intact with red armorial seal.

£12,500

Affectionate letter dictated by the septuagenarian Voltaire to his secretary Wagnière four months before his old friend's death on 3rd May 1764 at Pisa. Algarotti had met Voltaire at Paris, and again at Cirey in 1735 at the age of 23. (see item above) He was one of few men with whom Voltaire did not quarrel. Written in Wagnière's neat hand the letter has extended references to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the 'citizen of Geneva', whom Voltaire jealously regarded his great rival:

'My dear Swan of Padua¹ who is singing at Pisa² at the moment, I have sent you through the mules of Geneva three or four asinities for which you asked me. I flatter myself that Saint Hermadad³ will not lay her hand on it, and that one can send you books from a heretical country⁴ in complete safety. I am much more curious to see your agreeable little works⁵, than you can be, to read all the letters from France. At the moment we are in a time of crisis, in which the Bishops write pastoral letters⁶ in condemnation of the parliaments, and the [parliaments] decrees in condemnation of the Bishops, and in condemnation of the governors of provinces, in which everyone writes books in condemnation of the financiers, and in which the financiers draw up double-entry accounts against everyone, and in which we are exasperated by bad books and bad newspapers which criticise them or praise them.

There is also unrest in Geneva on the subject of Jean Jacques Rousseau.⁷ I don't know if you know his book on the education of one Emile.⁸ This education consists in making a carpenter of his



mauvais ouvrages et de mauvais journaux qui les
critiquent ou qui les louent.

Il y a aussi de la fermentation à Genève au sujet de
Jean Jacques Rousseau. je ne sais si vous connaissez
son livre de l'éducation d'un certain Emile. cette éducation
consiste à faire un menuisier de son héros, mais il ne veut
pas que son menuisier soit chrétien; il prétend qu'un bon
chrétien ne vaut pas un bon menuisier. en fin, il parle
du christianisme avec tant de philosophie, qu'on a brûlé
son livre presque par tout, excepté en Italie: où on ne
le connaît pas.

Comme Jean Jacques Rousseau est citoyen de Genève,
ce qui est une très grande dignité, les citoyens de
Genève ont trouvé fort mauvais, que leurs magistrats
aient rendu une sentence contre Jean Jacques, ils se sont
assemblés, et ils embarrassent beaucoup le gouvernement;
ils disent qu'un citoyen de Genève a le droit d'écrire tant
qu'il veut contre l'évangile, et qu'il faut jamais le
condamner sans l'entendre. tout cela amuse beaucoup

les spectateurs.

Il n'y a point de Montclair de l'Académie des
Sciences; tout ce que je sais, c'est que l'abbé de Guasco
avait commencé autrefois une histoire des mathématiques.

Il n'y a jamais eu de M^{rs} Duplex, que celui qui
donnait audience sur un éléphant à Pondichéri, et qui
vient demourir à Paris de chagrin de n'avoir plus
d'éléphant. L'auguste Impératrice de toutes-russies
au cept de D'Alembert, a demandé pour précepteur de
son fils Impérial, un genevois nommé Mallet, homme
d'esprit, instruit, et sage. on lui offre deux cens mille
francs, mais il a mal à la poitrine, et je doute qu'il
veuille donner ses poumons pour deux cent mille livres.

Je ne sais ce que c'est que d'être chevalier de
St. Anne, mais pour les ans je les connais fort bien.
Soyez vous bien, mon cher Cigne. je deviens aveugle
de jour en jour; je suis perdu, si mon aveuglement
est complet quand votre édition sera faite.

hero, but he doesn't want his carpenter to be a Christian; he claims that a good Christian isn't worth as much as a good carpenter; to sum up, he speaks of Christianity in such a philosophical way that his book has been burned almost everywhere, except in Italy where he is unknown.

As Jean Jacques Rousseau is a citizen of Geneva, which is a great dignity, the citizens of Geneva have thought it very bad that their magistrates should have sentenced Jean Jacques, they assembled and greatly embarrassed the government; they say that a citizen of Geneva has the right to write in condemnation of the Gospel, and that he must never be condemned unheard. All that amuses the spectators a great deal ... There was never a M. Dupleix,⁹ except for the one who used to hold court on an elephant at Pondicherry, and has just died in Paris of grief at no longer having an elephant; the August Empress of All the Russias¹⁰, on d'Alembert's refusal, has asked a Genevan called Mallet¹¹, a man of wit, learned and wise, to be the tutor of her Imperial son. He is being offered two hundred thousand francs, but he has chest pains, and I doubt if he will give his lungs for two hundred thousand livres.

I don't know what it means to be a Knight St Anne,¹⁰ but as to asses [anes] I know them very well. Stay well, my dear Swan, I am growing blinder by the day; I shall be lost if my blindness is complete by the time your vision is achieved. V.'

Wagnière had originally entered Voltaire's service as his valet de chambre and was later apprenticed to Voltaire's previous secretary, Collini, for his good handwriting, taking over from him in 1756; he penned most of Voltaire's letters for the rest of his life; implicitly trusted by his master as 'faithful Wagnière' because of his honesty, loyalty and discretion, he finally became librarian and administrator of the estate at Ferney on the Lake of Geneva, which Voltaire had bought in 1758. Wagnière was chief copyist of Voltaire's manuscripts when the estate was sold to the Russian government, and he personally installed and catalogued the library at its new home at the Hermitage in St Petersburg.

1 Frederick the Great, impressed with Algarotti's erudition, referred to him as 'Swan of Padua' in his letters to Voltaire, who then also adopted this flattering term (Algarotti had studied at Bologna and Padua);

2 Algarotti moved to Pisa in 1762; 3 the 'Brotherhood', a mocking reference to the Inquisition; 4 Calvinist Switzerland;

5 reference to Algarotti's essays on language (1750), opera (1755), architecture (1756), Horace (1760), and painting (1762);

6 Pastoral letter by Christophe de Beaumont (1703-81), archbishop of Paris attacking religious teaching in Rousseau's *Emile*;

7 Voltaire's equally famous younger rival with whom he had finally quarrelled in 1760;

8 Rousseau's *Emile* on how to educate a citizen, published in 1762, was banned in Paris and Geneva for its criticism of religion and publicly burned: Voltaire had initially mocked it as being light weight;

9 Joseph-Francois, Marquis Dupleix (1697-1763), Governor-General of French India, financed a style of oriental splendour in Pondicherry by investing his private fortune, and died in poverty in Paris after unfair dismissal by the French government;

10 Catherine the Great (1729-96), Empress of Russia had originally invited Denis d'Alembert as her son's tutor;

11 Paul Henri Mallet (130-1807), Genevan writer, was second choice as the Grand-duke Paul's tutor, only to decline in favour of joining Lord Mountstuart on his Grand Tour of Italy;

12 word play ridiculing the Order of St Anne, the highest Russian imperial order of chivalry.



255 Will[e], Johann Martin (engraver & publisher 1727-1806) Fürst von Hohenlohe Kirchberg K.K. Feldzeugmeister. Augsburg, c 1790. Mezzotint portrait. (plate mark 375 x 255mm)

£150

Mezzotint profile portrait of Friedrich Wilhelm Prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg (1732-96), Austrian quartermaster general shown in a seated position, his right hand resting on a table with a fieldglass, scientific instruments and a hat, his left hand holding a partially unfolded military survey map.

Hohenlohe was an outstanding military commander, and mentor to the Archduke Charles, who was assigned to his staff in 1792. He was awarded the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresia for his successes against the French Revolutionary army in 1793; he won a decisive battle in the Austro-Turkish War, and was appointed quartermaster general during independent command in Transylvania in 1789.

First Italian fortification manual

256 Zanchi, Giovan Battista de. *Del Modo Di Fortificar Le Città*. Venice [Nicolini da Sabio] 1556. Small 4to. 63 + [1]p. Italic & roman letter. Fine oval woodcut portrait of the author on title within scroll-work border, 8 woodcuts (5 full-page, 2 folding); decorative head-pieces and historiated woodcut initials. Vellum paper binding 'a la rustica'.

£4,500

The earliest printed Italian monograph on fortification. First published in 1554, the book is also the earliest to appear in Europe on the subject after Dürer's specialist treatise of 1527 (*Etliche underricht zur befestigung der Stett*). Other contemporary writers such as Cataneo, Tartaglia, and Valle only contributed in the form of chapters.

Zanchi (1515-c.1586), a military engineer in the Venetian service, explains that the introduction of artillery called for a reform of the

existing fortification systems which were not strong enough to withstand the impact of the new arm. He advocates a system of defence based on octagonal and square boundaries with bastions at the angles. The woodcuts are among the earliest showing the new pentagonal form of bastion. The dedication is to Maximilian of Austria. The book was influential through reprints and piracies. A French translation by François de la Treille was published as his own work at Lyons (1556), and an English version translated from the French was included in Peter Whithorne's *Certaine waies* (London 1562).

A good copy with firm impressions of the illustrations.

Berlin *Katalog* 3508; Breman 345; Cockle 767 (note); Jordan 4188; Riccardi II, 649.

German laws on letters of exchange

257 Zipfel, Heinrich (praeses) & Theodor Balthasar **Nacke** (respondent.) *Disputatio inauguralis de tesseris collybisticis vulgo von Wechsel=Briefffen ... Respondente Theodoro Balthasare Nackio*. Leipzig (c1680) And: **Lier**, Heinrich Wilhelm. *Formulae cancellariae cameralis Teutsch und Lateinisch ...* Frankfurt am Main, Johann Georg Schiele, 1667. 2 works in one volume. I: 94p + [8]f. II: [2] + 82p + [2]f. Boards. £250

(1): Doctoral thesis on laws ruling letters of exchange presented in Erfurt University in 1678 under the presiding finance lawyer Heinrich Zipfel (1635-1720); reference is made to current practice at the exchanges of Augsburg, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Nuremberg, and in Italy. Zipfel published a treatise on deliberate bankrupts in 1717. Printer's name and publishing date in tailend title margin shaved off by the binder, title and last index leaves lightly browned, otherwise clean and crisp.

Not in Einaudi, Goldsmiths' Library, Kress. (2): Handbook for clerks and secretaries on the correct terminology to be used in German civil courts both in German and Latin.



*An early life of Machiavelli's Ideal Prince who made the
American discoveries possible*

258 Zurita y Castro, Jerónimo. *Historia del Rey Don Hernando el Catholico. De las Empresas, y Ligas de Italia*. Zaragoza, Domingo de Portonarijs y Ursino, 1580. 2 volumes in folio. [6] + 351 + [1] leaves; [6] + 408 leaves. Roman letter. Text printed in 2 columns. Large woodcut with the arms of Aragon on both titles. Historiated & ornamental woodcut initials. Old red morocco; inner gilt dentelle. £5,500

First edition of this authoritative early life of Ferdinand I of Aragon (1452-1516), the creator of modern Spain on uniting Aragon and Castille into a single kingdom through his marriage to his cousin Isabel of Castille in 1469. The joint monarchs' conquest of the rich Arab kingdom of Granada in 1492 provided the resources for Columbus' voyage to America and made the discoveries possible. In 1493 Ferdinand recovered Roussillon from France, and by 1512 he had annexed most of Navarre. His military victories in Italy and the dynastic marriages of his two daughters made him appear a successor of Charlemagne. He was admired by Machiavelli who saw him as the role model for his ideal prince.

The royal biographer, Gerónimo Zurita (1512-80), a distinguished humanist trained at the University of Alcalá, founded the tradition of historical scholarship in Spain. As official chronicler to the kingdom of Aragon (1548), he had access to all state archives and libraries, and was able to research extensively in Italy and the

Low Countries. The biography was compiled as parts 5 and 6 of Zurita's *Anales de la Corona de Aragón* beginning with the Moorish invasion and concluding with the reign of the Catholic monarchs. The chronicler's father, Miguel Zurita, had been King Ferdinand's physician. Both titles are decorated with the handsome triple arms of the kingdom of Aragon : an armorial shield in the centre showing the 'Bars of Aragon' , formerly the arms of the counts of Barcelona, headed with a dragon crest; to the right, the 'Cross of Iñigo Arista', a quarter-field cross with a spiked lower end, representing the arms of the first king of Pamplona, held up by an angel; to the left, the 'Cross of Alcoraz', a shield quartered with 4 Moors' heads representing the arms of Sardinia, is supported by an angel.

Blank top title margins of both volumes with signature of [Louis-Basile] de Bernage (1691-1767), mayor of Paris, and governor of Languedoc; tailend title margins with small stamp of Libreria Cervantes de Julio Suarez, Buenos Aires. From the collection of Matias Errázuriz (1897-1941), Argentine bibliophile and art collector, sold at auction by Casa Bullrich in 1942. A few repairs in tailend blank margins.

Palau 38757.

De Bernays

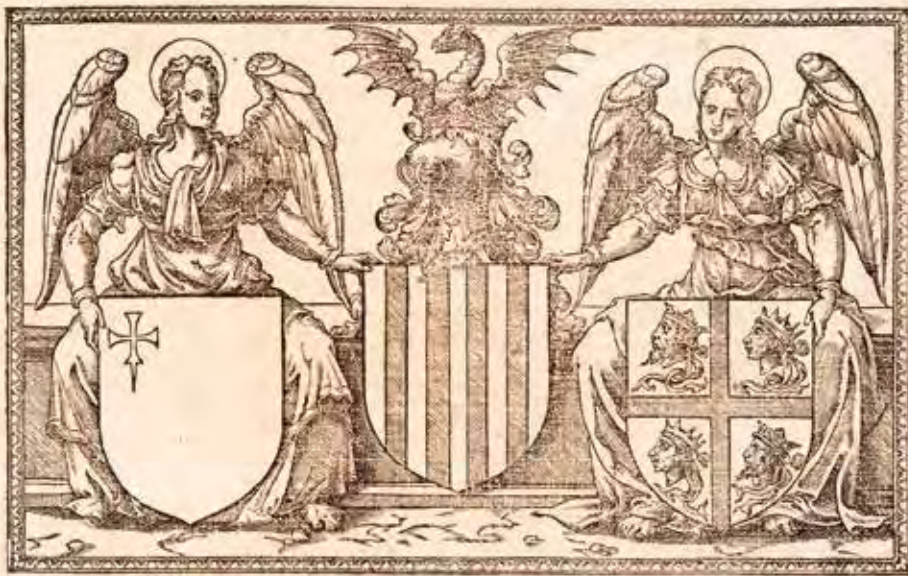


HISTORIA DEL REY DON HERNANDO

EL CATHOLICO.

DE LAS EMPRESAS, Y LIGAS DE ITALIA.

Compuesta por Geronymo Çurita Chronista del
Reyno de Aragon.



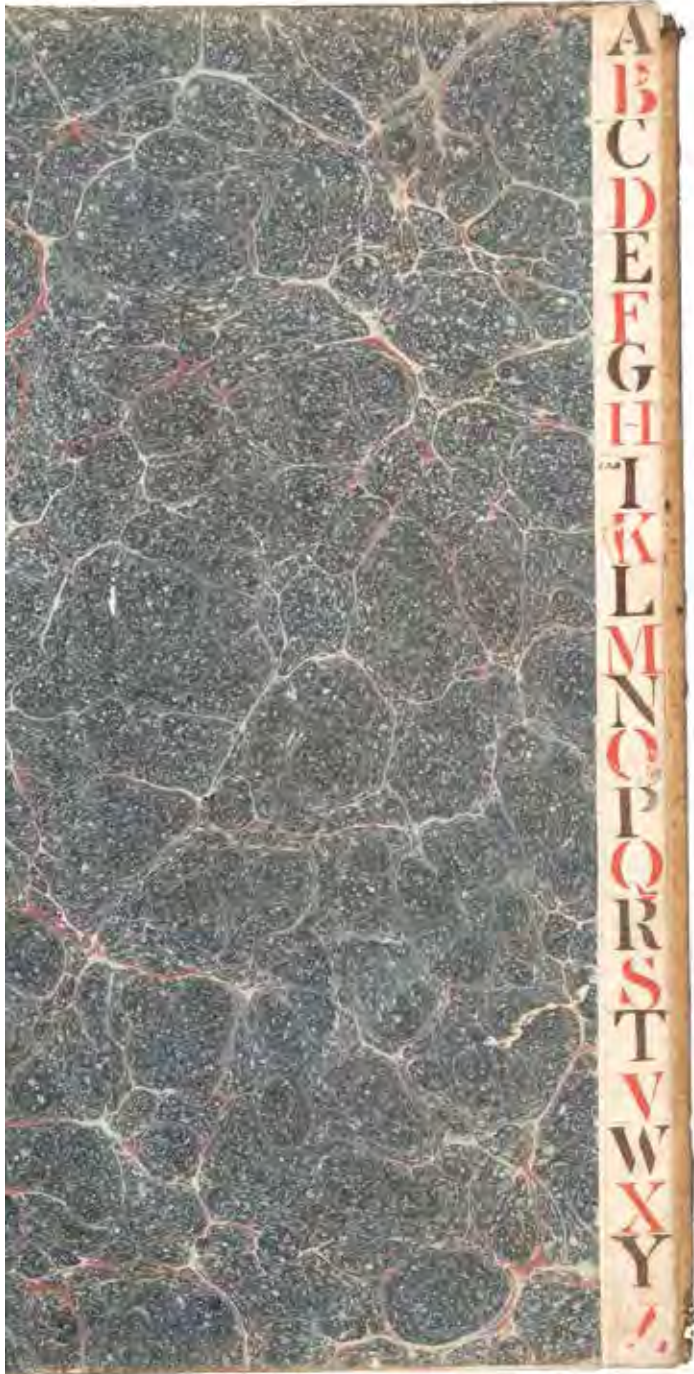
Contienen se en este primer volumen , los cinco libros
primeros: y en ellos se trata de las cosas que sucedieron siendo Rey de Castilla,
desde el fin de la conquista del reyno de Granada, hasta la
muerte de la Reyna Catholica.

Imprimieron se en la muy insigne ciudad de Çaragoça, en
la Oficina de Domingode Portonarijs, y Vrsino Impressor de la Sacra, Real, y
Catholica Magestad, y del Reyno de Aragon.

M. D. L X X X.

En el conde de Aragon





Subject index

Accountancy 19 58 59 60 61
Afghanistan 111
Africa 107 127 146
Alchemy 19 96
Aldine press 39 48 54 136 140-143 196 217 231
Allegory 123 124 155 213 248
Ambon island 211
American discoveries & conquests 2 3 12 63 84 89 145 183
192 257
American Indian languages 63 144
American monastic binding 207
Americana 63 89 144 180 209
Amsterdam 112
Anatomy 18 49 68 76 104
Arab authors 98 127
Arab Canons 204
Arabia 122
Aragon 258
Aragonese Naples 27 83 145
Arboriculture 101
Architecture 4 5 8 19 32 37 40 70 91 101 105 106 112
121 137 155 161 219 220 225 241 244
Argentina 35 44 89
Argentine Indians 89
Arithmetic 5 245
Armenia 111
Art & archeology 4 7 8 19 36 48 65 102 103 112 113
123 156 158 184-186 208 244 248
Art guide 244
Artillery 25 30 75 91 130 137 176 198 212 218 239 241
Astrology 19 245
Augsburg 94
Austrian imperial dominions 118
Autograph letters 7 10 21 46 47 86-88 149 253 254
Autograph manuscripts 9

Ballistics 25 218 239 241
Balneology 98
Banking 135 179 247 257
Bankruptcy 118
Banned books 207
Basque country 41 139
Bee keeping 101
Belgium 99
Berlin 88
Bible 90 236 246
Bibliography 203 224
Biography 52 63 80 89 97 202 203 210 233 234 258
Bolivia 144 207
Book fairs 19
Book keeping 91
Bookselling & publishing 19 197
Botanic gardens 107
Botany 11 33 57 107 224
Brazil 89 114 202 203
Brazilian Indians 89
Breviaries 123
Buenos Aires 35 44 89
Bull hunting 138

Calligraphy 35 41 44 77 124 131 182 188 189 199 252
Canon law 204 207
Capri 102
Carib Indians 63
Caricature 185
Catechisms 144
Carta executoria 41 44 188 189
Cartography 23 39 53 102 105 122 134
Cattle brands 35
Cavalry 38 64 137 184 198
Cayenne 133
Cemeteries 36 158
Ceylon 15 107
China 15 203
Chivalry 6 19 48 123

Chocolate 164
Christian church 36 80 195 246
Church revenues 226
City guides 105 158
Clandestine printing 13 55
Coffee drink 11 103 112 119
Coffee houses 113
Coffee origins 122
Coffee plant 11 122
Coffee trade 122 132 133
Coins & medals 52 93 94 167 190 243
Colombia 23 58 59 60 61 62
Commercial law 2 3 12 66 93-95 135 151 179 223 227
Cosmography 89
Costa Rica 23
Costume 32 112 123 193 215 222
Crete 28
Customs duties 58-62 95

Death 123
Dental care 51 76
Dictionaries & enclopaedias 144 245
Dogs 121 193
Dominican Order 207
Dresden 47 88
Duelling 1 6 235

Economics 134
Ecuador 23
Education 17 56 58 170 200 213 242
Egypt 11
Electricity 22 169
Emblems 32 124 190 213
Embryology 104
Engineering 91 99 130 157 225
England 167
English Catholics 203
English literature 117
Erotica 13 14
Ethnography 63 89 144 228
Exorcism 152

Far East 15 105 203 211
Farming 35
Falconry 193
Fencing 1 5 235
Festivities 52 112 131 139 155
Finance 35 93 100 135 179 226 247 257
Fire works 75 212
Fishing 193
Flood control 157
Florence 170
Food & drink 19 34 95 101 102 123 164 233 234
Forgeries 93 94 204
Fortification 5 24 28 37 40 70 75 91 106 130 137
163 200 219 220 225 241 256
France 40 71 74 98 131 139 155 178
French language 79 242

Galicia 92
Gardens 32 33 67 77 82 101 109 121 155 161 208
Genealogy 19 41 44 188 189 190
Genetics 150
Genoa 218 220
Geography 23 35
Georgia 111
German imperial crown insignia & relics 166
Germany 5 47 88 93-95 106 121 135 149 166 223
Glass 36
Goa 203
Grammars 144 153
Granada 145
Greek language 34 153
Greek literature 34 128 172 197
Green houses 67 101 107 109
Grottoes 91
Guide maps 102 105
Gynaecology 49

Haiti 84 1 33
Hawking 193
Health spas 98
Heraldry 41 44 188 189 190
Herculaneum 65
Holy Roman Empire 110 118 166
Horsemanship 48 64 83 138
Horses 156
Horticulture 32 67 77 82 101 109 126 159 208 224
Hospitals 58
Humanism 38 39 54 55 56 129 136 140-143 147 172 187 195
196 197 214 215 231 233 234 238 246 250 251
Hungary 53
Hunting 193

Imperial heraldic seal 110
Incunabula 158 162 195 207
India 199 203
Indonesia 15 211
Islam 146 199
Italian literature 45 48 147 154 161 165 170 210
217 229 240 243
Italy 2 7 8 28 46 47 137 158 170 171 181 208 210 219
220 232 241 244 247

Jamaica 84
Japan 15 105
Jesuit Order 124 144 145 180 190 201 202 203 204 222 230
Jews 49 80 95 145 155 179

Koran 199
Kufic letters 166
Kyoto 105

Law 2 42 100 118 132 133 167 174 201 207 223
Leiden 107 173
Libraries 129 182
Lima 2 12 30 183 227
Lima imprints 144
Linguistics 19 34 63 79 144 231 245 246
Liquor trade 58

Madagascar 228
Madrid 182
Magnetism 169
Mainz (Mayence) 121
Malabar 203
Manuscripts 2 3 9 12 35 41 44 56 58-62 66 74 131
151 154 188 189 199 227 252
Martial arts 1 5 129
Martinique 28 133
Mathematics 5 168 219 225 239 245
Mauritius 132
Medallion portraits 13 52
Medicinal plants 11 57 96 101 126 245
Medicinal wines 159
Medicine 11 18 19 22 29 49 50 51 68 69 76 81 83 98
104 108 119 177 194 209 237 245
Metallurgy 96
Metz 155
Mexico 42 43 203
Midwifery 69 104
Military 5 19 24 25 28 30 31 37 38 39 40 53 58 70 71
75 91 97 99 106 114 124 129 137 155 172 173 174
181 197 198 200 205 206 212 213 215 219 220 225
239 248 250 251 255
Military law 6 174 191
Military medicine 212
Military orders 191 222 232
Miniature paintings 41 188 189
Minting 58 59
Moluccan islands 15 211
Monetary reform 100
Munich 106
Museum catalogue 65 97
Music 19 46 48 73 123 154 216
Mythology 74 190 214

Natural sciences 72 193 194 211
Nautical dictionary 176
Naval warfare 17 60 91 99 172 173 176 205 218
Navarre 139
Netherlands 28 101 107 112 173 248 252
Nuremberg 5 93 95 166

Occult 74 152 245
Ophthalmology 76
Optics 5 113 169

Panama 23
Papacy 21 97 162 171 178 191 201 204 207
Paraguay 203
Paris 71
Pavia 179
Pawnbroking 179
Periodicals 119 170
Persepolis 111
Persia 111 197
Perspective 5 91
Peru 2 3 12 15 30 66 115 144 151 183 203 227
Pharmacopoeias 159
Philippines 15 203
Philosophy 54 72 125 163 245
Physics 169
Plant lists 33 109
Political law 207
Portraits 1 7 13 20 28 52 65 82 85 97 113 123 124 130
138 143 148 163 171 179 181 184 218 220 241 243 244 255
Portugal 115 116 225
Portuguese empire 114
Portuguese navigations 89 145 73
Postal service 61
Prussia 88 149

Religious orders 222 226
Renaissance literature 13 16 26 32 45 48 172 196
Réunion 132
Rhetoric 124 128
Rhodes 162
Rome 7 137 158 208 244
Russia 111

Satire 32 113 123 185 186 252
School books 17 56 242 251
School prize 120
Sciences 19 22 29 119 170 245
Scientific instruments 25 30 51 119 130 176 190
Sculpture 4
Ship building 17 91 176
Sicily 28
Slave trade 2 3 151
Social history 13 32 46 103 112 123 155 185 186 233 234
South America 2 15 23 35 44 58-62 89 203 207
Spain 40 41 42 43 44 92 139 145 188 189 198 258
Spanish army 31 97 99
Spanish navy 173
Spanish language & literature 16 27 145 146 183 198 200
Stamped paper 58
Sun dials 101 126
Surgery 51 177 193
Surveying 70 91 130
Switzerland 98

Tarot 13
Taxation 35 42 43 58-62 132 133 134
Theatre 5 65 117 129 229
Thermal springs 98
Tobacco 43 58 62 109 133
Topography 35 44 102 105 111
Town planning 105 137

Trade 15 35 95
Trades & occupations 193
Tunisia 146
Turkey 111 232
Turks 53 97
Tuscany 170 181 232 247
Typography 78 136 182

Usury 100 223

Venereal disease 76 81 84 108 209
Venezuela 23
Venice 46 47 171 210 219 241
Veterinary science 83
Viticulture 19 34 101
Voyages of discovery 15 89 122 173 228

Wallpaper friezes 184-186

War horrors 28

Werewolves 74

West Indies 28 63 84 133 202

Women 13 35

Yemen 122

Zoology 193 194 211



Item 122

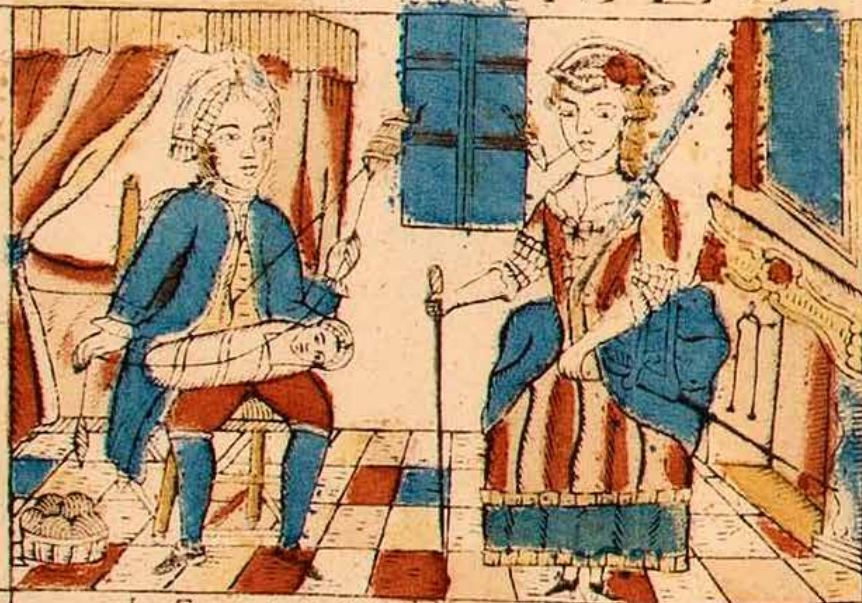


11 Alpino: French war booty from the Palatine Library at Heidelberg (1688)
blindstamped electoral arms in centres of covers blocked out
with gilt-stamped crowned monogram of later French owner

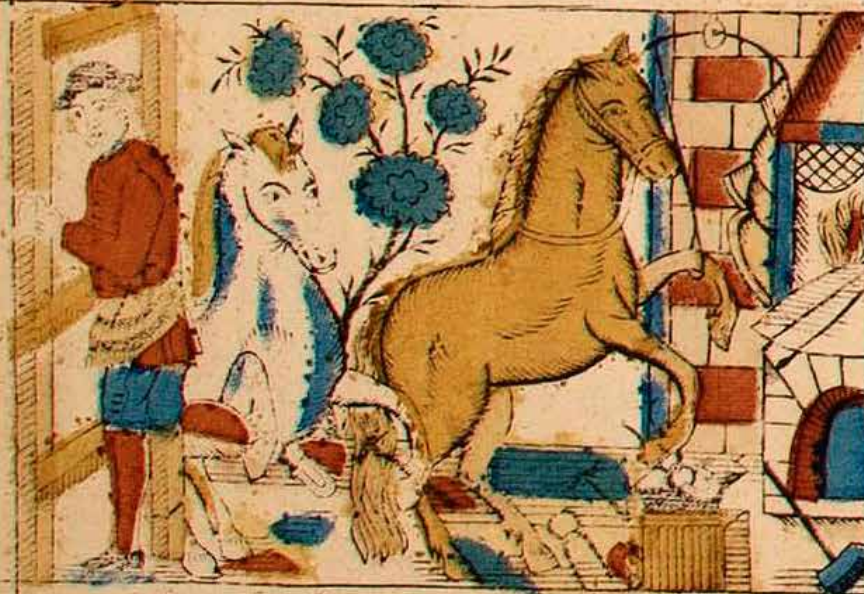
LA FOLIE DES HOMMES



Ce grotesque Dessin est un Globe tracé,
 Fait voir en racourcy le Monde renversé.



La Femme a le monique la quenouille l'Epoux,
 Et berce pour s'écroir l'enfant sur ses genoux.



Qui peut sans s'étonner voir forger les Chevaux,
 Et de l'Homme ferre devenu Marchaux.



Quel plaisir de Chasser aux Lièvres sur les Mars,
 Et de voir les pitons voler dans les airs.